

Data Analytics for Cities:

From Analysis to Action

Richard Dunks

Datapolitan****

Data Solutions for the Modern Metropolis

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<http://www.datapolitan.com/CenterForGovernmentExcellence>

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Introductions

- Name
- Hometown (or place you call home)
- One thing you hope to get out of class today

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Goals

- Discuss the data-driven decision making process as it relates to city government
- Provide hands-on experience using Excel to clean and summarize data, including useful tips and tricks to working with city data
- Introduce advanced functionality within Excel as it relates to analyzing city data
- Discuss best practices when analyzing and visualizing data in Excel
- Review basic statistical concepts and how to perform statistical analysis in Excel

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Outcomes

- You will better understand how to leverage Excel in the analytics process
- You will be more proficient using Excel for cleaning, analyzing, and visualizing data
- You will be familiar with Excel functions and other advanced features of Excel for analyzing data
- You will be familiar with fundamental best practices for visualizing data in Excel
- You will understand the key challenges city employees face in using Excel for analysis

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Challenge to you

- There's a range of skills in this room
- If you don't know the material, learn the techniques but focus on the intention
- If you know the material, learn the intention but focus on how it's best communicated to others
- Let's all learn from each other as we go through this material

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Why Do We Collect Data?

- Accountability
- Transparency
- "If you can't measure it, you can't manage it"
- "...and you can't fix it"

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What good are laws if we don't know how they're implemented?

Which is what data tells us

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Analytics Value Chain



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Benefits of Excel

- Easy to use
- Very visual
- Lots of features and functions
- Easy to make charts
- Does a lot of formatting for you

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Drawbacks of Excel

- Not very intuitive
- Hard to find what you're looking for (and they keep moving things around)
- Lots of features and functions
- Easy to make (bad) charts
- Does a lot of formatting for you

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Cautionary Tale - London Whale

- \$6.2 billion lost by JP Morgan Chase & Co



<http://www.businessinsider.com.au/excel-partly-to-blame-for-trading-loss-2013-2>

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Excel Problems

- Manual data errors
- Manual copy and paste
- Simple formula error that hid volatility

Fined over \$1 billion for poor internal oversight of trading activities

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To Get Started

- Autosize all columns
- How many rows do we have?
- What values do we have in the fields?
- Filter by certain values

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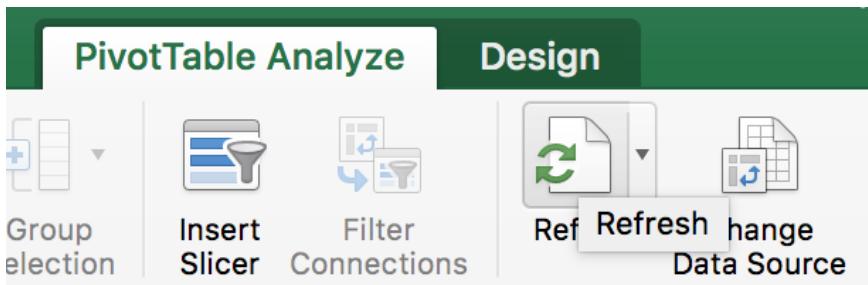
What Hour of the Day Does 311 Receive the Most Requests?

A	B	C
Unique Key	Created Date	hour
31423138	8/30/15 23:59	=HOUR(B2)
31423341	8/30/15 23:56	HOUR(serial_number)
31425003	8/30/15 23:56	

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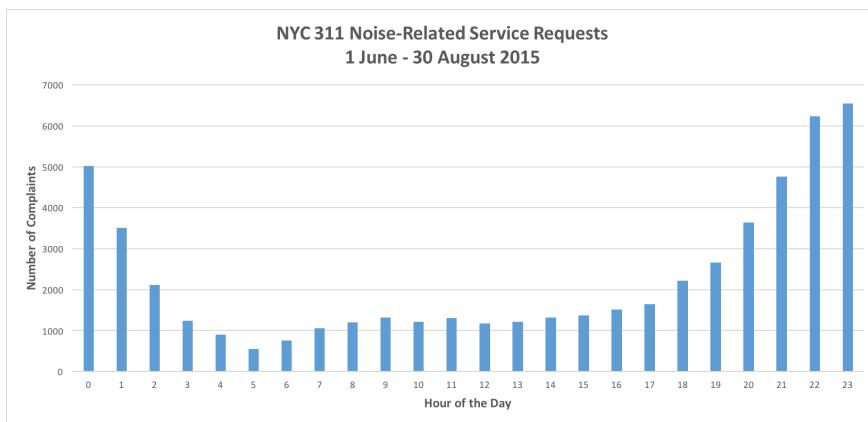
What Hour of the Day Does 311 Receive the Most Requests?



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What Hour of the Day Does 311 Receive the Most Requests?



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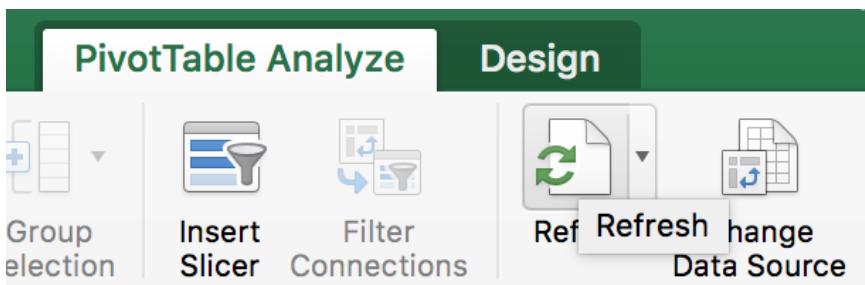
What Day of the Week Does 311 Receive the Most Requests?

A	B	C	D	E
Unique Key	Created Date	hour	dow	Closed D
31423138	8/30/15 23:59		23	=WEEKDAY(B2)
31423341	8/30/15 23:56		23	WEEKDAY(serial_number, [return_type])
31425003	8/30/15 23:56		23	8/31/

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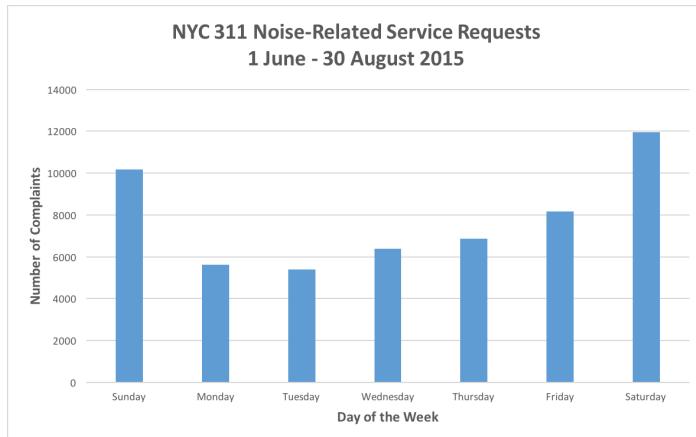
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What Day of the Week Does 311 Receive the Most Requests?



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Exploratory Data Analysis

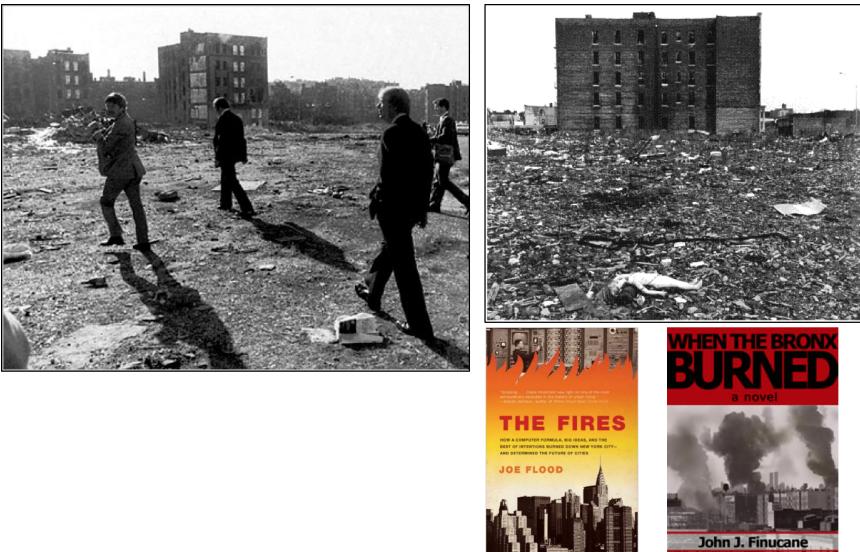
- Goal -> Discover patterns in the data
- Understand the context
- Summarize fields
- Use graphical representations of the data
- Explore outliers

