

## Chapter 2 – Displaying and Describing Categorical Data

1. **Graphs in the news.** Answers will vary.
2. **Graphs in the news II.** Answers will vary.
3. **Tables in the news.** Answers will vary.
4. **Tables in the news II.** Answers will vary.
5. **Movie genres.**
  - a) A pie chart seems appropriate from the movie genre data. Each movie has only one genre, and the 728 movies constitute a “whole”. Some of the regions are very close in size, making the number of movies in several genres difficult to compare.
  - b) Horror is the least common genre. It has the smallest region in the chart.
6. **Movie ratings.**
  - a) A pie chart seems appropriate for the movie rating data. Each movie has only one rating, and the 728 movies constitute a “whole”. The percentages of each rating are different enough that the pie chart is easy to read.
  - b) The most common rating is “not rated”. It has the largest region on the chart.
7. **Genres again.**
  - a) Comedy has the second highest bar, so it is the second most common genre.
  - b) This is easier to see on the bar chart. The percentages are so close that the difference is nearly indistinguishable in the pie chart.
8. **Ratings again.**
  - a) The least common rating was NC-17. It has the shortest bar.
  - b) The bar chart does not support this claim. These data are for a single year only. We have no idea if the percentages of G and PG-13 movies changed from year to year.
9. **Yearly ratings.**

i. D	ii. A	iii. C	iv. B
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10. **Marriage in decline.**

i. A	ii. C	iii. D	iv. B
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11. **Magnet Schools.**

There were 1,755 qualified applicants for the Houston Independent School District’s magnet schools program. 53% were accepted, 17% were wait-listed, and the other 30% were turned away for lack of space.

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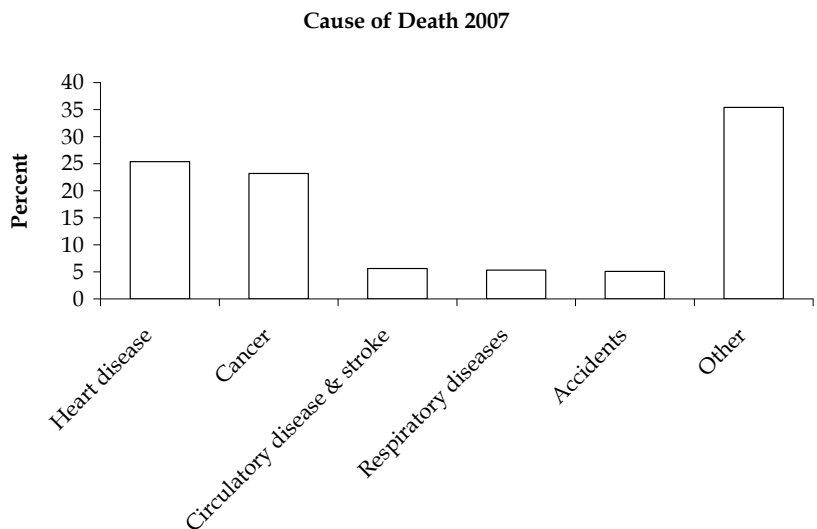
### 12. Magnet schools, again.

There were 1,755 qualified applicants for the Houston Independent School District's magnet schools program. 29.5% were Black or Hispanic, 16.6% were Asian, and 53.9% were white.

### 13. Causes of death 2007.

- a) Yes, it is reasonable to assume that heart and respiratory disease caused approximately 31% of U.S. deaths in 2007, since there is no possibility for overlap. Each person could only have one cause of death.
- b) Since the percentages listed add up to 64.6%, other causes must account for 35.4% of US deaths.

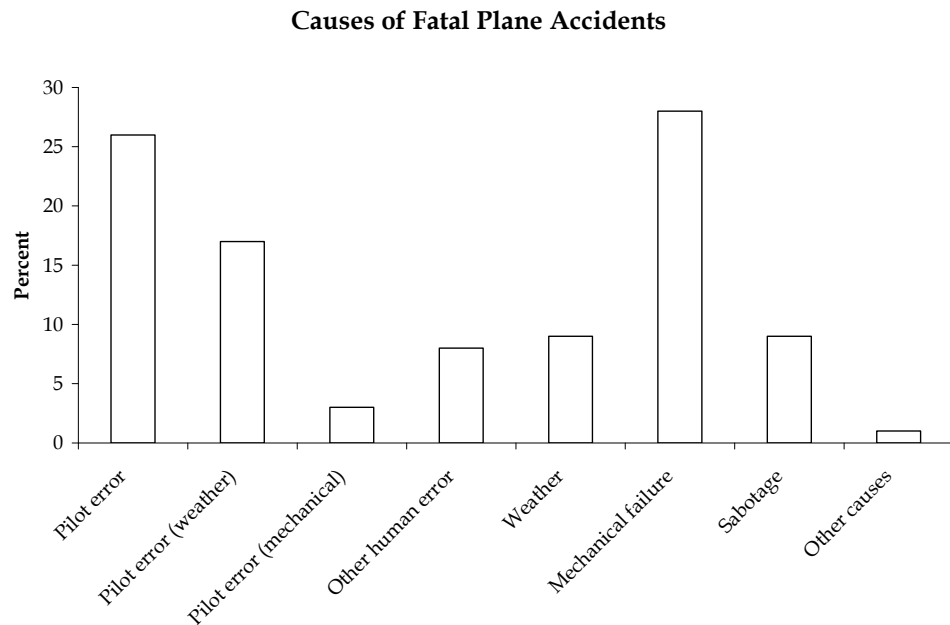
- c) A bar chart is a good choice (with the inclusion of the "Other" category). Since causes of US deaths represent parts of a whole, a pie chart would also be a good display.



