

DATA VISUALIZATION 101: HOW TO DESIGN CHARTS AND GRAPHS





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Your data is only as good as your ability to understand and communicate it, which is why choosing the right visualization is essential.

If your data is misrepresented or presented ineffectively, key insights and understanding are lost, which hurts both your message and your reputation. The good news is that you don't need a PhD in statistics to crack the data visualization code. This guide will walk you through the most common charts and visualizations, help you choose the right presentation for your data, and give you practical design tips and tricks to make sure you avoid rookie mistakes. It's everything you need to help your data make a big impact.



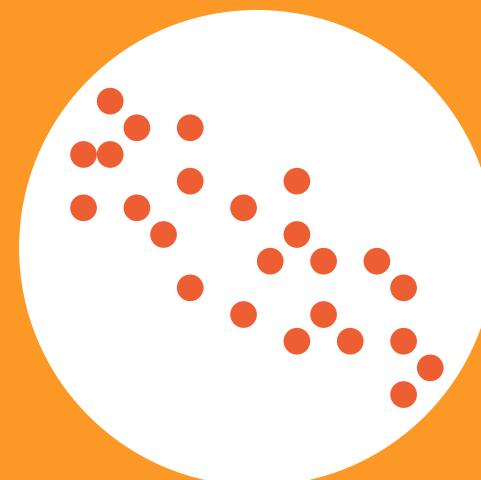
You're about to find out.

FINDING THE STORY IN YOUR DATA

Information can be visualized in a number of ways, each of which can provide a specific insight. When you start to work with your data, it's important to identify and understand the story you are trying to tell and the relationship you are looking to show. Knowing this information will help you select the proper visualization to best deliver your message.

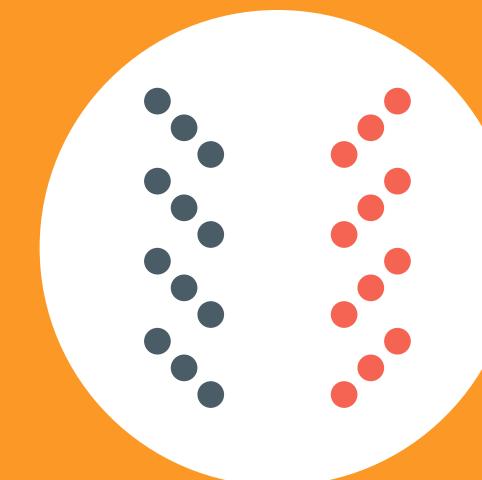
When analyzing data, search for patterns or interesting insights that can be a good starting place for finding your story, such as:

TRENDS



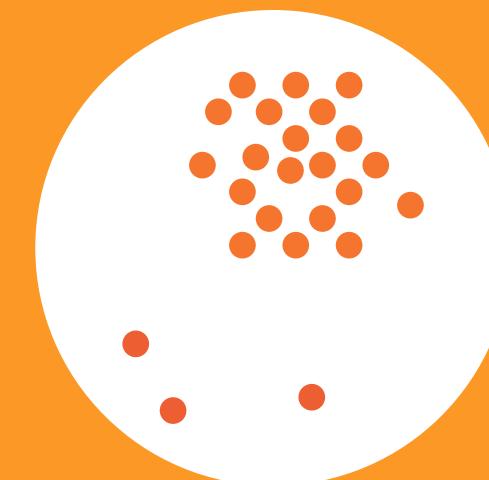
Example:
Ice cream sales
over time

CORRELATIONS



Example:
Ice cream sales vs.
temperature

OUTLIERS

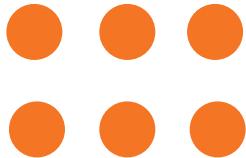


Example:
Ice cream sales in an
unusual region

KNOW YOUR DATA

Before understanding visualizations, you must understand the types of data that can be visualized and their relationships to each other. Here are some of the most common you are likely to encounter.

DATA TYPES



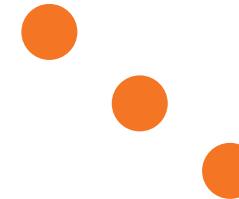
QUANTITATIVE

Data that can be counted or measured; all values are numerical.



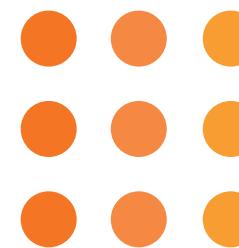
CONTINUOUS

Data that is measured and has a value within a range. Example: Rainfall in a year.



DISCRETE

Numerical data that has a finite number of possible values. Example: Number of employees in the office.



CATEGORICAL

Data that can be sorted according to group or category. Example: Types of products sold.

DATA RELATIONSHIPS



NOMINAL COMPARISON

This is a simple comparison of the quantitative values of subcategories. Example: Number of visitors to various websites.



DEVIATION

This examines how data points relate to each other, particularly how far any given data point differs from the mean. Example: Amusement park tickets sold on a rainy day vs. a regular day.



TIME-SERIES

This tracks changes in values of a consistent metric over time. Example: Monthly sales.



DISTRIBUTION

This shows data distribution, often around a central value. Example: Heights of players on a basketball team.



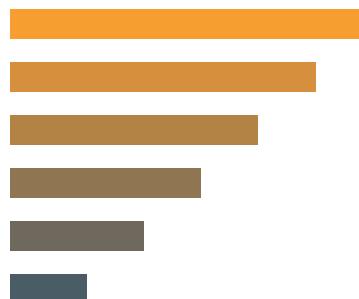
CORRELATION

This is data with two or more variables that may demonstrate a positive or negative correlation to each other. Example: Salaries according to education level.



PART-TO-WHOLE RELATIONSHIPS

This shows a subset of data compared to the larger whole. Example: Percentage of customers purchasing specific products.



RANKING

This shows how two or more values compare to each other in relative magnitude. Example: Historic weather patterns, ranked from the hottest months to the coldest.

Now that you've got a handle on the most common data types and relationships you'll most likely have to work with, let's dive into the different ways you can visualize that data to get your point across.

GUIDE TO CHART TYPES

In this section, we'll cover the uses, variations, and best practices for some of the most common data visualizations:

BAR CHART



PIE CHART



LINE CHART



AREA CHART



SCATTER PLOT



BUBBLE CHART



HEAT MAP

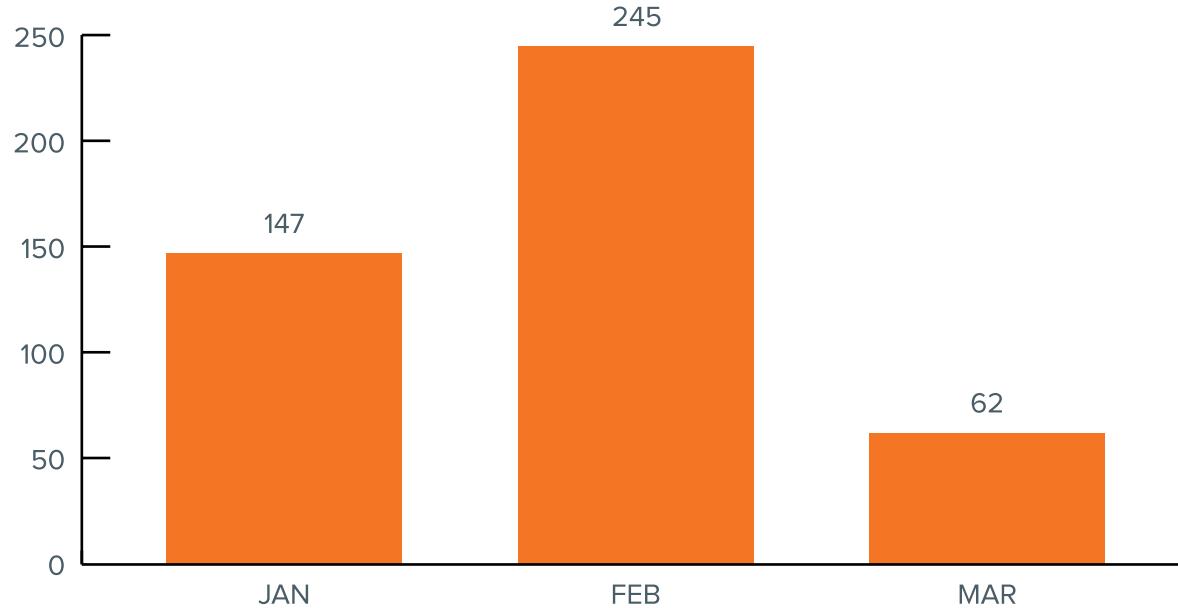


BAR CHART

Bar charts are very versatile. They are best used to show change over time, compare different categories, or compare parts of a whole.

VARIATIONS OF BAR CHARTS

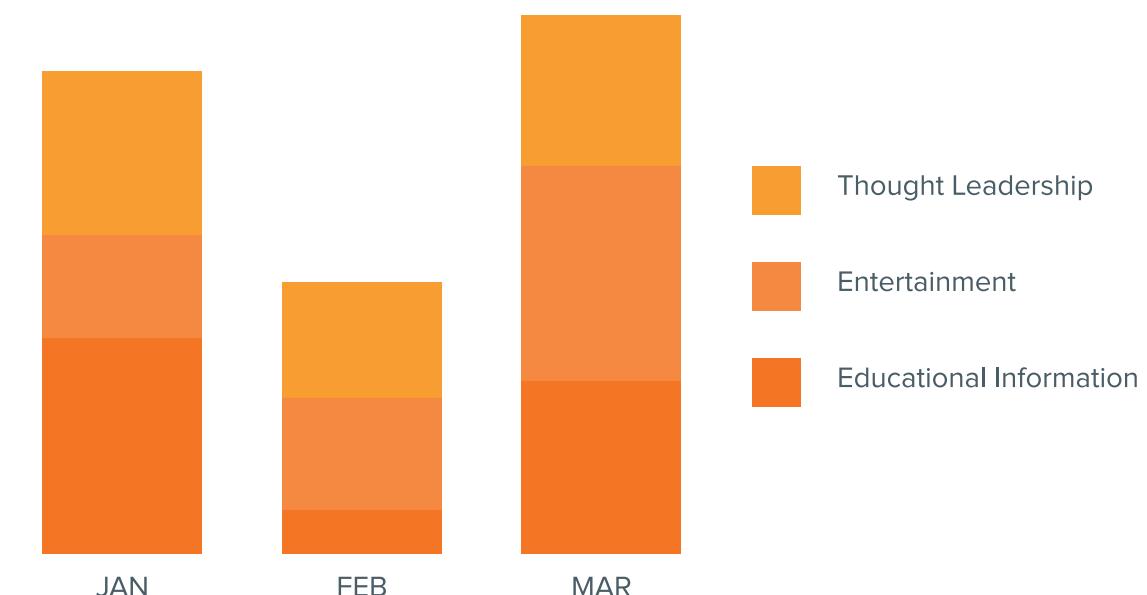
PAGE VIEWS, BY MONTH



VERTICAL
(COLUMN CHART)

Best used for chronological data (time-series should always run left to right), or when visualizing negative values below the x-axis.

