



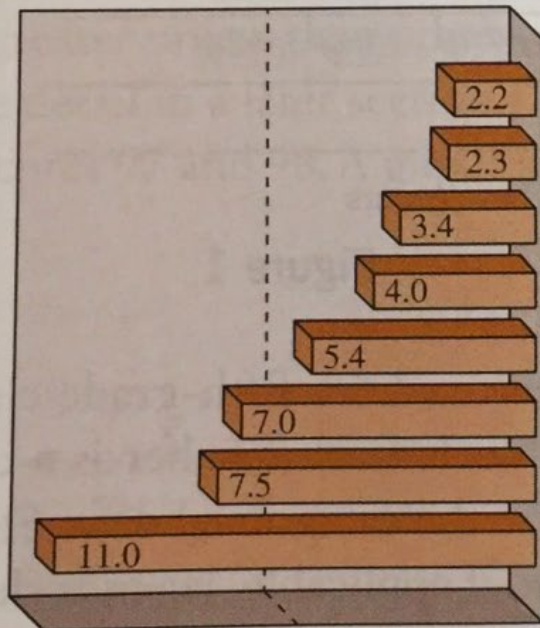
# Tables, Charts, and Graphs

with Examples from History, Economics,  
Education, Psychology, Urban Affairs and  
Everyday Life

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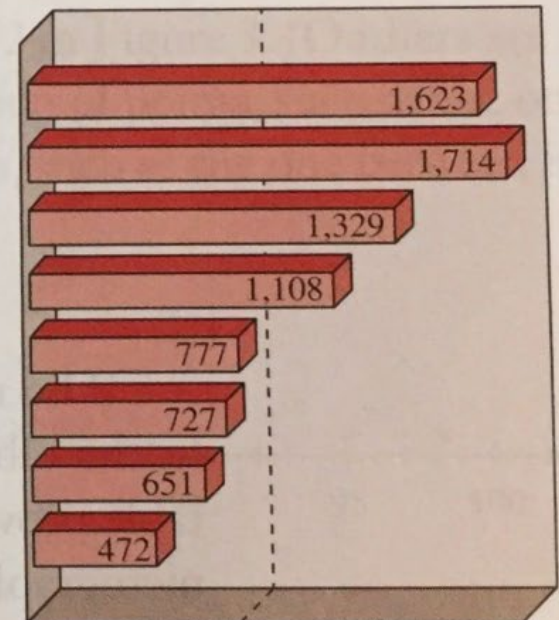
## Earnings and Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment

Unemployment rate in 2013 (%)



All workers: 6.1%


Median weekly earnings in 2013 (\$)




All workers: \$827

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014.

# Tables, Charts, and Graphs Basics

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- ▶ We use charts and graphs to visualize data.
  - ▶ This data can either be generated data, data gathered from an experiment, or data collected from some source.
  - ▶ A picture tells a thousand words, so it is not a surprise that many people use charts and graphs when explaining data.



