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IBM SPSS Statistics 19 Made Simple.

Colin D. GRAY and Paul R. KINNEAR. New York: Psychology Press, 2012, xiv + 671 pp., \$34.95 (P), ISBN: 978-1-848-72069-5.

IBM SPSS Statistics 19 Made Simple is a book that presents step-by-step implementations of a number of statistical techniques. No prior knowledge of SPSS is needed. The book begins with an introduction to SPSS, shares data-handling features of the software, and provides some guidance on the choice of statistical models. Throughout the book, annotated screen shots of SPSS dialog boxes and output of each model help the reader to easily follow the process.

In this new edition, more emphasis is placed on file merging and aggregation, and chart editing. Exercises from previous editions of the book are available at the book's website <http://www.psypress.com/spss-made-simple>. The exercises contain chapter-specific problems and more challenging problems that "can often be approached with techniques described in more than one chapter" and require the reader to identify the appropriate analysis. Datasets used in the book can also be downloaded from the website. Instructors have access to PowerPoint, multiple-choice questions, and some notes on some of the terms in SPSS.

In addition to interfacing with SPSS through Windows menus and submenus, the book also demonstrates the use of command language (syntax) to implement statistical models. Although the latter approach is a bit more challenging and requires a deeper knowledge of SPSS syntax, it is more general in the sense that some functions provided in SPSS can only be implemented in command language. The copy-paste utility helps the user to copy and paste a command and save it in a file for later use. Furthermore, in case the user needs to repeatedly perform a task, four looping structures are presented in an appendix to the book.

A new chapter on the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) is added to the book (Chapter 13). The rationale behind ANCOVA is demonstrated visually. The presentation of ANCOVA is limited to one covariate, and for two or more covariates, the reader is referred to more advanced sources on the topic.

Although this book is not a typical standard statistical textbook, it covers a great deal about SPSS and could be used as a complementary resource to a standard textbook in statistics. It is a thorough reference for researchers using SPSS. The book gives the reader a good working knowledge of SPSS, some guidance on the use of statistical techniques, and helpful interpretation of SPSS outputs. The reader needs to have some familiarity with introductory probability and statistical topics. In all, this is a great book for researchers who need to perform statistical techniques using SPSS.

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Interpreting Economic and Social Data: A Foundation of Descriptive Statistics.

Othmar W. WINKLER. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 2009, xvi + 265 pp., \$119.00 (H), ISBN: 978-3-540-68720-7.

"Statisticians accept as a self evident principle that there is one general theory of statistics that applies equally to all fields . . . yet important applications in economics and the social sciences in general are not covered by what today is considered 'the theory of statistics'." So begins the first chapter of Othmar W. Winkler's book. This statement sums up his reason for writing the book, which is to explain the special nature of socioeconomic data and to present methods of analysis for socioeconomic data that are typically not seen in introductory

courses on statistical analysis. The text itself, however, is more geared toward a practicing statistician than toward a student statistician.

An overview of each chapter is provided online at <http://statlit.org/Winkler.htm>, along with several other reviews. Suffice it to say here that the text includes many topics that are not generally covered in "theory of statistics," such as the aggregated nature of socioeconomic data and the importance of ratios. Other topics covered include longitudinal analysis, price-index-numbers, asymmetrical distributions, and spatial distributions. These topics consume the bulk of Chapters 1-8. In Chapter 9, Dr. Winkler lays out an "irreverent" view of linear regression. In his view, the slope is not to be interpreted as a rate of change, but as a "static, cross-sectional element" confined to the space and time in which the data underlying the regression were collected. Chapter 10 is about the misunderstanding of probability and the misuse of statistical significance in the context of socioeconomic data. The book concludes with a discussion of the relationship between statistics and accounting (Chapter 11) and between statistics and geography (Chapter 12). Clearly, there is a wealth of information in this text that is not considered in a typical introductory statistics course in the social sciences. Furthermore, the author makes several valid arguments for the inclusion of such elements.

In terms of methods and background, the book is a worthwhile read. However, I have to say that I found reading the book exceptionally difficult. It was not a problem of esoteric concepts or confusing syntax. The problem was such statements as "... statisticians have turned to probability to look for answers and by doing so, have further put off the real task of interpreting the situations in society as they are reflected in the data" (p. 9) and "Obviously knowledge of the subject area is more valuable to interpret statistical aggregates than proficiency in probability calculus" (p. 44), as if probability calculus is all statisticians care about. These are two examples of the kinds of blanket statements that are not true of most statisticians. And then there is the following statement, found on page 186, "[publishers and authors of statistical textbooks for business, economics, and social sciences] all have contributed to reinforce the trend, over the last decades, of moving probability into an ever-more prominent position." Unless I am mistaken, one of the main recommendations of the GAISE report (American Statistical Association 2010) was that probability be removed from the syllabi of introductory statistics courses in favor of more real-life examples and hands-on analyses. Although the transition from probability-based to analysis-based statistical education is not complete, one cannot argue that traditionally trained statisticians care nothing about data context, and that we do not teach such important matters as the importance of understanding the data in its context, to the choice and interpretation of any resulting statistical analyses.

