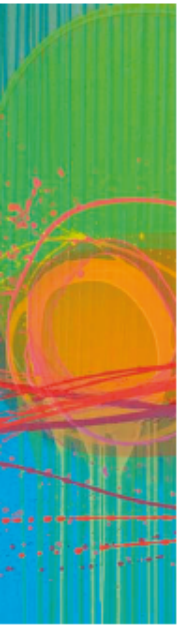
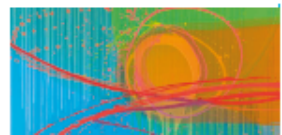


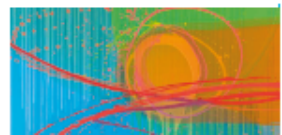
Exploring Data with Graphs

Lecture 03



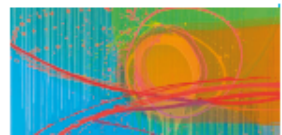
Aims

- How to present data clearly
- The Chart Builder
- Graphs
 - Histograms
 - Boxplots
 - Error bar charts
 - Scatterplots



The Art of Presenting Data

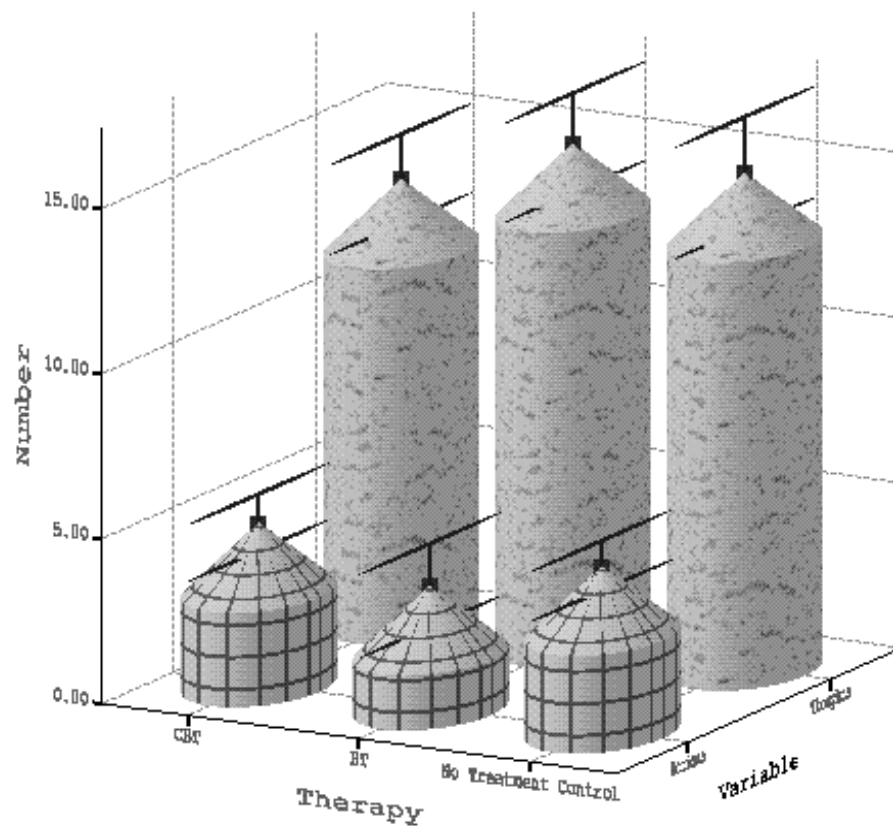
- **Graphs should (Tufte, 2001):**
 - Show the data.
 - Induce the reader to think about the data being presented (rather than some other aspect of the graph).
 - Avoid distorting the data.
 - Present many numbers with minimum ink.
 - Make large data sets (assuming you have one) coherent.
 - Encourage the reader to compare different pieces of data.
 - Reveal data.



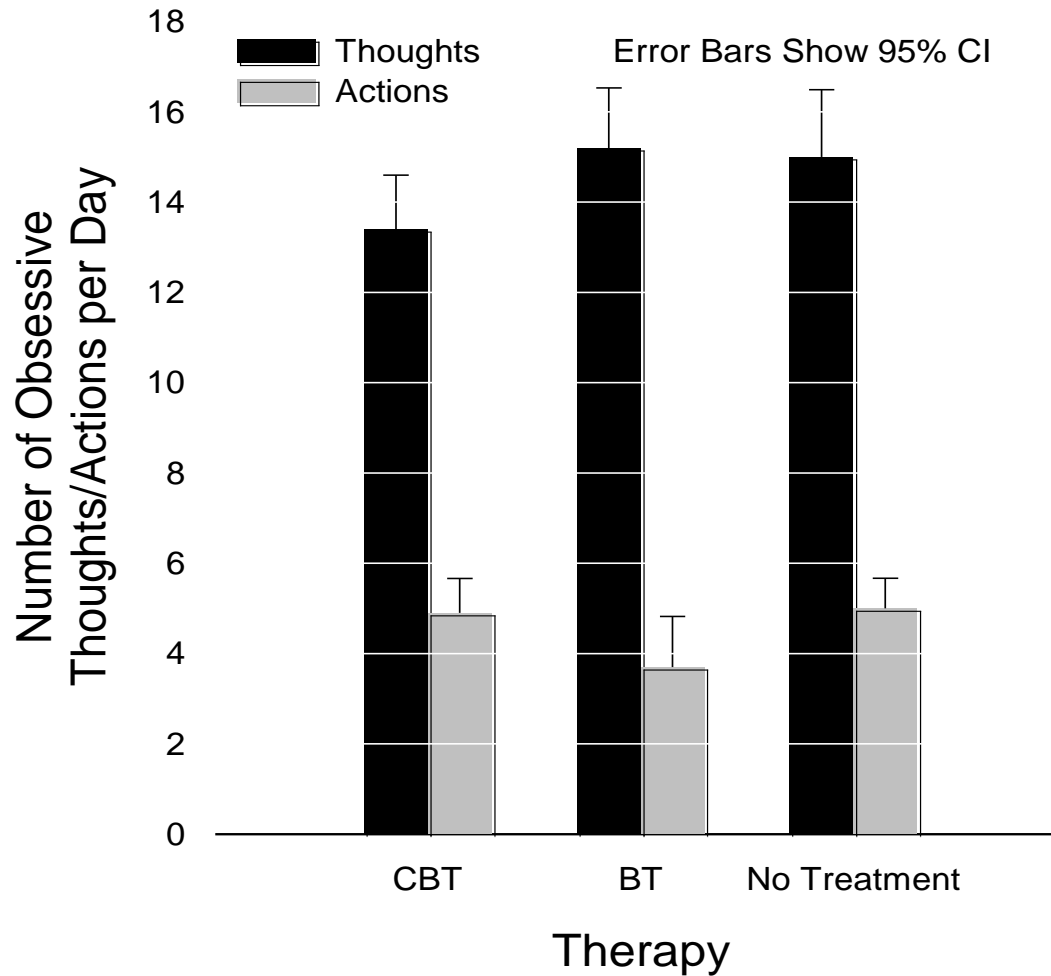
Why is this Graph Bad?

Error Bars show 95.0 % CI of Mean

Bars show Means



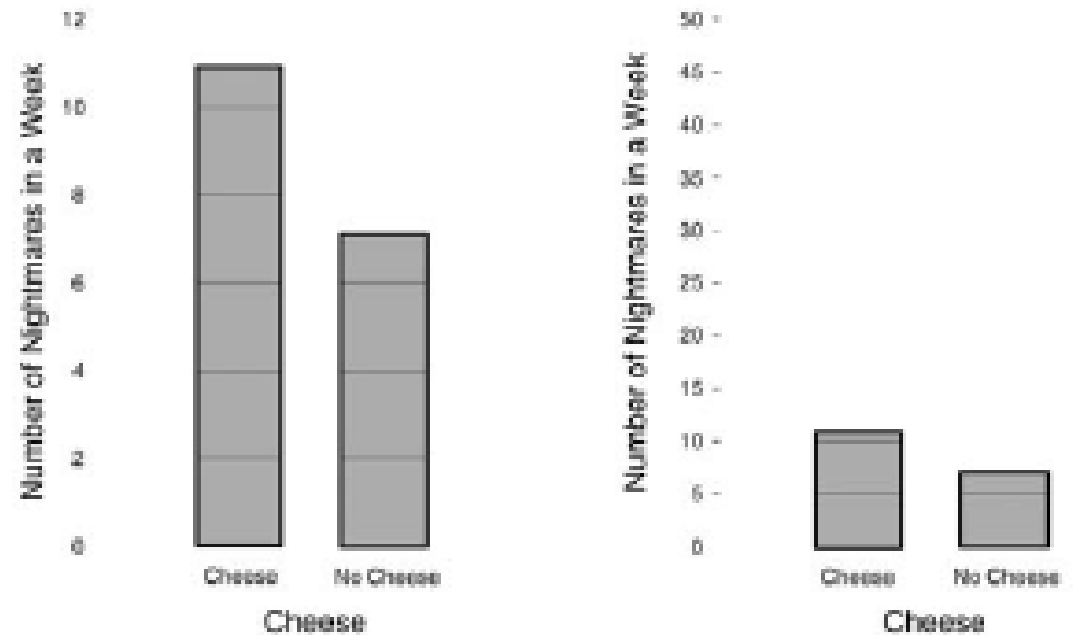
Why is this Graph Better?



Deceiving the Reader

FIGURE 4.4

Two graphs
about cheese



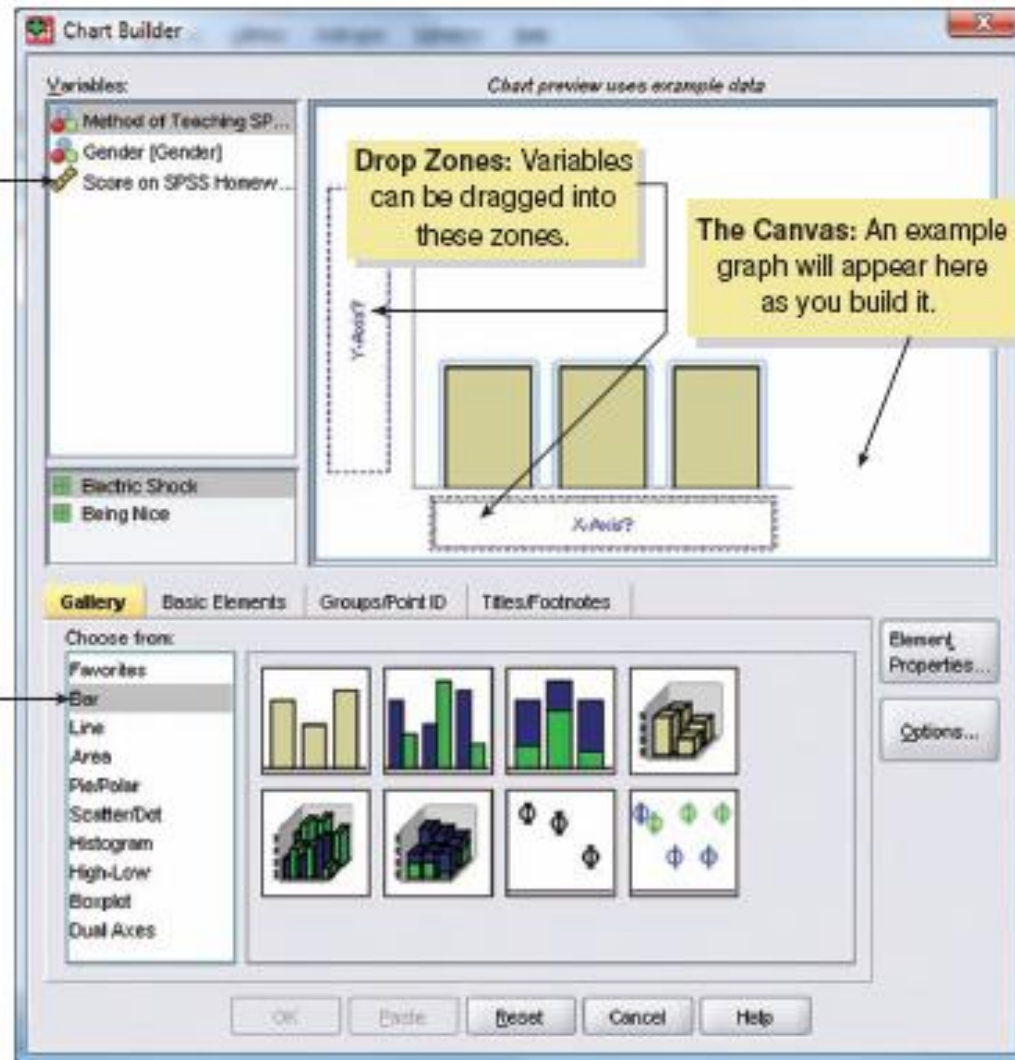
The Chart Builder

Variables list: Variables in the data editor are displayed here.

Drop Zones: Variables can be dragged into these zones.

The Canvas: An example graph will appear here as you build it.

Gallery: Select a style of graph by clicking on an item on this list.



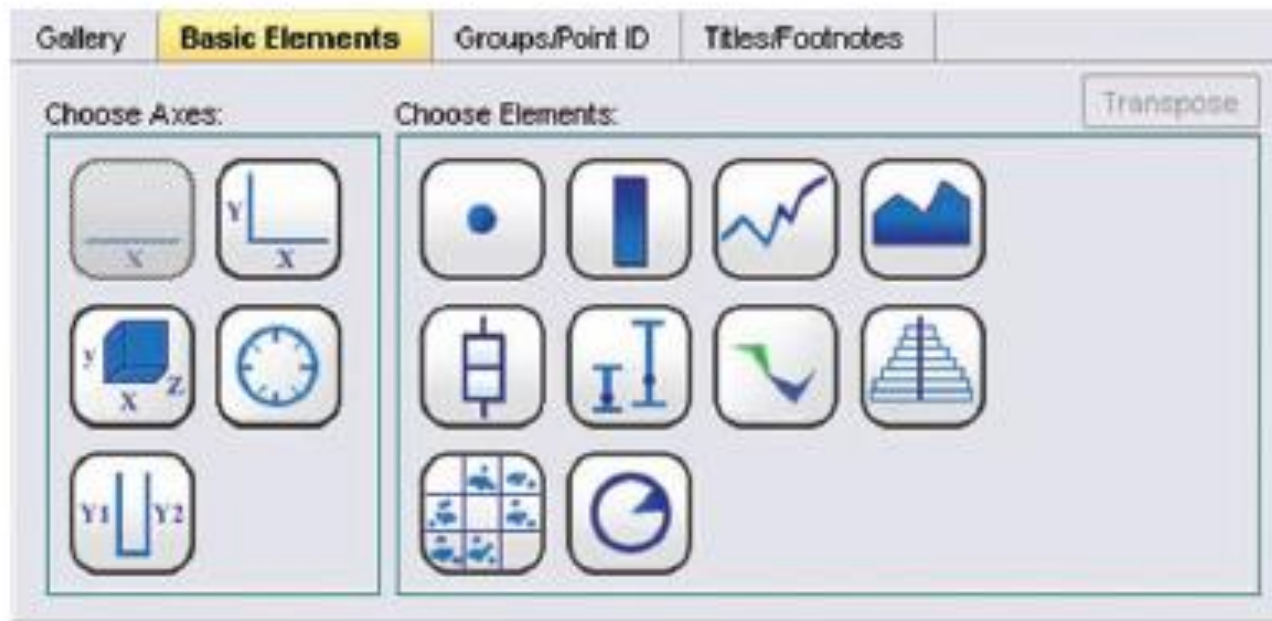
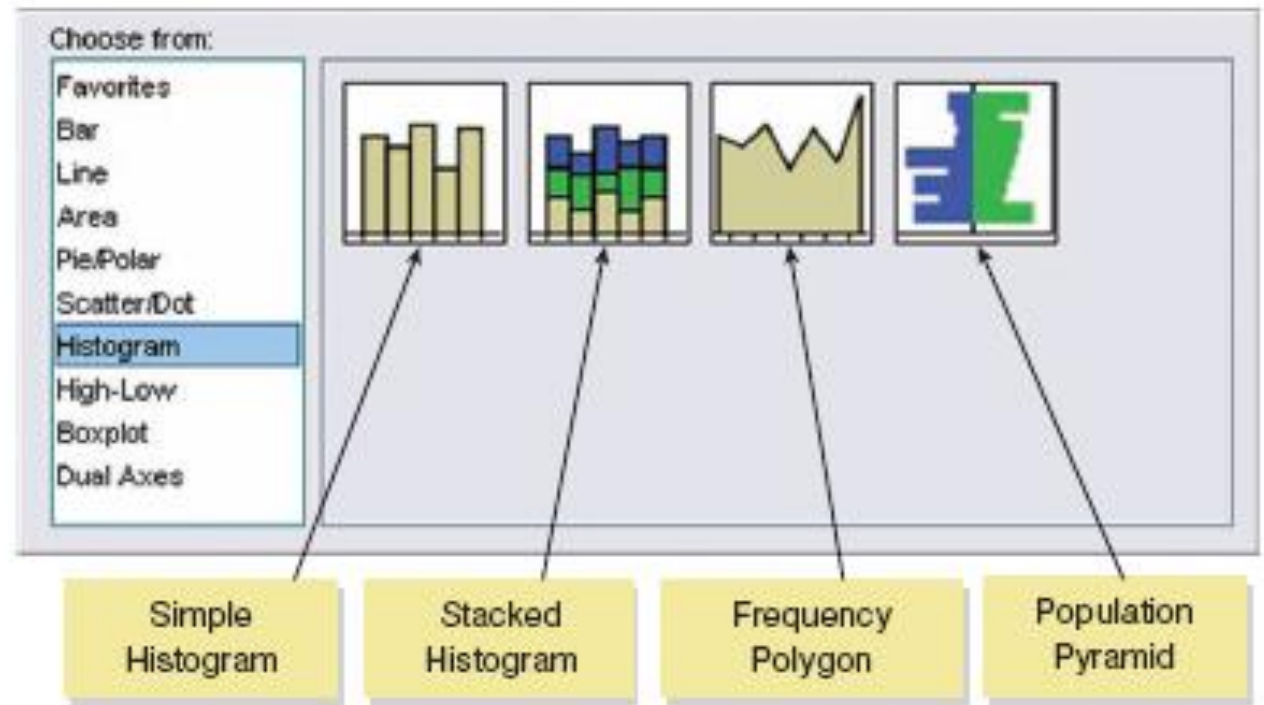


