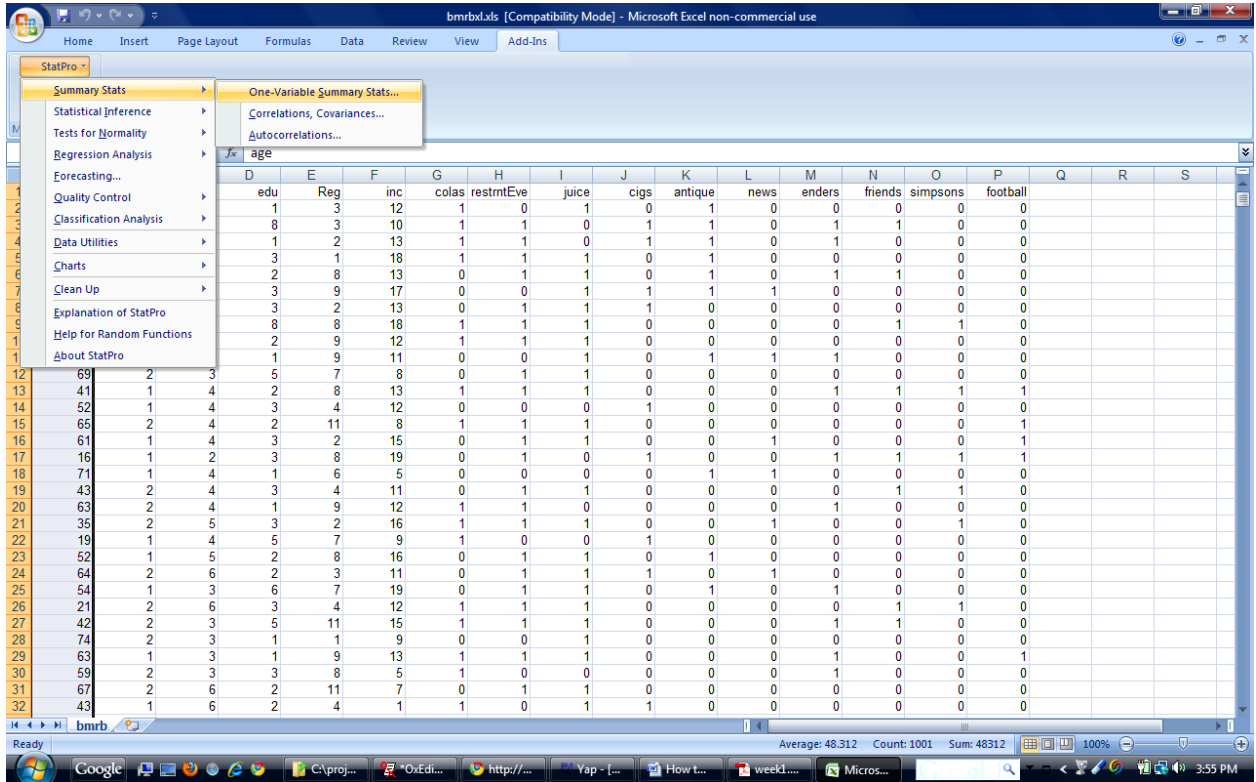
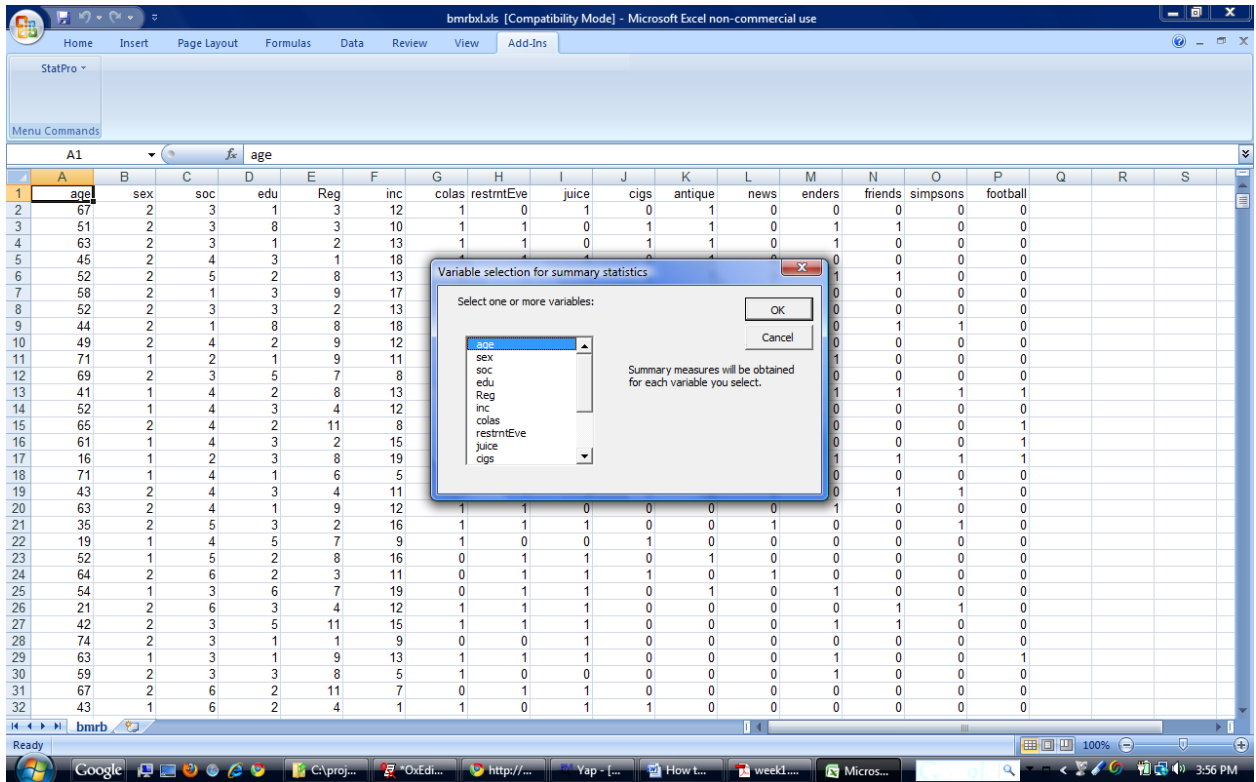


