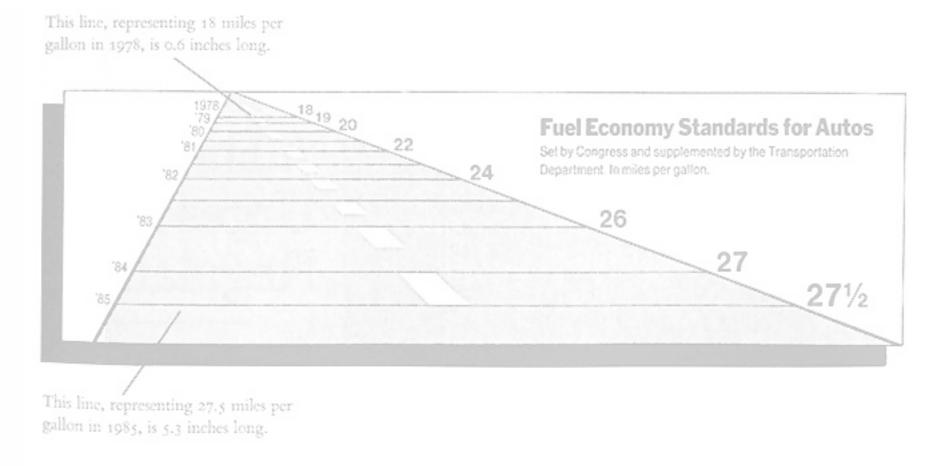
Tufte's Principles

from Envisioning Information and The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

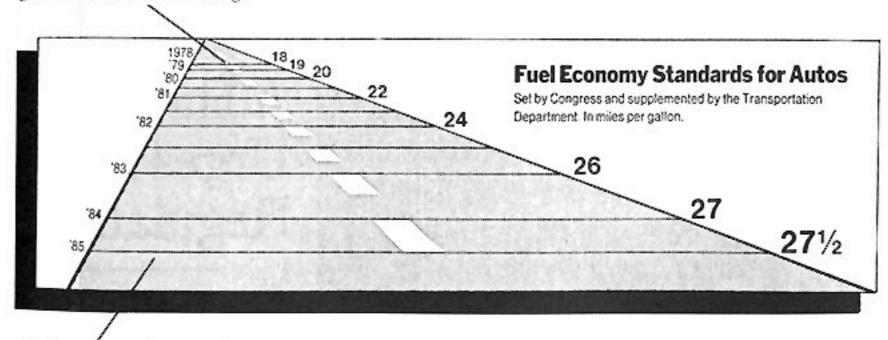


Graphical Integrity

New York Times, August 9, 1978, p. D-2.

Avoid distortion of numbers by graphic devices, whether accidental or intentional. Show data variation in context, and label them.

This line, representing 18 miles per gallon in 1978, is 0.6 inches long.



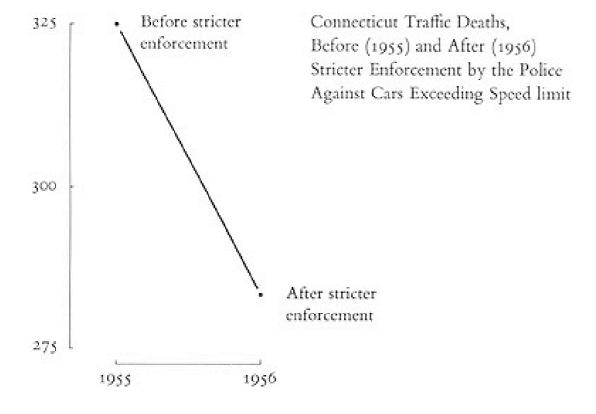
This line, representing 27.5 miles per gallon in 1985, is 5.3 inches long.

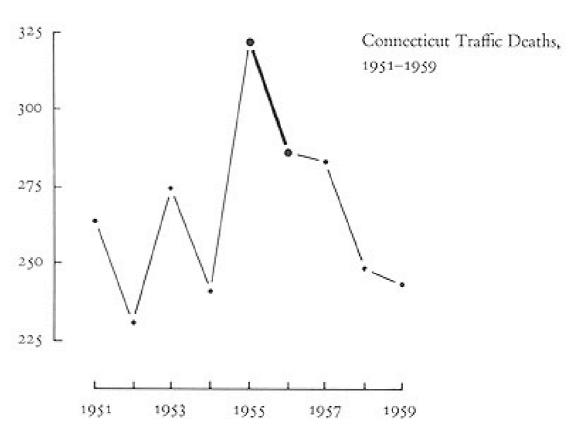
New York Times, August 9, 1978, p. D-2.

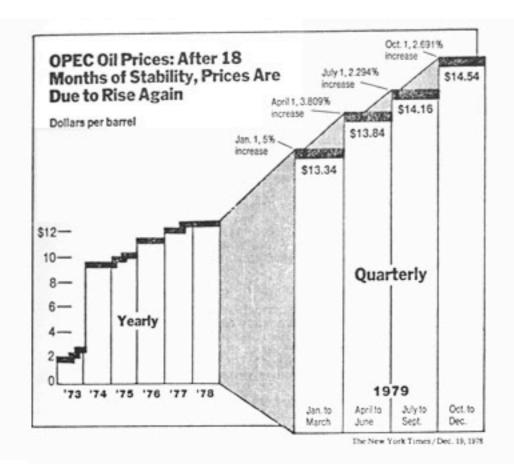


If the area of the dollar is accurately to reflect its purchasing power, then the 1978 dollar should be about twice as big as that shown

Washington Post, October 25, 1978, p. 1.







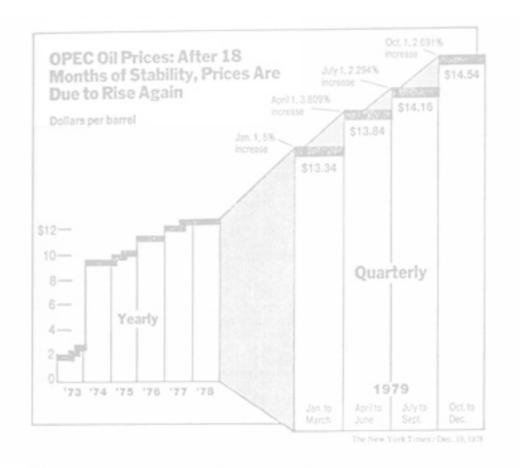
New York Times, December 19, 1978, p. D-7.

Five different vertical scales show the price:

During this time	one vertical inch equals
1973-1978	\$8.00
January-March 1979	\$4.73
April-June 1979	\$4.37
July-September 1979	\$4.16
October-December 1979	\$3.92

And two different horizontal scales show the passage of time:

During this time	one horizontal inch equals				
1973-1978	3.8 years				
1979	0.57 years				



New York Times, December 19, 1978, p. D-7.

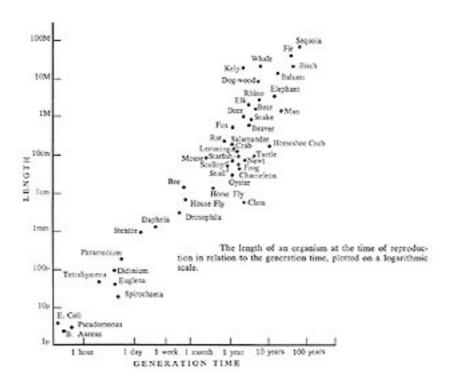
Five different vertical scales show the price:

one vertical inch equals						
\$8.00 \$4.73 \$4.37						

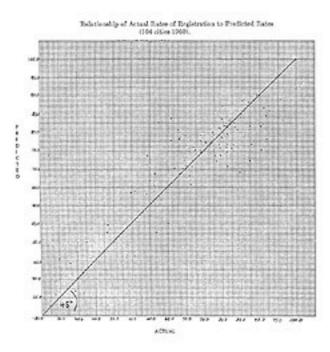
Graphical Integrity

Avoid distortion of numbers by graphic devices, whether accidental or intentional. Show data variation in context, and label them.

