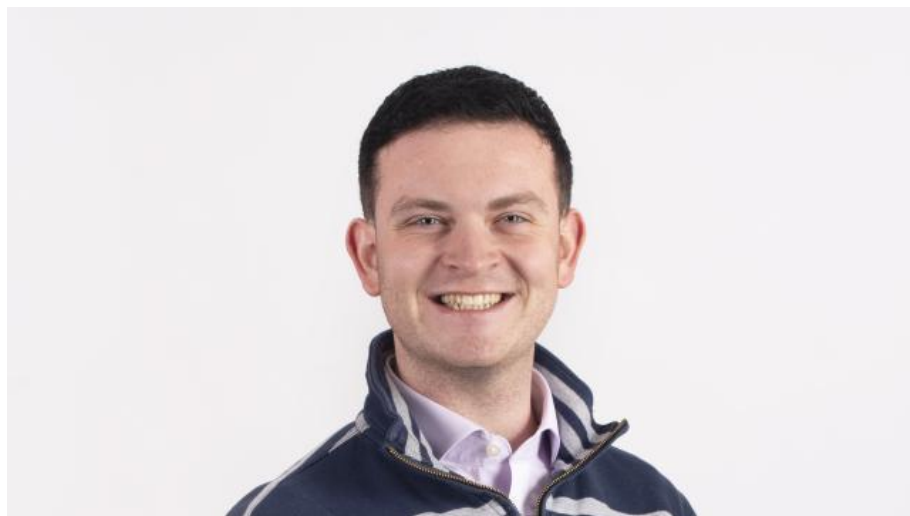


# Introduction to Statistics



# Welcome!



**Chris Oldnall**



**Rhys Davies**



# Descriptive vs Inferential

Descriptive statistics involve summarizing and presenting the main features of a dataset, such as measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and measures of variability (range, standard deviation).

Inferential statistics, aims to make predictions or draw conclusions about a population based on a sample of data, using probability theory and statistical inference techniques like hypothesis testing and confidence intervals.





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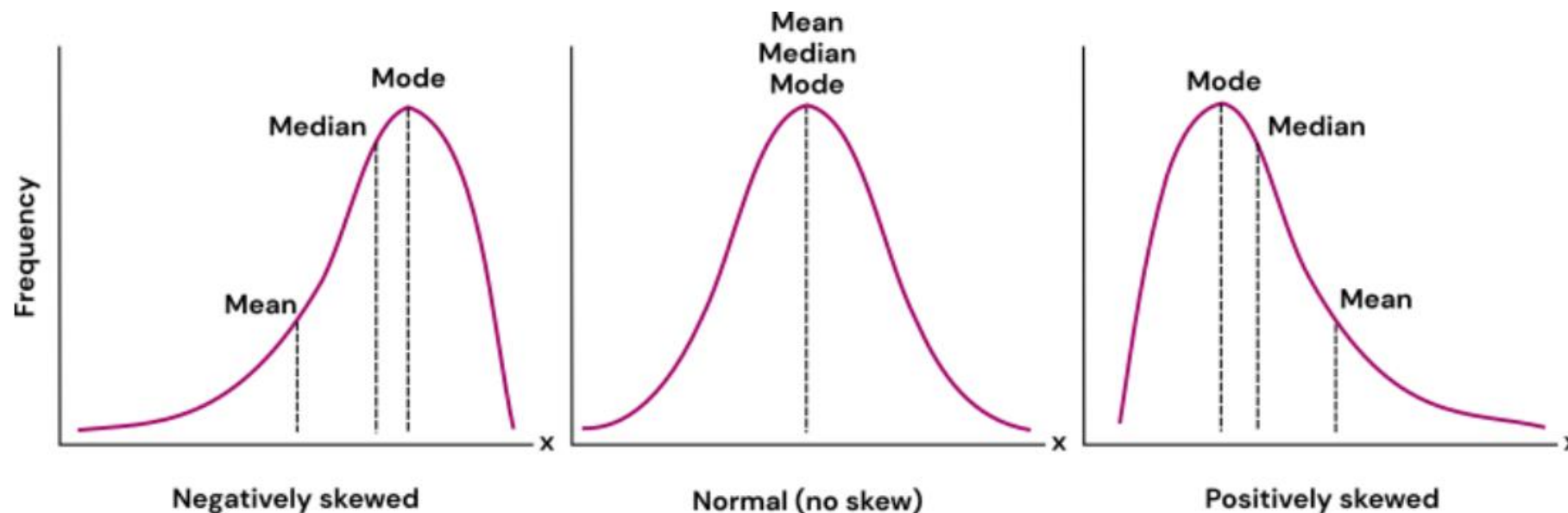
DATA  
CULTURE  
SOCIETY