### 14. Plane crashes.

- a) As long as each plane crash had only one cause, it would be reasonable to assume that weather or mechanical failures were the causes of about 37% of crashes.
- b) It is likely that the numbers in the table add up to 101% due to rounding.

- c) A relative frequency bar chart is a good choice. A pie chart would also be a good display, as long as each plane crash has only one cause.



**15. Oil spills as of 2010.**

- a) Grounding, accounting for 160 spills, is the most frequent cause of oil spillage for these 460 spills. A substantial number of spills, 132, were caused by collision. Less prevalent causes of oil spillage in descending order of frequency were loading/ discharging, other/ unknown causes, fire/ explosions, and hull failures.
- b) If being able to differentiate between these close counts is required, use the bar chart. Since each spill only has one cause, the pie chart is also acceptable as a display, but it's difficult to tell whether, for example, there is a greater percentage of spills caused by fire/ explosions or hull failure. If you want to showcase the causes of oil spills as a fraction of all 460 spills, use the pie chart.

**16. Winter Olympics 2010.**

- a) There are too many categories to construct an appropriate display. In a bar chart, there are too many bars. In a pie chart, there are too many slices. In each case, we run into difficulty trying to display those countries that didn't win many medals.
- b) Perhaps we are primarily interested in countries that won many medals. We might choose to combine all countries that won fewer than 6 medals into a single category. This will make our chart easier to read. We are probably interested in number of medals won, rather than percentage of total medals won, so we'll use a bar chart. A bar chart is also better for comparisons.

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### 17. Global warming.

Perhaps the most obvious error is that the percentages in the pie chart only add up to 92%, when they should, of course, add up to 100%. Furthermore, the three-dimensional perspective view distorts the regions in the graph, violating the area principle. The regions corresponding to No Solid Evidence and Due to Natural Patterns should be roughly the same size, at 20% and 21% of respondents, respectively. However, the angle for the 21% region looks much bigger. Always use simple, two-dimensional graphs.

### 18. Death 2010.

The bars have false depth, which can be misleading. This is a bar chart, so the bars should have space between them. From a design standpoint, it probably makes more sense to start with the #1 cause of death, Heart Disease, at the top, list the next 3 in order of importance, and put "Other" at the bottom.

### 19. Teen smokers.

According to the Monitoring the Future study, teen smoking brand preferences differ somewhat by region. Although Marlboro is the most popular brand in each region, with about 58% of teen smokers preferring this brand in each region, teen smokers from the South prefer Newports at a higher percentage than teen smokers from the West, 22.5% to approximately 10%, respectively. Camels are more popular in the West, with 9.5% of teen smokers preferring this brand, compared to only 3.3% in the South. Teen smokers in the West are also more likely to have to particular brand than teen smokers in the South. 12.9% of teen smokers in the West have no particular brand, compared to only 6.7% in the South. Both regions have 9% of teen smokers that prefer one of over 20 other brands.

### 20. Handguns.

76% of handguns involved in Milwaukee buyback programs are small caliber, while only 20.3% of homicides are committed with small caliber handguns. Along the same lines, only 19.3% of buyback handguns are of medium caliber, while 54.7% of homicides involve medium caliber handguns. A similar disparity is seen in large caliber handguns. Only 2.1% of buyback handguns are large caliber, but this caliber is used in 10.8% of homicides. Finally, 2.2% of buyback handguns are of other calibers, while 14.2% of homicides are committed with handguns of other calibers. Generally, the handguns that are involved in buyback programs are not the same caliber as handguns used in homicides in Milwaukee.

### 21. Movies by genre and rating.

- a) The table uses column percents, since each column adds to 100%, while the rows do not.

- b) 19.5% of these movies are comedies.
- c) 19.2% of the PG-rated movies were comedies.
- d) i) 21.7% of the PG-13 movies were comedies.  
 ii) You cannot determine this from the table.  
 iii) None (0%) of the horror movies were G-rated.  
 iv) You cannot determine this from the table.

**22. The last picture show.**

- a) Since neither the columns nor the rows total 100%, but the table itself totals 100%, these are table percentages.
- b) The most common genre/rating combination was the unrated drama. 13.19% of the 728 movies had this combination.
- c) 1.92% of the 728 movies, or 14 movies, were PG-rated comedies.
- d) A total of 2.47% of the 728 movies, or 18 movies, were rated G.
- e) Generally, the table does not support the assertion.  $0.27 + 19.64 + 28.85 = 48.76\%$  of the movies are rated PG-13, NC-17, or R. However, if the Not rated movies are omitted entirely, then  $(0.27 + 19.64 + 28.85)/(100 - 38.74) = 79.6\%$ . The statement is true regarding movies that have been rated.

