

Index

Note: Page numbers in *italics* relate to illustrations

- addition rule 290–2
- ambiguous questions 25
- arithmetic mean *see* mean
- average *see* mean

- background images 98, 99
- bar charts 86–8, 86, 87, 88
 - horizontal 86, 86
 - grouped 87, 87
 - scale 86–7, 87
 - stacked 87, 88
 - vertical 86, 86, 87
- visual perspective 99–100, 99

- bias 28
- biased questions 25
- bimodal data 126
- bivariate data 203
 - correlation coefficient 207
 - scatter diagrams 205, 210
- box plots 168–72, 169, 170
 - identifying outliers 180–1
 - modified 171–2, 171

- cause-and-effect relationship 212, 213
- census 14
- central limit theorem 322
- central tendency *see* measures of central tendency
- certain events 284
- classes 50
 - boundaries 55
 - choosing 56
 - limits 54
 - lower class boundary 55
 - lower class limit 54
 - choosing classes 56
 - median 132, 134
 - mid-point 56
 - number of 56
 - upper class boundary 55
 - upper class limit 54
 - width 55
- classical approach to probability 281–2
- closed questions 24–5
- cluster sampling 19–20

- coefficient of variation 178–80
- advantages 181
- disadvantages 181
- combined mean 128, 130
- comparison of sampling methods 22–3
- complement rule 288–9, 288
- compound events 280
- compound questions 26
- conditional probability 292–3
 - multiplication rule 293
- confidence intervals 324, 324
 - interpreting 326
 - point estimate 324
 - for population mean 324–5, 325
- confidence levels 324
 - for population mean 325
- continuous data
 - grouped frequency distributions 50, 53–4
 - mean 128
 - median 132
- continuous random variables 310, 311
 - normal distribution 313–21
 - probability distribution 312–13, 313
- continuous variables 3
 - random *see* continuous random variables
- convenience sampling 17–18
- correlation 203–44
 - cause-and-effect relationship 212
 - coefficient 203, 205–11, 213
 - interpretation 207–8, 209
 - limitations 210–11
 - line of best fit 250–1
 - negative 203
 - positive 203
 - rank 203, 211–12
 - scatter diagrams 204–5
 - units 208–10
- cumulative frequency 48–9
 - grouped 50, 54
- cumulative relative frequency 49–50
- grouped 50, 54

- data 1
 bias 28
 bimodal 126
 collection 2, 13–42
 collection techniques 23–7
 multimodal 126, 135
 primary 15
 qualitative *see* qualitative data
 quantitative *see* quantitative data
 raw 44
 representative 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20–1, 22, 28
 sampling methods 15–23
 secondary 15
 data distributions 43–83
 choice of distribution 57
 cumulative frequency 48–9
 cumulative relative frequency 49–50
 frequency distributions 44–7
 grouped frequency distributions 50–4
 numerical class characteristics 54–7
 relative frequency 47–8
 data sets 3
 dependent variables 246
 extrapolation 253
 interpolation 253
 interpretation 253–4, 255
 line of best fit 250
 linear equations 246–8
 predicted values 252–3
 simple linear regression model 248, 254, 257
 descriptive statistics 2
 deviation 172–4
 discrete data
 grouped frequency distributions 50, 51–2
 mean 128
 median 132
 discrete random variables 310
 probability distribution 311–12
 discrete variables 3
 random *see* discrete random variables
 dispersion *see* measures of dispersion
- empirical approach to probability 282–3
 equally likely outcomes 281
 equation of regression model 249–50
 events 280, 281
 certain 284
 complement 288
 compound 280
 impossible 284
 independent 287
 conditional probability 292
 multiplication rule 293–4
 mutually exclusive 287, 287
 addition rule 290–2
 simple 280
 sum of probabilities 285
 Venn diagrams 286–7, 287
- Excel 3–4
 built-in functions 6–10
 POWER 8
 SQRT 9
 SUM 10
 correlation coefficient 213–15
 formulae, constructing basic 4–5
 graphical representation 100–3
 measures of central tendency 137–42
 simple linear regression 256–7
 statistical functions 11–12
 experiments 280, 281
 explanatory variables *see* independent variables
 extrapolation 253
 extreme values *see* outliers
- first quartile *see* lower quartile
 five-number summary 167–8
 box plots 168–72
 frequency distributions 44–7
 grouped *see* grouped frequency distributions
 mean 128, 129, 135–7
 median 132, 133
 mode 126–7, 136
 variance 177
- gradient 247–8, 247
 interpretation 253–4
 line of best fit 250, 251, 253
 rounding errors 255
 graphical representation 85–124
 background images 98, 99
 bar charts 86–8, 86, 87, 88
 histograms 93–5, 94, 95
 pie charts 88–90, 88, 89, 90
 presentation guidelines 99
 scatter diagrams 97–8, 97, 98
 stem and leaf diagrams 90–3, 91, 92, 93
 time series plots 95–6, 95, 96
 visual perspective 99–100, 99, 100
- grouped bar charts 87, 87
 grouped frequency distributions 50–4
 mean 128, 129–30
 median 132, 133–4, 137
 mode 126, 127
 variance 178–9
- histograms 93–5, 94, 95
 equal class width 93–4, 94
 unequal class width 94–5, 95
- impossible events 284
 independent events 287
 conditional probability 292
 multiplication rule 293–4
 independent variables 246
 extrapolation 253
 interpolation 253

