


# AP Biology Calculations: Standard Deviation and Standard Error

A decorative graphic consisting of several horizontal lines of varying lengths and colors (teal, light blue, white) extending from the right side of the slide.

## Standard Deviation:

- A measure of **how spread out** the data is from the mean

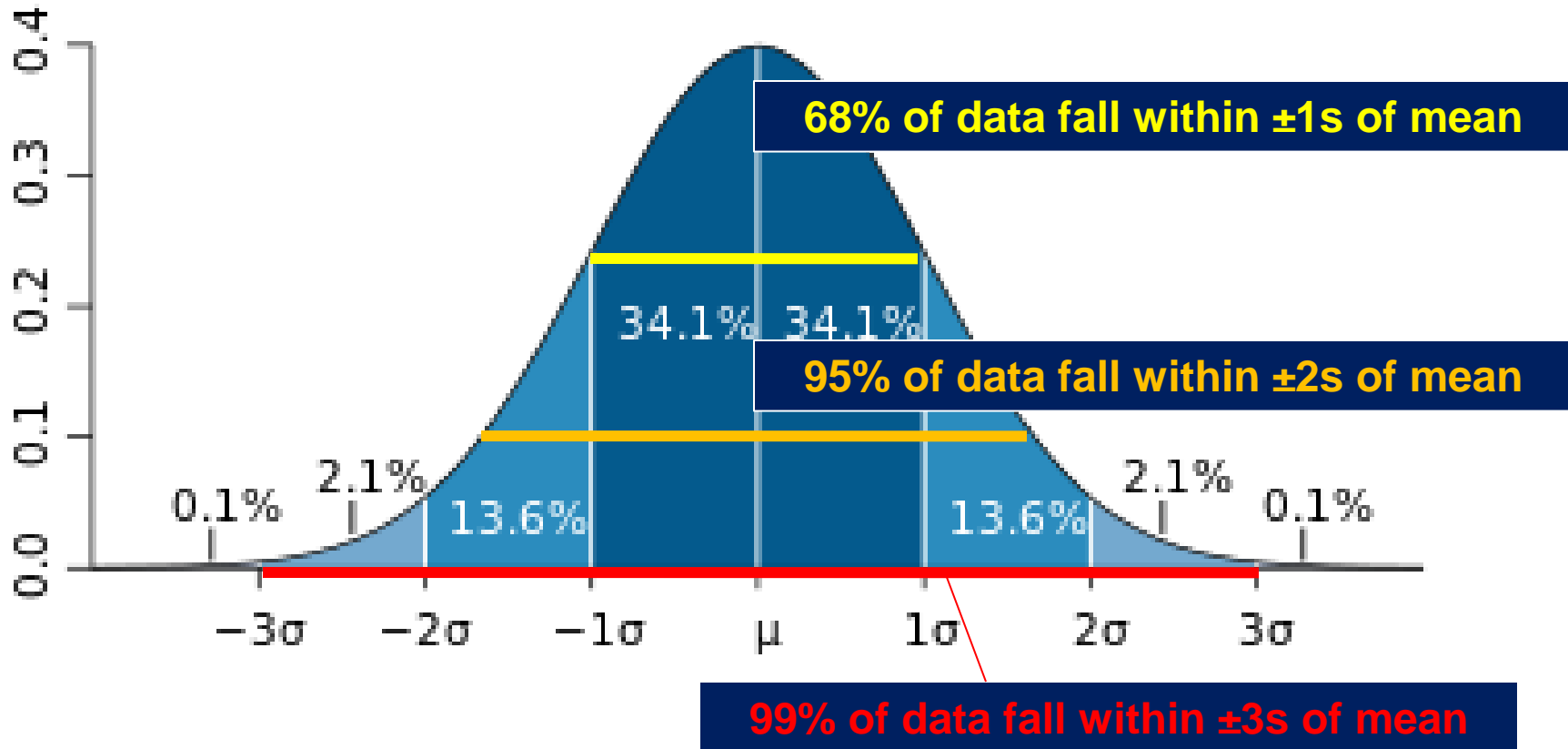
- **Lower standard deviation:**

- Data is **closer to the mean**
- Greater likelihood that the independent variable is causing the changes in the dependent variable

