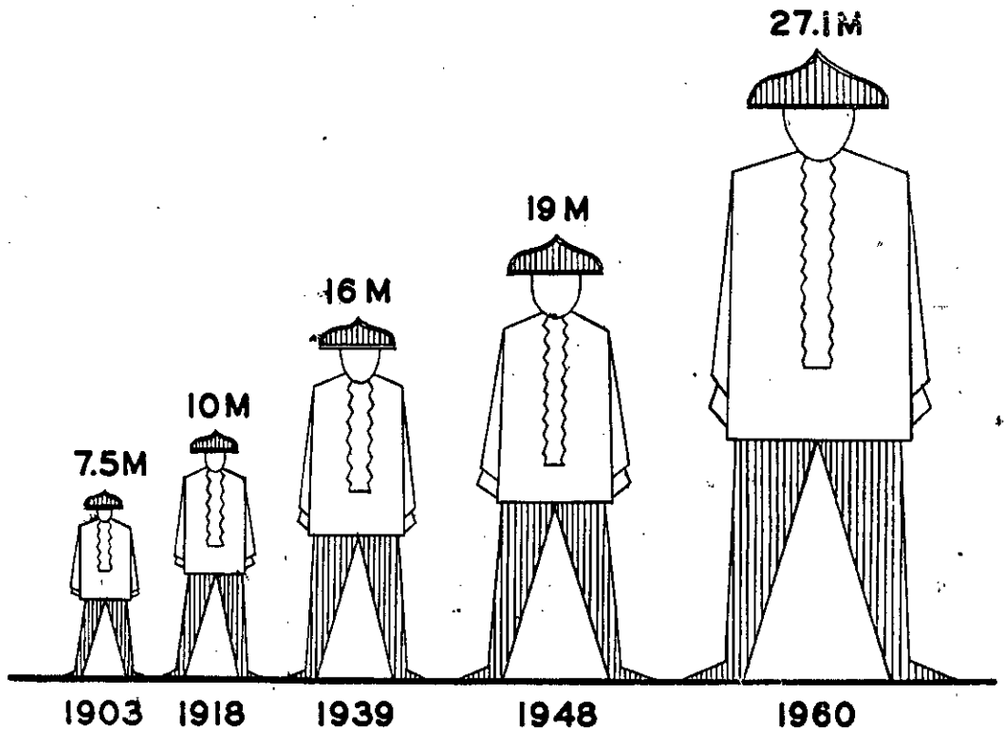
POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES
BY CENSAL YEAR: 1903, 1918, 1939, 1948 AND 1960



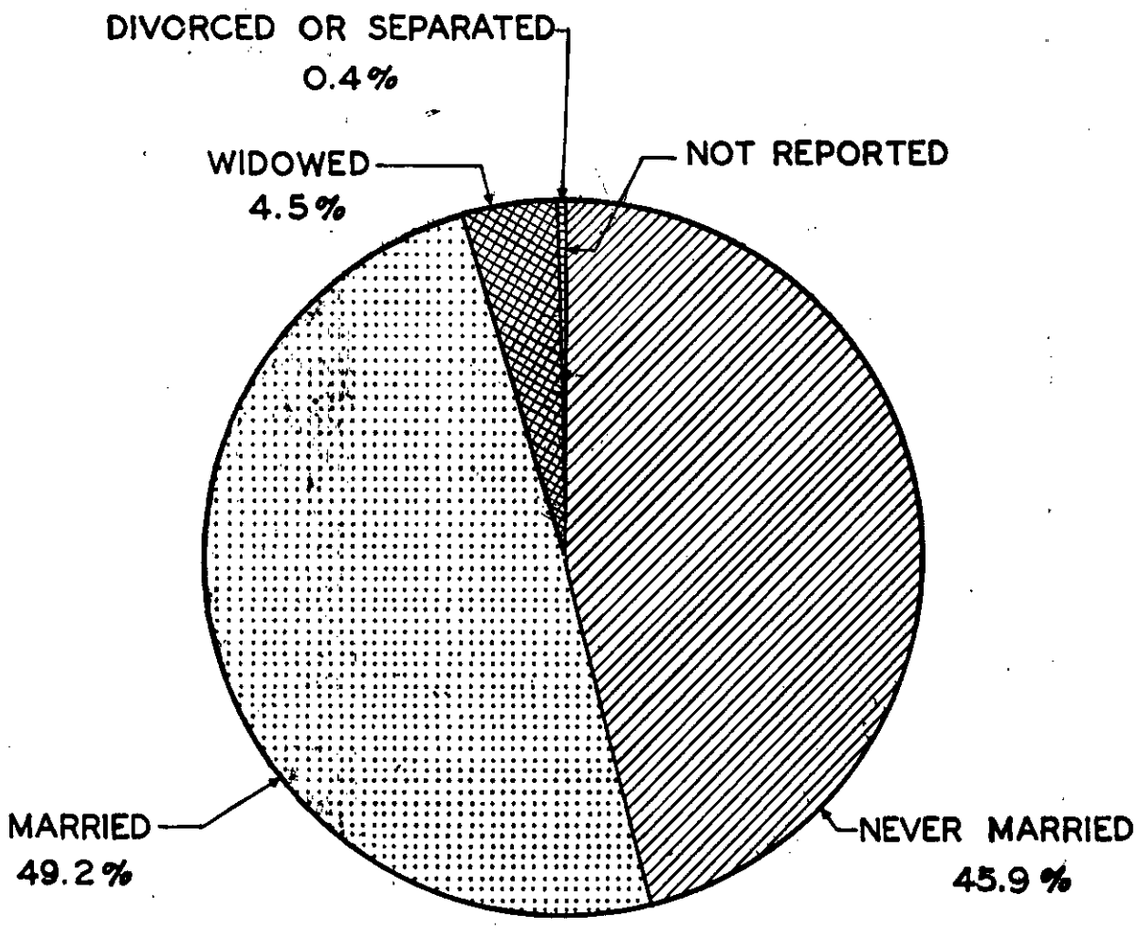
A PICTORIAL CHART

Pictorial graphs are used mainly because of their popular appeal. To those who have only a slight understanding for statistical charts, pictorial techniques may be extremely effective. They derive their popular appeal from their simplicity and interest-creating qualities. In addition, there seems to be some evidence that facts presented in pictorial charts are remembered longer than facts presented in tables or in non-pictorial graphs.

