

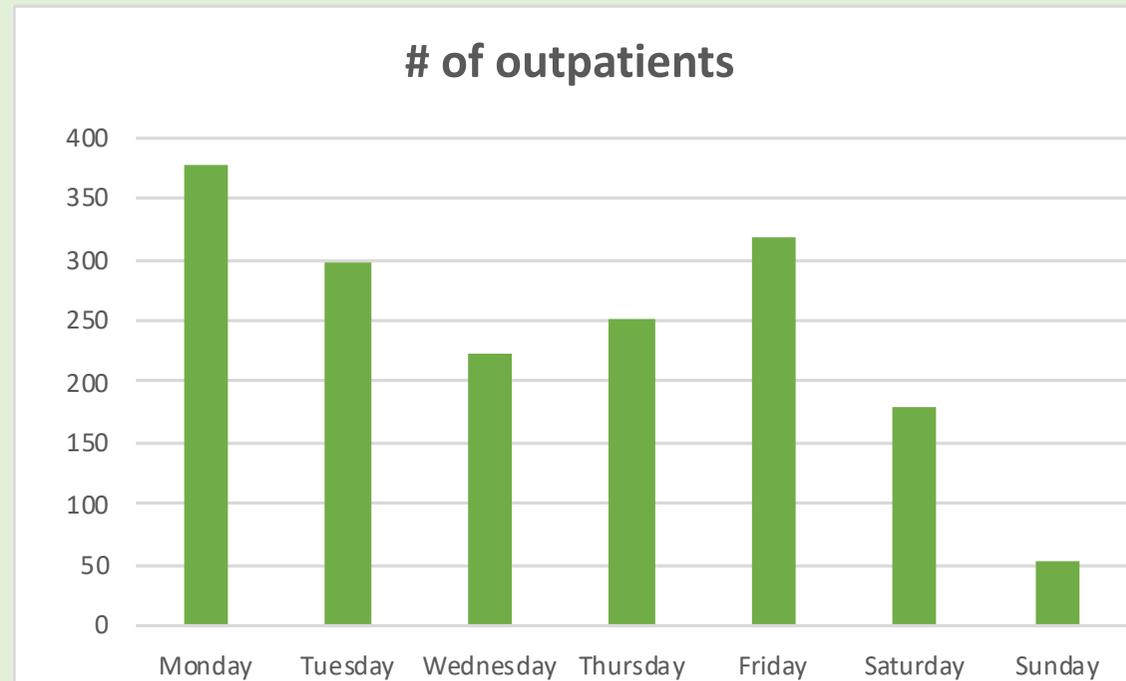
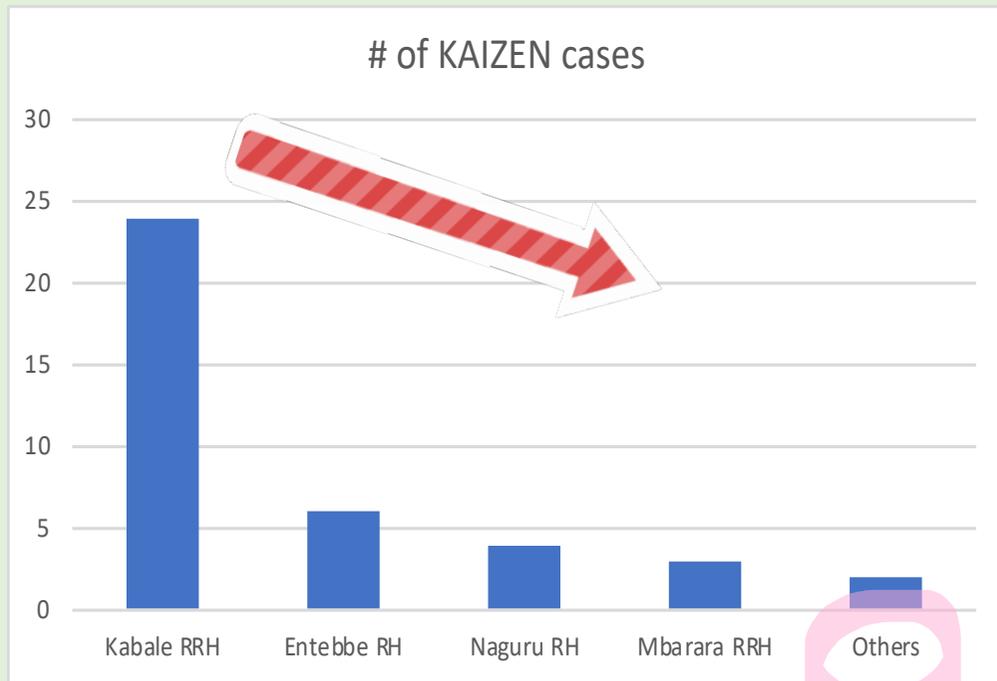
Appendix