PERCENTAGE OF CONTENT PUBLISHED, BY MONTH



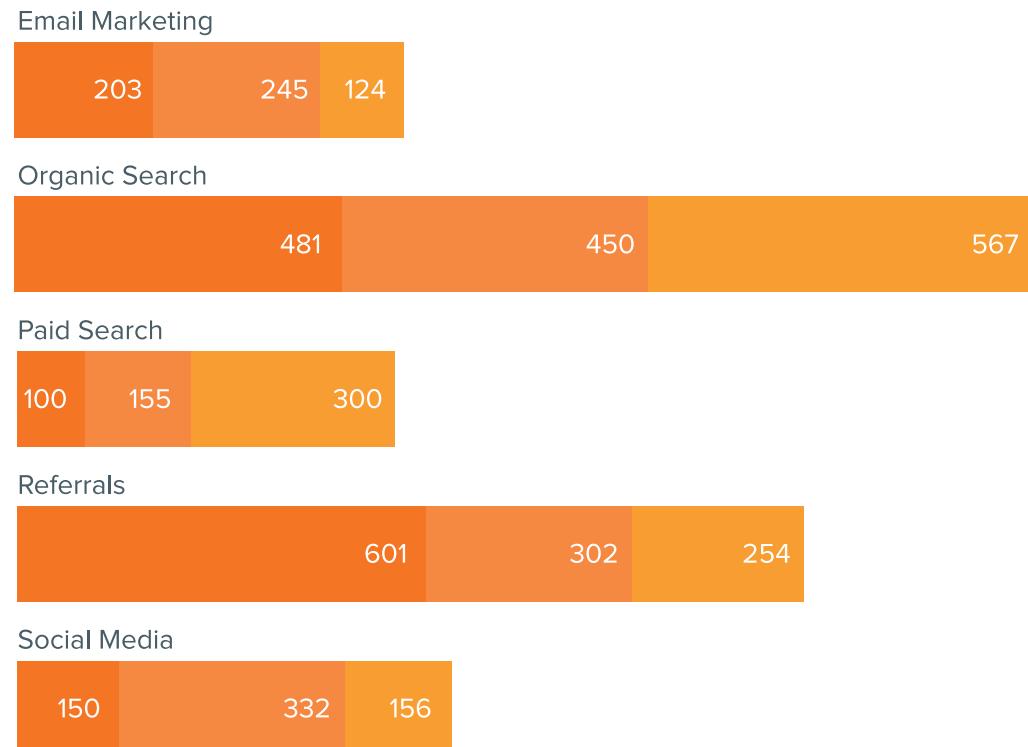
STACKED

Best used when there is a need to compare multiple part-to-whole relationships. These can use discrete or continuous data, oriented either vertically or horizontally.

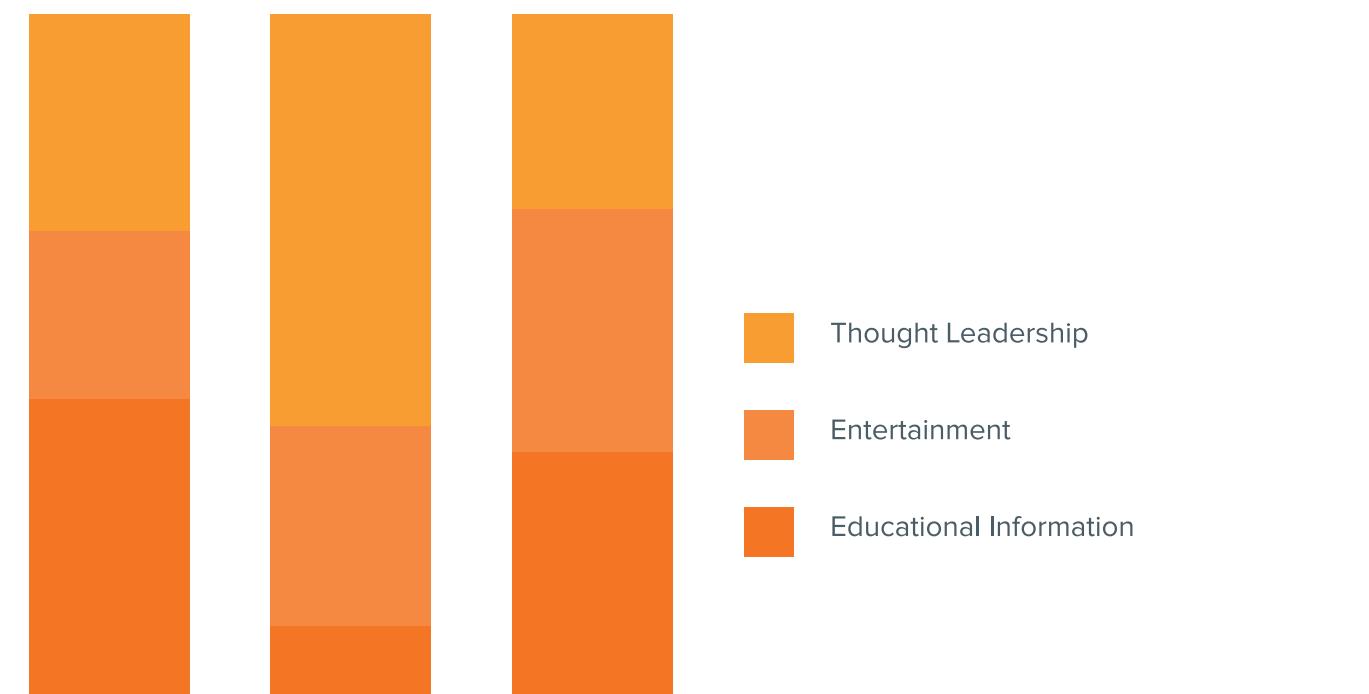
BAR CHART

VARIATIONS OF BAR CHARTS (CONT.)

VIEWS, BY SOURCE



PERCENTAGE OF CONTENT PUBLISHED, BY MONTH



HORIZONTAL

Best used for data with long category labels.

100% STACKED

Best used when the total value of each category is unimportant and percentage distribution of subcategories is the primary message.

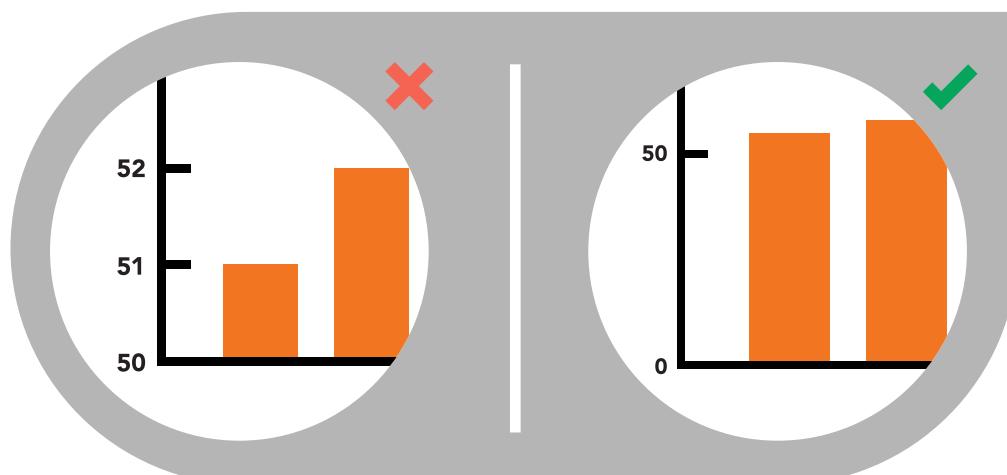
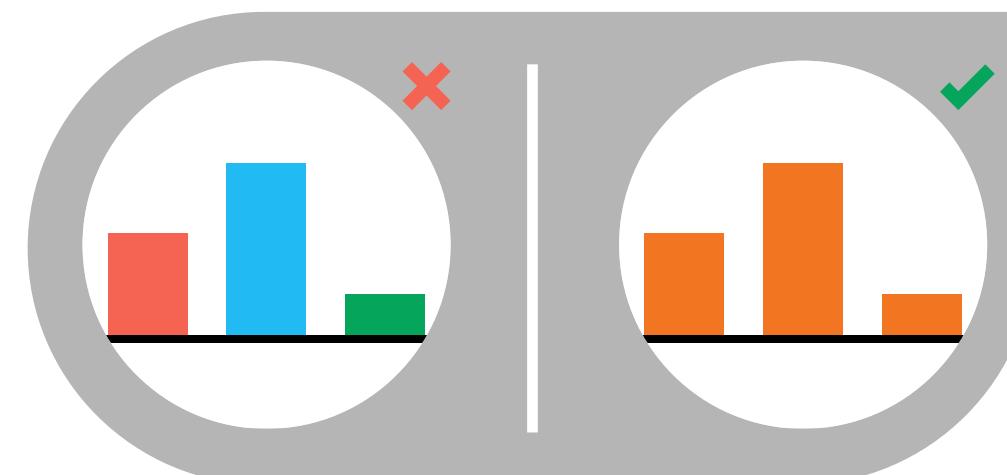
BAR CHART

DESIGN BEST PRACTICES



USE HORIZONTAL LABELS

Avoid steep diagonal or vertical type, as it can be difficult to read.

