

Day Three: Data Analysis

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Introduction

okay, time for the business.

analysis here is going to proceed in two steps:

1. exploratory data analysis
2. statistical inference

our treatment of graphing owes a lot to the Grammar of Graphics,

Summarizing

let's load in some data about D-Lab feedback

```
load('data/feedback.Rda')
str(dat)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 1062 obs. of 14 variables:
## $ timestamp : Date, format: "2015-04-23" "2015-04-23" ...
## $ course.delivered : int 7 7 7 6 7 6 3 6 5 7 ...
## $ instructor.communicated: int 6 7 5 6 7 6 2 4 4 7 ...
## $ hear : Factor w/ 51 levels "-", "a colleague",...: 19 19 19 34 13 NA 24 19 24 31
## $ interest : int 7 7 7 6 6 7 6 7 7 7 ...
## $ department : Factor w/ 27 levels "African American Studies",...: NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
## $ verbs : chr "This was a helpful workshop. \n\nKelly was a clear instructor and I
## $ useful : int 7 7 7 6 6 6 3 7 4 7 ...
## $ gender : Factor w/ 3 levels "Female/Woman",...: 2 2 NA 1 1 2 2 NA 1 1 ...
## $ ethnicity : chr "Asian American" "White" "White" "White" ...
## $ outside.barriers : int 2 1 1 3 1 1 1 NA 1 1 ...
## $ inside.barriers : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 NA 1 1 ...
## $ what.barriers : chr NA NA NA NA ...
## $ position : Factor w/ 23 levels "Academic staff title",...: 20 4 4 4 9 2 14 NA 15 20
```

R provides two easy/simple summary functions in the base package

```
summary(dat)
```

```
## timestamp course.delivered instructor.communicated
## Min. :2014-08-19 Min. :1.000 Min. :1.000
## 1st Qu.:2014-11-05 1st Qu.:6.000 1st Qu.:6.000
```

```

## Median :2015-01-30   Median :7.000   Median :7.000
## Mean   :2015-01-22   Mean   :6.251   Mean   :6.257
## 3rd Qu.:2015-04-03   3rd Qu.:7.000   3rd Qu.:7.000
## Max.   :2015-06-22   Max.   :7.000   Max.   :7.000
##
##                                     hear      interest
## Email from the D-Lab mailing list      :340   Min.    :1.0
## Found it on the D-Lab website          :278   1st Qu.:6.0
## Heard about it from a friend/colleague:247   Median :7.0
## Email from another mailing list        : 99   Mean    :6.6
## Don't remember                        : 12   3rd Qu.:7.0
## (Other)                               : 55   Max.    :7.0
## NA's                                   : 31   NA's    :15
##
##           department      verbs      useful
## Public Health      : 81   Length:1062   Min.    :1.00
## Public Policy      : 44   Class :character 1st Qu.:5.00
## Sociology          : 38   Mode  :character Median :6.00
## Political Science  : 36                      Mean    :6.02
## Integrative Biology: 28                      3rd Qu.:7.00
## (Other)            :288                      Max.    :7.00
## NA's               :547
##
##                                     gender      ethnicity
## Female/Woman      :579   Length:1062
## Male/Man          :332   Class :character
## Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming: 1   Mode  :character
## NA's              :150
##
##
##
## outside.barriers inside.barriers what.barriers
## Min.    :1.000   Min.    :1.000   Length:1062
## 1st Qu.:1.000   1st Qu.:1.000   Class :character
## Median :1.000   Median :1.000   Mode  :character
## Mean    :2.073   Mean    :1.259
## 3rd Qu.:3.000   3rd Qu.:1.000
## Max.    :5.000   Max.    :5.000
## NA's    :167    NA's    :175
##
##                                     position
## PhD student, dissertation stage: 41
## PhD student, pre-dissertation   : 33
## Visiting fellow or researcher   : 24
## Masters student                 : 22
## Undergraduate student           : 21
## (Other)                         : 64
## NA's                           :857

```

```
table(dat$department)
```

```

##
## African American Studies Ag & Resource Econ & Pol
##                24                23
##                Anthropology App Sci & Tech Grad Grp
##                12                10
## Biostatistics Grad Grp City & Regional Planning

```

```
##           8           20
##           Economics      Education
##           23           26
## Energy & Resources Group  Env Sci, Policy, & Mgmt
##           14           17
## Ethnic Studies Grad Grp   History
##           1           17
## Industrial Eng & Ops Rsch   Information
##           4           9
## Integrative Biology        JSP Grad Pgm
##           28           6
##           Law             Linguistics
##           9             11
##           Music           Neuroscience
##           3             4
## Political Science          Psychology
##           36           28
## Public Health              Public Policy
##           81           44
## Rhetoric                   Slavic Languages & Lit
##           11             8
## Sociology
##           38
```

think back to yesterday - how would we make weekdays out of the date variable?

```
dat$wday <- factor(weekdays(dat$timestamp, abbreviate = TRUE),
                  levels = c('Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun')
                  )
summary(dat$wday)
```

```
## Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun
## 168 124 144 323 277 16 10
```

reshape provides a few more ways to aggregate things

```
library(reshape2)
dcast(dat[dat$gender == 'Female/Woman' | dat$gender == 'Male/Man'], department ~ gender)
```

```
## Using wday as value column: use value.var to override.
## Aggregation function missing: defaulting to length
```

```
##           department Female/Woman Male/Man  NA
## 1 African American Studies           8      16  0
## 2 Ag & Resource Econ & Pol          20       3  0
## 3 Anthropology                     9       3  0
## 4 App Sci & Tech Grad Grp           6       4  0
## 5 Biostatistics Grad Grp           5       3  0
## 6 City & Regional Planning         12       7  0
## 7 Economics                       16       5  0
```

```
## 8      Education      20      3  0
## 9  Energy & Resources Group 10      3  0
## 10   Env Sci, Policy, & Mgmt 11      5  0
## 11   Ethnic Studies Grad Grp 1      0  0
## 12      History      9      6  0
## 13 Industrial Eng & Ops Rsch 2      2  0
## 14      Information      2      7  0
## 15      Integrative Biology 20      8  0
## 16      JSP Grad Pgm      5      1  0
## 17      Law            5      4  0
## 18      Linguistics      8      1  0
## 19      Music           2      0  0
## 20      Neuroscience      0      4  0
## 21      Political Science 17     18  0
## 22      Psychology       20      8  0
## 23      Public Health    55     19  0
## 24      Public Policy    22     21  0
## 25      Rhetoric         0     11  0
## 26      Slavic Languages & Lit 7      1  0
## 27      Sociology       23     12  0
## 28      <NA>           264    157 150
```

```
dcast(melt(dat, measure.vars = c('course.delivered')), wday ~ 'Delivered', fun.aggregate = mean)
```

```
##   wday Delivered
## 1  Mon  6.309524
## 2  Tue  6.274194
## 3  Wed  6.159722
## 4  Thu  6.077399
## 5  Fri  6.444043
## 6  Sat  6.250000
## 7  Sun  6.600000
```

Plotting

every time you use `base::plot`, Edward Tufte kills a kitten

- we'll be using `ggplot`, R's implementation of the **grammar of graphics**
- in this grammar, you use 'aesthetics' to define how data is mapped to objects the graph space
- each graph space has at least three layers:
 - theme/background/annotations
 - axes
 - objects
- most objects are geometric shapes
- some objects are statistics built on those shapes
- you can stack as many layers as you like

```
install.packages('ggplot2')
```

```
##  
## The downloaded binary packages are in  
## /var/folders/ml/n7zzqlx55l53vt2xqbm2k980000gn/T//Rtmp7XJCXc/downloaded_packages
```

