Sociology
Outline 2: Organizing Data

Raw data scores for Female IQ scores:

78 119 94 88 113 126 103 81
100 103 103 98 105 90 74 101
89 96 85 100 96 100 88 111 98
93 121 110 113 79 99

Descriptive statistics try to make "sense of a big clump of numbers". For example, are most of the measurements near 74 or 126, or are they evenly distributed?

Organizing Data:

I. Construct a **Simple Frequency** table:
   Steps:
   a) find range (use lower and upper limit)
   b) In column write descending order (for this class), all possible scores between highest and lowest
      value.
   c) Tally each score, and write each scores total in column headed F (for frequency)

 ? What is the N here? Know the difference between a value and frequency.

Can we make it even more visually easy to understand? Could the data be condensed even more?

II) **Grouped Frequency** Distribution

    a) Divide the range by the interval width conventions for this class: 3, 5 or 10

    b) Select the interval width that results in between 10 to 20 intervals.
     ? What's the difference between and interval width and the number of intervals?

    c) Choose the first class interval so that it contains the smallest measurement. It is also advisable
        to choose the starting point for the first interval so that no measure fall on a point of division
        between two subintervals. This eliminates any ambiguity in placing measurements into the class
        intervals.