

Index

• Symbols and Numerics •

- α (alpha level)
 - in ANOVA p -value approach, 168
 - definition of, 44
 - in exponential model, 130
 - in Fisher's LSD test, 179
 - in forward selection procedure, 111
 - in median estimation, 292, 294
 - in power curve, 51
 - in regression line slope, 64
 - in Tukey's test, 182
 - of Type I error, 46–47
- asterisk (*, multiplication), 1
- β (curvature), 130, 140
- $\hat{}$ (estimate), 61
- e (natural logarithm), 140
- H_a (alternative hypothesis)
 - ANOVA, 162
 - Chi-square test, 242, 245
 - goodness-of-fit test, 271
 - hypothesis testing, 44–45
 - logistic regression model testing, 146
 - overview, 1, 15
 - rank sum test, 304–306, 309–312, 321–322
 - sign test, 288–289, 294–296
 - signed rank test, 297–298
 - Z-test for two population proportions, 257, 260
- H_o (null hypothesis)
 - ANOVA, 162
 - ANOVA p -value approach to, 168
 - Chi-square test, 242, 245
 - correlation testing, 90–91
 - goodness-of-fit test, 270–272
 - hypothesis testing, 44–45
 - logistic regression model testing, 146
 - overview, 1, 15
 - rank sum test, 304–306, 309–312, 321–322
 - sign test, 288–289, 294–296
 - signed rank test, 297–298
- Z-test for two population proportions, 257
- k (sign test statistic), 289
- KW (Kruskal-Wallis test statistic), 318
- μ (population mean), 45
- n (sample size), 39
- p (probability)
 - ANOVA conclusions, 168
 - backward selection procedure, 112
 - Chi-square test, 242
 - conditional, 228–233, 325
 - definition of, 45–46
 - forward selection procedure, 111
 - goodness-of-fit statistic, 271–272
 - interaction, 200
 - joint, 227–228
 - Kruskal-Wallis test statistic, 318–319
 - logistic regression for, 138–139, 142–148
 - marginal, 226–227
 - overall error rate, 177
 - rank sum test statistic, 310–311
 - regression coefficients, 96
 - S-curve to estimate, 139–140, 139–142
 - sign rank test statistic, 297–299
 - sign test statistic, 289, 296
 - two-sample t -test, 154
 - Z-test statistic, 258
- r (correlation coefficient), 77
- R^2 (coefficient of determination)
 - for ANOVA model, 170
 - for linear regression model, 76–77
 - for multiple regression model, 110
 - for polynomial model, 127
 - for regression model, 211
- s (sample standard deviation), 39
- σ (standard deviation), 39
- 68-95-99.7 rule, 72
- T (rank sum test statistic), 305, 310
- x (explanatory variable), 26, 30–31, 118
- y (response variable), 30–31, 118, 154

• A •

absolute rank, in nonparametric statistics, 283

absolute value, 297, 299

airline customer rating example (Kruskal-Wallis test), 313–314

Algebra for Dummies (Sterling), 121

α (alpha level) symbol

- in ANOVA p -value approach, 168
- definition of, 44
- in exponential model, 130
- in Fisher's LSD test, 179
- in forward selection procedure, 111
- in median estimation, 292, 294
- in power curve, 51
- in regression line slope, 64
- in Tukey's test, 182
- of Type I error, 46–47

alternative hypothesis (H_a)

- in ANOVA, 162
- in Chi-square test, 242, 245
- in goodness-of-fit test, 271
- in hypothesis testing, 44–45
- in logistic regression model testing, 146
- overview, 1, 15
- in rank sum test, 304–306, 309–312, 321–322
- in sign test, 288–289, 294–296
- in signed rank test, 297–298
- for Z -test, 257, 260

American Demographics, 243–244, 254

Analysis of Variance, The (Scheffe), 188

ANOVA (analysis of variance), one-way

- conditions in, 157–162
- description of, 28
- F -test in
 - conclusions from, 168–169
 - F -statistic for, 166–167
 - mean sum of squares in, 165–166
 - Minitab software for, 163
 - overview of, 162–169
 - sum of squares in, 164–165
- model fit check for, 170–171
- overview, 4, 15–16, 153, 156–157
- regression analysis compared to, 149, 212–218
- seed-spitting example of, 155–156
- two-sample t -test, 154–155

