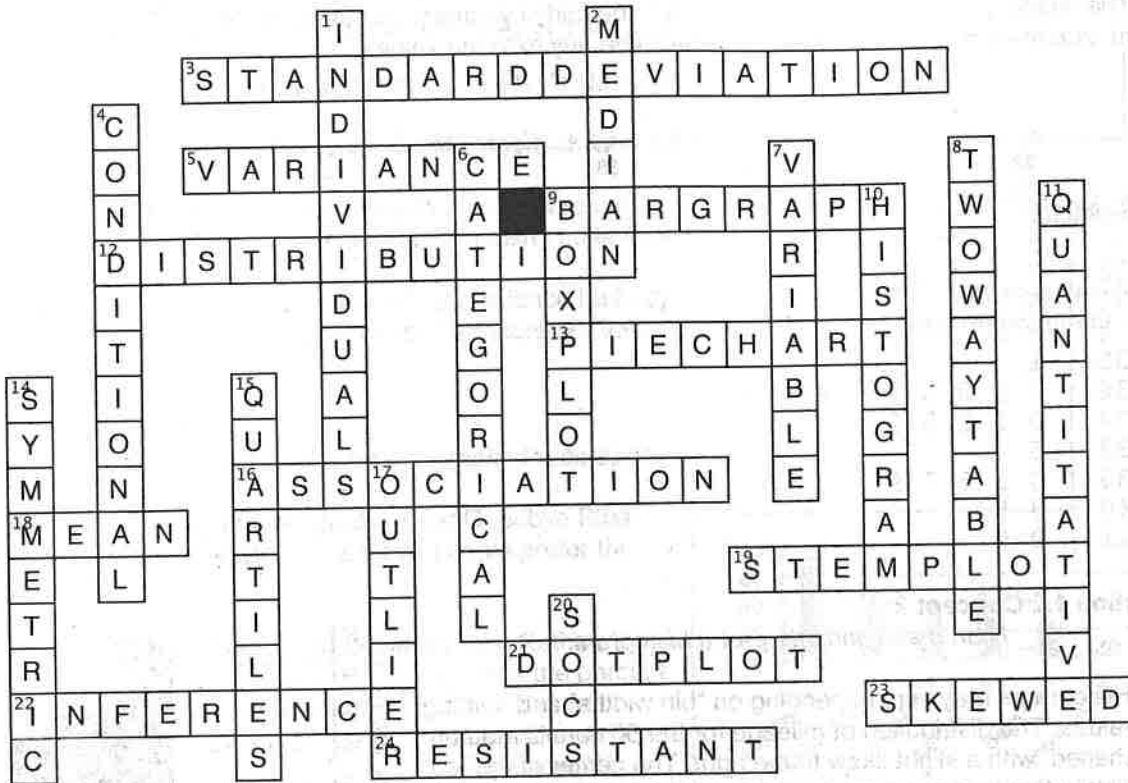


Chapter 1: Exploring Data



Across

3. The average distance of observations from their mean (two words) [STANDARDDEVIATION]
5. The average squared distance of the observations from their mean [VARIANCE]
9. Displays the counts or percents of categories in a categorical variable through differing heights of bars [BARGRAPH]
12. Tells you what values a variable takes and how often it takes these values [DISTRIBUTION]
13. Displays a categorical variable using slices sized by the counts or percents for the categories [PIECHART]
16. When specific values of one variable tend to occur in common with specific values of another [ASSOCIATION]
18. A measure of center, also called the average [MEAN]
19. A graphical display of quantitative data that involves splitting the individual values into two components [STEMPLOT]
20. One of the simplest graphs to construct when dealing with a small set of quantitative data [DOTPLOT]
21. Drawing conclusions beyond the data at hand [INFERENCE]
23. The shape of a distribution if one side of the graph is much longer than the other [SKEWED]
24. What we call a measure that is relatively unaffected by extreme observations [RESISTANT]

Down

1. The objects described by a set of data [INDIVIDUALS]
2. The midpoint of a distribution of quantitative data [MEDIAN]
4. A _____ distribution describes the distribution of values of a categorical variable among individuals who have a specific value of another variable. [CONDITIONAL]
6. A variable that places an individual into one of several groups or categories [CATEGORICAL]
7. A characteristic of an individual that can take different values for different individuals [VARIABLE]
8. When comparing two categorical variables, we can organize the data in a _____. [TWOWAYTABLE]
9. A graphical display of the five-number summary [BOXPLOT]
10. A graphical display of quantitative data that shows the frequency of values in intervals by using bars [HISTOGRAM]
11. A variable that takes numerical values for which it makes sense to find an average [QUANTITATIVE]
14. The shape of a distribution whose right and left sides are approximate mirror images of each other [SYMMETRIC]
15. These values lie one-quarter, one-half, and three-quarters of the way up the list of quantitative data [QUANTILES]
17. A value that is at least 1.5 IQRs above the third quartile or below the first quartile [OUTLIER]
20. When exploring data, don't forget your ____ [SOCS]