- The row totals and column totals in a two-way table give the **marginal distributions** of the two individual variables. It is clearer to present these distributions as percents of the table total. Marginal distributions tell us nothing about the relationship between the variables.
- There are two sets of **conditional distributions** for a two-way table: the distributions of the row variable for each value of the column variable, and the distributions of the column variable for each value of the row variable. You may want to use a **side-by-side bar graph** (or possibly a **segmented bar graph**) to display conditional distributions.
- There is an **association** between two variables if knowing the value of one variable helps predict the value of the other. To see whether there is an association between two categorical variables, compare an appropriate set of conditional distributions. Remember that even a strong association between two categorical variables can be influenced by other variables.

1.1 TECHNOLOGY CORNER

Section 1.1 Exercises

9. **Cool car colors** The most popular colors for cars and light trucks change over time. Silver passed green in 2000 to become the most popular color worldwide, then gave way to shades of white in 2007. Here is the distribution of colors for vehicles sold in North America in 2011.[8]

Color	Percent of vehicles
White	23
Black	18
Silver	16
Gray	13
Red	10
Blue	9
Brown/beige	5
Yellow/gold	3
Green	2

(a) What percent of vehicles had colors other than those listed?

(b) Make a bar graph to display the distribution of colors.

(c) Would it be appropriate to make a pie chart of these data? Explain.

10. **Spam** Email spam is the curse of the Internet. Here is a compilation of the most common types of spam:[9]

Type of spam	Percent
Adult	19
Financial	20
Health	7
Internet	7
Leisure	6
Products	25
Scams	9
Other	??

(a) What percent of spam would fall in the "Other" category?

(b) Display these data in a bar graph. Be sure to label

11. **Birth days** Births are not evenly distributed across the days of the week. Here are the average numbers of babies born on each day of the week in the United States in a recent year:[10]

Day	Births
Sunday	7374
Monday	11,704
Tuesday	13,169
Wednesday	13,038
Thursday	13,013
Friday	12,664
Saturday	8459

(a) Present these data in a well-labeled bar graph. Would it also be correct to make a pie chart?

(b) Suggest some possible reasons why there are fewer births on weekends.

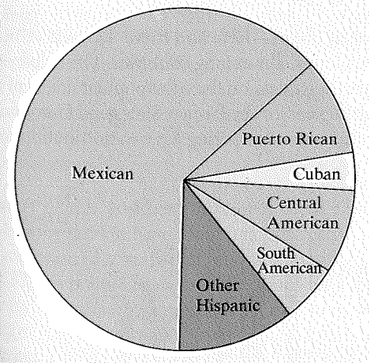
12. **Deaths among young people** Among persons aged 15 to 24 years in the United States, the leading causes of death and number of deaths in a recent year were as follows: accidents, 12,015; homicide, 4651; suicide, 4559; cancer, 1594; heart disease, 984; congenital defects, 401.[11]

(a) Make a bar graph to display these data.

(b) To make a pie chart, you need one additional piece of information. What is it?

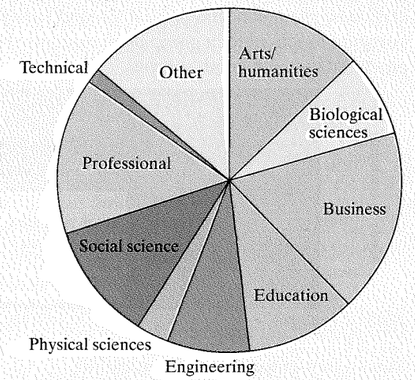
13. **Hispanic origins** Below is a pie chart prepared by the Census Bureau to show the origin of the more than 50 million Hispanics in the United States in 2010.[12] About what percent of Hispanics are Mexican? Puerto Rican?

Percent Distribution of Hispanics by Type: 2010



Comment: You see that it is hard to determine num-

14. **Which major?** About 1.6 million first-year students enroll in colleges and universities each year. What do they plan to study? The pie chart displays data on the percents of first-year students who plan to major in several discipline areas.[13] About what percent of first-year students plan to major in business? In social science?



15. **Buying music online** Young people are more likely than older folk to buy music online. Here are the percents of people in several age groups who bought music online in a recent year:[14]

Age group	Bought music online
12 to 17 years	24%
18 to 24 years	21%
25 to 34 years	20%
35 to 44 years	16%
45 to 54 years	10%
55 to 64 years	3%
65 years and over	1%

(a) Explain why it is *not* correct to use a pie chart to display these data.

(b) Make a bar graph of the data. Be sure to label your axes.

16. **The audience for movies** Here are data on the percent of people in several age groups who attended a movie in the past 12 months:[15]

Age group	Movie attendance
18 to 24 years	83%
25 to 34 years	73%
35 to 44 years	68%
45 to 54 years	60%
55 to 64 years	47%
65 to 74 years	32%
75 years and over	20%