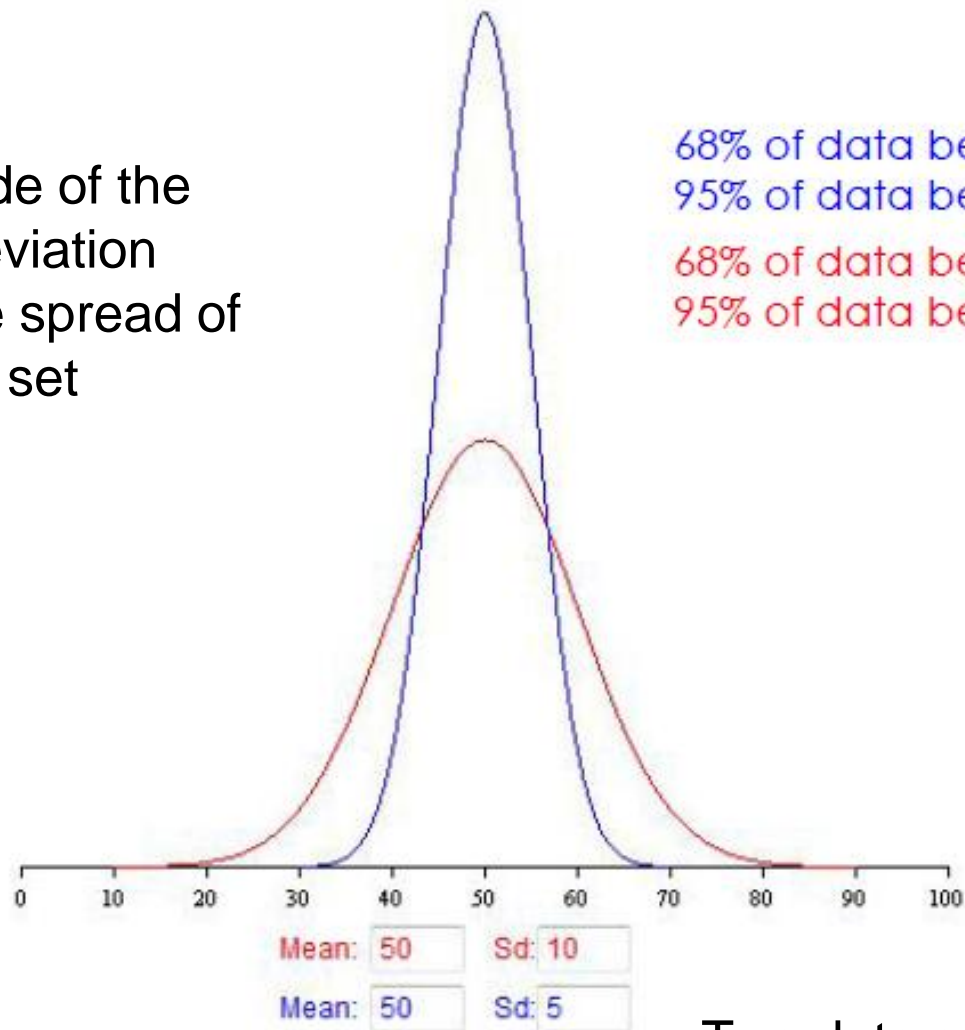
- **Higher standard deviation:**

- Data is more **spread out from the mean**
- More likely factors, other than the independent variable, are influencing the dependent variable