The design and construction of pictorial charts demand both an artistic sense and a thorough understanding of the principles and rationale of charting statistical data for it is important to recognize at the outset that certain types of pictorial forms and techniques violate the basic standards of acceptable form and practice, and these, of course should be carefully avoided.

Compliments of the
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Manila, Philippines

MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD & OVER FOR THE PHILIPPINES: 1960



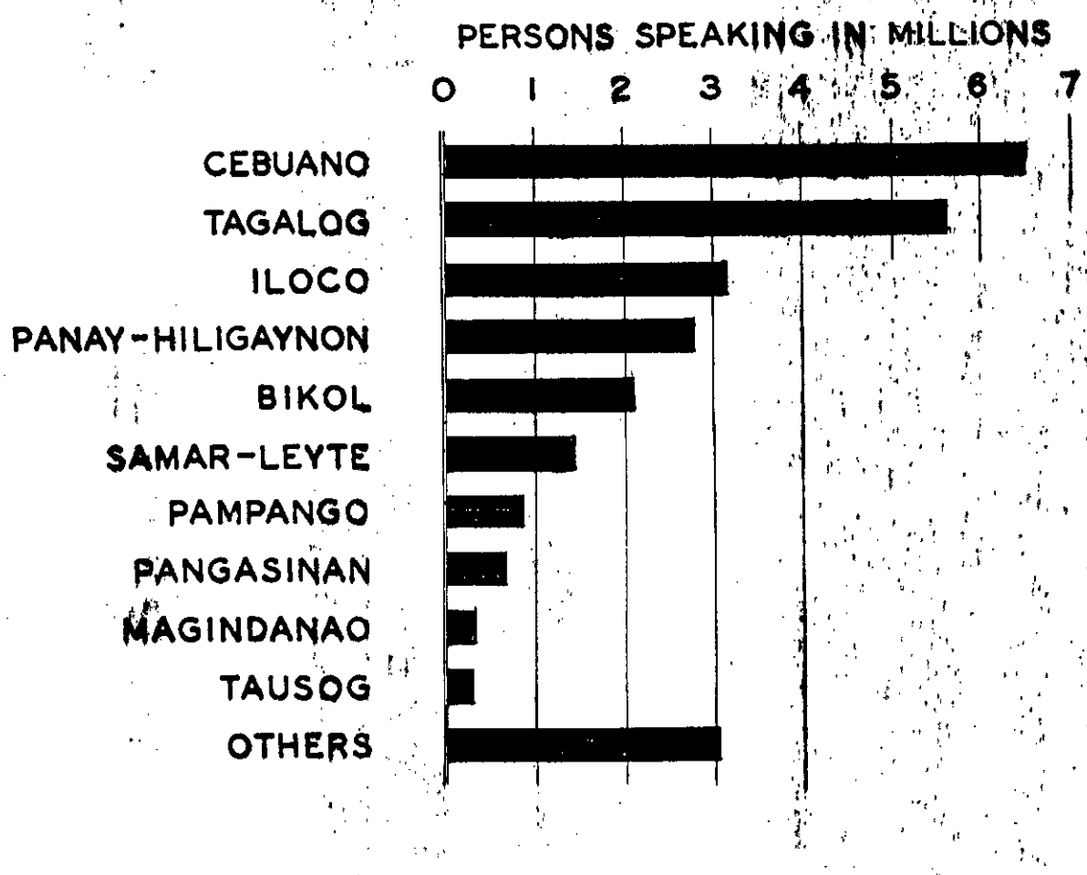
PIE CHART

The pie chart is used to portray component relations of the various sectors of a circle which represent component parts of an aggregate whole. However, the pie chart is only one of three commonly used graphic forms for depicting component relations. Component relations could also be shown by the use of one-hundred percent bar graph and the simple bar graph. Although the pie chart ranks very high in popular appeal, it is important to observe proper discretion in its construction and application.

Compliments of the

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Manila, Philippines

NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING MOTHER TONGUE IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1960 CENSUS

