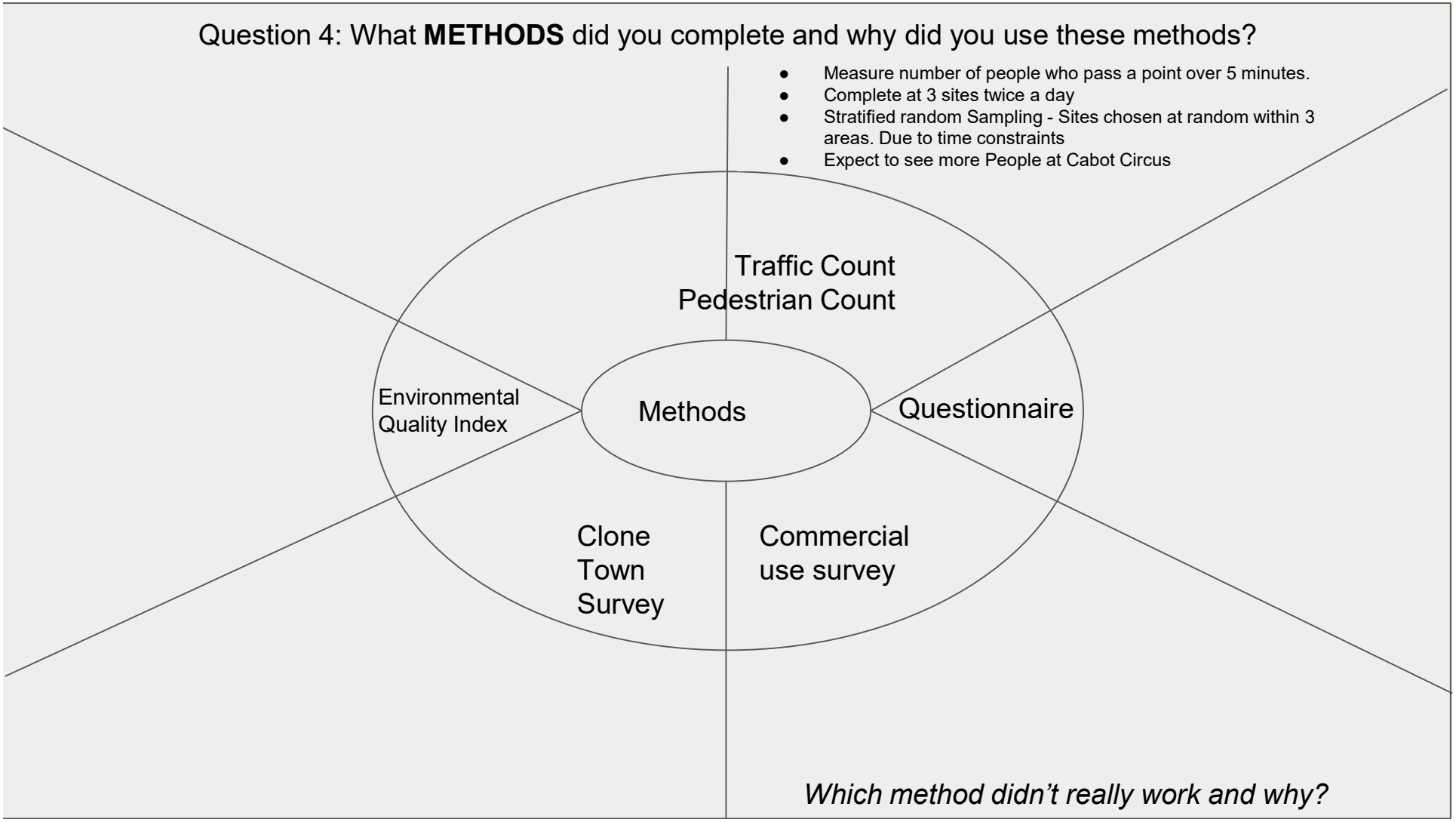
Question 4: What **METHODS** did you complete and why did you use these methods?

