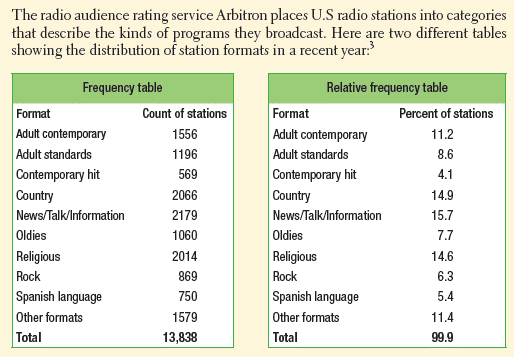
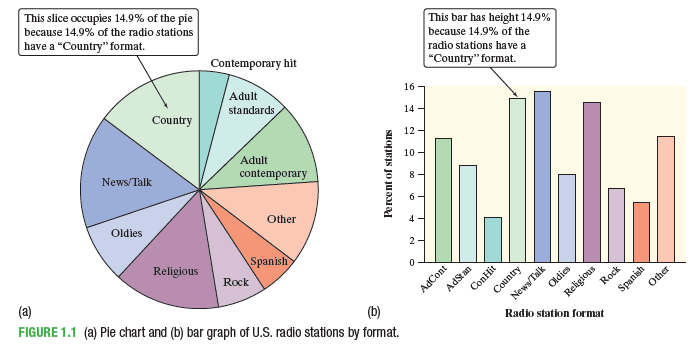
**AP Stats**

**Chapter 1 1.1 Outline**

**VOCABULARY**

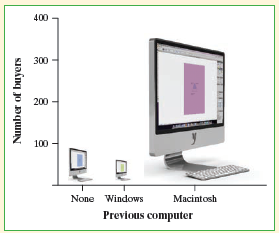
**Categorical variables** place individuals into one of several groups or categories.



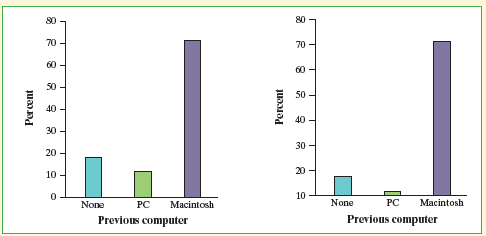


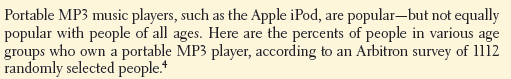
* **When you draw a bar graph** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

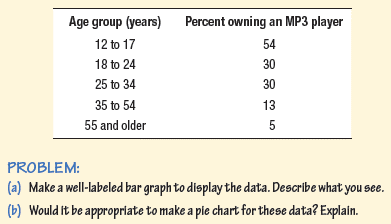
Do not replace the bars with pictures for greater eye appeal.



* Beware of the pictograph
* Watch the scales

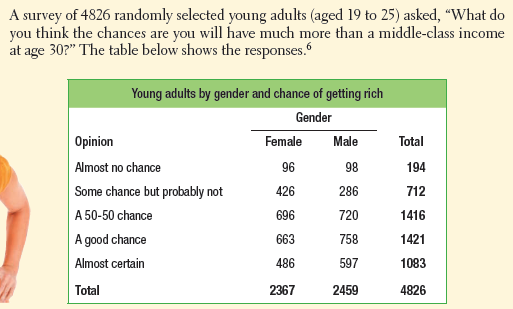






When a dataset involves **TWO** categorical variables, we begin by examining the counts or percents in various categories for one of the variables.

* A **two-way table** describes TWO categorical variables, organizing counts according to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.



What are the variables described by this two-way table?

How many young adults were surveyed?

* The **marginal distribution** of one of the categorical variables in a two-way table of counts is the distribution of values of that variable among all individuals described by the table.
* *Percents are more informative than counts*.

**How to examine a marginal distribution:**

* + Use the data in the table to calculate the marginal distribution (in percents) of the row or column totals
  + Make a graph to display the marginal distribution.

