



# Behavioral Statistics in Action

THIRD EDITION

---

MARK VERNON • DIANA J. KYLE

THIRD  
EDITION

---

# Behavioral Statistics in Action

---

**Mark Vernoy**

Palomar College

**Diana Kyle**

Fullerton College



Boston Burr Ridge, IL Dubuque, IA Madison, WI New York San Francisco St. Louis  
Bangkok Bogotá Caracas Kuala Lumpur Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City  
Milan Montreal New Delhi Santiago Seoul Singapore Sydney Taipei Toronto

# McGraw-Hill Higher Education

A Division of The McGraw-Hill Companies

*To Judy Vernoy, my partner for life, for her  
collaboration on the first two editions and her  
unconditional love, support, and good humor  
through the writing of the third edition.*

Mark Vernoy

*This book is dedicated in grateful memory of my  
parents, Theodore and June Rutherford, who  
taught me the value of approaching life  
courageously with a smile, determined with  
patience, and understanding with love, and that  
laughter is truly the best medicine.*

Diana Kyle

Copyright © 2002 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

## Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Vernoy, Mark W.

Behavioral statistics in action / Mark Vernoy.—3rd ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-7674-2275-9

1. Psychology—Statistical methods. I. Title.

BF39 .V44 2001

519.5'02415—dc21

2001018042

International ISBN: 0-07-113131-0

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 FGR/FGR 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

*Sponsoring editor*, Ken King; *production editor*, Linda Ward; *manuscript editor*, Helen Walden; *design manager*, Jean Mailander; *art editor*, Robin Mouat; *text and cover designer*, John Edeen; *production supervisor*, Pam Augspurger. The text was set in 10.5/12.5 Minion by Carlisle Communications and printed on 45# New Era Matte by Quebecor World Printing Fairfield. *Cover photo*: Copyright © 2002, Gildo Spadoni, Graphistock.

**www.mhhe.com**

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

# Preface

---

When we initially conceived the idea of writing a statistics book, our first thought was that it must be entertaining enough to keep students reading, relevant enough to maintain their interest, and comprehensible enough to ensure that students would understand the concepts. Yet it needed to be so extensive in coverage and exacting in detail that it would stand as a comprehensive, rigorous textbook, one that would be treasured as a reference book when students went on to conduct experiments of their own or analyze research done by others. We hoped to write a book that would help students grasp that critical connection between behavioral science research and the study of statistics. We wanted to help them understand not only the *how* of conducting statistical tests but also, even more important, the *why*—why it is necessary to show statistical significance and why any particular test is used in a given situation.

As we began writing the text, we found that it was easy to maintain my ideals. It was easy to write in an entertaining manner. We truly enjoyed writing about Mark Twain, the effect of television on the behavior of children, the Stroop effect, and automobile crashes. We felt that if we were having so much fun writing it, readers would doubtlessly have fun reading it. Writing about topics relevant to students was also easy. Our students and college-age children continually reveal their interests in casual conversation, so it was easy to write about topics relevant to them. As for being comprehensible, we have written this book in a light, conversational tone so that students can and will actually read it. We have been careful to include all the topics and concepts necessary for a comprehensive introduction to statistics, thanks in part to the expert reviewers of the original manuscript. However, underlying the extensive coverage, painstaking explanations, and engaging examples has been our compulsion to infuse the logic behind the methods, concepts, and procedures described in the textbook. It is through grasping the logic behind the concepts and procedures that students come to truly comprehend what the various statistics are all about.

This is a book intended for use in an introductory behavioral science statistics class. Students taking this course are interested in pursuing their interests in education, psychology, sociology, anthropology, or any other field of behavioral science. Examples pertaining to those interests are found throughout the text. This book is intended for all students, not only those who grasp math concepts

readily, but also those who have traditionally had trouble learning math, even those who may be a little math phobic. In some of the chapter openers and in many of the examples, a little levity breaks up the intensity of the text. With all students in mind, we have designed a book that is full of helpful pedagogy to facilitate success. The pedagogical aids to student success revolve around the SQ4R study technique.

