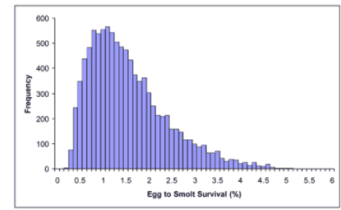


Data Distributions:

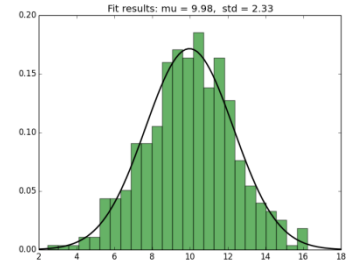
When you plot a bunch of data on a number line (or as a histogram),

The general shape of the data is called the data distribution. It gives you a good look at the spread of the data.



Normal Distributions.

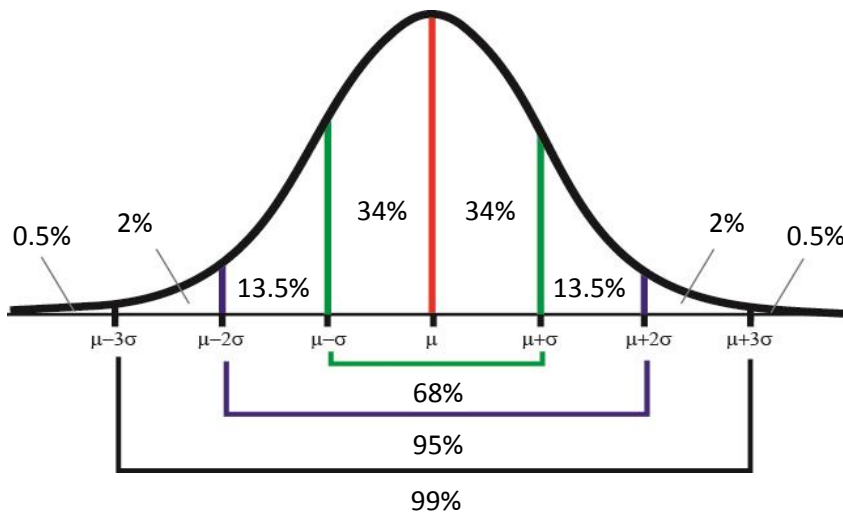
Many data sets have histograms that look like this → We call this a NORMAL Distribution, or a “Bell Curve”. The line on top represents the frequency of the data at any value.



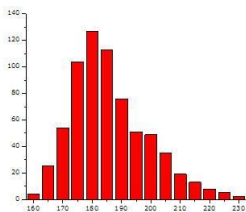
For any normal distribution, the peak always occurs at the mean. So... What percent of the data falls to the left of the mean? 50%
What percent of the data falls to the right of the mean? 50%

For normal data, the percent of data points that lie a certain distance from the mean are constant:

1 standard deviation away	2 standard deviations away	3 standard deviations away
68	95	99



If the data is not symmetrical, we call it Skewed.



← Tail to the right = Skewed Right

Tail to the left = Skewed Left

