

# Prestatistics: Acceleration and New Hope for Non-STEM Majors

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## Learning Is

Learning is embedding new knowledge  
in the rich soil  
of what you already know.

Marlieke van Kesteren at VU University Amsterdam



# Outline

- 1 Motivation for Prestatistics Course
- 2 Content
- 3 Structure
- 4 Pedagogy
- 5 Challenges
- 6 Success Rates

## Show Me the Data!

### West Virginia:

% of entering freshmen who enroll in remedial courses in their first year:

- 2-year: 69.8%
- 4-year non flagship: 15.6%

% of remedial students completing gateway courses within two academic years

- 2-year: 16.9%
- 4-year non flagship: 26.9%

Source: Complete College America

## Show Me the Data!

College of San Mateo (in California)

Students who pass algebra sequence and statistics:

- Within 2 years: 13%
- Within 5 years: 21%



# Algebra Preparation for Most Non-STEM Majors

Traditional algebra sequence is

- an inefficient preparation for statistics.
- not in line with most non-STEM majors' careers.



## A Very Rough Estimation

$$(0.5)(0.9)(0.5)(0.9)(0.65) \approx 0.13$$

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$$(0.5)(0.9)(0.5)(0.9)(0.65) \approx 0.13$$

$$(0.5)(0.9)(0.65) \approx 0.29$$



# My Department's Use of Prestatistics

- Prestatistics replaces elementary algebra and intermediate algebra.
- Statistics course is unchanged.



# Prestatistics Course Content

## Chapters:

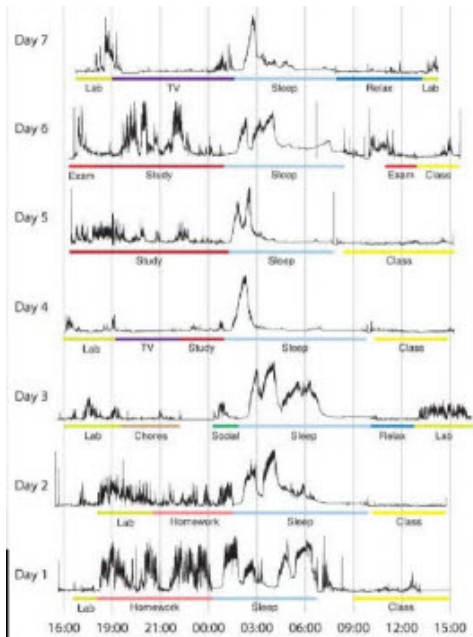
- 1: Arithmetic review
- 2: Observational studies and experiments
- 3: Statistical diagrams
- 4: Measures of center and spread
- 5: Probability laws and normal distribution
- 6: Linear regression
- 7. Graphing and interpreting linear functions
- 8. Solving linear equations and inequalities.
- 9: More linear regression
- 10: Exponential regression

## Course Structure

- 6-unit course
- 2 hours on Tuesdays, 1 hour other weekdays
- Supplemental Instruction
- StatCrunch
- Online homework
- 3 projects
- 7 tests, 10 quizzes, 1 final exam
- Cumulative tests



# Brain Activity



## Importance of Empathy

“High personal warmth with  
high **active** demandingness”

Judith Kleinfeld (1972)

# Improve Students' Beliefs and Behaviors

- Belonging  
(Walton and Cohen)
- “Grow your brain”  
(Yeager and Walton)



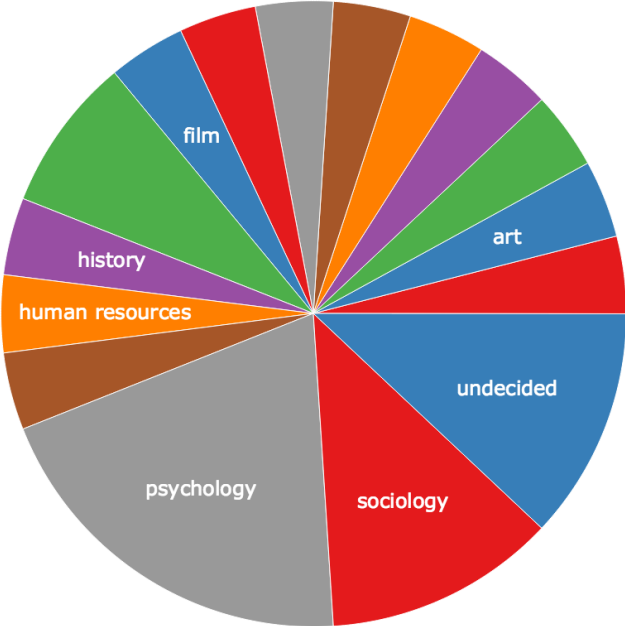
## Who Can Take the Course?

