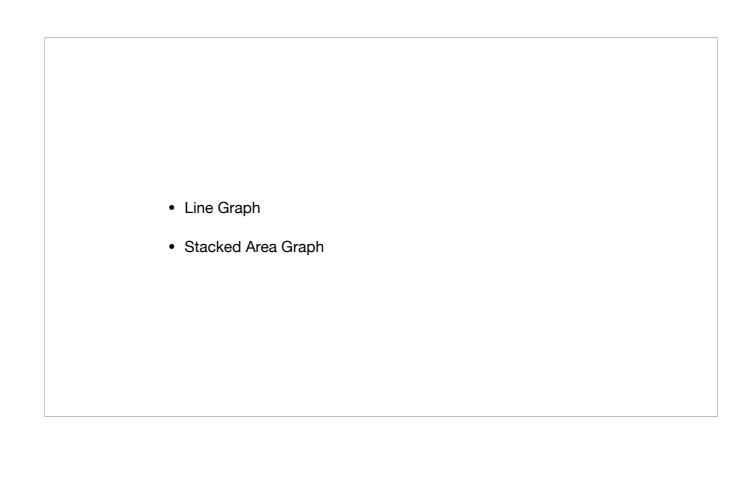
Chart Type Report

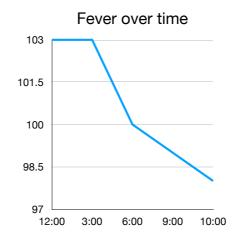
Derin Savasan



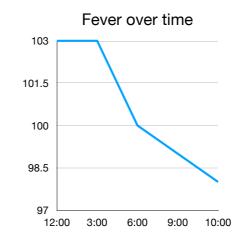
 Visualises quantitative data points along a continuous dimension connected by a line to show trends

Continuous dimension is usually time

- Visualises quantitative data points along a continuous dimension connected by a line to show trends
- X-axis: continuous variable (time/hour)
- **Y-axis**: quantitative measure (fever/°F)
- Data points connected sequentially



- Visualises quantitative data points along a continuous dimension connected by a line to show trends
- X-axis: continuous variable (time/hour)
- **Y-axis**: quantitative measure (fever/°F)
- Data points connected sequentially
- Reveal patterns of change, continuity, and direction

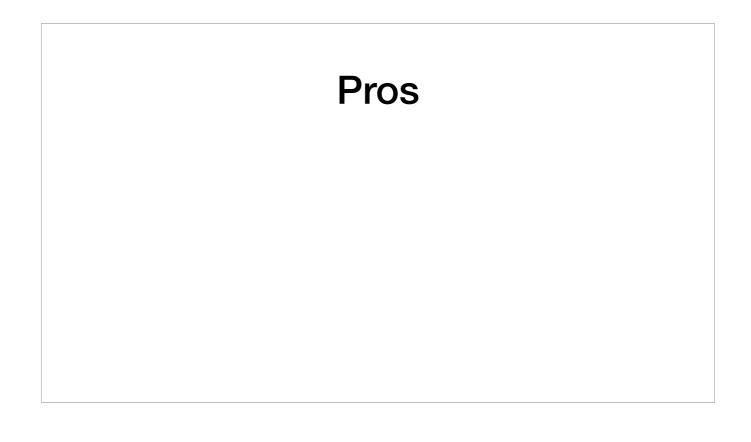


Direction can be upward, downward or cyclical



Recent WSJ article
Americans are having record low amounts of sex
Even less than during Covid
Only 37% of adult Americans have sex weekly

https://ifstudies.org/blog/the-sex-recession-the-share-of-americans-having-regular-sex-keeps-dropping



• Best for time-series data (e.g., GDP over the years, temperature across months)

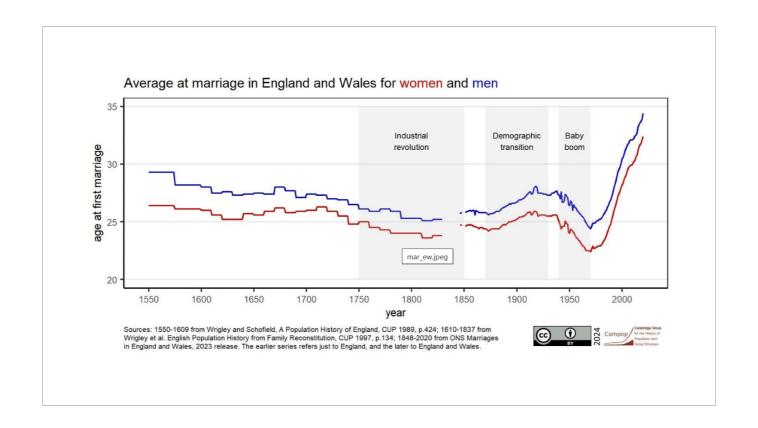
Trend analysis

- Best for time-series data (e.g., GDP over the years, temperature across months)
- Captures continuous, sequential relationships
- Slope (rate of change)

