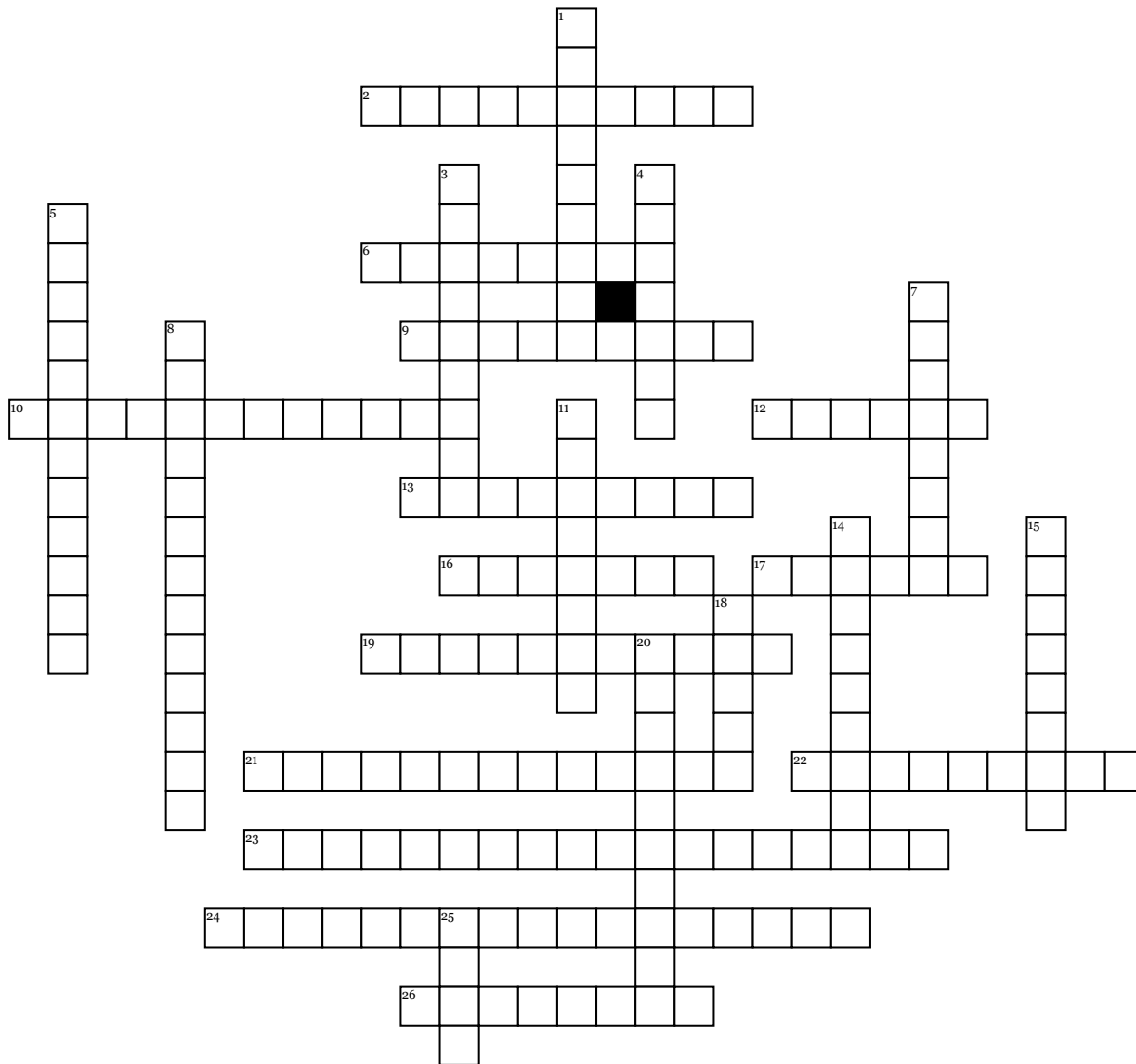Name: _____   Date: _____

STATISTICS CHAPTER 1 VOCABULARY

Across

2. art of collecting analyzing and drawing conclusions

6. Display for categorical data, sections are parts of a whole

9. Ordered data divided into four groups with roughly the same number of values

10. Shows what values a variable takes on, and how often

12. About 50% percent of the data falls below or above this location in an ordered data set; useful to report for skewed data

13. The left and right sides of this graph are mirror images of one another

16. Display of data using five specific values from a data set; outliers are not connected to this display but are shown as observations.

17. This type of graph has a long "tail" on the right or left, and is not symmetric

19. Type of variable involving data with qualities, types, favorites, labels

21. The location in an ordered data set where 75% of the data is to the left.

22. Display with intervals of data containing heights of frequencies or relative frequencies; for quantitative data/variables. No gaps.

23. The measure of variability one should report for skewed distributions; this measure is calculated by considering the spread of the middle 50% of the data

24. Min, Q1, Med, Q3, Max

26. the attribute or characteristic in question that we study; can take on different values

Down

1. An outlier can greatly affect the mean and standard deviation. An outlier usually does not affect the median or IQR much. The mean is not _____ while the median is.

3. In a table, the counts or _____ for each individual is shown

4. Display of distribution with each observation plotted above a number line

5. Numerical data; measures, counts, distance, time

7. Counts or frequency is converted to percent or proportions

8. The location in an ordered data set where 25% of the data is to the left

11. Display for quantitative, also known as stem-and-leaf

14. The measure of the typical distance from the mean, on average. Standard

15. Display for categorical data; okay for counts or percent's

18. Variability measured by the distance between two values; not typically as useful to report because this measure only considers the highest and lowest values in a data set.

20. the who of which we study-person place thing in data

25. Calculated by the summation of all individual data values, divided by sample size; not useful to report as a measure of center for skewed distributions.