IE 440

PROCESS IMPROVEMENT THROUGH PLANNED EXPERIMENTATION

IE 406
Simulation



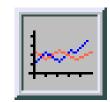
Presenting Data in Tables and Charts

Dr. Xueping Li University of Tennessee



Chapter Topics

- Organizing Numerical Data
 - The Ordered Array and Stem-Leaf Display
- Tabulating and Graphing Univariate Numerical Data
 - Frequency Distributions: Tables, Histograms,
 Polygons
 - Cumulative Distributions: Tables, the Ogive
- Graphing Bivariate Numerical Data



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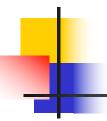


Chapter Topics

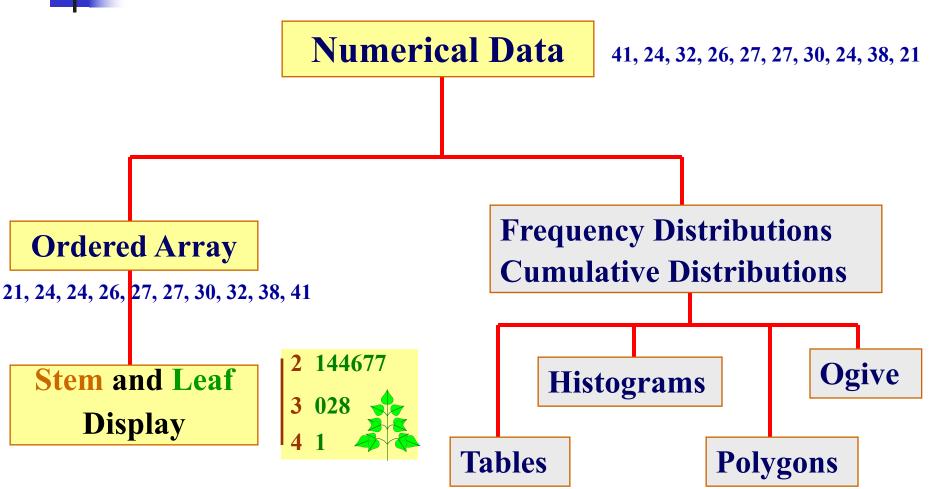
(continued)

- Tabulating and Graphing Univariate Categorical Data

- The Summary Table
- Bar and Pie Charts, the Pareto Diagram
- Tabulating and Graphing Bivariate Categorical Data
 - Contingency Tables
 - Side by Side Bar Charts
- Graphical Excellence and Common Errors in Presenting Data



Organizing Numerical Data





Organizing Numerical Data

(continued)

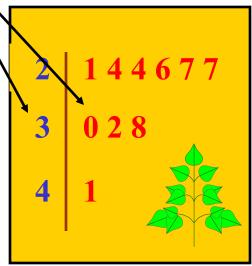
Data in Raw Form (as Collected):

24, 26, 24, 21, 27, 27, 30, 41, 32, 38

Data in Ordered Array from Smallest to Largest:

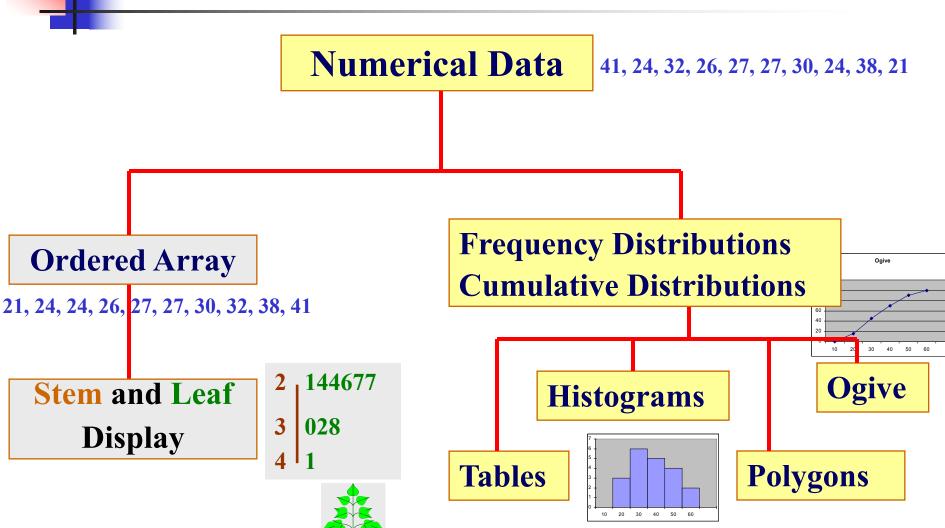
21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 38, 41

