Chapter 2

Visualization of Categorical Data

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Chapter 2 Visualization of Categorical Data

- 2.1 Graphs of Categorical Data
- 2.2 Visualization of Categorical Summary Data
- 2.3 Visualization of Categorical Raw Data

Categorical Data: Data of a variable on finite possible value

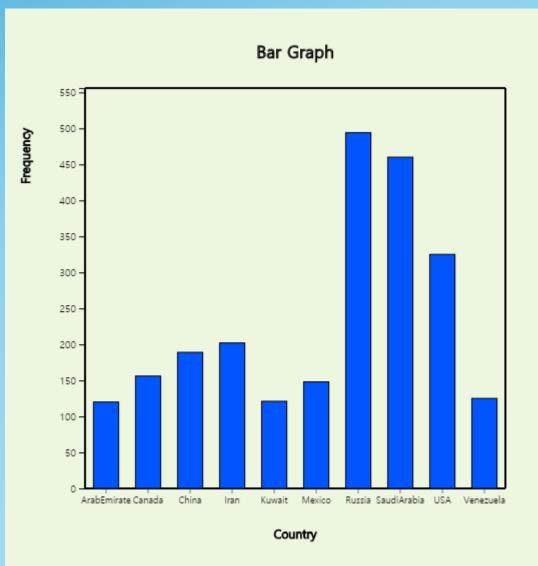
```
Ex) Data on gender in a class

=> {male, male, female, ... }

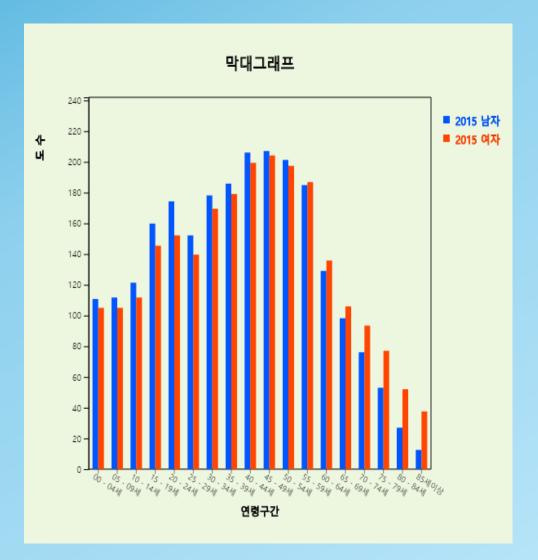
=> male 10 summary data
female 15
```

 Bar chart, pie chart, band graph, and line graph are used for visualizing categorical data.

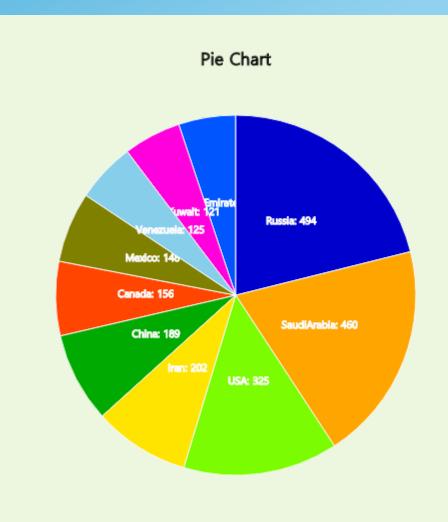
- Bar chart shows the frequency of each category as the height of the bar to compare the frequency of the data for each category.
 - Spacing the bars to emphasize that they are categorical data.



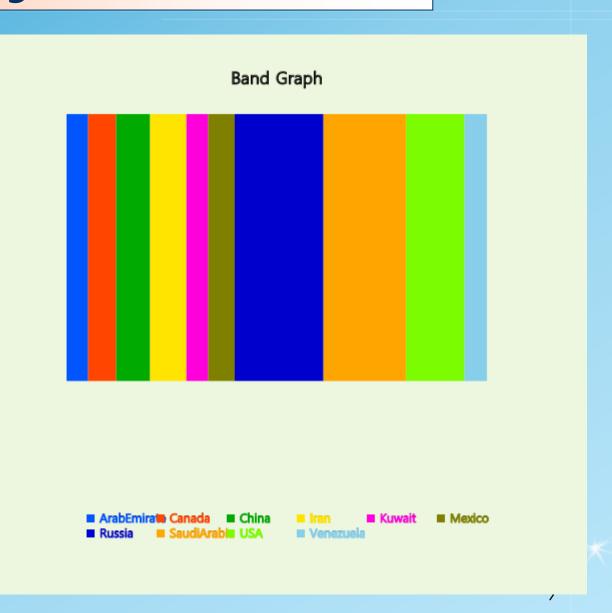
- Bar chart can be drawn by dividing the frequency of one categorical variable by another (called a group variable) such as gender.
- separated bar chart
- stacked bar chart
- ratio bar chart
- side by side bar chart



