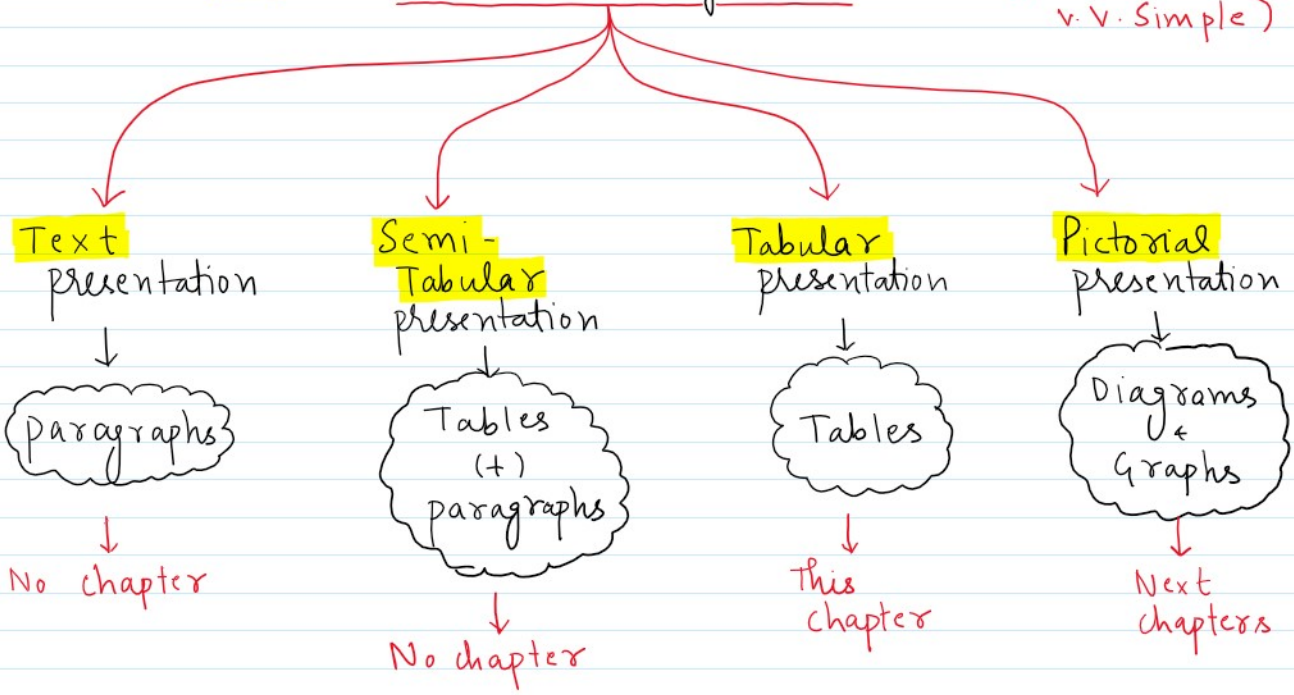
CH :- Presentation of Data

(v.v.v.v.v.v.v. Simple)



TABULATION

→ Systematic presentation of data is one of the most important consideration in statistical work and it is done through the use of tables

→ Objectives of Tabulation (1/3 Marks)

- They simplify the complex data
- They facilitate comparison
- They have a lasting impression without any confusion
- They present facts in minimum space

→ Essentials of a satisfactory table. (1/3 Marks)

- Attractive
- Manageable Size
- Comparable

- Comparable
- According to objective.
- Clarity - easily understandable

100%

PARTS OF TABLE (V. Imp)

1. Table Number
2. Title - main title written in one or two lines
3. Captions - Columns heading
4. Stubs - Rows heading
5. Body of the table - Numerical information
6. Head Note or Prefatory Note - It is a statement normally below the title like All data in millions.
7. Foot note - It is placed at bottom of table
8. Source - In case of tabulation of secondary data, source should be provided

Table No. 11

Title
(Head Note if any)