**23. Seniors.**

- a) A table with marginal totals is to the right. There are 268 White graduates and 325 total graduates.  $268/325 \approx 82.5\%$  of the graduates are White.

Plans	White	Minority	TOTAL
4-year college	198	44	242
2-year college	36	6	42
Military	4	1	5
Employment	14	3	17
Other	16	3	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>325</b>

- b) There are 42 graduates planning to attend 2-year colleges.  $42/325 \approx 12.9\%$
- c) 36 white graduates are planning to attend 2-year colleges.  $36/325 \approx 11.1\%$
- d) 36 white graduates are planning to attend 2-year colleges and there are 268 whites graduates.  $36/268 \approx 13.4\%$
- e) There are 42 graduates planning to attend 2-year colleges.  $36/42 \approx 85.7\%$

**24. Politics.**

- a) There are 192 students taking Intro Stats. Of those, 115, or about 59.9%, are male.

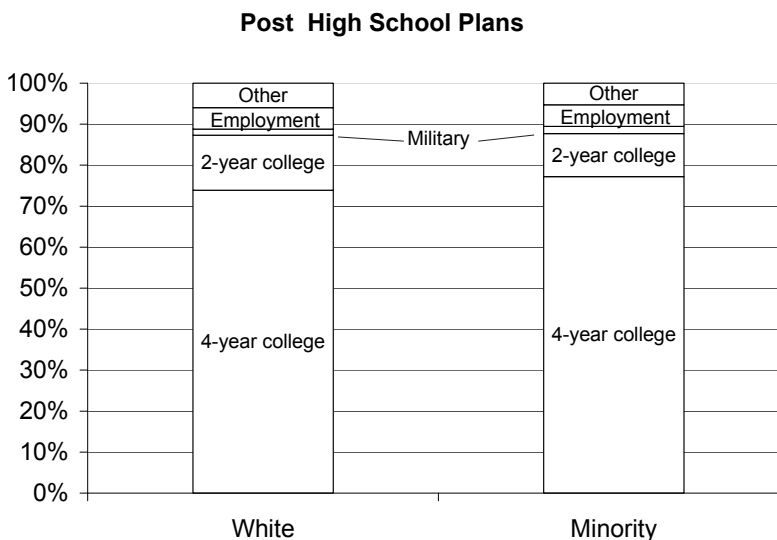
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- b) There are 192 students taking Intro Stats. Of those, 27, or about 14.1%, consider themselves to be “Conservative”.
- c) There are 115 males taking Intro Stats. Of those, 21, or about 18.3%, consider themselves to be “Conservative”.
- d) There are 192 students taking Intro Stats. Of those, 21, or about 10.9%, are males who consider themselves to be “Conservative”.

25. **More about seniors.**

- a) For white students, 73.9% plan to attend a 4-year college, 13.4% plan to attend a 2-year college, 1.5% plan on the military, 5.2% plan to be employed, and 6.0% have other plans.
- b) For minority students, 77.2% plan to attend a 4-year college, 10.5% plan to attend a 2-year college, 1.8% plan on the military, 5.3% plan to be employed, and 5.3% have other plans.

- c) A segmented bar chart is a good display of these data:

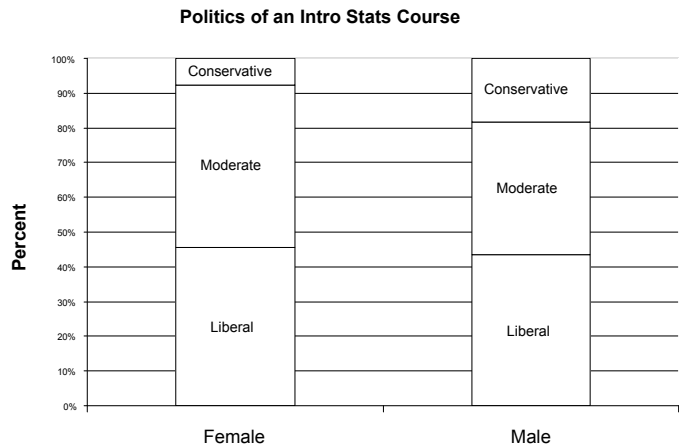


- d) The conditional distributions of plans for Whites and Minorities are similar:  
 White – 74% 4-year college, 13% 2-year college, 2% military, 5% employment, 6% other.  
 Minority – 77% 4-year college, 11% 2-year college, 2% military, 5% employment, 5% other.

Caution should be used with the percentages for Minority graduates, because the total is so small. Each graduate is almost 2%. Still, the conditional distributions of plans are essentially the same for the two groups. There is little evidence of an association between race and plans for after graduation.

