

Making a figure with Stata or Excel

Biostatistics 212

Lecture 6

Agenda

1. Figure basics
 - Why make a figure?
 - Types of figures
 - Elements of a figure
2. Steps in making a figure with Excel
3. Steps in making a figure with Stata

Why use figures?

- When a graphical display of information more effectively conveys the intended message than words.
- “A picture is worth a thousand words”

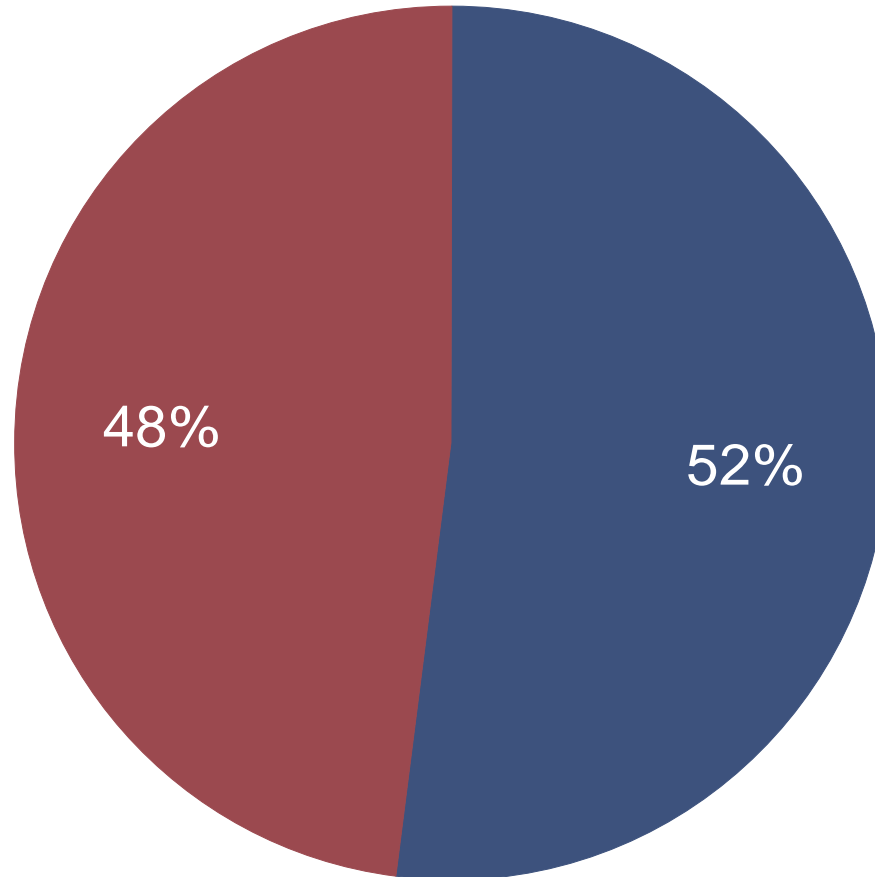
Types of Figures

1. Photographs
2. Diagrams
3. Figures that Present Numerical Data
 - Pie charts
 - Scatter plots
 - Bar graphs
 - Line graphs

Figures that Present Numerical Data

- GOOD for presenting overall effects
- NOT GOOD for presenting specific measurements.

