

Year 10 Statistics Learning Journey

Unit 3 – Summarising Data LJ1

Core knowledge	Reference number	
Standard Deviation – ‘Why is this useful in statistical analysis of data? What does it tell us?’		
Boxplots and Outliers - ‘Why does it help that a frequency table is written in order?’		
Skewness – ‘What does the value of Skewness tell us?’		
Deciding The Appropriate Average - ‘Why might you need to know the mode?’		
Comparing Data Sets – ‘Why do we need to interpret as well as compare?’		
Making Estimates ‘Why do we summary statistics to make these predictions?’		
LC Title	Completed	Dirt
Unit 3 LC2 – Summarising Data		
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Standard Deviation – A measure of how much all the values deviate from the mean value, or how spread out they are.</p> <p>Boxplots – Represents 5 important features of data, the maximum and minimum values, the median and upper and lower quartile values.</p> <p>Outliers– Values that are outside of the typical range. More than 1.5x the IQR, below the LQ or above the UQ are considered outliers.</p> <p>Skewness – Determines where most of the data points are in relation to the median value.</p> <p>Appropriate average – Deciding which average is most beneficial when analysing data for a specific outcome.</p> <p>Comparing Data Sets – Comparing and interpreting important measures of data sets, the IQR (Spread), the IQR to LQ and UQ (Skewness) and the average (usually Median).</p>		