

# Lecture 18: Descriptive Statistics

Monday, October 30, 2023

Your Teaching Fellows:

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Lectures: MWF 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM (003); 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM (004); 2:00 PM – 3:00 PM (010)

Office hours: Tuesdays 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

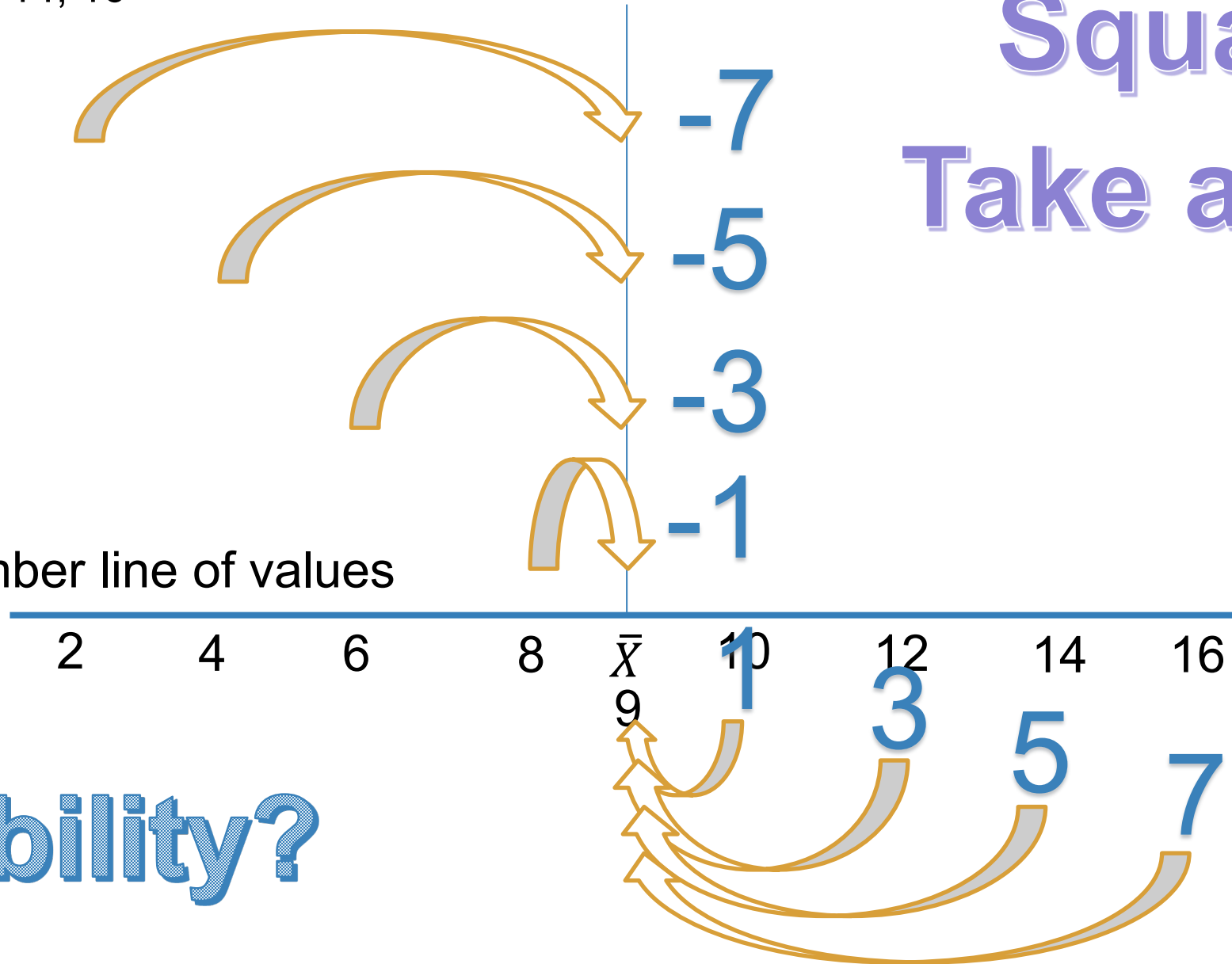
# Measures of Variability

- Variability
  - The spread of distribution of scores
- Measures
  - Range (Max – Min)
  - Variance ( $s^2$ )
    - Sum of squared deviations around mean divided by  $N - 1$
    - Need it for later analyses
  - Standard Deviation ( $s$  or  $SD$ ) =  $\sqrt{s^2}$ 
    - Square root of variance
    - On average, the deviations of each score from the mean

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16

Squared  
Take average

Number line of values



Variability?

