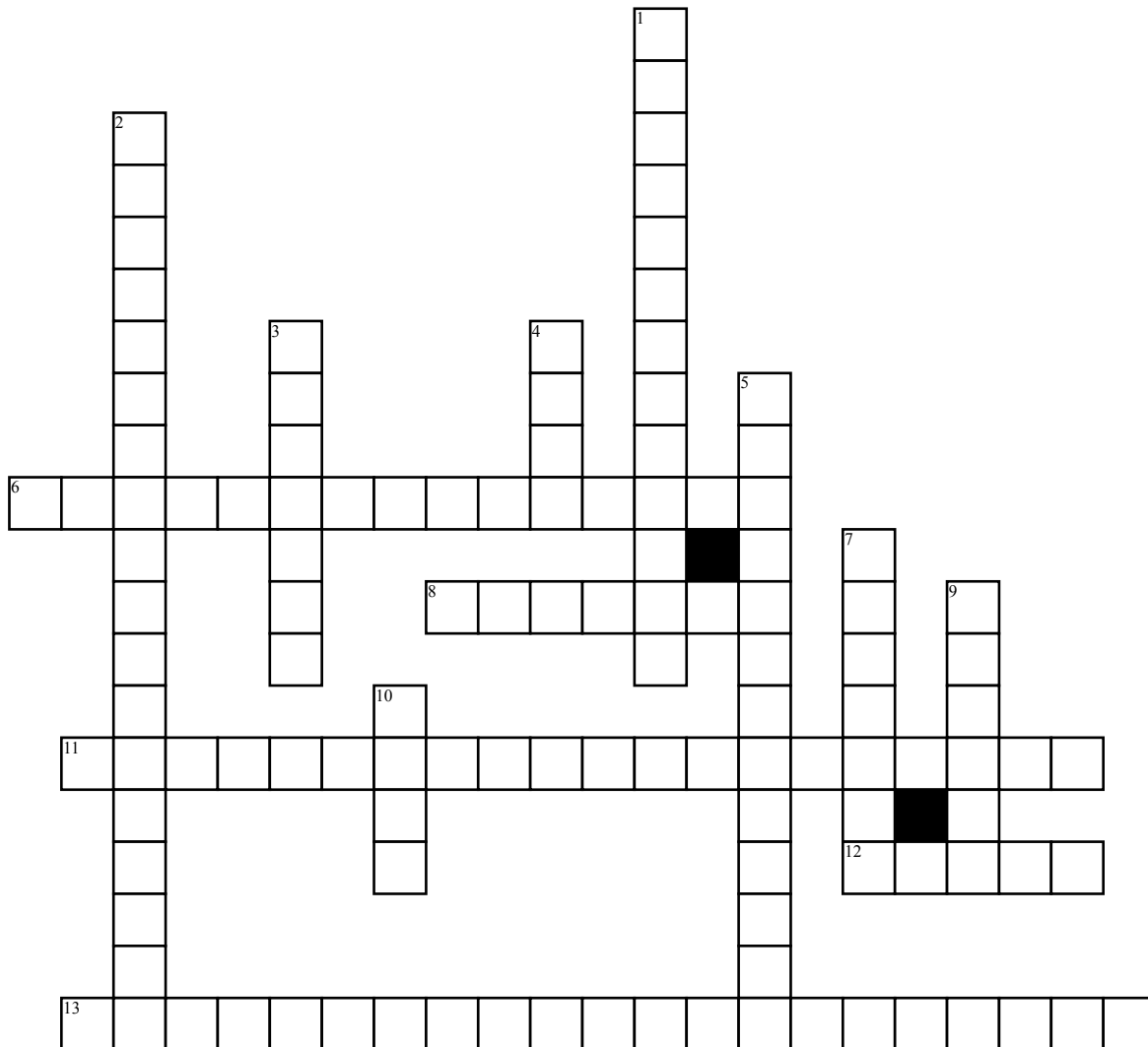


## Module 15 & 16: Measures of Center & Variability and Data Distribution



### Across

**6.** a measure used to describe the middle of a data set; also called measure of central tendency

**8.** a graph that shows how data are distributed by using the median, quartiles, least value, and greatest value; also called a box-and-whisker plot

**11.** a single value used to describe how the values in a data set are spread out

**12.** in statistics, the difference between the greatest and least values in a data set

**13.** the mean distance between each data value and the mean of the data set

### Down

**1.** the median of the upper half of the data

**2.** the difference of the third (upper) and first (lower) quartiles in a data set, representing the middle half of the data

**3.** the sum of the items in a set of data divided by the number of items in the set; also called mean

**4.** the numbers that occur most frequently in a set of data; when all numbers occur with the same frequency, we say there is no mode.

**5.** the median of the lower half of the data

**7.** a value much greater or much less than the others in a data set

**9.** the middle number or the mean (average) of the two middle numbers in an ordered set of data

**10.** the sum of the items in a set of data divided by the number of items in the set, also called average