

SAS[®] GLOBAL FORUM 2019

USERS PROGRAM

APRIL 28 - MAY 1, 2019 | DALLAS, TX



Using SAS® Graph Template Language to Demonstrate Foundational Statistical Concepts

Aaron J. Myers
University of Arkansas

Introduction

- Teaching introductory statistics should focus on understanding of foundational statistical concepts (Cobb, 1992).
- Abstract concepts such as null and alternative distributions and null hypothesis statistical testing (NHST) are especially difficult to both teach and learn. In particular, concepts such as:
 - Statistical Power: the probability that a test results in correctly rejecting a false null hypothesis,
 - Type I error rate: the probability that a test results in incorrectly rejecting a true null hypothesis,
 - Type II error rate: the probability that a test results in incorrectly failing to reject a false null hypothesis,
 and their interrelations with the factors that affect them (e.g., sample size, alpha level, effect size) are difficult to conceptualize.
- Teaching these concepts is often limited to lecture and simple static visualizations.
- Creating clear and understandable visualizations can make teaching and learning abstract concepts accessible to everyone.
- Directly manipulable graphics that result in instantaneous change can further increase the effectiveness of data visualizations (Becker, Cleveland, & Wilks, 1987).

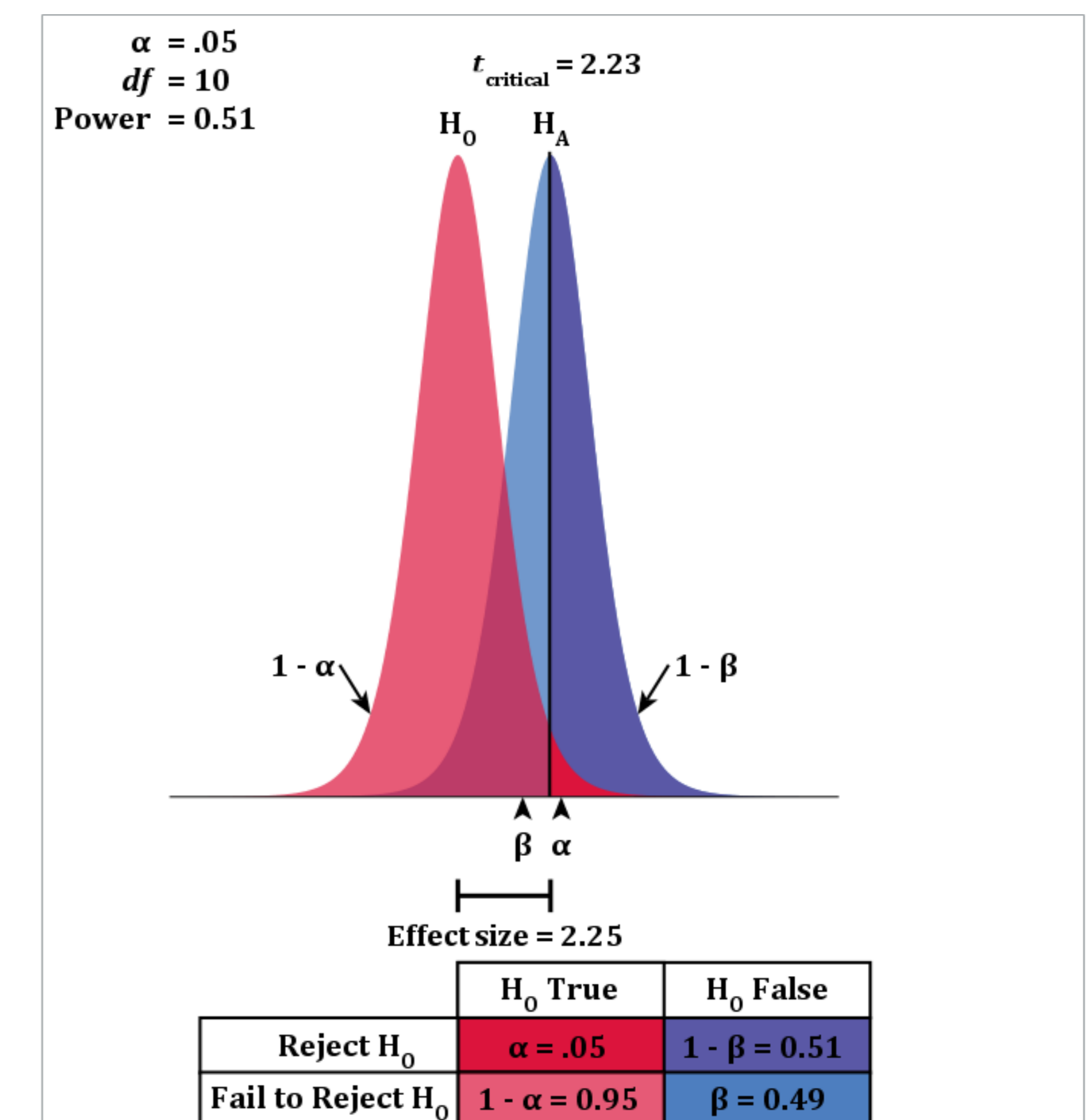
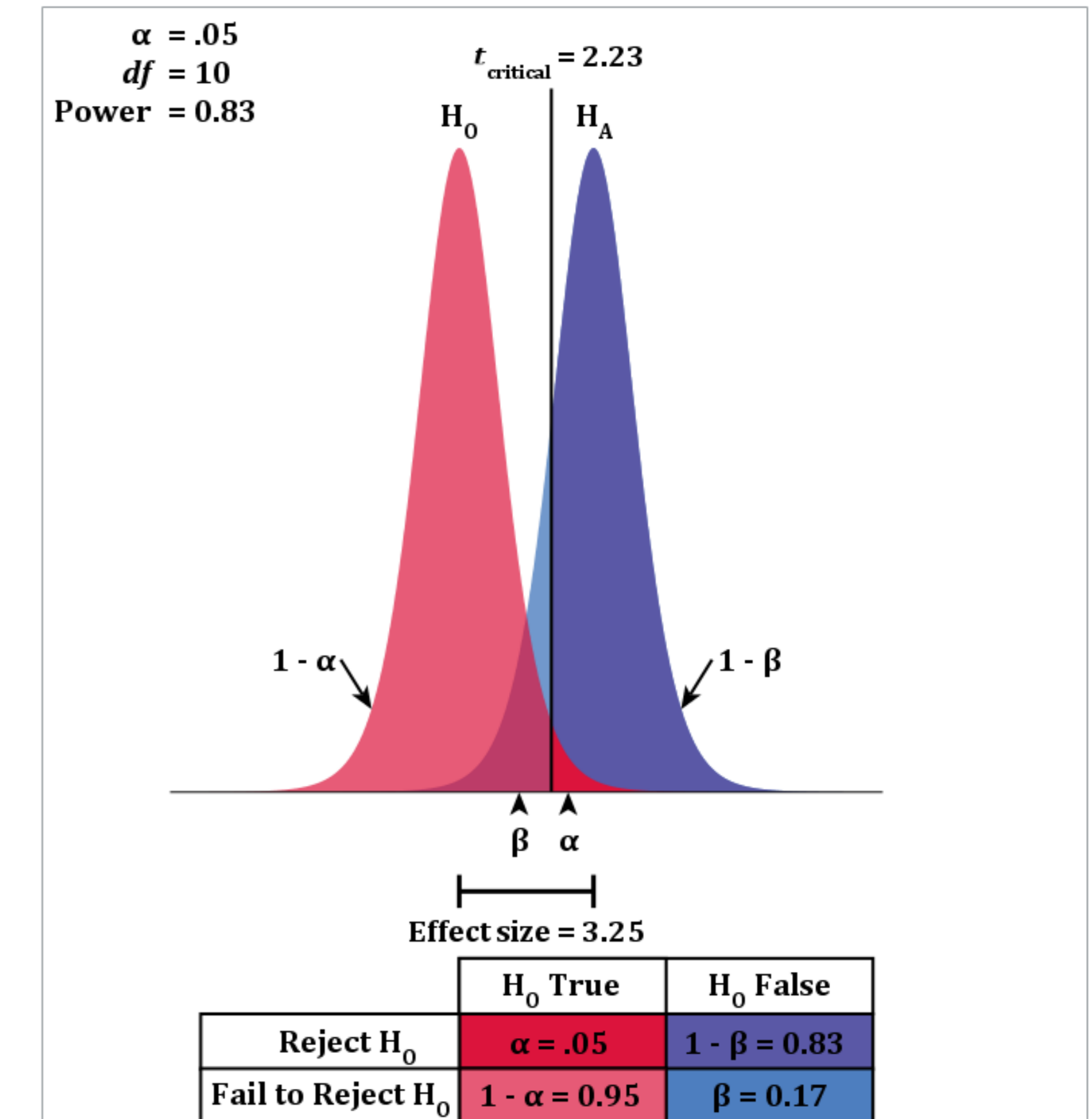


Purpose

- The purpose of this project was to facilitate teaching and learning of abstract foundational statistical concepts by creating figures using SAS® Graph Template Language within a macro that:
 - Is easily manipulable
 - Illustrates null and alternative distributions
 - Provides a visual representation of Type I and II error and statistical Power
 - Illustrates the factors that influence Power (e.g., sample size, alpha) and how they do so.

