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| Describe Population Distribution |

**Population: (**Describe population with all known details**)**

**Variable:** **(**Give variable exactly as shown in source**)**  **Type:** Categorical or Quantitative, Measurement Scale, Discrete or Continuous

**Shape:** A (box plot; dot plot; stem plot; and histogram) (were/was) examined to determine the shape of the distribution. The (dot plot; stem plot; and histogram) (were/was) displayed using a bin width of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (unit of measure) increments.

 All of these plots (were/was) found to be (**\_\_\_**modal) and (nearly symmetric; highly skew right; highly skew left; slightly skew right; slightly skew left).  **OR** The (box plot; dot plot; stem plot; and histogram) appear(s) to be (**\_\_\_**modal) and (nearly symmetric; highly skew right; highly skew left; slightly skew right; slightly skew left). However, the (box plot; dot plot; stem plot; and histogram) appear(s) to be (**\_\_\_**modal) and (nearly symmetric; highly skew right; highly skew left; slightly skew right; slightly skew left).

 The Fisher skew statistic was **\_\_\_\_**. This statistic fell (outside the computed range of **-\_\_\_\_\_\_ to +\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **;** inside the computed range of **-\_\_\_\_\_\_ to +\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **;** near 0) indicating that the distribution’s shape is (highly skew right; highly skew left; slightly skew right; slightly skew left; nearly symmetric).

**Center:** Mean = **\_\_\_\_\_\_** (units), Median = **\_\_\_\_\_\_** (units), Mode = **\_\_\_\_\_\_** (units)

 The best measure of central tendency is the (mean, median) because the distribution is (symmetric; skewed). This (symmetric; skew right; skew left) shape causes the mean to be (nearly equal to; greater than; less than) the median.

**Spread:** Range = **\_\_\_\_\_\_** (units), IQR = **\_\_\_\_\_\_** (units), **\_\_\_\_\_\_**(units)

 The best measure of spread is the (range and interquartile range; standard deviation) because the distribution is (symmetric; skewed).

**Outliers:** IQR Method: Adding 1.5 times the IQR to the third quartile value of **\_\_\_\_** (units) results in an upper outlier threshold of **\_\_\_\_\_** (units). Subtracting 1.5 times the IQR from the first quartile value of **\_\_\_\_\_** (units) results in a lower outlier threshold of **\_\_\_\_\_** (units). Examination of the data found (no; #) outliers that exceeded these thresholds, (list ALL outlier values).

 Standard Deviation () Method: Adding and subtracting three standard deviations from the mean of **\_\_\_\_\_** (units) establishes an upper outlier threshold of **\_\_\_\_\_\_** (units) and a lower threshold of **\_\_\_\_\_** (units). Examination of the data found (no; #) outliers that exceeded these thresholds, (list ALL outlier values).

 The best measure of outliers is the (IQR Method; Standard Deviation Method) because the distribution is (symmetric; skewed).

KEY: RED items should be chosen from options provided exactly as written. Note each option is separated by colons.

 BLUE items require appropriate words, usually the unit of measure (eg feet, $Millions, siblings)

 ORANGE lines should be filled with appropriate numbers.