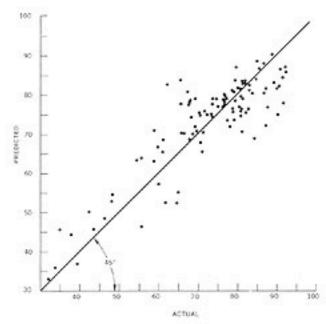
Most of the ink in this graphic is data-ink (the dots and labels on the diagonal), with perhaps 10-20 percent non-data-ink (the grid ticks and the frame):



In this display with nearly all its ink devoted to matters other than data, the grid sea overwhelms the numbers (the faint points scattered about the diagonal):



Another published version of the same data drove the share of data-ink up to about 0.7, an improvement:



Relationship of Actual Rates of Registration to Predicted Rates (104 cities 1960).

But a third reprint publication of the same figure forgot to plot the points and simply retraced the grid lines from the original, including the excess strip of grid along the top and right margins. The resulting figure achieves a graphical absolute zero, a null dataink ratio:

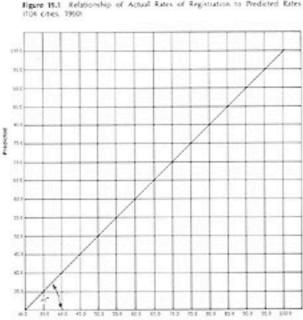
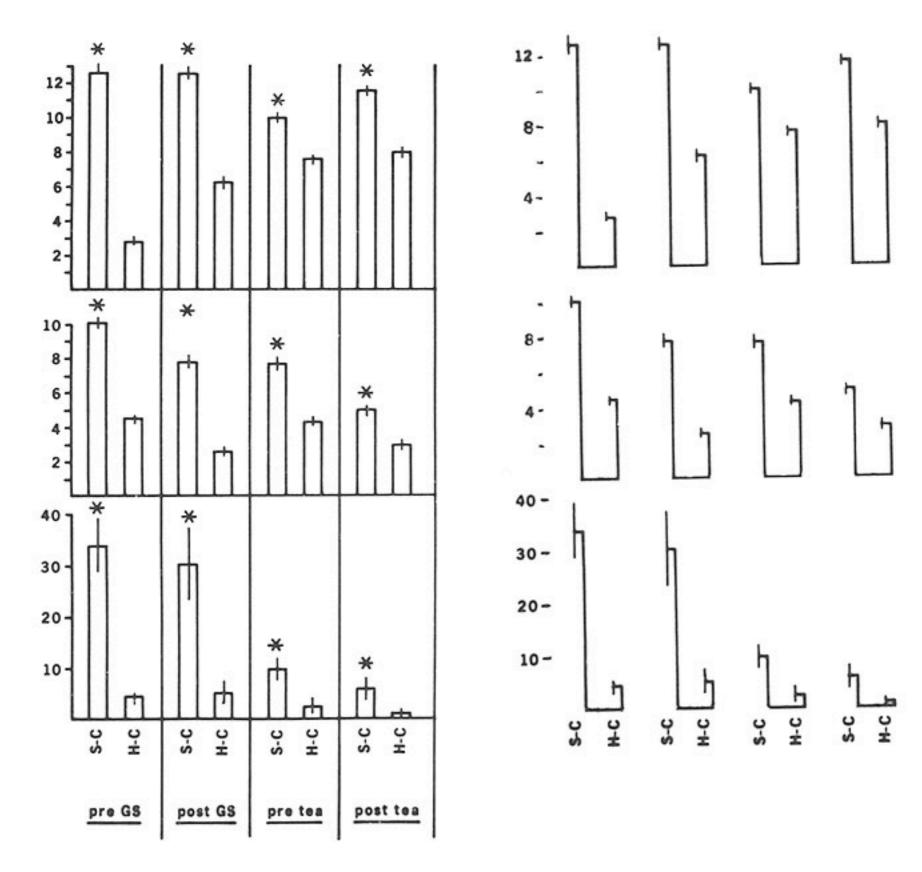
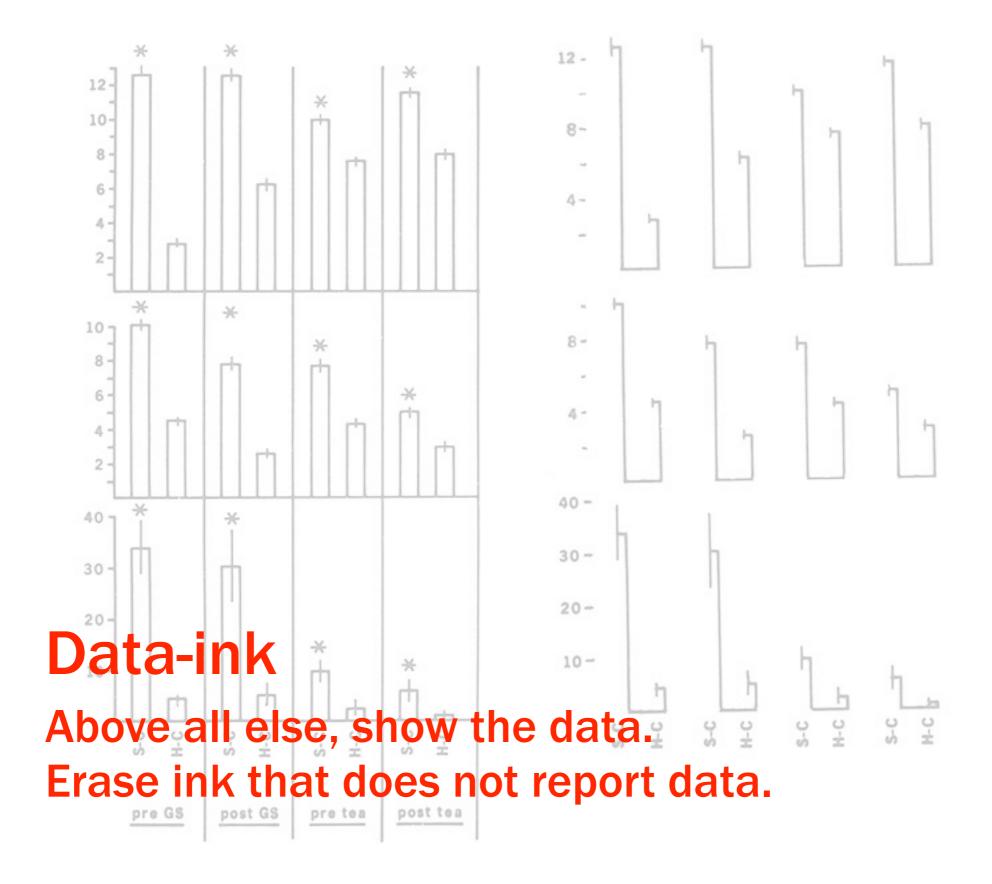
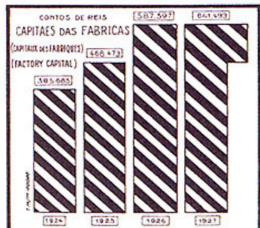