# Types of Visual Representations of Data

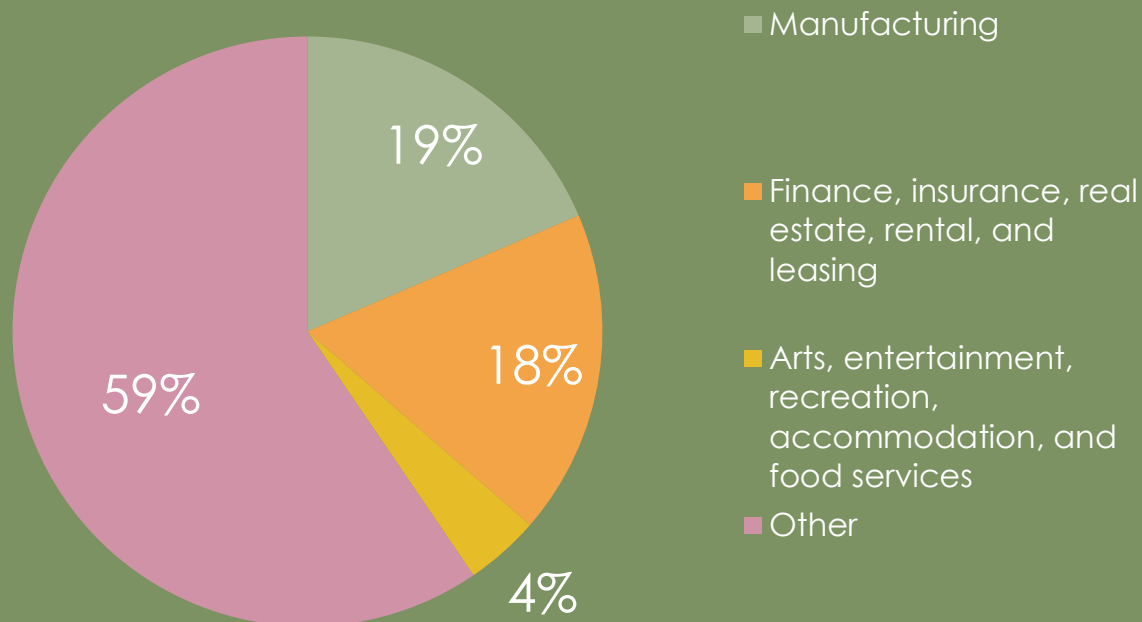
# Table of Yearly U.S. GDP by Industry (in millions of dollars)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

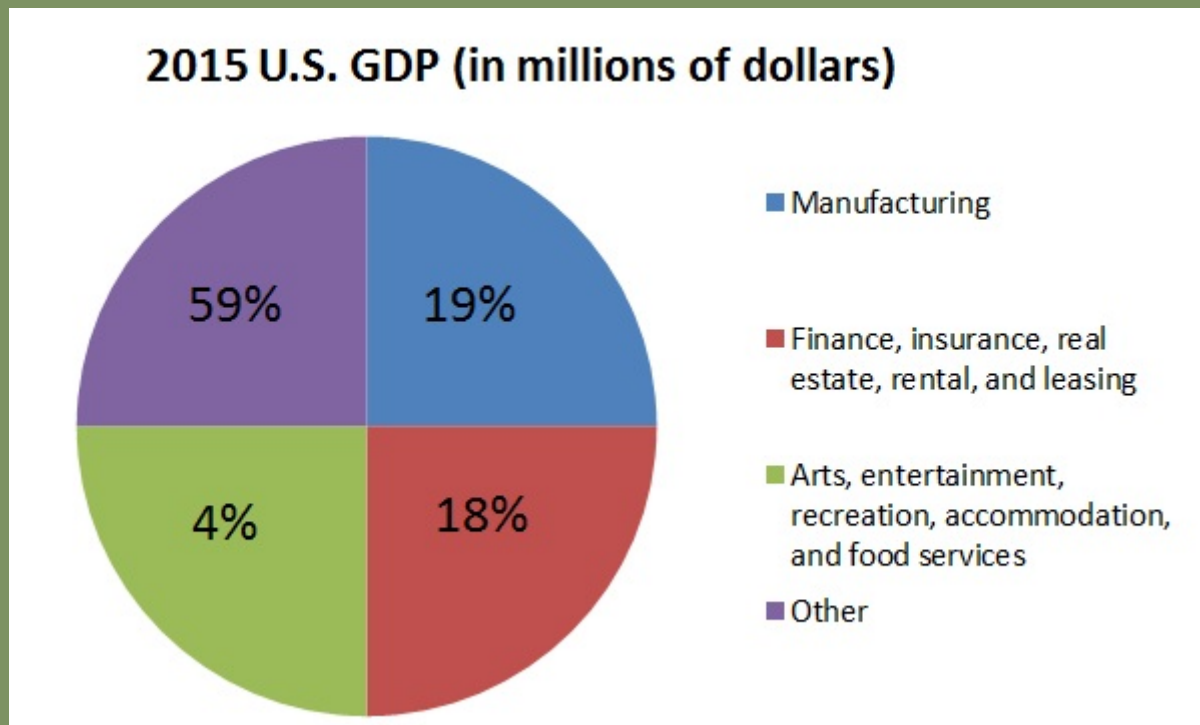
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>All Industries</b>	26093515	27535971	28663246	29601191	30895407	31397023
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4992521	5581942	5841608	5953299	6047477	5829554
<b>Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, Leasing</b>	4522451	4618678	4797313	5031881	5339678	5597018
<b>Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Service</b>	964032	1015238	1076249	1120496	1189646	1283813
<b>Other</b>	15614511	16320113	16948076	17495515	18318606	18686638

