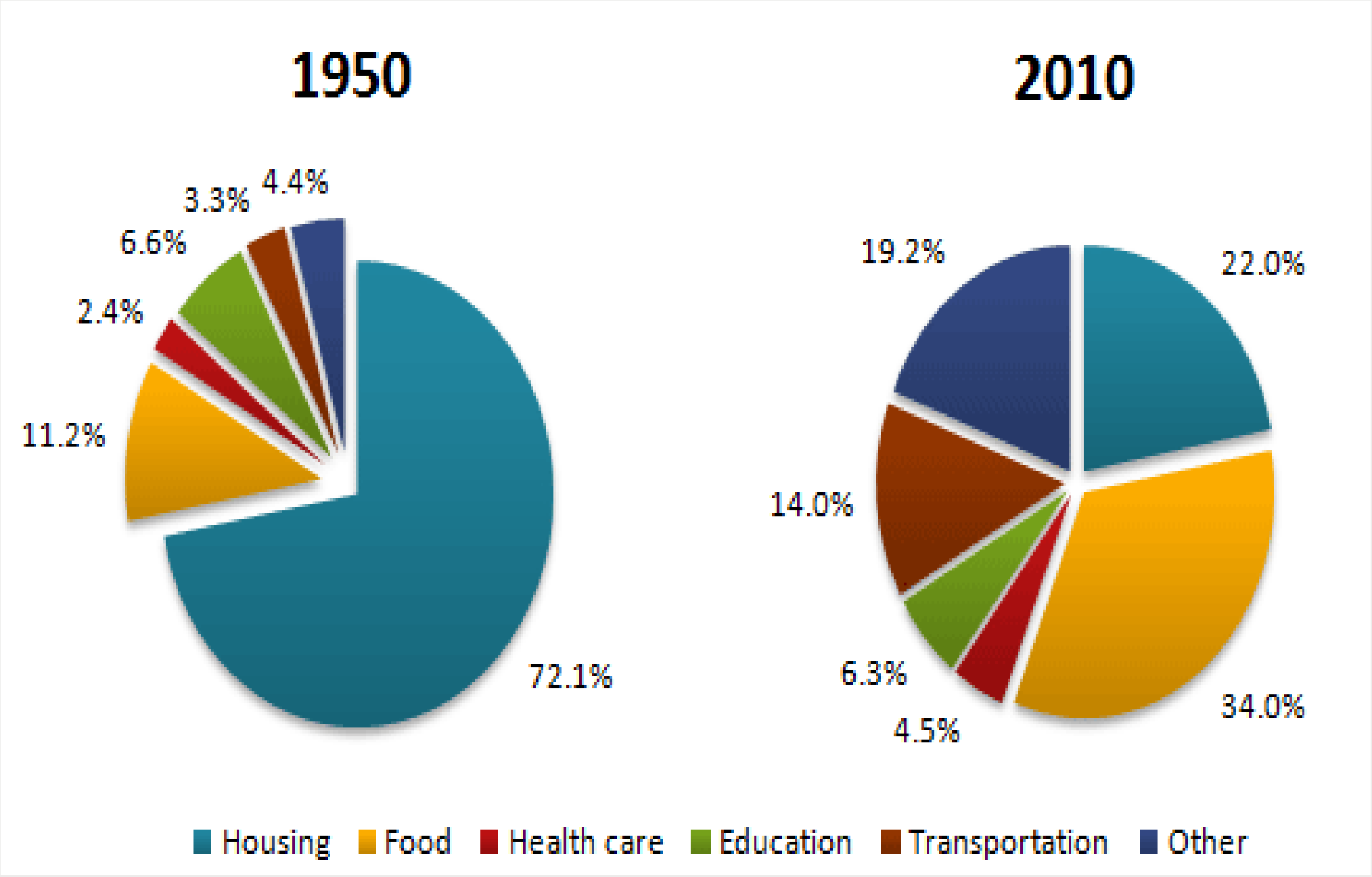
PIE CHARTS & TABLES

A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE...