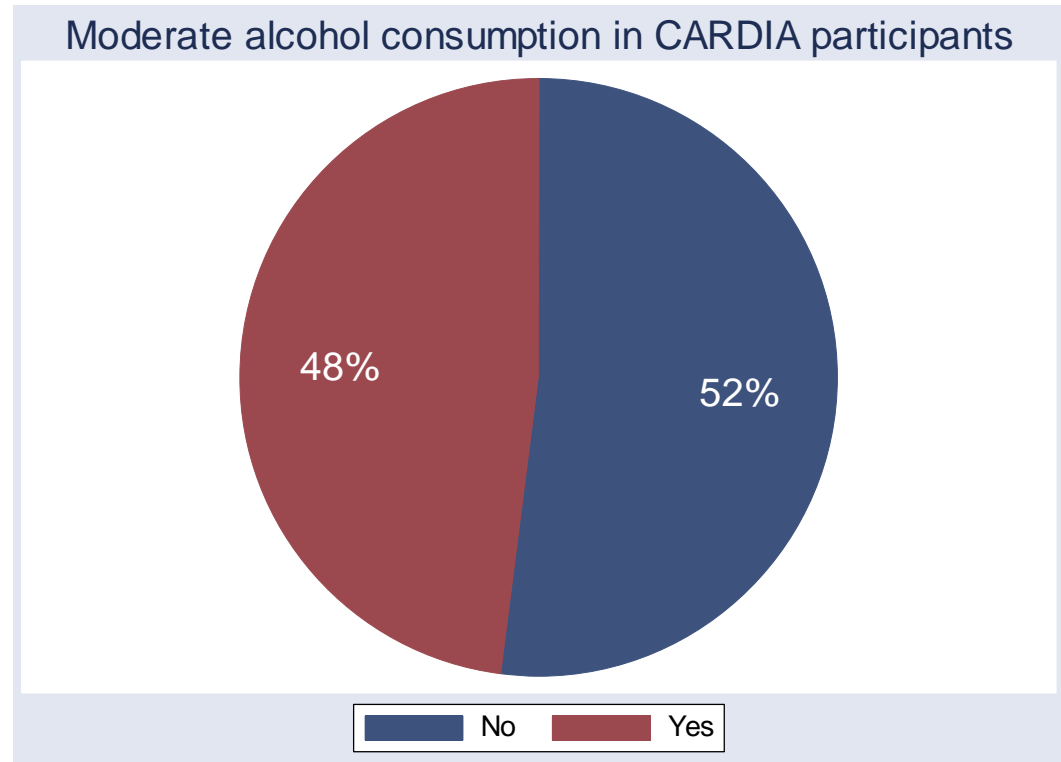
Moderate alcohol consumption in CARDIA participants



Figures

“A picture is worth a thousand words”

How many words is
this picture worth?



Figures

“A picture is worth a thousand words”

How many words is
this picture worth?

*48% of CARDIA participants
consume alcohol moderately.*

Worth = 7 words

Figures - Reconsider if...

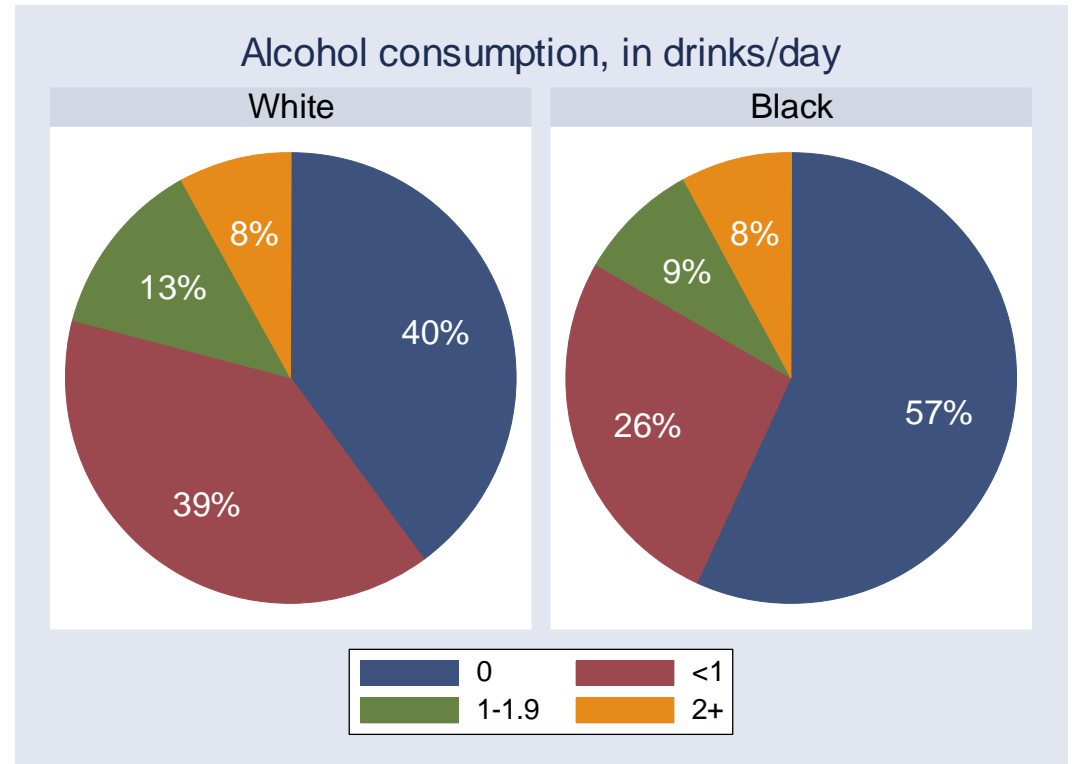
“Light on data”

- General guideline: Figures should have a minimum of 4 data points
- Writing a few sentences much easier then creating a figure.