Figure 15.1 Relationship of Actual Rates of Registration to Predicted Rates

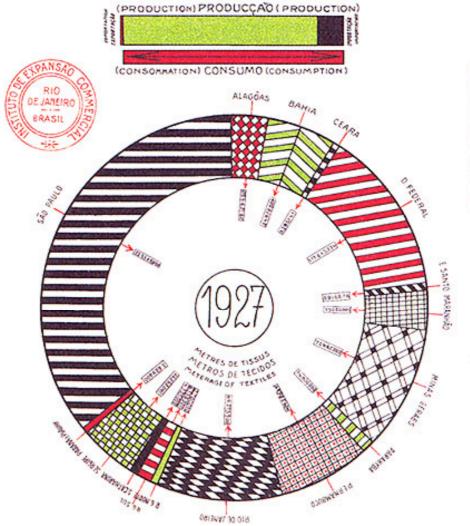


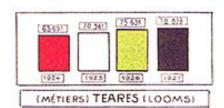


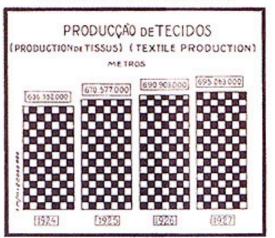
[250 1929] [250 1920]

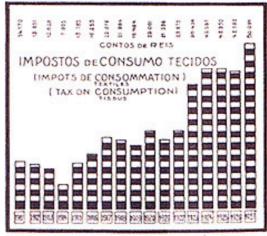


TECIDOS DE ALGODAO (COTTON TEXTILES)





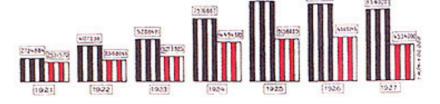


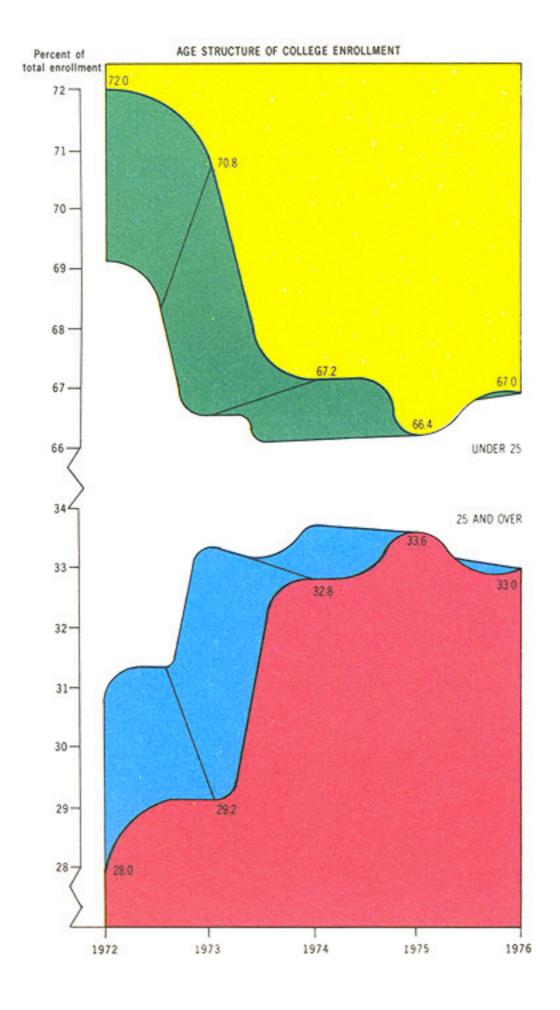


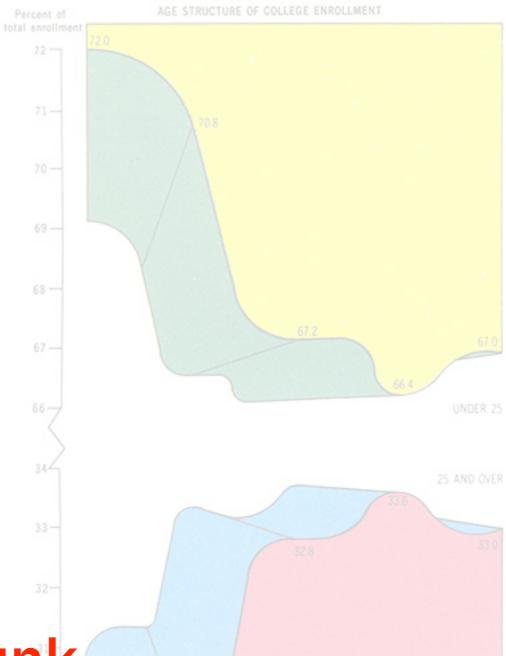








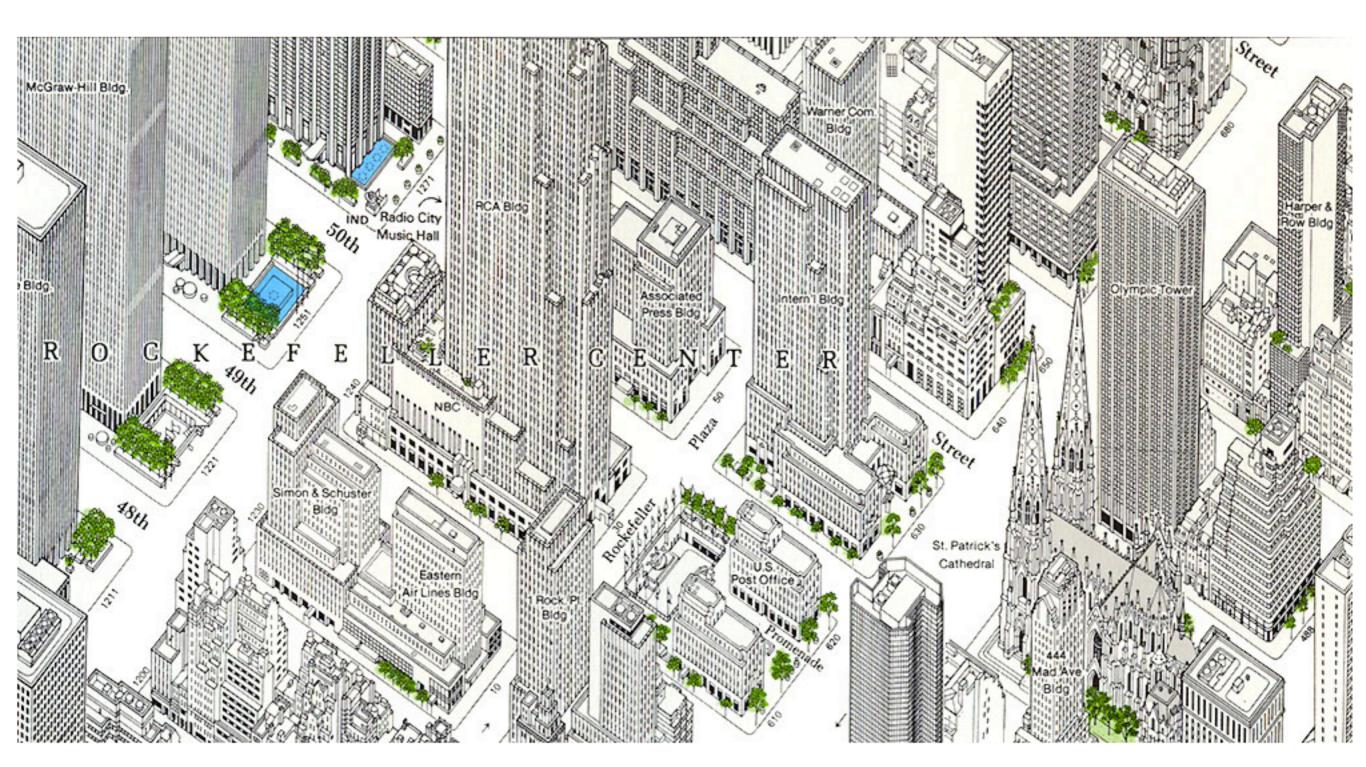




Chartjunk

Inventive displays seldom generate interest, but they often create visual noise. Grids, hatching, and figurative objects (ducks) tend to be especially troublesome.

