

# Numeracy4All Tips



## Data Handling

### Surveys

Do	Don't
Give time frames when appropriate e.g. How many times do you go to the gym in a week?	Ask Biased Questions. Your favourite team is Man U isn't it?
Group figures together e.g. 0-15yrs 16-25yrs	Overlap categories e.g. 0-15yrs 15-25yrs
Use simple language	Be Vague
Use closed questions	Be too personal

### Averages

Hey diddle diddle!

The **Median's** the middle.

You add, then divide, for the **Mean**.

The **Mode** is the most common one that you see, and the **Range** is the difference between.

2, 2, **7**, 9, 10      **2, 2**, 7, 9, 10

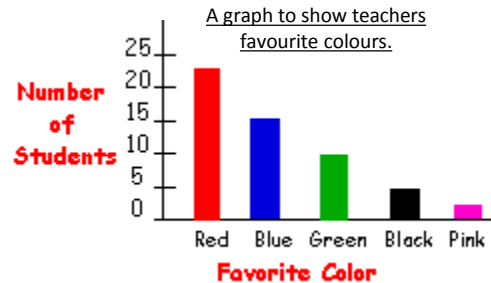
$$(2+2+7+9+10) \div 5 = 30 \div 5 = 6$$

$$2, 2, 7, 9, 10$$

$$10-2=8$$

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### Drawing Graphs



Checklist

- Title
- Labelled axis
- Suitable Scale
- Plotted Accurately
- Key (if required)

### Bar Charts

#### Discrete Data

Can only take certain values. E.g. shoe size, hair colour and mode of transport. The bars should have **gaps** between.

#### Continuous Data

Can take any value within ranges. E.g. height, weight and time. There should be **no gaps** between bars.

### Pie Charts

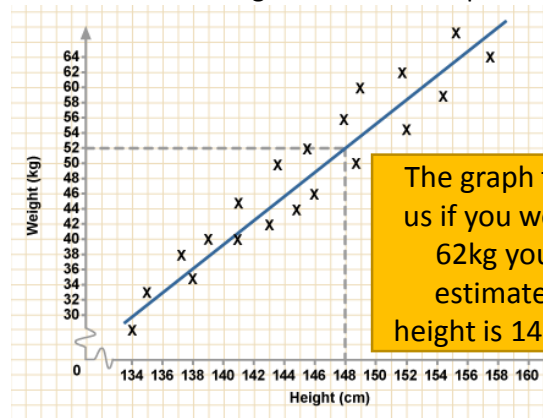
360° in a circle



$$\text{Degrees} = \frac{\text{Category amount}}{\text{total}} \times 360$$

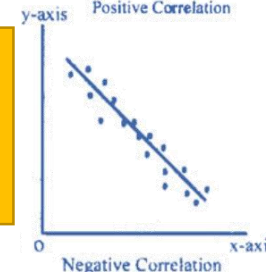
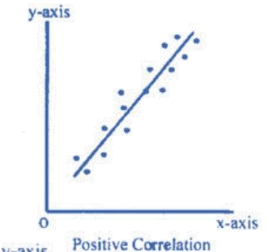
### Reading from Graphs

You will often need to draw a line of best fit. This is a line with an equal amount of point on each side following the trend of the points.



The graph tells us if you weigh 62kg your estimated height is 148cm.

### Correlation



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