

Intro to Social Science Data Analysis

Lecture 5: Descriptive Statistics

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- 2 Assignment 2
- 3 Describing Data Overall
- 4 Describing Numerical Data
- 5 Describing Categorical Data

Make Up Class

We need to decide a time to have a make up class.

The purpose of the class will be to give you a chance to get started on Assignment 2.

Review Questions 1

- ▶ What is reproducible research?
- ▶ Why is it important?

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Review Questions 2

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Assignment 2

Due: Friday 19 October

Describe at least **3** variables in a data set.

You need to select a **range of descriptive statistical tools**. The tools should include both **numerical descriptive statistics** and **graphics**.

These tools should describe the variables':

- ▶ central tendency,
- ▶ variation,
- ▶ their relationships with the other variables.

The descriptions need to be discussed **in paragraph form**.

The description must be **reproducible**. So you should email me the link to a Dropbox folder with:

- ▶ the .csv data set,
- ▶ the .Rmd R markdown file,
- ▶ the final .html file.

So far we have learned how to gather data
and get it into R.

Today we will start to learn tools for
describing our data.

We will learn **descriptive statistics**.

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- ▶ Find potential **data biases**.

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Always look at the descriptive statistics
before starting your data analysis.

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- ▶ The Variability (dispersion).

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Central Tendency

The central value around which the data clusters.

Examples of descriptive statistics for the central tendency include: the mode, median, and mean (average).

Variability How the values vary around the central tendency.

Examples of descriptive statistics for the variability include: the range, interquartile range, standard deviation.

Describing Numerical Data

Measurement Level & Describing Numerical Data

Data that is at the **highest measurement level** (numerical continuous) can be described using **all** of the descriptive statistics.

Populations, Samples, and Descriptive Statistics

Remember that our data is a **sample** of the **population**.

Today we are going to be describing **samples**.

From week 7 we will start to use statistics that help us **infer** things from our samples about the population.

The Data

Most of the examples for this section use World Bank data for 2009 on:

- ▶ GDP per capita (current US\$)
- ▶ Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
- ▶ World Bank region classification
- ▶ World Bank income level classification

The sample includes 199 jurisdictions.

You can get the data set using the source code file at:
`http://bit.ly/OTWEGS`

You can actually run this source code directly from R using the `source_url` command in the *devtools* package.

```
# Load package
library(devtools)

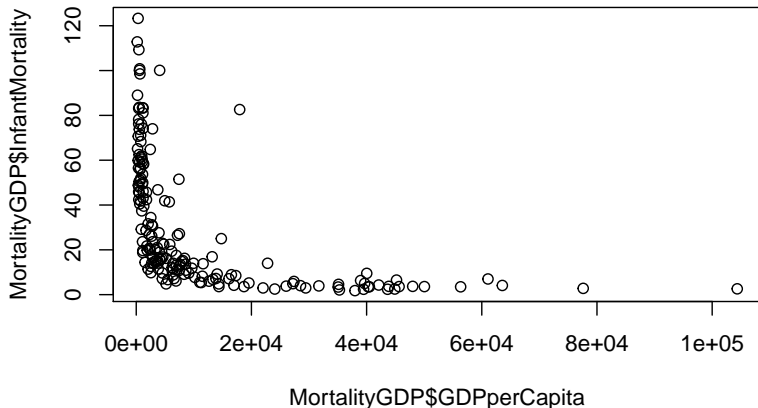
# Gather data using source code at:
# http://bit.ly/OTWEGS

# Data is stored in a data frame: MortalityGDP
source_url("http://bit.ly/OTWEGS")

# See contents of MortalityGDP
names(MortalityGDP)

## [1] "country"          "GDPperCapita"
## [3] "InfantMortality" "region"
## [5] "income"
```

```
# Create scatterplot of GDP/Capita & Infant Mortality  
plot(MortalityGDP$GDPperCapita,  
      MortalityGDP$InfantMortality)
```



