Introduction to Statistics I

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Topic 1: Data & Variables

Reasoning from Data

What is data, where are we collecting it from?



Observational Unit (obv-unit): The person, place, or thing from which data is collected.

Variable (var): property of an obv-unit that can be assigned a number or category.

Examples:

- Cost of a textbook
- Student loan debt
- Domestic cat lifespan



Vars vary from obv-unit to obv-unit. (most important thing to remember from this slide)

If property is same for all obv-units, it's not a var!

When considering whether a property is a var, think about obv-unit. Does it apply to that specific obv-unit?

Example:

- % of students at each college who graduate in four yrs is not a var for students (but is a var for colleges)
- Whether or not each student graduated in 4 years is a var for students (but not for colleges)

Variable Types

• Quantitative: Assigns a number (can do math on it)



If it only has two categories (yes/no or either/or), it is called a binary variable.

Examples: Let students be obv-units. Which of following are quantitative or categorical?

- Have you made more outgoing calls or received more incoming calls today, or the same # of each?
- ► What is the average duration of calls you've made today?
- ► Is your cell phone an iPhone or not?
- ► At what time did you receive your first call today?
- ► What was the area code to which you made your first call today?

A research question (RQ) is a question about *patterns* in a var, or *compares* a var across different groups, or looks for a *relationship* between vars.







Examples:

- ► Do Gen-Z students make fewer calls than Millenials?
- ► What's average # of calls Le Moyne students make a day?
- ► Which area code do students most frequently call?



Activities: 1-2, 1-3

What did we learn?

- **Defined**: observational unit (obv-unit)/variable (var)/research question (RQ)
- Variable Types: Quantitative/Categorical (Binary?)

