

Descriptive statistics

Measure trunk diameter of 30 trees in your neighbourhood



Read data

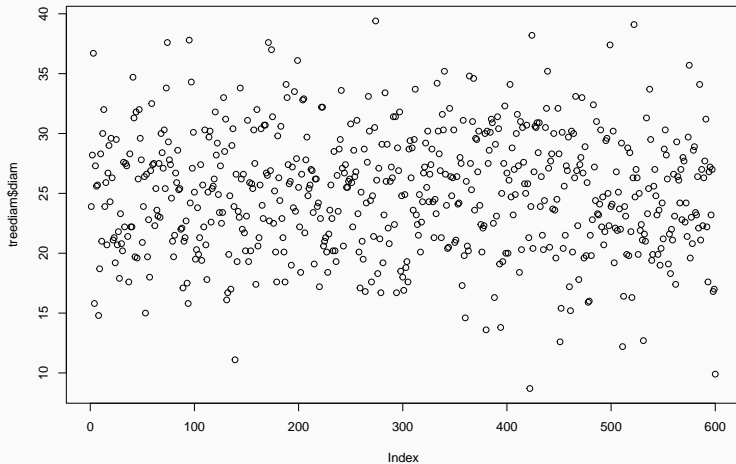
```
treediam <- read.csv("treediam.csv")
```

```
summary(treediam)
```

site	tree	diam
Min. : 1.00	Min. : 1.0	Min. : 8.70
1st Qu.: 5.75	1st Qu.: 8.0	1st Qu.:21.40
Median :10.50	Median :15.5	Median :25.25
Mean :10.50	Mean :15.5	Mean :25.04
3rd Qu.:15.25	3rd Qu.:23.0	3rd Qu.:28.40
Max. :20.00	Max. :30.0	Max. :39.40

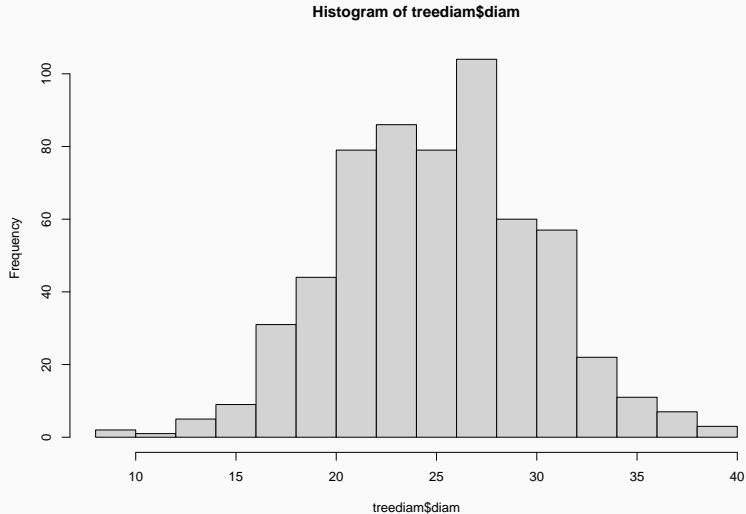
Visualisation of tree diameters

```
plot(treediam$diam)
```



Visualisation of tree diameters

```
hist(treediam$diam)
```



How well do these values
represent actual tree diameters
in your neighbourhood?

<https://pollev.com/franciscorod726>

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- When did you measure: dawn, midday, night?
 - (trees may get thinner w/ high evapotranspiration)
- Where did you measure?
 - (differences among streets, species, etc)



TRUTH



TRUTH



TRUTH

Data are hardly ever objective.

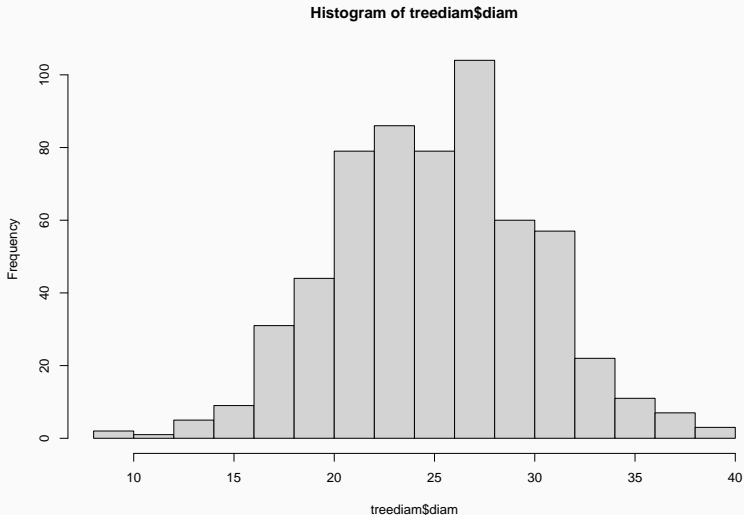
We decide **what to measure, when, where, and how.**

Always consider:

How well do data reflect what we are trying to measure?

