Your notes

GCSE Statistics: revision notes

Tables and two-way tables

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Frequency tables

- A **frequency table** shows how often each value or class occurs. Tallies help you count as you go.
- A grouped **frequency table** uses **class intervals**, such as $0 \leq t < 10$. Choose classes that don't overlap and cover all the data.

Two-way tables

- A **two-way table** shows two variables at once, such as gender and favourite sport. Rows and columns have totals.
- To complete one, use the fact that each row and column adds up to its total. Work with whichever row or column has only one missing value.
- You can find proportions from a **two-way table**, such as the fraction of girls who chose tennis.

Reading and summarising tables

- Tables of secondary data (such as ONS tables) can be large. Pick out the rows and columns you need and check the units, such as "thousands".
- Percentages make groups of different sizes easier to compare. Percentage = part ÷ total × 100.
- Rounding makes tables easier to read, but totals may no longer add up exactly.

Key terms

Frequency	The number of times a value occurs.
Frequency table	A table showing how often each value or class occurs.
Tally	Marks used to count, grouped in fives.
Two-way table	A table showing two variables at once.
Class interval	A range of values used to group data.

Relative frequency	A frequency as a fraction or percentage of the total.

Quick questions

Cover the answers and test yourself: remembering is what makes it stick.

1. What does a frequency table show?
2. What is a two-way table?
3. In a two-way table, 30 boys were asked and 12 chose football. How many boys chose something else?
4. 45 out of 150 people chose rugby. What percentage is this?
5. A table says figures are "in thousands". What does 24 represent?
6. Why use percentages to compare groups?
7. Why might the rounded values in a table not add up to the total?
8. A class of 28 has 16 girls. How many boys are there?

Answers

1. How often each value or class occurs
2. A table showing two variables at once
3. 18
4. 30%
5. 24,000
6. The groups may be different sizes
7. Rounding errors
8. 12

What to do next

Practise 10 questions on this topic

Try 3 exam questions, with mark schemes

Read the lesson, one step at a time

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