

#### Introduction to Statistics

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#### What are statistics?

 They are simply tools we use to describe, organize, and interpret information (data)

We collect the data, use descriptive statistics to describe it, and then inferential statistics to interpret it.



## A few simple steps

- 1. Identify the problem by asking a question
- 2. State your hypothesis
- 3. Identify the independent variable (IV)
- 4. Identify the dependent variable (DV)
- 5. choose the right statistical test



## Statistics – A new language!

- In stats we use words AND symbols to represent information
- We use statistics to help us draw conclusions about data





## Key Terms

Measures of central tendency

• Mean  $M \text{ or } \bar{x}$ 

▶ Median *Md* 

▶ Mode *Mo* 

## Mean (M / X)

Arithmetic mean

- Most common type of average
- Calculated by adding all of the values up and then dividin g the total by the number of values



## Mean (M / X)

### Mean for the sample

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$

Mean for the Population

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$$

## Mean (M / X)

Locations	Number of COPD patients
Loma Linda University Medical Center	1065
San Bernardino Medical Center	785
Redlands Community Hospital	453
Riverside County Regional Medical Center	985

- To calculate the mean, you add 1065 plus 785 plus 453 plus 985 and divided the sum by 4 (n=4)
- The mean (average) is 822



## Median (Md)

Middle value of ordered date

If the number of values is odd, the median is the number I ocated in the exact middle of the ordered list

If the number of values is *even*, the median is found by computing the mean of the two middle numbers



## Median (Md)

Car	Cost
Ford Mustang GT	\$ 38,789.00
Audi A4	\$ 41,266.00
GMC sierra Denali	\$ 42,537.00
BMW 335i	\$ 46,289.00

Car	Cost
Ford Mustang GT	\$ 38,789.00
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GMC sierra Denali	\$ 42,537.00
Nissan 370Z Nismo	\$ 43,628.00
BMW 335i	\$ 46,289.00

• The median for the first data set is \$42,447.00.

• The median for the second data set is \$42,537.00.



#### Mean Vs. Median

Why use the median as a measure of central tendency?

Median is not sensitive to *extreme scores* (outliers)

\* Don't use mean when there are outliers





#### Mean Vs. Median

Car	Cost
Ford Mustang GT	\$ 38,789.00
Audi A4	\$ 41,266.00
GMC sierra Denali	\$ 42,537.00
Nissan 370Z Nismo	\$ 43,628.00
Nissan GT-R	\$ 84,060.00

- The mean for this data set is \$
- The median is \$



## Mode (Mo)

- Most frequent value (there may be more than one mode)
- Mode is the best representation when
  - choosing the most popular response
  - Analyzing categories of data



## Mode (Mo)

Number of Children in the Family , n=8

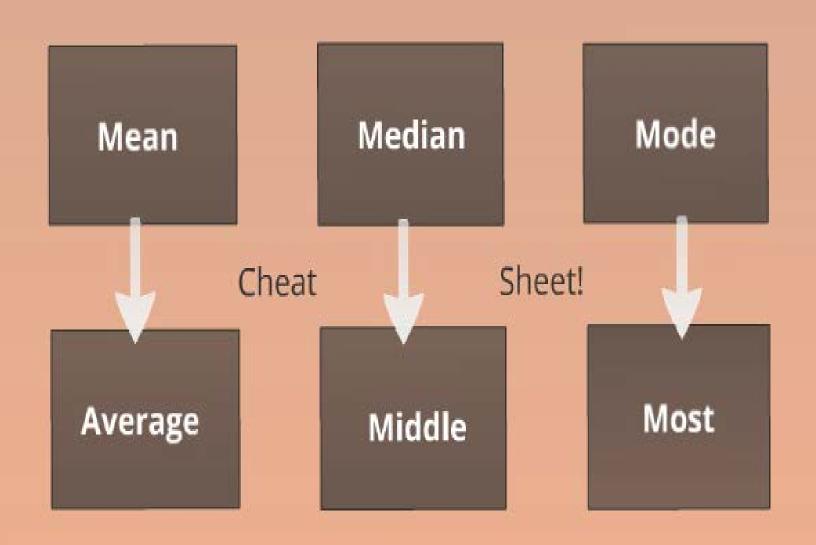
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Order: 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 6

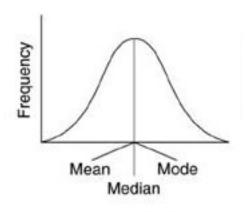


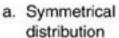


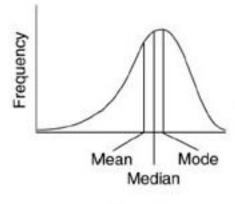




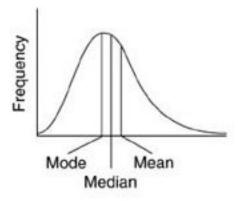
## Symmetry and Skewness







 Negatively skewed distribution



 Positively skewed distribution



## Symmetry and Skewness

## Comparing Exam Scores

	_	Hard		Ea	sy
4		4	89	4	9
5		5	35968	5	***
6	359	6	225567789	6	67
7	22566689	7	34457799	7	246678
8	34445788	8	12	8	34456789
9	467	9	6		356678

#### Midterm Scores

41 47 52.5 53.5 58 58 58.5 59.5 61 70

- Mean 55.9
- Median 58
- Mode 58
- Skewed? Negatively skewed

# Measures of Central Tendency and Levels of Measurement

Data	Central Tendency/Location			
	Mean	Median	Mode	
Nominal			8	
Ordinal				
Quantitative	8	9	9	

Don't use if distribution is skewed

#### References

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  Mobile study