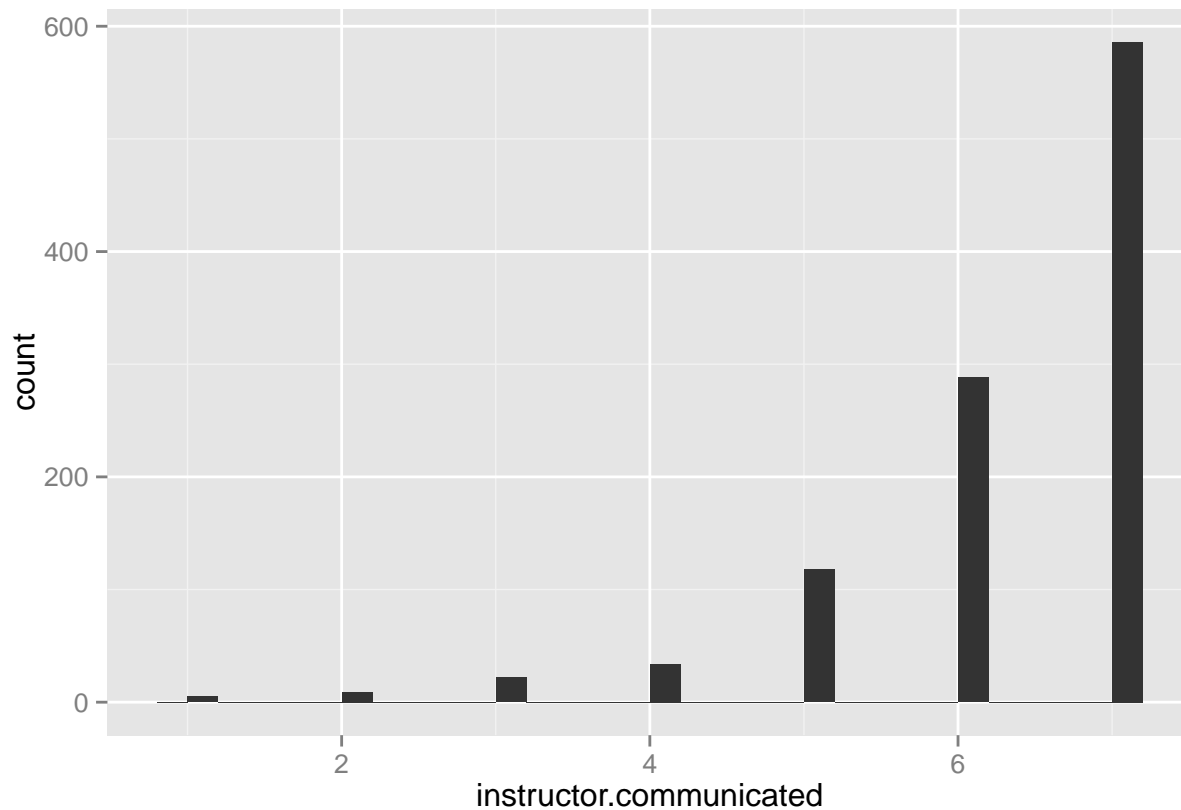
```
library(ggplot2)
```

use qplot for initial poking around

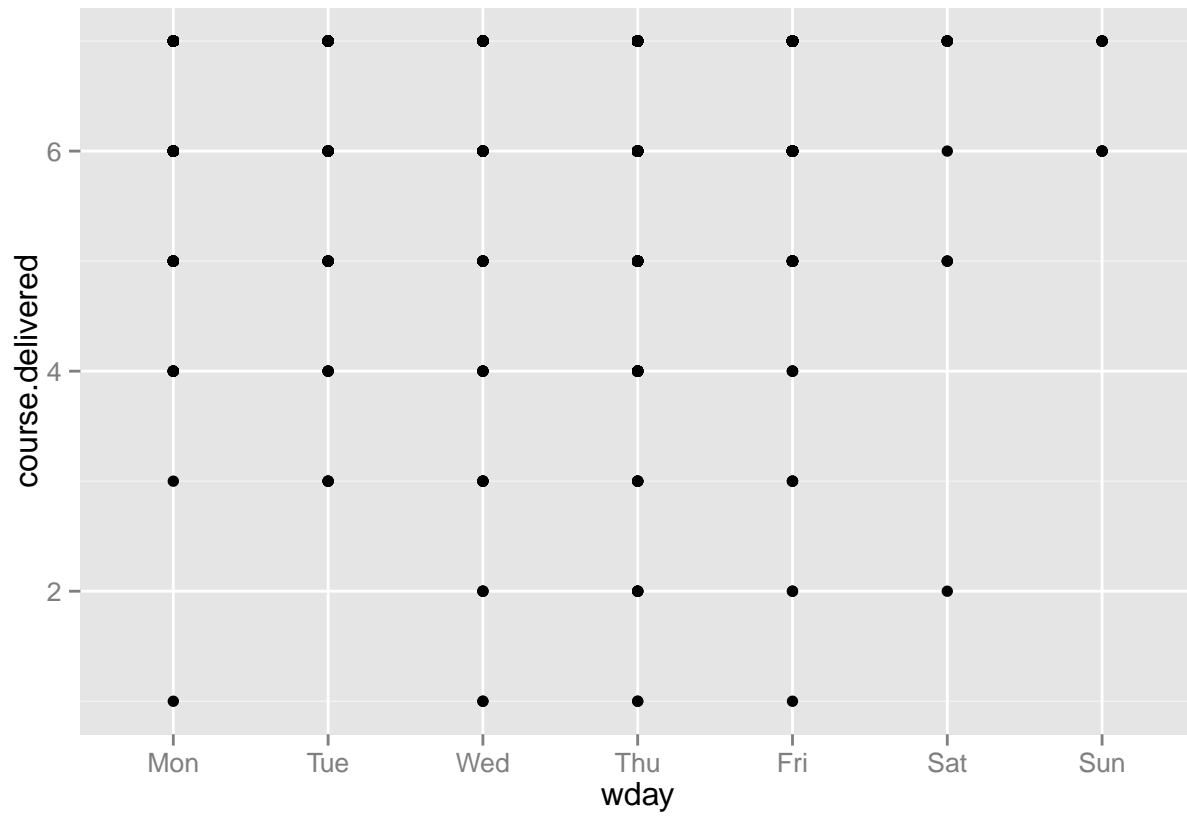
it has very strong intuitions about what you want to see, and is not particularly customizable

```
qplot(instructorcommunicated, data = dat)
```

```
## stat_bin: binwidth defaulted to range/30. Use 'binwidth = x' to adjust this.
```

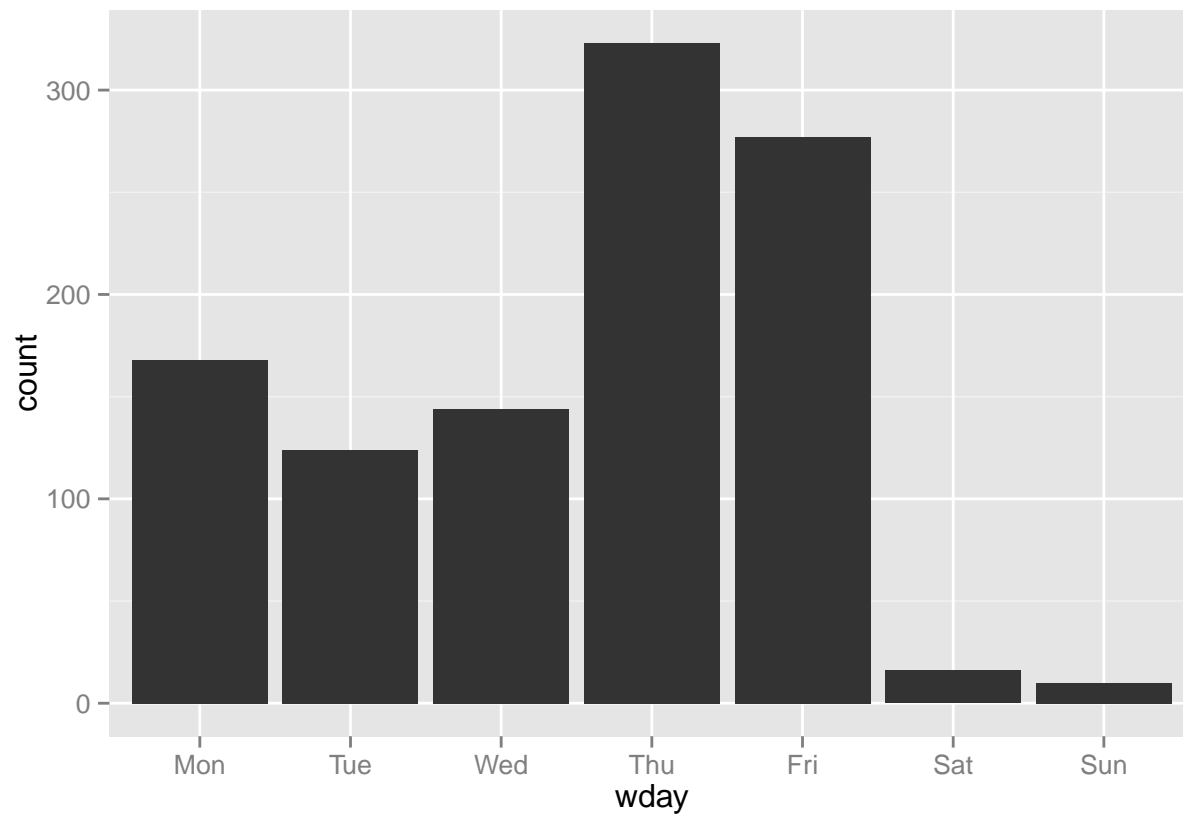


```
qplot(wday, course.delivered, data = dat)
```



