## INTERPRETING A HISTOGRAM

It is desired to describe the daily sales of a newspaper. A sample of sales for 70 days is obtained, and these are shown below. The sales are in 1000's.

| 67 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 93 | 63 | 95 | 110 | 65 | 108 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 111 | 102 | 97 | 69 | 103 | 114 | 69 | 98 | 97 | 99 |
| 102 | 89 | 107 | 98 | 107 | 115 | 103 | 97 | 106 | 150 |
| 116 | 97 | 82 | 107 | 98 | 102 | 86 | 73 | 105 | 92 |
| 96 | 96 | 117 | 69 | 106 | 91 | 100 | 106 | 127 | 105 |
| 87 | 92 | 102 | 102 | 115 | 110 | 85 | 99 | 124 | 85 |
| 108 | 117 | 91 | 89 | 93 | 91 | 103 | 100 | 94 | 101 |

Obtain a histogram of these sales, and completely describe the histogram.

## A histogram of Daily Newspaper Sales

Sales are in Thousands of Papers Sold per Day


This newspaper typically sold about 100,000 copies per day. Sales between 90,000 and 110,000 were quite frequent.

For this sample of 70 days' sales, the smallest number of newspapers sold was about 70,000 and the largest is about 150,000 .

There were an unusually large number of newspapers sold one day. The day on which 150,000 newspapers were sold is atypical.

Finally, due to the atypical large value, the histogram is slightly skewed to the right, or positively skewed. Without this value, the histogram would be reasonably symmetric.