Macros and Options

- t* distribution
 - `%tPower`
 - Degrees of freedom
 - Alpha level
 - Mean difference
- F* distribution
 - `%FPower`
 - Numerator degrees of freedom
 - Denominator degrees of freedom
 - Mean difference (between smallest and largest groups)
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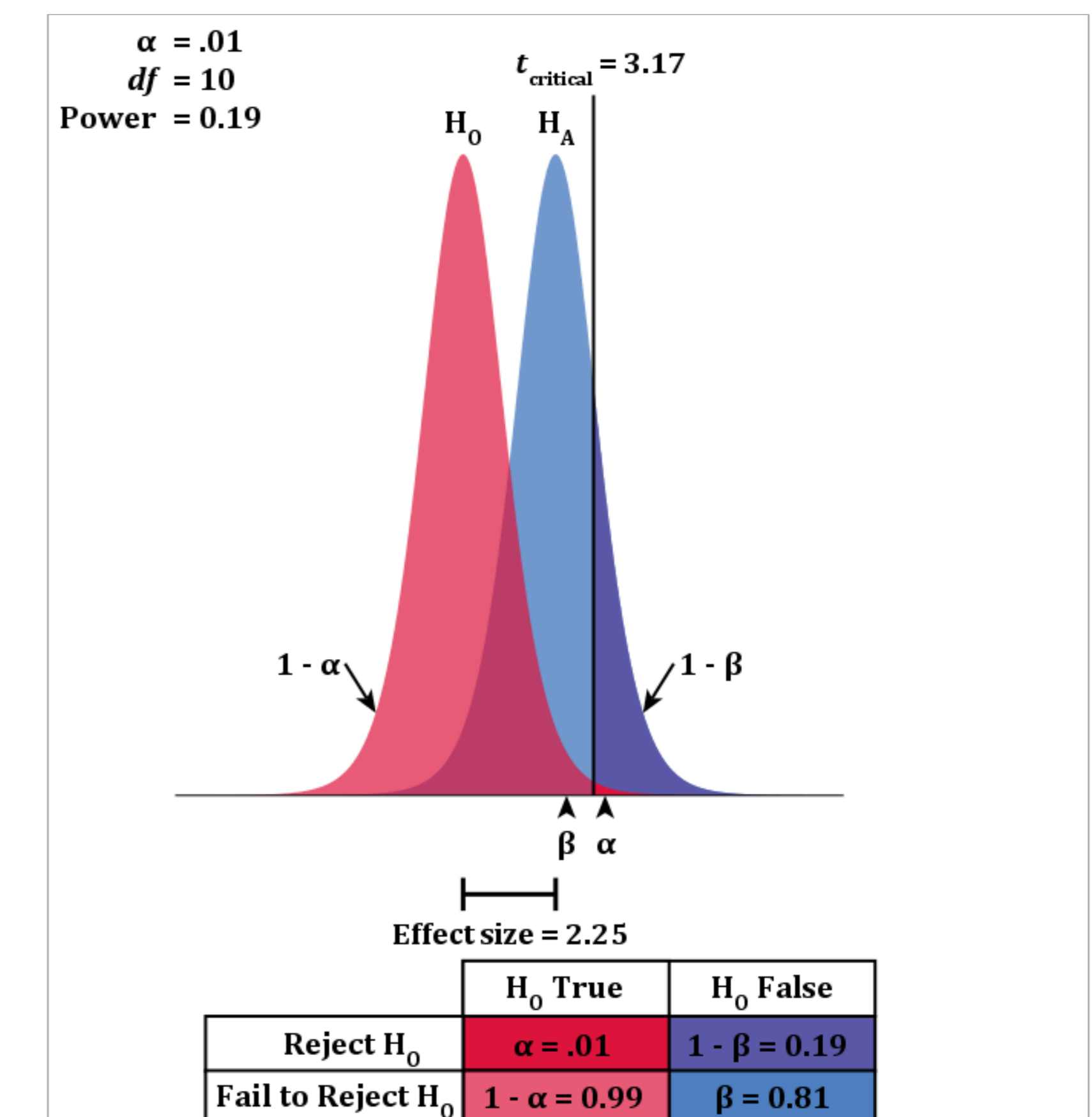
