

: 5@@&\$% ! 'GH5H'&\$' '8- \$\$

INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES (3)

Class Number: 4653 Delivery Method: In Person

Tu 1:30 PM– 2:20 PM
SUR 3170, Surrey

Dec 11, 2016
3:30 PM– 6:30 PM
SUR 2600, Surrey

Th 12:30 PM– 2:20 PM
SUR 3170, Surrey

Gamage Perera

Recommended: a research methods course such as SA 255, CRIM 220, POL 213 or equivalent is recommended prior to taking STAT 203.


8YgW]dh]cb

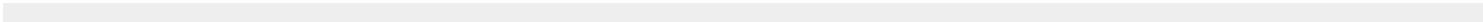
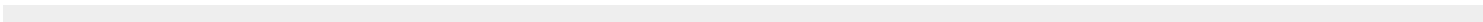
Descriptive and inferential statistics aimed at students in the social sciences. Scales of measurement. Descriptive statistics. Measures of association. Hypothesis tests and confidence intervals. Students in Sociology and Anthropology are expected to take SA 255 before this course. Intended to be particularly accessible to students who are not specializing in Statistics. Students with credit for any of STAT 101, 201, 270, ARCH 376 or BUEC 232 may not subsequently receive credit for this course. Quantitative.

The SPSS statistical software package will be used for assignments and output interpreted on exams

Aimed at a non mathematical audience, this course discusses procedures that are most commonly used in research in the social sciences. The rationale for these procedures is explained in detail but the use of mathematical formulas is kept to a minimum. STAT 203 is a satisfactory prerequisite for STAT 302. One of the key differences between STAT 203 and both STAT 101 and STAT 201 is that STAT 203 uses the SPSS software package.

1. Basic graphical statistics (e.g. bar graphs, pie charts, histograms, time plots, scatterplots) and basic numerical statistics (e.g. mean, median, mode, quartiles, standard deviation, correlation) are discussed. Scales of measurement are distinguished (e.g. nominal, ordinal, ratio and interval).
2. The normal distribution is introduced along with probability rules and sampling distributions.

3. Various sampling designs such as simple random sampling are discussed. The implementation of sampling procedures is also presented.
4. The design of experiments is introduced with an emphasis on randomization, treatments, subjects, factors, pairing and controls. Comparisons are made with observational studies.
5. Concepts related to the construction of confidence intervals (e.g. confidence level, width, interpretation, the effect of sample size) are discussed. Also basic concepts related to the testing of hypotheses (e.g. hypotheses, p values, statistical significance) are presented.
6. 



SFU's Academic Integrity web site <http://students.sfu.ca/academicintegrity.html> is filled with information on what is meant by academic dishonesty, where you can find resources to help with your studies and the consequences of cheating. Check out the site for more information and videos that help explain the issues in plain English.

Each student is responsible for his or her conduct as it affects the University community. Academic dishonesty, in whatever form, is ultimately destructive of the values of the University. Furthermore, it is unfair and discouraging to the majority of students who pursue their studies honestly. Scholarly integrity is required of all members of the University. <http://www.sfu.ca/policies/gazette/student/s10.01.html>

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY: YOUR WORK, YOUR SUCCESS