



Vocabulary List

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

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.