

## Data Analysis (2)

### Dealing with grouped data

The first thing to make sure when you are faced with a table of grouped data is that you can understand the context of the information you are presented with. To do this, choose a column within the table and work out what it tells you.

Example (5)

The frequency table shows the weights of eggs bought in a supermarket.

Weight (g)	58	59	60	61	62	63
Frequency	3	7	11	9	8	2

To calculate the mean, the same method applies as with raw data – you need the **total** and you need the **count**.

Weight (g)	58	59	60	61	62	63
Frequency	3	7	11	9	8	2

The mode will be the weight that occurs most often =

The data is ordered, so to find the median you need to find in which group the middle data item is in:

Weight (g)	58	59	60	61	62	63
Frequency	3	7	11	9	8	2

Try these: In each question, find the mean, mode and median.

1. The frequency table shows the price of a packet of butter in 30 supermarkets.

Price (p)	49	50	51	52	53	54
Frequency	2	3	5	10	6	4

2. A box contains 50 nails of different lengths as shown:

Length (cm)	2	3	4	5	6	7
Frequency	4	7	9	12	10	8

3. The following marks were scored by pupils in a maths test:

Mark	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	3	5	8	9	5	7	3