## Session A: Descriptive Statistics



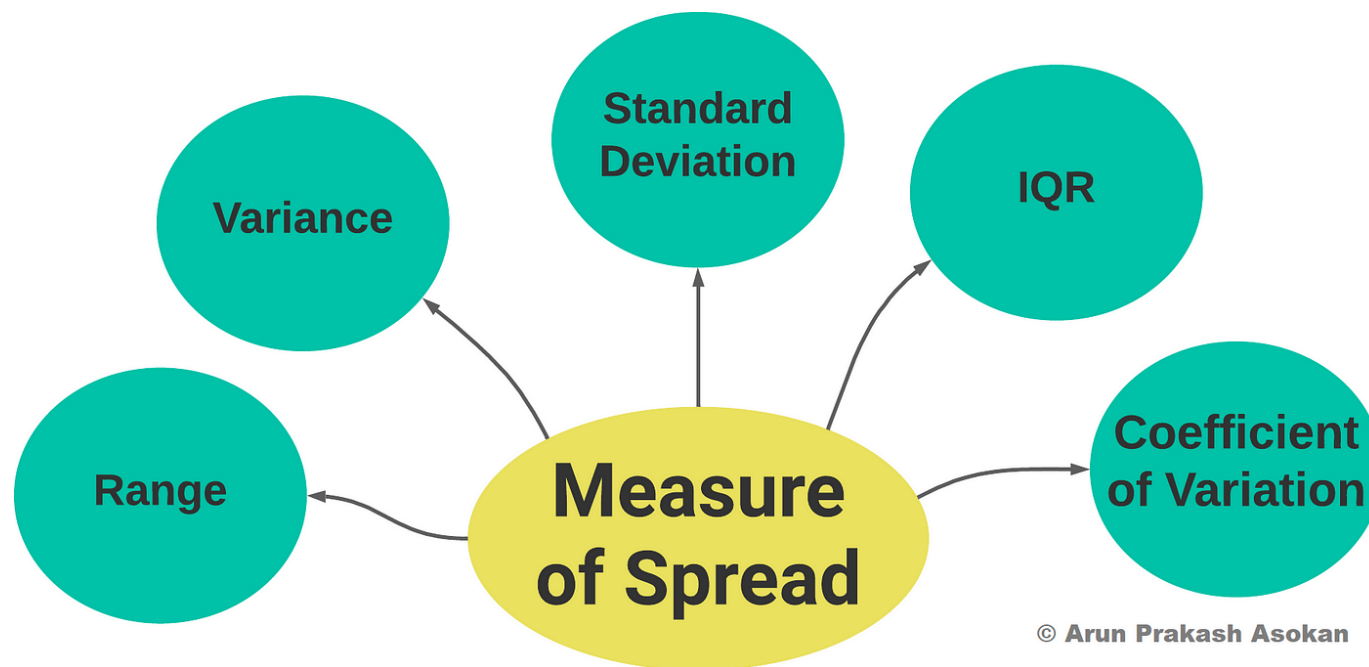
[www.cdcs.ed.ac.uk](http://www.cdcs.ed.ac.uk)

# What is a measure of central tendency?

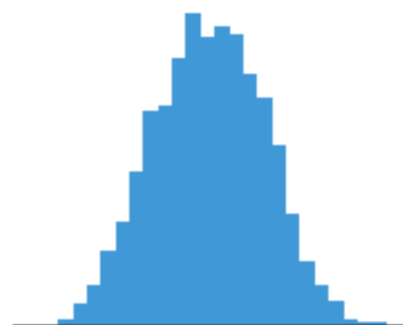




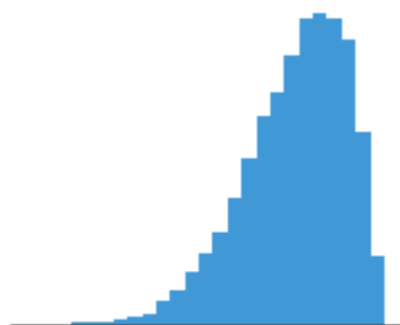
# What is a measure of spread?