ANOVA (analysis of variance), two-way

- detergent comparison example of, 202–205
- interaction effects in, 194–198
- overview, 191–192
- running table of, 199–202
- sum of squares in, 193–194
- testing terms in, 198–199
- treatment in, 192–193

answers, checking, 352

approximating p -value (probability), 252–255

aptitude-performance example (Spearman's rank correlation), 329–332

assistance available, 350

association of categorical variables, 26

See also two-way table

asterisk (*, multiplication), 1

• B •

backward selection procedure for model selection, 109, 111–112

bell-shaped curve

- description of, 20
- histogram to show, 276
- locations on, 315
- 68-95-99.7 rule for, 72

best subsets procedure for model selection, 109, 112

best-fitting line

- linear regression for, 18, 30–31
- in simple linear regression model, 60–61
- standard deviation from, 72

β (curvature) symbol, 130, 140

bias, 31–32

binomial distribution, 288–289, 291–293

Bonferroni, Carlo Emilio (statistician), 186

Bonferroni adjustment, 185–186

boxplots

- Kruskal-Wallis test samples, 315–316
- medians compared by, 323
- one-way ANOVA, 159–161
- rank sum test, 307–309
- two-way ANOVA, 204

• C •

- California State Board of Education
example, 56–60
- caret (^, estimate) symbol, 61
- categorical variable. *See also* Chi-square test; two-way table
- Chi-square test for, 5, 325
- quantitative variables compared to, 22–23
- statistics for, 23–27
- cause-and-effect mode, 79–80, 337
- cell count
- expected, 19, 242, 245–249, 266–267, 270
- observed, 19, 247–249, 266–267
- in two-way tables, 223–224
- cellphone minutes example
- of multiple comparison procedures, 174–176
- of two-way tables, 222–230
- cellphone use ban example (Chi-square test), 255–256, 260–261
- Central Limit Theorem, 338
- Chi-square distribution, 251, 268, 271
- Chi-square test
- of categorical variable relationships, 25–26
- collecting data for, 243–244
- conclusions from, 253–255
- conditions for, 246–247
- example of, 255–256
- expected cell count for, 245–246
- goodness-of-fit statistic for
- calculating, 266–268
- interpreting, 268–272
- observed compared to expected data, 263–266
- hypotheses for, 245
- in logistic regression, 143, 146–147
- overview, 5, 19
- results table of, 249–253
- Spearman's rank correlation compared to, 325
- test statistic for, 247–249
- Z-test equated to, 258–261
- clinical trials, 51
- coefficient
- of determination (R^2). *See also* R^2 adjusted (regression model assessment)
- for ANOVA model, 170
- for linear regression model, 76–77
- for multiple regression model, 110
- for polynomial model, 127
- for regression model, 211
- logistic regression, 140–141, 144–145
- in polynomials, 119
- collating information, 58–60
- comparing means, 28
- comparison, multiple. *See* multiple comparison procedures
- conclusions, forming, 351–352
- concordant pairs, 143, 146–148
- conditional probabilities, 228–233, 325
- conditions
- ANOVA, 157–162
- assumptions compared to, 338
- goodness-of-fit test, 270
- homoscedasticity, 73, 75
- Kruskal-Wallis test, 315–316
- of models, 71–73
- nonparametric statistics, 276–277
- rank sum test, 303–304, 307–309
- confidence interval
- for average response, 68–69
- form, 38–39
- interpreting, 43–44
- in linear regression, 68–69
- margin of error in, 40–43
- for median, 292–294
- overview, 14
- for population means, 27–28, 39–40
- prediction intervals compared to, 70–71
- rank sum test, 310–311
- for regression line slope, 64–65
- in Tukey's test, 178
- confidence level, in margin of error, 41–42
- correlation. *See also* Spearman's rank correlation
- linear regression for, 56–60
- for model selection, 108–109

correlation (*continued*)
 multiple regression for, 89–91
 overview, 17–18
 regression analysis for, 209, 211
 relationships compared to, 26
 scatterplot for, 28–30
 correlation coefficient, 58–60, 77, 89, 118
 covariance, 328, 332
 critical value, 168–169, 305
 curvature in models (β), 130

• D •

data analysis
 computer programs for, 9–10
 data collection for, 349
 data fishing compared to, 12–13
 data snooping compared to, 11–12
 equations in, 11
 limitations of, 34–35
 overview, 13–20
 data fishing, 12–13, 292
 data snooping, 11–12, 185
 degrees of freedom
 ANOVA, 214
 Chi-square distribution, 268, 271
 Chi-square test, 250–251, 256
 critical values, 169
 definition of, 39
 regression, 64, 96, 215
 simple linear regression, 217
 two-way ANOVA interaction effects, 199
 density, in Chi-square distributions, 251
 dependent variable, 254
 descriptive statistics, 158. *See also p*
 (probability); regression analysis
 designed experiment, 171, 337
 divergent comparison example (ANOVA,
 two-way), 202–205
 discordant pairs, 143
 distribution
 binomial, 288–289, 291–293
 Chi-square, 251, 268, 271
F-, 217
 for Kruskal-Wallis test, 315
 marginal, 224
 normal
 as ANOVA condition, 157–159
 assumption of, 338