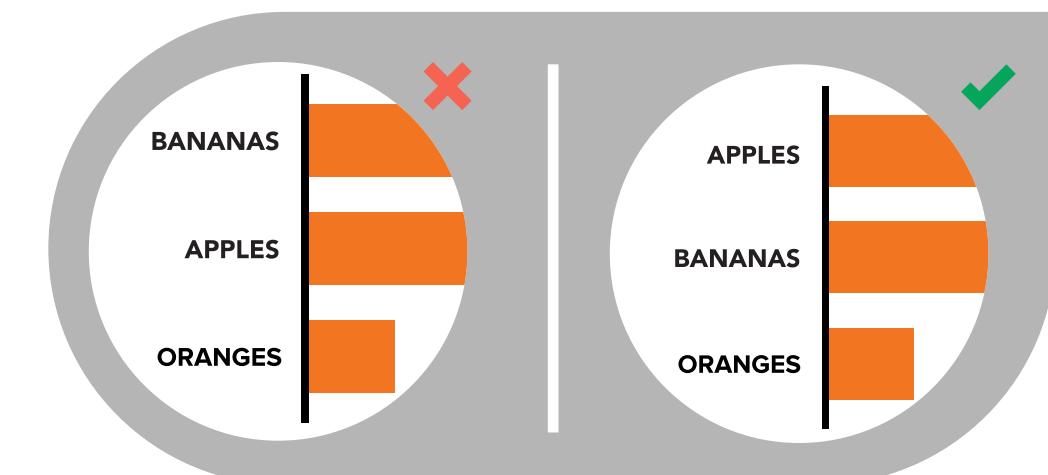


USE CONSISTENT COLORS

Use one color for bar charts. You may use an accent color to highlight a significant data point.

SPACE BARS APPROPRIATELY

Space between bars should be $\frac{1}{2}$ bar width.



START THE Y-AXIS VALUE AT 0

Starting at a value above zero truncates the bars and doesn't accurately reflect the full value.

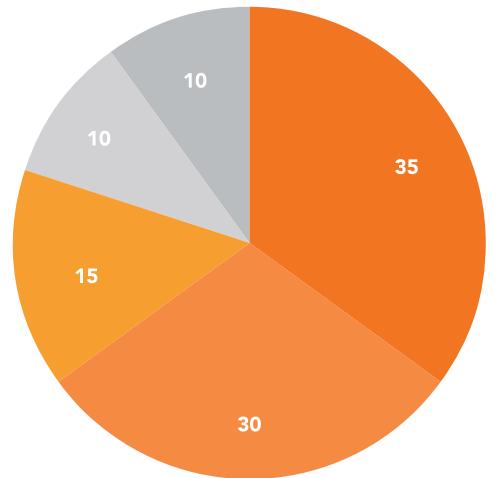
ORDER DATA APPROPRIATELY

Order categories alphabetically, sequentially, or by value.

PIE CHART

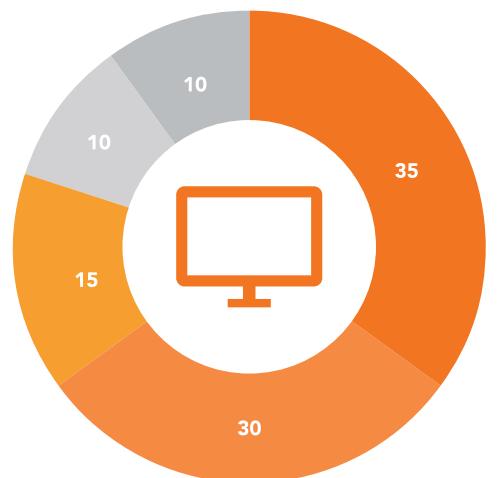
Pie charts are best used for making part-to-whole comparisons with discrete or continuous data. They are most impactful with a small data set.

VARIATIONS OF PIE CHARTS



STANDARD

Used to show part-to-whole relationships.

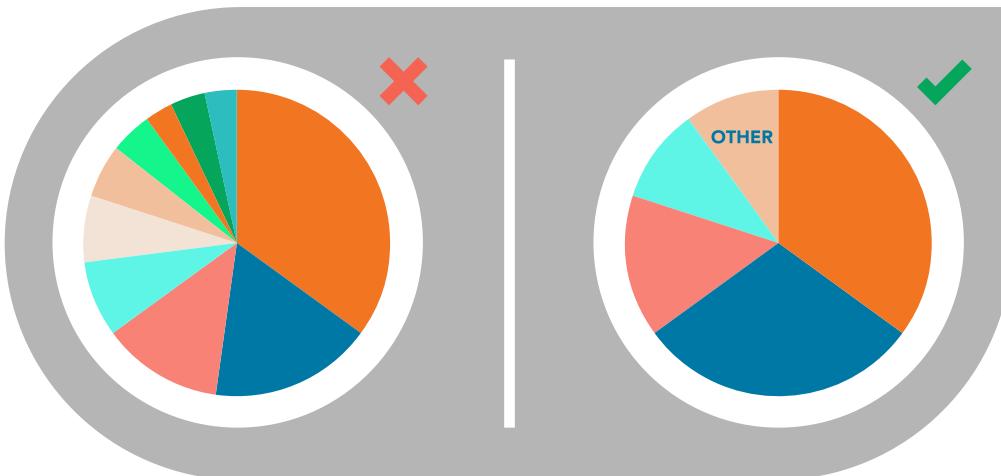


DONUT

Stylistic variation that enables the inclusion of a total value or design element in the center.

THE CASE AGAINST THE PIE CHART

The pie chart is one of the most popular chart types. However, some critics, such as data visualization expert [Stephen Few](#), are not fans. They [argue](#) that we are really only able to gauge the size of pie slices if they are in familiar percentages (25%, 50%, 75%, 100%) and positions, because they are common angles. We interpret other angles inconsistently, making it difficult to compare relative sizes and therefore less effective.



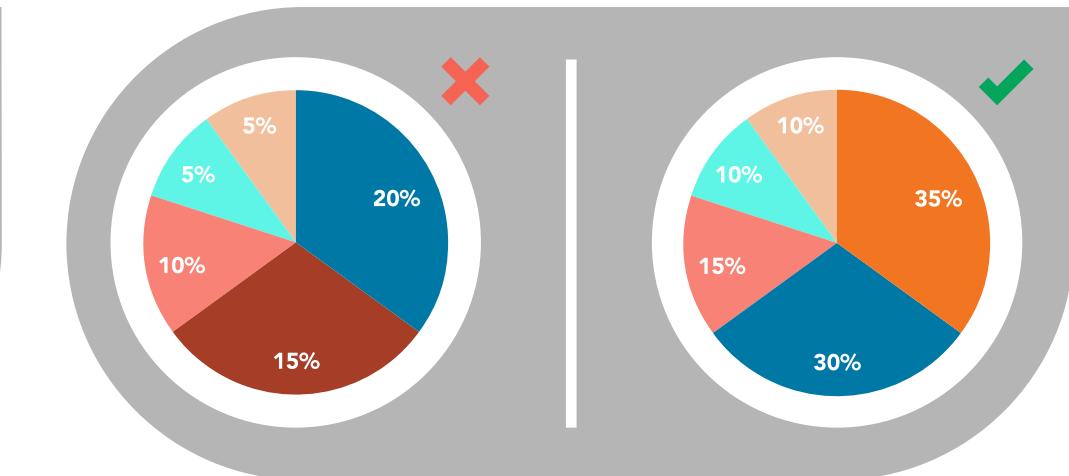
VISUALIZE NO MORE THAN 5 CATEGORIES PER CHART

It is difficult to differentiate between small values; depicting too many slices decreases the impact of the visualization. If needed, you can group smaller values into an “other” or “miscellaneous” category, but make sure it does not hide interesting or significant information.



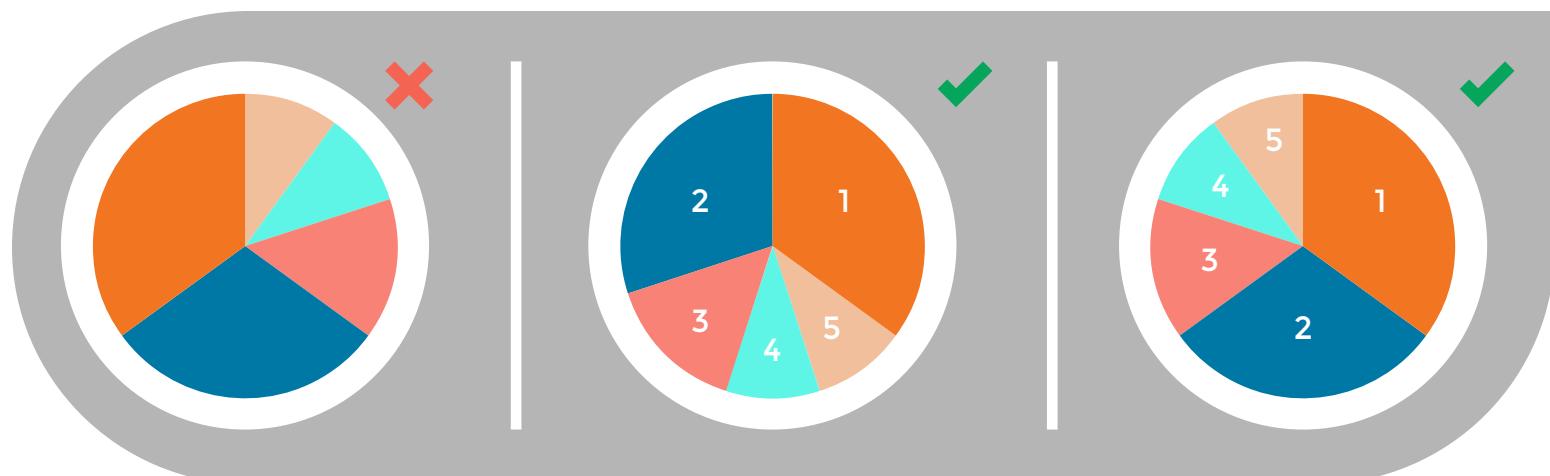
DON'T USE MULTIPLE PIE CHARTS FOR COMPARISON

Slice sizes are very difficult to compare side-by-side. Use a stacked bar chart instead.



MAKE SURE ALL DATA ADDS UP TO 100%

Verify that values total 100% and that pie slices are sized proportionate to their corresponding value.