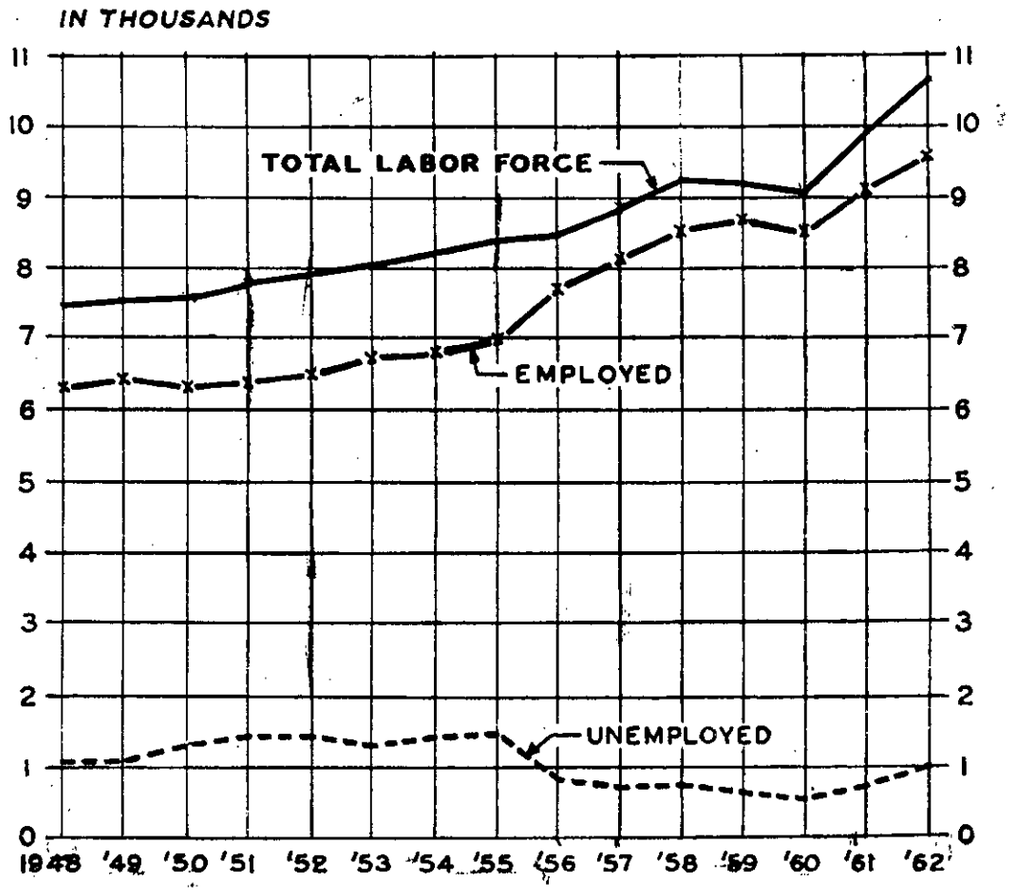


BAR CHART

The bar chart is one of the most useful and most widely used forms of graphic presentation. The simple bar chart, with its many variations, is particularly appropriate for comparing the magnitude, or size of coordinate items or of parts of a total. The length of each bar or its components is proportional to the quantity or amount of each category represented. The basis of comparison in the bar chart is linear, or one-dimensional for although the bars necessarily possess width, it is the respective length of each bar that determines the magnitude or value of a series of categories.

Compliments of the
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Manila, Philippines

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER : 1948-1962



SOURCES: CENSUS BUREAU AND CENTRAL BANK

RECTILINEAR COORDINATE CHART

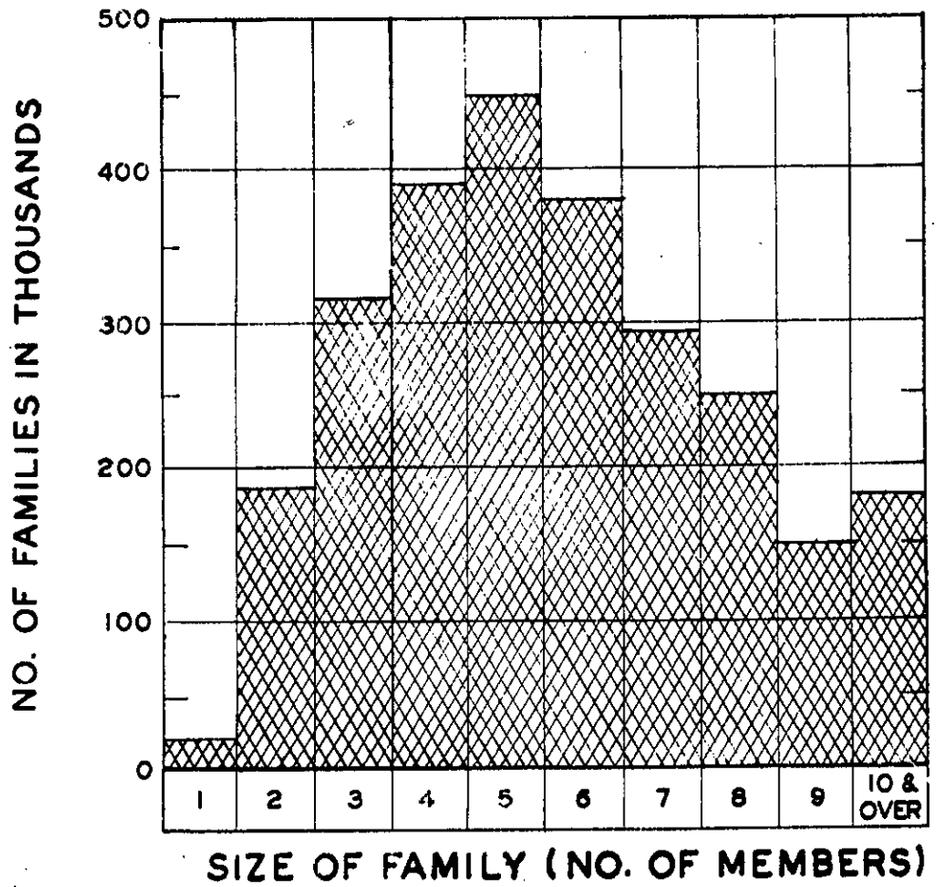
The curve or arithmetic line chart is the most widely used method of presenting statistics graphically. The simple arithmetic line chart (Sample above) is one of several types of rectilinear coordinate charts. In addition to the simple arithmetic line chart, there are variations as the cumulative curve chart, staircase curve chart, simple-surface or silhouette chart, staircase surface chart, multi-surface or band chart, and one-hundred percent surface chart.

The basic form of rectilinear coordinate chart is derived by plotting one or more series of figures on a coordinate surface and joining them together with a continuous line, customarily referred to as a "curve".

Compliments of the

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Manila, Philippines

AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES IN RURAL AREAS BY SIZE OF FAMILY FOR THE PHILIPPINES: MARCH 1957



FREQUENCY CHART

Frequency graphs are used for portraying frequency distributions and similar forms of data and are organized under four major headings:

1. Simple frequency graphs - represents the most common technique for portraying frequency distributions. The sample above falls under this heading.

