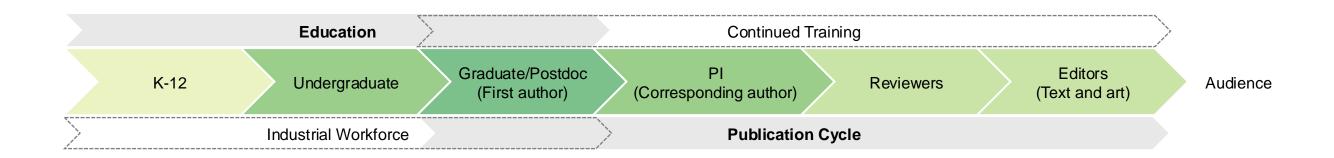
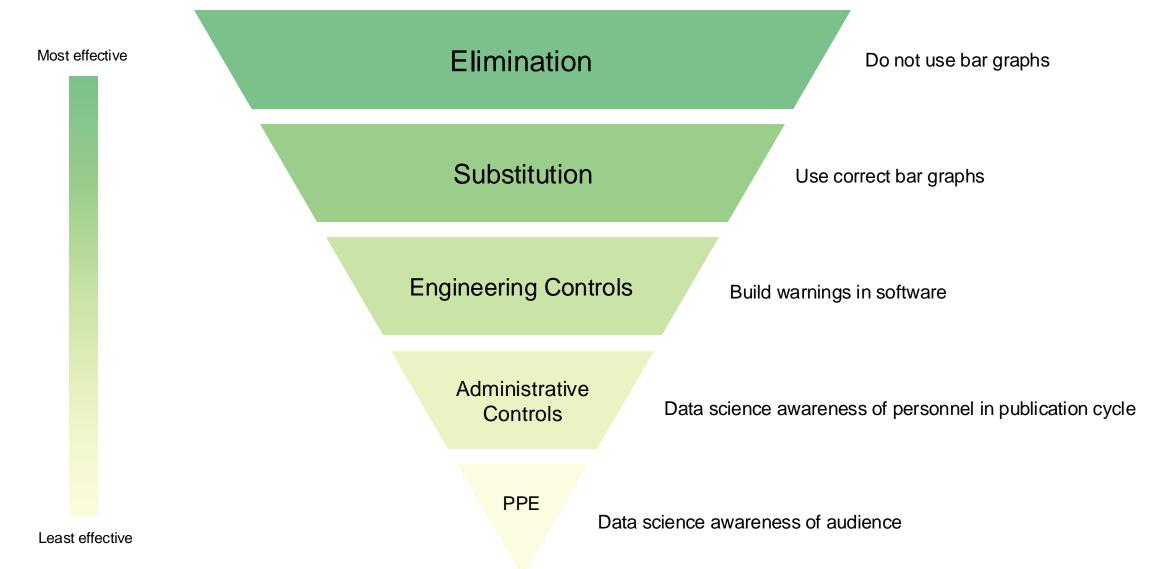


