

Statistics



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# Chapter 1

## 1.1 – Key Words and Definitions

### 1.1 Key words

<b>Data</b>	Any observations that have been collected.
<b>Statistics</b>	Collect, analyze, summarize, interpret and draw conclusions from there.
<b>Population</b>	The complete set of elements being studied.
<b>Samples</b>	Some subset of the population.
<b>Census</b>	Collection from every member of a population.

Table 1.1: Statistics Vocabulary

→ If you take a sample, it must be collected **randomly**.

### 1.2 Types of Data

P-P   <b>Parameter</b>	A characteristic of a population.
S-S   <b>Statistic</b>	A characteristic of a sample.

Table 1.2: Statistics Vocabulary

### 1.3 Two Types of Data

<b>Qualitative (Categorical)</b>	Data that is non-numerical e.g. color, gender, race, zip-codes... Mathematical operations are <b>meaningless</b> .
<b>Quantitative</b>	Numerical e.g. height/weight, wages, temperature, time. Mathematical operations are <b>meaningful</b> .

Table 1.3: table

### 1.3.1 Two types of Quantitative Data

<b>Discrete data</b>	Countable or finite Numbers of eggs, dice...
<b>Continuous Data:</b>	Infinite number of possible values (not countable) Usually a <b>measurement</b> , e.g. temperature.

Table 1.4: Quantitative data

## 1.4 4 Levels of Measurement

<b>Nominal</b>	Categories <b>not</b> ordered. e.g. religion
<b>Ordinal</b>	Can be ordered, differences are meaningless Rank, color (spectrum)...
<b>Interval</b>	Ordered, differences are meaningful, no "Natural Zero" e.g. temperature

Table 1.5: Measurements