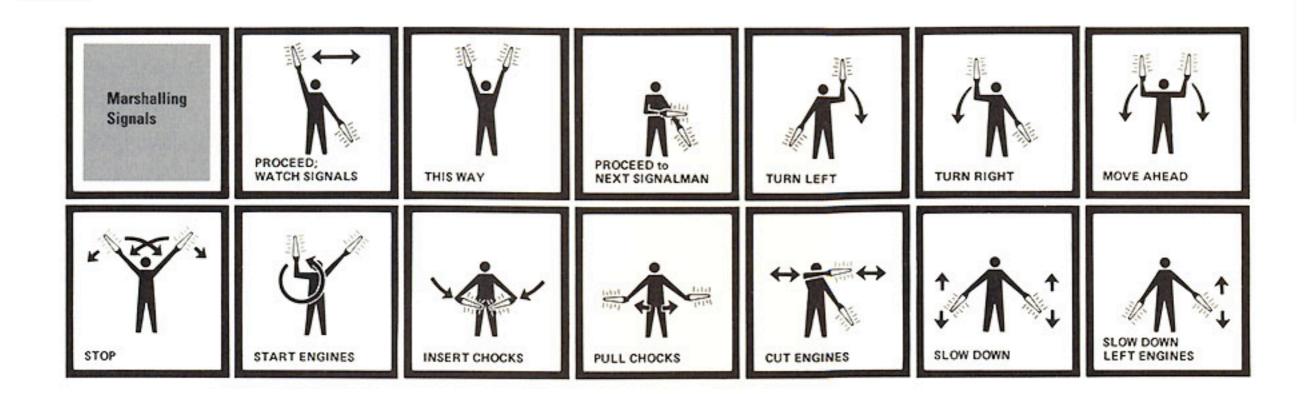


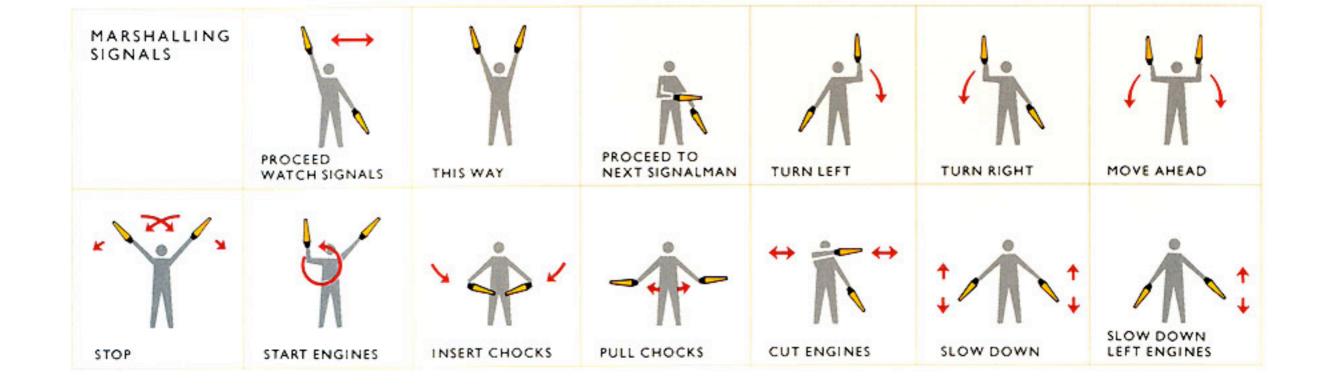




Micro-macro

Graphics should be readable in whole images and in parts, and that should help manage levels of detail.





