Tukey, J.W. (1977). Exploratory data analysis. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

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Telling a Story with Data



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Preparing the data

COMMUNITY DISTRICT NUMBER	COMMUNITY DISTRICT NAME	Total Population 1970	Total Population 1980
BRONX COMMUNITY DISTRICTS			
1	Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris	138,557	78,441
2	Hunts Point, Longwood	99,493	34,399
3	Morrisania, Crotona Park East	150,636	53,635
4	Highbridge, Concourse Village	144,207	114,312
5	University Hts., Fordham, Mt. Hope	121,807	107,995
6	East Tremont, Belmont	114,137	65,016
7	Bedford Park, Norwood, Fordham	113,764	116,827
8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge, Marble Hill	103,543	98,275
9	Soundview, Parkchester	166,442	167,627
10	Throgs Nk., Co-op City, Pelham Bay	84,948	106,516
11	Pelham Pkwy, Morris Park, Laconia	105,980	99,080
12	Wakefield, Williamsbridge	135,010	128,226
Total Borough Population		=SUM(C3:C14)	
Population Change			
Percentage Change			

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Preparing the data

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5	University Hts., Fordham, Mt. Hope	121,807	107,995
6	East Tremont, Belmont	114,137	65,016
7	Bedford Park, Norwood, Fordham	113,764	116,827
8	Riverdale, Kingsbridge, Marble Hill	103,543	98,275
9	Soundview, Parkchester	166,442	167,627
10	Throgs Nk., Co-op City, Pelham Bay	84,948	106,516
11	Pelham Pkwy, Morris Park, Laconia	105,980	99,080
12	Wakefield, Williamsbridge	135,010	128,226
Total Borough Population		1,478,524	1,170,349
Population Change			=D15-C15
Percentage Change			

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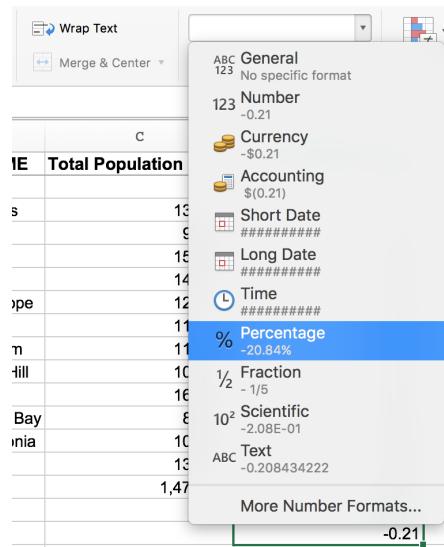
Preparing the data

COMMUNITY DISTRICT NUMBER	COMMUNITY DISTRICT NAME	Total Population 1970	Total Population 1980
BRONX COMMUNITY DISTRICTS			
1	Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris	138,557	78,441
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4	Highbridge, Concourse Village	144,207	114,312
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9	Soundview, Parkchester	166,442	167,627
10	Throgs Nk., Co-op City, Pelham Bay	84,948	106,516
11	Pelham Pkwy, Morris Park, Laconia	105,980	99,080
12	Wakefield, Williamsbridge	135,010	128,226
Total Borough Population		1,478,524	1,170,349
Population Change			-308,175
Percentage Change			=D16/C15

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Preparing the data



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Why do we visualize data?

- Explore
- Explain
- Persuade

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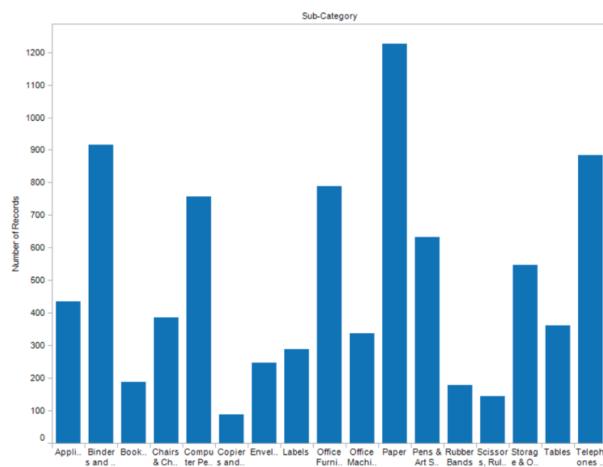
Encoding

- Visual encoding is the process of encoding information visually
- Every visualization is a mapping between data objects and features to visual objects and features

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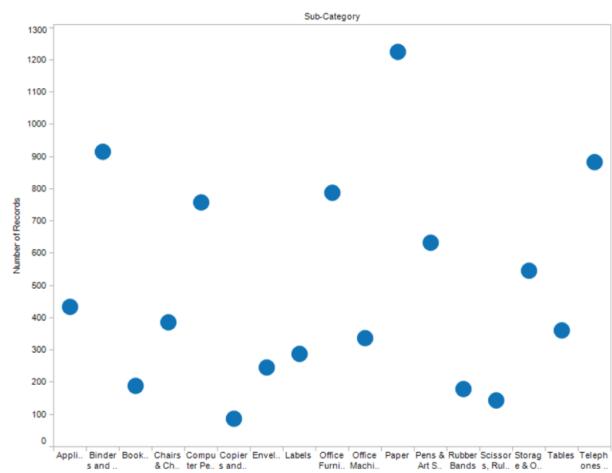
Bar Chart



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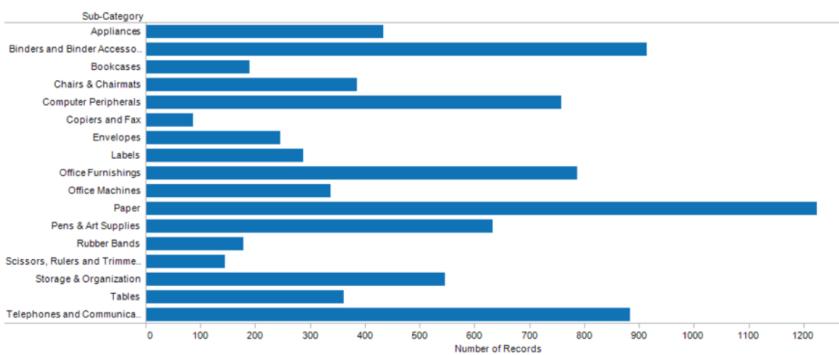
"Barless" Bar Chart



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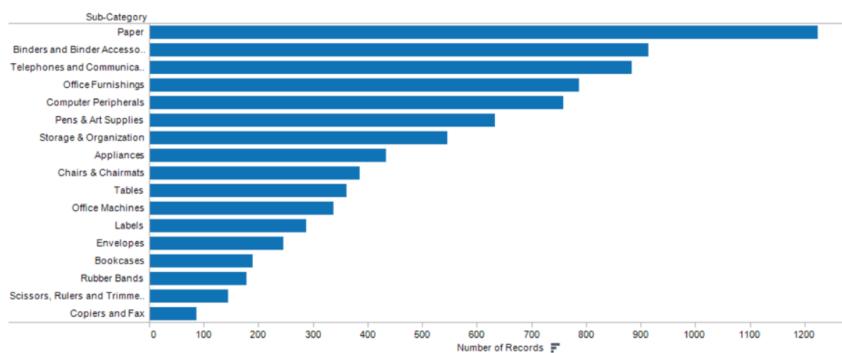
Horizontal Bar Chart



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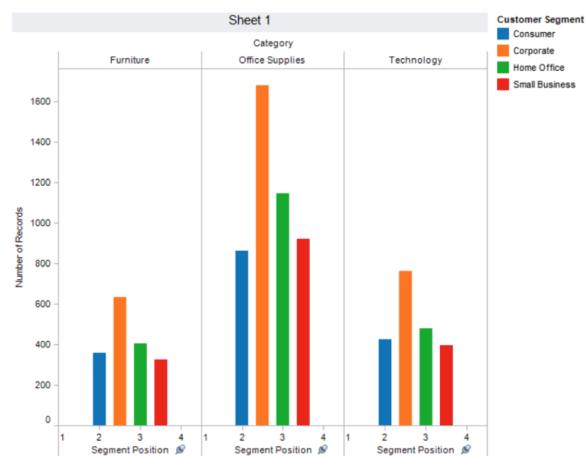
Ranked Horizontal Bar Chart