for 1D cateforical, use bar

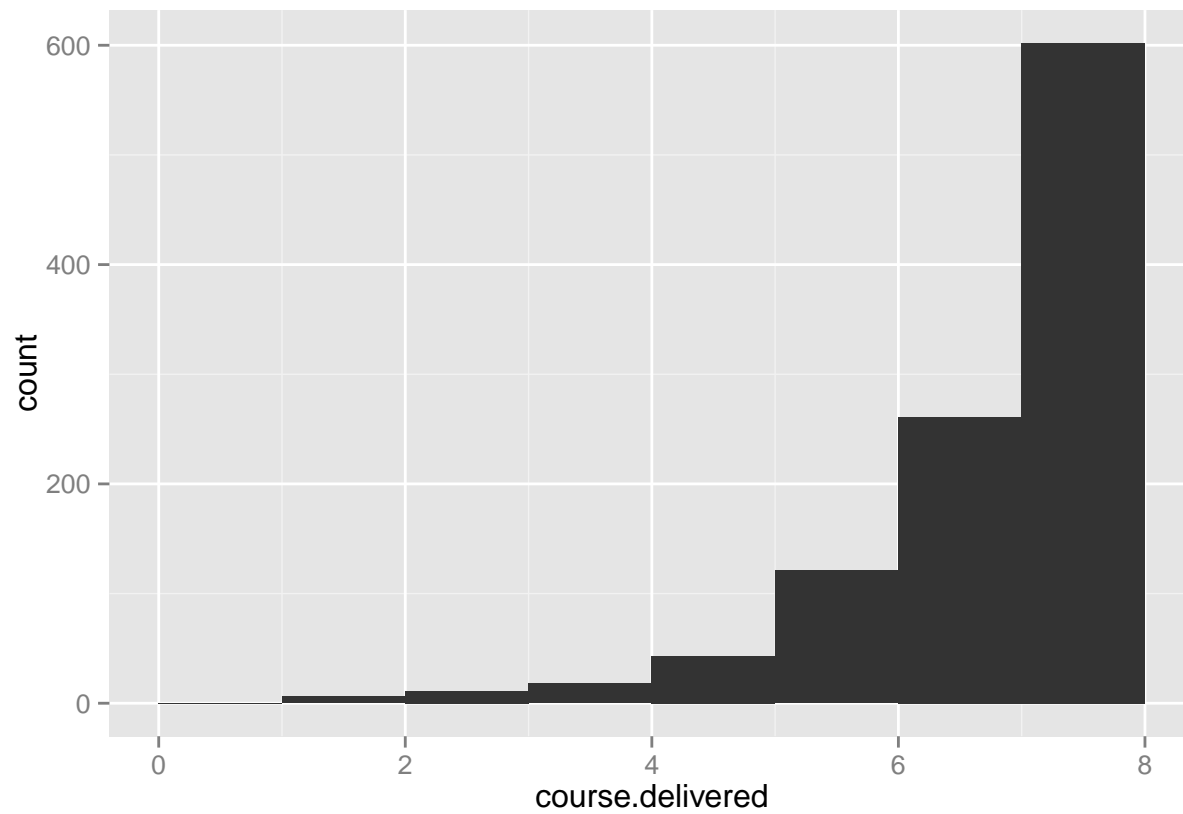
```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=wday)) + geom_bar()
```



for 1D continuous, use `hist`

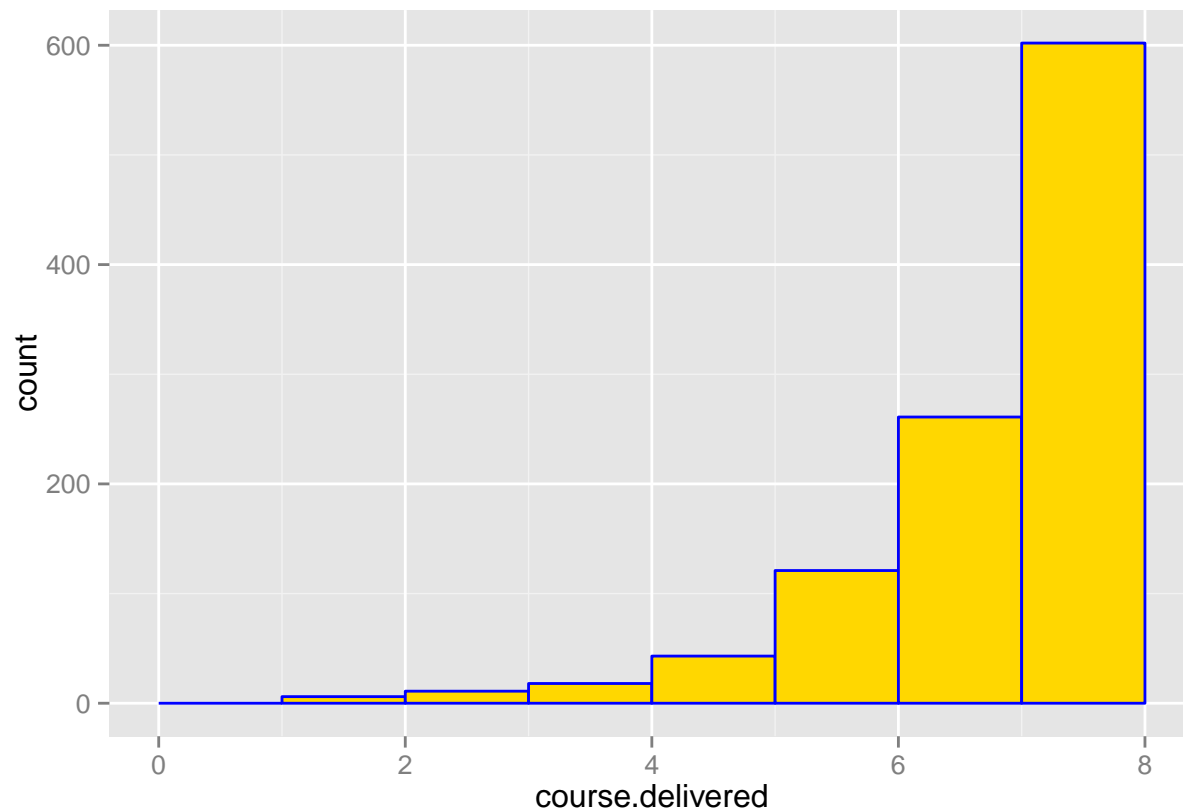
this is really just convenience for `geom_bar(stat = 'bin')`, as opposed to bar plots, whose `stat` is `'count'`

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=course.delivered)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth=1)
```



you can add color to this plot

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=course.delivered)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth=1, fill = 'gold', colour= 'blue')
```

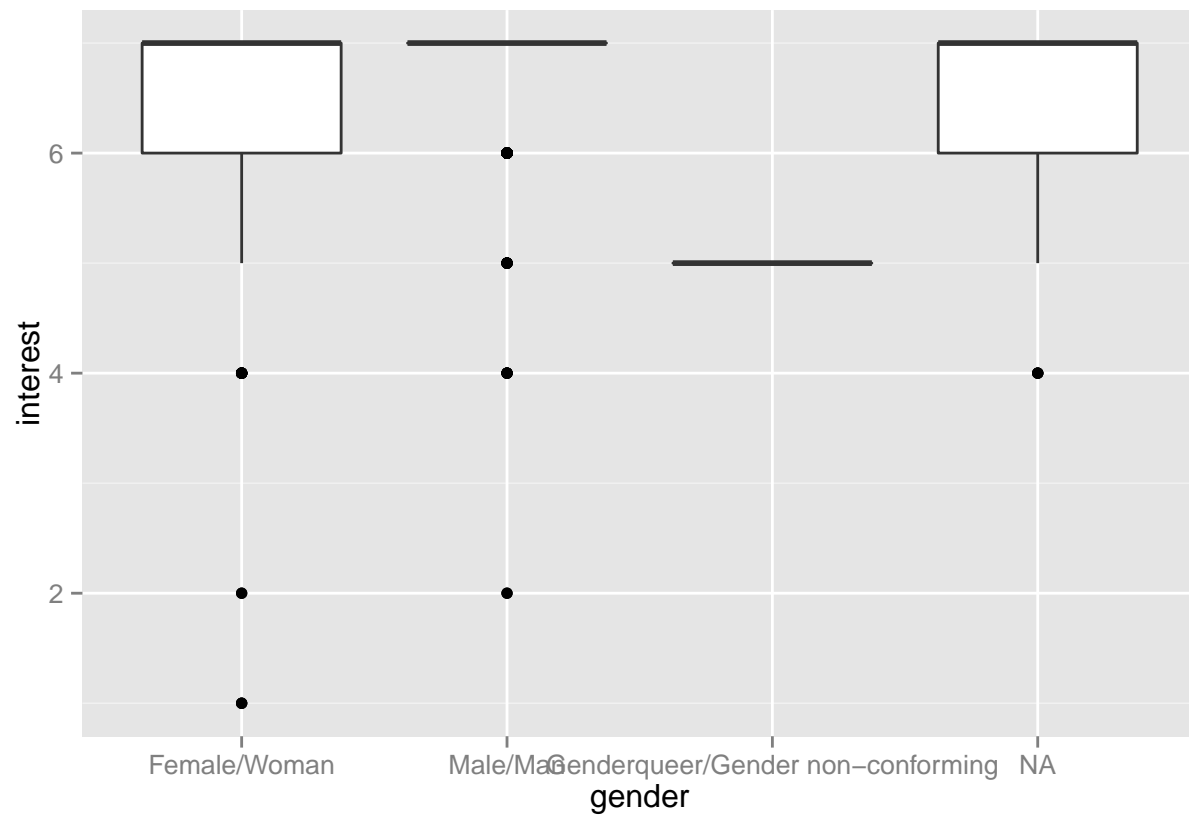
GO BEARS

for many 1D variables, use a box plot

these are handy for a whole bunch of reasons, and you should make them your close associates

