

## Deviation

- Diverging bar
- Diverging stacked bar
- Spine
- Surplus/deficit filled line

## Afvigelse

*Afvigelsessøjle\**  
*Stablet afvigelsessøjle*  
*Aksesøjle\**  
*Overskud/underskud skraveret kurve\**

## Deviation

---

Emphasise variations (+/-) from a fixed reference point. Typically the reference point is zero but it can also be a target or a long-term average. Can also be used to show sentiment (positive/neutral/negative). *Example FT uses: Trade surplus/deficit, climate change*

## Afvigelse

---

*Understreger afvigelser (+/-) fra et kendt referencepunkt. Typisk er referencepunktet nul, men det kan også udgøre et mål eller et langtidsgennemsnit. Kan også anvendes til at vise holdninger (positiv/neutral/negativ). Eksempel på FT anvendelse: Handelsoverskud/underskud, klimaforandringer.*

### Diverging bar

A simple standard bar chart that can handle both negative and positive magnitude values.

- Chart Doctor: [How the FT explained Brexit](#)

### Afvigelsesbjælke

*Et enkelt standard bjælke*diagram der kan vise både positive og negative værdier.

- Chart Doctor: [How the FT explained Brexit](#)

### Diverging stacked bar

Perfect for presenting survey results that involve sentiment (eg disagree/neutral/agree).

### Stablet afvigelsesbjælke

*Perfekt til at vise holdningsundersøgelser /fx uenig/neutral/enig).*

### Spine chart

Splits a single value into 2 contrasting components (e.g. Male/Female)

### Aksebjælke

*Deler en værdi i to kontrasterende dele (fx. Mand/Kvinde)*

### Surplus/deficit filled line

The shaded area of these charts allows a balance to be shown – either against a baseline or between two series.

**Overskud/underskud skraveret kurve**

De skraverede arealer i disse diagrammer tillader at vise en balance – enten omkring en akse eller mellem to serier.

**Correlation**

- Scatterplot
- Column + line timeline
- Connected scatterplot
- Bubbles
- XY heatmap

**Korrelation**

- Scatterplot*
- Søjle + tidslinje kurve*
- Forbundne scatterplots*
- Bobbeldiagram*
- XY heatmap*

**Correlation**

Show the relationship between two or more variables. Be mindful that, unless you tell them otherwise, many readers will assume the relationships you show them to be causal (i.e. one causes the other). *Example FT uses:* Inflation & unemployment, income & life expectancy

- Chart Doctor: [The German election and the trouble with correlation](#)

**Korrelation**

Viser forholdet mellem to eller flere variable. Vær opmærksom på, at mange læsere vil antage at forholdene der vises er årsagsforbudne (dvs. et forårsager det andet) med mindre andet tydeligt oplyses. *Eksempel på FT anvendelse:* Inflation og arbejdsløshed, indkomst og levealder.

- Chart Doctor: The German election and the trouble with correlation

**Scatterplot**

The standard way to show the relationship between two continuous variables, each of which has its own axis

- Chart Doctor: [The storytelling genius of unveiling truths through charts](#)
- Maarten Lambrechts: [7 reasons you should use dot graphs](#)
- Tim Brock: [Too Big Data: Coping with Overplotting](#)
- Sara Kehaulani Goo: [The art and science of the scatterplot](#)
- Chart Doctor: [The storytelling genius of unveiling truths through charts](#)
- *Examples: [FT](#)*

**Scatterplot**

Standardmetoden til at vise forholdet mellem to sammenhængende variable, med hver sin akse.

- Chart Doctor: [The storytelling genius of unveiling truths through charts](#)
- Maarten Lambrechts: [7 reasons you should use dot graphs](#)
- Tim Brock: [Too Big Data: Coping with Overplotting](#)
- Sara Kehaulani Goo: [The art and science of the scatterplot](#)
- Chart Doctor: [The storytelling genius of unveiling truths through charts](#)
- *Examples: [FT](#)*

**Line + Column** (Graph title: Column and line timeline)

A good way of showing the relationship between an amount (columns) and a rate (line)

- Data Revelations: [Be Careful with Dual Axis Charts](#)
- DataHero: [The Do's and Don'ts of Dual Axis Charts](#)
- Harvard Business Review: [Beware Spurious Correlations](#)

**Søjle og tidslinje kurve**

*En god måde at vise forholdet mellem beløb/mængde (søjle) og sats/forekomst (kurve)*

- Data Revelations: [Be Careful with Dual Axis Charts](#)
- DataHero: [The Do's and Don'ts of Dual Axis Charts](#)
- Harvard Business Review: [Beware Spurious Correlations](#)

**Connected scatterplot (NB: Connected scatterplot/Change over time; alternativ text)**

Usually used to show how the relationship between two variables has changed over time.