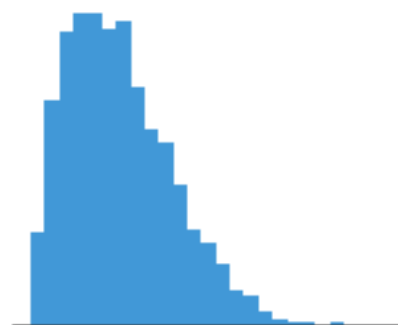
# What is a distribution?



symmetric, unimodal



skew left



skew right



uniform



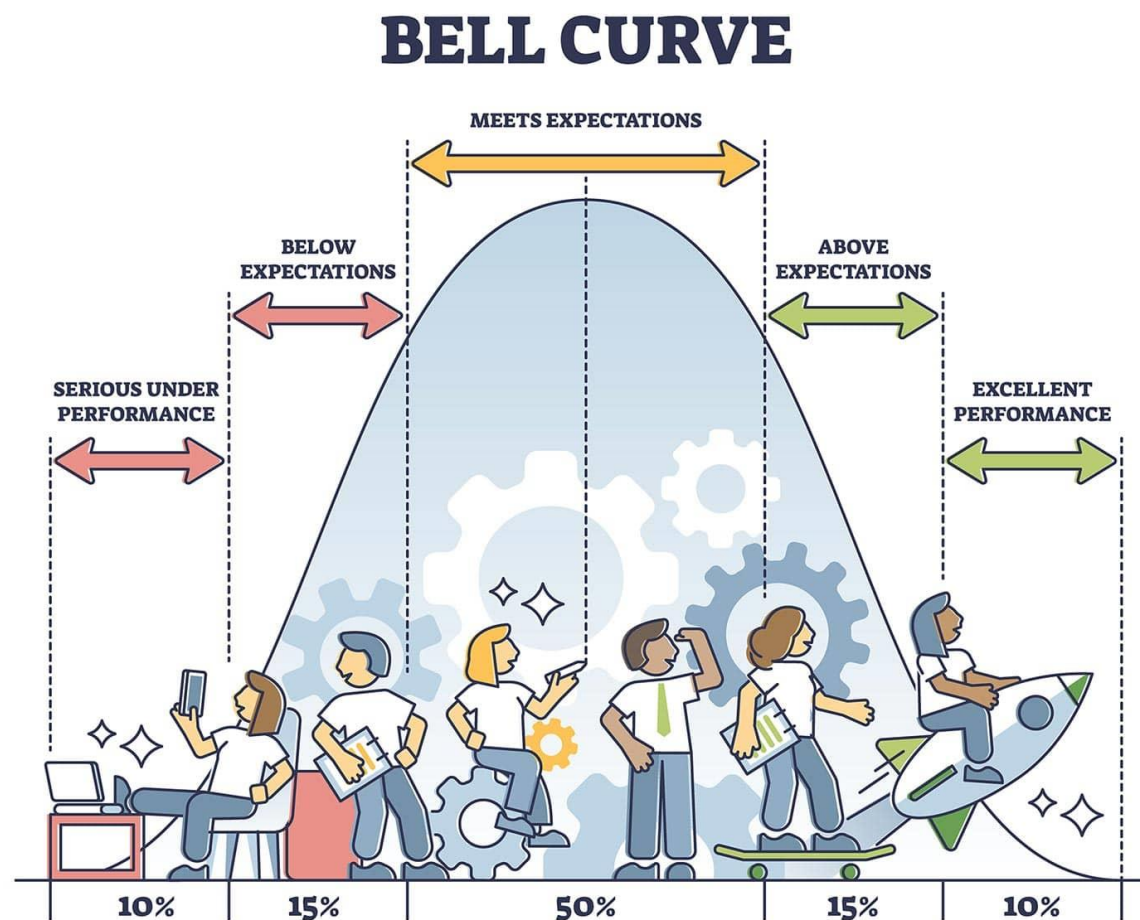
bimodal



multimodal



# The normal distribution





# Let's do some programming

## Notebook A: What is a summary statistic?