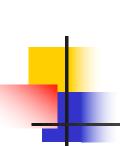
Stem-and-Leaf Display:





Tabulating and Graphing Numerical Data





Tabulating Numerical Data: Frequency Distributions

- Sort Raw Data in Ascending Order
 12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58
- Find Range: 58 12 = 46
- Select Number of Classes: 5 (usually between 5 and 15)
- Compute Class Interval (Width): 10 (46/5 then round up)
- Determine Class Boundaries (Limits):10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60
- Compute Class Midpoints: 15, 25, 35, 45, 55
- Count Observations & Assign to Classes



Frequency Distributions, Relative Frequency Distributions and Percentage Distributions

Data in Ordered Array:

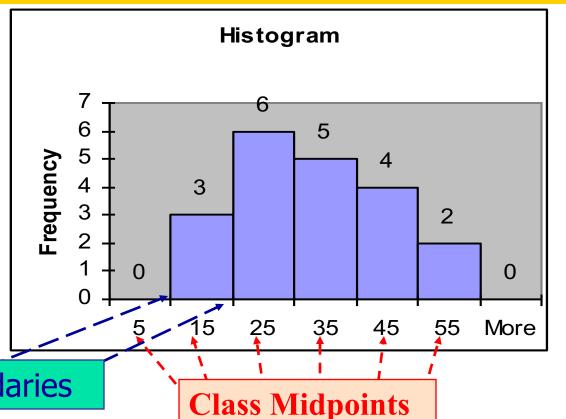
12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58

Class	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Percentage
10 but under 20	3	.15	15
20 but under 30	6	.30	30
30 but under 40	5	.25	25
40 but under 50	4	.20	20
50 but under 60	2	.10	10
Total	20	1	100

Graphing Numerical Data: The Histogram

Data in Ordered Array:

12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58



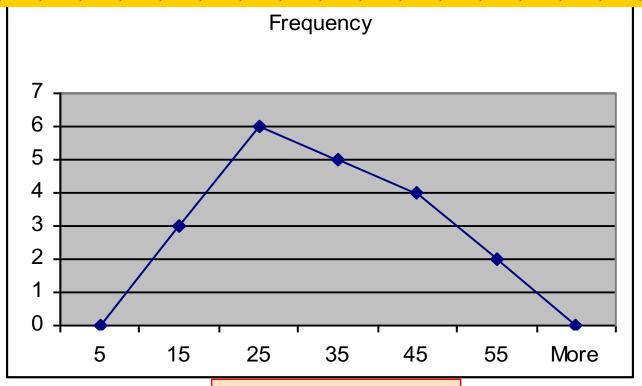
No Gaps Between Bars

Class Boundaries

Graphing Numerical Data: The Frequency Polygon

Data in Ordered Array:

12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58



Class Midpoints

Tabulating Numerical Data: Cumulative Frequency

Data in Ordered Array:

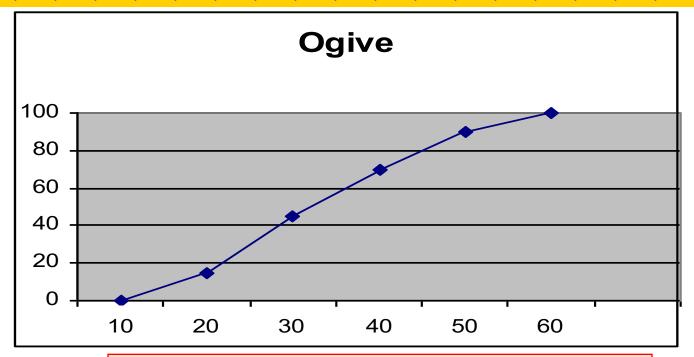
12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58

