Year 3

Knowledge Organiser Statistics

THIRD SPACE LEARNING

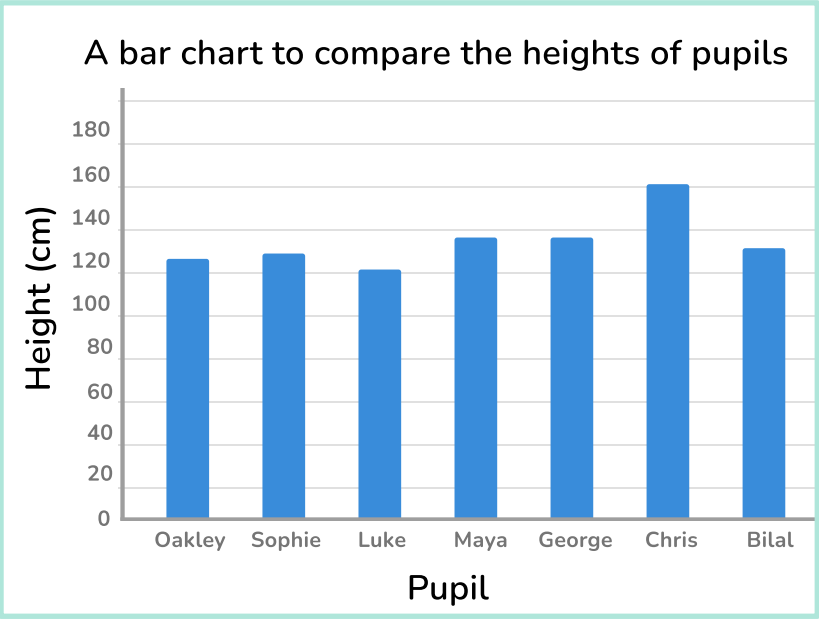
Key vocabulary

data, table, chart, bar chart, pictogram, symbol, title, axis, y-axis, x-axis, intervals, interpret, represent, horizontal axis, vertical axis

Bar charts

Bar charts use bars drawn to different heights to represent data according to categories. Bar charts have an x-axis (horizontal) and a y-axis (vertical). It is helpful for bar charts to have a title and labelled axes.

This bar chart shows the height of pupils in centimetres. The height is on the y-axis, each height is written on the grid line, not in a box. The name of the pupil is on the x-axis.



We can ask questions about the bar chart such as: How many children participated in the research? (7)

Pictograms

Pictograms use symbols to represent data. They should have a title and a key. The key shows how much each symbol represents, each symbol could represent 1 or more.

Key: ☺ represents 10 children

Monday	☺☺☺☺
Tuesday	☺☺☺☺☺
Wednesday	☺☺☺☺☺
Thursday	☺☺☺☺
Friday	☺☺☺

We can ask questions about the pictogram such as: How many children walked to school on Tuesday? (10 x 5 = 50)

Tables

A table is used to present data in rows (horizontal) and columns (vertical).
They have labels in the top row and / or first column which help us to understand the data.

Here is an example of a table.
Table to show the ticket prices for a theme park

Ticket Type	Winter Months (October – March)	Summer Months (April – September)
Adult	£25	£30
Child	£18	£20
Senior Citizen	£20	£25

We can ask questions about the table such as: How much would it cost for 2 adults and 2 children to visit the theme park in Summer? (30 + 30 + 20 + 20 = £100)