

## Statistics Vocabulary

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\* Average \*-- a generic word that can be used to designate the mean, mode, median, weighted mean, etc of a data set

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\* Lower quartile \*-- the median of the subset of data less than the median of all the values in the data set, or the number that falls between the first and second quarters of the data

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\* Interquartile range \*-- the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile, includes the middle half of the data

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\* Mean \*-- the sum of the data divided by the number of elements in the list

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\* Median \*-- the middle value of the data when it is sorted in increasing order (if there are an even number of elements, the median falls halfway between the middle two values)

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\* Mode \*-- the most common or frequent value (more than one mode is allowed)

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\* Outlier \*-- any value more than 1.5 times the IQR above the upper or below the lower quartile, a real lonesome outside value

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\* Range \*-- the largest value subtract the smallest value, how far the data stretches

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\* Sample size \*-- the number of data values, denoted  $n$

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\* Upper quartile \*-- the median of the subset of data greater than the median of all the values in the data set, or the number between the third and fourth quarter of the data