I. What type of sample statistic are you being asked about?

	Count or Sum or Total	Proportion or Percentage (which is a proportion*100)	Mean or Average
Expected Value	Number of draws * box average (page 289)	Box percentage (page 359)	Box Average (page 410)
Standard Error	$\sqrt{draws} * SD_{box}$ (page 291)	$\frac{\sqrt{draws} * \sqrt{fractionof\,1's * fractionof\,0's}}{draws} * 100$ see page 360	$\frac{\sqrt{draws} * SD_{box}}{draws}$ (page 410)
Notes	The box could be a one-zero box, but generally it's a box that contains different kinds of numbers (see Chapter 17). Assumes sampling w/ replacement.	For one-zero boxes only. Assumes sampling w/ replacement.	Generally the average and SD are given and do not need to be calculated. Assumes sampling w/ replacement.

II. How are you being asked to apply this statistic?

	Count or Sum or Total	Proportion or Percentage (which is a proportion*100)	Mean or Average
Using the normal curve (review Chapter 5)	Find a Z score then the area from Table A-105 using: $Z = \frac{observed - \exp ected}{SE_{sum}}$ (page 294-296)	Find a Z score then the area from Table A 105 using: $Z = \frac{observedpercentage - \exp ectedpercentage}{SE_{percentage}}$ (page 362-366)	Find a Z score then the area from Table A105 using: (page 410-411) $Z = \frac{observedmean - \exp ectedmean}{SE_{mean}}$
Calculating confidence intervals	Not done in this textbook	Page 381: $\underset{percentage}{sample} \pm multiplier * SE_{percentage}$	Page 416-417 $\underset{average}{sample} \pm multiplier * SE_{average}$
Hypothesis Testing - use Z test	See Chapter 26.5	See Chapter 26.5	$Ztest = \frac{observedmean - hypotheticalmean}{SE_{mean}}$ use this to find the area from Table A105, area values as extreme or more extreme than the Z result are called "p-values" (page 482) p variables smaller than 5% are considered statistically significant and lead us to reject the null hypothesis (page 484)