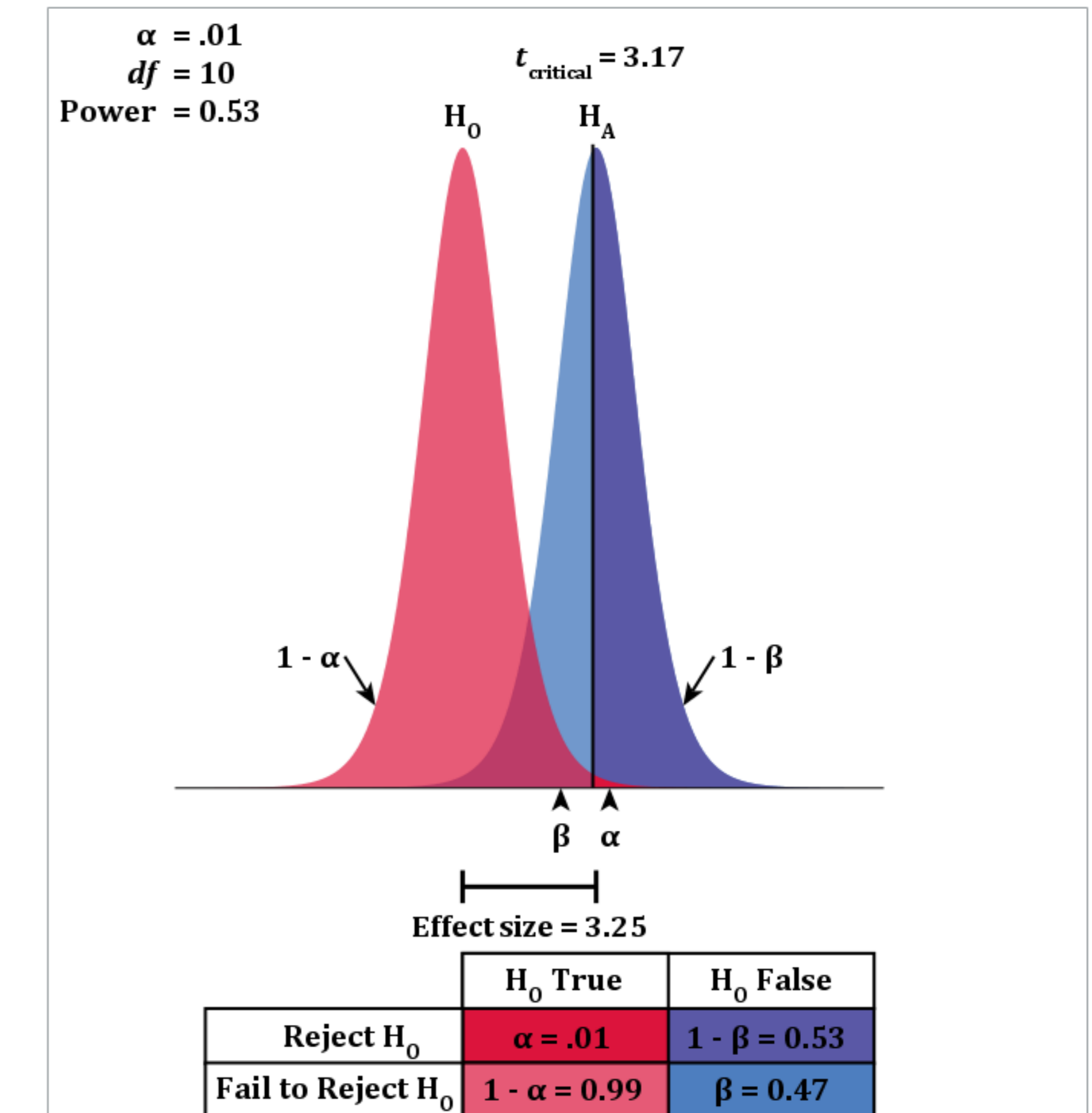
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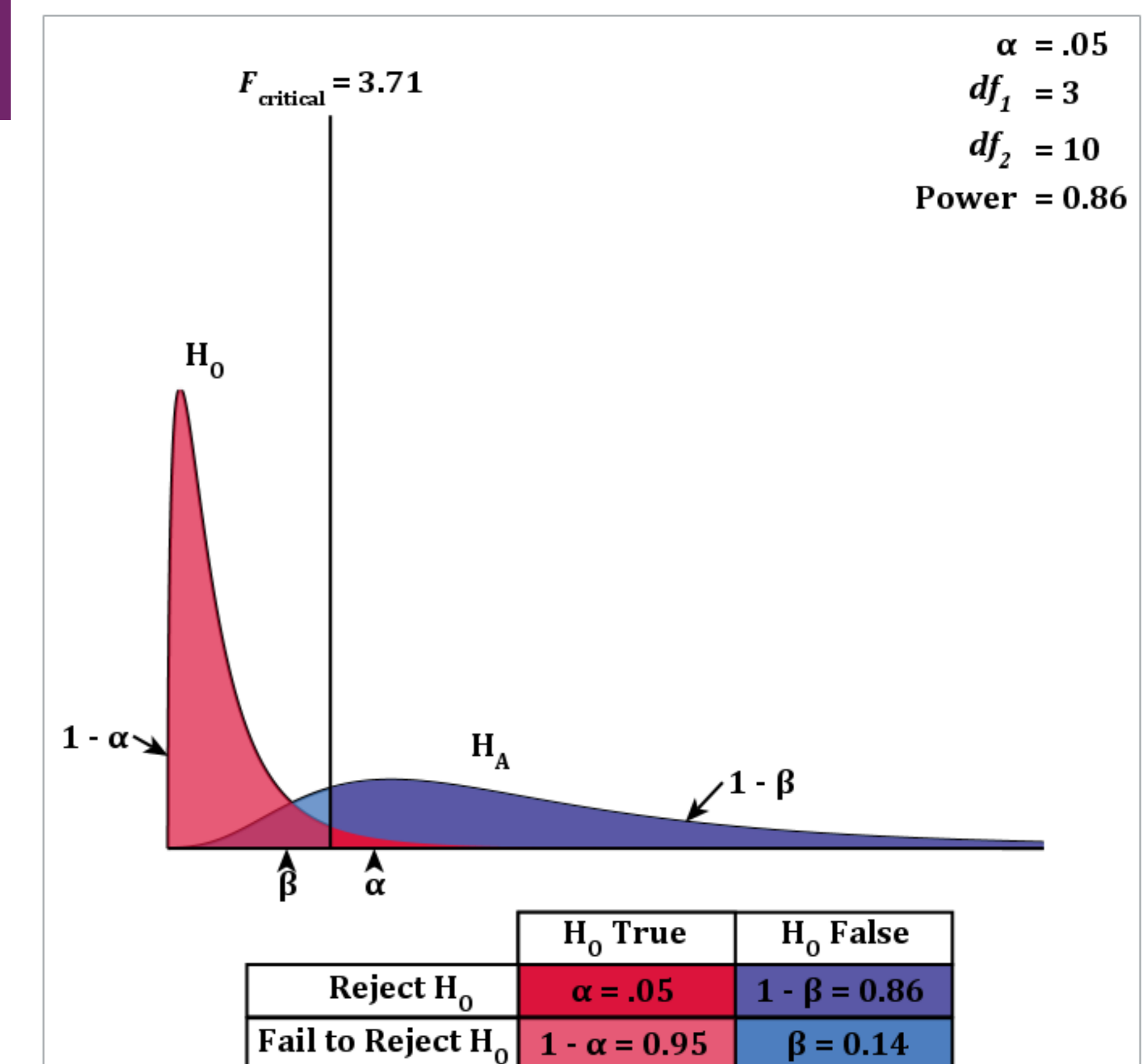