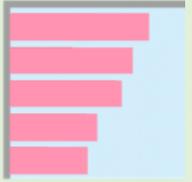
Appendix

1. Column chart



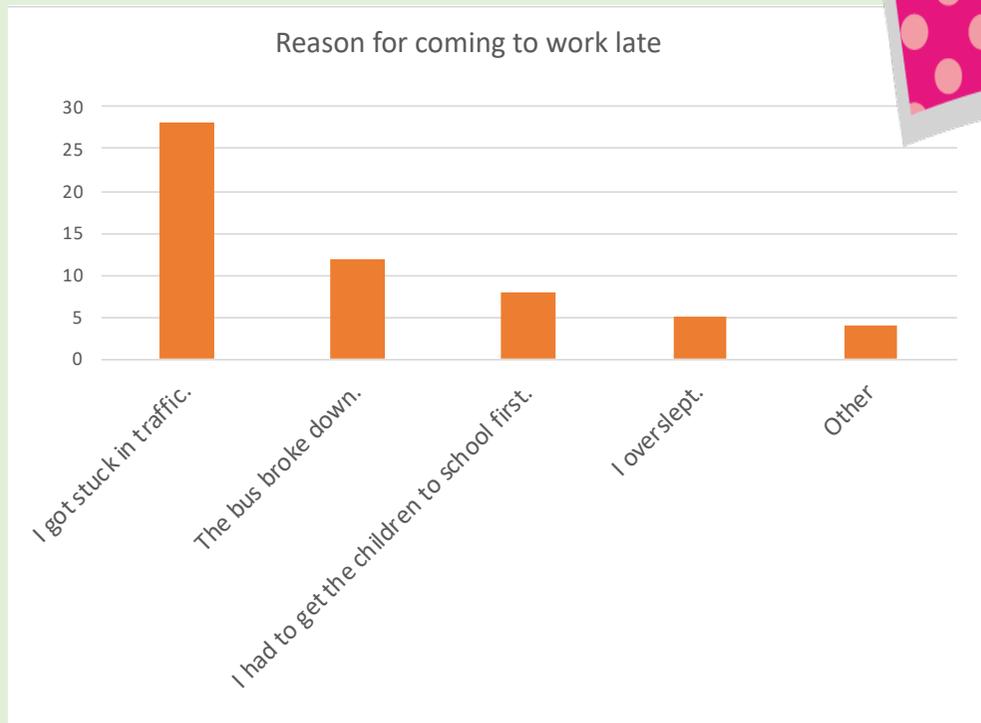
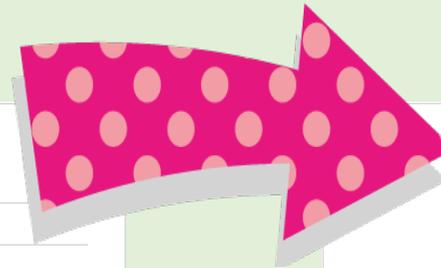
To show a comparison among different items or a comparison of items over time.



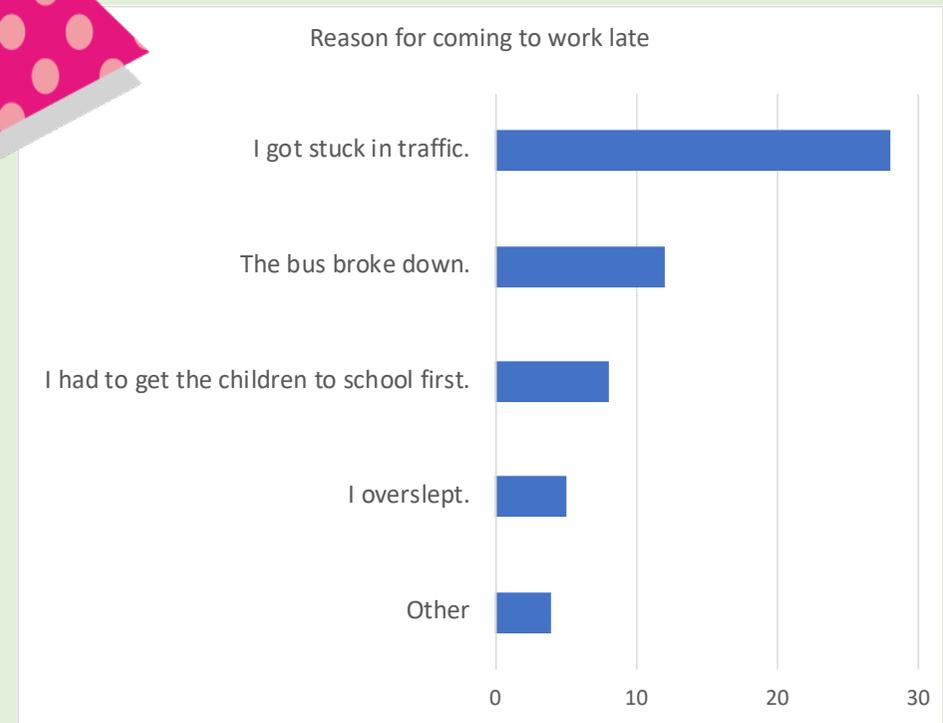


2. Bar chart

To show a comparison, suitable when data labels are long or there are many (>10) to compare.



