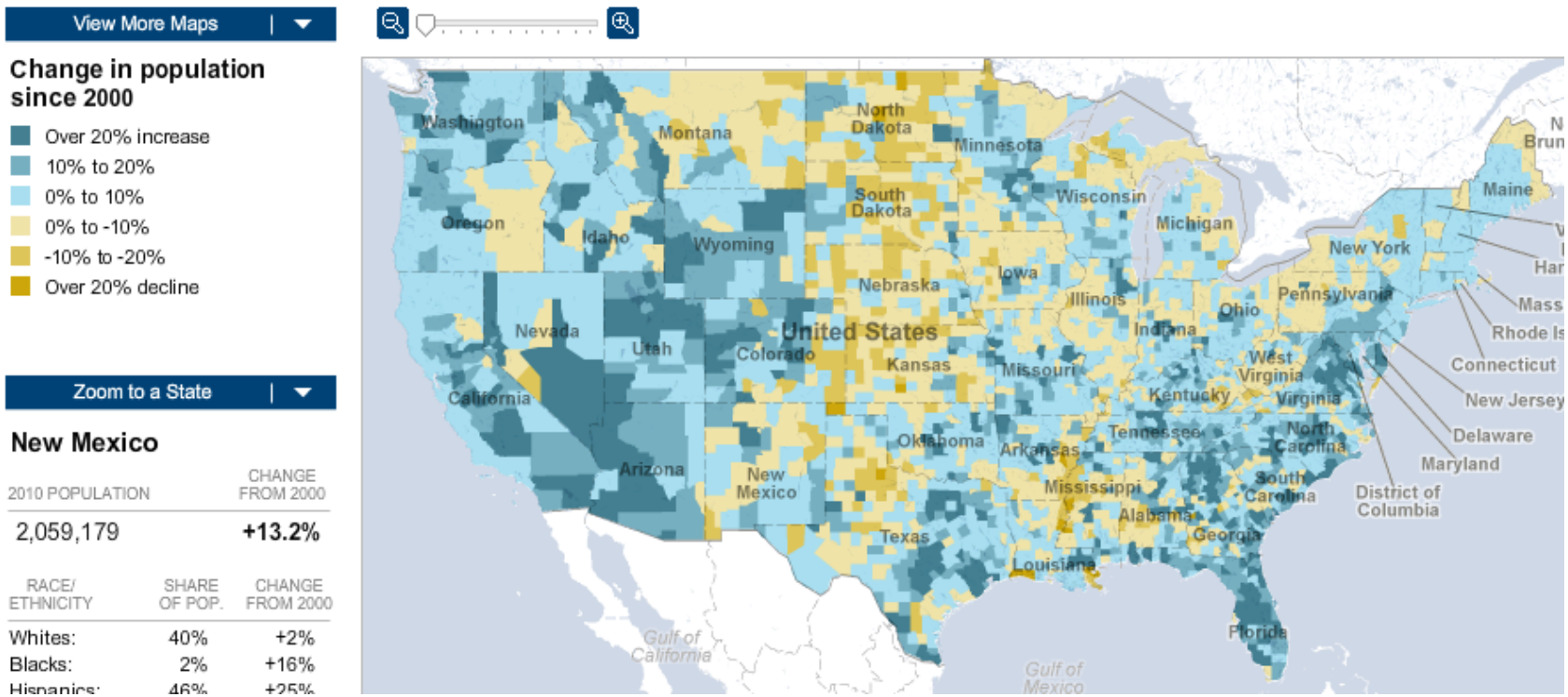
Intensity maps

What patterns are apparent in the change in population between 2000 and 2010?



http://projects.nytimes.com/census/2010/map

Pros and cons of transformations

- Skewed data are easier to model with when they are transformed because outliers tend to become far less prominent after an appropriate transformation.

# of games	70	50	25	$\cdots$
log(# of games)	4.25	3.91	3.22	$\cdots$

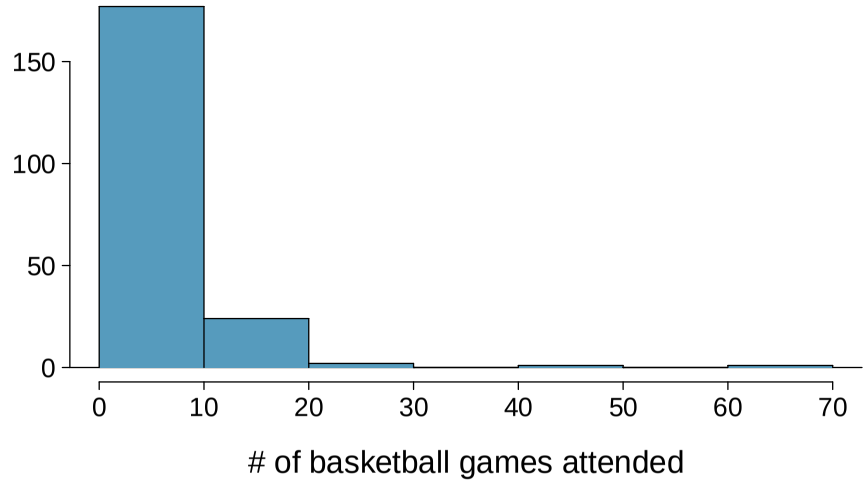
- However, results of an analysis might be difficult to interpret because the log of a measured variable is usually meaningless.

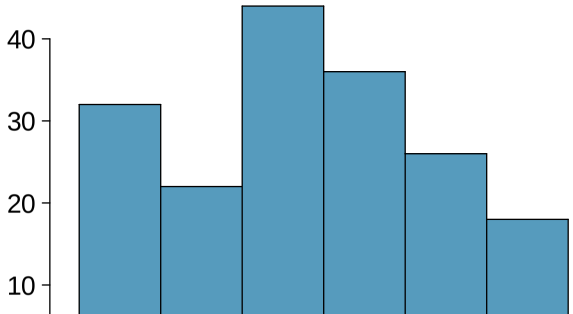
What other variables would you expect to be extremely skewed?

Extremely skewed data

When data are extremely skewed, transforming them might make modeling easier. A common transformation is the *log transformation*.

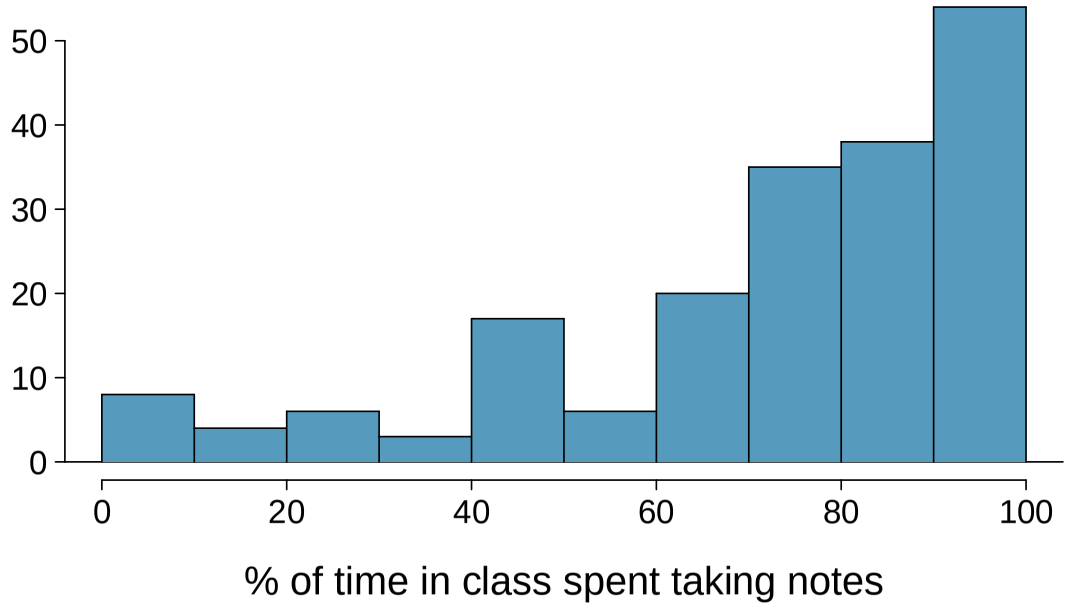
The histograms on the left shows the distribution of number of basketball games attended by students. The histogram on the right shows the distribution of log of number of games attended.





Practice

Which is most likely true for the distribution of percentage of time actually spent taking notes in class versus on Facebook, Twitter, etc.?



(a) mean> median

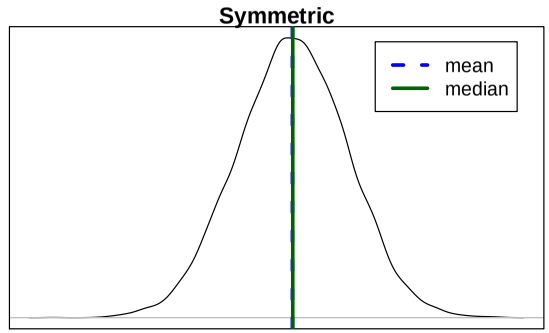
(b) mean < median

(c) mean $\approx$ median

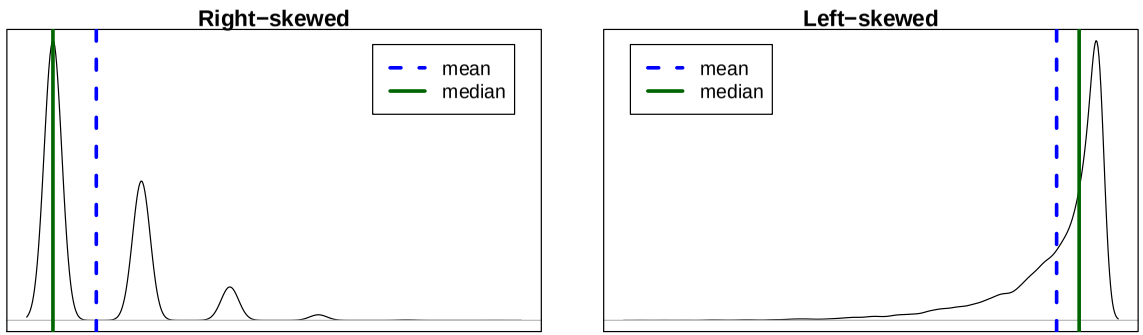
(d) impossible to tell

Mean vs. median

- If the distribution is symmetric, center is often defined as the mean: mean $\approx$ median



- If the distribution is skewed or has extreme outliers, center is often defined as the median
  - Right-skewed: mean > median
  - Left-skewed: mean < median



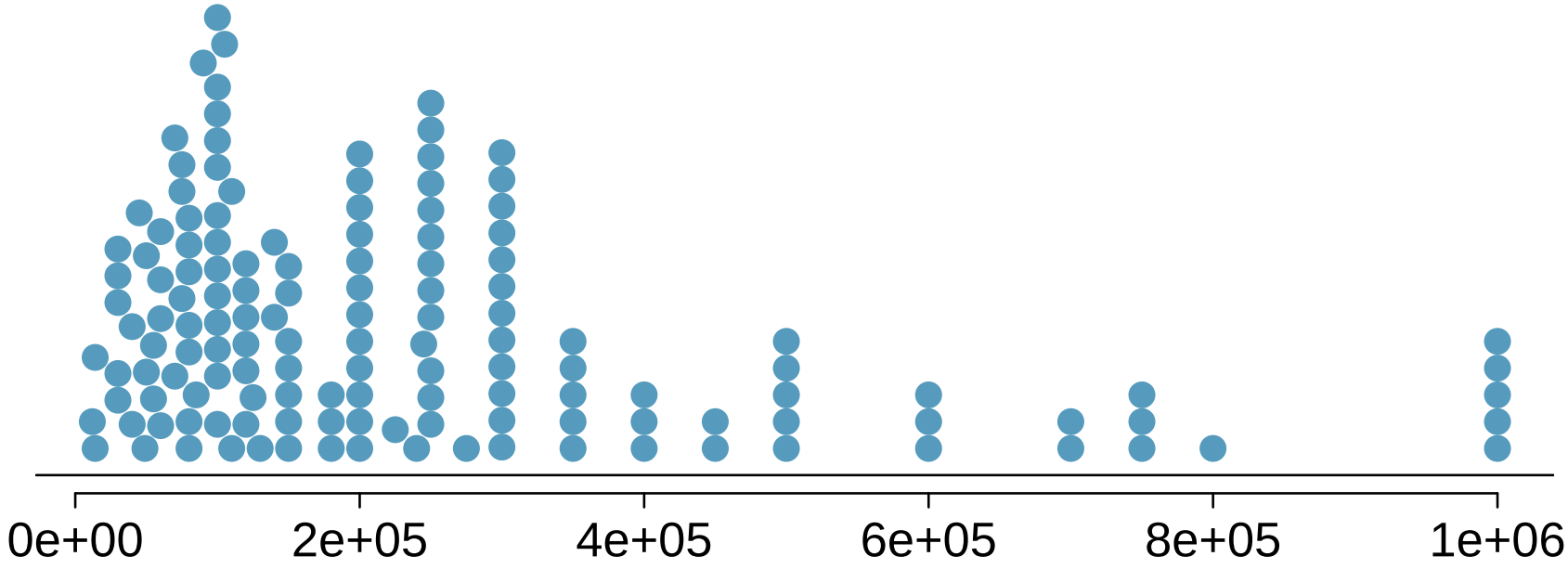
Robust statistics

Median and IQR are more robust to skewness and outliers than mean and SD. Therefore,

- for skewed distributions it is often more helpful to use median and IQR to describe the center and spread
- for symmetric distributions it is often more helpful to use the mean and SD to describe the center and spread

If you would like to estimate the typical household income for a student, would you be more interested in the mean or median income?

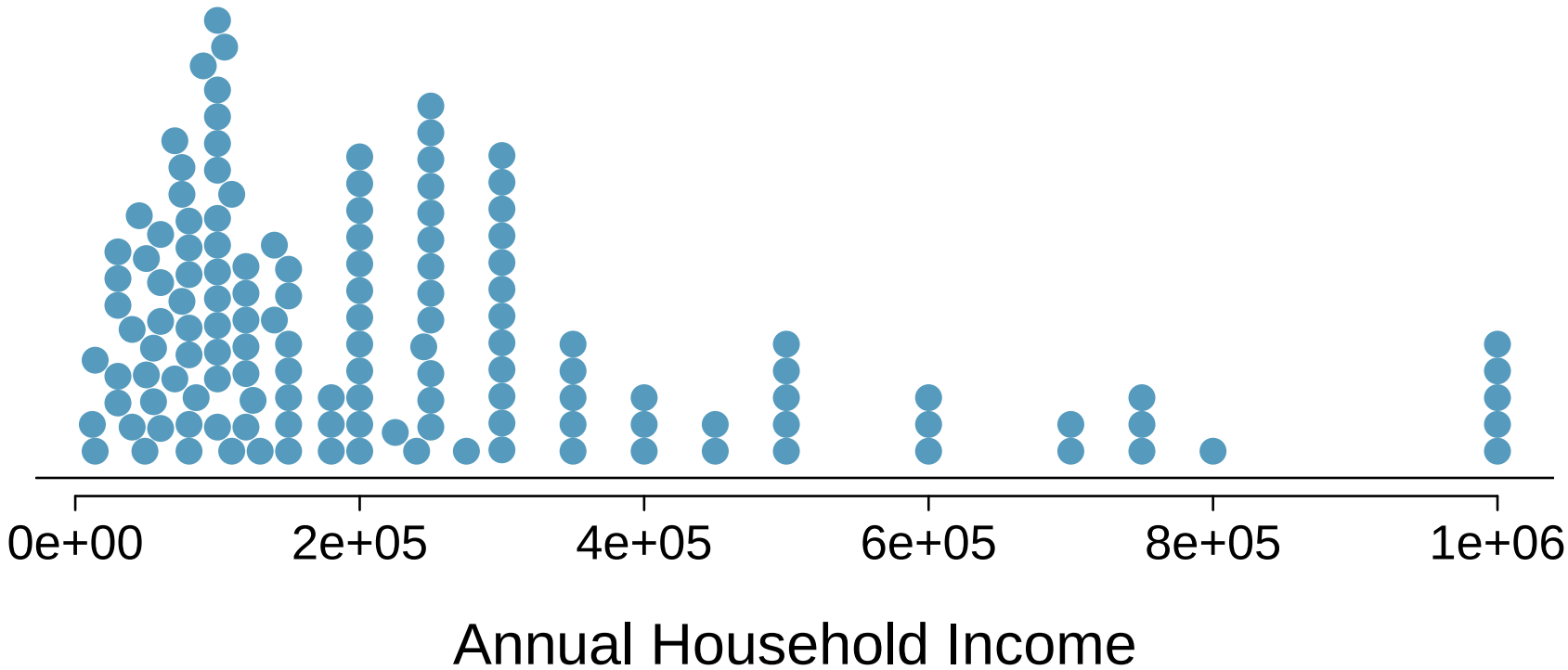
Robust statistics



	robust		**not robust**	
scenario	median	IQR	$\bar{x}$	s
original data	190K	200K	245K	226K
move largest to $10 million	190K	200K	309K	853K
move smallest to $10 million	200K	200K	316K	854K

Extreme observations

How would sample statistics such as mean, median, SD, and IQR of household income be affected if the largest value was replaced with $10 million? What if the smallest value was replaced with $10 million?



Outliers (cont.)

Why is it important to look for outliers?

Whiskers and outliers

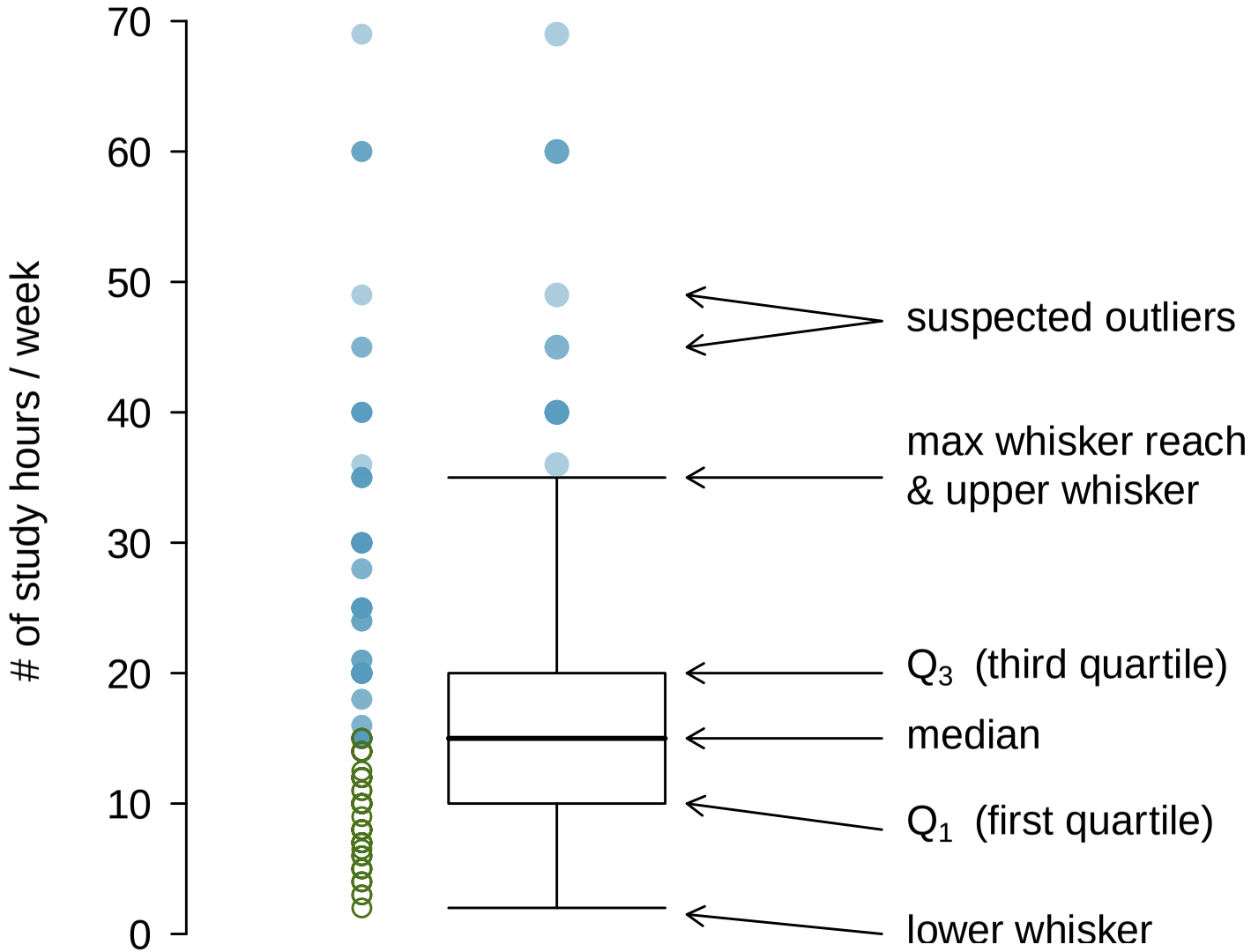
- *Whiskers* of a box plot can extend up to $1.5 \times IQR$ away from the quartiles.

$$\text{max upper whisker reach} = Q3 + 1.5 \times IQR$$
$$\text{max lower whisker reach} = Q1 - 1.5 \times IQR$$

$$\text{IQR} : 20 - 10 = 10$$
$$\text{max upper whisker reach} = 20 + 1.5 \times 10 = 35$$
$$\text{max lower whisker reach} = 10 - 1.5 \times 10 = -5$$

