## Chapter 19: Statistics

A census involves collecting data about every individual in the whole population.
A sample involves collecting data about a part of the population only.

1 State whether a census or a sample would be used to investigate the:
a number of children in Australian families
b heights of the members of a netball team
c pets owned by students in a Year 7 class
d length of time a particular brand of light bulb will last.

2 Luke wants to know his classmates' favourite video game, so he asks his eight best friends. Is this a census or a sample?

Categorical data is data which can be placed in categories.
We can organise categorical data using a tally and frequency table.

- The tally is used to count the data in each category.

We use \| to represent 1 , and H to represent 5 .

- The frequency gives the total number in each category.

The mode is the most frequently occurring category.

1 Students in a Year 7 class were asked who their favourite teacher was.
The teachers were Mr Smith (S), Mr White (W), Mrs Brown (B), and Miss Doyle (D). The results were:
S S B D W W D S S B D W W W S S B W W D W S D B W
a Draw a tally and frequency table for the data.
b What fraction of students chose Miss Doyle as their favourite teacher? Write your answer in lowest terms.
$\qquad$
c What is the mode of the data? Explain what it means.

2 A sample of customers at a racket store were asked which sport they prefer. The choices were badminton (B), squash (S), and tennis (T). The results were:
T T B S B B S T S B B T B T T B S T T S T S B B T S T T
a Draw a tally and frequency table for the data.
b What was the most popular sport?
c Find the percentage of customers surveyed who prefer squash.

## 19C

## DISPLAYING CATEGORICAL DATA

1 A school canteen kept a record of the food items purchased by students one lunch time. The results are displayed in the horizontal bar chart below.

a How many students ate pasta?
c What percentage of students ate pies?
b How many food items were bought?
d Find the mode of the data.

