

# Introduction to Telling Stories with Data

Author: Nicholas G Reich

*This material is part of the **statsTeachR** project*

*Made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported  
License: [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en\\_US](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en_US)*

# Communicating ideas with evidence

What is a narrative?

What is data?

# Examples

[example headlines/images from blog posts/articles]

# Examples

[example headlines/images from blog posts/articles]

# How to tell a story using data

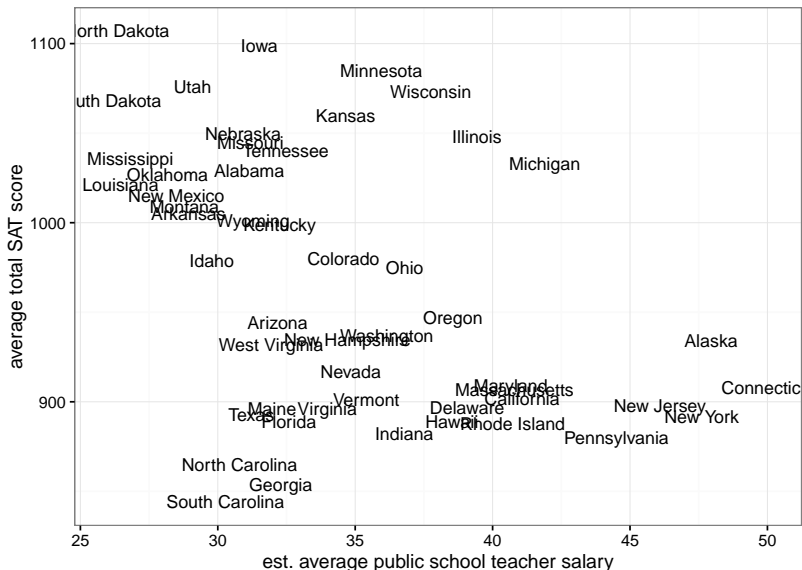
[add some images here] Telling stories with data requires

- ▶ detective work
- ▶ creativity, both scientific and artistic
- ▶ experimentation
- ▶ good data, and note good data does not necessarily equal big data

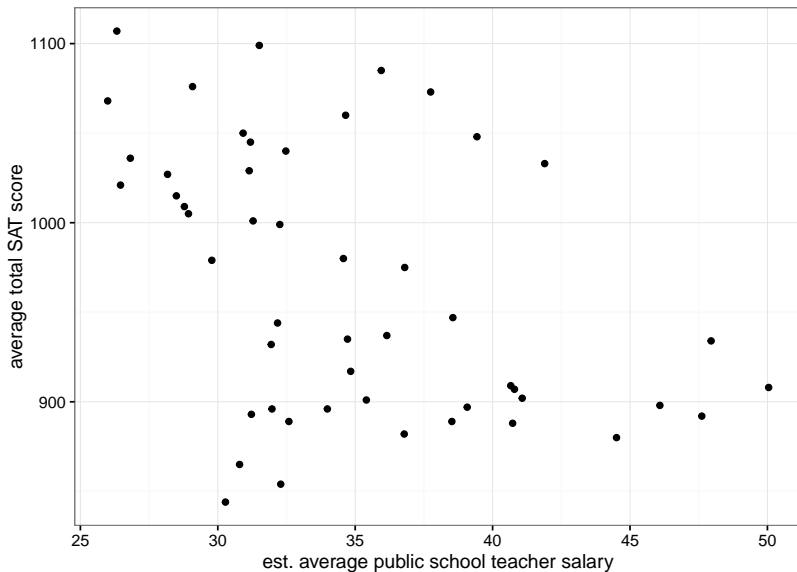
# A common tool: regression

- The goal is to learn about the relationship between a covariate (predictor) of interest and an outcome of interest.
  - Some models focus on prediction.
  - Other models focus on description.
- Regression is an exercise in inferential statistics: we are drawing evidence and conclusions from data about “noisy” systems.

# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)

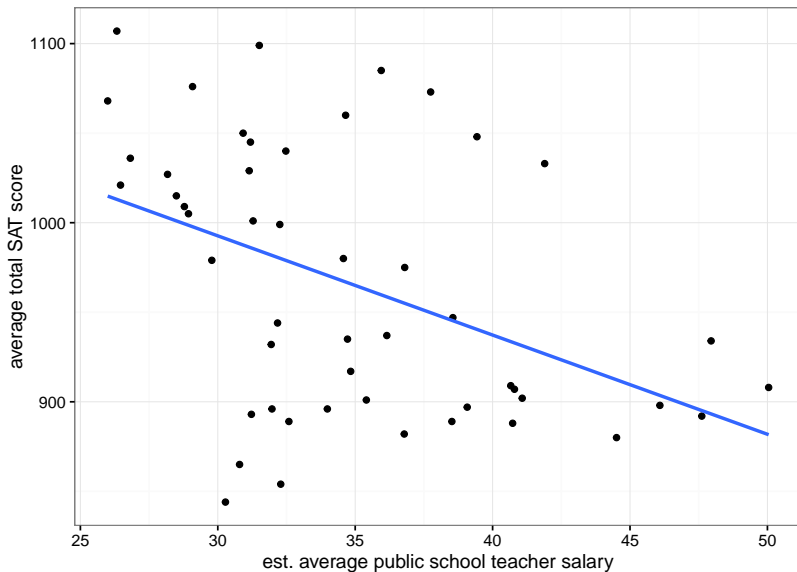


# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)





# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)



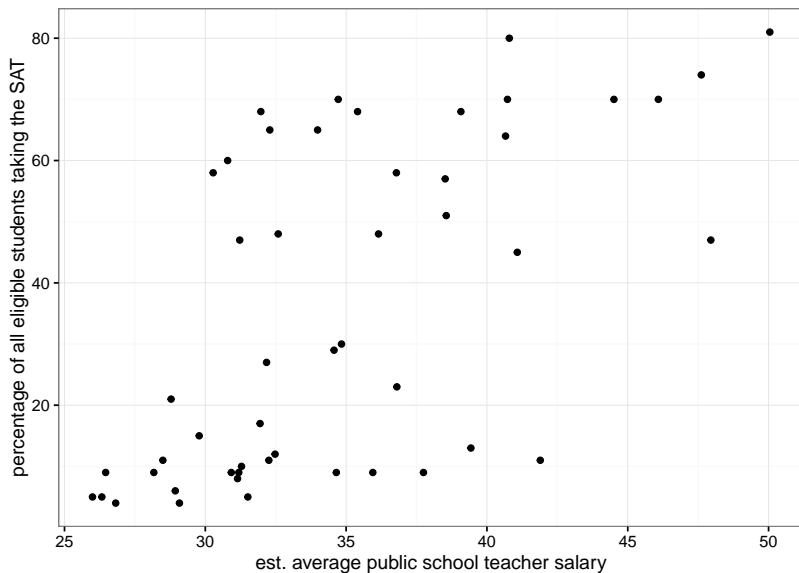
# The SAT example

What is the outcome variable?

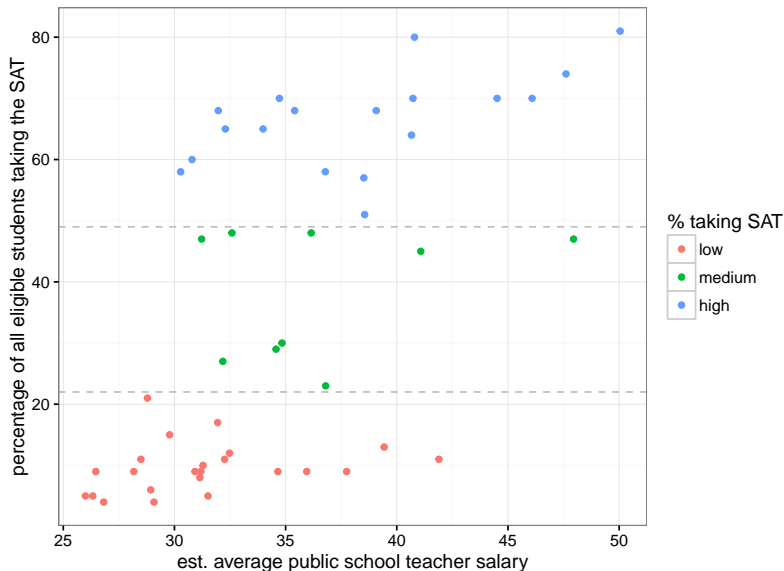
What is the covariate or predictor variable?