$\sigma$  = standard deviation



The magnitude of the standard deviation depends on the spread of the data set

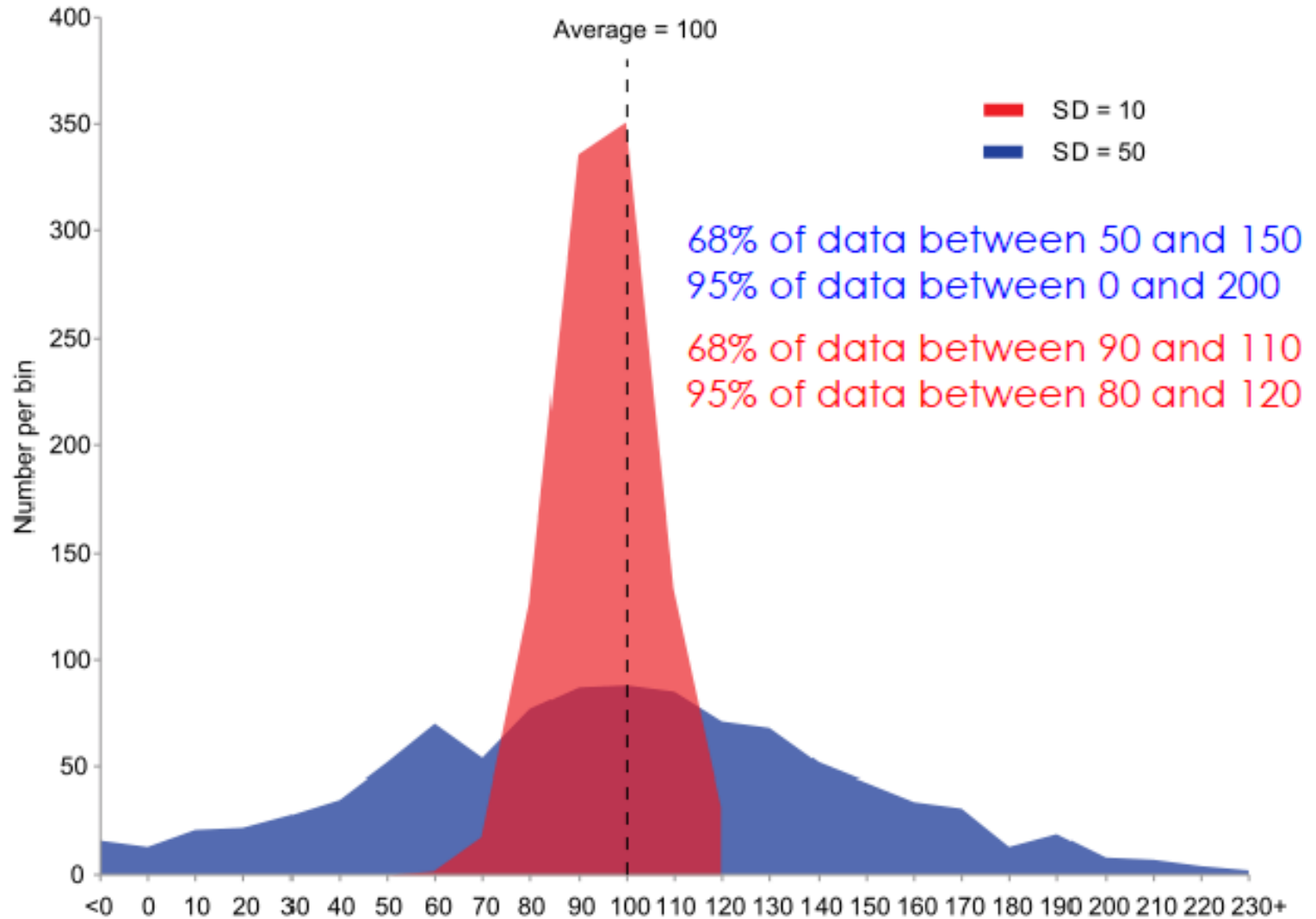


68% of data between 45 and 55  
95% of data between 40 and 60

68% of data between 40 and 60  
95% of data between 30 and 70

Two data sets: same mean;  
different standard deviation

# Actual data sets aren't always so pretty...



# Calculating standard deviation, s

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

1. Calculate the mean ( $\bar{x}$ )
2. Determine the difference between each data point, and the mean
3. Square the differences
4. Sum the squares
5. Divide by sample size (n) minus 1
6. Take the square root

## Standard Error:

- Indication of **how well the mean of a sample ( $\bar{x}$ ) estimates the true mean of a population ( $\mu$ )**
- Measure of accuracy, if the true mean is known
- Measure of precision, if true mean is not known



- **Accuracy** – How close a measured value is to the **actual (true) value**
- **Precision** – How close the measured values are **to each other**.