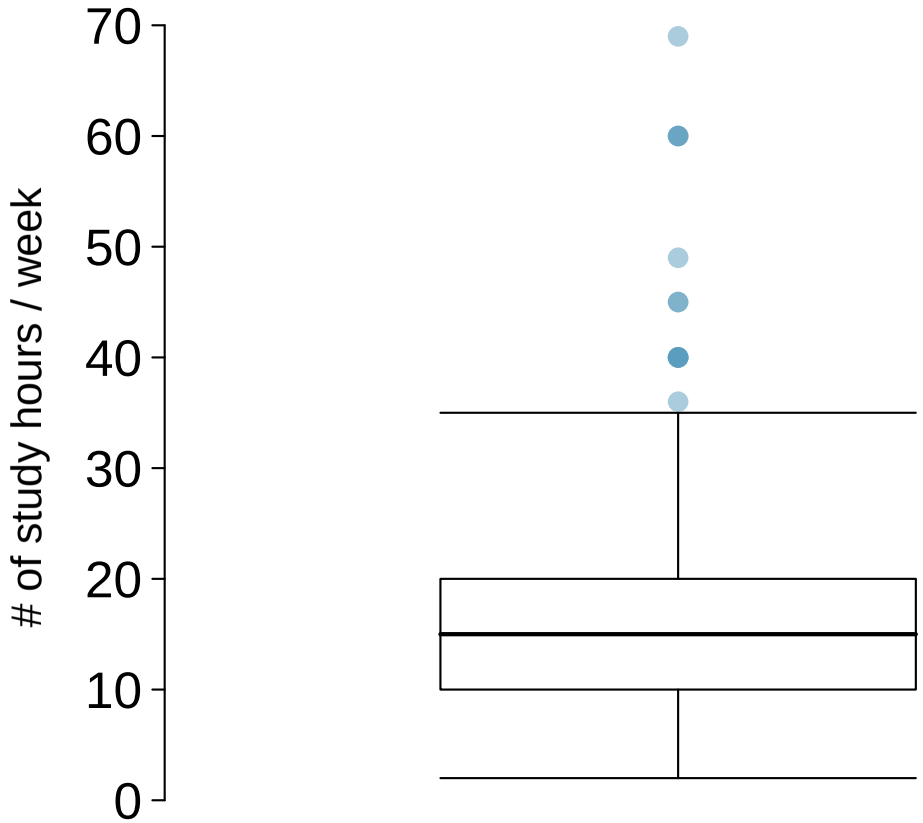
- A potential *outlier* is defined as an observation beyond the maximum reach of the whiskers. It is an observation that appears extreme relative to the rest of the data.

Anatomy of a box plot



Box plot

The box in a *box plot* represents the middle 50% of the data, and the thick line in the box is the median.



Q1, Q3, and IQR

- The 25^{th} percentile is also called the first quartile, *Q1*.
- The 50^{th} percentile is also called the median.
- The 75^{th} percentile is also called the third quartile, *Q3*.
- Between Q1 and Q3 is the middle 50% of the data. The range these data span is called the *interquartile range*, or the *IQR*.

$$IQR = Q3 - Q1$$

Median

- The *median* is the value that splits the data in half when ordered in ascending order.

$$0, 1, \textit{2}, 3, 4$$

- If there are an even number of observations, then the median is the average of the two values in the middle.

$$0, 1, \underline{2, 3}, 4, 5 \rightarrow \frac{2+3}{2} = \textit{2.5}$$

- Since the median is the midpoint of the data, 50% of the values are below it. Hence, it is also the 50^{th} *percentile*.

Standard deviation

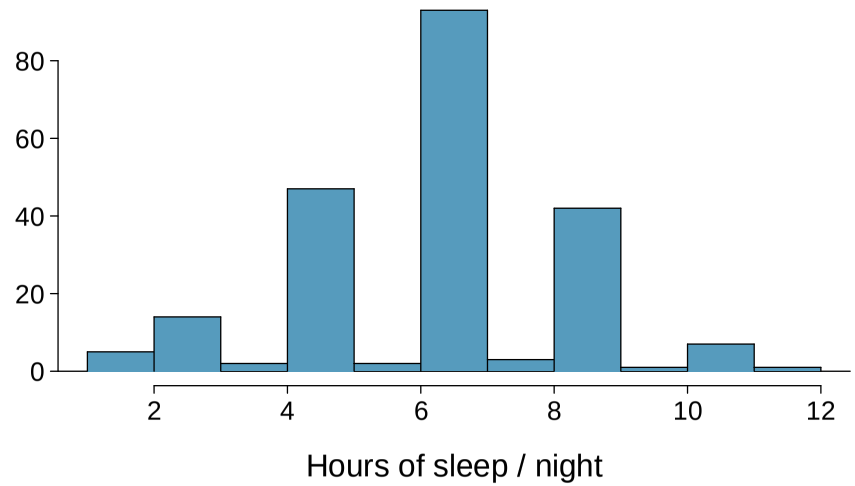
The *standard deviation* is the square root of the variance, and has the same units as the data.s

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

- The standard deviation of amount of sleep students get per night can be calculated as:

$$s = \sqrt{4.11} = 2.03 \text{ hours}$$

- We can see that all of the data are within 3 standard deviations of the mean.



Variance (cont.)

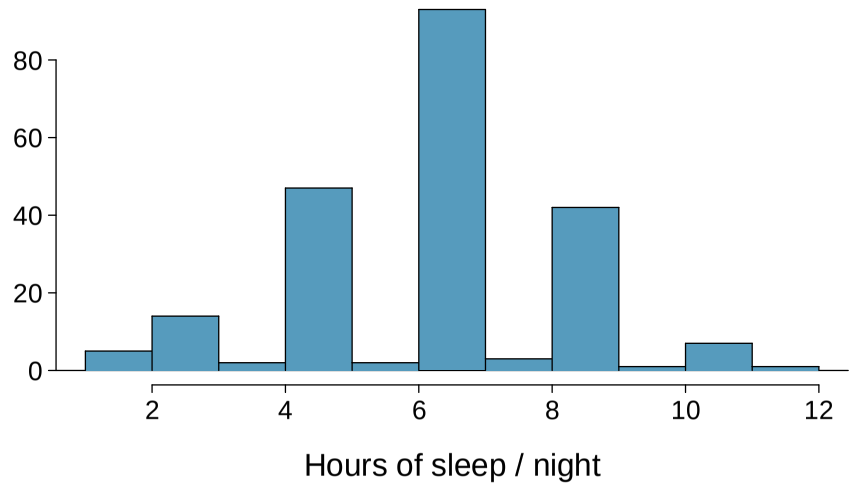
Why do we use the squared deviation in the calculation of variance?

Variance

Variance is roughly the average squared deviation from the mean.

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

- The sample mean is $\bar{x} = 6.71$, and the sample size is $n = 217$.
- The variance of amount of sleep students get per night can be calculated as:



$$s^2 = \frac{(5-6.71)^2 + (9-6.71)^2 + \cdots + (7-6.71)^2}{217-1} = 4.11 \text{ hours}^2$$

Application activity: Shapes of distributions

Sketch the expected distributions of the following variables:

- number of piercings
- scores on an exam
- IQ scores

Come up with a concise way (1-2 sentences) to teach someone how to determine the expected distribution of any variable.

Practice

Which of these variables do you expect to be uniformly distributed?