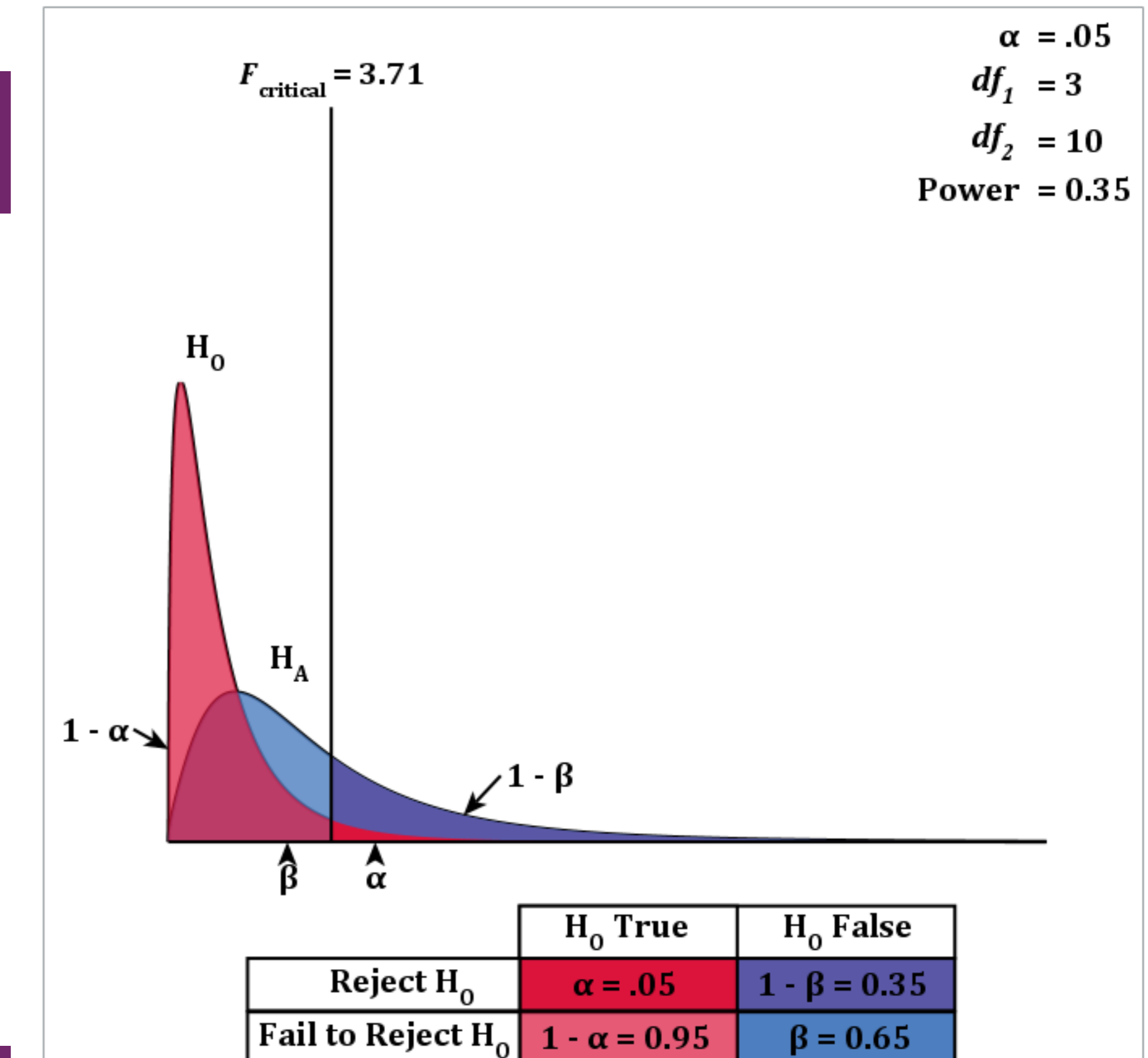


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