	Solution for Graph A	**Critiques**
1	- Spread = 66, Center = 36 - There are no people between and including 6 and 28 (school age/college). - Lots of infants and toddlers with parents. - Increase of people in 30's and 60's. - Possible parents and grandparents. - Shape has clusters.	- Multiple peaks (bimodal) - The only thing we could think that the older aged people were not just parents or grandparents but people that were off work or not there yet, or retirees.
2	- Mall walkers were the 60+ age range. - Data left skewed (with 3 peaks). - Most adults were in their 30's+ age range. - Not many teens due to school (Tuesday morning). - Most babies were with their parents. - The spread was 66, with 55 people, center at 36.	- Most people between the ages of 40-50 go back to work, while people in their 30's stay home with the kids. - Excellent. Perhaps people in 40's and 50's could be mall walkers too.
3	- Stem plot illustrates ages of mall patrons - Young children under 10 are with parent at mall - Children between 10-30 are at school - Adults with children are at mall - Adults with school children go to work - Adults retired from work go to mall - Forms a symmetrical stem plot - Alternating Intervals according to generation	10-28 at school 29 & 30 year olds at mall - A lot of adults at the mall - Bimodal (not symmetrical) - Children 6-18 at school 18-30 college/work

	Solution for Graph B	Critiques
1	• The graph is right skewed because no client is going to use less than 0 electricity. • They will not use more than 14,000 • The clients on the left side of the graph are household users because they have less consumption. • The right side would be corporations because they have more consumption. •	• Other than right skewed, it was a general observation (good) but no spread, info, etc. But ok use of home vs. corp. _____ • Add spread, center, and sample size. It is not necessarily true that they can't use more than 14,000.
2	• Right skewed • Most clients are most likely households, small 9-5 businesses (<6000 kW) • The higher values (6000 – 8000 kW) are most likely high consuming large households, hotels, universities, factories, 24 hour businesses (Wal-mart) (> 8,000 kW)	• Does not contain spred or center • Spread around 14,000 • Center around 4,000 • Didn't give spread or center • Majority of regular small households would end at 4000 • Larger households 4000-6000 • Businesses 6000 and up
3	• Graph is right skewed • Less consumption of energy because there are a greater number of smaller houses than larger ones that consume more energy.	• Didn't mention how you can't consume >0 amount of energy. • Didn't mention the majority of houses used 2000-4000 (energy) • Good job. • Base on income not size of house • Small houses can consume as much as larger homes

	Solution for Graph C	Critiques
1	- Both histograms are symmetric - The Graphs are very similar except for the fact that the NBA histogram is shifted about 10 inches to the right - Obviously, NBA players tend to be taller than statistics students. - Center: about 70, Spread: 60-80 for students - Center: about 80, Spread: 65-95 for NBA	- This is what we thought as well. - We fell NBA is slightly left tailed - Spread should be number calculated value - No mention of outlier in NBA graph.
2	- Most NBA players are between 75-85 inches tall - Most male students (statistics) are between 67-75 inches tall - More NBA players were surveyed then statistic students - No one in NBA are between 67-69 inches tall - NA players are much taller than statistic students - Symmetric both	- Didn't mention outlier on NBA player graph - Good job - NBA left skewed slightly due to outliers
3	- Male students: normal because there are a few real shorties and a few real tall people. - Rest are clustered in the middle - NBA: Average height is pretty tall so the few short people will make it skewed to the left	- No details about graphs - No spread, center - Nice explanation - Male students is symmetric with a median of 7-7.25 - NBA is fine*