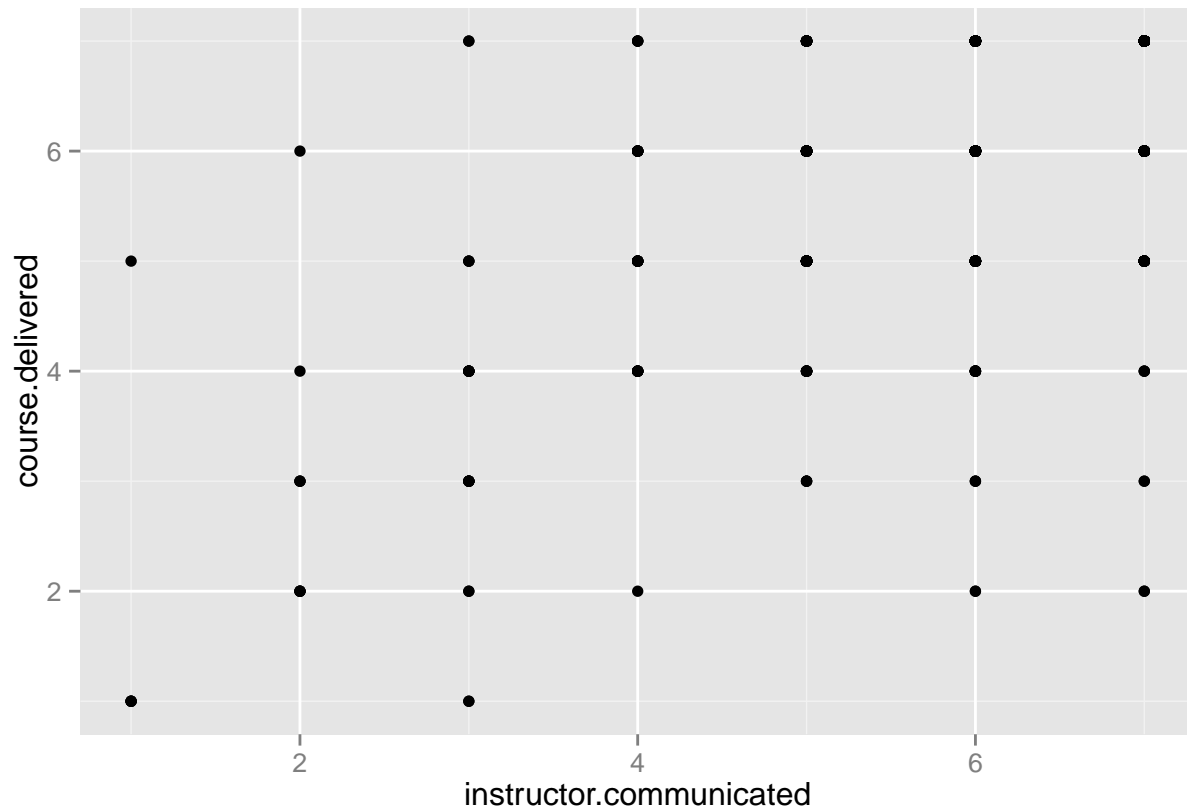
```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=gender,y=interest)) + geom_boxplot()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 15 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).
```



to plot two continuous variables, use points

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=instructor.communicated, y=course.delivered)) + geom_point()
```

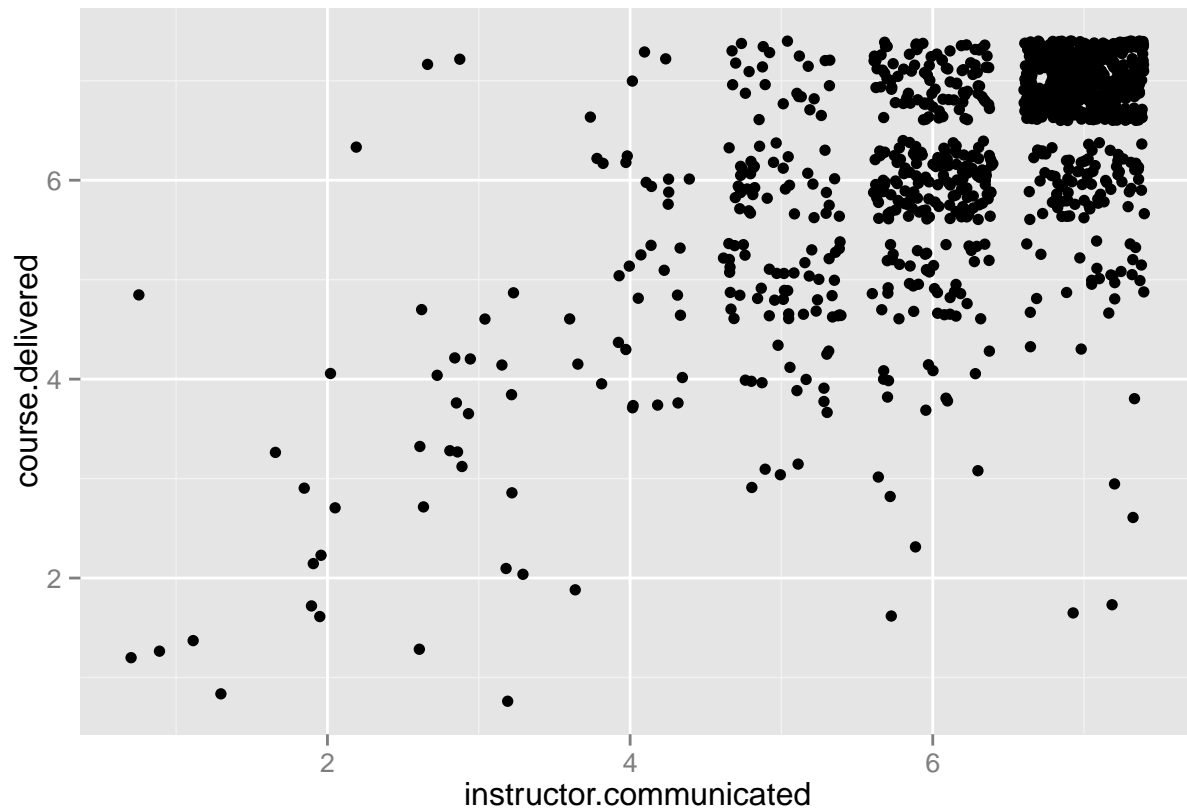


all of these values are discrete, which makes them hard to see

to scatter points randomly, use jitter

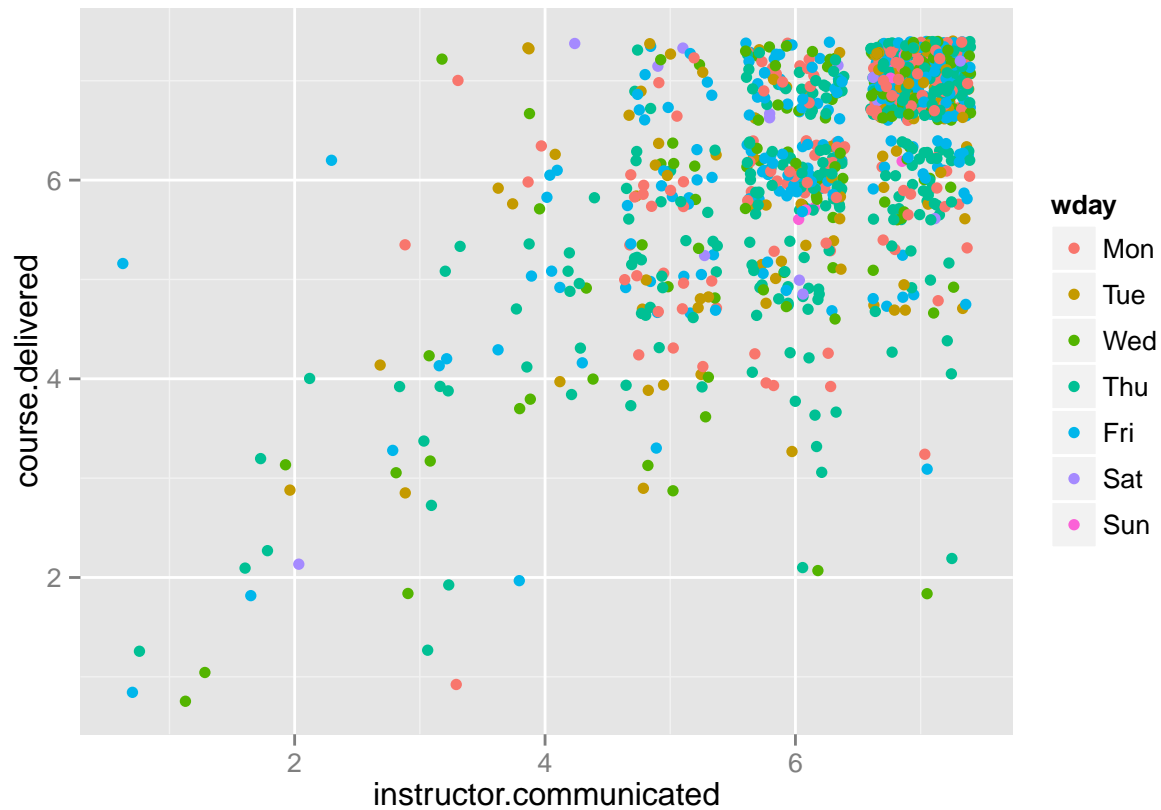
this is really just convenience for `geom_point(position = jitter())`

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=instructor.communicated, y=course.delivered)) +  
  geom_jitter()
```