- Measure number of people who pass a point over 5 minutes.
- Complete at 3 sites twice a day
- Stratified random Sampling - Sites chosen at random within 3 areas. Due to time constraints
- Expect to see more People at Cabot Circus



Which method didn't really work and why?

Sampling:

1. **Random sampling** - selecting a person to interview or site to measure, at random. Random sampling is unbiased as particular people or places are not specifically selected.
2. **Systematic sampling** - collecting data in an ordered or regular way, eg every 5 metres or every fifth person.
3. **Stratified sampling** - dividing sampling into groups, eg three sites from each section of coastline, or five people from each age range. It is possible to combine stratified sampling with random and systematic sampling.
    - Stratified random sampling - random samples are taken from within certain categories.
    - Stratified systematic sampling - regular samples are taken from within certain categories.

Question 4: What **METHODS** did you complete and why did you use these methods?

- Measure number of people who pass a point over 5 minutes.
- Complete at 3 sites twice a day
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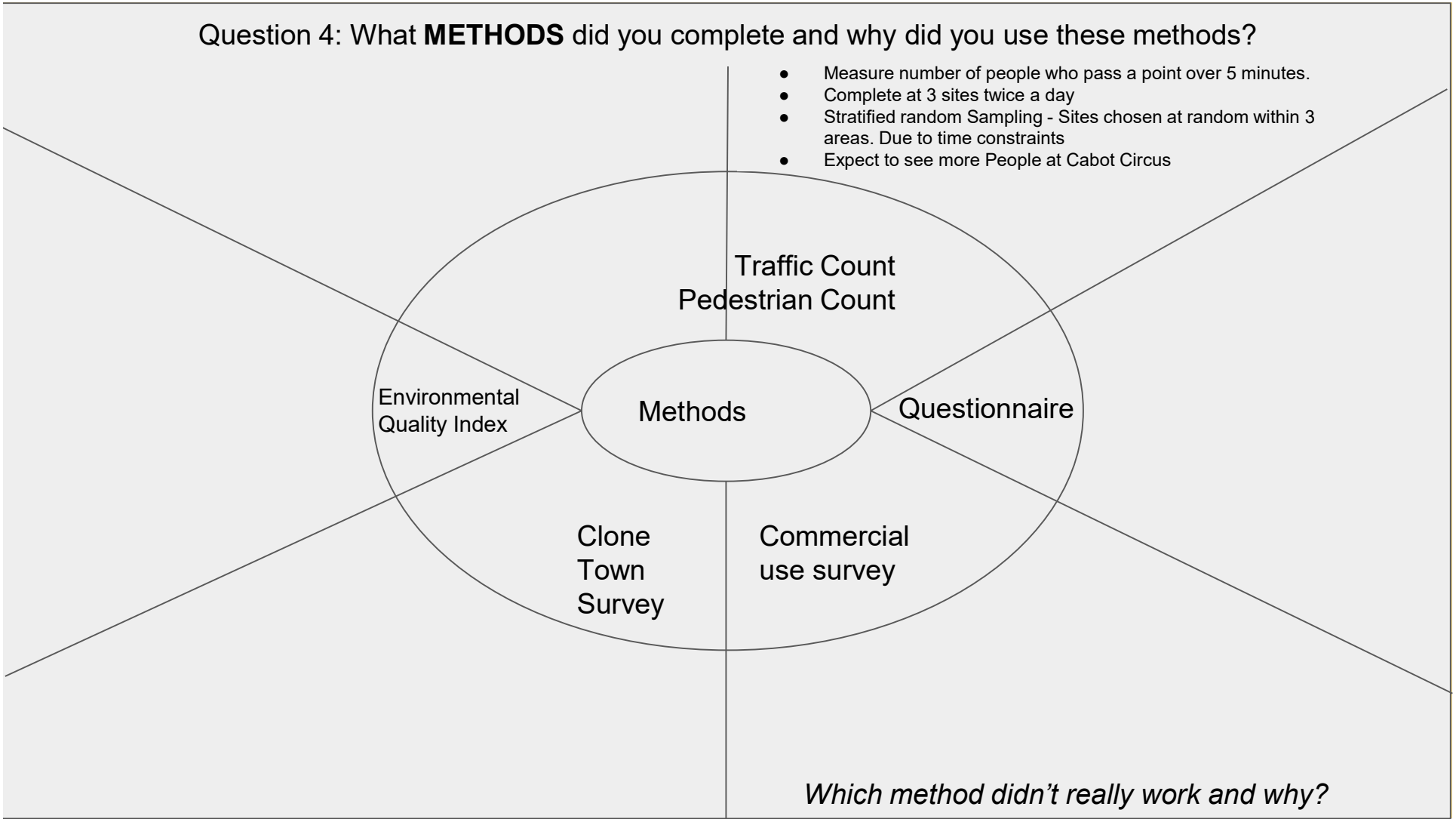