# Measures of Variability

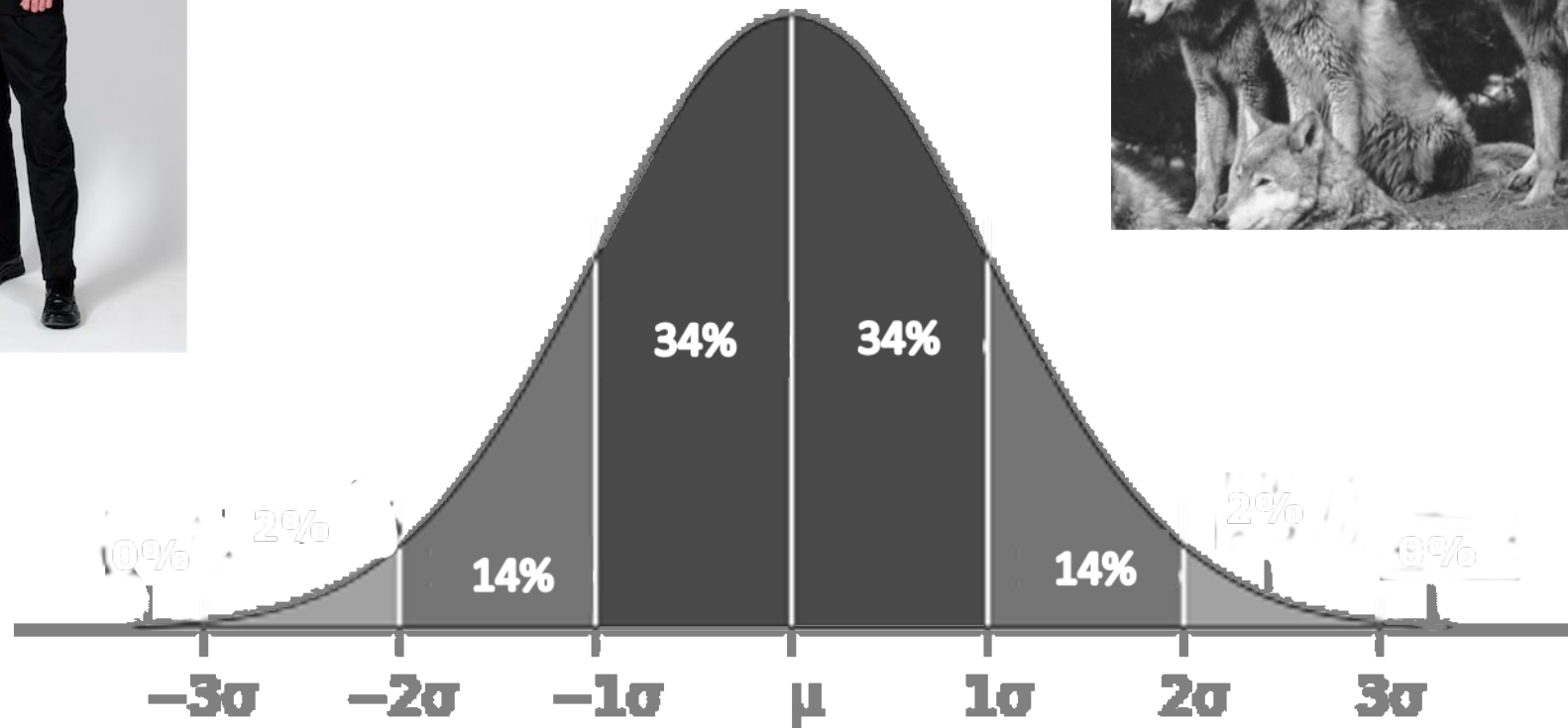
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# Normal Distribution