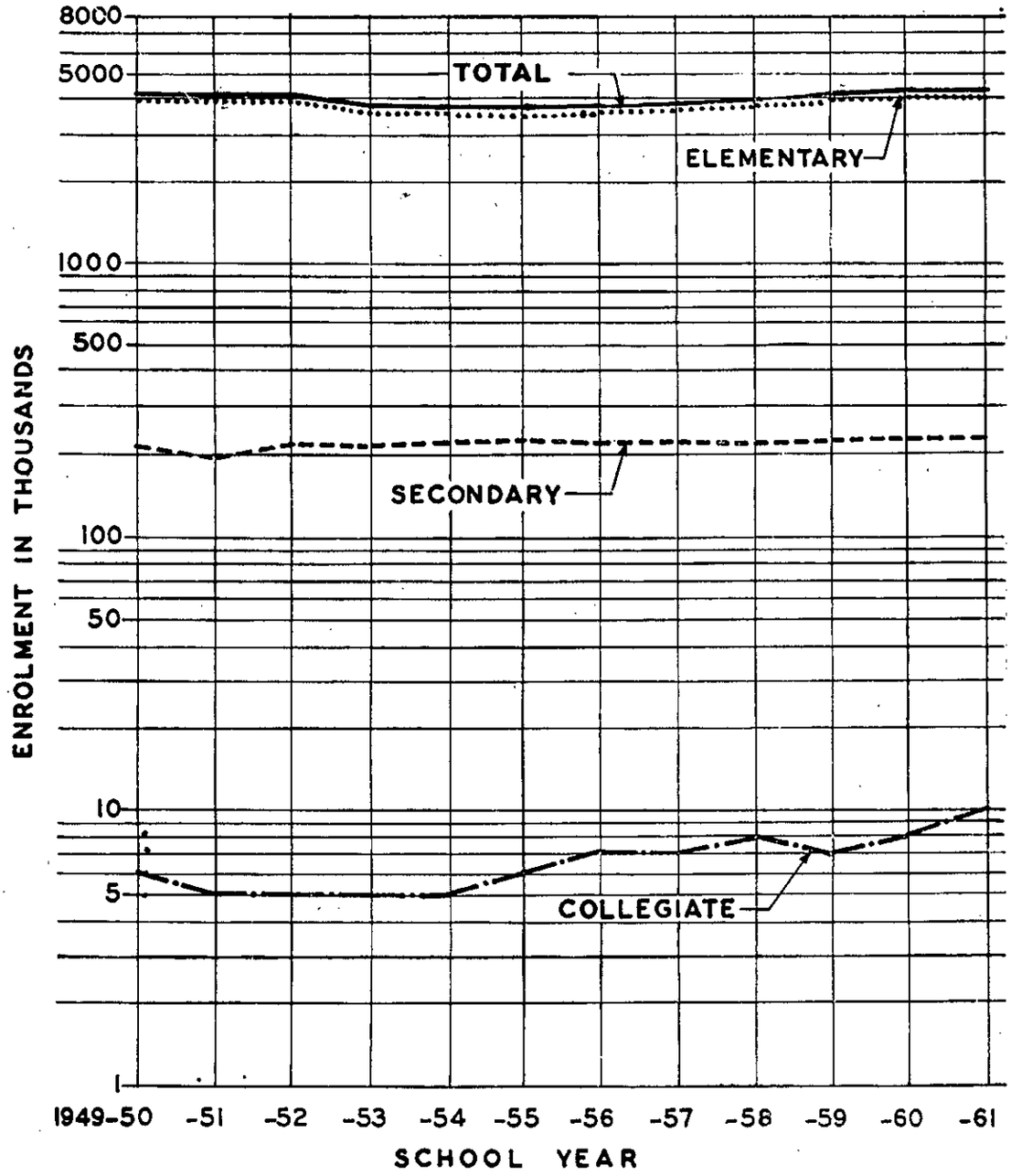
2. Ogives, or cumulative frequency charts - shows cumulatively the frequencies of successive class intervals.

3. Probability graphs - these are used for prediction purposes based on the law of probability expressed by the normal frequency curve.

4. Charts relating to distributions of age-specific rates - used to show the volume of a particular phenomenon directly related to the number of people in each specific group

Courtesy of the
[illegible] OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Manila, Philippines

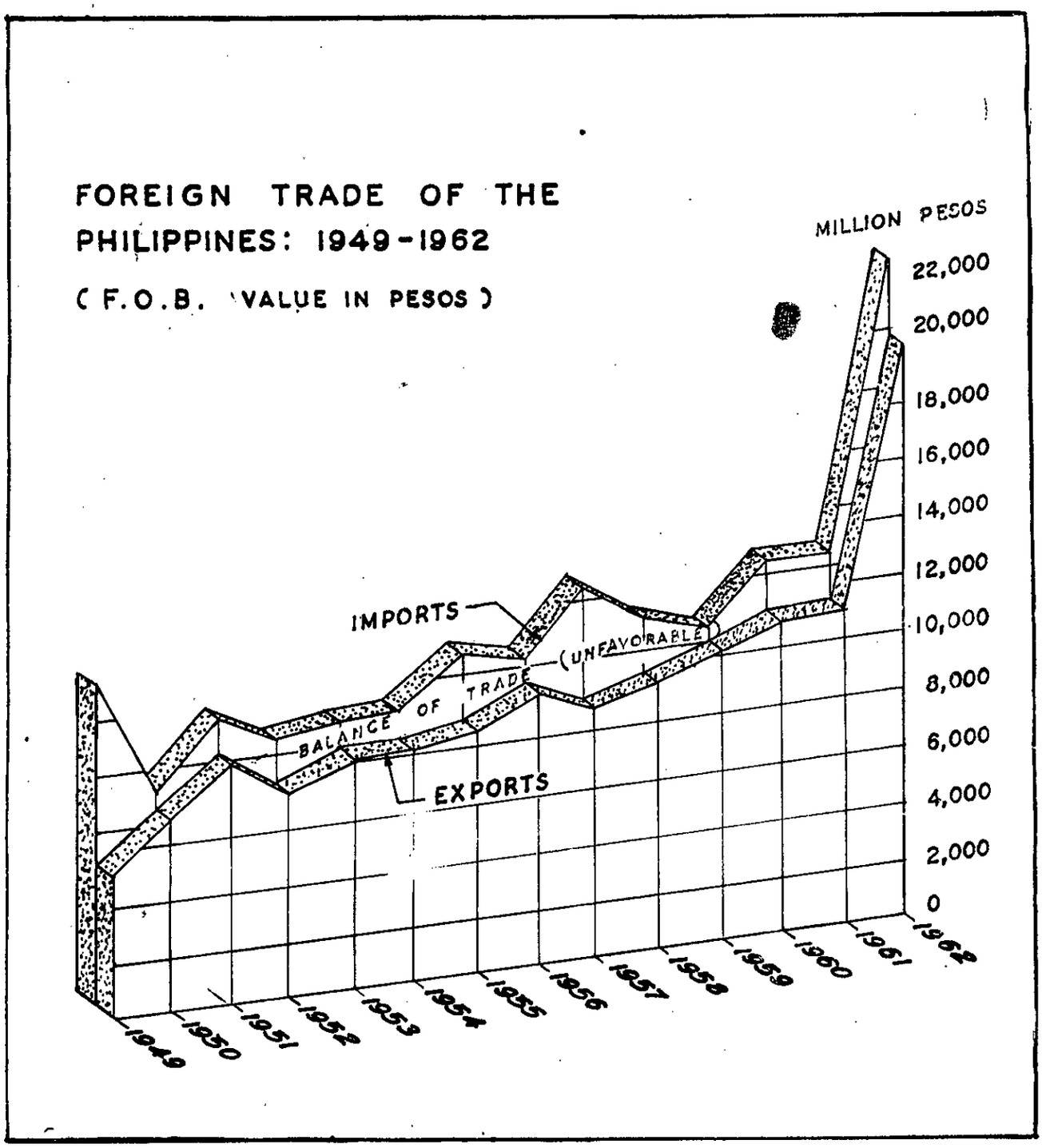
ANNUAL ENROLMENT IN PHILIPPINE PUBLIC SCHOOL: 1950-1961



