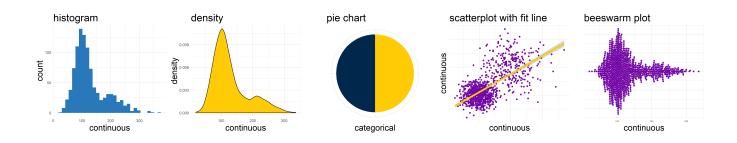
How to Choose a Chart

A Statistically Motivated Guide

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July 09, 2019



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.

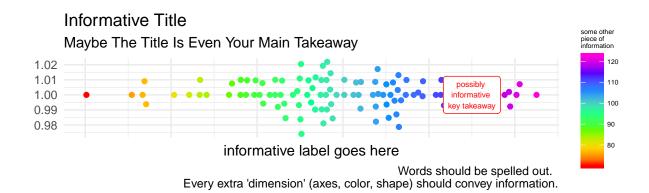
Once we have discerned the type of variable that have, there are two followup questions we may ask before deciding upon a chart strategy:

- 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...

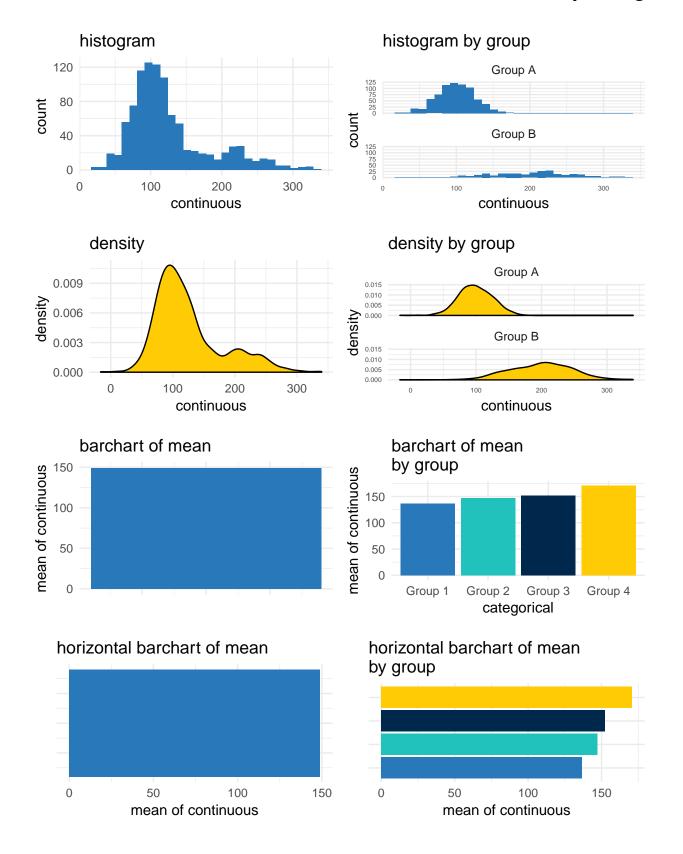
	х	у	Z	U	٧	w	S	q
925	69.24	49.68	130	Group B	Group B	Group A	Group 3	99.24
100	228.1	216	138.5	Group A	Group A	Group B	Group 1	238.1
246	154.1	274.9	171.6	Group B	Group B	Group B	Group 2	174.1
176	102.8	91.03	97.77	Group B	Group B	Group A	Group 1	112.8
326	103.8	133.4	125.6	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group 3	133.8
958	99.76	125.4	111.8	Group B	Group B	Group A	Group 3	129.8
963	103. <i>7</i>	100.4	103.8	Group B	Group B	Group A	Group 3	133 <i>.</i> 7
631	89.98	125.5	133.4	Group A	Group A	Group A	Group 2	110
122	131.5	136.1	98.7	Group B	Group B	Group A	Group 1	141.5
729	120	112.3	112.7	Group B	Group A	Group A	Group 2	140

