

Quantitative Data Graphical Summary: Boxplots

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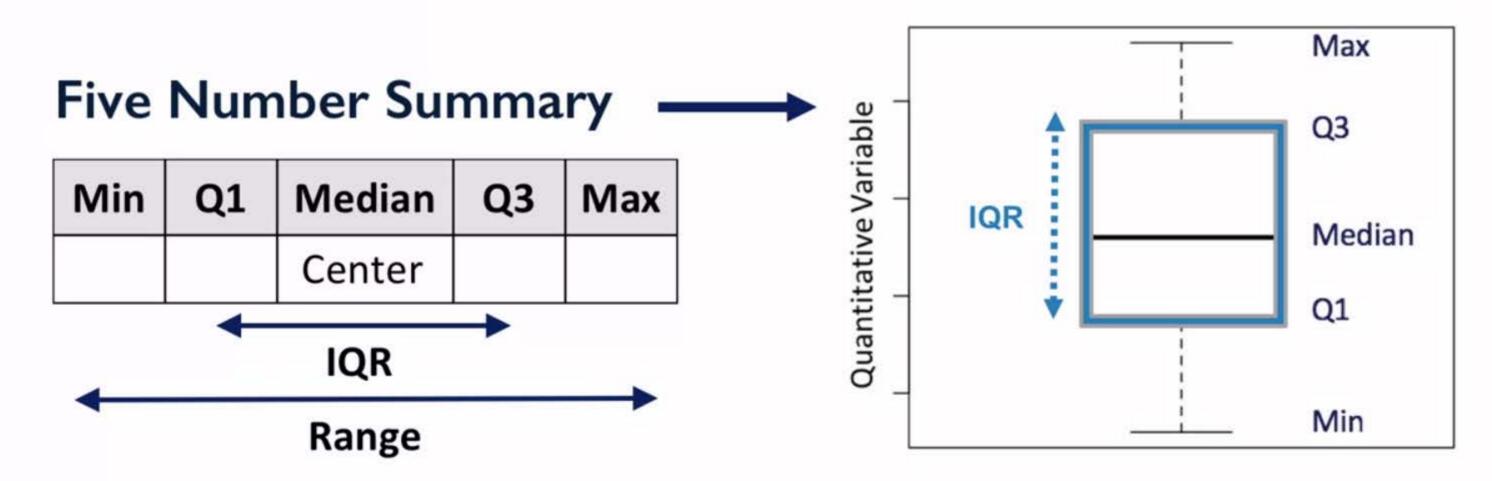








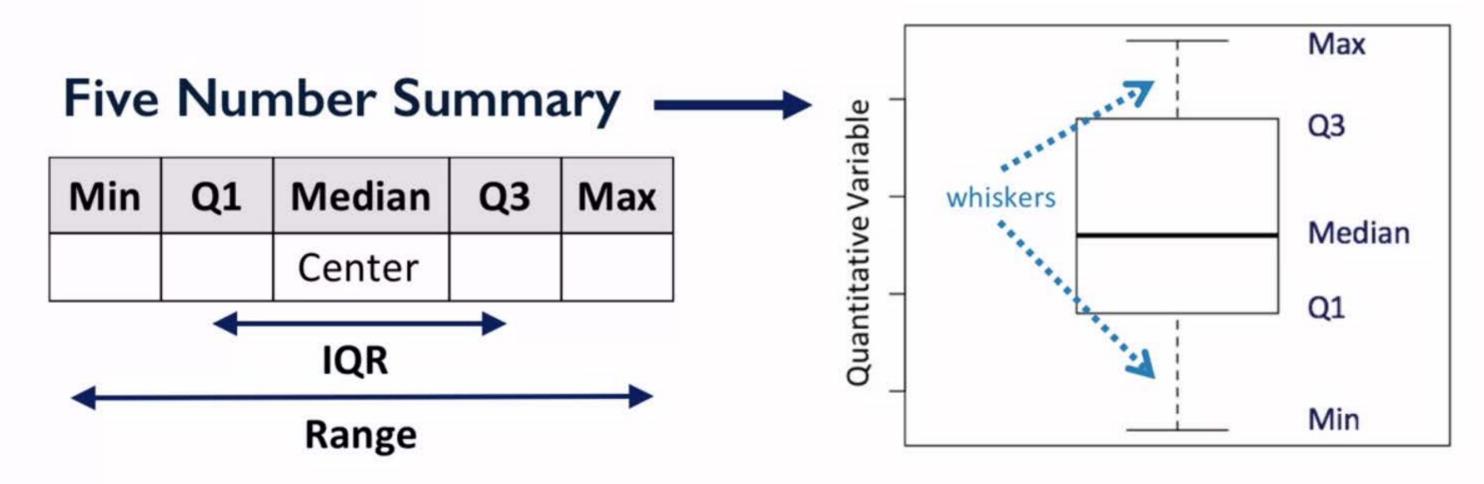
What is a Boxplot?



