

# How to choose a chart type

(It's trickier than you think...)



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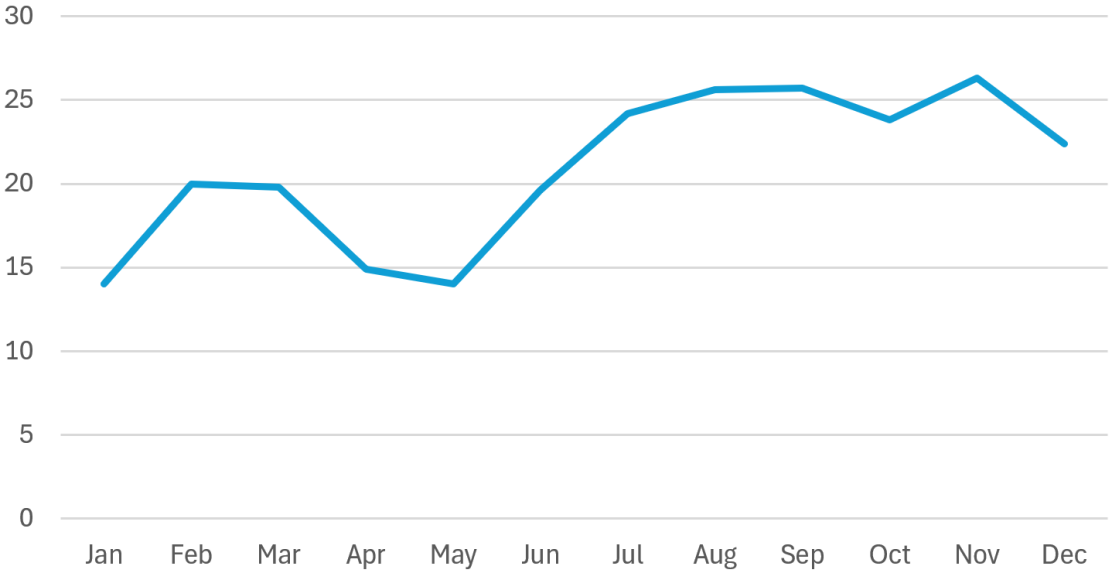
# When it comes to choosing a chart type, can we use simple rules of thumb?

- For example...
  - “To show the breakdown of a total, use a pie chart.”
  - “To show values with locations, use a map.”
  - “To show data over time, use a line chart.”

Monthly Donations (\$'000s), 2023

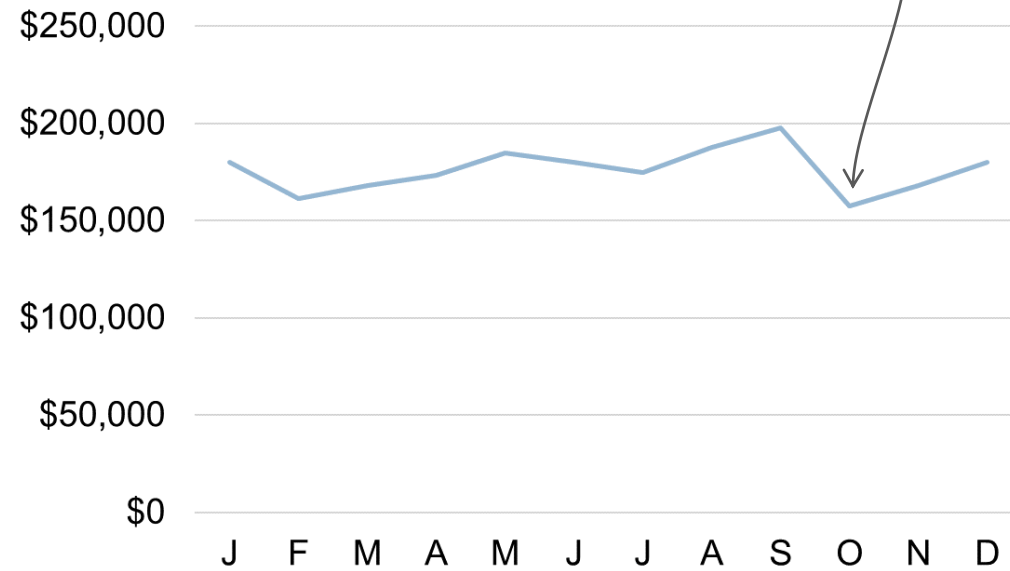
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
14.0	20.0	19.8	14.9	14.0	19.6	24.2	25.6	25.7	23.8	26.3	22.4

Monthly Donations (\$'000s), 2023

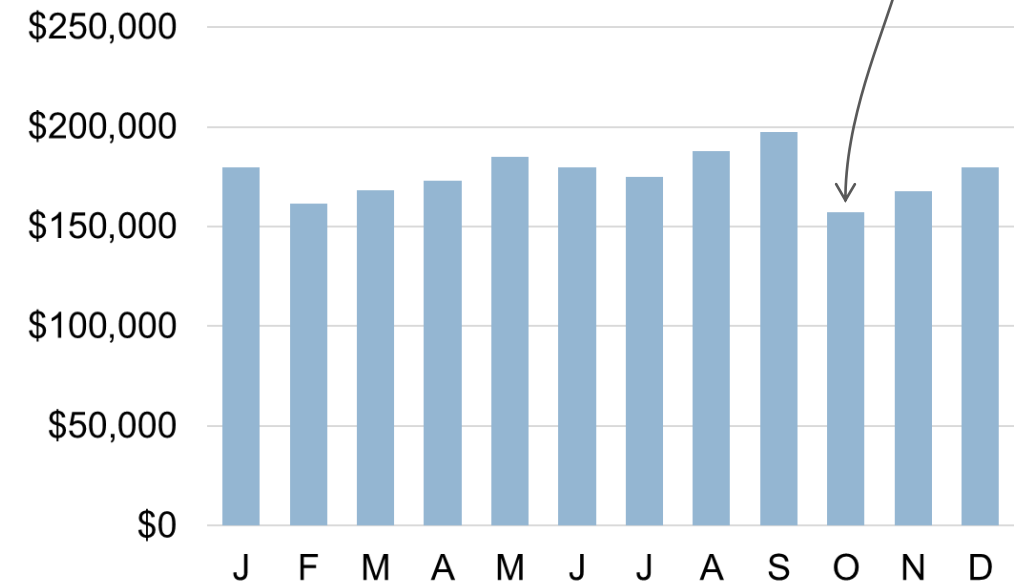


*Bars draw attention to individual time periods rather than overall pattern of change (main purpose of chart in this case).*

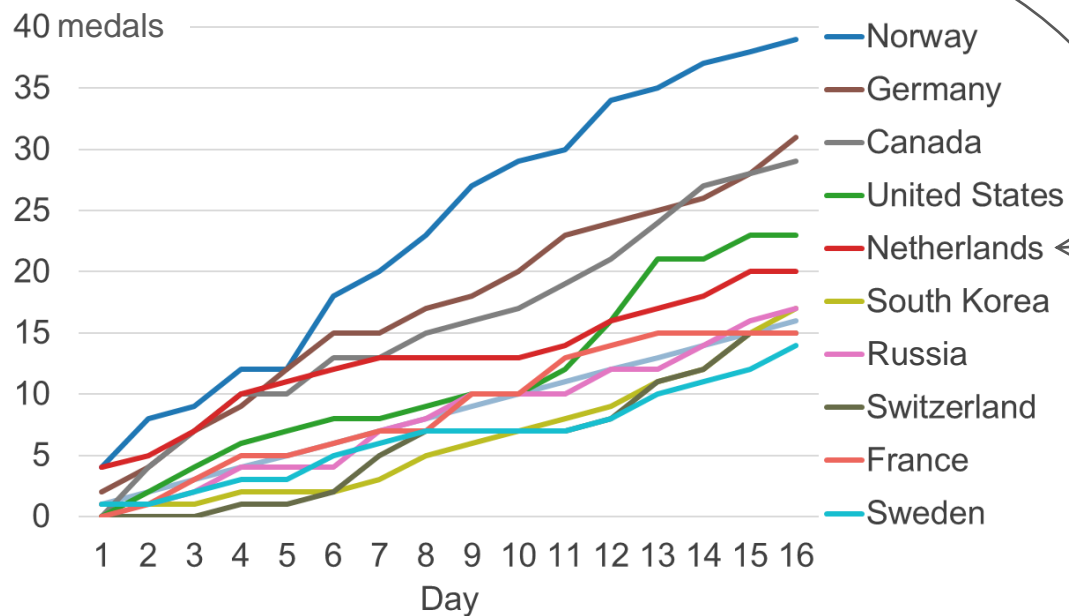
**October donations were under \$160K  
(20% lower than September)**



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(20% lower than September)**