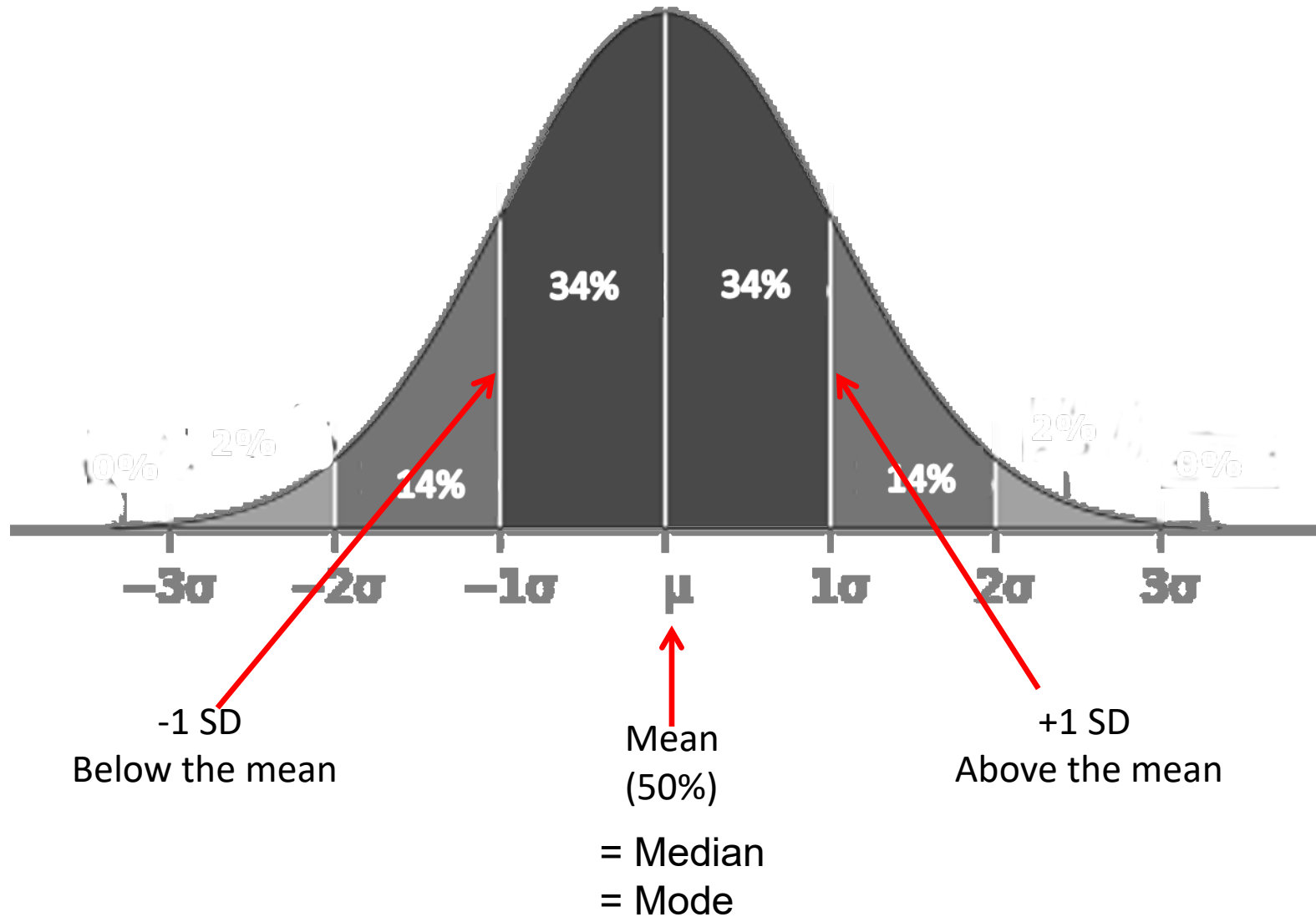
Standard Curve



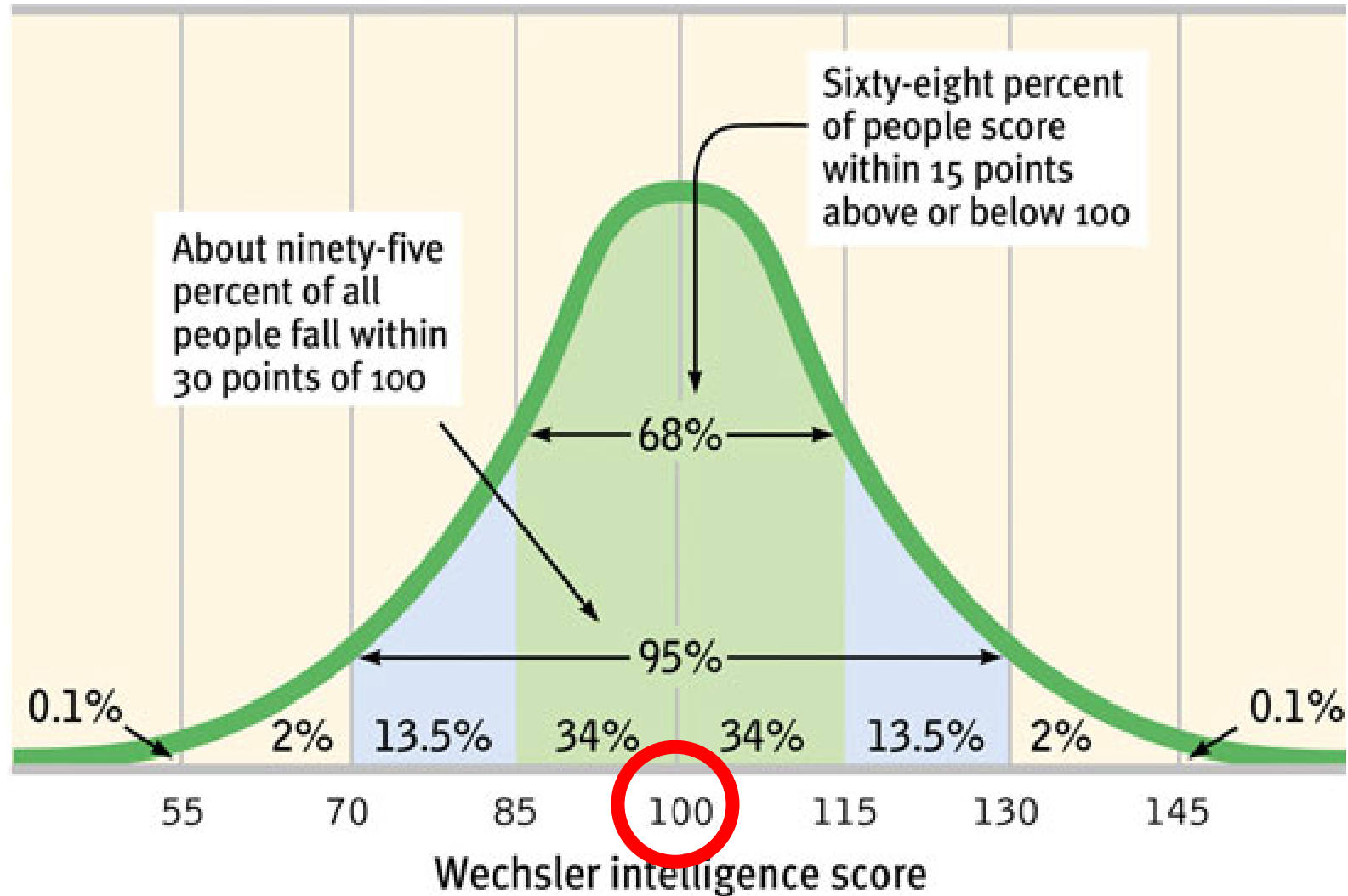
Bell Curve



# Normal Distribution