STUB	CAPTION			TOTAL
	Sub Caption	Sub Caption	Sub Caption	
Stub entries	XX	XX	XX	XX
	XX	XX	XX	XX
		BODY		
Total	XX	XX	XX	XXXX

Footnote :-

Source :-

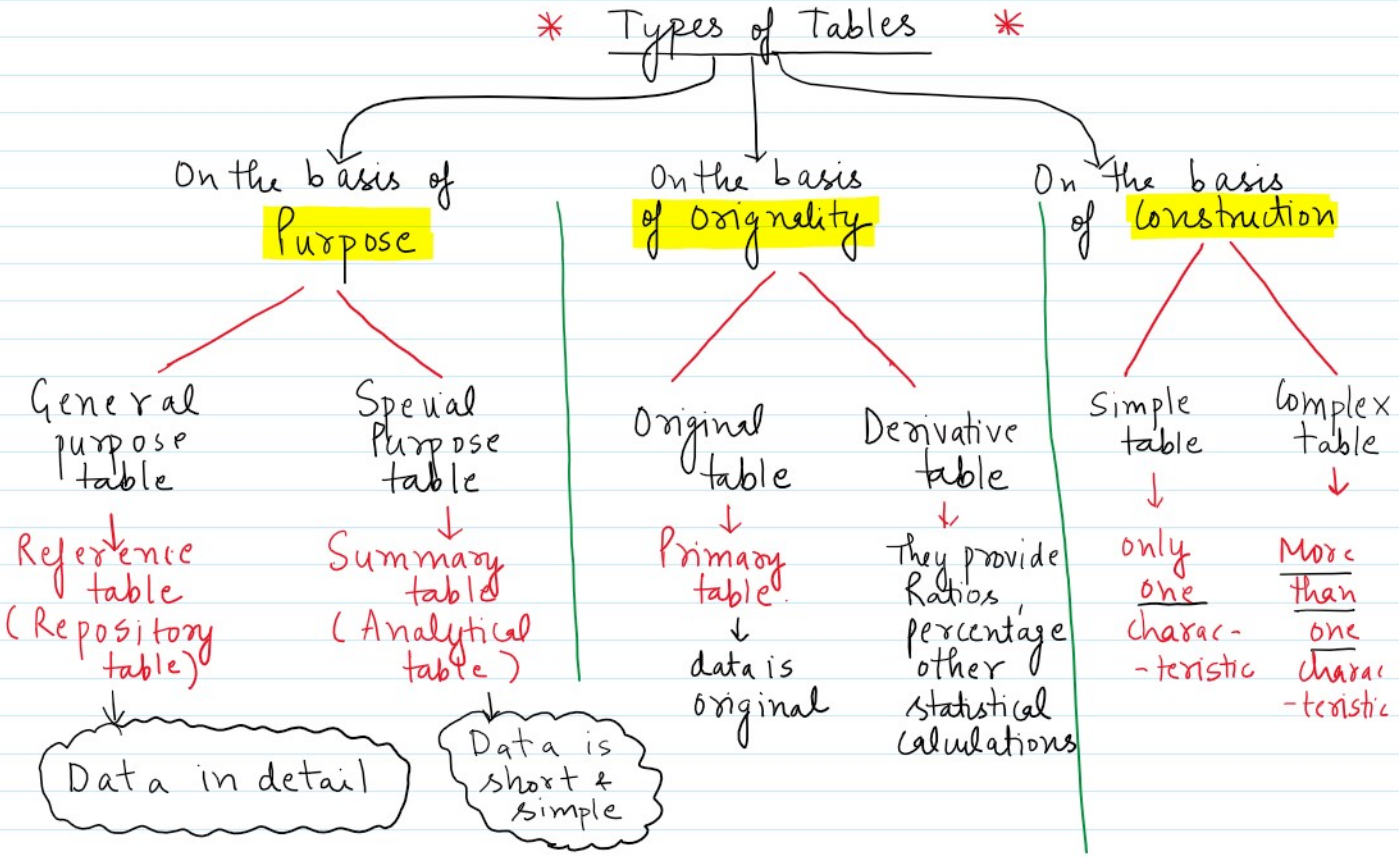


Illustration 7. In a sample study about coffee drinking habits in two towns, the following information was received:

M + F

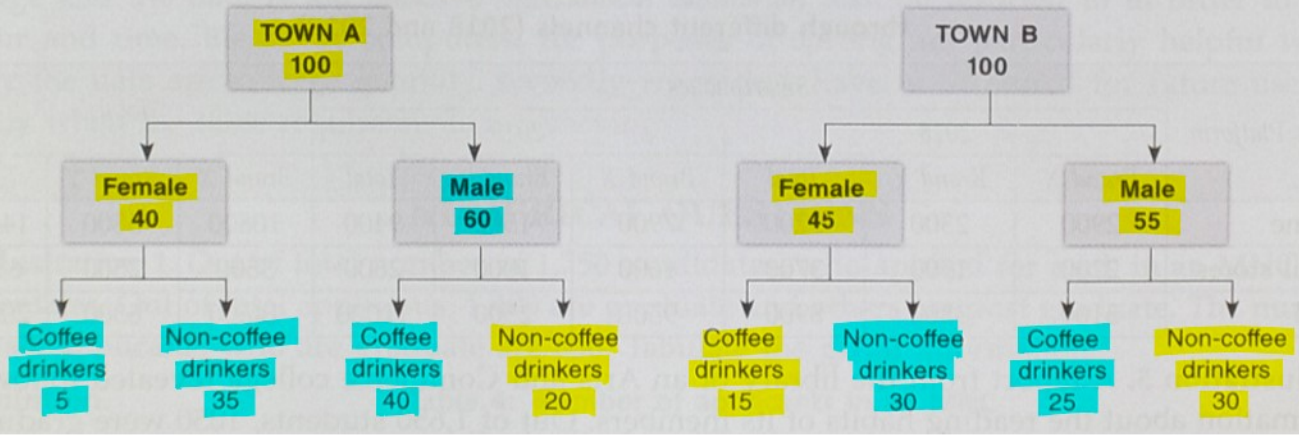
Town A: Females were 40%, Total coffee drinkers were 45% and Male non-coffee drinkers were 20%.

Town B: Males were 55%, Male non-coffee drinkers were 30% and Female coffee drinkers were 15%.

Represent the above data in a tabular form. (3/4 Marks)

Analysis FLOW chart

Solution. Let us calculate the missing percentages of the above information before representing the data in a tabular form.



Main Solution

Table 10: Coffee Drinking Habits in Towns A and B

(in percentages)

Habits	*Town A*			*Town B*		
	Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Coffee Drinkers	40	5	45	25	15	40
Non-Coffee Drinkers	20	35	55	30	30	60
Total	60	40	100	55	45	100

Alternative Solution

Table 11: Coffee Drinking Habits in Towns A and B

(in percentages)

	Town A			*Town B*		
	Coffee Drinkers	*Non-coffee Drinkers*	*Total*	*Coffee Drinkers*	*Non-coffee Drinkers*	*Total*
Males	40	20	60	25	30	55
Females	5	35	40	15	30	45
Total	45	55	100	40	60	100

* IMP Question *

Illustration 8. Of the 1,125 students studying science and humanities in a school during the year 2015-2016, 720 are from General category and remaining are from EWS category, 628 are boys and 440 are science students. The number of boys in general category is 392, that of boys studying science 205 and that of general category students studying science 262; finally, the number of science students among the general category boys was 148. Enter these frequencies in a table and complete the table by obtaining the frequencies of the remaining cells.

Solution. **Table 12: showing number of School Students by Category and Stream (2015-16)**

Faculty	*Boys*			*Girls*			*Total*		
	General Category	*EWS Category*	*Total*	*General Category*	*EWS Category*	*Total*	*General Category*	*EWS Category*	*Total*
Science	148	57	205	114	121	235	262	178	440
Humanities	244	179	423	214	48	262	458	227	685
Total	392	236	628	328	169	497	720	405	1125