STATISTICS FOR THE AVERAGE CRIMINOLOGY STUDENT

Statistics for the Average Criminology Student

A Guide to Criminological Data Analysis and Interpretation

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Preface

I was hired as a Statistician (GS-1530) by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) during the summer of 1997, entering the Federal government through the Presidential Management Fellowship program. Given my interest in survey research and statistics, working at BJS seemed to be a good fit for me. I always enjoyed math classes in high school, and I found research methods and statistics courses in college particularly interesting. While pursuing my undergraduate degree in criminology and criminal justice at the University of Florida, figuring out the "correct" answer to a stats problem was more appealing to me than offering my subjective interpretation of the strengths and weaknesses of various criminological theories. Despite my interest in methods and stats, I never planned on becoming a statistician.

After leaving the federal government and completing my PhD, my research areas focused on research methodology and applied statistics. So, most of the classes I taught when I began my career in academia were stats and methods courses. More than 25 years after first becoming a statistician and more than 15 years after teaching my first undergraduate course in statistics, I decided to take my combined knowledge and understanding about statistics, and my knowledge and understanding about to teach statistics, and write a statistics textbook.

Statistics is a crucial component of criminology research. It allows criminologists to analyze and understand complex data sets, identify patterns, and develop evidence-based policies and interventions. However, statistics can be daunting for the average criminology student, who may lack prior experience in mathematics or statistics or who is "bad at math."

In *Statistics for the Average Criminology Student*, I present an undergraduate textbook that provides students with a comprehensive overview of statistical concepts and techniques so that they can gain a solid foundation of the fundamental principles of statistics, and then build on this knowledge with more advanced topics as they progress through the text. One way I do this is by providing practical examples and exercises throughout the book that are relevant to criminology research.

The textbook covers a wide range of statistical topics, starting with an introduction to the scientific process, data reduction, and visualization. It then moves on to cover measures of central tendency and dispersion, probability and sampling distributions, point estimates, confidence intervals, and hypothesis testing. The textbook also covers more advanced topics such as chi-square tests for independence, t-tests, analysis of variance (ANOVA), correlation and regression, multivariate linear regression, and non-parametric alternatives to parametric tests.

Throughout the textbook, emphasis is placed on the relevance of statistics to criminology research. Examples and real-world data are used to illustrate statistical concepts and techniques, including the interpretation of analytic findings. This allows the average student to see how statistics can be used to analyze criminology data, understand the effectiveness of interventions, and evaluate policy outcomes.

The textbook also includes practical exercises and problems that allow students to apply the concepts they have learned. These exercises are designed to develop students' skills in data analysis, interpretation, and communication. They provide opportunities for students to practice using SPSS, one of the most commonly used statistical software packages in criminology research.

One of the unique features of this textbook is its focus on non-parametric alternatives to parametric tests. Non-parametric tests are often more appropriate for criminology research because they do not make assumptions about the distribution of data. This makes them more robust and less likely to produce erroneous results when applied to real-world data sets. Few statistics textbooks in our discipline include these tests.

It's also worth noting that the textbook is written in a clear and accessible style, with a minimum amount of technical jargon. I was able to draw upon my experiences at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the technical reports I wrote while, to create a textbook that is engaging, practical, and relevant for the average criminology student.

In summary, *Statistics for the Average Criminology Student* is an undergraduate textbook that provides a comprehensive introduction to statistics for criminology students. It is designed to be accessible, practical, and relevant to the needs of most students who may have limited prior experience with mathematics or statistics. It is an ideal textbook for the average student who wants to develop a solid foundation in statistical concepts and techniques that are relevant to criminology research, without being overwhelmed by the complexities associated with statistics, probability, and hypothesis testing.