

#### Lecture 6

Charts

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### **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

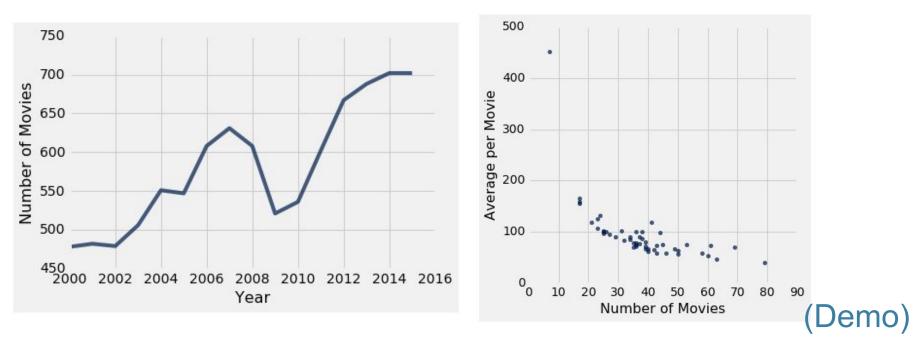
## "Numerical" Data

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



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C-3PO

### **The Lesson**

# Always look at what your data is actually measuring