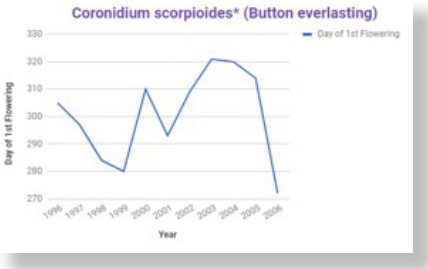
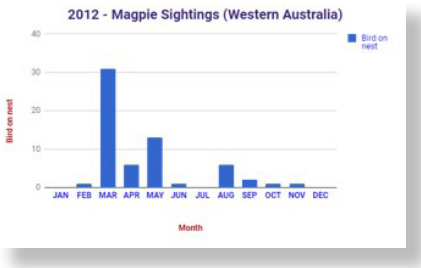
GRAPH FACTSHEETS

Line graph
Use this graph to represent quantities. A line graph is useful for showing change over time. This graph can be used to compare similar data sets on the same axes with the additional of a separate coloured line. For instance multiple years of data can be layered over each other to find trends.

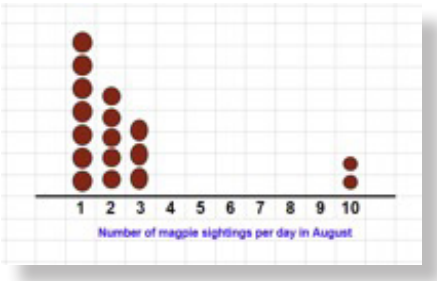


Column Graph
(Bar graphs/charts) – Use this graph to represent categorical data. Useful for showing statistics, the bars on a column graph represent the frequency of a particular category.

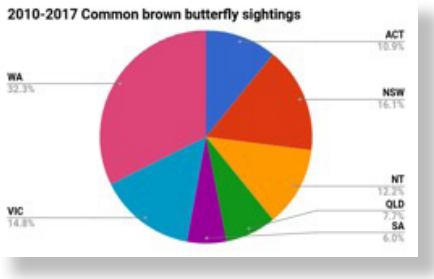
Histogram- A type of column graph for statistical, numerical data. Histograms show the frequency distribution of continuous data and do not have gaps between columns.



Dot Plot
Use this graph to represent numerical or categorical data. Useful for showing statistics, the dots on a dot plot represent sightings. Each dot can represent single or multiple sightings, if needed.



Sector Graph
Sector graphs, often called pie charts, are best for displaying percentages of different categories.



Stem-and-leaf plot
Use this graph to represent numerical data where each data value is split into two parts

In the graph below, the stem unit is 10 and the leaf is 1. This means that the second row 0 | 111335
represents attendance rates of 11,11,11,13,13 and15.

Number of people visiting the museum over 50 days

Stem	Leaf
0	3 5 6
1	1 1 1 3 3 5
2	1 4 4 4 4 5 6 9
3	2 2 2 2 2 2 4 5 5 6 7
4	0 0 3 4 5 7 7
5	2 3 3 3 8 8 9
6	0 1 2 2
7	2 9 1
8	
9	
10	6

Adapted from the Australian Curriculum, Mathematics Glossary - http://v7-5.australiancurriculum.edu.au/mathematics/glossary