FIGURE 4.6
Building a graph
from basic
elements

Histograms: Spotting Obvious Mistakes

FIGURE 4.7
The histogram gallery



Histograms

- Histograms plot:
 - The score (x-axis)
 - The frequency (y-axis)
- Histograms help us to identify:
 - The shape of the distribution
 - Skew
 - Kurtosis
 - Spread or variation in scores
 - Unusual scores

Histograms: Example

- A biologist was worried about the potential health effects of music festivals.
- Download Music Festival
- Measured the hygiene of 810 concert-goers over the three days of the festival.
- Hygiene was measured using a standardised technique :
 - Score ranged from 0 to 4
 - 0 = you smell like a corpse rotting up a skunk's arse
 - 4 = you smell of sweet roses on a fresh spring day

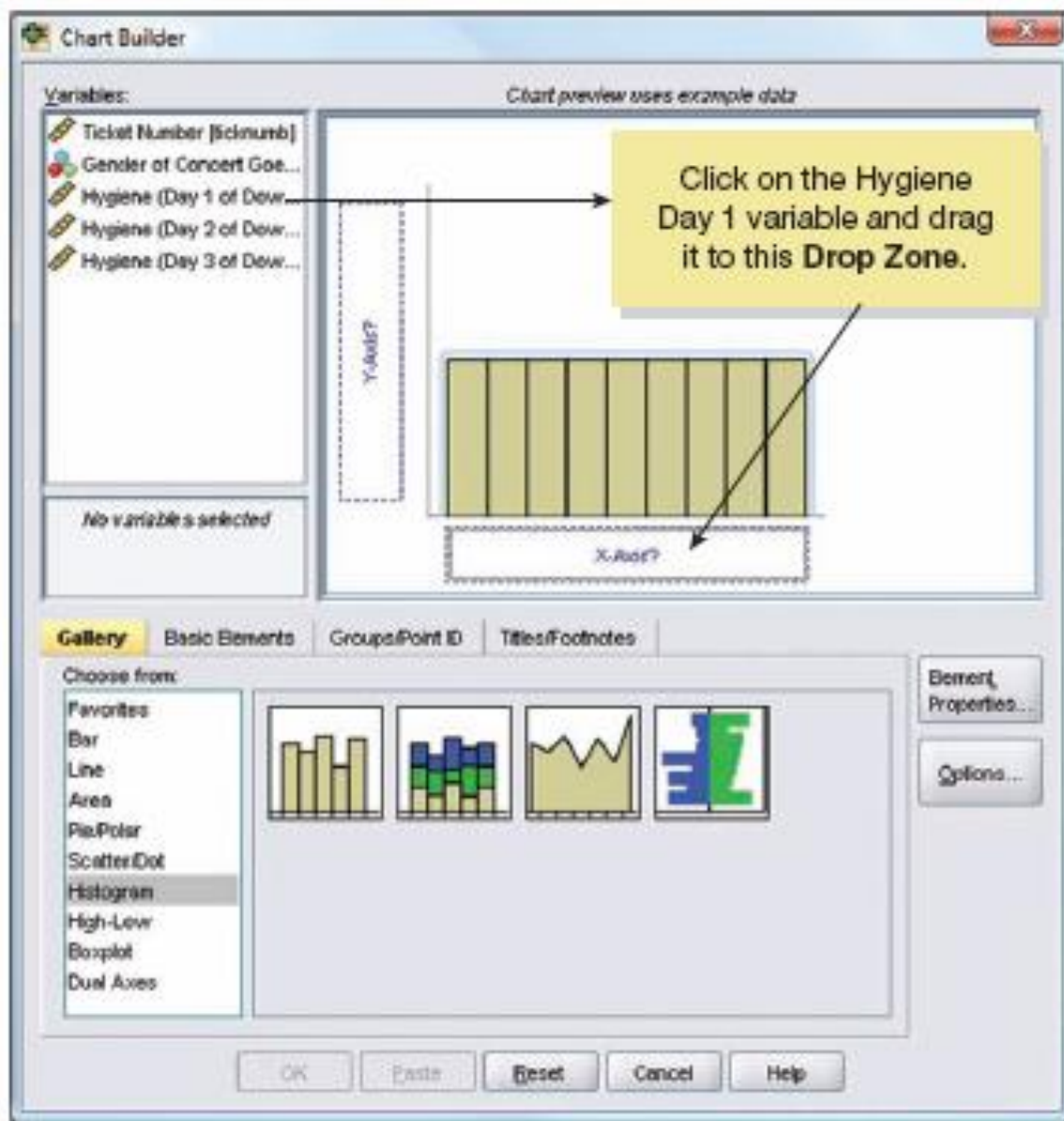
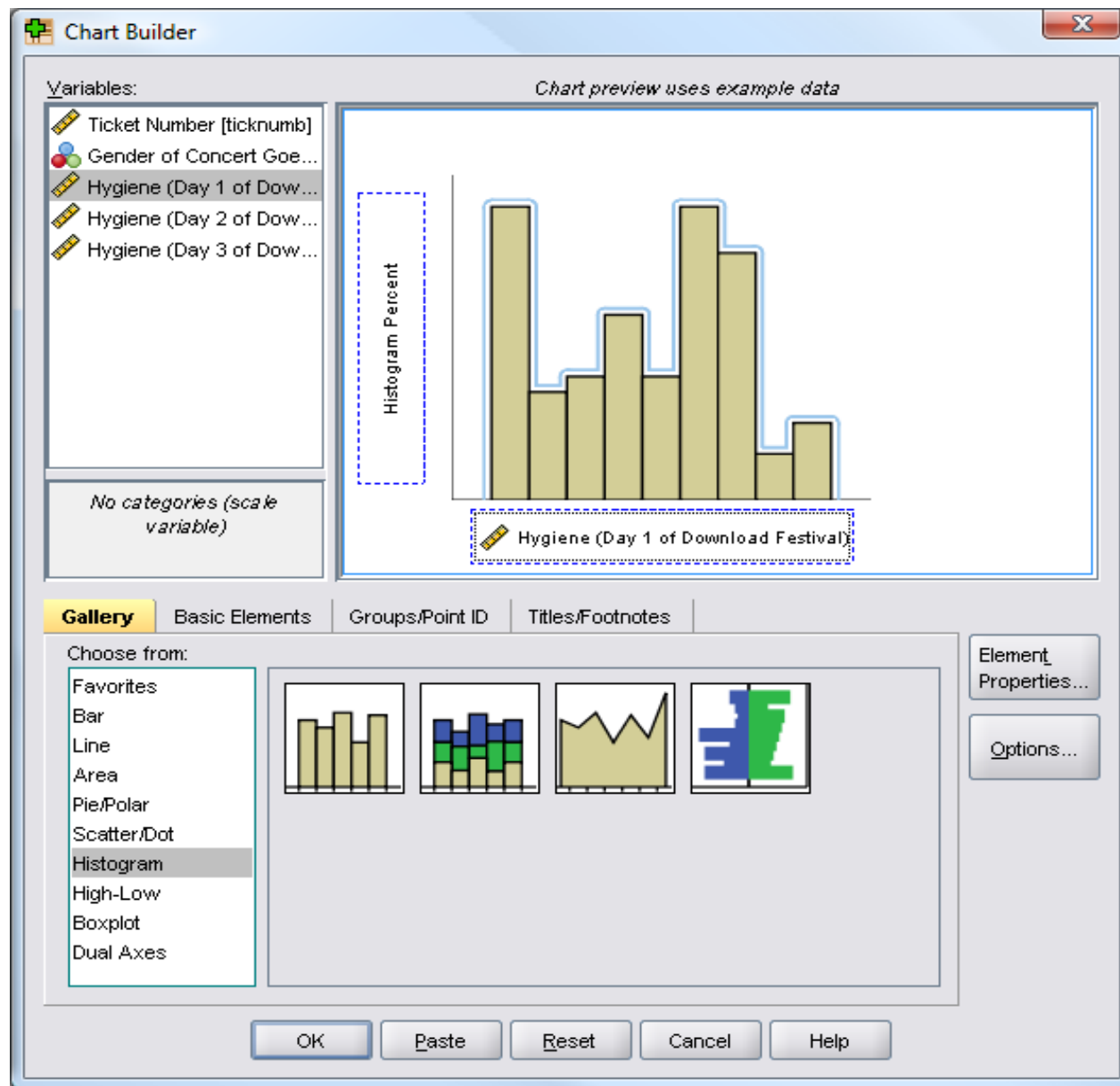
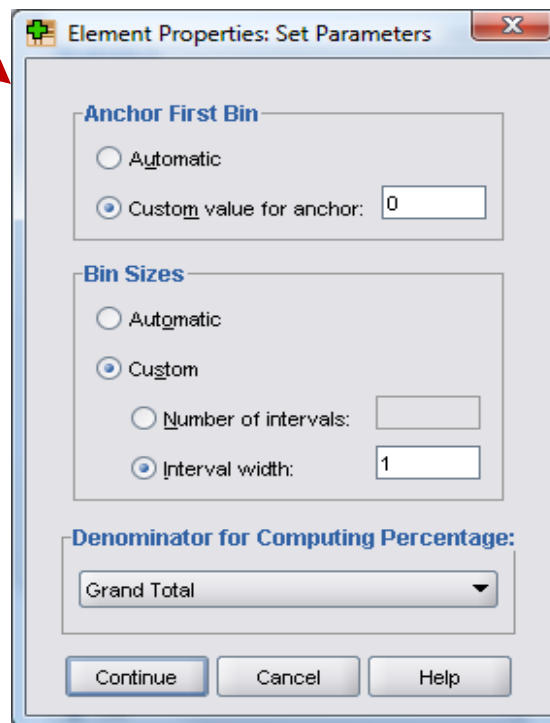
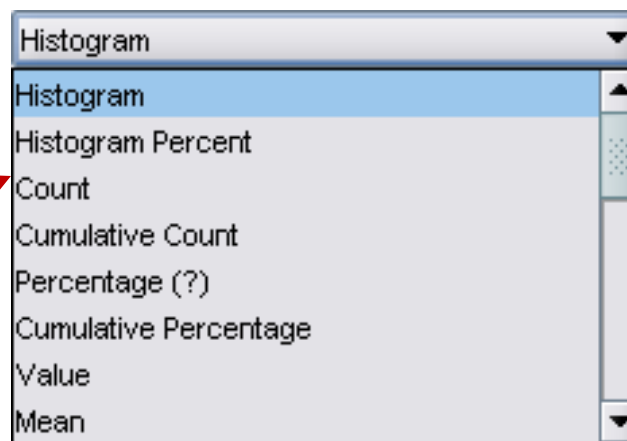
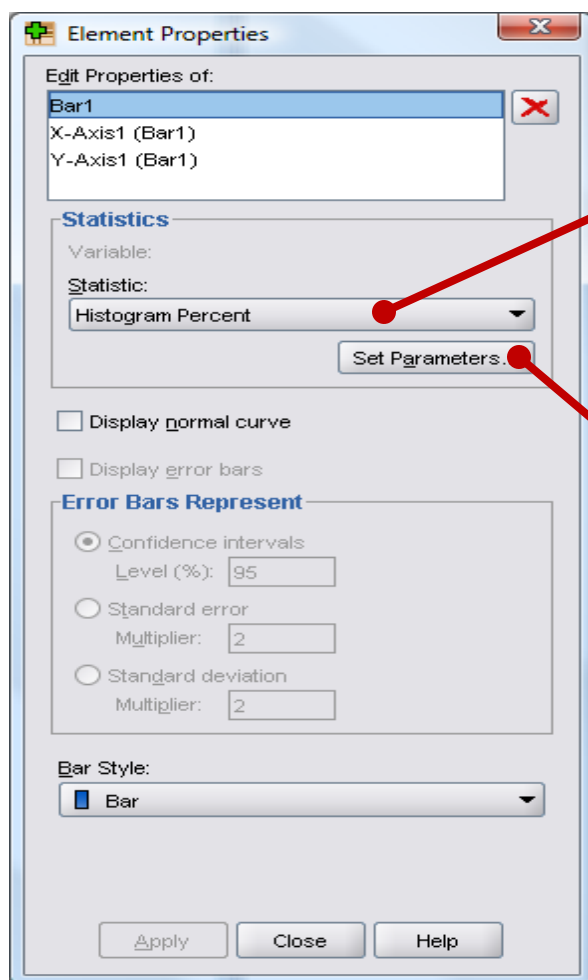
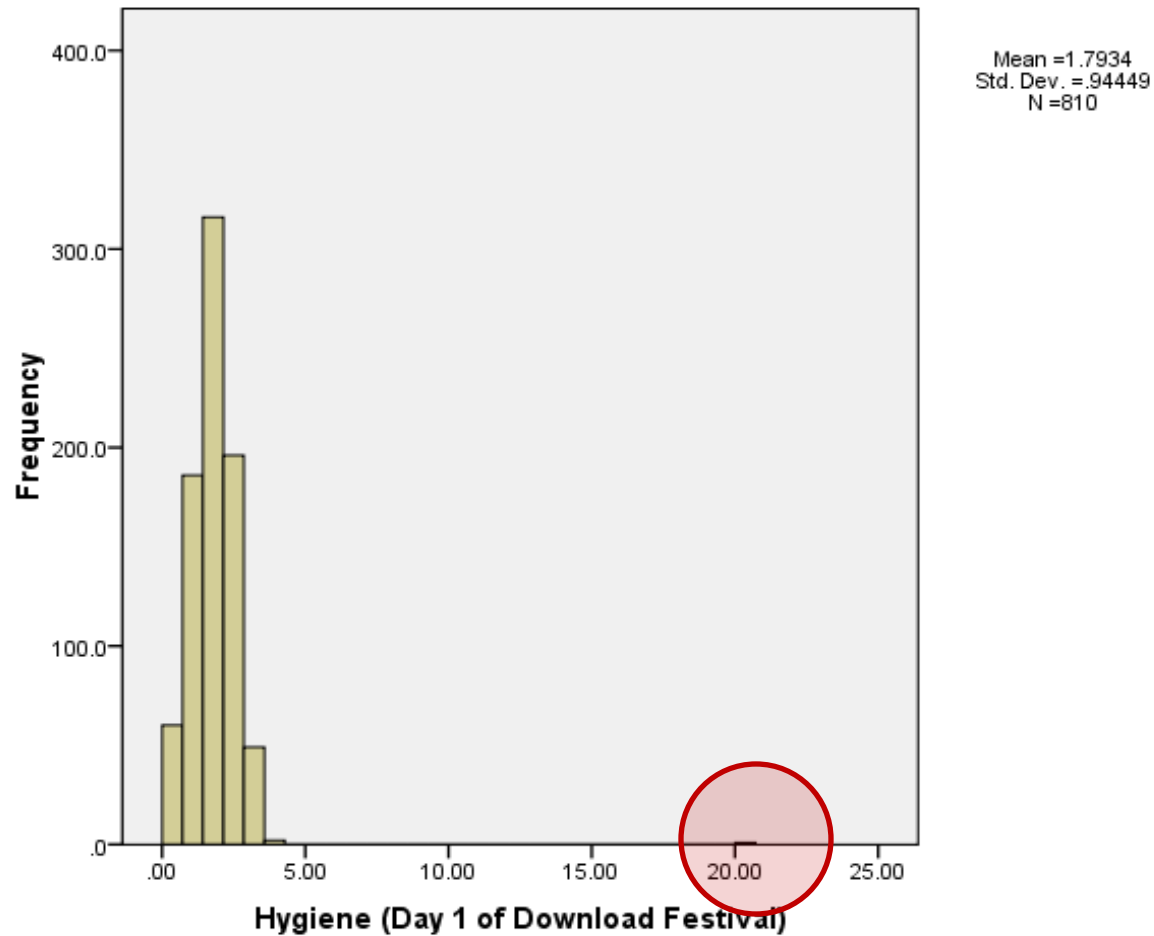