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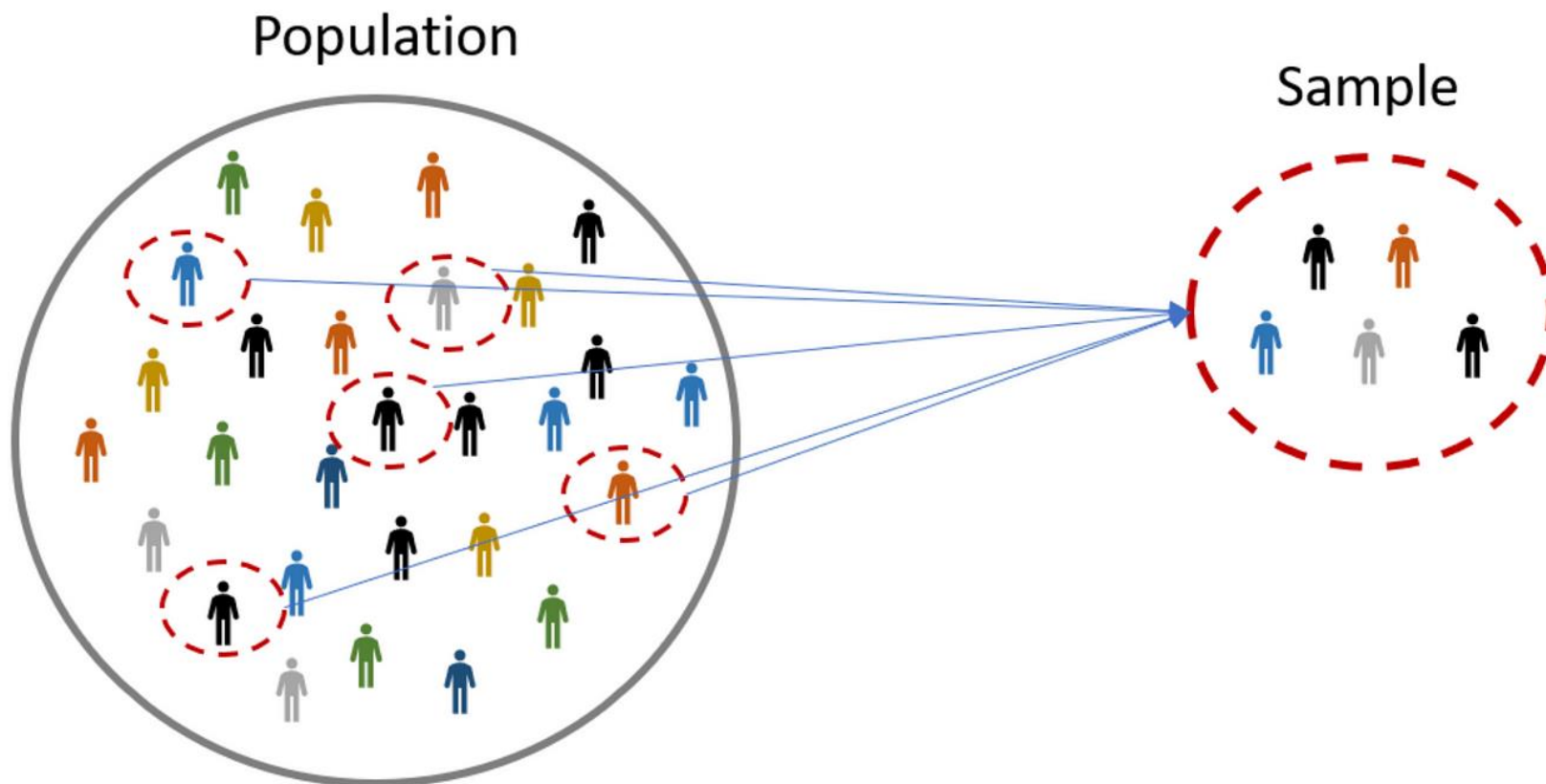


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## Session B: Inferential Statistics




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# What is a hypothesis?



