

How can I calculate the sum of filtered rows in Excel?

Authored by
stats writer

July 1, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I calculate the sum of filtered rows in Excel?*.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=163347>

Calculating the sum of filtered rows in Excel can be achieved by following a simple process. First, select the data range that you want to filter. Then, apply the filter by selecting the Data tab and clicking on the Filter button. Once the data is filtered, you can select the filtered rows by clicking on the drop-down arrow in the column header and selecting "Filter by Selected Cells". This will only display the filtered rows, making it easier to calculate the sum. Finally, use the SUM function to add up the values in the filtered rows. The result will be the sum of the filtered rows in the selected data range. This method allows for efficient and accurate calculation of the sum of filtered rows in Excel.

Sum Filtered Rows in Excel (With Example)

The easiest way to take the sum of a filtered range in Excel is to use the following syntax:

SUBTOTAL(109, A1:A10)

Note that the value 109 is a for taking the sum of a filtered range of rows.

The following example shows how to use this function in practice.

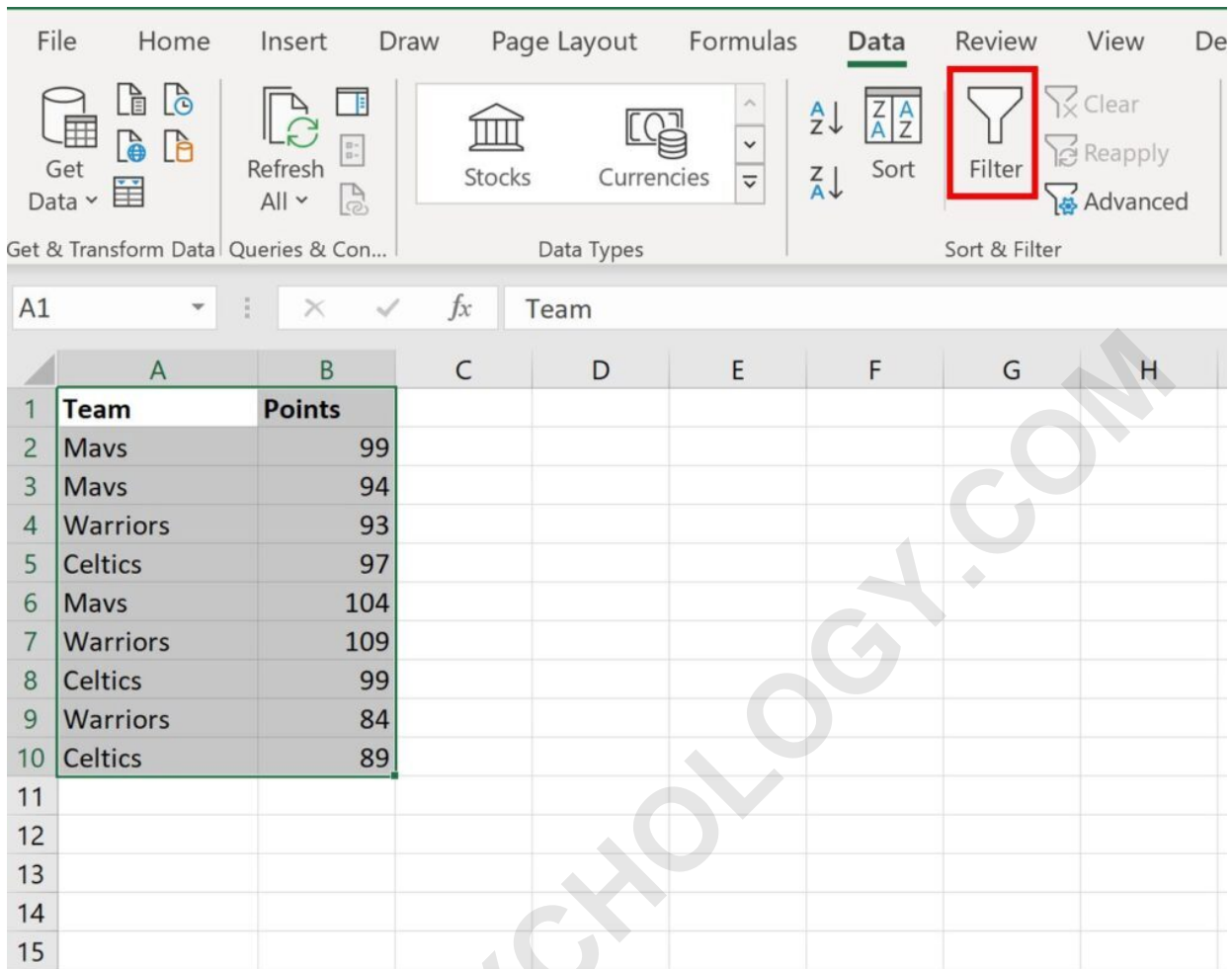
Example: Sum Filtered Rows in Excel

Suppose we have the following dataset that contains information about various basketball teams:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Team	Points			
2	Mavs	99			
3	Mavs	94			
4	Warriors	93			
5	Celtics	97			
6	Mavs	104			
7	Warriors	109			
8	Celtics	99			
9	Warriors	84			
10	Celtics	89			
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					

Next, let's filter the data to only show the players on the Mavs or the Warriors.

