Tabular Display of Data

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> > March 8, 2010

Getting information from a table is like extracting sunlight from a cucumber.

Farquhar and Farquhar, 1891, p55

Perhaps not that bad, but a challenge.

Our examples from Ehrenberg (1977, JRSSA) and Wainer (1997, JEBS).

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Eye on the ball				Back to communica	tion		
Most displays only do on	e thing well.						

To build any effective display we must have a firm notion of purpose. We cannot know what the best answers are unless we know what the questions are. Thus we must first understand what questions will be asked of data. Any discussion of data display in the abstract is pointless.

Wainer (1997 JEBS)

We will concentrate on communication.

A display for communication should

- Target an audience
- Have a goal (tell a story)
- Make the story obvious
- Be uncluttered
- Cause no pain

It's a lot like oral communication!

Rules for Communication

Ehrenberg, Wainer, and many others give rules/advice.

We illustrate with examples from their papers.

Remember, we want to communicate, to show a story, which could be

- Big picture
- Trends
- Comparisons
- Typical values
- Atypical values

Strong Criterion for Good Table

The patterns and exceptions in a table should be obvious at a glance.

Weak Criterion for Good Table

The patterns and exceptions in a table should be obvious at a glance once one has been told what they are.

Always meet the weak criterion.

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UK Vessels (Ehrenberg, 1977)

UK Merchant Vessels over	UK Merchant Vessels over 500 tons in Service							
	1962	1967	1973					
Number of vessels								
All vessels	2,689	2,181	1,776					
Passenger	242	173	122					
Dry cargo	1,847	1,527	1,165					
Tankers	600	481	489					
Deadweight in thousands of tons								
All vessels	26,577	27,488	46,763					
Passenger	1,467	919	349					
Dry cargo	13,990	14,362	20,115					
Tankers	11,120	12,167	26,299					

UK Vessels – After

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UK Merchant Vessels in Service								
Vessels over 500 tons	1962	1967	1973					
Number								
Passenger	240	170	120					
Tankers	600	480	490					
Dry cargo	1,800	1,500	1,200					
All vessels	2,700	2,200	1,800					
Deadweight tons (thousands)								
Passenger	1,500	920	350					
Tankers	11,000	12,000	26,000					
Dry cargo	14,000	14,000	20,000					
All vessels	26,000	27,000	47,000					

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PrB

1.000

0.106

0.065

0.505

0.474

0.092

0.473

0.168

0.309

0.124

ITV

BBC

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PrB

ThW

Tod

WoS

GrS

LnU

MoD

Pan

RgS

24H

ThW

0.106

1.000

0.270

0.147

0.132

0.189

0.082

0.352

0.064

0.395

Tod

0.065

0.270

1.000

0.093

0.070

0.155

0.039

0.200

0.051

0.244

TV Correlations – After

		C	orrelatio	n amo	ng TV	audience	s				
Programmes		WoS	MoD	GrS	PrB	RgS	24H	Pan	ThW	Tod	LnU
World of Sport	ITV		.6	.6	.5	.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Match of the Day	BBC	.6		.6	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0
Grandstand	BBC	.6	.6		.5	.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Prof. Boxing	ITV	.5	.5	.5		.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Rugby Special	BBC	.3	.3	.3	.3		.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
24 Hours	BBC	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1		.5	.4	.2	.2
Panorama	BBC	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.5		.4	.2	.2
This Week	ITV	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4		.3	.2
Today	ITV	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3		.2
Line Up	BBC	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	

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Unomployment (Ebronby	org			Linomploymont A	ftor		

Unemployment i	in	Great	Britain	(thousands)	
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Correlation among TV audiences

