

# Year 11 Statistics Learning Journey

## Unit 7 – Index Numbers

Core knowledge	Reference number	
Index Numbers – ‘What do index numbers allow us to know?’		
RPI, CPI and GDP - ‘What is the difference between RPI, CPI and GDP. Which one will affect you the most in the near future?’  ‘When would an economy be considered in a recession?’		
Chain Base Index Numbers – ‘How does this allow us to see change over time?’		
Rates of Change - ‘How can crude death rates for a given area be misleading?’		
LC Title	Completed	Dirt
Unit 7 LC – Index Numbers		
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b></p> <p><b>Index Numbers</b> – compare the price of an item with a base year price – its price in another year. The base year price has an index number 100. An index number greater than 100 shows an increase in value, and less than 100 shows a decrease in value.</p> <p><b>RPI – Retail Price Index</b> - shows the rate of change of prices in everyday life, such as mortgage payments, food, heating and petrol. The UK government uses the RPI to set the interest rates for student loans.</p> <p><b>CPI – Consumer Price Index</b> – Also measures the rate of price changes in everyday life but does not include mortgage payments. State benefits and pensions in the UK are updated each year in line with the CPI.</p> <p><b>GDP – Gross Domestic Product</b> – The value of goods and services a country produces within a stated time period.</p> <p><b>Recession</b> – An economy is in recession when its GDP falls in two (or more) successive quarters.</p> <p><b>Chain Base Index Numbers</b> – Compare prices from each year with the previous year. Written as a percentage of the previous years price. Written without the percentage sign.</p> <p><b>Crude Rates</b> – A simple way to understand the level of change in things such as births and deaths.</p> <p><b>Crude Birth Rate</b> – The number of births per thousand of the population.</p> <p><b>Crude Death Rate</b> – The number of deaths per thousand of the population.</p>		