SEMILOGARITHMIC CHART

The semilogarithmic chart is unequalled [illegible] in portraying proportional and percentage relationships. This [illegible] not only correctly represents relative changes but [illegible] absolute amounts at the same time. The scale on the [illegible] ruled logarithmically and the horizontal axis, arithmetically. [illegible] arithmetic chart emphasizes absolute changes; the semilog [illegible] emphasizes rates of changes.

Compliments of
PUREAU OF [illegible] AND STATISTICS
[illegible]



A CHART DRAWN IN PROJECTION

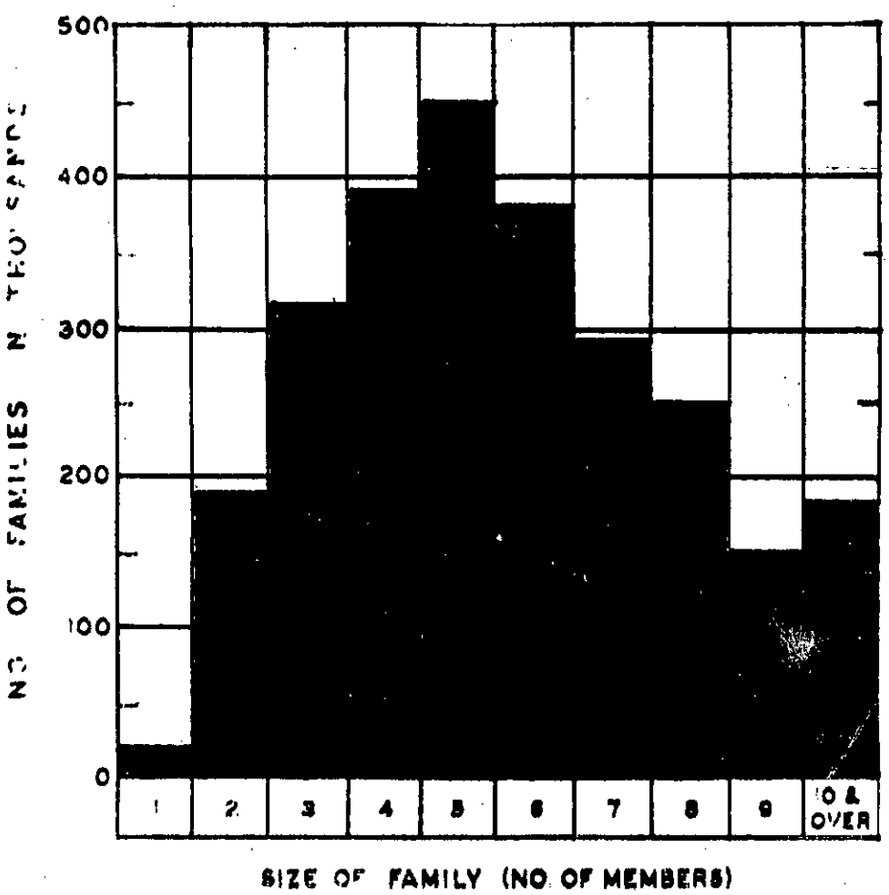
In recent years, it has become common practice to portray rectilinear coordinate graphs, pie charts, bar and column charts, maps and other types of graphs in projection techniques. Projection charts, with their depth and other picture-like qualities unquestionably possess definite appeal.

The design of this type of charts are based in (1) axonometric (2) oblique, and (3) perspective projection. The sample shown above is drawn in the axonometric type of projection.

Compliments of the

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Manila, Philippines

AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES
IN RURAL AREAS BY SIZE OF FAMILY,
FOR THE PHILIPPINES MARCH 1957

