Creating Data Tables

1. Use gridlines - this will keep your data level and understandable.
2. You must have a title and it must be descriptive.
3. Columns must have titles/headings that identify data sets.
4. Below the column headings, place the appropriate units.
5. The independent variable is placed in the first (left) column.
6. Columns to the right of the independent variable are all dependent variables (there may be more than one.)
7. Final columns to the right are any derived quantities such as: speed, density, averages, etc.
8. Each experimental treatment, object, organism, type of item, etc. should be listed in a different row. Do not skip lines between rows.
9. "Controls" are always listed as the first row.
10. Always report data in decimal form. Never as fractions. Scientists use decimals.
11. If you have more than one data table in an experiment, report etc. you need to label them as Table 1:, Table 2: etc. followed by the Title of the table. These should be consecutive numbers.
12. In a report, you would then refer to them as Table 1 or Table 2 etc.

Table 1:

High School Class	District Pupils			Option	
	Westview	Metro	Elm Heights	Lecture	Lecture/ Road
Sophomore	75	189	173	225	212
Junior	436	214	31	239	442
Senior	384	312	12	16	692

Driver's Education Enrollment

Table 2:

The number of brine shrimp found in sections of tubing after the shrimp were exposed to changes

VARIABLES I	SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3	SECTION 4
CONTROL	24	30	18	25
LIGHT	10 (light)	13	40	26 (dark)
pH	8 (acid++)	3 (acid-)	52 (base+)	3 (base ++)
TEMP	13 (hot)	24 (warm)	38 (cool)	21 (cold)

Table 3:

Effects of varying the mass of MnO_2 on O_2 Production

Tube #	MnO_2 (g)	1 min (ml O_2)	2 min (ml O_2)	3 min (ml O_2)	4 min (ml O_2)	5 min (ml O_2)
1	0.1	1.4	2.6	3.5	4.2	5.1
2	0.2	2.8	4.6	5.8	7.1	7.6
3	0.3	4.9	7.2	8.8	10.2	11.3
4	0.5	5.9	8.5	10.4	11.8	13.3
5	1.0	8.5	12.4	14.4	16.1	17.1