Low Accuracy  
High Precision



High Accuracy  
Low Precision



High Accuracy  
High Precision

# Calculating Standard Error, SE

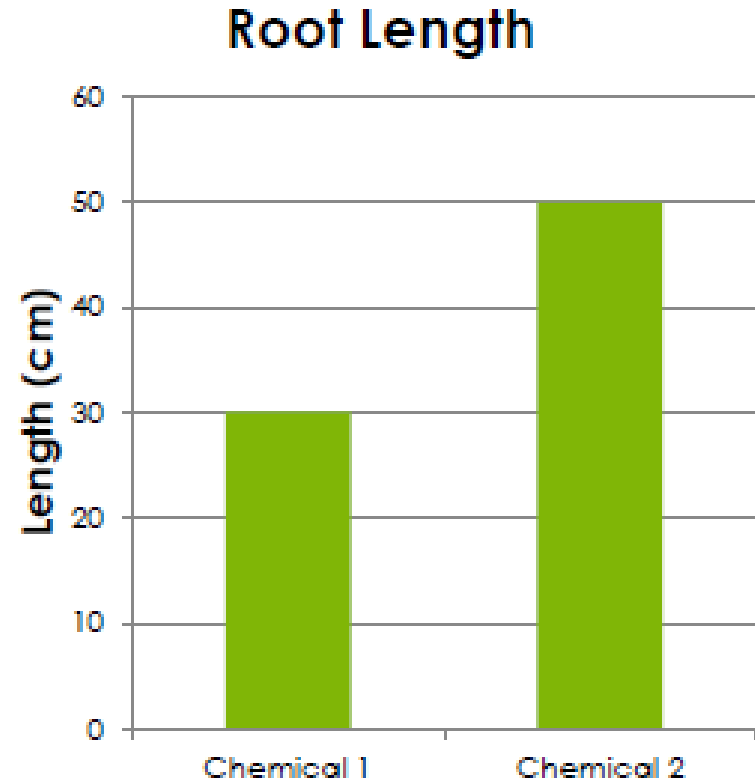
$$SE_{\bar{x}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