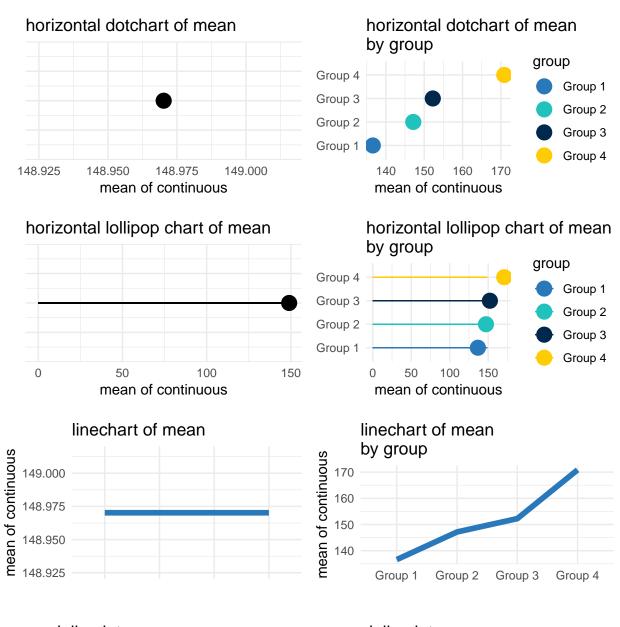
One Thing At A Time

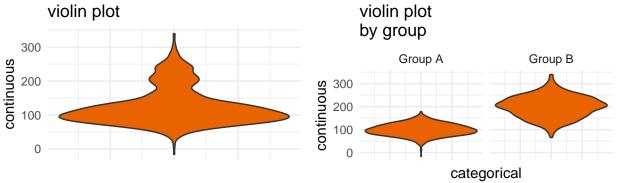
Two Things At A Time

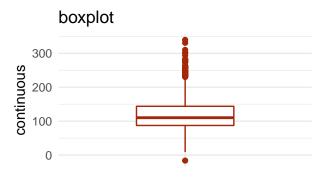
Continuous

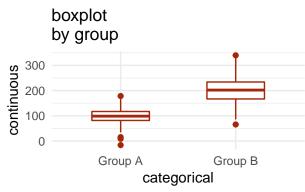
Continuous By Categorical





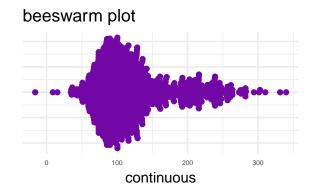


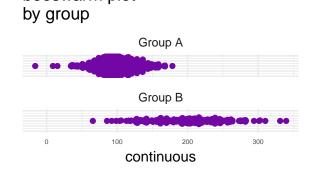


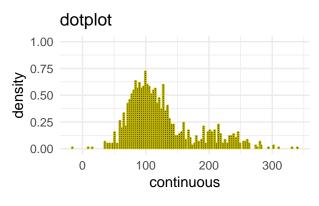


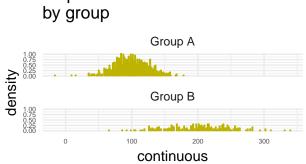
beeswarm plot

dotplot







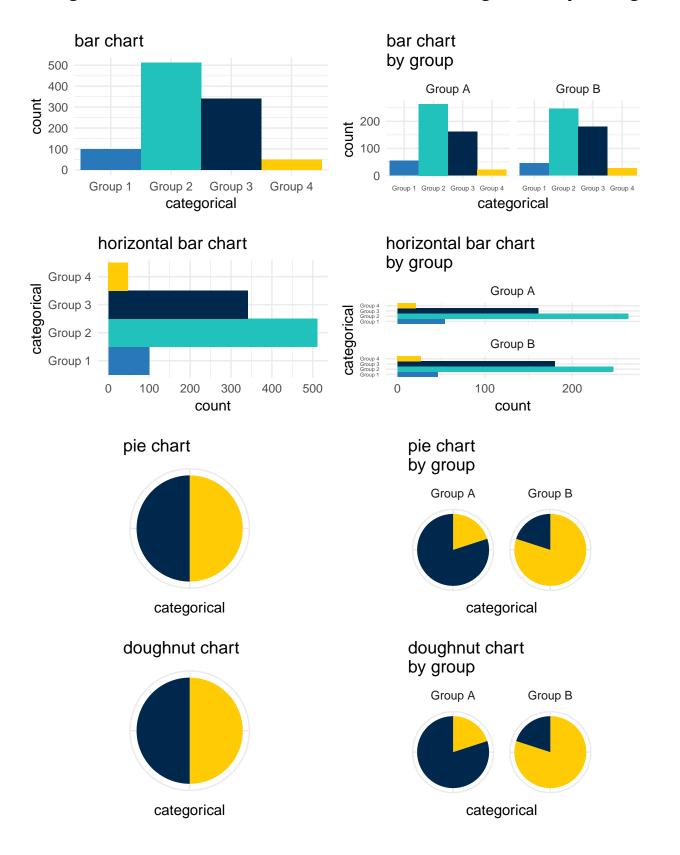


One Thing At A Time

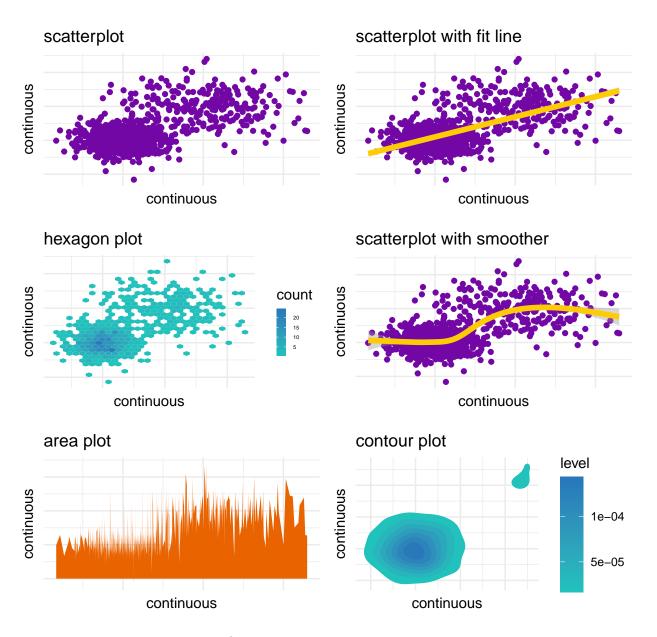
Two Things At A Time

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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Last updated: July 09 2019 at 11:16