for linear regression models, 71–72
 overview, 20
 of quantitative data, 326
 of residuals, 74–75, 98, 128
 in two-sample *t*-test, 154
 for rank sum test samples, 304
 skewed, 20
 Chi-square, 251
 median, 277–278
 nonparametric statistics for, 20
 standard normal, 40
 Student *t*-, 188
 symmetric, 75, 276–277
t-
 in confidence interval, 39
F-distribution compared to, 217
 for regression coefficient test
 statistic, 96
 in regression line slope, 65
Z-, 40
 diversity of population, 34. *See also*
 standard deviation
 downhill relationship, 30, 59
 Duncan, David B. (statistician), 186
 Duncan's multiple range test, 187–188
 Dunnett, Charles (statistician), 186–188
 Dunnett's test, 186–187

• E •

e (natural logarithm), 140
 equations, 11, 26
 error. *See* margin of error; residuals;
 standard error; statistical
 conclusions, errors in; Type I and
 Type II errors
 ESPN, 15
 estimating
 hat (^) symbol for, 61
 median, 289–290
 point, 63
 population mean, 39–40
 population parameter, 27–28
 probability. *See* logistic regression
 proportion, 23–24
 punt distance example (multiple
 regression), 104–109
 y-intercept, 61
 evidence, strength of, 45–46

expected cell count
 in Chi-square test statistic, 247–249
 figuring, 245–247
 in goodness-of-fit statistic, 266–268
 for independence assumption, 242
 for independent variables, 19
 in M&M'S example, 270
 expected model of data, 265
 experiment, designed, 171, 337
 experimentwise error rate, 177
 explanatory variable (x), 26, 30–31, 118.
See also linear regression; logistic regression; multiple regression; nonlinear regression
 exponential, 130–136
 extrapolation, 31, 69, 80–81, 97

• F •

familywise error rate, 187
 fanning out, of residuals, 101
F-distribution, 217
 first-degree polynomial, 122
 Fisher, R. A., 178–179
 Fisher's LSD (least significant difference) test, 178–181
 fishing, data, 12–13, 292
 forward selection procedure for model selection, 109, 111
 fourth-degree polynomial, 119–121
 frequency, interpreting, 22–23
F-test in ANOVA
 conclusions from, 168–169
 description of, 155
F-statistic for, 16, 166–167, 216–218
 mean sum of squares in, 165–166
 Minitab software for, 163
 overview of, 162–169
p-value of, 177
 sum of squares in, 164–165
 “fudging” information, 344–345

• G •

Gallup Organization, 33
 Galton, Francis, 327

gender
 and house paint preference example, 243–244
 and video games example (Simpson's Paradox), 237–239
 generalization errors, 343–344
 goodness-of-fit test. *See also* Chi-square test
 calculating, 266–268
 interpreting, 268–272
 for logistic regression model, 146
 observed compared to expected data, 263–266
 Gosset, William Sealy (statistician), 188
 grand totals, in two-way tables, 224
 graphing
 ANOVA tables, 200–202
 conditional probability, 231–233
 Guinness, Inc., 188

• H •

hat ($\hat{}$, estimate) symbol, 61
 high precision, 33
 histogram
 bell-shaped, 276–278
 in exponential model, 135
 for Kruskal-Wallis test samples, 315–316
 of normal distribution, 100–101, 158
 for rank sum test, 304
 standardized residual plot as, 74–75
 homoscedasticity condition, 73, 75
 hyperbola, 130, 251
 hypothesis testing. *See also* alternative hypothesis (H_a); null hypothesis (H_0)
 ANOVA, 157, 162
 categorical variable relationship, 25–26
 Chi-square test, 242, 245
 correlation, 90–91
 forward selection procedure, 111
 logistic regression model, 146
 overview, 15
 power of, 48–51
p-value in, 45–46
 rank sum test, 304–306, 309–312, 321–322

hypothesis testing (*continued*)
 regression coefficient, 95
 regression line slope, 65–66, 68
 sign test, 288–289, 294–296
 signed rank test, 297–298
 Student *t*-distribution for, 188
 test statistic in, 45
 two means, 28
 Type I and Type II errors in, 46–48