1. Calculate standard deviation
2. Divide standard deviation by square root of sample size

## How do we use Standard Error?

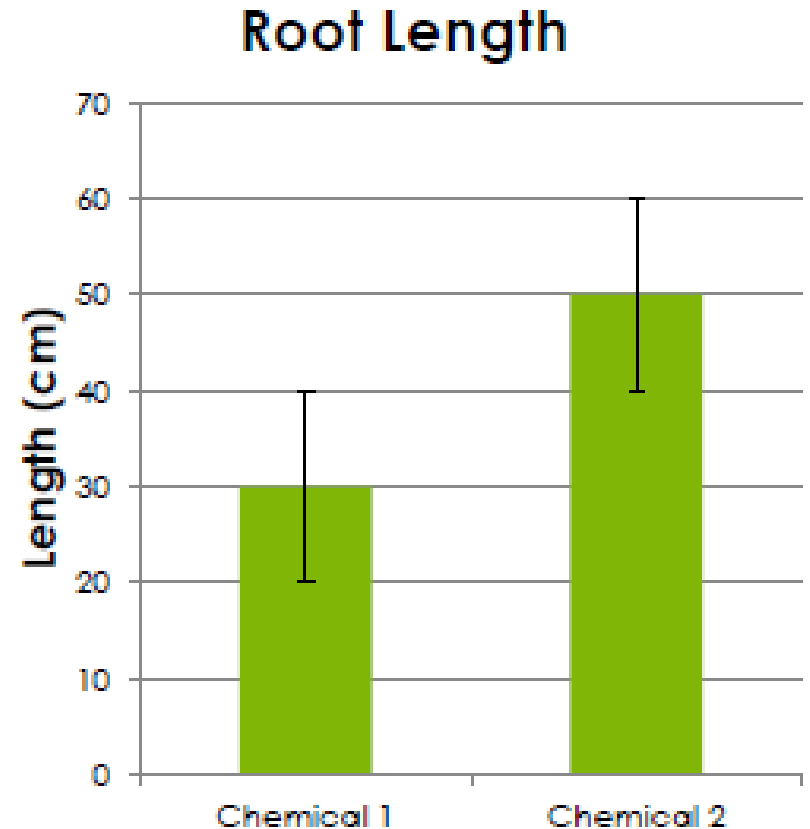
### Create bar graph

- mean on Y-axis
- sample(s) on the X-axis
- chemical 1 mean = 30 cm
- chemical 2 mean = 50 cm



## Add error bars!

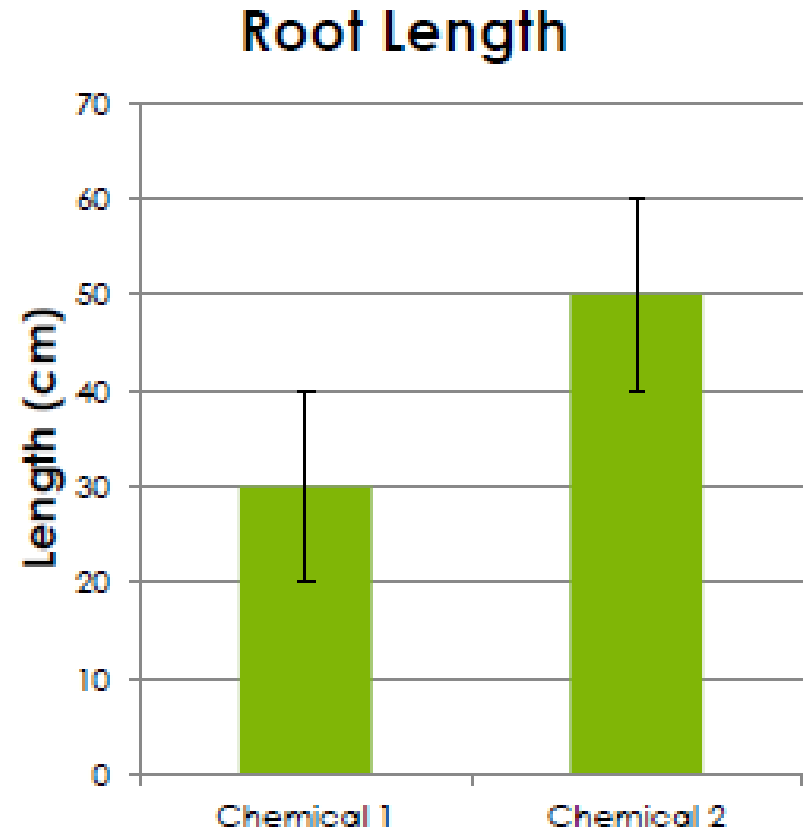
- $\pm$  SE
- Indicate in figure caption that error bars represent standard error (SE)



