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Statistics Chapter 1 Vocabulary

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| **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. |