- The chart below is called a pie chart. It shows what percent “of the pie” each category occupies out of the whole.
- If total GDP in 2015 is the entire pie, then manufacturing makes up 19% of that pie and finance makes up 18%. Notice that visually speaking, since 19% and 18% are so close to each other in value, their respective slices of the pie are similarly sized.

**2015 U.S. GDP (in millions of dollars)**



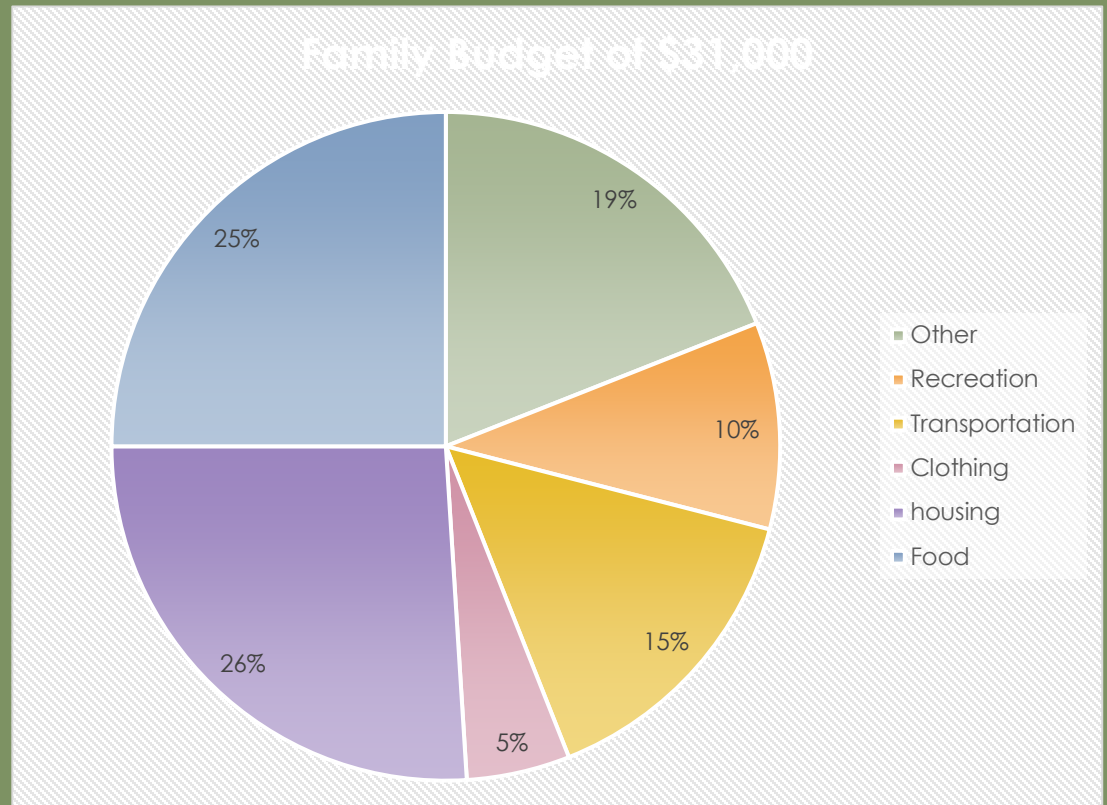
- ▶ Pie charts can be misleading when the slices do not correspond with the percent contribution to the whole pie.
- ▶ Notice the pie chart below is not very intuitive.





