

<b>STUDY MODULE DESCRIPTION FORM</b>		
Name of the module/subject <b>Descriptive statistics</b>		Code <b>1011101321010341935</b>
Field of study <b>Engineering Management - Full-time studies -</b>	Profile of study (general academic, practical) <b>general academic</b>	Year /Semester <b>1 / 2</b>
Elective path/specialty <b>-</b>	Subject offered in: <b>Polish</b>	Course (compulsory, elective) <b>obligatory</b>
Cycle of study: <b>First-cycle studies</b>	Form of study (full-time, part-time) <b>full-time</b>	
No. of hours Lecture: <b>30</b> Classes: <b>15</b> Laboratory: <b>-</b> Project/seminars: <b>-</b>		No. of credits <b>4</b>
Status of the course in the study program (Basic, major, other) <b>other</b>		(university-wide, from another field) <b>university-wide</b>
Education areas and fields of science and art <b>technical sciences</b> <b>social sciences</b>		ECTS distribution (number and %) <b>2 50%</b> <b>2 50%</b>
<b>Responsible for subject / lecturer:</b>  dr Alina Gleska email: alina.gleska@put.poznan.pl tel. 61 665 2330 Wydział Elektryczny ul. Piotrowo 3a 60-965 Poznań		
<b>Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competencies:</b>		
1	<b>Knowledge</b>	Basic knowledge of elementary functions, algebraic operations, mathematical analysis and probability theory.
2	<b>Skills</b>	Computer skills: MS Office environment knowledge (especially MS Excel). Ability of using calculators.
3	<b>Social competencies</b>	Students seriously treat the process of studying.
<b>Assumptions and objectives of the course:</b> Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. They provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures. Together with simple graphics analysis, they form the basis of virtually every quantitative analysis of data.		
<b>Study outcomes and reference to the educational results for a field of study</b>		
<b>Knowledge:</b>		
1. Students understand the meaning of descriptive statistics and their applications in other sciences. - [K1A_W12] 2. Students know how to use descriptive statistics methods in a making analysis of the data. - [K1A_W12] 3. Students know about calculating and programming techniques involved in descriptive statistics methods and understand their boundaries. - [K1A_W12]		
<b>Skills:</b>		
1. Student is able to interpret the information from a sample and to draw conclusions. - [K1A_U02, K1A_U03, K1A_U04]		
<b>Social competencies:</b>		
1. Student understands the necessity of continuous learning. - [K1A_K01]		
<b>Assessment methods of study outcomes</b>		

<p>Lectures: Written final test.</p> <p>Tutorials: Two written tests (on 7th and 14th weeks).</p>		
<b>Course description</b>		
<p>APPLIED METHODS OF TEACHING: lectures - a slide show with examples written on the blackboard; tutorials - discussion on solved problems.</p> <p>PRELIMINARIES (populations, observations and samples, statistical characteristics and their classification, measure scales).</p> <p>STATISTICAL RESEARCH STAGES (aim, subject and space of statistical research, statistical observations and samples, statistical series and their types, statistical tables, graphs - histograms, boxplot, box-and-whisker plot).</p> <p>MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY (outliers, arithmetic mean (AM), geometric mean (GM), harmonic mean (HM), relationship between AM, GM and HM, mode, median, quartiles, other quantiles).</p> <p>MEASURES OF DISPERSION (average deviation, variance, standard deviation, classic coefficient of variation, range, interquartile range, interquartile deviation, order coefficient of variation).</p> <p>MEASURES OF SKEWNESS (negative skew, positive skew, measures of skewness, coefficient of asymmetry, order measure of skewness, order measure of asymmetry, central moments of third order, sample skewness).</p> <p>MEASURES OF CONCENTRATIONS (kurtosis, excess, Gini coefficient of concentration, Lorenz curve).</p> <p>MEASURES OF CORRELATION FOR TWO VARIABLES (correlation series, correlation diagram, correlation table, covariance, Pearson's correlation coefficient, Spearman's and Kendall's rank correlation coefficients).</p> <p>REGRESSION ANALYSIS (linear regression model, least squares method, nonlinear regression, multiple regression).</p> <p>UPDATE: 2016/2017</p>		
<b>Basic bibliography:</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. E. Wasilewska, Statystyka opisowa od podstaw. Podręcznik z zadaniami, Wydawnictwo SGGW, Warszawa 2009.</li> <li>2. F. Wysocki, J. Lira, Statystyka opisowa, Wydawnictwo Akademii Rolniczej w Poznaniu, Poznań 2007.</li> <li>3. M. Sobczyk, Statystyka opisowa, Wydawnictwo C.H. Beck, Warszawa 2010.</li> </ol>		
<b>Additional bibliography:</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. J. M. Kowalski, Podstawy statystyki opisowej dla ekonomistów, Wydawnictwo WSB, Poznań-Chorzów 2006.</li> <li>2. M. Iwińska, B. Popowska, M. Szymkowiak, Statystyka opisowa, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, 2011.</li> </ol>		
<b>Result of average student's workload</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time (working hours)</b>	
1. Lectures (15x2h).	30	
2. Tutorials (15h)	15	
3. Homeworks preparing for next tutorials.	7	
4. Homeworks preparing for the final test on the last lecture	15	
5. Homeworks preparing for the tests on tutorials	15	
6. Final written test on the last lecture	4	
7. Final written test on the last tutorial	4	
8. Meetings with the lecturer.	7	
<b>Student's workload</b>		
<b>Source of workload</b>	<b>hours</b>	<b>ECTS</b>
Total workload	97	4
Contact hours	60	2
Practical activities	37	2