As behavioral scientists, we know that learning is most effective when the student is an active participant in the learning process. To enable students to actively participate in learning statistics, the book is structured around the SQ4R (Survey, Question, Read, wRite, Recite, Review) technique. When students use the technique on their own, it becomes tedious and they tend to stop using it. However, this text helps them use the technique with minimum effort by involving them in the study and use of statistical concepts in the course of reading each chapter.

Incorporated in the book are several features that are designed to support SQ4R. Each chapter begins with a **chapter outline** that encourages students to *survey* the major topics that will be presented in that chapter. **Student questions** are found throughout each chapter that help develop a questioning attitude in the students. Our experience in teaching statistics has enabled us to anticipate many student questions. These questions are embedded within the text, and the answers follow them.

An informal writing style facilitates *reading* of the chapters. **Chapter openers** introduce each chapter with a provocative research question. Each opener is integrated into the text and in most cases is used as the basis for many examples within that chapter. Although this is a statistics book, we have tried to keep the reading at an easy level and have tried to include extensive applications of statistical concepts and methods. Students should find that reading the text is enjoyable and that the writing style facilitates ease of learning.

Students are encouraged to *write* as they read. As much as possible, they should jot notes in the margins and summaries written in their own words next to new concepts as they are presented. They should have scratch paper available as they read so that they can work the samples presented in the text. In addition, they should be encouraged to work the **problems** at the end of each chapter to practice concepts presented in that chapter. Professors can assign only odd- or only even-numbered problems for homework and be assured that all main concepts will be covered by an adequate number of problems. Answers to odd-numbered problems can be found in Appendix B, and even-numbered answers are included in the Instructor's Manual.

Even more than learning how to perform statistical procedures, learning the logic behind statistical concepts—the rationale behind each concept, test, or procedure and why one is used over another—is the core of the statistics course. To help students evaluate their understanding of the concepts covered in the text, students find **concept quizzes** periodically throughout each chapter. These learning checks are in the form of short questions that invite each student to *recite* the conceptual content of the material just covered.

At the end of each chapter there is a **chapter summary**, a list of the **key terms** in the chapter, and a list of all new **formulas**. Defining each of the key terms provides an additional opportunity for students to *recite* the material covered in the chapter, and reading the summaries and formulas enables them to *review* the material. A significant new feature that also provides a chance for *review* are the **visual summaries** of major statistical procedures in the form of a flow chart found where applicable throughout the chapters. These visual summaries enable students to review the procedures at a glance without having to wade through the explanations and examples after they have already internalized the logic behind the procedures. They can be especially helpful as handouts or as the basis of review sessions.

## Acknowledgments

---

The writing and publishing of any college textbook is a group effort involving the input and support of many people. We would like to thank our families, our friends, and our colleagues. In addition there are several persons who deserve special recognition.

We would first like to thank our editors. Frank Graham who brought the book to Mayfield and Ken King whose wisdom, insight, and commitment to excellence greatly enhanced the project. We thank Linda Ward who orchestrated the final editing and production of the third edition. Thanks also to Robin Mouat, Marty Granahan, Helen Walden, and Stan Loll for their contributions. To the following reviewers we offer our sincere appreciation: Gregory Burton, Seton Hall University; James F. Juola, University of Kansas, Lawrence; Daniel G. Mossler, Hampden-Sydney College; and David Wallace, Ohio University.

Finally, we would like to express our continuing appreciation to our students. They are our inspiration, and we wrote this book for them.