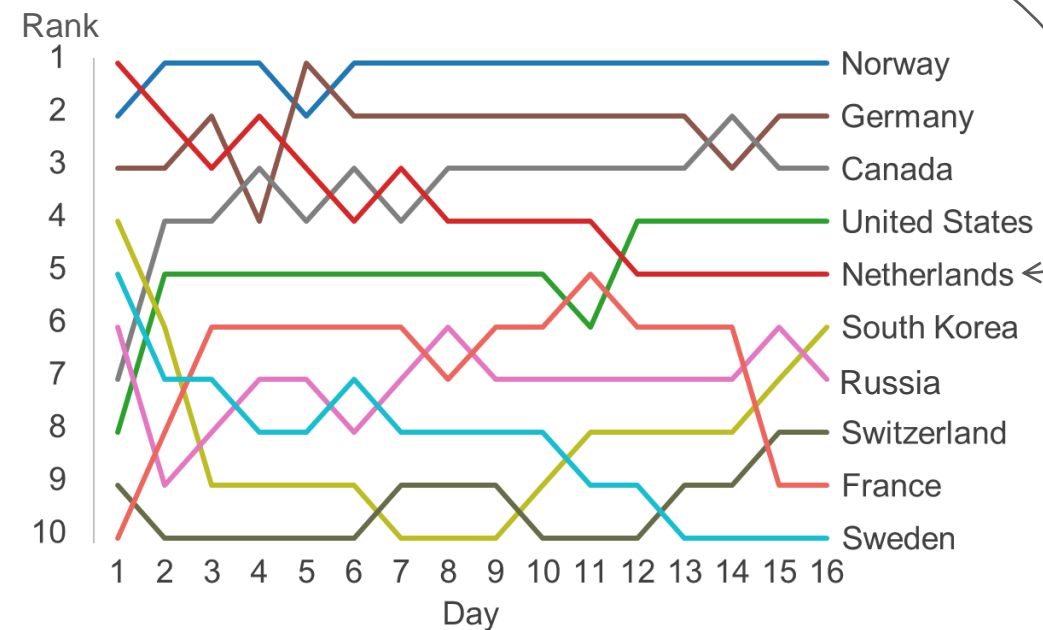


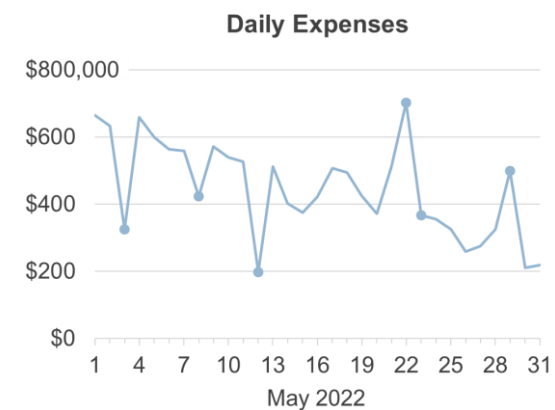
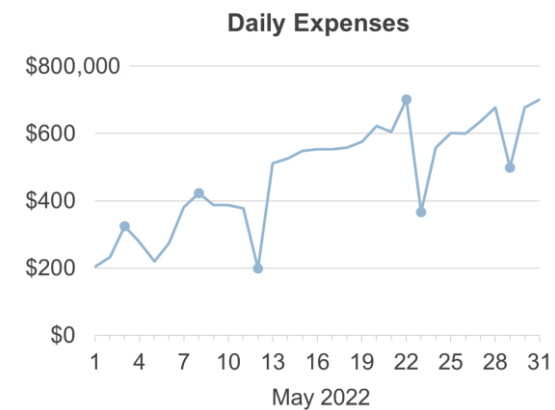
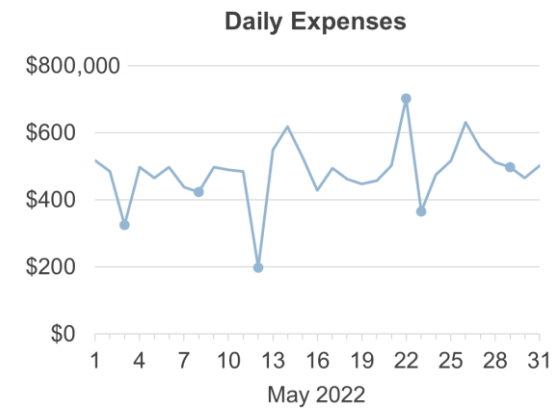
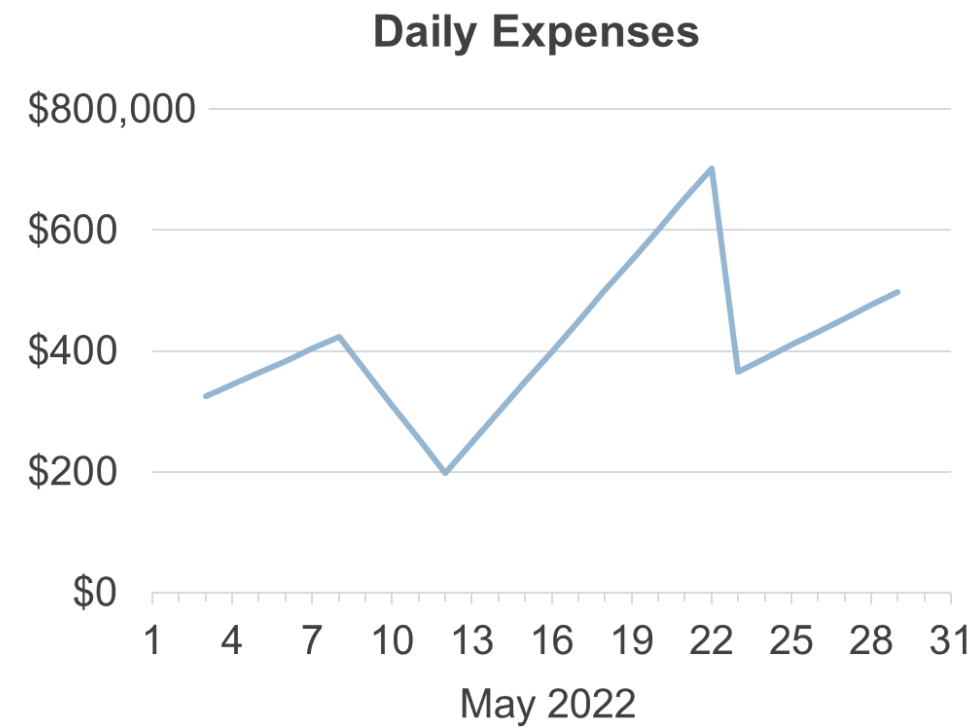
The Netherlands started out strong but then lost ground to other countries.



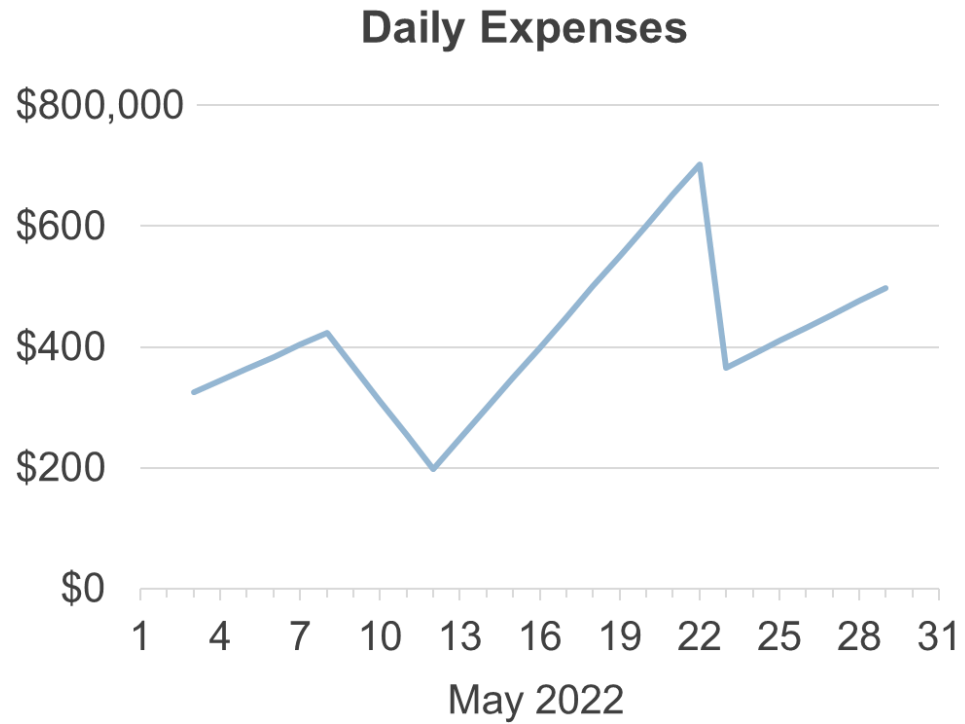
A “bumps chart” better shows how rank changed over time.

The Netherlands started out strong but then lost ground to other countries.

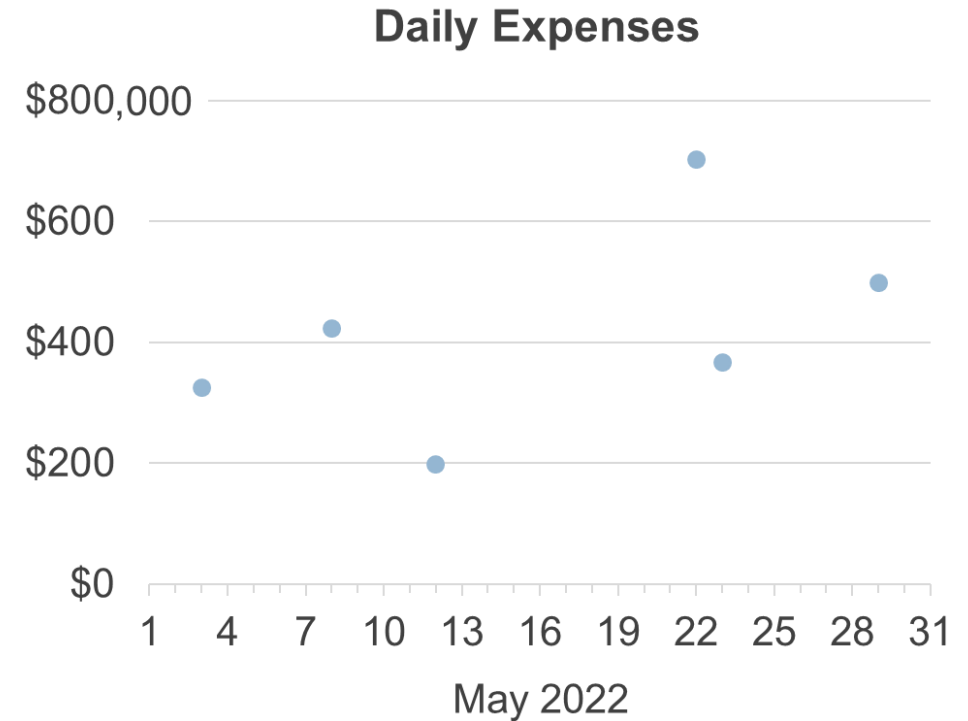




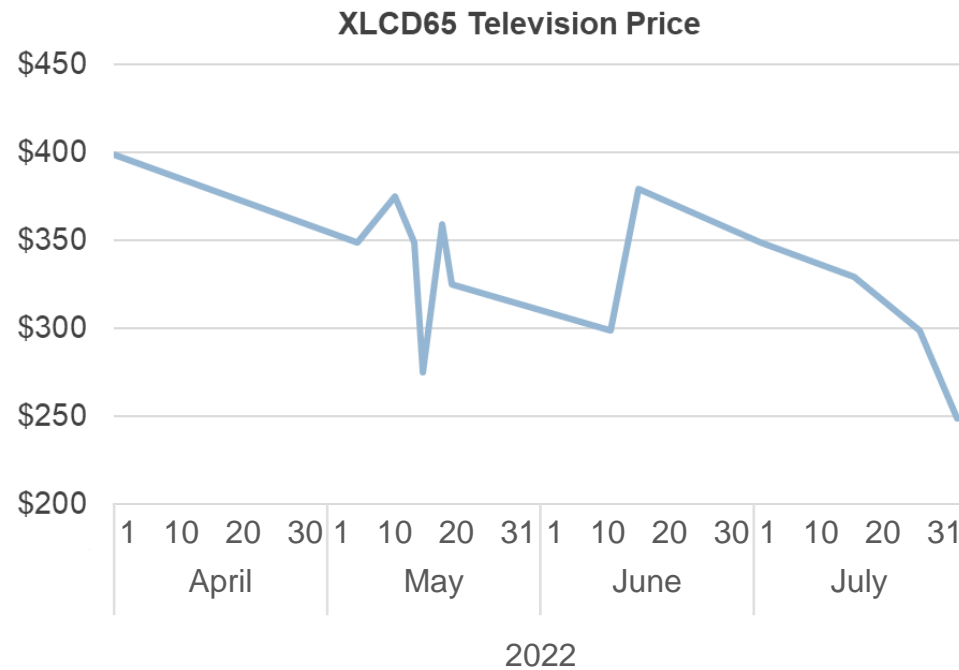
(X) Misleading! Suggests that we know what pattern of change was, but we don't have enough data to say!



(✓) A "dot plot" MUST be used when we don't have enough data to know pattern of change.

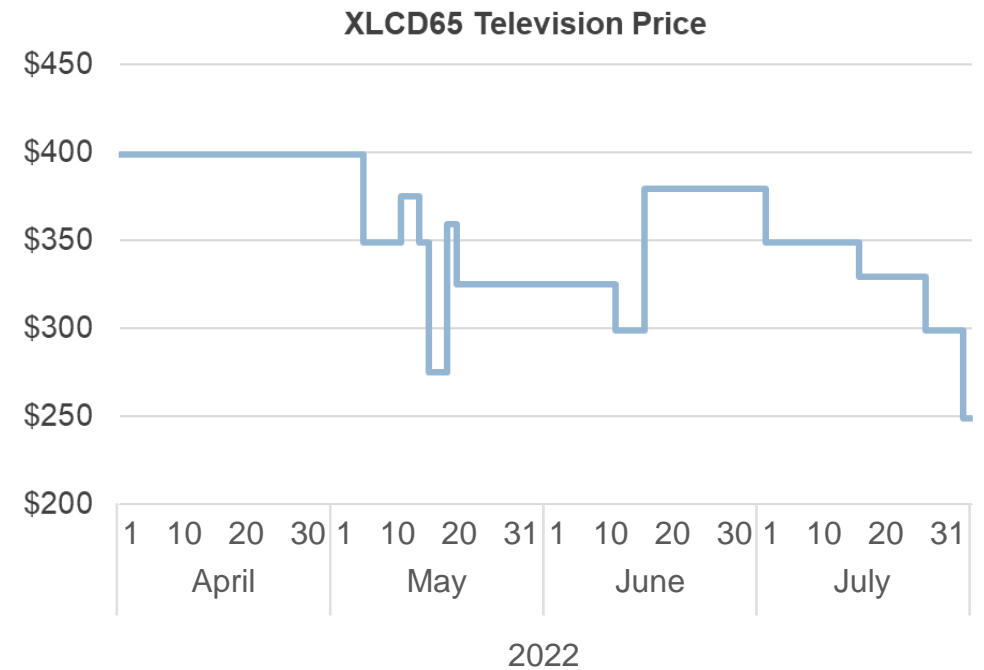


(X) Looks like there was a price at the beginning of April (\$400), and then *no price* until the beginning of May (\$350), or, worse...



(X) ...some readers may interpret this to mean that the price *steadily declined* from the beginning of April to the beginning of May, which it did NOT.

(✓) A “step chart” represents these values accurately.