Lower	Cumulative	Cumulative	
Limit	Frequency	% Frequency	
10	0	0	
20	3	15	
30	9	45	
40	14	70	
50	18	90	
60	20	100	

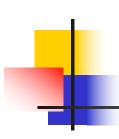
Graphing Numerical Data: The Ogive (Cumulative % Polygon)

Data in Ordered Array:

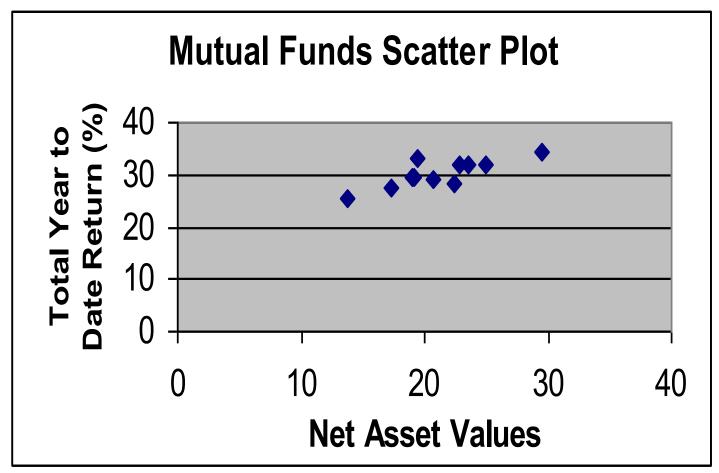
12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58



Class Boundaries (*Not Midpoints*)

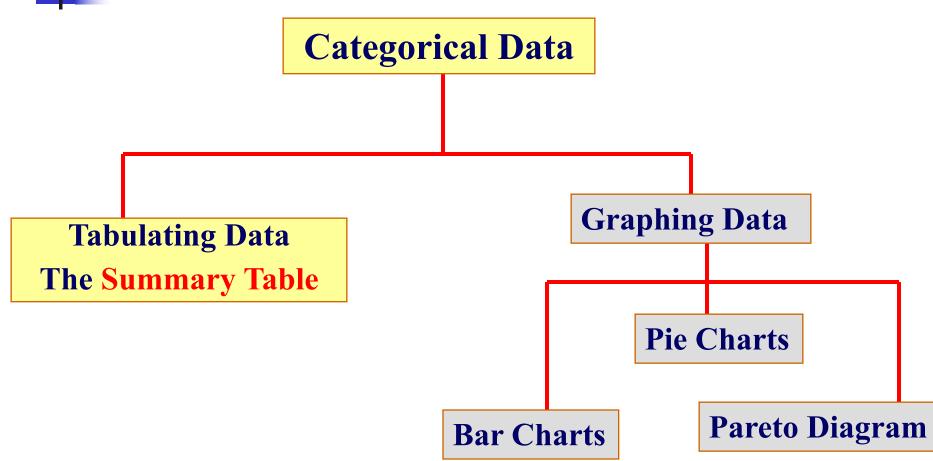


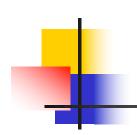
Graphing Bivariate Numerical Data (Scatter Plot)