Central Tendency 1: Mode

Mode

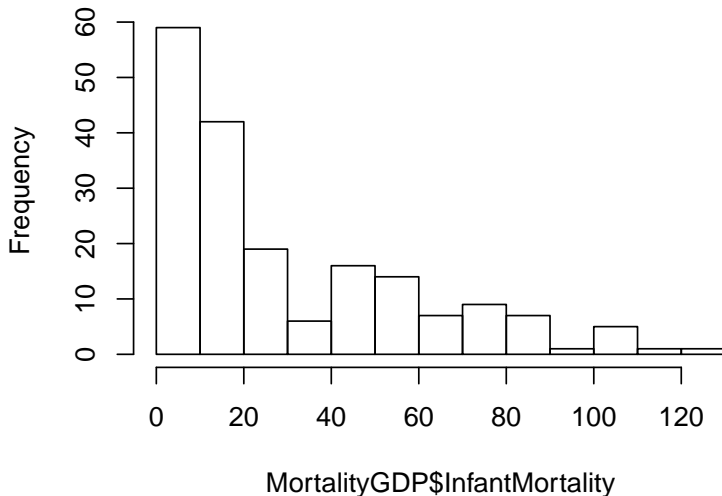
The most common value in a distribution.

One way to find the mode of a numeric continuous variable is with a **histogram**.

In R you can use the `hist` command.

```
hist(MortalityGDP$InfantMortality)
```

Histogram of MortalityGDP\$InfantMortality



Uni, Bi, and Multi Modal Distributions

A distribution can have **multiple modes**.

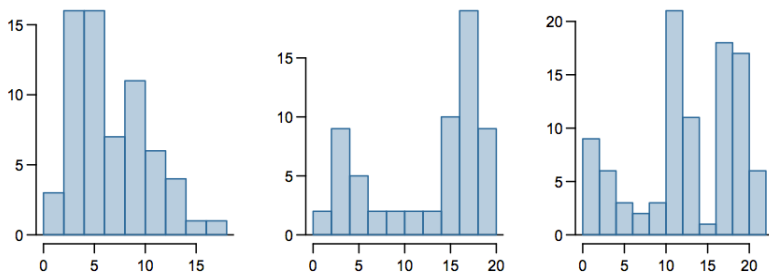


Figure 1.15: Counting only prominent peaks, the distributions are (left to right) unimodal, bimodal, and multimodal.

Diez (2011, 12)

Central Tendency 2: Median

Median

The middle value of a distribution.

You can find the median with the `median` command.

```
# Create data with no missing values of infant mortality
InfantNoMiss <- subset(MortalityGDP,
                       !is.na(InfantMortality))

# Find the median infant mortality rate
median(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)

## [1] 17.2
```


Central Tendency 3: Mean

Mean (average)

The sum of all data values (x) divided by the number of data values (n).

Population Mean (μ_x)

$$\mu_x = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Sample Mean (\bar{x})

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

You can find the mean with the `mean` command.

```
# Find the mean of InfantMortality  
mean(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)  
  
## [1] 30.23
```

What is the Central Tendency of Infant Mortality?

What is the Central Tendency of Infant Mortality?

- ▶ **Mode:** 0-10
- ▶ **Median:** 17.2
- ▶ **Mean:** 30.2

The reason that these three measures of central tendency are **not the same** is that the distribution of Infant Mortality in the sample is **highly skewed**.

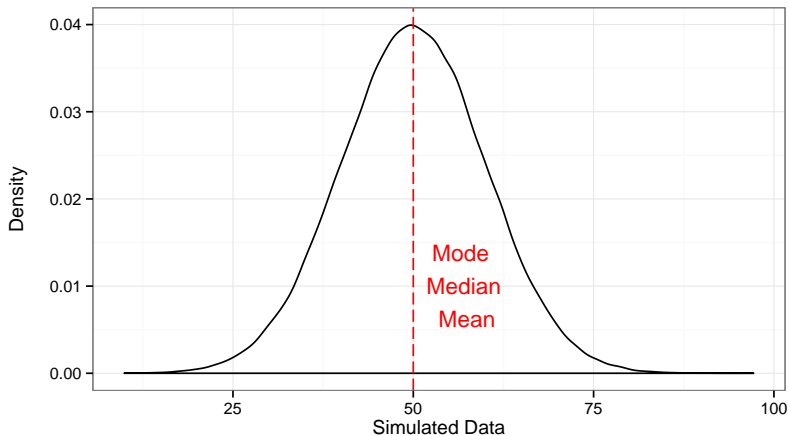
Normally Distributed

Data that is **normally distributed** has the same mode, median, and mean.