In this tutorial, I describe how to compute summary statistics in Excel with StatPro. To illustrate this, we will use the variable "age" from the British Marketing data set (bmrbl.xls).

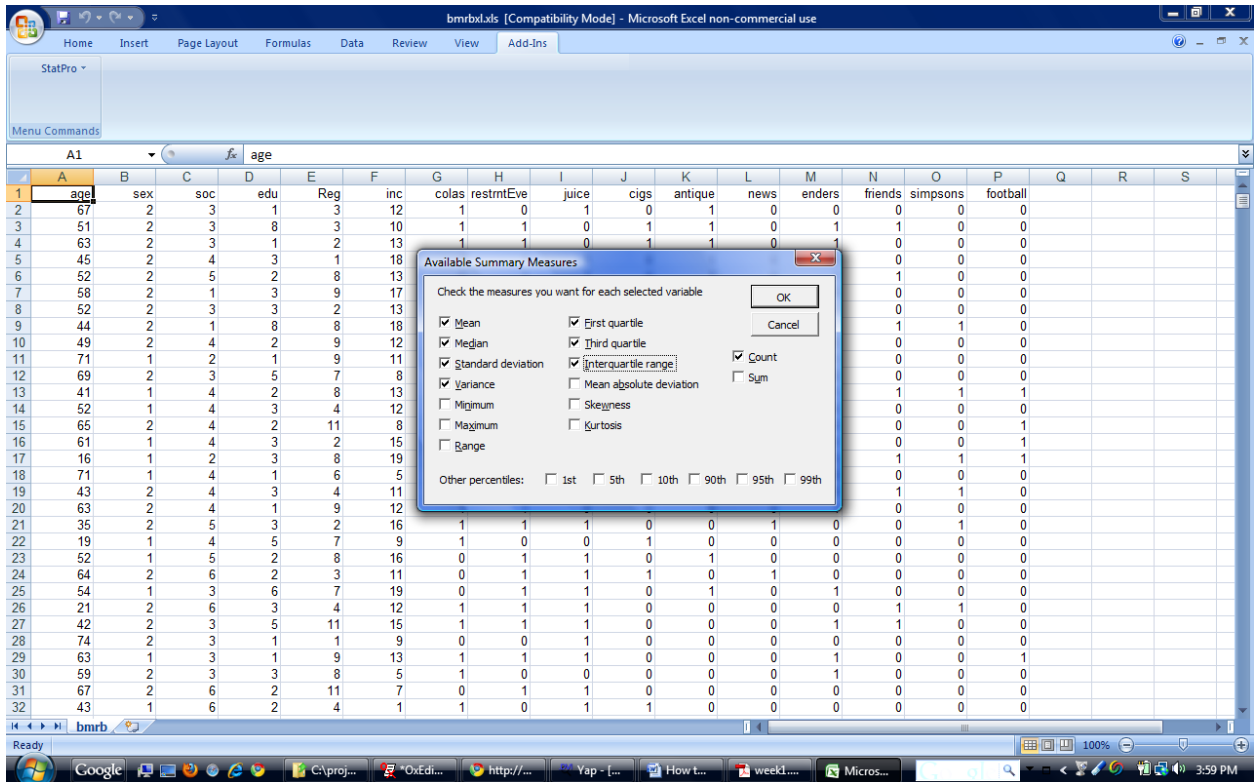
1. Open the Excel file. Select Add-Ins > StatPro > Summary Stats > One Variable Summary Stats