Describing your data

How would you describe this distribution?

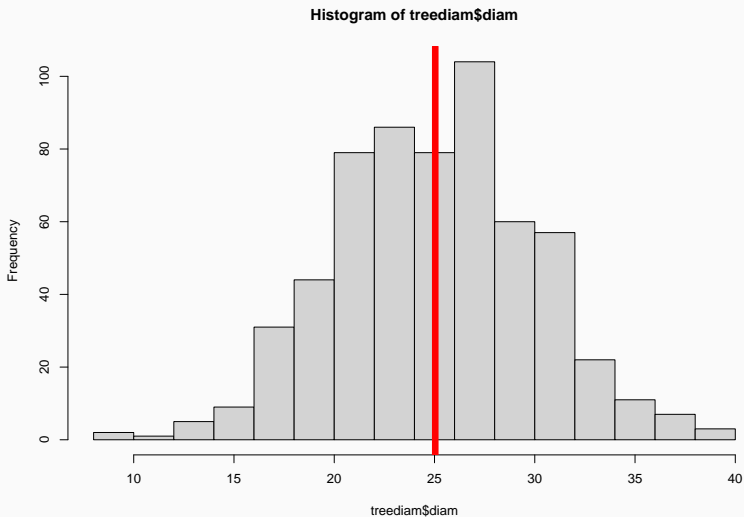


(Discuss with your partner)