(Alternativ text: A good way of showing changing data for two variables whenever there is a relatively clear pattern of progression)

- Robert Kosara: [The Connected Scatterplot for Presenting Paired Time Series](#)
- Data Revelations: [Be Careful with Dual Axis Charts](#)
- Examples: [Washington Post](#)

**Forbundne scatterplots**

*Anvendes almindeligvis til at vise hvordan forholdet mellem to variable har ændret sig over tid.*

- Robert Kosara: [The Connected Scatterplot for Presenting Paired Time Series](#)
- Data Revelations: [Be Careful with Dual Axis Charts](#)
- Examples: [Washington Post](#)

**Bubble**

Like a scatterplot, but adds additional detail by sizing the circles according to a third variable

- Chart Doctor: [The storytelling genius of unveiling truths through charts](#)
- Examples: [FT](#)

**Cirkeldiagram**

*At ligne med scatterplot, men tilføjer yderligere information ved at skalere cirklerne i overensstemmelse med en tredje variabel.*

- Chart Doctor: [The storytelling genius of unveiling truths through charts](#)
- Examples: [FT](#)

**XY heatmap**

A good way of showing the patterns between 2 categories of data, less good at showing fine differences in amounts.

- Chart Doctor: [Use fewer maps to illustrate data better](#)

### **YX heatmap**

*En god måde at vise mønstret mellem to datakategorier, mindre anvendeligt til at vise små forskelle i omfang.*

- Chart Doctor: [Use fewer maps to illustrate data better](#)

## **Ranking**

- Ordered bar
- Ordered column
- Ordered proportional symbol
- Dot strip plot
- Slope
- Lollipop
- Bump
- 

## **Rangere / Rateting**

*Rangeret bjælke-diagram*  
*Rangeret søjlediagram*  
*Rangeret proportionel cirklediagram*  
*Prik linje plot*  
*Hældning*  
*Slikkepind*  
*Pukklediagram*

## **Ranking**

Use where an item's position in an ordered list is more important than its absolute or relative value. Don't be afraid to highlight the points of interest. *Example FT uses:* Wealth, deprivation, league tables, constituency election results

## **Rangere**

*Anvend hvor et dataelements position i en ordnet liste er vigtigere end dets absolutte eller relative værdi. Undlad ikke at fremhæve interessepunkter. Eksempel på FT anvendelse: Rigdom, afsavn, turneringstabeller, valgkreds resultater*

### **Ordered bar**

Standard bar charts display the ranks of values much more easily when sorted into order

### **Rangeret blokdiagram**

*Standard søjlediagrammer viser værdirangering meget klarere, når de er ordnet efter værdi*

### **Ordered column**

See above.

### **Rangeret søjlediagram**

*Se ovenfor*

### **Ordered proportional symbol**

Use when there are big variations between values and/or seeing fine differences between data is not so important.

**Rangeret proportional cirkeldiagram**

*Anvend, når der er store variationer mellem værdier og/eller visning af mindre forskelle mellem data ikke er væsentlig*

**Dot strip plot**

Dots placed in order on a strip are a space-efficient method of laying out ranks across multiple categories.

**Prik linje plot**

*Prikker ordnet på en streg udgør en pladsøkonomisk metode til at vise forskellige kategoriers rangering.*

**Slope (NB: Slope/Change over Time; alternative text)**

Perfect for showing how ranks have changed over time or vary between categories.

(Alternative text: Good for showing changing data as long as the data can be simplified into 2 or 3 points without missing a key part of the story)

**Hældning**

*Perfekt til at vise hvordan rangering har ændret sig over tid eller variere mellem kategorier*

**Lollipop chart**

Lollipops draw more attention to the data value than standard bar/column and can also show rank and value effectively.

**Slikkepind diagram**

*Slikkepinde tiltrækker større opmærksomhed til dataværdi end standard bjælke/søjlediagrammer og kan også effektivt vise rangering og værdi*

**Bump**

Effective for showing changing rankings across multiple dates. For large datasets, consider grouping lines using colour

**Pukkeldiagram**

*Viser effektivt forandring i rangering på tværs af flere tidspunkter. Ved store datasæt bør der overvejes farvebrug til linjerne.*

## Distribution

- Histogram
- Dot plot
- Dot strip plot
- Barcode plot
- Boxplot
- Violin plot
- Population pyramid
- Cumulative curve
- Frequency polygons

## Distribution

- Histogram*
- Prikplot*
- Prik linjeplot*
- Stregkodeplot*
- Kasseplot*
- Violinplot*
- Populationspyramide*
- Kumulativ kurve*
- Hyppigheds polygon*