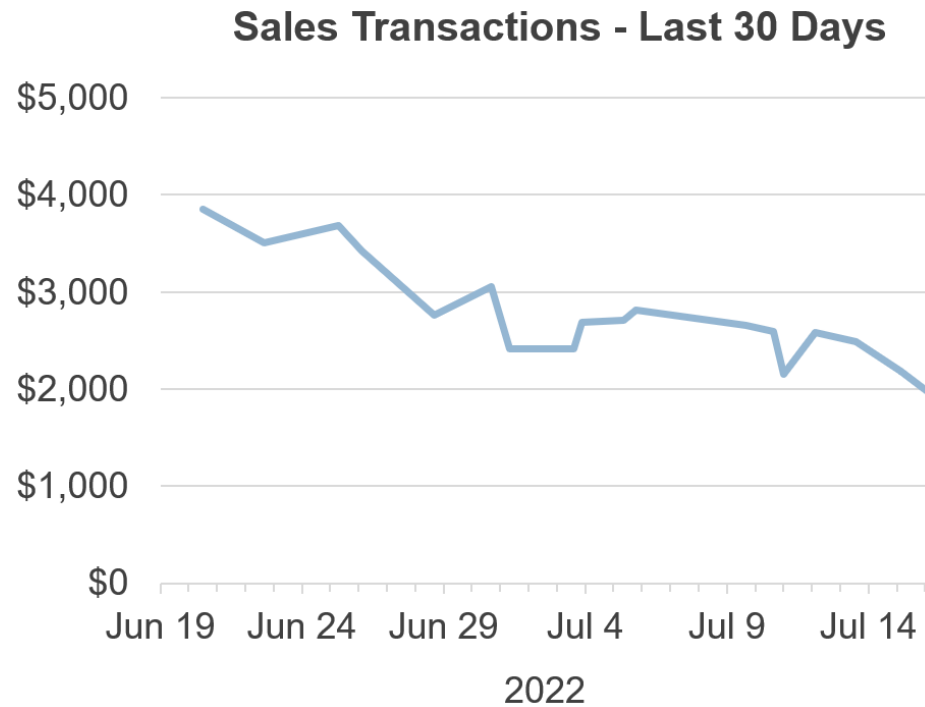




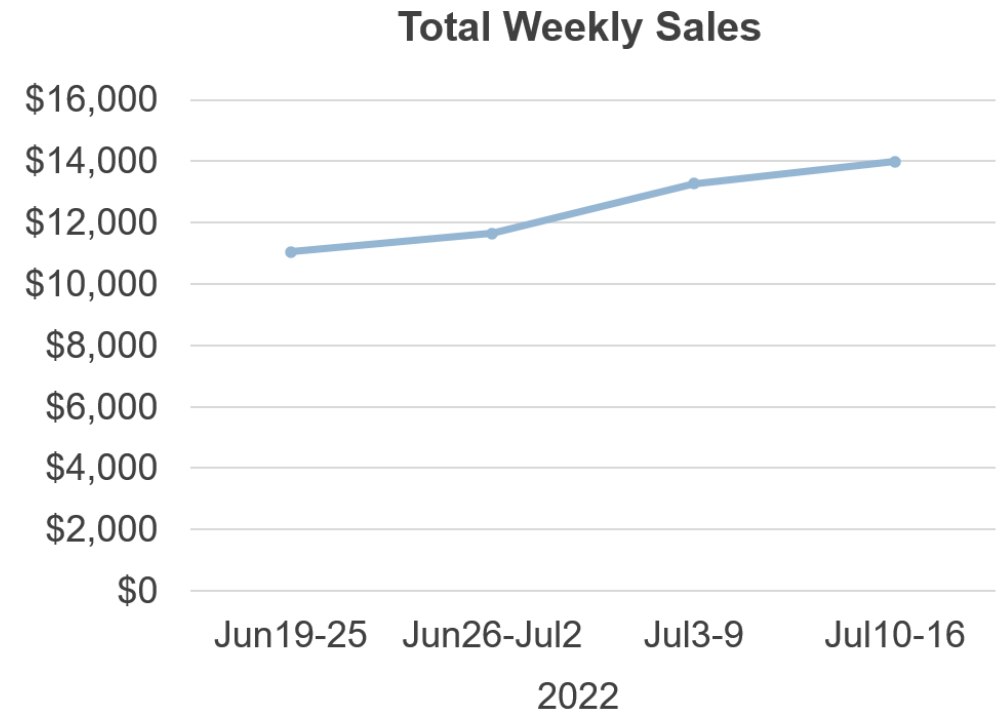
# When to use step charts

- When the values in your data...
  1. Occur at **irregular** intervals of time.
  2. **Persist** until the next value occurs.
- For example...
  - The balance of a bank account
  - The inventory level of a product
  - The current high bid for an auction item
  - The long jump distance world record

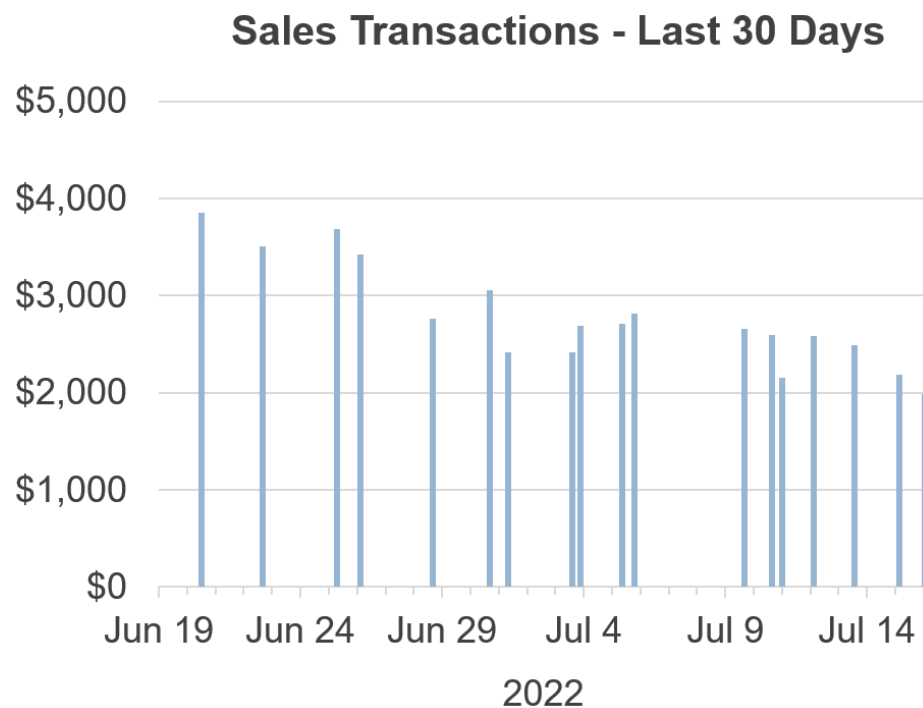
(X) This is misleading! Looks like sales were declining.



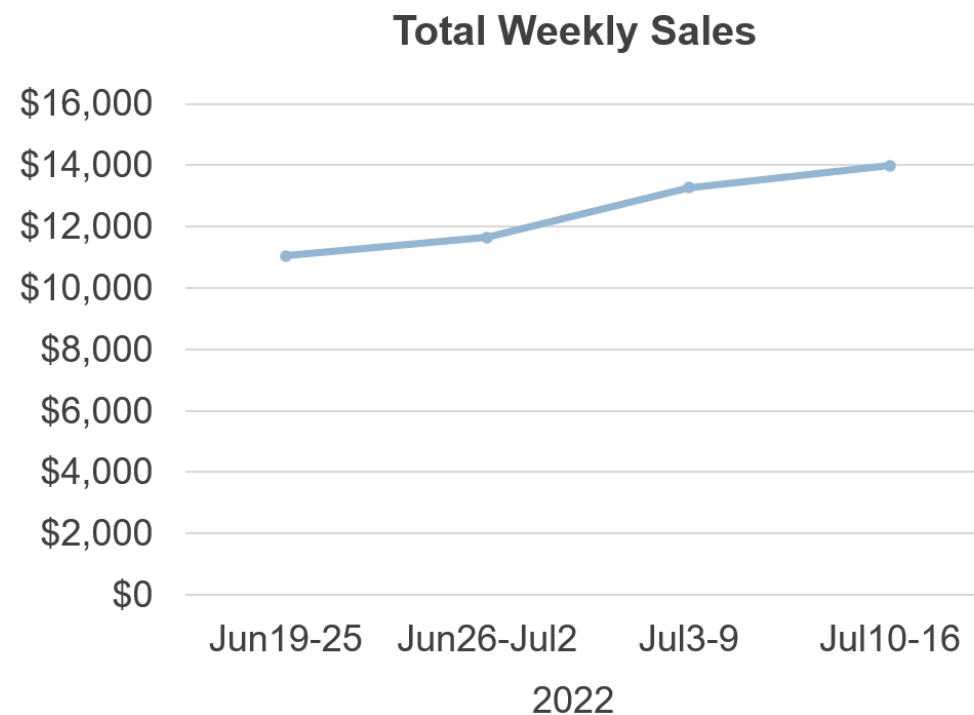
If the individual transactions are aggregated, e.g., as weekly totals, we see that they're actually increasing.



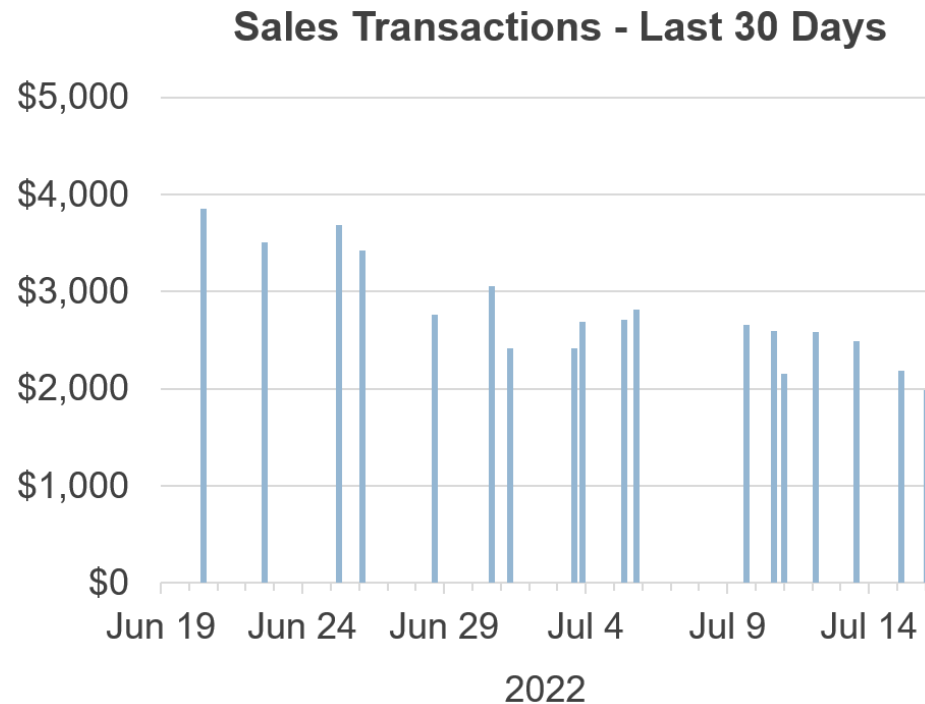
(✓) A “thin bar” chart



*If the individual transactions are aggregated, e.g., as weekly totals, we see that they're actually increasing.*



(✓) A “thin bar” chart



- Use thin bar charts when...
  1. Need to show **individual values**, not aggregations (weekly totals, daily averages, etc.).
  2. Values occur at **irregular** intervals of time.
  3. Values **aren't** persistent.

# Charts for comparing two time periods

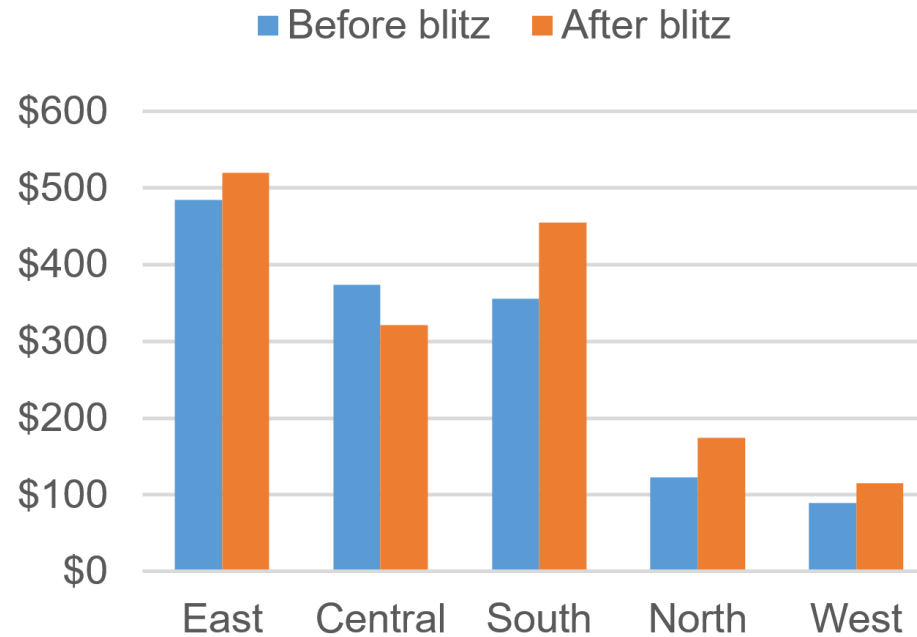
## Donations (\$K) by Region

	Before ad blitz	After ad blitz
East	485	520
Central	374	321
South	356	455
North	123	174
West	89	115