Column chart

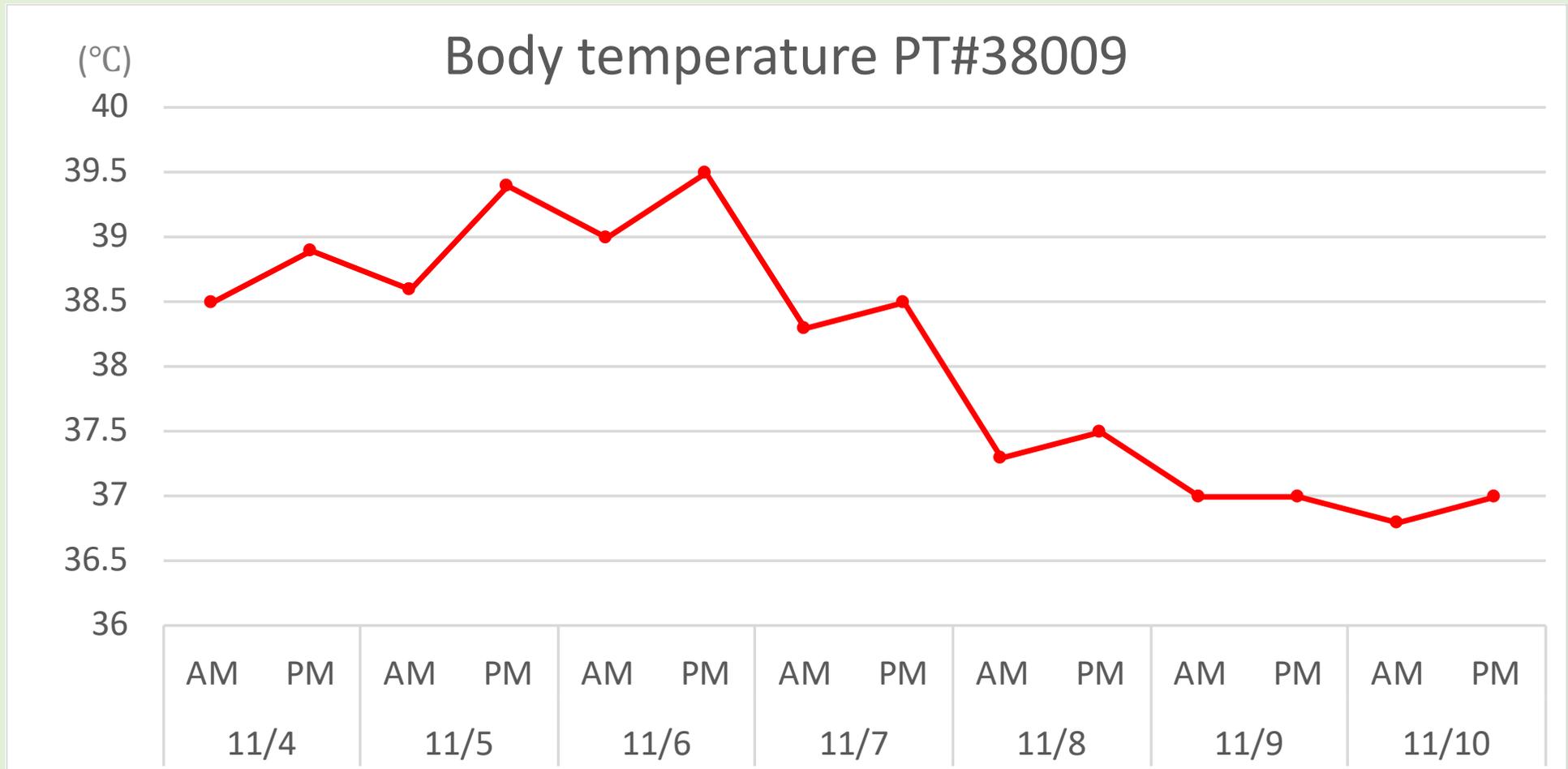


Bar chart



3. Line graph

Commonly used to display trends/changes over time.

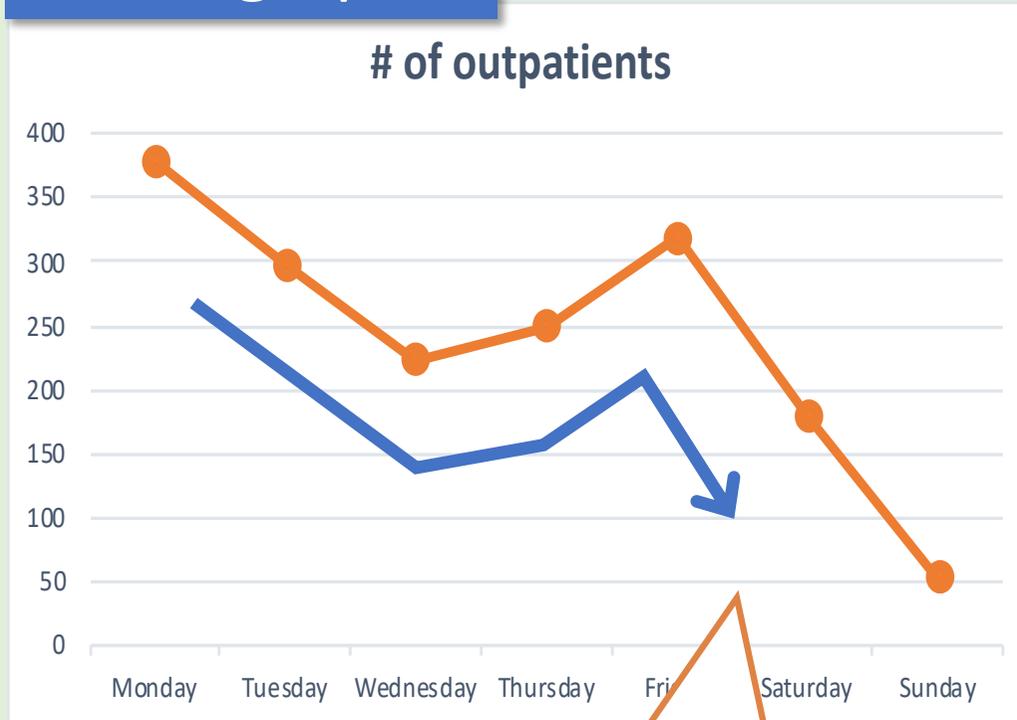


Which chart/graph will you use?