In this module we will:

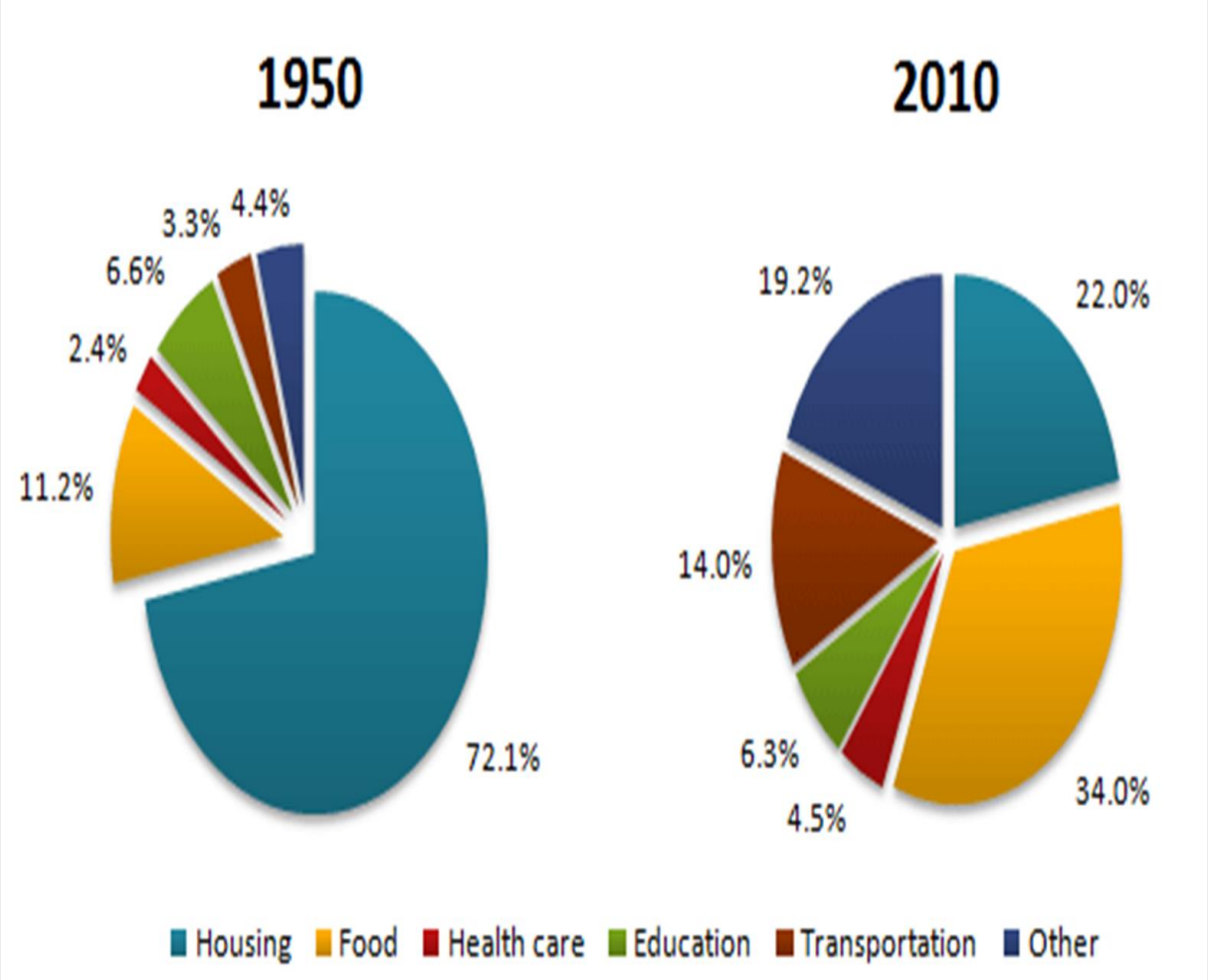
- Compare two pie charts
- Table with lots of information
- Structure


1950
4.4%
3.3%
6.6%
2.4%
11.2%
72.1%
2010
19.2%
22.0%
14.0%
6.3%
4.5%
34.0%
Housing
Food
Health care
Education
Transportation
Other