(a) weights of adult females

(b) salaries of a random sample of people from North Carolina

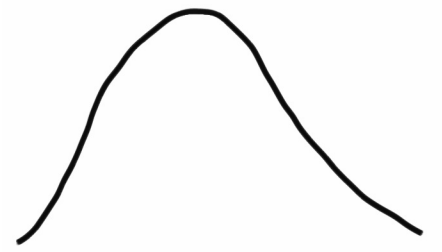
(c) house prices

(d) birthdays of classmates (day of the month)

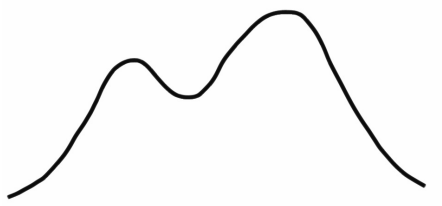
Commonly observed shapes of distributions

- modality

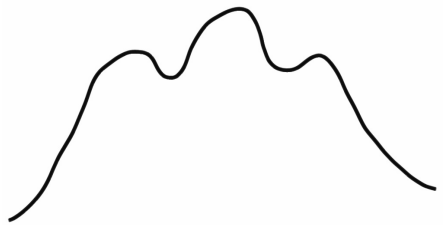
unimodal



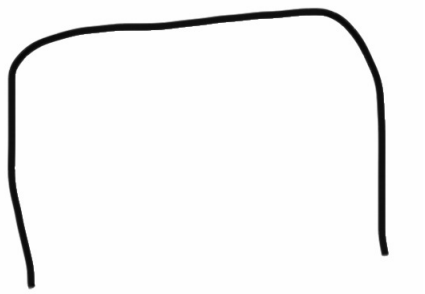
bimodal



multimodal

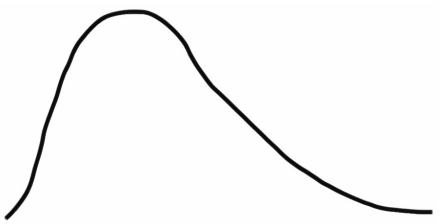


uniform

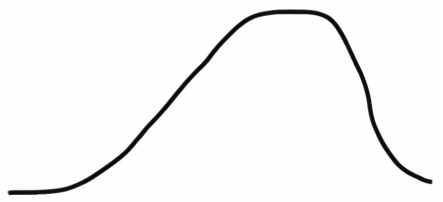


- skewness

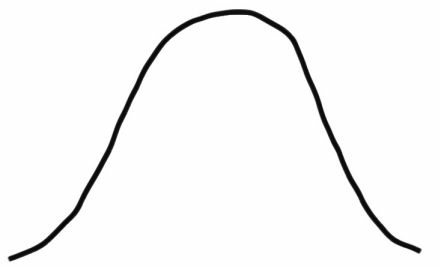
right skew



left skew

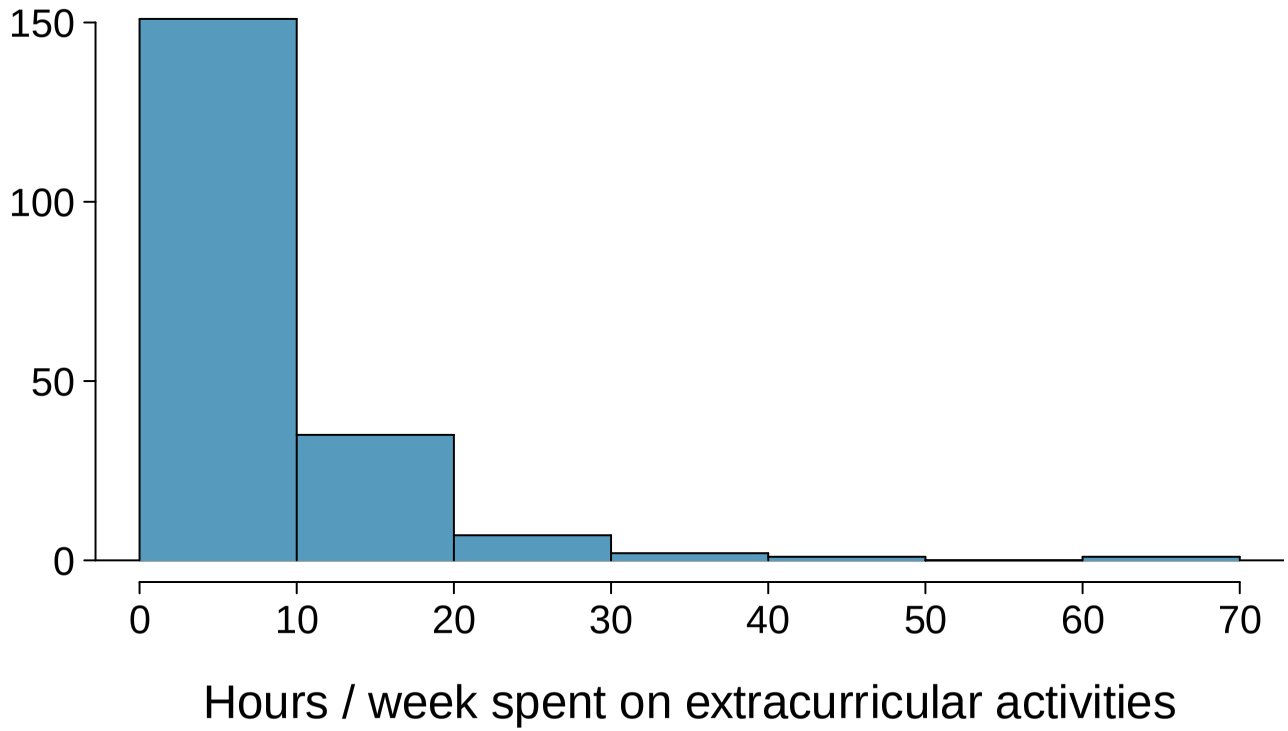


symmetric



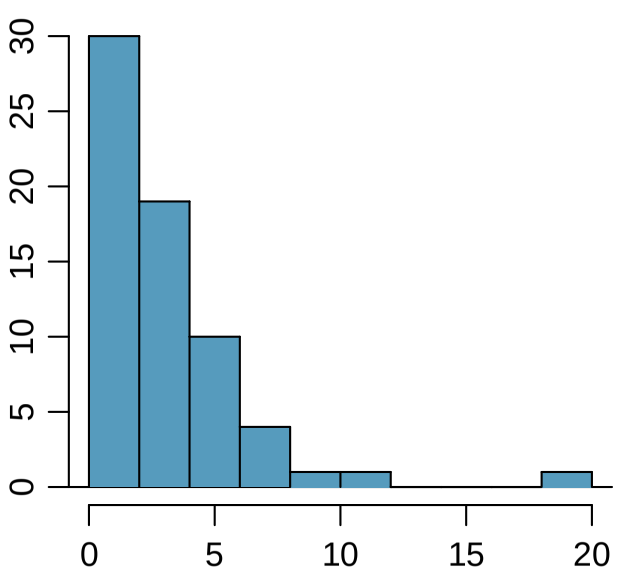
Extracurricular activities

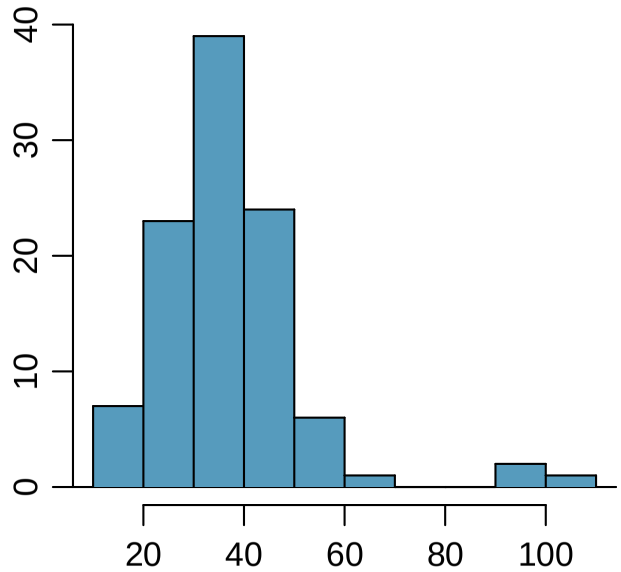
How would you describe the shape of the distribution of hours per week students spend on extracurricular activities?