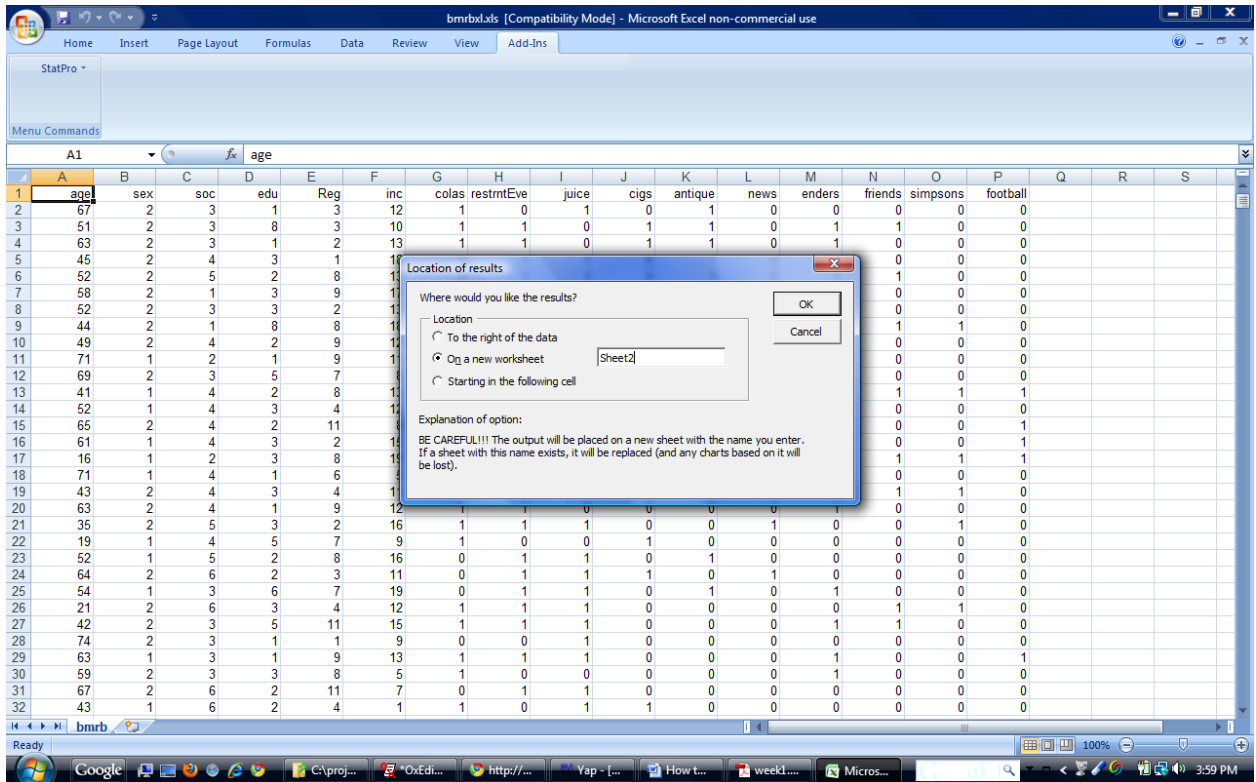
2. A dialog box will open up asking us which variable we want. Select "age."



- In the next dialog box, StatPro asks us which summary statistics we want computed. In the next screen shot, I have selected the same measures that are reported for the "age" variable as in Lecture # 1.



- It is a good idea to create the summary statistics on a separate sheet in Excel. I have selected this option labeling the sheet "Sheet2."



