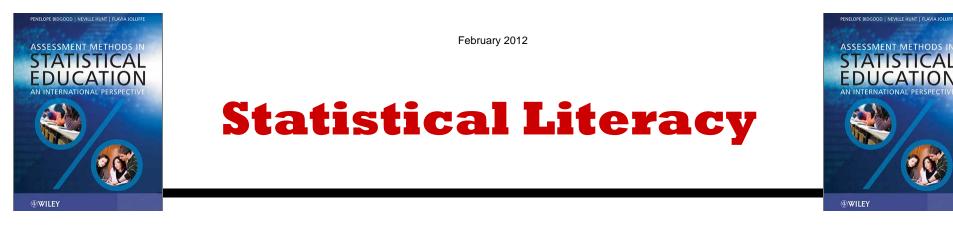
Statistical Literacy for All

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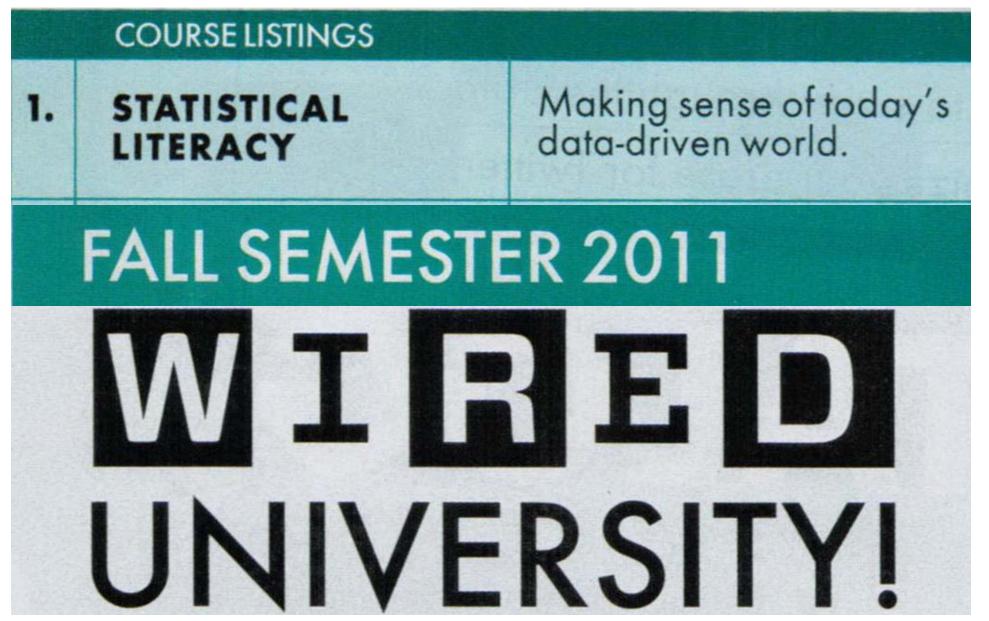
Slides at www.StatLit.org/pdf/2012Schield-Lehman6up.pdf



Statistical literacy is the ability to read and interpret summary statistics in the everyday media: in graphs, tables, statements and essays. Statistical literacy is needed by 'data consumers.' About 40% of all US college students graduating in 2003 had non-quantitative majors.