# Charts for comparing two time periods

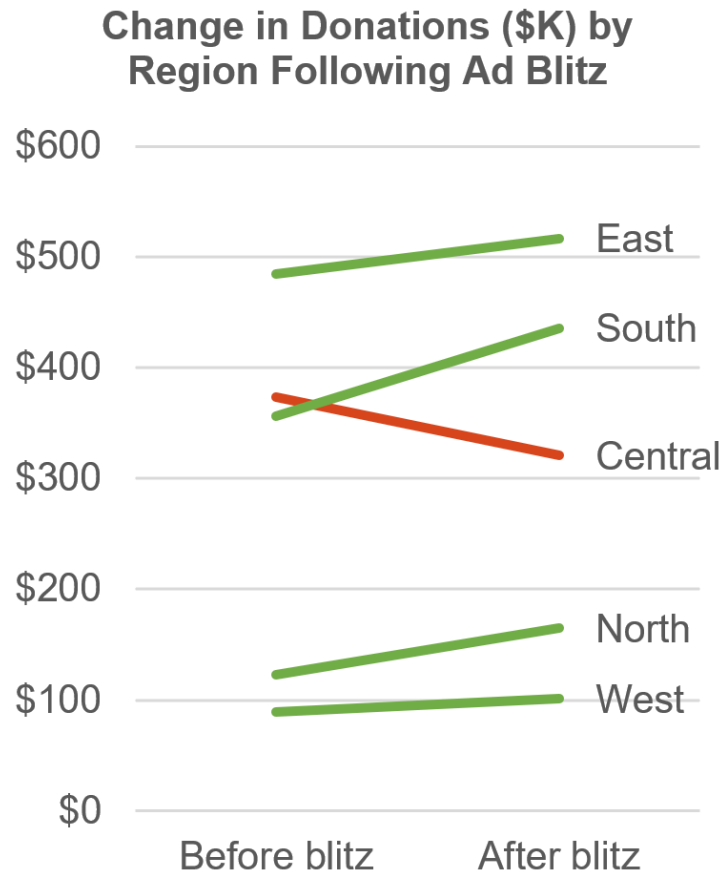
(!) *Clustered bars generally aren't a good way to show changes between two time periods.*

**Change in Donations (\$K) by  
Region Following Ad Blitz**



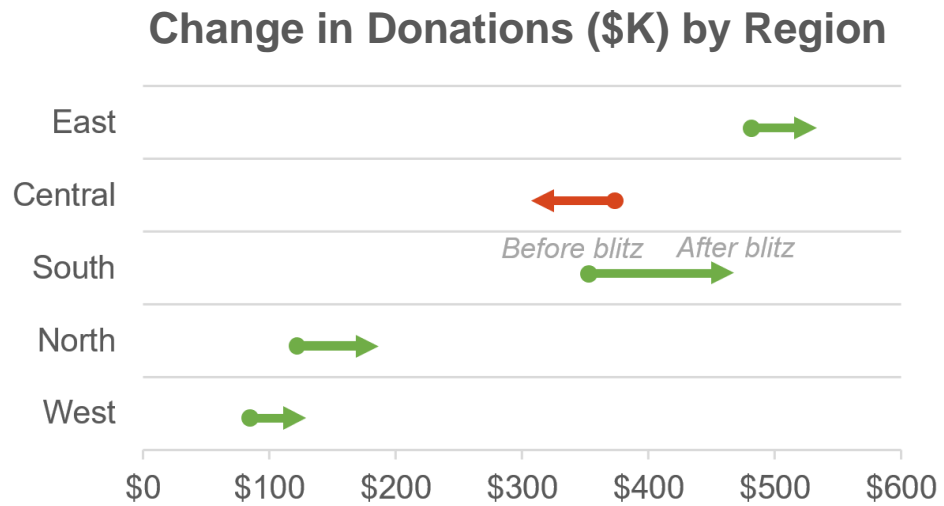
# Charts for comparing two time periods

*A “slope chart”*



# Charts for comparing two time periods

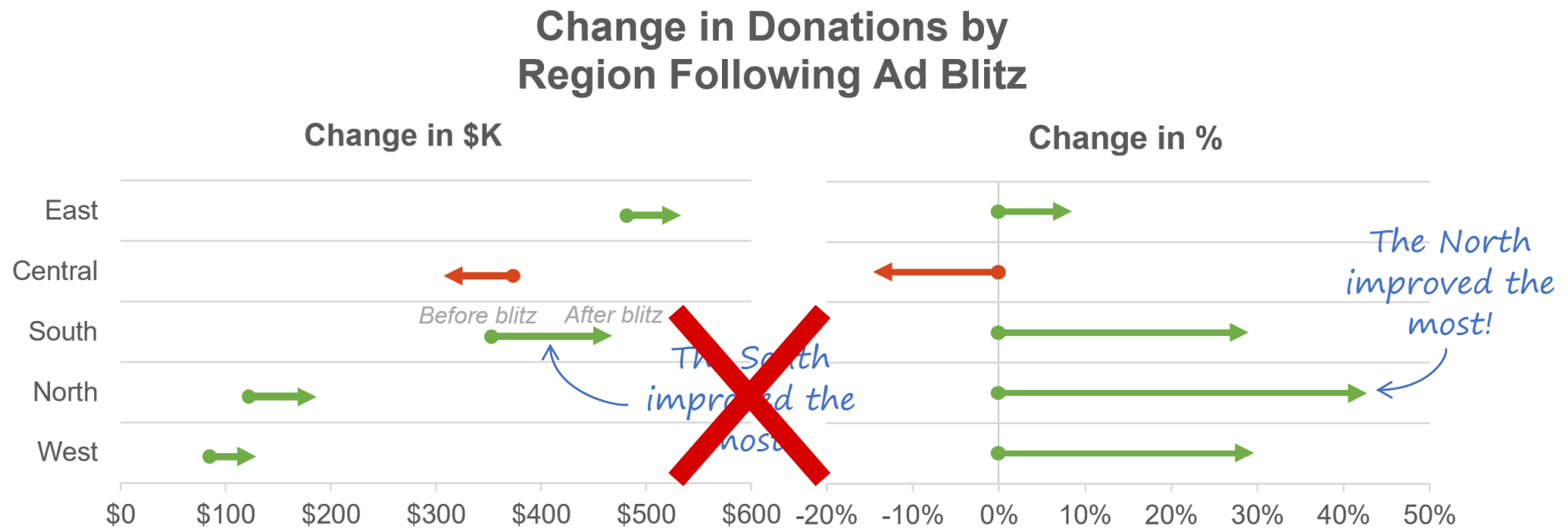
An “arrow chart”



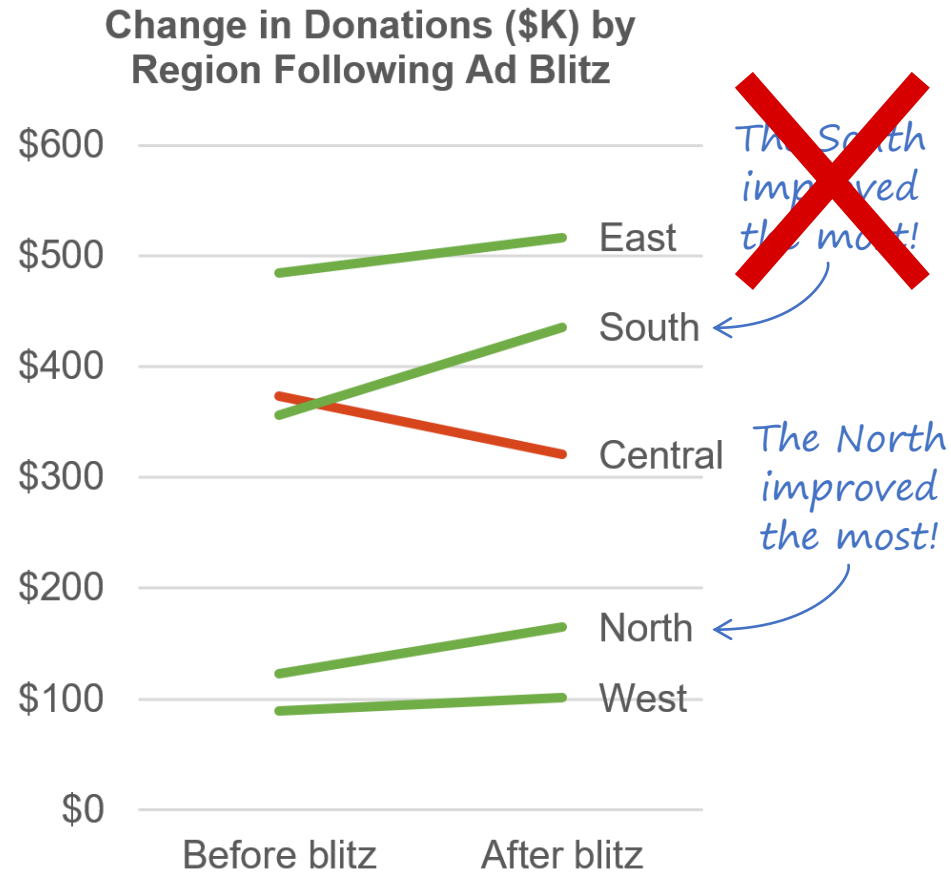


# Charts for comparing two time periods

(✓) Arrow charts can show both absolute and relative change.



# Charts for comparing two time periods



(!) Slope charts make changes among small values look small, even if they're large, so I avoid using them.

# Showing cyclical (e.g., seasonal) time series

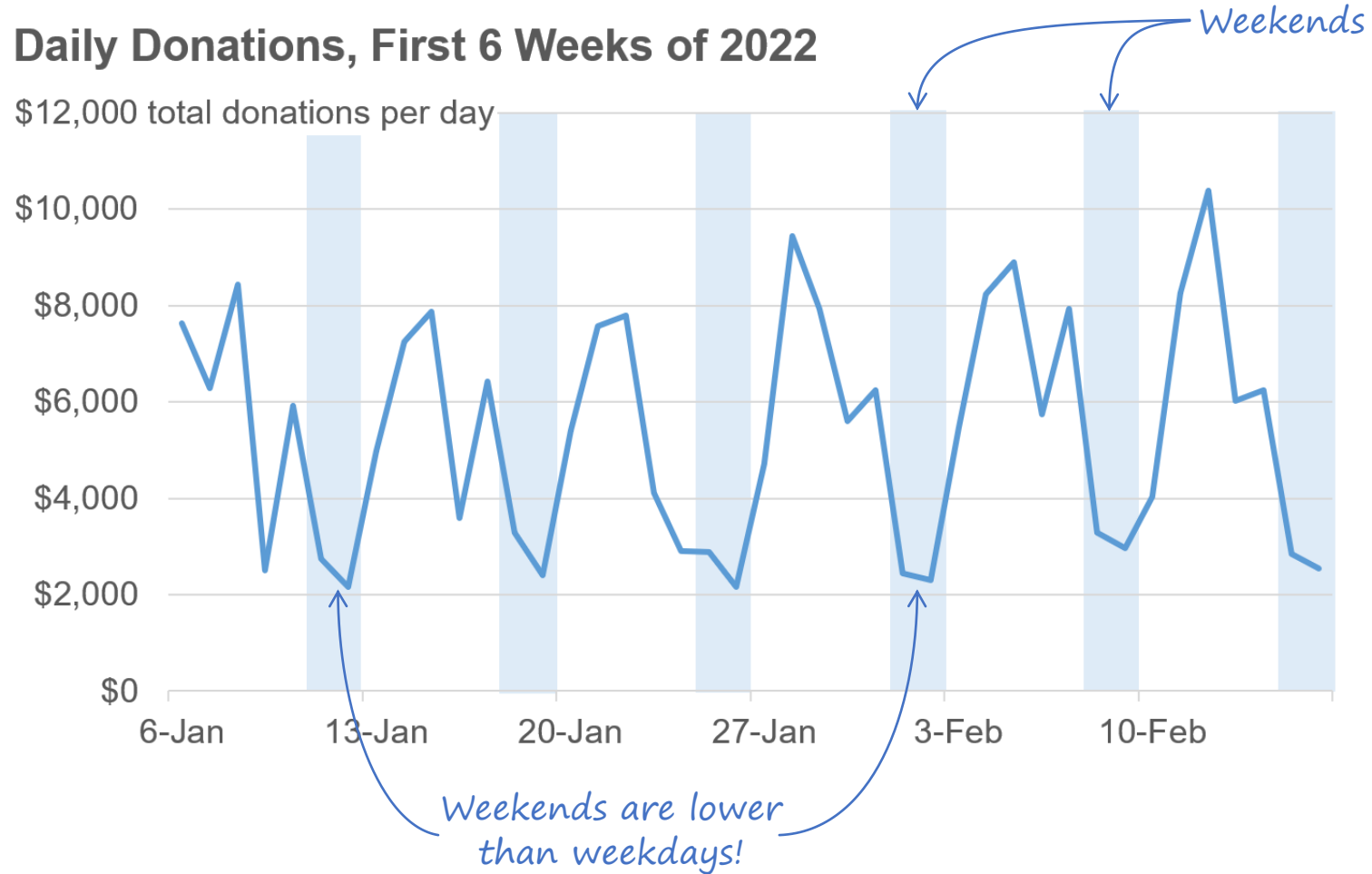
## Daily Donations, First 6 Weeks of 2022

\$12,000 total donations per day



(!) Standard line charts don't show insights about cyclical data very clearly.