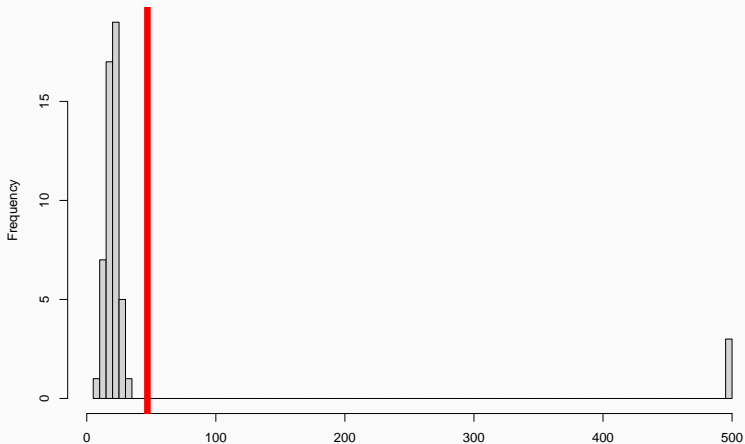
Location / Central tendency

Mean / Average

$$\text{mean} = \frac{d_1 + d_2 + d_3}{n}$$

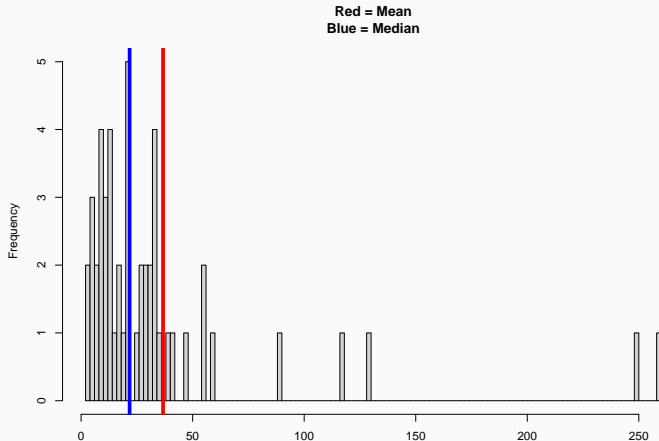


Mean is sensitive to skew/outliers



Median

50% percentile. Leaves half of the data values on each side

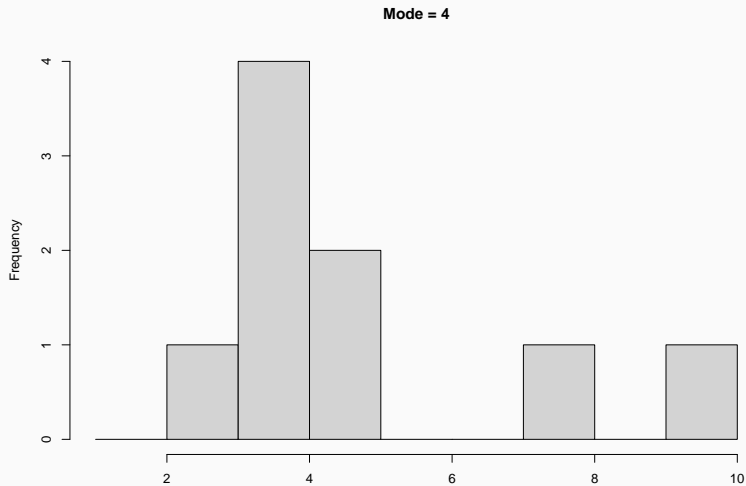


Median of $c(2, 4, 6, 8, 10) = 6$

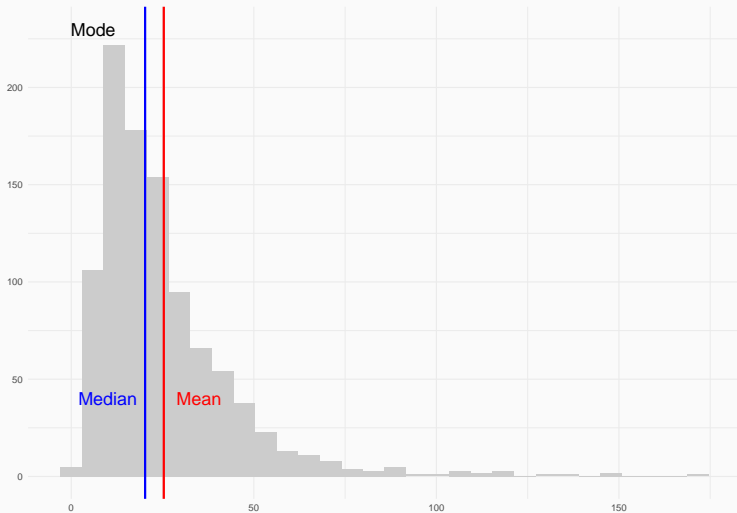
Median of $c(2, 4, 6, 8) = (4 + 6) / 2 = 5$

Mode

Most frequent value

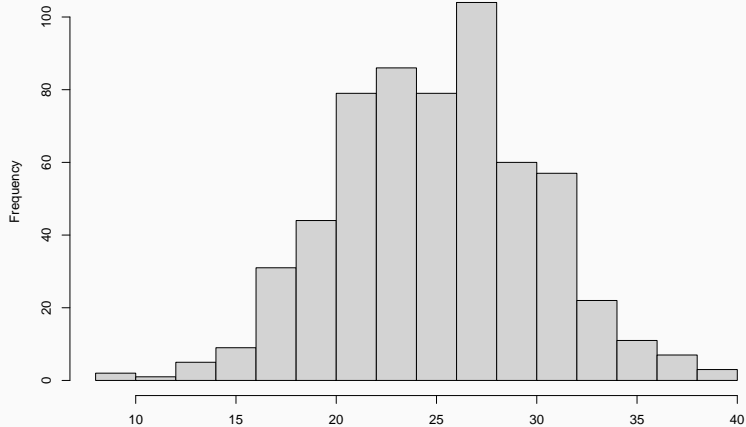


Describing the location / central tendency



Describing Variation / Spread

Minimum, Maximum, Range



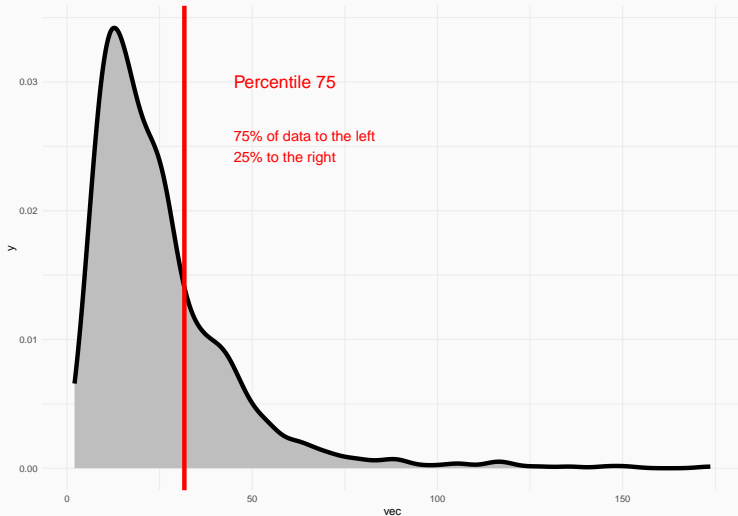
Minimum = 9.2

Maximum = 41.9

Range = 9.2, 41.9

Quantiles

Quartiles, Percentiles...

