

## Chapter 2 Descriptive Statistics Cabrillo College

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The Cabrillo National Monument Resources in Education Aboard Cabrillo's Galleon Caxton Press

Comer and Gould's *Psychology Around Us* demonstrates the many-often surprising, always fascinating-intersections of psychology with students' day-to-day lives. Every chapter includes sections on human development, brain function, individual differences and abnormal psychology that occur in that area. These "cut-across" sections highlight how the different fields of psychology are connected to each other and how they connect to everyday life. Every chapter begins with a vignette that shows the power of psychology in understanding a whole range of human behavior. This theme is reinforced throughout the chapter in boxed readings and margin notes that celebrate the extraordinary processes that make the everyday possible and make psychology both meaningful and relevant. The text presents psychology as a unified field the understanding of which flows from connecting its multiple subfields and reinforces the fact that psychology is a science with all that this implies (research methodology, cutting edge studies, the application of critical thinking).

The development of e-learning systems, particularly, web-based education systems, has increased exponentially in recent years. Following this line, one of the most promising areas is the application of knowledge extraction. As one of the first of its kind, this book presents an introduction to e-learning systems, data mining concepts and the interaction between both areas.

For courses in Introduction to Management Accounting. Get refreshed with Horngren/Sundem/Stratton's *Introduction to Management Accounting*, Twelfth Edition. This best-selling text offers a relevant, real-world decision-making approach to management accounting. Students develop a solid understanding of costs and cost behavior and the use of cost information for planning and control decisions, not just inventory valuation. An exceptionally strong pedagogy and supplements package and flexible structure provide instructors with great latitude in choosing various combinations of breadth and depth, theory and procedures, simplicity and complexity. The Twelfth Edition now includes student-oriented real-world company examples such as Nantucket Nectars and McDonalds; new "Cognitive Exercises" and "Business First" boxes, new on-line courses and tutorial software package resources, and a new CD-ROM series, "Mastering Accounting."

*Deconstructing Dr. Strangelove* examines how well Cold War nuclear crisis films stack up against historical reality, or at least as much of that reality we can reconstruct with confidence.

The 1982 statistics on the use of family planning and infertility services presented in this report are preliminary results from Cycle III of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Data were collected through personal interviews with a multistage area probability sample of 7969 women aged 15-44. A detailed series of questions

was asked to obtain relatively complete estimates of the extent and type of family planning services received. Statistics on family planning services are limited to women who were able to conceive 3 years before the interview date. Overall, 79% of currently married nonsterile women reported using some type of family planning service during the previous 3 years. There were no statistically significant differences between white (79%), black (75%) or Hispanic (77%) wives, or between the 2 income groups. The 1982 survey questions were more comprehensive than those of earlier cycles of the survey. The annual rate of visits for family planning services in 1982 was 1077 visits /1000 women. Teenagers had the highest annual visit rate (1581/1000) of any age group for all sources of family planning services combined. Visit rates declined sharply with age from 1447 at ages 15-24 to 479 at ages 35-44. Similar declines with age also were found in the visit rates for white and black women separately. Nevertheless, the annual visit rate for black women (1334/1000) was significantly higher than that for white women (1033). The highest overall visit rate was for black women 15-19 years of age (1867/1000). Nearly 2/3 of all family planning visits were to private medical sources. Teenagers of all races had higher family planning service visit rates to clinics than to private medical sources, as did black women age 15-24. White women age 20 and older had higher visit rates to private medical services than to clinics. Never married women had higher visit rates to clinics than currently or formerly married women. Data were also collected in 1982 on use of medical services for infertility by women who had difficulty in conceiving or carrying a pregnancy to term. About 1 million ever married women had 1 or more infertility visits in the 12 months before the interview. During the 3 years before interview, about 1.9 million women had infertility visits. For all ever married women, as well as for white and black women separately, infertility services were more likely to be secured from private medical sources than from clinics. The survey design, reliability of the estimates and the terms used are explained in the technical notes.

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