

	B	D	N	W	Y	Z	AA	AJ	AT	AV	
1		<b>MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH</b>					<b>FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH</b>				
2	<b>Area</b>	<b>1991-1993</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2010-2012</b>	<b>2012-2014</b>		<b>1991-1993</b>	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2010-2012</b>	<b>2012-2014</b>	
3	Barking and Dagenham	72.5	74.5	77.6	77.6		78.4	79.7	82.0	82.1	
4	Barnet	75.4	78.0	81.4	82.1		80.5	81.8	84.5	85.1	
5	Bexley	75.4	77.1	80.3	80.4		80.2	81.2	84.4	84.4	
6	Brent	73.4	76.1	79.9	80.1		79.7	81.6	84.5	85.1	
7	Bromley	75.4	77.7	81.0	81.4		81.1	82.1	84.5	84.9	
8	Camden	71.6	74.7	80.5	81.8		78.8	80.5	85.4	86.7	
9	Croydon	74.2	76.9	79.2	80.3		79.2	80.5	83.2	83.6	

Autograph handles these plots one at a time, but the process of entering is very straight-forward.

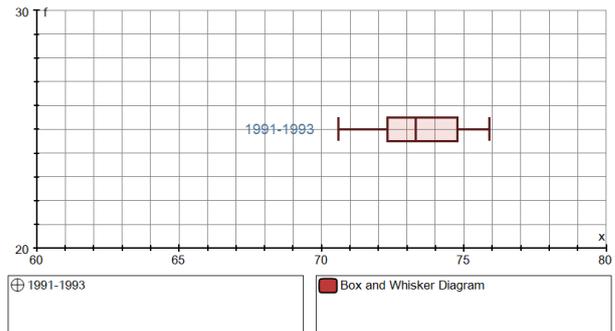
It is always a good idea to delete any rows that appear to be empty or contain rogue data.

Select and copy the first data, from “1991-1993” to the end of the London Boroughs

On a new Statistic page, use “Enter Raw Data”, paste in the data.

**COLUMN HEADER:** Notice that “1991-1993” is identified separately from the data and becomes the data set name. Untick “Use as x-axis label”

“Sort x” is useful if you want to explore the range of the data before plotting.

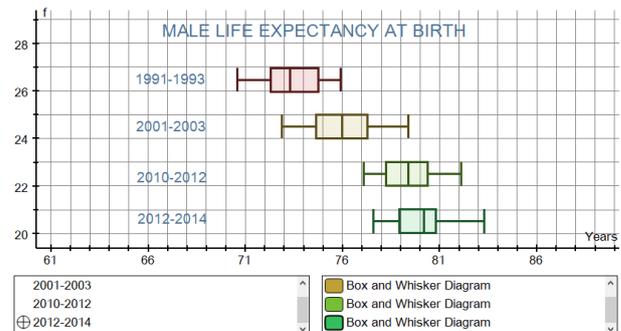


Here is the first box plot, after a “Red-tick” auto-scale. The box plot can be dragged up and down.

The label can be edited (right-click) and moved about to position it where you want it.

Use the TEXT BOX to create a heading, copied from the spreadsheet: “Male Expectancy ..”

Repeat this process for the other three sets of data:



A different take on this data, comparing Male to Female results:

