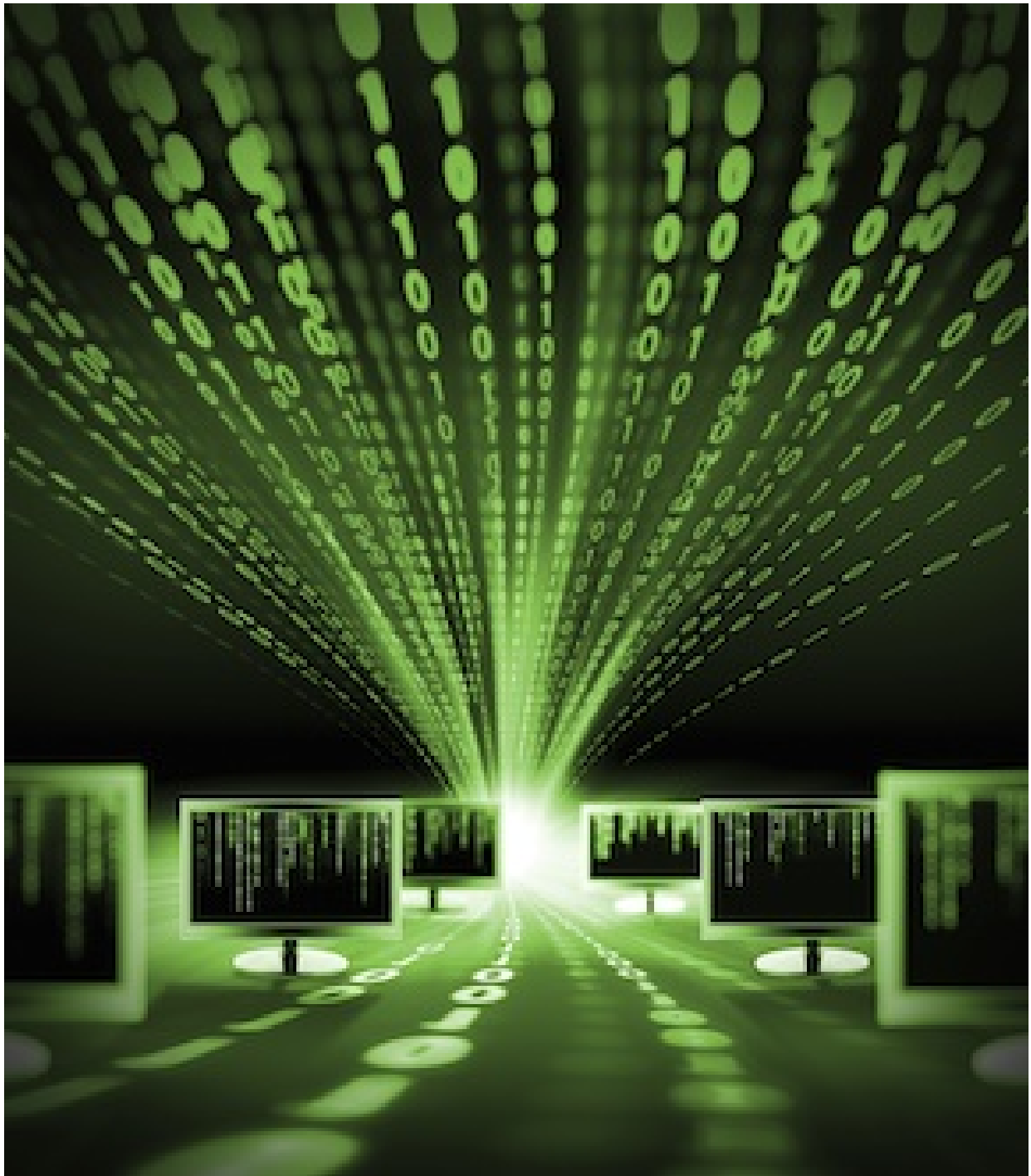


STATISTICS

HANDLING AND PROCESSING DATA



STATISTICS

HANDELLING AND PROCESSING DATA

Lesson 1

GCSE Mathematics

Statistics II : Handelling and Processing Data

1.1 Introduction

Many organisations busy themselves gathering data about us. In Britain the Government, for example, gathers information about each person in the country every ten years in what is termed a census. Simple and straight forward information, such as each citizen's age and where they live, help government plan and provide health and school services in each part of the country.

Supermarkets have invested large amounts of time and effort building up profiles on their customers, not simply observing what they buy but, for example, how they respond to a variety of special offers. Again the motivation is to better provide what their customers are likely to respond favourably to. Happy customers equals bigger profits.

The quantities of numbers, the data, generated by such practices is enormous. To look through pages and pages of numbers does not tell a typical human being very much. A statistic is a single number that tries to see into the character of the larger set of data in an informative way.

The statistical numbers that we shall investigate include mean, median, mode, range, interquartile range, standard deviation and skew. Statisticians are also very aware that a picture is an excellent way of passing impressions of what the "sea of numbers", or data, is saying. We will look at bar graphs, pie charts, line graphs (called frequency polygons) and histograms.

There is a dark side to statistics. Statisticians see themselves as neutral observers but sometimes the act of measuring something changes the thing being measured. More infamously, politicians often only report those statistics that support their vested interest, and don't mention any conflicting information. One best selling mathematics text book is called, "How to lie with statistics", another is "The Use and Abuse of Statistics". In these are detailed the many ways in which politicians and marketing managers use graphs and statistical numbers to mislead and give wrong impressions.

1.2 Exercise

Explain what a vested interest is.

Give an example.

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