## Distribution

Show values in a dataset and how often they occur. The shape (or 'skew') of a distribution can be a memorable way of highlighting the lack of uniformity or equality in the data. *Example FT uses:* Income distribution, population (age/sex) distribution

- Joey Cherdarchuk: [Visualising distributions](#)

## Fordeling

*Viser et datasæts værdier og hvor ofte de forekommer. Formen (eller 'skævheden' / asymetrien) af fordelingen kan være en huskbar måde at fremhæve fraværet af ensartethed eller lighed ved data. Eksempel på FT anvendelse: Fordeling af indkomst, fordeling i population (alder/køn)*

- Joey Cherdarchuk: [Visualising distributions](#)

## Histogram

The standard way to show a statistical distribution - keep the gaps between columns small to highlight the 'shape' of the data

- Aran Lunzer and Amelia McNamara: [Exploring histograms](#)

## Historgram

*Standardmetoden til at vise statistisk fordeling – minimer afstand mellem søjlerne for at understrege 'formen' på data*

- Aran Lunzer and Amelia McNamara: [Exploring histograms](#)

## Dot plot

A simple way of showing the change or range (min/max) of data across multiple categories

## Prikplot

*En enkel måde at vise forandring eller udstrækning (min./maks.) af data på tværs af forskellige kategorier*

**Dot strip plot**

Good for showing individual values in a distribution can be problem when too many dots have the same value.

**Priklinje plot**

*Godt til at vise individuelle værdier ved en distribution, er problematisk når for mange prikker har samme værdi*

**Barkode plot**

Like dot strip plots, good for displaying all the data in a table, they work best when highlighting individual values

- Maarten Lambrechts: [Interactive strip plots for visualizing demographics](#)

**Barkodeplot**

*Som ved priklinje plots er barkode plots gode til at vise data som tabel. Fungerer bedst når individuelle værdier fremhæves.*

- Maarten Lambrechts: [Interactive strip plots for visualizing demographics](#)

**Boxplot**

Summarise multiple distributions by showing the median (centre) and range of the data

**Kassedigram**

*Sammenfatter forskellige distributioner ved at vise gennemsnit (center) og udstrækning af data*

**Violin plot**

Similar to a box plot but more effective with complex distributions (data that cannot be summarised with simple average)

**Violin plot**

*Minder om et kassedigram men er mere effektivt ved kompleks distribution (hvor data ikke kan sammenfattes via simple gennemsnit)*

**Population pyramid**

A standard way for showing the age and sex breakdown of a population distribution; effectively, back to back histograms.

**Violin plot**

*Standardmetode til at vise fordeling af alder og køn i en population; svarende til ryg-mod-ryg histogrammer*

**Cumulative curve**

A good way of showing how unequal a distribution is: y axis is always cumulative frequency, x axis is always a measure.

**Kumulativ kurve**

En god måde at vise, hvor uens fordeling er; y-aksen er altid udtryk for kumulativ frekvens, x-aksen er altid en enhed [ ? skal afklares ? ]

**Frequenxy polygons**

For displaying multiple distributions of data. Like a regular line chart, best limited to a maximum of 3 or 4 datasets.

**Hyppihedspolyaon**

Metode til at vise flere datadistributioner. Som et almindeligt kurvediagram, bedst hvis begrænset til maksimum tre eller fire datasæt.

**Change over time**

- Line
- Column
- Column + line timeline
- Skope
- Area chart
- Candlestick
- Fan chart (projection)
- Calender heatmap
- Priestley timeline
- Circle timeline
- Vertical timeline
- Seismogram

**Forandring over tid**

- Linje*
- Søjle*
- Søjle og tidslinje*
- Omfang*
- Områdediagram*
- Lyssøjlediagram*
- Vifte diagram (fremskrivning)*
- Kalender heatmap*
- Priestley tidslinje*
- Cirkulær tidslinje*
- Lodret tidslinje*
- Seismogram*

**Change over Time**

Give emphasis to changing trends. These can be short (intra-day) movements or extended series traversing decades or centuries. Choosing the correct time period is important to provide suitable context for the reader. *Example FT uses:* Share price movements, economic time series

- Flowing Data: [11 Ways to Visualize Changes Over Time – A Guide](#)

**Forandring over tid**

*Fremhæver forandrende trends. Det kan omfatte korte (døgnafgrænsede) forandringer eller omfattende serier der strækker sig over årtier eller århundrede. Det er vigtigt at afgrænse tidsperioden korrekt så data præsenteres i en passende sammenhæng. Eksempel på FT anvendelse: Aktiekursfluktuationer, økonomiske tidsforløb*