Slope almost always tells us something

- Best for time-series data (e.g., GDP over the years, temperature across months)
- Captures continuous, sequential relationships
- Slope (rate of change)
- Can handle multiple series (e.g., different countries GDPs)

Multiple series allows easy comparison



https://www.campop.geog.cam.ac.uk/blog/2024/07/11/what-age-did-people-marry/

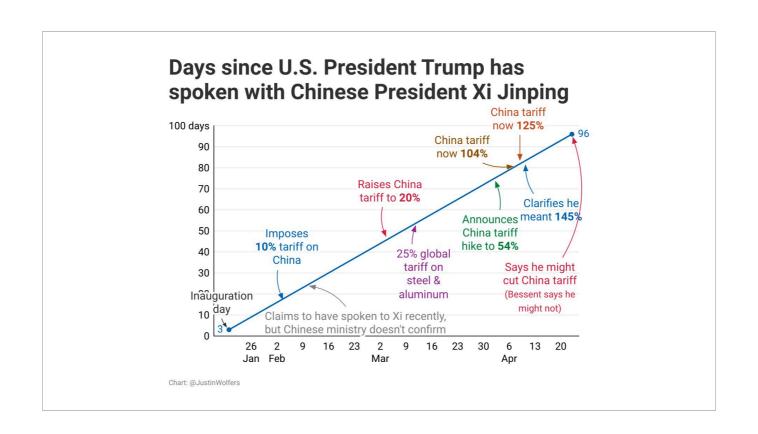
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- Captures continuous, sequential relationships
- Slope (rate of change)
- Can handle multiple series (e.g., different countries GDPs)
- Intuitive, universal comprehension

Overplotting

Multiple series may lead to clutter

- Overplotting
- Implicit interpolation: sometimes suggest continuity even when data are discrete/nominal

Poor for categorical or unordered data (misleading)



Every 4 weeks in America, a month passes??
As time passes, the amount of time that has passed increases????
x and y axis are both the same
Clever joke from a clever economist

https://x.com/JustinWolfers/status/1915113436360442186

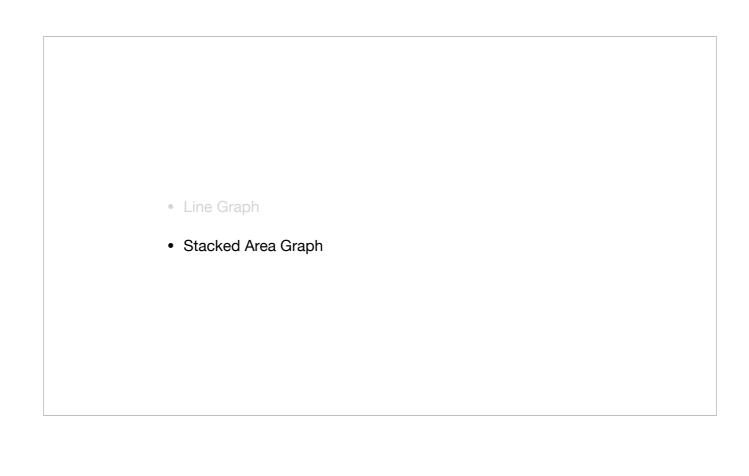
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- Implicit interpolation: sometimes suggest continuity even when data are discrete/nominal
- Sensitive to scale and smoothing choices
- May conceal volatility with overly smooth lines (best fit line)

• vs. Bar Chart: bar for discrete quantities, line for continuity

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- vs. Scatterplot: scatter for individual points, line for continuity

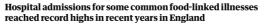
- vs. Bar Chart: bar for discrete quantities, line for continuity
- vs. Scatterplot: scatter for individual points, line for continuity
- vs. Area Graph:
- line = abstract path
- area = visual mass (adds emphasis on cumulative magnitude)