• I •

ice skating competition scoring example, 311–312
 icon, 5–6
 incomplete results reporting, 338–339
 independence
 in ANOVA populations, 157–158
 Chi-square test for
 collecting data for, 243–244
 conclusions from, 253–255
 conditions for, 246–247
 example of, 255–256
 expected cell count for, 245–246
 hypotheses for, 245
 results table of, 249–253
 test statistic for, 247–249
 of Kruskal-Wallis test samples, 315
 overview, 241
 of residuals, 98, 102, 128
 in two-sample *t*-test, 154
 of two-way table categories, 233–236
 Z-test for
 Chi-square test equated to, 258–261
 for two population proportions, 257–258
 interaction effects in ANOVA
 multiple comparison tests for, 202–203
 overview, 16–17
 significant, 194–198, 205
 interquartile range, in boxplot, 160

• J •

joint probability, 227–228
 judges, scoring of, 311–312

• K •

k (sign test statistic), 289
 Kruskal, William (statistician), 188
 Kruskal-Wallis test
 more than two populations compared by, 313–319
 overview, 188–189, 285
 KW (Kruskal-Wallis test statistic), 318

• L •

learning curve, 117
 linear function, 84
 linear regression. *See also* nonlinear regression; regression analysis
 confidence interval in, 68–69
 description, 18
 limitations of, 79–81
 logistic regression compared to, 138–139, 149
 models for
 coefficient of determination (R^2) for, 76–77
 conditions of, 71–73
 outliers in, 77–78
 overview, 60–63
 residuals in, 73–76
 prediction interval in, 69–71
 R^2 assessment for, 110
 scatterplot and correlation in, 56–60
 slope of, 64–66
 y-intercept of, 66–68
 location, in nonparametric statistics, 315, 317
 logarithm, 131–133
 logistic regression. *See also* regression analysis
 coefficient of, 140–141, 144–145
 Minitab software for, 142–143
 model fit checking in, 146
 movie data example of, 147–148
 other regressions compared to, 138–139, 149
 overview, 18, 137–138
 p (probability) estimating in, 145–146
 S-curve in, 139–140
 use for, 27, 85

low precision, 33
 LSD (least significant difference) test,
 178–181
 lurking variable, 79, 239–240

• M •

Mallow's C-p regression model
 assessment, 111–114
 Mann-Whitney Test. *See* rank sum test
 manufacturing specifications, 51
 margin of error
 bias in, 34
 in confidence interval, 38, 40–43
 in population mean, 27–28
 precision measured by, 33–34
 standard deviation in, 14
 of surveys, 341–342
 marginal column total, in two-way table,
 224
 marginal distribution, 224
 marginal probability, 226–227
 marginal row total, in two-way table, 224
 marginal total, in two-way table, 224–225
 marketing example. *See* multiple
 regression
 matched pairs, 281–282, 294–296
 matrix, scatterplot in, 106–107
 McMaster University (Ontario, Canada),
 188
 mean. *See also under* ANOVA (analysis
 of variance); multiple comparison
 procedures
 in Chi-square distribution, 251
 comparing, 28
 confidence interval for, 69
 in normal distribution, 100–101
 population
 confidence interval for, 39–40
 estimating, 27–28
 μ symbol for, 45
 power curve for, 49
 mean sum of squares, 163, 165–166,
 199, 216
 median
 boxplot to compare, 323
 as location, 315
 in nonparametric statistics, 277–281
 rank sum test for, 304, 323
 sign test for, 289–294
 signed rank test for, 296
 Minitab statistical software package
 best subsets procedure, 112–113
 Chi-square test, 243, 248, 254–256
 confidence interval for mean, 69
 correlation, 59
 correlation matrix, 89
 exponential model, 132–133
 F-test in one-way ANOVA, 163, 165–166
 histogram, 276
 hypothesis testing of correlation, 91
 hypothesis testing of regression
 coefficient, 95–96
 Kruskal-Wallis test, 319
 linear regression analysis, 61, 210, 212
 logistic regression, 142–144
 normal distribution histogram, 158–159
 overview, 1
 polynomials, 122–123
 probability plot, 276
 rank sum test, 304, 306–308, 310–311,
 321–322
 residual plot, 100
 scatterplot, 88, 107
 side-by-side boxplots, 161, 316
 sign test, 289–290, 295
 signed rank test, 298, 301
 Spearman's rank correlation, 330–331
 Tukey's test, 182–184
 two-way ANOVA, 193–194, 199–200
 two-way table, 26
 Z-test, 258
 M&M'S colors example (goodness-of-fit
 test), 264–268
 model
 ANOVA, 170–171
 assessing fit in, 110–114
 building, 4
 curvature in, 130
 expected, 265
 logistic regression, 143
 multiple regression
 coefficient for, 92–96
 conditions of, 98–102
 overview of, 81, 83–85
 overview, 138–141
 polynomial
 assessing fit of, 126–129
 description of, 119–123
 example of, 123–126