Figures

“A picture is worth a thousand words”

How many words is
this picture worth?



Figures

“A picture is worth a thousand words”

		White	Black
	Drinks/day	n=1935	n=1727
How many words is this picture worth?	0	40%	57%
	0.1-0.9	39%	26%
	1-1.9	13%	9%
	2+	8%	8%

Worth = 1 small table

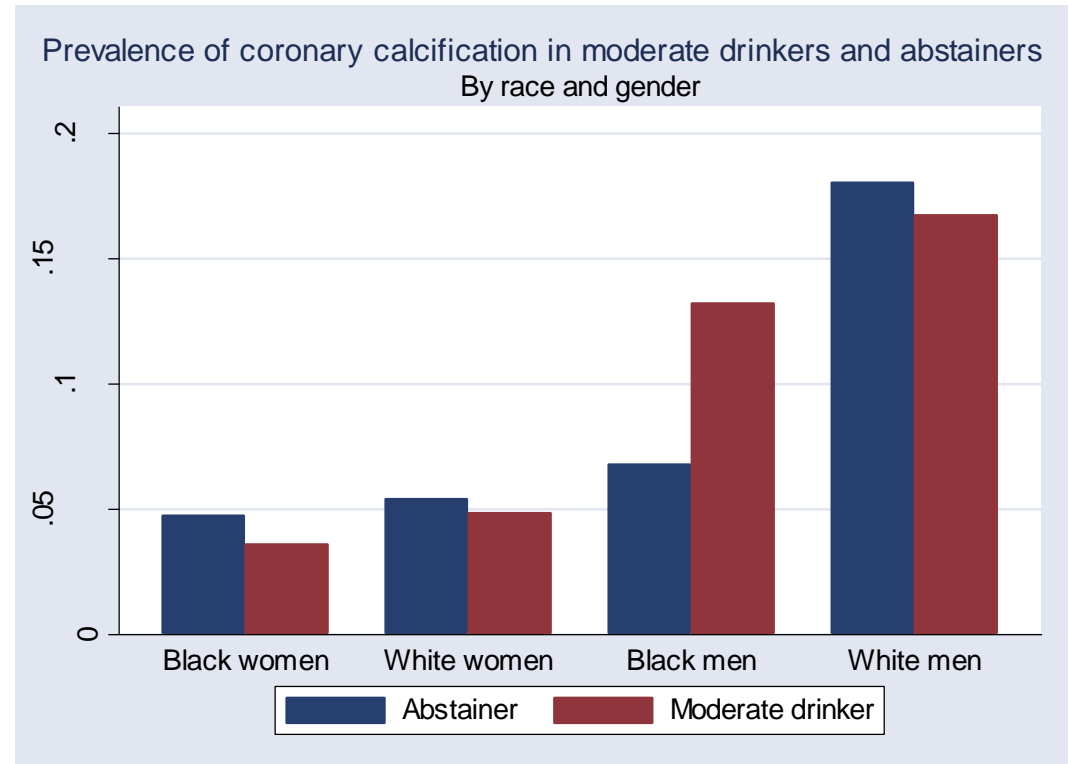
Figures versus Tables

- Numerical figures should be used when the overall pattern is more important than the actual values.
- Tables are preferred when the exact values are needed.

Figures

- “A picture is worth a thousand words”

How many words is
this picture worth?



Figures

- “A picture is worth a thousand words”

How many words is
this picture worth?

	% with CAC	
	Abstainer	Mod drinker
Black women	.047	.036
White women	.054	.049
Black men	.068	.132
White men	.180	.167

“Do I really need this figure?”

