

Paper 1: Use of data

The use of data:

Data can be collected in many ways.

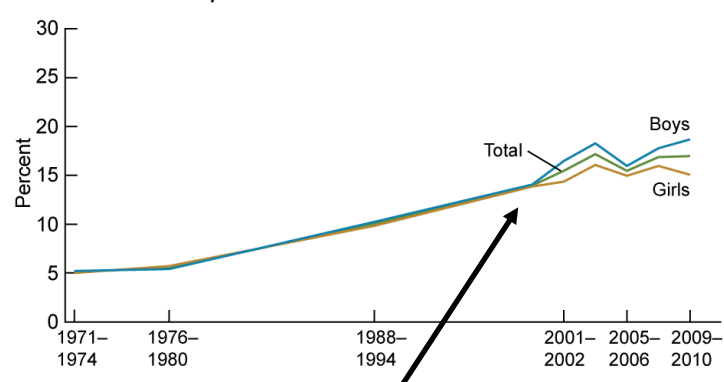
- Data can be collected on the quality that you see, e.g. how well a skill is performed which is called **qualitative** data it can be collected by interviews or observations. It is personal opinion not fact
- Data can be collected based on numbers e.g. how many press-ups completed which is called **quantitative** data it can be collected by questionnaires or surveys

Below is a table showing lots of data in normative table for the vertical jump test. There are lots of numbers but all you have to do is locate the age group and the score. For example, a female scored 44 cm

rating	males (cm)	females (cm)
excellent	> 70	> 60
very good	61-70	51-60
above average	51-60	41-50
average	41-50	31-40
below average	31-40	21-30
poor	21-30	11-20
very poor	< 21	< 11

Trends

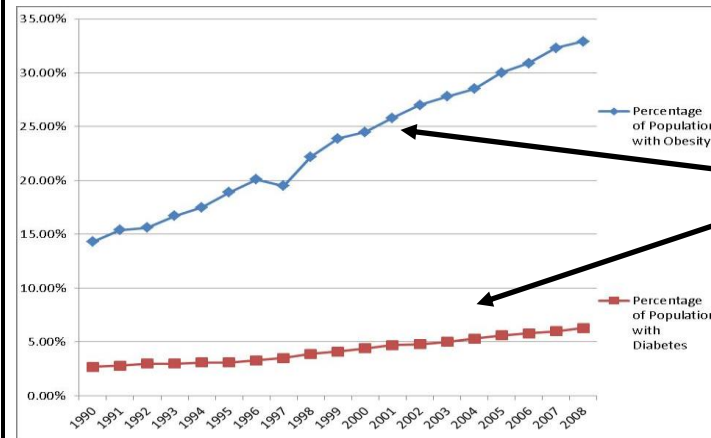
Below is a graph showing trends in obesity of young children aged 2 -19. You will need to analyse the date and identify the trends in data



The overall trend is that obesity is rising steadily from 1971-1974 to 2009-2010. It has risen from 5% to 15%. Boys are more obese than girls

Graphs and Charts

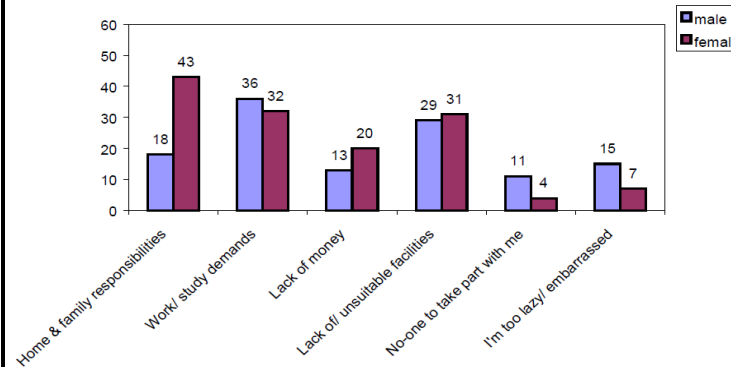
Some information that happens over time will be represented as a line graph, such as the correlation between obesity and diabetes over time. See below



Obesity and diabetes have both risen from 1990-2008.

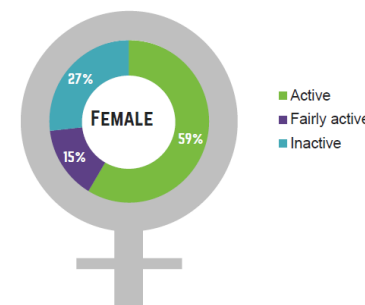
Obesity levels have risen at a greater rate than diabetes

Information that compares different categories of data may be represented in a bar graph, such as the reason why males and female don't take part in physical activity.



Females find home & family, lack of money and unsuitable facilities reasons why not to take part in physical exercise

If you are trying to compare parts of a whole you may use a pie chart such as a pie chart to show the percentage of women who are active, fairly active and inactive.



59% of females are active
15% are fairly active
27% are inactive