



Statistical Analysis for Scientific Research Training Course

15 – 19 March 2027
Tbilisi

Statistical Analysis for Scientific Research Training Course

Ref: 871_165800 **Date:** 15 – 19 March 2027 **Location:** Tbilisi **Fees:** 5000 Euro

Overview

Statistical Analysis for Scientific Research Training Course is a one-week course for researchers, analysts, technical specialists, and research managers who leave with a Statistical Research Analysis Plan. Participants connect research questions, variables, sampling, descriptive summaries, confidence intervals, hypothesis tests, effect sizes, regression, assumption checks, and reproducible reporting. The course resolves method-selection and interpretation gaps by linking each analysis to the study question and evidence limits. Agile Leaders Training Center develops statistical research analysis practice.

Who Should Attend

- Research functions responsible for quantitative study questions, designs, and analysis decisions
- Analysis functions responsible for preparing, summarizing, and modeling research data
- Technical functions responsible for interpreting statistical evidence within specialist studies
- Management functions responsible for reviewing analysis plans and research findings
- Reporting functions responsible for transparent statistical methods and results

The course assumes participants use tabular research data and basic numerical summaries; it leaves out qualitative analysis, advanced mathematical statistics, software programming, and discipline-specific experimental procedures.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that design, analyze, review, or report quantitative studies.



- Research and development, policy analysis, monitoring, and evaluation functions
- Healthcare, education, environmental, and social research organizations
- Engineering, technology, manufacturing, and laboratory research teams
- Universities, consultancies, public services, and nonprofit research units

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build a statistical analysis plan from research questions and variables.
- Analyze distributions, missing data, samples, and descriptive summaries.
- Apply confidence intervals and hypothesis tests with assumption checks.
- Evaluate effect sizes, uncertainty, and practical interpretation.
- Build and diagnose regression models for research questions.
- Prioritize reproducible analysis and transparent reporting actions.



Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame the Analysis Plan

- Research Question and Estimand Mapping Canvas
- Outcome, Predictor, and Covariate Definition Sheet
- Variable Type and Measurement Scale Matrix
- Sampling Design and Analysis Population Record
- Statistical Research Analysis Plan Structure

Day 2: Prepare and Describe Data

- Data Structure and Coding Dictionary
- Missing Data Pattern and Decision Log
- Distribution Shape and Outlier Diagnostic
- Central Tendency and Dispersion Selection
- Descriptive Table and Visualization Blueprint



Day 3: Estimate and Test Effects

- Confidence Interval and Precision Interpretation
- Null and Alternative Hypothesis Decision Map
- Test Selection and Assumption Checklist
- Effect Size and Practical Relevance Table
- Multiplicity and Error Control Register

Day 4: Model and Report Evidence

- Correlation and Association Evidence Matrix
- Linear Regression Specification Worksheet
- Residual and Model Assumption Diagnostic
- Sensitivity Analysis and Robustness Record
- Reproducible Results and Reporting Checklist

Day 5: Practice Research Analysis

- Exercise: Translate Questions into Analysis Decisions
- Exercise: Diagnose Distributions and Missing Data
- Exercise: Interpret Intervals, Tests, and Effect Sizes
- Exercise: Review Regression and Sensitivity Evidence
- Capstone: Statistical Research Analysis Plan



Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on health, education, engineering, and environmental research cases.

- Suggested activity: map a research question to variables, estimands, populations, and analysis choices.
- Suggested activity: profile a dataset and document missing values, distributions, and outlier decisions.
- Suggested activity: compare test results with effect sizes and confidence intervals.
- Suggested activity: audit a regression output and create a reproducible results record.

FAQs

Who suits statistical analysis for scientific research training, and what does it assume?

Research, analysis, technical, management, and reporting functions suit the training. It assumes basic work with tabular data and numerical summaries.

How does statistical analysis for scientific research differ from research methods training?

Statistical analysis training focuses on data structures, estimation, tests, effect sizes, models, diagnostics, and interpretation, while research methods training covers the wider design and conduct of a study.

Why should scientific research report effect sizes and confidence intervals?

Effect sizes describe the magnitude of a finding, while confidence intervals show its precision and plausible range; together they support interpretation beyond a significance threshold.

How are statistical tests selected for scientific research?

Tests are selected from the research question, outcome and predictor types, sampling structure, dependence, distribution, and assumptions, with alternatives documented when conditions are not met.



What makes statistical analysis for scientific research reproducible?

Reproducible analysis records data definitions, transformations, exclusions, methods, assumptions, model specifications, outputs, and decisions so another analyst can trace and repeat the process.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Statistical Research Analysis Plan containing question mappings, variable definitions, sampling decisions, descriptive methods, inference choices, effect measures, regression specifications, diagnostics, and reporting controls. It changes disconnected statistical procedures into a traceable research workflow. The plan supports defensible method choices, transparent interpretation, and reproducible evidence reporting.