FIGURE 4.8
Defining a
histogram in the
Chart Builder



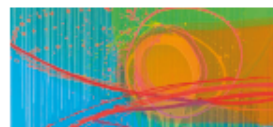
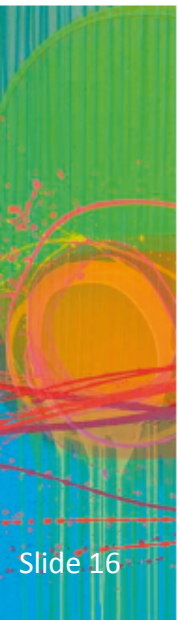
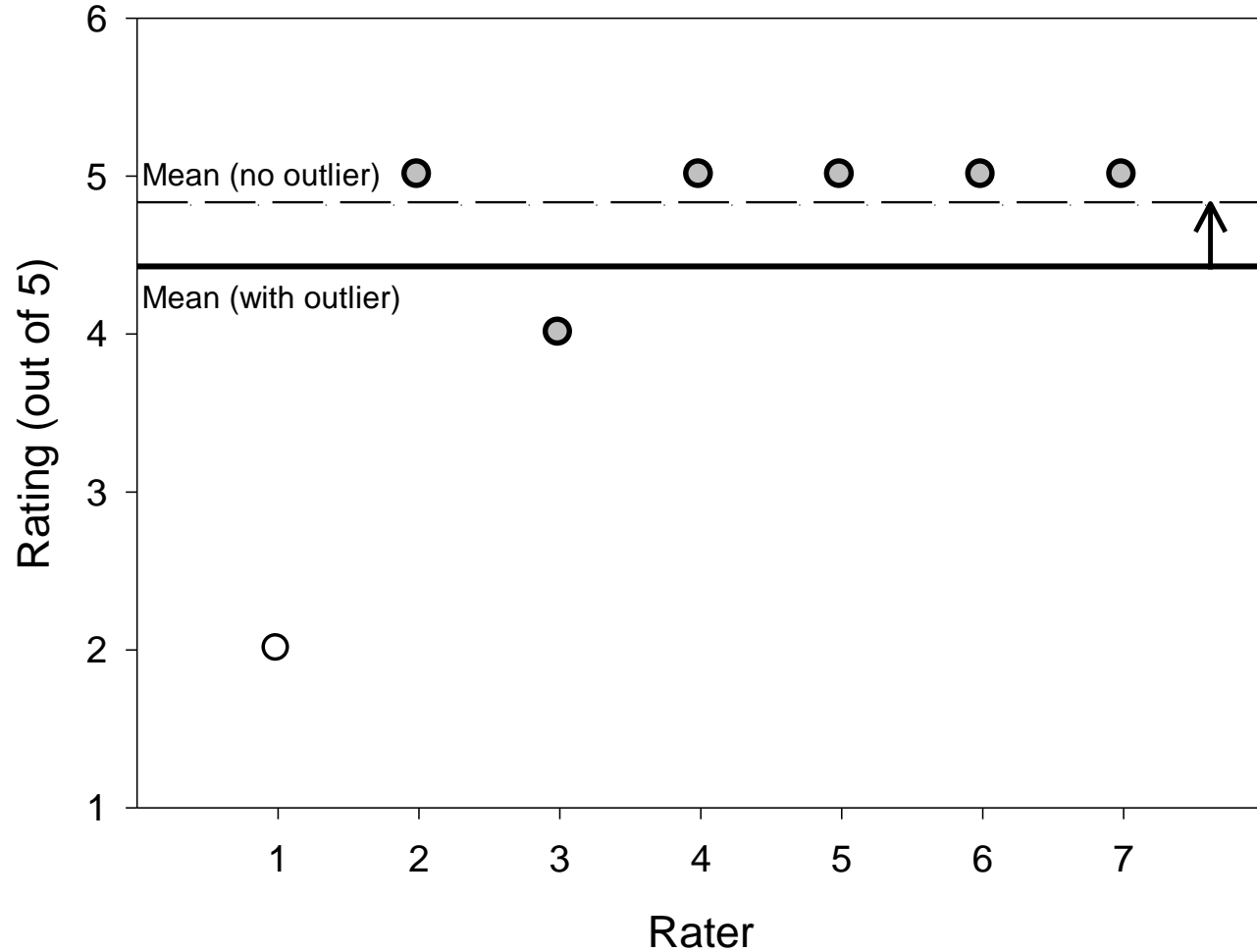


The Resulting Histogram





Outliers



Boxplots (Box-Whisker Diagrams)

- Boxplots are made up of a box and two whiskers.
- The box shows:
 - The median
 - The upper and lower quartile
 - The limits within which the middle 50% of scores lie.
- The whiskers show
 - The range of scores
 - The limits within which the top and bottom 25% of scores lie

Boxplots (Box-Whisker Diagrams)

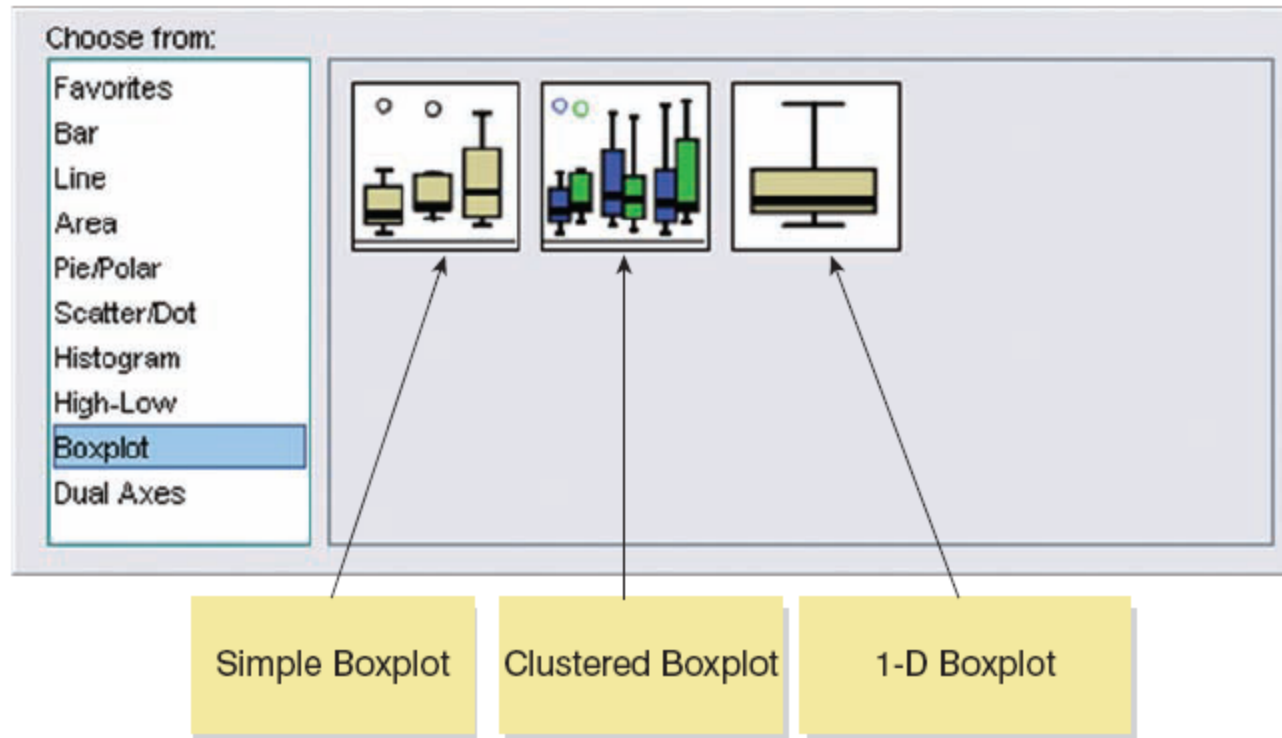
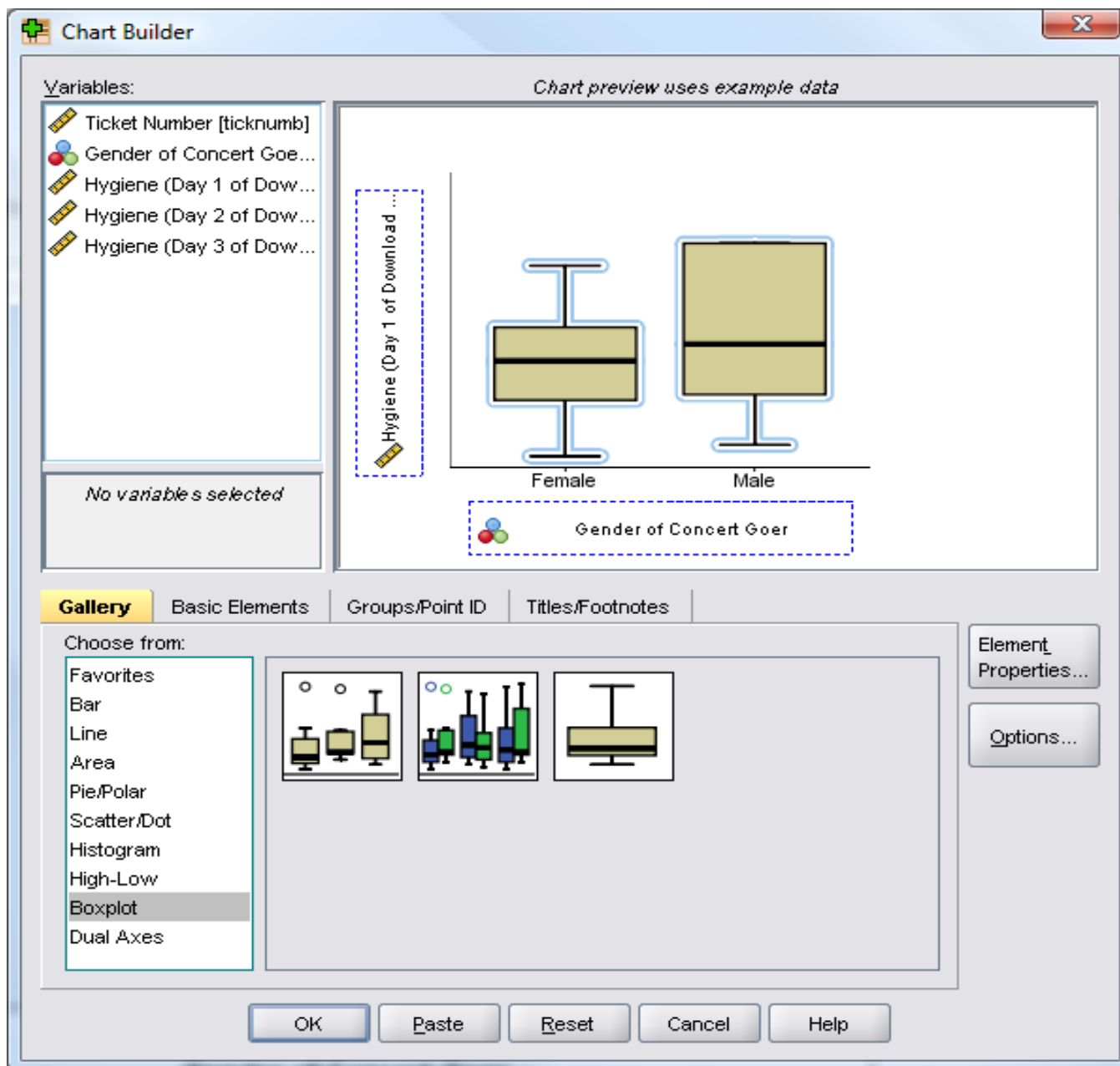
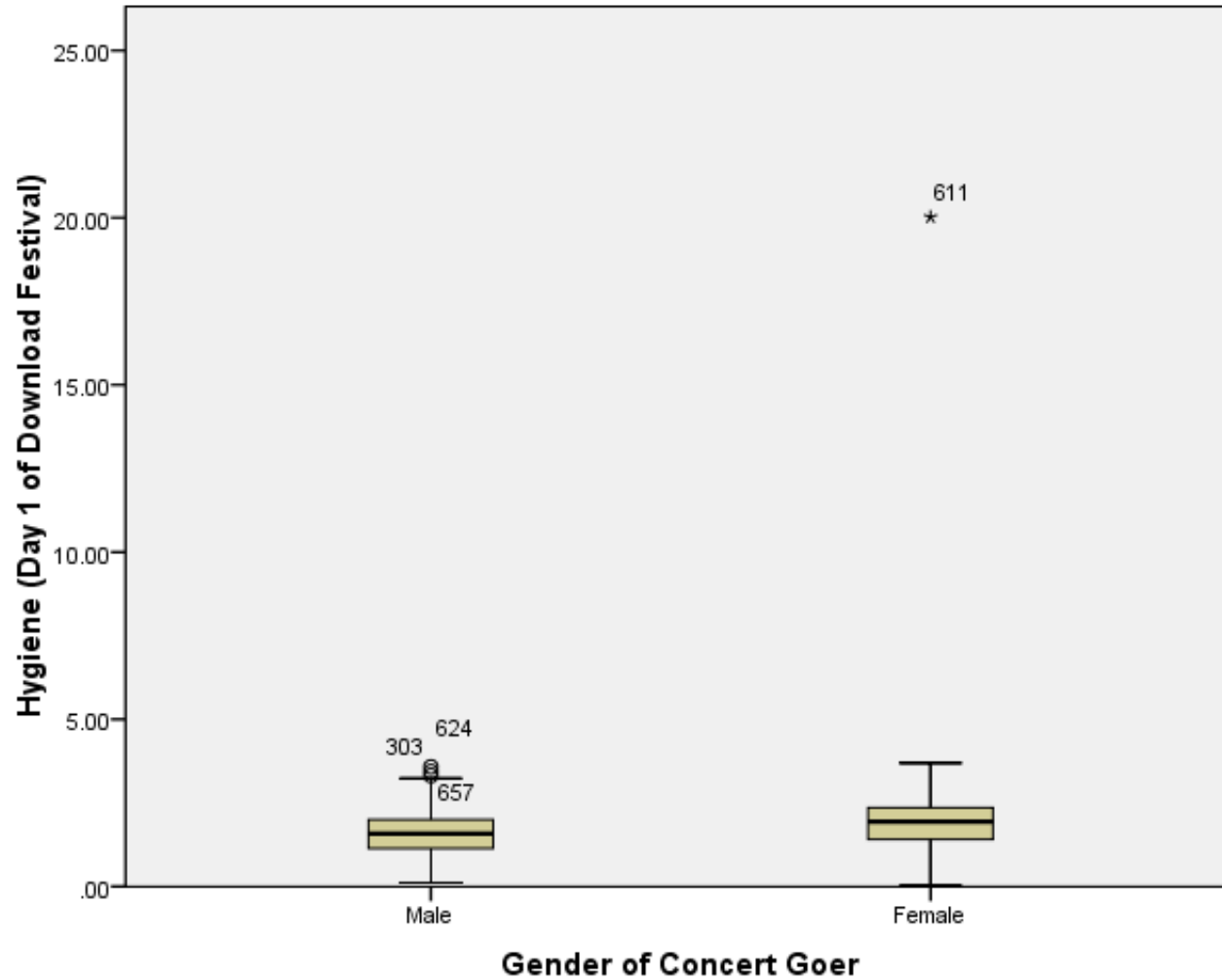