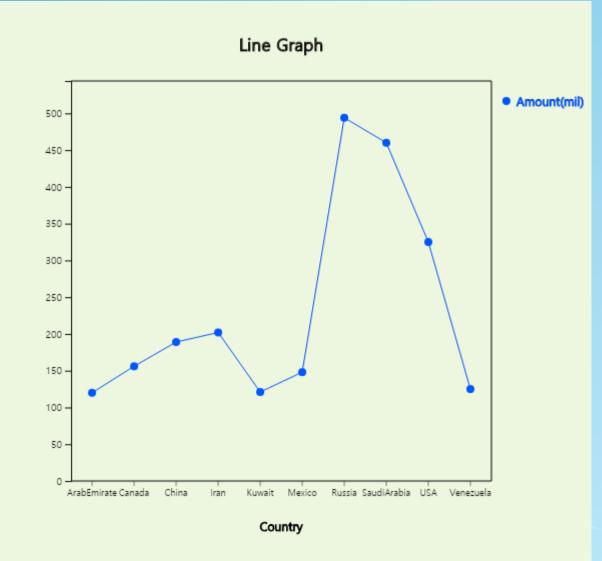
- Pie Chart shows the frequency of each category divided by the amount of aid angle.
- Draw the largest category of aid angles in a clockwise order so that the ratio can be compared well.
- Doughnut graph with the center of the circle empty is also used.



Band graph is a graph that shows the ratio of frequency in each category to total data divided by square pieces in the form of a pie chart.



- Line graph shows the X-axis as a category value and the value of the other variables as a Y-value in relation to the values of each category, and then connects them as a line.
- It is similar to the bar chart, however, as the amount of exports per year, the change in data over time can be easily observed.



2.2.1 Summary Data

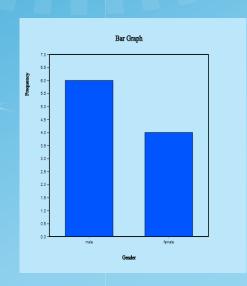
- Investigate the gender of a class student and examine them for 'male', 'female', 'male' and 'male'...
- The recorded data is referred to as raw data, and the compilation of these in the form of a frequency distribution table is referred to as summary data.

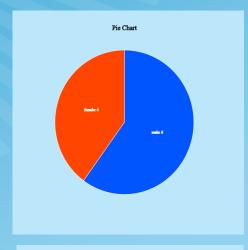
[EX 2.2.1] Summary data on gender of a class

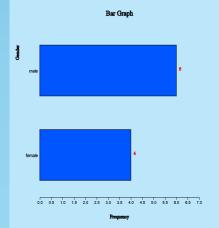
Gender	Student
Male	6
Female	4

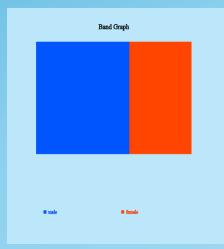
[EX 2.2.1] Summary data on gender of a class

