Module 10 prep guide

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1. Bivariate data occurs when two variables are measured on the same individuals.
2. Each number in the cell represents the frequency of individuals that had each level of the categorical variable.
3. A frequency table is converted to a row percentage table by dividing each cell of the frequency table by the total in the same row of the frequency table and multiplying it by 100. To convert a frequency table to a columm percentage table by dividing each cell of the frequency table by the total in the same column of the frequency and multiplying by 100. Total percentage tables are computed by dividing each cell of the frequency table by the total number of all individuals in the frequency table and multiplying It by 100.
4. The value in each cell of a row percentage table is the percentage is the percentage of all individuals in that row that have the characteristic of that column. The value in each cell in a column percentage table is the percentage of all individuals in that column that have the characteristic of that row. The value in each cell of a total percentage table is the percentage of all individuals that have the characteristic of that column and that row.
5. You can tell which table should be used to answer a specific question by determining if the question restricts the frame of reference to a particular level or category.
6. A synonym for a percentage table is a two way frequency table.