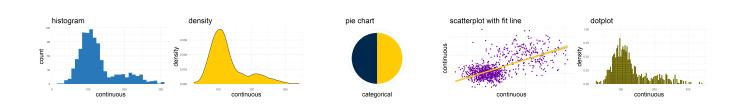
### How to Choose a Chart

A Statistically Motivated Guide

Andy Grogan-Kaylor

March 10, 2021



#### **How to Choose a Chart**

Choosing the right chart to represent your data can be a daunting process. I believe that a *starting point* for this thinking is some basic statistical thinking about the *type* of variables that you have. At the broadest level, variables may be conceptualized as *categorical* variables, or *continuous* variables.

- categorical variables represent unordered categories like gender, or religious affiliation.
- continuous variables represent a continuous scale like a mental health scale, or a measure of neighborhood quality.

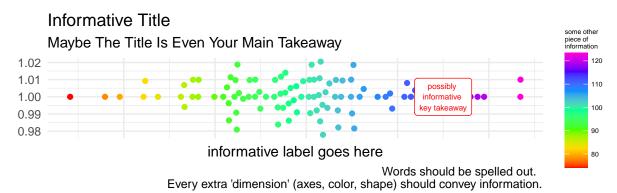
Once we have discerned the type of variable that have, there are two followup questions we may ask before deciding upon a chart strategy:

- Is our graph about one thing at a time?
  - How much of x is there?
  - What is the distribution of x?
- Is our graph about two things at a time?
  - What is the relationship of x and y?
  - How are x and y associated?

#### **A Few Notes**

#### A Note About Graph Labels

Graphs should have clear titles and labels.



#### A Note About Software

The principles of graphing discussed in this document transcend any particular software package, and could be implemented in many different software packages, such as SPSS, SAS, Stata, or R.

The graphs in these particular examples use ggplot2, a graphing library in R. ggplot2 graph syntax can be formidably complex, with a somewhat steep learning curve. More information about ggplot can be found here.

## A Note About Graph Colors

This document uses colors based upon official University of Michigan colors. Using colors that match the design scheme of your organization may be helpful.

### A Simulated Data File of Continuous and Categorical Data

A few randomly selected observations...

	x	У	z	U	٧	w	s	q
976	74.33	106.3	95.23	Group B	Group B	Group A	Group 2	94.33
215	218	230.7	71.15	Group B	Group B	Group B	Group 4	258
989	106	105.3	106.6	Group B	Group B	Group A	Group 3	136
325	110.9	113.9	97.18	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group 3	140.9
189	251	149.5	112	Group B	Group B	Group B	Group 2	271
416	80.44	119.3	107.3	Group A	Group A	Group A	Group 3	110.4
11 <i>7</i>	193.3	163.5	94.79	Group B	Group B	Group B	Group 2	213.3
509	230.9	201.1	92.95	Group A	Group A	Group B	Group 2	250.9

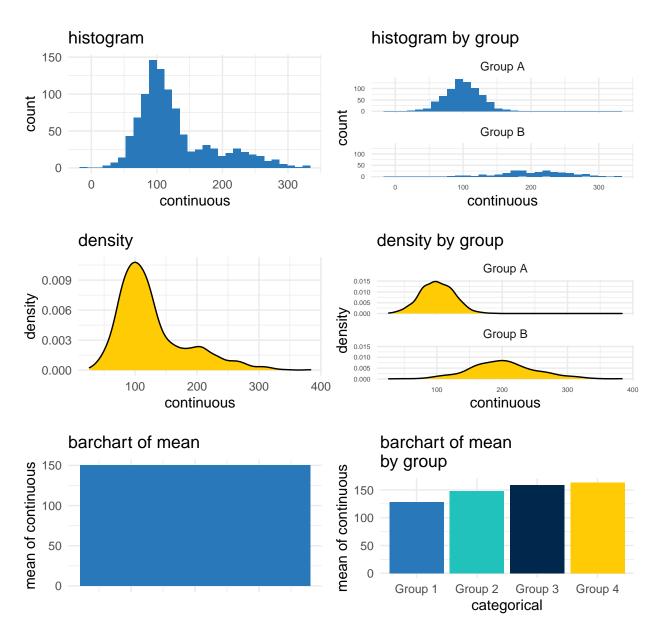
	х	У	z	U	٧	w	s	q
301	76.98	209.3	80.38	Group A	Group B	Group B	Group 1	86.98
743	218.9	214.6	110.5	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group 3	248.9

