Useful language for interpreting graphs, charts and statistics

Mentioning the type of visual aid and topic:

The pie chart	describes	the amount of	sales …
The bar chart	shows	the number of	consumption …
The line graph	illustrates	the reason for	…
The table	gives information on	the usage of	
The diagram	lists	the differences in	
	outlines	data on	
	depicts		
	deals with		
	compares		
	presents		

The statistics	present	data on	youth unemployment in …

Always state the source of your figures.
The … is based on a survey among …
The survey was conducted/carried out by …
The period under review is from … to …
The source of this … is ….

Presenting findings:

Don't write about the line or bar: "~~The line went up~~", "~~The bar went down~~". Instead, write about the idea. "The number of people going to work by train increased gradually." "Oil production shot up in …"

Always begin with the extremes (the highest/the lowest figures). Mention any trends you find particularly interesting or surprising.

The statistics on …. suggest/ say that ….
According to the chart, ….

There are considerable differences/similarities between …
Looking at …. it can be observed that …
Comparing …. and … it can be said that …
In comparison, more than/less than …

The majority	of the people questioned	thinks/believes that …
The minority	of the people asked	says that
	of the people surveyed	is of the opinion that …
	of the respondents	
	of the interviewees	

25 percent	feel that ….
More than / Less than 40 percent	claim that …
	believe that …

A survey conducted by … found that the vast majority (98%) agree that …
The number of … is rather high/low.
In the year … there was a peak/a rise/a decrease of … percent.
In … the number of …. declined/rose/remained stable.
It is quite surprising that …
It is remarkable that …
The most significant fact is that …
The data show/suggest that …