# Contents

---

Preface    iii

## 1

---

### An Introduction to Statistics    1

- Features of the Book    2
- Tips for Doing Well in Statistics    4
- A Note About Notation and Rounding    6
- Hypotheses    7
- Variables    8
- Scales of Measurement    11
  - Nominal Scales*    11
  - Ordinal Scales*    12
  - Interval Scales*    12
  - Ratio Scales*    13
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: Scales of Measurement    14
  - Populations and Samples*    14
- Summary    16
- Key Terms    17
- Problems    17
  - Problems From the Literature*    19
- References    21

## 2

---

### Frequency Distributions    22

- Ranked Distributions    23
- Frequency Distributions    24

- Grouped Frequency Distributions 24
  - Constructing the Class Intervals: How Big and How Many?* 26
  - Constructing the Class Intervals and Determining Frequency: Setting Limits and Counting Raw Scores* 27
- Apparent Limits and Real Limits: What You See Versus What Is Meant 29
- Midpoint: The Center of the Class Interval 30
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: Creating a Grouped Frequency Distribution 32
- Cumulative Frequency 34
- Relative Frequency and Cumulative Relative Frequency 36
- Cumulative Percent 39
- Summary 42
- Key Terms 42
- Formulas 42
- Problems 43
  - Problems From the Literature* 46
- References 48

### 3

## Graphs 49

- Basics in Constructing a Graph 51
  - The Axes* 52
  - Plotting the Data: Histograms and Polygons* 55
- Frequency Histogram 55
- Frequency Polygon 58
- Relative Frequency Polygon 59
- Cumulative Frequency Polygon 63
- Cumulative Relative Frequency Polygon 64
- Cumulative Percent Polygon 65
- Stem-and-Leaf Diagrams 66
- Changing the Shape of a Graph 67
- Summary 70
- Key Terms 70
- Problems 71
  - Problems From the Literature* 73
- References 76



## 4

**Measures of Central Tendency 77**

- The Mean 79  
VISUAL SUMMARY: Computing the Mean From Raw Scores 81
- The Median 82  
*Quartiles* 84
- The Mode 86
- Mean, Median, or Mode: A Question of Skew 89  
*Boxplots* 92
- Frequency Distributions 95  
*The Mean* 95  
VISUAL SUMMARY: Computing the Mean of a Frequency Distribution 98  
*The Median* 99  
*The Mode* 100  
VISUAL SUMMARY: Finding the Median in a Grouped Frequency Distribution 101
- Summary 103
- Key Terms 104
- Formulas 104
- Problems 105  
*Problems From the Literature* 108
- References 110

## 5

**Measures of Variability 111**

- The Range 113
- Mean Deviation 114  
*Average Mean Deviation: It All Adds Up to Nothing* 114
- The Variance: The Mean of the Squared Deviations 117
- Standard Deviation: The Square Root of the Variance 118  
VISUAL SUMMARY: Computing the Variance and Standard Deviation 120
- Computational Formulas 120  
VISUAL SUMMARY: Computational Formulas for the Variance and Standard Deviation 122

- Calculating Variability From Grouped Frequency Distributions 124  
     VISUAL SUMMARY: Finding the Variance and Standard Deviation  
     of a Grouped Frequency Distribution 127
- Summary 129
- Key Terms 129
- Formulas 129
- Problems 130  
     *Problems From the Literature* 133
- References 135

## 6

### Scaled Scores and Standard Scores: How to Change Apples Into Oranges 136

- Scaled Scores 137  
     *Adding or Subtracting a Constant: No Change in Variability* 138  
     *Multiplying or Dividing by a Constant: A Concurrent Change  
     in Mean and Standard Deviation* 139  
     *Standard Scores (z Scores)* 144  
     VISUAL SUMMARY: Converting  $X$  to  $z$  146
- Summary 148
- Key Terms 149
- Formulas 149
- Problems 149  
     *Problems From the Literature* 151
- References 153

## 7

### The Normal Curve 154

- Characteristics of the Normal Curve 155
- Finding Proportions and Percentages 159  
     *Using Table Z: Finding Areas Under the Normal Curve* 159  
     *Area Above: Finding Proportions Above Positive and Negative z Scores* 162  
     *Area Below: Finding Proportions Below Positive and Negative z Scores* 164  
     VISUAL SUMMARY: Finding Areas Under the Normal Curve 166

