A Level Mathematics

Chapter 1 - Statistics

Data Collection

Chapter Overview

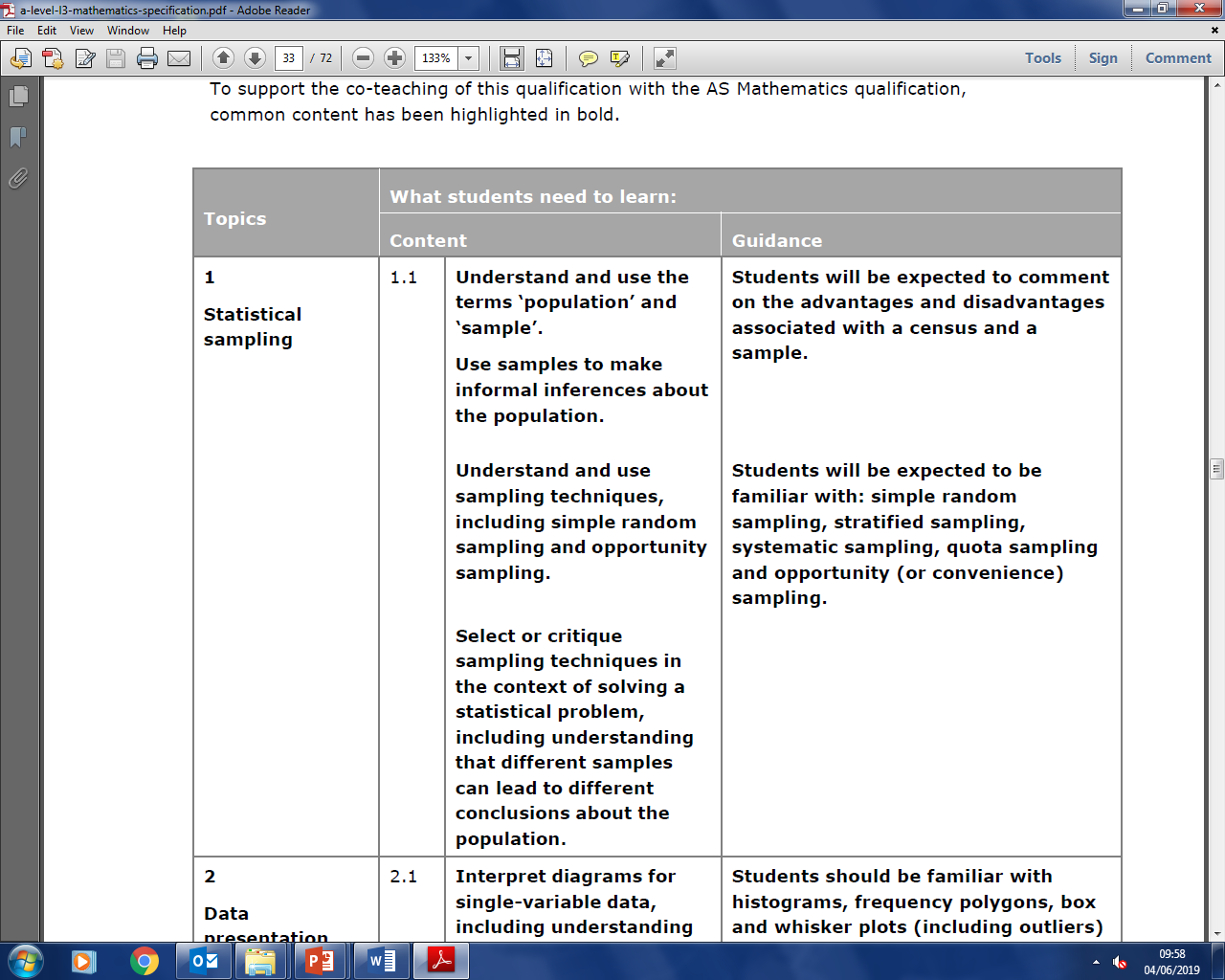
1. Populations and Samples

2. Sampling

3. Non-random Sampling

4. Types of Data

5. The Large Data Set



Populations and Samples

A **population** is –

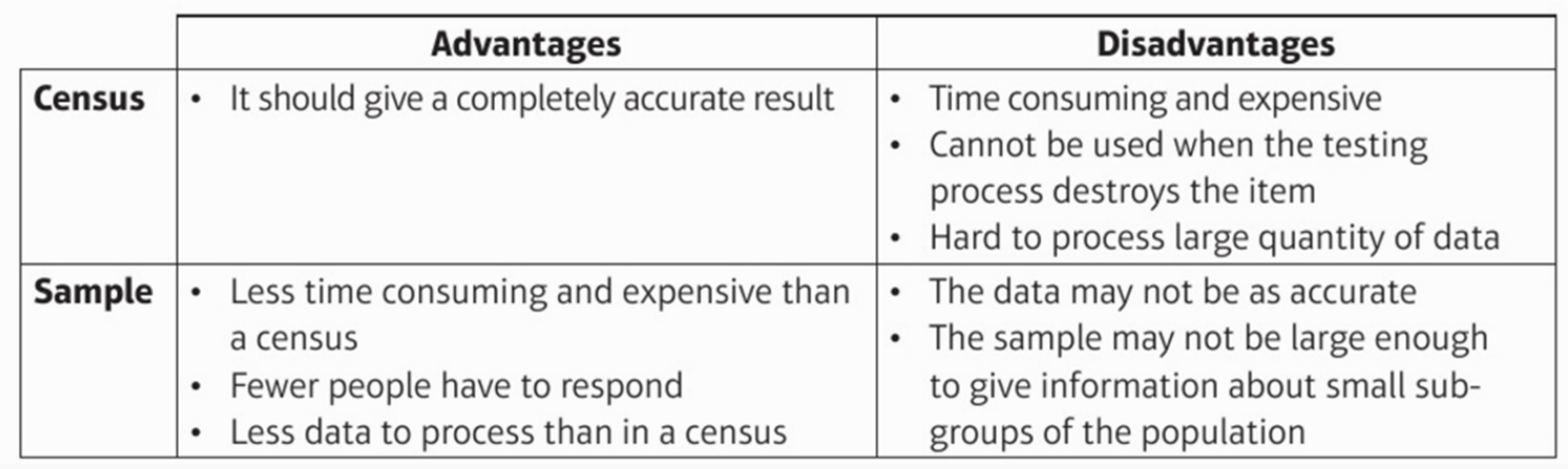
A **sample** is –

A **census** is -

**Key words:**

Individual units of a population are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. E.g. each individual person/item

Often sampling units of a population are individually named or numbered to form a list called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.E.g. the list of all people/items

**What are the advantages and disadvantages between taking a census and a sample?**

**Example**: A supermarket wants to test a delivery of avocados for ripeness by cutting them in half.

1. Suggest a reason why the supermarket should not test all the avocados in the delivery.
2. The supermarket tests a sample of 5 avocados and finds that 4 of them are ripe. They estimate that 80% of the avocados in the deliver are ripe. Suggest one way that the supermarket could improve their estimate.

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