

1) Choose your chart

What would you like to show?



categories



time



part to whole



distribution



geospatial



relationship



exact value

2) Design your chart

Let your data speak

do's

Show in context
Rank your data in a relevant way so patterns and outliers become visible.

relevant ranking
Enrich your chart with target or benchmarks, to give the values more meaning.

target or benchmark

don'ts

Misleading design
A truncated axis in a column or bar-chart distorts the relative size of the columns

cutting of Y axis
Multiple Y-axis give a false meaning to lines crossing or to the space between lines.

multiple Y axis

Support easy comparison
When you have more than 4 series, change your chart to small multiples.

small multiple
Gridlines make it easier to compare length of columns and bars and help to see the steepness of lines.

gridlines

Beauty over accuracy
Do not use 3D to make a chart prettier, it will make it harder and more confusing to read.

3D effect
Although fluid lines might look nicer, they are not representing the data properly.

fluid lines

Visual hierarchy
De-emphasize all non-data elements like axis and legend. The data is more important.

less is more
Highlight the most important element, to make it stand out.

emphasize

Too much
The human brain can only process a maximum of 4 series in a chart.

more than 4 series
Things that are the same, should have the same color

too much or meaningless color

Show and tell
Create a title to name the insight in the chart.

descriptive title
Labels and annotation help your data to tell a story.

annotation

Hard to read
Show as little decimals as possible. Always show the same number of decimals.

too much details
Text and numbers that are not horizontal aligned are harder to read.

align text other than horizontally

Use this chart for analysing communicating monitoring confusing