

# Stat 201: Statistics I

## Chapter 2



date



## Chapter 2

# Summarizing and Graphing Data

## **Section 2.1**

# **Frequency Distributions for Organizing and Summarizing Data**

# Frequency distributions

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A **frequency distribution** (or **frequency table**) summarizes a set of data by listing the frequencies of data in categories or classes (groups).

- For categorical data, the categories are simply the possible values of the data.
- For quantitative data, the classes are usually ranges of possible values.

# Frequency distribution for categorical data

## Example

**Favorite kind of taco** = {Chicken, Fish, Fish, Veggie, Chicken, Beef }

# Frequency distribution for categorical data

## Example

**Favorite kind of taco** = {Chicken, Fish, Fish, Veggie, Chicken, Beef }

Kind of taco	Frequency
Beef	1
Chicken	2
Pork	0
Fish	2
Veggie	1

# Frequency distribution for quantitative data

## Example

**Tacos eaten** = {3, 0, 17, 6, 4, 3, 5 }



# Frequency distribution for quantitative data

## Example

**Tacos eaten** = {3, 0, 17, 6, 4, 3, 5 }

Number of tacos eaten	Frequency
0 - 4	4
5 - 9	2
10 - 14	0
15 -20	1

# Relative frequency

**Relative frequency** is the proportion (fraction) of the whole data set that resides in each category or class. When expressed as a percent it is called **percentage frequency**.

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To calculate: For each class,

$$\text{Relative frequency} = \frac{\text{class frequency}}{\text{total count}}$$

$$\text{Percentage frequency} = \frac{\text{class frequency}}{\text{total count}} \times 100$$

# Relative frequency example

## Example

Tacos eaten	Frequency	Relative	Percentage
0 - 4	4	0.5714	57.14 %
5 - 9	2	0.2857	28.57 %
10 - 14	0	0	0 %
15 -20	1	0.1428	14.28 %
Total	7	1	100 %

# Cumulative frequency

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## Example

Tacos eaten	Frequency	Cumulative
0 - 4	4	4
5 - 9	2	6
10 - 14	0	6
15 -20	1	7

# Outliers

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## Example

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Number of tacos eaten	Frequency
0 - 4	4
5 - 9	2
10 - 14	0
15 -20	1

17 tacos eaten in a month is likely an outlier.



A **normal distribution** can be identified from a frequency table that has the following characteristics:

- The frequencies start low, increase to a high point and then decrease to low frequencies at the end
- The frequencies are approximately symmetric around the high point.

# Normal distributions, example

## Example

<i>Normal</i>	
IQ	Frequency
80 - 89	1
90 - 99	5
100 - 109	11
110 - 119	10
120 - 129	4
130 - 139	2

<i>Not normal</i>	
IQ	Frequency
80 - 89	2
90 - 99	13
100 - 109	7
110 - 119	4
120 - 129	3
130 - 139	1

# Gaps in frequency tables

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## Example

- Pennies made before 1983 are 95% copper and 5% zinc.
- Pennies made after 1983 are 2.5% copper and 97.5% zinc.

# Gaps in frequency tables, example

## Example, cont.

Weight (g) of penny	Frequency
2.40 - 2.49	18
2.50 - 2.59	19
2.60 - 2.69	0
2.70 - 2.79	0
2.80 - 2.89	0
2.90 - 2.99	2
3.00 - 3.09	25
3.10 - 3.19	8

# Group work

- For questions 1 and 2, complete part (a).

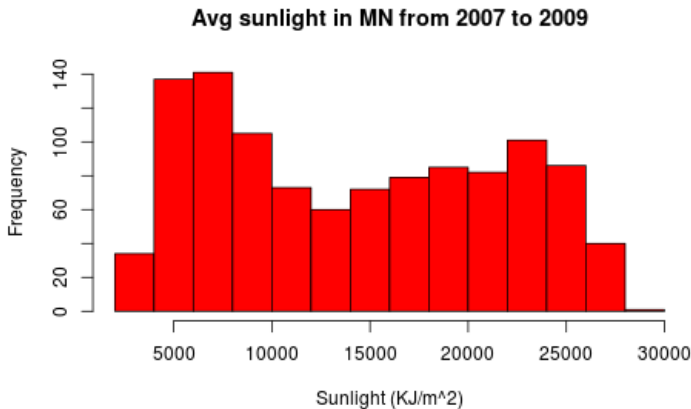
## Section 2.2

# Histograms



# Histograms

A **histogram** is a graphical representation of a frequency distribution of quantitative data. This allows the distribution of the data to be more easily visualized.