- Prerequisite:  
Arithmetic
- Students who will take statistics and no other math courses.





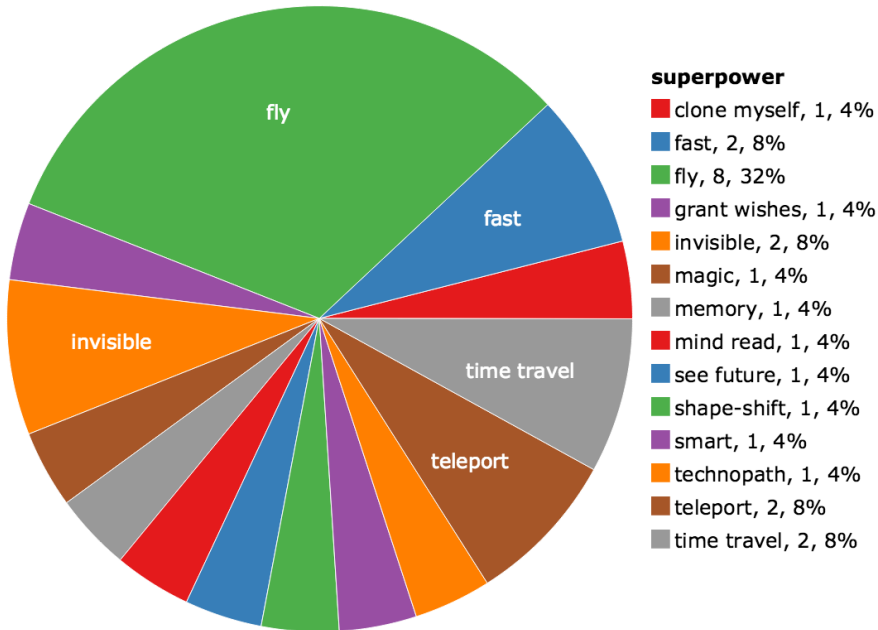
# Fall 2016 Students' Majors



## Major

- administration of justice, 1, 4%
- art, 1, 4%
- art therapy, 1, 4%
- broadcasting, 1, 4%
- communications, 1, 4%
- criminal justice, 1, 4%
- english, 1, 4%
- ethnics, 1, 4%
- film, 1, 4%
- graphic design, 2, 8%
- history, 1, 4%
- human resources, 1, 4%
- political science, 1, 4%
- psychology, 5, 20%
- sociology, 3, 12%
- undecided, 3, 12%

# If You Could Have One Superhero Power ...



# Fall 2016 Students' Majors



# Fall 2016 Students' Majors

Emily

## What the Course Should Not Be

Acceleration should not mean ...

- Deleting challenging topics.
- Dumbing-down remaining topics.
- Duplicating the first half of statistics.



Avoid the 3 Ds!

## Goal of Course

Have students embed new statistical knowledge in the rich soil of what they already know.



# Big Question

But How?



# Goal of Course

By productive struggle





## Big Question

Come again?



## Goal of Course

- Students work collaboratively
- Unfamiliar problems



## Big Question

But which problems?



## Goal of Course

- Problems that address fundamental concepts
- Problems that drive to the heart of students' misconceptions

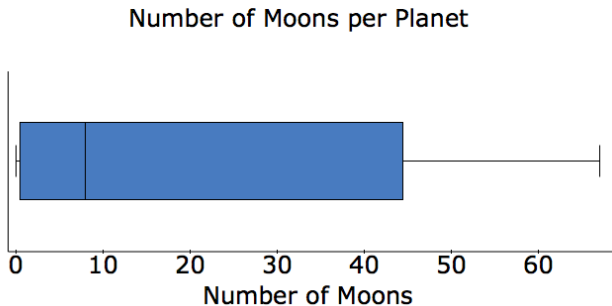


## Big Question

This better be good.



## Interpreting Boxplots



A student says there are more planets that have between 8 and 45 moons than there are planets that have less than 8 moons, because the right part of the box is longer than the combined length of the left whisker and left part of the box. What would you tell the student?

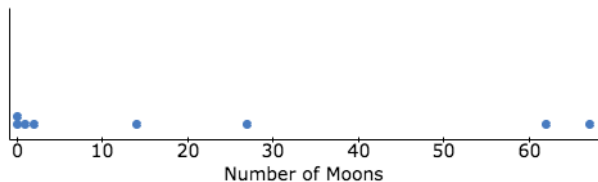
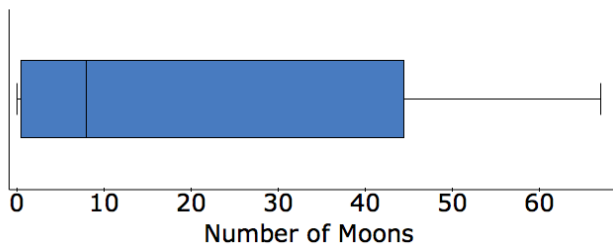
# Big Question

Straight up.