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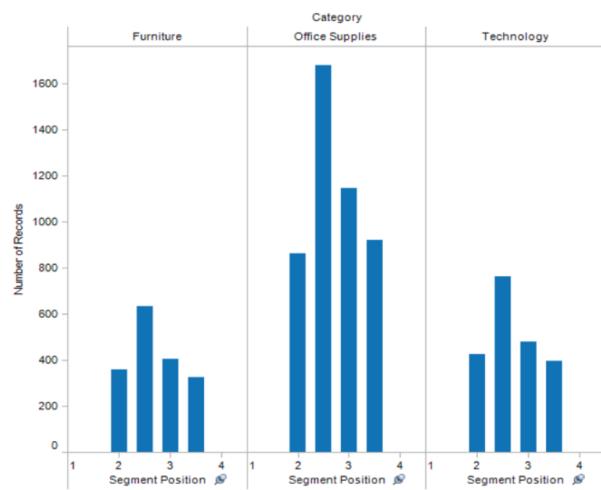
Grouped Bar Chart



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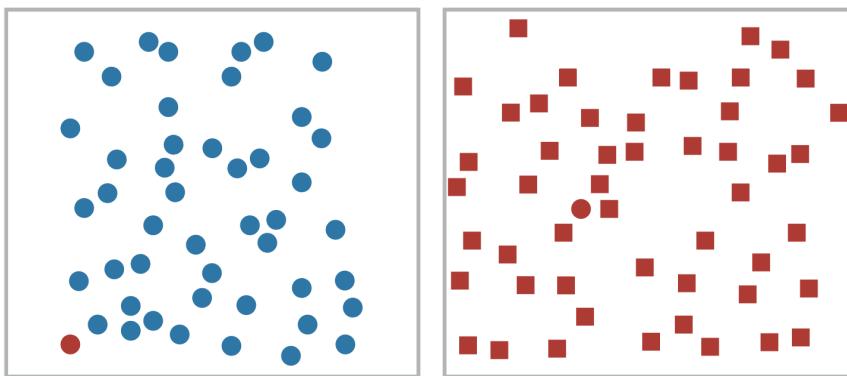
Grouped Bar Chart



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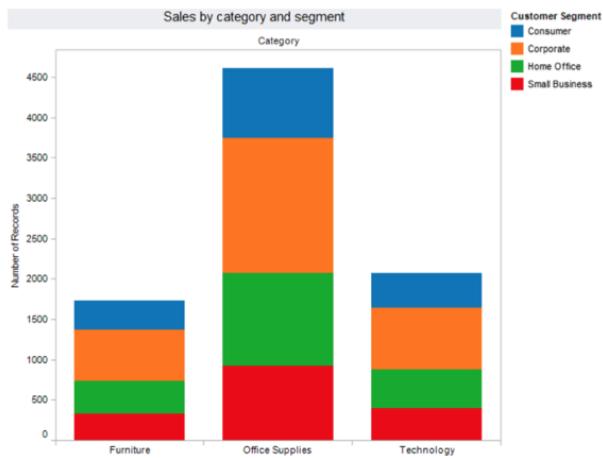
Precognitive Processing



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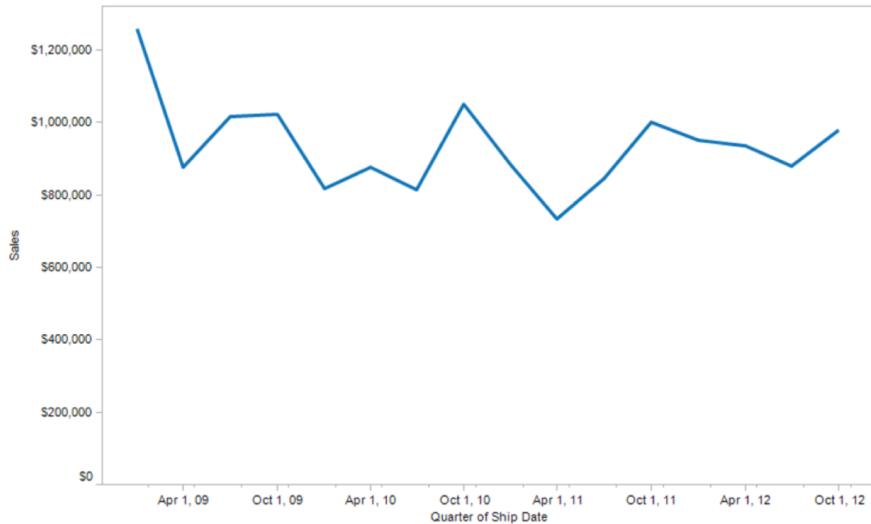
Stacked Bar Chart



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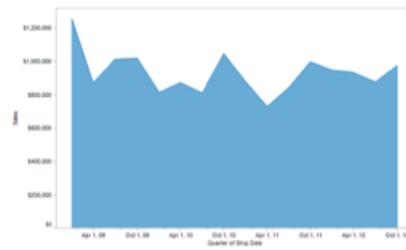
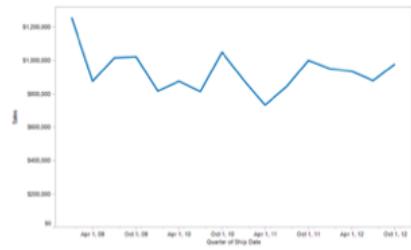
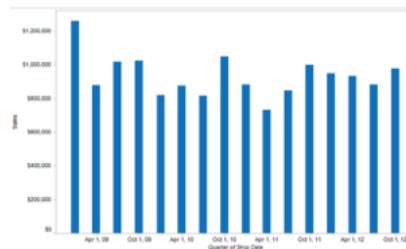
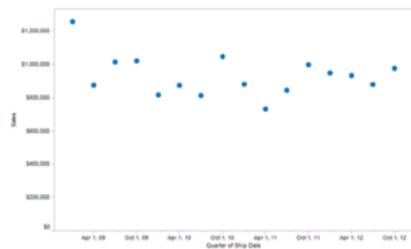
Line Chart



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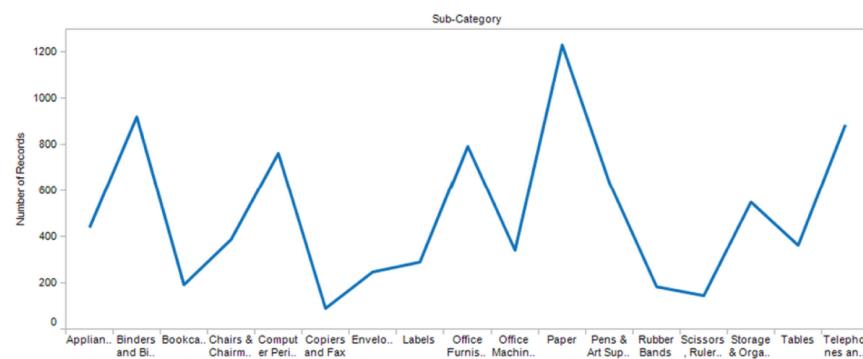
Why use a line chart?



