

-- MOST IMPORTANT ---				HARDEST Top3	ID	Item
Top10	Top6	Top3	Top1			
5%	4%	6%	<b>12%</b>		1	Ch 1: Statistics are different from numbers: numbers in context
6%	6%	7%	2%		2	Ch 1: Association-causation: A-B-C grammar (comparison or covariation)
4%	5%	5%	2%		3	Ch 1: Statistical literacy studies the influences on a statistic
8%	12%	19%	<b>50%</b>	1%	4	Ch 1: Take CARE: Confounding, Assembly, Randomness and Error/bias
4%	6%	3%	<b>6%</b>	1%	5	Ch 1: Confounding: how a change in context can change an association
5%	4%	5%		3%	6	Ch 1: Assembly: Choose how things defined, measured, compared, presented.
3%	4%	3%		2%	7	Ch 1: Randomness: chance creates exceptions in big data; variation in small samples.
6%	7%	6%	<b>6%</b>	1%	8	Ch 1: Error/Bias. types of: Subject, Measurement (Researcher) and Sampling Bias
3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	9	Ch 2: Two-group comparisons of counts and amounts. Three types. Percentage points
5%	5%	4%	4%	2%	10	Ch 2: Confounding: Effect size, study design (Exp vs. Obs. Study), selection
4%	2%	4%	2%	4%	11	Ch 2: Assembly: Hypothetical thinking: plausible confounders, plausible definitions.
2%	1%	1%		3%	12	Ch 2: Random: Law of very large numbers. Statistical significance via confidence intervals
5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	13	Ch 2: Error/Bias solutions: Placebo, Single blind; double blind and random sampling
2%	2%	2%		<b>7%</b>	14	Ch 3: Ranks, percentiles, quintiles, quartiles
5%	5%	5%	2%	<b>7%</b>	15	Ch 3: Mean-Median-Mode: Order in skewed distributions (bias)
3%	2%	3%		5%	16	Ch 3: Comparing measures using ordinary English
2%	3%	1%		3%	17	Ch 3: Control of versus control for (to take into account)
2%	2%			<b>8%</b>	18	Ch 3. Converting amounts to ratios can change the size and direction of an association.
2%	2%	2%		<b>9%</b>	19	Ch 3: Standardizing averages controls for confounders: Mix matching
4%	3%	1%		<b>11%</b>	20	Ch 4: Part-whole ratios using ordinary prepositions or 'per'
4%	4%	3%		<b>9%</b>	21	Ch 4: Named Ratio grammar: Percent and percentage
5%	6%	6%	2%	6%	22	Ch 4: Read tables and graphs: 100%, half and no margin
5%	5%	5%	<b>8%</b>	4%	23	Ch 8: Influences on statistical significance
5%	3%	3%		3%	24	Ch 8: Surveys vs. polls
3%	3%	1%		3%	25	Ch 8: Random samples: Four types of
100%	103%	100%	100%	99%		

All current UNM teachers					Textbook Author					Chapters 1-4 and 8
-- MOST IMPORTANT --					-- MOST IMPORTANT --					-----25 TOPICS-----
Top10	Top6	Top3	Top1	HARD Top3	Top10	Top6	Top3	Top1	HARD Top3	
1					1	1	1	1		Ch 1: Statistics are different from numbers: numbers in context
2	1	1			1	1				Ch 1: Association-causation: A-B-C grammar (comparison or covariation)
1	1	1	1							Ch 1: Statistical literacy studies the influences on a statistic
2	2	2	2		1	1	1			Ch 1: Take CARE: Confounding, Assembly, Randomness and Error/bias
3	3	1								Ch 1: Confounding: how a change in context can change an association
2	2	1								Ch 1: Assembly: Choose how things defined, measured, compared, presented.
1	2									Ch 1: Randomness: chance creates exceptions in big data; variation in small samples.
1	2									Ch 1: Error/Bias. types of: Subject, Measurement (Researcher) and Sampling Bias
2										Ch 2: Two-group comparisons of counts and amounts. Three types. Percentage pts
1					1	1				Ch 2: Confounding: Effect size, study design (Exp vs. Obs. Study), selection
2	1	1								Ch 2: Assembly: Hypothetical thinking: plausible confounders, plausible definitions.
1		1	1							Ch 2: Random: Law very large numbers. Statistical significance via confidence intervals
1					1					Ch 2: Error/Bias solutions: Placebo, Single blind; double blind and random sampling
1										Ch 3: Ranks, percentiles, quintiles, quartiles
2	1									Ch 3: Mean-Median-Mode: Order in skewed distributions (bias)
1	1				1					Ch 3: Comparing measures using ordinary English
1										Ch 3: Control of versus control for (to take into account)
1										Ch 3. Converting amounts to ratios can change size and direction of an association
				3	1	1	1	1		Ch 3: Standardizing averages controls for confounders: Mix matching
2	1									Ch 4: Part-whole ratios using ordinary prepositions or 'per'
				2	1	1		1		Ch 4: Named Ratio grammar: Percent and percentage
1				2	1			1		Ch 4: Read tables and graphs: 100%, half and no margin
1	1	1	1	1	1					Ch 8: Influences on statistical significance
										Ch 8: Surveys vs. polls
										Ch 8: Random samples: Four types of
10	6	3	1	3	10	6	3	1	3	TOTALS