# Example from Everyday Life

The following chart shows how a family spends its yearly income of \$31,000.  
How much money does this family spend on transportation?

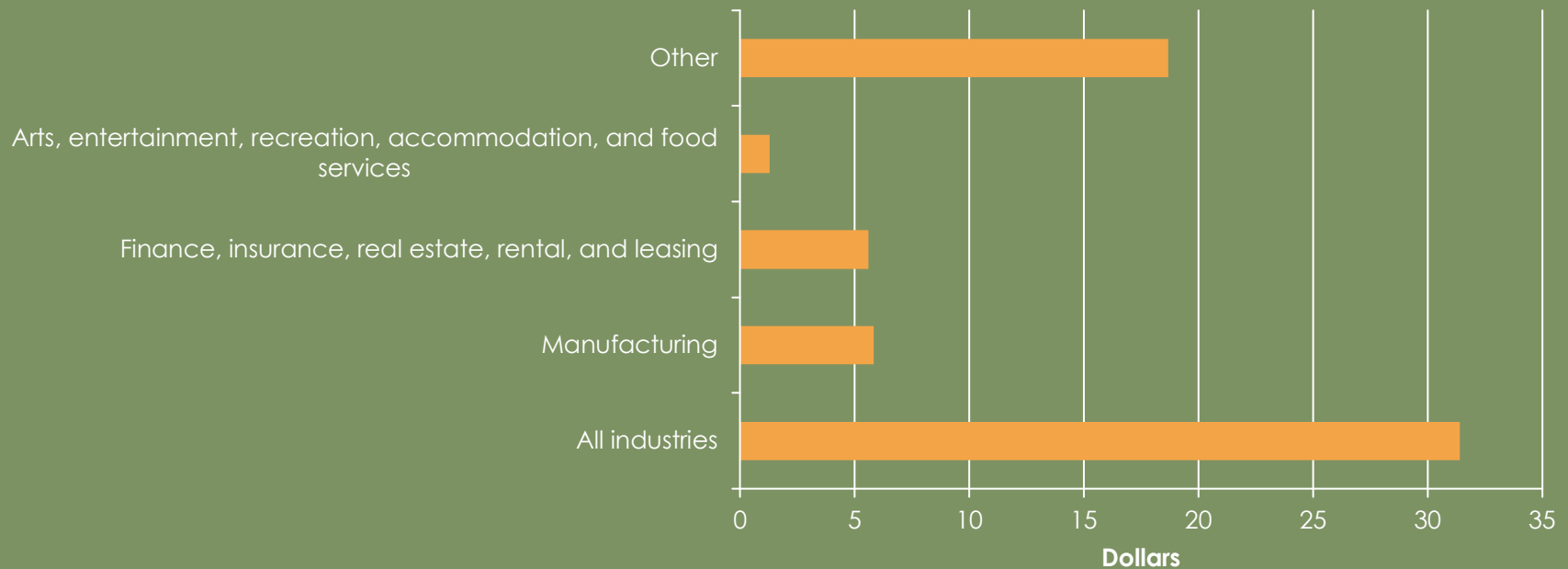


# Solution

- ▶ The chart indicates that 15% of the income is spent on transportation. We must answer the question: 15% of \$31,000 is what?
- ▶ Writing as an equation and solving, we get
- ▶  $n = 0.15 \times 31,000 = 4,650$
- ▶ So the family spends \$4,650 on transportation yearly.