not only can you add color, you can make the color a mapping of other variables

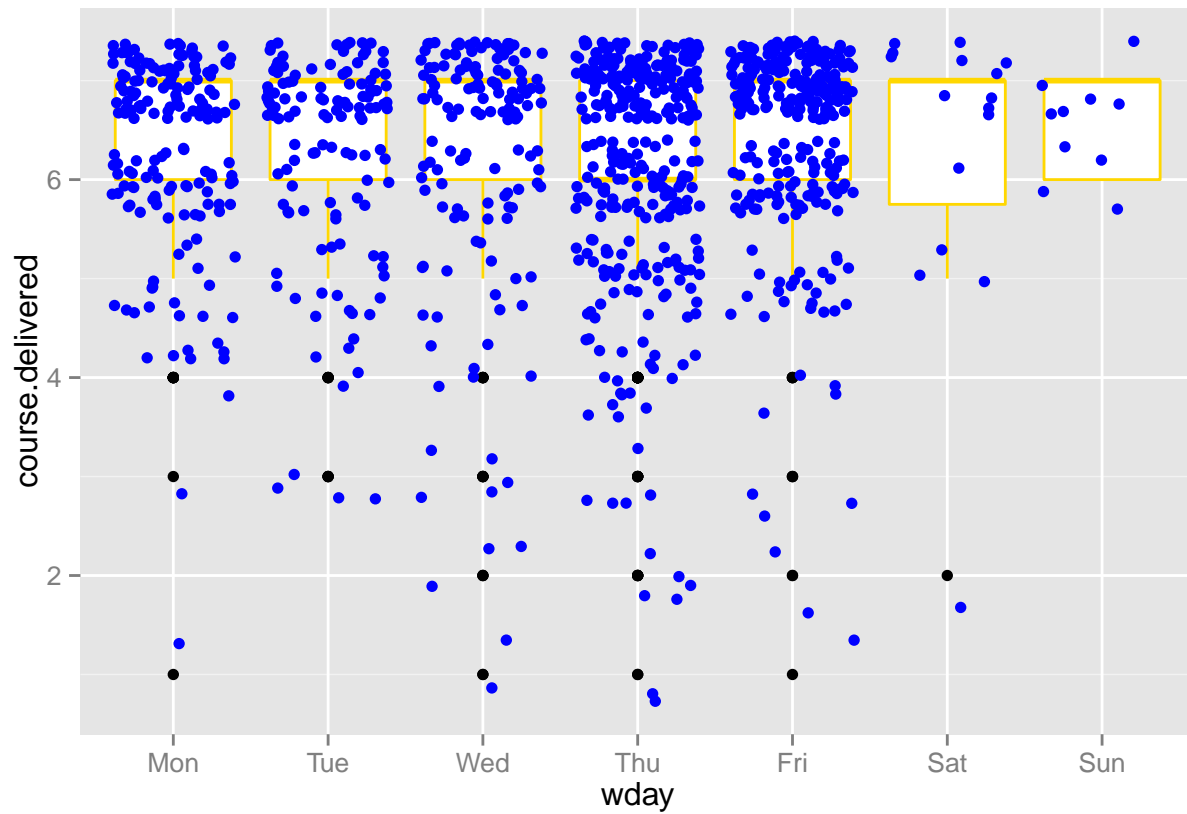
```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=instructor.communicated, y=course.delivered)) +  
  geom_jitter(aes(colour = wday))
```



the last time we used colour it was not an aesthetic - why is it now?

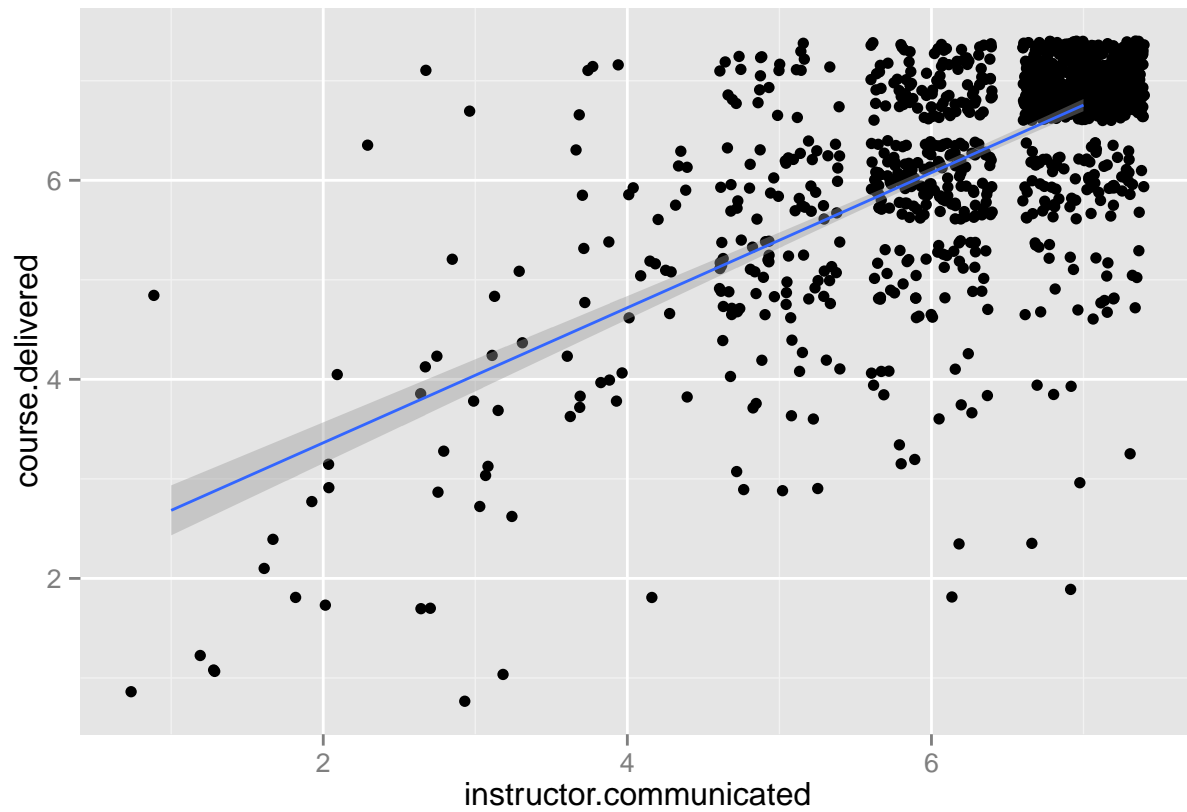
you can stack layers until your eyes hurt

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=wday, y=course.delivered)) +
  geom_boxplot(colour = 'gold') +
  geom_jitter(colour = 'blue')
```



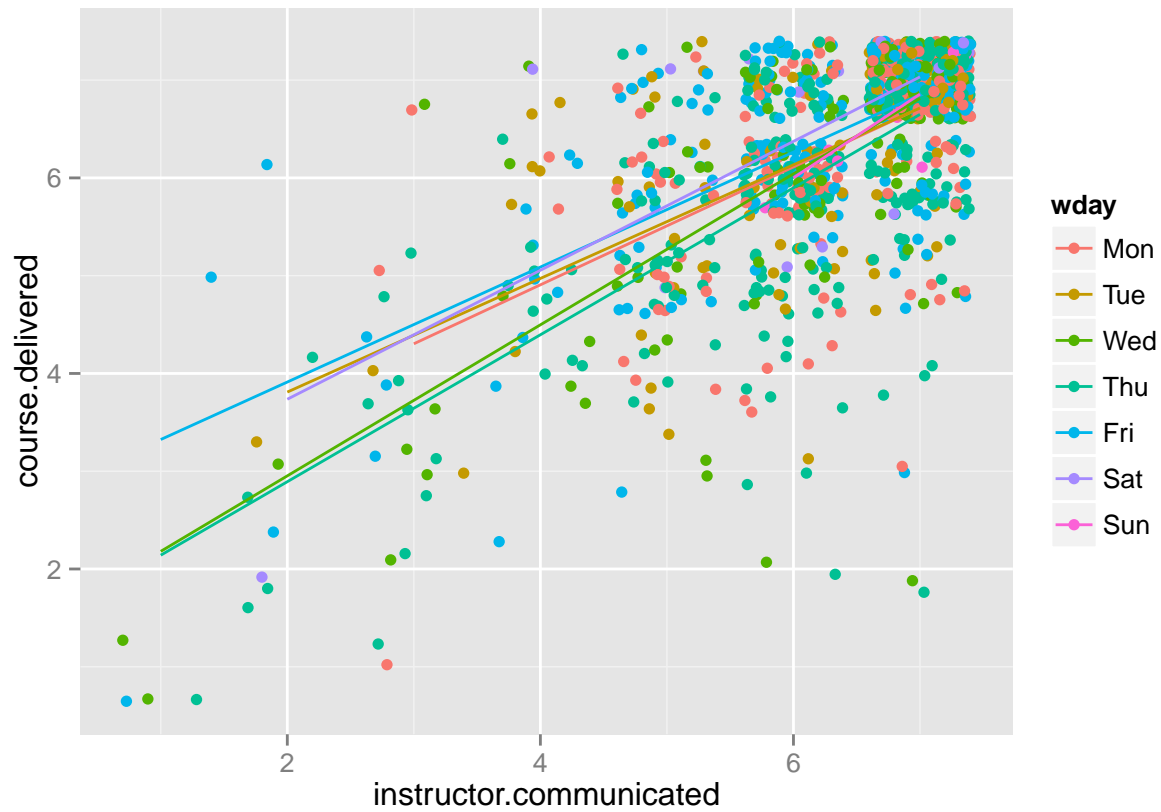
add summary functions with smooth

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=instructor.communicated, y=course.delivered)) +
  geom_jitter() +
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm')
```