Schield (2010) in Assessment Methods in Statistical Education

Wired Magazine: Oct 2010



Statistical Literacy: Take CARE

Associations may be useful in

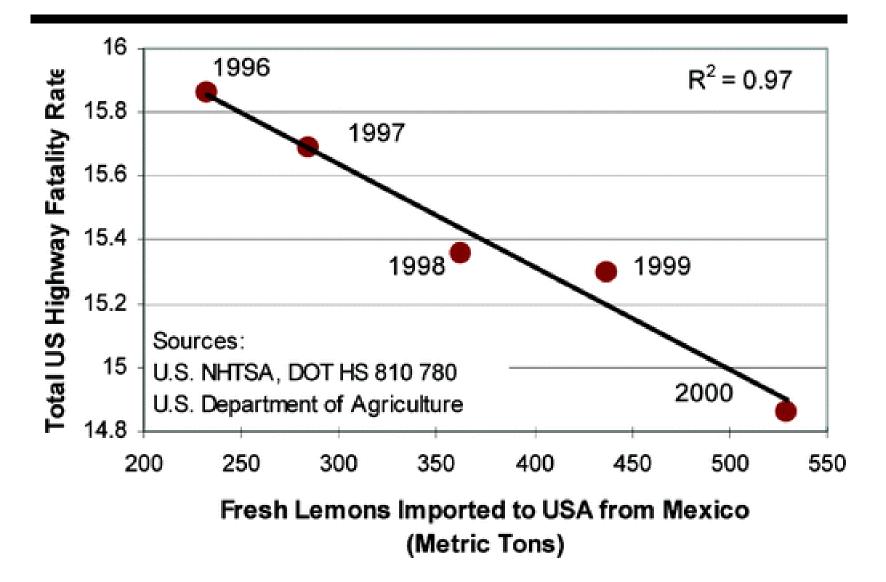
- identifying causation
- making a prediction, a generalization or a specification.

Statistical associations may be influenced by:

- Context: what is (and is not) taken into account
- Assembly: how things are defined or measured
- Randomness: coincidence or margin of error
- Error/bias: Subject, research or sampling bias

