## Basic Statistics

## Representing Data - Graphing

## Learning, Teaching and Student Engagement

## Representing Data

## Learning Intentions

Today we will understand:

- Graphics don't just report data they show trends and patterns
- The graphic used is determined by
 the types of data collected
- Pie charts, bar graphs, histograms, scatterplots


## Graphing

- Is an important way of visually representing data
- Provides a significant amount of information
- Moves from reporting data to showing trends and patterns
- Relationships are more easily identified in a graphic representation as compared to a table



## Graphing

- The graphic used is determined by the types of data collected
- Remember........



## Graphing Categorical Variables

## Bar Graph



Figure 1. JCU student demographics

## Pie Chart

Figure 2. JCU students favourite movie genre

## Bar Graph

| Date | Egg Colour | Egg Colour | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Oct | White | White | 6 |
| 1 Oct | White |  |  |
| 1 Oct | Dark Brown | Dark brown | 4 |
| 1 Oct | White | Blue | 1 |
| 1 Oct | Dark Brown | Light brown | 1 |
| 1 Oct | Blue |  |  |
| 2 Oct | Dark Brown |  |  |
| 2 Oct | Dark Brown |  |  |
| 2 Oct | White | Organise data |  |
| 2 Oct | White |  |  |
| 2 Oct | White |  |  |
| 2 Oct | Light Brown |  |  |

## Bar Graph

- Each category has its own bar with gaps between bars


Figure 3. The colour of eggs laid during a two day period in October

## Bar Graph

- Column graphs can be combined to compare data

| Date | Colour | Egg Colour | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 March | Blue | White | 1 |
| 1 March | Light Brown |  |  |
| 1 March | Dark brown | Dark brown | 1 |
| 1 March | Light Brown | Blue | 5 |
| 1 March | Blue |  |  |
| 1 March | Blue | Light brown | 5 |
| 2 March | Blue |  |  |
| 2 March | Light Brown |  |  |
| 2 March | White |  |  |
| 2 March | Light Brown | Organise data |  |
| 2 March | Blue |  |  |
| 2 March | Light brown |  |  |

## Bar Graph

- Column graphs can be combined to compare data

Eggs Laid in October

| Egg Colour | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | 6 |
| Dark brown | 4 |
| Blue | 1 |
| Light brown | 1 |

Eggs Laid in March

| Egg Colour | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | 1 |
| Dark brown | 1 |
| Blue | 5 |
| Light brown | 5 |

## Bar Graph



Figure 4. The colour of eggs laid during a two day period in October and March

## Pie Chart

- The area of the circle is proportional to the frequency

- White
- Dark Brown
- Blue

■ Light Brown

Figure 5. The colour of eggs laid during a two day period in October

## Pie Chart

- You cannot plot two variables on the same pie chart but you can compare two pie charts


Figure 6. The colour of eggs laid during a two day period in October


■ White
■ Dark Brown
Blue
■ Light Brown

Figure 7. The colour of eggs laid during a two day period in March

## Histogram

- Visual display of frequencies
- Quantitative variable - continuous and/or grouped
- Shows distribution of all observations in dataset
- Describes shape, centre and spread of dataset



## Histogram



Figure 8. Distribution of children's height

## Histogram



Figure 8. Distribution of children's height

## Histogram



Figure 9. JCU students test scores

## Frequency can also be expressed as a percentage of total observations.

Why is this not a good example of a histogram?

Which column
would 50 go in?
65? 60? 70?

## Scatterplot

- Show association between two numerical variables
- Data plotted as Cartesian (X,Y) coordinates
- Suggests relationships between variables


Figure 10. Car price according to age of the car

## Scatterplot



Figure 10. Height (cm) and weight ( Kg ) of JCU students

## Scatterplot

- Can show a "Trend Line" or "Line of Best Fit" on a scatterplot
- Quantifies the correlation


Figure 11. Height (cm) and weight (Kg) of JCU students

## Correlation Between Variables

- Correlation is the relationship between two variables
- Correlation is positive when the values increase together
- Correlation is negative when one value decreases as the other increases



## Graphs Can Be Misleading

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY
AUSTRALIA


## Graphs Can Be Misleading......



Figure 12. Average house price in Cairns

## A Better Representation......



Figure 13. Average house price in Cairns

## Keep It Simple



Figure 15. The colour of eggs laid during a two day period in October

## Keep It Simple



Figure 16. The colour of eggs laid during a two day period in October

## Graphing Using Excel

- Excel is a good data management tool
- With some practise, you can produce and edit graphs quickly in Excel
- Search the internet and YouTube for videos and tutorials about creating
 graphs in Excel
- Specialised statistical software such as S-Plus will enable you to produce graphs that represent your data with more precision


## Lynda.com

- You can find and access courses to help with your study through Lynda.com

1) Go to website www.jcu.edu.au
2) Click on "Library"


## Lynda.com

3) Go to "Learn"
4) Click on "Lynda.com"


## Lynda.com

## 5) Log in using your jc number and password



## Lynda.com

## 6) Browse the Lynda Library for courses of interest



## Lynda.com

7) Search the Lynda Library for courses of interest


## Lynda.com

## 9) When you select a course it opens up like this



## Lynda.com

## 10) It is suggested that you save it to your playlist so that it is easy to find again



## Lynda.com

11) To find the course again click on My Courses located on the left side of the screen


## Lynda.com

## 12) When you select My Playlist your saved course(s) appear



## References

http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/a3121120.nsf/home/statistical+language