PIE CHART

DESIGN BEST PRACTICES

ORDER SLICES CORRECTLY
There are two ways to order sections, both of which are meant to aid comprehension:

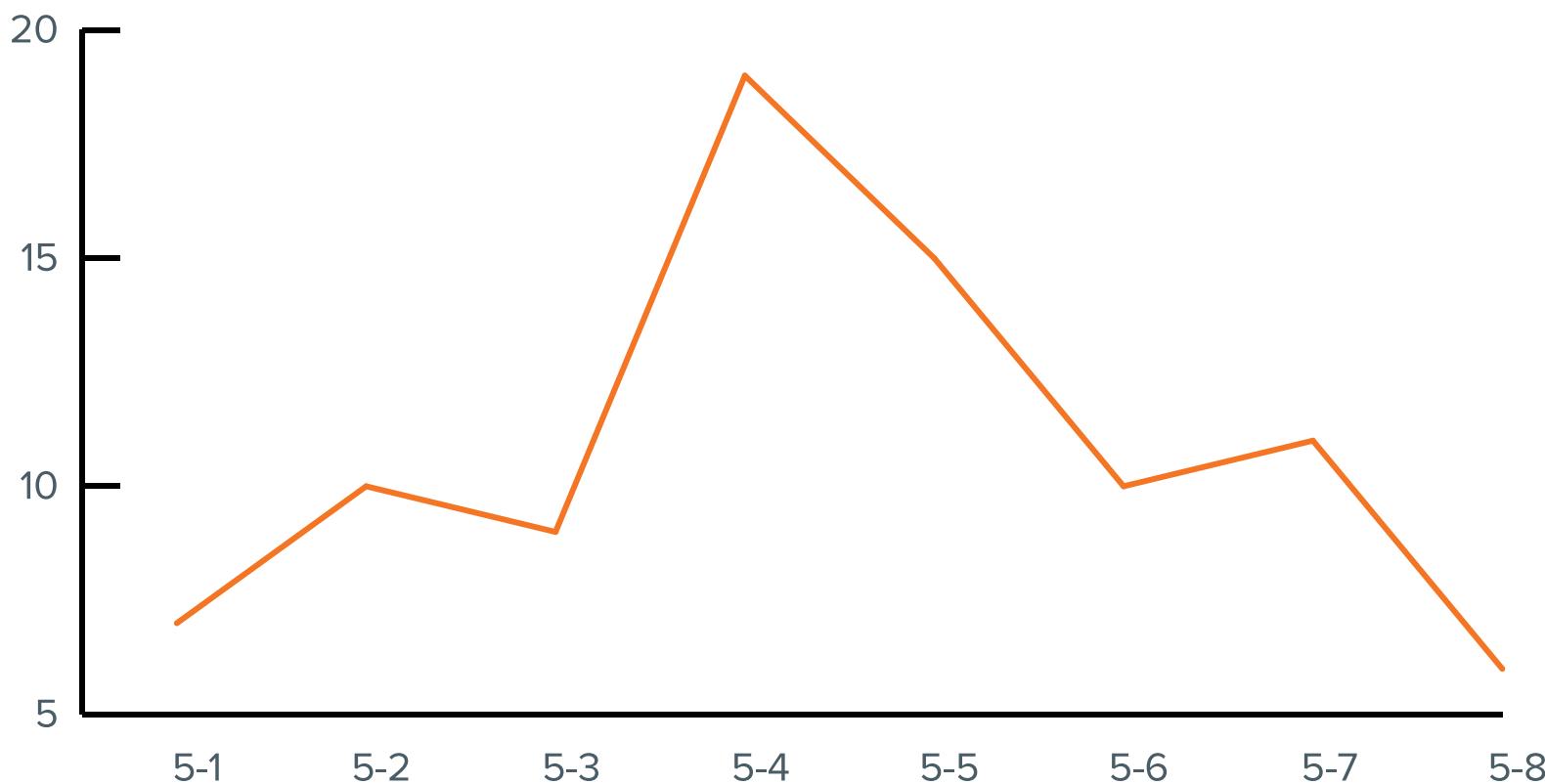
OPTION 1
Place the largest section at 12 o'clock, going clockwise. Place the second largest section at 1 o'clock, going counterclockwise. The remaining sections can be placed below, continuing counterclockwise.

OPTION 2
Start the largest section at 12 o'clock, going clockwise. Place remaining sections in descending order, going clockwise.

LINE CHART

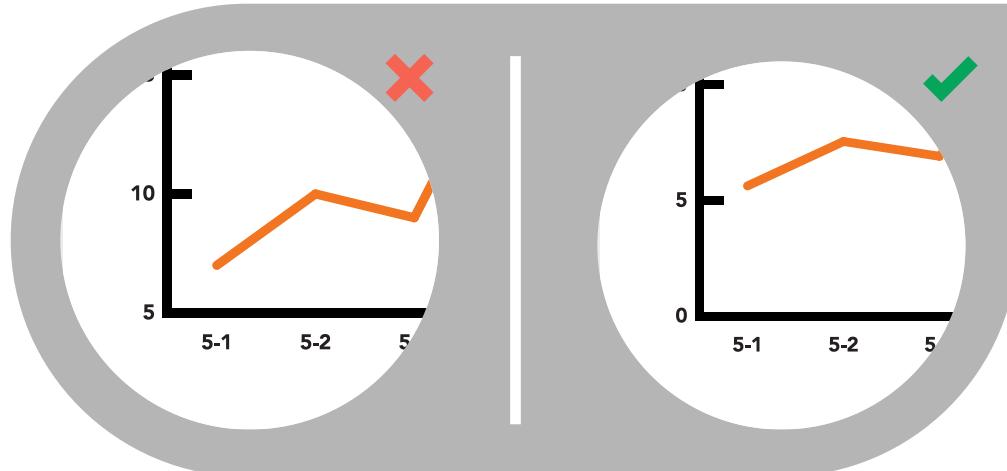
Line charts are used to show time-series relationships with continuous data. They help show trend, acceleration, deceleration, and volatility.

DIRECT MARKETING VIEWS, BY DATE



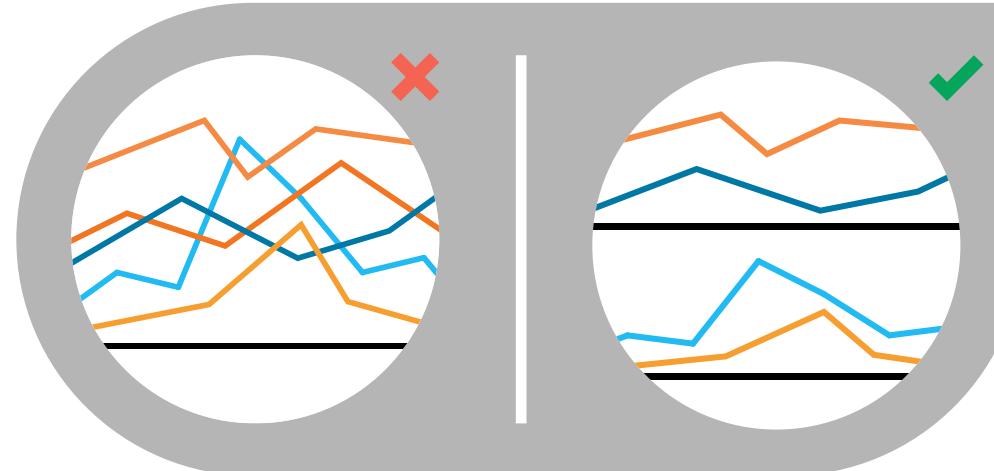
LINE CHART

DESIGN BEST PRACTICES



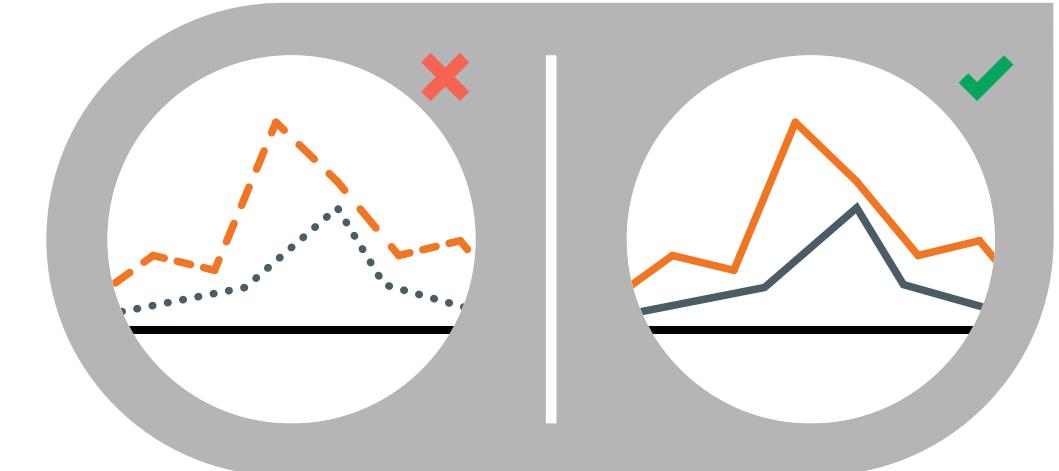
INCLUDE A ZERO BASELINE IF POSSIBLE

Although a line chart does not have to start at a zero baseline, it should be included if possible. If relatively small fluctuations in data are meaningful (e.g., in stock market data), you may truncate the scale to showcase these variances.



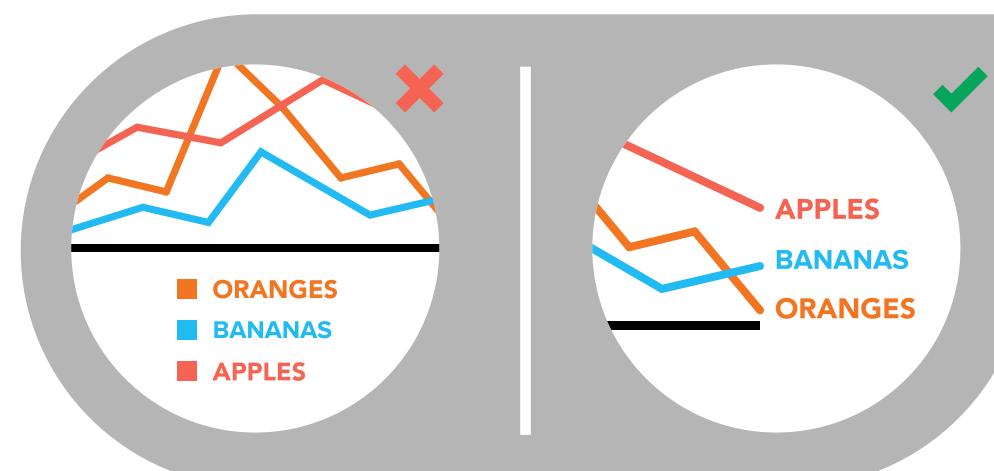
DON'T PLOT MORE THAN 4 LINES

If you need to display more, break them out into separate charts for better comparison.