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Line Chart with Categorical Data



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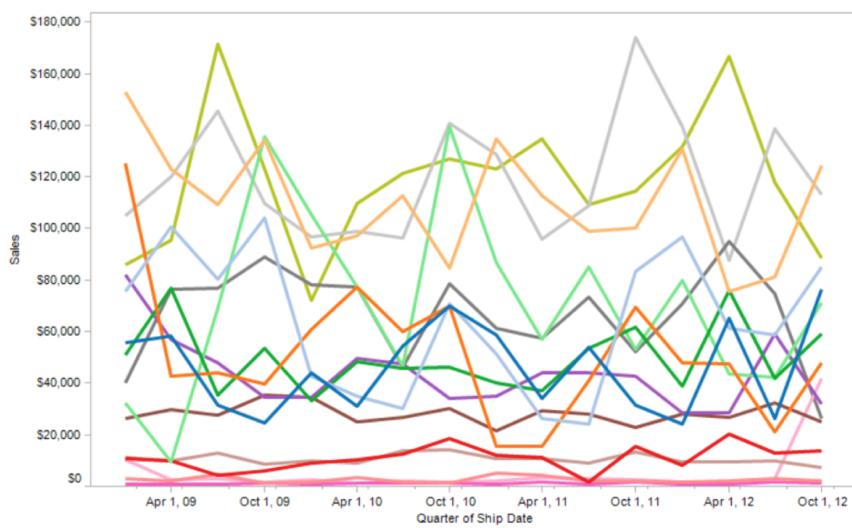
Line Chart



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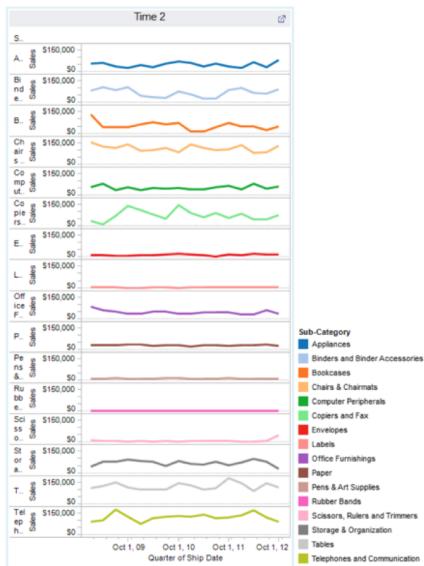
Line Chart



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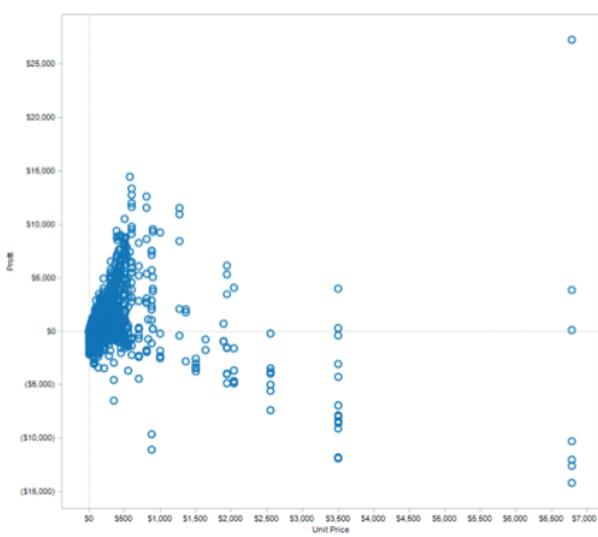
Small Multiples



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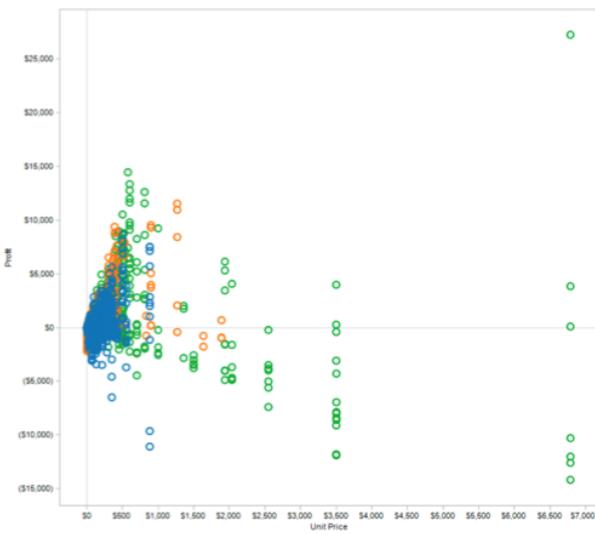
Scatter Plot



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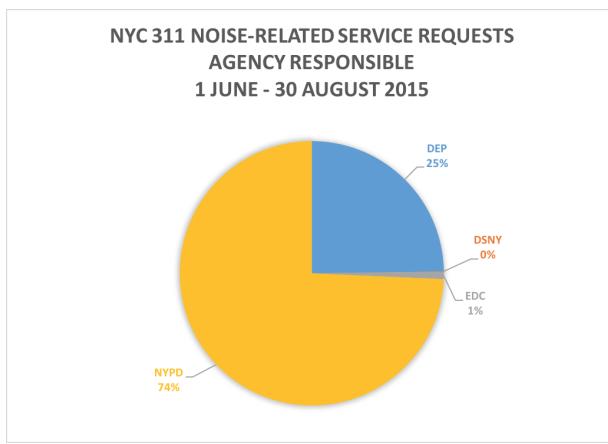
Scatter Plot



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Pie Charts

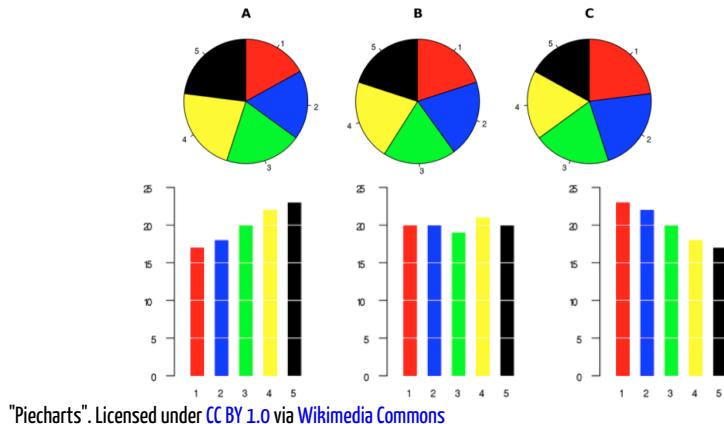


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Pie Charts

Which candidate got the most votes?



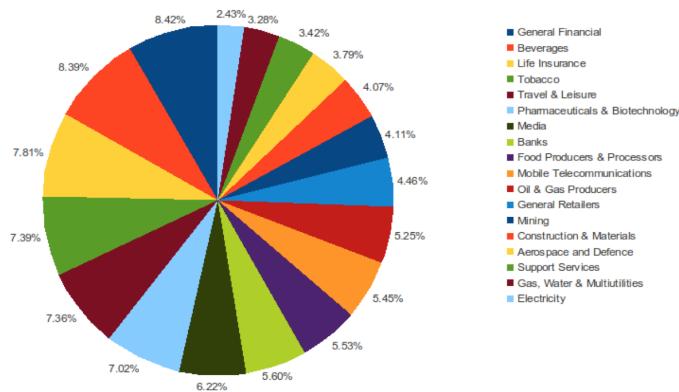
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Pie Charts

Sector Weightings

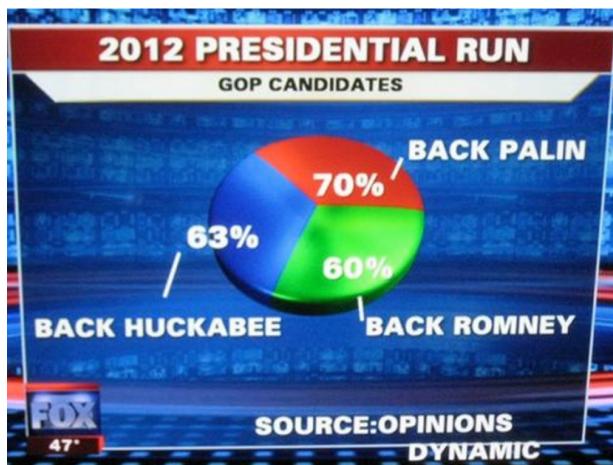


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Pie Charts

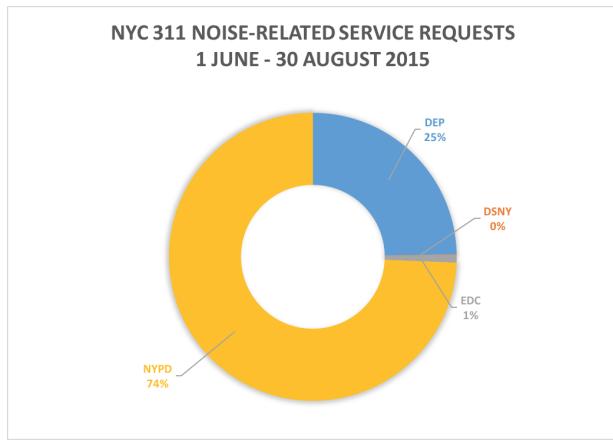


<http://simplystatistics.org/2012/11/26/the-statisticians-at-fox-news-use-classic-and-novel-graphical-techniques-to-lead-with-data/>