Gender	Student
Male	6
Female	4

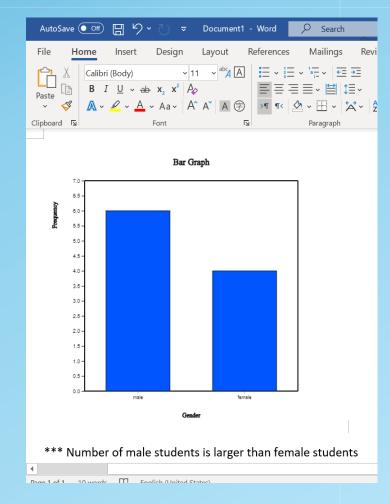












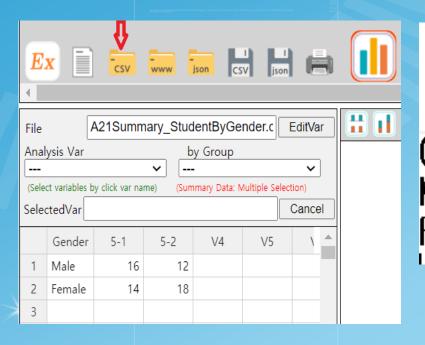


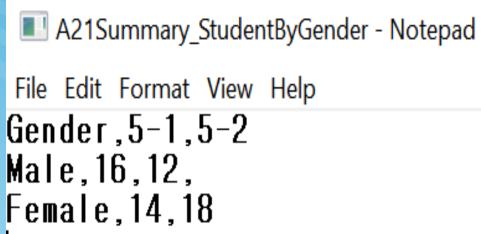


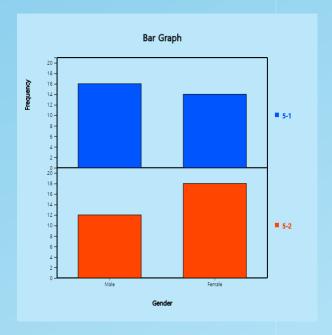




[EX 2.2.3] Summary data on gender of two class















2.2.1 Summary Data

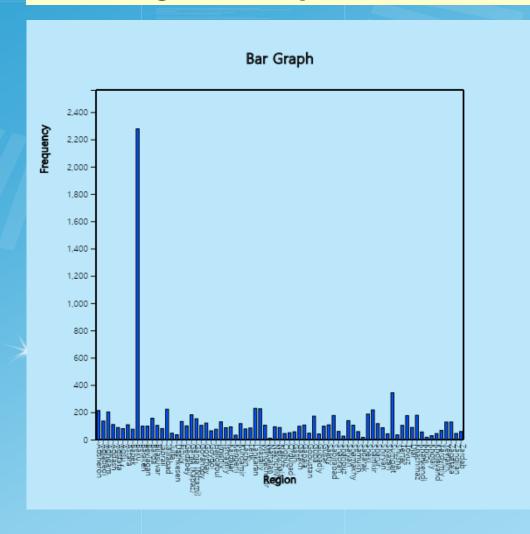
- As the number of data increases, organizing raw data into summary data is not an easy task for the general public.
- One of the main functions of the statistical package is to organize raw data into summary data.
- Usually, textbooks or public institutions provide information to the public in the form of summary data.

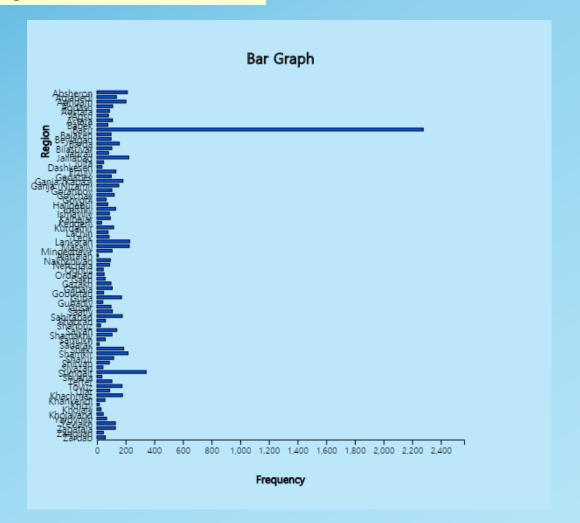
[Ex] (Regional Population of Azerbaijan)

Using **"eStat"** draw bar graph, pie chart, band graph, line graph of regional population of Azerbaijan.

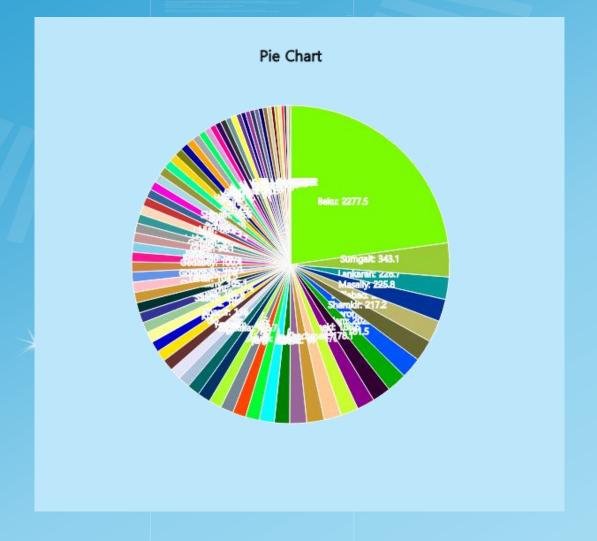
	Region	Populati
1	Abshero	212.6
2	Agjabed	135.5
3	Aghdam	202.2
4	Agdash	109.9
5	Agstafa	87.9
6	Agsu	80.1
7	Astara	108.6
8	Babek	75.6
9	Baku	2277.5
10	Balaken	98.3
11	Beylagar	98.6
12	Barda	156.3
13	Bilasuva	103.8
14	Jabrail	80.8
15	Jalilabac	222.4
16	Julfa	46.7
17	Dashkes	35.1
18	Fizuly	132.4

