Introduction to Statistics

Chapter 1: Stats Starts Here

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Objectives:

## Students will be able to understand that data are information in a context.

## Students will be able to treat variables as either categorical or quantitative.

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| **Main Idea** | **Notes** |
| **What Is (Are?) Statistics?** | Statistics (the discipline) is a way of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, along with collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, designed to help us understand the world.Statistics (plural) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.Data are values with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **Example 1:** **Think-Pair-Share** | What are some examples of how data is used in the world? Write as many ways you can think of. |
| **Example 2: Defining Statistics in One Word** | Just for fun: Summarize each discipline in a few words.1. Economics:

 1. Biology:

 1. Psychology:

 1. Anthropology:
2. Engineering:
3. **Statistics:**
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| **What is Statistics Really About?** | **Statistics is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**Statistics helps us make sense of the world by seeing past the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.All measurements are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, since there is variation that we cannot see.Statistics helps us to understand the real, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which we live.  |
| **In Summary** | Statistics can be (and is) fun!Statistics gives us a way to work with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world around us.We are embarking on an exciting journey of learning Statistics… |
| **Classwork: Writing Assignment** | Read Time magazine “America: By the Numbers.”Write a 1-page reflection answering the following questions. Use textual evidence to support your claim.1. Why is finding the “Average American” such a challenge?
2. Why can using averages to define Americans be so problematic?
3. How do you compare to the examples of the “Average American” that are given in this article?
4. Statistics is all about variation. How does this article show that?
5. Do you want to be the “Average American”? Explain why or why not.
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| **Video: Shift Happens** | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqZiIO0YI7Y&t=>[44s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqZiIO0YI7Y&t=44s)Discussion topic: What are your thoughts on this video? What did you find interesting or surprising? |
| **Classwork:**  | M&M’s Activity |
| **What are Data?** | Data are a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that provide information.Not all data represented by numbers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dataWhat is an example? Data are useless without their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **The 5 W’s and H** | To provide context we need the 5 W’s and H:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (and in what units)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (if possible), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  |
| **The Who** | The *Who* of the data tells us the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for which (or whom) we have collected data.Individuals who answer a survey are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.People on whom we experiment are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.Animals, plants, and inanimate subjects are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| **The What and Why** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are characteristics recorded about each individual. The variables should have a name that identify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has been measured.Some variables have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that tell how each value has been measured and tell the scale of the measurement.ta02-p10A **categorical (or qualitative)** variable names \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and answers questions about how cases fall into those categories.What are some examples of categorical variables?A **quantitative variable** is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable (with units) that answers questions about the quantity of what is being measured.What are some examples of quantitative variables? |
| **The What and Why (Cont.)** | **Identifier variables** are categorical variables with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ individual in each category.What are some examples of identifier variables?Don’t be tempted to analyze identifier variables! |
| **The Where, When, and How** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give us some nice information about the context. Example: Values recorded at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may mean something different than similar values recorded at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the data are collected can make the difference between insight and nonsense. What are some types of surveys that are usually useless? |
| **Three Steps to Doing Stats Right** | There are three simple steps to doing Statistics right: 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first. Know where you’re headed and why.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is about the mechanics of calculating statistics and making graphical displays.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what you’ve learned. You must explain your results so that someone else can understand your conclusions.
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| **Practice Problem:** | Suppose a Consumer Reports article (published in June 2005) on energy bars in California gave the brand name, flavor, price, number of calories, grams of protein, and grams of fat. They obtained this information by testing the energy bars in a laboratory. Identify the following:Who:What (Variables):Where:When:Why:How:Categorical Variables:Quantitative Variables (with units): |
| **Homework:** | Chapter 1 Homework: Stats Starts Here |