LIGHTLY EDITED FILE

StatsChat Live! ANOVA

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Walden University

Academic Skills Center

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Dr. Patrick Dunn: Welcome, everybody, to this morning's session of StatsChat Live!

My name is Pat Dunn. And I'm joined today by -- and I'll call you Dr. Sarah Inkpen. Is that correct?

Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Absolutely. I'm so pleased.

Dr. Patrick Dunn: How does that feel, Sarah?

Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Oh, my gosh. I truly am the poster child for lifelong learning.

Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

Dr. Sarah Inkpen: I can't tell you. That was on my bucket list, and I've done it.
>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: That is awesome.

Congratulations.

For many of you, I’m sure, already know Sarah.

Sarah was a G.A. for tutors and the staff partners.

And following in my footsteps, Sarah has now actually joined us as an instructional support specialist.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Pat, I'm sorry to interrupt.

There's an echo again with your voice.

So I would ask Sarah to mute unless she's speaking.

I'm sorry.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Well, and that’s a good segue.

I'm also joined this morning by Kim Palermo-Kielb.

Good morning, Kim.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Good morning,
Pat.

>> Dr. Pat Dunn: And Kim runs our --

and Kim runs our tutoring program.

So a little bit later on, we'll have

her come back on and talk about our

tutoring services.

They continue to grow.

There is a high demand because I've

been as busy as I've ever been doing

tutoring.

So I know we're nearing the end of the

term for some of the stats courses, so

hopefully, there will be a little time

to catch our breath before we get into

it.

So the way this works, just to remind

people, or if this is new to you, so

Kim will really monitor the chat and

questions line.

So throughout this morning's program,
you can be communicating with us, you
can be, you know, noting in the stats
questions, but you can be communicating
with Kim.

Also, thank you for sharing where
you're from.

Also include what you study at Walden.

That's also very interesting.

But we have an incredible mix this
morning.

I think we have all of the time zones
in the U.S., and I believe we have at
least three continents represented this
morning.

So, Sarah, we have a good international
group this morning.
The way this also works, then, for
those of you, we don't really do a
presentation.

What we do is we have a topic, and we
really want to open this up to the chat
lines.

So the Q & A pod right below our
pictures is where we want you to submit questions.

This morning's topic is really the t tests and the ANOVA, or the analysis of variance.

These are two of the more common statistical tests of inference that you'll use.

Certainly, if you're taking the stats course at Walden, you're going to encounter t tests and ANOVA.

It's also very possible if you're doing your dissertation that you'll be encountering the t test or the ANOVA.

So I think let's go ahead and bring back Sarah.

Go ahead and unmute, Sarah.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Okay.
    I'm back.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Welcome.

So we're talking this morning about t tests and the ANOVA.
I know you have a lot of experience with this.

A lot of it is really, you know, these are hypothetical -- for testing hypothesis.

And I know you're very passionate about that.

We've got some really good resources on our website on that.

So go ahead, group, and start putting questions in.

In the absence of questions, Sarah and I are just going to have a little chat here about the t tests and the ANOVA. But we really do want to make this about questions that you want us to talk about.

So go ahead and start submitting those.

So, Sarah, you know, the thing that's common about the t tests and the ANOVA
is that they're both tests for comparing means. I know a lot of students get confused on that on the, you know, do you need a, you know, a continuous variable, do you need a categorical variable. So -- and we also have some really good resources on our website. And I think Kim can put the link into it. But I also put the Web Links for you, which is the section right above the chat and questions area. I actually put two links in there. One is our general webinars we did last year on t tests and ANOVA. The other one is actually is a fascinating webinar that Sarah did on doing t test asks ANOVA using the TI-84 graphic calculator. So you can check out those links at any time.
If you open the link, it doesn't mess up anything that we're doing.

It will open it up on your end.

So Sarah, Theresa has a question. How are t tests and ANOVA used?

When would someone actually use a t test or ANOVA.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Well, I guess when you said something about the variables being categorical, I think one of my -- should be a mantra is, you know, if you're doing quantitative research, and you want to compare something, you need a number to represent it.

So there's no way that you could represent, let's say, race as being the dependent variable.

But in ANOVA, you could use it as what I think SPSS calls factors so that you would have -- you want to know what the...
mean score on SATs were last year for
different races, you would have a mean
for each one of the races identified.
And so in that case, you have to use an
ANOVA because we have more than two.
If we had just two, if we were going to
do the same hypotheses but for men and
women, then we actually have a choice.
We can use an independent t test, or we
can use ANOVA.