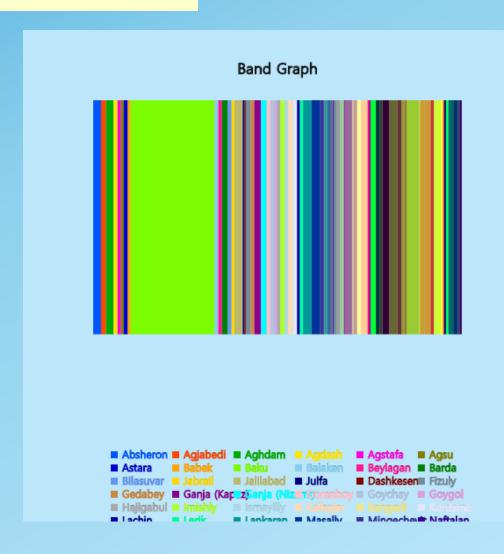
[Ex] (Regional Population of Azerbaijan)



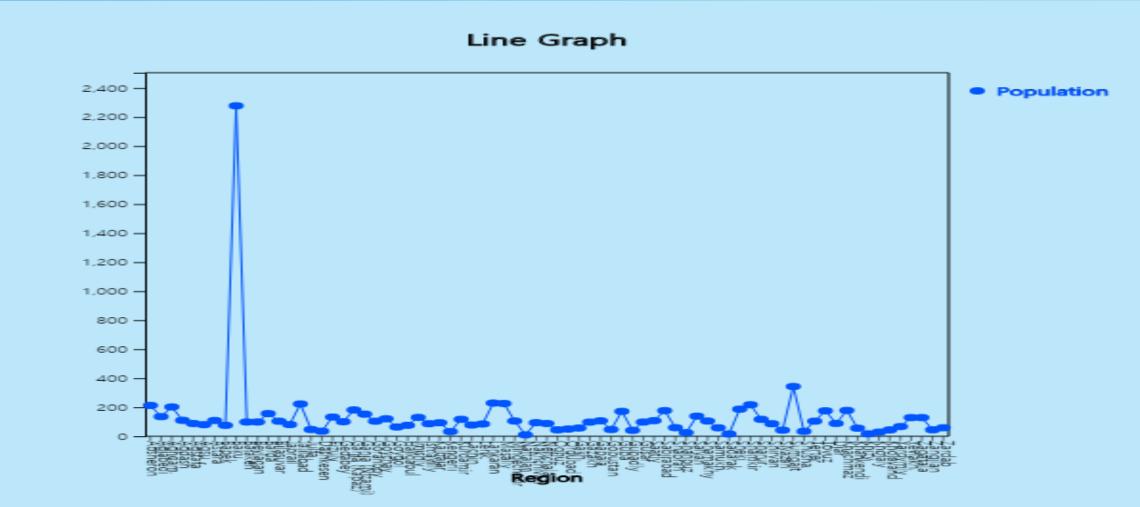


[Ex (Regional Population of Azerbaijan)





[Ex] (Regional Population of Azerbaijan)



[Ex 2.2.2] (Life Expectancy at Birth : OECD)

https://www.oecd.org





[Ex 2.2.2] (Life Expectancy at Birth : OECD)

https://www.oecd.org

OECD Home > Health > Health Statistics

Health Statistics

The OECD carries out work on health data and indicators to improve international comparisons and economic analyses of health systems.



OECD Health Statistics 2019

The main OECD Health database includes more than 1200 indicators covering all aspects of health systems for the 36 OECD member countries, as well as key partners. Access <u>time series in 12 datasets</u>, and the full list of indicators in various languages. The full information on <u>definitions</u>, <u>sources and methods</u> is also available in one single user-friendly document.

> OECD Health Statistics 2019: Frequently Requested Data (updated in November 2019)

Read more



Health Care Quality and Outcomes

The HCQO project compares the quality of health services in different countries. Access data on the following topics: Primary Care, Prescribing in Primary Care, Acute Care, Mental Health Care, Patient Safety, Cancer Care and Patient Experiences.

kead more





NOVEMBER 2019

OECD Health Statistics 2019: website
Statistiques de l'OCDE sur la santé 2019 : site internet

Access all data series in OECD.Stat via https://oe.cd/ds/health-statistics

Access the full information on **definitions**, **sources and methods** from one single user-friendly document: http://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/Table-of-Content-Metadata-OECD-Health-Statistics-2019.pdf

Health expenditure

- Current expenditure on health, % of gross domestic product
- Current expenditure on health, per capita, US\$ purchasing power parities
- Annual growth rate of current expenditure on health, per capita, in real terms
- Government and compulsory health insurance schemes, % of current expenditure on health
- Government and compulsory health insurance schemes, per capita expenditure, US\$ purchasing power parities
- Annual growth rate of government and compulsory health insurance schemes, per capita expenditure, in real terms
- Out-of-pocket expenditure, % of current expenditure on health
- Out-of-pocket expenditure, per capita, US\$ purchasing power parity
- Current expenditure on pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables, % of current expenditure on health
- Current expenditure on pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables, per capita, US\$ purchasing power parities