What other data might be part of this story?

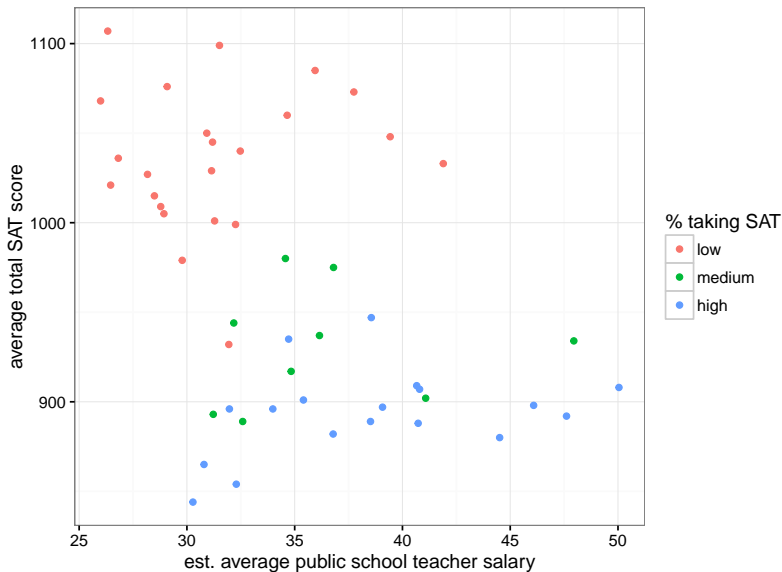
# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)



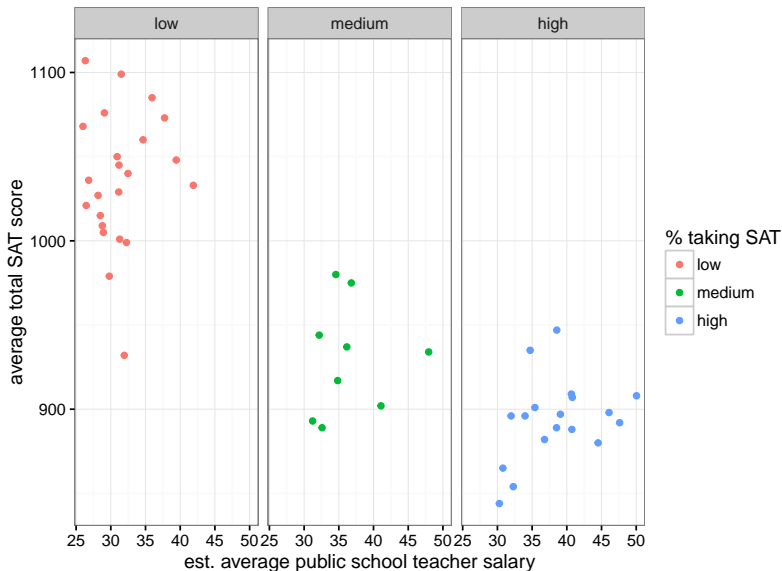
# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)