So, visually the length of the box is our interquartile range,



What is a Boxplot?

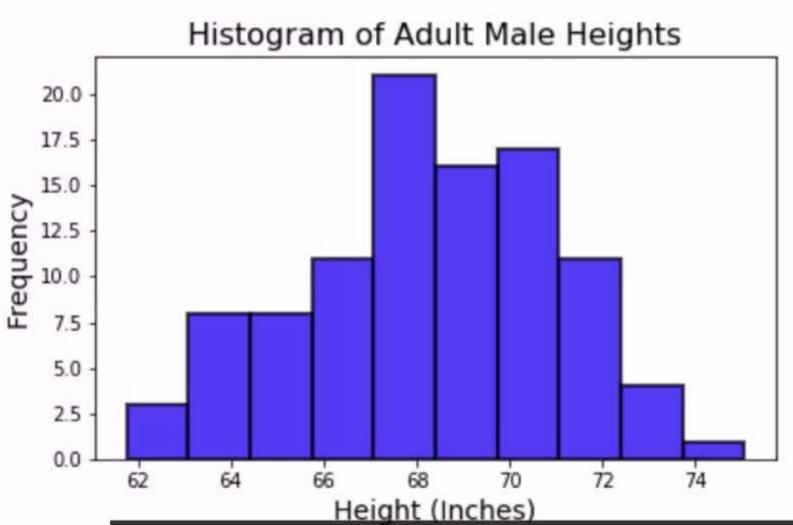


so these are often referred to as box and whisker plots.





Example 1: Heights of Adult Males

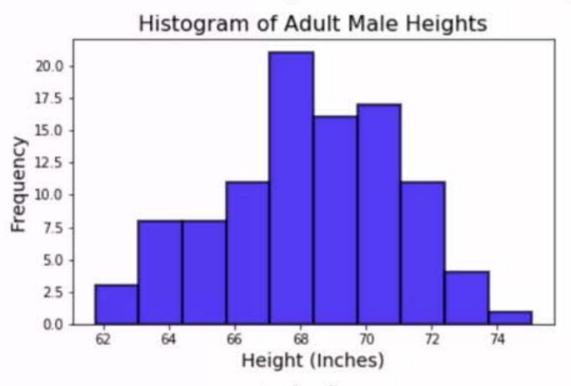


Height
Min. :61.7
1st Qu.:66.5
Median :68.3
Mean :68.3
3rd Qu.:70.1
Max. :75.1

We'll take our five-number summary and create the boxplot.