- interpretation 253–4, 255
line of best fit 250
linear equations 246–8
predicted values 252–3
simple linear regression model 248, 254, 257
inference *see* statistical inference
inferential statistics 2
interpolation 253
interquartile range (IQR) 165, 167
advantages 181
box plots 169
disadvantages 181
five-number summary 167–8
limitations 172
outliers 171, 180
intersection of events 289–90, 289
addition rule 290
equivalence 295
multiplication rule 293–4
for three events 294–5, 295
interval estimates 323–4
interviewees 23
interviews 23
comparison with questionnaires 27
IQR *see* interquartile range
leading questions 25
least squares method 250, 251
predicted values 252
Legendre, Adrien-Marie 250
line of best fit 249–51, 249, 251
predicted values 252, 252
rounding errors 255
linear equations 246–8, 247
interpretation 254
linear regression *see* simple linear regression
linear relationships 254
correlation 212, 213
correlation coefficient 203, 207–8, 210–11, 210
rank correlation coefficient 211–12
scatter diagrams 204, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209,
210–11, 210
negative
correlation coefficient 207
scatter diagrams 204–5, 204
positive
correlation coefficient 207
scatter diagrams 204, 204, 205, 205
simple linear regression 248–9, 250–1, 253, 254
lower class boundary 55
lower class limit 54
choosing classes 56
lower quartile 165–7
box plots 168–9, 169
modified 171, 172
five-number summary 167–8
outliers 171–2, 180
lurking variables 212, 213
mean 127–30
advantages 134
coefficient of variation 179
combined 128, 130
confidence intervals 326
deciding to use 135–6, 136
deviation 172–4
disadvantages 134
frequency distribution 128, 129, 136–7
grouped frequency distribution 128, 129–30
normal distribution 314–15, 314, 315
standard 315–6, 315
standardising normally distributed variables 319–20
population parameters 321, 324–5, 325
raw data 127, 129
sample data 179
sample statistics 321, 322–3
standard deviation 174, 177, 178
variance 173, 174–8
weighted 128, 130
measures of central tendency 125–62
advantages 134
choice of measure 135–6, 136
disadvantages 134
five-number summary 167–8
mean 127–30
median 131–4
mode 126–7
measures of dispersion 163–202
box plots 168–72, 168–170
choice of measure 181
coefficient of variation 178–80
five-number summary 167–8
interquartile range 165–7
quartiles 165–7
range 164–5
standard deviation 172–8
variance 173–9
median 131–4
advantages 134
box plots 168, 169, 170
class 132, 134
deciding to use 135, 136
disadvantages 134
five-number summary 167–8
frequency distribution 132, 133–8
grouped frequency distribution 132, 133–4, 137
quartiles 165–7
raw data 131, 132–3, 137
median class 132, 134
Microsoft Excel *see* Excel
mode 126–7
advantages 134
deciding to use 135, 136
disadvantages 134
frequency distribution 126–7, 136
grouped frequency distribution 126, 127
raw data 126