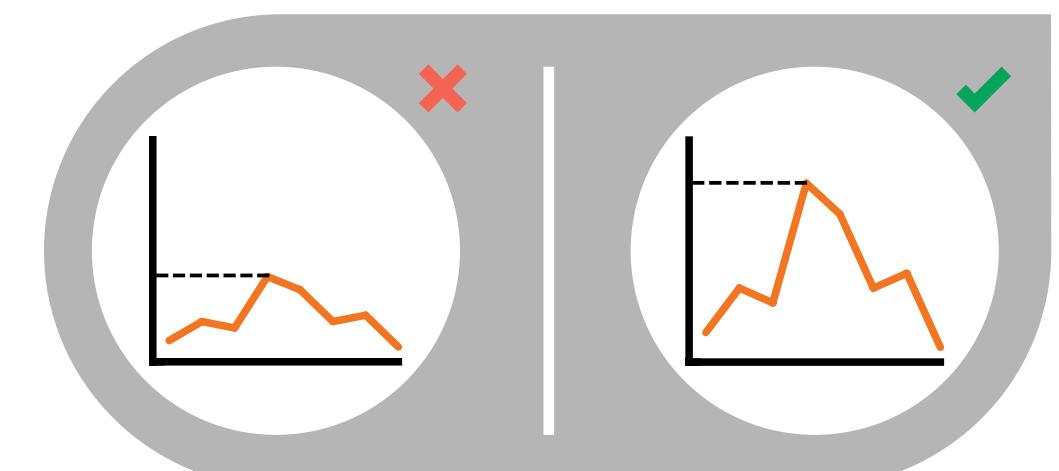
USE SOLID LINES ONLY

Dashed and dotted lines can be distracting.



LABEL THE LINES DIRECTLY

This lets readers quickly identify lines and corresponding labels instead of referencing a legend.



USE THE RIGHT HEIGHT

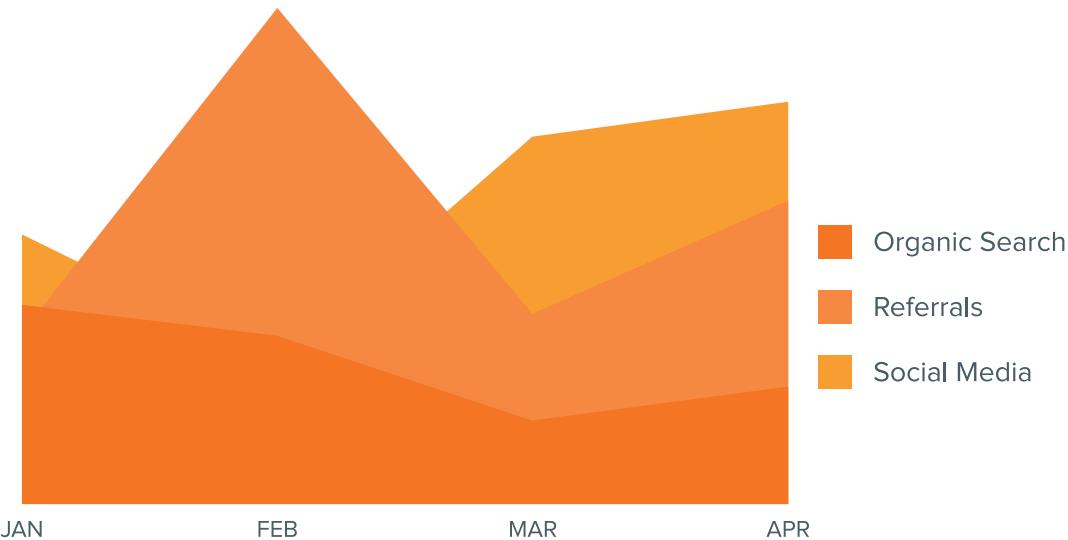
Plot all data points so that the line chart takes up approximately two-thirds of the y-axis' total scale.

AREA CHART

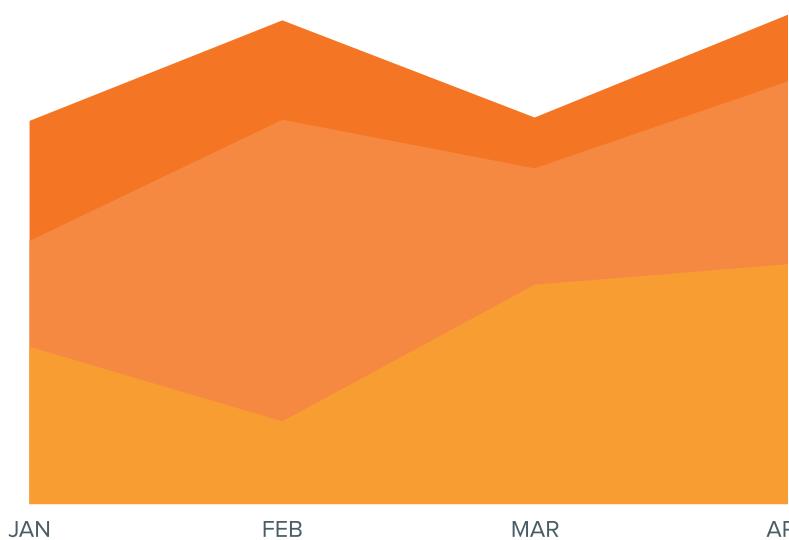
Area charts depict a time-series relationship, but they are different than line charts in that they can represent volume.

VARIATIONS OF AREA CHARTS

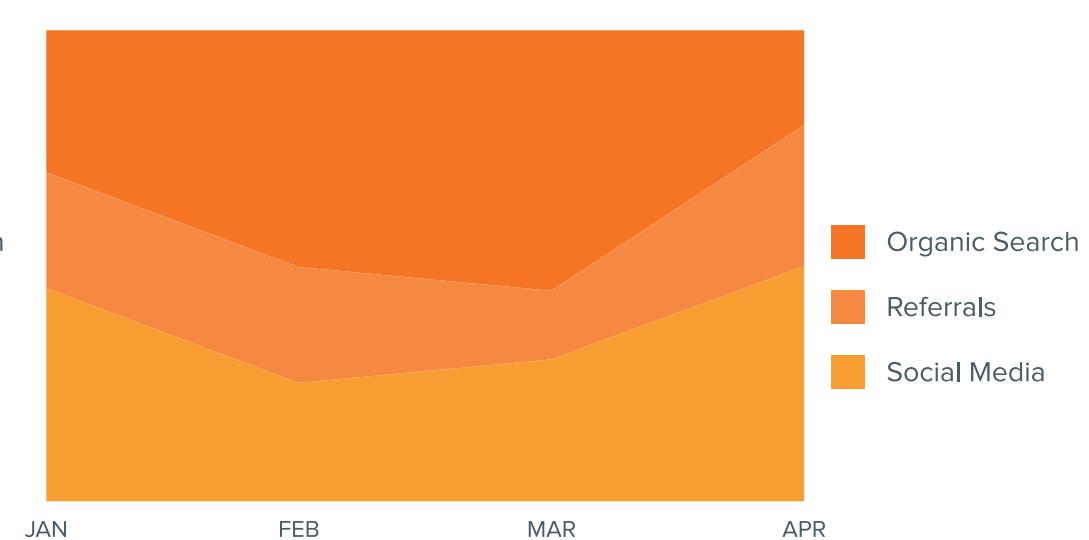
NEW CONTACTS, BY SOURCE



NEW CONTACTS, BY SOURCE



NEW CONTACTS, BY SOURCE



AREA CHART

Best used to show or compare a quantitative progression over time.

STACKED AREA

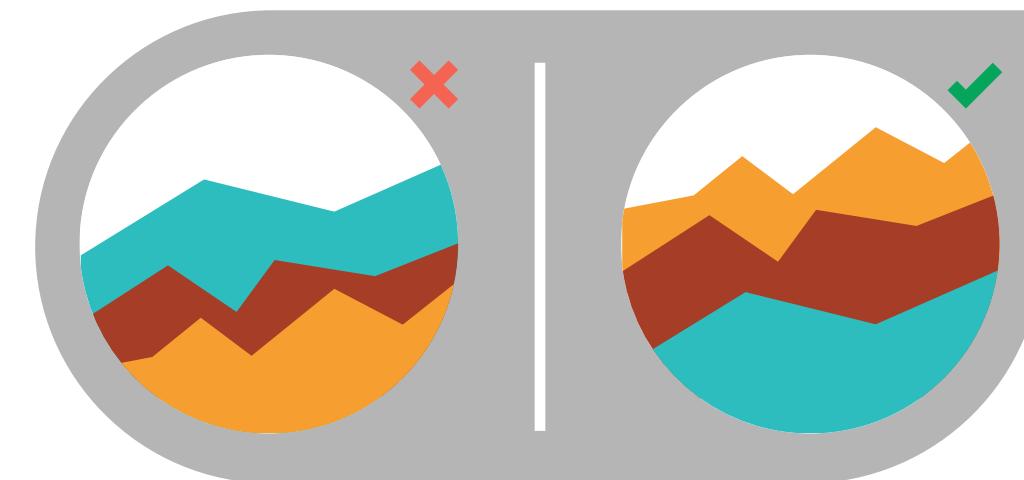
Best used to visualize part-to-whole relationships, helping show how each category contributes to the cumulative total.

100% STACKED AREA

Best used to show distribution of categories as part of a whole, where the cumulative total is unimportant.

