

Box-and-Whisker Plots

Enrollment Trends 1987-88 to 1997-98			
	1987 – 1988	1997 – 1998	
Region L1	Total Students L2	Total Students L3	Total Students Δ L4
1	222,668	284,614	61,946
2	108,956	112,212	3,256
3	56,229	57,730	1,501
4	659,516	828,262	168,746
5	85,989	87,565	1,576
6	100,438	128,360	27,922
7	146,063	158,973	12,910
8	52,752	55,766	3,014
9	40,517	42,388	1,871
10	426,631	549,212	122,581
11	286,784	380,827	94,043
12	109,388	132,990	23,602
13	180,493	247,989	67,496
14	48,207	50,444	2,237
15	48,950	52,654	3,704
16	77,765	80,711	2,946
17	82,632	82,944	312
18	79,417	84,365	4,948
19	132,013	153,710	21,697
20	279,508	319,797	40,289

Input the given data into lists of your graphing calculator. Let

L1 = Texas Education Region Numbers

L2 = Total Students Enrolled in Region 1987-88

L3 = Total Students Enrolled in Region 1997-98

1. Set up STAT PLOT 1 for a regular Boxplot (the fifth type) of L2 and graph. Trace the Boxplot. What values occur, and what do these values represent?
2. Set up STAT PLOT 2 for a modified Boxplot (the fourth type) of L2 and graph. Trace the modified Boxplot of L2. What values occur, and what do these values represent?
3. How does the modified Boxplot differ from the regular Boxplot?
4. Set up STAT PLOT 3 for a Histogram of L2, use the window (0, 900000, 100000, -3, 15, 0) and graph. How does the information provided by the Histogram differ from the Boxplots?
5. Turn off STAT PLOT 1 and create a modified Boxplot of L3 in STAT PLOT 3. How do the modified Boxplots of L2 and L3 differ?