26. Politics revisited.

- a) The males in this course were 43.5% Liberal, 38.3% Moderate, and 18.3% Conservative.
- b) The females in this course were 45.5% Liberal, 46.8% Moderate, and 7.8% Conservative.
- c) A segmented bar chart comparing the distributions is at the right.



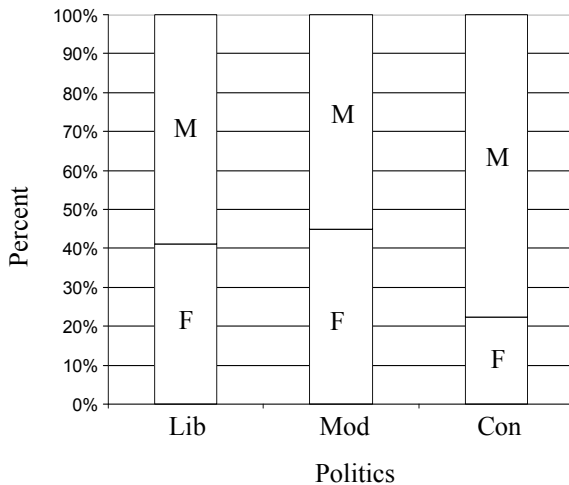
- d) Politics and sex do not appear to be independent in this course. Although the percentage of liberals was roughly the same for each sex, females had a greater percentage of moderates and a lower percentage of conservatives than males.

27. Magnet schools revisited.

- a) There were 1755 qualified applicants to the Houston Independent School District’s magnet schools program. Of those, 292, or about 16.6% were Asian.
- b) There were 931 students accepted to the magnet schools program. Of those, 110, or about 11.8% were Asian.
- c) There were 292 Asian applicants. Of those, 110, or about 37.7%, were accepted.
- d) There were 1755 total applicants. Of those, 931, or about 53%, were accepted.

28. More politics.

- a) Distribution of Sex Across Political Categories



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- b) The percentage of males and females varies across political categories. The percentage of self-identified Liberals and Moderates who are female is about twice the percentage of Conservatives who are female. This suggests that *sex* and *politics* are not independent.

### 29. Back to school.

There were 1,755 qualified applicants for admission to the magnet schools program. 53% were accepted, 17% were wait-listed, and the other 30% were turned away. While the overall acceptance rate was 53%, 93.8% of Blacks and Hispanics were accepted, compared to only 37.7% of Asians, and 35.5% of whites. Overall, 29.5% of applicants were Black or Hispanics, but only 6% of those turned away were Black or Hispanic. Asians accounted for 16.6% of applicants, but 25.3% of those turned away. It appears that the admissions decisions were not independent of the applicant's ethnicity.

### 30. Cars.

- a) In order to get percentages, first we need totals. Here is the same table, with row and column totals. Foreign cars are defined as non-American. There are  $45+102=147$  non-American cars or  $147/359 \approx 40.95\%$ .

	Driver		
Origin	Student	Staff	Total
American	107	105	212
European	33	12	45
Asian	55	47	102
Total	195	164	359

- b) There are 212 American cars of which 107 or  $107/212 \approx 50.47\%$  were owned by students.
- c) There are 195 students of whom 107 or  $107/195 \approx 54.87\%$  owned American cars.

- d) The marginal distribution of Origin is displayed in the third column of the table at the right: 59% American, 13% European, and 28% Asian.

Origin	Totals
American	212 (59%)
European	45 (13%)
Asian	102 (28%)
Total	359

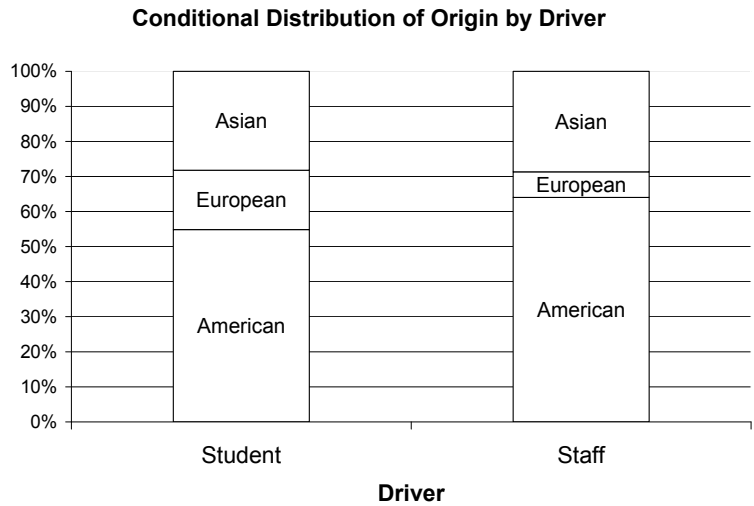
- e) The conditional distribution of Origin for Students is: 55% (107 of 195) American, 17% (33 of 195) European, and 28% (55 of 195) Asian.

The conditional distribution of Origin for Staff is:

64% (105 of 164) American, 7% (12 of 164) European, and 29% (47 of 164) Asian.



- f) The percentages in the conditional distributions of Origin by Driver (students and staff) seem slightly different. Let's look at a segmented bar chart of Origin by Driver, to compare the conditional distributions graphically.