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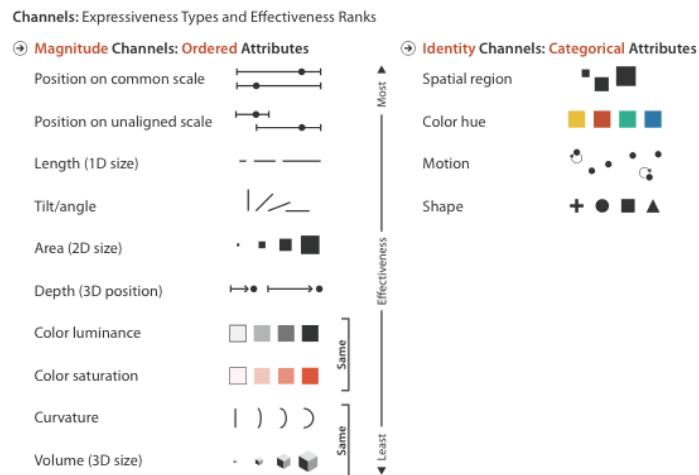
Donut Charts



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Channels and Marks



From Tamara Munzner, [Visualization Analysis and Design](#)

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Create graph of CD population

COMMUNITY DISTRICT NAME	Total Population 1970	Total Population 1980	Total Population 1990	Total Population 2000	Total Population 2010
Battery Park City, Tribeca	7,706	15,918	25,366	34,420	60,978
Greenwich Village, Soho	84,337	87,069	94,105	93,119	90,016
Lower East Side, Chinatown	181,845	154,848	161,617	164,407	163,277
Chelsea, Clinton	83,601	82,164	84,431	87,479	103,245
Midtown Business District	31,076	39,544	43,507	44,026	51,673
Stuyvesant Town, Turtle Bay	122,465	127,554	133,748	136,152	142,745
West Side, Upper West Side	212,422	206,669	210,993	207,699	209,084
Upper East Side	200,851	204,305	210,880	217,063	219,920
Manhattanville, Hamilton Heights	113,606	103,038	106,978	111,724	110,193
Central Harlem	159,267	105,641	99,519	107,109	115,723
East Harlem	154,662	114,569	110,508	117,743	120,511
Washington Heights, Inwood	180,561	179,941	198,192	208,414	190,020
Total Borough Population	1,532,399	1,421,260	1,479,844	1,529,357	1,577,365
Population Change		-111,139	58,584	49,513	48,028
Percentage Change		-7.25	4.12	3.35	3.14

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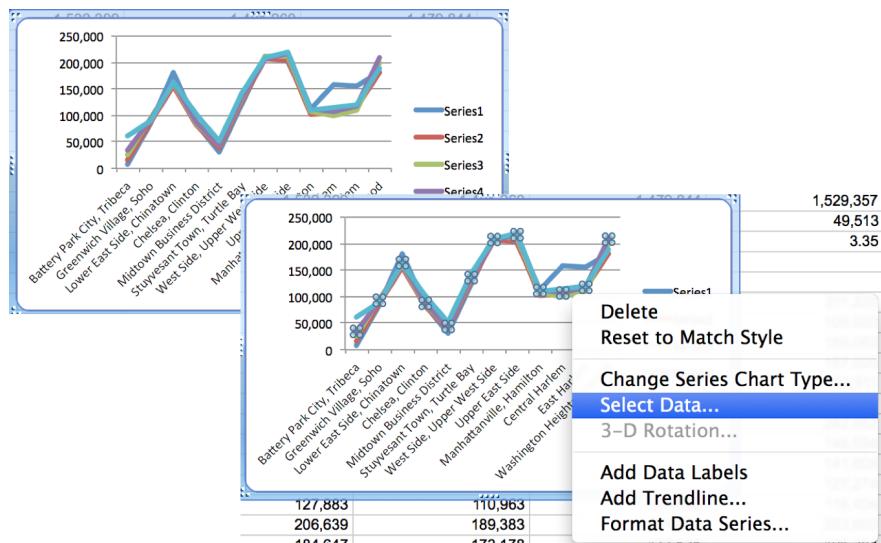
Create graph of CD population

DISTRICT NAME	Total Population 1970	Total P
Battery Park City, Tribeca	7,706	
Greenwich Village, Soho	84,337	
Lower East Side, Chinatown	181,845	
Chelsea, Clinton	83,601	
Midtown Business District	31,076	
Stuyvesant Town, Turtle Bay	122,465	
West Side, Upper West Side	212,422	
Manhattanville, Hamilton Heights	200,851	
Central Harlem	113,606	
Washington Heights, Inwood	159,267	
Rural Borough Population	154,662	
Population Change	180,561	
Percentage Change	1,532,399	
Astoria, Long Island City		
Sunnyside, Woodside	185,925	
	95,073	

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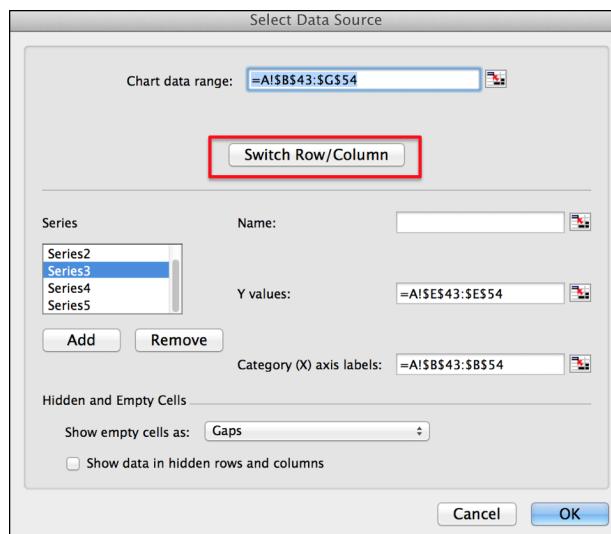
Create graph of CD population



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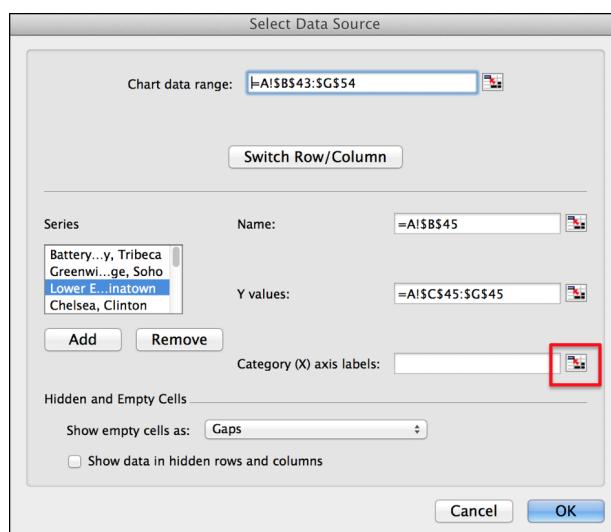
Create graph of CD population



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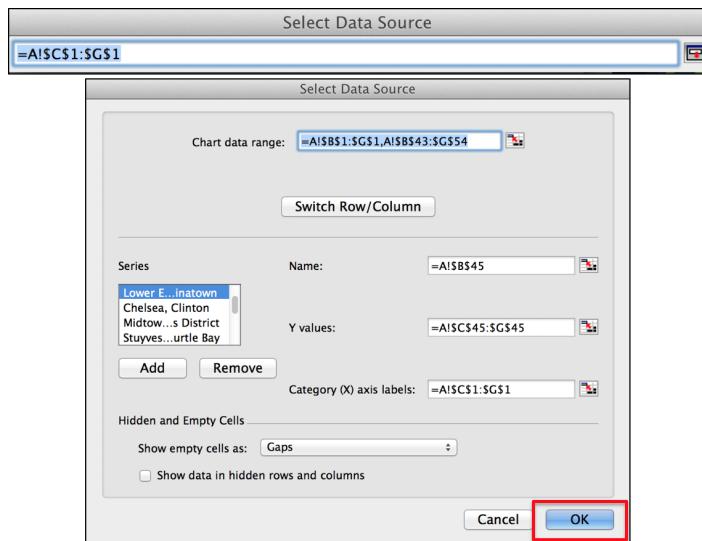
Create graph of CD population