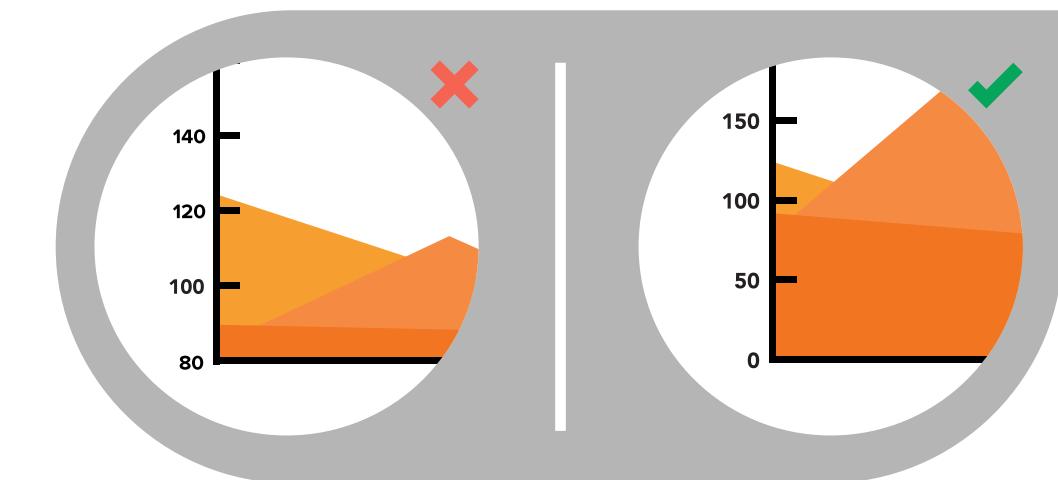
AREA CHART

DESIGN BEST PRACTICES



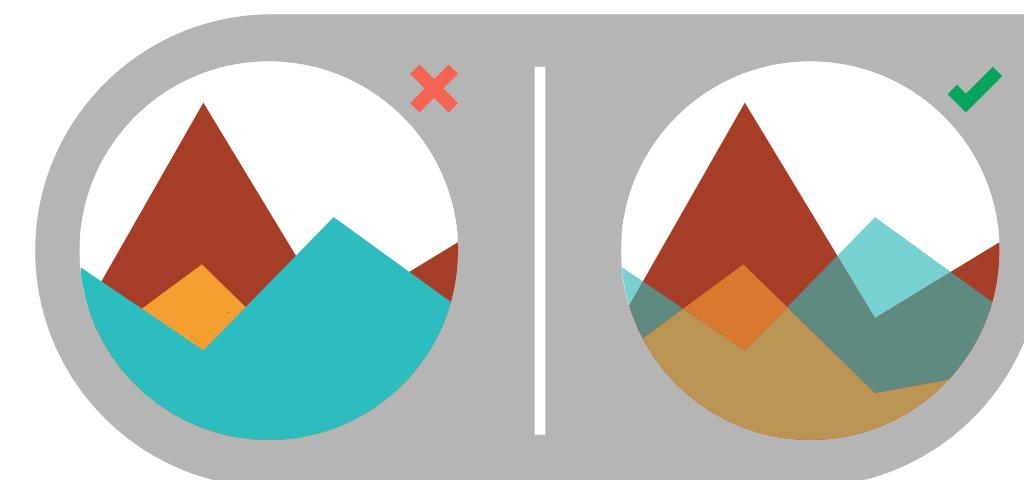
MAKE IT EASY TO READ

In stacked area charts, arrange data to position categories with highly variable data on the top of the chart and low variability on the bottom.



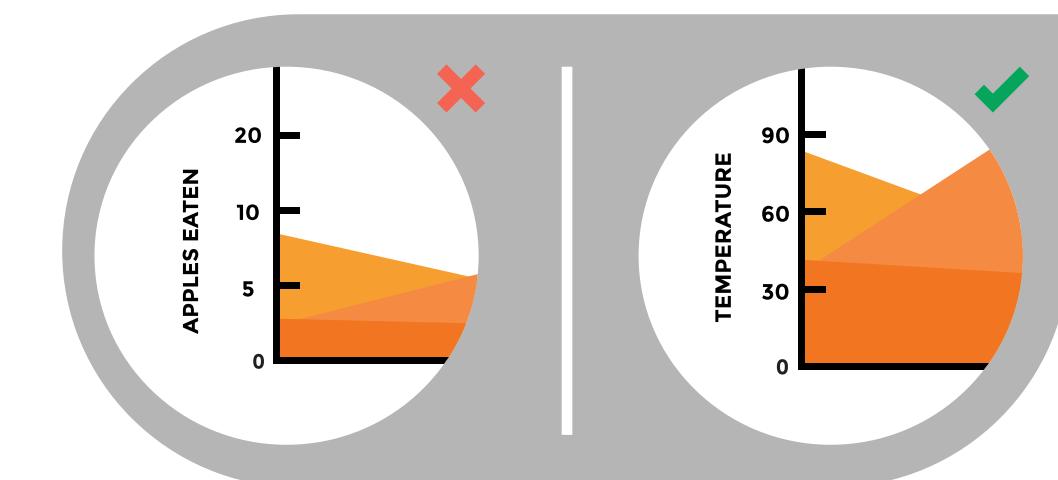
START Y-AXIS VALUE AT 0

Starting the axis above zero truncates the visualization of values.



USE TRANSPARENT COLORS

In standard area charts, ensure data isn't obscured in the background by ordering thoughtfully and using transparency.



DON'T USE AREA CHARTS TO DISPLAY DISCRETE DATA

The connected lines imply intermediate values, which only exist with continuous data.

DON'T DISPLAY MORE THAN 4 DATA CATEGORIES

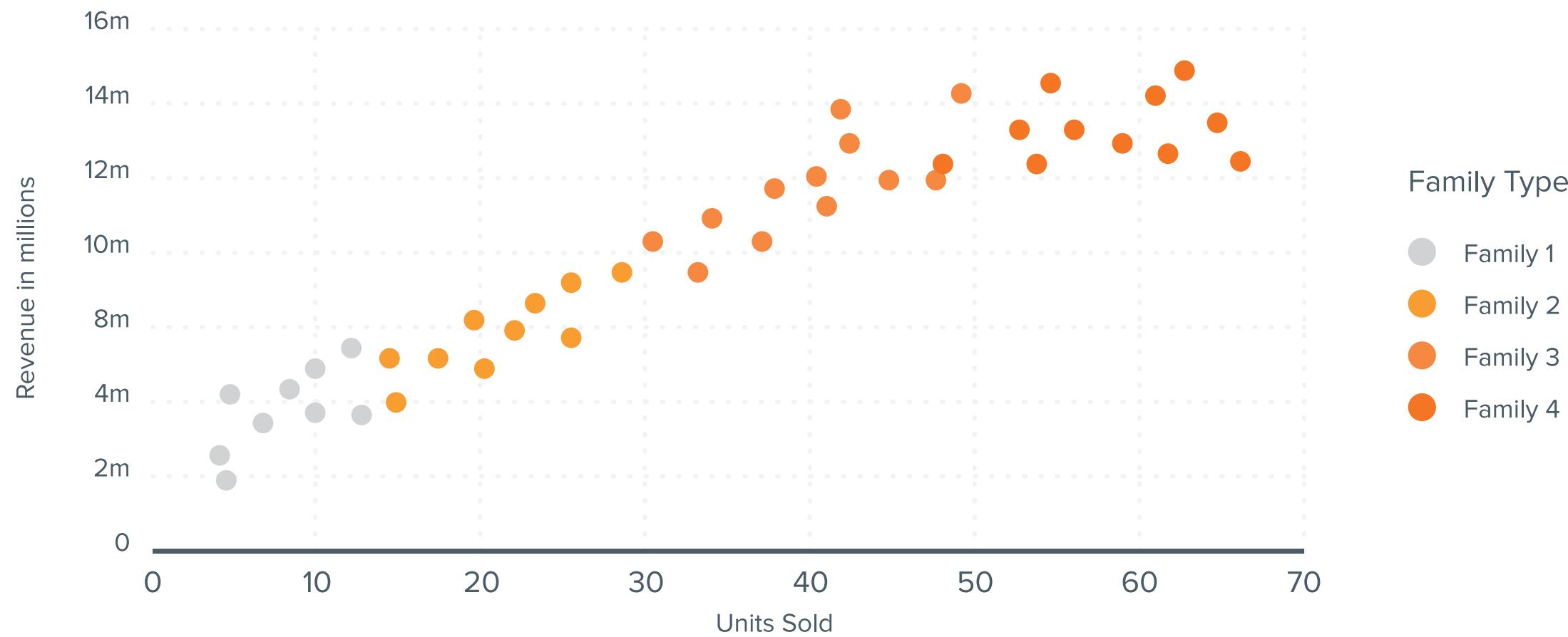
Too many will result in a cluttered visual that is difficult to decipher.

SCATTER PLOT

Scatter plots show the relationship between items based on two sets of variables. They are best used to show correlation in a large amount of data.

