

# PROBABILITY & STATISTICS

Introduction

Data

Data
Collection

**Errors** 

Statistical Thinking

Chapter 1: Introduction to Statistics



### WHAT IS STATISTICS

Introduction

Data

Data
Collection

**Errors** 

Statistical Thinking

#### What is Statistics

The science of collecting, organizing, analyzing, and interpreting **DATA** in order to make decisions.

## **Descriptive Statistics:**

Involves organizing, summarizing, and displaying data.

e.g. Tables, charts, averages

#### **Inferential Statistics**

Involves using sample data to draw conclusions about a population.



### WHAT IS STATISTICS

Introduction

Data

Data
Collection

**Errors** 

Statistical Thinking

### **Population**

the complete collection of all individuals to be studied.

the collection is complete in the sense that it includes *all* of the individuals to be studied

#### Census

Collection of data from every member of a population

## Sample

Sub-collection of members selected from a population





Introduction

Data

Data
Collection

**Errors** 

Statistical Thinking

#### What is data

Consist of information coming from observations, counts, measurements, or responses.

#### **Parameter**

a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a population.

### **Statistic**

a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a sample.



### WHAT IS DATA

Introduction

Data

Data
Collection

**Errors** 

Statistical Thinking

Type of data

Qualitative Data

Major Place of birth

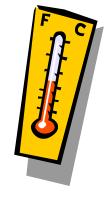




Quantitative data

Age Temperature





Discrete

Continuous



## DATA COLLECTION: THE BASIC METHODS

Introduction

(1) Retrospective study using historical data

Data

Data Collection

**Errors** 

Statistical Thinking

(2) Observational study

A researcher observes and measures characteristics of interest of part of a population.

(3) Experiment

A treatment is applied to part of a population and responses are observed.





Introduction

Data

Data
Collection

**Errors** 

Statistical Thinking

## Sampling error

the difference between a sample result and the true population result; such an error results from chance sample fluctuations.

## Non-sampling error

sample data incorrectly collected, recorded, or analyzed (such as by selecting a biased sample, using a defective instrument, or copying the data incorrectly).