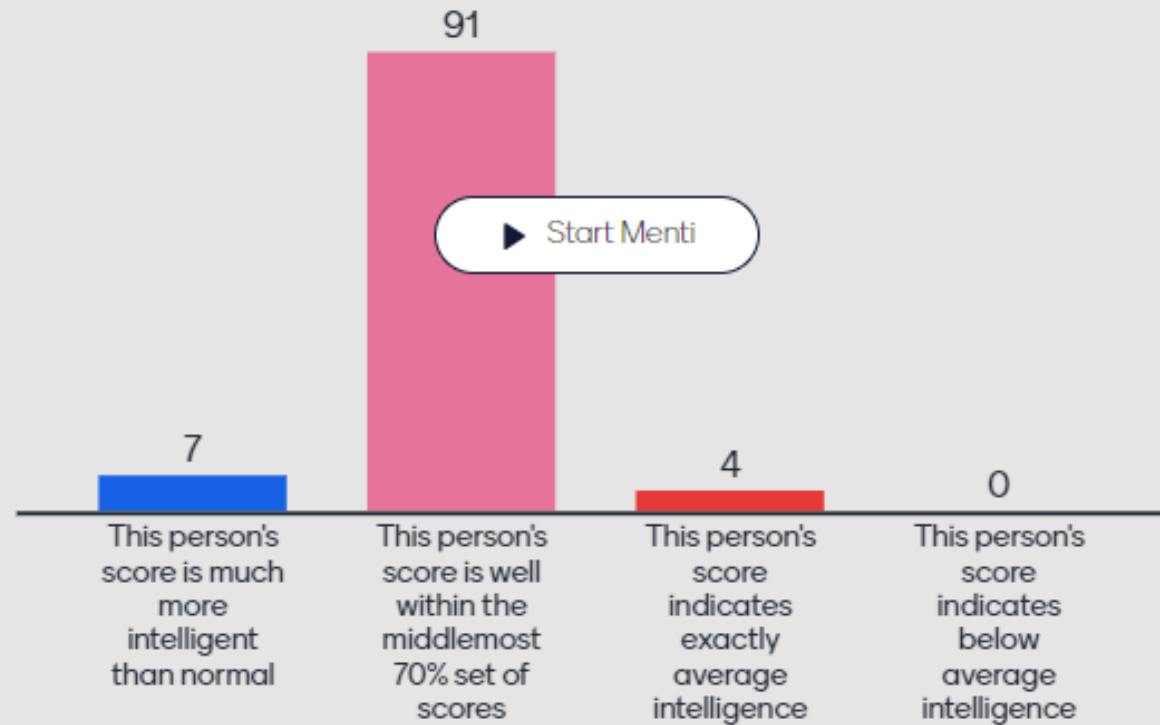


# Normal Distribution



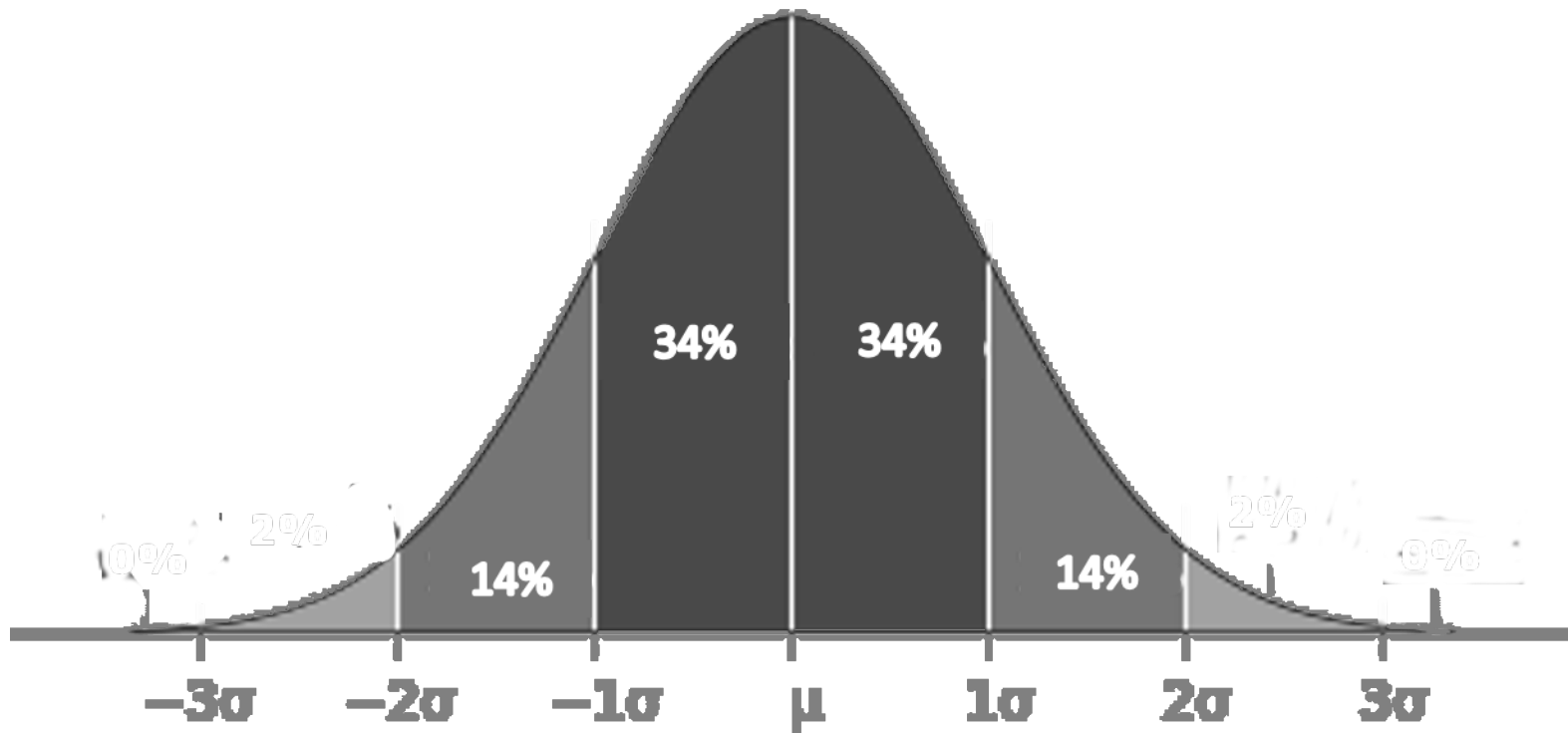
# What does an intelligence score of 105 mean?