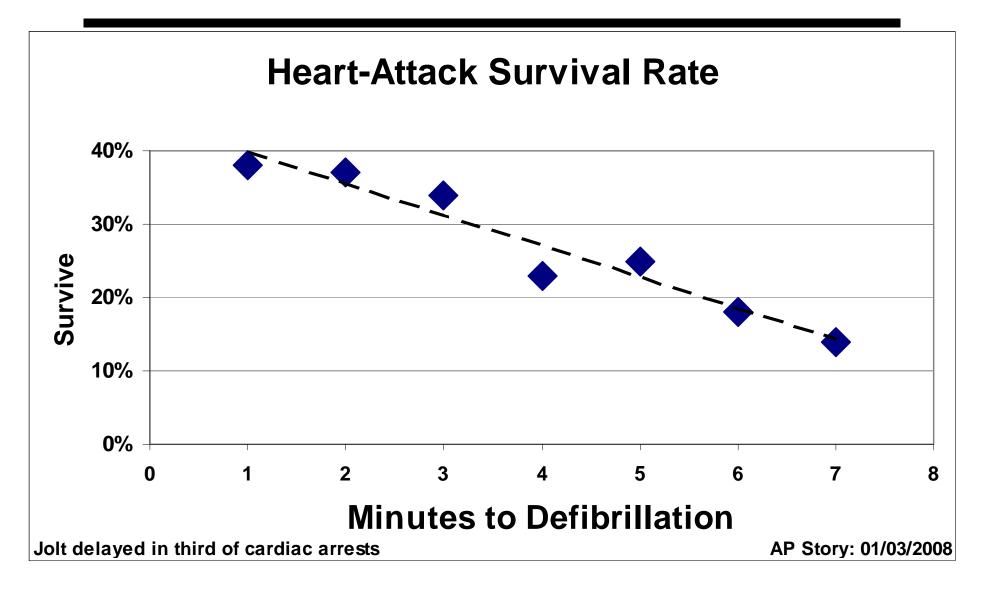


1a. Association is probably not Causation



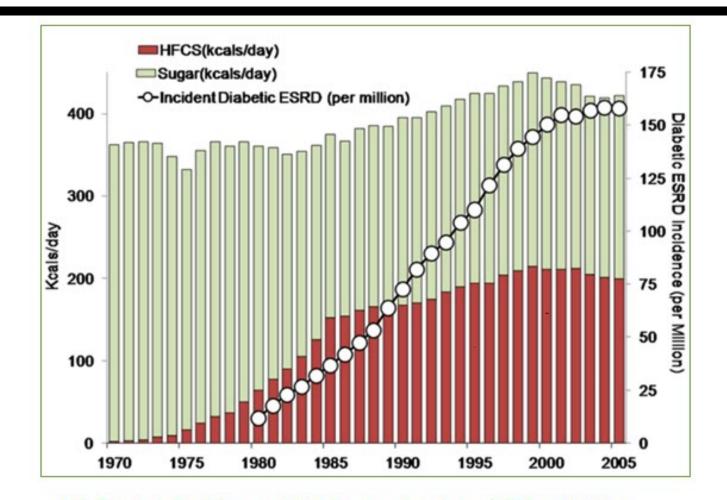


1b. Association is Probably Causation



February 2012

1c. Association is possibly a sign of Causation



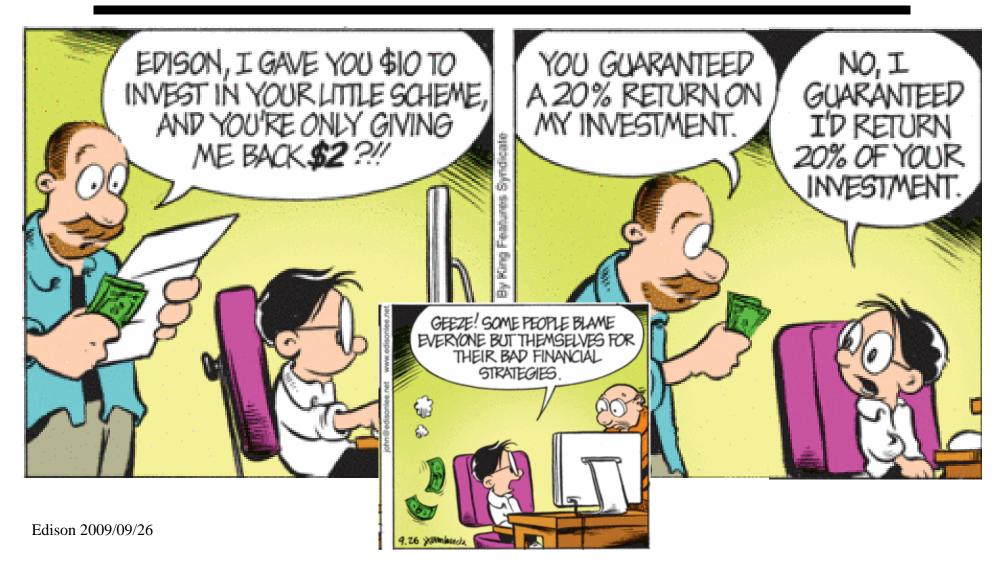
U.S. Trends in Total Sugar and High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) availability, and Incident Diabetic End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)



"Literacy" is a big idea in statistical literacy Must be able to describe and compare percentages and rates presented in tables and graphs.

Is "the percentage of men who smoke" the same as "the percentage of men among smokers"? No If "Smoking is more likely among women than men" does this mean that "Smokers are more likely to be women than men"? No

Small Change in Syntax; Big Change in Semantics





- "Confounding" is a big idea in Statistical Literacy. Controlling for a confounder can influence:
- the size of rates, percentages and relative risks
- the percentage or # of cases attributed to X
- whether a difference is statistically Significant

Statistically-significant differences can become statistically **in**significant (and vice versa).

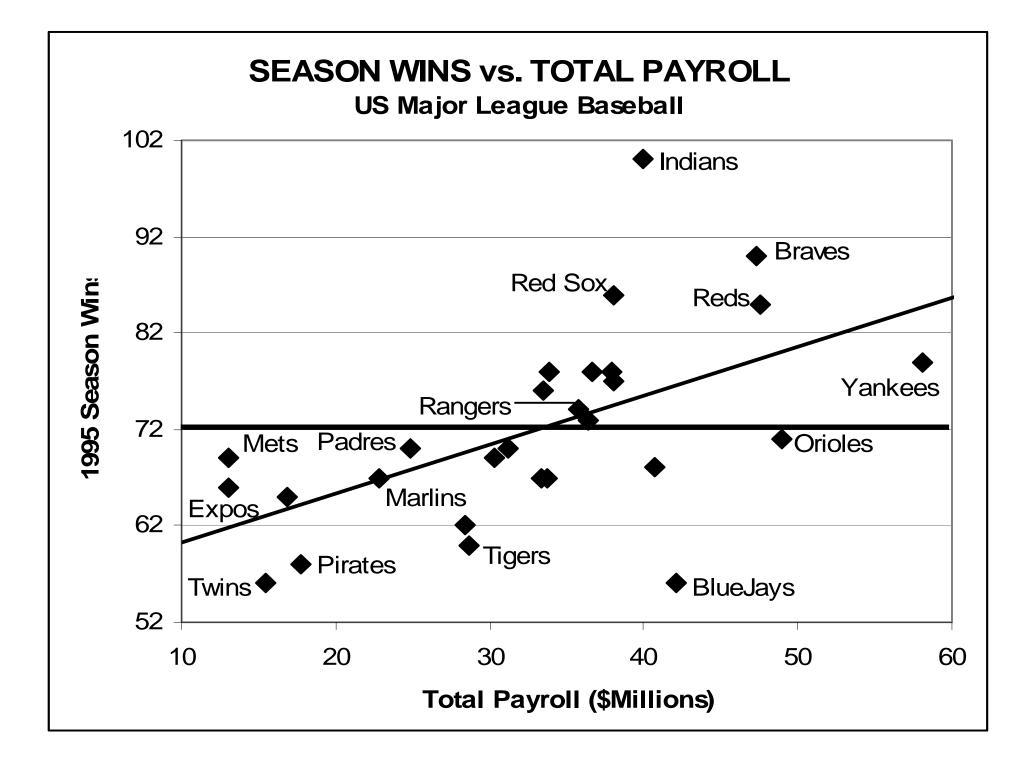
Intro statistics textbooks do NOT mention this!