# Properties of histograms

- A graph of bars of equal width drawn adjacent to each other.

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- A graph of bars of equal width drawn adjacent to each other.
- The horizontal scale (x-axis) represents values of the quantitative data. Each bar represents a class, or range of values, from a frequency table.
- The vertical scale (y-axis) represents frequency (counts), or proportions (relative frequency) or percentages (percentage frequency).
- The number of bars is largely an aesthetic choice. There should be enough bars to adequately show the shape of the distribution, but too many can make a “busy” graph that’s hard to read. Most software will automatically choose the number of bars.

# Histograms and normal distributions

Recall, a **normal distribution** can be identified from a frequency table that has the following characteristics:

- The frequencies start low, increase to a high point and then decrease to low frequencies at the end
- The frequencies are approximately symmetric around the high point.

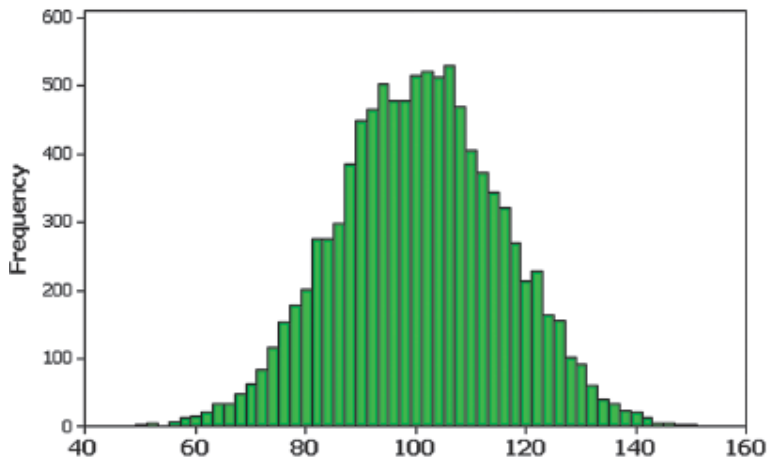
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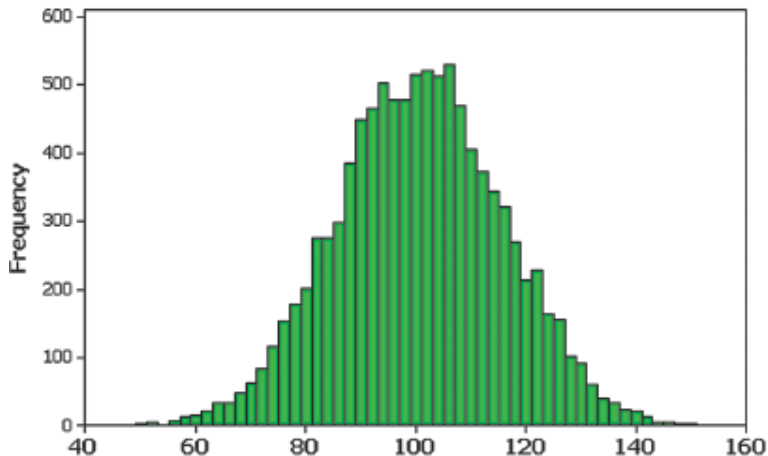
Graphically, normal distributions are commonly known as “bell curves”. Histograms can be used to recognize when data follows a normal distribution.