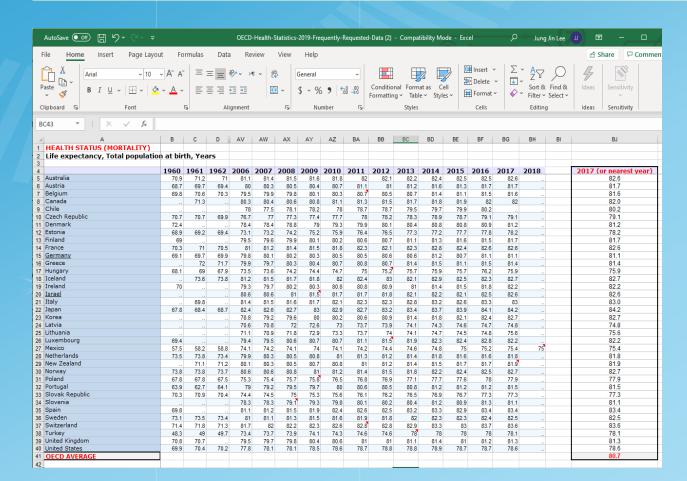
Health status (Mortality)

- Life expectancy at birth, female population
- Life expectancy at birth, male population
- Life expectancy at birth, total population
- Life expectancy at 65 years old, female population
- Life expectancy at 65 years old, male population
- Infant mortality rate, deaths per 1 000 live births
- Potential years of life lost (PYLL), all causes, female population
- Potential years of life lost (PYLL), all causes, male population
- Causes of mortality: Suicides, deaths per 100 000 population

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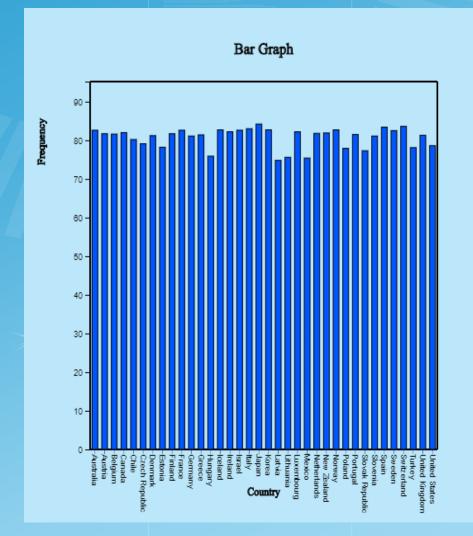
[Ex 2.2.2] (Life Expectancy at Birth : OECD)

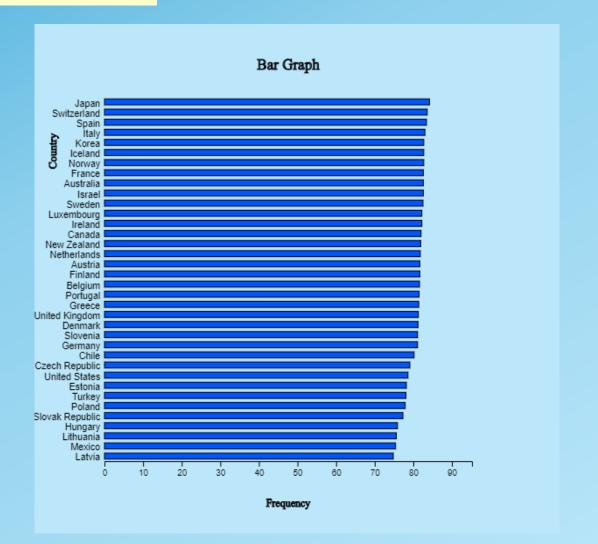
https://www.oecd.org





[Ex 2.2.2] (Life Expectancy at Birth : OECD)





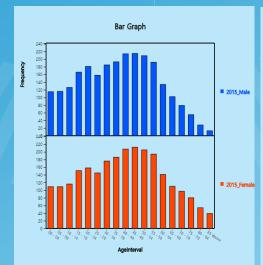
[Ex 2.2.4] (Male and Female Population by Age Group– Two Group Summary Data)

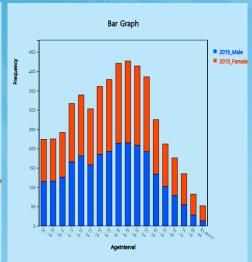
In 2015, the male and female populations by age group in Korea are shown in Table 2.2.3.