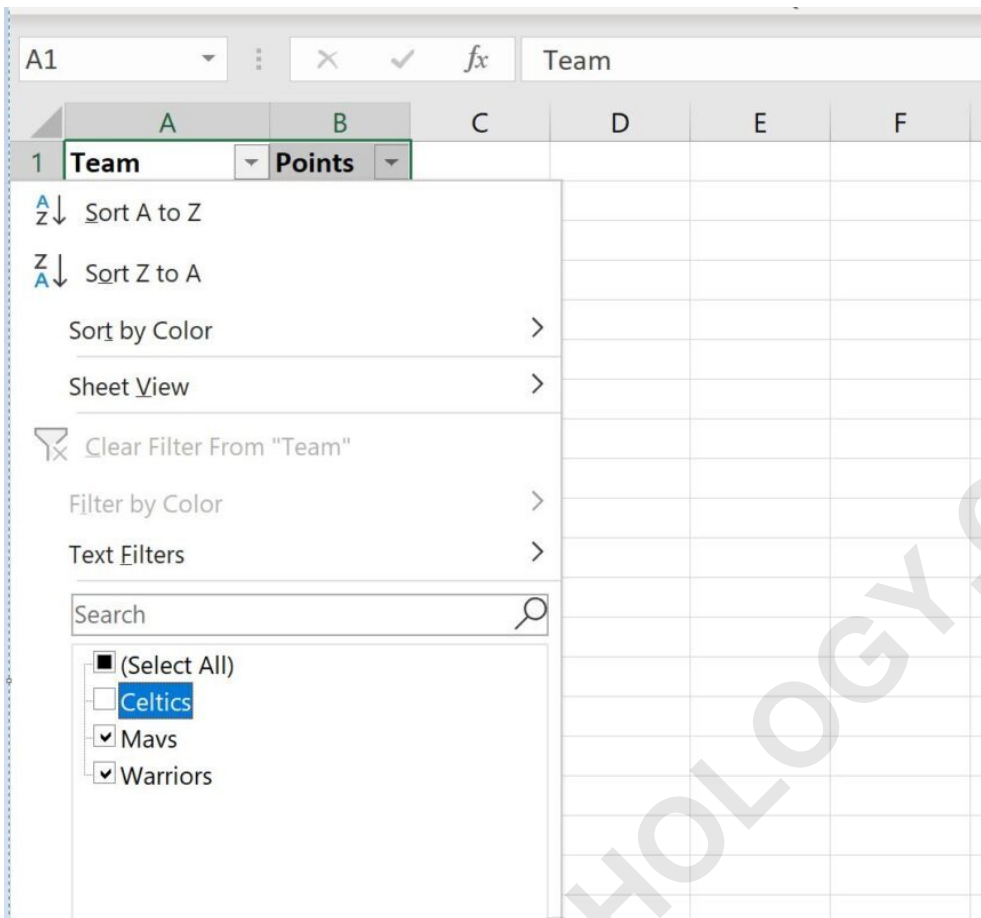
To do so, highlight the cell range A1:B10. Then click the Data tab along the top ribbon and click the Filter button.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The 'Data' tab is selected on the ribbon, and the 'Filter' button is highlighted with a red box. Below the ribbon, the spreadsheet shows a table with two columns: 'Team' (A) and 'Points' (B). The data is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Team	Points						
2	Mavs	99						
3	Mavs	94						
4	Warriors	93						
5	Celtics	97						
6	Mavs	104						
7	Warriors	109						
8	Celtics	99						
9	Warriors	84						
10	Celtics	89						
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