# Histograms and normal distributions, examples



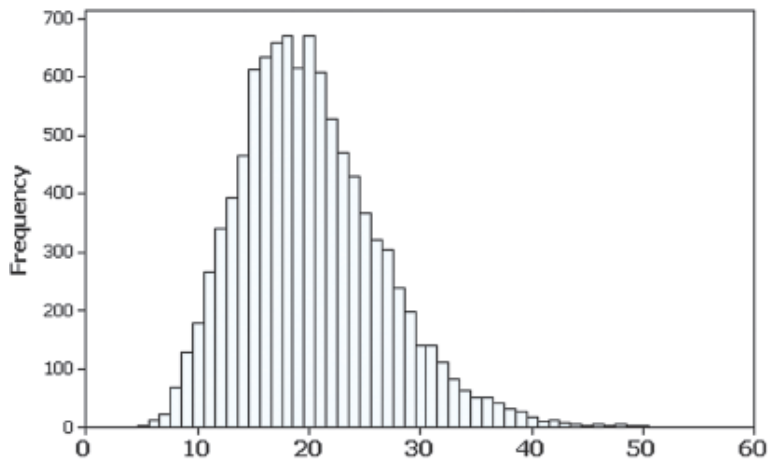


# Histograms and normal distributions, examples

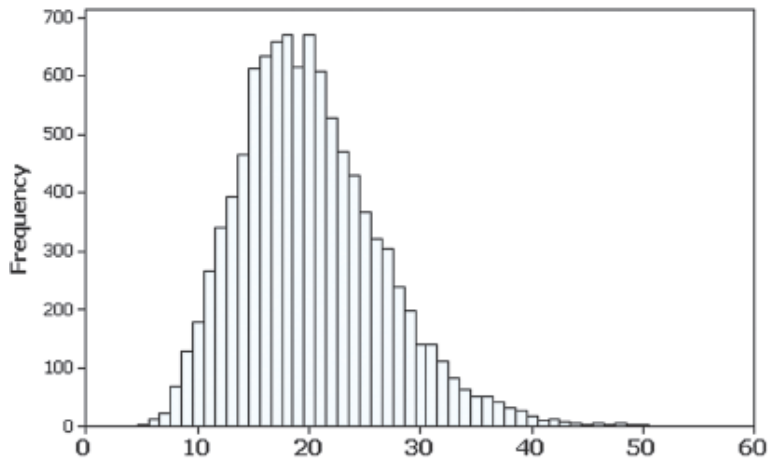


Normal

# Histograms and normal distributions, examples

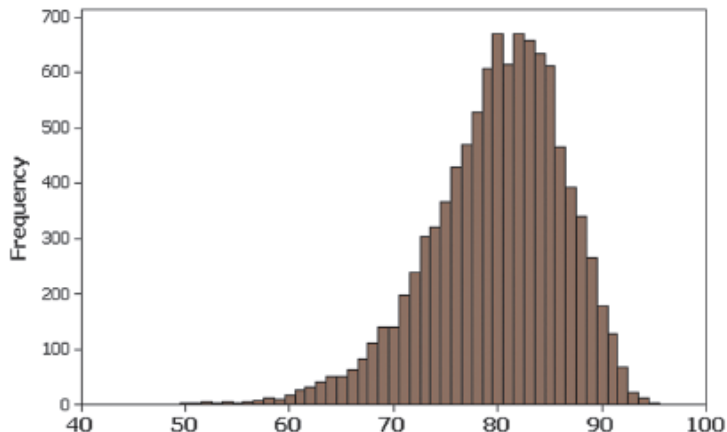


# Histograms and normal distributions, examples

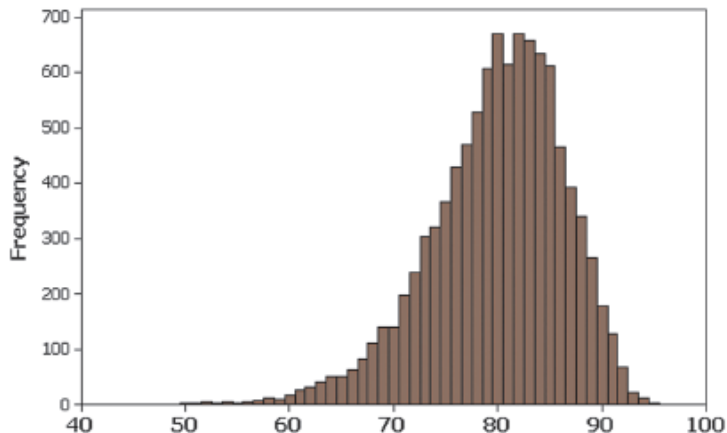


Right skewed

# Histograms and normal distributions, examples



# Histograms and normal distributions, examples



Left skewed

# Histograms in StatCrunch

- Graph → Histogram
- Select column that contains data for histogram
- Optional: Select type of histogram. This will adjust y-axis scale.
- Optional: Set “Bin: Width”. This will determine number of bars displayed.
- Click “Compute!”

## Note

StatCrunch expects raw data for generating histograms. It won't work with data in frequency tables. To approximate a histogram using a frequency table, use a bar graph (see next section).

# Group work

- For questions 1 and 2, complete part (b).

