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Stats

1. Identify the proportional data listed for car-seats and different types of seat belt.

The big bulky car seat that has to be strapped down
The smaller car seat with only the one car seat belt strap
No car seat and seatbelt strap

2. Around minute 12:00, the speaker shows a graph of raw data of the "reduction of fatalities due to car seats, lap and-shoulder seat belts, and lap-only seat-belts." Explain how these numbers are 0.1, 0.11, and 0.12, approximately. Where do these numbers come from on the previous slide?

These were the same numbers used in the previous slide but reduced to a similar form. I think it is standard deviation

3. At the end of the talk, the speaker is asked a question about injuries rather than fatalities. How does he argue that seat belts are just as effective as car seats for children above the age of 2? What statistic does he quote for the New Jersey data sample?

At the end of the day, one would rather be severely injured rather than killed. He is trying to say that crashes are inevitable, if someone were to get in a car crash, chances are they will get injured. But one has a higher chance of survival with a seat belt.

He uses an analogy about a horse pill and a microscopic pill explaining that just because it is big and bulky doesn't necessarily mean it is completely effective.