Tabulating and Graphing Univariate Categorical Data





Summary Table

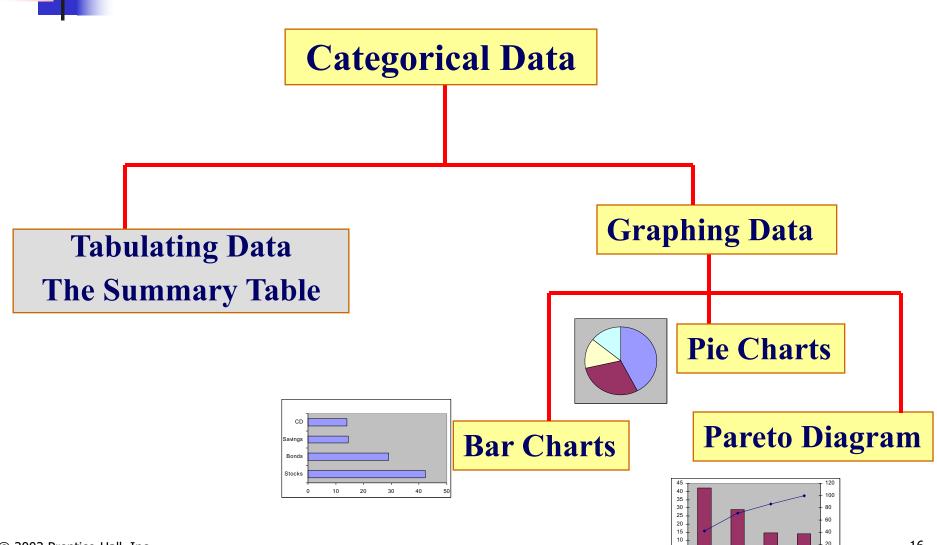
(for an Investor's Portfolio)

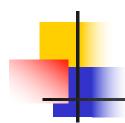
Investment Category	Amount	Percentage	
	(in thousands \$)		
Stocks	46.5	42.27	
Bonds	32	29.09	
CD	15.5	14.09	
Savings	16	14.55	
Total	110	100	

Variables are Categorical



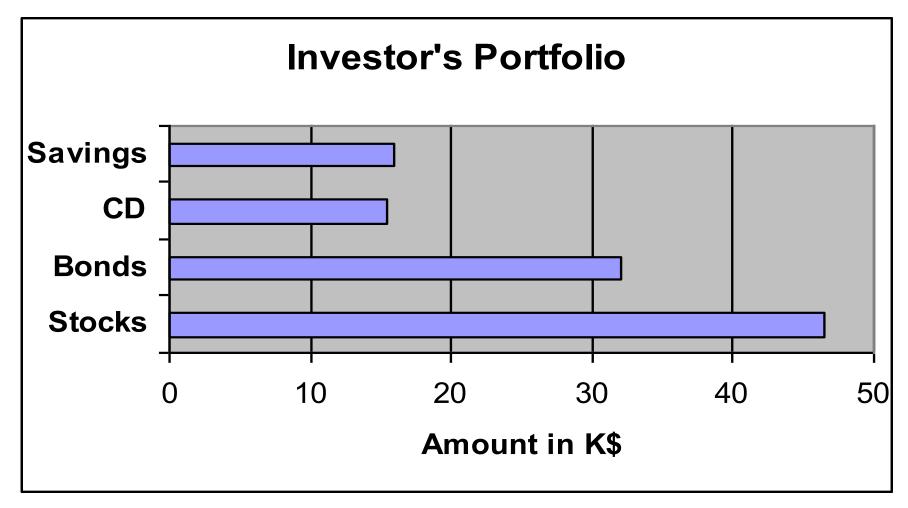
Graphing Univariate Categorical Data





Bar Chart

(for an Investor's Portfolio)

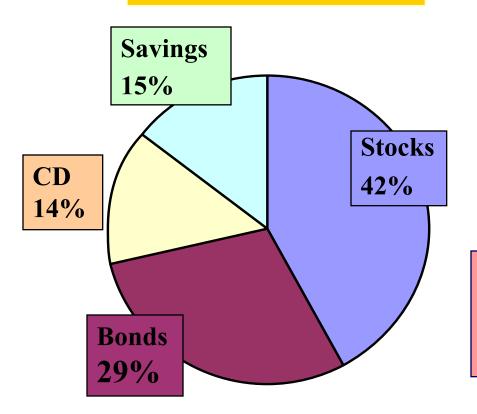


Pie Chart



(for an Investor's Portfolio)

