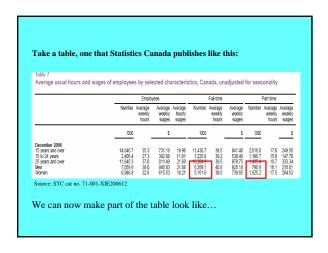
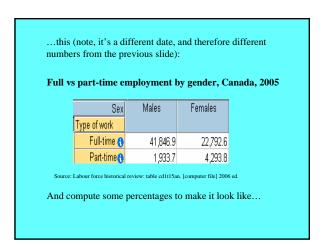
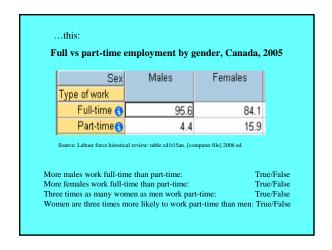
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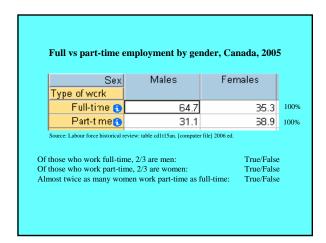
Reading tables 101 Laine Ruus kine.ruus@utoronto.ca University of Toronto Data Library Service **OLA Super Conference 2007** $<\!\!http:\!//www.chass.utoronto.ca/datalib/misc/ola07_stat_literacy.ppt\!\!>$

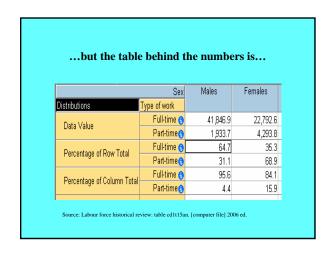
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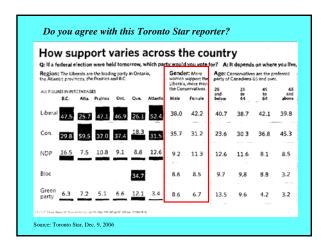






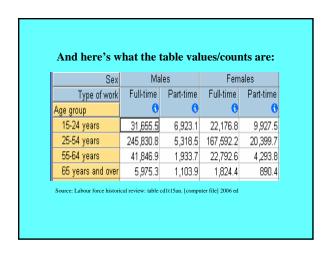






| Sex | Males | | Females | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------|
| Type of work | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |
| Age group | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 15-24 years | 9.7 | 45.3 | 10.3 | 28.0 |
| 25-54 years | 75.6 | 34.8 | 78.2 | 57.4 |
| 55-64 years | 12.9 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 12.1 |
| 65 years and over | 1.8 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| | 1.8 view: table cd1t15ar who work ful | 7.2 n. [computer file] 2 | 0.9 2006 ed er 55: 1 are youth: 1 | |

Same table - but where's the 100% now? Females Males Full-time Part-time Full-time Part-time Type of work 0 0 Age group 15-24 years 82.1 17.9 30.9 69.1 25-54 years 97.9 2.1 10.9 89.1 55-64 years 95.6 4.4 84.1 15.9 65 years and over 84.4 15.6 67.2 32.8 Twice as many young women as young men work part-time: Twice as many women as men over 65 work part-time: True/False Women over 65 are twice as likely to work part-time as men: True/False Most of the men who work part time are under 24 or over 65: True/False

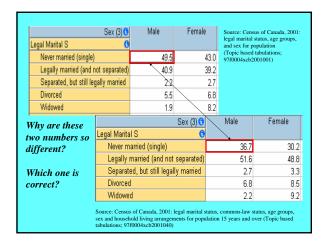


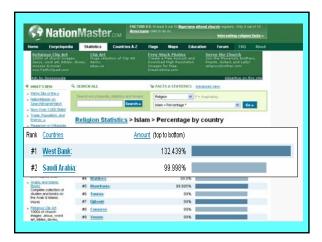
| Table 5.5 Seniors and non-seniors by visible minority status, Census Canada, 1996 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|--|--|--|
| Visible minority status | Percent of age | | Percent of total population | | | | |
| | 0-64 | 65+ | 0-64 | 65+ | | | |
| | % | % | % | % | | | |
| Black | 18.27 | 12.86 | 95.72 | 4.28 | | | |
| South Asian | 21.08 | 19.33 | 94.49 | 5.51 | | | |
| Chinese | 26.09 | 39.60 | 91.20 | 8.80 | | | |
| Other | 34.56 | 28.20 | 95.07 | 4.93 | | | |

Lesson 1:

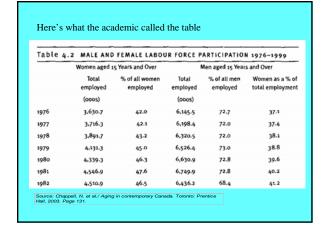
- Can compare sizes of percentages and rates only **within** the row/column in which they have been computed (ie add up to 100%)
- Between rows/columns, can only compare relative proportions or likelihoods, or counts.

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Lesson 2: make sure you can identify what's in the denominator as well as what's in the numerator!



And this is what the original Statistics Canada publication called the same table: Employment, 1976-1999 Women aged 15 and over Men aged 15 and over Women as a % of total women 000s 0008 3.630.7 6.145.5 72.7 3,716.3 3,891.7 42.1 43.2 72.0 72.0 6,198.4 37.4 38.1 1978 6,320.5 1979 4,131.3 4,339.3 45.0 46.3 6,526.4 73.0 72.8 38.8 6,630.9 1980 4 546 9 47.6 6 749 9 72.8 40.2 Same table, different titles. Which one would you use?

Employment rate and participation rate are not the same thing:

• participation rate = ((labour force)*100 (total population 15 and over)

• employment rate = ((employed labour force)*100 (total population 15 and over)

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