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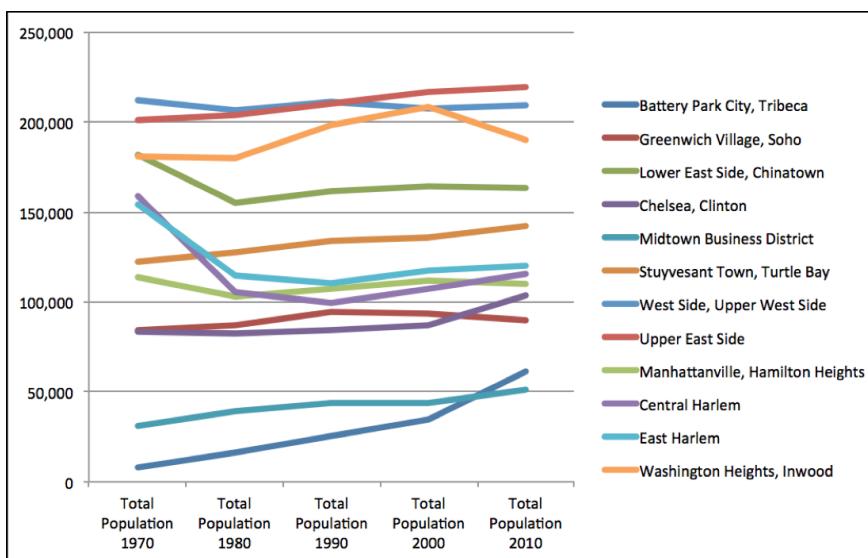
Create graph of CD population



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Create graph of CD population



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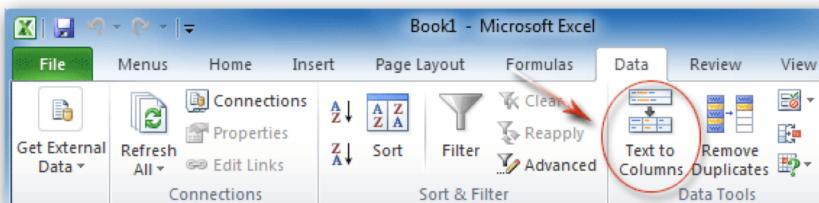
Splitting Data

	AX	AY	AZ
1	Latitude	Longitude	Location
2	40.62863721	-74.08003528	(40.62863721194139, -74.08003527764738)
3	40.5918909	-73.95809246	(40.59189090459716, -73.95809246072658)
4	40.7212238	-73.98863606	(40.72122379702494, -73.9886360583943)
5	40.77576316	-73.91015493	(40.77576315919213, -73.91015492930184)
6	40.87980587	-73.90519755	(40.87980587205305, -73.90519754570853)
7	40.57480362	-73.97352786	(40.57480361606634, -73.9735278635962)
8	40.68321658	-73.95387066	(40.68321657803109, -73.9538706637591)
9	40.6818709	-73.7660623	(40.68187089534303, -73.7660623046722)
10	40.70605964	-73.83143704	(40.70605964424251, -73.83143703998772)
11	40.74786736	-73.81847221	(40.74786736221416, -73.81847220968915)
12	40.64795817	-74.00018739	(40.64795817286927, -74.00018738922621)
13	40.6875289	-73.9717271	(40.68752889748776, -73.97172709811349)
14	40.86939583	-73.91661612	(40.86939583069894, -73.91661611865678)
15	40.71346027	-73.95874828	(40.7134602748696, -73.95874828450539)
16	40.86954934	-73.91634837	(40.86954933988228, -73.9163483681302)

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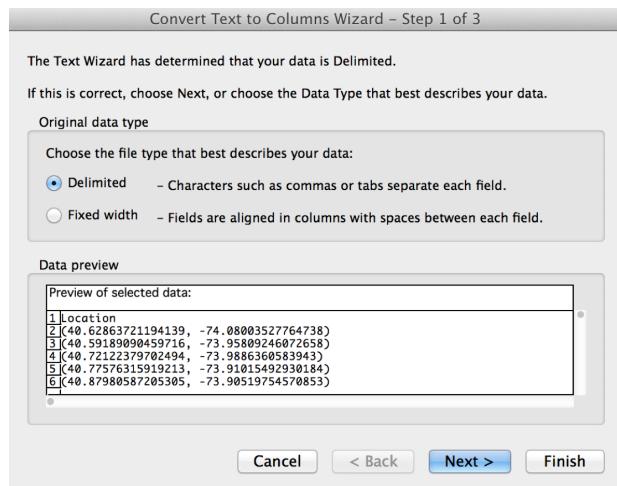
Splitting Data



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Splitting Data



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Splitting Data

The screenshot shows the 'Convert Text to Columns Wizard – Step 2 of 3' dialog box. It displays a preview of selected data with the column header 'Location'. The data consists of six rows of coordinates. To the right of the preview, a large blue arrow points to a table titled 'AZ' and 'BA' showing the split results. At the bottom are 'Cancel', '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Finish' buttons.

AZ	BA
40.62863721194139,	-74.08003527764738)
40.59189090459716,	-73.95809246072658)
40.7212379702494,	-73.9886360583943)
40.77576315919213,	-73.91015492930184)
40.87980361606634,	-73.9735278635962)
40.68321657803109,	-73.9538706637591)

Location

Location
(40.62863721194139, -74.08003527764738)
(40.59189090459716, -73.95809246072658)
(40.7212379702494, -73.9886360583943)
(40.77576315919213, -73.91015492930184)
(40.87980587205305, -73.90519754570853)

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Splitting Data

Convert Text to Columns Wizard – Step 2 of 3

This screen lets you set the delimiters your data contains. You can see how your text is affected in the preview below.

Delimiters Treat consecutive delimiters as one
 Tab Semicolon Comma Space Other:
Text qualifier: "

Data preview

40.62863721194139	-74.08003527764738)
40.5918909459716	-73.95889246072658)
40.7212238	-73.9886360583943)
40.77576316	-73.91015492930184)
40.87980587	-73.90519754570853)
40.57480362	-73.9735278635962)
40.68321658	-73.9538706637591)
40.6818709	-73.7660623046722)
40.70605964	-73.83143703998772)
40.74786736	-73.81847220968915)
40.64795817	-74.00018738922621)
40.6875289	-73.97172709811349)
40.86939583	-73.91661611865678)
40.71346027	-73.95874828450539)
40.86954934	-73.9163483681302)

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Splitting Data

Convert Text to Columns Wizard – Step 2 of 3

This screen lets you set the delimiters your data contains. You can see how your text is affected in the preview below.

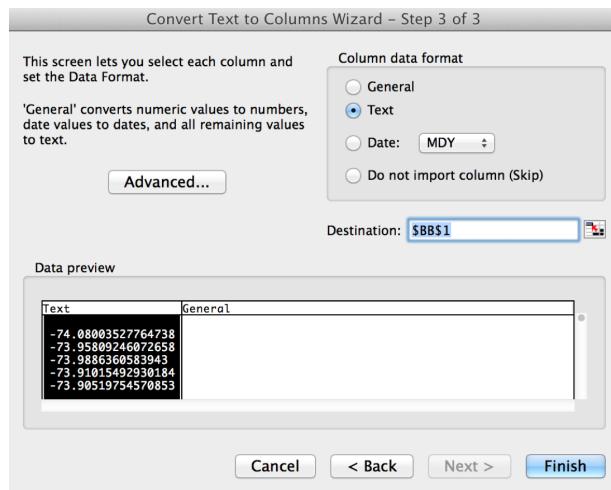
Delimiters Treat consecutive delimiters as one
 Tab Semicolon Comma
 Space Other:
Text qualifier: "

Data preview

-74.08003527764738	-73.95889246072658
-73.9886360583943	-73.91015492930184
-73.90519754570853	-73.9735278635962
-73.9538706637591	-73.7660623046722
-73.83143703998772	-73.81847220968915
-74.00018738922621	-73.97172709811349
-73.91661611865678	-73.95874828450539
-73.9163483681302	-73.9538706637591

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Splitting Data



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Splitting Data with MID

MID, MIDB functions

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **MID** and **MIDB**function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

MID returns a specific number of characters from a text string, starting at the position you specify, based on the number of characters you specify.

MIDB returns a specific number of characters from a text string, starting at the position you specify, based on the number of bytes you specify.