We'll get exactly the same answer.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.
And I know students get confused on
that early on.
Frankly, I did as well.
So the main difference from what I just
heard you say between the t test and
the ANOVA, in both cases, you're
comparing the means of either two
groups or more than two groups, and you
have -- and that's the main difference.
With the t test you're comparing two
means.

Okay?

And so it can either be two independent
sample means, or it can be a paired
mean, like a pre and a post.

With the ANOVA, the main difference is
that you have more than two groups, so
you may have three categories.

Maybe if you're looking at, say,
ethnicity, if you're looking at white,
black, Hispanic, Asian, then you have
four groups, so you have to use an
ANOVA.

You can't just repeat the t test with
all those different combinations.

Sarah, we have a question about
conducting a -- when you conduct a
simple correlation, must you use ANOVA?

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Not really
because the ANOVA is looking for
variance.
If you were going to do a correlation, you would likely be doing Pearson's correlation coefficient.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah, they're really different tests.

I know it may confuse some students because in a regression analysis in SPSS, it does provide an ANOVA.

But it really is a fundamentally different test.

So the next question, if I'm comparing A1C's between -- again, Theresa, it depends on how many groups you have.

So if you compare A1C groups for maybe a new, let's say, a drug, new drug versus a placebo, you have two groups. If you're comparing it by A1Cs like in different locations, and you have more than two locations, then you would have to use an ANOVA.

Okay.

So Esther has a question.
When would I need to use an ANOVA in something that's related to my dissertation.

I'm not there yet.

Are you curious?

Okay.

So I guess Esther's question is what type of research would you use an ANOVA in.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: -- what field she's in, but any time that you're comparing two or more groups, so if you do a control and experimental group, that would be an ANOVA or a t test. ANOVA where you're comparing two different groups, or you may have three or four groups, and then you would have only ANOVA to do.

But when you're actually comparing something that they have done, grades is an easy one to look at.
We want to know how people did.

If you've got a survey to show about happiness, you may want to show are, you know, students at this school happier than students at another school, so you would be comparing the means.

Means means average, yes?

So the words actually mean something.

Independent t test means that we've got two independent groups.

So male, female.

They can't be in both groups at once.

And with the t test, you can just compare it to something that's been given.

You know?

That's how quality control works.

Pepsi, for instance, says there's -- let's say 500 milliliters of Pepsi in one of their bottles, and they would
then randomly choose, say, 50 bottles and see if the mean is equal to 500. So that would be a one sample t test.

>>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Kim, before we get to Sydney's question, just to point out, there are different types of t tests, and there are different types of ANOVAs.

In t tests, there's three main types. There's a one sample t test, an independent sample t test, and a paired t test.

So let's say we're looking at IQ levels.

And I want to know if my IQ is significantly higher than the, you know, the population mean for IQs. So I can test my one sample -- my one value to that sample and see if I'm outside of the confidence intervals.

If I'm comparing two means, maybe, you
know, it's grades for students that are in public schools versus private schools, those would be two independent samples.

And if I wanted to see if the grades increased from freshman year to senior year on those students, then I would use a paired t test.

On the ANOVA, there's also different types.

There's the what we call a one-way ANOVA, which is what we're talking about here.

One dependent and one independent variable, but has more than two levels.

You can also have a two-way or virtually N way, meaning that there are multiple independent variables.

You can also do what's called an ANCOVA, where you actually put in co-variates.

And then, finally, there's a repeated
measures ANOVA, which would be comparable to the paired t test.

And then, finally, the MANOVA, which is a multiple variance where you actually have multiple independent variables.

So Sydney is using a MANOVA for analysis, and I have one independent and two dependent variables. So uh-huh, I'm only seeing part of the question.

Let me -- there we go.

Okay.

My sample needs to be 292. Is there a way to account for that in the -- okay.

So you have a sample, but they might not be equal.

Is there a way to account for that in the analysis?

You know, Sydney, a MANOVA is actually a pretty complicated test.
It's a little bit above my pay grade.

I don't know if Sarah has any comments on, you know, sample size using a MANOVA.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Well, yeah.

It is pretty complicated.

But one of the -- there's always an option to pool.

In other words, we're never going to have our samples exactly the same size, so built into SPSS is a way of saying, okay, we're not going to let M mess up our calculations, so there's a formula that pools or looks after the fact that they're not both the same size.

So MANOVA does the same thing.