- model (*continued*)
- predictions from, 26–27
 - punt distance example, 104–109
 - regression analysis, 211–212
 - simple linear regression
 - coefficient of determination (R^2) for, 76–77
 - conditions of, 71–73
 - outliers in, 77–78
 - residuals in, 73–76
 - specified, 272
 - two-variable, 114
- movie data example (logistic regression), 141, 147–148
- MSE (mean sum of squares for error), 166, 199
- MST (mean sum of squares for treatments), 165, 216
- multicollinearity, 91–92
- multiple comparison procedures
 - Bonferroni adjustment, 185–186
 - cellphone minutes example of, 174–176
 - distinguishing, 176–177
 - Duncan’s multiple range test, 187–188
 - Dunnett’s test, 186–187
 - Fisher’s LSD (least significant difference), 178–181
 - for interaction effects in ANOVA, 202–203, 205
 - Kruskal-Wallis test, 188–189
 - output of, 183–184
 - overview, 16, 173–174
 - rank sum test, 320
 - Scheffe’s method, 186
 - for significant interaction effects, 202–203
 - Student Newman-Keuls test, 187
 - Tukey’s test, 182–183
- multiple regression. *See also* nonlinear regression; regression analysis
 - causation compared to, 337
 - correlations in, 89–91
 - data collection for, 86–87
 - logistic regression compared to, 138–139, 149
 - models for
 - coefficient for, 92–96
 - conditions of, 98–102
 - overview of, 83–85
 - multicollinearity in, 91–92
 - overview, 18, 81
 - predicting y from x in, 97
 - quantitative variables in, 85–86
 - R^2 adjusted model assessment for, 110–114
 - scatterplot for, 88–89
- μ (population mean) symbol, 45
- N •
- negative correlation, 30
- negative relationship, 59
- New England Journal of Medicine*, 260
- 95 percent confidence interval, 43, 65
- nonlinear regression. *See also* regression analysis
 - exponential in, 130–136
 - logistic regression compared to, 138–139, 149
 - overview, 18
 - polynomials in
 - fourth-degree, 119–121
 - models of, 122–123, 126–129
 - prediction from, 129–130
 - second-degree, 119–126
 - third-degree, 119–121
 - scatterplot for, 117–119
 - situations for, 115–117
- nonparametric statistics. *See also* Spearman’s rank correlation
 - argument for, 275–279
 - Kruskal-Wallis test
 - more than two populations compared by, 313–319
 - overview, 188–189
 - overview, 5, 20, 287
 - rank in, 282–283
 - rank sum test in, 284–286
 - sign test in
 - matched pairs tested by, 294–296
 - median tested by, 290–294
 - overview, 280–282
 - steps in, 288–289
 - signed rank test in
 - overview, 283–284
 - sign test limitations, 296–297
 - steps in, 297–298
 - weight loss plan example of, 299–301
- normal distribution
 - as ANOVA condition, 157–159
 - assumption of, 338

for linear regression models, 71–72
of quantitative data, 326
residual plot for, 74–75
of residuals, 98, 100–101, 128
t-test for, 20
in two-sample *t*-test, 154
notation for conditional probability,
229–230
null hypothesis (H_0)
ANOVA, 162, 168
Chi-square test, 242, 245
correlation testing, 90–91
goodness-of-fit test, 270–272
hypothesis testing, 44–45
logistic regression model testing, 146
overview, 1, 15
rank sum test, 304–306, 309–312,
321–322
sign test, 288–289, 294–296
signed rank test, 297–298
Z-test, 257

• 0 •

observation number, 102
observed cell count
in Chi-square test statistic, 247–249
in goodness-of-fit statistic, 266–268
for independent variables, 19
Ohio State University, 38, 171
one-sample *t*-test, 292, 338
one-tailed test, 305
one-way ANOVA (analysis of variance)
conditions in, 157–162
description of, 28
F-test in
conclusions from, 168–169
F-statistic for, 166–167
mean sum of squares in, 165–166
Minitab software for, 163
overview of, 162–169
sum of squares in, 164–165
model fit check for, 170–171
overview, 4, 15–16, 153, 156–157
regression analysis compared to,
149, 212–218
seed-spitting example of, 155–156
two-sample *t*-test, 154–155
ordinal data, 288

ordinal variables, Spearman's rank
correlation for, 325
outliers, 77–78, 277
output, explaining, 352–353
overall error rate, 177
overfitting, 122

