

Organizing Qualitative data:

Frequency distribution: - lists each category of data and the number of occurrences for each category.

Body part	Frequency	Relative frequency
Back	12	$\frac{12}{30} = 0.4$
Wrist	2	$\frac{2}{15} = 0.0667$
Elbow	1	$\frac{1}{30} = 0.0333$
Hip	2	$\frac{2}{15} = 0.0667$
Shoulder	4	$\frac{4}{15} = 0.2667$
Knee	5	$\frac{5}{6} = 0.1667$
Hand	2	$\frac{2}{15} = 0.0667$
Brain	1	$\frac{1}{30} = 0.0333$
Neck	1	$\frac{1}{15} = 0.0333$

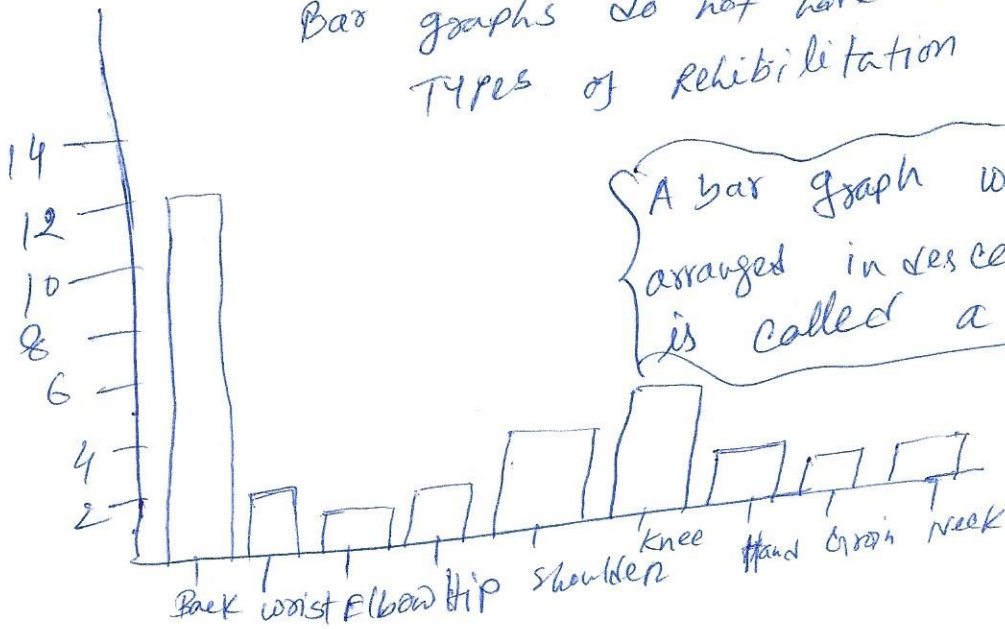
Frequency distribution - 30 total.

Relative frequency distribution:

$$\text{Relative frequency} = \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{sum of all frequencies}}$$