But yes, you're entering a large and muddy field.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yes.

Carrie Anne has a question about, again, it's looking at -- she will be using a correlation analysis.
And then the question is, is ANOVA a bivariate linear regression the correct tool?

So again, Carrie Anne, you may have an ANOVA as part of your output in SPSS, but the ANOVA test itself is fundamentally different from bivariate linear regression.

You know, that's using the general linear model. It's regression versus -- so it's looking at relationships and accounting for variance rather than comparing the means of more than two groups.

While we're between questions here, Sarah, another thing that doesn't necessarily come up, but one thing I want to point out.

When you're using an ANOVA and you have more than two groups -- so basically, what the test is doing is seeing if
there's a difference anywhere among those groups.

But it doesn't pinpoint exactly where those differences are.

You know, the difference may be only between two of the multiple groups that are in the analysis.

So one thing you also have to do with an ANOVA is what's called a post hoc test.

And in SPSS, there are several post hoc tests to choose from.

The two main reasons, you know, categories or equal variances are assumed or equal variances are not assumed.

But you do need to use a post hoc test when you're running an ANOVA to see where those differences are.

We have a question about --

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Sorry.

I was going to say that if you have --
let's just say you have three groups,

and you were to do the t test on them.

So you would do A and B, A and C, and B

and C.

So you could do three t tests.

But then you would end up having to

change your alpha to be now .05 divided

by 3.

That would be the conversation for us.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Right.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Basically,

        dividing our story up.

So in ANOVA, that's all been looked

after.

And the post hoc test as compared to

the apriori where that's what we have

to do when we say what we're going to

do to start with when we write our

research questions that we're saying

this is what we are going to do, and
post hoc is sort of a pattern we see
and we want to move on from the results
that we got.
So ANOVA says things are wrong or not
all the same.
And then the post hoc will tell us
which ones are.
And did you see the question here,
comparing a pre and post test?

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: You know what?
I missed that one.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Well, if you're
comparing a pre and post test of the
same people, like if you were going to
weigh in and then have these people on
a special diet, Slimfast for a month,
and then weigh the same people in at
the end, that's considered to be a
dependent t test.
That all we care about is not what you
weighed at the beginning or what you
weighed at the end, but the difference
in your weight.

So the value that would be beside your name, we would use a letter D.

We would say this is the difference.

And then our hypotheses would be there is no difference.

D equals 0.

And the alternative would be according to how we wanted it, D does not equal zero, or in this case, that D is greater than zero because we were hoping everyone lost weight.

So it would be pre minus post.

So that's one way of doing it.

If you're comparing two groups on a pre and post, then you can't use the t test.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Theresa had a question about the two-way ANOVA. So to clarify, Theresa, two ANOVAs would have one dependent and two
independent variables.

The MANOVA is the one that has multiple
dependent variation variables.

Kenneth had a question about the
difference between a t test and a
Chi-Square.

A Chi-Square is a non-parametric test.

So with a t test and an ANOVA you're
comparing means of two or more groups.
With a Chi-Squared there's actually two
different types of Chi-Square, but in

this context you're comparing the

counts or the, you know, the
frequencies in those groups but not the
means.

That's the fundamental difference.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: And plus, it's
categorical when you use Chi-Squared.
You're basically saying, you know, is
there a relationship between gender and
gun control.
So the answer to gender is male/female.
The answer so gun control is yes or no.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: That's right.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: So there's no way of having a mean or non-parametric meaning that we won't have a normal distribution but we don't have any numbers.

Like no one has a score.

All we're doing is counting it up.

So we would draw a matrix and count all of the men that were in favor of gun control, then all of the men that weren't, and all of the women that were and all of the women that weren't.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: So that's a straight Chi-Squared of relationship.

If you were looking for goodness of fit, that means that you already are guessing something.

For instance, you might think that the
ATMs are used equally every day of the week.

So then you would watch a machine for a week, tally all the people that came and used it, and then divide that by 7. And that would be your expected value each day.

And you would compare what the number of people actually were at the machine compared to the total divided by 7. That's considered a goodness of fit.

Same thing though where it's categorical.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: I hope that helped.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Okay.

We're at a little bit after break in the questions.

Why don't we bring Kim back in.

And Kim can talk to us and give us a little bit more about the tutoring
services, the roll accounts, and other

stuff as needed.

And I think Sarah, if you and I could
go and mute that would help Kim's

audio.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Thanks, Pat.

Thanks, Sarah.

