The Academy Awards for Best Actress and Best Actor were first given in 1929.
The tables below show the ages of the winners in each category from 1929 through
 2015. Examples of female winners include Audrey Hepburn (24) in 1953 for Roman Holiday, Julie Andrews (30) in 1964 for Mary Poppins, Katherine Hepburn (26, 60, 61, and 74), Jessica Tandy (80) in 1989 for Driving Miss Daisy, Sandra Bullock (45) in 2010 for The Blind Side, and Meryl Streep (33 and 62). Examples of male winners include Fredric March (49) in 1946 for Best Years of our Lives, Gregory Peck (47) for To Kill a Mockingbird, Adrien Brody (29) in 2003, Daniel Day-Lewis (32, 50, and 55 for Lincoln), John Wayne (61) in 1969 for True Grit, Henry Fonda (76) in 1981 for On Golden Pond, and Tom Hanks (37 and 38 for Philadelphia and Forrest Gump).

| "Best Actors" from 1929-2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 | 41 | 62 | 53 | 47 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 49 | 41 |  |  |  |
| 37 | 38 | 34 | 32 | 40 | 43 | 48 | 41 | 39 | 49 |  |  |  |
| 57 | 41 | 38 | 39 | 52 | 51 | 35 | 30 | 39 | 36 |  |  |  |
| 43 | 49 | 36 | 47 | 31 | 47 | 37 | 57 | 42 | 45 |  |  |  |
| 42 | 45 | 62 | 43 | 42 | 48 | 49 | 56 | 38 | 60 |  |  |  |
| 30 | 40 | 42 | 37 | 76 | 39 | 53 | 45 | 36 | 62 |  |  |  |
| 43 | 51 | 32 | 42 | 54 | 52 | 37 | 38 | 32 | 45 |  |  |  |
| 60 | 46 | 40 | 36 | 47 | 29 | 43 | 37 | 38 | 45 |  |  |  |
| 50 | 48 | 60 | 50 | 39 | 55 | 44 | 33 | 41 | 41 |  |  |  |
| 59 | 37 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| "Best Actresses" from 1929-2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 37 | 28 | 63 | 32 | 26 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 28 |  |  |  |
| 30 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 38 | 25 | 29 | 40 | 30 | 35 |  |  |  |
| 32 | 33 | 29 | 38 | 54 | 24 | 25 | 48 | 41 | 28 |  |  |  |
| 41 | 39 | 29 | 27 | 31 | 38 | 29 | 25 | 35 | 60 |  |  |  |
| 61 | 26 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 27 | 37 | 42 | 41 | 36 |  |  |  |
| 32 | 41 | 33 | 31 | 74 | 33 | 49 | 38 | 61 | 21 |  |  |  |
| 41 | 26 | 80 | 42 | 29 | 33 | 36 | 45 | 49 | 39 |  |  |  |
| 34 | 26 | 25 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 61 |  |  |  |
| 32 | 33 | 45 | 29 | 62 | 22 | 44 | 54 | 26 | 28 |  |  |  |
| 60 | 45 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTE: Use the course rounding rules for mean and standard deviation. Show work to support each answer.
(1) Draw a "back-to-back" stem-and-leaf plot for these two sets of data. Include a key.
(2) Compute the mean (average) age for these actors and for these actresses. Compare your results.
(3) Compute the median age for these actors and for these actresses. Compare your results.
(4) Find the mode age(s) for these actors and for these actresses.
(5) Calculate and compare the age range for these actors and for these actresses.
(6) Calculate the sample standard deviation of the ages for these actors and for these actresses. Compare your results.
(7) Calculate and compare the interquartile range (IQR) for the ages of these actors and for these actresses. Show your work.
(8) Use a standard technique to decide if there are any outliers in each of the data sets. Show your work.
(9) Draw a box plot for the ages of the actors and for the actresses, clearly showing all 5 summary statistics. Use the number line below the two box plots for scaling consistency.

(10) Draw a dot plot showing the basic shape of each distribution. Then describe each distribution as (nearly) symmetric, positively skewed, or negatively skewed.


