

# Organizing Qualitative Data

MATH 130, *Elements of Statistics I*

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# Tallies and Frequencies

## Definition

A **frequency distribution** lists each category of data and the number of occurrences for each category of data.

## Example

The grades earned by students in a previous semester of MATH 130 are listed in the table below. Construct a frequency distribution of the grades.

C	C	C	C	B	C
F	A	C	A	D	A
B	B	C	B	A	D

## Example

The grades earned by students in a previous semester of MATH 130 are listed in the table below. Construct a frequency distribution of the grades.

C	C	C	C	B	C
F	A	C	A	D	A
B	B	C	B	A	D

Grade	Frequency
A	4
B	4
C	7
D	2
F	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

# Relative Frequency

## Definition

The **relative frequency** is the proportion of observations within a category and is found using the formula

$$\text{relative frequency} = \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{sum of all frequencies}}.$$

A **relative frequency distribution** lists each category of data together with the relative frequency.

## Example

Construct a relative frequency distribution of the grades presented earlier.

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
A	4	
B	4	
C	7	
D	2	
F	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	

# Solution

Grade	Frequency	Relative Frequency
A	4	0.2222
B	4	0.2222
C	7	0.3888
D	2	0.1111
F	1	0.0556
<b>Total</b>	18	1.0000

# Bar Graphs

## Definition

A **bar graph** is constructed by labeling each category of data on a horizontal axis and the frequency or relative frequency of the category on the vertical axis. Rectangles of equal width are drawn for each category. The height of each rectangle is the category's frequency or relative frequency.



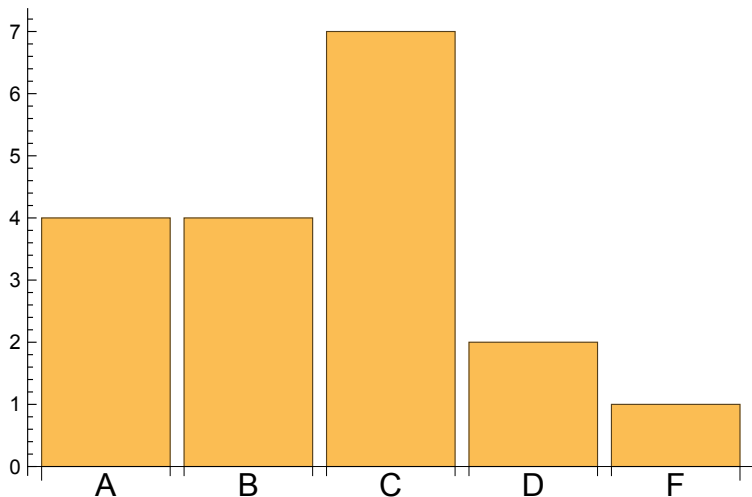
## Example

Construct a frequency bar graph and a relative frequency bar graph of the grades presented earlier.

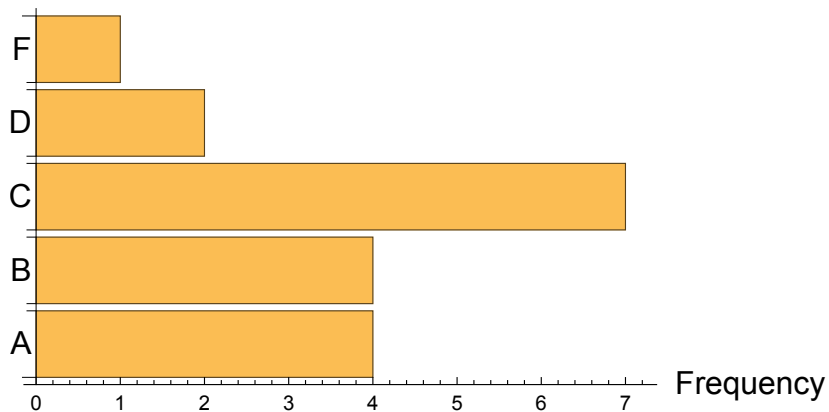
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>
A	4	0.2222
B	4	0.2222
C	7	0.3888
D	2	0.1111
F	1	0.0556

# Bar Graph Solution

Frequency

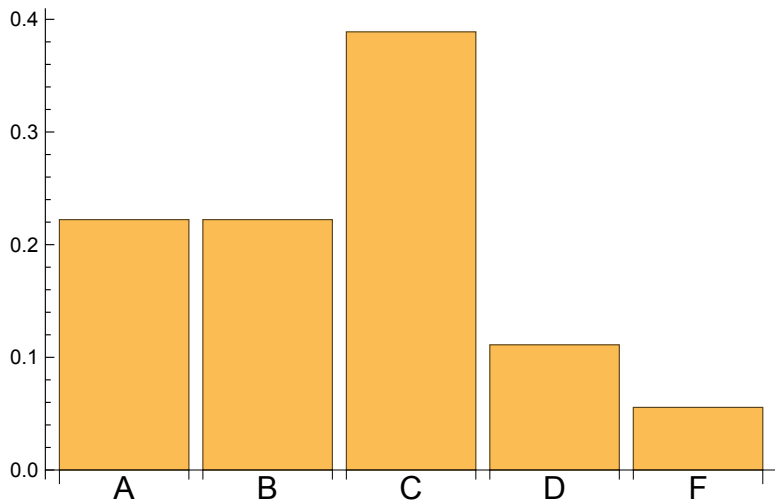


# Horizontal Bar Graph



# Relative Frequency Bar Graph Solution

Rel. Freq.