Example 1: Heights of Adult Males



Height

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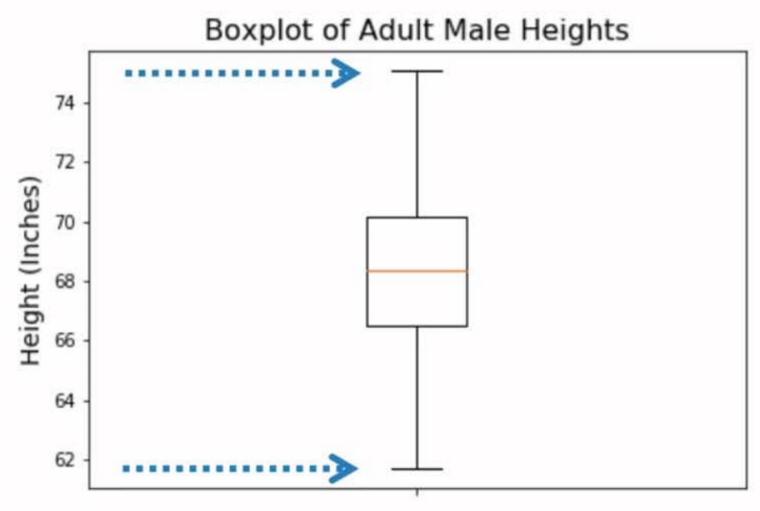
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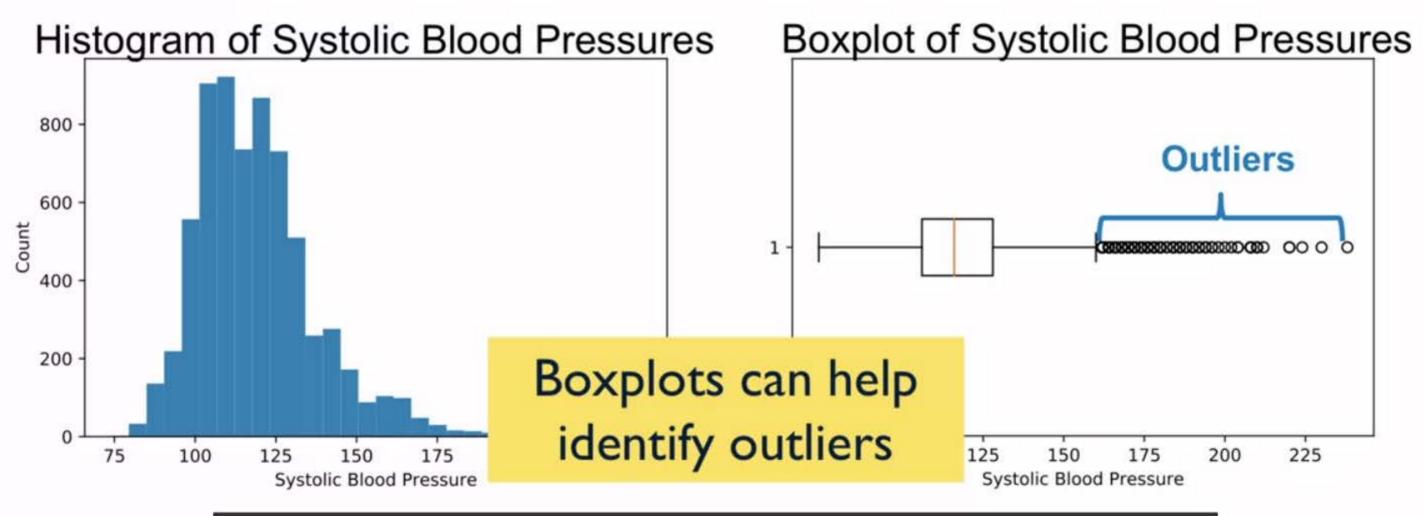
3rd Qu.:70.1

Max. :75.1





Example 2: Systolic Blood Pressures

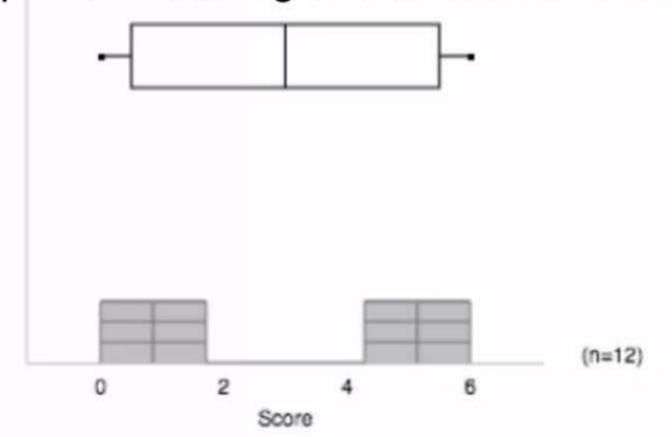


But, certainly look, we want to take a look at them.