The conditional distributions of Origin by Driver have similarities and differences. Although students appear to own a higher percentage of European cars and a smaller percentage of American cars than the staff, the two groups own nearly the same percentage of Asian cars. However, because of the differences, there is evidence of an association between Driver and Origin of the car.

**31. Weather forecasts.**

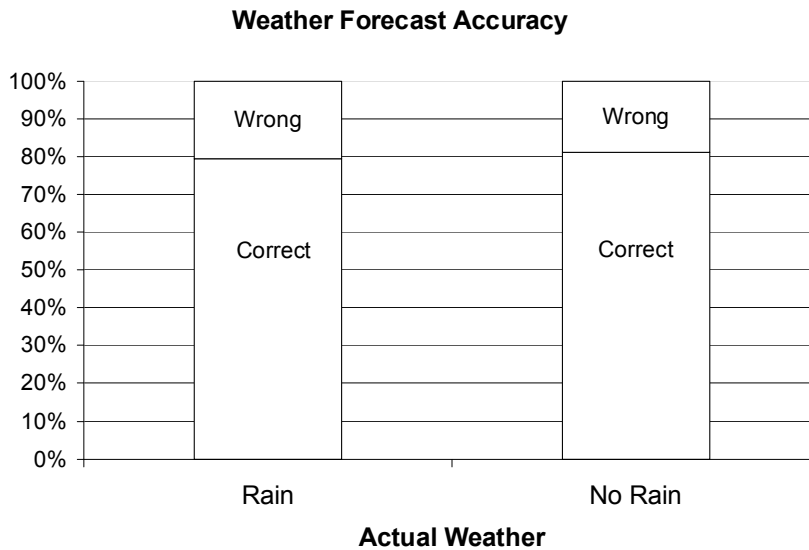
- a) The table shows the marginal totals. It rained on 34 of 365 days, or 9.3% of the days.

		Actual Weather		Total
		Rain	No Rain	
Forecast	Rain	27	63	90
	No Rain	7	268	275
	Total	34	331	365

- b) Rain was predicted on 90 of 365 days.  $90/365 \approx 24.7\%$  of the days.
- c) The forecast of rain was correct on 27 of the days it actually rained and the forecast of No Rain was correct on 268 of the days it didn't rain. So, the forecast was correct a total of 295 times.  $295/365 \approx 80.8\%$  of the days.

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- d) On rainy days, rain had been predicted 27 out of 34 times (79.4%). On days when it did not rain, forecasters were correct in their predictions 268 out of 331 times (81.0%). These two percentages are very close. There is no evidence of an association between the type of weather and the ability of the forecasters to make an accurate prediction.



32. **Twins.**

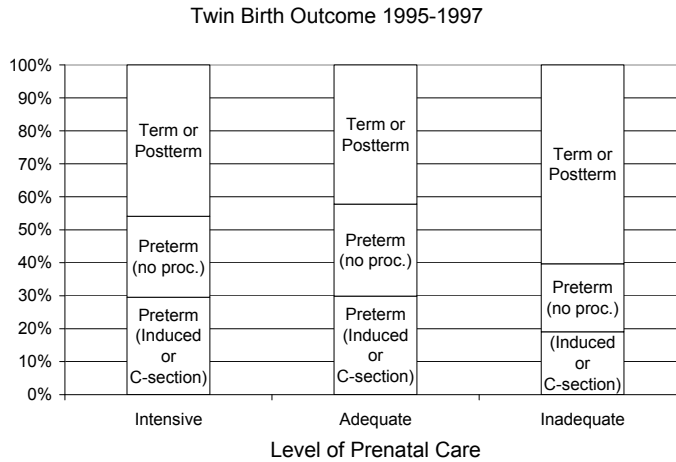
- a) Of the 278,000 mothers who had twins in 1995-1997, 63,000 had inadequate health care during their pregnancies.

Twin Births 1995-97 (in thousands)				
Level of Prenatal Care	Preterm (Induced or Caesarean)	Preterm (without procedures)	Term or Postterm	Total
Intensive	18	15	28	61
Adequate	46	43	65	154
Inadequate	12	13	38	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>278</b>

$63,000 / 278,000 = 22.7\%$

- b) There were 76,000 induced or Caesarean births and 71,000 preterm births without these procedures.  $(76,000 + 71,000) / 278,000 = 52.9\%$
- c) Among the mothers who did not receive adequate medical care, there were 12,000 induced or Caesarean births and 13,000 preterm births without these procedures. 63,000 mothers of twins did not receive adequate medical care.  $(12,000 + 13,000) / 63,000 = 39.7\%$

d)



e) 52.9% of all twin births were preterm, while only 39.7% of births in which inadequate medical care was received were preterm. This is evidence of an association between level of prenatal care and twin birth outcome. If these variables were independent, we would expect the percentages to be roughly the same. Generally, those mothers who received adequate medical care were more likely to have preterm births than mothers who received intensive medical care, who were in turn more likely to have preterm births than mothers who received inadequate health care. This does *not* imply that mothers who received inadequate health care do decrease their chances of having a preterm birth, since it is likely that women that have some complication *during* their pregnancy (that might lead to a preterm birth), would seek intensive or adequate prenatal care.