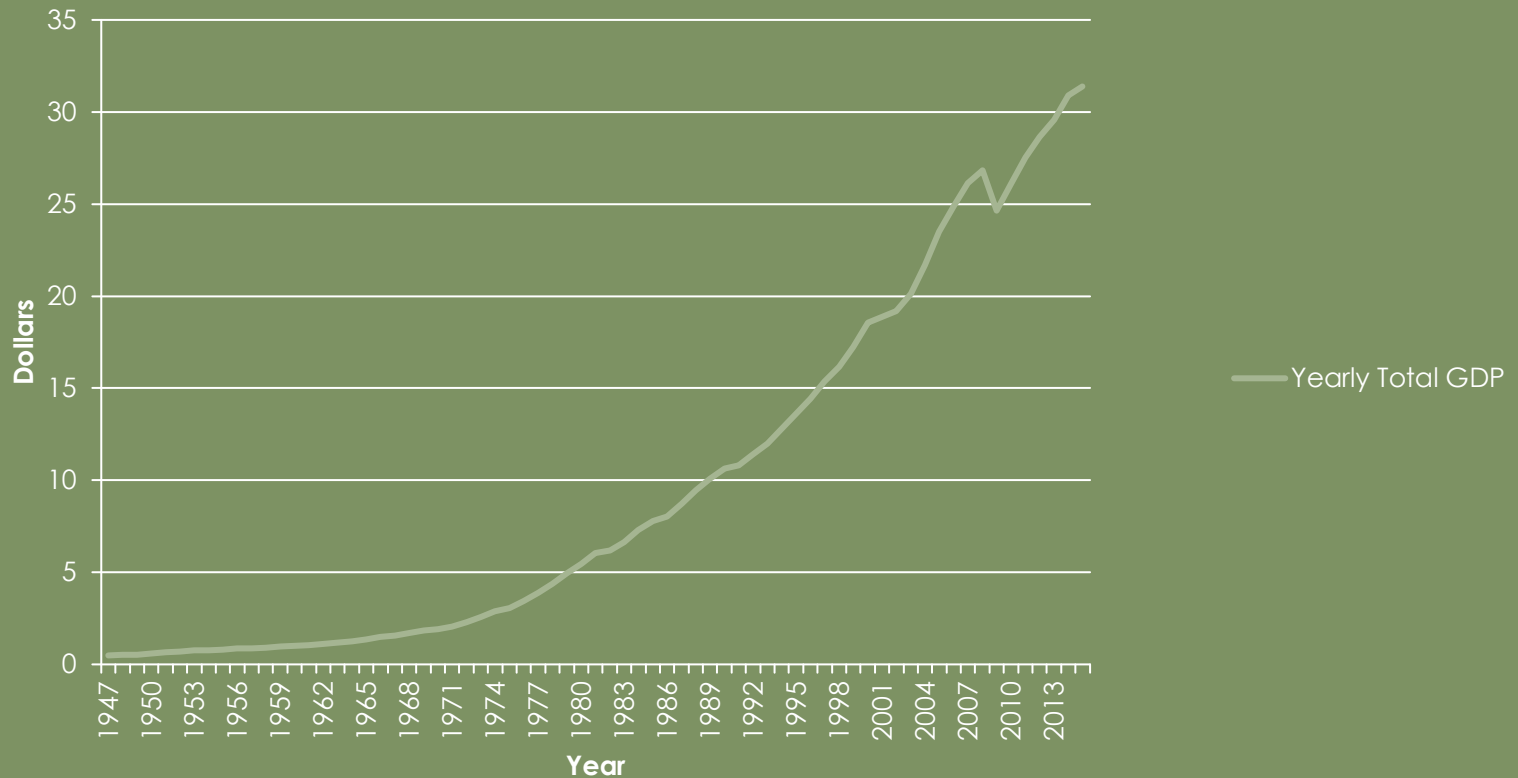
- The graph below is called a bar graph.
- It shows each of the variables independent of each other, each with its own bar.
- 2015 GDP for all industries was \$31.397023; looking at the graph, the bar for all industries is just above \$30.
- One is still be able compare each variable with the other by comparing bars.

### 2015 GDP (in trillions of dollars)



- The graph below is called a line graph. It shows how a variable evolves with respect to another variable. In the line graph below, we show how GDP has evolved by year.