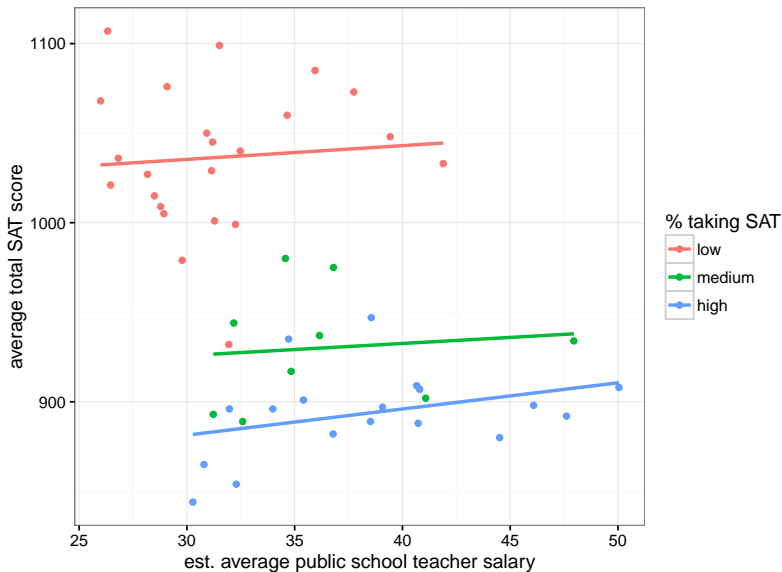
# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)



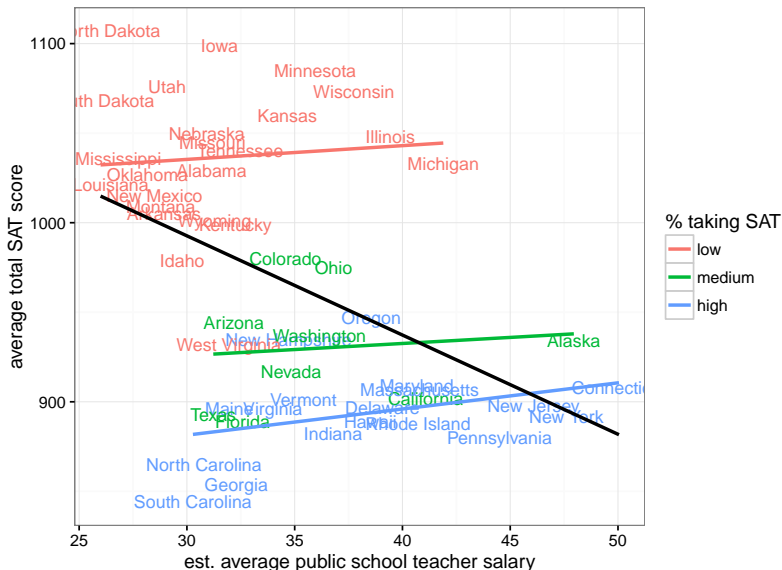
# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)



# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)



# State-level SAT score data (1994-95)

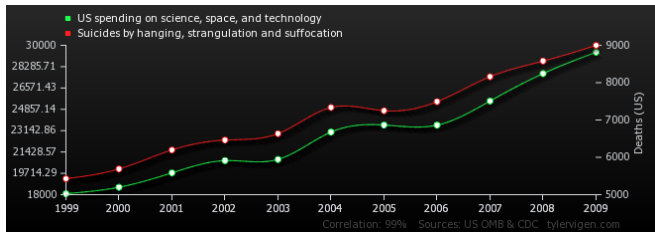




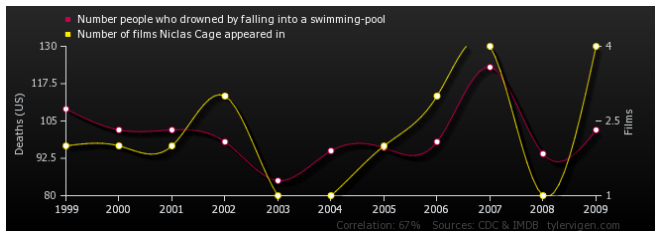
## State-level SAT score data (1994-95)

What can we conclude from all of this? (BTW, this is an example of "Simpson's Paradox".)

# Beware of correlation!



# Beware of correlation!



1

---

<sup>1</sup> Hat tip to [www.tylervigen.com](http://www.tylervigen.com)

# Regression modeling

The process of using data to describe the relationship between outcomes and predictors is called modeling.

- Models are models, not reality.
- “All models are wrong, but some are useful.”
- Introduce structure to our model that balances realism with “goodness of fit” .

# Things to come

- Tools to help tell stories with data.
  - ▶ Software
  - ▶ Statistical methods
- Practice developing and conceiving models/stories.