**33. Blood pressure.**

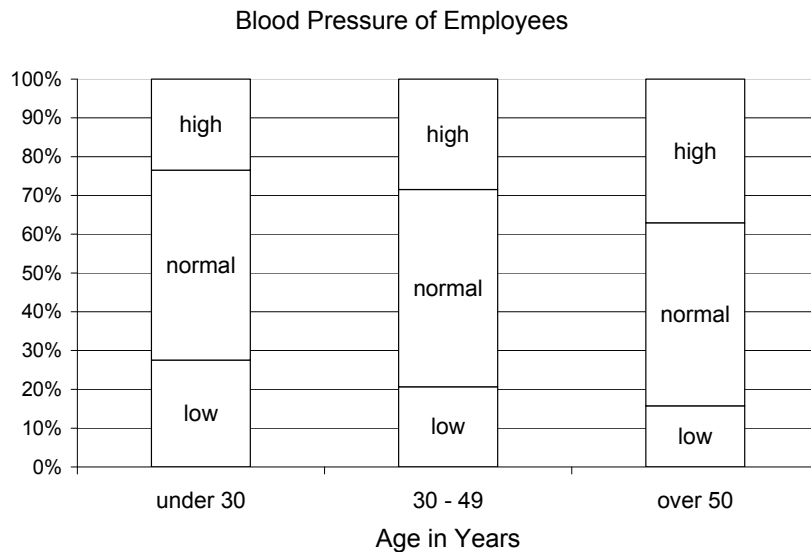
a) The marginal distribution of blood pressure for the employees of the company is the total column of the table, converted to percentages. 20% low, 49% normal and 31% high blood pressure.

Blood pressure	under 30	30 - 49	over 50	Total
low	27	37	31	95
normal	48	91	93	232
high	23	51	73	147
<b>Total</b>	98	179	197	474

b) The conditional distribution of blood pressure within each age category is:  
 Under 30 : 28% low, 49% normal, 23% high  
 30 - 49 : 21% low, 51% normal, 28% high  
 Over 50 : 16% low, 47% normal, 37% high

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- c) A segmented bar chart of the conditional distributions of blood pressure by age category is below.

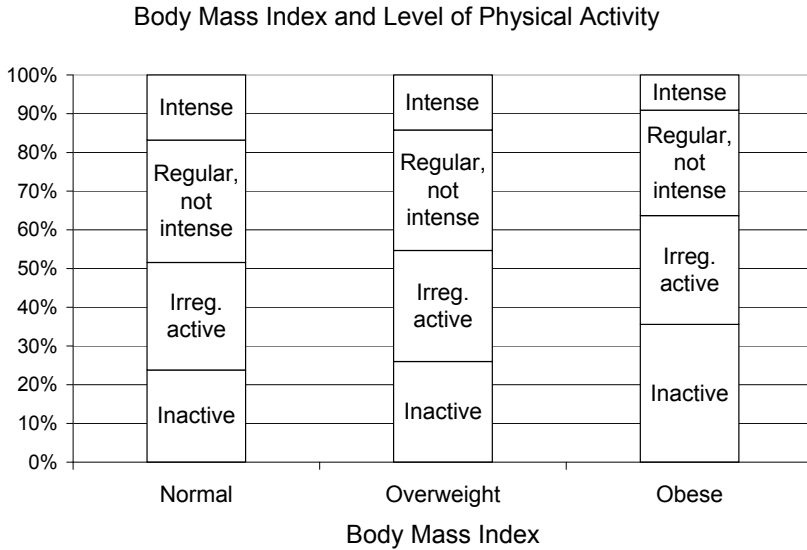


- d) In this company, as age increases, the percentage of employees with low blood pressure decreases, and the percentage of employees with high blood pressure increases.
- e) No, this does not prove that people's blood pressure increases as they age. Generally, an association between two variables does not imply a cause-and-effect relationship. Specifically, these data come from only one company and cannot be applied to all people. Furthermore, there may be some other variable that is linked to both age and blood pressure. Only a controlled experiment can isolate the relationship between age and blood pressure.

34. **Obesity and exercise.**

- a) Participants were categorized as Normal, Overweight or Obese, according to their Body Mass Index. Within each classification of BMI (column), participants self reported exercise levels. Therefore, these are column percentages. The percentages sum to 100% in each column, *not* across each row.

b) A segmented bar chart of the conditional distributions of level of physical activity by Body Mass Index category is at the right.



c) No, even though the graphical displays provide strong evidence that lack of exercise and BMI

are not independent. All three BMI categories have nearly the same percentage of subjects who report “Regular, not intense” or “Irregularly active”, but as we move from Normal to Overweight to Obese we see a decrease in the percentage of subjects who report “Regular, intense” physical activity (16.8% to 14.2% to 9.1%), while the percentage of subjects who report themselves as “Inactive” increases. While it may seem logical that lack of exercise causes obesity, association between variables does not imply a cause-and-effect relationship. A lurking variable (for example, overall health) might influence both BMI and level of physical activity, or perhaps lack of exercise is *caused by* obesity. Only a controlled experiment could isolate the relationship between BMI and level of physically activity.