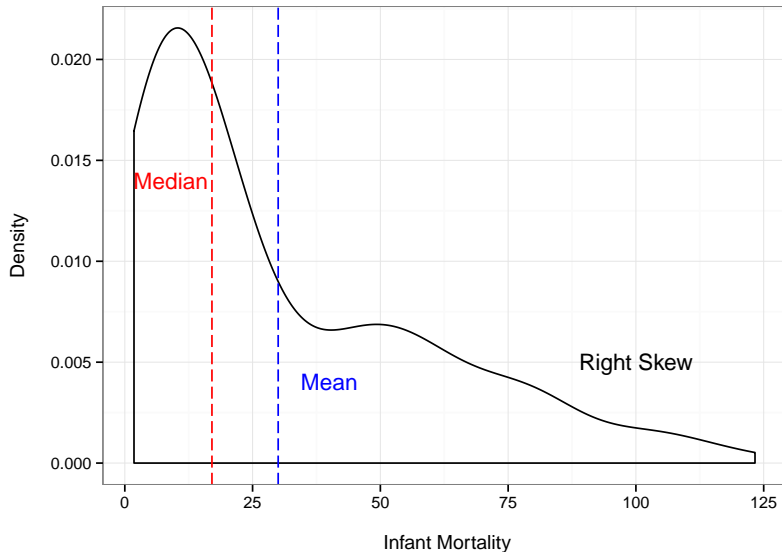
Normally distributed data also is **not skewed**. It has the same variance on the right and left of the central tendency.

```
# Simulate normally distributed data
```

```
Normal <- rnorm(1e+05, mean = 50, sd = 10)
```



The Infant Mortality data is very right skewed.



Describing Skewness

A distribution can be:

- ▶ Right skewed (positively skewed)
 - ▶ Right skewed data pulls the mean up.
- ▶ Left skewed (negatively skewed)
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So, the central tendency does not adequately describe distributions by itself.

We also need descriptive statistics of the **variability**

Variability 1: Range

Range

The range is the simplest way to describe variability.

It is the lowest and highest value.

We can find the range with the `range` command.

```
range(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)
```

```
## [1] 1.8 123.3
```

Problems with the Range

The range is highly influenced by **outliers**—extreme values.

It also **ignores** all of the data between the minimum and maximum values.

```
#### Find infant mortality outliers
# Reorder data based on infant mortality
OrderMort <- InfantNoMiss[
    order(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality,
          decreasing = TRUE), ]
# Keep country & InfantMortality
OrderMort <- OrderMort[, c("country",
                           "InfantMortality")]

# Show high values
head(OrderMort)
```

##	country	InfantMortality
## 187	Sierra Leone	123.3
## 38	Congo, Dem. Rep.	112.8
## 39	Central African Republic	109.3
## 190	Somalia	108.3
## 134	Mali	100.8
## 12	Angola	100.1

Interquartile Range

One way to deal with outliers is to look at the interquartile range.

The interquartile range is the difference between the upper and lower quartiles.

A quartile is 25% of the data.

The **lower quartile** is the point up to the lower 25% of the data.

The **upper quartile** is the point up to the upper 75% of the data.


```
# Find what the quartile points are  
summary(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)
```

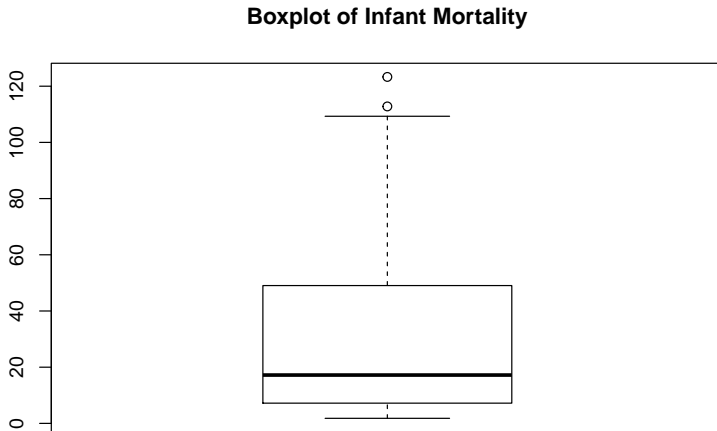
```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.  
##      1.8      7.2     17.2     30.2     49.0    123.0
```