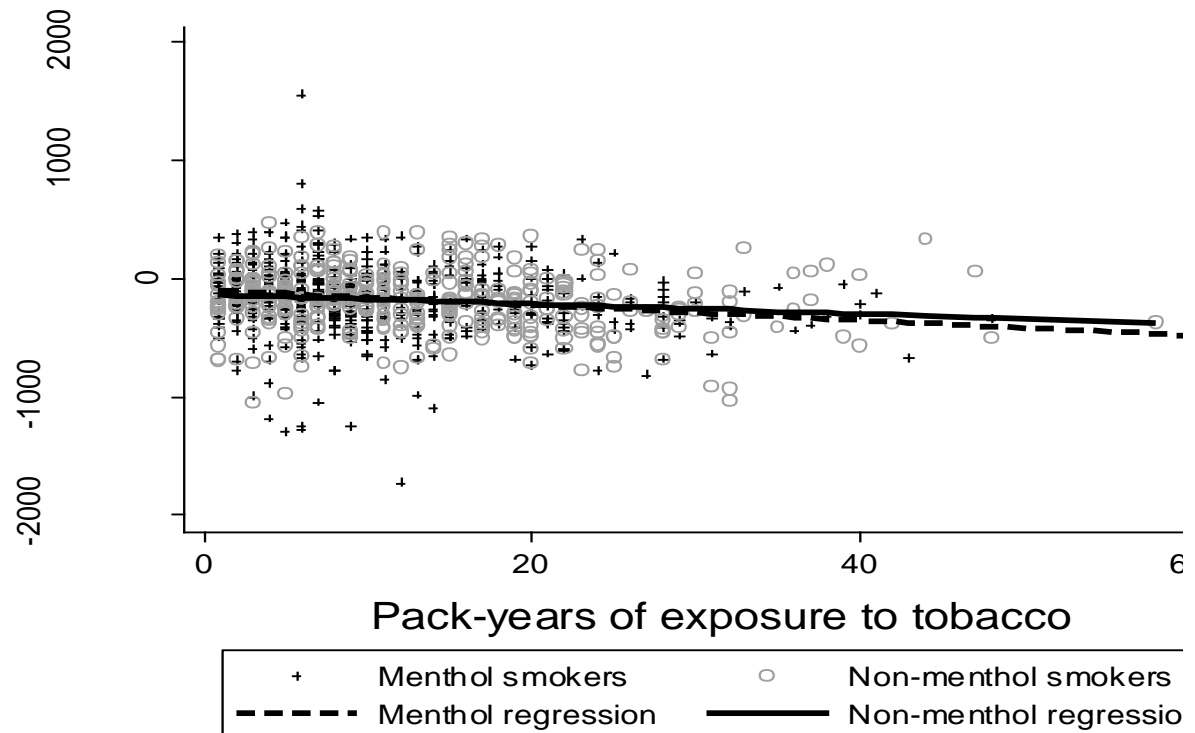
Always ask yourself:

- “Do I really need this figure?”
- “Does it make my point?”

Figures

- “A picture is worth a thousand words”

How many words is
this picture worth?



Figures

- “A picture is worth a thousand words”

How many words is
this picture worth?