# Showing cyclical (e.g., seasonal) time series

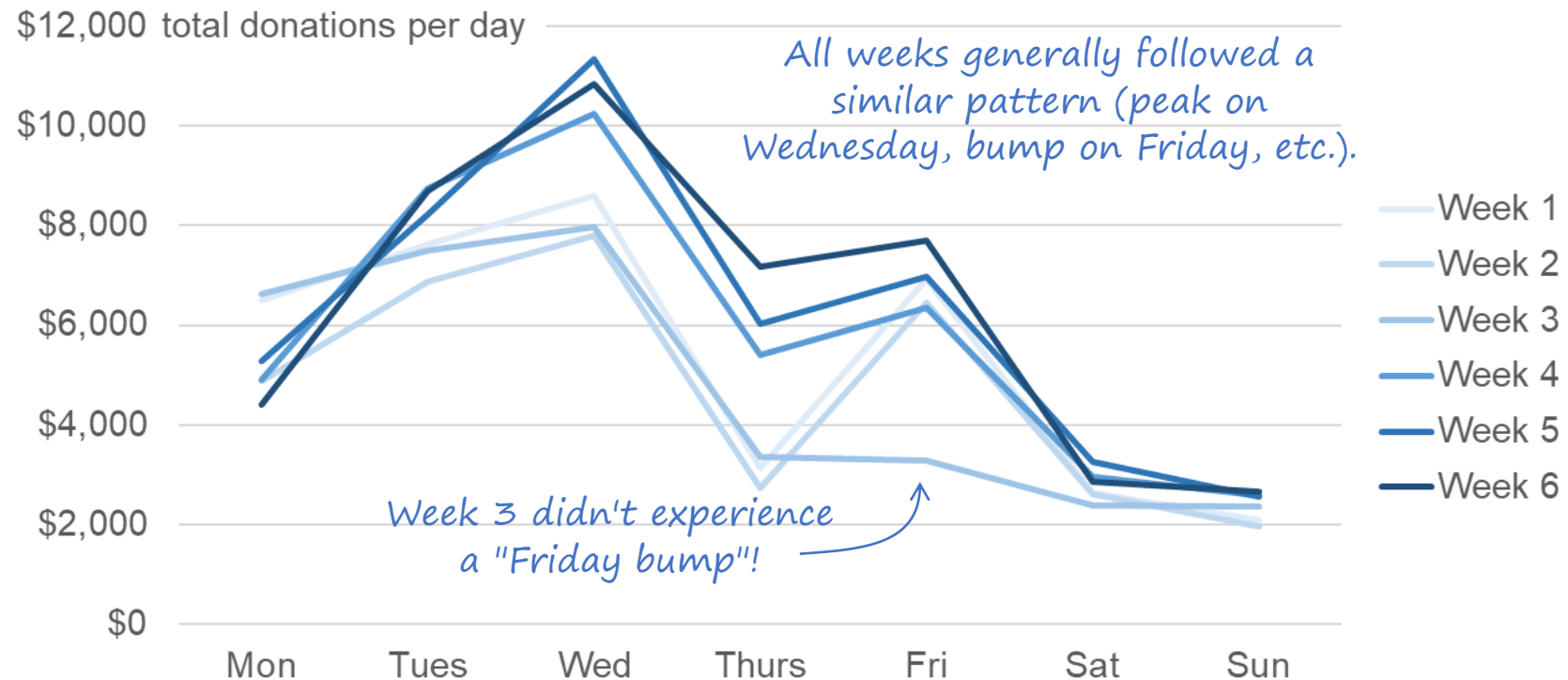


(✓) Visually marking off cycle periods (e.g., weekends) can help make cycles more obvious.

# Showing cyclical (e.g., seasonal) time series

*An "overlapping cycles" chart*

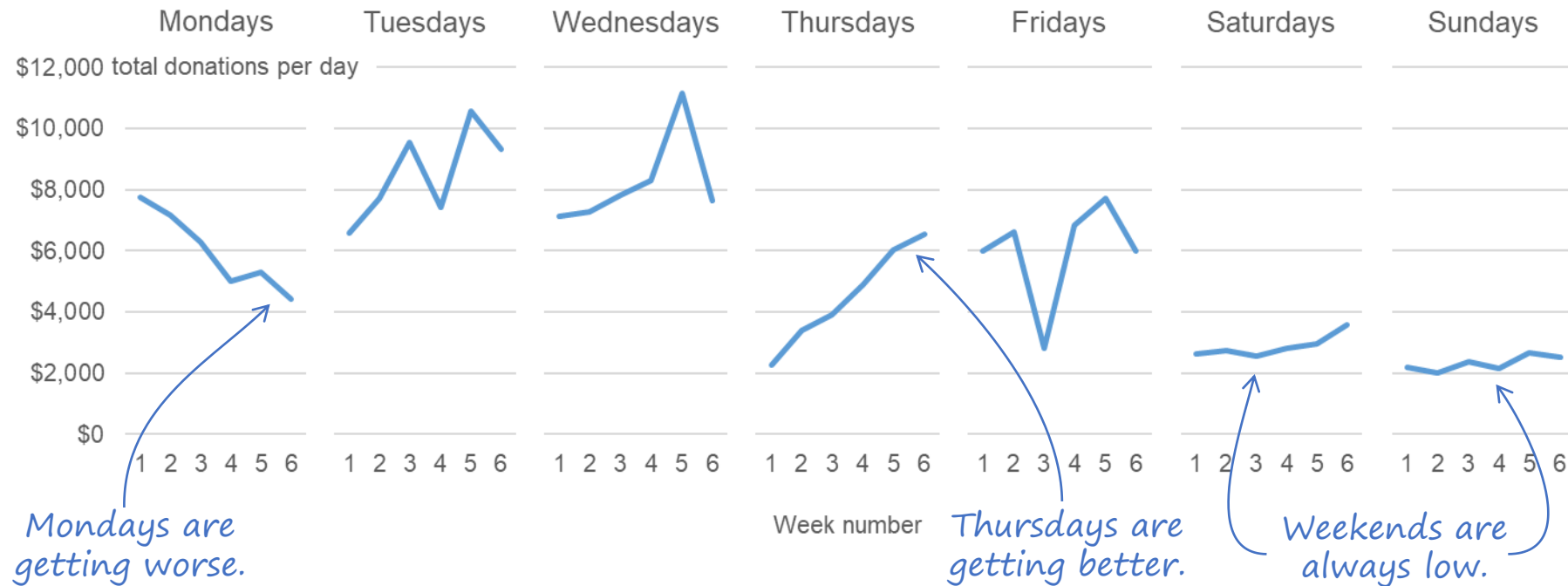
## Daily Donations, First 6 Weeks of 2022



# Showing cyclical (e.g., seasonal) time series

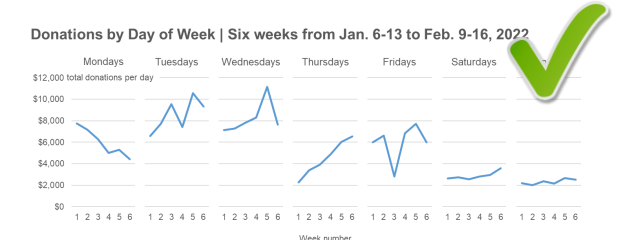
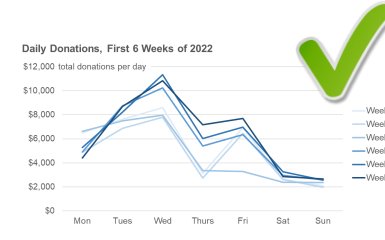
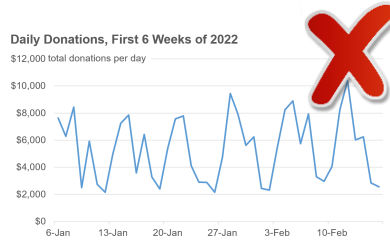
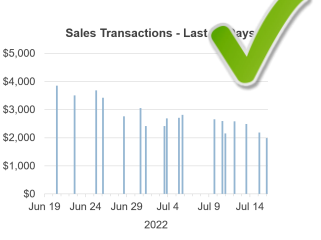
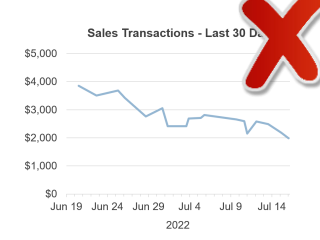
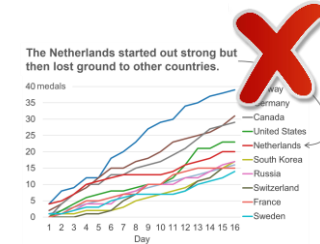
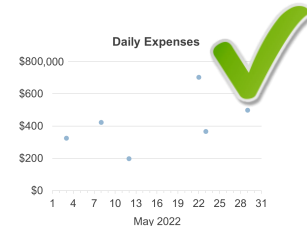
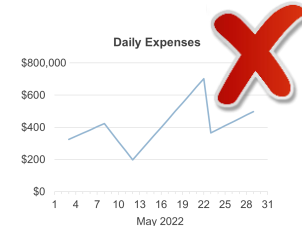
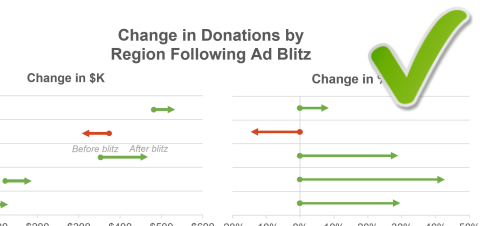
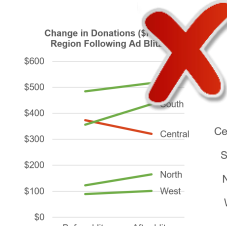
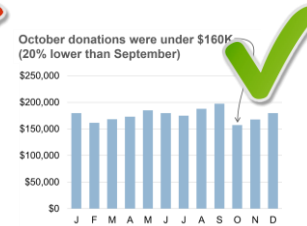
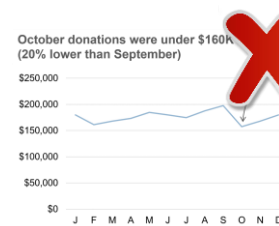
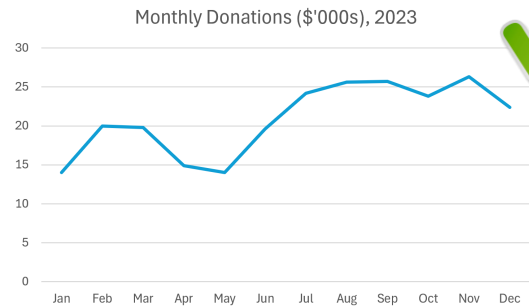
A “cycle plot”

## Donations by Day of Week | Six weeks from Jan. 6-13 to Feb. 9-16, 2022



...but often they're *not*.

So, *sometimes*, standard line charts are the best way to show data over time...

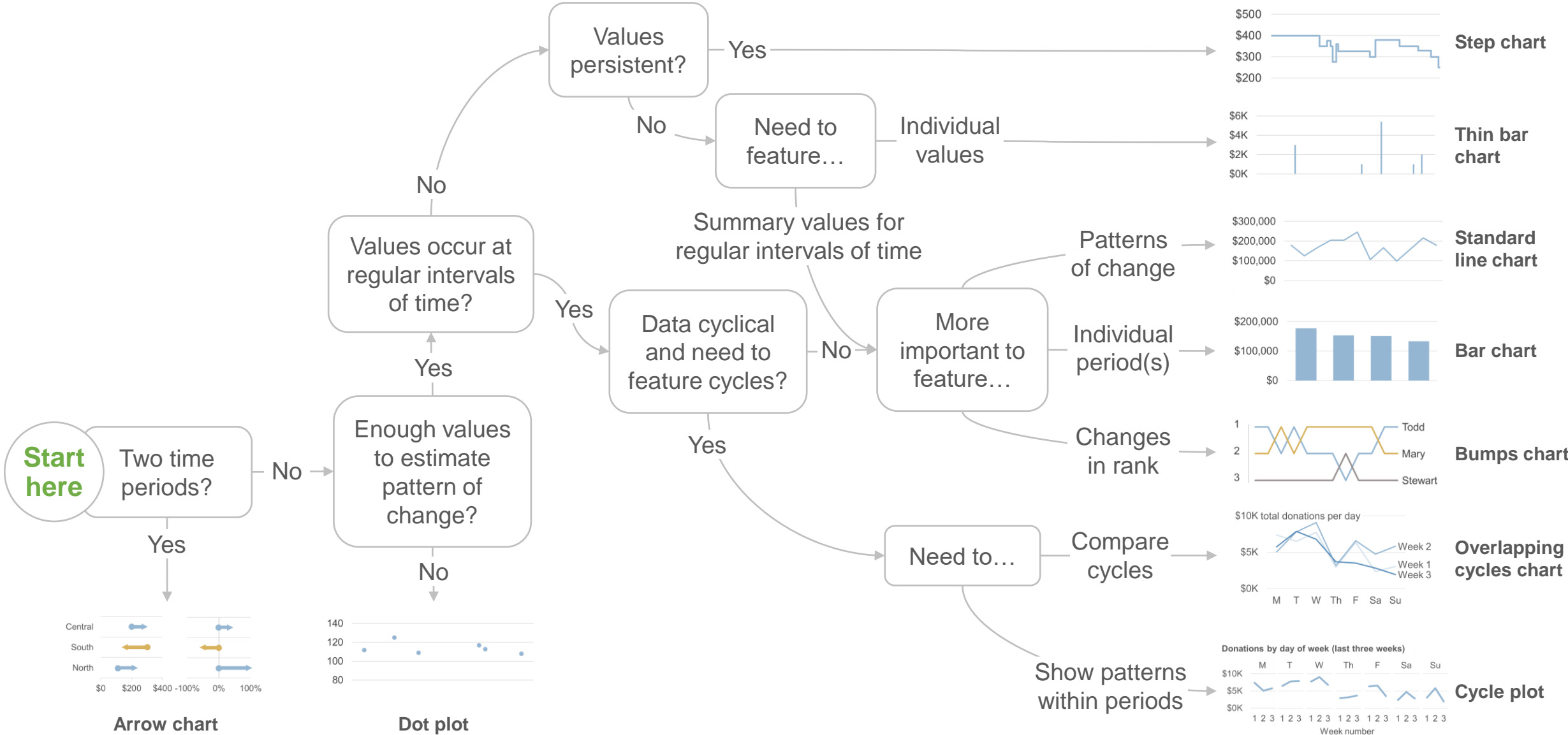


...which is probably why many experienced chart creators feel that choosing a chart type...