Date		# of outpatients visited
4 Nov	Mon	378
5 Nov	Tue	298
6 Nov	Wed	223
7 Nov	Thu	250
8 Nov	Fri	318
9 Nov	Sat	180
10 Nov	Sun	53

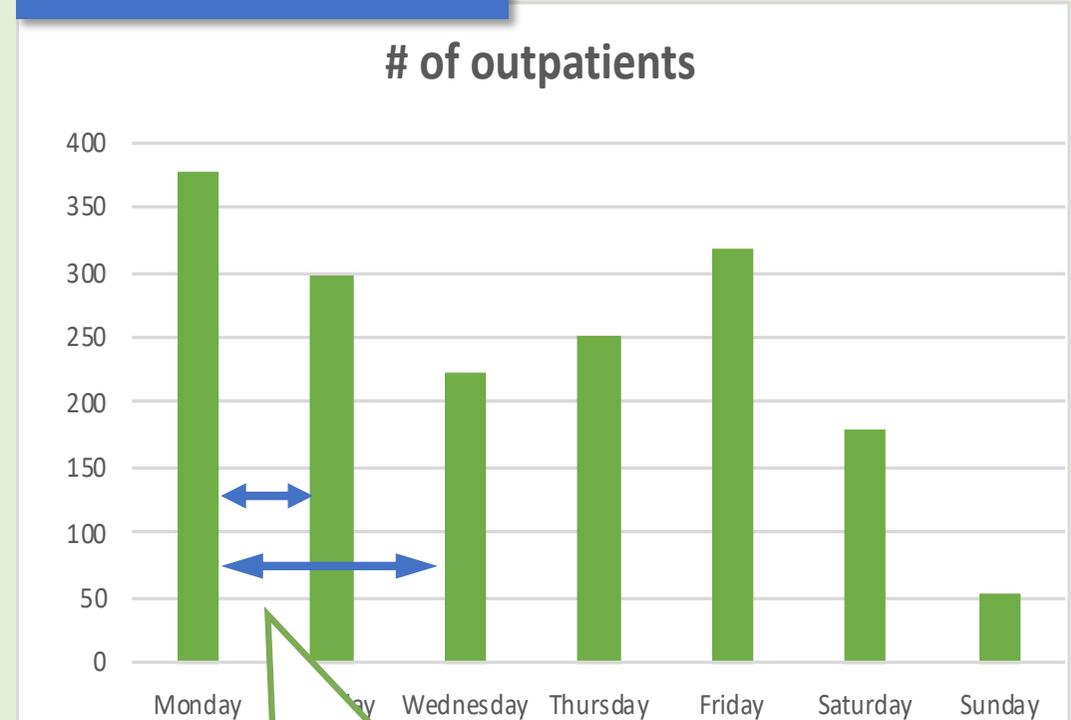
Select the right one according to what you want to see/show.

