

Presenting Your Analyses

- All the analyses should be presented in the second section of your report.
- Each analysis should be the topic of a separate subsection. The statement (to be confirmed or rejected by the analysis) should be the title of the subsection. For example,

2.1 The Majority of Students are Confident in Statistics

- The rationale for the statement should be presented immediately after the statement. For example,

2.1.1 We believe this is true because the majority of students have studied statistics at school. This experience will increase their confidence in the subject.

- The analysis should follow the rationale. For example,

2.1.2 The responses to the question range from 1 (not at all confident) to 5 (very confident). We assume that a response of 4 or 5 suggests that a student is confident. The percentage of students who responded with a 4 or 5 is 43%. Thus we must reject the statement that the majority of students are confident in statistics.

An Example Analysis

(Assume that the first chapter is the introduction)

2. Analysis

2.1 The Majority of Students are Confident in Statistics

2.1.1 We believe this is true because the majority of students have studied statistics at school. This experience will increase their confidence in the subject.

2.1.2 The responses to the question range from 1 (not at all confident) to 5 (very confident). We assume that a response of 4 or 5 suggests that a student is confident. The percentage of students who responded with a 4 or 5 is 43%. Thus we must reject the statement that the majority of students are confident in statistics.

In the following analysis we investigate whether the length of time since being at school may be a factor in the students' confidence in statistics.

2.2 18 or 19 year old Students are More Confident in Statistics than Older Students.

2.2.1 We believe this is true since more recent study of the topic would increase familiarity with the topic and hence confidence.

2.2.2 45% of 18 and 19 year olds are either confident or very confident in statistics whereas 39% of older students are either confident or very confident in statistics. We can therefore confirm that 18 or 19 year old students are more confident in statistics than older students.

Hints:

- Make sure that your analysis is appropriate for the data
- Only use graphics when they make the results more readable
- After each analysis consider whether there is a sensible follow-up analysis that is worth undertaking
- Choose sensible statements to investigate
- Have a look at [BIAAssessmentGuidance.pdf](#) for further guidance