Worth = 968 data points

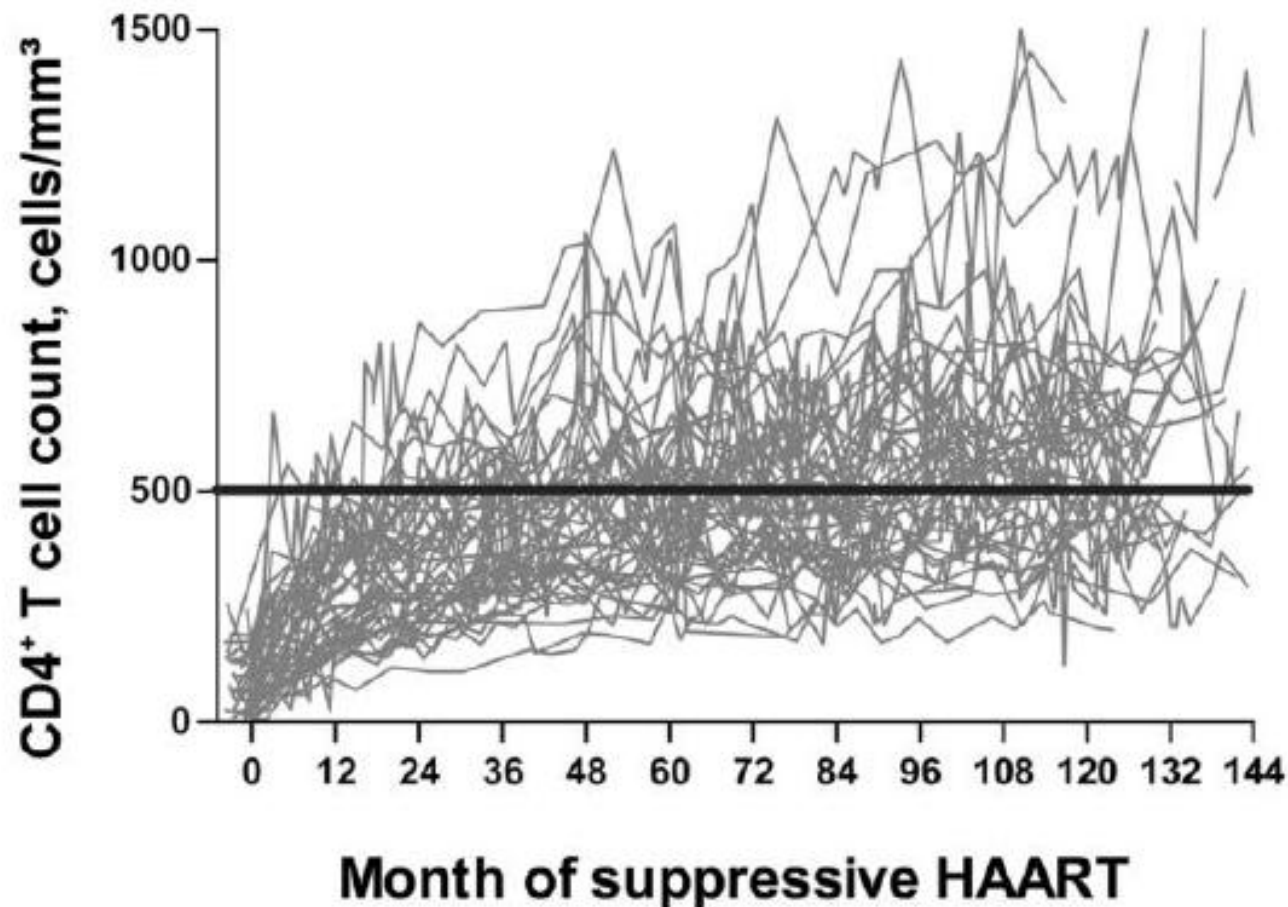


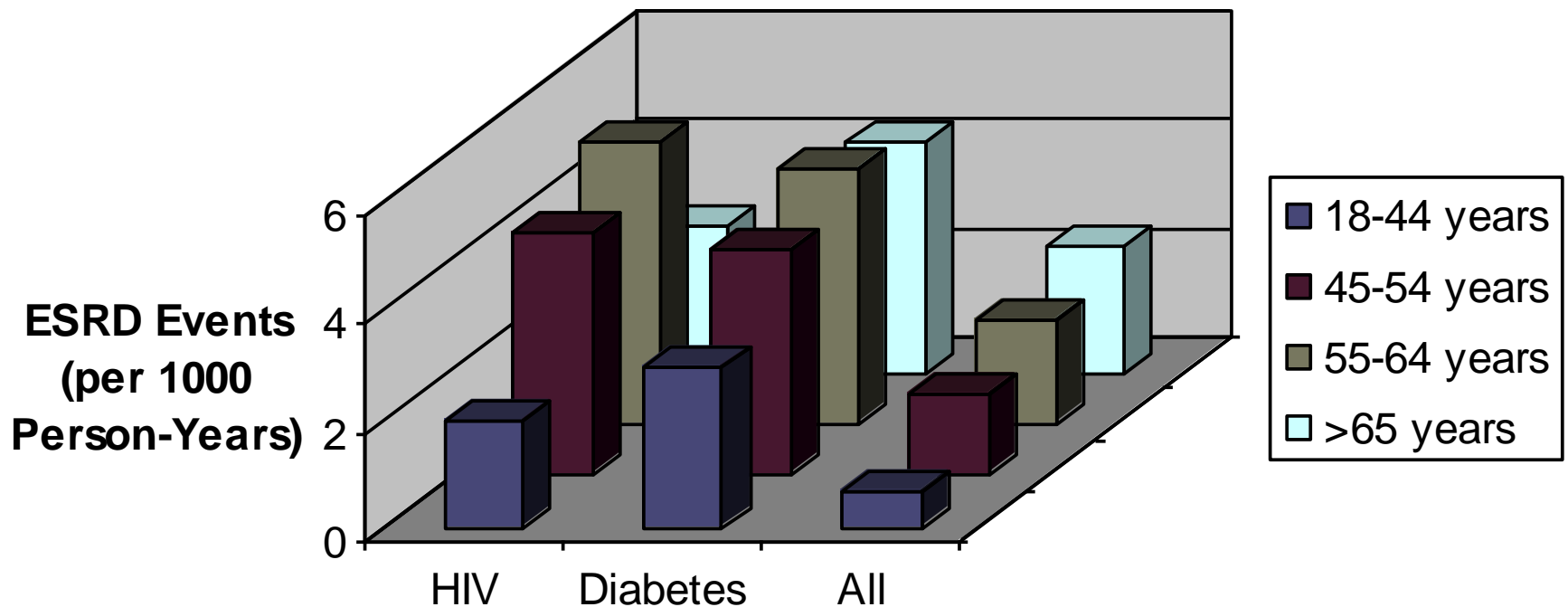
Figure 1. Peripheral CD4⁺ cell counts in patients who had maintained viral suppression for 10 continuous years. Only those who had a pretherapy CD4⁺ cell count <200 cells/mm³ are shown ($n = 48$). A significant subset of individuals appeared to have their CD4⁺ cell counts plateau below normal levels (defined here as 500 cells/mm³).