Line graph



7-day trend of outpatient visits

Column chart

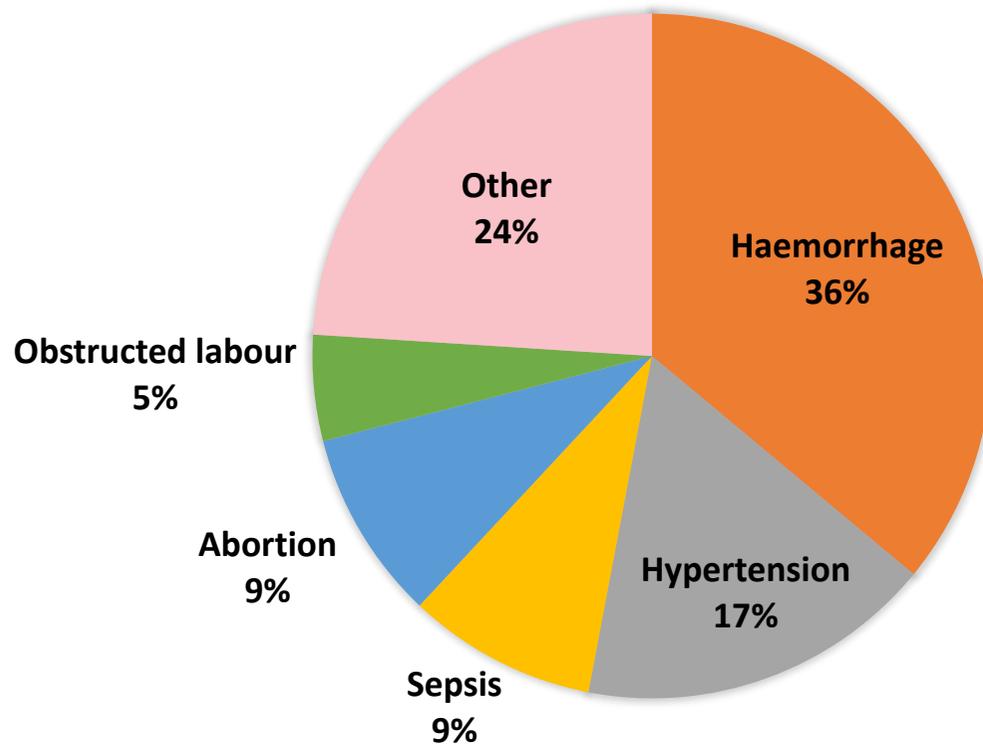


Comparison of daily visits



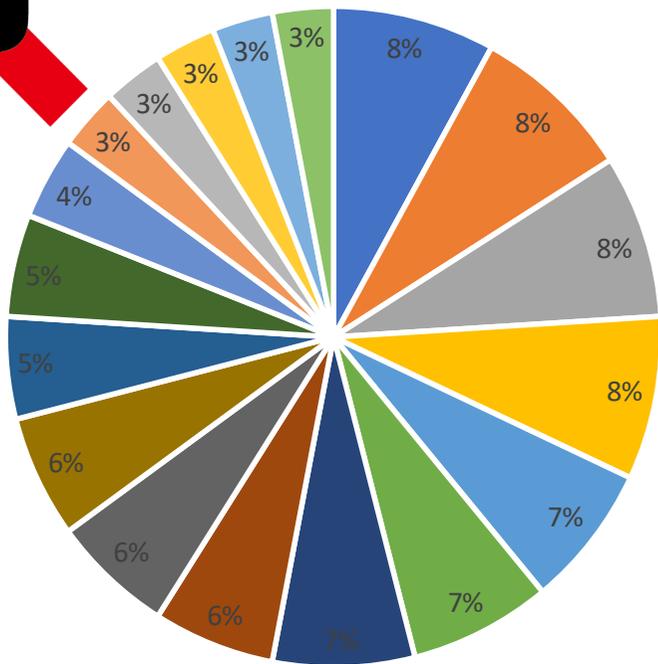
4. Pie chart

DIRECT CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATH (N=3,683)



Used to visualize parts to a whole.