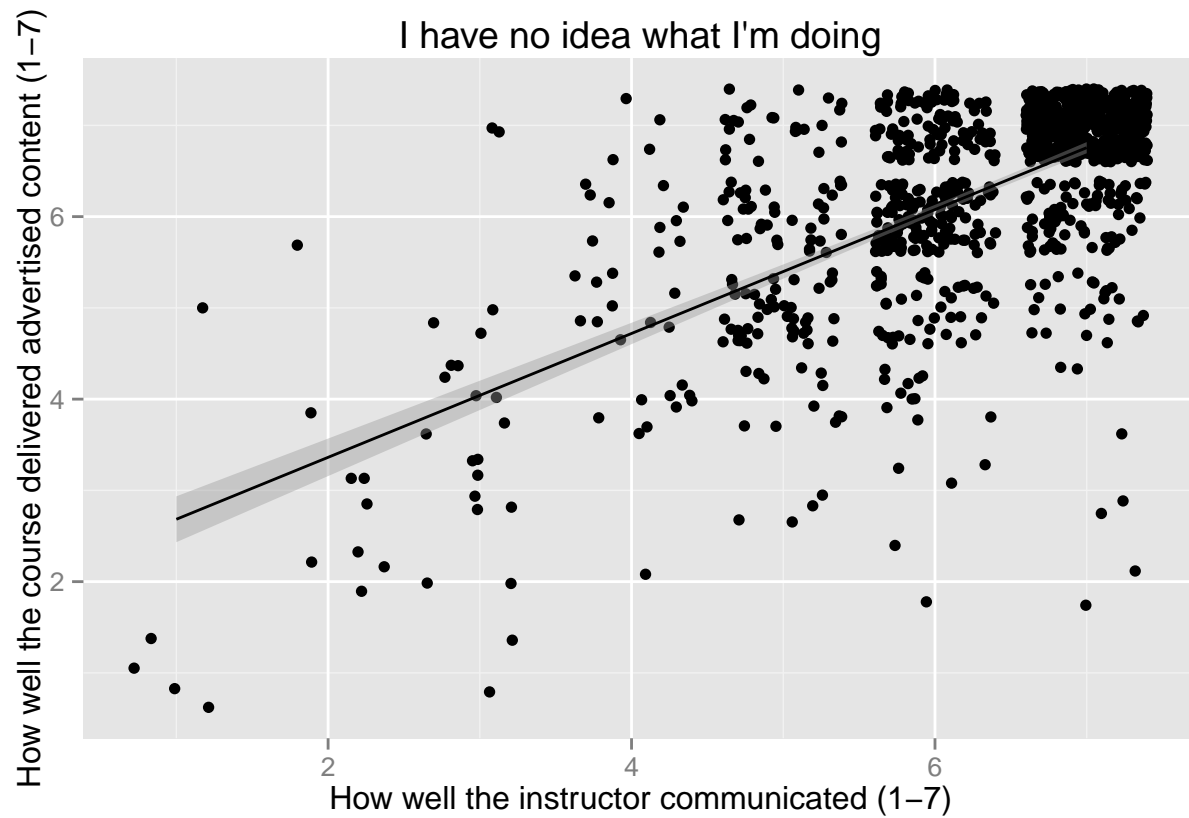
if you are using colour as an aesthetic, you'll produce stats for each color

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=instructor.communicated, y=course.delivered, colour = wday)) +  
  geom_jitter() +  
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm', se = FALSE)
```



good scientists put units on their axes

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=instructor.communicated, y=course.delivered)) +
  geom_jitter() +
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm', colour = 'black') +
  xlab('How well the instructor communicated (1-7)') +
  ylab('How well the course delivered advertised content (1-7)') +
  ggtitle("I have no idea what I'm doing")
```

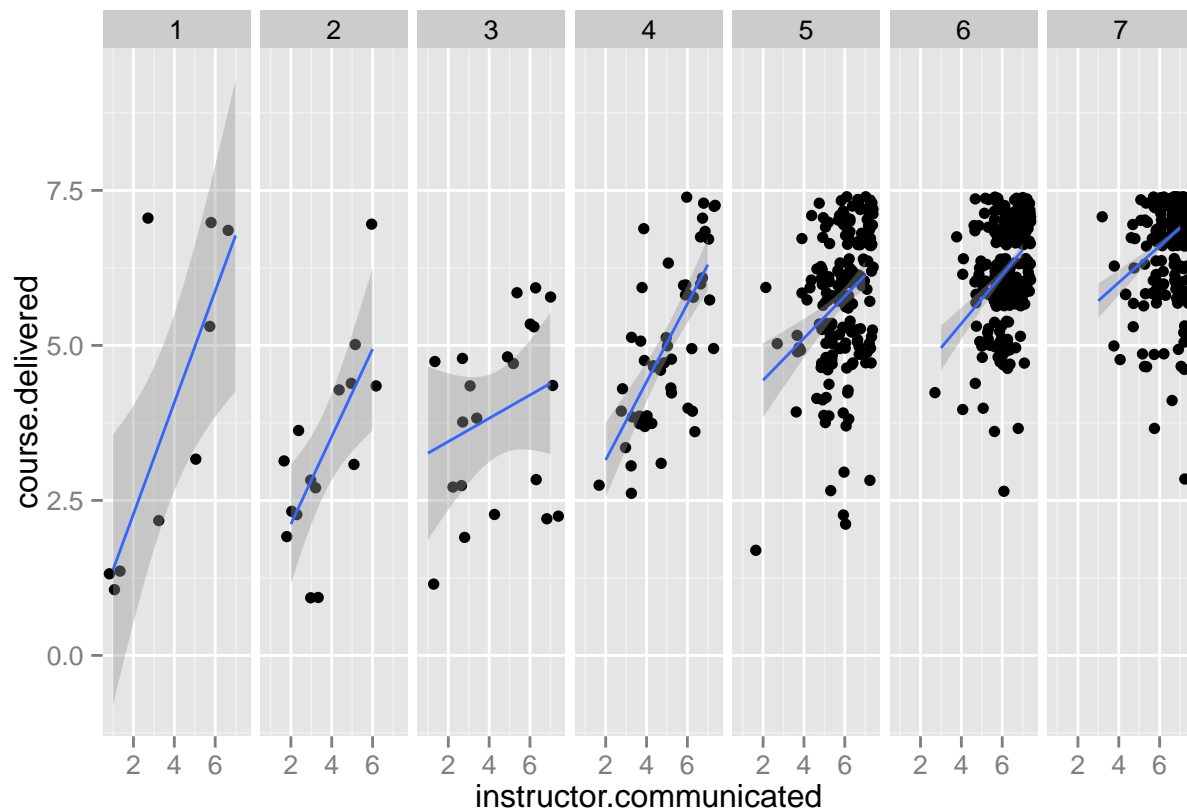



the general point here is that every single object on this graph is customizable
 frequent customizations are very simple to add
 infrequent customizations will take a lot of tinkering your part

facetting

often useful for looking at relationships between three variables at the same time

```
ggplot(data=dat, aes(x=instructor.communicated, y=course.delivered)) +
  geom_jitter() +
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm') +
  facet_grid(. ~ useful)
```



Mean testing

a picture is worth 1,000 words, but a p-value is worth a dissertation

basically, inferential statistics is the application of probability theory to decide what is real and what isn't

we'll start by trying to tell whether differences between group summaries are real

t.test with two vectors (default method)

```
t.test(dat$inside.barriers, dat$outside.barriers)
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  dat$inside.barriers and dat$outside.barriers
## t = -16.638, df = 1356.8, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.9092224 -0.7174269
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
##  1.259301  2.072626
```

note that R takes care of the defaults for you - what it is really computing is `t.test(dat$inside.barriers, dat$outside.barriers, alternative = "two.sided", paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE, mu = 0, conf.level = 0.95)`

how would you find this out for yourself?

t.test with subsets of one vector (default method)

```
t.test(dat$outside.barriers[dat$gender == "Male/Man"], dat$outside.barriers[dat$gender == "Female/Woman"])

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: dat$outside.barriers[dat$gender == "Male/Man"] and dat$outside.barriers[dat$gender == "Female/Woman"]
## t = -6.9925, df = 748.19, p-value = 5.993e-12
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.7650033 -0.4296142
## sample estimates:
## mean of x mean of y
## 1.702875 2.300184
```

remember all that ‘different kinds of objects have different methods’ crap?

t.test with S3 method

```
t.test(outside.barriers ~ gender, data = dat, subset = dat$gender %in% c("Male/Man", "Female/Woman"))

##
## Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: outside.barriers by gender
## t = 6.9925, df = 748.19, p-value = 5.993e-12
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.4296142 0.7650033
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Female/Woman mean in group Male/Man
## 2.300184 1.702875
```

aoa

first, you would think anova would be called by `anova`, but that’s reserved for conducting F-tests on `lm` objects

second, you really shouldn’t be using `anova` in the first place, but if you must, the syntax looks like this

```
aoa(outside.barriers ~ gender, data = dat)
```

```
## Call:
## aov(formula = outside.barriers ~ gender, data = dat)
##
## Terms:
##             gender Residuals
## Sum of Squares    79.3444 1363.4374
## Deg. of Freedom      2      854
##
## Residual standard error: 1.263539
## Estimated effects may be unbalanced
## 205 observations deleted due to missingness
```

this isn't particularly helpful, but remember that it is an object, and we can call other, more helpful functions, on that object

remember our old friend `summary`? it works on almost everything

```
model.1 <- aov(outside.barriers ~ gender, data = dat)
summary(model.1)
```

```
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## gender         2   79.3   39.67   24.85 3.24e-11 ***
## Residuals     854 1363.4    1.60
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 205 observations deleted due to missingness
```

that's a little better - but what about post-hoc testing?

```
TukeyHSD(model.1)
```

```
## Tukey multiple comparisons of means
## 95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = outside.barriers ~ gender, data = dat)
##
## $gender
##              diff          lwr
## Male/Man-Female/Woman -0.5973088 -0.8078392
## Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming-Female/Woman 2.6998158 -0.2694533
## Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming-Male/Man 3.2971246 0.3258507
##              upr          p adj
## Male/Man-Female/Woman -0.3867784 0.000000
## Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming-Female/Woman 5.6690850 0.083531
## Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming-Male/Man 6.2683985 0.025285
```

linear models

mean tests are really just a subset of linear models where one of your variables is a category

cor.test (Pearson)

earlier, we were looking at differences between the means of two variables
but those variables were both continuous, so we can ask whether they are related

```
cor.test(dat$outside.barriers, dat$inside.barriers)

##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: dat$outside.barriers and dat$inside.barriers
## t = 15.558, df = 882, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4106679 0.5142422
## sample estimates:
##      cor
## 0.4640396
```

okay, so they're related - now what?

