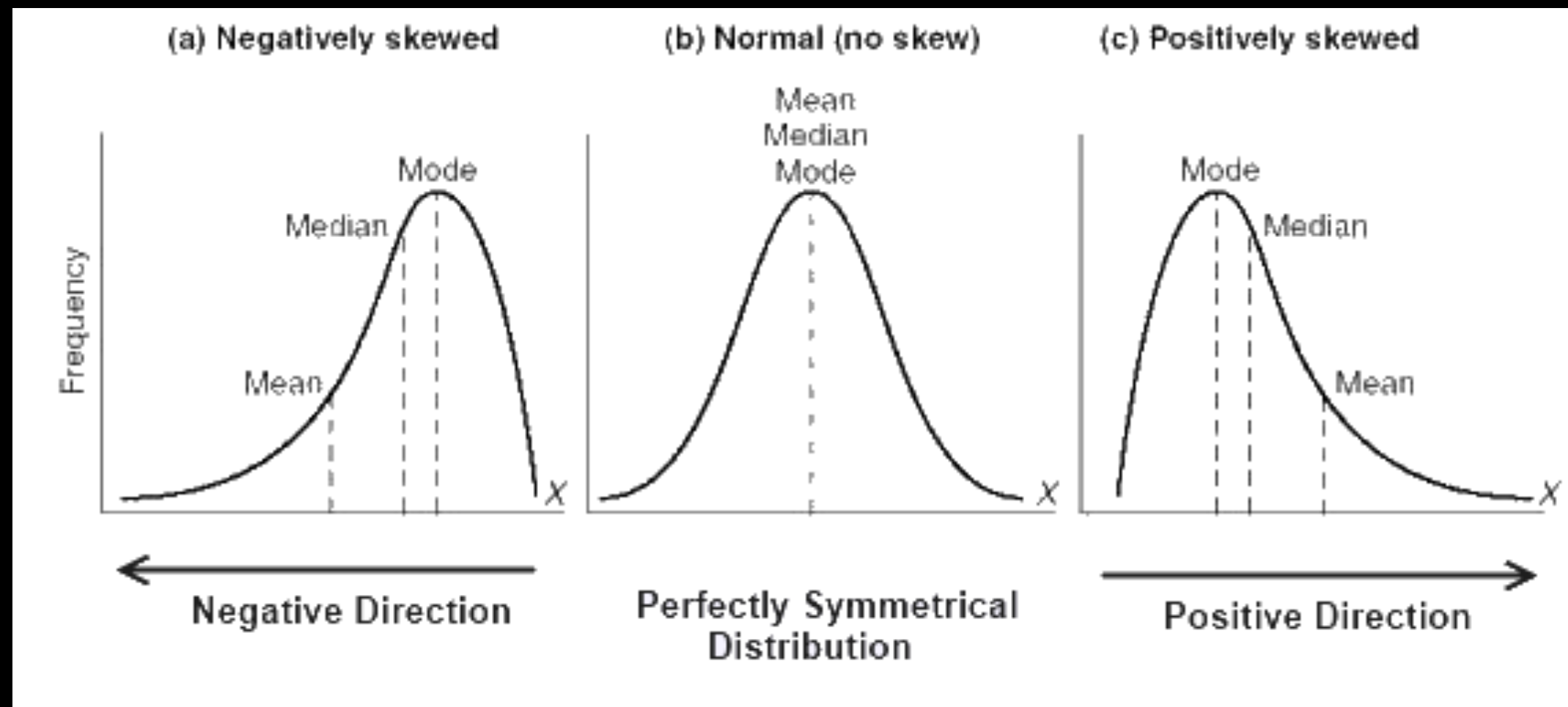


MOST OF WHAT WE DO USES INFERENTIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS.

Descriptive statistics is about two things: central tendencies (i.e., means) and spread of your data (i.e., variance).

Today, we're going to focus on this.

	<i>Population</i>	<i>Estimate Based on a Sample</i>
Variance	$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma(X - \mu)^2}{N}$ <p>where Σ = to sum X = a score in the distribution μ = the population mean N = the number of cases in the population</p>	$s^2 = \frac{\Sigma(X - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$ <p>where Σ = to sum X = a score in the distribution \bar{X} = the sample mean n = the number of cases in the sample</p>
Standard Deviation	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X - \mu)^2}{N}}$ <p>where Σ = to sum X = a score in the distribution μ = the population mean N = the number of cases in the Population</p>	$s = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$ <p>where Σ = to sum X = a score in the distribution \bar{X} = the sample mean n = the number of cases in the sample</p>



Central tendencies tells a lot about how your data are situated. We all know **mean** (average), **median** (middle number), and **mode** (most common number).

The alignment of these values indicates the **skew** of your data.