### Yearly Total GDP (in trillions of dollars)



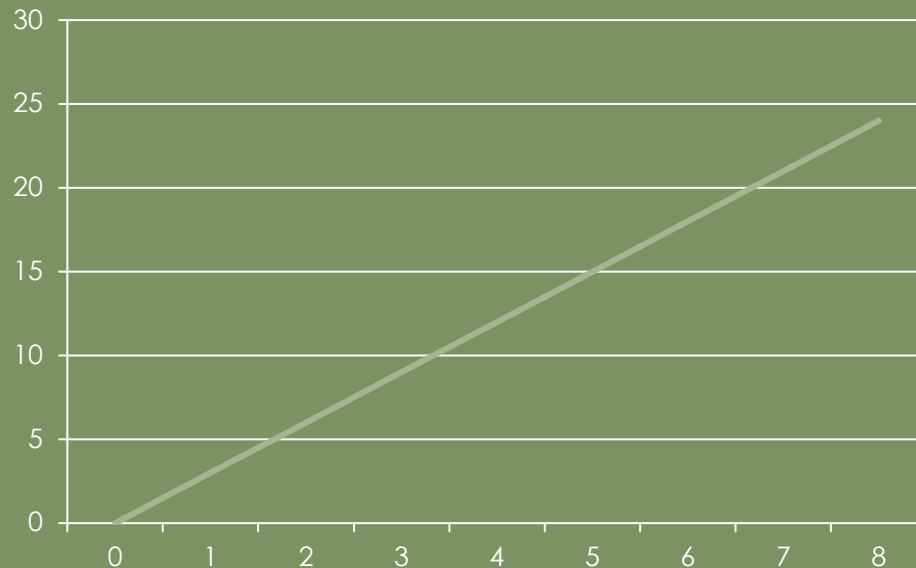
# When to use a Line Graph, Pie Chart, or Bar Graph?

- ▶ We use the pie chart here to compare parts of a whole. In our example, we compared components of US GDP.
- ▶ The line chart is useful when you want to show how a variable changes over time. For our purposes, we used it to show how GDP changed over time.
- ▶ Bar graphs are good for comparing different groups of variables. We used it to compare different components of US GDP. We did the same with the pie chart; depending on your purposes you may choose to use a pie chart or a bar graph.

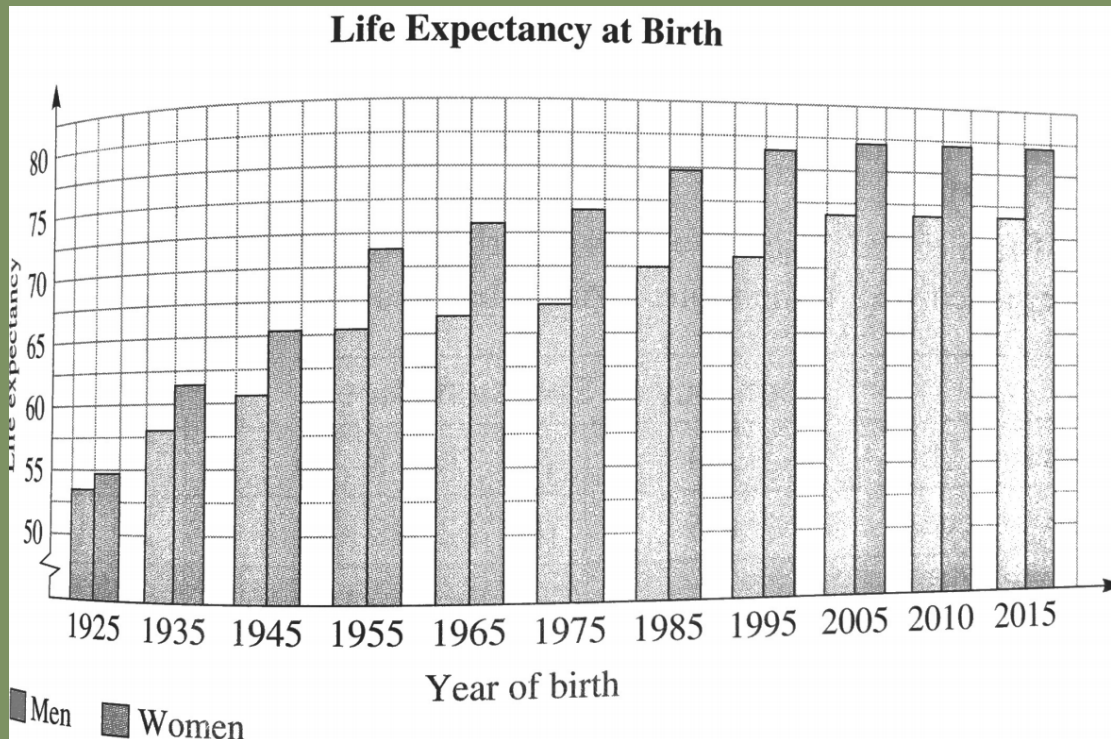
- If given a table of data, we should be able to plot it. Below is some sample data; plot the data with  $x$  on the  $x$ -axis and  $y$  on the  $y$ -axis.