# Interpreting Boxplots

Number of Moons per Planet



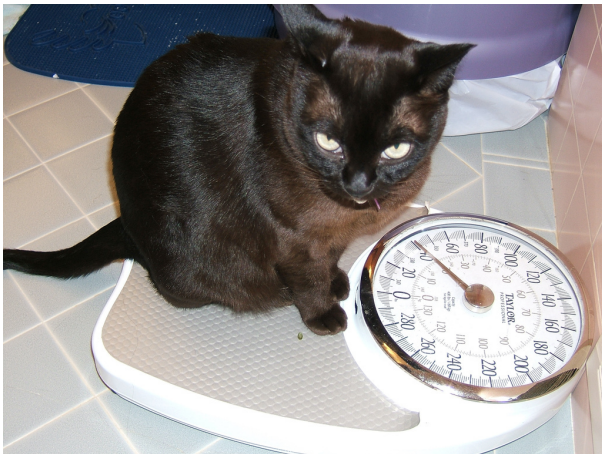


# Number of Planets

8 or 9?

## Sample Size versus Center

Which would tend to be larger, the mean weight of 20,000 randomly selected cats or the mean weight of 5 randomly selected human adults? **Explain.**



## Big Question

Dude, seriously? 20,000 cats?



## Sample Size versus Center

What's the mean weight of three 10-pound cats?

$$\frac{10 + 10 + 10}{3} = \frac{3(10)}{3} = 10$$

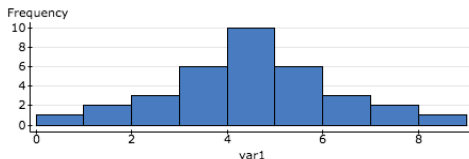
Okay, what's the mean weight of four 10-pound cats?

$$\frac{10 + 10 + 10 + 10}{4} = \frac{4(10)}{4} = 10$$

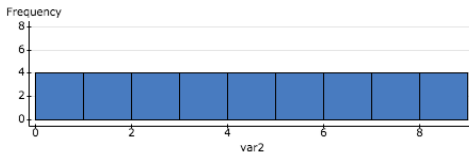
## Standard Deviation

Which distribution has the smallest standard deviation? The largest? **Explain.**

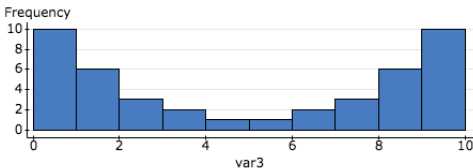
Dist 1:



Dist 2:



Dist 3:



## Song Lengths Played by Live 105



# Procrastinistas

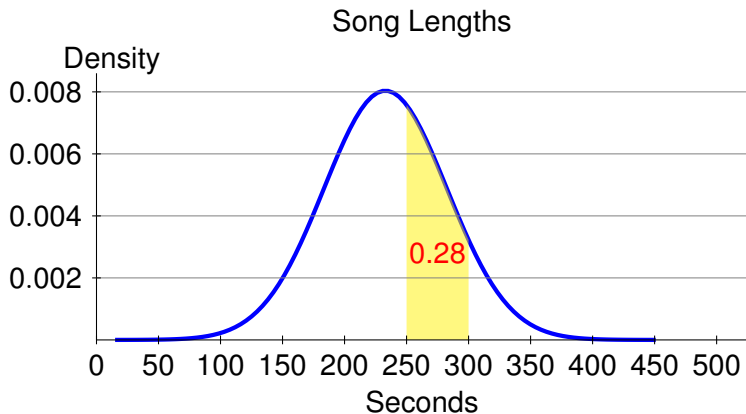


## Song Lengths Played by Live 105





## Area of a Bar versus Area Under Normal Curve



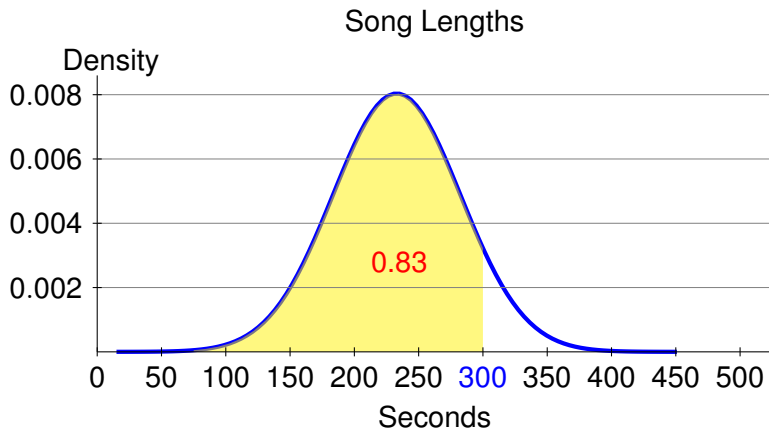
On the basis of the above graph, a student determines that the percentage of songs between 250 and 350 seconds (twice the length in songs) is  $2(28) = 56\%$ . What would you tell the student?

## Big Question

I'm hip to you, dude. The student's flat-out wrong.  
The student's always wrong. Honestly, what do you  
think you're doing in front of the classroom?



## Area of a Bar versus Area Under Normal Curve



- Find the percentile for a 300-second long song.
- Find the song length at the 83rd percentile.

# What's the Connection?

Relative Frequency Histogram

?

?

?

Normal Curve

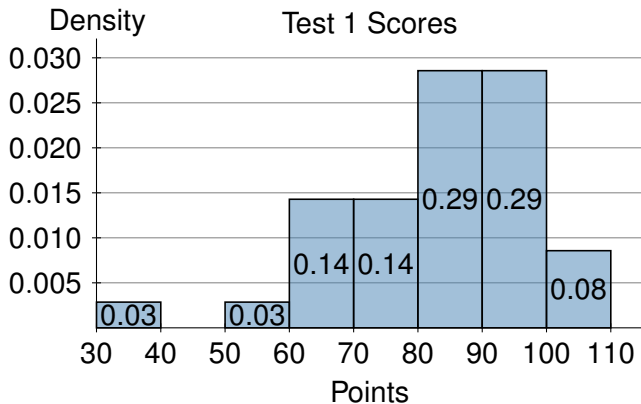
# The Missing Ingredient

## Density histograms



## Definition of Density Histogram

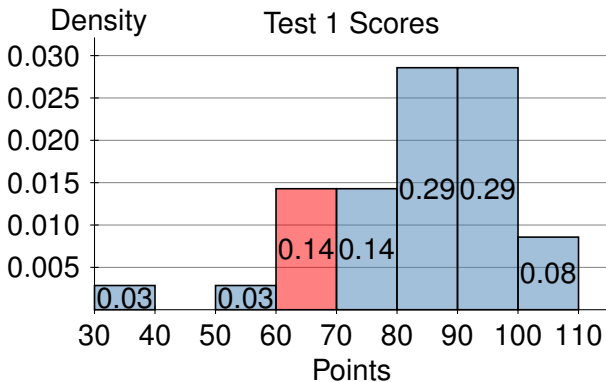
$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{relative frequency}}{\text{class width}}$$



$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{relative frequency}}{\text{class width}}$$

$$\text{area of bar} = \frac{\text{relative frequency}}{\text{class width}} \cdot \text{class width}$$