- Flowing Data: [11 Ways to Visualize Changes Over Time – A Guide](#)



**Line**

The standard way to show a changing time series. If data are irregular, consider markers to represent data points

- Chart Doctor: [A chart's ability to mislead is off the scale](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [Does the axis have to start at zero? \(Part 1 – line charts\)](#)
- Quartz: [It's OK not to start your y-axis at zero](#)
- Vox: [Shut up about the y-axis. It shouldn't always start at zero](#)
- Emily Schuch: [How to Make a Line Chart that Doesn't Lie](#)

**Linje**

*Standardmetode til at vise forandringer i tidsforløb. Hvis data er uregelmæssige, så overvej at marker datapunkter.*

- Chart Doctor: [A chart's ability to mislead is off the scale](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [Does the axis have to start at zero? \(Part 1 – line charts\)](#)
- Quartz: [It's OK not to start your y-axis at zero](#)
- Vox: [Shut up about the y-axis. It shouldn't always start at zero](#)
- Emily Schuch: [How to Make a Line Chart that Doesn't Lie](#)

**Column**

Columns work well for showing change over time – but usually best with only one series of data at a time.

- Chart Doctor: [A chart's ability to mislead is off the scale](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [Does the axis have to start at zero? \(Part 2 – bar charts\)](#)

**Søjle**

*Søjlediagrammer er gode til at vise forandring over tid – men almindeligvis bedst når der kun er tale om et datasæt.*

- Chart Doctor: [A chart's ability to mislead is off the scale](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [Does the axis have to start at zero? \(Part 2 – bar charts\)](#)

**Line + column**

A good way of showing the relationship over time between an amount (columns) and a rate (line)

**Søjle og tidslinje kurve**

*En god måde at vise forholdet mellem beløb/mængde (søjle) og sats/forekomst (kurve)*

**Slope** (NB: Slope/ Ranking; alternative text)

Good for showing changing data as long as the data can be simplified into 2 or 3 points without missing a key part of story

(Alternative text: Perfect for showing how ranks have changed over time or vary between categories).

**Hældning**

*En god måde at visedata så længe at data kan reduceret til to til tre punkter uden at det centrale ved historien svækkes*

### **Area chart**

Use with care – these are good at showing changes to total, but seeing change in components can be very difficult

#### **Arealdiagram**

*Anvend med forsigtighed – er god til at vise forandring i sin totalitet, men det er svært at aflæse forandring ved enkeltdele.*

### **Candlestick / Stock price**

Usually focused on day-to-day activity, these charts show opening/closing and high/low points of the day

#### **Lyssøylediagram / Aktiekurser**

*Almindeligvis fokuseret på dag-til-dag aktivitet, viser åbnings- og lukningsbalance samt vækst/fald i point for hver dag.*

### **Fan chart (projection)**

Use to show the uncertainty in future projections - usually this grows the further forward to projection

#### **Viftediagram (fremskrivning)**

*Anvendes til at vise usikkerhed ved fremskrivninger – den vokser almindeligvis jo længere der fremskrives*

### **Connected scatterplot (NB: Connected scatterplot/Correlation; alternativ text)**

A good way of showing changing data for two variables whenever there is a relatively clear pattern of progression

(Alternative text: Usually used to show how the relationship between two variables has changed over time)

#### **Forbundne scatterplots**

*En god måde at vise forandring ved data med to variable i tilfælde hver der er relativ entydigt progressionsmønstre*

### **Calendar heatmap**

A great way of showing temporal patterns (daily, weekly, monthly) – at the expense of showing precision in quantity

#### **Kalender heatmap**

*En udmærket måde at vise tidsmæssige mønstre (daglig, ugentlig, månedlig) – med tab i at præcist at vise omfang*

### **Priestley timeline**

Great when date and duration are key elements of the story in the data.

- Chart Doctor: [Communicating with data: Timelines](#)
- Examples: [FT](#)

### **Priestley tidslinje**

*Udmærket når tidspunkt og udstrækning i tid er nøgleelementer i historien bag data*

- Chart Doctor: [Communicating with data: Timelines](#)
- Examples: [FT](#)

### **Circle timeline**

Good for showing discrete values of varying size across multiple categories (e.g. earthquakes by continent).

### **Cirkeltidslinje**

*God til at vise afgrænsede værdier af forskellig størrelse på tværs af flere kategorier (fx jordskælv pr. kontinent)*

### **Vertikal timeline**

Good for showing discrete values of varying size across multiple categories (e.g. earthquakes by continent).