GrS

0.474

0.132

0.070

0.622

1.000

0.085

0.593

0.181

0.341

0.142

LnU

0.092

0.189

0.155

0.079

0.085

1.000

0.049

0.197

0.097

0.266

MoD

0.473

0.082

0.038

0.581

0.593

0.049

1.000

0.131

0.326

0.122

Pan

0.168

0.352

0.200

0.187

0.181

0.197

0.131

1.000

0.147

0.524

RgS

0.309

0.064

0.051

0.297

0.341

0.097

0.327

0.147

1.000

0.121

24H

0.124

0.395

0.244

0.140

0.142

0.266

0.122

0.524

0.121

1.000

WoS

0.505

0.142

0.093

1.000

0.622

0.079

0.581

0.187

0.296

0.140

	1966	1968	1970	1973
Total unemployed	330.9	549.4	582.2	597.9
Males	259.6	460.7	495.3	499.4
Females	71.3	88.8	86.9	98.5

Une	mployment	in Grea	at Britain	(thousan	ıds)
	Year	Male	Female	Total	
	1966	260	71	330	
	1968	460	89	550	
	1970	500	87	580	
	1973	500	99	600	
	Average	430	86	520	

Battery Life in Hours								
Battery	Battery Cassette Po							
Brand	Player	Radio	Flashlight	Computer				
Constant Charge	5	19	10	3				
Electro-Blaster	10	26	15	4				
Never Die	8	28	16	6				
PowerBat	7	24	13	5				
Servo-Cell	4	21	12	2				

Battery Life in Hours								
Battery			Cass.	Port.	Brand			
Brand	Radio	Flash.	Player	Comp.	Averages			
Never Die	28	16	8	6	15			
Electro-Blaster	26	15	10	4	14			
PowerBat	24	13	7	5	12			
Servo-Cell	21	12	4	2	10			
Constant Charge	19	10	5	3	9			
Usage averages	24	13	7	4	12			

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Multivariate (Wainer, 1997)

Foods (Ehrenberg, 1978)