Example 3: Quiz Scores

Boxplot and Histogram of Quiz Scores



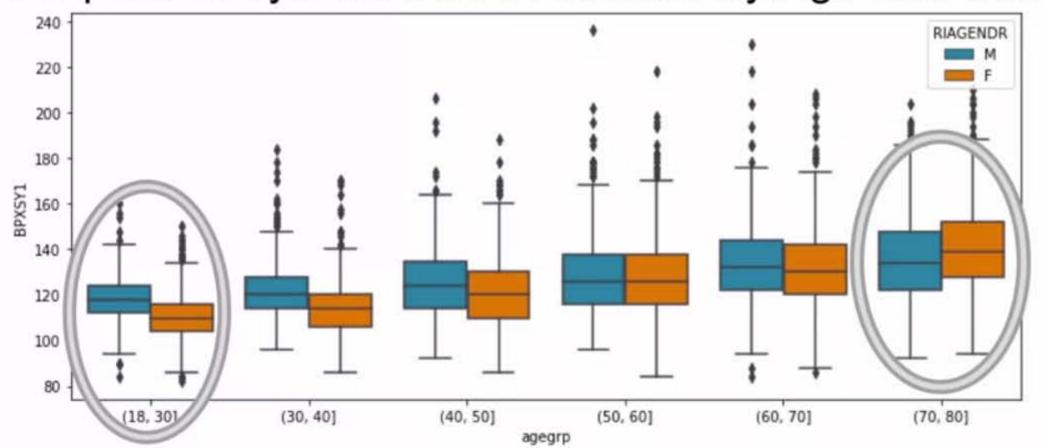
Boxplots can hide gaps and clusters

Our final example, we have a lot of boxplots.



Example 4: Side by Side Boxplots

Boxplots of Systolic Blood Pressure by Age and Gender



What do you see?

- Old vs Young: BP higher, more disperse
- BP higher for young men vs young women

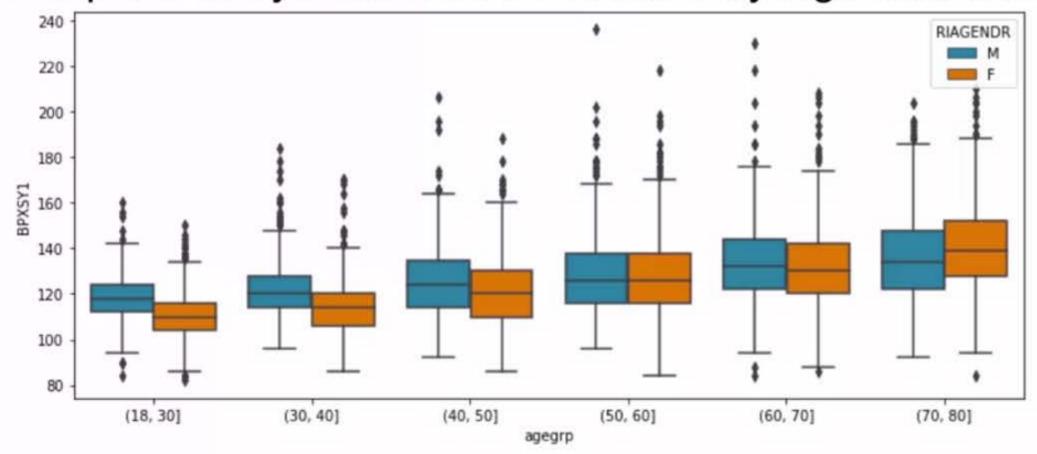
are being used or compared in this final age group, old women





Example 4: Side by Side Boxplots

Boxplots of Systolic Blood Pressure by Age and Gender



Boxplots are useful for comparing sets of observations

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Notes about Boxplots

- Boxplots provide a graphical picture of the five-number summary: showing center (median), spread (IQR and range), and identifies potential outliers.
- Boxplots can hide some shape aspects (histograms do better job at displaying shape)
- Side-by-Side Boxplots are useful for comparing two or more sets of observations.