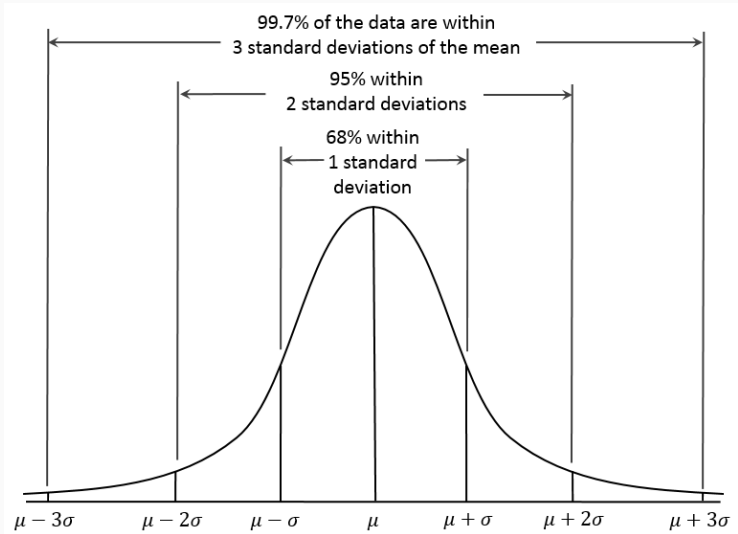


Standard Deviation

Average distance between data points and the mean

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{n - 1}}$$

In a Normal distribution

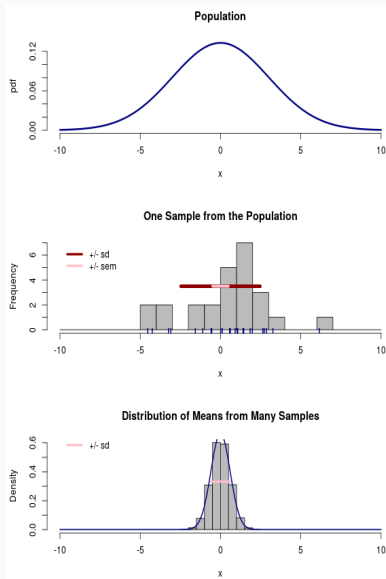


Standard Error of the Mean

$$SEM = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}}$$

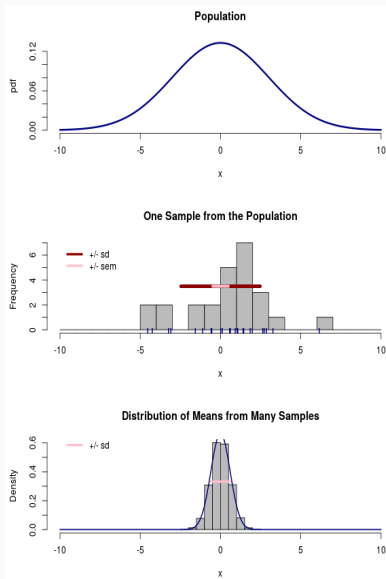
Estimates uncertainty (spread) of the parameter 'mean'

Relationship between SD and SEM



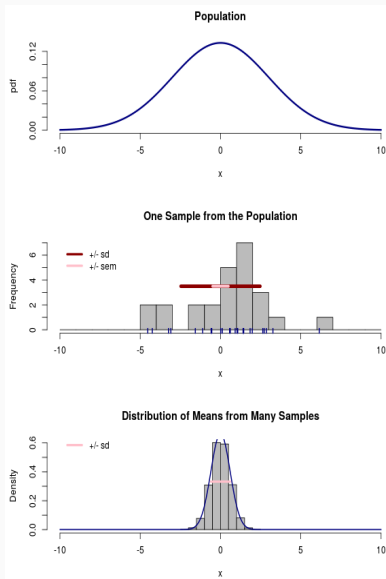
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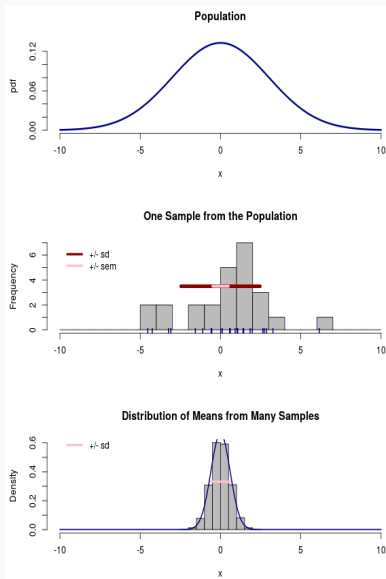
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- SD quantifies scatter in population