	Grade 8 - 1992									
	Graduate	d College	Some Educ High S	ation After School	Graduated	High School	Did Not F Sch	inish High nool	1 Don'	Know
PUBLIC SCHOOLS	Percentage of Students	Average Proficiency	Percentage of Students	Average Proficiency	Percentage of Students	Average Proficiency	Percentage of Students	Average Proficiency	Percentage of Students	Average Proficiency
NATION	40 (1.4)	279 (1.4)	18 (0.6)	270 (1.2)	25 (0.8)	256 (1.4)	8 (0.6)	248 (1.8)	9 (0.5)	251 (1.7)
Northeast	38 (3.1)	282 (4.2)	18 (1.1)	267 (3.0)	26 (2.2)	259 (4.2)	8 (0.9)	246 (4.2)	10 (1.2)	250 (3.3)
Southeast	35 (1.9)	270 (1.9)	17 (0.8)	263 (2.0)	28 (1.4)	249 (1.9)	12 (1.6)	246 (4.2)	8 (1.0)	248 (4.3)
Central	42 (2.7)	283 (2.9)	20 (1.4)	273 (1.6)	26 (1.7)	264 (2.3)	4 (0.7)	•••• (••••)	7 (0.8)	258 (3.8)
West	43 (2.9)	279 (2.6)	18 (1.2)	274 (2.6)	19 (1.5)	252 (2.9)	9 (1.1)	248 (2.4)	11 (0.9)	248 (2.9)
STATES										
Alabama	33 (1.6)	261 (2.5)	18 (0.7)	258 (2.0)	29 (1.1)	244 (1.8)	13 (0,9)	239 (2.0)	7 (0.6)	237 (2.9)
Arizona	36 (1.5)	277 (1.5)	22 (1.0)	270 (1.5)	21 (0.9)	256 (1.6)	10 (0.7)	245 (2.5)	12 (0.8)	248 (2.7)
Arkansas	30 (1.1)	264 (1.9)	20 (0.8)	264 (1.7)	31 (1,1)	248 (1.6)	11 (0.7)	246 (2.4)	8 (0.6)	245 (2.7)
California	39 (1.8)	275 (2.0)	18 (1.0)	266 (2.1)	17 (0.9)	251 (2.1)	10 (0.9)	241 (2.2)	16 (1.1)	240 (2.9)
Colorado	46 (1.2)	282 (1.3)	19 (0.9)	276 (1.6)	21 (0.9)	260 (1.5)>	6 (0,6)	250 (2.4)	7 (0.5)	252 (2.6)
Connecticut	47 (1.3)	288 (1.0)	 16 (0.8) 	272 (1.8)	22 (0.9)	260 (1.8)	6 (0.6)	245 (3.3)	9 (0.6)	251 (2.4)
Delaware	39 (1.2)	274 (1.3)	18 (1.0)	268 (2.3)	30 (1.0)	251 (1.7)	6 (0.5)	248 (4.0)	8 (0.9)	248 (3.4)
Dist. Columbia	32 (1.0)	244 (1.7)	17 (0.8)	240 (1.9)	29 (0.8)	224 (1.6)	9 (0.7)	225 (3.2)	12 (0.6)	229 (2.2)
Florida	39 (1.5)	268 (1.9)	19 (0.7)	266 (1.9)	24 (1.1)	251 (1.8)	8 (0.7)	244 (2.7)	10 (0.7)	244 (3.2)
Georgia	35 (1.7)	271 (2.1)	18 (0.7)	264 (1.7)	30 (1.2)	250 (1.3)	11 (0.8)	244 (2.2)	6 (0.6)	245 (2.6)
Hawan	38 (1.1)	267 (1.5)	15 (0.9) <	266 (1.9)	25 (1.0)	246 (1.8)	6 (0.5)	242 (3.5)	16 (0.8)	246 (2.1)
Idaho	48 (1.2)	281 (0.9)	20 (0.8)	278 (1.3)	19 (0.9)	268 (1.4)>	7 (0.5)	254 (2.3)	6 (0.5)	254 (2.8)
Indiana	33 (1.5)	283 (1.5)	21 (0.9)	275 (1.9)	32 (1.1)	260 (1.6)	8 (0.6)	250 (2.6)	6 (0.5)	249 (3.3)
iowa	44 (1.4)	291 (1.2)>	· 21 (0.8)	285 (1.5)	25 (1.1)	273 (1.3)	4 (0.4)	262 (2.4)	5 (0.4)	266 (2.8)
Kentucky	28 (1.4)	278 (1.6)×	9 (0.8)	267 (1.6)	32 (0.9)	254 (1.6)	15 (0.9)	246 (1.7)	6 (0.4)	242 (2.8)
Louisiana	32 (1.4)	256 (2.5)	20 (0.9)	259 (1.8)	30 (1.3)	242 (1.6)	10 (0.7)	237 (2.4)	7 (0.6)	236 (3.7)
Maine	40 (1.5)	288 (1.4)	22 (1.0)	281 (1.5)	26 (1.1)	267 (1.1)	6 (0.5)	259 (2.7)	5 (0.5)	266 (2.6)
Maryland	44 (1.7)	278 (1.8)	18 (0.9)	266 (1.9)	25 (1.2)	250 (1.8)	6 (0.8)	240 (3.7)	7 (0.5)	245 (3.8)
Massachusetts	48 (1.5)	284 (1.3)	17 (0.8)	272 (1.8)	21 (1.0)	261 (1.4)	7 (0.6)	248 (3.2)	7 (0.6)	248 (2.6)
Michigan	38 (1.6)	277 (2.2)	23 (0.9)	271 (2.0)	26 (0.9)	257 (1.7)	6 (0.5)	249 (2.0)	7 (0.6)	248 (3.0)
Minnesola	48 (1.3) >	290 (1.0)>	21 (0.9)	284 (1.8)	22 (0.9) **	270 (1.8)>	3 (0.4)	256 (4.2)	7 (0.6)	268 (3.0)
Mississippi	36 (1.7)	254 (1.6)	16 (0.7)	256 (2.0)	29 (1.4)	239 (1.6)	13 (0.8)	234 (1.8)	7 (0.6)	231 (2.8)
MISSOUTI	36 (1.3)	280 (1.7)	22 (0.9)	275 (1.5)	29 (1.0)	264 (1.6)	8 (0.7)	254 (2.4)	6 (0.5)	252 (2.9)
Nebraska	46 (1.5)	287 (1.2)	20 (1.0)	280 (1.6)	24 (1.2)	267 (1.7)	4 (0.5)	247 (3.3)	6 (0.6)	256 (3.8)

Hard to see anything! But perhaps useful for archival purposes.