Size of a statistic depends on what is "taken into account"

State Prison Expense (1996)

State	Total	Compare	Inmates	Per Inmate	Compare
MN	\$184M	27% more	4,865	\$37,825	56% more
IA	\$144M	12% less	5,929	\$24,286	36% less

State	Total	Compare	Inmates	per Inmate	Compare
CA	\$2.9B	50% more	136K	\$21,385	25% less
NY	\$1.9B	34% less	69K	\$28,426	33% more



US SAT-VERBAL SCORES

Average SAT-V	1981	2002	Change	1981	2002
All Test-Takers	504	504	0	100%	100%
White	519	527	8	85%	65%
Black	412	431	19	9%	11%
Asian	474	501	27	3%	10%
Mexican	438	446	8	2%	4%
Puerto Rican	437	455	18	1%	3%
American Indian	471	479	8	0%	1%

Patient Death Rates

City hospital has a higher death rate than Rural.

DEATH RATE Patient Condition											
Hospital	Good	Poor	TOTAL								
City	1.0%	6.0%	5.5%								
Rural	2.0%	7.0%	3.5%								
TOTAL	1.9%	6.3%	4.5%								

After controlling for patient condition (compare within a given column), City hospital has a lower death rate than Rural.

Death Rates per 10,000 Auto Accidents

People in auto accidents are less likely to die if their car has an air bag.

	Sea		
Airbag	No	Yes	Total
Yes	122	18	34
No	105	25	58
Total	111	21	45

After controlling for the use of a seat belt (compare in a column), airbags make almost no difference in survival compared to seat belts (compare in a row)