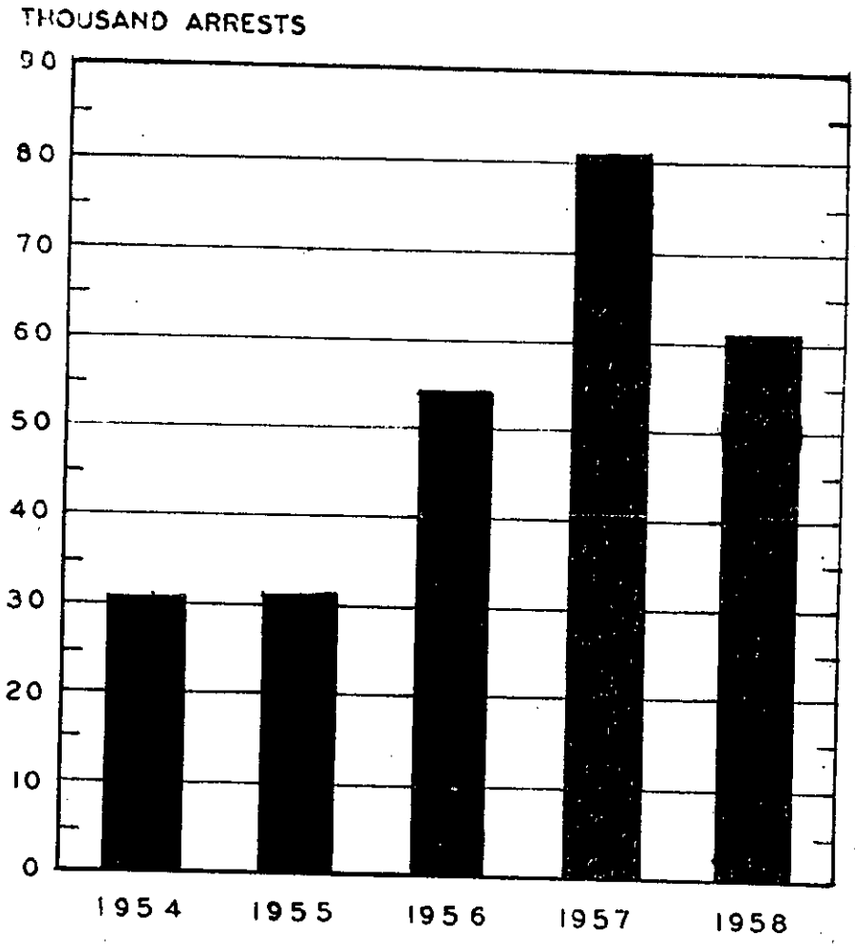


FREQUENCY CHART

Frequency graphs are used for portraying frequency distributions and similar forms of data and are organized under four major headings:

1. Simple frequency graphs - represents the most common technique for portraying frequency distributions. The sample above falls under this heading.
2. Ogives, or cumulative frequency charts - shows cumulatively the frequencies of successive class intervals.
3. Probability graphs - these are used for prediction purposes based on the law of probability expressed by the normal frequency curve.
4. Charts relating to distributions of age-specific rates - used to show the volume of a particular phenomenon directly related to the number of people in each specific group.

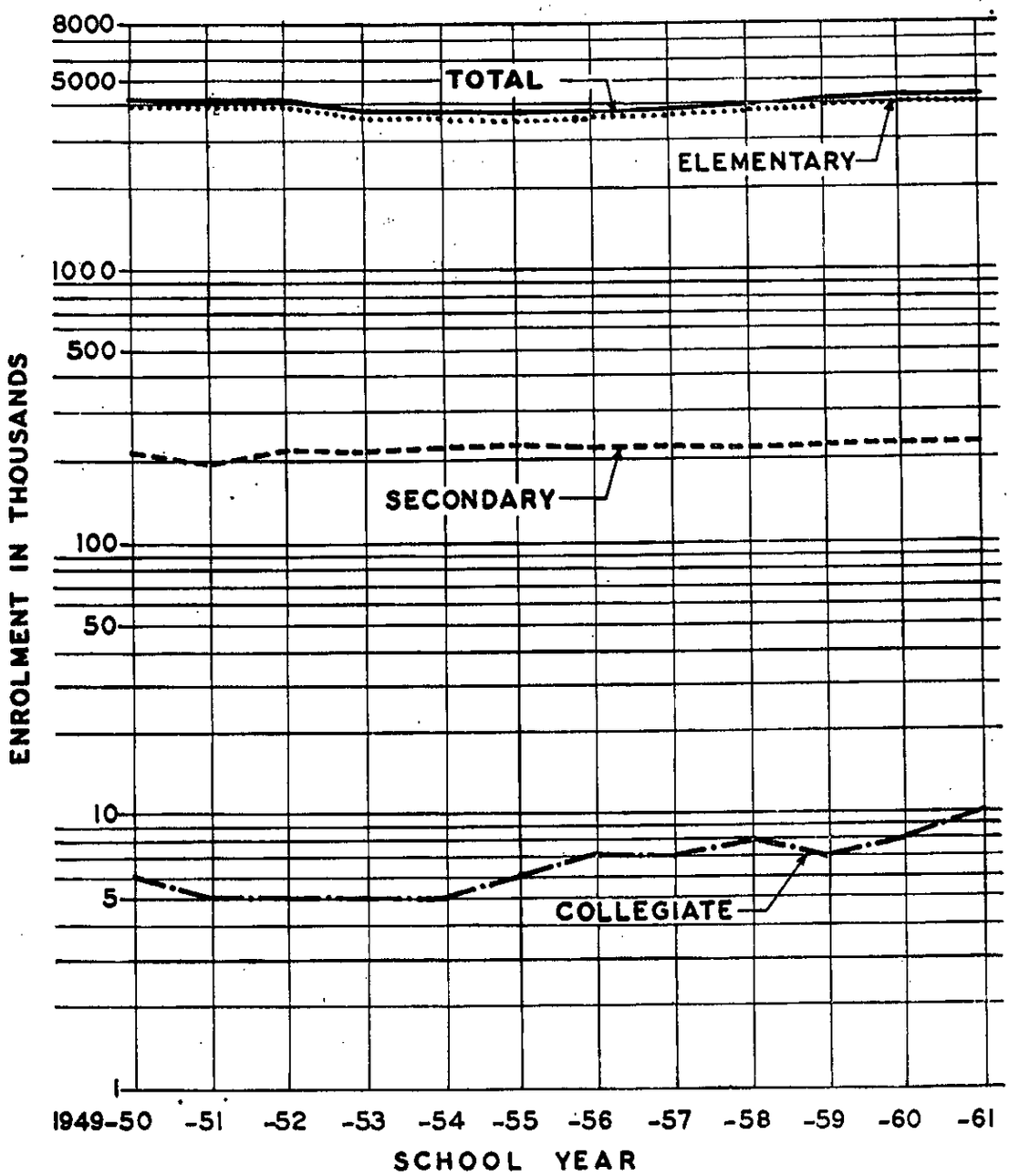
ARRESTS REPORTED TO THE
MANILA POLICE DEPARTMENT 1954 - 1958



COLUMN CHART

The column chart is similar to the bar chart; the only significant difference between them is the arrangement of the bars; the bars are arranged horizontally in the bar chart and vertically in the column chart. With respect to emphasis and application the column chart is valuable in portraying time series, especially if the number of plotted value is not very large. If the period covers many years and plotting points, it is more appropriate to use the arithmetic line chart.