Figures: Reconsider if...

1. Light on data
2. Pie chart
3. 3-D graph

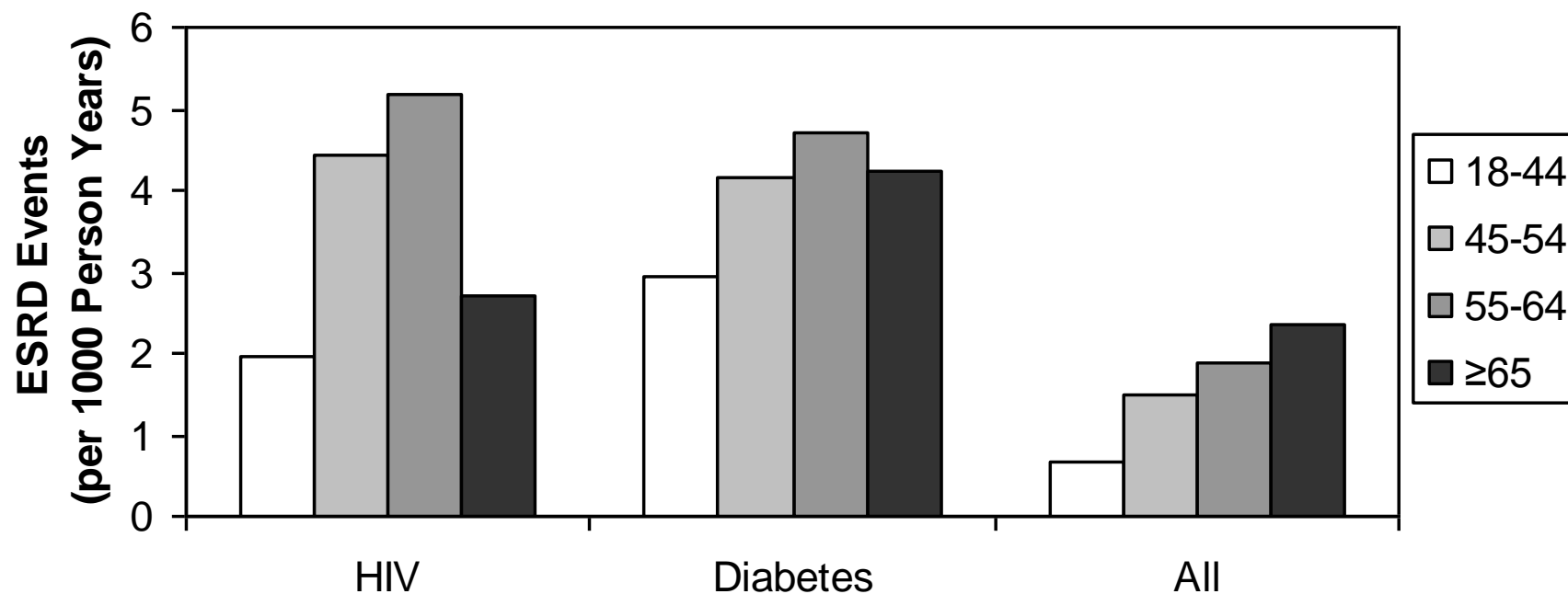
3-D Graphs

Incidence of ESRD by Diagnosis and Age



Without 3-D

Incidence of ESRD by Age Category (years)



Figures - Reconsider if...

1. Light on data
2. Pie charts
3. 3-D graphs
4. Lines that cross
5. Too complex (takes 5 minutes to orient yourself to the figure)

Agenda

1. Figure basics
 - Types of figures
 - Why make a figure?
 - Elements of a figure
2. **Steps in making a figure with Excel**
3. Steps in making a figure with Stata

Steps in making an Excel figure

- First, ask yourself:
“What is the purpose of the figure?”
- Sketch the Figure, with title
 - Try several versions
 - Point should be clear at a glance
 - Requires some artistic vision...