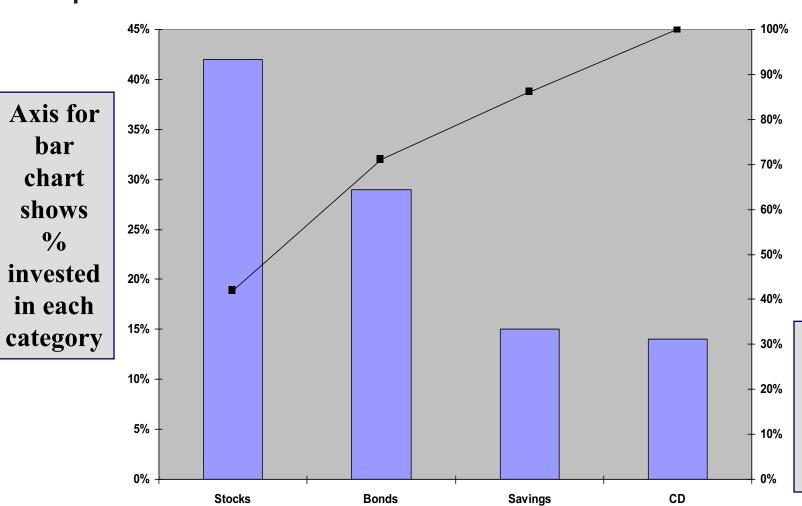
Amount Invested in K\$



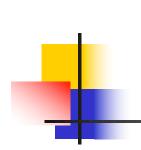
Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent



Pareto Diagram



Axis for line graph shows cumulative % invested



Tabulating and Graphing Bivariate Categorical Data

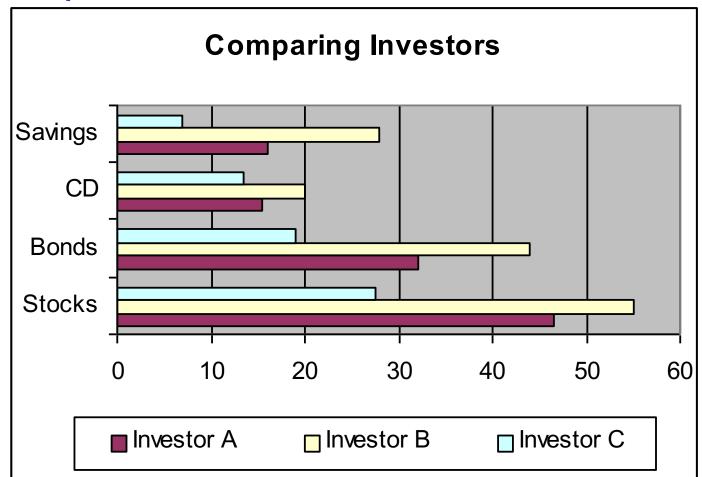
Contingency Tables: Investment in Thousands of Dollars

Investment Category	Investor A	Investor B	Investor C	Total
Stocks	46.5	55	27.5	129
Bonds	32	44	19	95
CD	15.5	20	13.5	49
Savings	16	28	7	51
Total	110	147	67	324



Tabulating and Graphing Bivariate Categorical Data

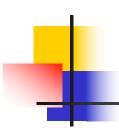
Side by Side Charts





Principles of Graphical Excellence

- Well-Designed Presentation of Data that Provides:
 - Substance
 - Statistics
 - Design
- Communicate Complex Ideas with Clarity,
 Precision and Efficiency
- Gives the Largest Number of Ideas in the Most Efficient Manner
- Almost Always Involves Several Dimensions
- Telling the Truth about the Data



Errors in Presenting Data

- Using 'Chart Junk'
- No Relative Basis in Comparing Data between Groups
- Compressing the Vertical Axis
- No Zero Point on the Vertical Axis