In short, I would say that *Interpreting Economic and Social Data* offers a provocative look at statistical methods that are often neglected in the analysis of socioeconomic data. And, if you are the type of person who can look past statements that categorize all traditionally trained statisticians as overly enamored with probability and unconcerned with data context, you will certainly find a thorough treatment of all aspects of socioeconomic statistics, from the definition of a "statistical counting unit" to the analysis of such units, in this text. If I were to choose it, it would be as a supplement to a statistical textbook for an upper-level course. Furthermore, I would choose it as a way to elicit discussion of fundamental topics that are often mentioned only briefly. Perhaps, for reasons given previously, the book would elicit more "argument" than "discussion."

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Introduction to Statistical Data Analysis for the Life Sciences.

Claus Thorn EKSTROM and Helle SORENSEN. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2011, xi + 415 pp., \$69.95 (P), ISBN: 978-1-4398-2555-6.

The book *Introduction to Statistical Data Analysis for the Life Sciences* was written by the authors to provide a textbook that "emphasizes applications and

Developmental Psychology, 22(5) , 671. Berk, L. & Garvin, R. (1984). Development of private speech among low-income Appalachian children. *Developmental Psychology*, 20(2) , 271-286. The language and thought of the child (Vol. 5) . Psychology Press. Rogoff, B. (1990). *Apprenticeships in thinking*. New York: Oxford University Press. Schaffer, R. (1996) . *Social development*. In R.W. Rieber & A.S. Carton (Eds.), *The collected works of L.S. Vygotsky, Volume 1: Problems of general psychology* (pp. 39-285) . New York: Plenum Press. (Original work published 1934.) Winsler, A., Abar, B., Feder, M. A., Schunn, C. D., & Rubio, D. A. (2007). Private speech and executive functioning among high-functioning children with autistic spectrum disorders . Oxford New York Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto With offices in Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam Oxford is a registered trademark of Oxford University Press in the UK and certain other countries. He is past-president of the Society of Clinical Psychology of the APA and the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies, past-editor of several journals, and currently Editor-in-Chief of the *Treatments That Work* series for Oxford University Press. Leslie S. Greenberg Department of Psychology York University Toronto, ON. KINNEAR. New York: Psychology Press, 2012, +xiv 671 pp., \$34.95 (P), ISBN: 978-1-848-72069-5. IBM SPSS Statistics 19 Made Simple is a book that presents step-by-step implementations of a number of statistical techniques. No prior knowledge of SPSS is needed. The book begins with an introduction to SPSS, shares data-handling features of the software, and provides some guidance on the choice of statistical models. Throughout the book, annotated screen shots of SPSS dialog boxes and output of each model help the reader to easily follow the process. In this new edition, more emphasis is placed on Psychology. *Telling Lies*. PAUL EKMAN. "This admirable book offers both a wealth of detailed, practical information about lying and lie detection and a penetrating analysis of the ethical implications of these behaviors. It is strongly recommended to physicians, lawyers, diplomats and all those who must concern themselves with detection of deceit." -Jerome D. Frank The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. In this new expanded edition of the author's pathfinding inquiry into the world of liars and lie catching, Paul Ekman, a world-renowned expert in emotions research and n... Telling Lies. Also by paul ekman. *Emotion in the Human Face* (with W. V. Friesen Paul R Kinnear (Author), Colin D Gray (Author). 4.0 out of 5 stars 4 ratings. ISBN-13: 978-1841697291. ISBN-10: 184169729X. Why is ISBN important? Scan an ISBN with your phone Use the Amazon App to scan ISBNs and compare prices. Have one to sell? Sell on Amazon. Bring your club to Amazon Book Clubs, start a new book club and invite your friends to join, or find a club that's right for you for free. Explore Amazon Book Clubs. Paperback. Paul Kinnear, formerly Head of the School of Psychology, University of Aberdeen. Colin Gray, Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, College of Life Sciences and Medicine, University of Aberdeen. Product details. Publisher : Psychology Press; 1st edition (July 25, 2008). Language : English. Paperback : 654 pages.