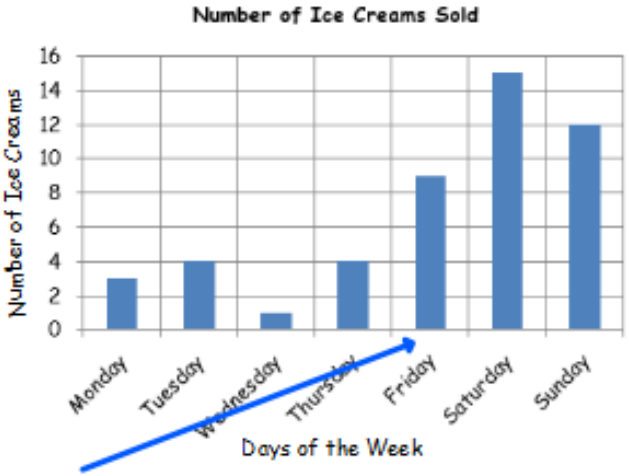
Year 4 **Statistics**

Key Vocabulary
pictograms
tally chart
block diagram
category
sorting
totalling
sum
difference
comparison
table
bar chart
time graph
discrete data
continuous data
line graph
calculate
interpret

Bar Charts

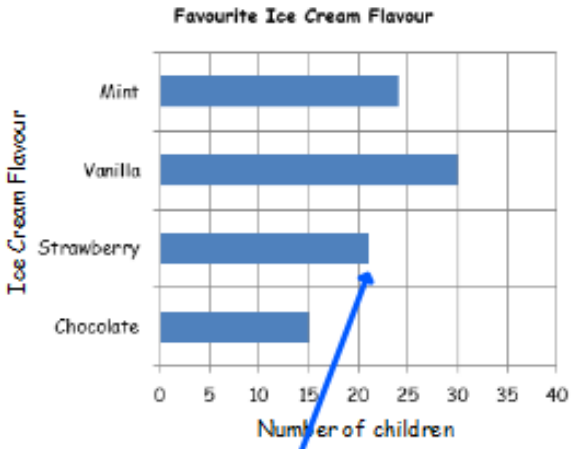
Bar charts are used to represent data. They can also have different scales depending on the range of the data.

The scale of this bar chart goes up in 2s.



The bar for Friday is half way between 8 and 10, which means 9 ice creams were sold that day.

The scale of this bar chart goes up in 5s. It is also has **horizontal** bars.



The bar for strawberry is just above 20 on the chart, which shows that 21 people chose this flavour.

Continuous data is measured and can take any value.
Examples: a person's height, time in a race or the length of a leaf.

Discrete data is counted and can only take certain values.
Examples: number of students in a class or the result of rolling dice.
It can only be whole numbers (you can't have half a student!) .

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Pictograms

Number of Smarties

This pictogram uses one symbol to represent 4 smarties, which is shown below in the key.

Colour	Number of Smarties
Green	
Orange	
Blue	
Pink	
Yellow	
Red	
Purple	
Brown	

Key = 4 Smarties

This pictograms shows that there are 22 yellow smarties.

To represent 2 smarties, half a symbol has been drawn here as a full symbol represents 4 smarties. Therefore, there are 14 purple smarties.

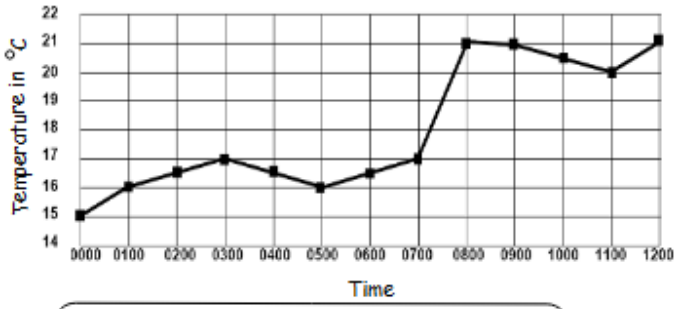
Frequency Tables

Type of Pet	Tally	Frequency
Dog	𝍸 𝍸 ||	12
Cat	𝍸 ||	7
Goldfish	𝍸 |	6
Budgie	|||	3
Hamster	||	2
Lizard	|	1
Snake	|	1
Rabbit	|||	3

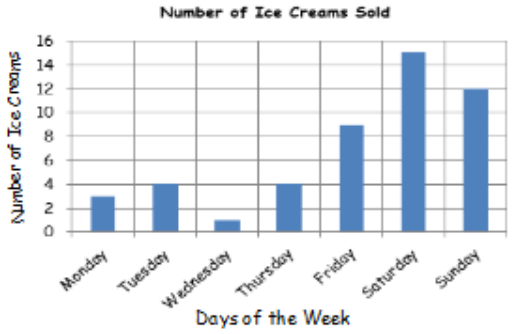
Frequency tables are used to collect data. Each horizontal line | represents 1.

𝍸 = 5

Time Graphs



Time graphs, like the line graph above, show how data changes over time.



You can also use a bar chart to show how data changes over time.