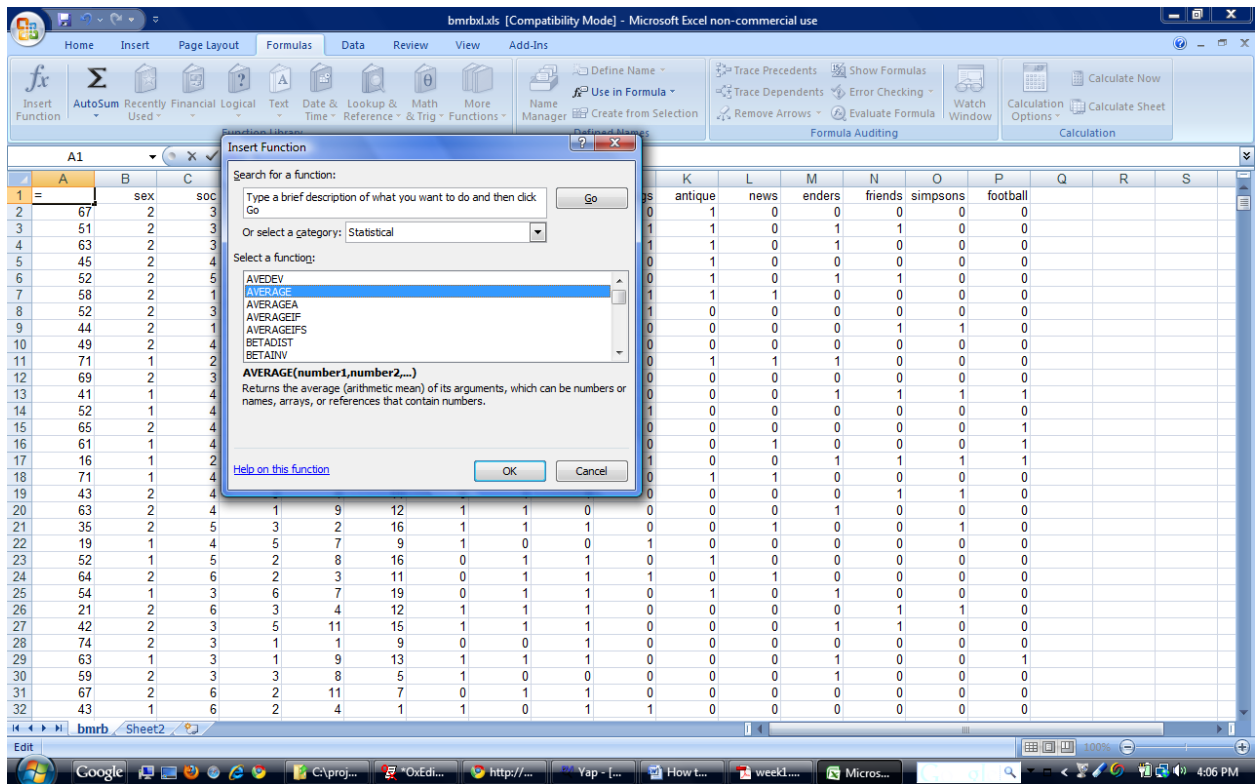
- On a separate sheet, the summary statistics that we selected are now computed for us. These are the same summary statistics as in the lecture slides.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

|    | A                                              | B                   | C   | D        | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S |
|----|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | <b>Summary measures for selected variables</b> |                     |     |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2  |                                                |                     | age |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3  |                                                | Count               |     | 1000.000 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4  |                                                | Mean                |     | 48.312   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5  |                                                | Median              |     | 48.000   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6  |                                                | Standard deviation  |     | 15.718   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7  |                                                | Variance            |     | 247.062  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8  |                                                | First quartile      |     | 35.000   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 9  |                                                | Third quartile      |     | 60.000   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 10 |                                                | Interquartile range |     | 25.000   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Note: Once again, we do not have to use StatPro to compute these measures. Excel is equipped with functions that compute the summary statistics for us. It is just more tedious to compute because you won't be able to simply "point and click" like you can in StatPro.

For example, most of the formulas built into Excel are found under the **Formulas** tab at the top of the page. After selecting **Formulas**, we can select **Insert Function** on the left. A dialog box will open showing many possible functions. If we wanted to compute the sample mean, we could select the function **AVERAGE**. This is shown in the next screen shot.



Most of the functions that we will need can also be accessed through Excel in this manner so that you do not have to use StatPro if you don't want to use it.