lm

this is probably the closest you will get to building a linear model by hand
this means lm is a powerful tool, but you have to know what you're doing
the basic call is the S3 method

```
model.1 <- lm(inside.barriers ~ outside.barriers, data = dat)
summary(model.1)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = inside.barriers ~ outside.barriers, data = dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.98483 -0.24569  0.00069  0.00069  3.01517
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.75292    0.03842   19.60  <2e-16 ***
## outside.barriers 0.24638    0.01584   15.56  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.6041 on 882 degrees of freedom
## (178 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2153, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2144
## F-statistic: 242 on 1 and 882 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

R automatically one-hot encodes your categories

```
model.2 <- lm(inside.barriers ~ outside.barriers + department, data = dat)
summary(model.2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = inside.barriers ~ outside.barriers + department,
##     data = dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.20049 -0.36011 -0.04989  0.17705  2.91702
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      0.91782    0.14467   6.344 5.57e-10
## outside.barriers    0.27713    0.02492  11.122 < 2e-16
## departmentAg & Resource Econ & Pol -0.50167    0.19758  -2.539  0.0115
## departmentAnthropology -0.05175    0.25719  -0.201  0.8406
## departmentApp Sci & Tech Grad Grp  0.11828    0.26693   0.443  0.6579
## departmentBiostatistics Grad Grp -0.06243    0.26679  -0.234  0.8151
## departmentCity & Regional Planning -0.20133    0.20909  -0.963  0.3361
## departmentEconomics -0.33051    0.19965  -1.655  0.0986
## departmentEducation -0.10298    0.19602  -0.525  0.5996
## departmentEnergy & Resources Group -0.44436    0.24646  -1.803  0.0721
## departmentEnv Sci, Policy, & Mgmt -0.04236    0.21656  -0.196  0.8450
## departmentEthnic Studies Grad Grp -0.47207    0.66073  -0.714  0.4753
## departmentHistory      0.16488    0.21638   0.762  0.4465
## departmentIndustrial Eng & Ops Rsch -0.22207    0.35128  -0.632  0.5276
## departmentInformation -0.21906    0.25570  -0.857  0.3921
## departmentIntegrative Biology -0.32510    0.18972  -1.714  0.0873
## departmentJSP Grad Pgm   0.09721    0.35124   0.277  0.7821
## departmentLaw          -0.37970    0.25570  -1.485  0.1383
## departmentLinguistics -0.28064    0.25582  -1.097  0.2732
## departmentMusic        -0.47207    0.47727  -0.989  0.3231
## departmentNeuroscience -0.26423    0.35148  -0.752  0.4526
## departmentPolitical Science -0.14505    0.17595  -0.824  0.4102
## departmentPsychology   -0.11197    0.18571  -0.603  0.5469
## departmentPublic Health -0.37200    0.15691  -2.371  0.0182
## departmentPublic Policy -0.16255    0.17016  -0.955  0.3399
## departmentRhetoric      0.17521    0.24153   0.725  0.4686
## departmentSlavic Languages & Lit -0.19495    0.26748  -0.729  0.4665
## departmentSociology    -0.34162    0.17664  -1.934  0.0537
##
## (Intercept) ***
## outside.barriers ***
## departmentAg & Resource Econ & Pol *
## departmentAnthropology
## departmentApp Sci & Tech Grad Grp
## departmentBiostatistics Grad Grp
## departmentCity & Regional Planning
## departmentEconomics .
```

```
## departmentEducation
## departmentEnergy & Resources Group .
## departmentEnv Sci, Policy, & Mgmt
## departmentEthnic Studies Grad Grp
## departmentHistory
## departmentIndustrial Eng & Ops Rsch
## departmentInformation
## departmentIntegrative Biology .
## departmentJSP Grad Pgm
## departmentLaw
## departmentLinguistics
## departmentMusic
## departmentNeuroscience
## departmentPolitical Science
## departmentPsychology
## departmentPublic Health *
## departmentPublic Policy
## departmentRhetoric
## departmentSlavic Languages & Lit
## departmentSociology .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.6462 on 440 degrees of freedom
## (594 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2759, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2314
## F-statistic: 6.209 on 27 and 440 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

R does not assume you want the full factorial model

```
model.3 <- lm(inside.barriers ~ outside.barriers + department + outside.barriers*department, data = dat)
summary(model.3)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = inside.barriers ~ outside.barriers + department +
##     outside.barriers * department, data = dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.75495 -0.25924  0.00000  0.05784  2.80608
##
## Coefficients: (3 not defined because of singularities)
##
##              Estimate Std. Error
## (Intercept)    0.3378995   0.2274560
## outside.barriers    0.6042618   0.1072238
## departmentAg & Resource Econ & Pol    0.5964070   0.3649460
## departmentAnthropology    0.1087024   0.4637595
## departmentApp Sci & Tech Grad Grp    0.0001286   0.5189858
## departmentBiostatistics Grad Grp   -0.7015359   0.5198322
## departmentCity & Regional Planning    0.4121005   0.4931678
## departmentEconomics    0.7321813   0.3636619
```

## departmentEducation	0.1234904	0.3435377
## departmentEnergy & Resources Group	0.6621005	0.4114066
## departmentEnv Sci, Policy, & Mgmt	0.1485869	0.3921866
## departmentEthnic Studies Grad Grp	-0.5464231	0.5996170
## departmentHistory	-0.1648226	0.3431664
## departmentIndustrial Eng & Ops Rsch	0.2454338	0.6053634
## departmentInformation	0.2750037	0.5174054
## departmentIntegrative Biology	0.5698762	0.3364553
## departmentJSP Grad Pgm	-0.4288086	0.7210600
## departmentLaw	0.6621005	0.3866430
## departmentLinguistics	0.9274066	0.4800139
## departmentMusic	-0.5464231	0.4334402
## departmentNeuroscience	0.6621005	0.9235061
## departmentPolitical Science	0.3541044	0.2943577
## departmentPsychology	0.6858647	0.3178332
## departmentPublic Health	0.4345019	0.2604548
## departmentPublic Policy	0.2930528	0.2905775
## departmentRhetoric	-7.3378995	1.3298262
## departmentSlavic Languages & Lit	0.0578387	0.2557124
## departmentSociology	0.6621005	0.3254963
## outside.barriers:departmentAg & Resource Econ & Pol	-0.4947727	0.1356053
## outside.barriers:departmentAnthropology	-0.1819317	0.1627797
## outside.barriers:departmentApp Sci & Tech Grad Grp	0.0013720	0.2240160
## outside.barriers:departmentBiostatistics Grad Grp	0.3230109	0.2478656
## outside.barriers:departmentCity & Regional Planning	-0.3542618	0.3517710
## outside.barriers:departmentEconomics	-0.5880893	0.1732220
## outside.barriers:departmentEducation	-0.1930649	0.1370691
## outside.barriers:departmentEnergy & Resources Group	-0.6042618	0.1858492
## outside.barriers:departmentEnv Sci, Policy, & Mgmt	-0.1448023	0.1699881
## outside.barriers:departmentEthnic Studies Grad Grp	NA	NA
## outside.barriers:departmentHistory	0.1601613	0.1545218
## outside.barriers:departmentIndustrial Eng & Ops Rsch	-0.2709285	0.2621456
## outside.barriers:departmentInformation	-0.2816812	0.2476624
## outside.barriers:departmentIntegrative Biology	-0.4541714	0.1387724
## outside.barriers:departmentJSP Grad Pgm	0.3048291	0.3692532
## outside.barriers:departmentLaw	-0.6042618	0.1815371
## outside.barriers:departmentLinguistics	-0.6246700	0.2074324
## outside.barriers:departmentMusic	NA	NA
## outside.barriers:departmentNeuroscience	-0.6042618	0.6850431
## outside.barriers:departmentPolitical Science	-0.2878748	0.1320162
## outside.barriers:departmentPsychology	-0.4341097	0.1425093
## outside.barriers:departmentPublic Health	-0.4340109	0.1185779
## outside.barriers:departmentPublic Policy	-0.2649761	0.1327705
## outside.barriers:departmentRhetoric	2.1457382	0.4109273
## outside.barriers:departmentSlavic Languages & Lit	NA	NA
## outside.barriers:departmentSociology	-0.4996106	0.1372998
##	t value	Pr(> t)
## (Intercept)	1.486	0.138151
## outside.barriers	5.636	3.22e-08 ***
## departmentAg & Resource Econ & Pol	1.634	0.102964
## departmentAnthropology	0.234	0.814794
## departmentApp Sci & Tech Grad Grp	0.000	0.999802
## departmentBiostatistics Grad Grp	-1.350	0.177895
## departmentCity & Regional Planning	0.836	0.403848


```

## departmentEconomics                2.013 0.044719 *
## departmentEducation                 0.359 0.719428
## departmentEnergy & Resources Group  1.609 0.108295
## departmentEnv Sci, Policy, & Mgmt   0.379 0.704979
## departmentEthnic Studies Grad Grp  -0.911 0.362671
## departmentHistory                   -0.480 0.631266
## departmentIndustrial Eng & Ops Rsch  0.405 0.685368
## departmentInformation                0.532 0.595352
## departmentIntegrative Biology       1.694 0.091057 .
## departmentJSP Grad Pgm              -0.595 0.552372
## departmentLaw                       1.712 0.087560 .
## departmentLinguistics               1.932 0.054032 .
## departmentMusic                     -1.261 0.208134
## departmentNeuroscience              0.717 0.473811
## departmentPolitical Science         1.203 0.229669
## departmentPsychology               2.158 0.031503 *
## departmentPublic Health             1.668 0.096018 .
## departmentPublic Policy             1.009 0.313790
## departmentRhetoric                  -5.518 6.03e-08 ***
## departmentSlavic Languages & Lit    0.226 0.821167
## departmentSociology                 2.034 0.042571 *
## outside.barriers:departmentAg & Resource Econ & Pol -3.649 0.000297 ***
## outside.barriers:departmentAnthropology -1.118 0.264358
## outside.barriers:departmentApp Sci & Tech Grad Grp  0.006 0.995116
## outside.barriers:departmentBiostatistics Grad Grp  1.303 0.193236
## outside.barriers:departmentCity & Regional Planning -1.007 0.314480
## outside.barriers:departmentEconomics -3.395 0.000752 ***
## outside.barriers:departmentEducation -1.409 0.159722
## outside.barriers:departmentEnergy & Resources Group -3.251 0.001242 **
## outside.barriers:departmentEnv Sci, Policy, & Mgmt -0.852 0.394793
## outside.barriers:departmentEthnic Studies Grad Grp  NA      NA
## outside.barriers:departmentHistory  1.036 0.300571
## outside.barriers:departmentIndustrial Eng & Ops Rsch -1.034 0.301967
## outside.barriers:departmentInformation -1.137 0.256041
## outside.barriers:departmentIntegrative Biology -3.273 0.001154 **
## outside.barriers:departmentJSP Grad Pgm  0.826 0.409544
## outside.barriers:departmentLaw        -3.329 0.000950 ***
## outside.barriers:departmentLinguistics -3.011 0.002758 **
## outside.barriers:departmentMusic      NA      NA
## outside.barriers:departmentNeuroscience -0.882 0.378243
## outside.barriers:departmentPolitical Science -2.181 0.029771 *
## outside.barriers:departmentPsychology -3.046 0.002465 **
## outside.barriers:departmentPublic Health -3.660 0.000284 ***
## outside.barriers:departmentPublic Policy -1.996 0.046612 *
## outside.barriers:departmentRhetoric    5.222 2.80e-07 ***
## outside.barriers:departmentSlavic Languages & Lit  NA      NA
## outside.barriers:departmentSociology  -3.639 0.000308 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.586 on 417 degrees of freedom
## (594 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4357, Adjusted R-squared:  0.368
## F-statistic: 6.439 on 50 and 417 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

extract model parameters with \$

