



3. Your teacher will provide you with data from the class. Record the mean number of letters as well as the mean absolute deviation for each data set.
  - a. The first names of the students in your class.
  - b. The last names of the students in your class.
4. Which mean is larger? By how much? What does this difference tell you about the situation?
5. Do the mean numbers of letters in the first and last names for everyone in your class give you enough information to make conclusions about students' names in your entire school? Explain your reasoning.

### 12.3: Siblings and Pets

Consider the question: Do people who are the only child *have more pets*?

1. Earlier, we used information about the people in your class to answer a question about the entire school. Would surveying only the people in your class give you enough information to answer this new question? Explain your reasoning.
2. If you had to have an answer to this question by the end of class today, how would you gather data to answer the question?

3. If you could come back tomorrow with your answer to this question, how would you gather data to answer the question?
4. If someone else in the class came back tomorrow with an answer that was different than yours, what would that mean? How would you determine which answer was better?

## 12.4: Sampling the Population

For each question, identify the **population** and a possible **sample**.

1. What is the mean number of pages for novels that were on the best seller list in the 1990s?
2. What fraction of new cars sold between August 2010 and October 2016 were built in the United States?
3. What is the median income for teachers in North America?
4. What is the average lifespan of Tasmanian devils?

### Are you ready for more?

Political parties often use samples to poll people about important issues. One common method is to call people and ask their opinions. In most places, though, they are not allowed to call cell phones. Explain how this restriction might lead to inaccurate samples of the population.

### Lesson 12 Summary

A **population** is a set of people or things that we want to study. Here are some examples of populations:

- All people in the world
- All seventh graders at a school
- All apples grown in the U.S.

A **sample** is a subset of a population. Here are some examples of samples from the listed populations:

- The leaders of each country
- The seventh graders who are in band
- The apples in the school cafeteria

When we want to know more about a population but it is not feasible to collect data from everyone in the population, we often collect data from a sample. In the lessons that follow, we will learn more about how to pick a sample that can help answer questions about the entire population.