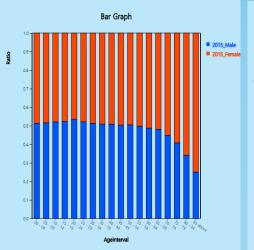
Using this data, draw bar chart, pie chart, band graph, and line graph of the population by age group and examine their characteristics.

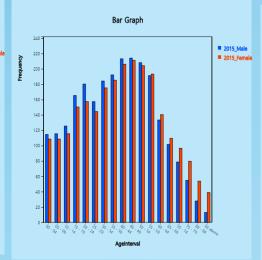
Age Interval	2015 Male	2015 Female
00 - 04	115	109
05 - 09	116	109
10 - 14	126	116
15 - 19	166	151
20 - 24	181	158
25 - 29	158	145
30 - 34	185	176
35 - 39	193	186
40 - 44	214	207
45 - 49	215	212
50 - 54	209	205
55 - 59	192	194
60 - 64	134	141
65 - 69	102	110
70 - 74	79	97
75 - 79	55	80
80 - 84	28	54
over 85	13	39

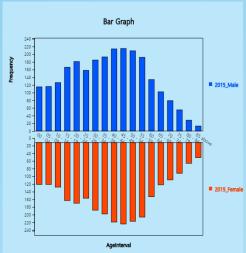
[Ex 2.2.4] (Male and Female Population by Age Group) – Two Group











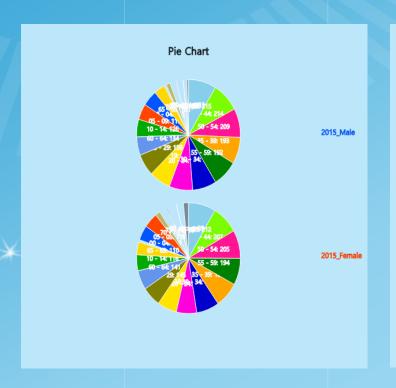
2.2 Visualization of Categorical Summary Data

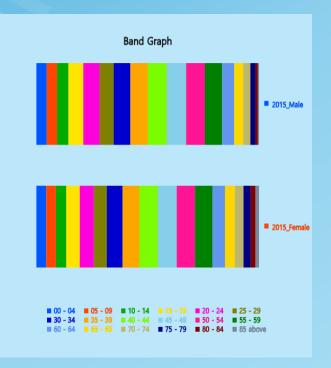
[Ex 2.2.4] (Male and Female Population by Age Group) – Two Group