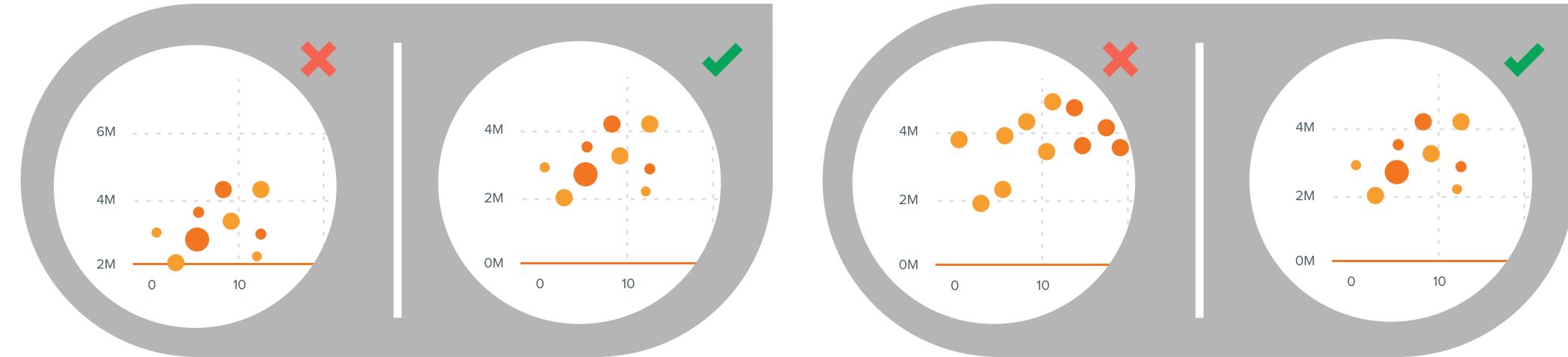


REVENUE, BY PRODUCT FAMILY



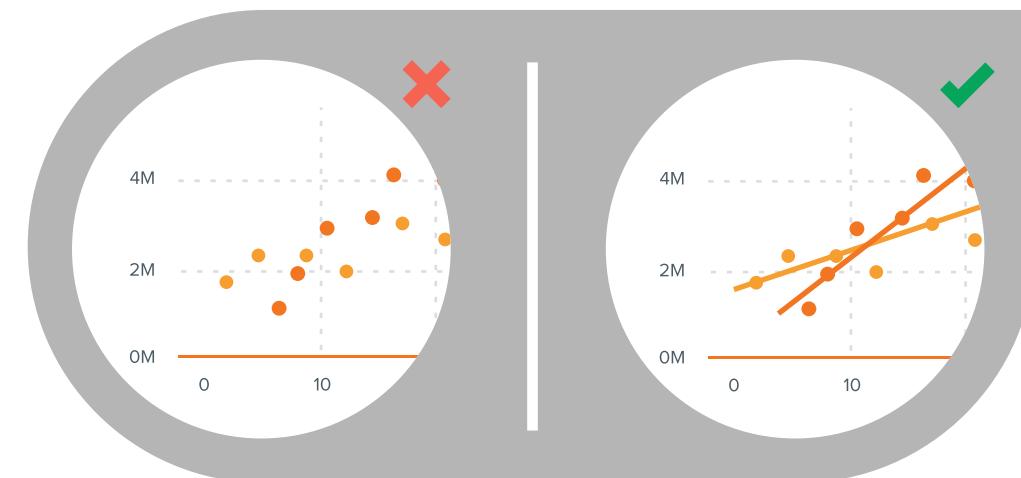
SCATTER PLOT

DESIGN BEST PRACTICES



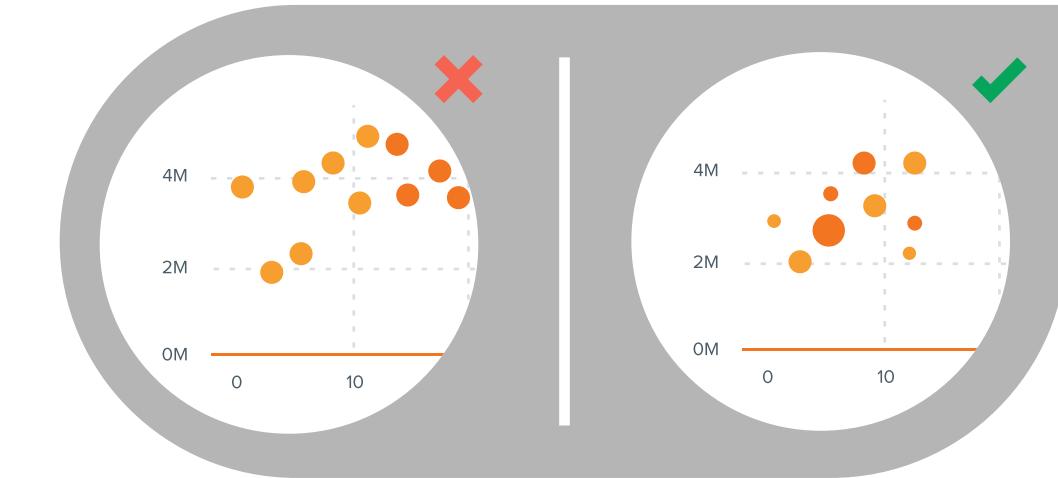
START Y-AXIS VALUE AT 0

Starting the axis above zero truncates the visualization of values.



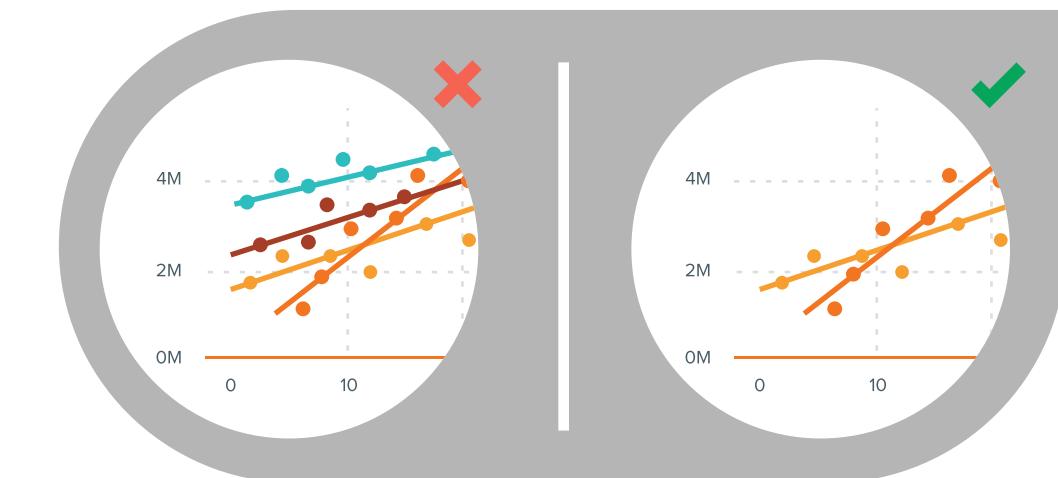
USE TREND LINES

These help draw correlation between the variables to show trends.



INCLUDE MORE VARIABLES

Use size and dot color to encode additional data variables.



DON'T COMPARE MORE THAN 2 TREND LINES

Too many lines make data difficult to interpret.

BUBBLE CHART

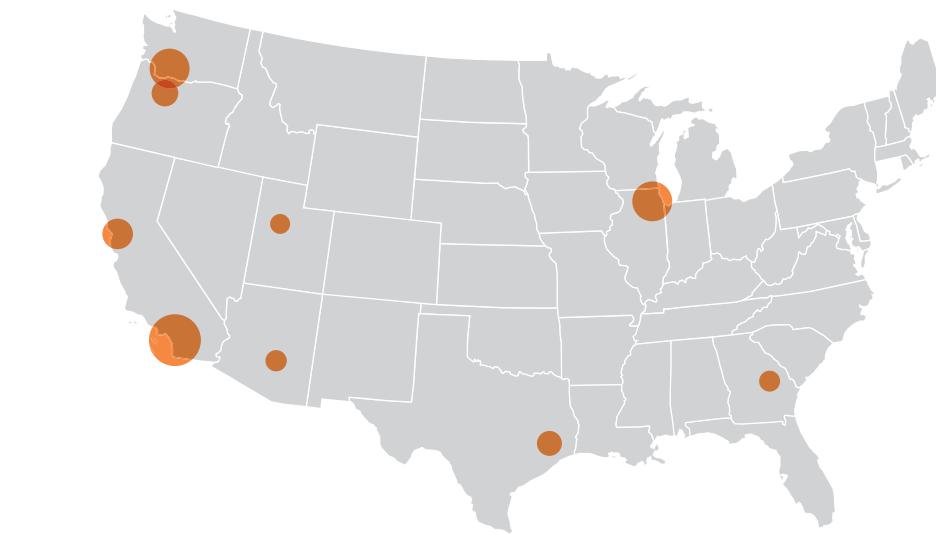
Bubble charts are good for displaying nominal comparisons or ranking relationships.

VARIATIONS OF BUBBLE CHARTS

REVENUE VS. RATING



BIGGEST SALES INCREASE



BUBBLE PLOT

This is a scatter plot with bubbles, best used to display an additional variable.

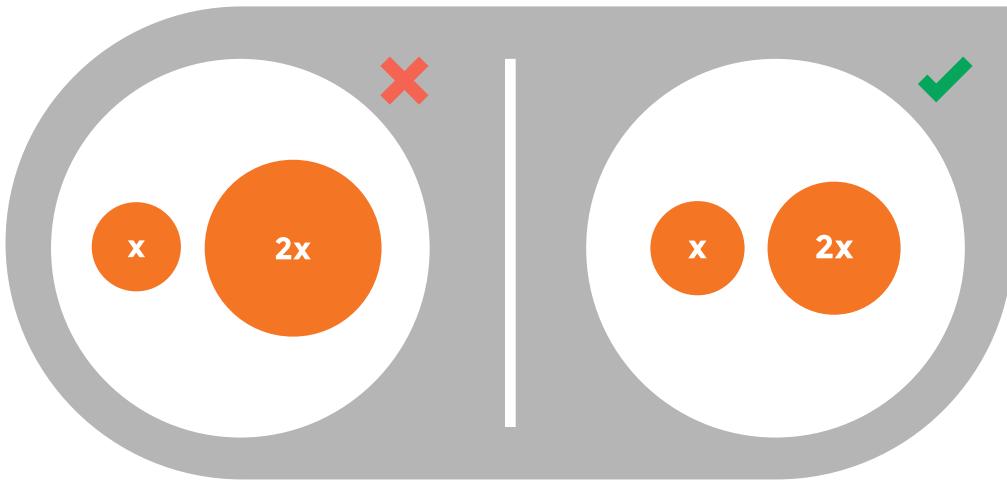
BUBBLE MAP

Best used for visualizing values for specific geographic regions.



MAKE SURE LABELS ARE VISIBLE

All labels should be unobstructed and easily identified with the corresponding bubble.



SIZE BUBBLES APPROPRIATELY

Bubbles should be scaled according to area, not diameter.



DON'T USE ODD SHAPES

Avoid adding too much detail or using shapes that are not entirely circular; this can lead to inaccuracies.

