# Stat 154: Elementary Statistics

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Ch 2: **Descriptive Statistics** 

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### Overview

- Measures of Position
  - Quantiles
  - Quartiles
  - Deciles
  - Percentiles
  - Box-Plot

# Quartiles

- Three partitioning measurements when the overall distribution is divided into four equal proportions.
- The three quartiles are denoted as  $Q_1$ ,  $Q_2$  and  $Q_3$ .
- $Q_1$  (the first quartile) is the value for which 25 % of the measurements are lower or equal.
- $Q_2$  (the second quartile or the median) is the value for which 50 % of the measurements are lower or equal.
- Q<sub>3</sub> (the third quartile) is the value for which 75 % of the measurements are lower or equal.

# Quartiles

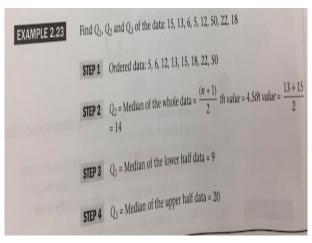


Figure: Quartiles

### Percentiles

- The partitioning measurements when the overall distribution is divided into 100 equal proportions.
- For example,  $P_{17}$  (the seventeenth percentile) is the value for which 17 % of the measurements are lower or equal.
- It can be computed as below
  - Order the data from the smallest to the largest
  - 2 Compute the locator, L = (n+1)p, where n is the sample size and p is the proportion corresponding to the percentage of interest.
  - 3 Locate the *L*th measurement in the ordered data and interpolate whenever *L* is not an integer.

## Percentiles

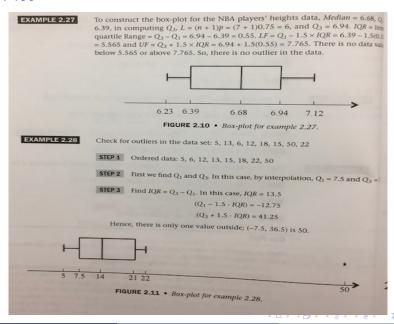
PLE 2.24	A random sample of 7 National Basketball Association (NBA) players' heights (in feet) consists of 6.52, 6.39, 6.78, 7.12, 6.23, 6.68, 6.94. Find the 25th percentile.
	STEP 1 Ordered data: 6.23, 6.39, 6.52, 6.68, 6.78, 6.94, 7.12
	<b>STEP 2</b> $L = (n+1)p = (7+1)0.25 = 2$ nd value
	<b>STEP 3</b> $P_{25} = Q_1 = 6.39$
IPLE 2.25	Find the second decile $(D_2)$ from the NBA data given in example 2.24.
	STEP 1 Ordered data: 6.23, 6.39, 6.52, 6.68, 6.78, 6.94, 7.12
	<b>STEP 2</b> $L = (n+1)p = (7+1)0.2 = 1.6$
	STEP 3 $D_2 = 6.23 + (6.39 - 6.23)0.6 = 6.326$
MPLE 2.26	Find the seventeenth percentile $(P_{17})$ from the NBA data given in example 2.24.
	STEP 1 Ordered data: 6.23, 6.39, 6.52, 6.68, 6.78, 6.94, 7.12
	STEP 2 $L = (n+1)p = (7+1)0.17 = 1.36$
	STEP 3 $P_{17} = 6.23 + (6.39 - 6.23)0.36 = 6.2876$

Figure: Percentiles

### Box-Plot

- The box-plot uses measures of positions to determine the shape of the distribution and to identify the **outlier(s)**.
- Box-plots are based on the five number summary: minimum,  $Q_1$ , Median,  $Q_3$ , Maximum.
- An outier is an observation that lies outside the overall pattern of a distribution.
- All the values outside the interval  $(Q_1 1.5 \times IQR, Q_3 + 1.5 \times IQR)$  are considered outliers.
- $IQR = InterquartileRange = Q_3 Q_1$ .

#### Box-Plot



### References



Mezbahur Rahman, Deepak Sanjel, Han Wu. Statistics Introduction, Revised Printing

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