<i>Area Between: Finding Proportions Lying Between Two z Scores</i>	168
VISUAL SUMMARY: Finding the Area Between Two z Scores	171
■ Finding Percentiles	172
<i>Using Table P: Finding Distinct Scores</i>	173
VISUAL SUMMARY: Finding Percentiles	175
■ Summary	176
■ Key Terms	177
■ Formulas	177
■ Problems	177
<i>Problems From the Literature</i>	178
■ References	179

## 8

### Correlation 180

■ The Nature of Correlation	181
<i>Types of Correlation: How Are Variables Related?</i>	181
<i>Degree of Correlation: How Strongly Are Variables Related?</i>	182
■ The Correlation Coefficient	184
<i>The Covariance</i>	184
VISUAL SUMMARY: Computing the Covariance	187
<i>Computing the Correlation Coefficient</i>	188
VISUAL SUMMARY: Computing the Correlation Coefficient Using the Covariance	189
<i>Computational Formulas for the Covariance and Correlation Coefficient</i>	191
■ The Significance of the Correlation Coefficient	193
<i>Interpreting the Correlation Coefficient: What Do the Numbers Mean?</i>	193
■ The Coefficient of Determination	197
■ Summary	199
■ Key Terms	199
■ Formulas	199
■ Problems	200
<i>Problems From the Literature</i>	203
■ References	205

## 9

**Regression 206**

- Making Predictions via Linear Regression 207
  - The z-Score Method: Using Y to Predict X* 208
  - The z-Score Method: Using X to Predict Y* 210
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: Using z Scores to Make Predictions 212
- The Regression Line: Faster Predictions 213
- The Standard Error of the Estimate 221
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: Using Regression Equations to Make Predictions 223
- Summary 224
- Key Terms 225
- Formulas 225
- Problems 225
  - Problems From the Literature* 227
- References 230

## 10

**Probability Theory and Sampling 231**

- Probability Theory 232
- Sampling 238
- The Standard Error of the Mean 241
- The Central Limit Theorem 243
- The z Test 244
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: The z Test 246
- Summary 248
- Key Terms 248
- Formulas 248
- Problems 249
  - Problems From the Literature* 250
- References 253

**11****Experimental Design 254**

- Developing a Hypothesis 255
- Identifying Variables 256
- Factors in Experimental Design 259
  - Between-Subjects, Within-Subjects, and Mixed Designs* 259
  - One-Group Experimental Designs* 263
  - Completely Randomized Designs* 263
- Important Aspects of Experimental Design 265
  - The Necessity for Control* 265
  - Experimenter Bias and Demand Characteristics* 267
- Statistical Significance 269
- Power 275
- Summary 278
- Key Terms 279
- Problems 279
  - Problems From the Literature* 282
- References 284

**12*****t* Tests 285**

- *z* Tests (A Review) 287
- *t* Tests 290
- Single-Sample *t* Tests 290
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: Single-Sample *t* Tests 294
- *t* Tests Between Two Independent Sample Means 296
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: *t* Tests Between Two Independent Sample Means 300
- *t* Tests for Correlated Samples 302
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: *t* Tests for Correlated Samples 308
- Power and *t* Tests 309
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: Choosing the Proper *t* Test 313
- Summary 313
- Key Terms 314

- Formulas 314
- Problems 315
  - Problems From the Literature* 320
- References 324

## 13

### One-Way Analysis of Variance 326

- Analysis of Variance: One Test Is Better Than Many 328
- Hypothesis Testing and Analysis of Variance 328
- Conducting an Analysis of Variance 329
  - Two Methods for Estimating the Population Variance* 330
  - Computation of the Mean Square Between Groups* 333
  - Computation of the Mean Square Within Groups* 335
  - The F Test* 336
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: One-Way Analysis of Variance 337
  - Computational Formula for F* 339
  - VISUAL SUMMARY: One-Way Analysis of Variance—Computational Formulas 343
- Summary 345
- Key Terms 346
- Formulas 346
- Problems 347
  - Problems From the Literature* 351
- References 353

