

Lecture 6

Charts

Announcements

Census Review

The Decennial Census

- Every ten years, the Census Bureau counts how many people there are in the U.S.
- In between censuses, the Bureau estimates how many people there are each year.
- Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution:
 - "Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States ... according to their respective Numbers ..."

Census Table Description

- Values have column-dependent interpretations
 - The SEX column: 1 is *Male*, 2 is *Female*
 - The POPESTIMATE2010 column: 7/1/2010 estimate
- In this table, some rows are sums of other rows
 - The SEX column: 0 is Total (of Male + Female)
 - The AGE column: 999 is *Total* of all ages
- Numeric codes are often used for storage efficiency
- Values in a column have the same type, but are not necessarily comparable (AGE 12 vs AGE 999) (Demo)

Data Visualization

Types of Data

All values in a column should be both the same type **and** be comparable to each other in some way

- Numerical Each value is from a numerical scale
 - Numerical measurements are ordered
 - Differences are meaningful
- Categorical Each value is from a fixed inventory
 - May or may not have an ordering
 - Categories are distinct

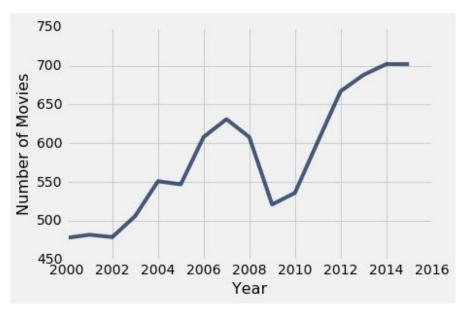
"Numerical" Data

Just because the values are numbers, doesn't mean the variable is numerical

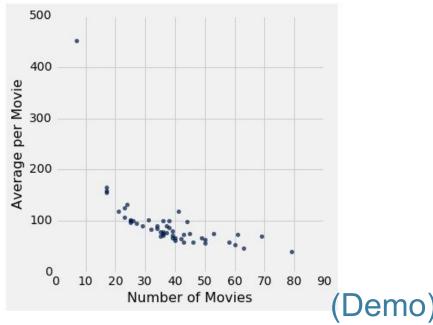
- Census example had numerical SEX code (0, 1, and 2)
- It doesn't make sense to perform arithmetic on these "numbers", e.g. 1 - 0 or (0+1+2)/3 are meaningless
- The variable SEX is still categorical, even though numbers were used for the categories

Plotting Two Numerical Variables

Line graph: plot



Scatter plot: scatter



Anthony Daniels, actor



The Lesson

Always look at what your data is actually measuring