

LEARNING STATISTICS IN EXCEL



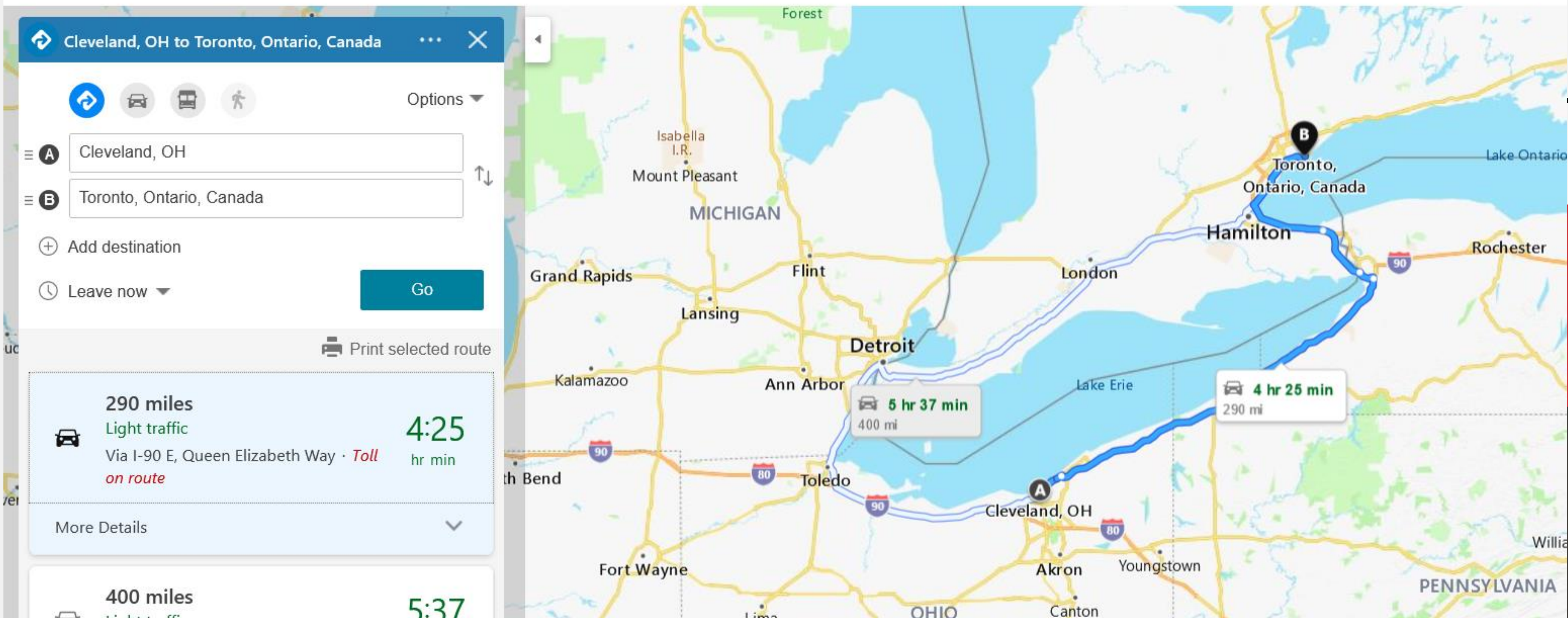
A portrait of George Mount, a man with dark, curly hair, smiling. He is wearing a light blue button-down shirt under a dark grey textured blazer. The background is a plain, light grey. In the bottom-left corner, there is a decorative graphic consisting of overlapping dark grey and red geometric shapes.

George Mount

Data Analyst & Educator at Stringfest Analytics

George works as an independent analyst and data analytics educator with the goal to help clients manage their data so they think more creatively. He serves as a technical expert and lead curriculum developer for Thinkful's data analytics program and is the instructor of the DataCamp course "Survey and Measure Development in R."

George blogs about data, innovation, and career development at georgemount.com. He holds a master's degree in information systems with a certificate of achievement in quantitative methods from Case Western Reserve University



OBJECTIVES FOR TODAY

- Normality explained
- Normality and statistical inference
- Sampling and the margin of error
- Conditional probability
- Next steps for learning statistics



PREREQUISITES

- Familiarity with descriptive statistics (mean/median/mode, standard deviation/variance)
- Experience with intermediate Excel functions (MATCH(), nested IF() statements, etc.)
- Ability to insert and modify Excel charts



FOLLOWING ALONG

- Workshop repo:
<https://github.com/summerofgeorge/stats-ms-excel-toronto>
- Each section is a sub-folder
- Demos = follow along with me
 - Refresh your memory with the demo notes



WHY WOULD WE DO THIS IN EXCEL?

“You get to look at the data every step of the way,
building confidence while learning the tricks of the
trade.”

-- John Foreman

Excel Statistics for
Business Analytics



Why Excel is the best way to learn analytics



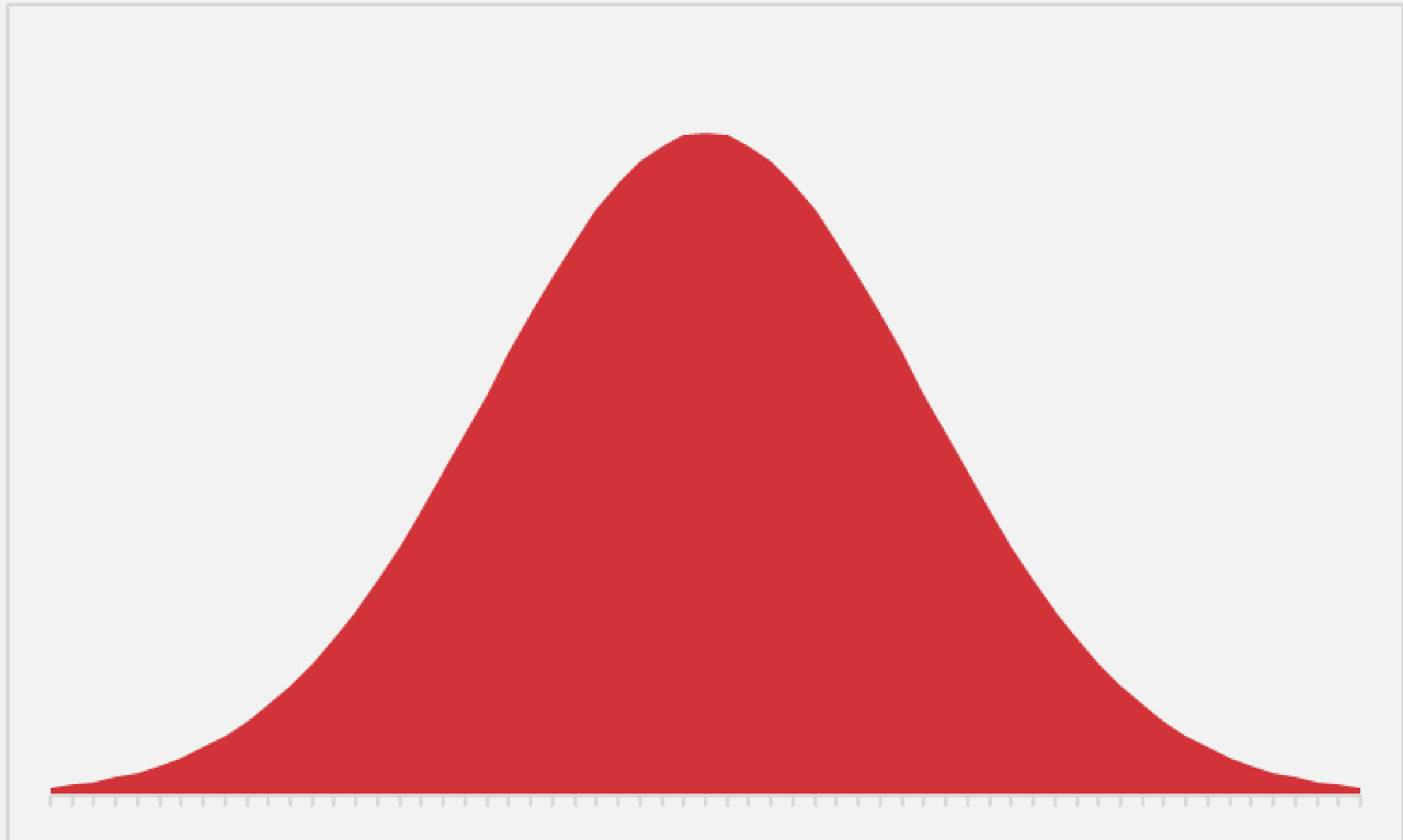
<https://georgejmount.com/why-excel-is-the-best-way-to-learn-data-analytics/>



1. NORMALITY EXPLAINED



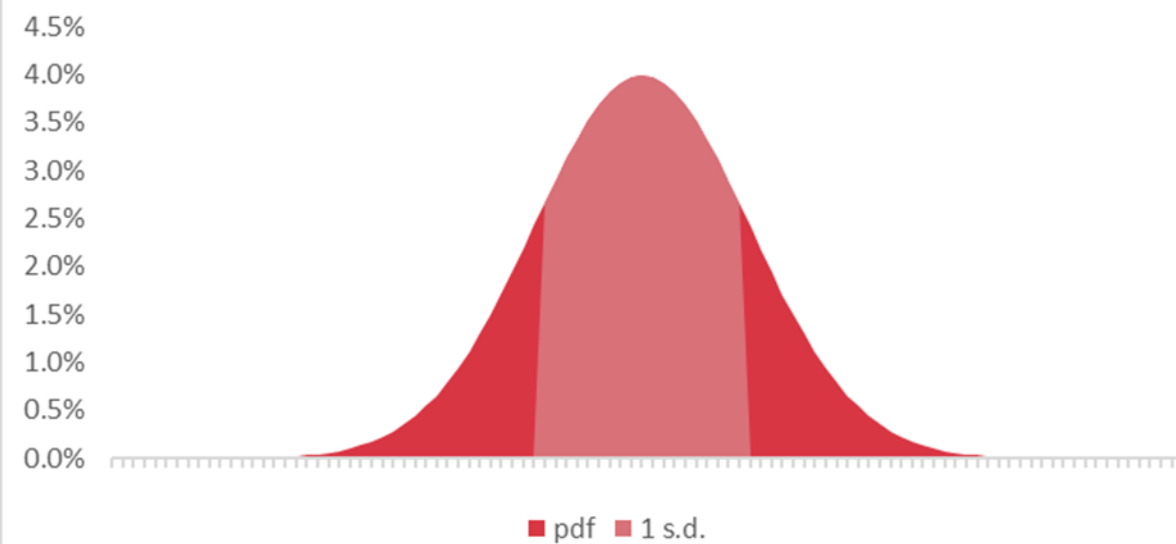
**EVER WANTED TO JUST BE NORMAL?
STATISTICS IS YOUR CHANCE.**



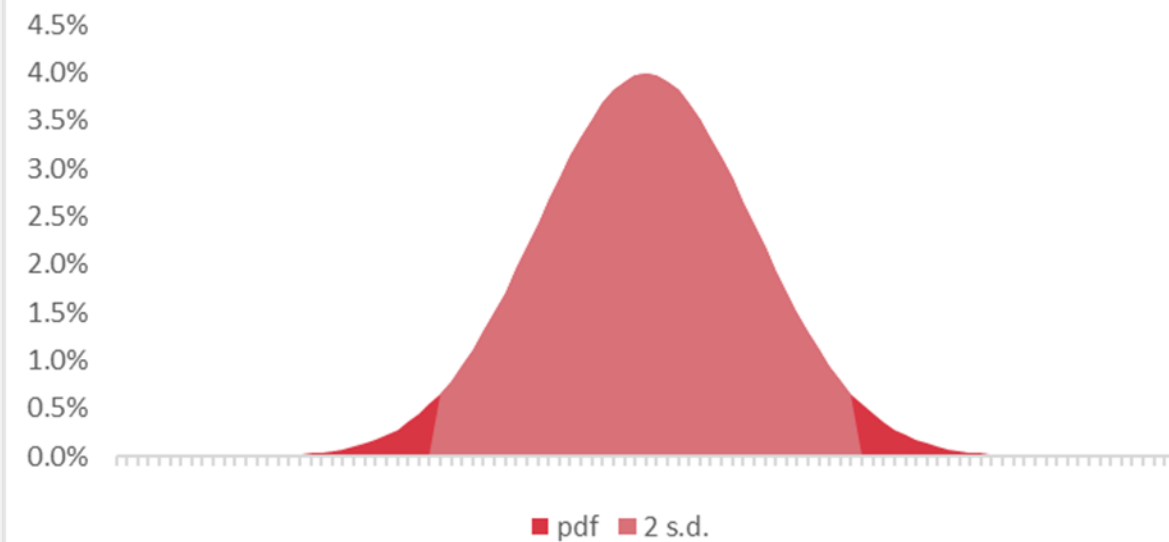
WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE NORMAL?

“Empirical rule”

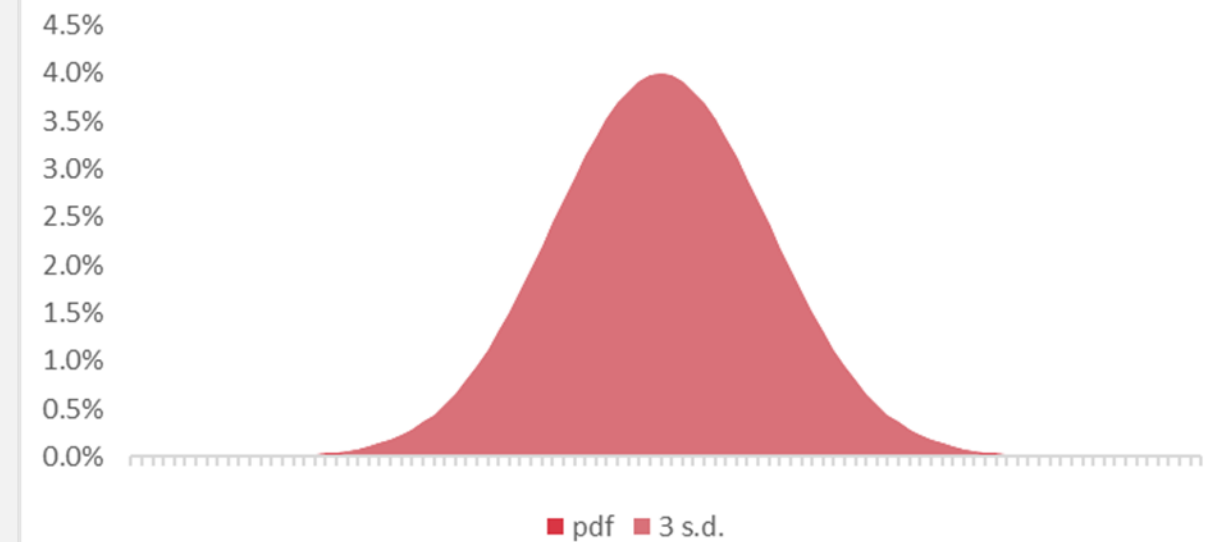
68% of values fall within one standard deviation of the mean



95% of values fall within two standard deviations of the mean



99.7% of values fall within three standard deviations of the mean





DEMO

- Demo: `empirical-rule.xlsx`
- *Probability mass function*: tells us what percent of observations we expect to find for a given value of our distribution
- e.g. We would expect to find about 3.7% of observations to equal 54 for a normally-distributed variable with a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10

QUESTIONS?



2. NORMALITY AND STATISTICAL INFERENCE





STATROULETTE

- A roulette wheel returns values between 0 and 36.
- Let's simulate a game of roulette in Excel





DEMO

- `central-limit.xlsx`

First:

- Simulate 500 rounds of a roulette spin.
- Plot the resulting frequency distribution as a histogram.

Then:

- Simulate a roulette spin 100 times.
- Take the average spin.
- Do this for 500 trials.
- Plot the distribution of trial means as a histogram.

MAGIC... OR STATISTICS?



- Central limit theorem: the sampling distribution of the mean of any independent, random variable will be normal or nearly normal, *if the sample size is large enough.*



How “large enough” is large enough?

- $N = 30?$ $60?$ $100?$
- It depends on how “normal” your sample is





DEMO

- `large-numbers.xlsx`
- A roulette wheel returns values between 0 and 36.
- What is the average roulette spin given more and more spins?

MAGIC... OR STATISTICS?



- Law of large numbers: the average of results obtained from trials become closer to the expected value as more trials are performed



QUESTIONS?



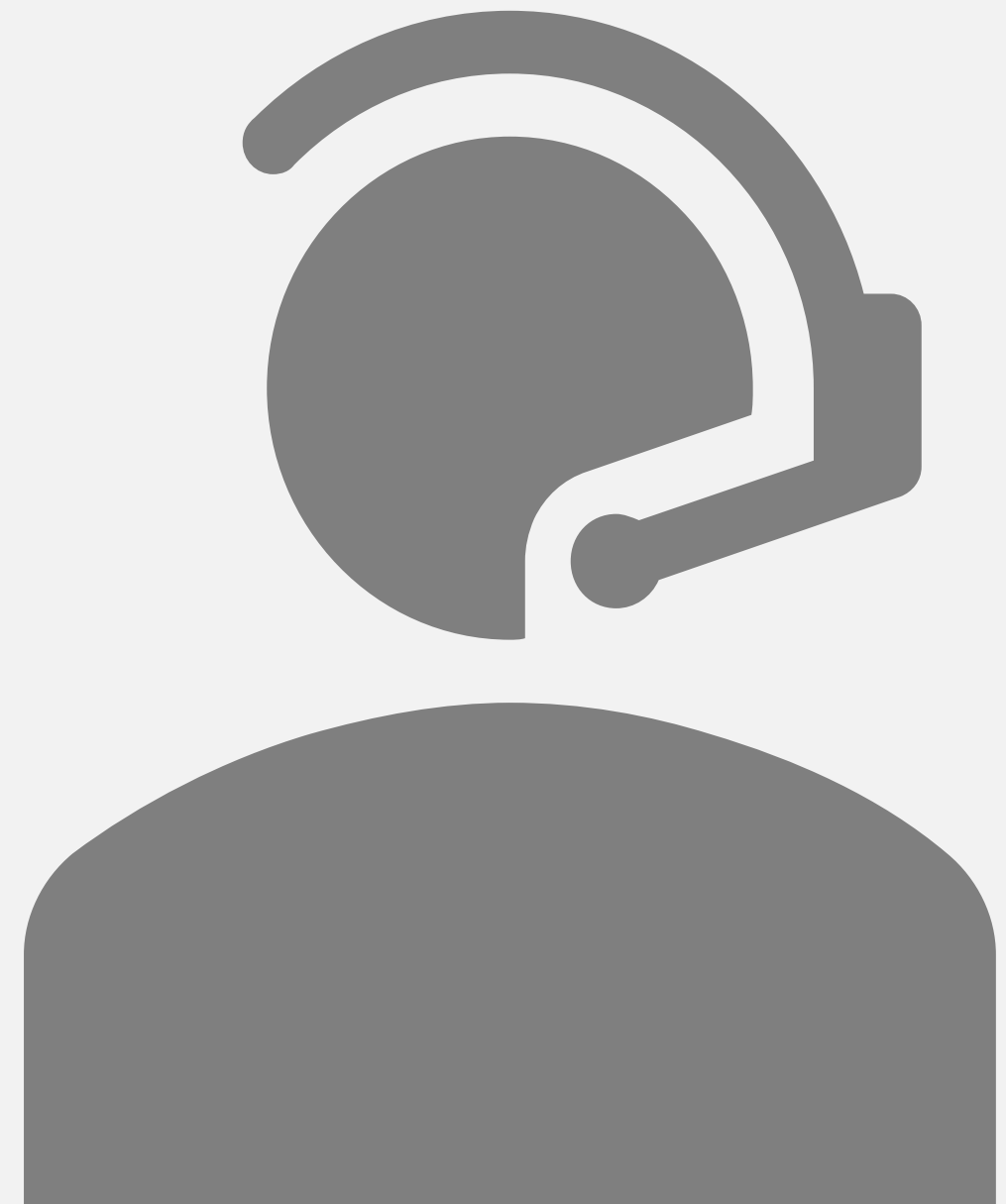
3. **SAMPLING AND THE MARGIN OF ERROR**





DEMO

- File: margin-of-error.xlsx
- Pollsters often report a “margin of error of +/- 2-3%.”
 - *What does that mean?*



QUESTIONS?



4. CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY



LET'S
MAKE

1 A
2 DEAL

3 ABC

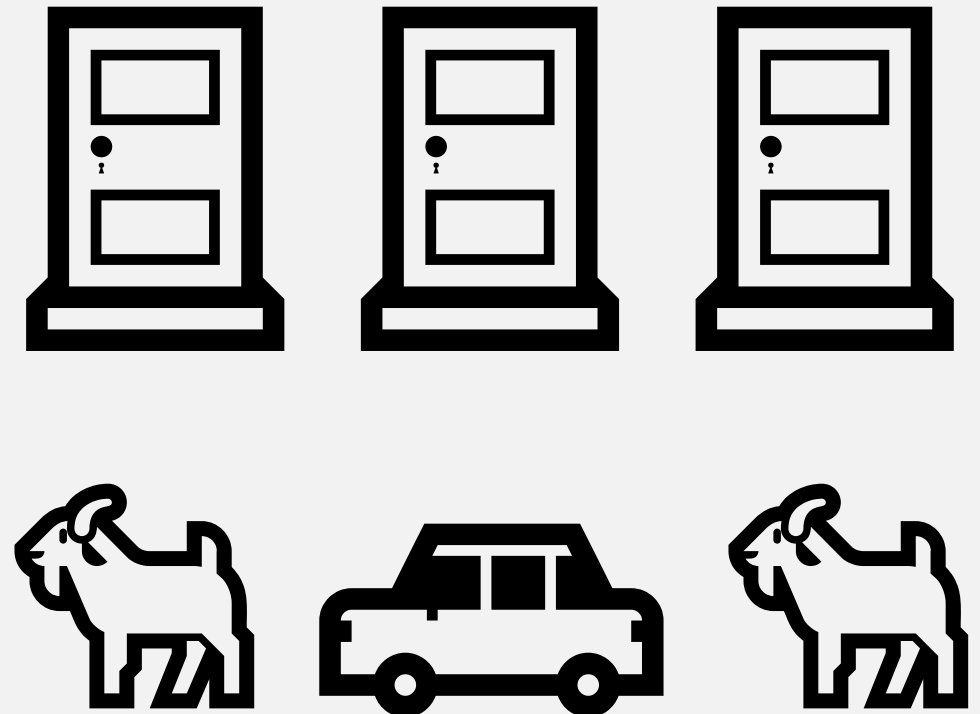
YES...I PLAYED
LET'S MAKE A DEAL!!





DEMO

- `monty-hall.xlsx`
- Three doors: one car, two goats
- You pick a door
- Monty opens another door: it has a goat
- Do you stick to your door, or switch doors? Does it matter?





QUESTIONS?

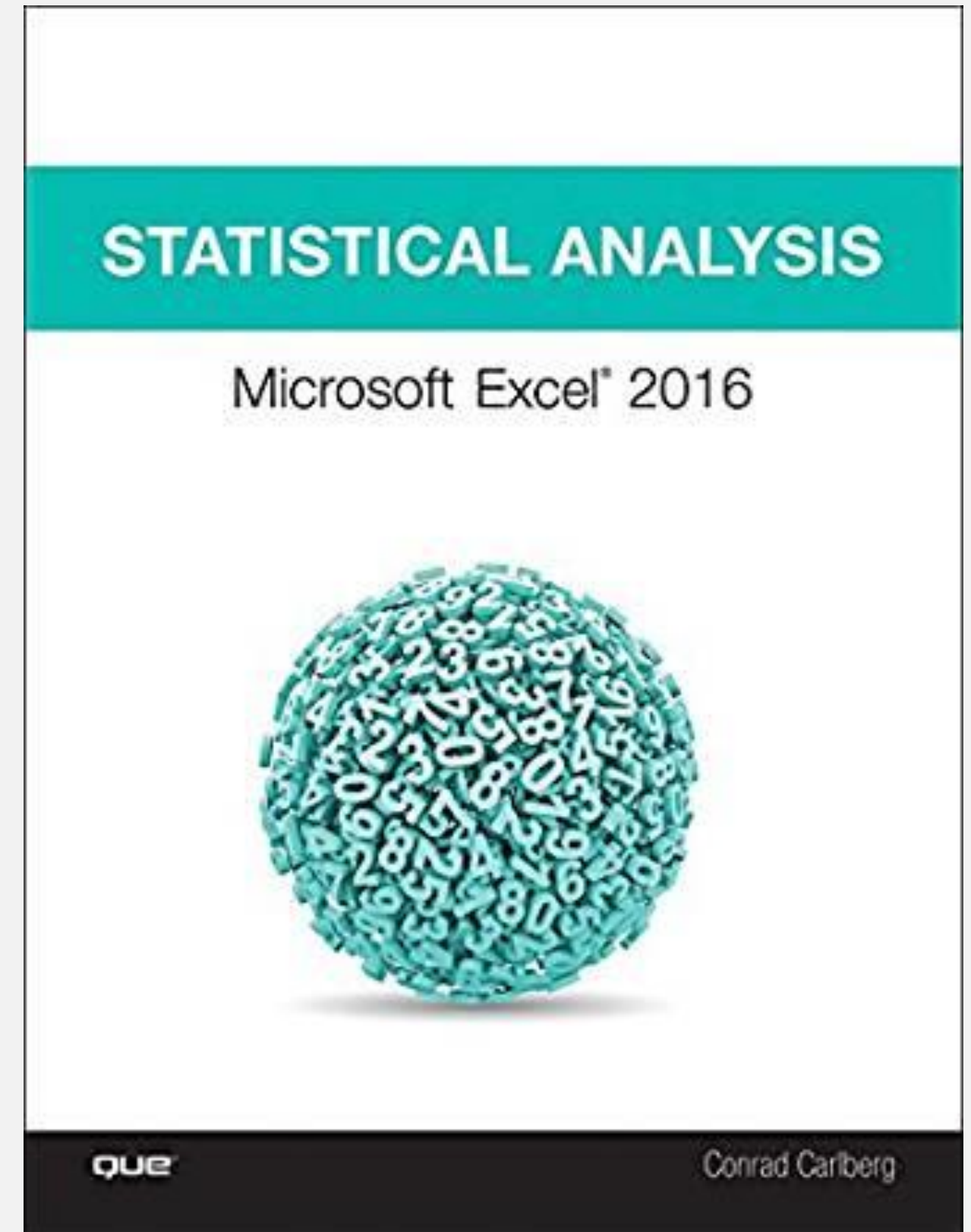


4. CONCLUSION



***Statistical Analysis: Microsoft Excel 2016*, by Conrad Carlberg**

- On O'Reilly Learning at <https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/statistical-analysis-microsoft/9780134840437/>



Data Smart: Using Data Science to Transform Information into Insight, **by John Foreman**

- On O'Reilly Learning at <https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/data-smart-using/9781118661468/>



Stringfest Analytics Resource Library

- stringfestanalytics.com



PYTHON: HALF-DAY WORKSHOP

Lesson 1: Up and running with Python + Jupyter

Lesson 2: Introduction to Python programming

Lesson 3: Working with lists

Lesson 4: Working with functions and methods

Lesson 5: Working with modules

Lesson 6: Capstone

Learning Objectives

- Student can create, navigate and download Jupyter notebooks for Python
- Student can assign variables and perform basic operations on variables
- Student can create, inspect and modify lists
- Student can pass lists into functions and methods
- Student can install, explore and implement elements of a module
- Student can create and analyze lists using Python modules, methods and functions

Lesson plan developed by George Mount. For more resources like this, visit stringfestanalytics.com



LET'S TALK

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QUESTIONS?