### **Lodret tidslinje**

*God til at vise afgrænsede værdier af forskellig størrelse på tværs af flere kategorier (fx jordskælv pr. kontinent)*

### **Seismogram**

Another alternative to the circle timeline for showing series where there are big variations in the data.

### **Seismogram**

*Et alternativ til cirkeltidslinjen til at vise serier hvor der er store datavariationer*

## Magnitude

- Column
- Bar
- Paired column
- Paired bar
- Marimekko
- Proportional symbol
- Isotype (pictogram)
- Lollipop
- Radar
- Parallel coordinates
- Bullet
- Grouped symbol

## Størrelsesorden

- Søjlediagram*
- Bjælke-diagram*
- Todelt søjlediagram*
- Todelt bjælke-diagram*
- Mekko diagram*
- Proportional markør*
- Isotop (piktogram)*
- Slikkepind*
- Radar*
- Parallelkoordinater*
- Geværløbsdiagram*
- Grupperede markører*

## Magnitude

Show size comparisons. These can be relative (just being able to see larger/bigger) or absolute (need to see fine differences). Usually these show a 'counted' number (for example, barrels, dollars or people) rather than a calculated rate or per cent. *Example FT uses:* Commodity production, market capitalisation

## Størrelsesorden

*Viser størrelsessammenligning. Disse kan være relative (blot for at vise større/mindre) eller absolutte (ved behov for at skelne faktiske forskelle). Almindeligvis viser disse en 'optalt/beregnet' størrelse (fx tønder, beløb eller mennesker) snarere end beregnet størrelse i procent. Eksempel på FT anvendelse: Vareproduktion, markeds kapitalisering*

### Column

The standard way to compare the size of things. Must always start at 0 on the axis

### Søjle

*Standardmetode til at sammenligne størrelser. Akser skal altid starte ved nul*

### Bar

See above. Good when the data are not time series and labels have long category names.

### Søjle

*Se ovenfor. Anvendeligt når data ikke er tidsforløb og dataenheder har lange kategorinavne*

**Paired column**

As per standard column but allows for multiple series. Can become tricky to read with more than 2 series.

**Parvis søjlediagram**

*Som ved øvrige søjlediagrammer, men tillader kombination af flere datasæt. Er vanskelig aflæselig ved mere end to datasæt pr. søjle.*

**Paired bar**

See above.

**Parvis bjælke-diagram**

*Se ovenfor.*

**Marimekke / Proportional stacked bar (NB: FT VV map uses digram title that differs from explanatory text)**

A good way of showing the size and proportion of data at the same time – as long as the data are not too complicated.

- Chart Doctor: [How to apply Marimekko to data](#)

**Marimekko / Proportionelt stablet bjælke-diagram**

*En god metode til at vise datas størrelses- og andelsforhold samtidig – forudsætter ukomplicerede datasæt.*

- Chart Doctor: [How to apply Marimekko to data](#)

**Proportional symbol**

Use when there are big variations between values and/or seeing fine differences between data is not so important.

**Proportional markør**

*Anvend, når der er store variationer mellem værdier og/eller visning af mindre forskelle mellem data ikke er væsentlig*

**Isotype (pictogram)**

Excellent solution in some instances – use only with whole numbers (do not slice off an arm to represent a decimal).

**Proportional markær**

*Fremragende løsning i visse sammenhænge – anvend kun ved hele tal (skær ikke et arm af, for at repræsentere en decimal*

### **Lollipop chart**

Lollipop charts draw more attention to the data value than standard bar/column – does not HAVE to start at zero (but preferable).

### **Slikkepind diagram**

*Slikkepinde tiltrækker større opmærksomhed til dataværdi end standard bjælke/søjlediagrammer og kan også effektivt vise rangering og værdi. Behøver ikke starte ved nul, selv om det er at foretrække*

### **Radar chart**

A space-efficient way of showing value of multiple variables– but make sure they are organised in a way that makes sense to reader.

### **Radardiagram**

*En pladsøkonomisk måde at vise forskellige variables værdier – men organiser dem på en måde så det med sikkerhed giver mening for læseren*

### **Parallel coordinates**

An alternative to radar charts – again, the arrangement of the variables is important. Usually benefits from highlighting values.

### **Parallelle koordinater**

*Et alternativ til radardiagrammet – igen, hvordan variable arrangeres er yderst vigtigt. Størkes almindeligvis ved at fremhæve værdier.*

### **Bullet**

Good for showing a measurement against the context of a target or performance range.

### **Geværløbsdiagram**

*God metode til at vise en måling i sin kontekst af et fastlagt mål eller ydelsesomfang*

### **Grouped symbol**

An alternative to bar/column charts when being able to count data or highlight individual elements is useful.

