

## Lesson 16: Describing Categorical Data (Proportions)

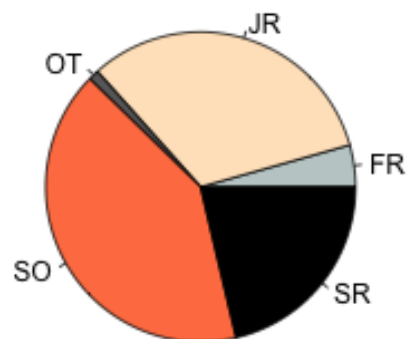
### Preparation

### Solutions

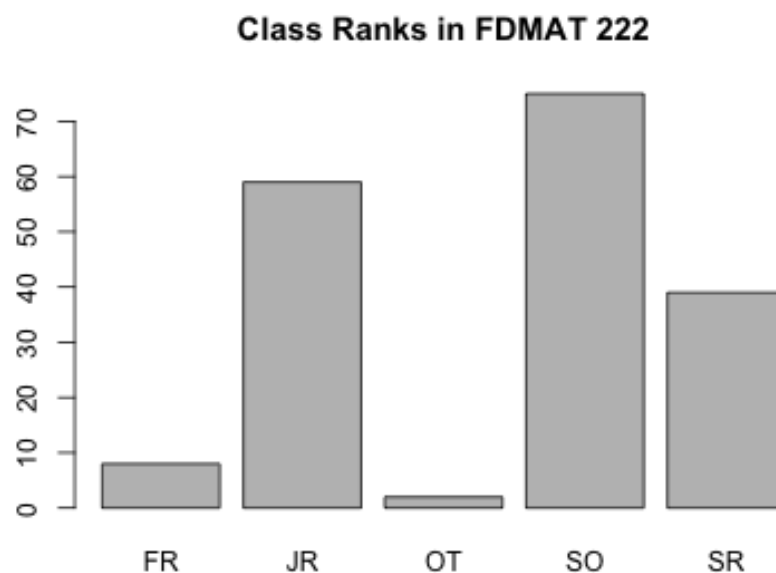
Please note that the steps show rounded numbers, but that the final answers to the problems are calculated without rounding.

| Problem | Part | Solution  |
|---------|------|---|
| 1       | -    | b. Pie Charts<br>d. Bar Charts  |
| 2       | -    | $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$<br>n = total sample size<br>x = number of individuals in sample with the characteristic you are focusing on.  |
| 3       | -    | P or the population proportion  |
| 4       | -    | Standard Deviation of $\hat{p} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$<br>n = total sample size<br>p = the true population proportion, which is also the mean of the distribution of $\hat{p}$   |
| 5       | -    | Answers may vary: Categorical data groups the individuals in your study into categories, while numerical data assigns numbers to the individuals in your study. These numbers are a subset of the real numbers and can be discrete or continuous. |

**Class Ranks in FDMAT 222**



| Problem | Part | Solution |
|---------|------|----------|
|---------|------|----------|



|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 7 | - |  |
| 8 | - | <p>Your answers could vary. You could've used proportions to describe the data, described the data in words, or displayed a frequency table.</p> <p><b>Freshman:</b> Count=8, <math>\hat{p}=0.0437</math></p> <p><b>Sophomore:</b> Count=75, <math>\hat{p}=0.4098</math></p> <p><b>Junior:</b> Count=59, <math>\hat{p}=0.3224</math></p> <p><b>Senior:</b> Count=39, <math>\hat{p}=0.2131</math></p> <p><b>Other:</b> Count=2, <math>\hat{p}=0.0109</math></p> |
| 9 | A | The mean is 7% or 0.07 in this sample and the standard deviation is 0.0093   |
| 9 | B | $z= 1.073$   |
| 9 | C | Area = 0.1416  |