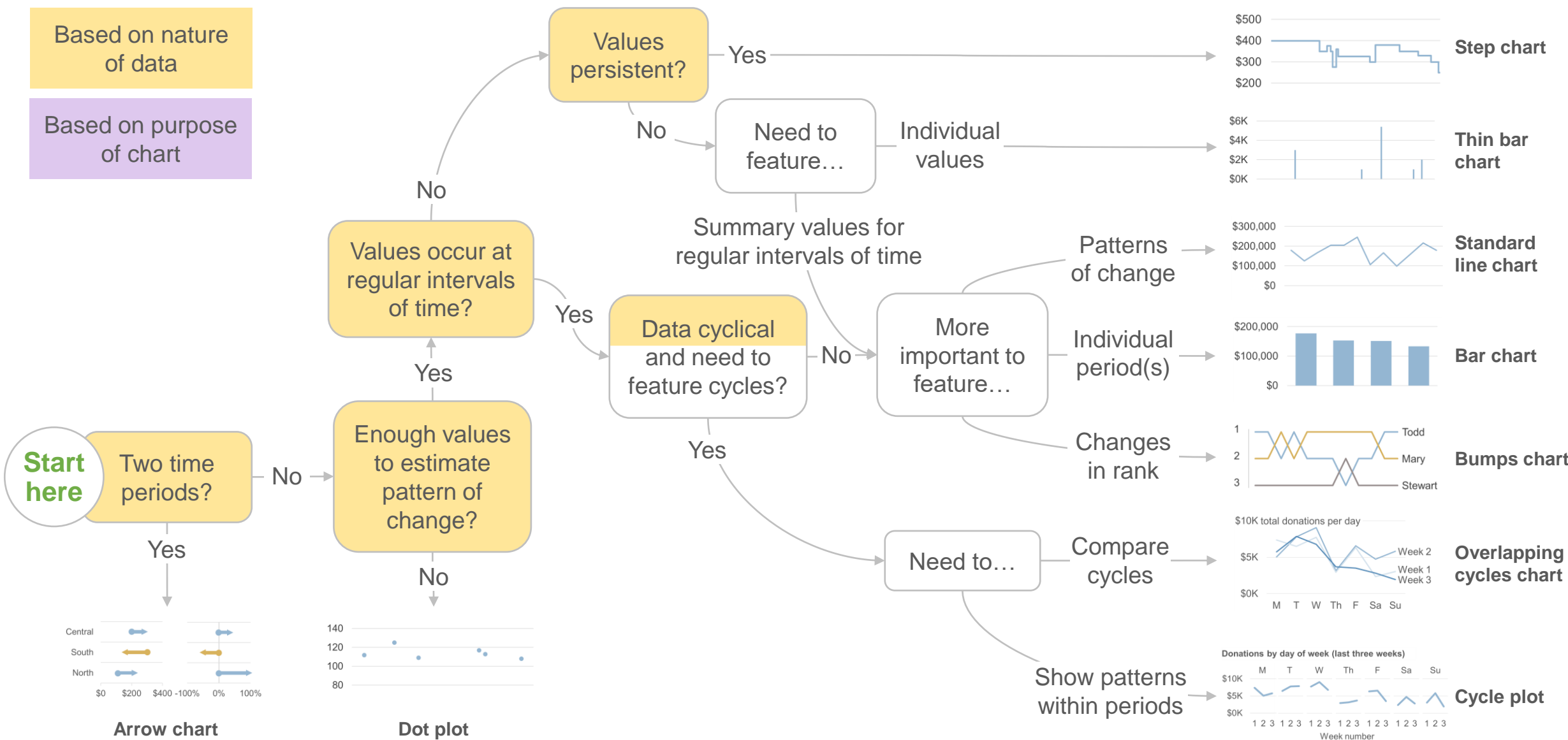
- ...is too complex/nuanced to codify as specific guidelines, i.e., that any guidelines will have so many exceptions that they will be almost useless.
- ...requires judgment and intuition that can only be acquired through extensive (years?) practice and experience.



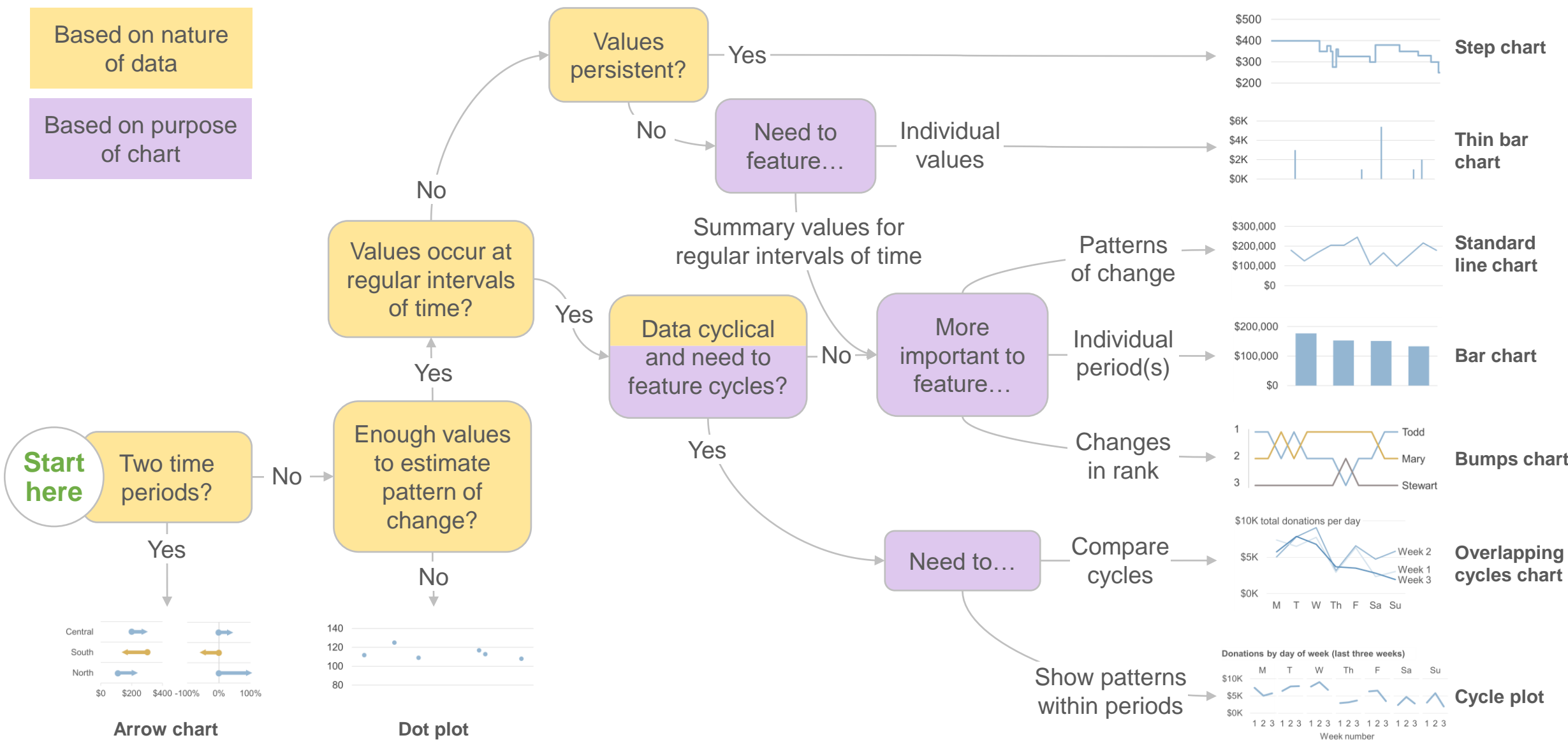
# Choosing a chart type to show data over time



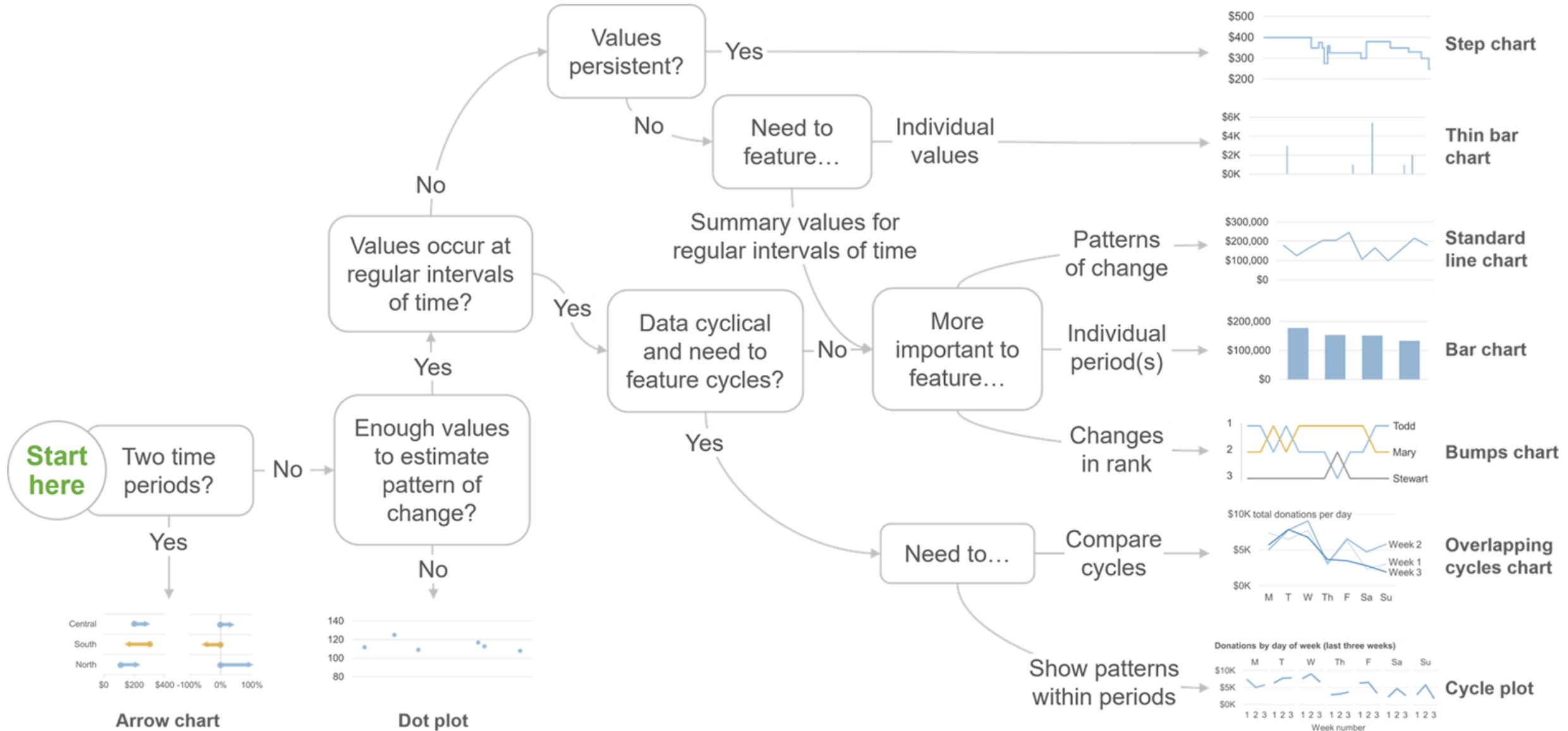
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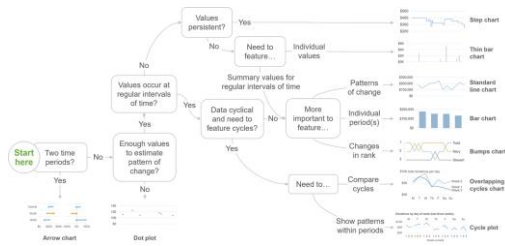
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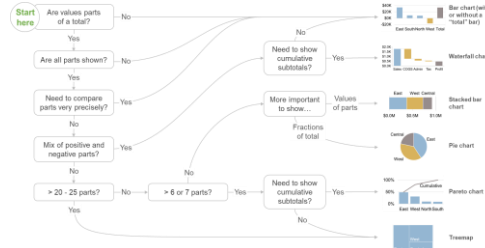
# Choosing a chart type to show data over time