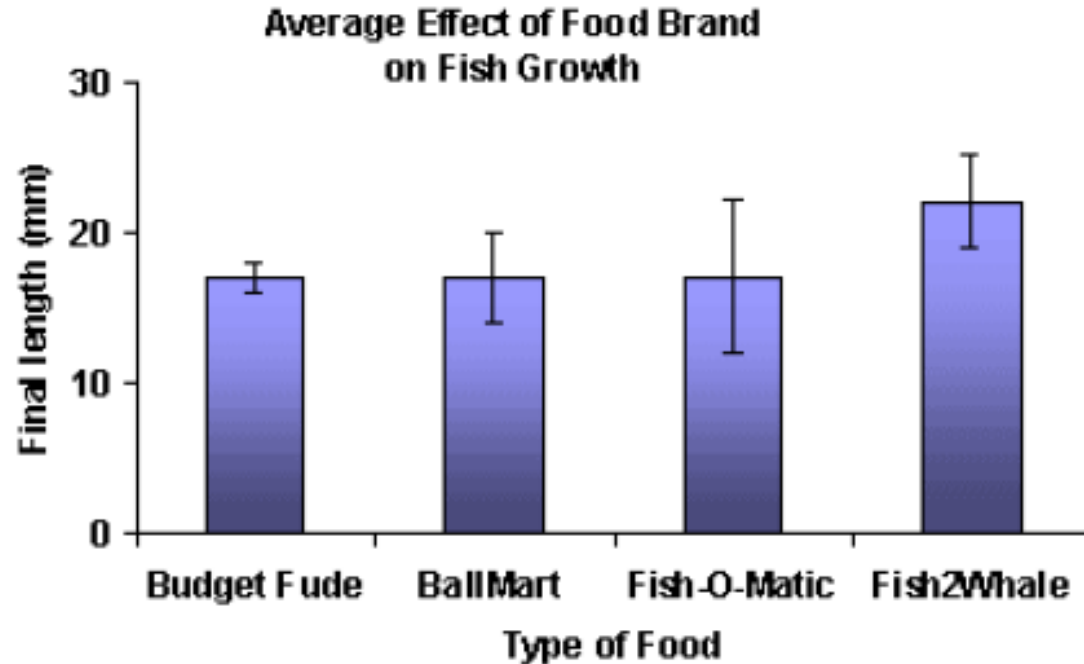
**Error bars represent standard error**

## Analyze!

- Look for overlap of error lines:
  - **If they overlap:** The difference is not significant
  - **If they don't overlap:** The difference may be significant