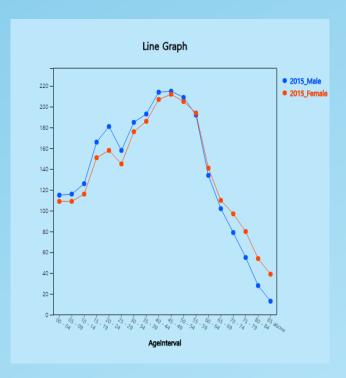


2.2 Visualization of Categorical Summary Data

[Ex 2.2.4] (Male and Female Population by Age Group) - Two Group





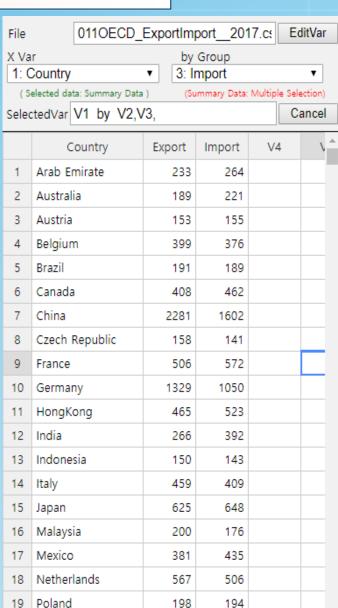


2.2 Visualization of Categorical Summary Data

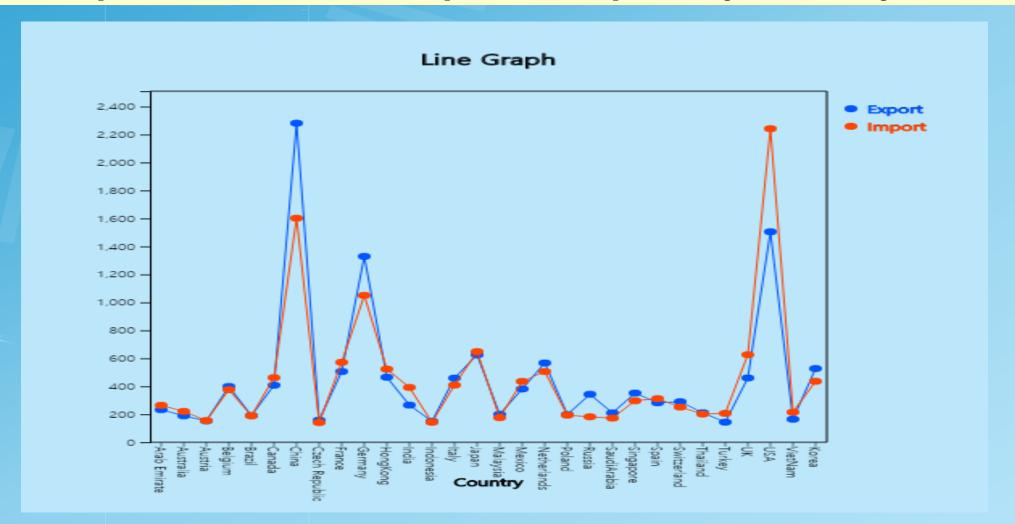
[Example 2.2.5] (OECD Export – Import by Country in 2017) – two group summary data

Ex ⇒ eBook ⇒ EX02020_OECD_ExportImport_2017.csv.

Use a line graph to find out the characteristics of export and import of each countriytemperature change.



[Example 2.2.5] (OECD Export – Import by Country)



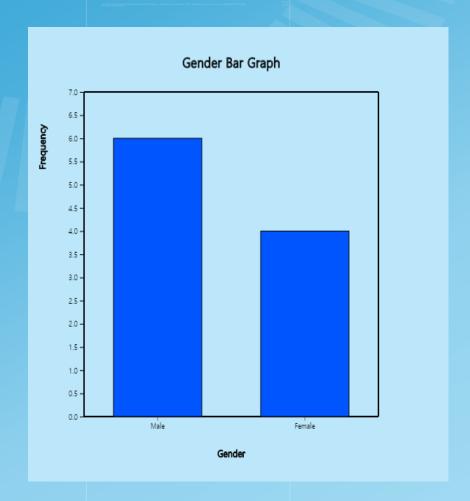
[Example 2.3.1] (Gender Survey – Raw data without group) For the census, gender data is compiled by coding (1: male, 2: female) as shown in Table 2.3.1 (Ex ⇒ eBook ⇒ Ex020301_Raw_Gender.csv).

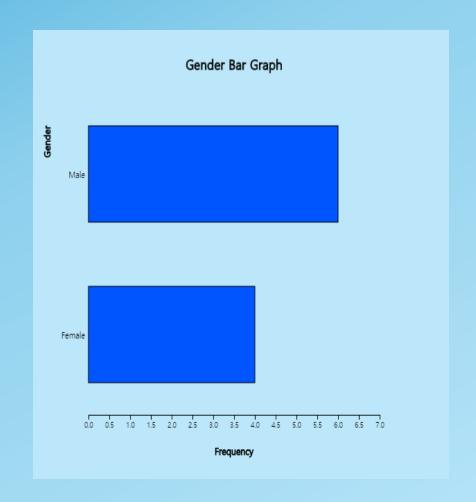
These data are called raw data.

Use **[eStat]** to draw a bar chart, pie chart, and a band graph to find out the characteristics.

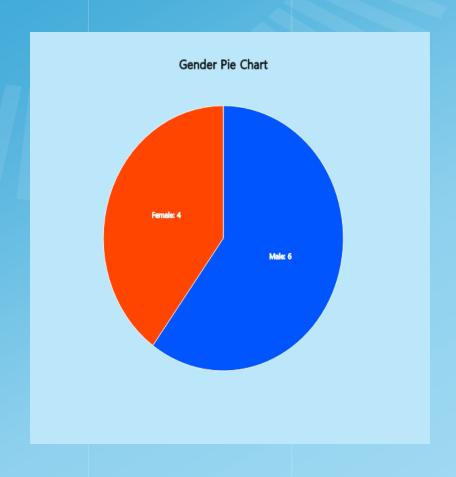
Gender	
	1
	2
	1
	2
	1
	1
	1
	2
	1
	2

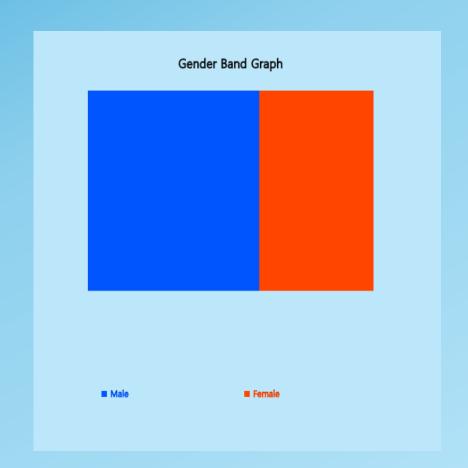
[Example 2.3.1] (Gender Survey – Raw data without group)