$$\text{area of bar} = \text{relative frequency}$$

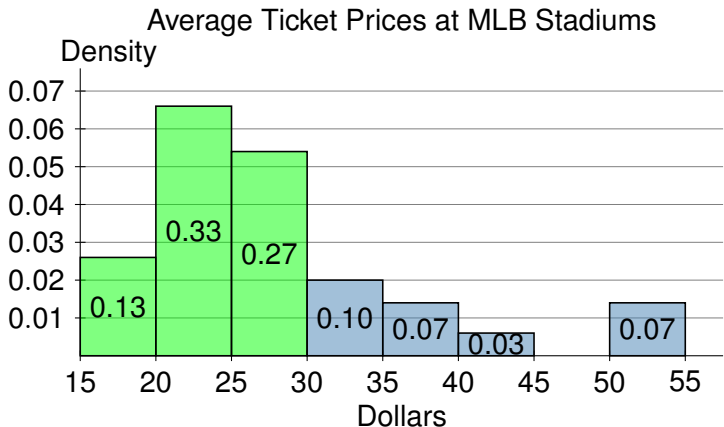


## Average Ticket Prices at MLB Stadiums



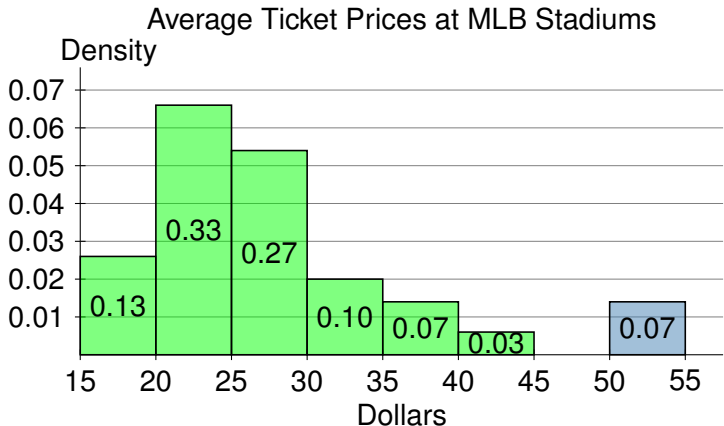


## Density Histogram and Adding Areas



Find the percentile for a \$30 ticket.

## Density Histogram and Adding Areas



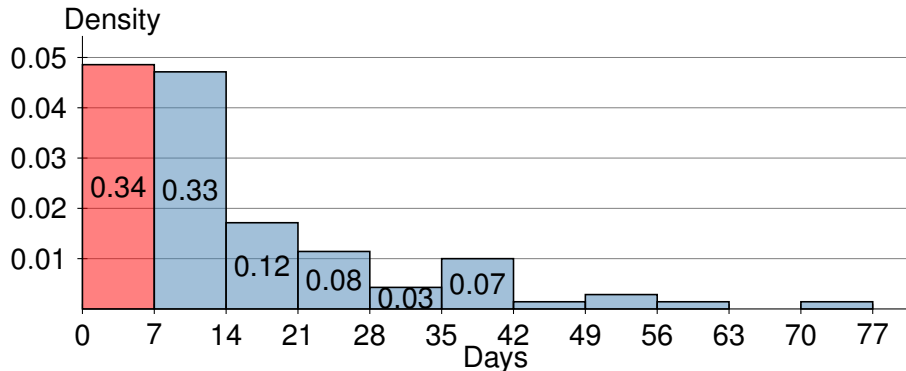
Find the ticket price at the 93rd percentile.

## Mean Response Time to Fix Potholes in Chicago



# Ask Authentic Questions

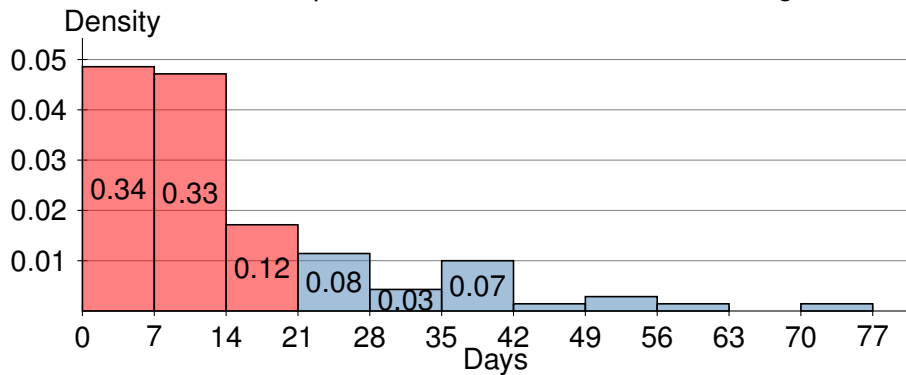
Mean Response Time to Fix Potholes in Chicago



Has Chicago met its goal of 7 days?

## Address Difficult Terminology

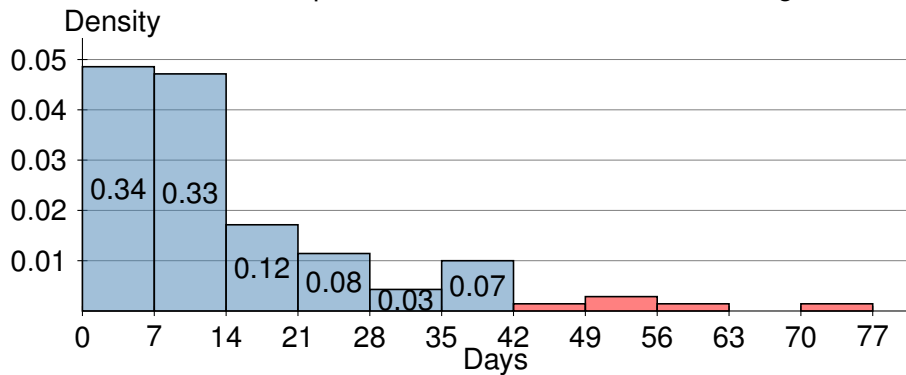
Mean Response Time to Fix Potholes in Chicago



Find the proportion of mean response times that are **at most** 20 days.