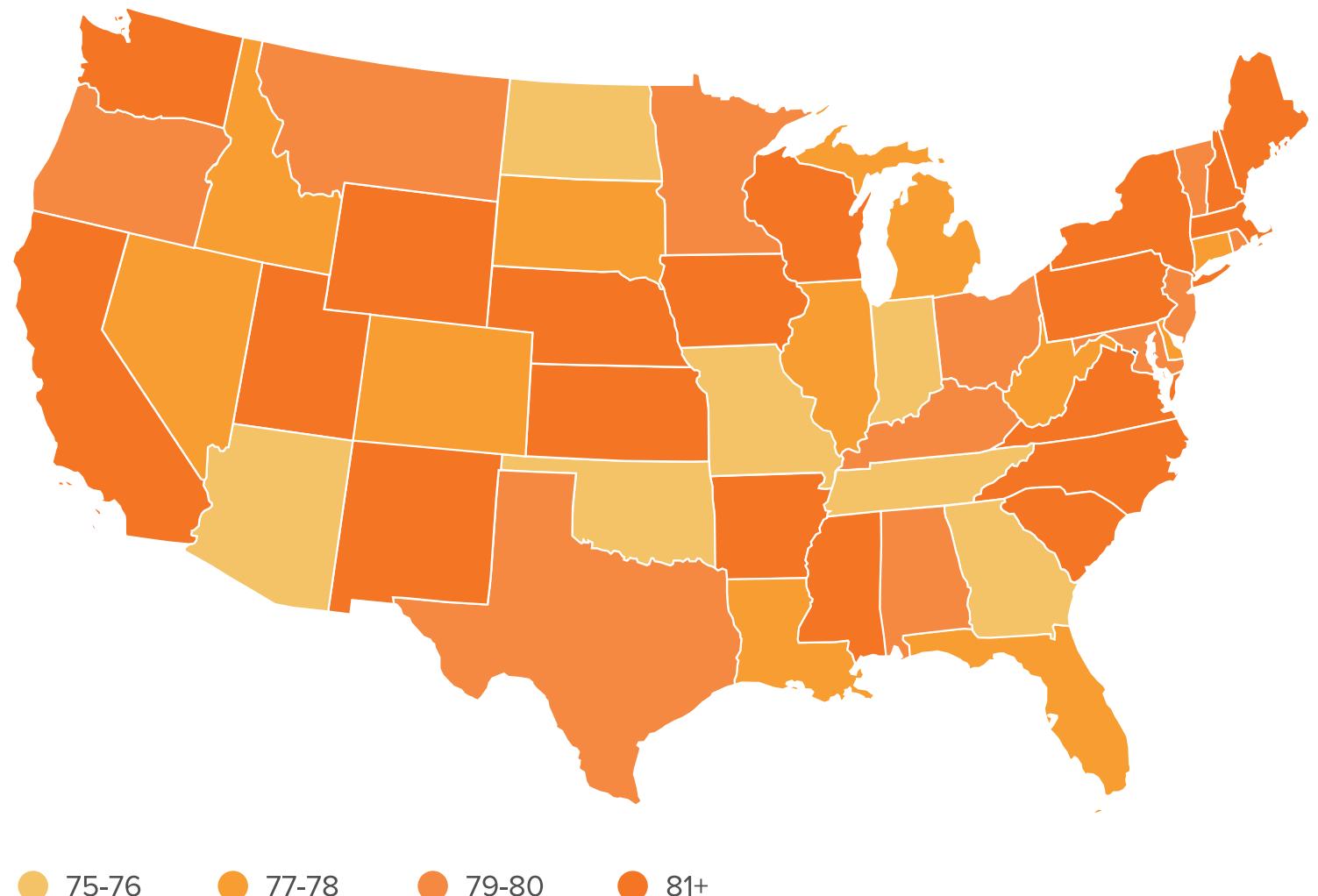
BUBBLE CHART

DESIGN BEST PRACTICES

HEAT MAP

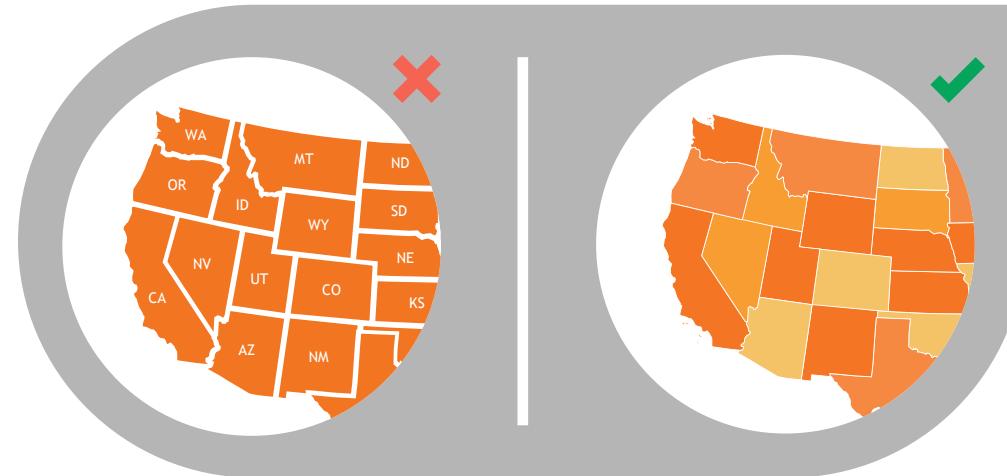
Heat maps display categorical data, using intensity of color to represent values of geographic areas or data tables.

STATES WITH NEW SERVICE CONTRACTS



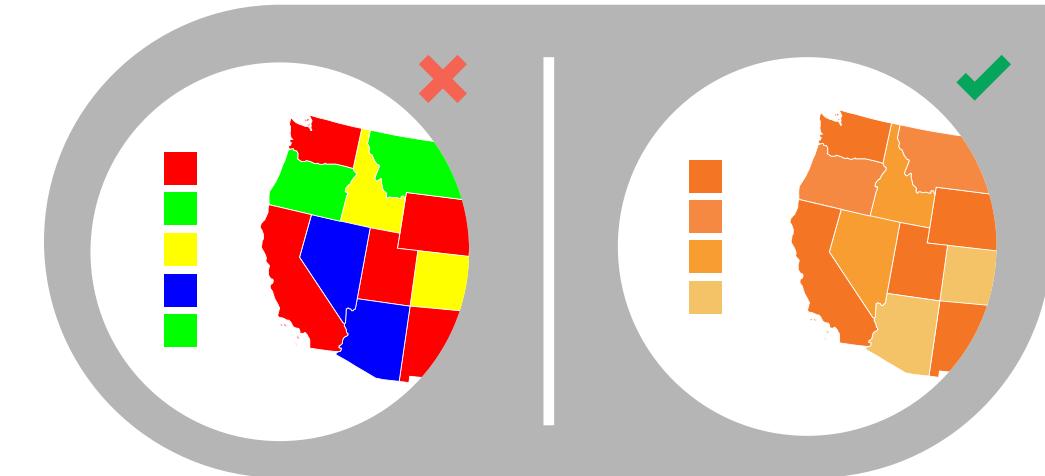
HEAT MAP

DESIGN BEST PRACTICES



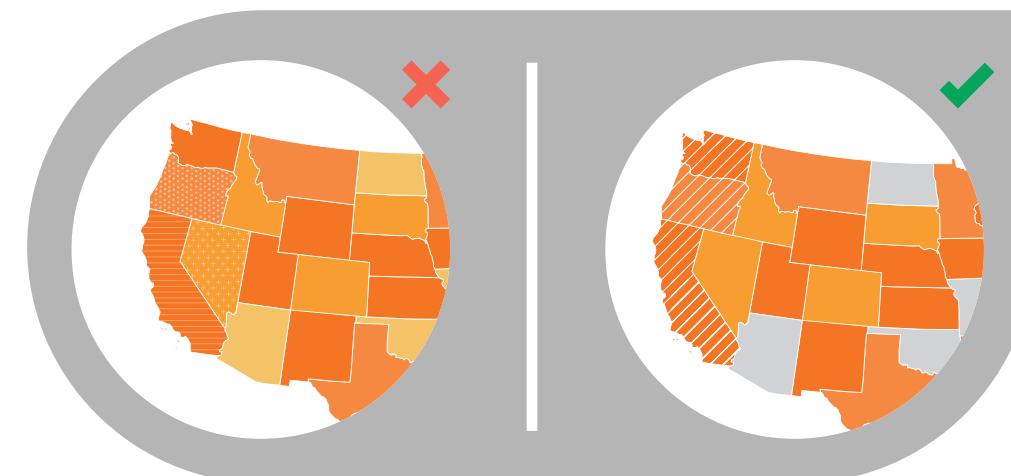
USE A SIMPLE MAP OUTLINE

These lines are meant to frame the data, not distract.



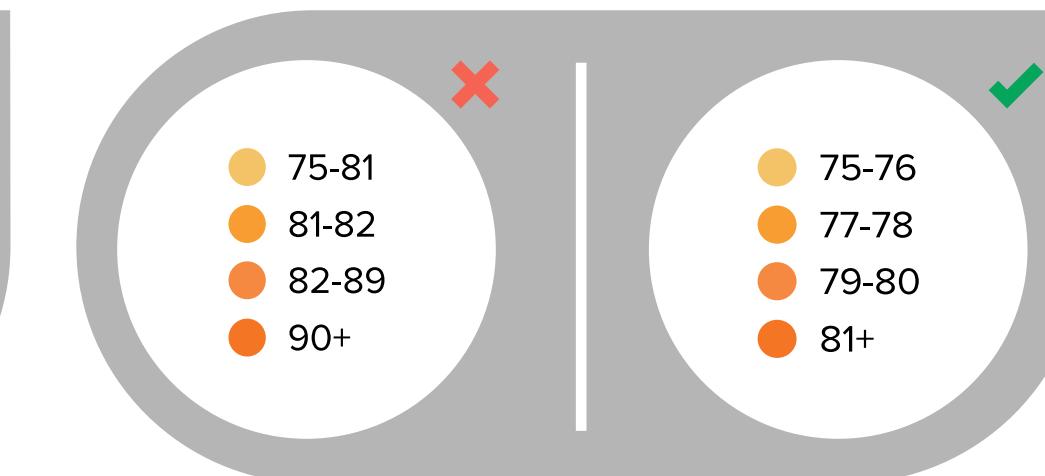
SELECT COLORS APPROPRIATELY

Some colors stand out more than others, giving unnecessary weight to that data. Instead, use a single color with varying shade or a spectrum between two analogous colors to show intensity. Also remember to intuitively code color intensity according to values.



USE PATTERNS SPARINGLY

A pattern overlay that indicates a second variable is acceptable, but using multiple is overwhelming and distracting.



CHOOSE APPROPRIATE DATA RANGES

Select 3-5 numerical ranges that enable fairly even distribution of data between them. Use +/- signs to extend high and low ranges.

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SOURCES: *Infographics: The Power of Visual Storytelling* by Ross Crooks, Jason Lankow and Josh Ritchie (Wiley 2012); *The Wall Street Journal Guide to Information Graphics* by Dona Wong (Dow Jones & Company 2010); *Visualize This* by Nathan Yau (Wiley 2011)