6-7: Data About Us
Unit Goals, Focus Questions, and Mathematical Reflections

Unit Goals

**Statistical Process** Understand and use the process of statistical investigation
- Ask questions, collect and analyze data, and interpret data to answer questions
- Describe data with respect to its shape, center, and variability or spread
- Construct and use simple surveys as a method of collecting data

**Attributes of Data** Distinguish data and data types
- Recognize that data consist of counts or measurements of a variable, or an attribute; these observations comprise a distribution of data values
- Distinguish between categorical data and numerical data, and identify which graphs and statistics can be used to represent each kind of data

**Multiple Representations for Displaying Data** Display data with multiple representations
- Organize and represent data using tables, dot plots, line plots, ordered-value bar graphs, frequency bar graphs, histograms, and box-and-whisker plots
- Make informed decisions about which graphs or tables can be used to display a particular set of data
- Recognize that a graph shows the overall shape of a distribution, whether the data values are symmetrical around a central value, and whether the graph contains any unusual characteristics such as gaps, clusters, or outliers

**Measures of Central Tendency and Variability** Recognize that a single number may be used to characterize the center of a distribution of data and the degree of variability (or spread)
- Distinguish between and compute measures of central tendency (mean, median, and mode) and measures of spread (range, interquartile range (IQR), and mean absolute deviation (MAD))
- Identify how the median and mean respond to changes in the data values of a distribution
- Relate the choice of measures of central tendency and variability to the shape of the distribution and the context
- Describe the amount of variability in a distribution by noting whether the data values cluster in one or more areas or are fairly spread out
- Use measures of center and spread to compare data distributions
6-7 Data About Us: Focus Questions (FQ) and Mathematical Reflections

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<td>FQ: What information does the mean absolute deviation provide about how data vary in a distribution?</td>
<td>FQ: How can you compare and contrast data represented by dot plots, histograms, and box plots?</td>
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**Mathematical Reflections**

1. The process of carrying out a statistical investigation involves asking a question, gathering and analyzing data, and interpreting the results to answer the question. Choose a data set from this Investigation. Use the data set to answer each question below.
   - What was the question asked?
   - How were the data collected?
   - How were the data analyzed and represented?
   - How did the results from the analysis help you answer the question?
2. You can represent a set of data using displays such as a data table, a frequency table, and a dot or line plot. Explain how these displays are related.
3. The median and mode are two measures of the center of a data distribution. The range is a measure of variability, or how spread out the data are.
   - 3a. What does each measure of center tell you about the data set?
   - 3b. Can the mode and the median for a data set have the same value? Can they have different values? Explain your answers.
   - 3c. How does the range tell you how much the data vary?
   - 3d. Suppose we add a new data value to the set of data. Does this new value affect the mode? The median? The range? Explain.
4. What strategies can you use to make comparisons among data sets

**Mathematical Reflections**

1. Describe a method for calculating the mean of a set of data. Explain why your method works.
2. You have used three measures of center – mode, median, and mean – to describe distributions.
   - 2a. Why do you suppose they are called “measures of center”?
   - 2b. What does each tell you about a set of data?
   - 2c. How do you decide which measure of center to use when describing a distribution?
3. Why might you want to include both the range and a measure of center when reporting a statistical summary?
   - 3d. Suppose we add a new data value to the set of data. Does this new value affect the mode? The median? The range? Explain.
4. What strategies can you use to make comparisons among data sets

**Mathematical Reflections**

1. Explain and illustrate the following words.
   - 1a. Range
   - 1b. Interquartile Range
   - 1c. Mean absolute deviation
2. Describe how you can use the range to compare how two data distributions vary.
   - 2b. Describe how you can use the IQR to compare how two data distributions vary.
3. One student says you can only use the mode to describe categorical data, but you can use the mode, median, and mean to describe numerical data. Is the student correct? Explain.
   - 3b. Can you find the range for categorical data? Explain.
4. Numerical data can be displayed using more than one type of graph. How do you decide when to use a dot plot, bar graph, histogram, or box plot?

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