'Chart Junk'



Bad Presentation

Minimum Wage

1960: \$1.00



1970: \$1.60



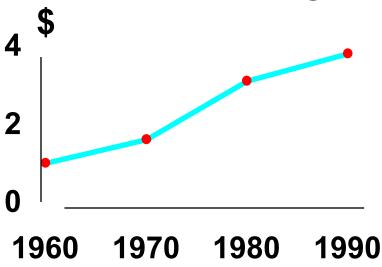
1980: \$3.10



1990: \$3.80

✓ Good Presentation

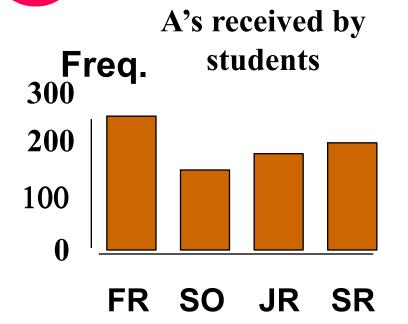
Minimum Wage

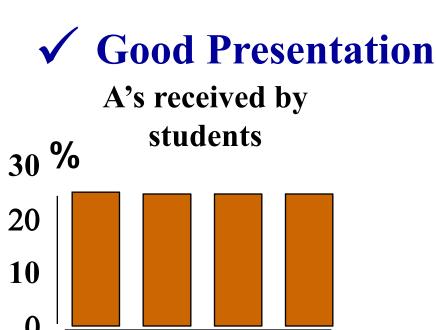




No Relative Basis





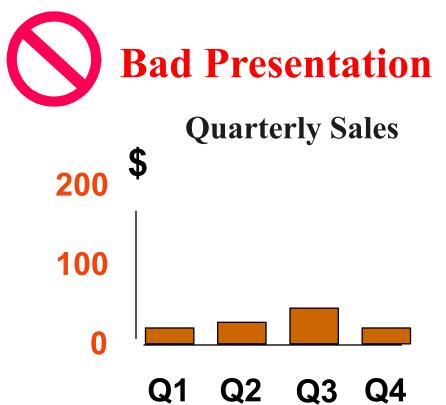


FR SO JR SR

FR = Freshmen, SO = Sophomore, JR = Junior, SR = Senior



Compressing Vertical Axis



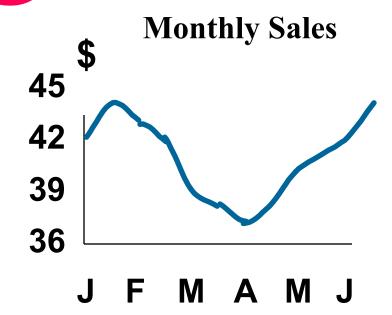




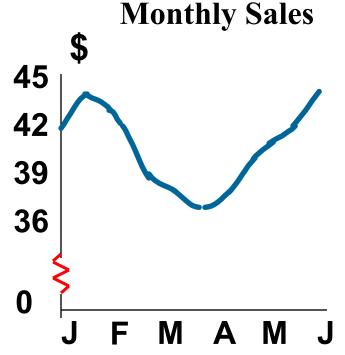
No Zero Point on Vertical Axis



Bad Presentation



✓ Good Presentation

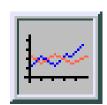


Graphing the first six months of sales



Chapter Summary

- Organized Numerical Data
 - The Ordered Array and Stem-Leaf Display
- Tabulated and Graphed Univariate Numerical Data
 - Frequency Distributions: Tables, Histograms,
 Polygons
 - Cumulative Distributions: Tables, the Ogive
- Graphed Bivariate Numerical Data



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Chapter Summary

(continued)

- Tabulated and Graphed Univariate Categorical Data
 - The Summary Table
 - Bar and Pie Charts, the Pareto Diagram
- Tabulated and Graphed Bivariate Categorical Data
 - Contingency Tables
 - Side by Side Charts
- Discussed Graphical Excellence and Common Errors in Presenting Data