ANNUAL ENROLMENT IN PHILIPPINE PUBLIC SCHOOL: 1950-1961

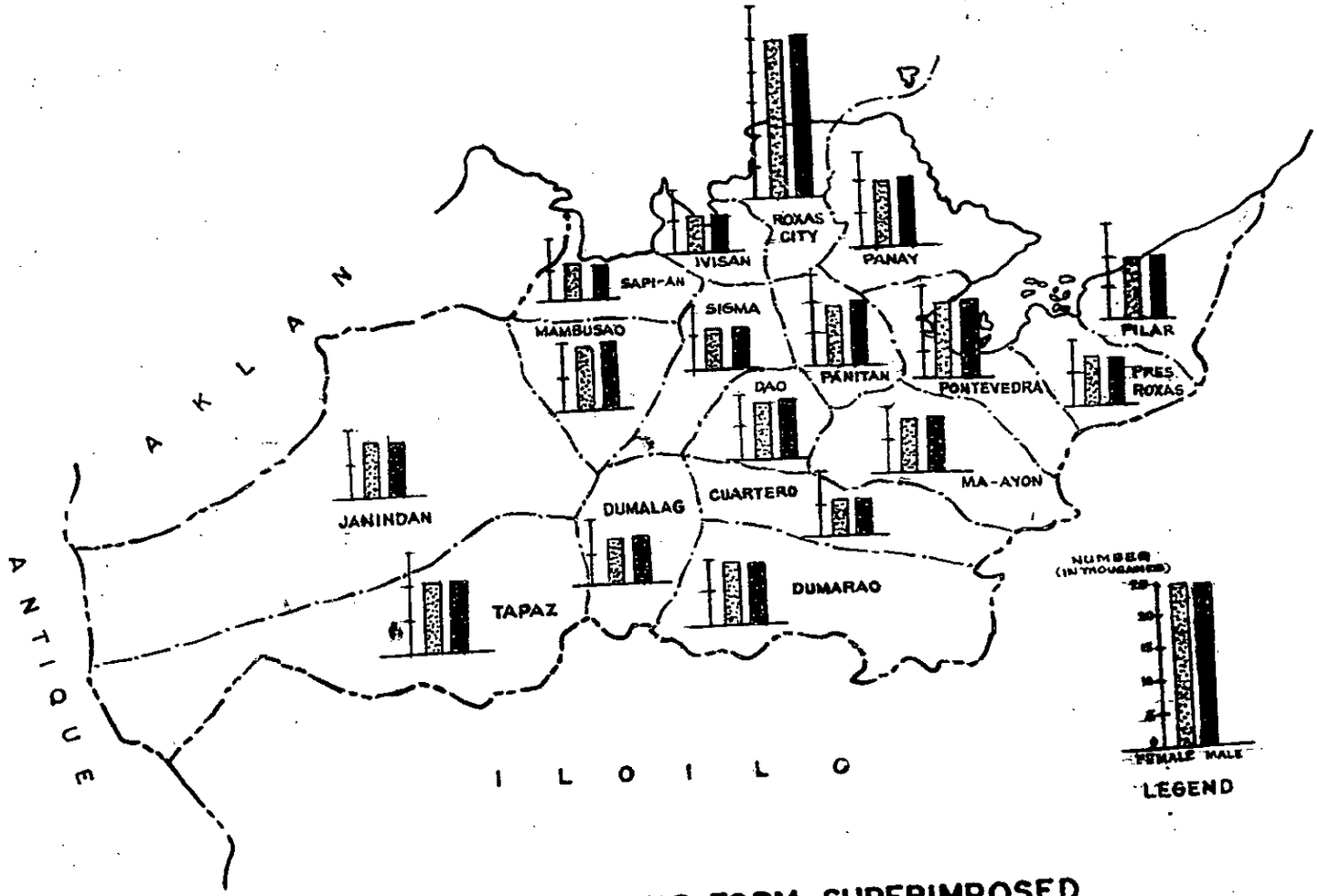


SEMILOGARITHMIC CHART

The semilogarithmic chart is unequalled especially in portraying proportional and percentage relationships. This type of chart not only correctly represents relative changes but also the relative absolute amounts at the same time. The scale on the vertical axis is ruled logarithmically and the horizontal axis arithmetically. The arithmetic chart emphasizes absolute changes; the semilogarithmic chart emphasizes rates of changes.

Compliments of
BUREAU OF [illegible] AND STATISTICS
[illegible]