• p •

p (probability)
in ANOVA, 168
approximating, 252–255
in backward selection procedure, 112
in Chi-square test, 242
conditional, 228–233, 325
definition of, 45–46
forward selection procedure, 111
for goodness-of-fit statistic, 271–272
for interaction, 200
joint, 227–228
of Kruskal-Wallis test statistic, 318
logistic regression for
estimating *p* in, 145–146
Minitab software for, 142–143
model for, 144–146
movie data example of, 147–148
overview, 138–139
marginal, 226–227
Minitab software for, 276
in overall error rate, 177
of rank sum test statistic, 310–311
of regression coefficient, 96
S-curve to estimate, 139–142
of sign rank test statistic, 297–299
of sign test statistic, 289, 296
in two-sample *t*-test, 154
Z-test statistic, 258
pairwise comparison, 320–321
parabola, 122, 125
partitioning variability, 213
Pearson, Karl (statistician), 327
Pearson's correlation coefficient
description of, 58–60
Minitab software for, 108
Spearman's rank correlation compared
to, 325–327
Pew Research Center, 15
Pew Research Foundation, 23, 25
pie chart, 231–232

- point estimate, 63
 - polling, 43–44
 - polynomials
 - first-degree, 122
 - fourth-degree, 119–121
 - models of, 122–123, 126–129
 - predictions from, 129–130
 - second-degree, 119–126
 - third-degree, 119–121, 123
 - population, 40, 157
 - population mean
 - confidence interval for, 39–40
 - μ symbol for, 45
 - power curve for, 49
 - population parameter. *See also*
 - hypothesis testing
 - diversity in, 34
 - estimating, 27–28
 - overview, 13, 31
 - population proportion, 39, 257–258
 - positive correlation, 30
 - positive relationship, 59
 - power curve, 48–49
 - power of test, 48–51, 339
 - precision, 33–34, 38, 339
 - predetermined cutoff, in goodness-of-fit test, 272
 - prediction
 - exponential models for, 134
 - models for, 26–27
 - multiple regression analysis for, 97
 - polynomials for, 129–130
 - regression analysis for, 4
 - prediction interval, 69–71
 - probability. *See p* (probability)
 - “proof,” incorrect perception of, 335
 - proportion
 - comparing, 24
 - estimating, 23–24
 - population, 39, 257–258
 - relative frequency as, 23
 - punt distance example (multiple regression), 104–109, 113–114
- **Q** •
- quadratic polynomials, 120, 125. *See also* second-degree polynomials
 - qualitative variable
 - Chi-square test for, 5, 19
 - quantitative variable compared to, 22–23
 - statistics for, 27–31
 - quantitative data
 - correlation coefficient for, 325–326
 - in multiple regression, 85–86
 - in sign test, 288
 - quantitative variables
 - categorical variable compared to, 22–23
 - correlation of, 17
 - in two-sample *t*-test, 154
 - questioning, 347–348
 - quiz score compared to study time
 - example, 123–125, 129
- **R** •
- r* (correlation coefficient), 77
 - R^2 (coefficient of determination)
 - for ANOVA model, 170
 - for linear regression model, 76–77
 - for multiple regression model, 110
 - for polynomial model, 127
 - for regression model, 211
 - R^2 adjusted (regression model assessment)
 - in ANOVA, 170, 202–203
 - description of, 110–114
 - for exponential model, 133–134
 - for polynomial model, 126–127
 - for regression model, 211–212
 - random samples
 - assuming, 340–341
 - bias avoided with, 32
 - for independence, 158
 - for Kruskal-Wallis test, 315
 - proportion in, 24

