Frequency Tables and Histograms

Enrollment Trends 1987-88 to 1997-98			
	1987 – 1988	**1997 – 1998**	
Region L1	**Total Students L2**	**Total Students L3**	**Total Students Δ L4**
1 Edinburg	222,668	284,614	61,946
2 Corpus	108,956	112,212	3,256
3 Victoria	56,229	57,730	1,501
4 Houston	659,516	828,262	168,746
5 Beaumont	85,989	87,565	1,576
6 Huntsville	100,438	128,360	27,922
7 Kilgore	146,063	158,973	12,910
8 Mt. Pleasant	52,752	55,766	3,014
9 Wichita Falls	40,517	42,388	1,871
10 Richardson	426,631	549,212	122,581
11 Fort Worth	286,784	380,827	94,043
12 Waco	109,388	132,990	23,602
13 Austin	180,493	247,989	67,496
14 Abilene	48,207	50,444	2,237
15 San Angelo	48,950	52,654	3,704
16 Amarillo	77,765	80,711	2,946
17 Lubbock	82,632	82,944	312
18 Midland	79,417	84,365	4,948
19 El Paso	132,013	153,710	21,697
20 San Antonio	279,508	319,797	40,289

Input the given data into lists of your graphing calculator. Let
L1 = Texas Education Region Numbers
L2 = Total Students Enrolled in Region 1987-88
L3 = Total Students Enrolled in Region 1997-98

1.   Decide on the number of intervals you would like to use for separating the data in L3. Then determine the interval size needed. (For example, if your data spans from 0 to 100 and you want 5 intervals, then each interval should be 20 units wide.)

2.   Make a frequency table that shows the class intervals (or bins), the frequency of data points in each bin, the relative frequency, and the cumulative relative frequency for each bin.

3.   Create a histogram using the information in the frequency table.

4.   What does the histogram tell us about the data in L3 that wasn't as obvious from the measures of central tendency and variability?