Vocabulary List

# AS91264 Use statistical methods to make an inference | Te whai i ngā tikanga o te tūhuratanga tauanga hei whakaputa hīkaro (version 3)

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| average | An average is a “typical” value for a set of data. The median and the mean are both averages. |
| box plot | A box plot is a data display method used to show how a set of data is spread out |
| confidence interval | A confidence interval is a range of values that we are fairly sure a true population value lies within. |
| inference | An inference is a conclusion about a population based on a sample taken from the population. |
| interquartile range | The interquartile range is the upper quartile minus the lower quartile. The interquartile range provides information about how spread out the middle 50 percent of a set of data is. |
| lower quartile | The lower quartile is the median of the lower half of the data. 25 percent of data values are below this point. |
| mean | The mean is an average calculated by adding all the data values together and dividing by the number of data values. |
| measure | A measure is a value used to describe a characteristic of a set of data, for example, a median or mean. |
| median | The median is the middle value when a set of data is put in order of size. |
| outlier | An outlier is an unusually small or large data value. |
| parameter | A parameter is a value that describes a characteristic of the entire population, for example, the mean income of New Zealanders. (The mean income is the parameter, the population is New Zealanders). |
| point estimate | A point estimate is a statistic from a sample, for example, the median or mean of a set of data. |
| population | The population is the group that you are interested in finding out about. |
| representative | A sample is representative if it accurately reflects the characteristics of the population it is taken from. |
| sample | A sample is a group taken from the population. |
| sampling variability | Sampling variability accounts for the fact that no two samples taken from a population will be exactly the same, |
| statistical enquiry cycle | A statistical enquiry cycle is used to carry out a statistical investigation. The cycle consists of five stages: Problem, Plan, Data, Analysis, and Conclusion. |
| subgroup | A subgroup is a group within a population or sample. |
| summary statistics | Summary statistics are a set of values that describe a data set, for example, the minimum and maximum values, the median, the mean, and the upper and lower quartiles. |
| unbiased | A sample is unbiased if everyone in the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample. |
| upper quartile | The upper quartile is the median of the upper half of the data. 25 percent of data values are above this point. |
| variable | A variable describes a characteristic, for example, gender, ethnic group, income, or employment status. |