This newspaper typically sold about 100,000 copies per day. Sales between 90,000 and 110,000 were quite frequent.

For this sample of 70 days’ sales, the smallest number of newspapers sold was about 70,000 and the largest is about 150,000.

There were an unusually large number of newspapers sold one day. The day on which 150,000 newspapers were sold is atypical.

Finally, due to the atypical large value, the histogram is slightly skewed to the right, or positively skewed. Without this value, the histogram would be reasonably symmetric.

**Minimum Score**

The lowest score, excluding outliers (shown at the end of the left whisker).

**Lower Quartile**

Twenty-five percent of scores fall below the lower quartile value (also known as the first quartile).

**Median**

The median marks the mid-point of the data and is shown by the line that divides the box into two parts (sometimes known as the second quartile). Half the scores are greater than or equal to this value and half are less.

**Upper Quartile**

Seventy-five percent of the scores fall below the upper quartile value (also known as the third quartile). Thus, 25% of data are above this value.

**Maximum Score**

The highest score, excluding outliers (shown at the end of the right whisker).

**Whiskers**

The upper and lower whiskers represent scores outside the middle 50% (i.e. the lower 25% of scores and the upper 25% of scores).

**The Interquartile Range (or IQR)**

This is the box plot showing the middle 50% of scores (i.e., the range between the 25th and 75th percentile).