Tables and Charts

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Tables and charts are ways to organize information, or *data*. Schedules, inventory sheets, price lists, and checkbook registers are types of tables or charts.

Most tables are organized the *rows* and *columns*. Rows go across and columns go up and down. The title of a row or column is called its *label*. Labels tell you what information that row or column contains.

Queen's Quick Mart
Monthly Sales, January–June

	1998	1999
January	$18,392	$21,034
February	$21,930	$23,093
March	$18,390	$24,593
April	$22,443	$26,432
May	$25,342	$24,955
June	$23,536	$27,543

Example 1 Which of the given months in 1999 had the greatest sales?

June had the greatest sales because the greatest number in the 1999 column is in the row for June.

Example 2 During which of the given months were the sales greater in 1998 than they were in the same month in 1999? How much greater?

May is the only month in which sales were greater in 1998 than in 1999.

$387 greater; $25,342 − $24,955 = $387

Practice

Use the table at the right to answer these questions.

Center High School Enrollment

	Boys	Girls	Total
Freshmen	136	123	259
Sophomores	120	112	232
Juniors	112	121	____
Seniors	106	114	____
School Total	474	____	____

1. How many freshmen boys are there? _____

2. To find the total number of juniors, add the number of boys and girls. What is that total? _____

3. What is the total number of seniors? _____

4. Add the four numbers in the "Girls" column to find the total number of girls in Center High. _____

5. How many students in all are there at Center High? _____

6. In which classes are there more boys than girls at Center High? _____

7. a. Are there more boys or girls at Center High? _____

   b. How many more? _____

Large Numbers in
Tables and Charts

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Some tables include data or information that is given to the nearest thousand, million, or billion. It is important when reading information in tables to be sure to note what actual values are being shown in the table.

Livestock on Farms in U. S.
(in thousands)

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
1900	59,739	48,105	51,055
1920	70,400	40,743	60,159
1940	68,309	52,107	61,165
1960	96,236	33,170	59,026
1980	111,242	12,699	67,318
2000*	100,000	9,000	61,000

*estimated

Example 1 How many cattle were there in 1900?

The table shows 59,739 *in thousands*, so there are 59,739 × 1,000, or 59,739,000 cattle in 1900.

Example 2 How many more hogs than sheep were there on U S. farms in 1980?

Solution Option 1: Change data to numbers in standard form.
$67,318,000 - 12,699,000 = 54,619,000$
There were 54,619,000 more hogs than sheep in 1980.

Solution Option 2: Use data as given, but label it thousands.
In thousands: $67,318 - 12,699 = 54,619$
There were 54,619 thousand more hogs than sheep in 1980.

Practice

Use the table at the right for the following.

1. Write the number of eggs produced in 1996 in standard form.

   _____

2. Write the price of one dozen eggs in 1997 in standard $0.00 form, rounding the price to the nearest cent.

   _____

3. Write the value of production in 1997 in standard form.

   _____

Egg Production, Price, & Value
in U. S. in 1996-1997

	1996	1997
Production (million eggs)	76,281	77,401
Price per dozen (in dollars)	0.749	0.702
Value of production (1,000 dollars)	4,762,131	4,530,522

4. How much more did a dozen eggs cost in 1996 than in 1997. Round your answer to the nearest cent.

   _____

5. How many more eggs were produced in 1997 than in 1996?

   _____

6. How much more was the value of eggs produced in 1997 than in 1996?

   _____

Line Graphs

Line graphs are used to show change in values over time.

The title tells what the graph shows. The values along the vertical axis usually show the changing amounts. The values along the horizontal axis usually show the period of time.

Example 1 During which 5-year period did the minimum wage stay the same?

Look at the line graph for the minimum wage. Find the part of the graph that is horizontal, or flat.

The minimum wage stayed the same from 1982 to 1987.

Minimum Wage Vs. Average Hourly Wage of U. S. Production Workers
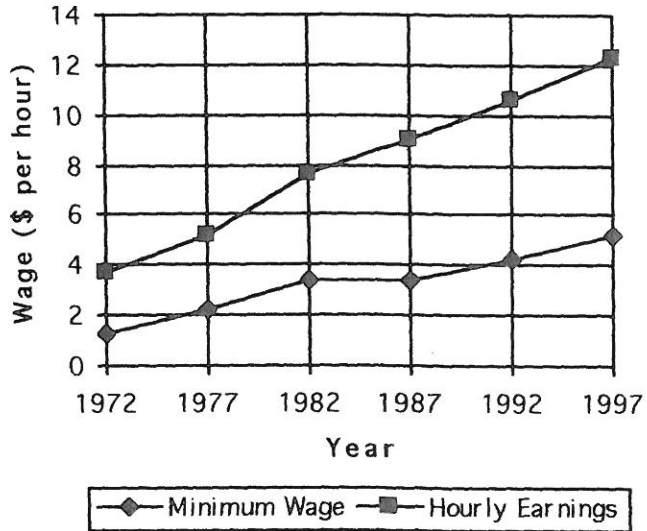
Practice

Use the line graphs above for Exercises 1-3.

1. To the nearest dollar, about how much more was the average hourly earnings of a U S. production worker in 1997 that in 1977? _____

2. About how much per hour did the minimum wage increase between 1972 and 1997? _____

3. About how much per hour did the average hourly wage of a U. S. production worker increase between 1972 and 1997? _____

To the nearest thousand dollars, what were Glenn's Gap ski sales in:

Glenn's Gap Ski Sales

4. January? _____

5. April? _____

6. How much less were sales in May than in February? _____

7. Do you think Glenn's Gap sells snow skis or water skis? Explain.

_____

_____

Circle Graphs

Circle graphs show relationships between parts of the whole

The title tells what the graph is about. The size of the sectors shows the percent or fraction that part is of the whole.
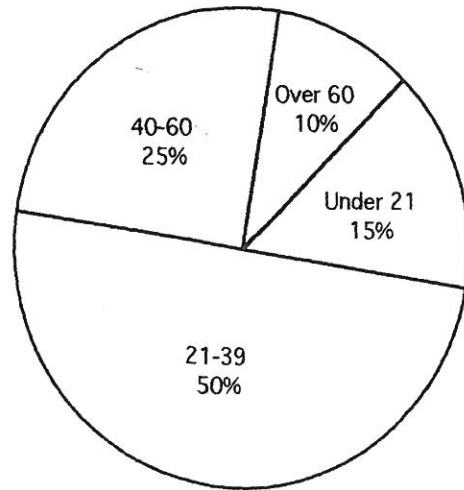
Example 1 What are the ages of most people shopping at Connie's store?

Most people shopping at Connie's store are from 21 to 39 years old.

Example 2 What percent of customers are over 60 at Connie's store?

10% are over 60.

Practice

1. What does the graph at the right show?

   _____

   _____

2. On what does Glenda spend most of her allowance?

   _____

3. On which two items does Glenda spent 10% of her allowance?

   _____

   _____

4. Does Glenda spend more on entertainment or on transportation?

   _____

Connie's Customers

How Glenda Spends Her Allowance

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