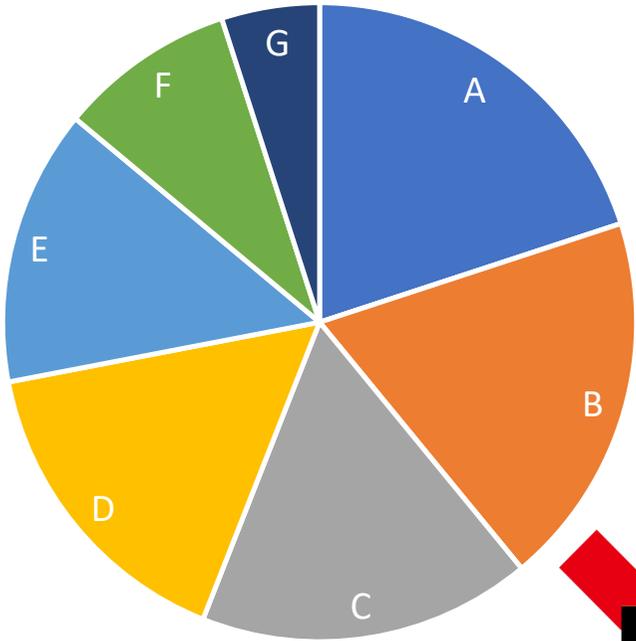
NO



- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J
- K
- L
- M
- N

Difficult to compare the slices

Too many categories

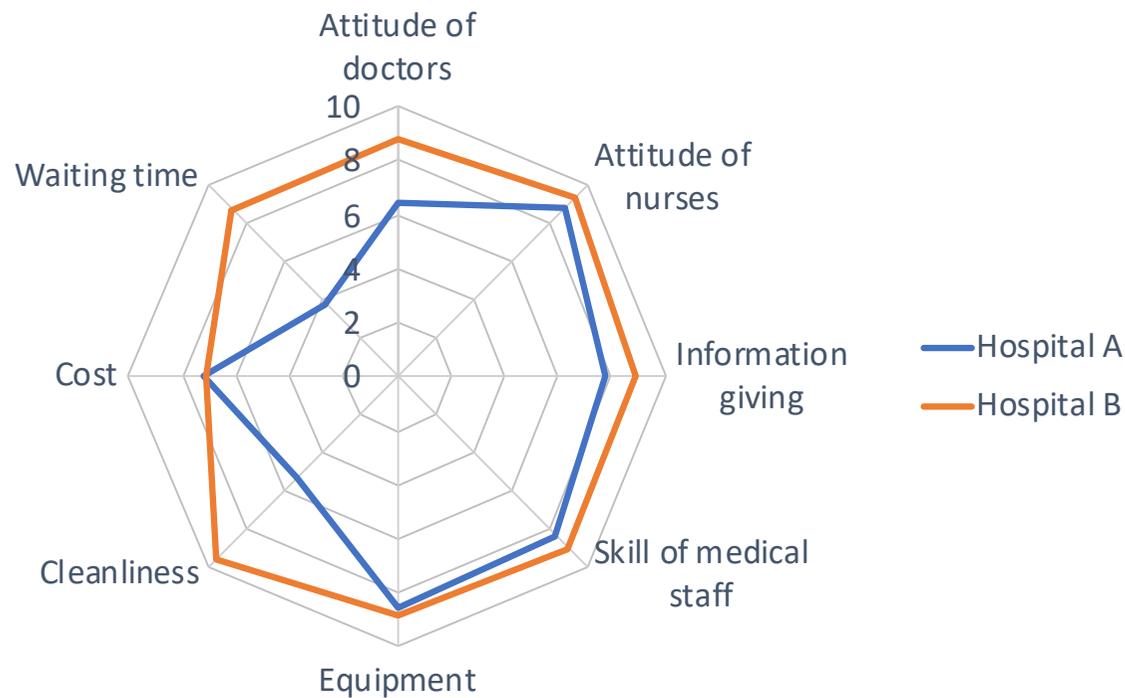


NO

5. Radar chart (spider chart)



Assessment of Client Satisfaction

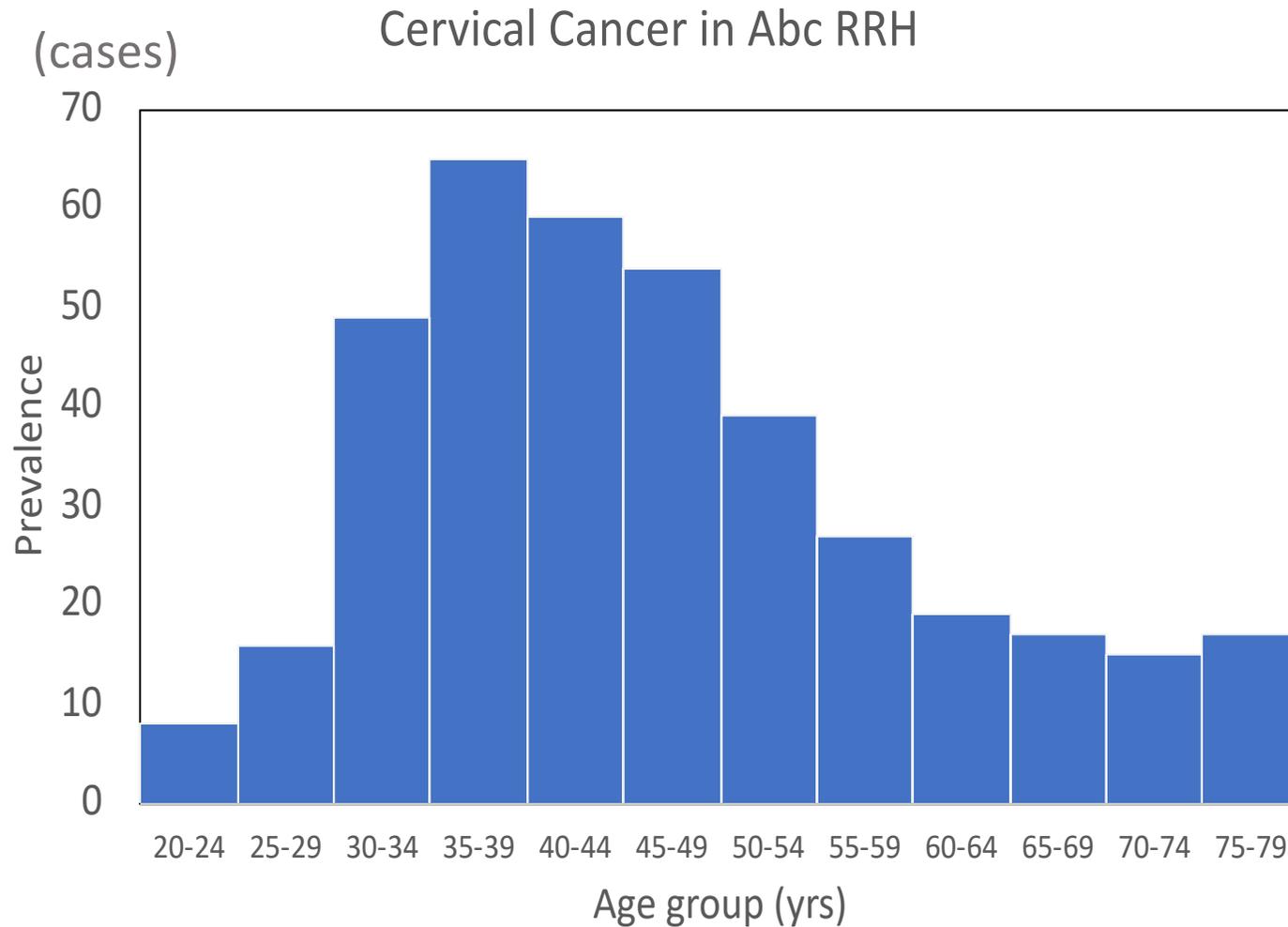


Used to show an overall trend; a way of comparing and visualizing multiple quantitative variables.