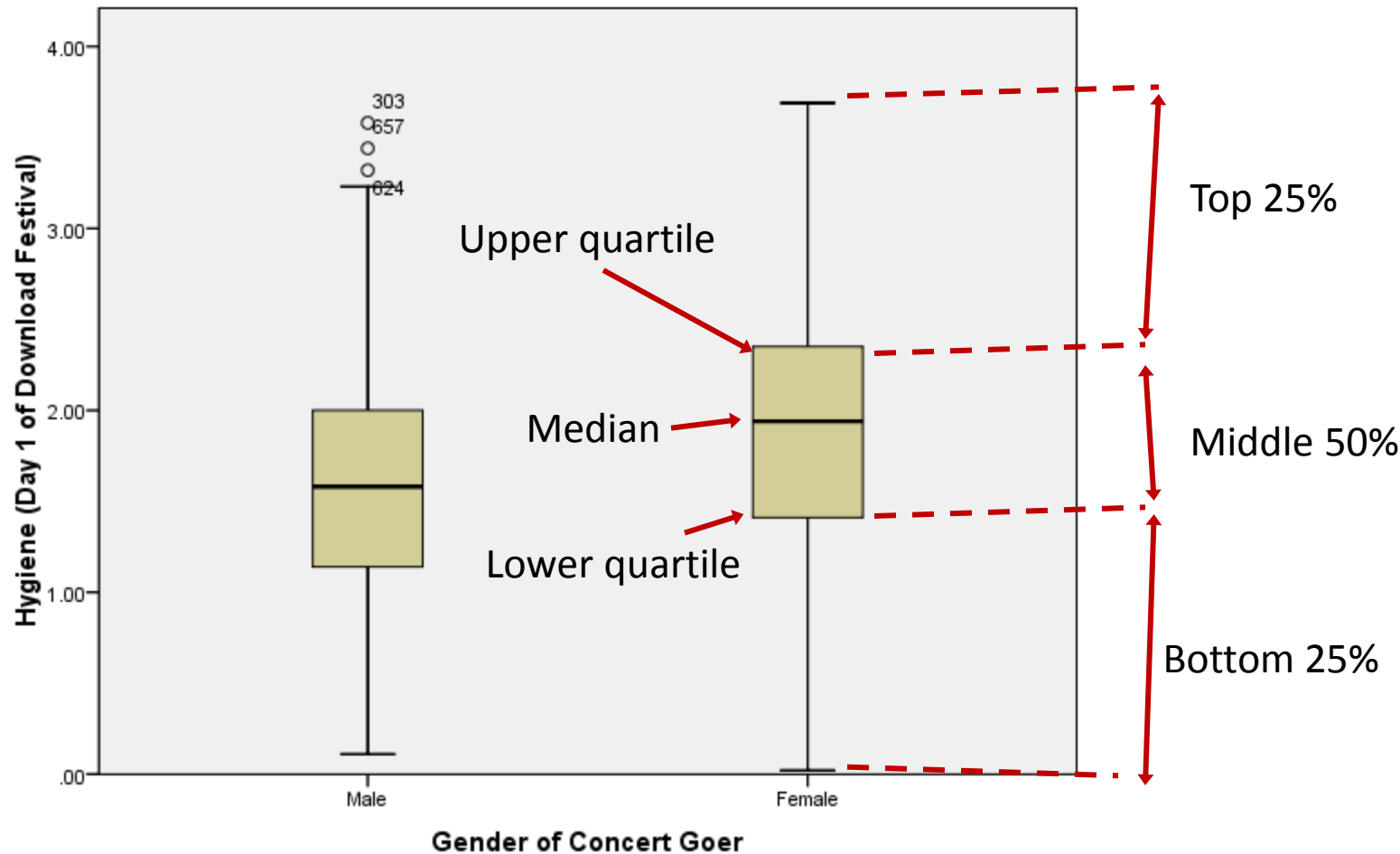
FIGURE 4.11
The boxplot
gallery



The Boxplot



What Does The Boxplot Show?

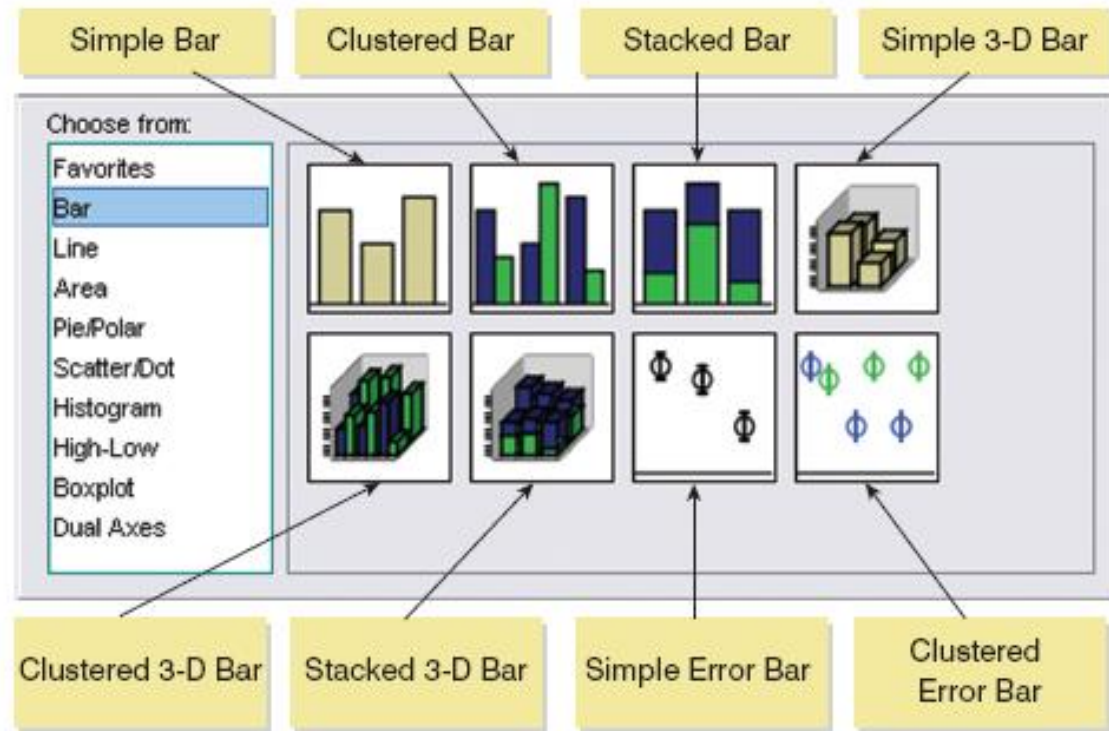


Error Bar Charts

- The bar (usually) shows the mean score
- The error bar sticks out from the bar like a whisker.
- The error bar displays the precision of the mean in one of three ways:
 - The confidence interval (usually 95%)
 - The standard deviation
 - The standard error of the mean

Error Bar Chart Builder

FIGURE 4.15
The bar chart
gallery



Setting Bar Chart Properties

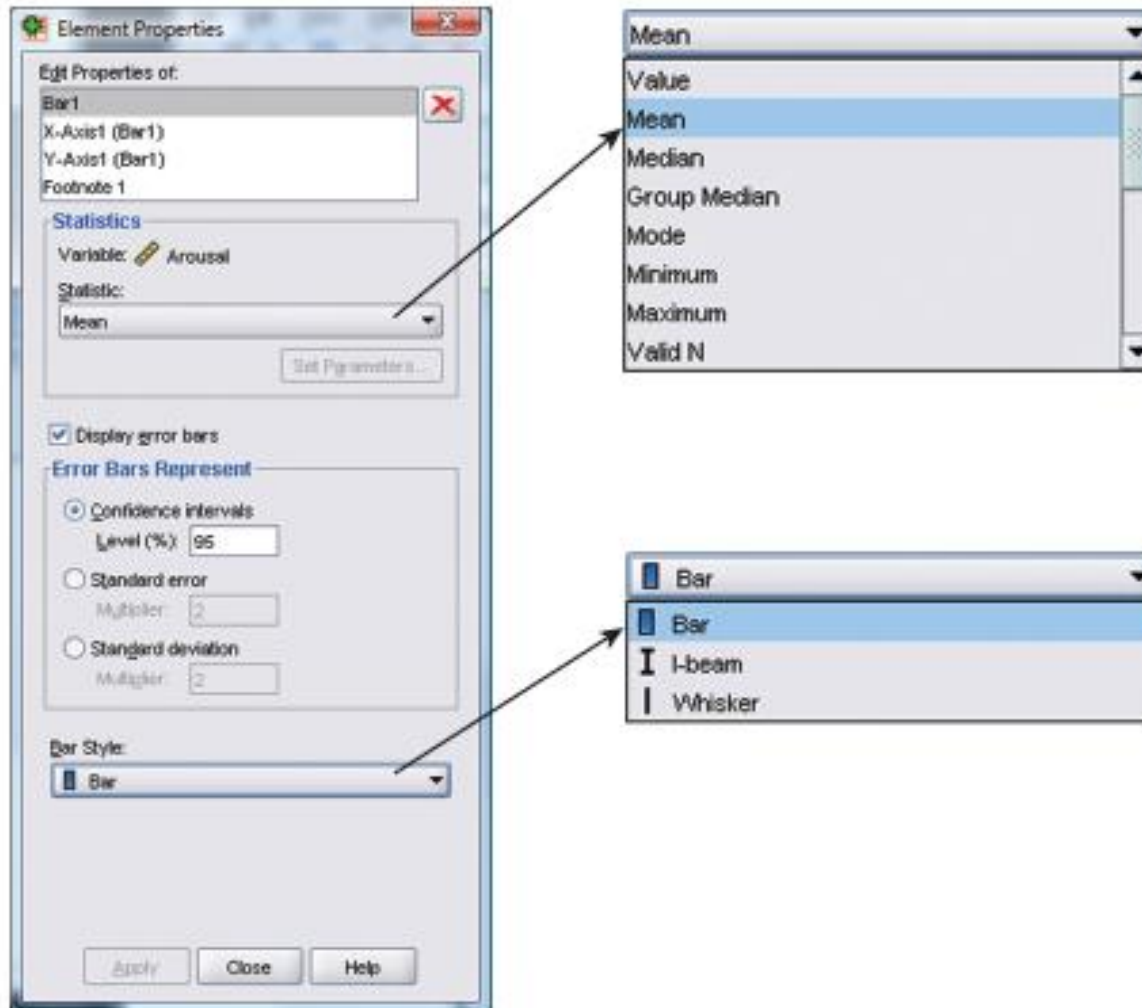
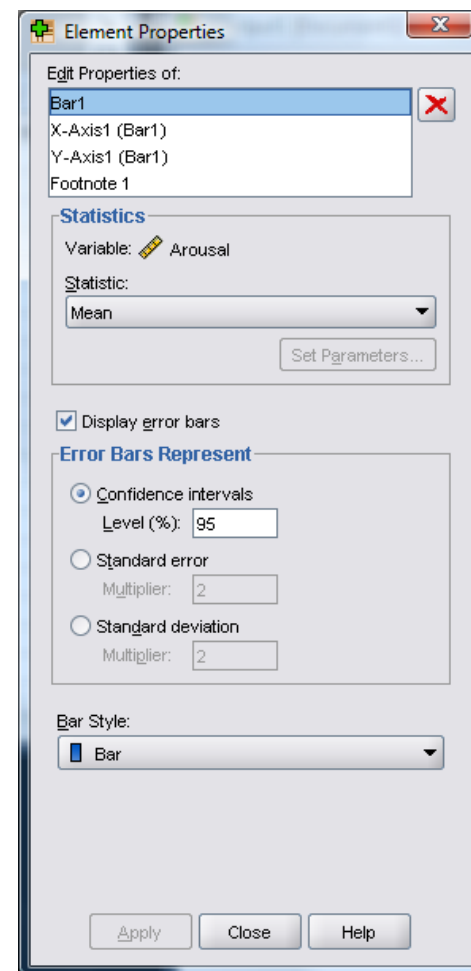
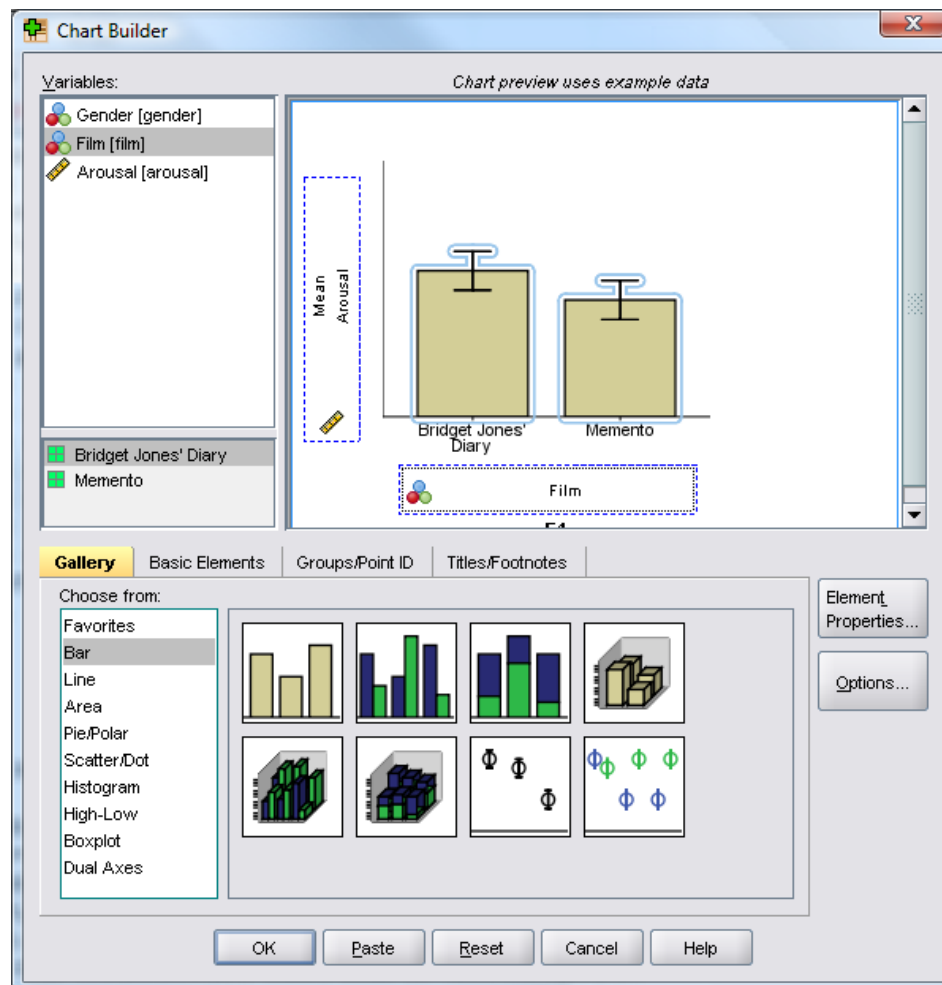