Consumers'	(C)	and	Retailers'	(R)	ratings	of	the	nutritional	and
economic values of different foods									

Foods	Nu	tritional	Economic		
	C	R	C	R	
Meat	62	58	14	11	
Milk	55	52	44	95	
Eggs	49	48	85	61	
Cheese	45	52	30	62	
Fresh Veg.	42	24	25	18	
Fish	33	52	20	10	
Chicken	18	13	70	25	
Bread	5	11	5	21	

*In decreasing order of Consumers' Nutritional Ratings.

... hard to interpret without a verbal description

perhaps "Consumers and retailers agree quite well on nutritional ratings, but economic ratings differ from each other and from the nutritional ones."

Computer files

Computer files also need explanation.

Number of hawks responding to the "alarm" call # Variables are year (1999 or 2000), season (courtship, # nestling, fledgling), distance in meters between the # alarm call and the nest, number of hawks responding, # and number of.

year	season	distance	${\tt respond}$	trials
1	1	100	1	4
1	1	150	2	4
1	1	225	1	4
1	1	325	2	2
2	1	100	6	8

. . .

Should be labeled and annotated.

285 283 273 271 North Dakota 289 284 270 290 Minnesota 281 267 Maine 288 270 267 267 287 282 Wisconsin 280 259 247 -287 w Hampshire Nebraska 287 280 268 281 278 Idaho

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11

PUBLIC

SCHOOLS

Nation

States lowa 291

Wyoming

Connecticut

Utar 280

Point out unusual values

Exceptions

STAT8801 (Univ. of Minnesota)

Some Education

After

High

Schoo

270

278

278

272

Graduated

High

Schoo

256

266

258

260

Graduated

College

279

281

288

Did Not

Finish

High

Schoo

248

262 259

256

259 254

254

254 258 254 **245** -

I Don't

Know 251

266 272

268

254

260

258

251

Mean 267

283 283

282

278 278

278

277

274 274 274

273

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Round Drastically

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Order Rows/Columns Sensibly

Use two significant figures where ever possible.

- Don't usually understand more than two digits Budget is \$27,329,681 versus budget is 27 million dollars.
- Rarely justify more than two digits statistically God gave us $1/\sqrt{n}$, but how big must *n* be for that third digit?
- We rarely care Life expectancy 67.14 years; .01 year is about 4 days.
- Not for archival tables.

Helps organize and facilitate comparison

- Alphabetical (Alabama first!) almost never correct
- Could be by size
- Could be a natural order, such as time
- By interest (rows or columns to compare should be adjacent)

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Transpose

Give a standard for comparison

- Could be mean/median/total/etc
- Give a visual focus
- Provide a standard of "usual"
- An overall summary can also help
- Can highlight for emphasis

It's easier to compare numbers down columns.

- Numbers are closer
- Digits line up

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Layout/Spacing			Avoid if you can		
_					

- Remove excess lines/boxing
- Use space to emphasize groups/gaps
- Excess space breaks adjacency

What is a stem and leaf plot, but a severely rounded table with meaningful spacing?

- Multidimensional tables
- Multivariate tables
- Too many rows or columns

Summary

• Good titles and explanatory text

The table with its labels, title, and accompanying text should stand alone and be comprehensible.

Also add emphasis to unusual values.

- Design for purpose and audience
- Round!
- Organize
- Simplify
- Add summaries
- Good title/labels
- Clean layout/proper spacing

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