

Health and numbers - a problems-based introduction to biostatistics

John Wiley & Sons - Health And Numbers A Problems Based Introduction To Biostatistics PDF Book

Description: -

Part I - Statistics as a science	Part II - Estimation vs significance
Competencies:	Competencies:
- Definition of statistics as a science - Inference - Parameter - Estimate - Interval distribution - Random sampling - Probability sampling - Statistical testing	- Statistical power - Point estimate - Interval estimate - Confidence interval - Significance - Statistical test
Element	Teaching and learning source
Delivery of material	Lectures (supplemented by PowerPoint presentations)
Interaction with students	Online, video, written feedback Text books, tests, assignments, classroom activities
Interaction with the teacher	Classroom discussions, office hours, consultations, consultation
Part III - Parametric vs Non-parametric methods	Part IV - Measures of association
Competencies:	Competencies:
- Parametric vs non-parametric statistical tests - Student's t-test - Chi-square test - Non-parametric test	- Association - Correlation - Regression - Linear regression
Project Part I:	Project Part II:
Solving real-life problem in public health: Creating a database	Solving real-life problem in public health: Data analysis and results interpretation

- Physical education and training

Stress (Physiology)

Technical assistance, Canadian Community development

Play

Play (Philosophy)

Biometry -- methods

Medicine -- Research -- Statistical methods

Statistics

Biometry

Medical statistics

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

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Tags: #Basic #Concepts #for #Biostatistics

[PDF] AN INTRODUCTION TO BIOSTATISTICS THIRD EDITION

It is possible to select many samples from a given population, and we will see in other learning modules that there are several methods that can be used for selecting subjects from a population into a sample.

Introductory Biostatistics

The table below displays each of the observed values, the respective deviations from the sample mean and the squared deviations from the mean. The simple example above shows three small samples that were drawn to estimate the mean diastolic blood pressure of Massachusetts residents, although it doesn't specify how the samples were drawn. Note also that each of the samples provided a different estimate of the mean value for the population, and none of the estimates was the same as the actual mean for the overall population 78 mm Hg in this hypothetical example.

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Because of the squaring, the variance is not particularly interpretable.

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Height was measured to the nearest quarter inch hundredths place , therefore the summary statistics are reported to the nearest thousandths place. If we were to compute the sample variance by taking the mean of the squared deviations and dividing by n we would consistently underestimate the true population variance. One can imagine that it might be of interest to characterize a given population e.

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