
Contents

<i>Preface</i>	xi
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xiv
1 Introduction and basic concepts	1
<i>Why is statistics useful in the behavioural sciences? 1</i>	
<i>Measurement scales 6</i>	
<i>Descriptive and inferential statistics 9</i>	
<i>What is an experiment? 10</i>	
2 Descriptive statistics	14
<i>Organising raw data 14</i>	
<i>Frequency distributions and histograms 14</i>	
<i>Grouped data 15</i>	
<i>Stem-and-leaf diagrams 17</i>	
<i>Summarising data 20</i>	
<i>Measures of central tendency: mode, median, and mean 21</i>	
<i>Advantages and disadvantages of mode, median, and mean 23</i>	
<i>A useful digression on the Σ notation 26</i>	
<i>Measures of dispersion (or variability) 27</i>	
<i>Further on the mean, variance, and standard deviation of frequency distributions 33</i>	
<i>How to calculate the combined mean and the combined variance of several samples 35</i>	
<i>Properties of estimators 36</i>	
<i>Mean and variance of linearly transformed data 38</i>	
3 Introduction to probability	42
<i>Why are some notions of probability useful? 42</i>	
<i>Some preliminary definitions and the concept of probability 43</i>	
<i>Venn diagrams and probability 44</i>	
<i>The addition rule and the multiplication rule of probability 47</i>	
<i>Probability trees 49</i>	
<i>Conditional probability 50</i>	
<i>Independence and conditional probability 53</i>	
<i>Bayes's theorem 54</i>	

4 Probability distributions and the binomial distribution	57
<i>Introduction</i>	57
<i>Probability distributions</i>	58
<i>Calculating the mean (μ) of a probability distribution</i>	60
<i>Calculating the variance (σ^2) and the standard deviation (σ) of a probability distribution</i>	62
<i>Orderings (or permutations)</i>	63
<i>Combinations</i>	66
<i>The binomial distribution</i>	66
<i>Mean and variance of the binomial distribution</i>	70
<i>How to use the binomial distribution in testing hypotheses</i>	70
<i>The sign test</i>	75
<i>Further on the binomial distribution and its use in hypothesis testing</i>	76
5 Continuous random variables and the normal distribution	78
<i>Introduction</i>	78
<i>Continuous random variables and their distribution</i>	78
<i>The normal distribution</i>	81
<i>The standard normal distribution</i>	84
<i>Hypothesis testing and the normal distribution</i>	87
<i>Type I and Type II errors</i>	89
<i>One-tailed and two-tailed statistical tests</i>	93
<i>Using the normal distribution as an approximation of the binomial distribution</i>	95
6 The chi-square distribution and the analysis of categorical data	100
<i>Introduction</i>	100
<i>The chi-square (χ^2) distribution</i>	100
<i>The Pearson's chi-square test</i>	101
<i>The Pearson's χ^2 goodness of fit test</i>	103
<i>Further on the goodness of fit test</i>	107
<i>Assumptions underlying the use of Pearson's χ^2 test</i>	108
<i>Pearson's χ^2 test and the analysis of 2×2 contingency tables</i>	110
<i>Further on the degrees of freedom and the calculation of the expected frequencies for any contingency table</i>	113
<i>The analysis of $R \times C$ contingency tables</i>	114
<i>One- and two-tailed tests</i>	115
<i>How to measure the strength of the association between variables in a contingency table</i>	116
<i>A fundamental conceptual equation in data analysis: Magnitude of a significance test = Size of the effect \times Size of the study</i>	119
<i>An important note on the inclusion of nonoccurrences in contingency tables</i>	120
7 Statistical tests on proportions	123
<i>Introduction</i>	123
<i>Statistical tests on the proportion of successes in a sample</i>	123

<i>Confidence intervals for population proportions</i>	124
<i>Statistical tests on the difference between the proportions of successes from two independent samples</i>	127
<i>Confidence intervals for the difference between two independent population proportions</i>	129
<i>Statistical tests on the difference between nonindependent proportions of successes (McNemar test)</i>	130
8 Sampling distribution of the mean and its use in hypothesis testing	134
<i>Introduction</i>	134
<i>The sampling distribution of the mean and the Central Limit Theorem</i>	134
<i>Testing hypotheses about means when σ is known</i>	136
<i>Testing hypotheses about means when σ is unknown: the Student's t-distribution and the one-sample t-test</i>	137
<i>Two-sided confidence intervals for a population mean</i>	141
9 Comparing a pair of means: the matched- and the independent-samples t-test	146
<i>Introduction</i>	146
<i>The matched-samples t-test</i>	146
<i>Confidence intervals for a population mean</i>	149
<i>Counterbalancing</i>	150
<i>The sampling distribution of the difference between pairs of means and the independent-samples t-test</i>	151
<i>An application of the independent-samples t-test</i>	155
<i>Confidence intervals for the difference between two population means</i>	157
<i>The robustness of the independent-samples t-test</i>	158
<i>Ceiling and floor effects</i>	162
<i>Matched-samples or independent-samples t-test: which of these two tests should be used?</i>	164
<i>A fundamental conceptual equation in data analysis: Magnitude of a significance test = Size of the effect \times Size of the study</i>	165
10 Nonparametric statistical tests	168
<i>Introduction</i>	168
<i>The Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-ranks test</i>	168
<i>The Wilcoxon rank-sum test</i>	172
11 Correlation	176
<i>Introduction</i>	176
<i>Linear relationships between two continuous variables</i>	176
<i>More on linear relationships between two variables</i>	178
<i>The covariance between two variables</i>	181
<i>The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient r</i>	183
<i>Hypothesis testing on the Pearson correlation coefficient r</i>	184
<i>Confidence intervals for the Pearson correlation coefficient</i>	185

<i>Testing the significance of the difference between two independent Pearson correlation coefficients r</i>	187
<i>Testing the significance of the difference between two nonindependent Pearson correlation coefficients r</i>	188
<i>Partial correlation</i>	190
<i>Factors affecting the Pearson correlation coefficient r</i>	192
<i>The point biserial correlation r_{pb}</i>	194
<i>The Spearman Rank correlation coefficient</i>	198
<i>Kendall's coefficient of concordance W</i>	200
12 Regression	202
<i>Introduction</i>	202
<i>The regression line</i>	202
<i>Linear regression and correlation</i>	207
<i>Hypothesis testing on the slope b</i>	207
<i>Confidence intervals for the population regression slope β</i>	209
<i>Further on the relationship between linear regression and Pearson's r: r^2 as a measure of effect size</i>	210
<i>Further on the error of prediction</i>	211
<i>Why the term regression?</i>	212
13 Introduction to power analysis	214
<i>Introduction</i>	214
<i>Effect size and power</i>	215
<i>Factors affecting the power of a statistical test</i>	215
<i>Power calculations for the one-sample t-test</i>	219
<i>Power calculations for the independent-samples t-test</i>	222
<i>Power calculations for the matched-samples t-test</i>	223
<i>Power calculation for correlation coefficients</i>	225
<i>Power calculation for the difference between two independent Pearson's correlation coefficients r</i>	227
<i>Power calculation for a single proportion</i>	228
<i>Power calculation for the difference between two independent proportions</i>	229
<i>Appendix</i>	231
<i>References</i>	238
<i>Index</i>	239