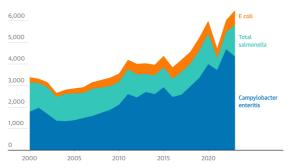


https://www.theguardian.com/world/2024/mar/06/people-in-england-facing-food-poisoning-russian-roulette-as-illnesses-soar

 Layers multiple quantitative series on top of each other, filling the area under the line

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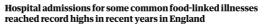


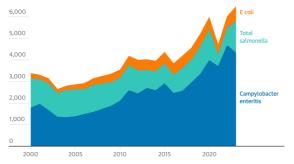


Guardian graphic. Source: NHS England. Note: Financial years covering the period from April to March

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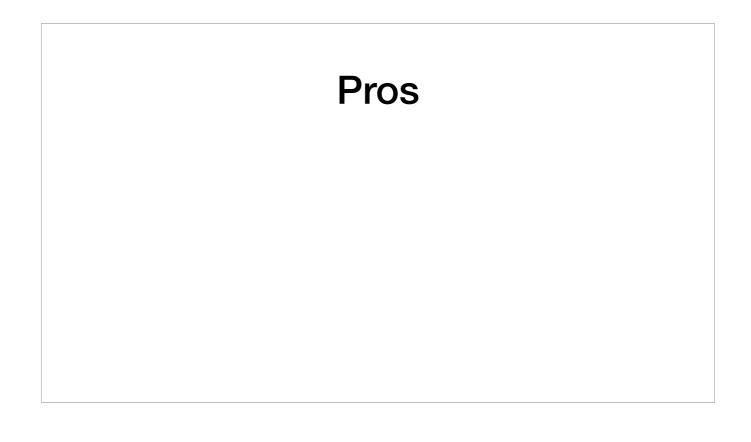
- Layers multiple quantitative series on top of each other, filling the area under the line
- Similar to line graph but each series' area is stacked **cumulatively**
- Shows both total trend and contribution of subcategories over time





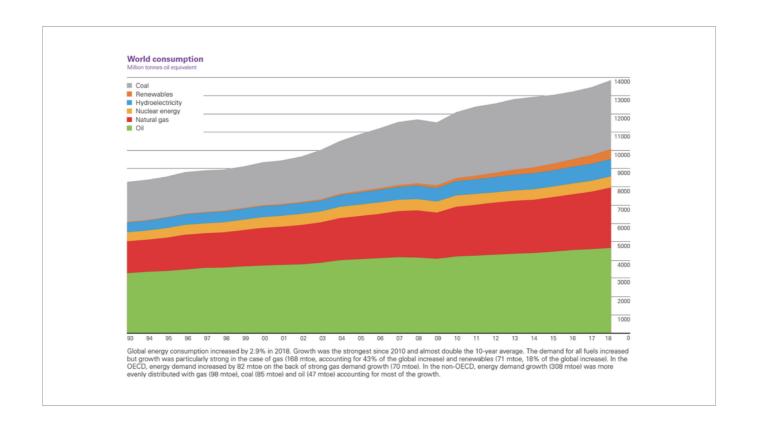
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• Ideal for time-series with part-to-whole relationships

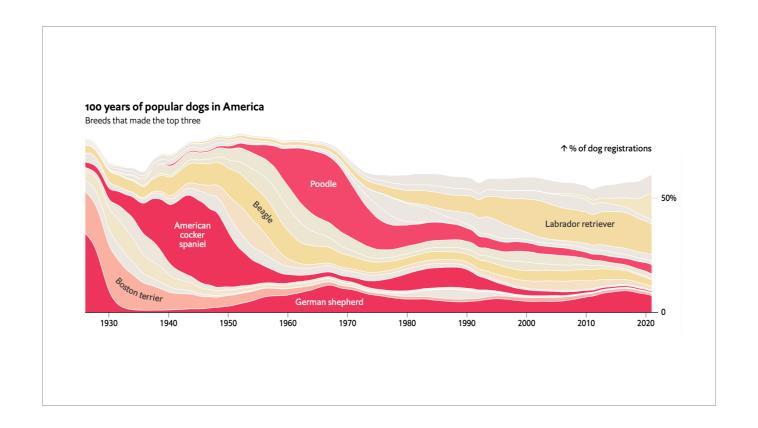
- Ideal for time-series with part-to-whole relationships
- Useful when categories sum to a *meaningful* total (e.g., energy consumption by force, population by age group)
- And when total and composition matter equally



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351504351 Evaluation of Smart Energy Management Systems and Novel UV-Oriented Solution for Integration Resilience Inclusiveness and Sustainability