FIGURE 4.16
Element
Properties of a
bar chart

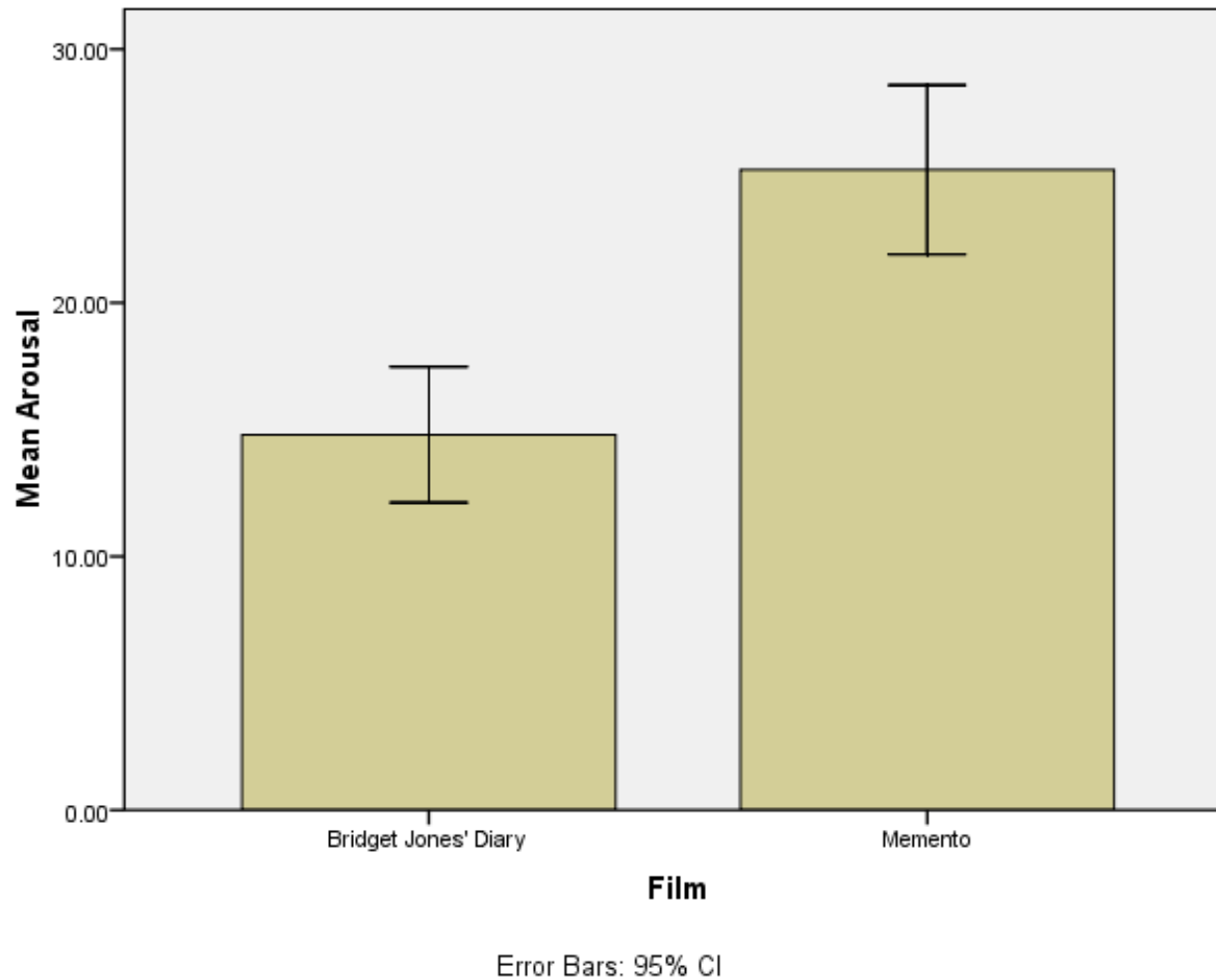
Bar Chart: One Independent Variable

- Is there such a thing as a 'chick flick'?
- Participants:
 - 20 men
 - 20 women
- Half of each sample saw one of two films:
 - A 'chick flick' (Bridget Jones' Diary),
 - Control (Memento).
- Outcome measure
 - Physiological arousal as an indicator of how much they enjoyed the film.

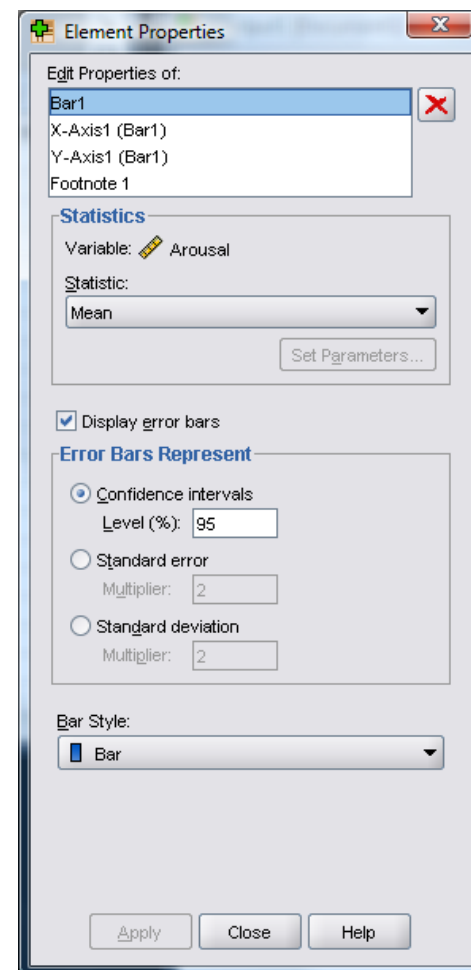
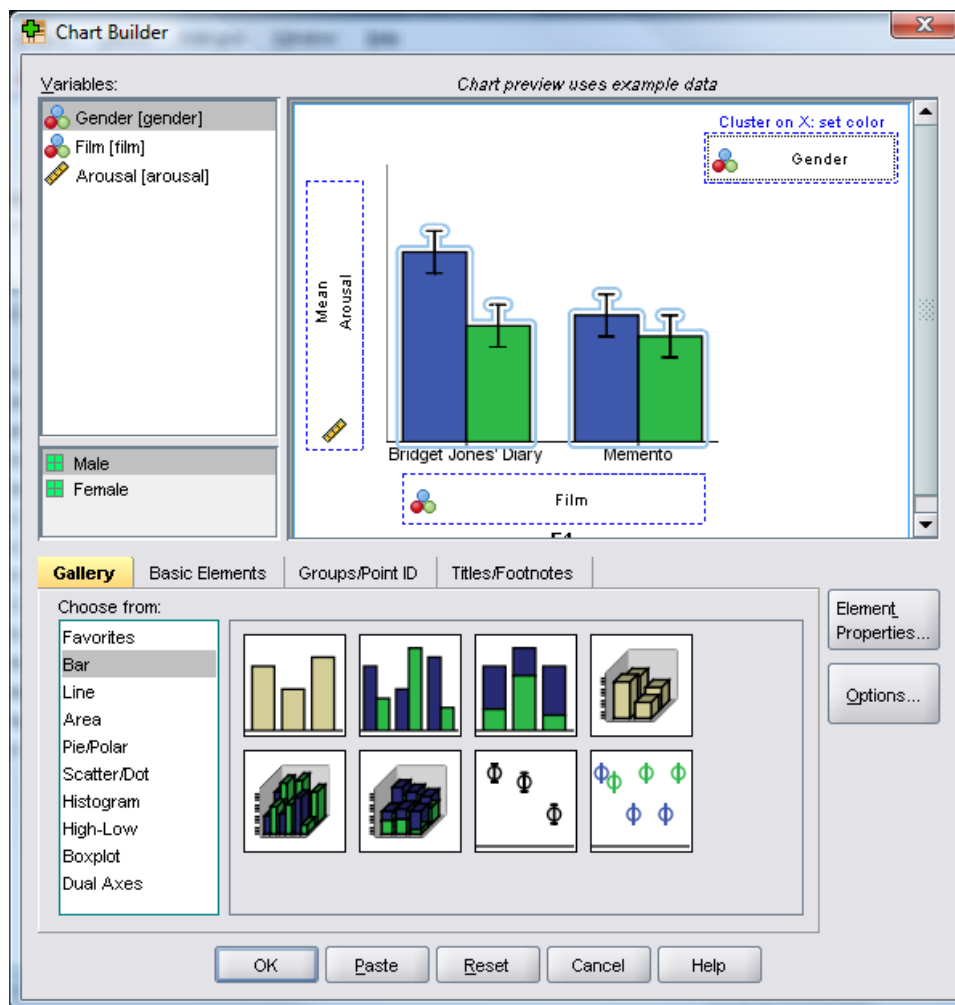
Bar Chart: One Independent Variable