Bar graphs do not have bar touching
Types of Rehabilitation

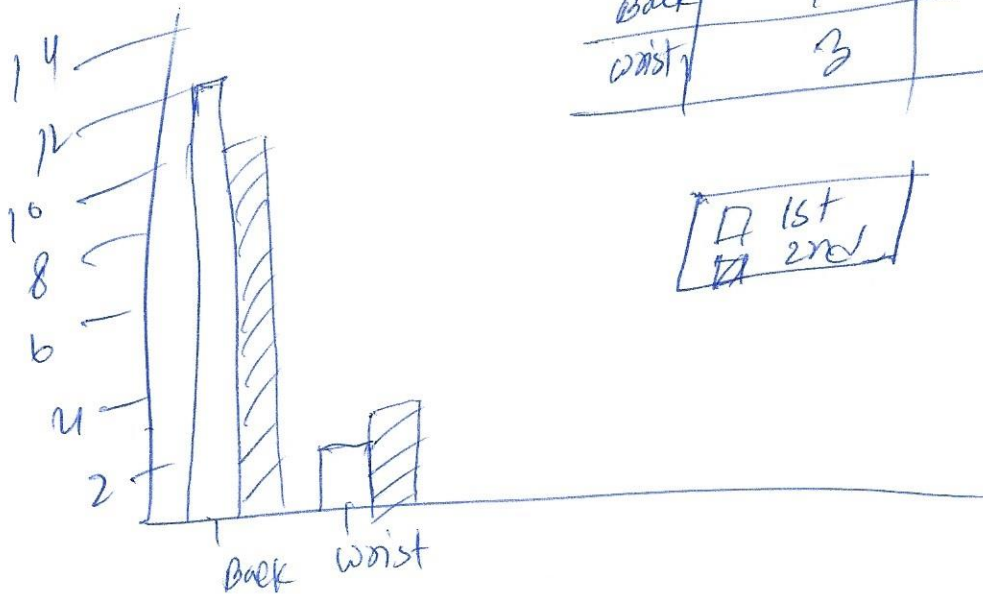
Frequency



A bar graph whose bars are arranged in descending order is called a Pareto chart

Body parts

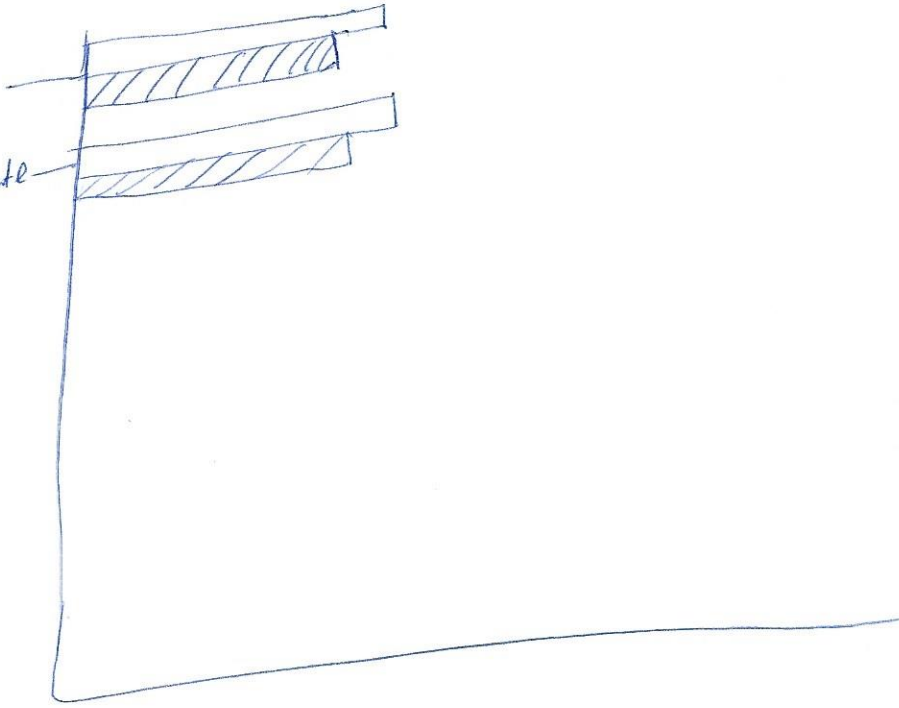
Body part	Frequency	Relative frequency
Back	10	
wrist	3	



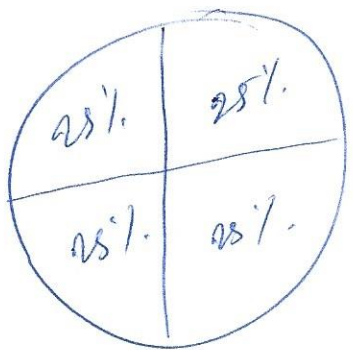
□ 1st
▨ 2nd

Horizontal bar graph

not a high school graduate
high school graduate

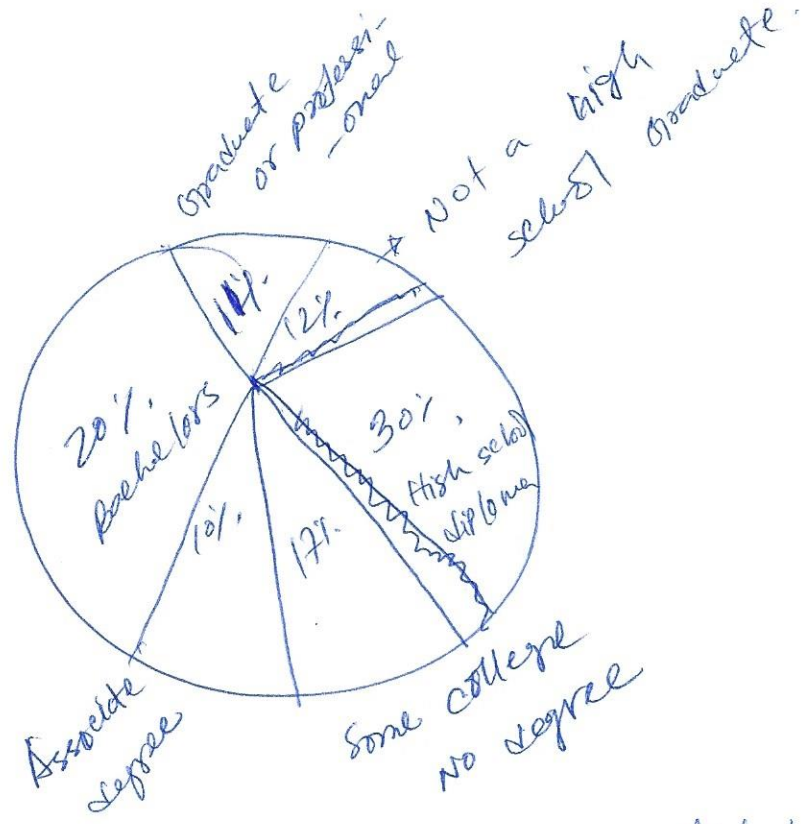


pie chart



uses relative

frequency data



These are used only for qualitative data