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- And when total and composition matter equally
- Shows both magnitude and breakdown
- Strong for storytelling (e.g., "see how renewables grew within total energy")



https://web.archive.org/web/20221220163914/https://www.economist.com/interactive/christmas-specials/2022/12/20/what-makes-certain-dogs-popular-in-certain-countries

Fun example by Olivia Vane Interactive Shows trends Uppermost stack is a golden retriever

https://www.oliviavane.co.uk/dogs

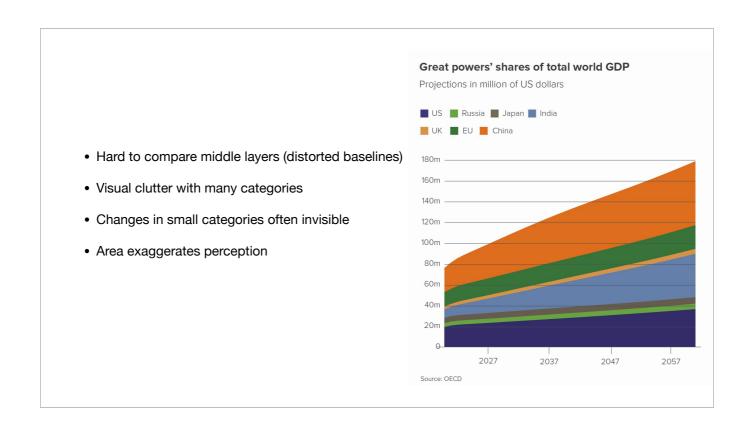
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- Area exaggerates perception

When something fills more space, we feel stronger cognitive weight



Rainbow soup

Tells multiple stories all at once

change in total

changing composition of that total

the changing total of each individual country

Hard to read

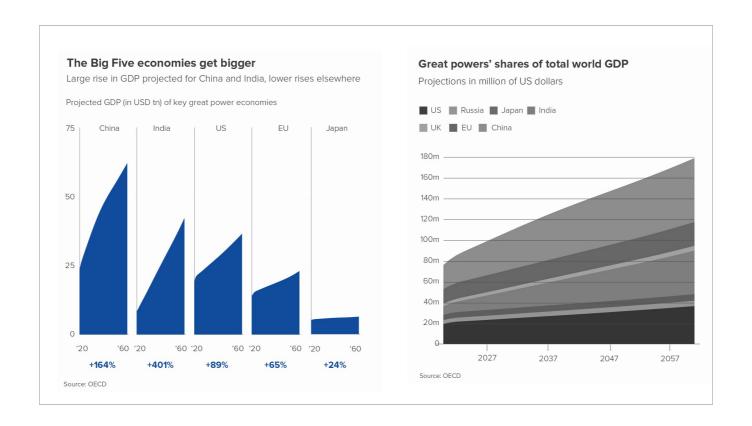
How much did Russia or India or any of the middle values change?

Not clear that China's GDP almost tripled between 2020 and 2060

Visually ambiguous

Are the wedges stacked on top of each other?

Or is the China wedge behind the others like the tallest mountain in a mountain range?



Instead use small multiples

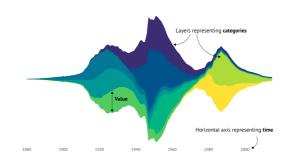
More on: https://www.addtwodigital.com/add-two-blog/2024/2/23/rule-41-avoid-area-charts

vs. Line Graph: emphasis on composition and cumulative total

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- vs. Streamgraph:
- Organic baseline for smoother aesthetics
- Sacrifices precise readability

Streamgraph = aesthetic cousin

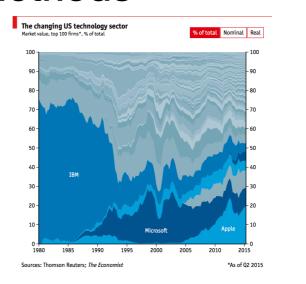
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https://www.datylon.com/blog/stream-graph-deep-dive

- vs. Line Graph: emphasis on composition and cumulative total
- vs. Streamgraph:
- Organic baseline for smoother aesthetics
- Sacrifices precise readability
- vs. 100% Stacked Area Graph: shifts focus from absolute to proportion
- Better for relative shares



Shifting market share in the tech sector

Quick shrinkage of IBM in the 90s, Microsoft reign soon after, and the Apple surge mid 00s

https://flowingdata.com/2015/07/31/technology-sector-share-of-market-over-time/