**35. Anorexia.**

These data provide no evidence that Prozac might be helpful in treating anorexia. About 71% of the patients who took Prozac were diagnosed as “Healthy”, while about 73% of the patients who took a placebo were diagnosed as “Healthy”. Even though the percentage was higher for the placebo patients, this does not mean that Prozac is hurting patients. The difference between 71% and 73% is not likely to be statistically significant.

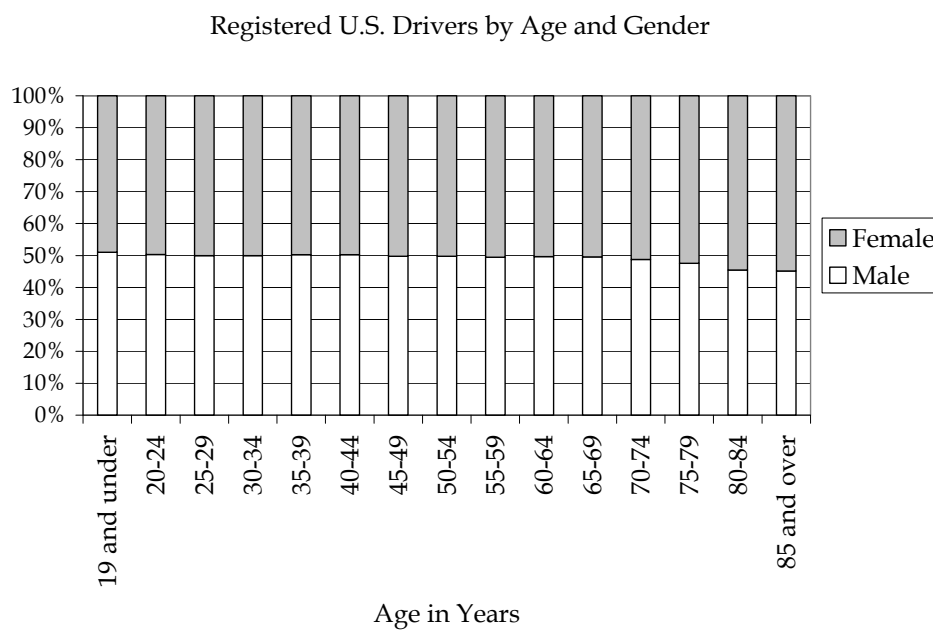
**36. Antidepressants and bone fractures.**

These data provide evidence that taking a certain class of antidepressants (SSRI) might be associated with a greater risk of bone fractures. Approximately 10% of the patients taking this class of antidepressants experience bone fractures. This is compared to only approximately 5% in the group that were not taking the antidepressants.

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### 37. Driver's licenses 2011.

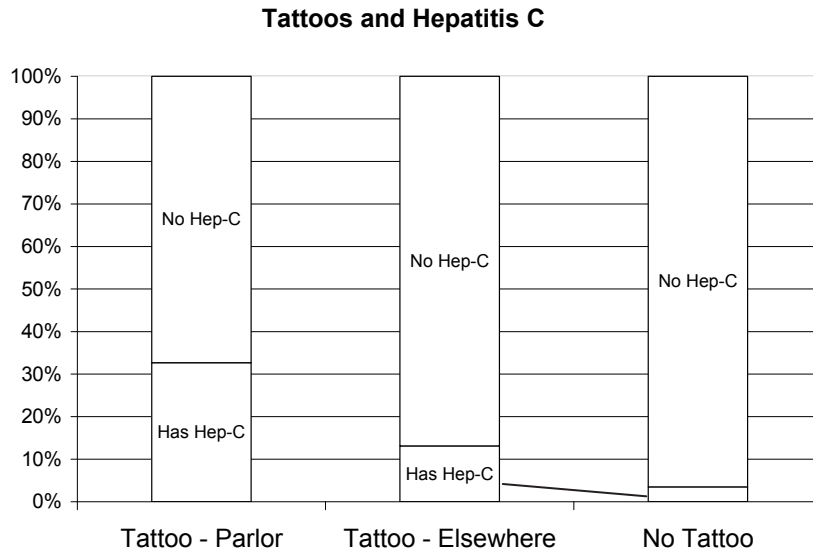
- a) There are 10.0 million drivers under 20 and a total of 208.3 million drivers in the U.S. That's 4.8% of U.S. drivers under 20.
- b) There are 103.5 million males out of 208.4 million U.S. drivers, or 49.7%.
- c) Each age category appears to have about 50% male and 50% female drivers. The segmented bar chart shows a pattern in the deviations from 50%. At younger ages, males form the slight majority of drivers. This percentage shrinks until the percentages are 50% male and 50% for middle aged drivers. The percentage of male drivers continues to shrink until, at around age 45, female drivers hold a slight majority. This continues into the 85 and over category.