## Address Difficult Terminology

Mean Response Time to Fix Potholes in Chicago



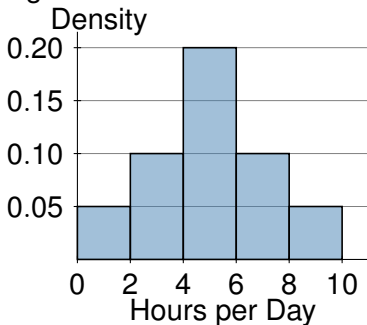
Find the proportion of mean response times that are **at least** 42 days.

# Television Viewing Durations



## Collaborative Activity: Areas of Density Histograms

Television Viewing Durations in the Summer by College Students

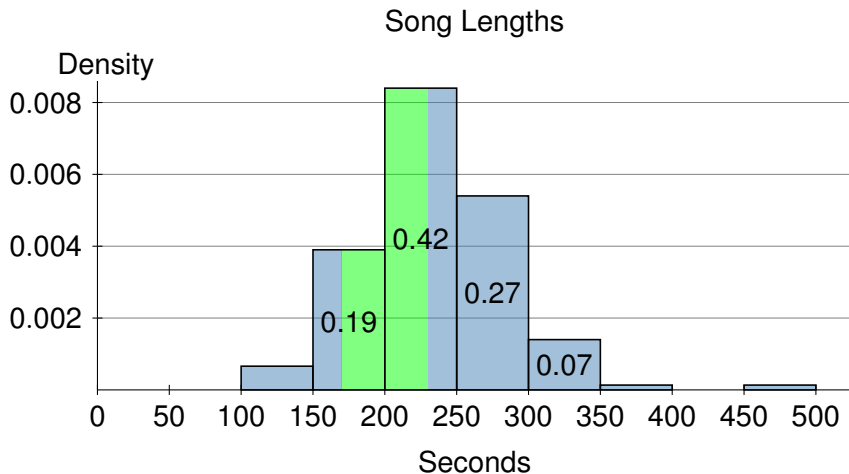


- 1 Compute the area of each of the five bars.
- 2 Find the total area.
- 3 What is the total area of *any* density histogram?

**Explain.**

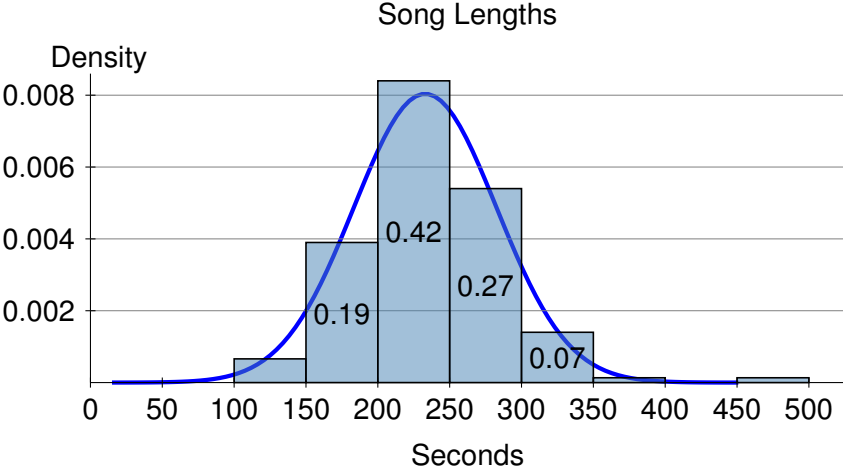


# Motivating the Normal Curve

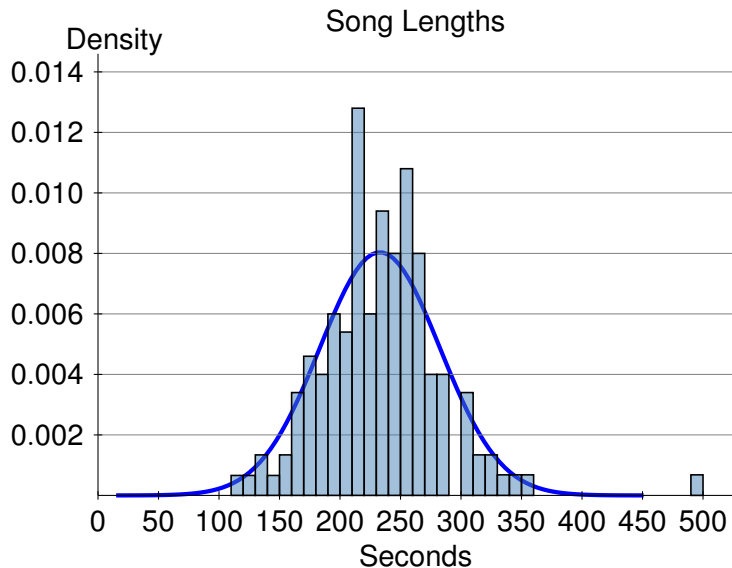


What is the probability of randomly selecting a song length between 170 and 230 seconds?