Analysis

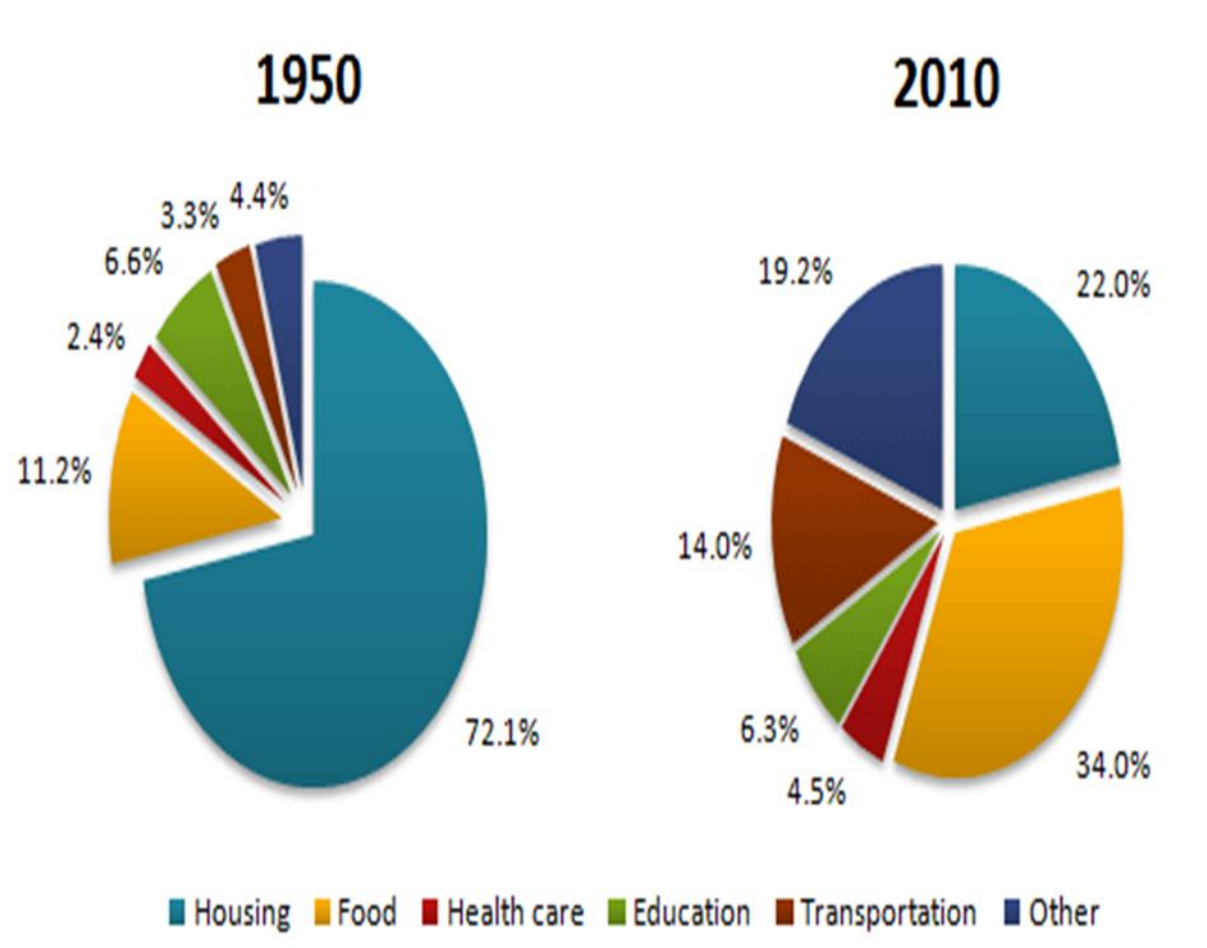
- How many – 2
- What are they comparing – 5 kinds of goods and services
- Dates and data – past and percentages
- Purpose – compare expenditure on goods and services in 1950 and then compare this with expenditure in 2010.

Key Features



- Largest proportion of expenditure was on housing as compared to the largest on food in 2010.
- Notable increase in transportation in 2010 as compared to 1950.
- Significant increase in healthcare in 2010.
- Proportion of education expenditure and other expenditure remains roughly the same.

Planning



- Introduction – Paraphrase Question
- Overview – Key Features
- Details 1 – Housing and food
- Details 2 – Three others.

Introduction

- **The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in a country in 1950 and 2010.**

  Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

- The two graphs give information about *household expenditure on goods and services* in 1950 and 2010.

Overview

- *Overall, there are some quite significant differences / some things are significantly different* between the two charts.

Details 1

- *The largest proportion of expenditure was / most money was spent* on food in 2010, whereas in 1950 it was on housing, with food for just 11.2%. There is a great difference in terms of *the amount of money people's spent on housing / housing expenditure* between the two years. In 1950 72.1% of *the total household budget / the total of what households spent* went towards housing, compared to only 22% in 2010.

Details 2

- *There has been a notable increase in / People have notably increased* the amount of money spent on transportation between the two dates. In addition, the charts show *a significant rise in the proportion of money spent on health care / that people spent more on health care* in 2010 compared to 1950.

  There are some similarities, however. For example, in both 1950 and 2010 *people spent a similar proportion on education. / the proportion of education expenditure was roughly the same.*

TABLES

The table shows data about underground railway systems in six major cities with date opened, kilometres of route and passenger numbers per year in millions.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, making comparisons where relevant

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1928
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Think!

1. **How would you paraphrase the introduction?**
2. **What would you put in the overview?**
3. **What tense is going to be used to describe the data?**
4. **What information from the table stands out?**
5. **Are you going to use language of change? or comparisons? or both?**
6. **Is it possible to group the information?**