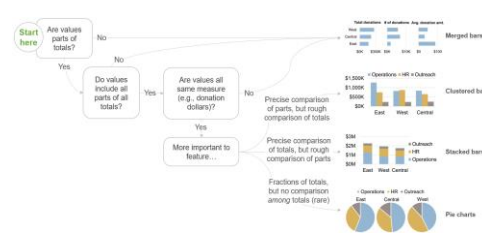
## Data over time



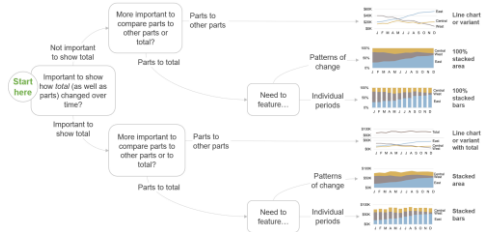
## Breakdown of single total



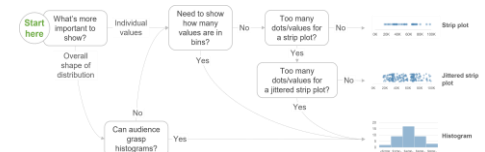
## Breakdown of multiple totals



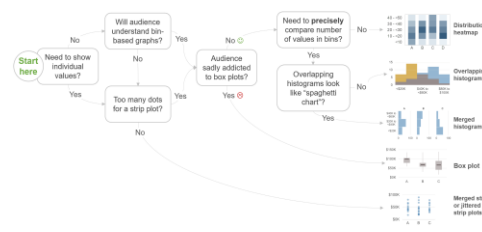
## Breakdown of total over time



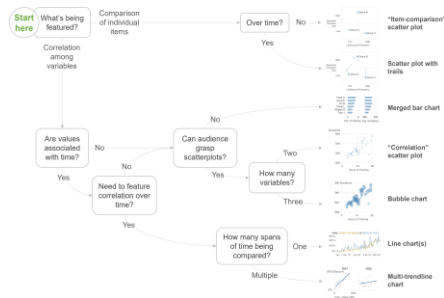
## Single distribution



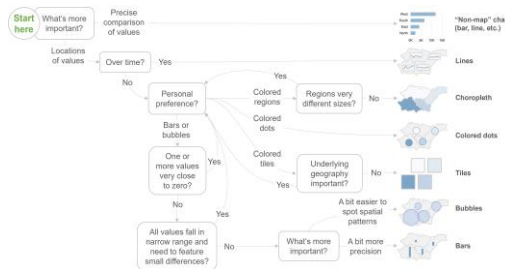
## Multiple distributions



## Relationships among variables



## Maps



# Practical Charts

The essential guide to creating clear, compelling charts for reports and presentations

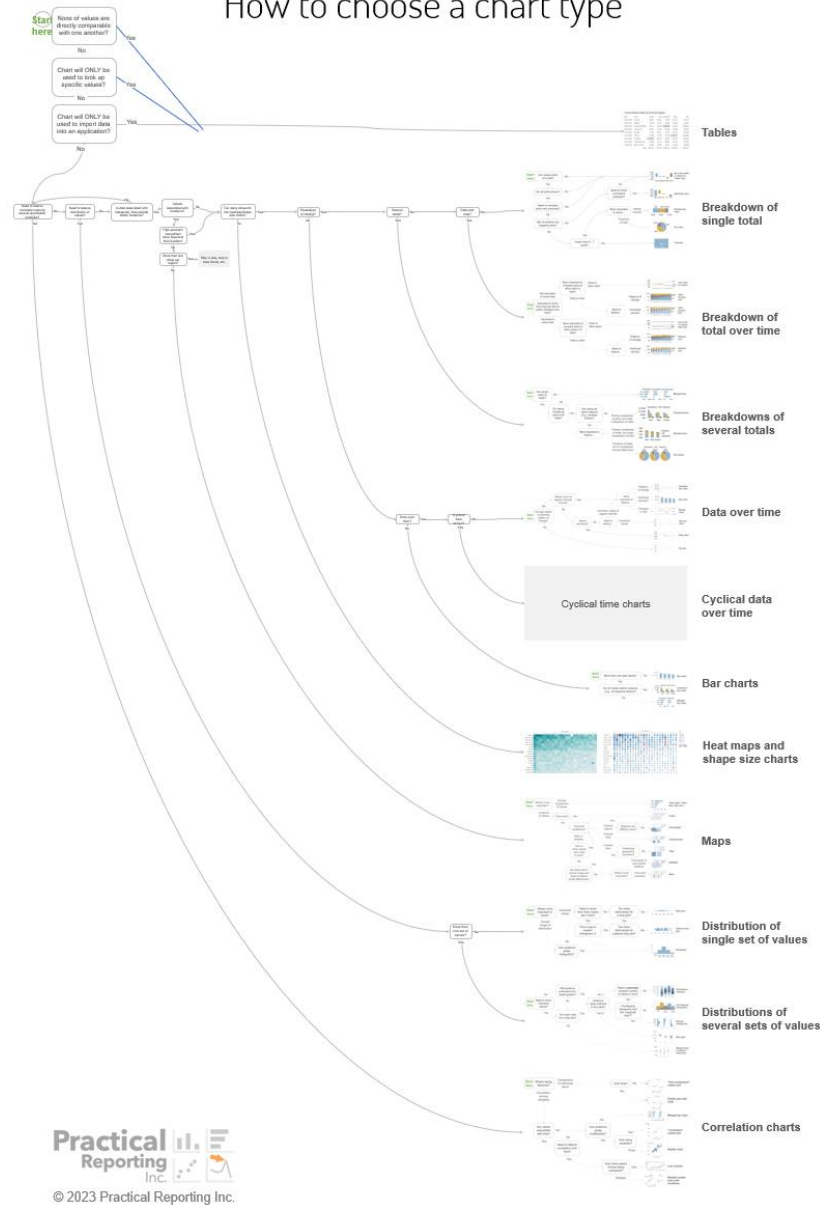


Handle dozens of common challenges...

...and avoid dozens of common mistakes.

Nicholas P. Desbarats

# How to choose a chart type



## Practical Charts

The essential guide to creating clear, compelling charts for reports and presentations

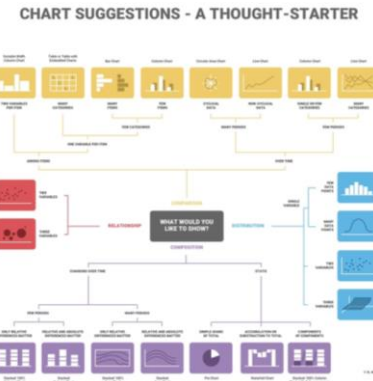
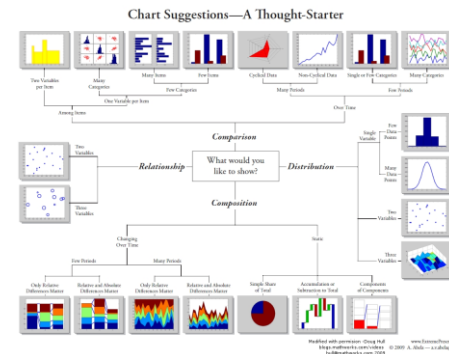
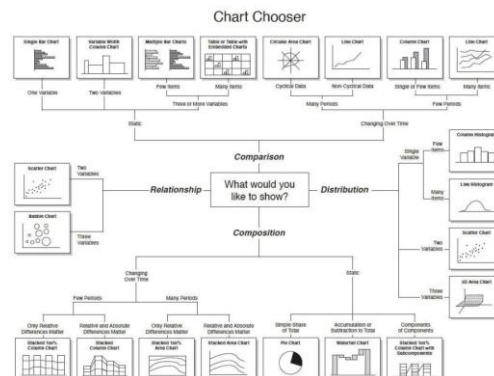
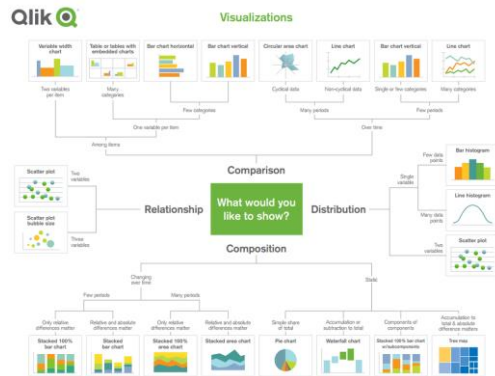
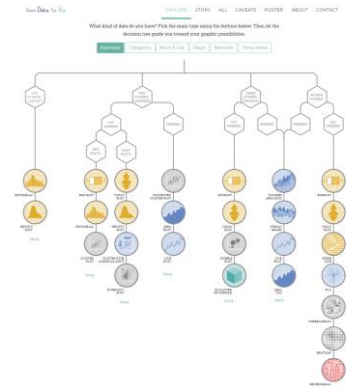
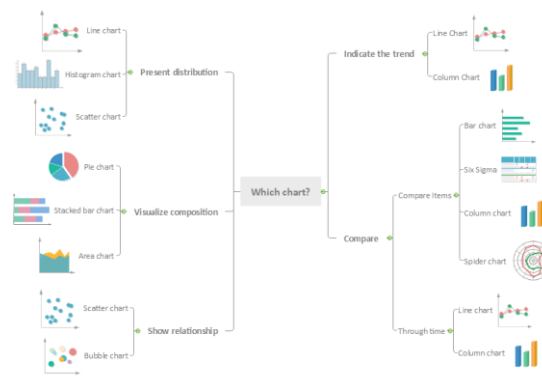
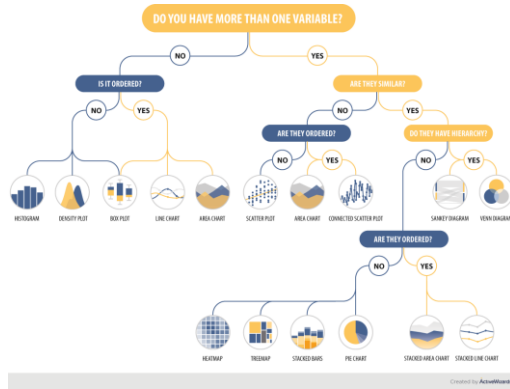
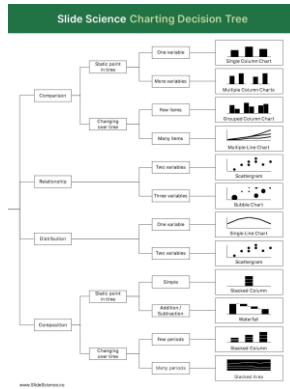


Handle dozens of common challenges...

...and avoid dozens of common mistakes.

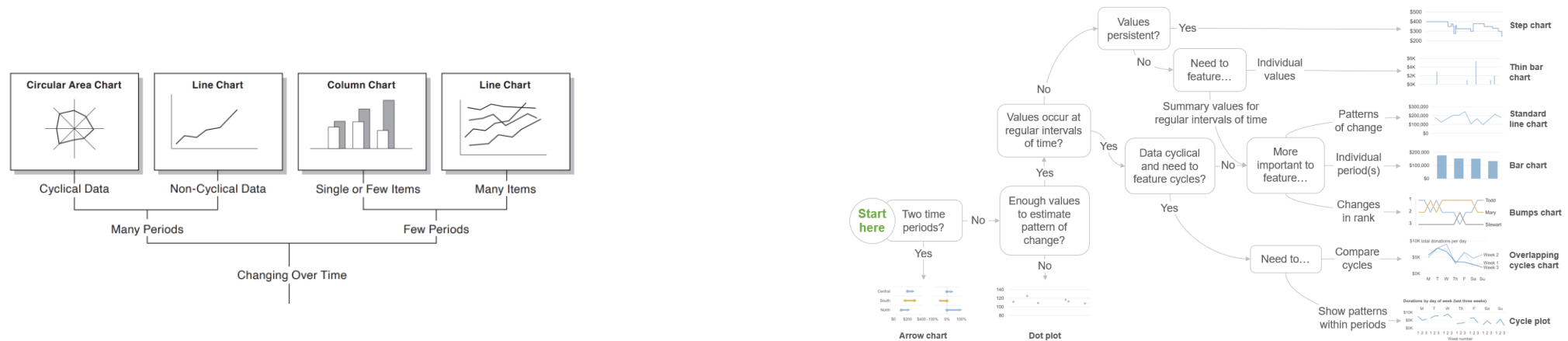
Nicholas P. Desbarats

“I’ve seen chart-chooser diagrams before...”