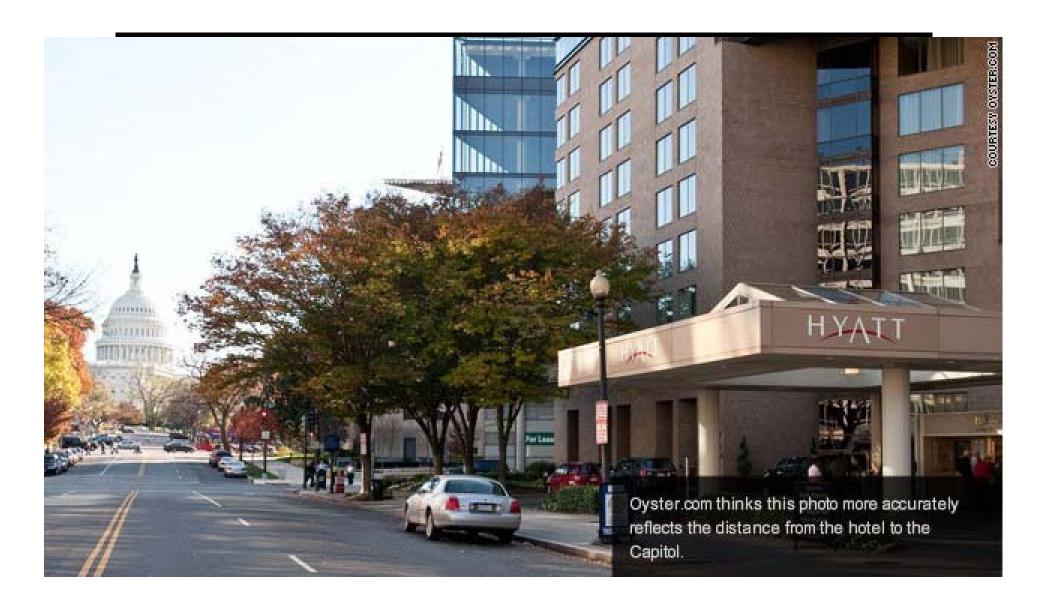
16

Assembly: Making small things big

7 nanograms per gram = 7 parts in a billion



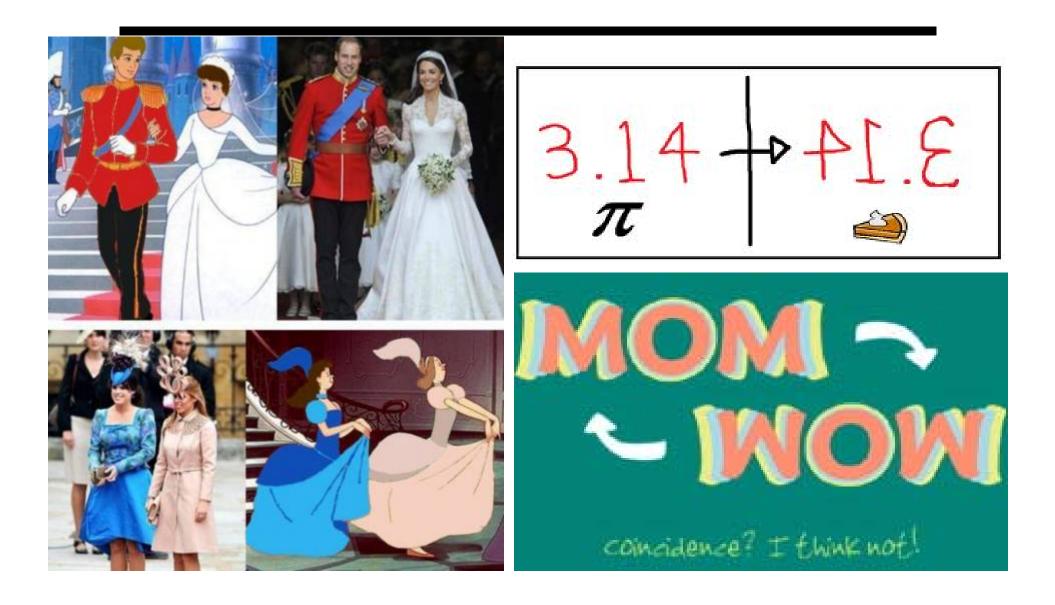
Hyatt: Close to the US Capital



Randomness: Coincidence



Randomness: Coincidence?



Seeing Coincidence

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4	7	9	8	8	8	2	5	2	7	8	6	0	8	6	7	1	8	6	6	6	6	5	6	8	7	8	9	9	7	5	8	0	5	0	7
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12	1	1	6	3	6	1	8	5	5	2	1	2	8	2	8	8	5	6	7	4	3	9	2	1	1	0	8	3	2	6	9	1	4	8	5
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19	7	4	7	9	9	7	1	1	3	7	9	3	1	6	9	0	0	3	9	9	3	0	6	6	9	2	4	0	3	5	0	5	1	4	0
20	5	6	9	1	8	3	4	8	8	5	6	5	0	1	5	3	7	5	4	2	8	3	7	7	9	0	6	2	1	3	9	8	9	2	9

Flip 8 sets of 3 coins each [24 flips]; A run of three heads is "expected"

Chance of 3 heads: one chance in eight.

1	2	3		1	2	3
1	2	3		1	2	3
1	2	3		1	2	3
1	2	3		1	2	3

Run of at least three heads: "Expected" in 10 flips of fair coin

٠

1	1	2	3							
2		2	3	4		Ke	ey is	s "C	ver	lap"
3			3	4	5					
4				4	5	6				
5					5	6	7			
6						6	7	8		
7							7	8	9	
8								8	9	10
All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



Suppose that men make a third more income than women for the same job.

