Evaluation Criteria for Reviewing Graphics

Type of chart	Criteria	Scoring scale
Distribution plots	Generally a scatter plot does the job. Sometimes, changes in Y-axis value may seem insignificant based on X-axis; a logarithmic scale should help in that regard. Putting a trendline is always a good idea.	Strongly agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 Strongly agree = 1
Part to whole	Since these charts are suitable to show how each part (and their sub-sections in some variations) contributes to the whole rather than portraying the total size of the data, author need to be sure that s/he is not intending to focus on the population size but how it is divided. Colorblind friendly color palette can be used to highlight different parts (for example in a sunburst diagram)	Strongly agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 Strongly agree = 1
Qualitative diagram	Size, color, shape etc. are crucial for qualitative plots. For color, colorblind friendly palette is important. Shapes need to be unambiguous and sizes are to be scaled.	Strongly agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 Strongly agree = 1
Conceptual plots	I think this is the most open ended category and somewhat difficult to comprehend by some guidelines. Three things should need to be clearly conveyed: 1. It should accurately communicate the idea, 2. If shapes and arrows are used, they need to be meaningful to the context, and 3. Minimal and focused texts should be used.	Strongly agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 Strongly agree = 1
Correlation plots	Correlation plots are meant to be scatter plots most of the time with an option of putting P and R values to show the correlation with a numeric value and whether null hypotheses are rejected. Rather than 1v1 separate plots, a grid of correlation plots (e.g. sns pairplot) between all possible pairs are better choice.	Strongly agree = 5 Agree = 4 Neutral = 3 Disagree = 2 Strongly agree = 1