```
model.1$coefficients
```

```
##      (Intercept) outside.barriers  
##      0.7529250      0.2463815
```

```
model.1$coefficients[[2]]
```

```
## [1] 0.2463815
```

this is useful if you want to plot residuals

```
dat$residuals <- model.1$residuals
```

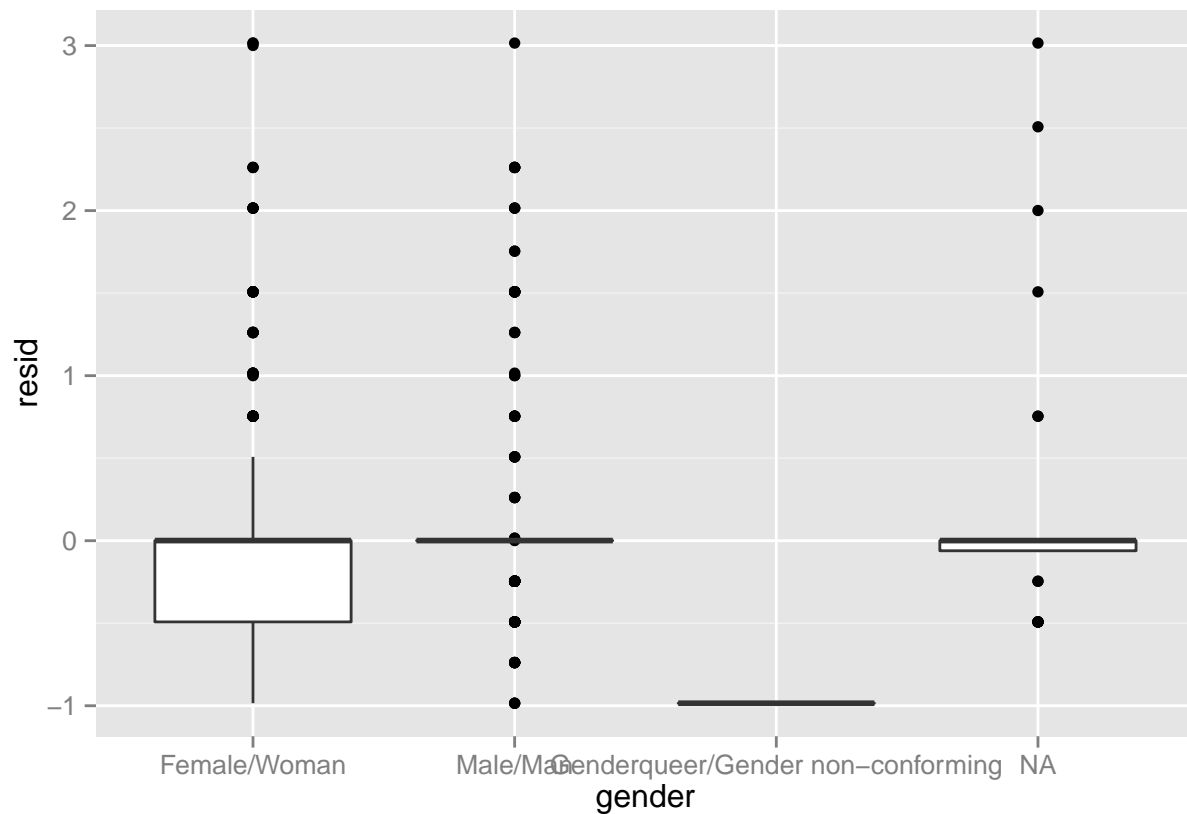
wait crap! remember how we talked about R having casewise deletion + crappy indexing? this is where it hurts

we have to do something like this:

```
dat.listwise <- dat[!is.na(dat$inside.barriers) & !is.na(dat$outside.barriers), ]  
dat.listwise$resid <- model.1$residuals
```

then we can do this

```
ggplot(data = dat.listwise, aes(x=gender,y=resid)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```



Nonparametric

parametric refers to using means, deviations, and other estimates of population parameters

BUT what if you don't want to make assumptions about the structure of the population?

or what if you **gasp** can't?

ranked variables

a simple case is where means don't have meaning

above we were looking at correlations between Likert variables

all Likerts are really rank variables, which means they don't act like actual number-y numbers

in the real world, an 6 foot tall person is twice as tall as a 3 foot tall person

but is a level '6' really twice as many barriers to access as a '3'?

NOPE

we know that 6 is more than 3, but can't really say how much - in that sense then, a scale of 1-7 is exactly the same thing as a scale of a-g.

median testing ranks

we use Mann-Whitney sums to test that the ranks are centered the same way

```
wilcox.test(dat$outside.barriers, dat$inside.barriers, alternative = "two.sided", paired = FALSE, mu = 0)
```

```
##  
## Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction  
##  
## data: dat$outside.barriers and dat$inside.barriers  
## W = 541240, p-value < 2.2e-16  
## alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

see how this setup looks exactly like a t-test? that's not an accident

correlating ranks

this is just like the `cor.test` you did above, but with `method` set to equal 'spearman' instead of pearson

```
cor.test(dat$outside.barriers, dat$inside.barriers, method = 'spearman')
```

```
## Warning in cor.test.default(dat$outside.barriers, dat$inside.barriers,  
## method = "spearman"): Cannot compute exact p-value with ties
```

```
##  
## Spearman's rank correlation rho  
##  
## data: dat$outside.barriers and dat$inside.barriers  
## S = 63037000, p-value < 2.2e-16  
## alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0  
## sample estimates:  
##      rho  
## 0.4524909
```

rho is pretty close to the r from above

chisq

what if both of your variables are categories? we can test their counts with R's built in `chisq.test` function
i.e. what if we want to know if gender is distributed evenly over departments?

```
chisq.test(dat$gender, dat$department)
```

```
## Warning in chisq.test(dat$gender, dat$department): Chi-squared  
## approximation may be incorrect
```

```
##  
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##  
## data: dat$gender and dat$department  
## X-squared = 76.442, df = 26, p-value = 7.326e-07
```

surprising no one, it is not

Practice

Assignment

There were a lot of variables in this dataset that we did not look at today:

```
names(data)
```

```
## NULL
```

Choose two of those variables, and explore their distribution and relationship to each other. Can you conclude anything about the D-Lab based on the feedback?

Acknowledgements

Materials taken from:

[D-Lab's Feedback Analytics](#)