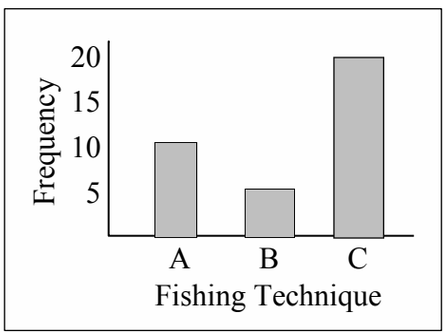
SHS LEARNING ACTIVITY

Name: #39b **Score/Mark:**
Grade and Section: **Date:**
Strand: ☐ STEM ☐ ABM ☐ HUMSS ☐ ICT (*TVL Track*)
Subject: *Practical Research 2*
Type of Activity ☐ Concept Notes ☐ Skills: Exercise / Drill ☐ Illustration ☐ Laboratory Report ☐ Essay/Task Report ☐ Others: _____

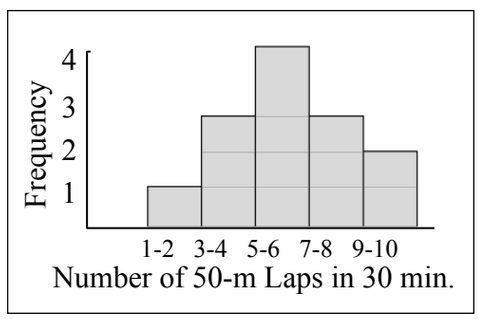
Activity Title: Frequency Distributions (part 2) - Graphs
Learning Target: To define and discuss different types of frequency distribution graphs
References: *(Author, Title, Pages)*
(1) Essentials of Statistics for Behavioral Sciences, pp. 37-42
(2) M.C. Fabella (workshop notes on "Research Collaborative Methods")

A frequency table can be represented as a **graph**. Given the same data, these two give the same information; they're just presented differently. Graphs use a horizontal X-axis listing the scale of measurement in increasing values from left to right, and a vertical Y-axis showing increasing values from bottom to top. The two general rules in constructing a graph are: (1) The intersecting point of the two axes should have a value of zero; and (2) The height of the Y-axis must be about two-thirds [2/3] to three-quarters [3/4] of the length of the X-axis.

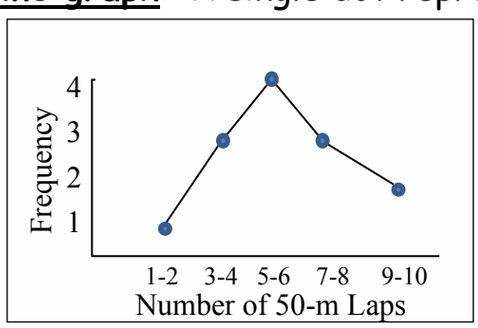
Bar Graph: A vertical bar is for nominal or ordinal scale data. The height of each bar corresponds to the frequency of each category. Bars must be separated by a space between them. *Example:* Bar graph of data showing types of fishing techniques among Jagna fisher folk.



Histogram: This type of graph is used for interval or ratio scale data. There is no space between bars. *Example:* Histogram showing the number of laps done by swimmers on a 50-meter pool in 30 minutes.



Line graph: A single dot represents the frequency of one category. This type of graph is intended for use with data interval scale data. The histogram above can also be represented as a line graph.



Exercise: Convert the line graph given above into a frequency table.