## Choose the best answer



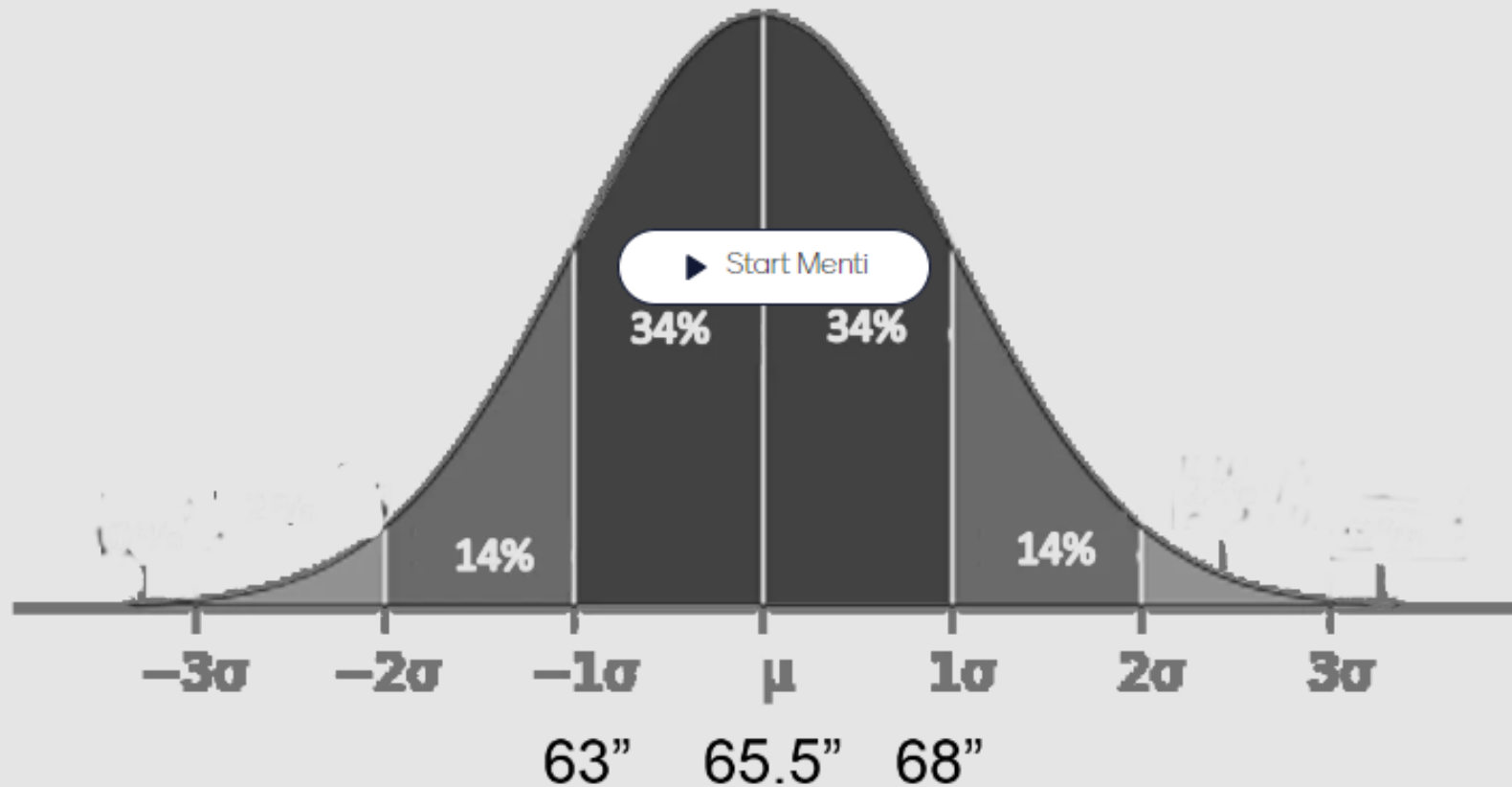


# Normal Distribution

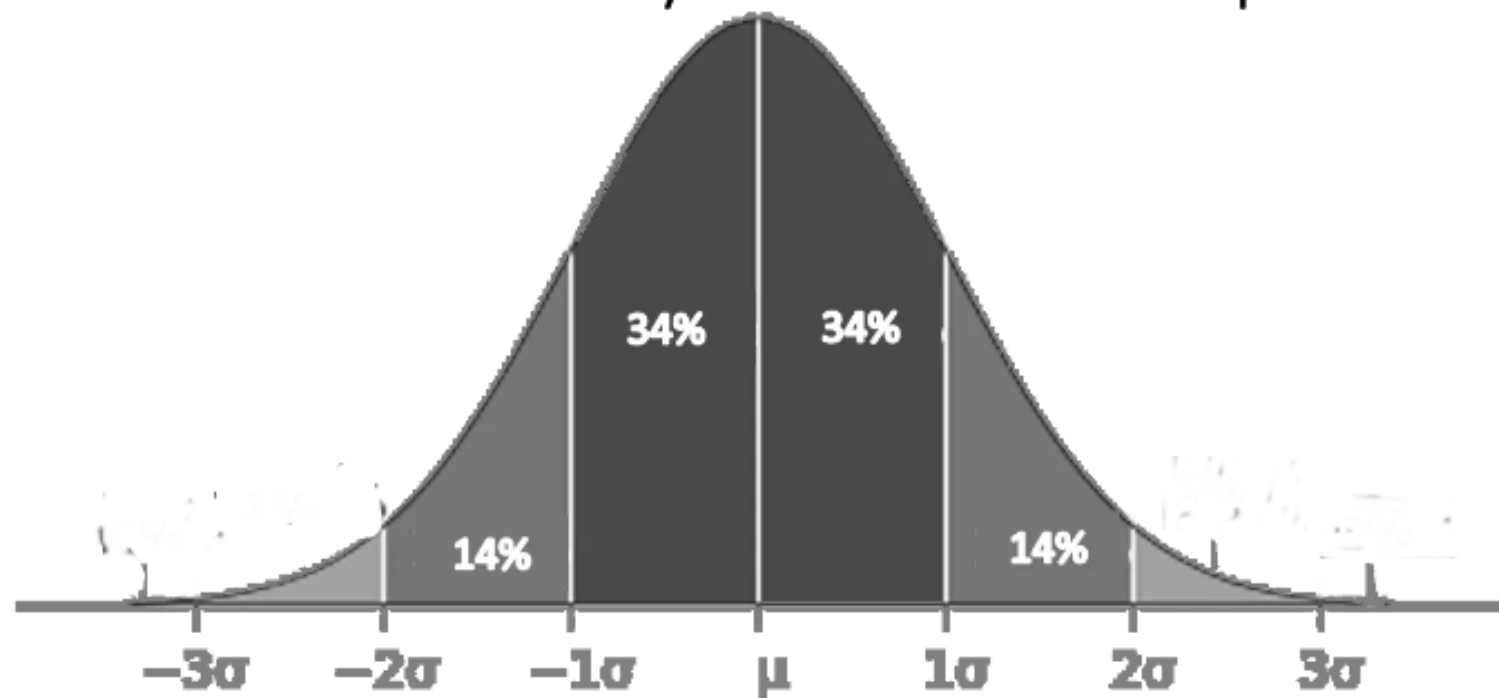


	-1SD	Mean	+1SD
SD = \$4000	\$19 000	\$23 000	\$27 000
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

This is a normal distribution of women's height in the U.S in inches. What is the SD of women's height in the U.S.?