# Side-by-Side Bar Chart

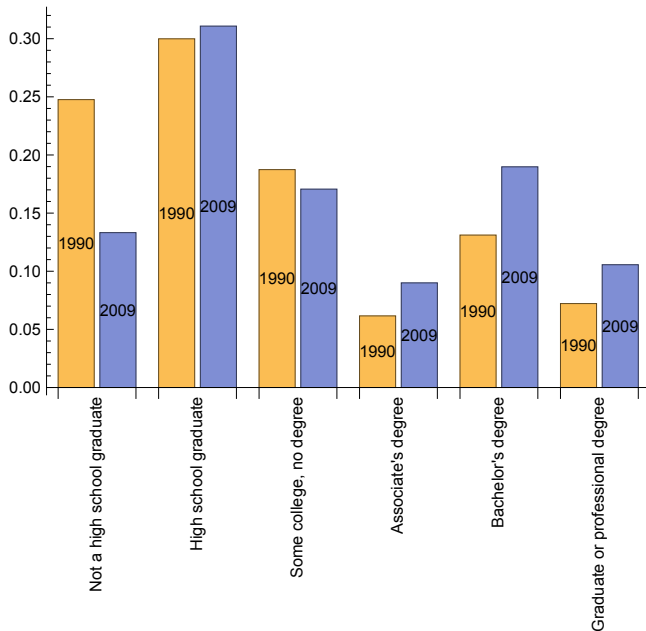
We can use a bar chart to compare two sets of data.

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2009</b>
Not a high school graduate	39,344	26,414
High school graduate	47,643	61,626
Some college, no degree	29,780	33,832
Associate's degree	9,792	17,838
Bachelor's degree	20,833	37,635
Graduate or professional degree	11,478	20,938
<b>Totals</b>	<b>158,870</b>	<b>198,283</b>

# Relative Frequency Table

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2009</b>
Not a high school graduate	0.2476	0.1332
High school graduate	0.2999	0.3108
Some college, no degree	0.1874	0.1706
Associate's degree	0.0616	0.0900
Bachelor's degree	0.1311	0.1898
Graduate or professional degree	0.0722	0.1056

# Paired Bar Chart



# Pareto Chart

## Definition

A **Pareto chart** is a bar graph whose bars are drawn in decreasing order of frequency or relative frequency.

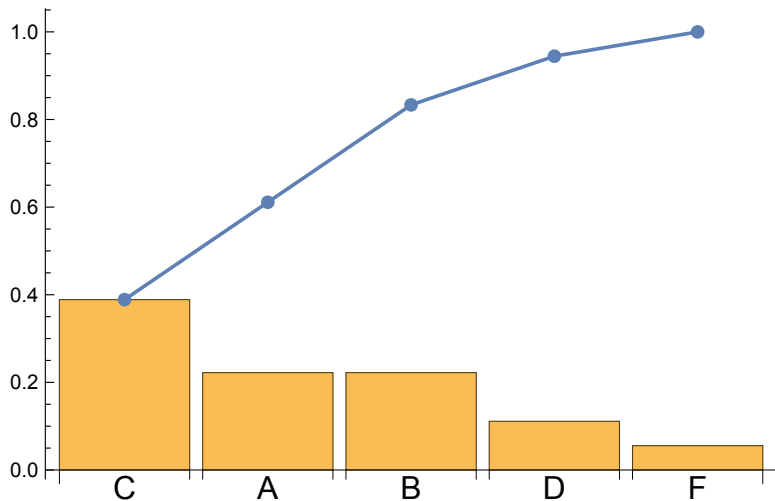
## Example

Create a Pareto chart of the grades presented earlier.



# Solution

Rel. Freq.



# Pie Charts

## Definition

A **pie chart** is a circle divided into sectors. Each sector represents a category of data. The area of each sector is proportional to the frequency of the category.

## Example

Construct a pie chart of the grades presented earlier.

# Making a Pie Chart

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>	<b>Degree Measure of Each Sector</b>
A	4	0.2222	$0.2222 \times 360 = 80$
B	4	0.2222	80
C	7	0.3888	140
D	2	0.1111	40
F	1	0.0556	20
<b>Total</b>	18	1.0000	360

# Solution