Which method didn't really work and why?

Question 4: What **METHODS** did you complete and why did you use these methods?

Pedestrian Count	Traffic Count	Environmental Quality Index	Clone Town survey Commercial (land) use survey
• Measure number of people who pass a point over 5 minutes. • Complete at 3 sites twice a day • Stratified random Sampling - Sites chosen at random within 3 areas. Due to time constraints • Expect to see more People at Cabot Circus	• Measure number of vehicles that pass a point over 5 minutes. • Divide into vehicle categories to see any trends • Complete at 3 sites twice a day • Random Sampling - Sites chosen at random within 3 areas. Due to time constraints • Expect to see more vehicles near Cabot Circus	• Measure the environmental quality in 3 areas (2xarea - 6 EQIs in total) • Scale of 1 - 5 • Random sampling. Locations in areas chosen at random, but usually in a central location • Expect to see better Environmental quality the closer you moved to Cabot Circus	• While completing Land use survey, recording down commercial units onto a clone town survey. • Systematic approach - every building along 3 transects were recorded • Then worked out the clone town score after trip • Expect to see a higher 'clone town' the closer you got to Cabot Circus	• Record if commercial use was chain store, independent or empty • Systematic approach - every building along 3 transects • Expect to see more empty stores further away from Cabot Circus Independents in the middle and more Chain stores as you head towards Cabot Circus

Potential Question: **OUTLINE** one method that you completed for your **HUMAN** geography fieldwork (4 marks)

Outline - Provide a brief account of relevant information

What did you do & why? Write in in such a way that I could go out and complete this method based on what you write

Extra Mile: Which method helped us the most with answering our question (How has Cabot Circus affected the CBD of Bristol?)

Bristol Data Presentation

You have already:

- Learnt about why we went to Bristol and what we were investigating
- Lerant about the different methods used

Today you are going to:

- Learn about the different presentation techniques we could use to show data

Success criteria:

- Understand different data presentation techniques and why we use them
- Know which presentation technique to use for each method (Add to Circle Map)

In future:

- Learn about the conclusions and evaluation of a write up

Data Presentation:

This is where you present your data on a graph. You could present in a number of different ways:

Bar Chart

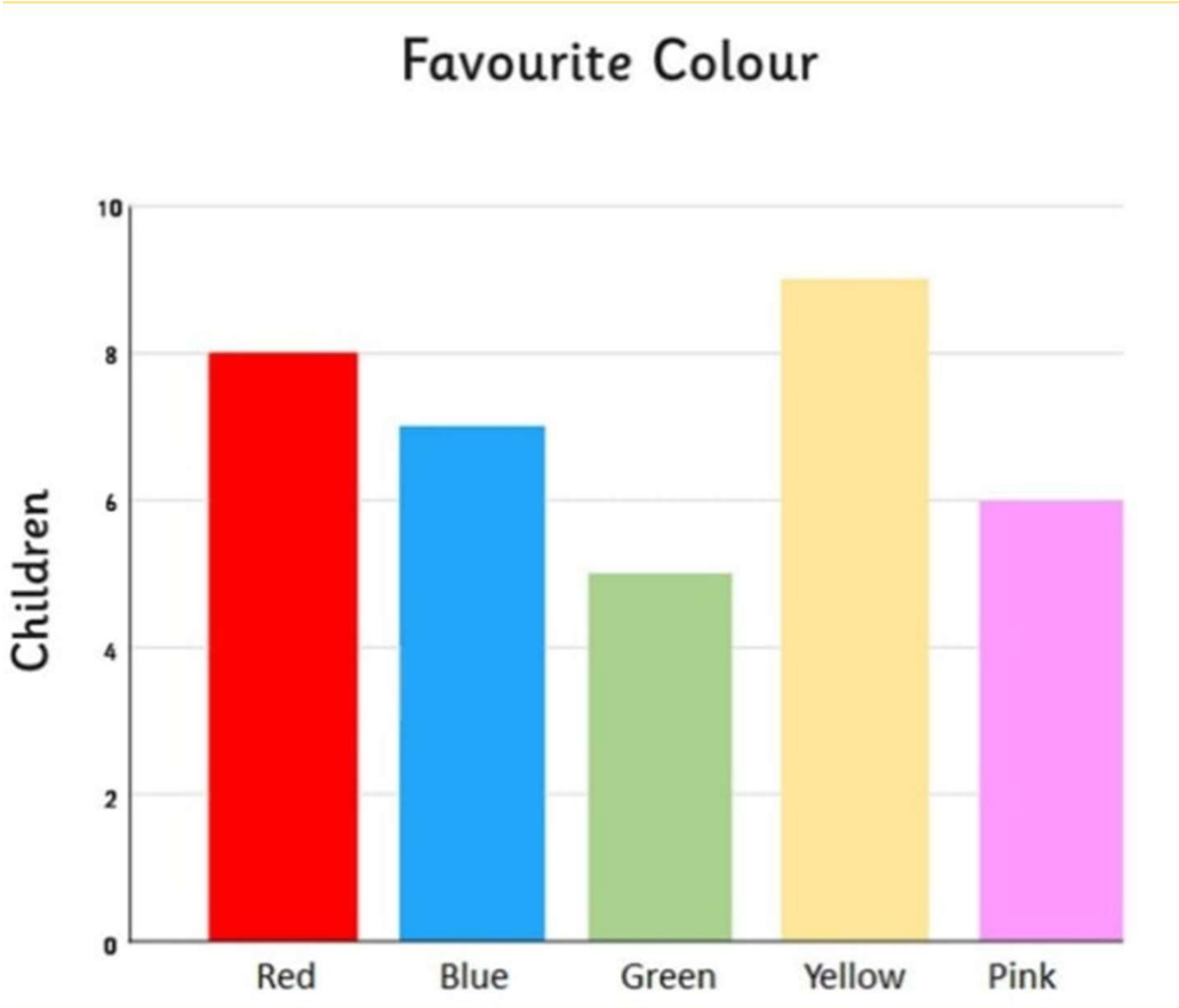
Line Graph

*Divided Bar Chart**

Pie Chart

Scatter Graph

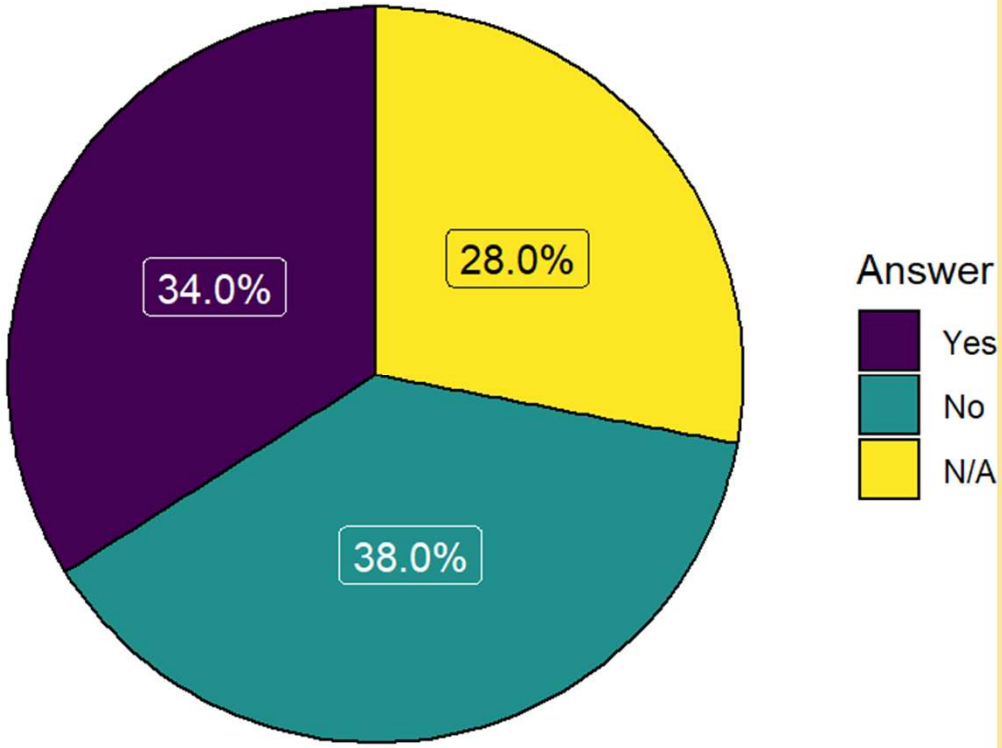
Annotated Maps



Bar Chart

- Easiest chart to complete
- Use it when you have **DISCRETE** data

Discrete Data - Data which can only take certain values (data which is being asked for at that particular moment)