### **Grupperede markører**

*Et alternativ til bjælke-/søjlediagrammer når det er ønskeligt at optælle data eller fremhæve individuelle datasæt*

## Part-to-whole

- Stacked column
- Marimekko
- Pie
- Donut
- Treemap
- Voronoi
- Arc
- Gridplot
- Venn
- Waterfall

## Del af helhed

- Stablet søjle*
- Mekko diagram*
- Lagkage*
- Donut*
- Træstruktur*
- Voronoi*
- Bue*
- Gridplot*
- Venn*
- Vandfald*

## Part-to-whole

Show how a single entity can be broken down into its component elements. If the reader's interest is solely in the size of the components consider a magnitude-type chart instead. *Example FT uses:* Fiscal budgets, company structures national election results

- Flowing Data: [9 Ways to Visualize Proportions – A Guide](#)

## Del af helhed

*Viser hvordan en enkelt enhed kan nedbrydes til dets delelementer. Hvis læseren interesse udelukkende er størrelsen på delelementerne overvej en størrelsesorden type diagram i stedet. Eksempel på FT anvendelse: Årsbudgetter, virksomhedsstrukturer, nationale valgresultater*

### Stacked column

A simple way of showing part-to-whole relationships but can be difficult to read with more than a few components.

- Robert Kosara: [Stacked bars are the worst](#)

### Stablet søjle

*En enkel måde at vise del-af-helheds forhold, men det kan være vanskeligt at læse, hvis er mere end et par komponenter.*

- Robert Kosara: [Stacked bars are the worst](#)

### Marimekko / Proportional stacked bar

A good way of showing the size and proportion of data at the same time – as long as the data are not too complicated.

- Chart Doctor: [How to apply Marimekko to data](#)

**Stablet søjle**

*En god måde at vise størrelse og andel af data samtidig En god metode til at vise datas størrelses- og andelsforhold samtidig – forudsætter ukomplicerede datasæt.*

- Chart Doctor: [How to apply Marimekko to data](#)

**Pie**

A common way of showing part-to-whole data – but be aware that it's difficult to accurately compare the size of the segments.

- Robert Kosara: [Ye olde pie chart debate](#)
- Robert Kosara: [Pie Charts – Unloved, Unstudied, and Misunderstood](#)
- Robert Kosara: [An Illustrated Tour of the Pie Chart Study Results](#)
- David Robinson: [How to replace a pie chart](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [The humble pie chart: part 1](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [The humble pie chart: part 2](#)
- Ian Spence: [No humble pie: The origins and usage of a statistical chart](#)
- Jeff Clark: [In defense of pie charts](#)
- Stephen Few: [Save the Pies for Dessert](#)

**Lagkage**

*En udbredt metode til at vise del-af-helhed data – men vær opmærksom på at det er vanskeligt præcist at sammenligne delelementernes størrelse*

- Robert Kosara: [Ye olde pie chart debate](#)
- Robert Kosara: [Pie Charts – Unloved, Unstudied, and Misunderstood](#)
- Robert Kosara: [An Illustrated Tour of the Pie Chart Study Results](#)
- David Robinson: [How to replace a pie chart](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [The humble pie chart: part 1](#)
- Office for National Statistics: [The humble pie chart: part 2](#)
- Ian Spence: [No humble pie: The origins and usage of a statistical chart](#)
- Jeff Clark: [In defense of pie charts](#)
- Stephen Few: [Save the Pies for Dessert](#)

**Donut**

Similar to a pie chart – but the centre can be a good way of making space to include more information about the data (e.g. total)

**Donut**

*Som lagkagediagram, men midten kan anvendes til at tilføje yderligere information om data (fx total)*

**Treemap**

Use for hierarchical part-to-whole relationships; can be difficult to read when there are many small segments.

**Træstruktur**

*Anvend i hierarkisk del-af-helhed sammenhænge. Er vanskeligt aflæselig når der er mange mindre segmenter*



**Voronoi**

A way of turning points into areas – any point within each area is closer to the central point than any other centroid.

**Voronoi**

*En metode til at konvertere punkter til areal – ethvert punkt inden for et areal er tættere på det centrale punkt end ethvert af tyngdepunkt*

**Arc**

A hemicycle often used for visualising political results in parliaments.

**Bue**

*En halvcirkel anvendes ofte til at visualisere politiske resultater (fx parlamentarisk stemmeafgivning)*

**Gridplot**

Good for showing % information, they work best when used on whole numbers and work well in multiple layout form.