How much of this difference is due to bias?

- Lying or "reaching" by men. Rounding up. Including anticipated bonus/raise.
- Conservatism by women. Rounding down. Quoting regular pay or even take-home pay.

Error/Bias

A recent survey shows that most Republicans surveyed prefer Obama as President.

Question: Who would you prefer as President?

- Barack Obama
- The captain of the Italian linear that crashed
- Charlie Sheehan
- Lady Gaga

February 2012

Conclusion #1

Most students are statistically illiterate

They don't believe that taking into account a related factor can change an association.

They can't see why coincidences are common. They can't read tables or graphs. They can't describe and compare rates and percentages.

They can't think hypothetically about what might have influenced an association.

They don't see how definitions affect numbers.



Conclusion #2

Graduates in non-quantitative majors are most likely to be the journalists, policy makers and politicians who influence decisions on funding for science, engineering and math.

The less value they see in STEM, the harder it is to get their support.

Recommendation Find Way to Support

Mathematics departments should find ways to support courses and programs involving quantitative or statistical literacy as a form of math-statistics appreciation.

Increased appreciation should be first; understanding principles taught in upperlevel math-stat courses should be second.



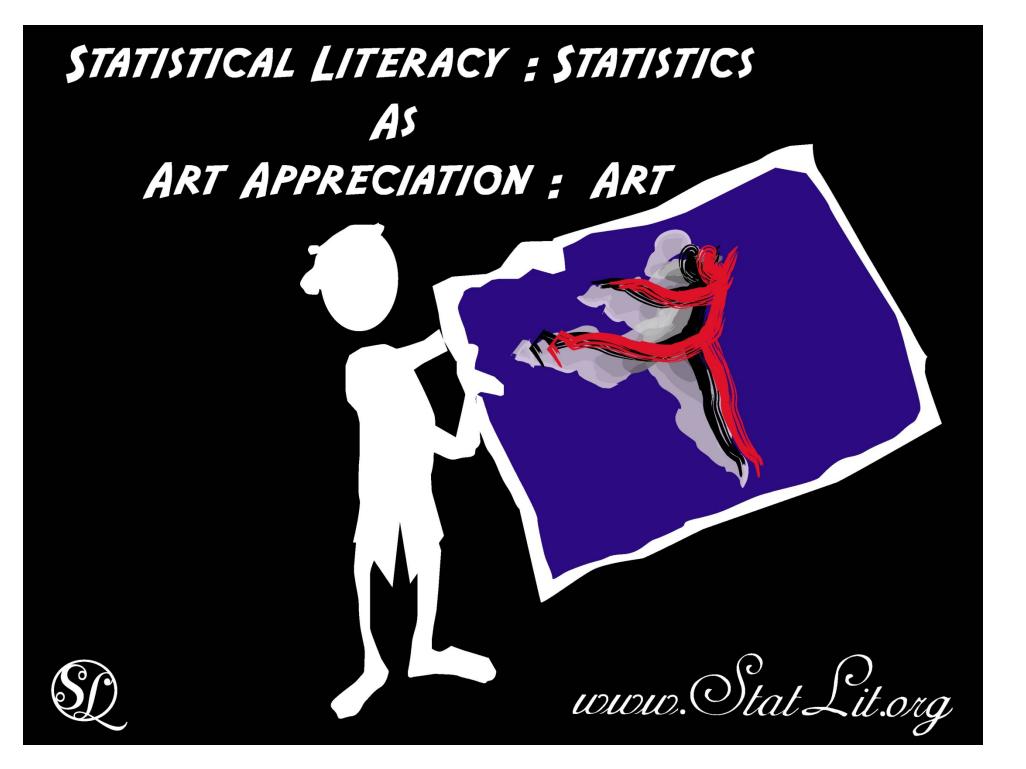
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Importance of Statistical Literacy

I've been increasingly impressed by how important statistical literacy has become for all of us around the globe.

Statistical literacy has risen to the top of my advocacy list, right alongside numeracy, and perhaps even ahead of "algebra for all."

J. Michael Shaughnessy, NCTM President www.StatLit.org/pdf/2010Shaughnessy-StatisticsForAll-NCTM.pdf



References

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