Lab 1 - Descriptive Stats

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Learning objectives

- 1. calculate measures of central tendency and variability in jamovi
- 2. differentiate between descriptive and inferential statistics
- 3. create and interpret histograms and boxplots
- 4. understand characteristics of normal and non-normal distributions

Data set

We will use a modified version of the NFL Combine data set (ref needed). The data set can be downloaded from this link: https://osf.io/tbgfh/

Note that you will be required to create filters when completing some of the required analysis for this assignment. For your convenience, visit the following link to learn how to create filters in jamovi-https://youtu.be/pij0KlFhITw

Questions

Open the data set in jamovi and proceed to answer the following questions¹:

Question 1

Filter: create a filter to Position so that only Wide Receivers (WR) and Safety (S) are included in this analysis.

For the variables Heightin and Weightlbs, compute the following: mean, median, standard deviation, min, max, and sample size (n).

¹Questions are worth 10 points

Descriptives

	Heightin	Weightlbs
N	68	68
Mean	72.4	205
Median	73.0	203
Standard deviation	1.80	10.1
Minimum	69	182
Maximum	76	234

Question 2

Filter: turn off all filters before proceeding!

Considering the nature of both dependent variables used in Question 1 and assuming the distribution of scores for both variables are **approximating normality**, which measure of central tendency should be reported (mean, mode, or median)? Explain.

The mean should be used since both variables are continuous and approximating normality.

Question 3

In question 1, you calculated the measures of central tendency and variability, which fall under the category of descriptive statistics. Discuss the difference between **descriptive statistics** and **inferential statistics**. More complete answers will receive more points.

DS -> Allows one to see patterns in the data which is not possible when inspecting the raw data.

IS -> Allows one to make inferences from a sample to a population.

Question 4

Filter: create a filter to Position so that only Quarterbacks (QB) are included in this analysis.

Using the variable BroadJumpin, calculate the range, standard deviation and the IQR for Quarterbacks (QB) ONLY.

Descriptives

	BroadJumpin
N	17
Standard deviation	5.15
IQR	6.00
Range	19

Question 5

Filter: turn off all filters before proceeding!

In Question 1, you were asked to calculate the standard deviation of height (inches) and weight (lbs). Suppose you want to compare the standard deviations of height and weight. How the two standard deviations compare?

Calculate the coefficient of variation. Based on the calculations below, weight varies more (4.92%) compare to height (2.49%).

$$c_v = \frac{\sigma}{\mu}$$

height =

1.8 / 72.4 * 100

[1] 2.486188

Weight =

10.1 / 205 * 100

[1] 4.926829

Question 6

When calculating the sample variance and standard deviation, jamovi uses N-1 in the denominator (see below). In your own words, explain why N-1 is used instead of N.

Standard Deviation equation for the sample:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x-\mu)^2}{N-1}}$$

Variance equation for the sample:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{N - 1}$$

N-1 is used because the sample standard deviation calculated with N in the denominator is biased. The variance in the population is always higher than that of the sample. By using N-1, we correct for the inherent difference.

Question 7

The variance and the standard deviation are the two most common measures of variability reported in research manuscripts. Let's say the manuscript you submitted for publication was returned by the editor. The editor-in-chief has asked you to report either the variance OR the standard deviation. Which one would you pick and why?

The standard deviation should be used since its value is aligned with the original scale.

Question 8

Filter: create a filter to Status so that only Year 2 is included in this analysis.

The variable "Status" refers to players who were either tested during the first or second year. Run an analysis to calculate the mean, and standard deviation for the variable Shuttle.

Question 8

```
jmv::descriptives(
    data = data,
    vars = Shuttle,
    n = FALSE,
    missing = FALSE,
    median = FALSE,
    min = FALSE,
    max = FALSE)
```

```
# Descriptives
# Shuttle
# Mean 4.433
# Standard deviation 0.2661
# #
```

Question 9

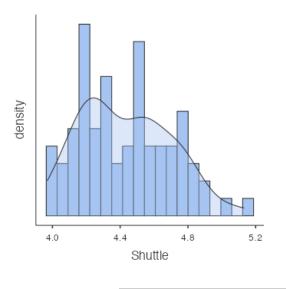
Create a histogram for the variable Shuttle and add the density line to it.

Provide the histogram create by jamovi below and state whether the distribution of scores for Shuttle appears to be deviating or approximating normality. In this particular case, disregard other sources of normality (skewness, kurtosis, QQ-plots, Shapiro-Wilk test, etc.).

Plots

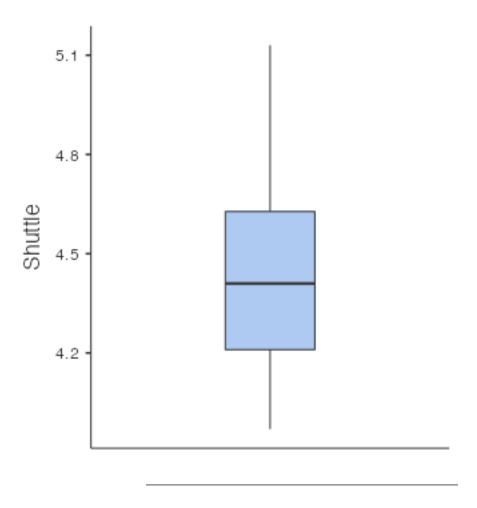
Shuttle

Without considering the other sources of normality, it appears the distribution of scores for "shuttle" is deviating from normality. The tail is longer on the right side of the histogram.



Question 10

Create a boxplot for Shuttle. Did the creation of the boxplot reveal any outliers? Explain.



Answer sheet

Students completing this assignment for grade may copy the content from the box below and paste it into a word processor (e.g., MS Word, Google Docs, etc.). Then, proceed to answer the proposed questions.

Institution Name
Course Name
Instructor name
Student Name
---Question 1
Answer:
Any relevant tables/graphs
---Question 2
Answer:

Any	relevant	tables/graphs
	-	
Ques	stion 3	
Ansv	ver:	
Any	relevant	tables/graphs
	-	
Ques	stion 4	
Ansv	ver:	
Any	relevant	tables/graphs
	-	
Ques	stion 5	
Ansv	ver:	
Any	relevant	tables/graphs
	-	
Ques	stion 6	
Ansv	ver:	
Any	relevant	tables/graphs
	-	
Ques	stion 7	
Ansv	ver:	
Any	relevant	tables/graphs
	-	
Ques	stion 8	
Ansv	ver:	
Any	relevant	tables/graphs
	-	

Question 9

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Any relevant tables/graphs

Question 10

Answer:

Any relevant tables/graphs