

Chapter 13 Introduction to Statistics

Dear Family,

In this chapter, your student will learn about displaying and analyzing information. Some of the skills your student will practice are:

- collecting, organizing, displaying, and analyzing data
- collecting data through observations, interviews, and questionnaires

Activity

You can help your student organize numerical information with the following activity.

- Choose a question that is both interesting and easy to answer. The question should have a numerical answer, and you should be able to find 10 answers for it. For example, you could ask 10 people their ages.
- Record your data in a table. Discuss whether you see any trends in the data. For example, if your data are ages, are most of the ages close to a particular age?

Person	Age
Nana	64
Uncle Mark	42
Camille	12

- Draw a number line that ranges from the least number in your data set to the greatest. For each number in your data set, draw a dot above the corresponding point on the number line.



- Discuss with your student: Are any of the trends you noticed in the data table shown in the dot plot? Are there any outliers in the data set?

Vocabulary to Practice

In a **dot plot**, one dot represents one piece of data. The dots are arranged above a number line.

The number of times a piece of data occurs in a data set is called its **frequency**.

The **range** of a data set is the difference between its greatest and least elements.

A **histogram** is a type of bar graph. Each bar represents an interval, and the length of the bar gives the frequency of the data in that interval.

An **outlier** is a data value that is unusually large or small compared to the other data in its data set.



Online Resources

For additional Parent Resources my.hrw.com