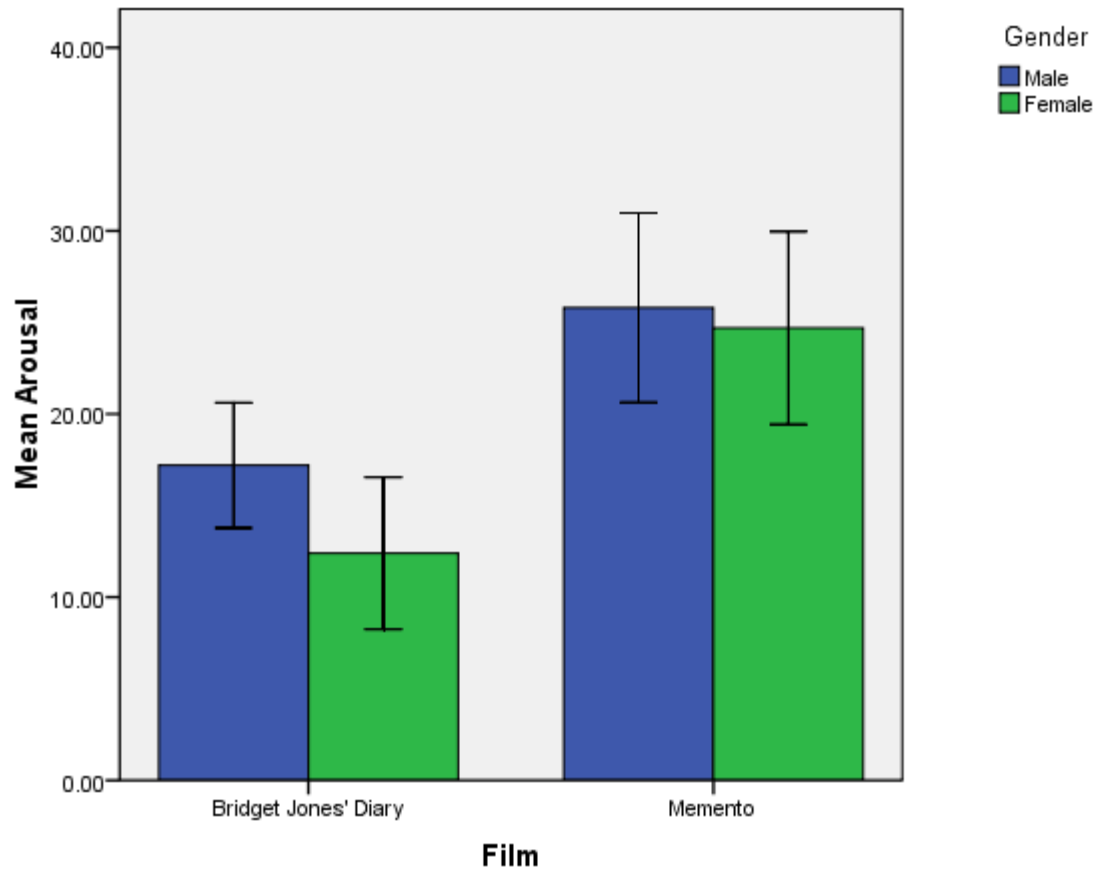
Bar Chart: One Independent Variable



Bar Chart: Two Independent Variables



Bar Chart: Two Independent Variables

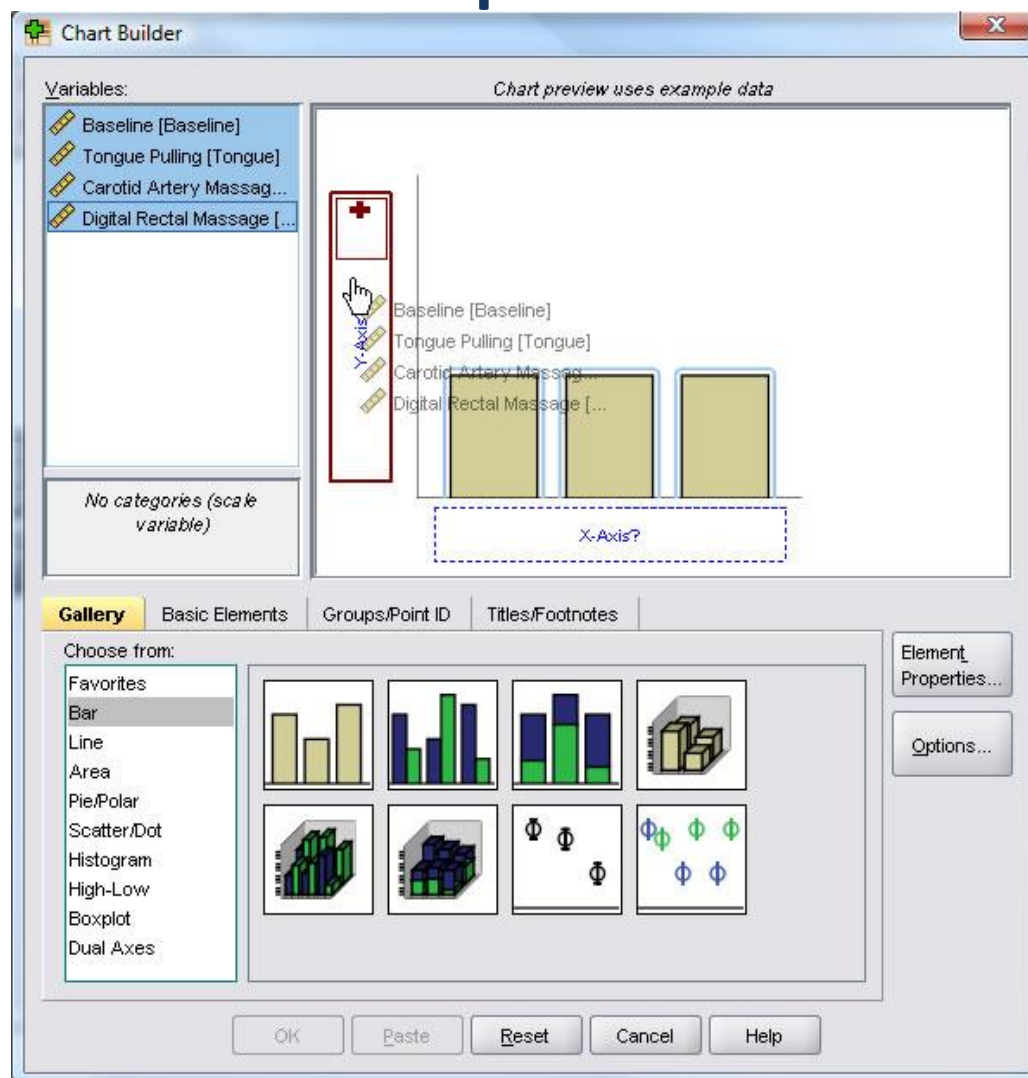


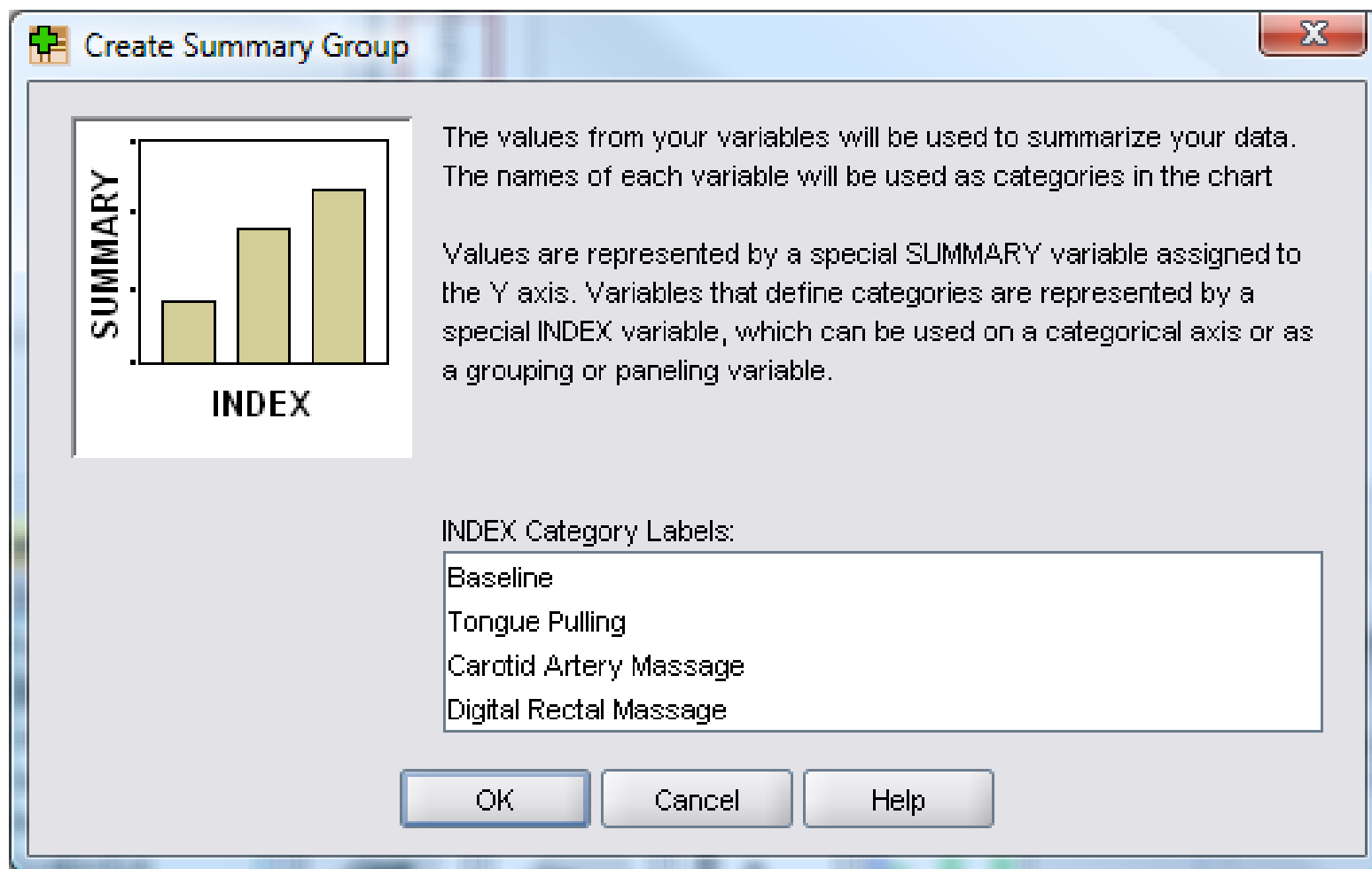
Error Bars: 95% CI

Bar Chart: Repeated Measures

- How to cure hiccups?
- Participants:
 - 15 hiccup sufferers
- Each tries 4 interventions (in random order):
 - Baseline
 - Tongue-pulling manoeuvres,
 - Massage of the carotid artery,
 - Digital rectal massage
- Outcome measure
 - The number of hiccups in the minute after each procedure

Bar Chart: Repeated Measures





Element Properties

Edit Properties of:

Bar1

X-Axis1 (Bar1)

Y-Axis1 (Bar1)

Footnote 1

Statistics

Variables: Baseline: Mean

Statistic: Mean

Set Parameters...

☒ Display error bars

Error Bars Represent

☒ Confidence intervals
Level (%): 95

☐ Standard error
Multiplier: 2

☐ Standard deviation
Multiplier: 2

Bar Style:

Bar

Apply Close Help

Element Properties

Edit Properties of:

Bar1

X-Axis1 (Bar1)

Y-Axis1 (Bar1)

Footnote 1

Axis Label: Intervention

Categories

Variable: INDEX

Order:

Baseline

Tongue Pulling

Carotid Artery Massage

Digital Rectal Massage

Apply Close Help

Element Properties

Edit Properties of:

Bar1

X-Axis1 (Bar1)

Y-Axis1 (Bar1)

Footnote 1

Axis Label: Mean Number of Hiccups Per Minute

Scale Range

Variable: SUMMARY

	Automatic	Custom
Minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0
Maximum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0
Major Increment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0
Origin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0

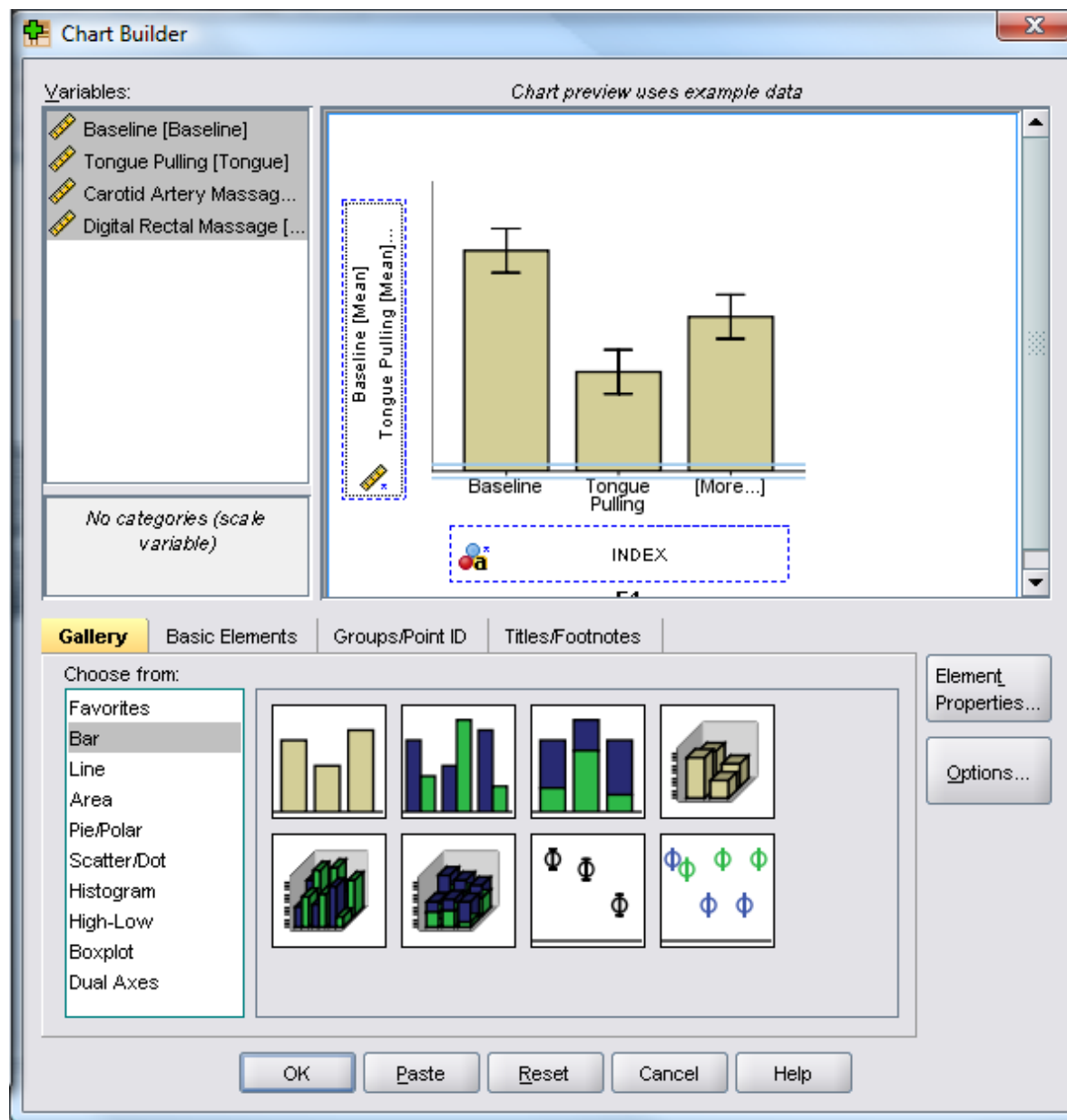
Scale Type

Type: Linear

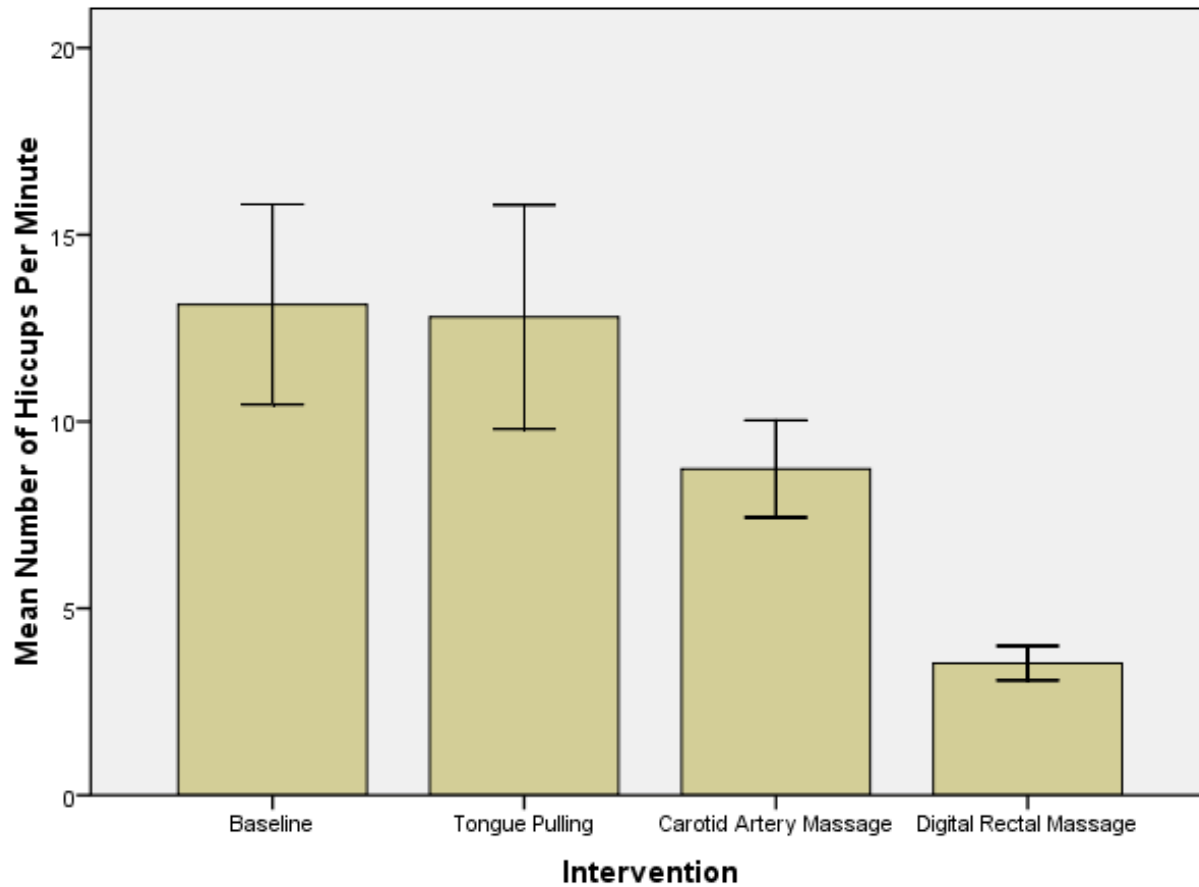
Base: 10

Exponent: 0.5

Apply Cancel Help



Error Bar Chart for Repeated Measures

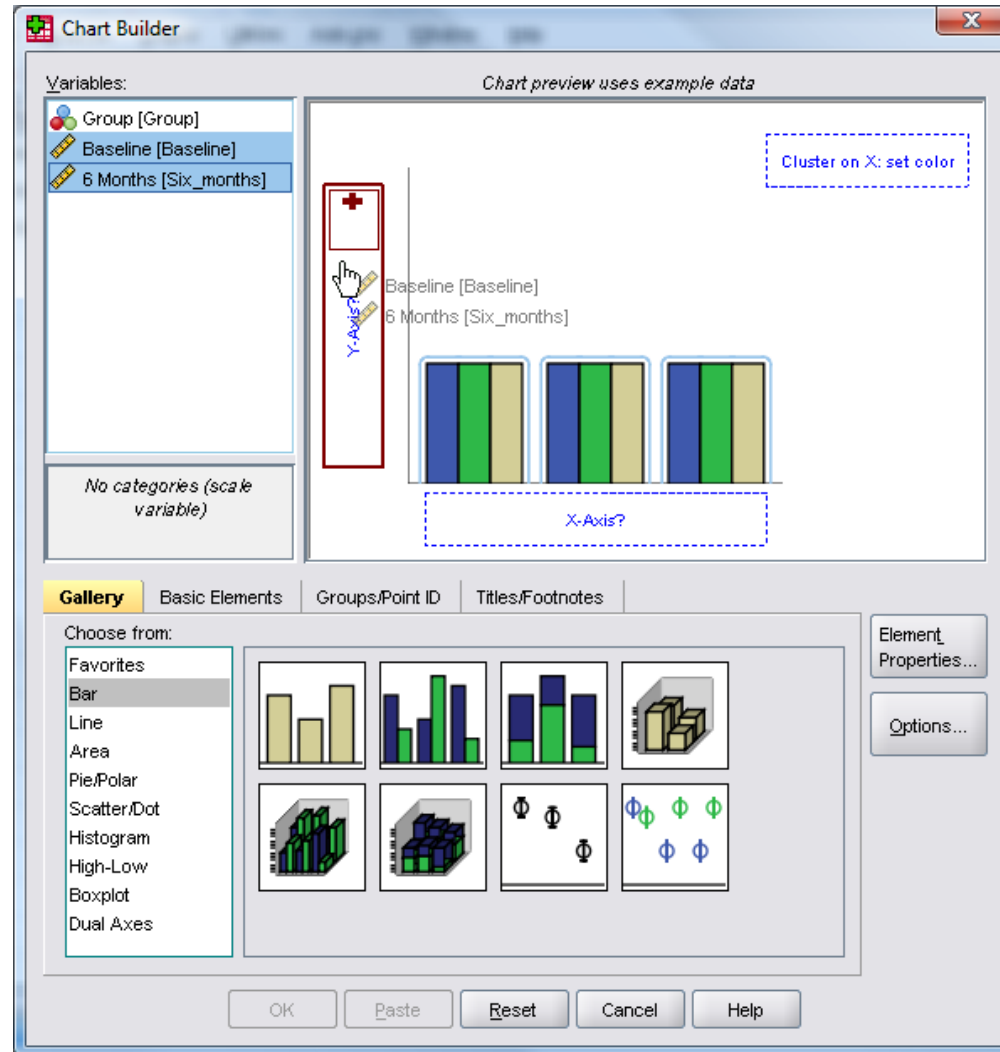


Error Bars: 95% CI

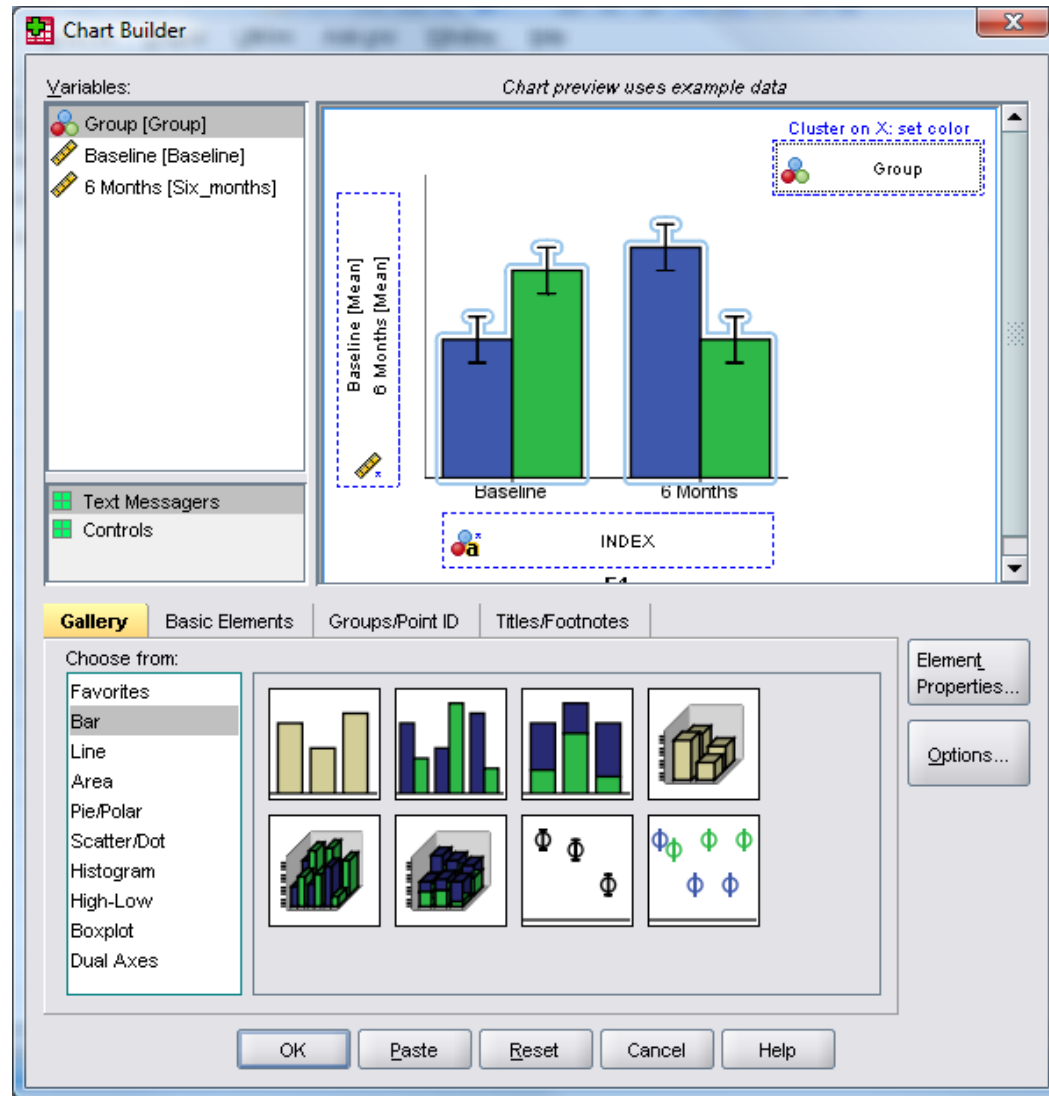
Bar Chart: Mixed Designs

- Is text-messaging bad for your grammar?
- Participants:
 - 50 children
- Children split into two groups:
 - Text-messaging allowed
 - Text-messaging forbidden
- Each child measures at two points in time:
 - Baseline
 - 6 Months later
- Outcome measure
 - Percentage score on a grammar test

