

## Goal: Graph Data By Time Using a Ratio Display

Assignment: Generate FIVE charts as shown.

- These five graphs are shown on slides 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 .
- Professional graph (slide 12) is not required.

Data is the spot price for crude oil:
West Texas Intermediate (WTI), FOB Cushing OK.
Data at:
www.StatLit.org/XLS/Excel2013-Graph-Ratio-Display-Data.xls
Original data source:
https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/DCOILWTICO/downloaddata




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| Prololem with Linear |
| Compare two doublings: |
| - Doubling from 20 to 40 (20 points). |
| - Doubling from 80 to 160 ( 80 points) |
| Second looks bigger than the first on a linear interval scale. |
| Goal: Scale the y-axis so each doubling has the same size. |
| Solution: Format the y-axis using a 'ratio scale'. |
| Ratio scale: Identical ratios (doublings) have same size. |
| Technically, a 'ratio scale' is called a "logarithmic scale." |







## Graph Time-Series Using Ratio Display in Excel 2013

## by <br> Milo Schield

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Materials at: www.StatLit.org/pdf
/Excel2013-Graph-Ratio-Display-Demo-Output.pdf /Excel2013-Graph-Ratio-Display-Slides.pdf

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## Data at A18:B373

|  | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Title: | Crude Oil Prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI) - Cushing, Oklahoma |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Series ID: | DCOILWTICO |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Source: | US. Energy Information Administration |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Release: | Spot Prices (Not a Press Release) |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Seasonal Adjustment: | Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Frequency: | Monthly |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Aggregation Method: | Average |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Units: | Dollars per Barrel |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Date Range: | 1986-01-02 to 2015-08-17 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Last Updated: | 2015-08-19 1:41 PM CDT |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Notes: | Definitions, Sources and Explanatory Notes: |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/Tb\|Defs/pet_pri_spt_tbldef2.asp |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Source: | https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/DCOILWTICO/downloaddata |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Filename | 201508-DCOILWTICO-Monthly.xls |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | DATE | PRICE |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 1986-01-01 | 22.93 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 1986-02-01 | 15.45 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | 1986-03-01 | 12.61 |  |  |  |  |

## Select Line Graph: 2-D. No marlkers



## Format Axis

## axis options v text of Graph 1: $\mathbf{Y}$ is Linear () © 送 Ill X: Major 24 M; Date

Date axis
Bounds

| Minimum | $1 / 1 / 1986$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Maximum | $7 / 1 / 2015$ |
| Units |  |
| Major 24 | Months |

4 NUMBER
Category

| Date |
| :--- |
| Type |
| $3 / 14 / 2001$ |

Oil Price
40

0


## Graph 2: Format Year

4 NUMBER
Category

| Custom | $=$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Type |  |
| yyy |  |

Format Code (i)
ywy

40
20

0

## Problem with Linear

Compare two doublings:

- Doubling from 20 to 40 (20 points).
- Doubling from 80 to 160 (80 points)

Second looks bigger than the first on a linear interval scale.

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## Results

US Oil since 1986. Min =10; $\mathrm{Max}=140$. Factor of 14. Use Log scale when $Y$ data values more than double. Set base so there are 2-4 powers between min \& max

- Base 10: 10 to 1000. One power between min \& max
- Base 5: 5 to 125: One power between min \& max.
- Base 2: 10 to 160: Three powers between min \& max.

Conclusion: Log scale with base 2 is preferred.

Note: A professional graph (slide 12) should be easily readable from a distance and be self-explanatory.

## Professional Graph:

 Readable, Self-Explanatory Oil Prices (US\$ per Barrel) West Texas Intermediate; FOB Cushing OK

