Statistics Essentials

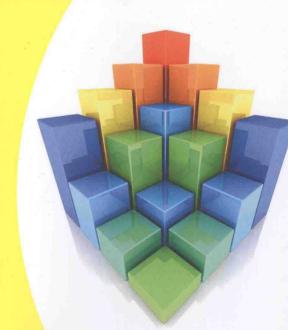
DUMMIES

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- Exactly what you need to know about statistical ideas and chniques
 - re "must-know" formulas and
 - ore topics in quick, focused ssons



Auxiliary Professor and Statistics Education Specialist, The Ohio State University



Statistics Essentials FOR DUMMIES



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Introduction

his book is designed to give you the essential, nitty-gritty information typically covered in a first semester statistics course. It's bottom-line information for you to use as a refresher, a resource, a quick reference, and/or a study guide. It helps you decipher and make important decisions about statistical polls, experiments, reports and headlines with confidence, being ever aware of the ways people can mislead you with statistics, and how to handle it.

Topics I work you through include graphs and charts, descriptive statistics, the binomial, normal, and *t*-distributions, two-way tables, simple linear regression, confidence intervals, hypothesis tests, surveys, experiments, and of course the most frustrating yet critical of all statistical topics: sampling distributions and the Central Limit Theorem.

About This Book

This book departs from traditional statistics texts and reference/supplement books and study guides in these ways:

- Clear and concise step-by-step procedures that intuitively explain how to work through statistics problems and remember the process.
- ✓ Focused, intuitive explanations empower you to know you're doing things right and whether others do it wrong.
- Nonlinear approach so you can quickly zoom in on that concept or technique you need, without having to read other material first.
- ✓ Easy-to-follow examples reinforce your understanding and help you immediately see how to apply the concepts in practical settings.
- Understandable language helps you remember and put into practice essential statistical concepts and techniques.

Conventions Used in This Book

I refer to statistics in two different ways: as numerical results (such as means and medians); or as a field of study (for example, "Statistics is all about data.").

The second convention refers to the word *data*. I'm going to go with the plural version of the word data in this book. For example "data are collected during the experiment" — not "data is collected during the experiment."

Foolish Assumptions

I assume you've had some (not necessarily a lot of) previous experience with statistics somewhere in your past. For example, you can recognize some of the basic statistics such as the mean, median, standard deviation, and perhaps correlation; you can handle some graphs; and you can remember having seen the normal distribution. If it's been a while and you are a bit rusty, that's okay; this book is just the thing to jog your memory.

If you have very limited or no prior experience with statistics, allow me to suggest my full-version book, *Statistics for Dummies*, to build up your foundational knowledge base. But if you are someone who has not seen these ideas before and either doesn't have time for the full version, or you like to plunge into details right away, this book can work for you.

I assume you've had a basic algebra background and can do some of the basic mathematical operations and understand some of the basic notation used in algebra like x, y, summation signs, taking the square root, squaring a number, and so on. (If you'd like some backup on the algebra part, I suggest you consider *Algebra I For Dummies* and *Algebra II For Dummies* (Wiley)).

Icons Used in This Book

Here are the road signs you'll encounter on your journey through this book:



Tips refer to helpful hints or shortcuts you can use to save time.



Read these to get the inside track on why a certain concept is important, what its impact will be on the results, and highlights to keep on your radar.



These alert you to common errors that can cause problems, so you can steer around them.



These point out things in the text that you should, if possible, stash away somewhere in your brain for future use.

Where to Go from Here

This book is written in a nonlinear way, so you can start anywhere and still be able to understand what's happening. However, I can make some recommendations for those who are interested in knowing where to start.

For a quick overview of the topics to refresh your memory, check out Chapter 1. For basic number crunching and graphs, see Chapters 2 and 3. If you're most interested in common distributions, see Chapters 4 (binomial); 5 (normal); and 9 (*t*-distribution). Confidence intervals and hypothesis testing are found in Chapters 7 and 8. Correlation and regression are found in Ch 10, and two-way tables and independence are tackled in Ch 11. If you are interested in evaluating and making sense of the results of medical studies, polls, surveys, and experiments, you'll find all the info in Chapters 12 and 13. Common mistakes to avoid or watch for are seen in Chapter 14.

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



"Get ready, I think they're starting to drift."

Chapter 1

Statistics in a Nutshell

In This Chapter

- Getting the big picture of the field of statistics
- Overviewing the steps of the scientific method
- Seeing the role of statistics at each step

The most common description of statistics is that it's the process of analyzing data — number crunching, in a sense. But statistics is not just about analyzing the data. It's about the whole process of using the scientific method to answer questions and make decisions. That process involves designing studies, collecting good data, describing the data with numbers and graphs, analyzing the data, and then making conclusions. In this chapter I review each of these steps and show where statistics plays the all-important role.

Designing Studies

Once a research question is defined, the next step is designing a study in order to answer that question. This amounts to figuring out what process you'll use to get the data you need. In this section I overview the two major types of studies: observational studies and experiments.

Surveys

An *observational study* is one in which data are collected on individuals in a way that doesn't affect them. The most common observational study is the survey. *Surveys* are questionnaires that are presented to individuals who have been selected from a population of interest. Surveys take on many