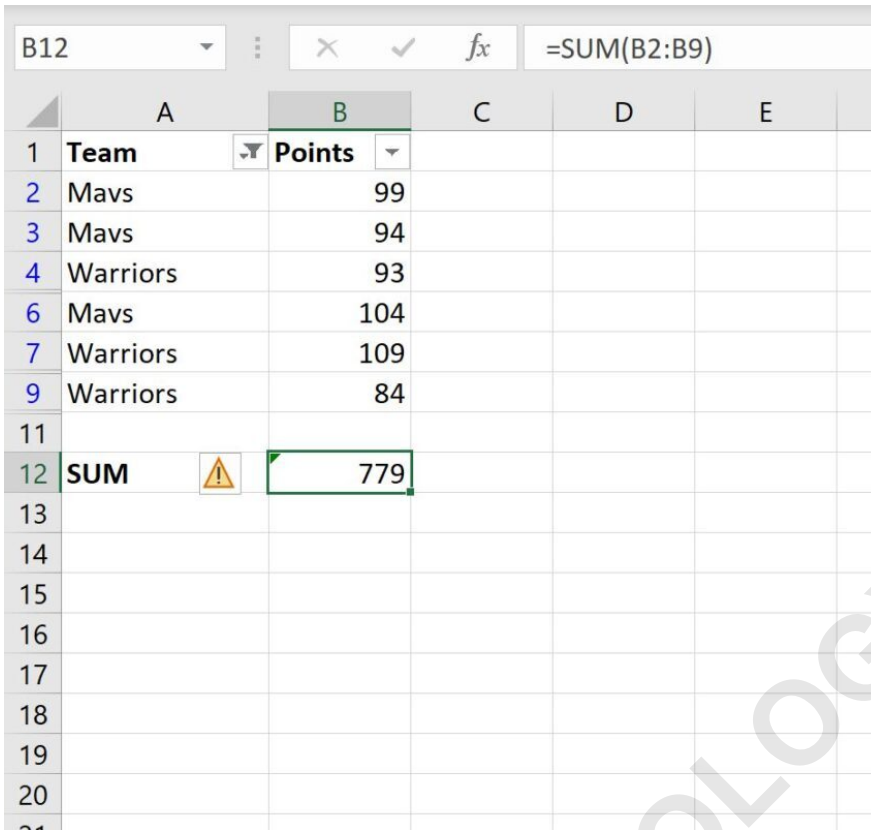
Then click the dropdown arrow next to Team and then uncheck the box next to Celtics, then click OK:



The data will automatically be filtered to remove rows with "Celtics" as the team:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Team	Points			
2	Mavs	99			
3	Mavs	94			
4	Warriors	93			
6	Mavs	104			
7	Warriors	109			
9	Warriors	84			
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					

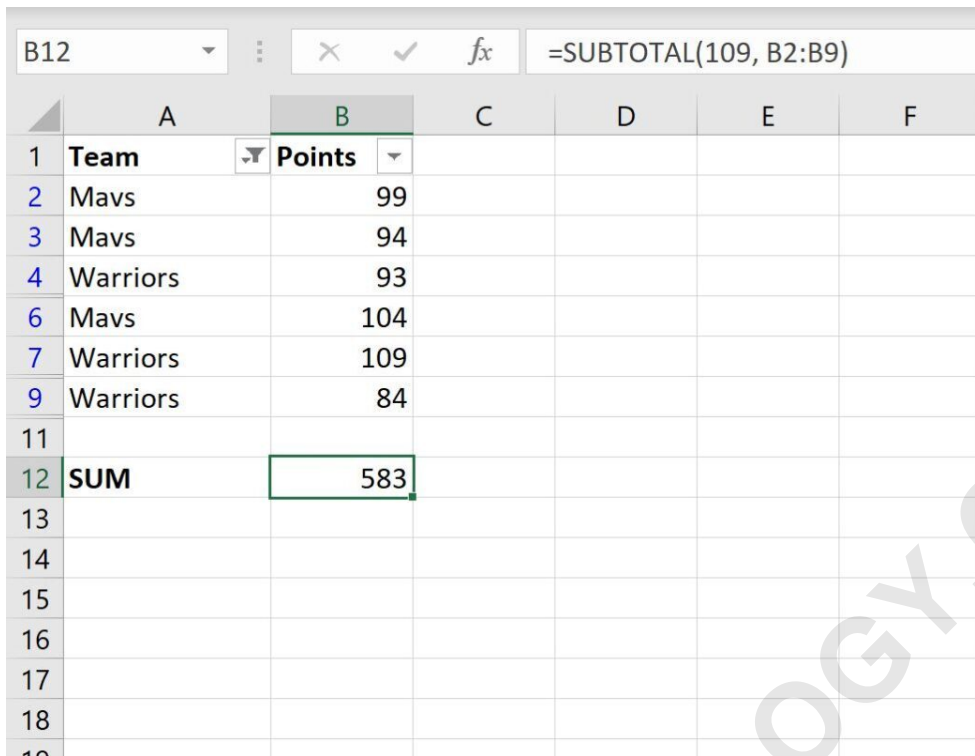
If we attempt to use the **SUM()** function to sum the points column of the filtered rows, it will actually return the sum of all of the original values:



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Team	Points			
2	Mavs	99			
3	Mavs	94			
4	Warriors	93			
6	Mavs	104			
7	Warriors	109			
9	Warriors	84			
11					
12	SUM	779			
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					

Instead, we can use the **SUBTOTAL()** function:



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with a filtered table. The formula bar at the top displays `=SUBTOTAL(109, B2:B9)`. The table has two columns: 'Team' and 'Points'. The visible rows are 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9. Row 11 is hidden. Cell B12 contains the value 583, which is the sum of the visible points.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Team	Points				
2	Mavs	99				
3	Mavs	94				
4	Warriors	93				
6	Mavs	104				
7	Warriors	109				
9	Warriors	84				
11						
12	SUM	583				
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						

This function takes the sum of only the visible rows.

We can manually verify this by taking the sum of the visible rows:

Sum of Points in Visible Rows: $99 + 94 + 93 + 104 + 109 + 84 = 583$.

Additional Resources

The following tutorials explain how to perform other common operations in Excel: