What Is **Statistics**?

What Is Statistics?

The word **statistics** entered the English language in the 1790s as a term to describe the measurement of characteristics of nations or states (hence the term **stat**istics).

 \approx

▲ロト ▲帰ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト 三日 - の々ぐ

What Is **Statistics**?

In modern usage, statistics is, quite simply, the science of data.

 \approx

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

Data are facts that convey information.

Data are facts that convey information. Here are some examples:

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

Data are facts that convey information. Here are some examples:

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

• Yearly average global surface air temperatures.

Data are facts that convey information. Here are some examples:

- Yearly average global surface air temperatures.
- Lifetimes of electrical transformers.

Data are facts that convey information. Here are some examples:

- Yearly average global surface air temperatures.
- Lifetimes of electrical transformers.
- Breaking strengths of metal pins.

Data are facts that convey information. Here are some examples:

- Yearly average global surface air temperatures.
- Lifetimes of electrical transformers.
- Breaking strengths of metal pins.
- Percentage of lymphoma patients treated at various medical centers who survive more than 5 years from diagnosis.

Data are facts that convey information. Here are some examples:

- Yearly average global surface air temperatures.
- Lifetimes of electrical transformers.
- Breaking strengths of metal pins.
- Percentage of lymphoma patients treated at various medical centers who survive more than 5 years from diagnosis.

 \approx

Here are some numbers that convey information, but just don't add up:

NEW CUYAMA 562 **Population** Ft above sea level 2150 Established 1951 TOTAL

In this course, we will focus on **statistical inference**, which is the use of a subset of a population to draw conclusions about the entire population.

In this course, we will focus on **statistical inference**, which is the use of a subset of a population to draw conclusions about the entire population.

The subset is called a **sample**. To enable us to do statistical inference in a scientific way, we will need to select the sample in a statistically valid way. This will mean choosing it according to a known chance mechanism (think of tossing a coin).

 \approx

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

You might think the results would be random:

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

You might think the results would be random: and they are!

You might think the results would be random: and they are!

However, they are not completely random. There is just enough regularity to the resulting randomness to enable us to draw useful scientific conclusions.

 \approx

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

The course will be based on four main themes:

The course will be based on four main themes:

• **Producing Data:** How to obtain data in a statistically valid way; types of studies done with the resulting data.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

The course will be based on four main themes:

- **Producing Data:** How to obtain data in a statistically valid way; types of studies done with the resulting data.
- **Summarizing Data:** Appropriate graphical and numerical summaries of data.

The course will be based on four main themes:

- **Producing Data:** How to obtain data in a statistically valid way; types of studies done with the resulting data.
- **Summarizing Data:** Appropriate graphical and numerical summaries of data.
- Estimation: Using data to estimate population quantities of interest.

The course will be based on four main themes:

- **Producing Data:** How to obtain data in a statistically valid way; types of studies done with the resulting data.
- **Summarizing Data:** Appropriate graphical and numerical summaries of data.
- Estimation: Using data to estimate population quantities of interest.

 \approx

• **Hypothesis Tests:** Using data to test hypotheses about population quantities of interest.

So let's get started on the first of these: Producing Data.