## Hypothesis Testing

*[hī-'pä-thə-səs 'te-stiŋ]*

An act in statistics whereby an analyst tests an assumption regarding a population parameter.

 Investopedia

# How do I formulate a hypothesis?

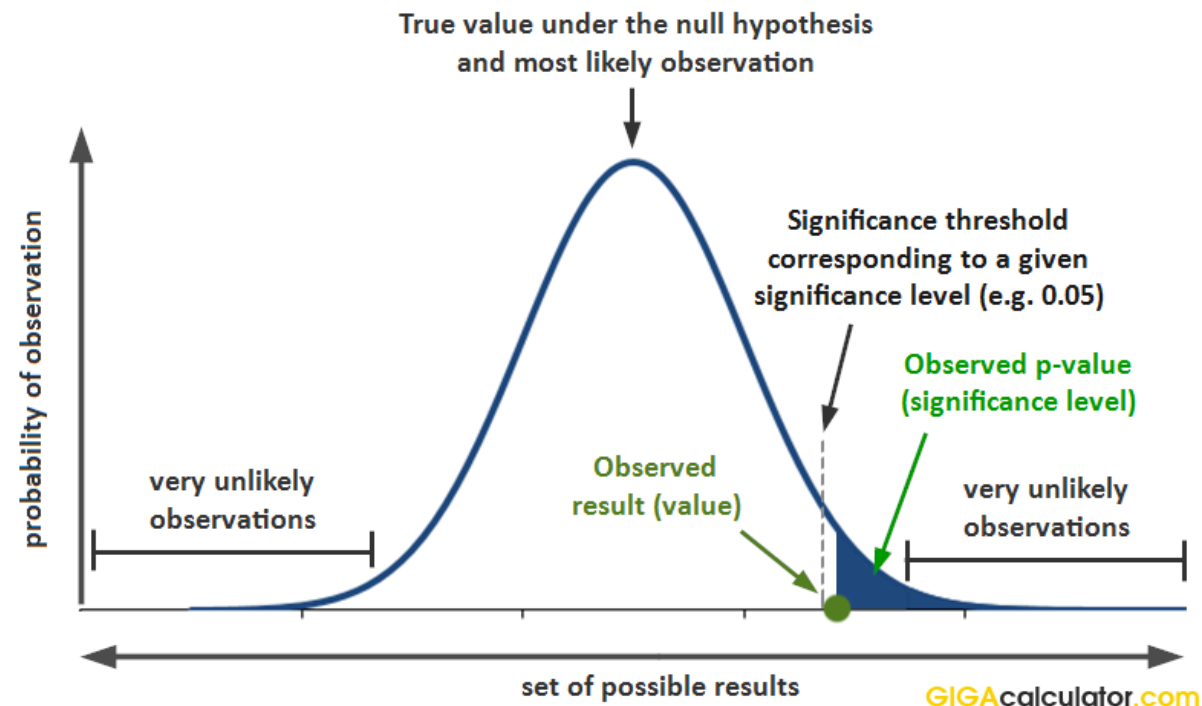
H0: The current status quo is this.

H1: I believe that it is this instead.