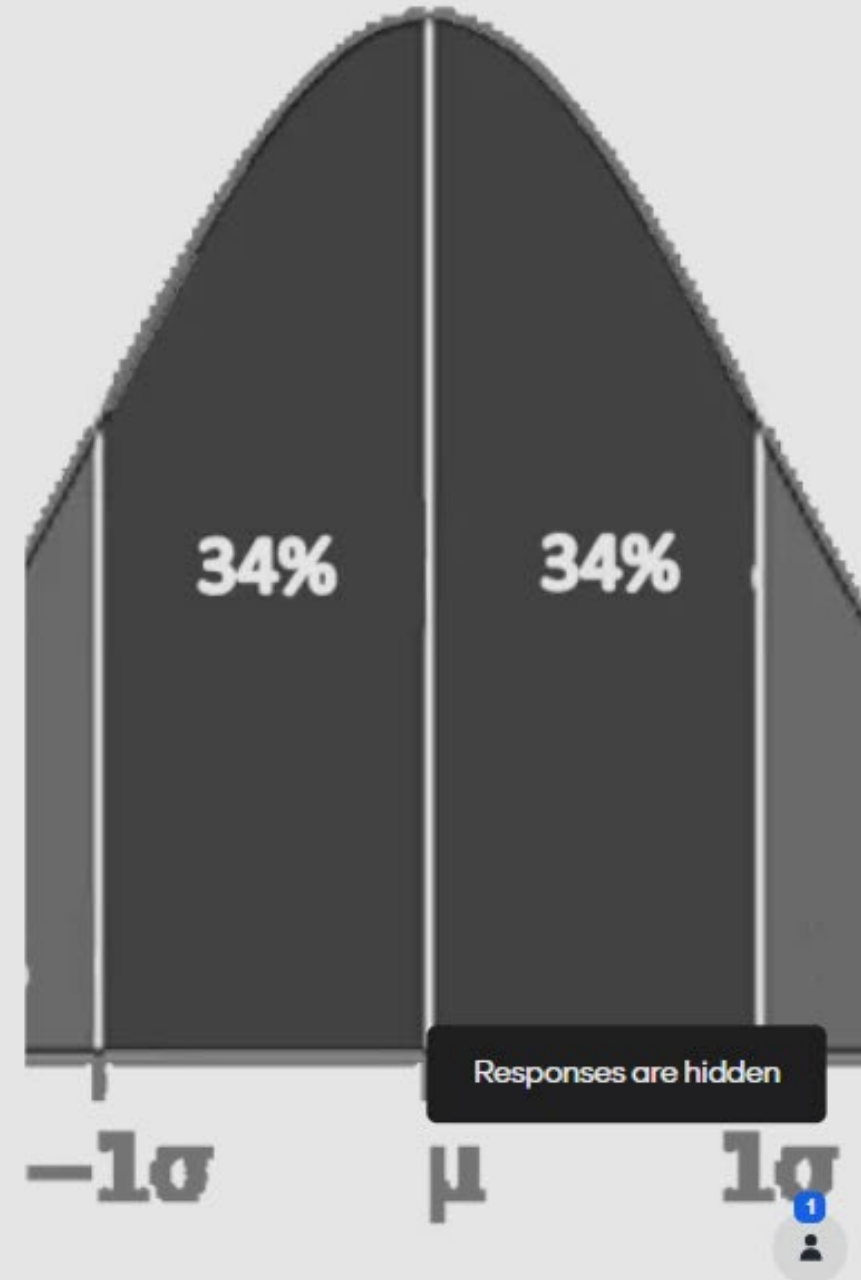
Mona, Eric, and John entered a track meet. Eric ran 10 laps in 15 minutes, which is faster than only 16% of competitors. Mona ran faster than exactly half of all the competitors. His time was 3 minutes faster than Eric's. Assuming that lap times are normally distributed, what was the lap time for John, who finished faster than exactly 98% of all the competitors?



If the mean of a distribution is 5, what does a standard deviation of 2.62 mean?

▶ Start Menti

0	0	0	0	0
34% of scores fall between 2.38 and 5	68% of scores fall between 2.38 and 7.62	96% of scores fall between -0.24 and 10.24	14% of scores fall between 7.62 and 10.24	All of the above



## Learning objectives

- By the end of today, you'll be able to
  - Compare and contrast regression and correlation
  - Predict a score using a regression line
  - Define multiple correlation
  - Describe how partial correlation helps us address the third variable problem
  - Generate a null hypothesis and a research hypothesis

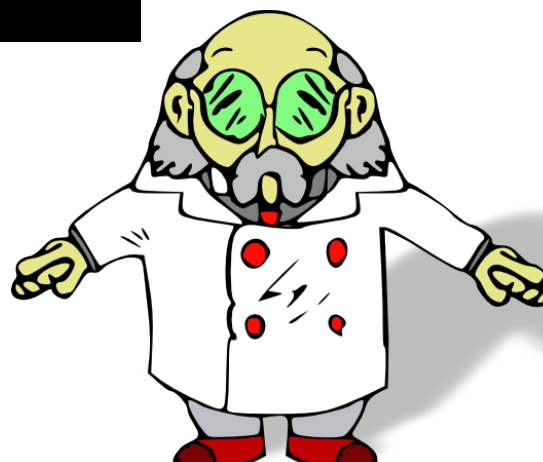
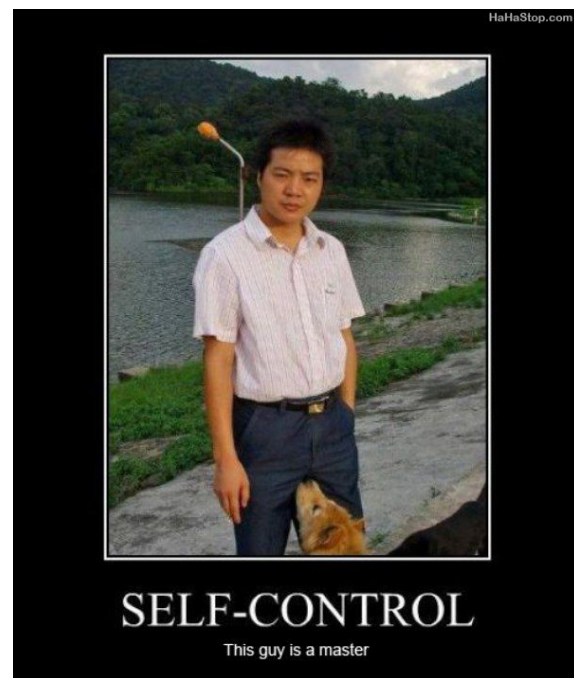
## Descriptive Statistics

- Measures of central tendency
  - Mean, Median, Mode
- Measures of variability
  - Range, variance, standard deviation
- Measures of relationships
  - Correlation ( $r$ ) and  $r^2$
  - Multiple regression
  - Multiple correlation ( $R$ ) and  $R^2$
  - Partial correlation

# Correlation

- Correlation coefficient
  - A numerical index that reflects the degree of *linear* relationship between two variables
  - Pearson  $r$

# Example: Delay of Gratification

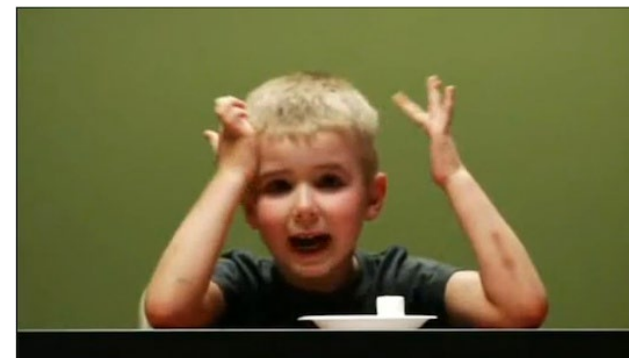




# Delay of Gratification



**#IDGAF**

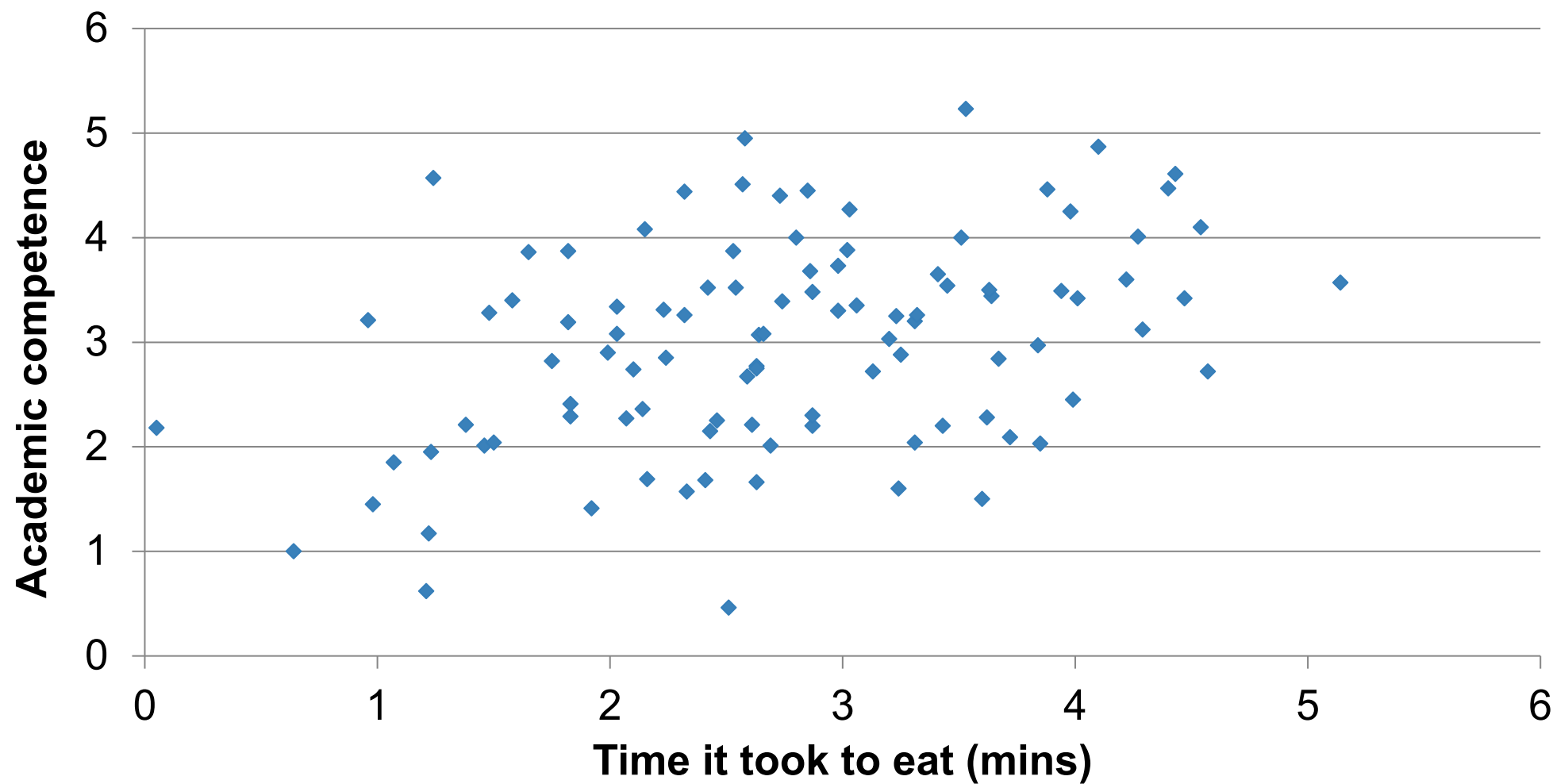




## Delay of Gratification

- Variable 1:
  - Ability to delay gratification at age 5
- Variable 2:
  - Academic competence (rated by parents) at age 15
- Pearson  $r = .39$
- Rough standards for interpreting correlations:
  - $0 \leq |r| < .40$  = small
  - $.40 \leq |r| < .60$  = medium
  - $.60 \leq |r| \leq 1.00$  = large