Relationship between SD and SEM



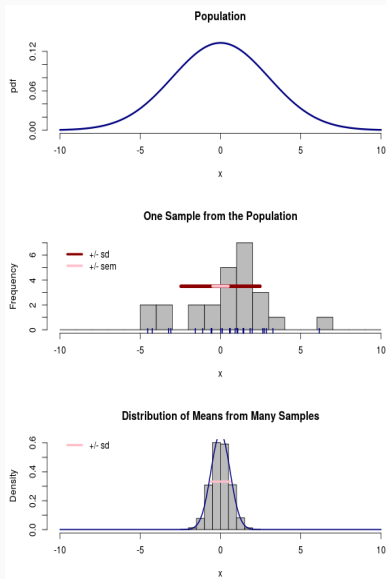
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- $SEM = SD/\sqrt{n}$

Relationship between SD and SEM

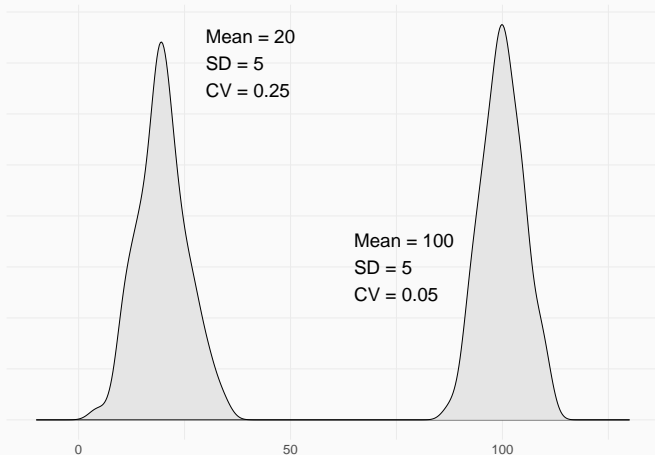


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- SD quantifies scatter in population
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- $SEM = SD/\sqrt{n}$
- SEM decreases with sample size (mean better known), SD does not.

Coefficient of Variation

Facilitates comparing spread of distributions with different means

$$CV = \frac{SD}{mean}$$

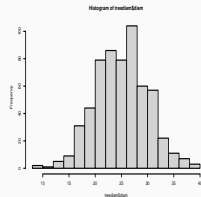


Summarise a distribution

Central tendency / location

- mean (average)

Variation / Spread

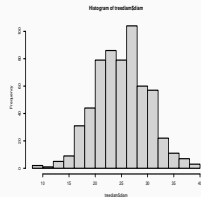


Summarise a distribution

Central tendency / location

- mean (average)
- median (50% percentile)

Variation / Spread

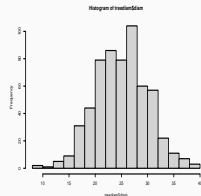


Summarise a distribution

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- median (50% percentile)
- mode (most frequent value)

Variation / Spread



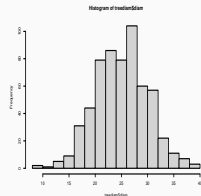
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Variation / Spread

- min, max, range



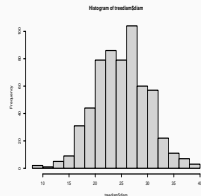
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- min, max, range
- quantiles (quartiles, percentiles...)



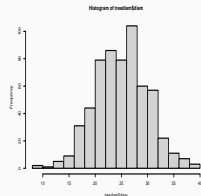
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- standard deviation



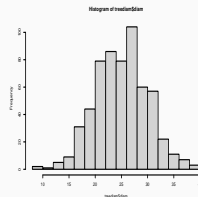
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- standard error of the mean



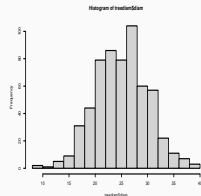
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- standard deviation
- standard error of the mean
- coefficient of variation



What statistical descriptors are best? (and why)

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