6. QC 7 tools

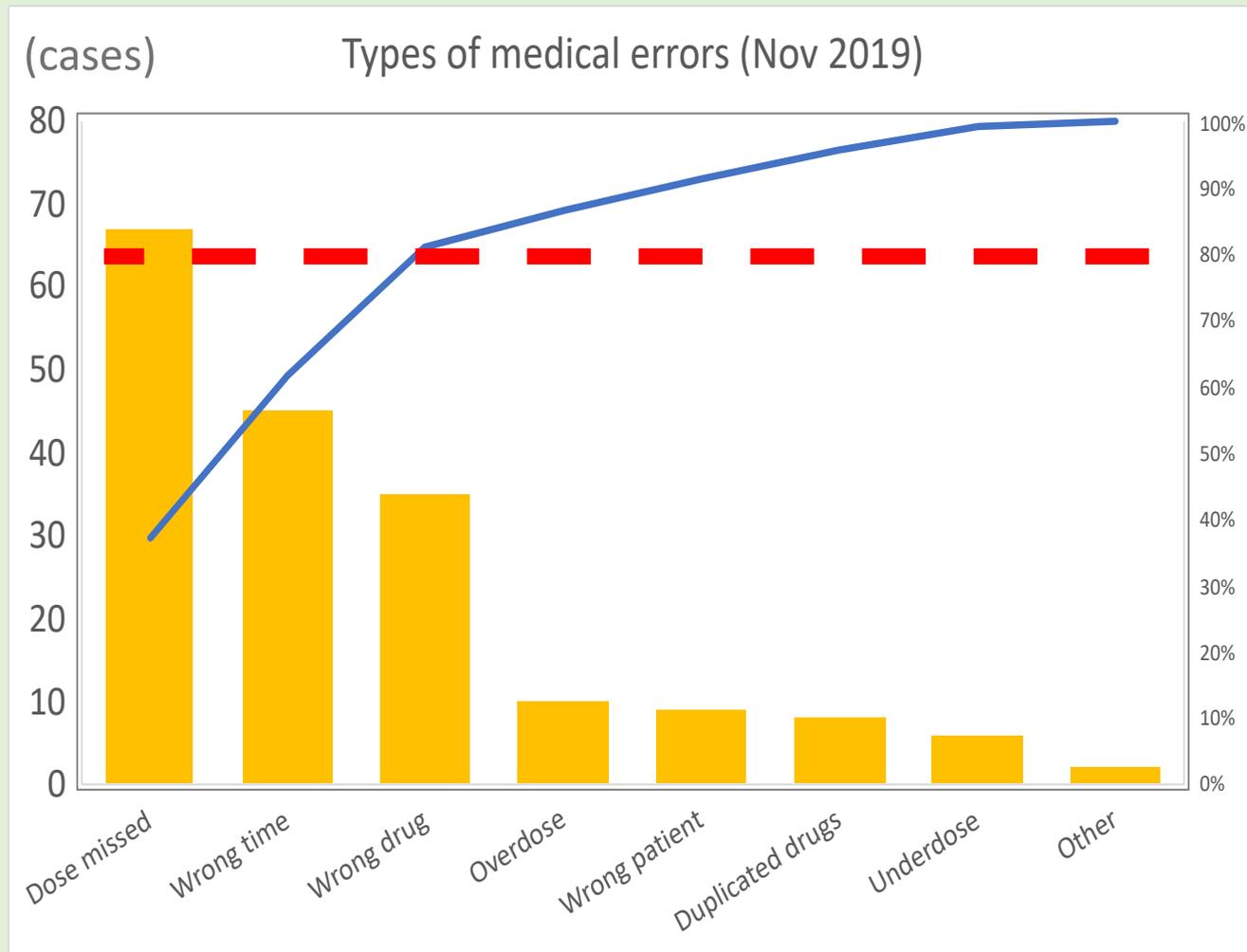
- 1) Graph
- 2) Histogram
- 3) Pareto Chart
- 4) Scatter Diagram
- 5) Cause-and-Effect Diagram
- 6) Check Sheet
- 7) Control Chart

6. QC 7 tools - Histogram



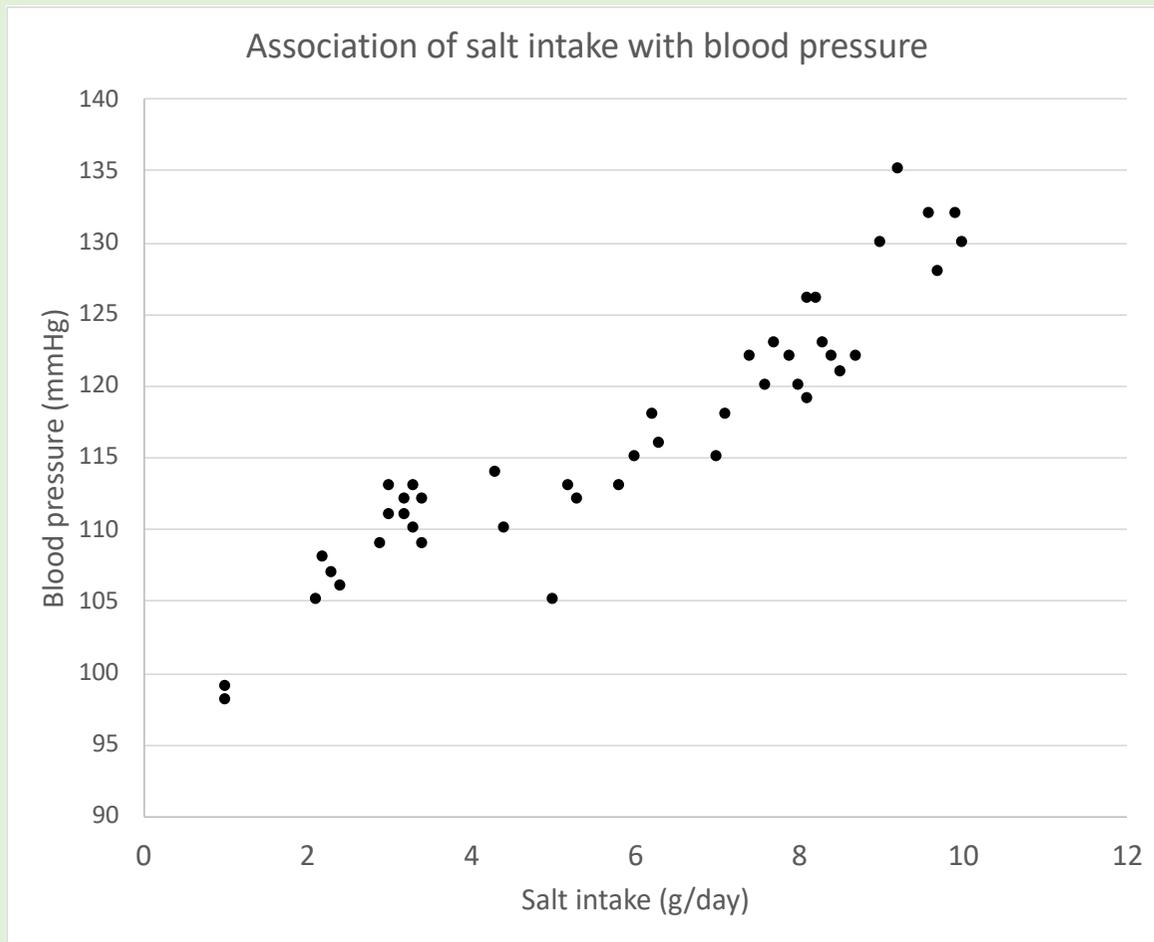
Used for continuous data to show frequency distribution.