## Section 2.3

# Graphs that Enlighten and Graphs that Deceive



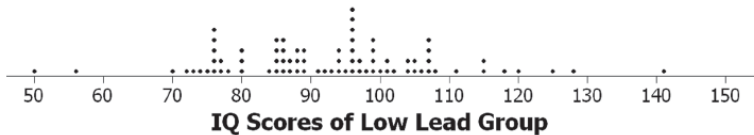
# Types of graphs

There are many types of graphs. Deciding which to use depends on the type of data involved and the message to be delivered.

# Types of graphs: dotplots

A **dotplot** is similar to a histogram.

- The x-axis represents values of the quantitative data
- Instead of bars, a dot is placed for each instances of a value



# Types of graphs: stem-and-leaf plots

A **stem-and-leaf plot** is also used display frequencies of quantitative data

- Each numeric value is separated into two parts, the leftmost digits (the stem) and the last digit (the leaf). For example,  $142 \Rightarrow 14$  and  $2$ .
- Each stem is arranged vertically on the left side of the graph.
- Every leaf belonging to a stem is listed to the right, in numeric order.

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## Example

Value	$\Rightarrow$	Stem	Leaf
142		14	2
146		14	6
138		13	8
143		14	3

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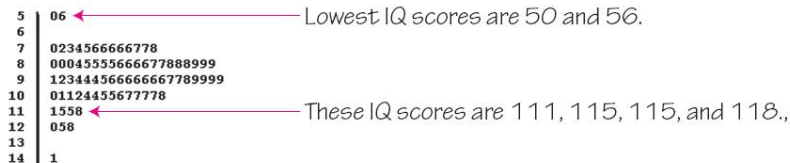
## Example

Value	$\Rightarrow$	Stem	Leaf
142		14	2
146		14	6
138		13	8
143		14	3

Stem-and-leaf plot

13		8
14		2 3 6

# Stem-and-leaf plot, example

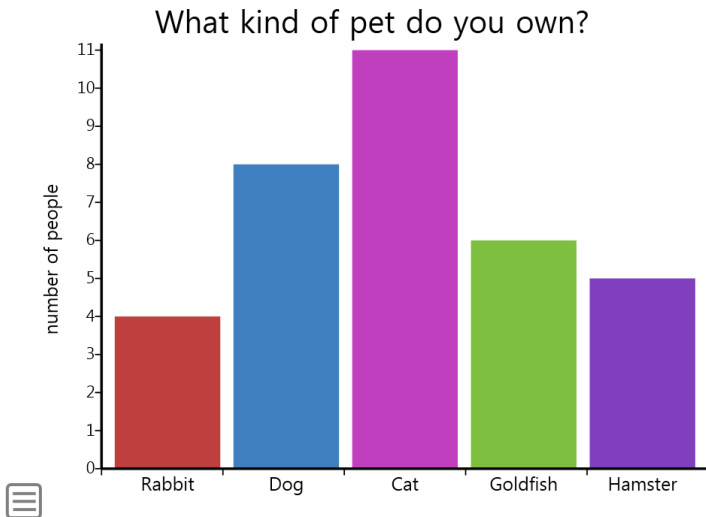


# Types of graphs: bar graph

A **bar graph** displays frequencies of categorical data.

- The horizontal scale (x-axis) represents values of the categorical data.
- The vertical scale (y-axis) represents frequencies (or proportions or percentages).
- Often, but not always, bars are drawn with a gap between values.

# Bar graph, example

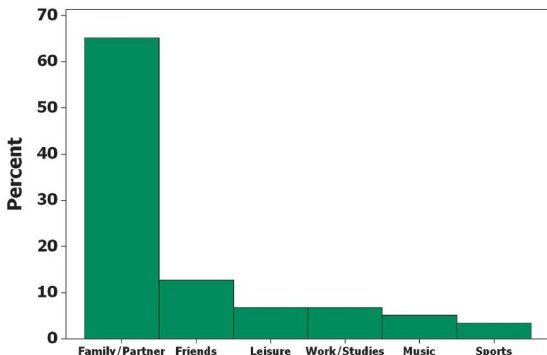




# Types of graphs: Pareto charts

A **Pareto chart** is very similar to a bar graph, except the bars are arranged from most frequent to least, left to right.