IMPORTANT MID is intended for use with languages that use the single-byte character set (SBCS), whereas MIDB is intended for use with languages that use the double-byte character set (DBCS). The default language setting on your computer affects the return value in the following way:

- MID always counts each character, whether single-byte or double-byte, as 1, no matter what the default language setting is.
- MIDB counts each double-byte character as 2 when you have enabled the editing of a language that supports DBCS and then set it as the default language. Otherwise, MIDB counts each character as 1.

The languages that support DBCS include Japanese, Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), and Korean.

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Splitting Data with MID

Z	AA
Community Board	CB_Number
01 STATEN ISLAND	=MID(Z2,1,2)
15 BROOKLYN	
03 MANHATTAN	
01 QUEENS	
08 BRONX	
13 BROOKLYN	

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Splitting Data with MID

Z	AA
Community Board	CB_Number
01 STATEN ISLAND	01
15 BROOKLYN	
03 MANHATTAN	
01 QUEENS	
08 BRONX	
13 BROOKLYN	

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Other useful functions LEFT and RIGHT

LEFT, LEFTB functions

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **LEFT** and **LEFTB** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

LEFT returns the first character or characters in a text string, based on the number of characters you specify.

RIGHT, RIGHTB functions

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **RIGHT** and **RIGHTB** functions in Microsoft Excel.

Description

RIGHT returns the last character or characters in a text string, based on the number of characters you specify.

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Combining data with CONCATENATE

- Useful for combining text fields
- Basic Syntax "`=CONCATENATE(text1, [text2], ...)`"

A	B	C	D
First Name	Last Name	Full Name	
Jane	Doe	=CONCATENATE(A2," ",B2)	

A	B	C	D
First Name	Last Name	Full Name	
Jane	Doe	Jane Doe	

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Calculate the number of noise-related service requests per 1000 people in Community Board

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1. Complaints per Community Board using PivotTable

A	B	C
Count of Unique Key	Total	CB Population
Row Labels		
0 Unspecified	60	
01 BRONX	56	
01 BROOKLYN	1023	
01 MANHATTAN	567	
01 QUEENS	666	
01 STATEN ISLAND	242	

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2. Create matching identifier in population sheet

A	B
1 COMMUNITY DISTRICT NUMBER	
2 BRONX COMMUNITY DISTRICTS	
3 1	=CONCATENATE("0",A3," BRONX")
4 2	
5 3	
6 4	
7 5	

A	B
1 COMMUNITY DISTRICT NUMBER	
2 BRONX COMMUNITY DISTRICTS	
3 1	
4 2	01 BRONX
5 3	
6 4	
7 5	

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2. Create matching identifier in population sheet

A	B
1 COMMUNITY DISTRICT NUMBER	
2 BRONX COMMUNITY DISTRICTS	
3 1	01 BRONX
4 2	02 BRONX
5 3	03 BRONX
6 4	04 BRONX
7 5	05 BRONX
8 6	06 BRONX
9 7	07 BRONX
10 8	08 BRONX
11 9	09 BRONX
12 10	010 BRONX
13 11	011 BRONX
14 12	012 BRONX


```
1 =IF(
2   LEN( A20 ) < 2,
3     CONCATENATE( "0", A20, " BROOKLYN" ),
4     CONCATENATE( A20, " BROOKLYN" )
5   )
```

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3. Insert VLOOKUP formula

```
1 =VLOOKUP(A6,  
2   '[NYC_Population_1970-2010.xlsx]A'!$C$1:$I$81,  
3   7,  
4   FALSE)
```

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3. Insert VLOOKUP formula

```
1 =VLOOKUP(A6,  
2   '[NYC_Population_1970-2010.xlsx]A'!$C$1:$I$81,  
3   7,  
4   FALSE)
```

Count of Unique Key	Total	CB Population
Row Labels		
0 Unspecified	60	
01 BRONX	6	91497
01 BROOKLYN	23	
01 MANHATTAN	567	
01 QUEENS	666	
01 STATEN ISLAND	242	

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4. Calculate complaints per 1000 residents

Count of Unique Key Row Labels	Total	CB Population	Complaints_per_1000
0 Unspecified	60		
01 BRONX	56	91497	=B6/(C6/1000)
01 BROOKLYN	1023	173083	
01 MANHATTAN	567	60978	
01 QUEENS	666	191105	
01 STATEN ISLAND	242	175756	

Count of Unique Key Row Labels	Total	CB Population	Complaints_per_1000
0 Unspecified	60		
01 BRONX	56	91497	0.612041925
01 BROOKLYN	1023	173083	
01 MANHATTAN	567	60978	
01 QUEENS	666	191105	
01 STATEN ISLAND	242	175756	

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5. Revel in the data

Count of Unique Key Row Labels	Total	CB Population	Complaints_per_1000
0 Unspecified	60		
01 BRONX	56	91497	0.612041925
01 BROOKLYN	1023	173083	5.910459144
01 MANHATTAN	567	60978	9.298435501
01 QUEENS	666	191105	3.48499516
01 STATEN ISLAND	242	175756	1.376908896
02 BRONX	39	52246	0.746468629
02 BROOKLYN	513	99617	5.149723441
02 MANHATTAN	1139	90016	12.65330608
02 QUEENS	344	113200	3.038869258
02 STATEN ISLAND	68	132003	0.515139807
03 BRONX	36	79762	0.451342745
03 BROOKLYN	541	152985	3.536294408
03 MANHATTAN	1143	163277	7.000373598
03 QUEENS	240	171576	1.398797035
03 STATEN ISLAND	102	160209	0.636668352
04 BRONX	104	146441	0.710183623
04 BROOKLYN	325	112634	2.885451995
04 MANHATTAN	1096	103245	10.61552618
04 QUEENS	85	172598	0.492473841

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What we've covered so far

- Value of data in government
- Exploratory data analysis
- Reviewed formulas in Excel
- Discussed visualization design
- Created charts in Excel
- Split and combined fields using Excel functions
- Joined data using VLOOKUP

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Introduction to Statistics

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‘ We are drowning in information
and starving for knowledge.

Rutherford D. Roger

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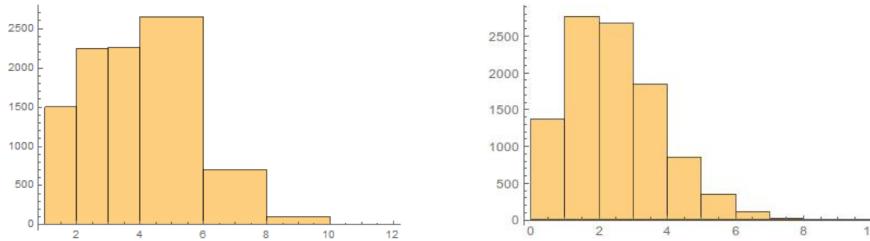
Why Statistics?

- Tools for extracting meaning from data
- Commonly understood ways of communicating meaning to others

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Histogram

- Charts the frequency of instances in the data
- Shows the frequency distribution
- Values are grouped into class intervals
- Best to have a consistent size to class intervals

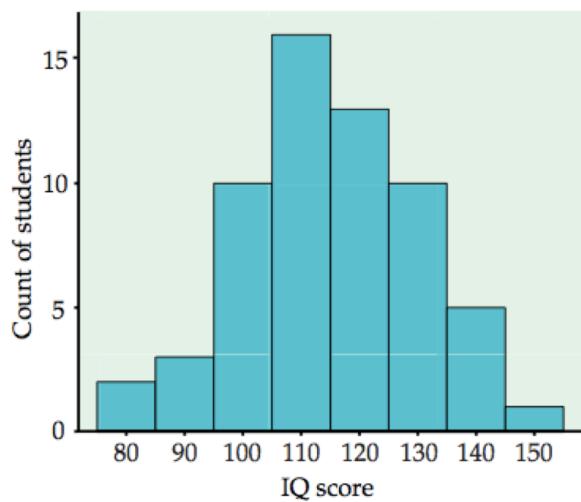


Source: <http://mathematica.stackexchange.com/questions/59520/histogram-with-variable-bin-size>