6. QC 7 tools – Pareto chart



Suitable when there are several problems or causes and you want to find and focus on the most significant one(s).

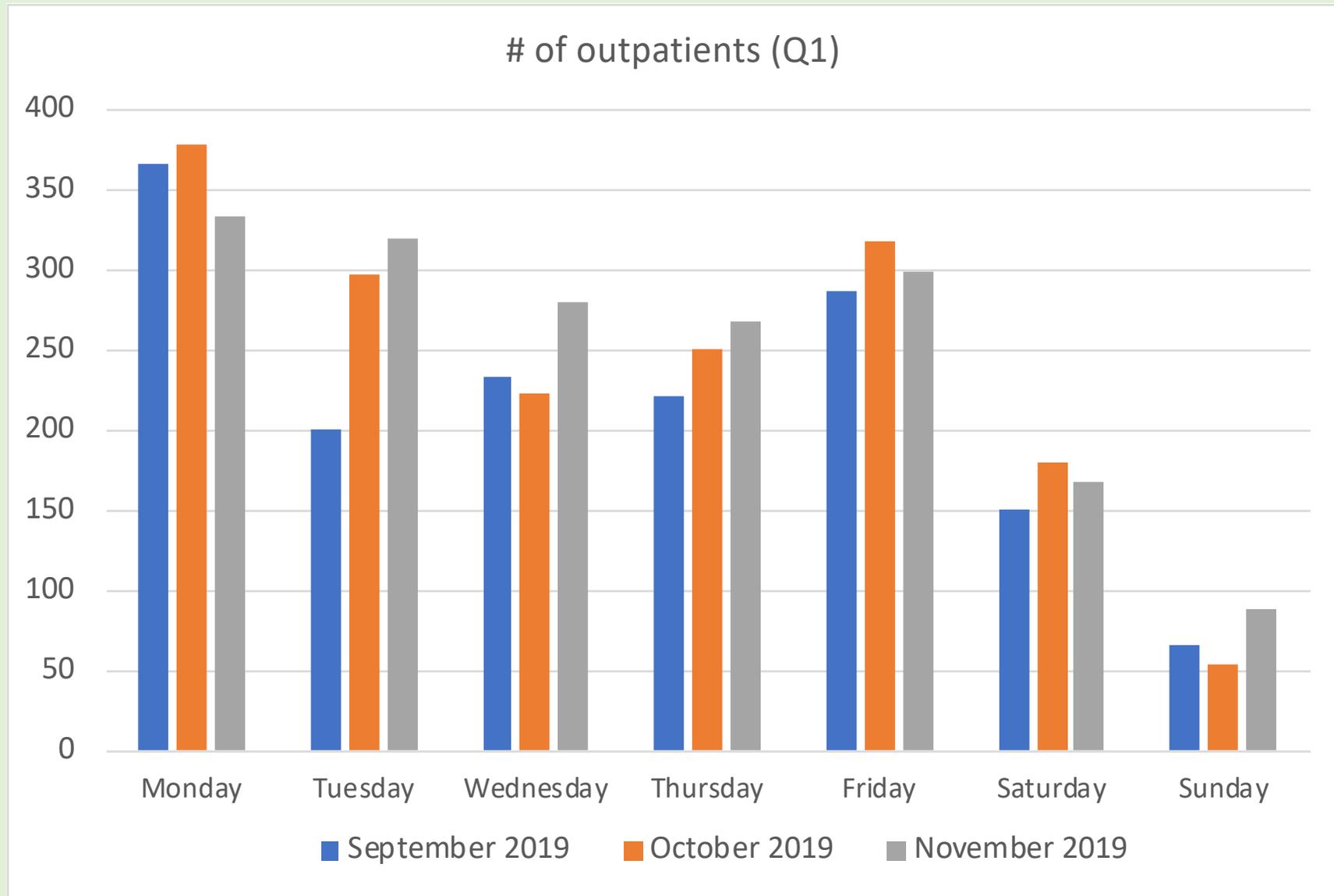
6. QC 7 tools – Scatter diagram



To show the relationship between two variables.

** Correlation \neq Cause and effect*

7. Combination: Clustered column chart



7. Combination: Dual-axis graph