Steps in making an Excel figure

- Make a dummy TABLE
 - Contains the data for the figure

Steps in making an Excel figure

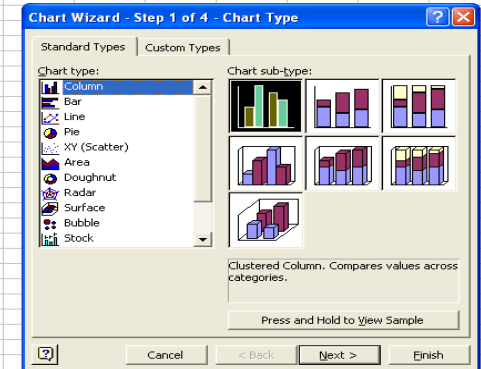
- Make a dummy TABLE
 - Contains the data for the figure
- Write a .do file to fill in the table

Steps in making an Excel figure

- Make a dummy TABLE
 - Contains the data for the figure
- Write a .do file to fill in the table
- Copy and paste from log file into the Table

Steps in making an Excel figure

- Make a dummy TABLE
 - Contains the data for the figure
 - Doesn't have to look nice
- Write a .do file to fill in the table
- Copy and paste from log file into the Table
- Use the Chart Wizard to create the Figure



Steps in making an Excel figure

- Make a dummy TABLE
 - Contains the data for the figure
 - Doesn't have to look nice
- Write a .do file to fill in the table
- Copy and paste from the log file or the results window into the Table
- Use the Chart Wizard to create the Figure
- *Format, format, format* until it looks nice

Excel Demonstration...

Pay attention to...

- Formatting
 - Keep it simple.
 - The time-consuming part of making a figure is usually related to formatting.

Pay attention to...

- Labeling
 - Your figure should be understandable by itself (without reading the manuscript).
 - All axes should be labeled.
 - Include important p-values

Pay attention to...

- The Figure Legend
 - Title, explanations, p-values, etc
 - Separate section in manuscript or at bottom of page – depends on journal

Stata commands intro

– Pie charts

- `graph pie, over(catvar)`

– Bar graphs

- `graph bar (mean) yvar1 yvar2, over(catvar1)
over(catvar2) asyvars`

– Box plots

- `graph box contvar1 contvar2, over(catvar1)
over(catvar2)`

– Scatter plots

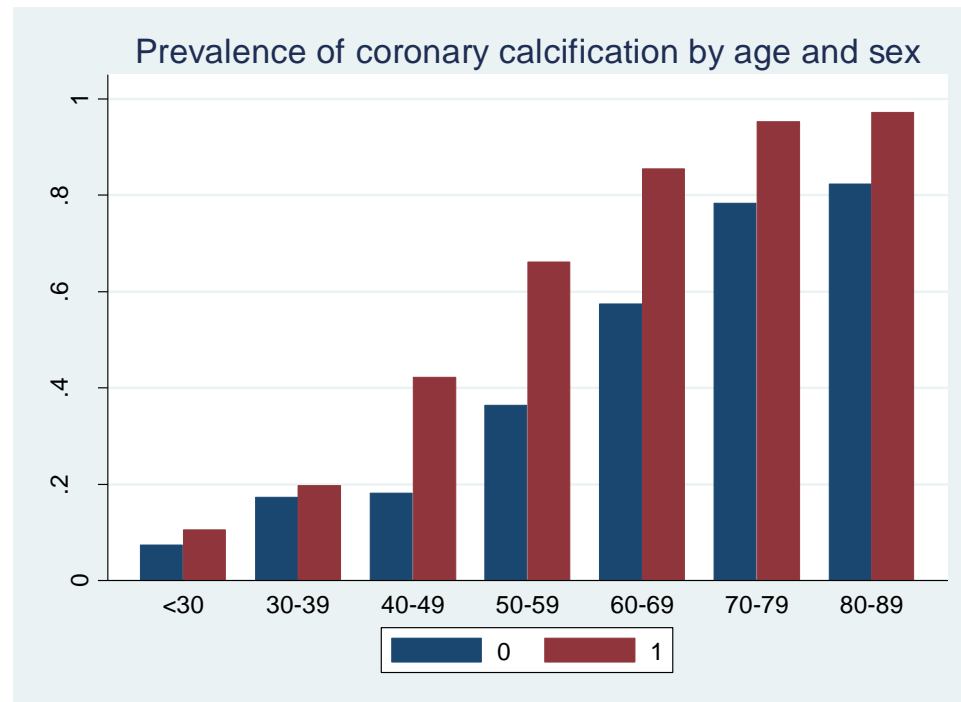
- `twoway (graphtype yvar xvar) (graphtype yvar xvar)`
- `scatter, line, connect, lowess, lfit, qfit, etc`