$$48.92 - 7.175 =$$

```
# Find the interquartile range of InfantMortality  
IQR(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)
```

```
## [1] 41.85
```

```
# Boxplot showing interquartile range  
boxplot(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality,  
        main = "Boxplot of Infant Mortality")
```



More Information on Boxplots

See Diaz (2011, 16) for more boxplot details.

A bigger range means **more variability**.

Note: big in terms of the variable's scale.

Variability 3: Standard Deviation

Standard Deviation.

The interquartile range describes variation in terms of the median.

The standard deviation describes **variation in terms of the mean**.

What is the Sample Standard Deviation? (1)

The standard deviation is made of the following parts.

Deviation: the distance of an observation x from the mean \bar{x} .

$$\text{Deviation} = x - \bar{x}$$

Sum of Squares: the sum of the squared deviations (they have to be squared or the sum will = 0)

$$\text{Sum of Squares} = \sum (x - \bar{x})^2$$

Degrees of Freedom: Sample size n minus the number of parameters. Today the number of parameters = 1. (See Crawley 2005, 36-37 for a good explanation.)

$$\text{df} = n - 1$$

What is the Sample Standard Deviation? (2)

The standard deviation is made of the following parts.

Variance (s^2): roughly the average deviation.

$$s^2 = \frac{\text{Sum of Squares}}{\text{Degrees of Freedom}} = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

Standard Deviation (s): square root of the variance

$$s = \sqrt{s^2}$$

```
# Find the variance of InfantMortality
```

```
var(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)
```

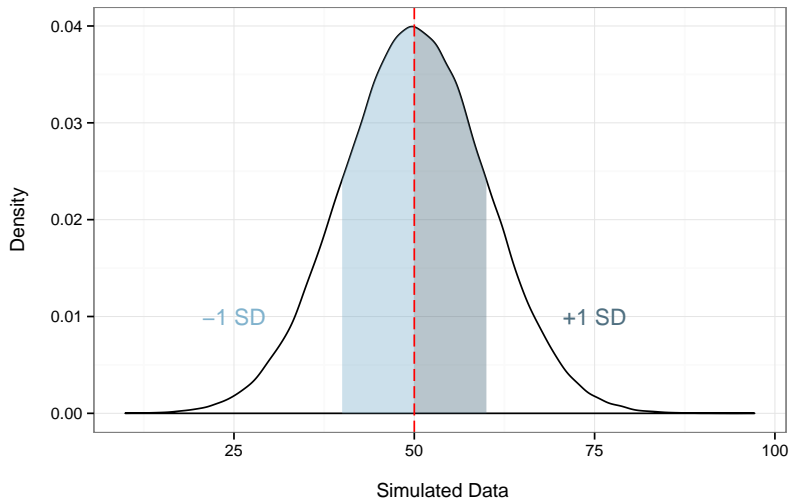
```
## [1] 827.3
```

```
# Find the standard deviation of InfantMortality
```

```
sd(InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)
```

```
## [1] 28.76
```