**Gridplot**

*Anvendelig til at vise procentvis information. Fungerer bedst når anvendt med hele tal og fungerer i forskellige layoutformer*

**Venn**

Generally only used for schematic representation

**Venn**

*Almindeligvis kun anvendt til skematiske repræsentationer*

**Waterfall**

Can be useful for showing part-to-whole relationships where some of the components are negative.

**Vandfald**

*Kan anvendes til at vise del-til-helhed sammenhænge, når nogle delelementer har negativ værdi.*

## Spatial

- Basic choropleth (rate/ratio)
- Flow map
- Contour map
- Equalised cartogram
- Scaled cartogram (value)
- Dot density
- Heat map

## Arealbaseret

- Basis flerfarvekort (hyppighed/forhold)*
- Flow kort*
- Kontur/omrids kort*
- Udlignet kartogram*
- Skaleret kartogram (værdi)*
- Prik tæthed*
- Heat map*

## Spatial

Use only when precise locations or geographical patterns in data are more important to the reader than anything else. *Example FT uses:* Locator maps, population density, natural resource locations, natural disaster risk/impact, catchment areas, variation in election results

## Arealbaseret

*Brug kun når præcise lokationer eller geografiske mønstre i data er vigtigere for læseren end noget andet. Eksempel på FT anvendelse: lokations kort, befolkningstæthed, naturressource lokationer, naturkatastrofer (risiko/konsekvens), afvandingsområder, variationer i valgresultater*

- Chart Doctor: [Use fewer maps to illustrate data better](#)
- Matthew Ericson: [When Maps Shouldn't Be Maps](#)
- Mapbox: [7 data visualization techniques for location](#)

### Basic choropleth (rate/ratio)

The standard approach for putting data on a map – should always be rates rather than totals and use a sensible base geography

- Vox: [The bad map we see every presidential election](#)
- Vox: [This “bad” election map? It’s not so bad.](#)
- UX Blog: [Telling the truth](#)

### Basis flerfarvekort (hyppighed/forhold)

*Standardtilgangen til at tilføje data til kort – bør alt være hyppighed snarere end totaler og med anvendelse af forståelig geografi*

- Vox: [The bad map we see every presidential election](#)
- Vox: [This “bad” election map? It’s not so bad.](#)
- UX Blog: [Telling the truth](#)

**Proportional symbol (count/magnitde)**

Use for totals rather than rates – be wary that small differences in data will be hard to see.

- Stephen Few: [What Can't Be Built with Bricks?](#)

**Proportional markør**

*Brug af totals snarere end hyppighed – vær opmærksom på, at små forskelle i data vil være svære at skelne.*

- Stephen Few: [What Can't Be Built with Bricks?](#)

**Flow map**

For showing unambiguous movement across a map

<https://github.com/ft-interactive/chart-doctor/tree/master/visual-vocabulary - contour-map>

**Flow maps**

*Metode til at vise entydige bevægelse over et kort*

<https://github.com/ft-interactive/chart-doctor/tree/master/visual-vocabulary - contour-map>

**N/A**

**Contour map**

For showing areas of equal value on a map. Can use deviation colour schemes for showing +/- values

**Kontur kort**

*Metode til at vise af ens værdi på et kort. Afvigende flerfarvebrug til at vise +/- værdier*

**Equalised cartogram**

Converting each unit on a map to a regular and equally-sized shape – good for representing voting regions with equal value.

- Chart Doctor: [How the FT explained Brexit](#)
- 5W Blog: [The power of cartograms and creating them easily](#)

**Udlignet kartogram**

*Konverterer hver enhed på et kort til en regulær og samme/ligelig størrelse form – god til at repræsentere valgdistrikter med samme værdi*

- Chart Doctor: [How the FT explained Brexit](#)
- 5W Blog: [The power of cartograms and creating them easily](#)

**Scaled cartogram (value)**

Stretching and shrinking a map so that each area is sized according to a particular value.

- Chart Doctor: [The search for a better US election map](#)
- 5W Blog: [The power of cartograms and creating them easily](#)
- Vox: [The bad map we see every presidential election](#)

**Skaleret kartogram (værdi)**

Stræk og krymp et kort så hvert areal skales i overensstemmelse med en bestemt værdi

- Chart Doctor: [The search for a better US election map](#)
- 5W Blog: [The power of cartograms and creating them easily](#)
- Vox: [The bad map we see every presidential election](#)

**Dot density**

Used to show the location of individual events/locations – make sure to annotate any patterns the reader should see.

- Chart Doctor: [The search for a better US election map](#)

**Prik tæthed**

Metode anvendt til at vise individuelle begivenheders lokation – vær sikker på at beskrive ethvert mønster læseren skal se

- Chart Doctor: [The search for a better US election map](#)

**Heat map**

Grid-based data values mapped with an intensity colour scale. As choropleth map – but not snapped to an admin/political unit.