Yeah, I first want to welcome Sarah

back.

We are so happy to have her.

Sarah was a graduate assistant with us.

She helped students in both

non-dissertation, which is the course

related statistics courses and math and

Excel and SPSS.

And she also worked on our dissertation

schedule along with Dr. Zin Htway.

She graduated and is now back with us

as a staff member.

So she is going to be here for the long
haul thankfully.
She is incredibly knowledgeable, and I just want to welcome her, and I want to thank her for being on the webinar. And from there, I'm going to -- as I'm going to mention, she is also on our tutoring schedule now. So you can -- if anyone has questions for Sarah, I know we had some students on the webinar here that had a hard time hearing her and whatnot. So if you would like to talk to Sarah and have a one on one, 60 minute appointment, you can go to our online tutoring platform and book an appointment with her. Like I said, she is back with us. So we are so happy to have her. And with that, I'll segue a little bit about our tutoring program. For those of you that don't know about the tutoring or how it came to be, I'll
give a little bit of background.

So the Academic Skills tutoring services program is a program through the Academic Skills Center.

The program started out as a peer mentor program back in 2011.

And the peer mentor program, what they did is they had the graduate assistants who were peer mentors and they were embedded course where is students were having a harder time.

So these were the harder courses that students were dropping out of or they weren't doing so well.

And there were some failure rates.

So Walden wanted to put some support people in there as peers.

These are students that have gone through the program and have taken the courses and got A's and did very well, and so they were coming back to help.
the students along.

So role now is the coordinator of the tutoring students program.

Back then in 2012 I started out as a mentor in the research in 8200 and 6200 courses.

That's kind of how I got my foot in the door here.

So our tutoring services program is a free program.

We offer one-on-one tutoring to students in the areas of general statistics, bio statistics, dissertation statistics, and Microsoft Office.

Our tutoring center is available to students via an online platform called WC Online, and we also use Skype for those appointments that require screen share such as if you want to work in SPSS.

The tutoring schedules are open Monday
through Sunday from 6:00 p.m. through 11:00 p.m.

The appointments are made and attended in Eastern Standard Time.

So even though Walden is Central Time please remember that the tutoring appointments are in Eastern Time.

Scholar to our Skill-Builder Webinars.

Our tutoring appointments can be booked for up to 60 minutes. Previously, they were 30 minutes, and now we do allow appointments to run up to 60 minutes.

It doesn’t mean you have to be there the entire 60 minutes.

You can get what you need and then hang up, or you can stay on and work with the tutor for an hour.

The students are able to make appointments as early as a few weeks in advance, or they can come in on the
same day.

If a student cannot attend their appointment, we ask that you cancel to open up a slot for another student, and you can cancel up to 30 minutes prior to your appointment time.

Now, that's one way that students can connect with our tutors.

There's another way that students can connect with our tutors, and that is through our multiple roll accounts.

Our tutors monitor roll accounts that are specialized email accounts, and these email accounts, for example, we have a math support@waldenu.edu for math help.

We have Statsupport@waldenu.edu for statistics.

And I believe Pat has that on your screen as well.

And we also through stat support, you can email about Excel.
And we also have

Wordsupport@waldenu.edu for Microsoft

Word help and

PowerPointhelp@waldenu.edu for those

who need help with PowerPoint.

These accounts are monitored on a daily
basis, and tutors typically respond
within 24 hours to 48 hours on the
weekend.

I also want to add we just started
piloting live drop-in sessions for

Microsoft Office.

So for Word and PowerPoint, if you go
to our ASC Tutoring website, you will
see -- on the left-hand side, you'll
see an area where you can chat with a
tutor.

Right now, the schedules are from

Tuesday through Sunday, and she works a
few hours during the day.

So go in there and check that out if
you have any questions if you're working in any documents or need help with Word or PowerPoint.

Now, for students to register for tutoring, they need to go to WC Online.

And I'm going to put that link in the chat right now.

WC Online is where you need to go in, and this is where you would register to get an account started so that you could actually start working with a tutor.

So when you go into that link there, there's a quick registration page if you have not already registered and all you need to do is fill out a form.

It takes a few minutes and just create a password and use your Walden email address as your account name.

And then after you register you can just log right back into the site and you can be on a tutoring schedule.
within minutes.

Something else that we started with the tutoring schedule that I would like to add is now we offer a waiting list.

So we have a waiting list functionality.

