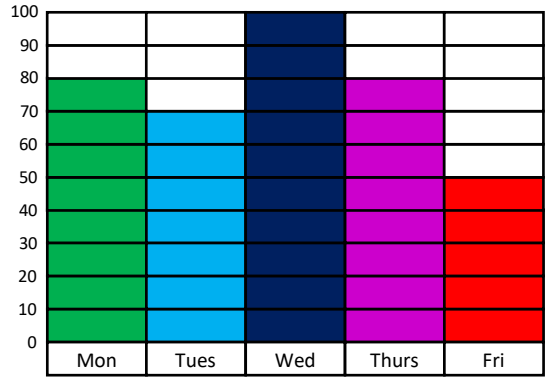
@MrH_T77

Year 3/4 - Statistics

Bar and column charts

The bar chart below shows how many children took part in after-school clubs at a school on each day of the week.



Bar charts allow us to easily see and compare data. The above graph shows that…

Monday = **80 children**

Tuesday = **70 children**

Wednesday = **100 children**

Thursday = **80 children**

Friday = **50 children**

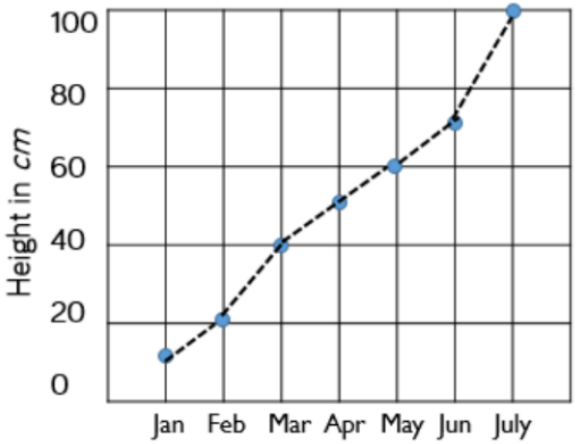
Bar charts represent a large amount of different information which we can interpret: e.g.

1.) Wednesday was the most popular day for after-school clubs

2.) The same number of children went to clubs on Monday and Thursday

Line graphs

Line graph usually show us changes over time (along the x-axis). Several points are plotted and then joined up.



The graph above shows the height of a plant (in cm) from January to July.

Line graphs represent a large amount of different information which we can interpret: e.g.

1.) In Feb, the plant was 20cm high.

2.) From February to May, the plant grew 40cm

3.) The biggest increase in growth was from June to July.

Pictograms

In pictograms, an image is given a certain value.

■ = 10 house points

Team	Number of house points
Sycamore	■ ■ ■ ■ ▮
Oak	■ ■ ■ ▮
Beech	■ ■ ■ ■
Ash	■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Sycamore = **4 x 10** + (**10 ÷ 2**) = **40** + **5** = **45**

Oak = **3 x 10** + (**10 ÷ 2**) = **30** + **5** = **35**

Beech = **4 x 10** = **40**

Ash = **5 x 10** = **100**

Tally Chart

Tally charts are similar to pictograms.

One tally (I) usually represents 1 count.

Five tallies (~~𝍸~~) usually represent 5 counts.

Tally charts are most useful when collecting data.

Sport	Tally	Number
Football	~~𝍸~~ ~~𝍸~~ ~~𝍸~~ II	17
Tennis	~~𝍸~~ ~~𝍸~~ ~~𝍸~~ ~~𝍸~~ IIII	24
Rugby	~~𝍸~~ ~~𝍸~~ ~~𝍸~~	15
Cricket	~~𝍸~~ III	8