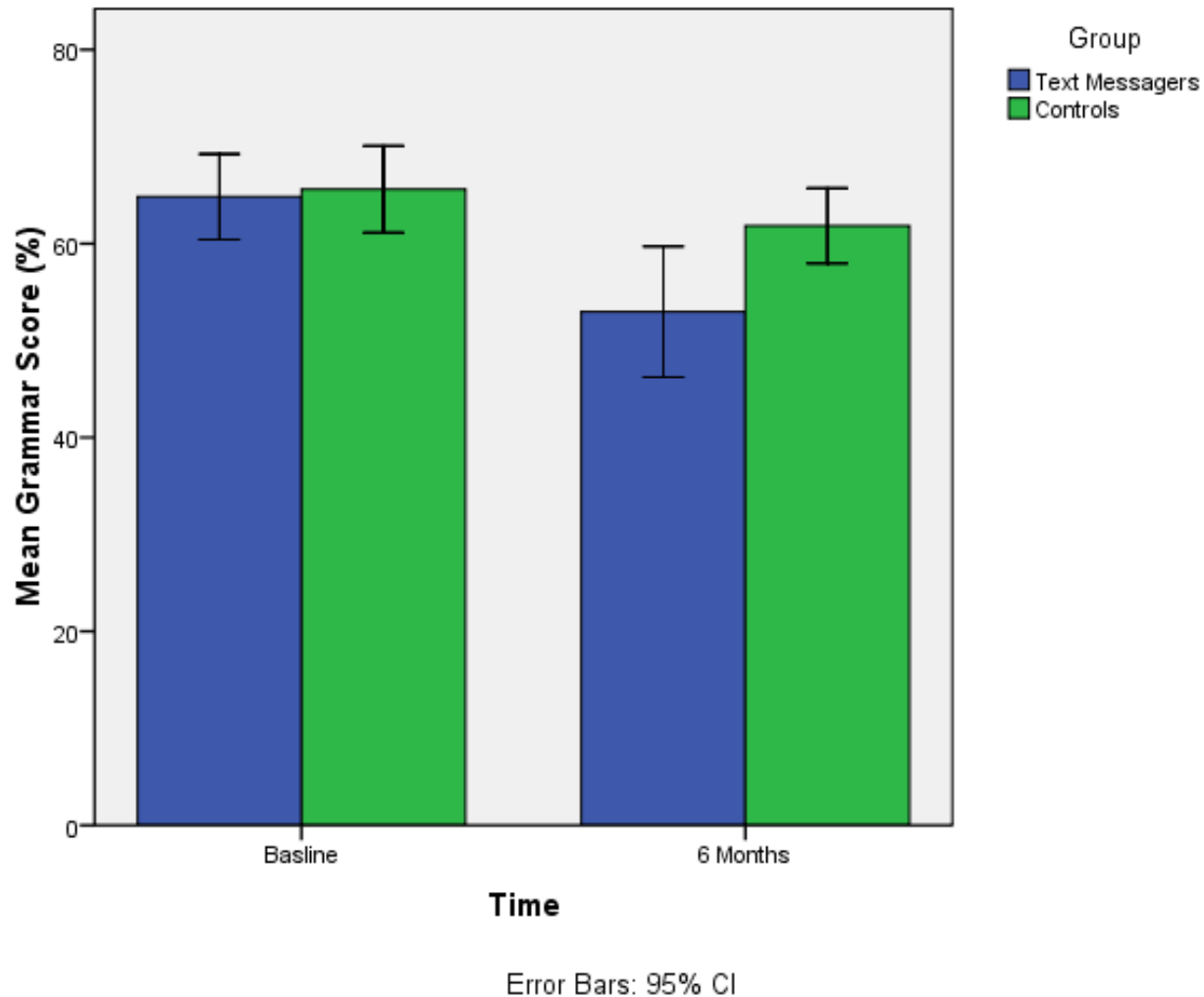
Bar Chart: Mixed Designs



Bar Chart: Mixed Designs



Bar Chart: Mixed Designs

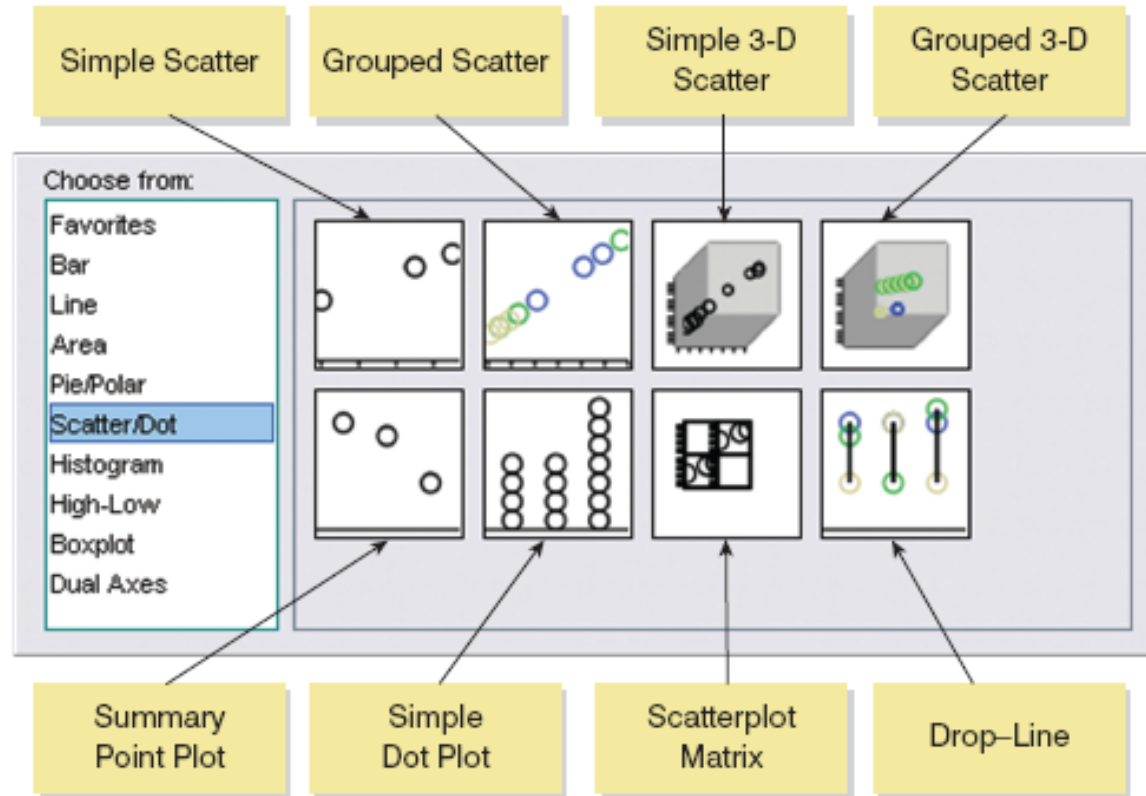


Scatterplots: Example

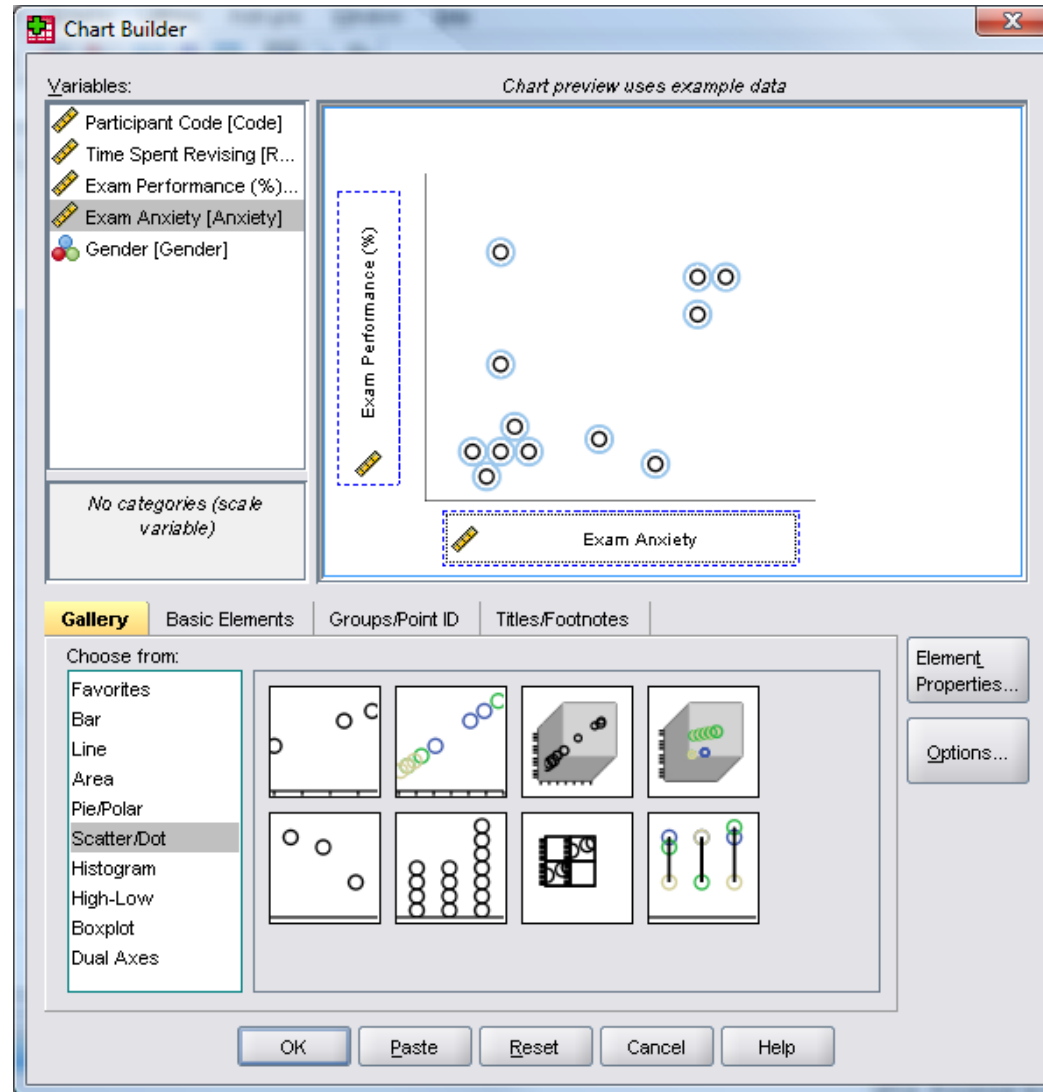
- Anxiety and Exam Performance
- Participants:
 - 103 students
- Measures
 - Time spent revising (hours)
 - Exam performance (%)
 - Exam Anxiety (the EAQ, score out of 100)
 - Gender