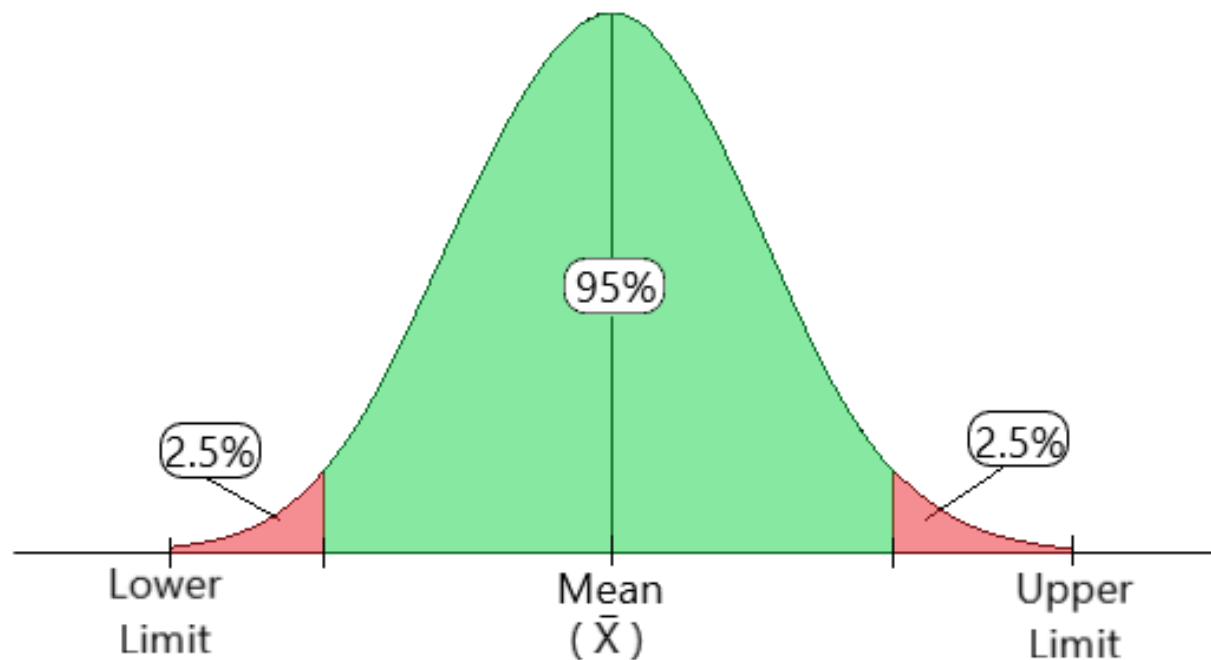
# What is a p-value?

## P-values and statistical significance explained





# What is a confidence interval?



# Testing a hypothesis.

1. A null and alternative hypothesis,
2. Some assumptions,
3. A test statistic,
4. Some significance threshold (typically 0.95)



