

**Math 221: Basic Statistics Quiz Supplement #2A**

Week #3

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW ALL YOUR WORK FOR FULL CREDIT!

Let's examine UNICEF's U5MR data for 2002.

(1) Using each of the 193 countries as a separate data value, calculate the following measures of position for child under-5 mortality rates in 2002.

(a) Median =  $Q_2 = P_{50}$ ,

(b) First Quartile  $Q_1 = P_{25}$ ,

(c) Third Quartile  $Q_3 = P_{75}$ ,

(d) 85th Percentile  $P_{85}$ , and

(e) 10th Percentile  $P_{10}$ .

(2) Counting each 1,000 births as a separate data value (see last column), calculate the same measures of position.

(a) Median =  $Q_2 = P_{50}$ ,

(b) First Quartile  $Q_1 = P_{25}$ ,

(c) Third Quartile  $Q_3 = P_{75}$ ,

(d) 85th Percentile  $P_{85}$ , and

(e) 10th Percentile  $P_{10}$ .

**Math 221: Basic Statistics Quiz Supplement #2B**

Week #3

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW ALL YOUR WORK FOR FULL CREDIT!

Let's examine UNICEF's U5MR data for 2002.

(1) Using each of the 193 countries as a separate data value, calculate the following measures of position for child under-5 mortality rates in 2002.

(a) Median =  $Q_2 = P_{50}$ ,

(b) First Quartile  $Q_1 = P_{25}$ ,

(c) Third Quartile  $Q_3 = P_{75}$ ,

(d) 90th Percentile  $P_{90}$ , and

(e) 5th Percentile  $P_5$ .

(2) Counting each 1,000 births as a separate data value (see last column), calculate the same measures of position.

(a) Median =  $Q_2 = P_{50}$ ,

(b) First Quartile  $Q_1 = P_{25}$ ,

(c) Third Quartile  $Q_3 = P_{75}$ ,

(d) 90th Percentile  $P_{90}$ , and

(e) 5th Percentile  $P_5$ .

**Math 221: Basic Statistics Quiz Supplement #2C**

Week #3

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW ALL YOUR WORK FOR FULL CREDIT!

Let's examine UNICEF's U5MR data for 2002.

(1) Using each of the 193 countries as a separate data value, calculate the following measures of position for child under-5 mortality rates in 2002.

(a) Median =  $Q_2 = P_{50}$ ,

(b) First Quartile  $Q_1 = P_{25}$ ,

(c) Third Quartile  $Q_3 = P_{75}$ ,

(d) 95th Percentile  $P_{95}$ , and

(e) 15th Percentile  $P_{15}$ .

(2) Counting each 1,000 births as a separate data value (see last column), calculate the same measures of position.

(a) Median =  $Q_2 = P_{50}$ ,

(b) First Quartile  $Q_1 = P_{25}$ ,

(c) Third Quartile  $Q_3 = P_{75}$ ,

(d) 95th Percentile  $P_{95}$ , and

(e) 15th Percentile  $P_{15}$ .