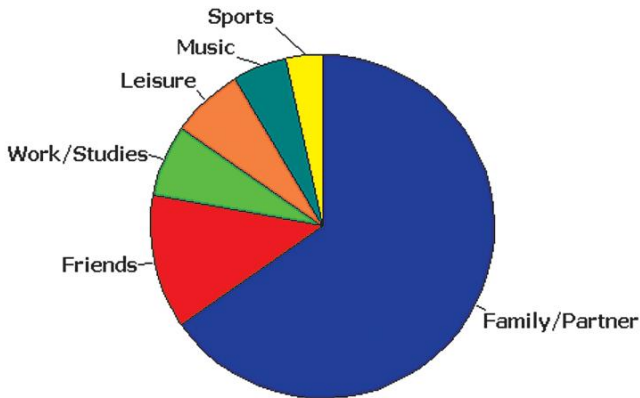
- Can be confusing if used with ordinal data.



Pareto Chart: What Contributes Most to Happiness?

# Types of graphs: pie charts

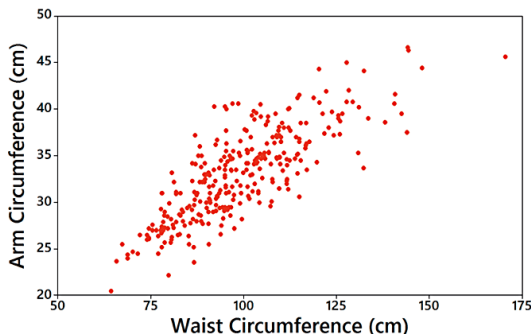
A **pie chart** displays relative frequencies of categorical data as “slices” of a whole circle. The “slices” must be labelled or distinguished by color.



# Types of graphs: scatterplots

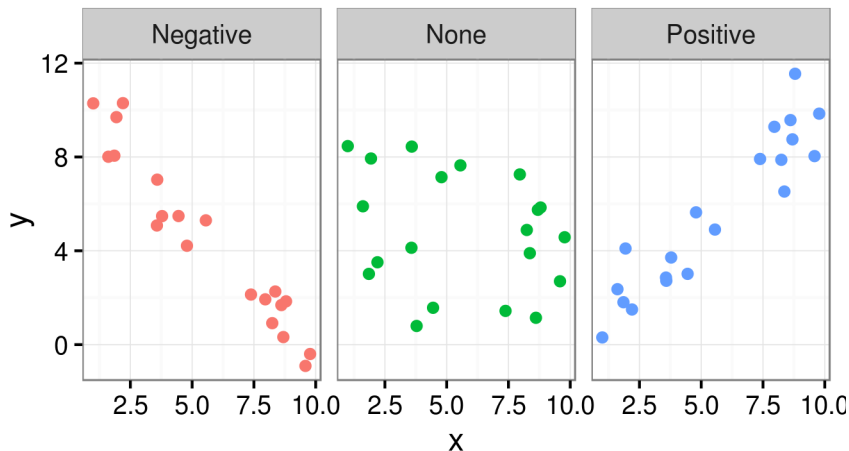
A **scatterplot** displays the relationship between paired quantitative variables.

- The x-axis represents one variable and the y-axis the other.
- A dot (or other symbol) for each data pair is placed at the appropriate x and y values.



# Scatterplots and correlation

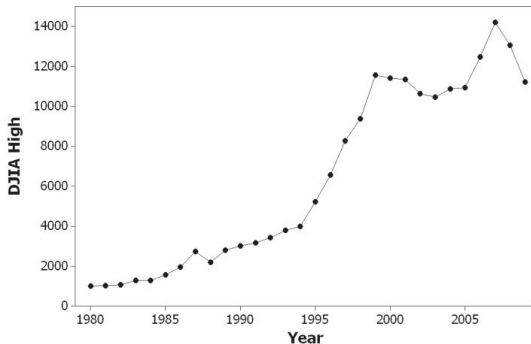
A question that can be answered with a scatterplot is whether there is an association or correlation between variables.



# Types of graphs: time series

A graph of paired quantitative data where one variable represents time is called a **time series**. It is much like a scatterplot, except. . .

- The x-axis always represents the time variable.
- Often a line is drawn between the points.



# Graphs in StatCrunch

## Dotplots and stem-and-leaf plots

- Graph → Dotplot or Stem and Leaf
- Select column that contains the data to be graphed
- Click “Compute!”

## Bar plots and pie charts

- Graph → Bar Plot or Pie Chart → With Summary
- Select the column containing category names
- Select the column containing category counts
- Click “Compute!”

## Pareto charts

Follow steps for bar chart, except...