# Conventional chart-chooser diagrams

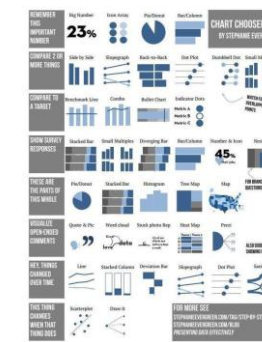
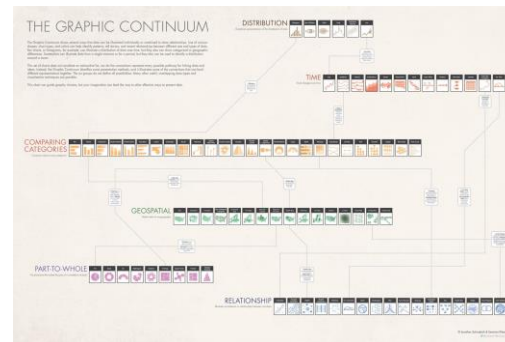
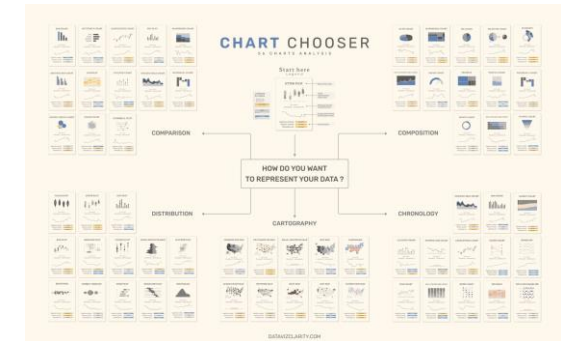
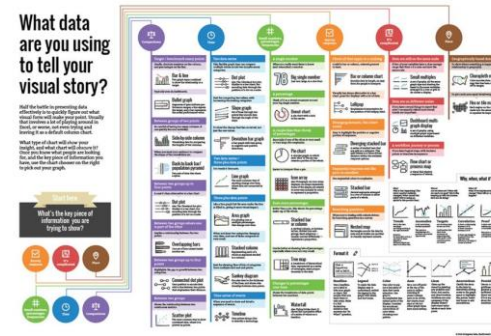
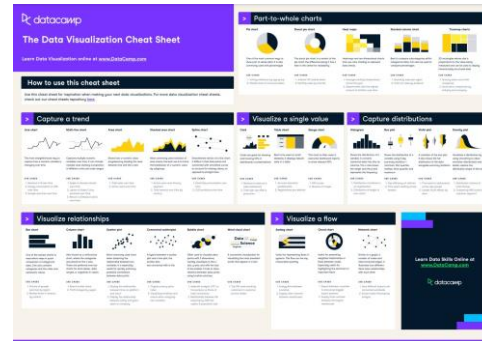


- Many common situations not accounted for (missing values, persistent values, etc.).
- Many essential chart types not included (step charts, arrow charts, etc.).
- **Can (and often does) point to obviously poor chart type choices;** requires user to have highly developed “chart judgment” to use “safely.”

- All common situations accounted for.
- All essential chart types included.
- **Reliably points to good chart type choices,** regardless of “chart judgment” level of chart creator.



# What about chart-chooser catalogs/taxonomies?

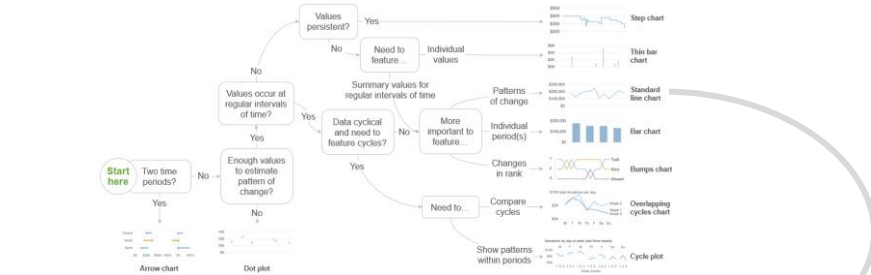


# Chart-chooser catalogs/taxonomies



## “Standard line charts”

- “Good choice when showing data over time.”
- “Can show several time series.”
- “Familiar/easy to read.”



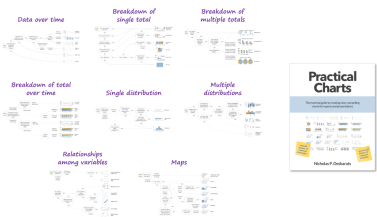
## Use a standard line chart when...

- There aren't many missing values.
- There are more than two time periods.
- Values occur at regular intervals of time.
- Values aren't persistent.
- Featuring patterns of change is more important than featuring individual time periods.
- Featuring changes in quantity is more important than featuring changes in rank.
- Chart doesn't look like “spaghetti.”

# Comparison of chart type selection methods

Easy

Rules of thumb  
Chart type catalogs/taxonomies  
Conventional chart-chooser diagrams



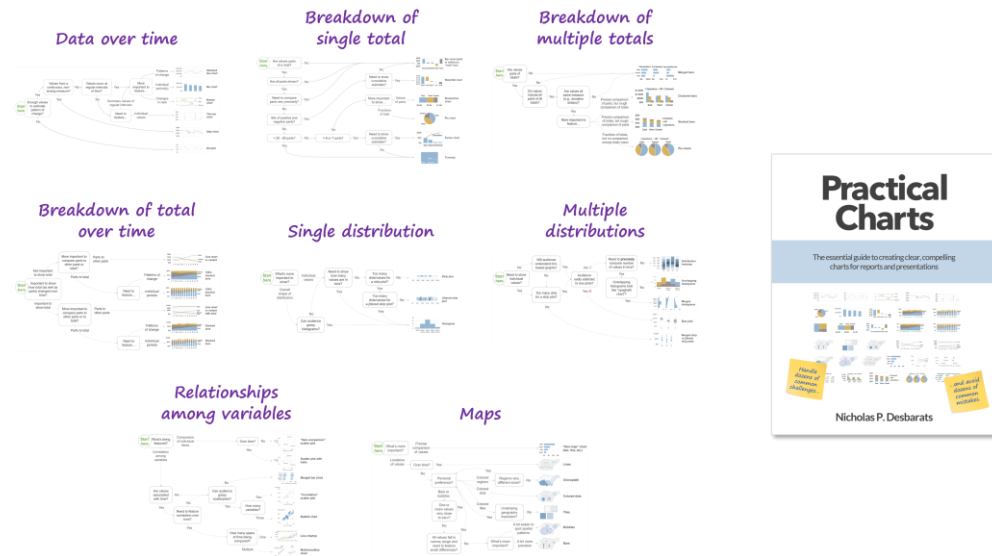
Years of experience

Hard

Poor chart type choices

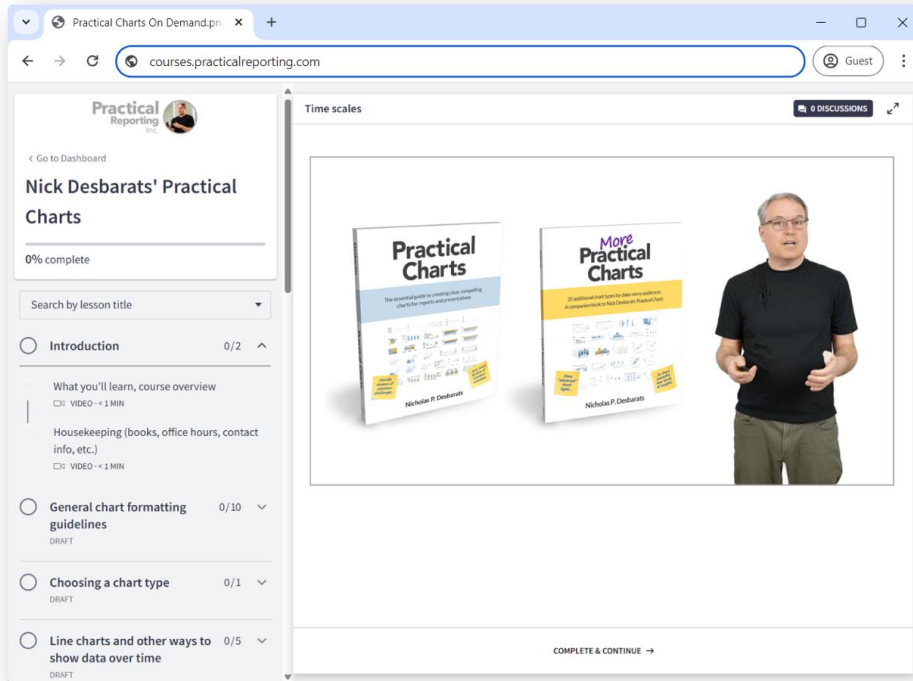
Good chart type choices

# BTW, these aren't “rules”! (They’re guidelines.)



- These are “training wheels” that allow chart creators to learn quickly and avoid “falling over.”
- Experts might have good reasons to deviate from these decision trees at times (which is fine!)
- First step in knowing when to “break the rules” is to “learn the rules” (except I hate that term).

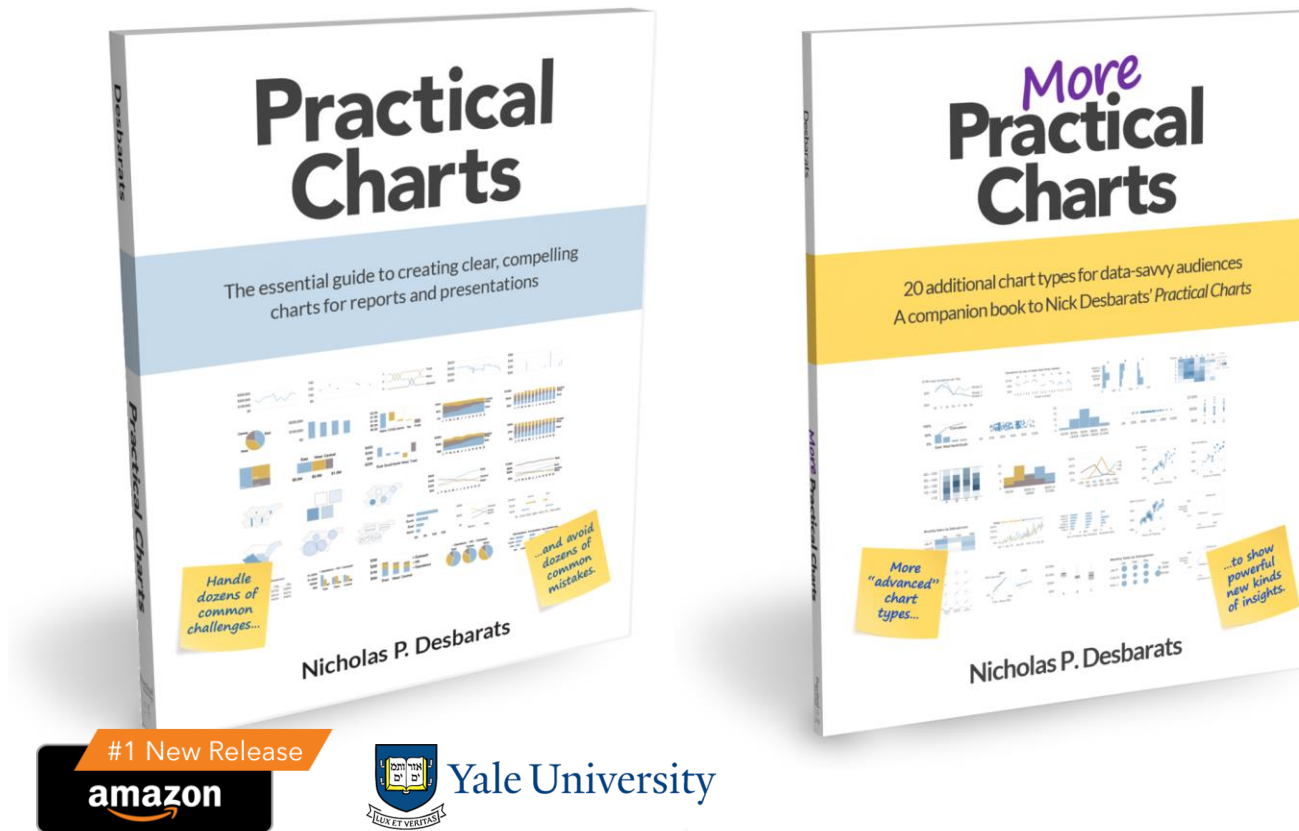
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- 6.5 hours of video in 44 lessons
- Includes *Practical Charts* and *More Practical Charts* books
- US\$649 per student, **use coupon code jmpstatasp-01 to get 25% off!**

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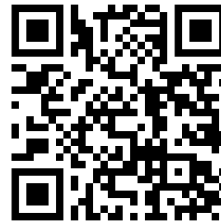
# Books



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