[Example 2.3.1] (Gender Survey – Raw data without group)





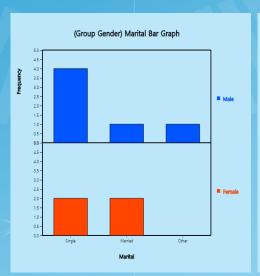
[Example 2.3.2] (Population – raw data with group) In addition to the gender data of [Example 2.3.1], marital status is also surveyed as Table 2.3.2 shows the data of marriage status along with gender (1: Single 2: Married, 3: Other).

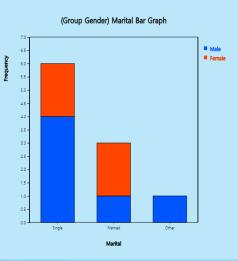
Ex ⇒ eBook ⇒ EX020302_Raw_MaritalByGender.csv)

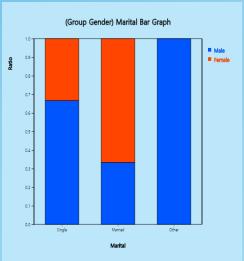
In this data, compare the characteristics of marital status by gender with bar charts, pie chart, band graph, and line graph for each male and female.

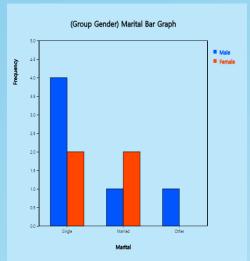
Gender (1:Male, 2:Female)	Marital Status (1:Single, 2:Married, 3:Other)
1	1
2	2
1	1
2	1
1	2
1	1
1	1
2	2
1	3
2	1

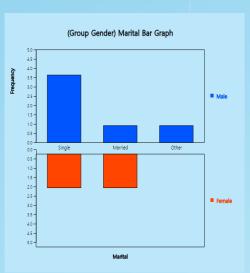
[Example 2.3.2] (Population – raw data with group)



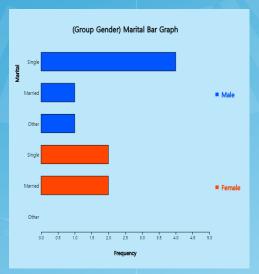


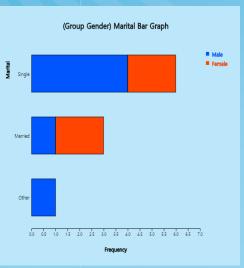


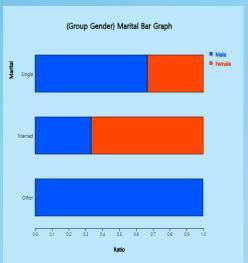


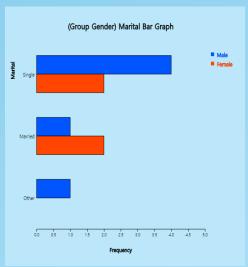


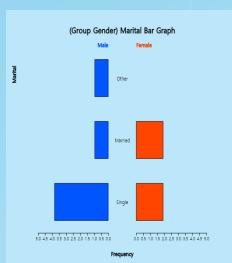
[Example 2.3.2] (Population – raw data with group)





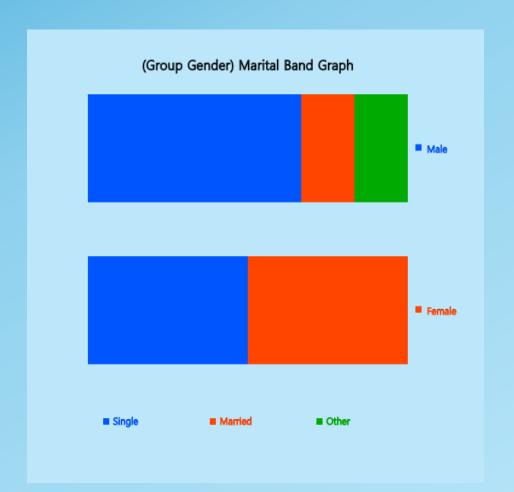






[Example 2.3.2] (Population – raw data with group)





2.4 Summary

- Graphs for Visualizing Categorical Data
 - Bar Graph, Pie Chart, Band Graph, Line Graph
- Visualization of Summary Data
 - Visualization of single group summary data
 - Visualization of multi-group summary data
- Visualization of Raw Data
 - Visualization of single group raw data
 - Visualization of multi-group raw data



Çox sağ ol!