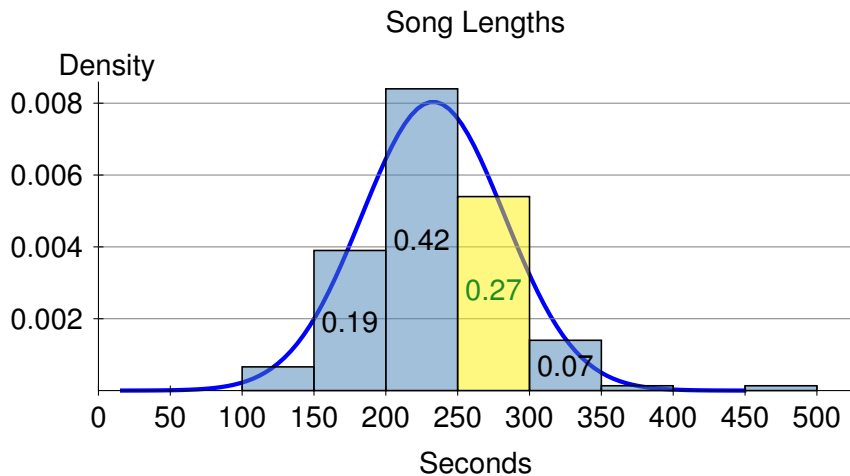
# Introducing the Normal Curve



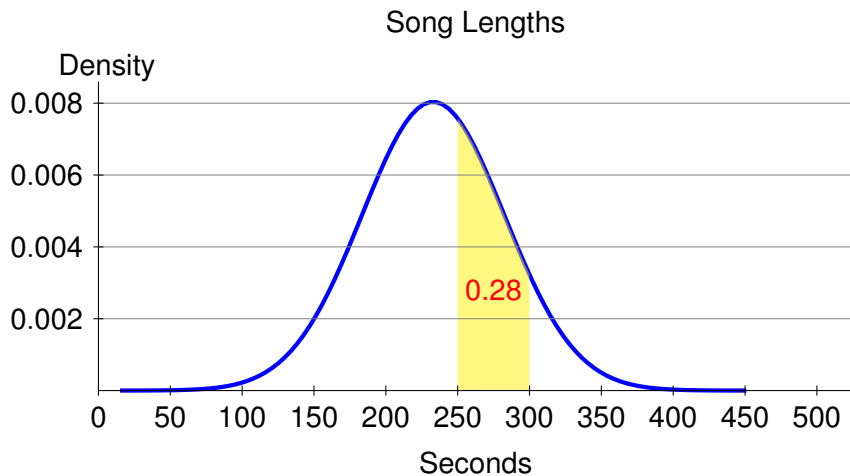
# Using Smaller Class Sizes



# Area of a Bar versus Area Under Normal Curve



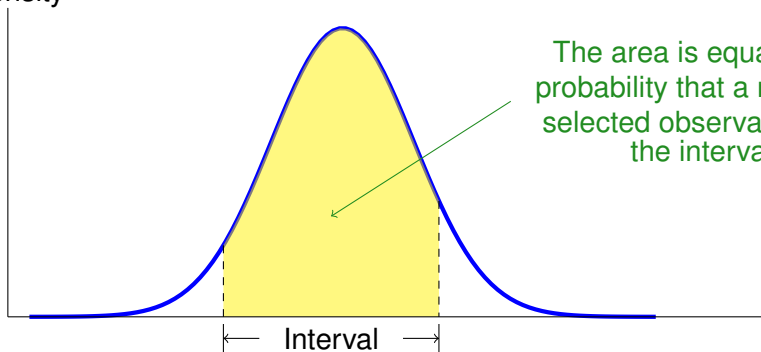
# Area of a Bar versus Area Under Normal Curve