Pie Chart

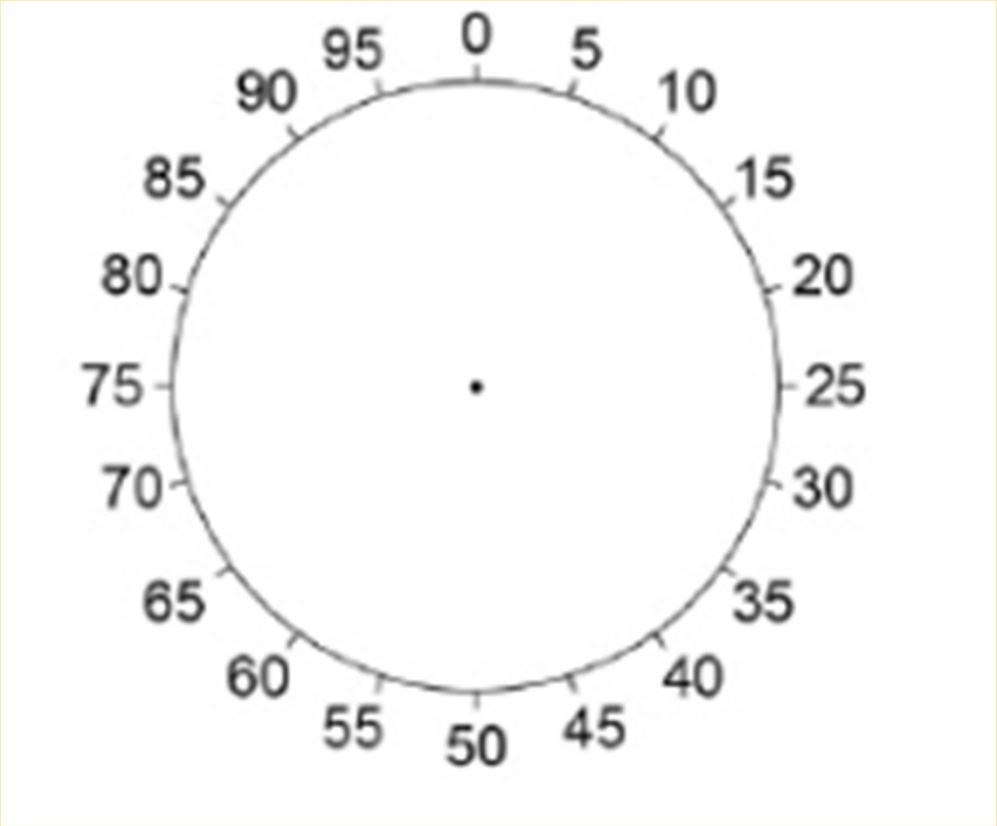
Use this with
PROPORTIONAL DATA

But in Geography, you don't have to work out angles like in Maths

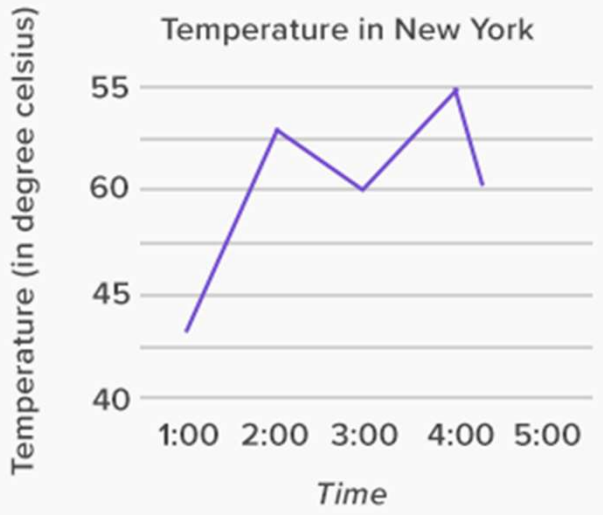
Exam questions use 'percentage' pie charts