## 14

### Two-Way Analysis of Variance 354

- Main Effects 358
- Interaction 359
- Computation of Sums of Squares for Two-Way Analysis of Variance 363
- Computation of Degrees of Freedom for Two-Way Analysis of Variance 369
- Computation of the Mean Squares for Two-Way Analysis of Variance 370

■ Computation of the $F$ Ratios for Two-Way Analysis of Variance	372
VISUAL SUMMARY: Two-Way Analysis of Variance	373
■ Significance of the Main Effects	375
■ Significance of the Interaction	376
■ Summary	378
■ Key Terms	379
■ Formulas	379
■ Problems	380
<i>Problems From the Literature</i>	383
■ References	385

## 15

### Chi-Square and Other Nonparametric Statistics 386

■ Chi-Square	387
VISUAL SUMMARY: Chi-Square	393
■ The Mann–Whitney $U$ Test	395
VISUAL SUMMARY: The Mann–Whitney $U$ Test	402
■ The Wilcoxon $T$ Test	404
VISUAL SUMMARY: The Wilcoxon $T$ Test	409
■ The Kruskal–Wallis Test	411
VISUAL SUMMARY: The Kruskal–Wallis Test	414
■ Summary	415
VISUAL SUMMARY: Chi-Square and Other Nonparametric Statistics	416
■ Key Terms	416
■ Formulas	417
■ Problems	417
<i>Problems From the Literature</i>	423
■ References	427

## APPENDIX

## A

### Tables 429

■ Table F: The $F$ Distribution	430
■ Table N: Random Numbers	431
■ Table P: Values of $z$ Corresponding to the Larger or Smaller Proportion	432

■ Table Q: The Studentized Range Statistic	434
■ Table R: Critical Values of the Correlation Coefficient	435
■ Table T: Critical Values of the $t$ Distribution	437
■ Table U: Critical Values of the Mann–Whitney $U$ Test	438
■ Table W: Critical Values of the Wilcoxon $T$ Test	439
■ Table X: The $\chi^2$ Distribution	440
■ Table Z: Areas Under the Normal Curve	441

## APPENDIX **B**

---

### **Solutions to Odd-Numbered Problems 447**

<b>Index</b>	523
--------------	-----



# An Introduction to Statistics

- Features of the Book
- Tips for Doing Well in Statistics
- A Note About Notation and Rounding
- Hypotheses
- Variables

- Scales of Measurement
  - Nominal Scales*
  - Ordinal Scales*
  - Interval Scales*
  - Ratio Scales*
- VISUAL SUMMARY: Scales of Measurement

- Populations and Samples*
- Summary
- Key Terms
- Problems
- Problems From the Literature*
- References

A child watches a film of a woman repeatedly kicking and hitting a “Bobo” doll, one of those blow-up clowns that pop back up after being knocked down. The woman not only punches the doll, but she also absolutely batters it, flinging it up into the air and even pouncing on it to thrash it as much as she can. After watching her, the child, alone in the room with the Bobo doll, jumps up, whacks the doll around, and abuses it in precise imitation of the adult in the film. Another child watches a different film of the same woman in the same room with the same toys, including the Bobo doll, but in this film the woman sits passively, ignoring the inflatable doll. At the end of the film, this second child exhibits a similar passive behavior, quite different from the full-blown aggression demonstrated by the first child.

Media violence has been a research concern for over 50 years (see MacCoby, 1954) and continues to be a concern of researchers, parents, and politicians. Children spend thousands of hours in front of the television; it has been estimated that by age 18 the average young person has viewed over 200,000 acts of TV violence (American Academy of Pediatrics, 1995). Around 40 years ago, Albert Bandura and Richard Walters (1963) wrote a fascinating book exploring how people learn a repertoire of behaviors through watching and imitating others. One of their research projects, described in the opening vignette, was a study of how children’s aggressive behavior can be shaped by watching aggressive models on film. The design of their experiment was relatively simple. One group of children was shown the film described previously of an adult model hitting and kicking a Bobo doll; another group was shown a film of the passive model; and still another group, the control group, was shown no film. When left alone in the room with the inflatable doll and other toys, the children who had seen the violent film