Shape of a distribution: unusual observations

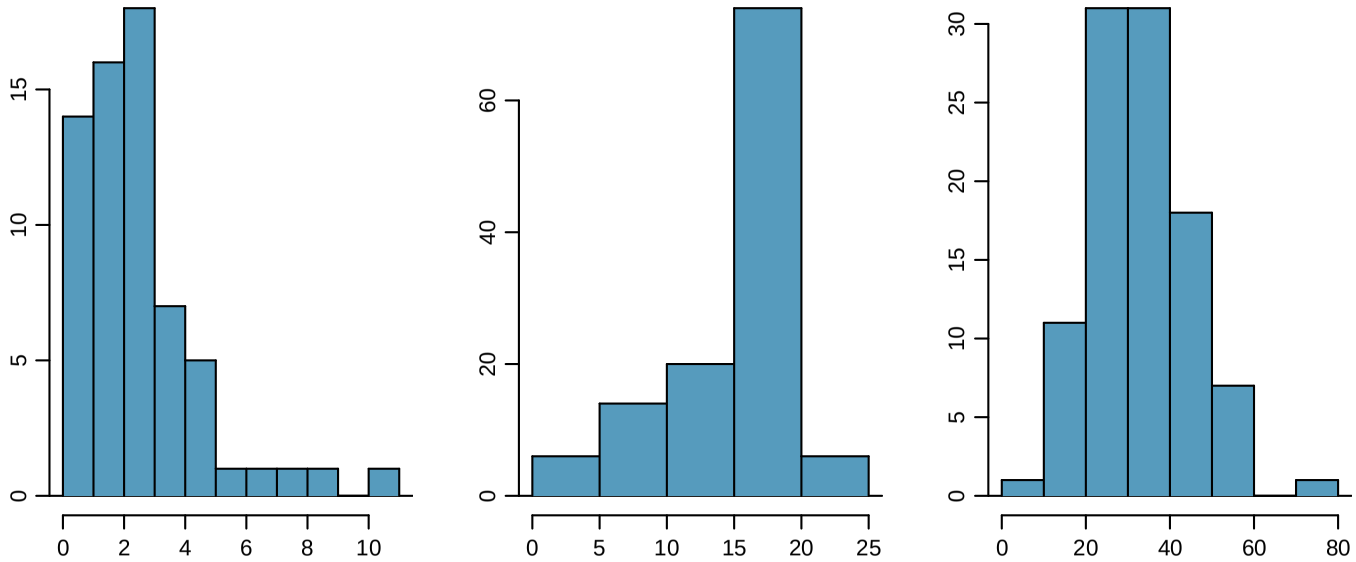
Are there any unusual observations or potential *outliers*?





Shape of a distribution: skewness

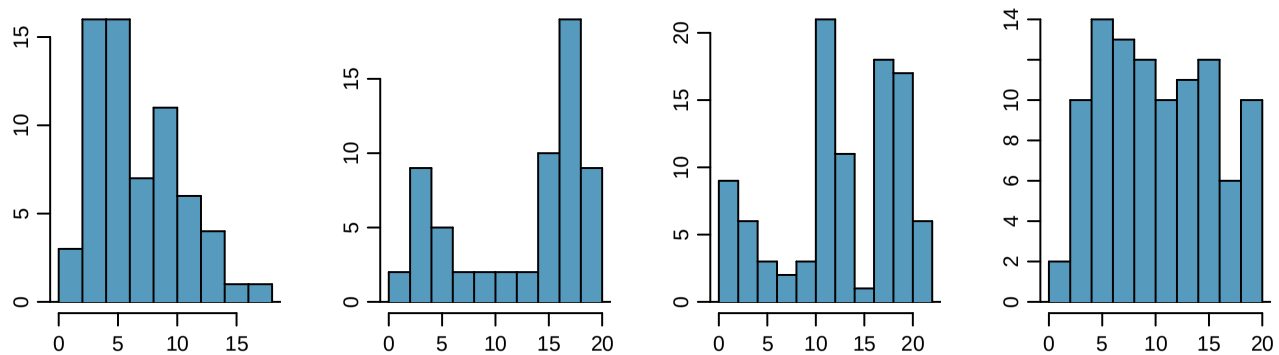
Is the histogram *right skewed*, *left skewed*, or *symmetric*?



Note: *Histograms are said to be skewed to the side of the long tail.*

Shape of a distribution: modality

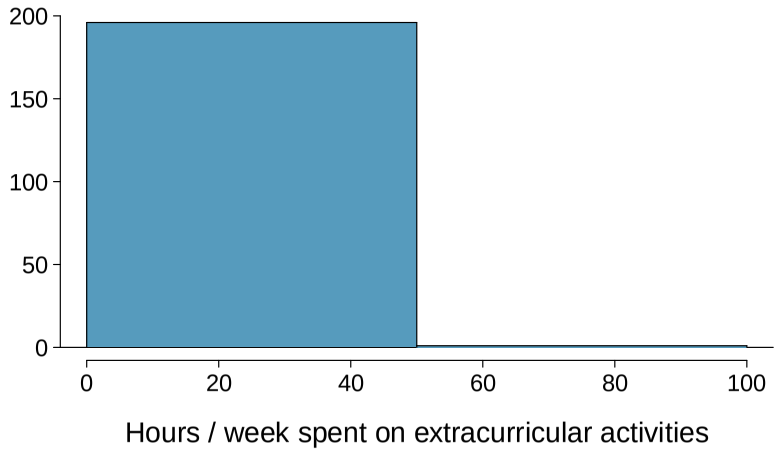
Does the histogram have a single prominent peak (*unimodal*), several prominent peaks (*bimodal/multimodal*), or no apparent peaks (*uniform*)?

