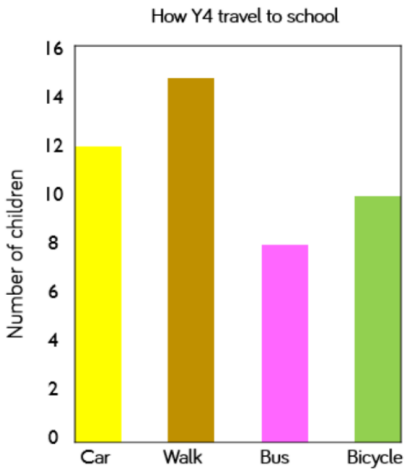
Year 5/6 - Statistics

@MrH_T77

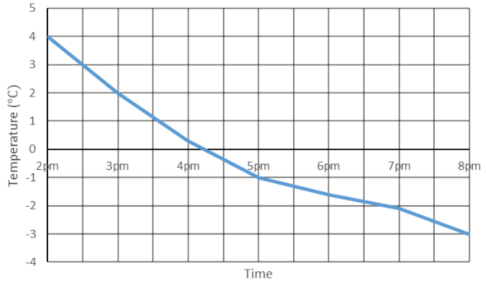
Bar and column charts



The information in a bar chart is read across. They are used to compare different data. In the above example, we can see that more children in Y4 walk to school

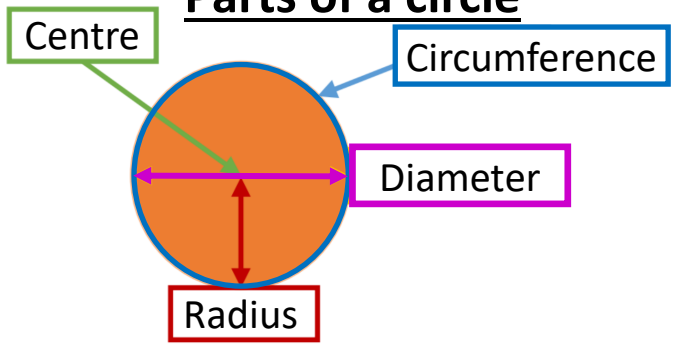
Line graphs

Line graph usually show us changes over time. They require us to read along the x and y axes.



For example, the graph above shows a temperature of around –1.5°C at 6pm, 4°C at 2pm and 1°C at 3:30pm.

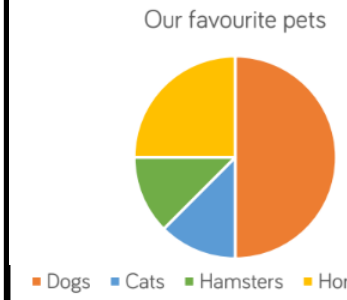
Parts of a circle



Pie charts

Pie charts compare values as parts of a whole.

96 people took part in this survey.



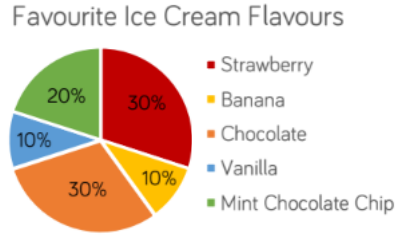
Dogs = 96 ÷ 2 = 48

Cats = 96 ÷ 8 = 12

Hamsters = 12

Horses = 96 ÷ 4 = 24

300 pupils voted for their favourite ice cream flavours



Strawberry = (300 ÷ 10) x 3 = 90

Banana = 300 ÷ 10 = 30

Chocolate = 90

Vanilla = 300 ÷ 10 = 30

Mint chocolate chip= (300 ÷ 10) x 2 = 60

Pictograms

In pictograms, an image is given a certain value.

= 20 house points

Team	Number of house points
Sycamore	
Oak	
Beech	
Ash	

Sycamore = 4 x 20 + (20 ÷ 2) = 80 + 10 = 90

Oak = 3 x 20 + (20 ÷ 2) = 60 + 10 = 70

Beech = 4 x 20 + (20 ÷ 4) = 80 + 5 = 85

Ash = 5 x 20 = 100

The mean

Mean = total of all the numbers ÷ the number of numbers

9 10 7 5 3 6 2

Total = 9 + 10 + 7 + 5 + 3 + 6 + 2 = 42

Mean = 42 ÷ 7 = 6

Two–way tables

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Dogs	87	44	131
Cats	38	76	114
TOTAL	125	120	245

The table above shows the number of dogs and cats owned by girls and boys