# Area is Equal to Probability

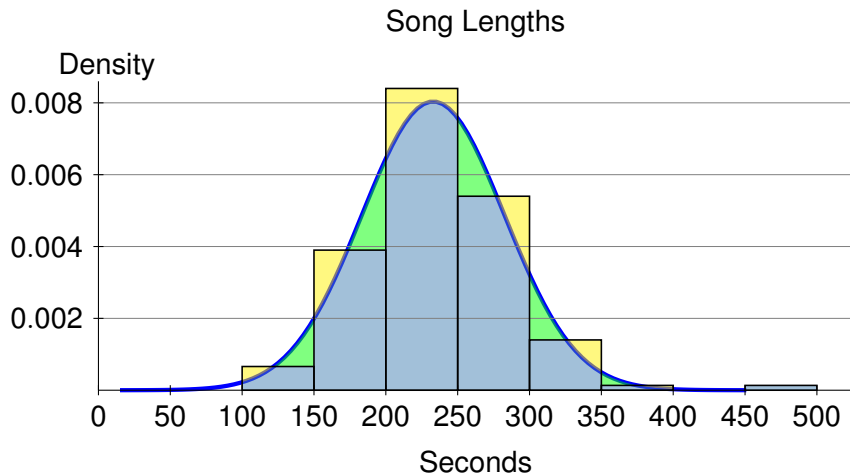
A Normal Curve

Density



The area is equal to the probability that a randomly selected observation is in the interval.

# Total Area Under Normal Curve



The total area under a normal curve is equal to 1.

## Mini Essays Encourage Students to Dig Deeper

If one of these two guys passed your intro stats course, which one would he be?



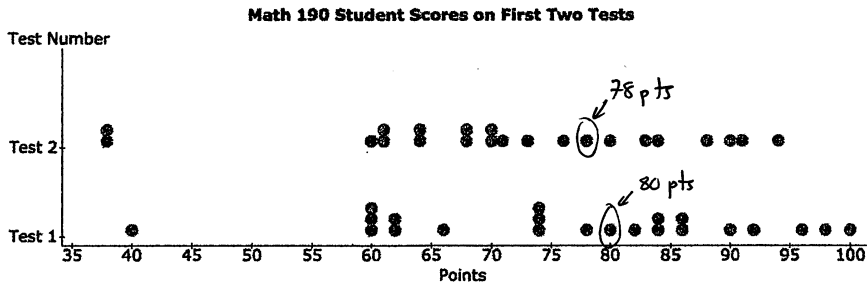
## Mini Essays Encourage Students to Dig Deeper

- Ask about key concepts.
- Misconception or gap in understanding
- Group activities, homework, group quizzes, tests



## A Mini Essay Question

The scores from Test 1 and Test 2 for our class are described by the following two dotplots. A student in our class earned 80 points on Test 1 and 78 points on Test 2. The student thinks that he or she did worse on Test 2. What would you tell the student?



## A Mini Essay Question

The scores from Test 1 and Test 2 for our class are described by the following two dotplots. A student in our class earned 80 points on Test 1 and 78 points on Test 2. The student thinks that he or she did worse on Test 2. What would you tell the student? **Use concepts we have discussed to support your argument. Perform some calculations, but also write a thorough response to explain why your calculations are relevant. Use vocabulary we have been using in class.**

## A Mini Essay Question

$$\text{Test 1} = \frac{12}{22} = 0.545 \quad 55\text{th percentile}$$

$$\text{Test 2} = \frac{15}{22} = 0.681 \quad 68\text{th percentile}$$

If you are looking at her standing in the overall concept of score she would see that she actually did better on Test 2 due to her only being #7 in running for 100%. Compared to test one she was #10.

$$\frac{27}{44} = 0.613$$

After both her tests she still sits at the 61st percentile in her class.

## Project Assignments Provide Big Picture

- Data set with lots of individuals and variables
- Groups of students pose a question **without viewing the data**
- Groups analyze data
- Students write reports individually

## Project Assignments Provide Big Picture

### Roller Coaster Data

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Name of Ride	Park	City
State	Country	Type
Construction	Height (ft)	speed (mph)
Length (ft)	Inversions	Number of Inversions
Duration	GForce	Opened

---

# Challenges of Transition to Statistics

- Workload
- Culture clash of teaching styles



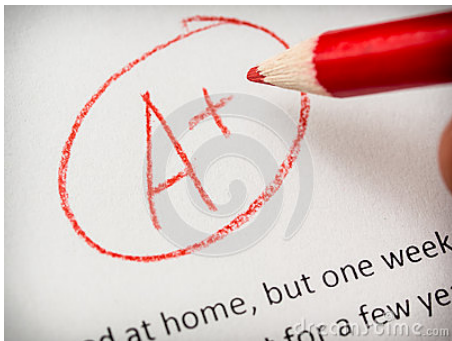
## Show Me the Data!

Students who pass algebra sequence and statistics:

- Within 2 years: **13%**
- Within 5 years: 21%

Students who pass prestatistics and statistics:

- Within 1.5 years: **23%**
- Within 5 years: ?????





# Prestatistics: Acceleration and New Hope for Non-STEM Majors

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