Steps in making a Stata figure

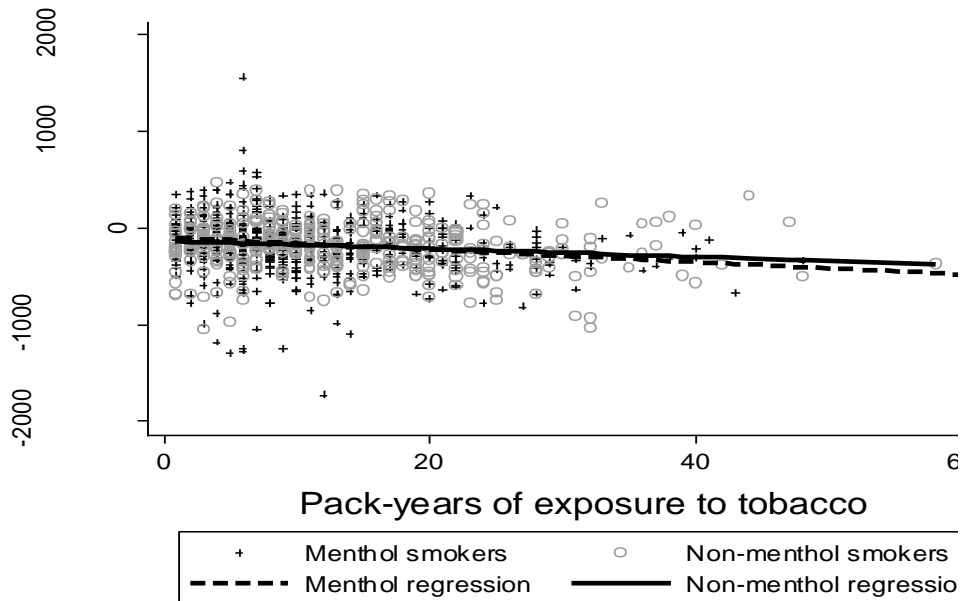
1. Sketch the figure
2. Write a do file
 - Compose the command using the dialog box
 - Get the syntax down, multiple iterations
 - Transfer to your do file and edit
3. Produce graph and edit more?
 - Graph editor function
 - May need additional Stata commands for p-values, figure legend, etc

Stata Demo

- Pie charts
- Bar charts
- Twoway plots
- Formatting options



```
graph bar (mean) anycac ///  
    , over(male) ///  
    over(agecat) ///  
    asyvars ///  
    ytitle(Prevalence of coronary calcification) ///  
    title("Prevalence of coronary calcification by age and sex")
```



```

twoway (scatter dfev1 cumpy10 if menthol1==1, msymbol(plus) msize(small) mcolor(black)) ///
(scatter dfev1 cumpy10 if menthol1==0, msymbol(circle_hollow)) ///
(line m cumpy10 if menthol1==1, sort clcolor(black) clpat(dash) clwidth(thick)) ///
(line nm cumpy10 if menthol1==0, sort clcolor(black) clpat(solid) clwidth(thick)) ///
, ytitle(Change in FEV1 (milliliters), size(large)) yscale(titlegap(5)) ///
xtitle(Pack-years of exposure to tobacco, size(large)) ///
xscale(titlegap(3)) ///
legend(order(1 "Menthol smokers" 2 "Non-menthol smokers" 3 "Menthol regression" ///
4 "Non-menthol regression")) ///
scheme(s1mono) ///
graphregion(fcolor(none) lcolor(none) ifcolor(none) ilcolor(none)) ///
plotregion(fcolor(none) lcolor(none) ifcolor(none) ilcolor(none))

```

Stata vs. Excel for Figures

- Excel
 - Flexible and intuitive point-and-click figures
 - Easy to create and modify
 - Flexible, more options, error bars, adjusted estimates, good for bar graphs, etc
 - But...
 - Requires an extra step – copy/pasting to Excel
 - Harder to reproduce
 - Much harder to do scatter plots

Stata vs. Excel for Figures

- Stata
 - Can create very customizable figures using 1 complex Stata command
 - Easy to recreate – simple do file
 - No error
 - Scatter plots are MUCH easier with Stata
 - But...
 - Harder to create the first time? - no point and click
 - A little less flexible?
 - Difficult to format: Graphic Editor helps address this

Summary tips for figures

- Only use a Figure if:
 - There is an important message to convey
 - The visual will be more compelling and clear
- Try using both Stata and Excel
 - Stata will be harder at first, but often worth it
 - Browner book, Stata book both helpful
- Document, label, and be creative

Today's Lab

- You will create a pie chart, a box plot, and a scatter plot using stata.
- The focus will be on bringing the figure to publication grade.