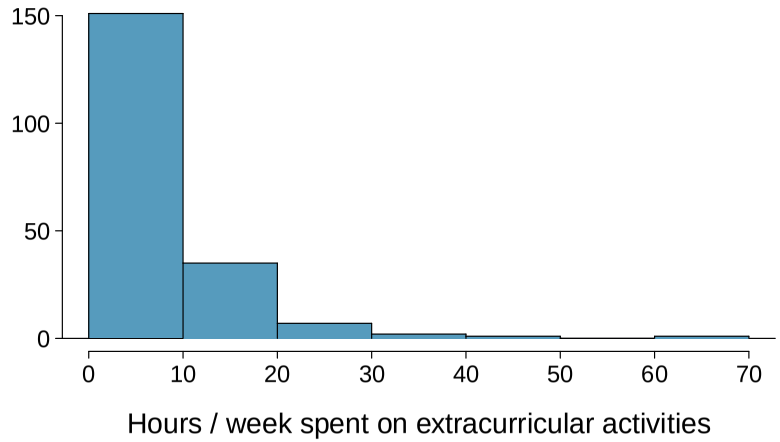


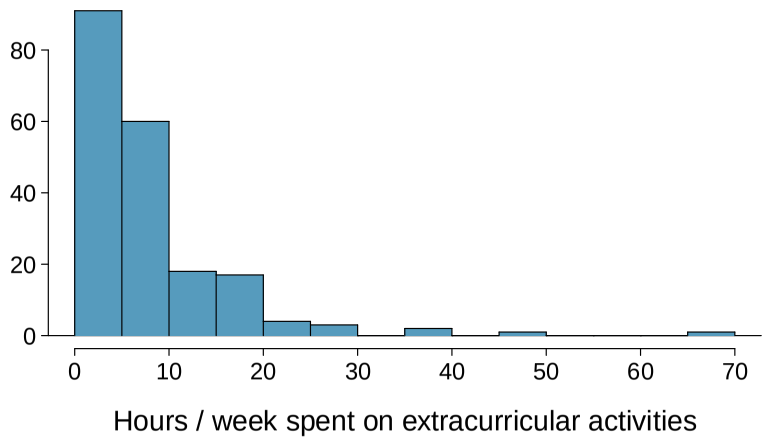
Note: In order to determine modality, step back and imagine a smooth curve over the histogram – imagine that the bars are wooden blocks and you drop a limp spaghetti over them, the shape the spaghetti would take could be viewed as a smooth curve.

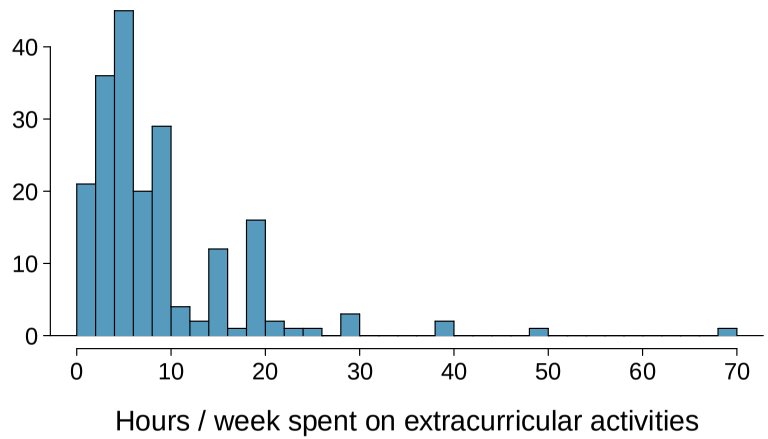
Bin width

Which one(s) of these histograms are useful? Which reveal too much about the data? Which hide too much?