Scatterplots

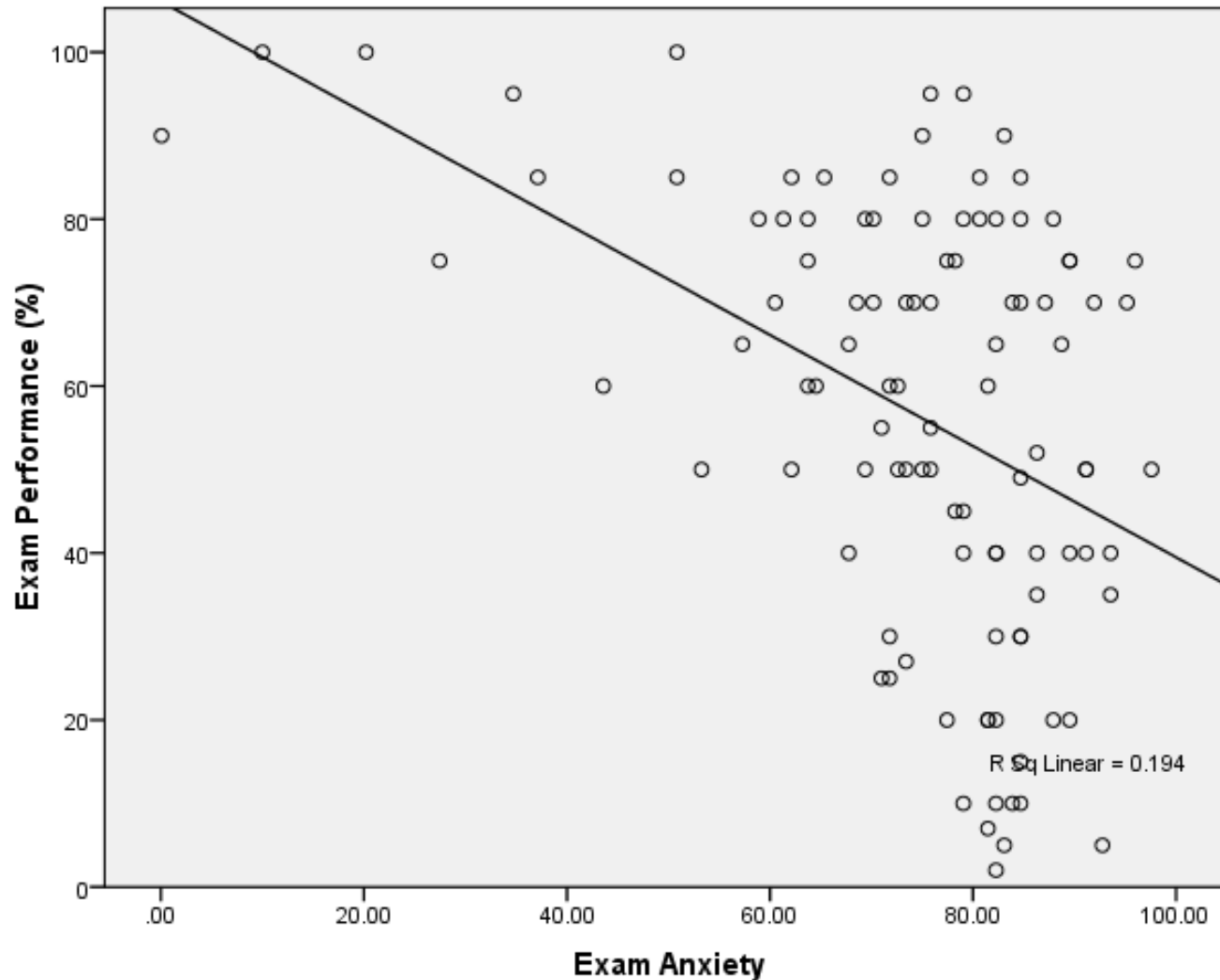
FIGURE 4.30
The scatter/dot gallery



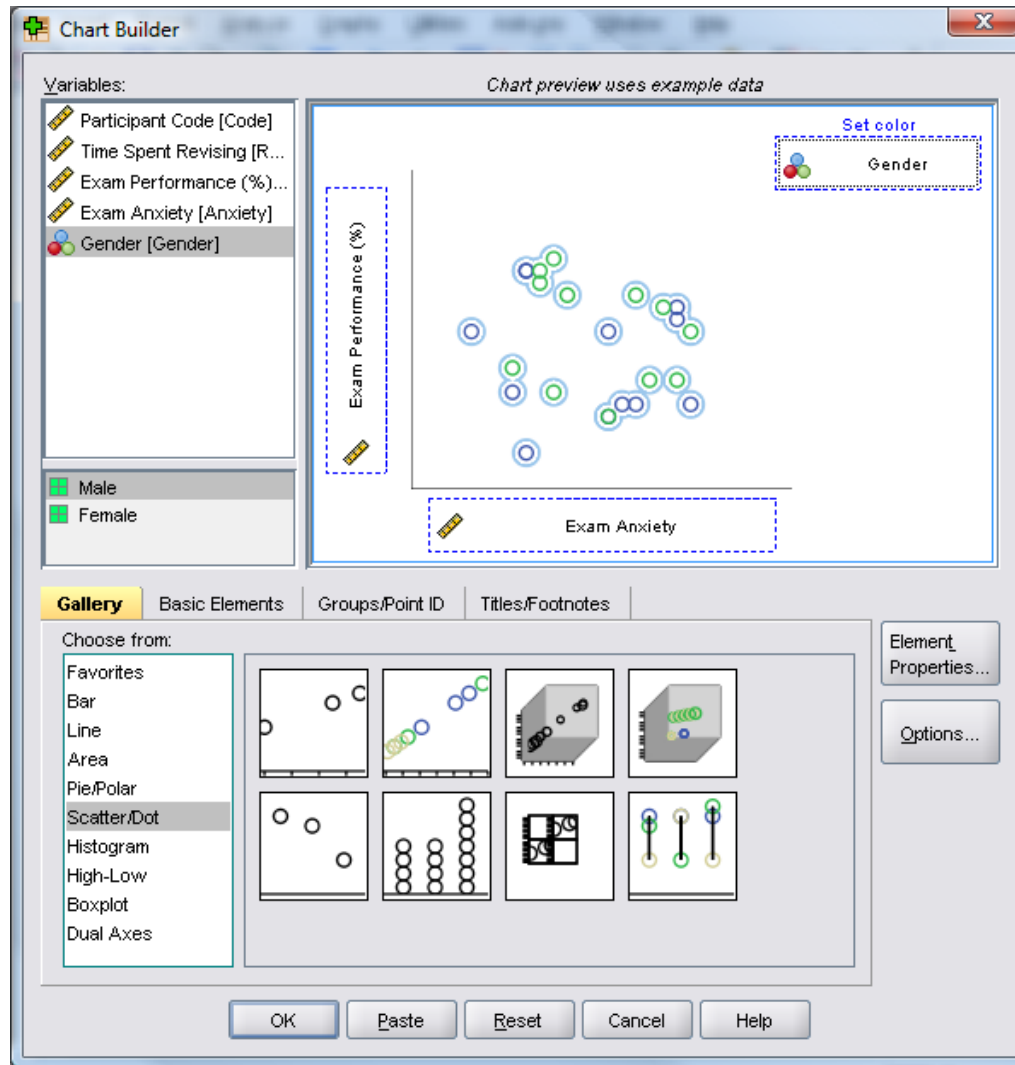
Simple Scatterplot



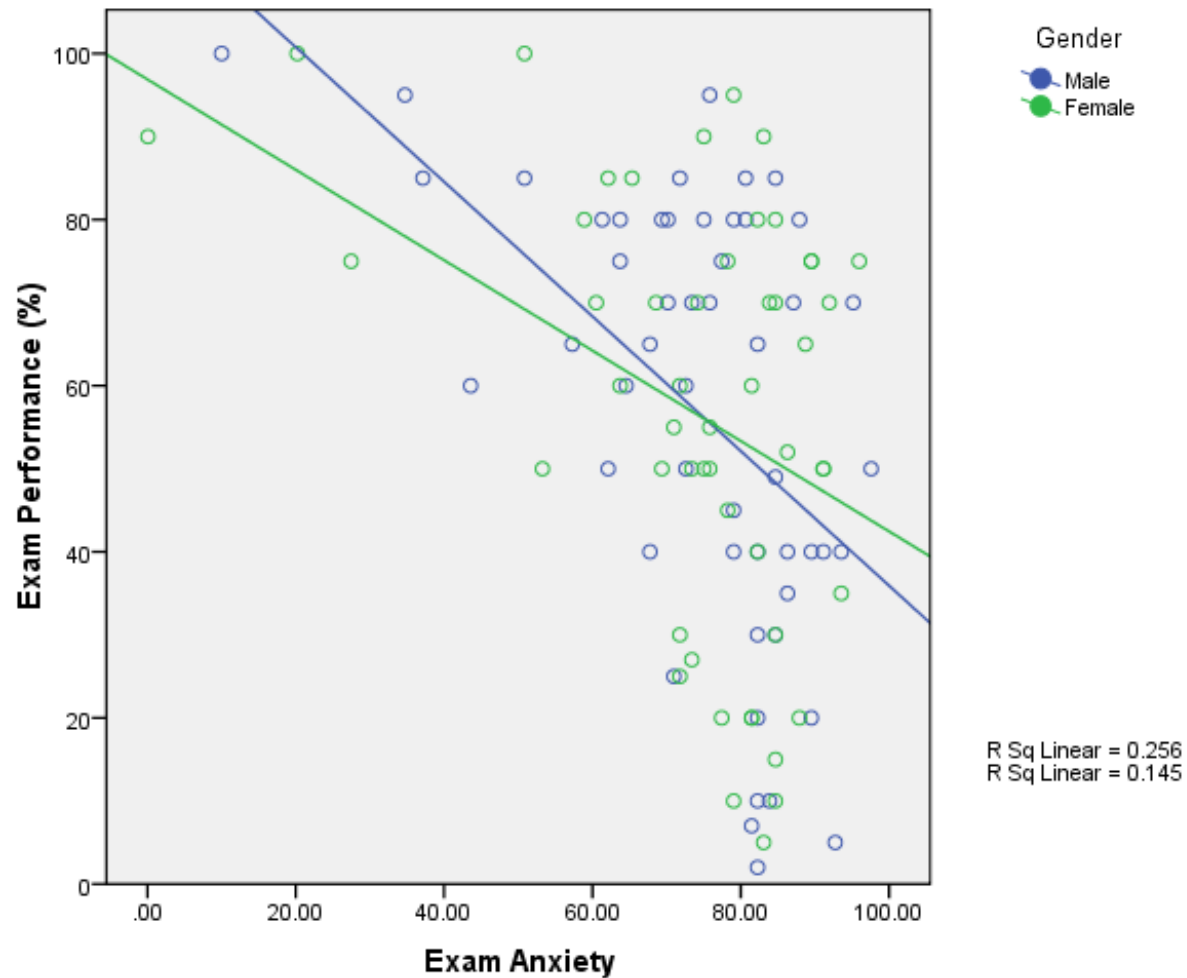
Simple Scatterplot



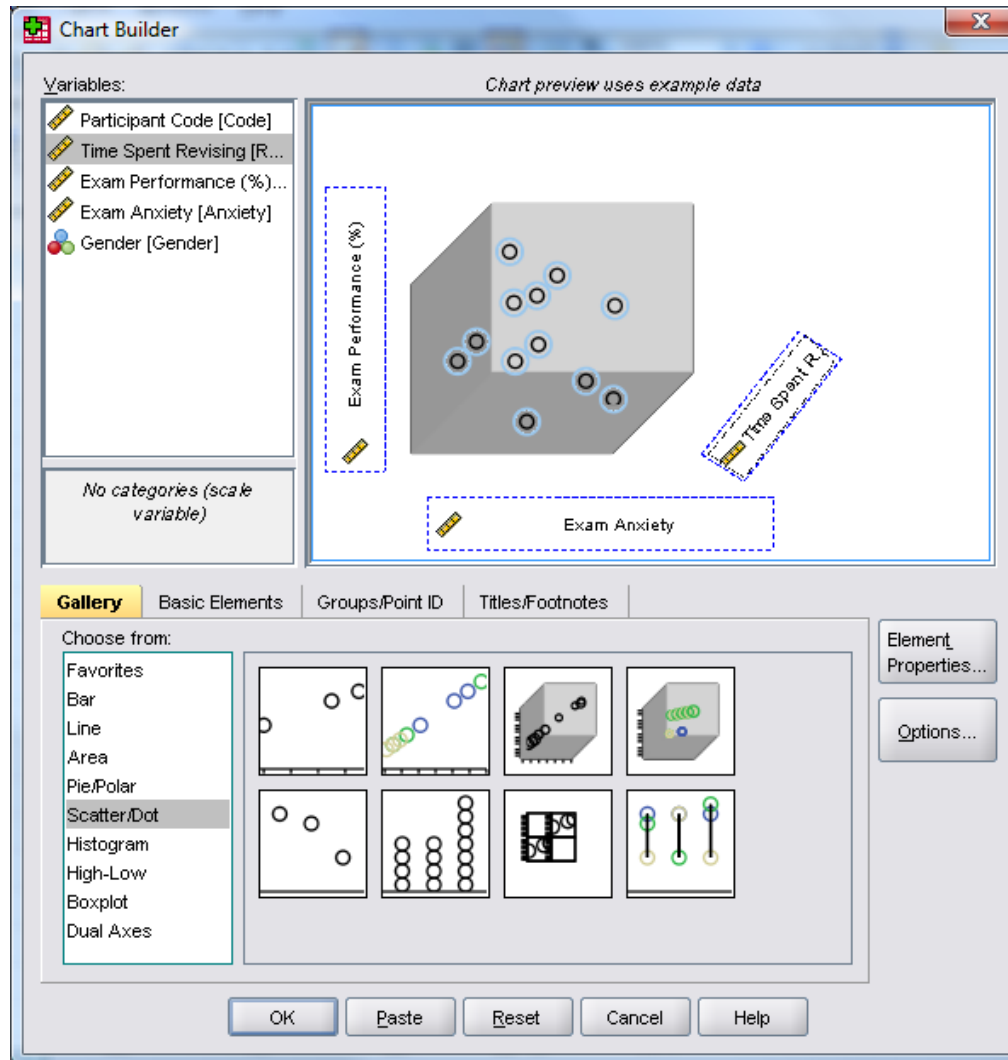
Grouped Scatterplot



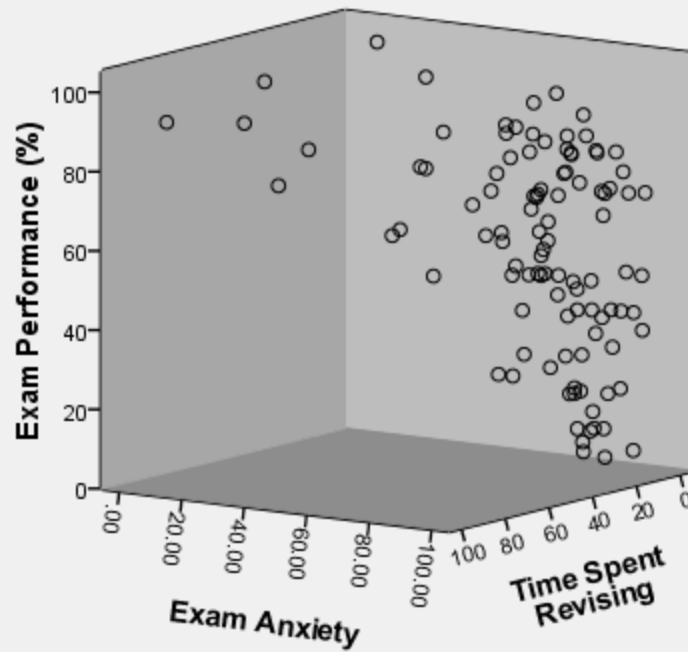
Grouped Scatterplot



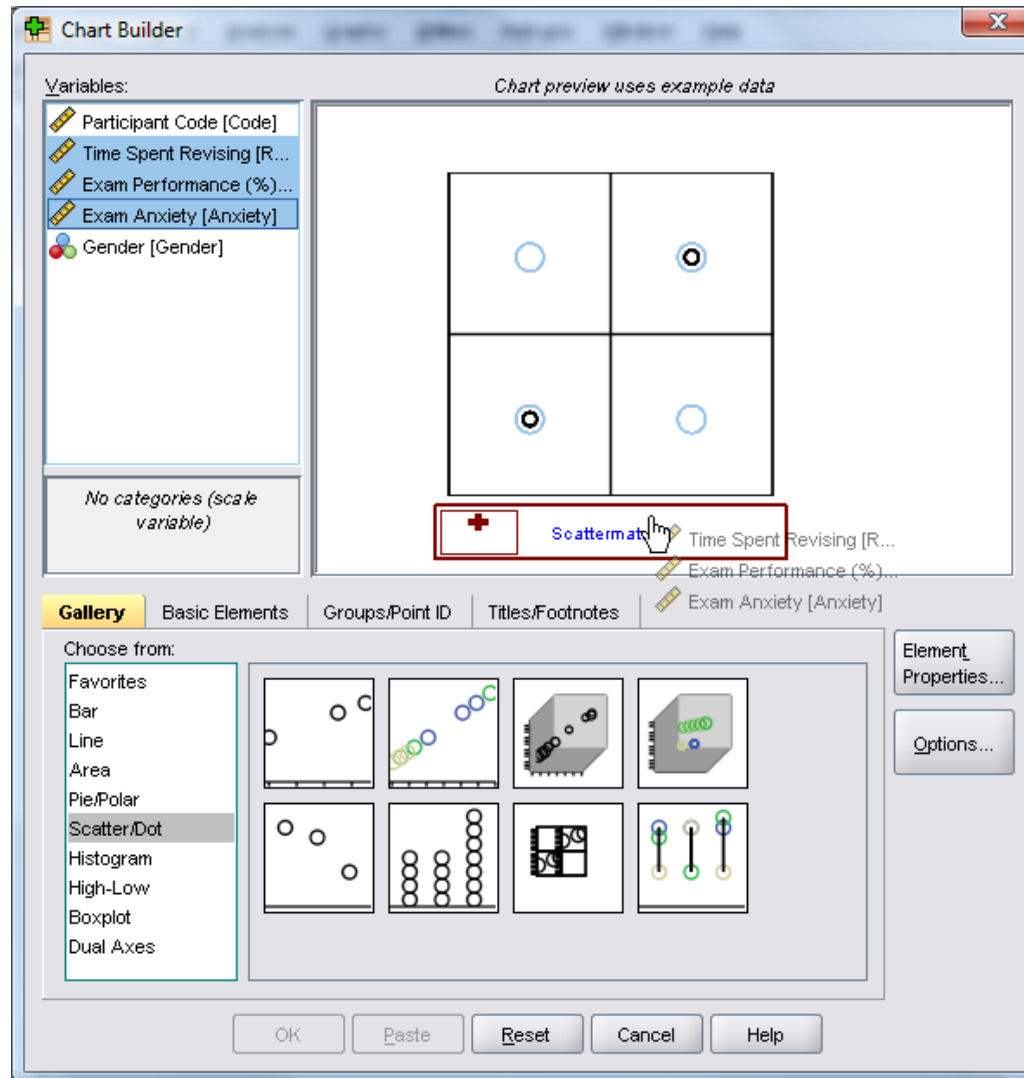
3-D Scatterplot



3-D Scatterplot



Matrix Scatterplot



Matrix Scatterplot

