Reason Statistically

	PREPARING DATA FOR ANALYSIS PROGRESSION	ANALYSING DATA FOR INTERPRETATION PROGRESSION	INTERPRETING DATA TO PREDICT AND CONCLUDE PROGRESSION	PROBABILITY PROGRESSION
	MOST ADULTS WILL BE ABLE TO:	MOST ADULTS WILL BE ABLE TO:	MOST ADULTS WILL BE ABLE TO:	MOST ADULTS WILL BE ABLE TO:
	• sort objects according to their attributes, organise data about the objects and represent data, using concrete objects or pictures.	• describe parts of the data and the set of data as a whole to determine what the data show.		• identify all possible outcomes in situations that involve simple (single-stage) chance • use words to describe the likelihood of particular outcomes (events).
	• sort and organise category data and represent it, using tables, pictographs and bar graphs.	• describe the general features of a data set.	• make sensible statements based on the general features of a data set.	• use fractions to express the probability of events • recognise uncertainty in simple (single-stage) chance situations.
	• sort, organise and represent data, using tables and graphs such as line plots, bar graphs and line graphs • recognise the differences involved in representing category and numeric data.	• describe the shape and important features of a sample data set (considering especially median and range) • compare two or more samples.	• draw conclusions and make predictions, based on evidence from the data.	• use relative frequency to provide an estimate of the probability of an event • use fractions, ratios and percentages to express probabilities • compare the results of trials or observations with expectations based on models.
				• determine the probabilities in simple multi-stage probability situations • apply the law of large numbers to probability situations.
	• sort, organise, clean and represent multi-variate data, making appropriate use of histograms, stem-and-leaf plots, box plots (box-and-whisker diagrams) and scatter plots • graph time-series data.	• find, use and interpret measures of centre and spread, including mean and interquartile range.	• use observations based on samples to make conjectures about the populations from which the samples were taken.	• determine the probabilities in more complex multi-stage chance situations • apply the notion of ‘expected value’ to probability situations.