And what that means is when you go into a schedule, say, for instance, you wanted to work with Sarah, and she’s on the non-dissertation schedule, so you're in the non-dissertation schedule and you see that there's no open appointments on that day that you would like to work with Sarah, on the right by the date and the day there is a little clock icon.

If you click on that clock icon, it opens up a window, and the window will put you in an area where you can just sign up to join a waiting list, and you
can choose to -- the waiting list

information to work with a specific
tutor or for a specific time or you can
put your name in there just for
general, so whatever there's first
availability, whether it's time or
tutor.
And what that does is it automates an
email that will go to you when there's
an opening on that schedule.
So if any students have any questions
in regard to tutoring or any of our
resources or our Skill-Builder sessions
or anything that we do in tutoring
services, you can reach me.

My name is Kim.
I'm the coordinator of instructional
support at the AC tutoring services
program, and my email is also on the
screen, I believe.

It's ASCtutoring@waldenu.edu.

Yeah, Pat has it there above stat
support and he also has a link for the M waldenu.edu online.

So the academic guides at ACS tutors is where you would go to learn more information about our appointment guidelines and such. So thank you, Pat.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: That was great.

For many of you who are saying gosh, I didn't get all my questions answered this morning, which is likely.


>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: And the tutoring both are really good options for getting more specific details on what you're actually looking for.

We did have another question pop in, and Sarah this is like an absolute softball question for you, because the question is about using the TI-84 calculator for t tests and ANOVA.
I know we did a webinar.
That webinar is -- the recording of it
is posted in the Web Links for you.
But Sarah, any additional comments on
the -- I know you are the expert in the
TI-84.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: I'm sorry.
Pat.
I muted her when you were talking.

Let me unmute her.
Okay.
Sarah, you're unmuted.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Okay.
Well, I absolutely love the TI-84.
It will do every one of the tests --
well, almost -- yeah, I think every one
of the tests that we've talked about
today and many others as well.
It does one thing at a time.
So if you want a t test, you can put
the values in as raw data.
You can put the means in that you have
already.

You click the button, and it will give you your t value, the P-value.

What it can't do is things like it can't do well the test for all the assumption tests.

But if you just want one thing at a time, so you kind of control the information coming to you, because I know one of the shockers with SPSS is that you type in the little bit -- you ask it to do one test, and you get four pages of output.

So on the TI, you get exactly what you asked for.

It will do scatter graphs.

It will do box plots.

It's really quite powerful.

I would say more powerful than Excel, and it's all under the STATS button, under stats.
It will calculate.

It will do tests.

I'm not going to wax anymore.

I think it's grand.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: I did see also some questions in the chat area about Excel.

We've actually done some webinars and some StatsChats and Skill Builders on Excel.

So again, if you can't find them, we actually just did a recent one. So they should be in the Skill-Builder series.

I believe there's also some in what we call the StatsChat, not the StatsChat Live!

But check those out. If you can't find them, you know, use the roll account, and we'll get you the link to it.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: Pat, can you hear
me?

Can you hear me?

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yes.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: I was just going
to say that if you have an android
phone, not an iPhone, you can go to
Google apps, and you can download the
TI-84 from there.

You don't have to buy it.

The TI-84 is offered under WABBIT.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Wow.

Okay.

That's great to know.

>> Dr. Sarah Inkpen: I'm just going to
say thank you, thank you, thank you for
letting me come today.

And my first official duty as doctor.

So it's been my pleasure.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Well, it's ours
as well.
So let me do it again.
Dr. Sarah Inkpen, thank you very much for joining us today on StatsChat Live!

I'm going to go ahead and stop.


>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Okay.

The recording is stopped.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: There were a few questions came in.

This is only 30 minutes, so it's hard to get everything in.

There were a few questions that were off topic.

So if you have anything that you wanted to ask on ANOVA, you can go to our tutoring platform, the CW online link that I stuck there in the chat, and you can book with Sarah.

And Pat has not been on the schedule for a while.

He's very busy traveling and doing his
working and such.

But he will also be on there probably

in a few weeks.
So -- but Sarah is on there, and we have Janine, and they are both

wonderful.

Pat, you're going to be in Dallas,

right, next week?

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yes.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: And I heard Janine is going to be there, so you'll

get to meet her.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah. I live in Fort Worth, but I work in Dallas, so.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Oh, that's great.

I'm so happy to have Sarah back.

We have few students that are going to Dallas, Pat.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Oh, good.

I'll be doing a presentation Friday and
Saturday morning on SPSS, statistics and SPSS.