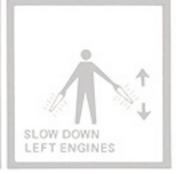














STOP





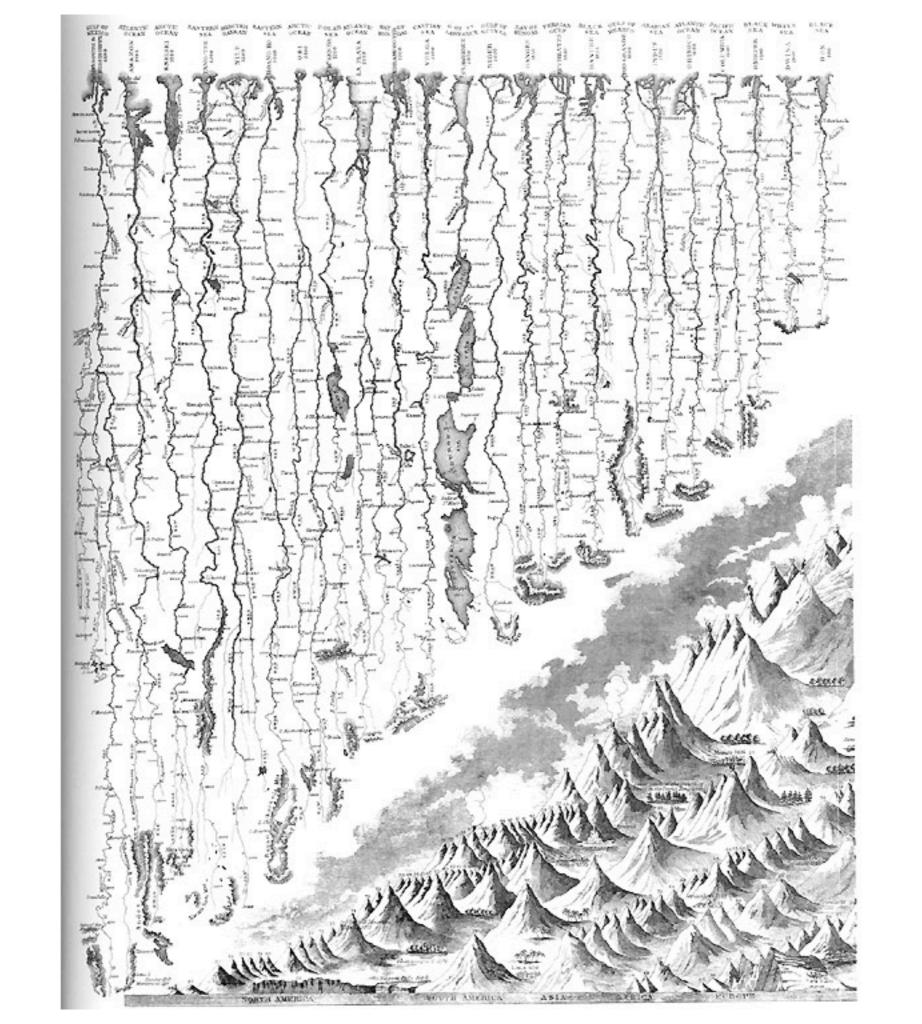


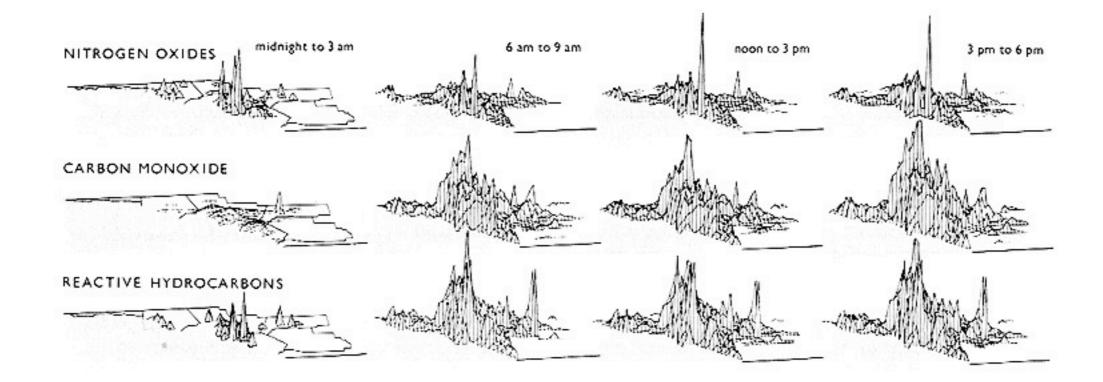


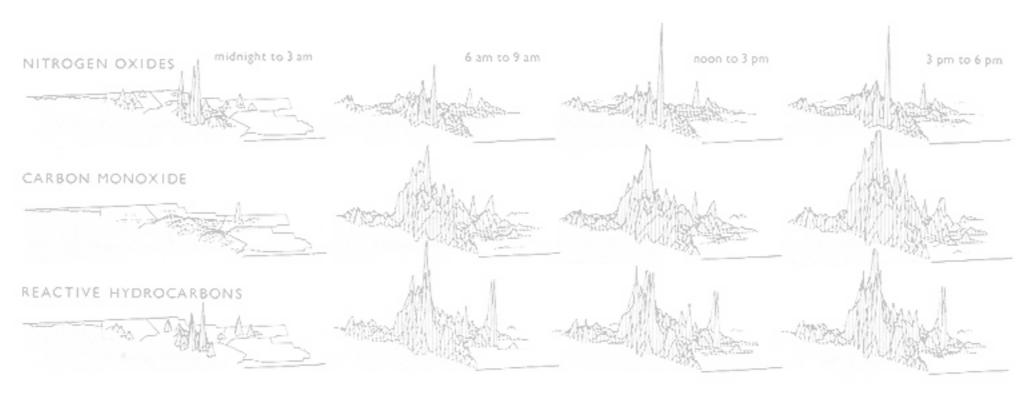


Reveal the complexity of data, and don't blame it for any confusion. Use graphic devices to separate categories. Give layers hierarchy and

levels of detail.