$x$	$y$
0	0
1	3
2	6
3	9
4	12
5	15
6	18
7	21
8	24

- Below is a plot of the data on the table from the previous slide. Notice that this plot is a straight line meaning that a linear equation must have generated this data.
- What if the data is not generated by a linear equation? We can fit the data using a linear regression and use that line as an approximation to the data. Regressions are beyond the scope of this workshop.



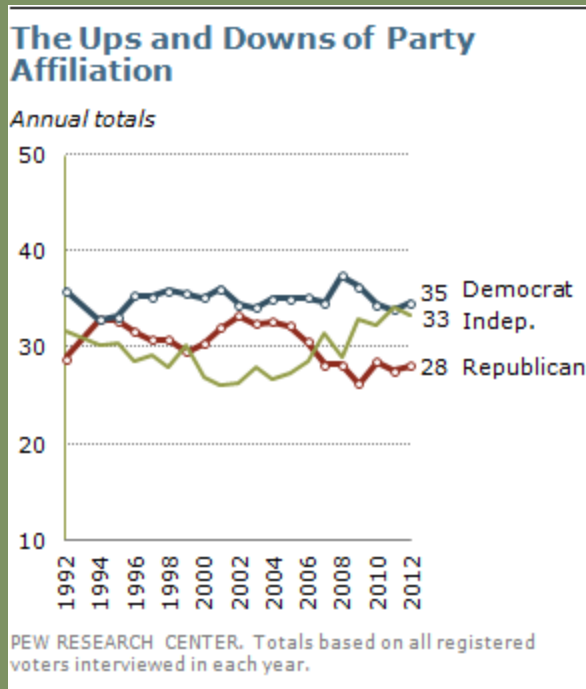
# Example from Urban Affairs



- ▶ What kind of bar graph is this?
- ▶ Whose life expectancy has changed the most since 1925?
- ▶ In 1925, about how much longer was a woman expected to live than a man?



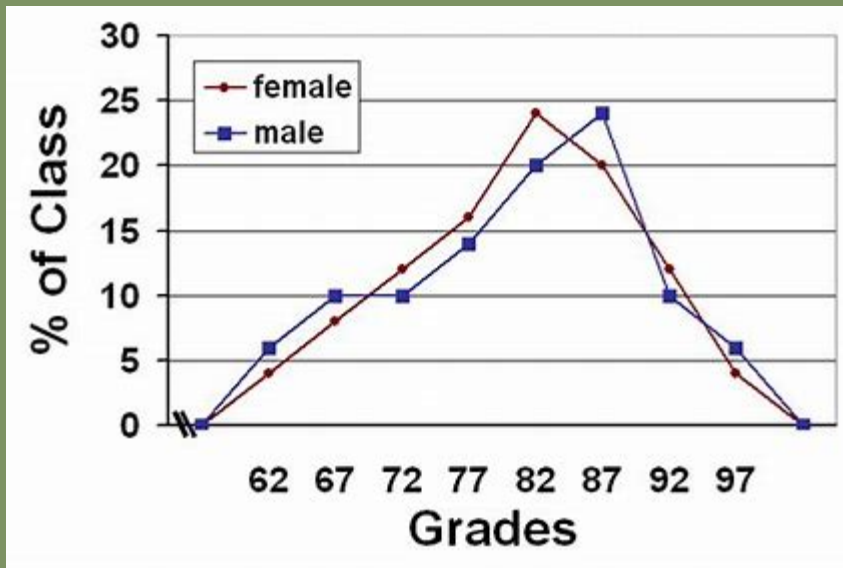
# Example from History



In what years were the affiliations for Republicans and Independents the same?