Yeah, I have to get -- I haven't done all my residences.

Oh, my goodness, I'm so bad.

I have to go do my residencies.
I was telling you about this.

I'm going to try to get one near you so I can meet you.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: I did two virtual and two face-to-face.

The two I went to were in [inaudible].

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: I did one in Atlanta, but that was the only one.

I've only done one, and I've been a student for four years.

I just haven't had a chance to get there.

I'm just -- you know.

But I love the in-person residencies over the virtual.
So I’m debating because I know residency two you can do virtually.

I don’t know.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

I just did two virtual just out of convenience so I didn’t have to go somewhere.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Somebody asked if we’re going to be at the November dissertation. Mitra, I was thinking about those. I have to see if I can get away.

Oh, for sure, here’s my email address. Pat, have you used Skype with tutoring?

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

So let me clarify.

A lot of people when I start the session, they say, well, I don’t have Skype.

So we’re actually using a program called Skype for business, which is
sort of the Office 365 product now.

So the bottom line is you don't have to

have a Skype account.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Right.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: What we do is we

send you a link to Skype for business,

and you click on the link.

And you know, some students have some

technical problems.

I think it's just either the way their

computers are configured or they're not

understanding how it works.

But --


>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: But it does work.

I mean, even though it's Microsoft, it

does work on a Mac.

So, you know, nine times out of ten, if

you click on the link that I send out,

then it opens up Skype for business.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Yeah, and you

know, Eddie, I'm going to put -- in
here, we have on our website, there's a
link I put in there.

If you need information on how to
connect to Skype for Business for a
tutoring session, we have tutorials on
there, and they are kind of broken down
depending on what internet you use.
So if you use Explorer or Firefox or
Chrome, we have specific tutorials on
how to connect so you would be able to
use Skype for Business, so go to that
link if you need help.
So, Pat, you're not tutoring today,
right?

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: I'm not.
I am tutoring tomorrow.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: So Pat is on the
schedule, everybody, tomorrow.
>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: I think I'm
booked.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: You probably
are, yes.

Theresa is asking if there’s an online self-paced tutorial for SPSS. SPSS has a tutorial software program. When I got SPSS as a student, Theresa, we did not get it for free. We actually had to purchase it. This was way back in 2010, 2011 or whatever. When you go into the SPSS system, there is a tutorial that will walk you through. It's really great. So I would try that.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: The other thing you can do, I do this all the time, is if you're trying to figure out a specific thing in SPSS, like how to, you know, transform a variable or how to, you know, select cases, go to YouTube and literally type in selecting
cases using SPSS.


Right.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: You would be amazed what comes up.

And some of it is pretty good.

So.


Yeah.

I know, there's a lot to choose from.

So sometimes it's hard to --

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

Absolutely.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: Like find the right video that matches, you know, your speed I should say.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: We also have, I think on our YouTube channel, I put that link in earlier.

We have some tutorials on there about
just like getting into SPSS, navigating
SPSS, downloading data, that kind of
thing.

But nothing like what you're talking
about specific that would be good,
which we should probably start thinking
of building stuff like that.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: And I want to
also -- our next webinar is on the
20th, I believe, right?

>> Dr. Pat Dunn: Let me see.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: I think it is.
Let me go to the registration page.
I'm going to put this link in.
If anybody is interested in attending
our next session, this is where you go
to register.
And I have, Pat, yes, August 20,
Skill-Builder series on -- oh, this is
Dr. Htway's series.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: Yeah, because I'm
going to be at the residency.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: He's doing a nice series.

He's going to talk about t tests, you know.

It's a four -- no.

I'm sorry.

It's a six-part series.
And it's going to be, I believe it's on t tests, and he'll, you know, start out with the t tests, and then he moves into ANOVA, and, you know, like the ANKova, that kind of stuff.

This one that's coming up is the first session of the series is focused on the independent samples test.

So if anybody wants to join Dr. Htway, I believe that's next Saturday.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: All right.

For those of you who are still logged in, we are done.

We have to be respectful of everybody's time, especially our captionist.

So thank you again, Pat.

Thank you, Sarah.

Thank you, students.

And I will see you guys -- well, I won't see you next weekend, but I'll see you virtually throughout the week.

>> Dr. Patrick Dunn: All right.

>> Kim Palermo-Kielb: All right.

Have a good evening -- or a good day I should say.

Take care, everybody.

>> Dr. Pat Dunn: Yeah, Bye-bye.


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