

SUMMARY OF GRAPHS FOR DISPLAYING DATA

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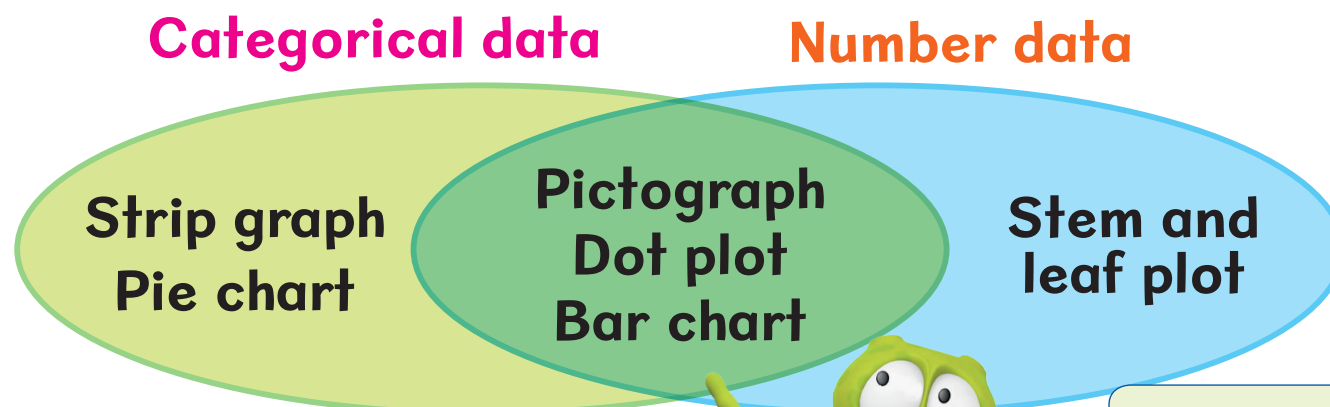
Categorical data is described using a name.

Examples Pets owned, favourite colours

Number data is data that contains numbers.

Examples The number of times students have been to the zoo
The number of mobile phone minutes used each month by students

This diagram shows the graphs that you could use for categorical and number data.



Bar charts, stem and leaf plots, pictographs and dot plots are used to show “how many”.

Strip graphs and pie charts are used to show “what fraction”.

The graphs in the overlapping part can be used for both sorts of data.

SUMMARY OF GRAPHS FOR DISPLAYING DATA CONTINUED

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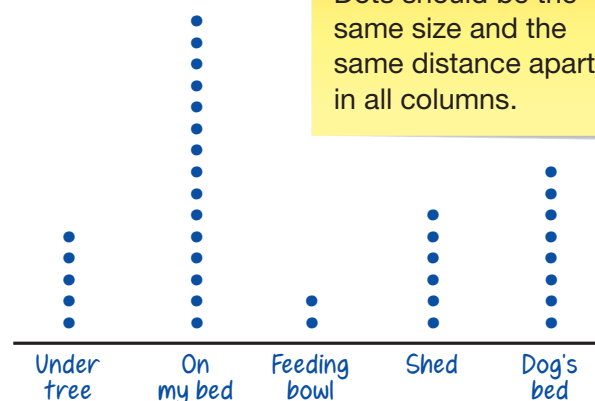
Example Jenna collected this data on the places she found her cat, Sid, when she went looking for him. She drew these graphs because she wanted to compare the number of times she found him in each place.

Places I might find Sid

Place	Frequency
Under the tree	5
On my bed	15
By his feeding bowl	2
In the shed on a sack	6
On the dog's bed	8

This means "how many"

Where I found Sid

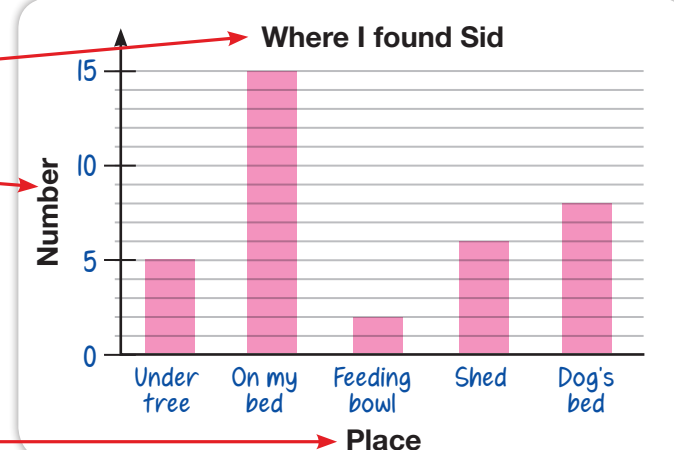


Where I found Sid

Place	
Under the tree	🐱🐱🐱
On my bed	🐱🐱🐱🐱🐱🐱🐱🐱
By his feeding bowl	🐱
In the shed on a sack	🐱🐱🐱
On the dog's bed	🐱🐱🐱🐱
🐱 = 2 times	

REMEMBER

- Always give your graph a title.
- Label the axes.
- Make the scale go up in equal steps like 5, 10, 15 or 2, 4, 6, 8, ...
Use counting in 2s, 5s and 10s skills.



- A pictograph always has a key.
- Choose pictures that tell you about the topic.