- modified box plots 171–2, 172
 identifying outliers 180
- multimodal data 126, 135
- multiple regression models 246
- multiplication rule 293–4
 conditional probability 292–3
- mutually exclusive events 287, 287
 addition rule 290, 291, 292
- negative correlation 203
 correlation coefficient 207, 208, 209
- rank correlation coefficient 211
 scatter diagrams 209
- non-response bias 28
- normal curve 313, 313
 properties 314, 314, 315
 standard *see* standard normal curve
- normal distribution 313–21, 313
 parameters 314
 properties 314–15, 314, 315
 sampling distribution of \bar{x} 322, 323
 standard *see* standard normal distribution
 standardising normally distributed variables 319–21
- numerical class characteristics 54–7
- observations 3
- open questions 24, 25
- outcomes 280, 281
- outliers
 identifying 180
 modified box plots 171–2, 180
- overlapping intervals 25–6
- parameters
 normal distribution 314
 population 321–5, 326
- Pearson, Karl 205
- Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (PMCC)
 see correlation
- pie charts 88–90, 88, 89, 90
 angle calculation 88–9
 comparisons 89–90
 number of segments 90
 visual perspective 99, 100, 100
- pilot studies 29
- point estimates 323–4
- population data
 coefficient of variation 179
 standard deviation 174, 175
 variance 174, 175
 frequency distributions 178
- population parameters 321–5, 326
- populations 14
- positive correlation 203
 correlation coefficient 207, 208, 209
- rank correlation coefficient 211
 scatter diagrams 209
- predicted values 252, 252
 extrapolation 253
 interpolation 253
- primary data 15
 advantages 15
 disadvantages 15
- probability 279–307
 addition rule 290–2
 approaches 281–4
 classical 281–2
 empirical 282–3
 subjective 283–4
 basic properties 284–5, 285
 complement rule 288–9, 288
 conditional 292–3
 expressing 295
 independent events 287
 intersection 289–90
 model 285–6
 multiplication rule 293–4
 mutually exclusive events 287
 union 289–90
 Venn diagrams 286–7
- probability density function 312–13
 normal curve 313
- probability distributions 311–13
 continuous random variables 312–13, 313
 discrete random variables 311–12
 sample statistics 322
- probability model 285–6
- proportional allocation 20, 22
- qualitative data 3
 frequency distributions 45–6
 graphical representation
 bar charts 86
 pie charts 88
- quantitative data 3
 frequency distributions 44, 46–7
 graphical representation
 histograms 93
 scatter diagrams 97, 204
 stem and leaf diagrams 90
- quartiles 165–7
 lower *see* lower quartile
 upper *see* upper quartile
- questionnaires 23–7
 comparison with interviews 27
- questions
 ambiguous 25
 biased 28
 closed 24–5
 compound 26
 design of 25–7
 leading 25
 open 24, 25
- quota sampling 18