This is what it will look like

Key
// = Primary
\\ = secondary
Shaded in = tertiary



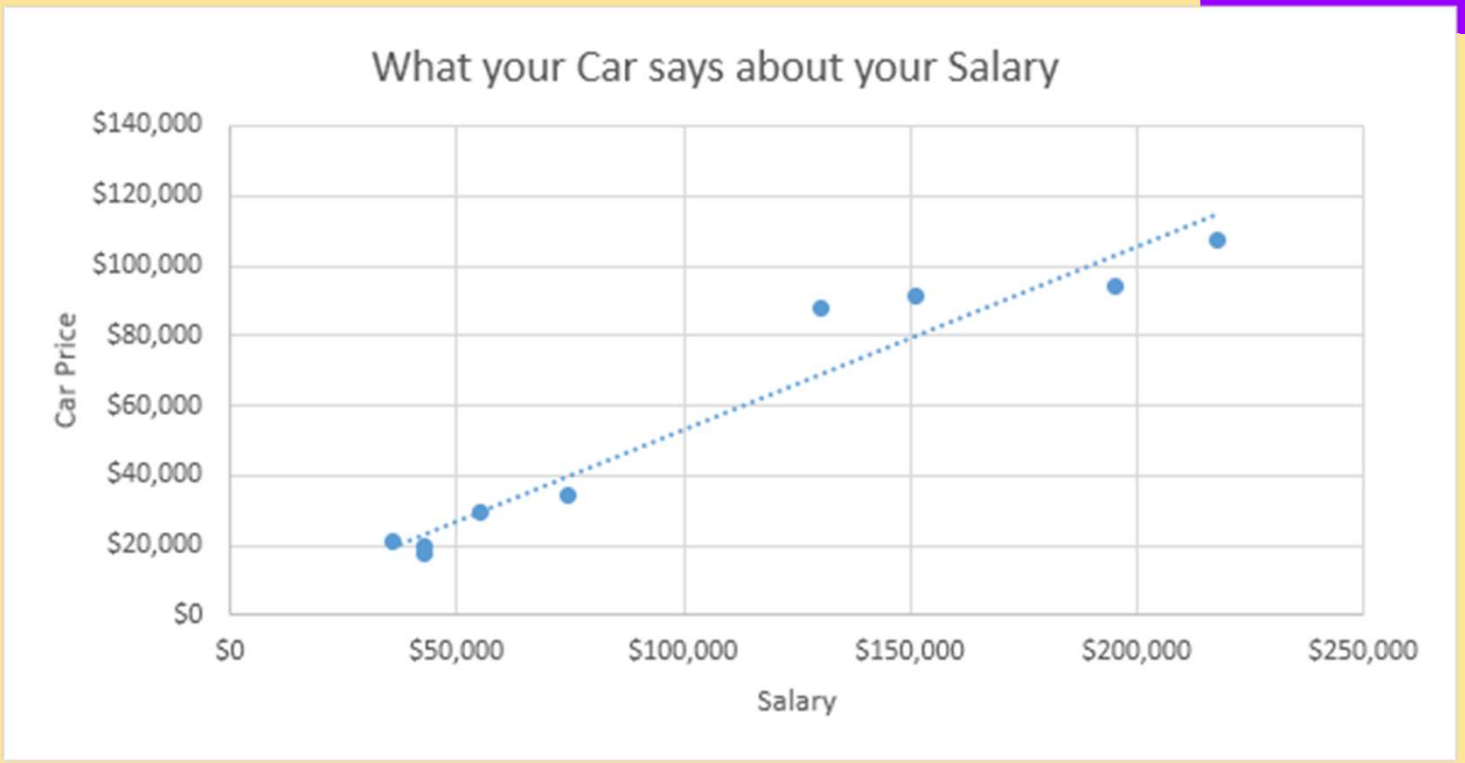
Line Graph



Used when **CONTINUOUS** data is involved

Essentially, you use a line graph when you measure something **over time**

Scatter Graphs



They like to throw scatter graphs into exams

Use these when **COMPARING TWO VARIABLES**

How to make these graphs

SITE	EQI Total	Ped. Count	Traffic Count	Clone Town Survey Score
Broadmead 1	10	132	52	67
Broadmead 2	13	165	56	73
Cabot 1	19	154	54	95
Cabot 2	20	175	55	94
Galleries 1	8	52	54	51
Galleries 2	9	50	62	53

I will show you on the whiteboard using this data.

YOU HAVE ALREADY PRESENTED ONE PIECE OF DATA - LAND USE - ON YOUR MAP ALREADY!!

Your Turn

Using your (or your partner's) data. Create a graph for any piece of information you found.

E.g.

Traffic Count (Bar Graph)

Pedestrian Count (Bar Graph)

EQI ((Divided) Bar Chart)

Questionnaire (Pie Chart)

Clone Town Survey (Bar chart)

Extra Mile - Create a scatter graph comparing the traffic count and pedestrian counts for the data.

SITE	Ped. Count	Traffic Count
Broadmead 1	132	52
Broadmead 2	165	56
Cabot 1	154	54
Cabot 2	175	55
Galleries 1	52	54
Galleries 2	50	62

Summary

1. Why Bristol?
2. What were the risks?
3. What did we investigate?
4. What were our methods
5. Present our findings

THEN

1. Conclusion
2. Evaluation

Heads up

Your next piece of homework is going to be different. You are going to create another graph. This can be for your own data or using mine. I will upload all details to Classcharts.

Please make sure you take a piece of graph paper home with you!!

Extra Mile: If you are feeling confident with computers - it is possible to make graphs using Google Sheets. Youtube is a great place for tutorials on how to make graphs **quickly**