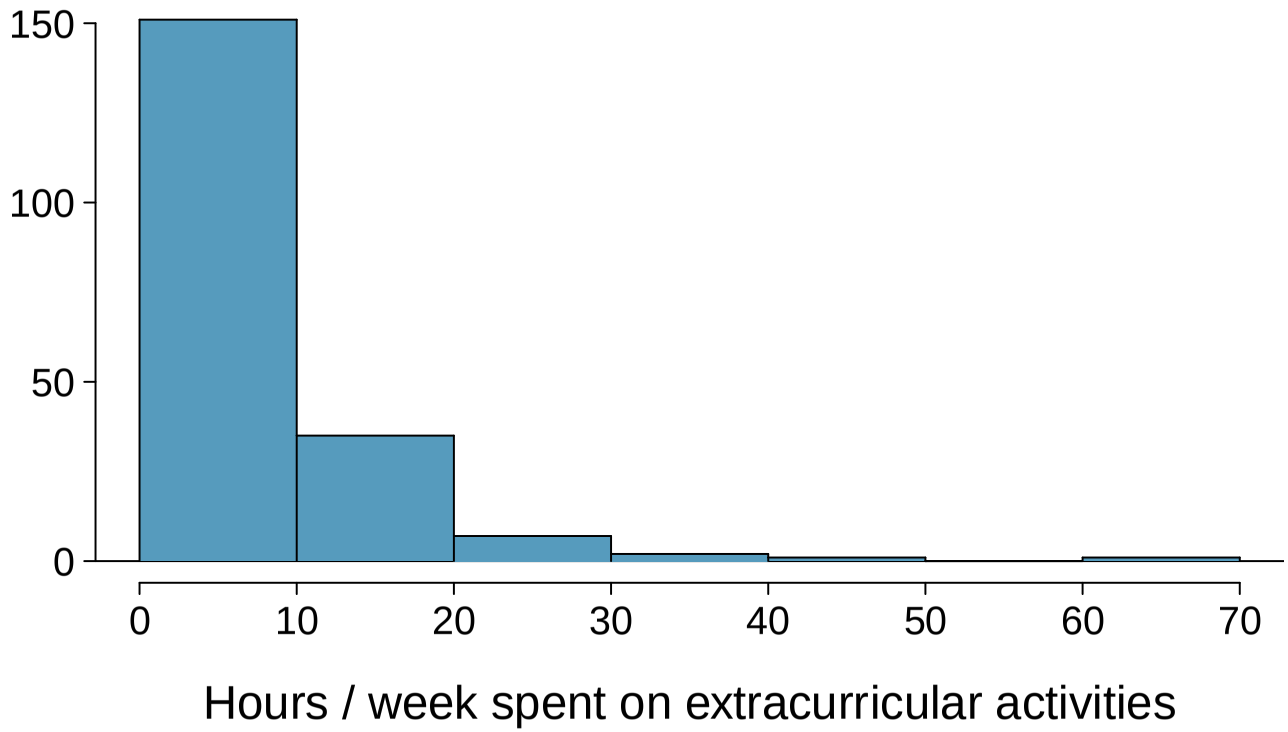






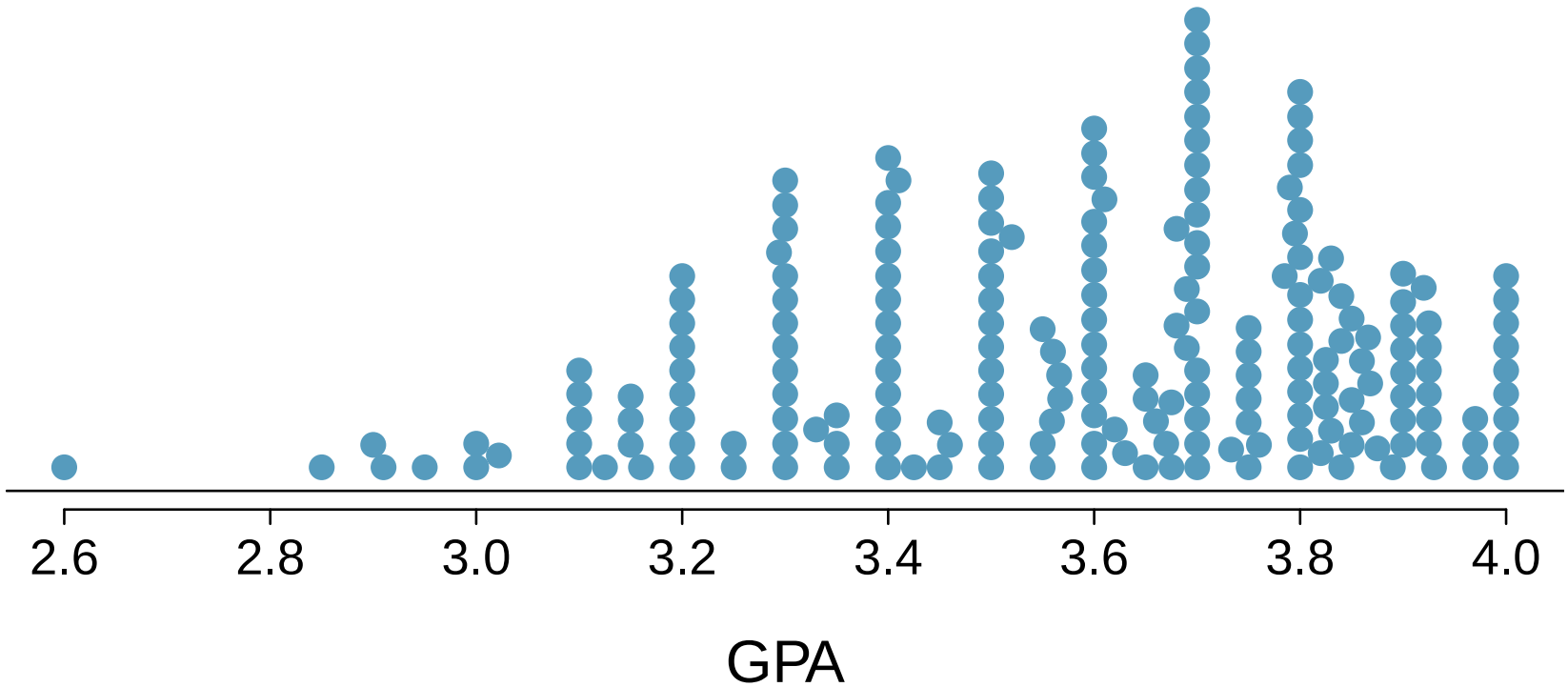
Histograms - Extracurricular hours

- Histograms provide a view of the *data density*. Higher bars represent where the data are relatively more common.
- Histograms are especially convenient for describing the *shape* of the data distribution.
- The chosen *bin width* can alter the story the histogram is telling.



Stacked dot plot

Higher bars represent areas where there are more observations, makes it a little easier to judge the center and the shape of the distribution.



Alternative formula for mean

- The *sample mean*, denoted as $\bar{x}$, can be calculated as

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$$

  where $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ represent the n observed values.
- This same formula can be written as

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$

  where $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ means "sum as i increments from 1 to n".

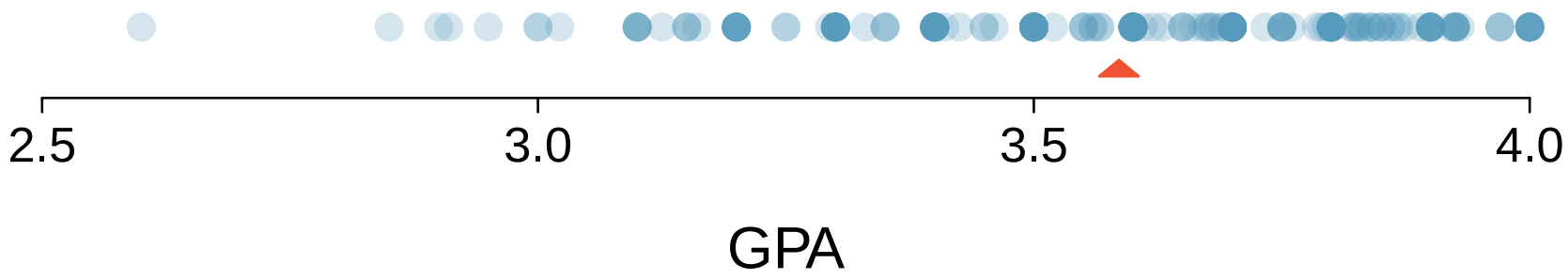
Mean

- The *sample mean*, denoted as $\bar{x}$, can be calculated as

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$$

  where $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ represent the n observed values.
- The *population mean* is also computed the same way but is denoted as μ. It is often not possible to calculate μ since population data are rarely available.
- The sample mean is a *sample statistic*, and serves as a *point estimate* of the population mean. This estimate may not be perfect, but if the sample is good (representative of the population), it is usually a pretty good estimate.

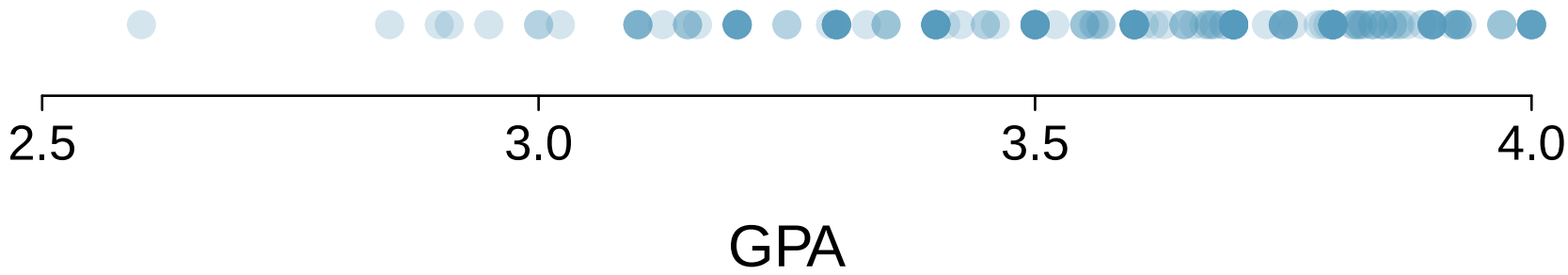
Dot plots & mean



- The *mean*, also called the *average* (marked with a triangle in the above plot), is one way to measure the center of a *distribution* of data.
- The mean GPA is 3.59.

Dot plots

Useful for visualizing one numerical variable. Darker colors represent areas where there are more observations.



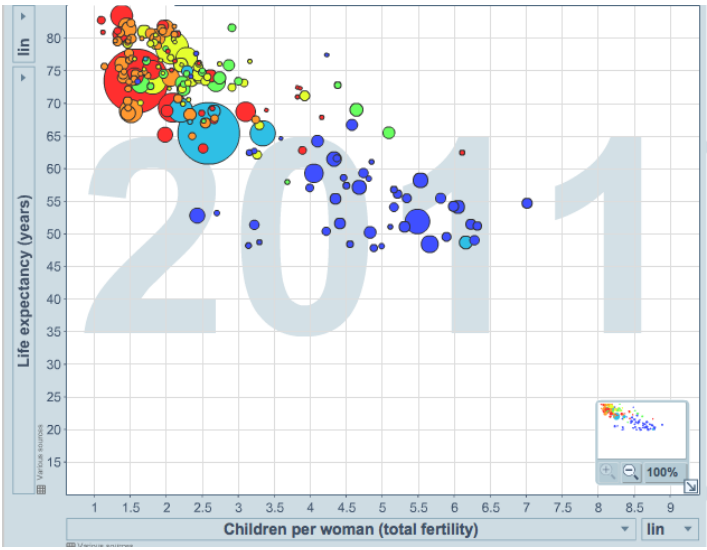
How would you describe the distribution of GPAs in this data set? Make sure to say something about the center, shape, and spread of the distribution.

Scatterplot

Scatterplots are useful for visualizing the relationship between two numerical variables.

Do life expectancy and total fertility appear to be *associated* or *independent*?

Was the relationship the same throughout the years, or did it change?



http://www.gapminder.org/world