## BIG STATS POINT

REJECT the *NULL* if  
 $p < 0.05$  or NOTHING





# A difference in means = Paired T-Testing

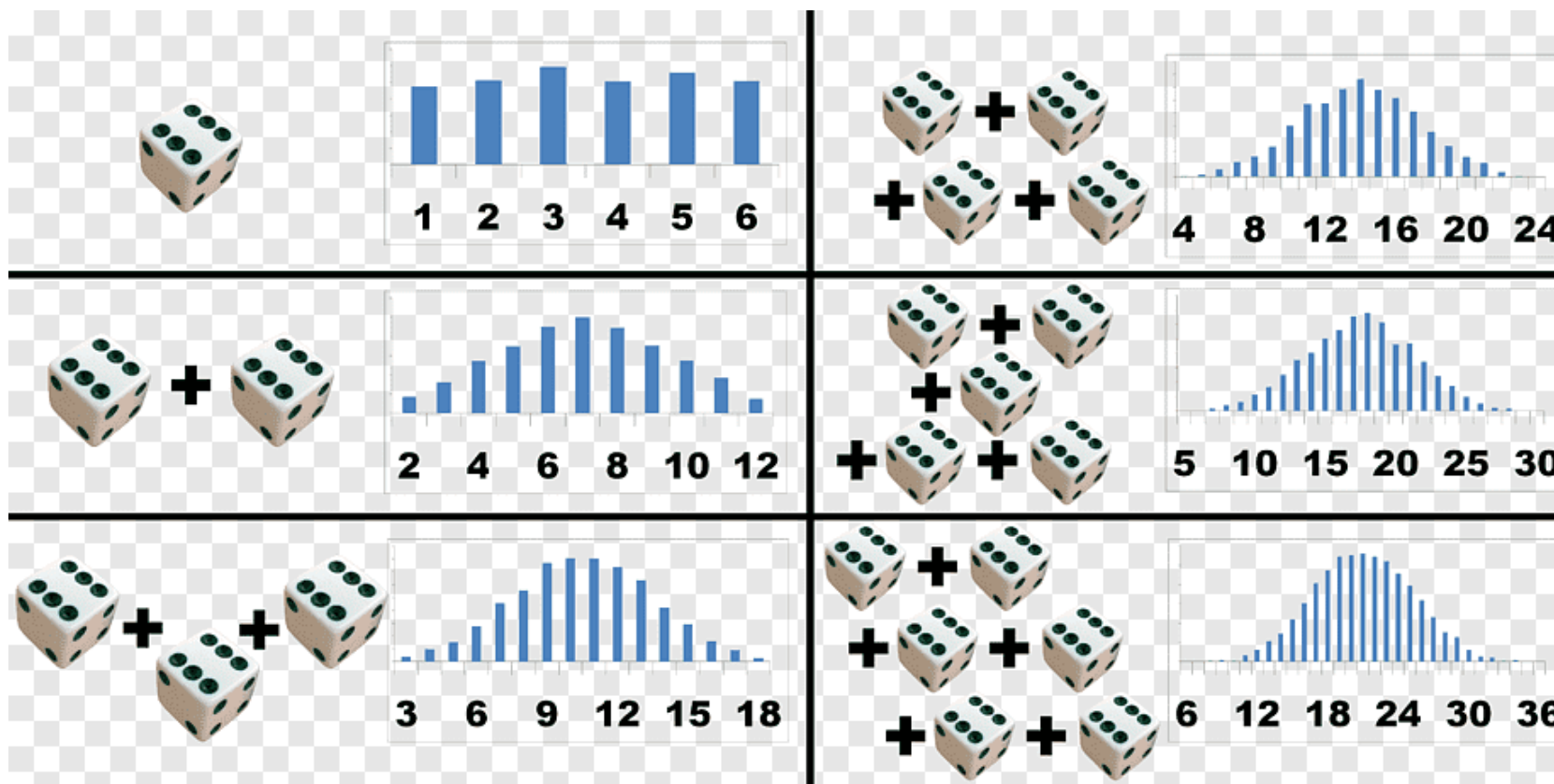
H0: My two groups have the same mean.

H1: My two groups of data have a different mean.

*Assume: The data are independent and the means of the data are normally distributed*



# Central Limit Theorem



# Central Limit Theorem

When I have a sample size over 30, I can assume that the mean of the data is normally distributed.



# Let's do some programming

## Notebook B: How do I make inferential statistics?



## Feedback for us...

- We hope you've enjoyed the course as much as we did.
- It is really useful for us to hear your feedback

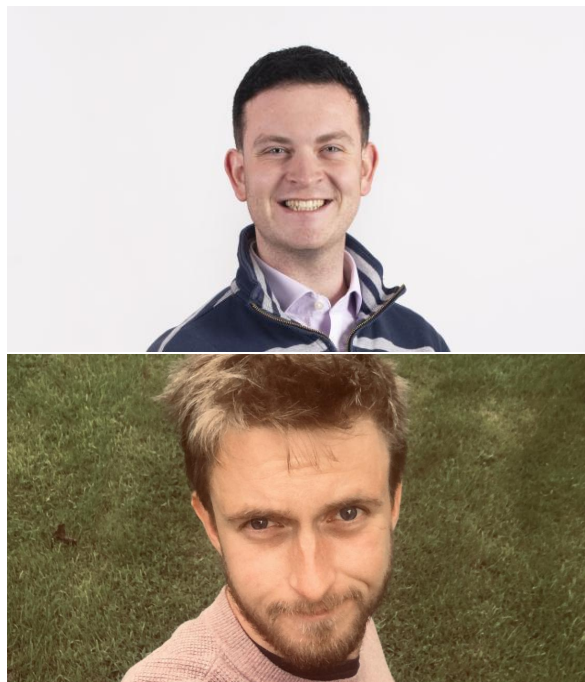
<https://forms.office.com/r/YYNrquvuNr8>

Should be really quick and only take 5 mins (maximum!)





## Thank you from us!



- Please do check out the other training on the CDCS website. We have lots of different things still on offer this semester!