- for rank sum test, 304
 - for sign test, 288
 - rank. *See also* Spearman's rank correlation
 - in Kruskal-Wallis test, 317–318
 - overview, 189, 282–283
 - signed
 - overview, 283–284, 296–297
 - steps in, 297–298
 - weight loss plan example of, 298–301
 - rank sum test
 - conditions for, 303–304
 - differences in medians by, 323
 - hypothesis testing, 304–306, 309–312, 321–322
 - overview, 284–286
 - pairwise comparison in, 320–321
 - real estate agent performance example of, 307–312
 - sample size in, 306
 - steps in, 304–306, 321–322
 - real estate agent performance example (rank sum test), 307–312
 - recommendations, presenting, 353–355
 - refusal letters example (ANOVA), 171
 - regression analysis. *See also* linear regression; logistic regression; model; multiple regression; nonlinear regression
 - ANOVA compared to, 212–218
 - conclusions from, 209–210
 - model fit assessment in, 211–212
 - predictions from, 4
 - simple linear, 18, 30–31
 - of variability, 208–209
 - regular residuals, 99
 - relationship. *See also* correlation; multiple regression
 - of categorical variables, 25–26
 - linear, 28–30
 - nonlinear, 115
 - of scatterplot and correlation, 56–60
 - scatterplot to see, 106–107
 - relative frequency, 23
 - repeatability, 339
 - research question, 35
 - residuals
 - in exponential model, 133–135
 - in multiple regression, 98–102
 - plot of, 74, 78, 98–100
 - in polynomial model, 126–129
 - in simple linear regression, 73–76
 - in sum of squares for regression, 213–214
 - response rate error, 341–343
 - response variable (y), 30–31, 118, 154. *See also* linear regression; logistic regression; multiple regression; nonlinear regression
 - results reporting, incomplete, 338–339
 - right-tailed test, 272
- S •
- s (sample standard deviation) symbol, 39
 - saddle point of S-curve, 144
 - sample
 - random
 - assuming, 340–341
 - bias avoided with, 32
 - for independence, 158
 - for Kruskal-Wallis test, 315
 - proportion in, 24
 - for rank sum test, 304
 - for sign test, 288
 - self-selected, 31
 - size of, 41, 47, 50
 - variability in, 23
 - sample proportion, 23
 - sample size
 - false assumption on, 339–340
 - in rank sum test, 306, 310
 - sample standard deviation, 39
 - sample statistic, 14
 - scatterplot
 - in exponential model, 132–134
 - linear regression, 56–60
 - for model selection, 106–107
 - multiple regression, 88–89
 - nonlinear regression, 116–119, 122
 - outliers in, 77
 - in polynomial model, 126
 - of quantitative data, 326
 - in regression analysis, 209, 211
 - relationship shown by, 28–30
 - Scheffe, Henry (statistician), 186, 188
 - Scheffe's method, 186

- scoring, of judges, 311–312
- S-curve, 139–142, 144
- second-degree polynomials, 119–126
- secret-spreading example, 118–119, 133–136
- seed-spitting example (ANOVA), 155–156, 166–167
- self-selected sample, 31
- side-by-side boxplots, 159–161, 316
- σ (standard deviation) symbol, 39
- sign test, in nonparametric statistics
 - limitations of, 296–297
 - matched pairs tested by, 294–296
 - median tested by, 290–294
 - overview, 280–282
 - steps in, 288–289
- signed rank test, in nonparametric statistics
 - overview, 283–284
 - sign test limitations, 296–297
 - steps in, 297–298
 - weight loss plan example of, 299–301
- significance
 - of correlation, 90–91
 - data snooping for, 185
 - importance of, 336, 339
 - for logistic regression model, 146
 - of regression coefficient, 96
 - of two-way ANOVA interaction effects, 196–198
 - in variance differences, 160
- Simmons Research Bureau, 14
- simple linear regression
 - degrees of freedom in, 217
 - model for, 60–63
 - overview, 18
 - predicting y from x with, 30–31
- Simpson, E. H. (statistician), 236
- Simpson's Paradox, 236–240
- 68-95-99.7 rule, 72, 128
- skepticism, 348–349
- skewed distribution
 - Chi-square, 251
 - median, 277–278
 - nonparametric statistics for, 20
 - slope of regression line, 62, 64–66
- snooping, data, 11–12, 185
- Spearman, Charles Edward (statistician), 327
- Spearman's rank correlation
 - aptitude-performance example of, 329–332
 - Pearson's correlation coefficient compared to, 325–327
 - steps in, 328–329
- specifications, manufacturing, 51
- specified model, 272
- spread. *See* standard deviation
- spreadsheet, 143
- SSE (sum of squares for error), 164, 193, 213–214, 216
- SSR (sum of squares regression), 214, 216
- SST (sum of squares for treatments), 164, 193, 213
- SSTO (sums of squares total), 164, 193, 213–214, 216
- stacked data, in Minitab ANOVA, 163
- standard deviation
 - constant, 71–73
 - in estimating population mean, 39–40
 - in margin of error, 14, 40–41
 - in rank sum test, 310
 - of residuals, 75–76
 - sample (s), 39
 - σ symbol for, 39
 - in Spearman's rank correlation, 328, 331
- standard error
 - in regression line slope, 64–65
 - of statistics, 41
 - in two-sample t -test, 154
 - as value of t , 39
- standard normal distribution, 40
- standardized residuals, 74, 99, 128–129
- standardizing statistics, 45, 65
- statistical conclusions, errors in causation, 337
 - “fudging” information, 344–345
 - generalization, 343–344
 - incomplete results reporting, 338–339
 - normal distribution assumption, 338
 - “proof” perception, 335
 - random sample assumptions, 340–341
 - response rate, 341–343
 - sample size assumptions, 339–340
 - significance determination, 336
- statistics, getting ahead with
 - answer checking, 352
 - assistance available, 350