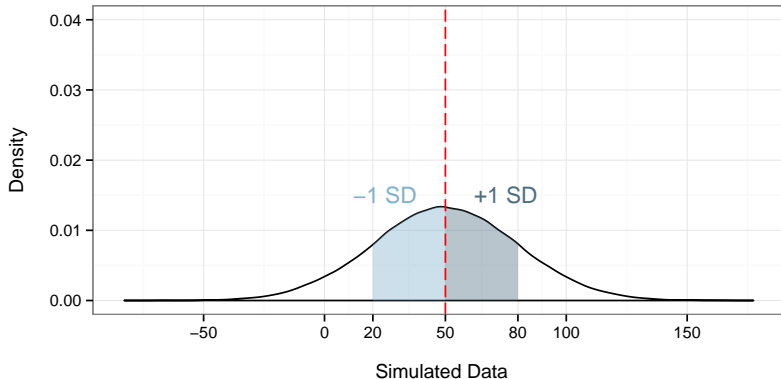

Density Plot for Simulated Data with a Standard Deviation of 10



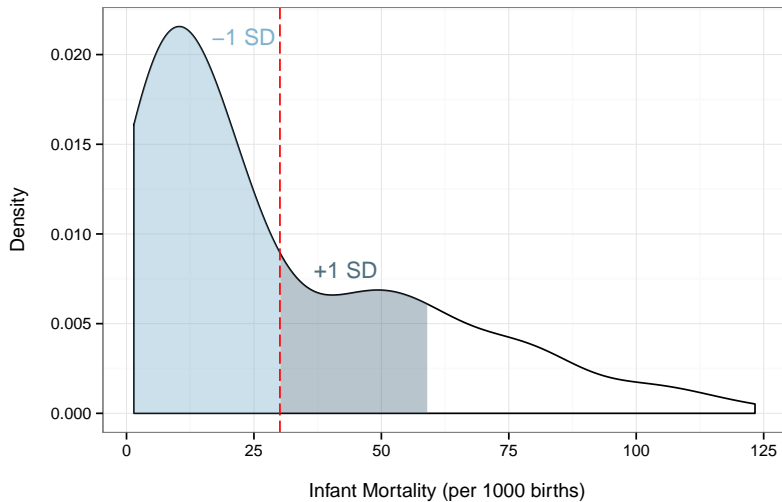
```
# Simulate Normally Distributed data with SD of  
# 30
```

```
Normal30 <- rnorm(1e+05, mean = 50, sd = 30)
```

Density Plot for Simulated Data with a Standard Deviation of 10



Density Plot for Infant Mortality



Transforming Data

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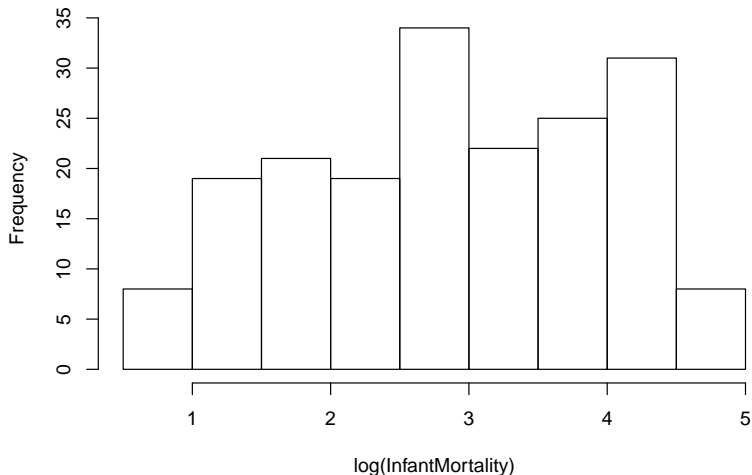
Transforming data can make **highly skewed** data easier to work with.

Transforming data just means to **rescale** the data using some function.

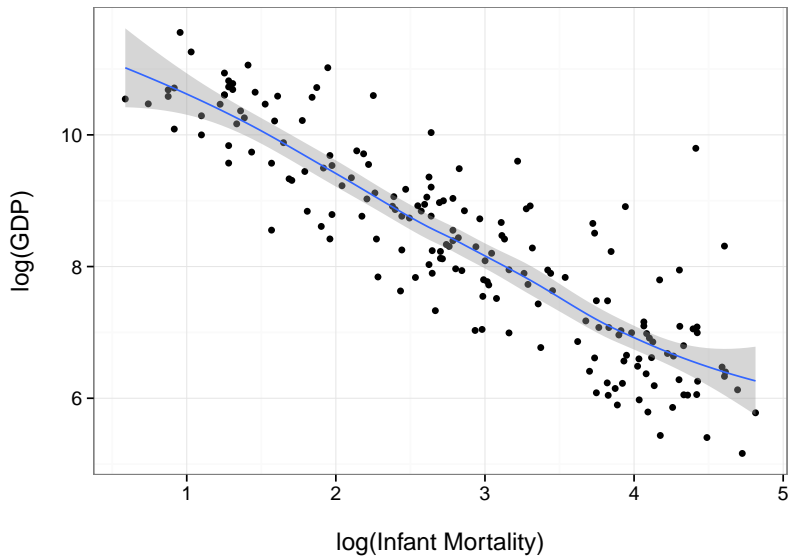
For example, we can **log-transform** our Infant Mortality data to see the relationship between the two variables better.

```
# Log Transform InfantMortality
```

```
InfantNoMiss$logInf <- log(  
    InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality)
```



Preview!