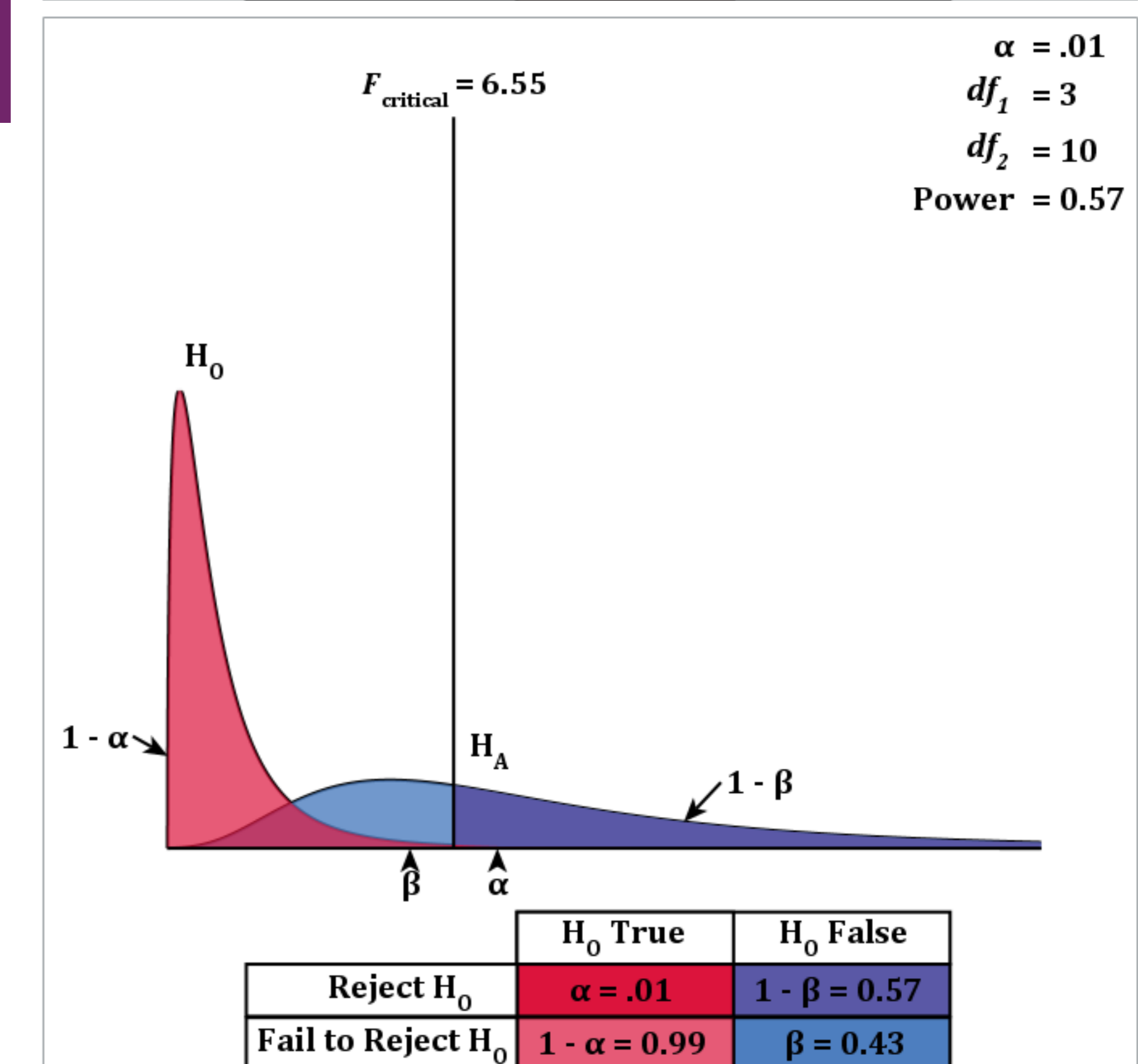
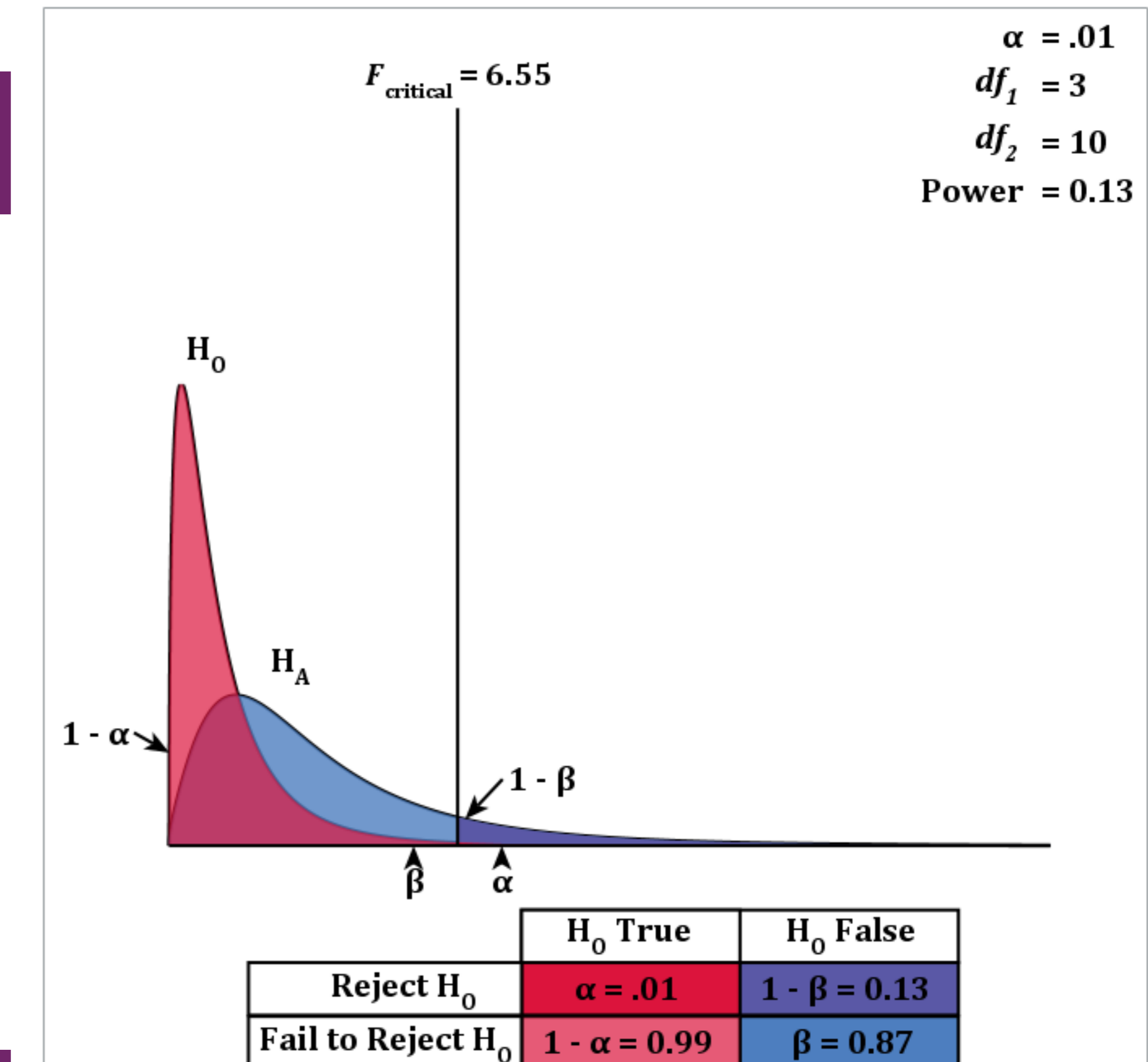


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