

KS3 Unit 12 Data Collection and Sampling

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example						
1. Types of Data	<p>Qualitative Data – non-numerical data</p> <p>Quantitative Data – numerical data</p> <p>Continuous Data – data that can take any numerical value within a given range.</p> <p>Discrete Data – data that can take only specific values within a given range.</p>	<p>Qualitative Data – eye colour, gender etc.</p> <p>Continuous Data – weight, voltage etc.</p> <p>Discrete Data – number of children, shoe size etc.</p>						
2. Grouped Data	<p>Data that has been bundled in to categories.</p> <p>Seen in grouped frequency tables, histograms, cumulative frequency etc.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Foot length, l, (cm)</th> <th>Number of children</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$10 \leq l < 12$</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$12 \leq l < 17$</td> <td>53</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Foot length, l , (cm)	Number of children	$10 \leq l < 12$	5	$12 \leq l < 17$	53
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3. Primary /Secondary Data	<p>Primary Data – collected yourself for a specific purpose.</p> <p>Secondary Data – collected by someone else for another purpose.</p>	<p>Primary Data – data collected by a student for their own research project.</p> <p>Secondary Data – Census data used to analyse link between education and earnings.</p>						
4. Outlier	<p>A value that 'lies outside' most of the other values in a set of data.</p> <p>An outlier is much smaller or much larger than the other values in a set of data.</p>							