- 5W Blog: [The power of cartograms and creating them easily](#)

**Heat map**

Gritbaserede dataværdier repræsenteret ved farveintensitets skala. Et kloropleth kort, men ikke knyttet til en administrativ/politisk enhed.

- 5W Blog: [The power of cartograms and creating them easily](#)

**Flow**

- Sankey
- Waterfall
- Chord
- Network

**Flow**

- Sankey
- Vandfald
- Hjul
- Netværk

**Flow**

Show the reader volumes or intensity of movement between two or more states or conditions. These might be logical sequences or geographical locations. *Example FT uses:* Movement of funds, trade, migrants, lawsuits, information; relationship graphs.

- RJ Andrews: [Picturing the Great Migration](#)

## **Flow**

Metode til at vise læserne omfang eller intensitet af bevægelser mellem to eller flere stater eller betingelser. Disse kan være logiske sekvenser eller geografiske lokationer. Eksempel på FT anvendelse: Formuesbevægelser, handel, migration, retsager, information, relationsgrafer

- RJ Andrews: [Picturing the Great Migration](#)

## **Sankey (aka river plot)**

Shows changes in flows from one condition to at least one other; good for tracing the eventual outcome of a complex process.

- Chart Doctor: [Data visualisation: it is not all about technology](#)

## **Sankey**

Metode til at vise forandring i flow fra en tilstand til mindst en anden; brugbar til at skitsere et det endelige resultat i en kompleks situation

- Chart Doctor: [Data visualisation: it is not all about technology](#)

## **Waterfall**

Designed to show the sequencing of data through a flow process, typically budgets. Can include +/- components.

## **Vandfald**

Designet til at vise datasekvenser via flow processer, typisk budgetter. Kan inkludere +/- elementer.

## **Chord**

A complex but powerful diagram that can illustrate 2-way flows (and net winner) in a matrix.

## **Hjul**

Et komplekst, men effektiv diagramtype som kan præsentere tovejs flow (og net vinder) i en matriks.

## **Network**

Used for showing the strength and inter-connectedness of relationships of varying types.

## **Netværk**

Metode anvendt til at vise styrken og sammenhængene i forhold af forskellige typer.

Todo:

### **Uncertainty**

- Scientific American: [Visualising uncertain weather](#)
- Oli Hawkins: [Animating uncertainty](#)

### **Animation**

- Chart Doctor: [The storytelling genius of unveiling truths through charts](#)
- Evan Sinar: [Use Animation to Supercharge Data Visualization](#)

### **Interactivity**

- Chart Doctor: [Why the FT creates so few clickable graphics](#)
- Gregor Aisch: [In defense of interactive graphics](#)
- Zan Armstrong: [Why choose? Scrollytelling and steppers](#))

### **Map projections**

### **Colour**

---

### **Licence**

Copyright © The Financial Times Limited, all rights reserved. For more information about re-publishing FT content, please contact our [syndication department](#).

## **Financial Times Visual Vocabulary**

A poster (available in [English](#), [Japanese](#), [traditional Chinese](#) and [simplified Chinese](#)) and [web site](#) to assist designers and journalists to select the optimal symbology for data visualisations, by the [Financial Times Visual Journalism Team](#).

The FT Visual Vocabulary is at the core of a newsroom-wide training session aimed at improving chart literacy. This learning resource is inspired by the [Graphic Continuum](#) by Jon Schwabish and Severino Ribecca. This is not an attempt to teach everyone how to make charts, but how to recognise the opportunities to use them effectively alongside words.

Read the [Chart Doctor](#) feature column for full background on why we made this: [Simple techniques for bridging the graphics language gap](#)

For D3 templates for producing many of these chart types in FT style, see our [Visual Vocabulary repo](#).

---

## **Related reading**

The full content of the poster, along with links to related material, including research and examples of best practice. *This is a work in progress*

### General

- National Geographic: [Taking data visualisation from eye candy to efficiency](#)
- William S. Cleveland and Robert McGill: [Graphical Perception: Theory, Experimentation, and Application to the Development of Graphical Methods](#)
- Hadley Wickham: [A Layered Grammar of Graphics](#)
- Tracey L. Weissgerber et al: [Beyond Bar and Line Graphs: Time for a New Data Presentation Paradigm](#)
- Numeroteca: [Uses and abuses of data visualisations in mass media](#)
- Andy Cotgreave: [The inevitability of data visualization criticism](#)
- Alberto Cairo: ["Our reader" won't understand something as complicated as that!](#)
- Alberto Cairo: [Visualization's expanding vocabulary](#)