- conclusion forming, 351–352
 - data collecting and analyzing, 349
 - output explaining, 352–353
 - questioning, 347–348
 - recommendation presenting, 353–355
 - skepticism, 348–349
 - Sterling, Mary Jane (*Algebra for Dummies*), 121
 - straight-line model, 132
 - strength of evidence, 45–46
 - Student Newman-Keuls test, 187
 - Student *t*-distribution, 188
 - studentized range statistic, 182
 - sum of squares
 - ANOVA and regression comparison, 212–214
 - one-way ANOVA, 163–166
 - two-way ANOVA, 193–194
 - survey
 - margin of error of, 341
 - stating results of, 33
 - uncontrollable factors in, 337
 - symmetric distribution, 75, 276–277
- T •**
- T* (rank sum test statistic), 305, 310
 - t*-distribution
 - in confidence interval, 39
 - F*-distribution compared to, 217
 - for regression coefficient test statistic, 96
 - in regression line slope, 65
 - Student, 188
 - test anxiety example (sign test), 295–296
 - test statistic
 - Chi-square test, 242, 247–249
 - description of, 45
 - F*-statistic, 166–167
 - Kruskal-Wallis test (*KW*), 318
 - rank sum test (*T*), 305, 310
 - regression coefficient, 95–96
 - sign test (*k*), 289
 - signed rank test, 298–300
 - t*-statistic, 154
 - two-way ANOVA interaction effects, 199
 - Z-test, 258
 - third-degree polynomials, 119–121, 123
 - three-way table, Simpson's Paradox in, 236–240
 - tie, in ranking, 282
 - transforming exponential model, 131–132
 - treatment, 156, 192–193, 281
 - t*-statistic, 216–218
 - t*-test
 - for independent samples, 28
 - in LSD multiple comparison procedure, 178–179
 - for matched pairs, 294
 - one-sample, 292, 338
 - two-sample, 154–155
 - Tukey, John (statistician), 187
 - Tukey's test, 178, 182–183, 204–205
 - two-by-two table, 258–261
 - two-sample *t*-test, 154–155
 - two-tailed tests, 260, 305
 - two-variable model, 114
 - two-way ANOVA (analysis of variance)
 - detergent comparison example of, 202–205
 - interaction effects in, 194–198
 - overview, 191–192
 - running table of, 199–202
 - sum of squares in, 193–194
 - testing terms in, 198–199
 - treatment in, 192–193
 - two-way table. *See also* Chi-square test
 - cell count in, 223–224
 - conditional probability for, 228–233
 - data organization in, 222–223
 - independence of categories in, 233–236
 - joint probability for, 227–228
 - marginal probability for, 226–227
 - marginal total for, 224–225
 - Minitab software for, 26
 - overview, 221–222
 - Simpson's Paradox, 236–240
 - Type I and Type II errors
 - in Duncan's multiple range test, 187
 - in Fisher's LSD test, 179
 - in hypothesis testing, 46–48
 - in multiple comparison procedures, 177
 - in Tukey's test, 182

• U •

unit-free number, 58
 University College London, 327
 University of California, Berkeley, 188
 unstacked data, in Minitab ANOVA, 163
 uphill relationship, 30, 59

• V •

variability
 ANOVA and regression for, 208–209
 partitioning, 213
 variance
 as ANOVA condition, 157, 159–161
 ANOVA for, 4, 15–16
 in Chi-square distribution, 251
 for Kruskal-Wallis test samples, 315
 for rank sum test samples, 304
 of residuals, 98, 101
 sampling, 23
 in two-sample *t*-test, 154
 video games and gender example
 (Simpson's Paradox), 237–239
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 105

• W •

Wallis, W. Allen (statistician), 188
 weight, in Simpson's Paradox, 240
 weight loss plan example (signed rank test), 299–301
 Wilcoxon rank sum test
 conditions for, 303–304
 differences in medians by, 323
 hypothesis testing, 304–306, 309–312, 321–322
 overview, 284–286
 pairwise comparison in, 320–321

real estate agent performance example of, 307–312
 sample size in, 306
 steps in, 304–306, 321–322
 Wilcoxon signed rank test, in
 nonparametric statistics
 overview, 283–284
 sign test limitations, 296–297
 steps in, 297–298
 weight loss plan example of, 299–301

• X •

x (explanatory variable), 26, 30–31, 118.
See also linear regression; logistic regression; multiple regression; nonlinear regression

• Y •

y (response variable), 30–31, 118, 154.
See also linear regression; logistic regression; multiple regression; nonlinear regression
y-intercept of regression line, 61–62, 66–68

• Z •

Z-distribution, 40
 Z-test
 Chi-square test equated to, 258–261
 rank sum test compared to, 306
 signed rank test compared to, 292
 t-test compared to, 154
 for two population proportions, 257–258