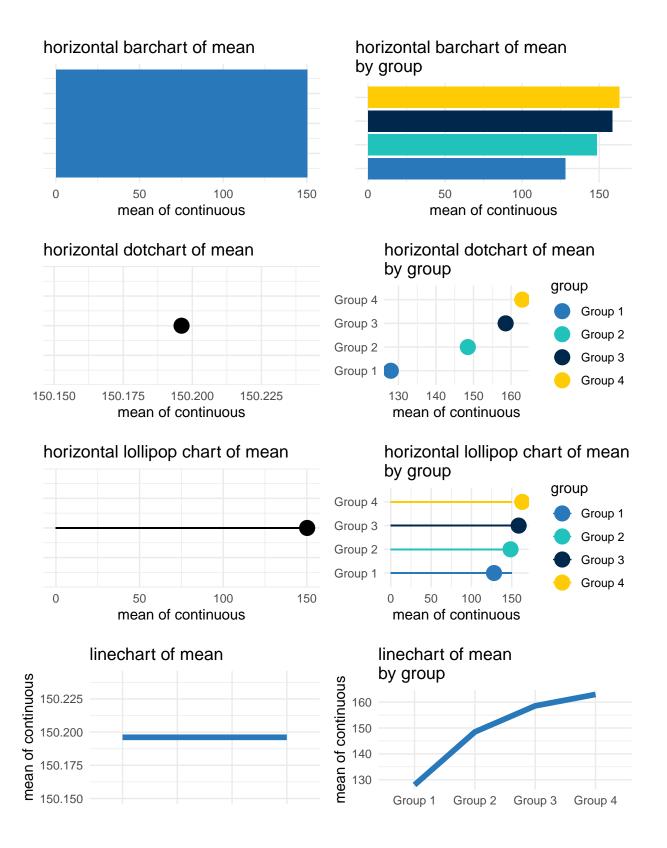
# One Thing At A Time

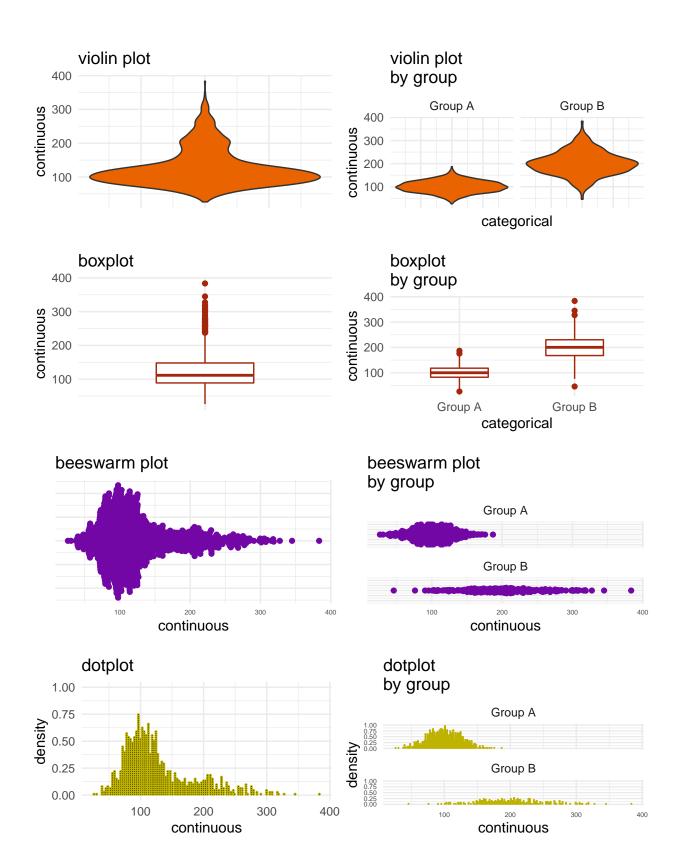
## Two Things At A Time

## **Continuous**

# **Continuous By Categorical**





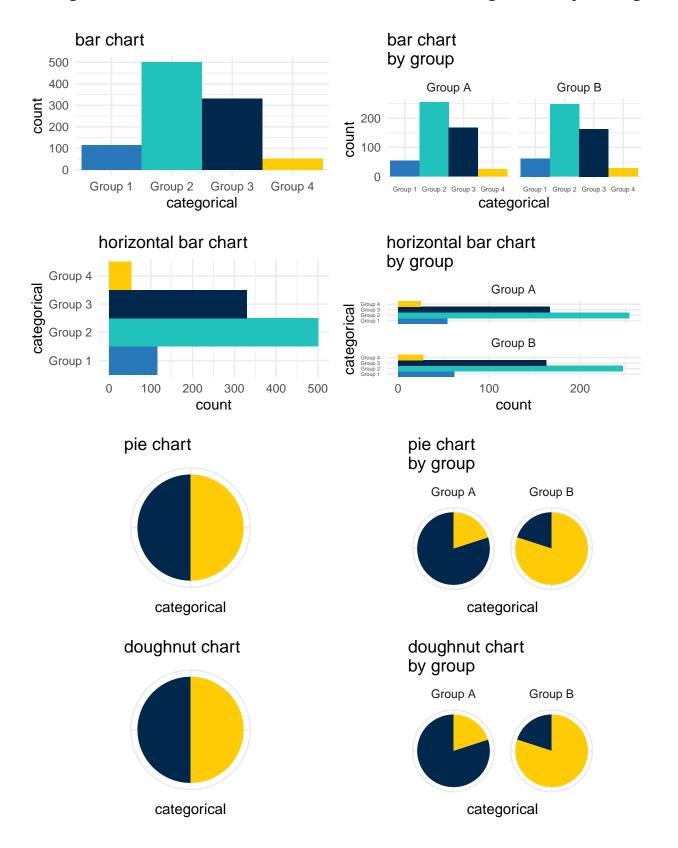


## One Thing At A Time

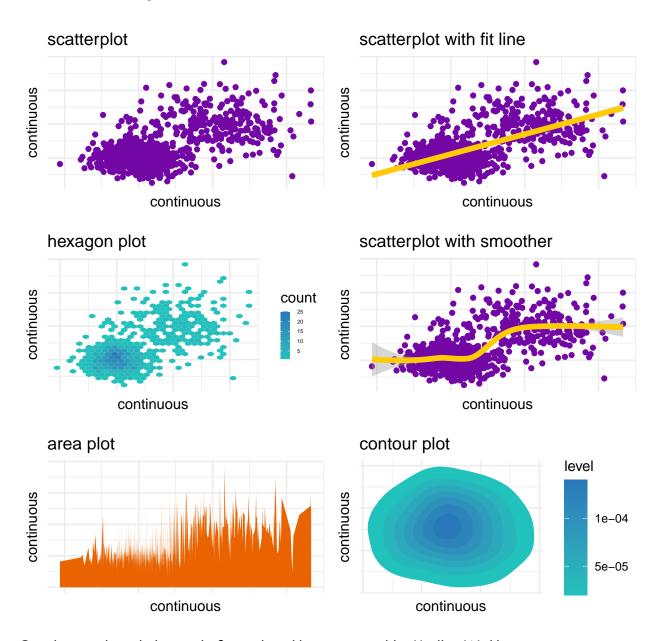
## Two Things At A Time

## **Categorical**

# **Categorical By Categorical**



## **Continuous by Continuous**



Graphics made with the ggplot2 graphing library created by Hadley Wickham.

Available online at https://agroganl.github.io/

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