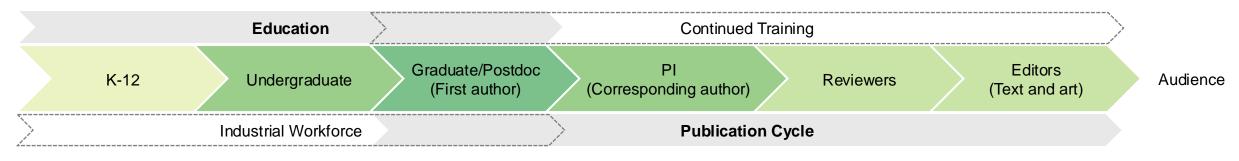
Audience



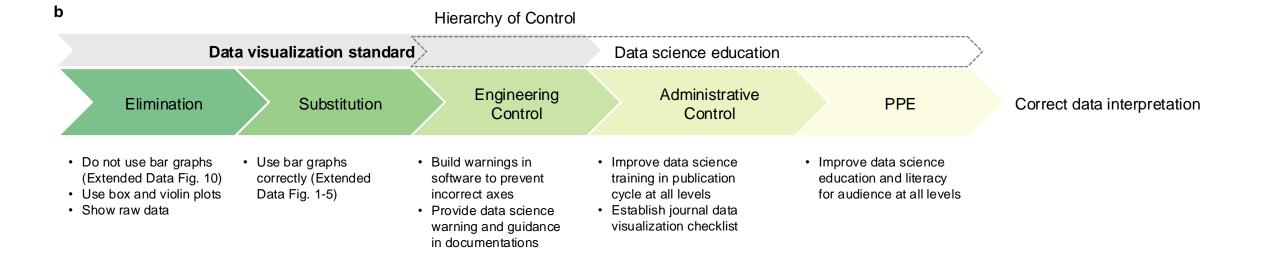
Hierarchy of Control

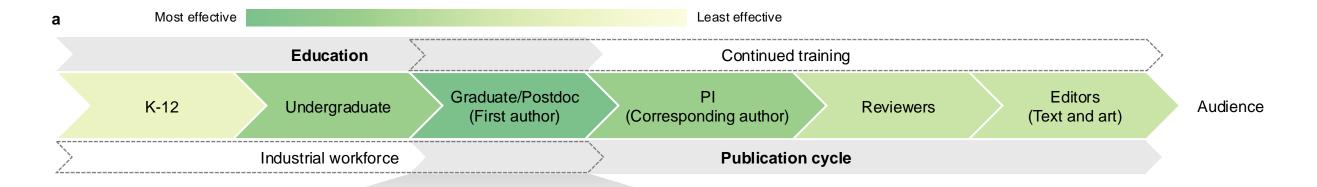


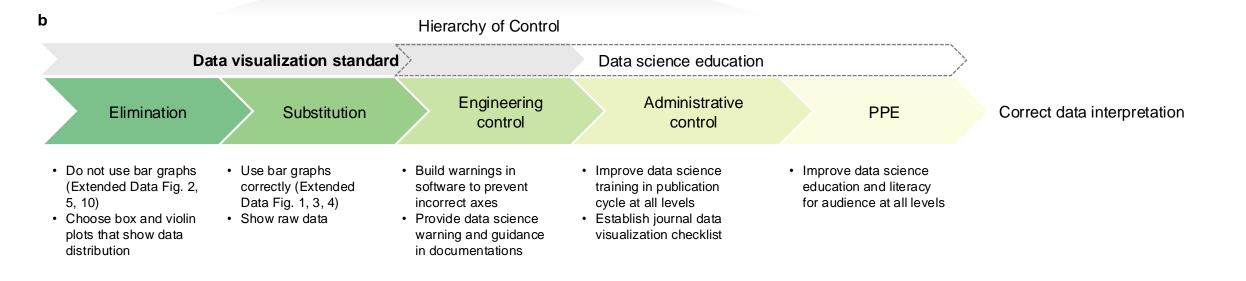
а

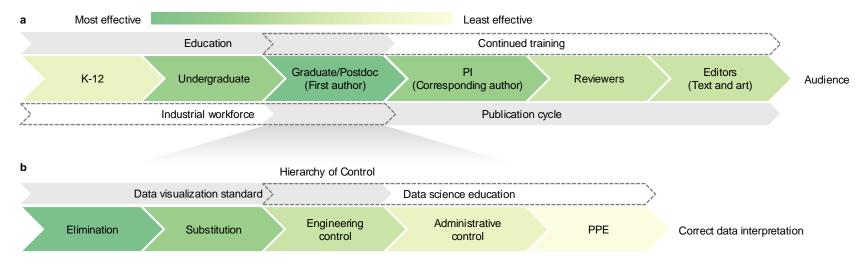


Most effective Least effective

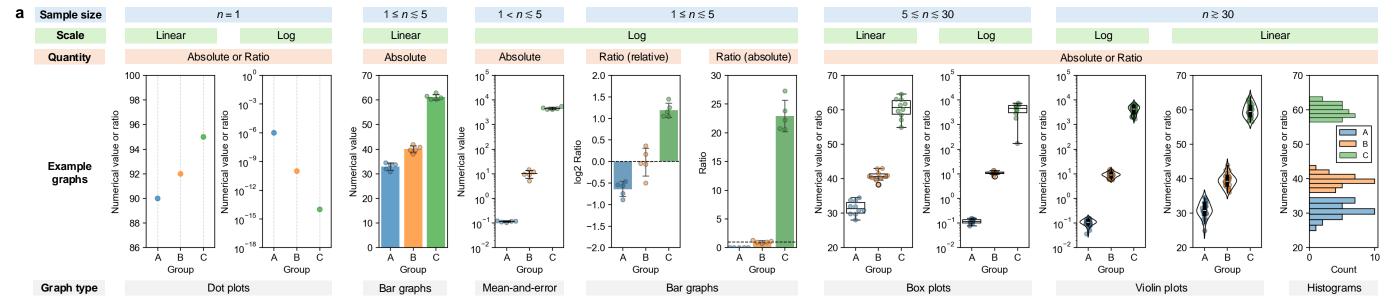




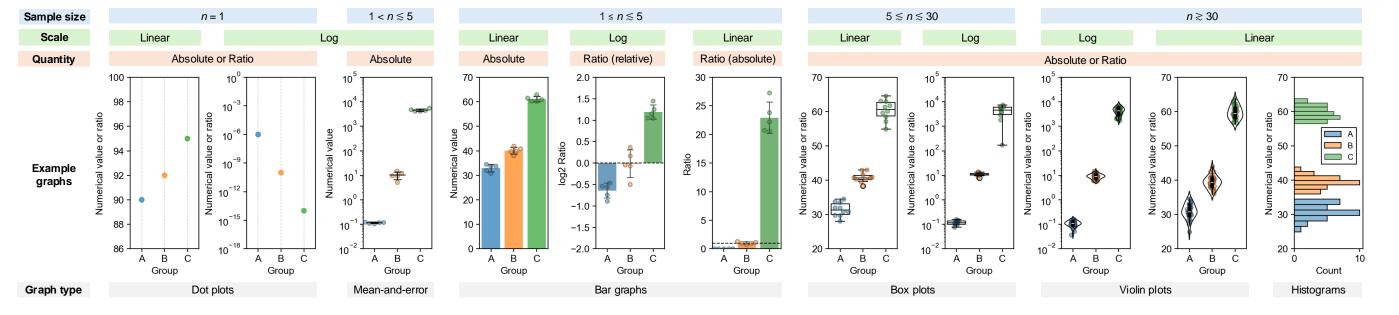




- Do not use bar graphs (Extended Data Fig. 2, 5, 10)
- Choose box and violin plots that show data distribution
- Use bar graphs correctly (Extended Data Fig. 1, 3, 4)
- Show raw data
- Build warnings in software to prevent incorrect axes
- Provide data science warning and guidance in documentations
- Improve data science training in publication cycle at all levels
 - Establish journal data visualization checklist
- Improve data science education and literacy for audience at all levels



o	Graph type	Sample size	Axis scale		Difference			
			Linear	Log	Absolute difference	Fold difference	Relative difference	