- random variables 310
continuous 310, 311
normal distribution 313–21
probability distribution 312–13, 313
discrete 310
probability distribution 311–12
range 164–5
advantages 181
box plots 169–170
disadvantages 181
interquartile *see* interquartile range
limitations 172
rank correlation 203, 211–12
raw data 44
regression line 249
see also line of best fit
relative frequency 47–8
cumulative 49–50
grouped 50, 54
grouped 50, 52
sum of 58
relative frequency probability 283
representative data 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20–1, 22, 28
residuals 249–50, 249
resistant measures 132
respondents 24
response bias 28
response rate, improving 29
response variables *see* dependent variables
rounding errors 255
- sample mean 178–9
sample space 280, 281
complement rule 288
probability model 285–6
sum of probabilities of all elements 285, 288
sample standard deviation 174, 177, 178
sample statistics 321–5, 326
sample variance 174, 176–7
samples 14
sampling distribution 321–2
of \bar{x} 322–3
sampling frame 14
sampling methods 15–23
cluster sampling 19–20
comparison 22–3
convenience sampling 17–18
quota sampling 18
simple random sampling 16–17
stratified sampling 20–2
systematic sampling 18–19
scatter diagrams 97–8, 97, 98, 204–5, 204, 205
correlation coefficient 207, 209, 210–11, 210
extreme values 210
line of best fit 249–50, 249, 251, 251
linear relationships 204, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210–11, 210
multiple 98, 98
- simple linear regression 248, 249, 249
second quartile *see* median
secondary data 15
advantages 15
disadvantages 15
simple events 280
sum of probabilities 285
simple linear regression 245–78
dependent variables 246
extrapolation 253
independent 246
interpolation 253
interpretation 253–4, 255
line of best fit 249–51
linear equations 246–8
model 248–9
predicted values 252, 254, 255
simple random sampling 16–17
Spearman, Charles 211
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient *see* rank correlation coefficient
stacked bar charts 87, 88
standard deviation 174–8
advantages 181
coefficient of variation 179
different units of measurement 178
disadvantages 181
normal distribution 314–15, 314, 315
standard 315–6, 315
standardising normally distributed variables 319–20
population data 174, 175
population parameters 321
sample data 173, 176, 178
sample statistics 321, 322, 323
standard error 322
standard normal curve 315, 316
sampling distribution of \bar{x} 323
standard normal distribution table 316–9, 316, 317, 318, 320
standard normal distribution 315–16
standardising normally distributed variables 319–21
table 316–19
confidence interval for population mean 324–5, 325
non-exact values 326
sampling distribution of \bar{x} 323
variations 326
statistical inference 309–40
continuous random variables 310–11
discrete 310
normal distribution 313–21
population parameters 321–5
probability distributions 311–13
random variables 310
sample statistics 321–5
statistics
descriptive 2
inferential 2

- stem and leaf diagrams 90–3, 91, 92, 93
 back-to-back 92, 92
 decimal numbers 93
 key 91
 separating digits 91
 split stems 92
strata 20–2
stratified sampling 20–2
subjective approach to probability 283–4
systematic sampling 18–19
- tables
 standard normal distribution 341–3
- third quartile *see* upper quartile
- time series plots 95–6, 95, 96
 background images 99
 comparisons 96
 key 96
 scale 96
- union of events 289–90, 289
 addition rule 290–1
 equivalence 295, 295
 for three events 294–5, 295
- upper class boundary 55
- upper class limit 54
- upper quartile 165–7
 box plots 168, 169, 169
 modified 171, 172
 five-number summary 167–8
 outliers 171, 172, 180
- variables 3
- variance 172–8
- advantages 181
calculations 180–181
disadvantages 181
population data 174, 175
 frequency distributions 178
sample data 173, 176–8
 frequency distributions 191
- Venn, John 286
- Venn diagrams 286–7, 287
 addition rule 290
 complement rule 288
 intersection 289
 equivalence 295
 for three events 295–6, 295
 mutually exclusive events 287
 union 289, 290
 equivalence 295, 295
 for three events 295–6, 295
- weighted mean 128, 130
- y-intercept 247–8, 247
 interpretation 253–4, 255
 line of best fit 250, 251, 253
 rounding errors 255
- z-scores 316
 confidence interval for population mean 324–5, 325
normal distribution table 316–19
- sampling distribution of \bar{x} 323
- standard normal distribution table
 non-exact values 326
 variations 326
- standardising normally distributed variables 319–20