- Under “Order by” select “Count descending”

## Scatterplots and time series plots

- Graph → Scatter plot
- Select column that contains the data for the x-axis (time variable for time series plots)
- Select column that contains the data for the y-axis
- For time series plots, under “Display” select lines (shift-click to select both points and lines)
- Click “Compute!”

# Group work

- Complete all parts of question 3
- You will need access to D2L and StatCrunch



# Graphs that deceive

There are two types of bad graphs:

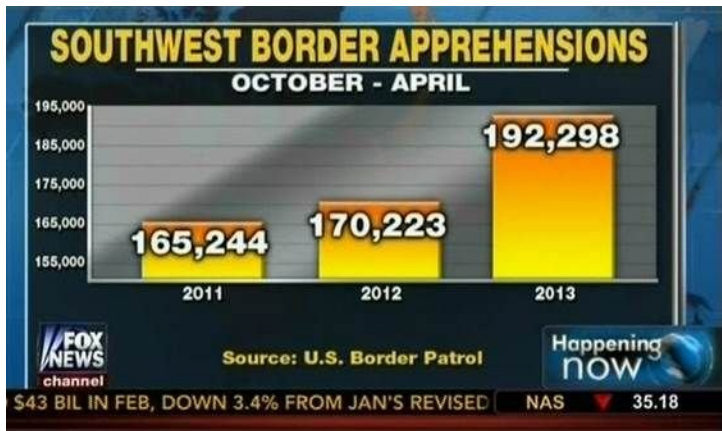
- Sometimes a graph is factually incorrect, whether because of errors in the data or a mistake in creating the graph. This is often difficult to detect without access to the original data.
- Sometimes graphs are technically correct, but designed to give a false impression of the data. Part of being a critical consumer of statistics is learning to recognize these misleading graphs.

# Misleading graphs: non-zero axis

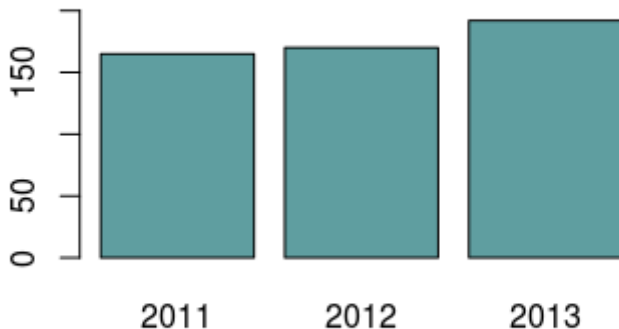
A **non-zero axis** is when one of the axis has a scale which does not include zero. This can make the relative sizes of the graph items to be distorted, especially in histograms or bar graphs.

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### Southwest Border Apprehensions (thousands)



# Misleading graphs: pictographs

A **pictograph** uses pictures or 3D objects to represent size, rather than simple bars or points. This can also distort relative sizes.

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## Example

Suppose we wanted to graph the difference in sales between two oil companies, one of which has twice the sales as the other. If we created a pictograph, we would draw the height of the larger sales twice as tall as the other.

- If we used a picture, such as a company logo, the larger would have 4 times the area.
- If we used a 3D object, such as an oil barrel, the larger would have 8 times the volume.

# Pictograph, example



Note that KFC has twice the sales of Starbucks and McDonald's is about 4 times Burger King, but both differences appear much greater.

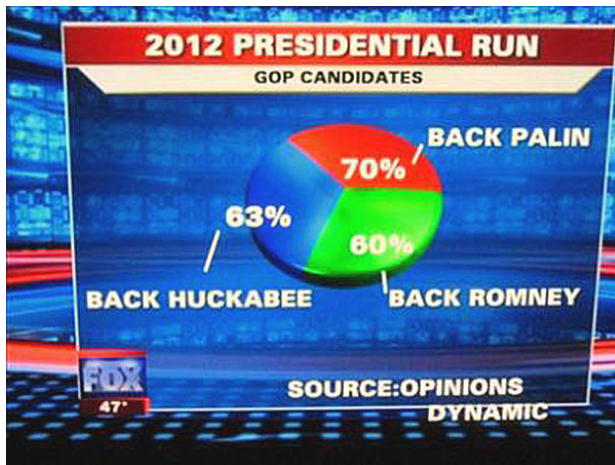
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Since pie charts represent portions of a whole, the slices should always add up to 100%.



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No. Just no.