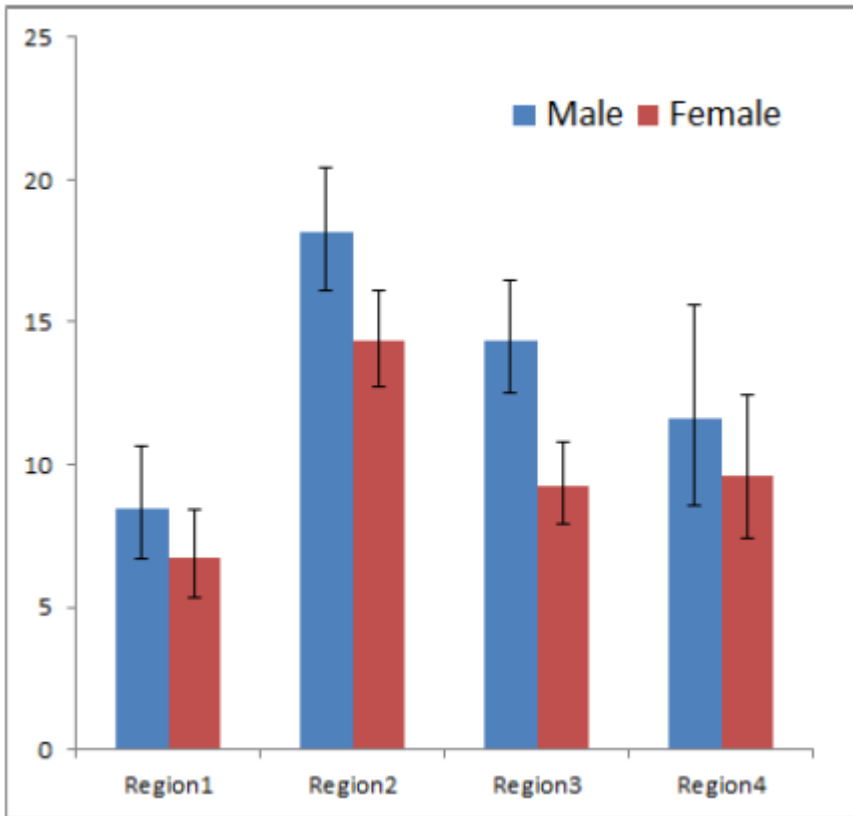


**Error bars represent standard error**



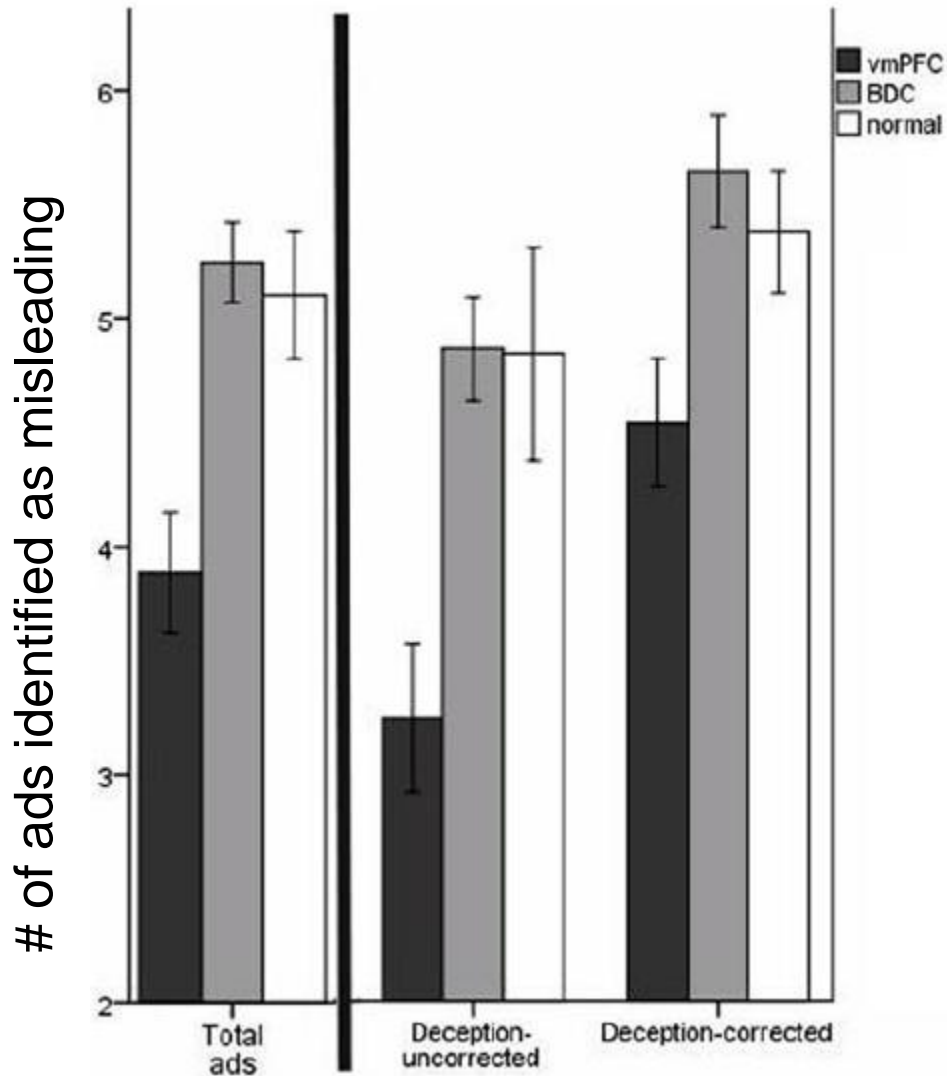
## Which is a valid statement?

- Fish2Whale food caused the most fish growth
- Fish2Whale food caused more fish growth than did Budget Fude



## Statements:

- X** In all four regions, more males exhibited the trait measured than did females.
- ✓** More males in region 3 exhibited the measured trait than did females



## Mean belief scores for misleading ads

- vmPFC = damage to ventromedial prefrontal cortex
- BDC = brain damaged comparison group

### Statements:

- 1 ✓ The vmPFC group identified fewer ads as misleading than did the normal group
- ✗ The BDC group identified more ads as misleading than did the normal group.