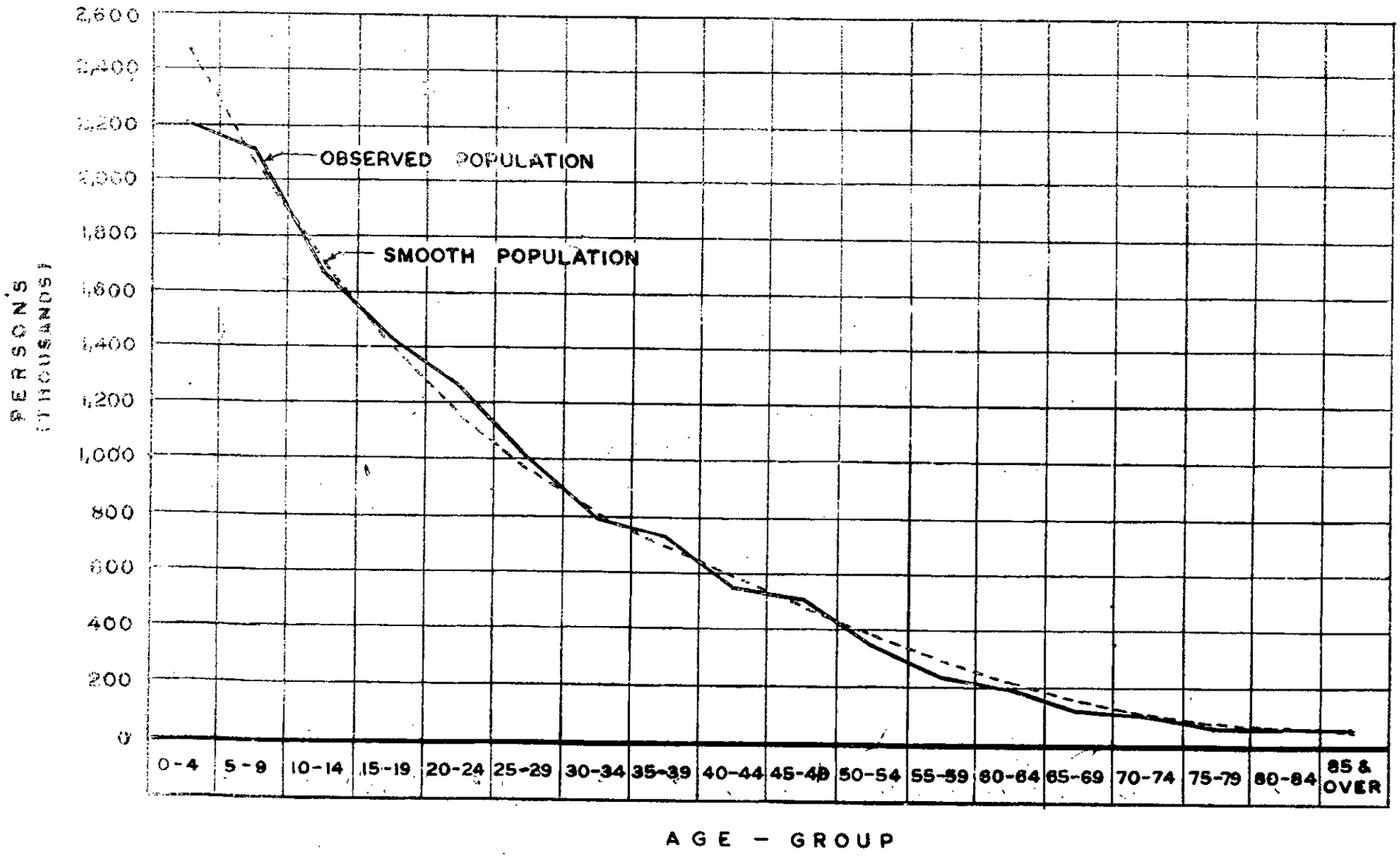
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF CAPIZ, PHILIPPINES BY MUNICIPALITY AND BY SEX: 1960



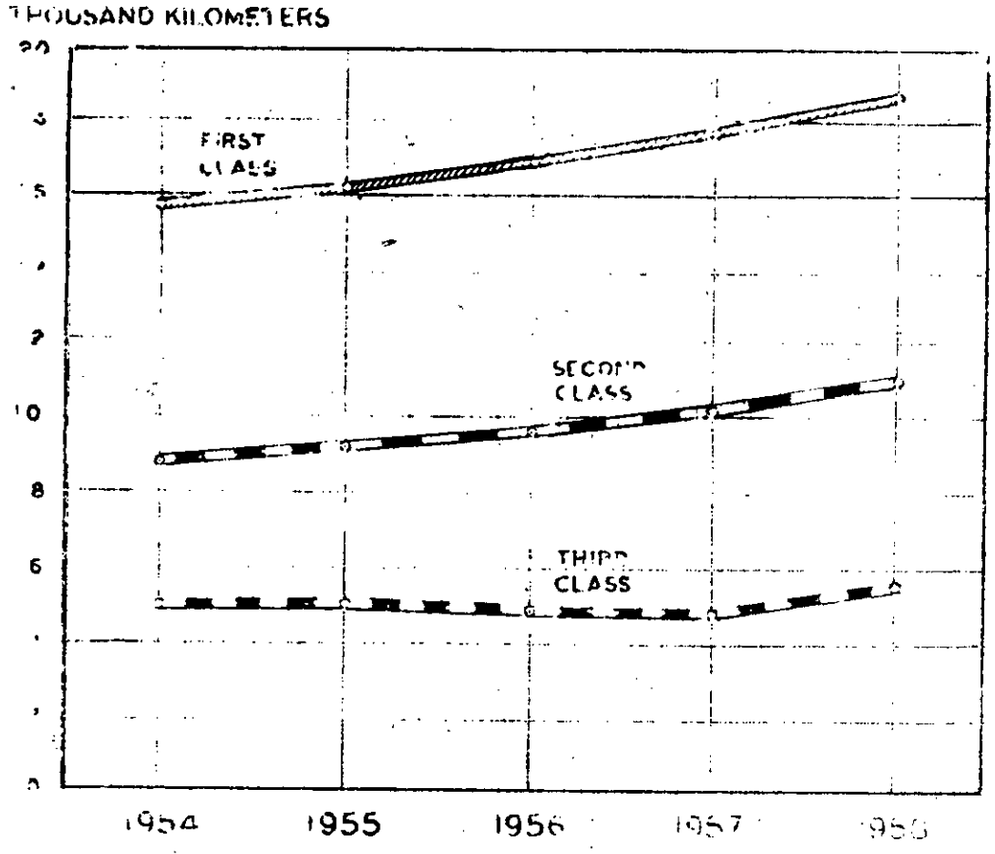
MAP WITH GRAPHIC FORM SUPERIMPOSED

FEMALE POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES

(AS OF FEBRUARY 15, 1960)



ROADS IN EXISTENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES
BY YEAR AND BY CLASS. 1954 - 1958



RECTILINEAR COORDINATE CHART

The curve or arithmetic line chart is the most widely used method of presenting statistics graphically. The simple arithmetic line chart (Sample above) is one of several types of rectilinear coordinate charts. In addition to the simple arithmetic line chart, there are variations as the cumulative curve chart, staircase curve chart, simple-surface or silhoutte chart, staircase surface chart, multi-surface or band chart, and one-hundred percent surface chart.

The basic form of rectilinear coordinate chart is derived by plotting one or more series of figures on a coordinate surface and joining them together with a continuous line, customarily referred to as a "curve".

Stat. Info

18

13