Describing Categorical Data

What descriptive statistics can you use for:

- ▶ Ordinal data
- ▶ Categorical data

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- ▶ Categorical data

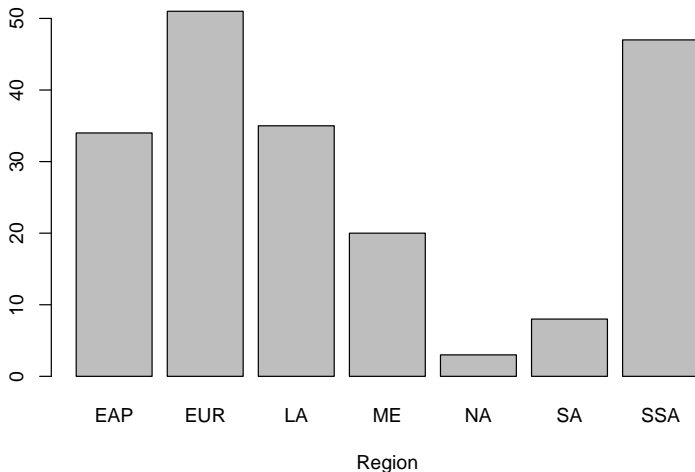
You can use

- ▶ Ordinal data; mode, median, range, interquartile range
- ▶ Categorical data: mode, frequency tables/barplots

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- ▶ Categorical data: mode, frequency tables/barplots

```
# Use cars data, loaded in R by default  
# Create bar plot  
plot(MortalityGDP$region, xlab = "Region")
```



Scatterplot-like Options for Categorical Data

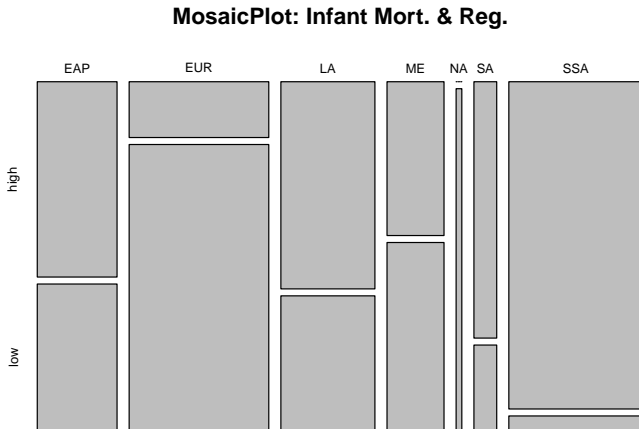
You can use **contingency tables** and **mosaic plots** like scatter plots when you have categorical data.

```
# Create High/Low Income Variable
InfantNoMiss$DumMort[InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality
                        >= 15] <- "high"
InfantNoMiss$DumMort[InfantNoMiss$InfantMortality
                        < 15] <- "low"

# Create contingency table
table(InfantNoMiss$region, InfantNoMiss$DumMort)
```

```
##
##           high low
##    EAP      16  12
##    EUR       8  41
##    LA       20  13
##    ME        9  11
##    NA        0   2
##    SA        6   2
##    SSA      45   2
```

```
mosaicplot(table(InfantNoMiss$region,  
                InfantNoMiss$DumMort),  
            main = "MosaicPlot: Infant Mort. & Reg.")
```



References I

Crawley, Michael J. 2005. Statistics: An Introduction Using R. Chichester: John Wiley Sons. Ltd.

Diaz, David M., Christopher D. Barr, and Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel. OpenIntro Statistics. 1st ed.

<http://www.openintro.org/stat/downloads.php>.