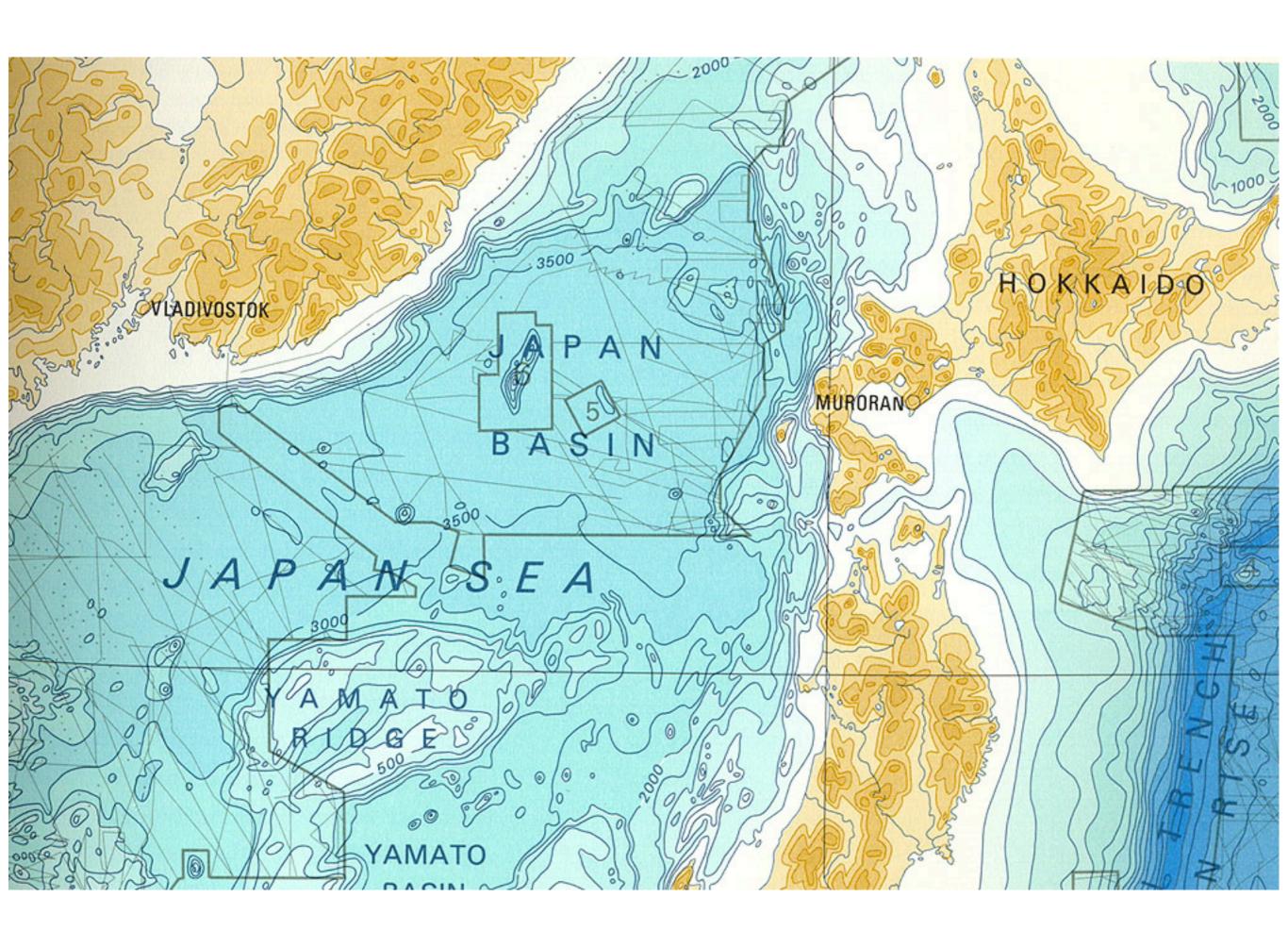






Small multiples

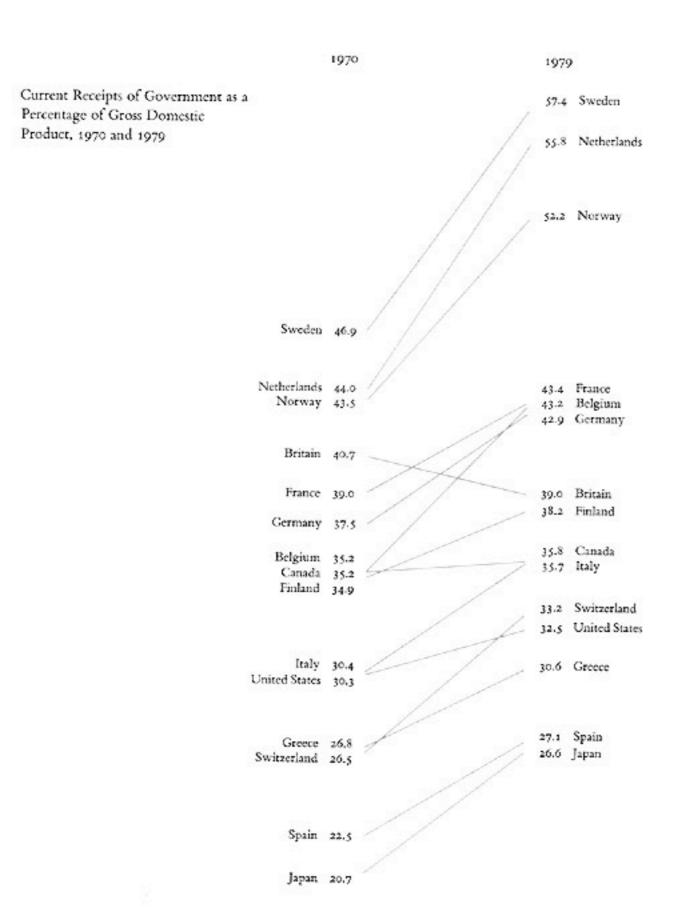
High-quality information graphics portray many numbers per square inch. Small multiple, comparative images work especially well for this.

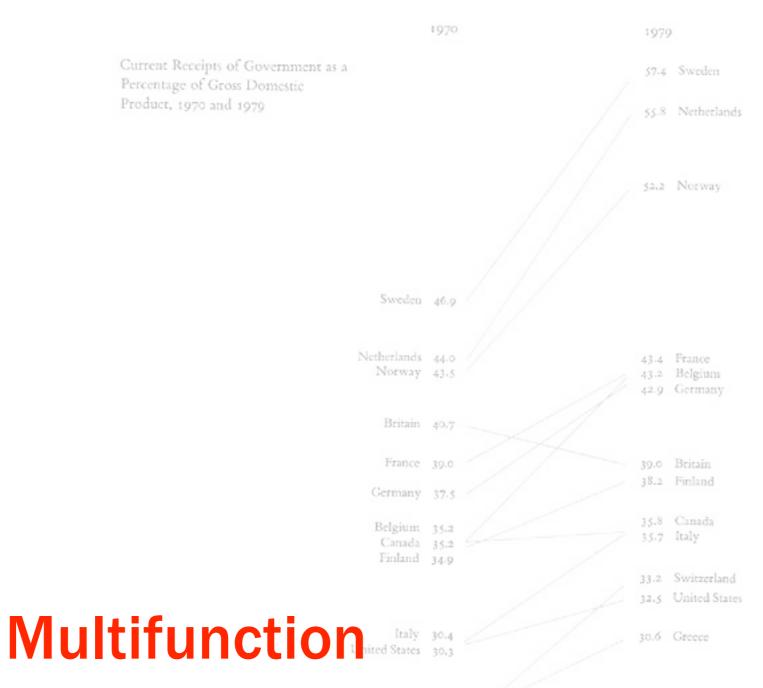




A distinguished graphic that builds data measures out of data was designed by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres for his statistical history of World War I, a book with several notable graphics all done by typewriter and rule. Constructing the data measures out of each American division's name (a numerical designation) turns what might have been a routine time-series into an elegant display. (Note that the cumulative design depends on the fact that none of the divisions returned before October 1918.) The triple-functioning data measure shows: (1) the number of divisions in France for each month, June 1917 to October 1918; (2) what particular divisions were in France in each month; and (3) the duration of each division's presence in France.

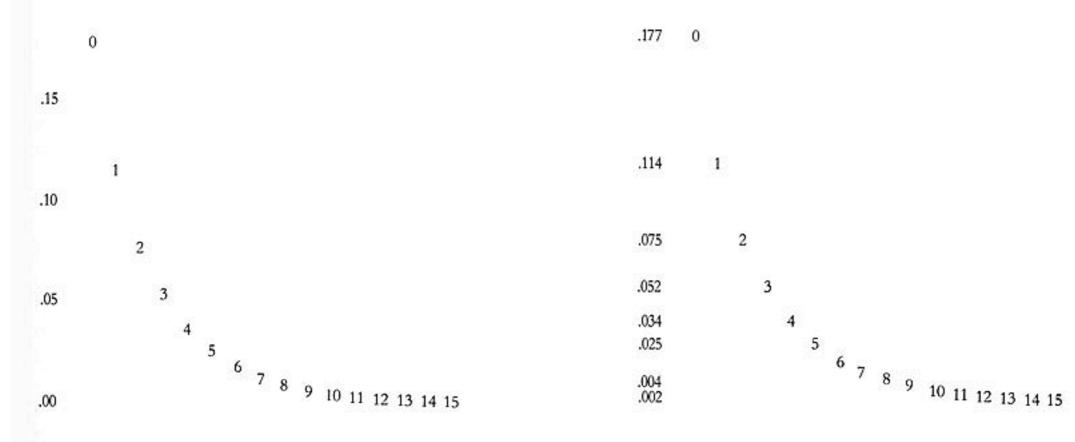
Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct





Information layers and architectures emerge best when data display elements serve multiple functions. Different readings at different levels of detail (micro/macro) serve this goal well.

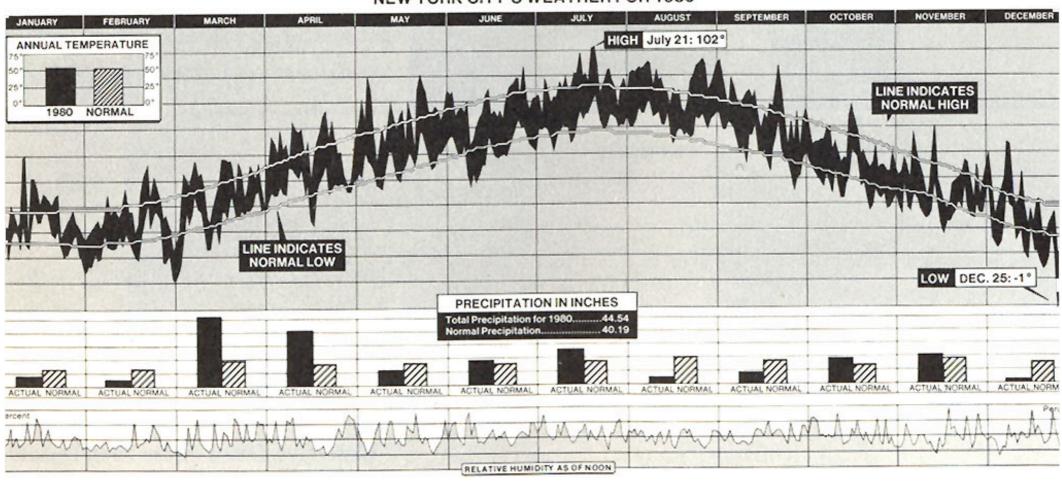
The grid increments of the X-axis are relocated upward to mark the path of the data:



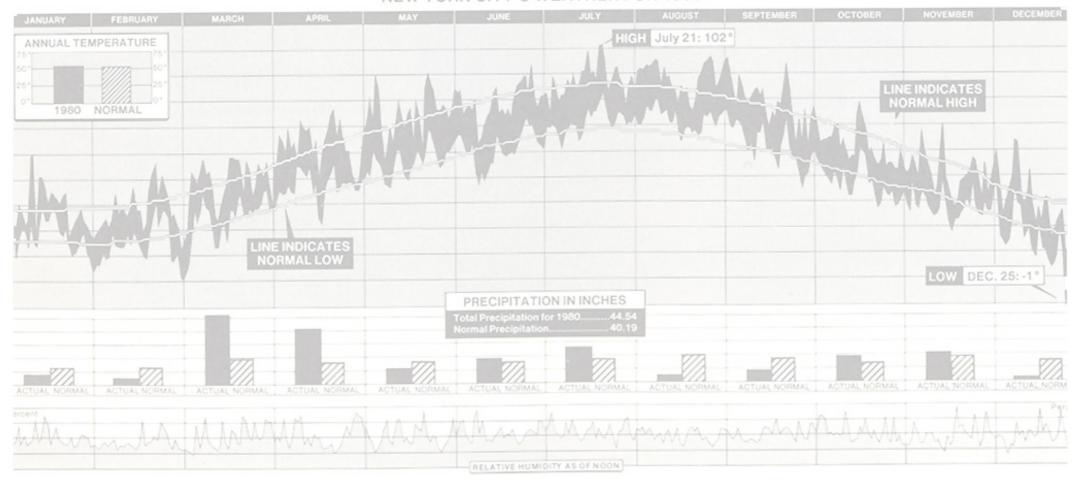
And since the issue in this display is the probability at each integer value, the round-number Y-scale is replaced by exact values:

The Y-scale now resembles the dashes of the dot-dash-plot, with the vertical column of data-positioned numbers serving as the dashes to indicate the marginal distribution.

NEW YORK CITY'S WEATHER FOR 1980

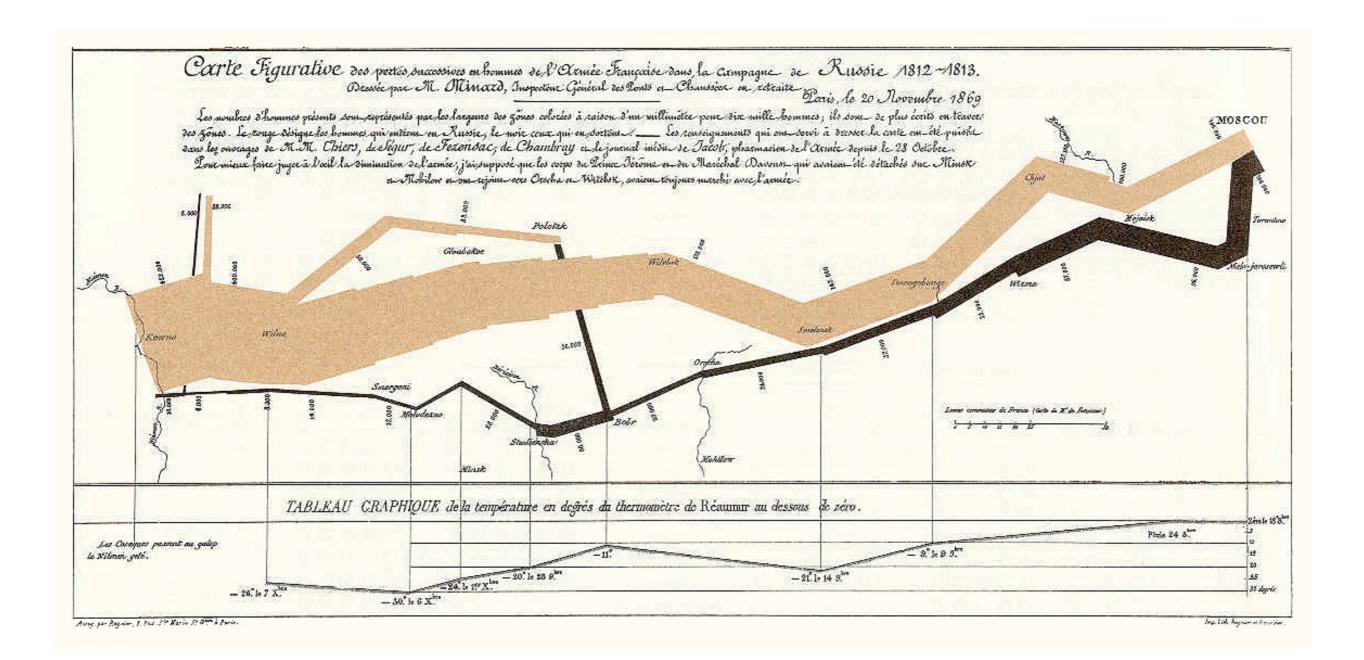


NEW YORK CITY'S WEATHER FOR 1980



Parallelism

Isomorphism and visual juxtapositions reveal connections..



Epilogue: Designs for the Display of Information

Design is choice. The theory of the visual display of quantitative information consists of principles that generate design options and that guide choices among options. The principles should not be applied rigidly or in a peevish spirit; they are not logically or mathematically certain; and it is better to violate any principle than to place graceless or inelegant marks on paper. Most principles of design should be greeted with some skepticism, for word authority can dominate our vision, and we may come to see only through the lenses of word authority rather than with our own eyes.

What is to be sought in designs for the display of information is the clear portrayal of complexity. Not the complication of the simple; rather the task of the designer is to give visual access to the subtle and the difficult—that is,

the revelation of the complex.

(Exercise: redesigning train schedules)

New Jersey Transit, Northeastern Corridor Timetable (Newark, 1985).

Train No.	3701	XM 3301	3801	A 67	3 3803	3 3201	A3 51	.3 3703	3 3807	3 3203	A3 61	3 3809	A3 47	3 3901	3 3811	3 3903	3 3813	3205	3815	3817	3819	3207	3821	3823	3825	.3209	3827	3829	383
New York, N.Y.	3000000	A.M. 12.40			A.M. 4.50	A.M. 6.10	A.M. 6.25	A.M. 6.35	A.M. 6.50	A.M. 7.10	A.M. 7.30	A.M. 7.33	A.M. 7.45	A.M. 7.50	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.		PM	PM
Newark, N.J. P North Elizabeth Elizabeth	12.24	12.55		4.07	5.04	6.24	6.38	6.49 6.56		7.30			7.59	8.04 8.10	8.19	8.39	8.54	9.04	9.24	9.54	10.24	10.39	10.54	11.24	11.54	12.04	12.24	12.54	
Linden North Rahway Rahway	12.36		1.56		5.16 5.20	6.36 6.40		7.01 7.03 7.06		7.37 7.39 7.42		7.59 8.03		8.18 8.20	8.31 8.33		9.06		9.36	10.06	10.36	::::	11.06	11.36	12.06		12.36	1.06	1.36
Metro Park (Iselin) Metuchen	12.44 12.48		2.04 2.08		5.24 5.28		6.56		7.25 7.29		8.04	8.07 8.11			8.40 8.44		9.14 9.18		9.44	10.14 10.18	10.44		11.14 11.18	11.44	12.14		12.44 12.48	1.14	1.44
Edison New Brunswick Jersey Avenue	12.51 12.55 1.02	255577	2.11 2.15 2.18		5.35		7.05		7.32 7.35			8.14 8.18 8.21	8.25		8.47 8.50		9.21 9.25 9.28		9.54	10.21 10.25 10.28	10.54		11.21 11.25 11.28	11.54	12.21	::::	12.54	1.21	1.54
Princeton Jct. S Trenton, N.J.			2.31 2.42	4.58	5.50 6.03		7.19 7.28		7.50 8.01		8.31	8 34 8 44			9.05 9.16		9.41 9.52		10.09	10.41	11.09		11.41 11.52	12.09	12.41		1.09	1.41	

A redesign calms the dominating grid, moves the New York departure times to the very top, de-emphasizes less important data, and adds new information. A separating line is formed by tiny leader dots, which read as gray, making a distinction but not a barricade:

TRAIN NUMBER 3701 NOTES	3301 XM	3801	67	3803	3201	51 >− 3	3703	3807 3	3203	61 -3	3809	47 - 3	3901 3	3811	3903	3813 3	3205	3815	3817	3819	3207	3821	3823	-
Princeton Junction ^S Trenton, NJ		2.31	4.58	5.50 6.03		7.19 7.28		7.50 8.01		8.31	8.34 8.44	8.41 8.52		9.05 9.16		9.41 9.52		10.09	10.41 10.52	11.09 11.19		11.41 11.52	12.09 12.19	
New Brunswick 12.55 Jersey Avenue 1.02		2.15 2.18		5.35		7.05	7.21 7.28	7.35			8.18 8.21	8.25		8.50		9.25 9.28		9.54	10.25 10.28	10.54		11.25 11.28	11:54	1
Metro Park (Iselin) 12:44 Metuchen 12:48 Edison 12:51		2.08 2.11	4.26	5.24 5.28		6.56	7.10 7.14 7.17	7.25 7.29 7.32		8.04	8.07 8.11 8.14	8.15		8.40 8.44 8.47		9.14 9.18 9.21		9.44 9.48	10.14 10.18 10.21	10.44		11.14 11.18 11.21	11.44 11.48	5.00
North Rahway	1.11	2.00		5.20	6.40	-11-11-12	7.03 7.06	7.20	7.39 7.42		8.03		8.20 8.24	8.33 8.36	8.54 8.57	9.10	9.18	9.40	10.10	10.40	10.53	11.10	11.40	ď
North Elizabeth	1.03	1.51	951	5.11 5.16	6.31 6.36		6.56 7.01	7.11 7.15	7.30 7.32 7.37	\$11 \$13	7.54 7.59	1 44 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	8.10 8.13 8.18	8.26 8.31	8.46 8.51	9.01 9.06	9.11	9.31 9.36	10.01 10.06	10.31 10.36	10.46	11.01 11.06	11.31 11.36	T.
A STATE OF THE STA	12.40 12.55	1.30 1.44	3.52 4.07	4.50 5.04	6.10 6.24	6.25 6.38	6.35 6.49	6.50 7.04	7.10 7.24	7.30 7.45	7.33 7.47	7.45 7.59	7:50 8:04	8.05 8.19	8.25 8.39	8.40 8.54	8.50 9.04	9.10 9.24	9.40 9.54	10.10 10.24	10.25 10.39	10.40 10.54	11.10 11.24	1

NEW YORK TO NEW HAVEN

MONDAY TO FRIDAY, EXCEPT HOLIDAYS

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
New York	New Haven	New York	New Haven	New York	New Haven
AM 12:35 5:40 7:05 8:05 9:05 10:05 11:05 12:05 1:05 PM	AM 2:18 7:44 8:45 9:45 10:45 11:45 12:45 1:45 PM	PM 2:05 3:05 7 4:01 4:41 7 4:59 X7 5:02E X7 5:20 X 5:42 X7 6:07E PM	PM 3:45 4:45 5:45 6:25 6:53 6:33 7:08 7:26 7:46 PM	PM 7 6:25 7 7:05 7 8:05 7 9:05 10:05 11:20 12:35	9:45 9:45 10:50 11:45 1:05 2:18

SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

1000	Fide and the	while the latest and the		Charles Established	
AM 12:35 5:40 8:05 10:05 12:05 PM	AM 2:18 7:37 9:45 11:47 1:45 PM	PM 2:05 S 3:05 4:05 5:05 6:05 PM	5:45 6:48 7:48	9:05 11:20 12:35	PM 8:45 H 9:45 10:45 1:00 2:18 AM
10:05	9:45	5:05	5:45 6:48	9:05 11:20	1:0

The service shown herein is operated by Metro-North Commuter R.R.

REFERENCE NOTES

Economy off-peak tickets are not valid on trains in shaded areas.

Check displays in G.C.T. for departure tracks.

E-Express

X-Does not stop at 125th Street.

S-Saturdays and Washington's Birthday only.

H-Sundays and Holidays only.

Y-Snack and Beverage Service.

HOLIDAYS-New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Bold sans serif capitals weak in distinguishing between two directions:

NEW HAVEN TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK TO NEW HAVEN

Column headings repeated 3 times and 24 AM's and PM's shown due to folded sequence of times. The eye must trace a serpentine path in tracking the day's schedule; and another serpentine for weekends:

Poor column break, leaving last peak-hour train as a widow in this column.

Too much separation between leave/arrive times for the same train.

Too little separation between these unrelated columns.

Most frequently used part of schedule (showing rush-hour trains) is the most cluttered part, with a murky screen tint and heavy-handed symbols.

Rules segregate what should be together; a total of 41 inches (104 cm) of rules are drawn for this small table.

Wasted space in headings cramps the times (over-tight leading, in particular). Well-designed schedules use a visually less-active dot between hours and minutes rather than a colon.

Ambiguity in coding; both x and E suggest an express train, or even E for Economy.

At any rate, the redesign below eliminates all the assorted convolutions from the modern-day schedule and yields a graceful but unceremonious layout. The numbers, no longer serpentined, are now set in Matthew Carter's Bell Centennial, a telephone-book typeface designed for clarity of reading in tight spaces (such as the convenient pocket schedule).⁵

Monday to except ho		Saturday, Sunday, and holidays					
Leaves New York	Arrives New Haven	Leaves New York	Arrives New Haven				
12.35 am	2.18	12.35 am	2.18				
5.40 am	7.44 am	5.40 am	7.37 am				
7.05	8.45						
8.05	9.45	8.05	9.45				
9.05	10.45						
10.05	11.45	10.05	11.47				
11.05	12.45 pm						
12.05 pm	1.45	12.05 pm	1.45 pm				
1.05	2.45						
2.05	3.45	2.05	3.45				
3.05	4.45	3.05 Saturda	v. 4.45				
4.01	5.45	4.05	5.45				
4,41	6.25						
4.59	5.45 6.25 6.53 6.33 6.33 7.08						
5.02 •	6.33	5.05	6.48				
5.20 •	7.08 異島						
5.42 •	7.26						
6.07 •	7.26 % S P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	6.05	7.42				
6.25	8.19 8 5						
7.05	8.56	7.05	8.45				
8.05	9.45	8.05 Sunday	9.45				

A E I	Monday to except ho			Saturday, and holida	
INEVY CIAVEIN	Leaves New York	Arrive		Leaves New York	Arrives New Haver
	12.35 am	2.18		12.35 am	2.18
	5.40 am	7.44	am	5.40 am	7.37 am
	7.05	8.45			
	8.05	9.45		8.05	9.45
rcion	9.05	10.45			
Sec	10.05	11.45		10.05	11.47
Grand Central Station	11.05	12.45	pm.		
D	12.05 pm	1.45		12.05 pm	1.45 pm
Sal	1.05	2.45			
	2.05	3.45		2.05	3.45
	3.05	4.45	*2	3.05 Saturd	4.45
	4.01	5.45	tickets are in boxed areas	4.05	5.45
	4.41	6.25	xed xed		220000
	4.59	6.53	D Coet		
	x 5.02 •	6.33	X E	5.05	6.48
	5.20 •	7.08	off-peak on trains		
	5.42 •	7.26	Economy off-peak tickets are not valid on trains in boxed a		
	x 6.07 •	7.46	valid	6.05	7.42
-	6.25	8.19	Eco.		
	7.05	8.56		7.05	8.45
	8.05	9.45		R 05 Sunda	0.45