- d) There is a slight association between age and gender of U.S. drivers. Younger drivers are slightly more likely to be male, and older drivers are slightly more likely to be female.

38. Tattoos.

The study by the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center provides evidence of an association between having a tattoo and contracting hepatitis C. Around 33% of the subjects who were tattooed in a commercial parlor had hepatitis C, compared with 13% of those tattooed elsewhere, and only 3.5% of those with no tattoo. If having a tattoo and having hepatitis C were independent, we would have expected these percentages to be roughly the same.



39. Hospitals.

a) The marginal totals have been added to the table:

		Discharge delayed		Total
		Large Hospital	Small Hospital	
Procedure	Major surgery	120 of 800	10 of 50	130 of 850
	Minor surgery	10 of 200	20 of 250	30 of 450
	Total	130 of 1000	30 of 300	160 of 1300

160 of 1300, or about 12.3% of the patients had a delayed discharge.

b) Yes. Major surgery patients were delayed 130 of 850 times, or about 15.3% of the time.

Minor Surgery patients were delayed 30 of 450 times, or about 6.7% of the time.

c) Large Hospital had a delay rate of 130 of 1000, or 13%.

Small Hospital had a delay rate of 30 of 300, or 10%.

The small hospital has the lower overall rate of delayed discharge.

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- d) Large Hospital: Major Surgery 15% delayed and Minor Surgery 5% delayed. Small Hospital: Major Surgery 20% delayed and Minor Surgery 8% delayed. Even though small hospital had the lower overall rate of delayed discharge, the large hospital had a lower rate of delayed discharge for each type of surgery.
- e) No. While the overall rate of delayed discharge is lower for the small hospital, the large hospital did better with *both* major surgery and minor surgery.
- f) The small hospital performs a higher percentage of minor surgeries than major surgeries. 250 of 300 surgeries at the small hospital were minor (83%). Only 200 of the large hospital's 1000 surgeries were minor (20%). Minor surgery had a lower delay rate than major surgery (6.7% to 15.3%), so the small hospital's overall rate was artificially inflated. Simply put, it is a mistake to look at the overall percentages. The real truth is found by looking at the rates after the information is broken down by type of surgery, since the delay rates for each type of surgery are so different. The larger hospital is the better hospital when comparing discharge delay rates.

### 40. Delivery service.

- a) Pack Rats has delivered a total of 28 late packages (12 Regular + 16 Overnight), out of a total of 500 deliveries (400 Regular + 100 Overnight).  $28/500 = 5.6\%$  of the packages are late. Boxes R Us has delivered a total of 30 late packages (2 Regular + 28 Overnight) out of a total of 500 deliveries (100 Regular + 400 Overnight).  $30/500 = 6\%$  of the packages are late.
- b) The company should have hired Boxes R Us instead of Pack Rats. Boxes R Us only delivers 2% (2 out of 100) of its Regular packages late, compared to Pack Rats, who deliver 3% (12 out of 400) of its Regular packages late. Additionally, Boxes R Us only delivers 7% (28 out of 400) of its Overnight packages late, compared to Pack Rats, who delivers 16% of its Overnight packages late. Boxes R Us is better at delivering Regular and Overnight packages.
- c) This is an instance of Simpson's Paradox, because the overall late delivery rates are unfair averages. Boxes R Us delivers a greater percentage of its packages Overnight, where it is comparatively harder to deliver on time. Pack Rats delivers many Regular packages, where it is easier to make an on-time delivery.



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## 41. Graduate admissions.

- a) 1284 applicants were admitted out of a total of 3014 applicants.  $1284/3014 = 42.6\%$

Program	Males Accepted (of applicants)	Females Accepted (of applicants)	Total
1	511 of 825	89 of 108	600 of 933
2	352 of 560	17 of 25	369 of 585
3	137 of 407	132 of 375	269 of 782
4	22 of 373	24 of 341	46 of 714
<b>Total</b>	<b>1022 of 2165</b>	<b>262 of 849</b>	<b>1284 of 3014</b>

- b) 1022 of 2165 (47.2%) of males were admitted. 262 of 849 (30.9%) of females were admitted.

- c) Since there are four comparisons to make, the table at the right organizes the percentages of males and females accepted in each program. Females are accepted at a higher rate in every program.

Program	Males	Females
1	61.9%	82.4%
2	62.9%	68.0%
3	33.7%	35.2%
4	5.9%	7%

- d) The comparison of acceptance rate within each program is most valid. The overall percentage is an unfair average. It fails to take the different numbers of applicants and different acceptance rates of each program. Women tended to apply to the programs in which gaining acceptance was difficult for everyone. This is an example of Simpson's Paradox.

## 42. Be a Simpson!

Answers will vary. The three-way table below shows one possibility. The number of local hires out of new hires is shown in each cell.

	Company A	Company B
Full-time New Employees	40 of 100 = 40%	90 of 200 = 45%
Part-time New Employees	170 of 200 = 85%	90 of 100 = 90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210 of 300 = 70%</b>	<b>180 of 300 = 60%</b>