During what time period did the party affiliations have the most change?

# Example from Education

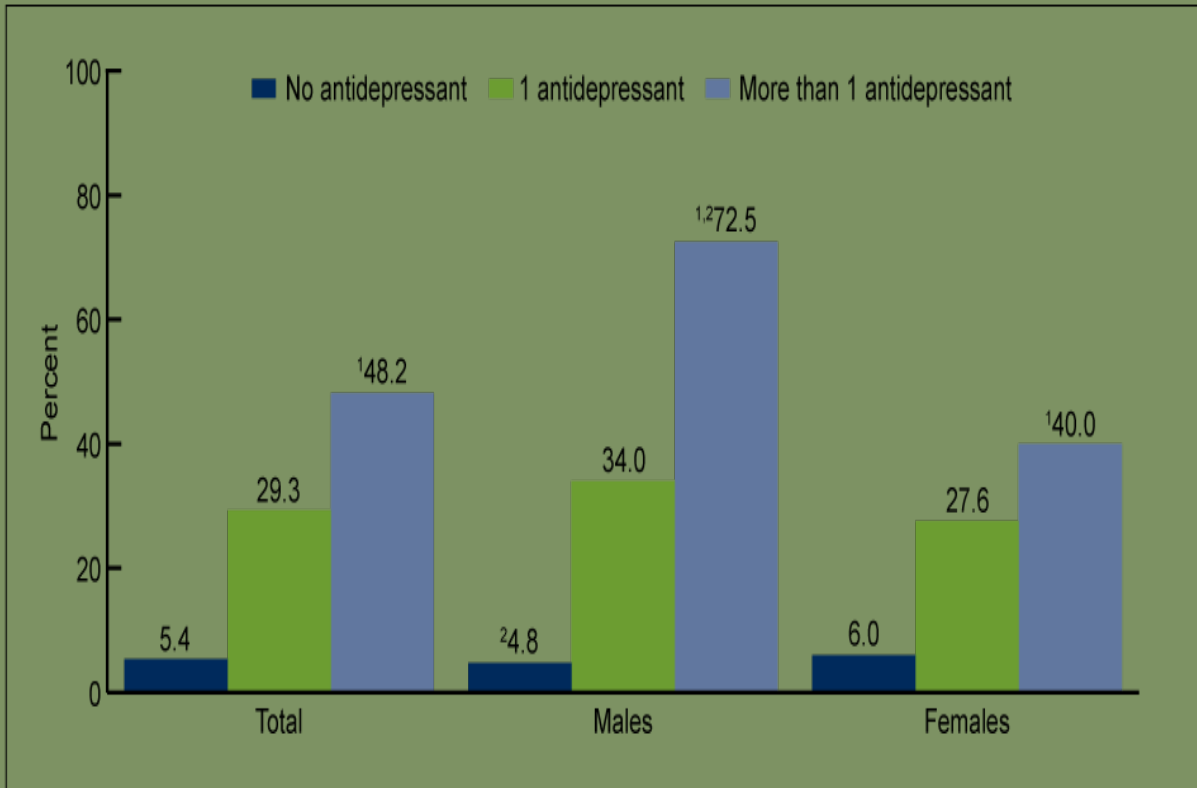


What percent of the total class received grades of 72 or 77?

Which grade showed the largest difference between males and females?

# Example from Psychology

Figure 5. Percentage of persons aged 12 and over who have seen a mental health professional in the past year, by number of antidepressants taken and sex: United States, 2005–2008



What do you notice is different in this graph than the others reviewed so far?

<sup>1</sup>Statistically significant trend.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly different from females.

NOTE: Access data table for Figure 5 at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db76\\_tables.pdf#5](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db76_tables.pdf#5).

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2005–2008.