	Point plot	n = 1	✓	√	✓			
	Bar plot	1 ≤ <i>n</i> ≲ 5	✓			✓	✓	
	Mean-and-error plot	1 < n ≲ 5	✓	\checkmark	✓			
	Box plot	5 ≲ <i>n</i> ≲ 30	✓	\checkmark	✓			
	Violin plot	<i>n</i> ≳ 30	✓	\checkmark	✓			
	Histogram	<i>n</i> ≳ 30	✓		✓			



Graph type	Sample size per group	Axis scale		Change		
		Linear	Log	Absolute change	Fold change	Relative change
Point plot	n = 1	✓	√	√		
Bar plot	1 ≤ <i>n</i> ≲ 5	✓			\checkmark	✓
Mean-and-error plot	1 < n ≲ 5	✓	✓	✓		
Box plot	5 ≲ <i>n</i> ≲ 30	✓	\checkmark	✓		
Violin plot	n ≳ 30	✓	\checkmark	✓		
Histogram	<i>n</i> ≳ 30	✓		✓		

	Graph type	Sample size per group	Axis scale		Change		
			Linear	Log	Absolute change	Fold change	Relative change
	Point plot	n = 1	✓	✓	✓		
	Lollipop plot	<i>n</i> = 1	✓			\checkmark	✓
	Bar plot	1 ≤ <i>n</i> ≲ 5	✓			\checkmark	✓
	Mean-and-error plot	1 < n ≲ 5	✓	✓	✓		
	Box plot	5 ≲ <i>n</i> ≲ 30	✓	✓	✓		
	Violin plot	n ≳ 30	✓	✓	✓		
	Histogram	n ≳ 30	✓		✓		