# Delay of Gratification



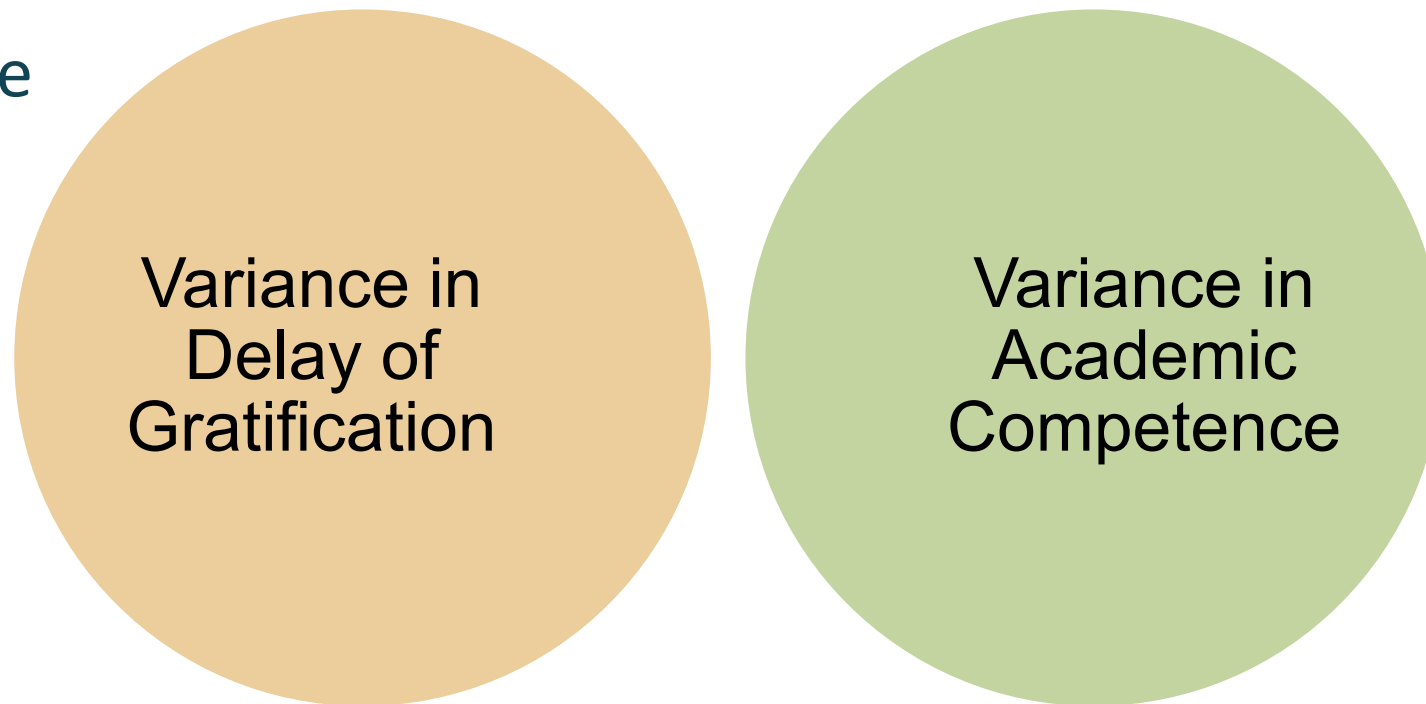
$$r = .39$$

$$r^2 = .15$$

Coefficient of  
Determination

## Coefficient of Determination

- Shared variance



*If  $r^2 = 0$*   
No Overlap

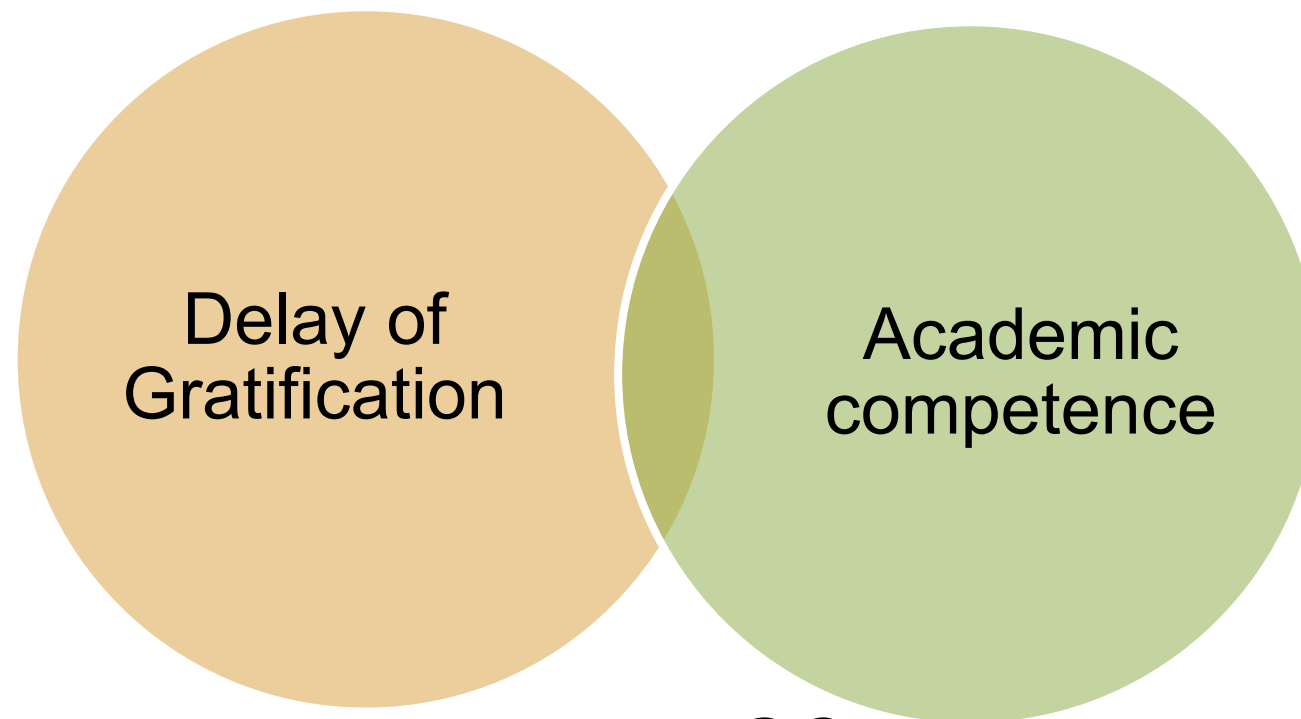
## Coefficient of Determination



$$r^2 = 1.00$$

Complete Overlap

## Coefficient of Determination



$$r = .39$$

$$r^2 = .15$$

- % of variability in y accounted for by variability in x
- % of variability in y predictable by variability in x