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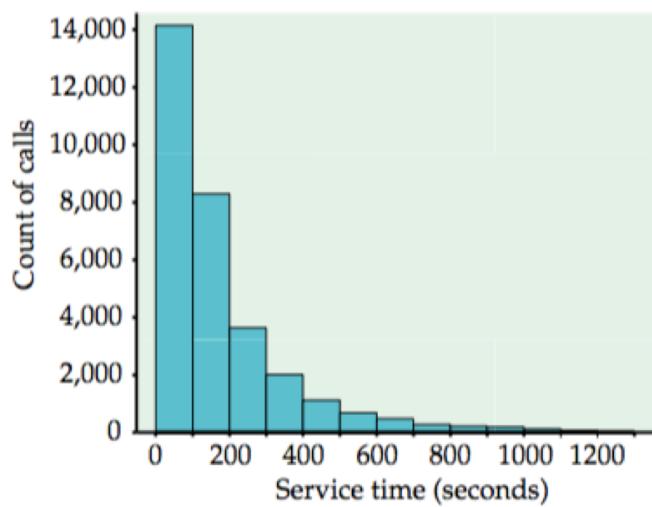
Normal Distribution



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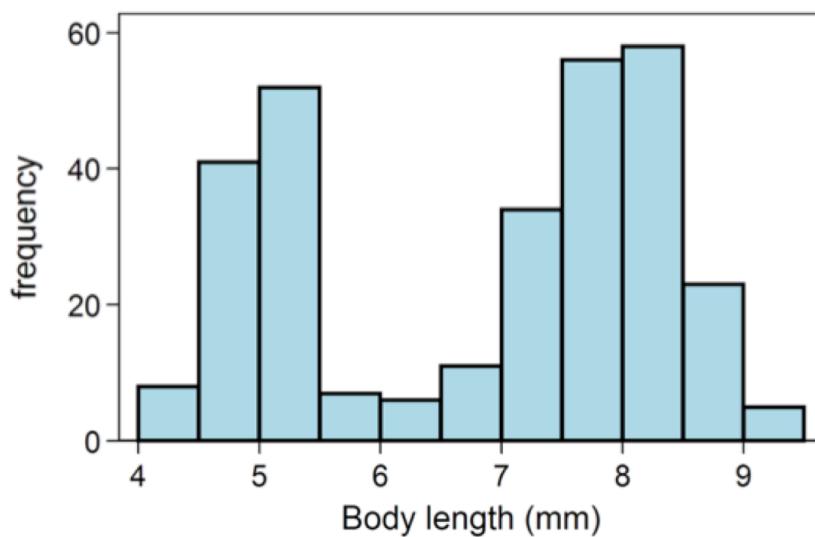
Long-tail Distribution



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Bi-Modal Distribution



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Mean

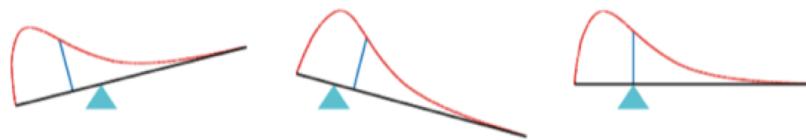
- A representative value for the data
- Usually what people mean by “average”
- Calculate by adding all the values together and dividing by the number instances
- Sensitive to extremes

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Median

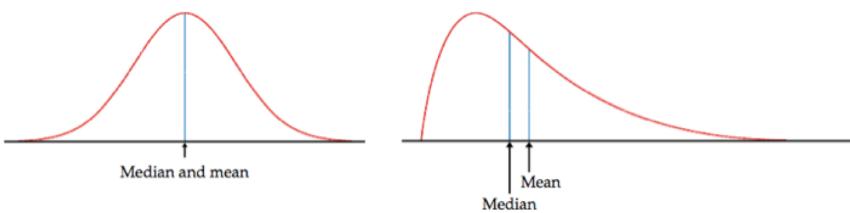
- The “middle” value of a data set
- Center value of a data set with an odd number of values
- Sum of two middle values divided by 2 if the number of items in a data set is even
- Resistant to extreme values



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Median vs Mean

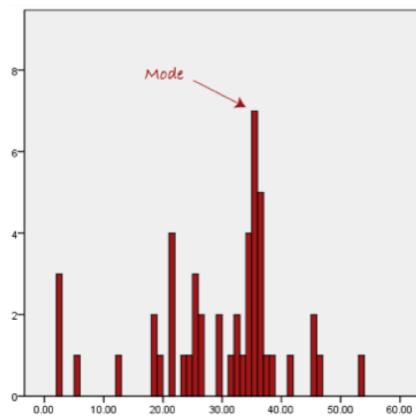


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Mode

- The most frequent value in a dataset
- Often used for categorical data



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Measures of Central Tendency

- Quantitative data tends to cluster around some central value
- Contrasts with the spread of data around that center (i.e. the variability in the data)
- Mean is a more precise measure and more often used
- Median is better when there are extreme outliers
- Mode is used when the data is categorical (as opposed to numeric)

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Let's do this in Excel

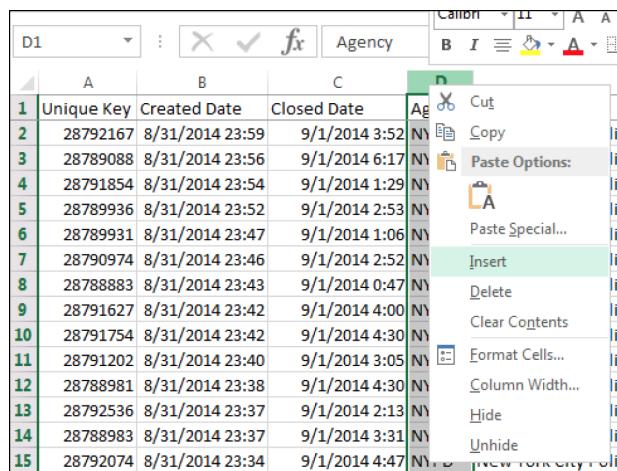
What is the mean time a 311 noise-related service request remains open? The median? The mode?

How does this look by agency?

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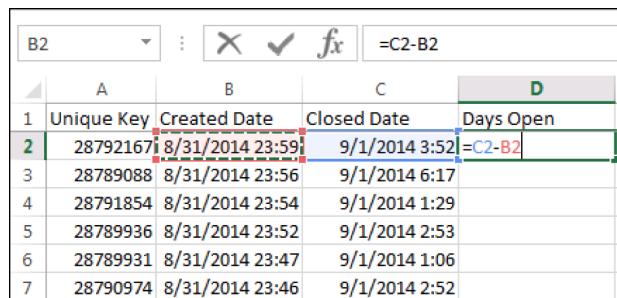


Preparing the Data

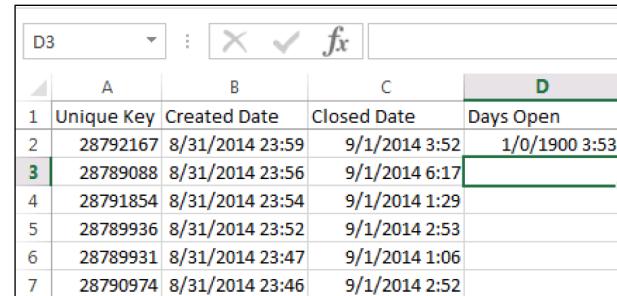


Unique Key	Created Date	Closed Date	Days Open
28792167	8/31/2014 23:59	9/1/2014 3:52	
28789088	8/31/2014 23:56	9/1/2014 6:17	
28791854	8/31/2014 23:54	9/1/2014 1:29	
28789936	8/31/2014 23:52	9/1/2014 2:53	
28789931	8/31/2014 23:47	9/1/2014 1:06	
28790974	8/31/2014 23:46	9/1/2014 2:52	
28788883	8/31/2014 23:43	9/1/2014 0:47	
28791627	8/31/2014 23:42	9/1/2014 4:00	
28791754	8/31/2014 23:42	9/1/2014 4:30	
28791202	8/31/2014 23:40	9/1/2014 3:05	
28788981	8/31/2014 23:38	9/1/2014 4:30	
28792536	8/31/2014 23:37	9/1/2014 2:13	
28788983	8/31/2014 23:37	9/1/2014 3:31	
28792074	8/31/2014 23:34	9/1/2014 4:47	

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Unique Key	Created Date	Closed Date	Days Open
28792167	8/31/2014 23:59	9/1/2014 3:52	=C2-B2
28789088	8/31/2014 23:56	9/1/2014 6:17	
28791854	8/31/2014 23:54	9/1/2014 1:29	
28789936	8/31/2014 23:52	9/1/2014 2:53	
28789931	8/31/2014 23:47	9/1/2014 1:06	
28790974	8/31/2014 23:46	9/1/2014 2:52	

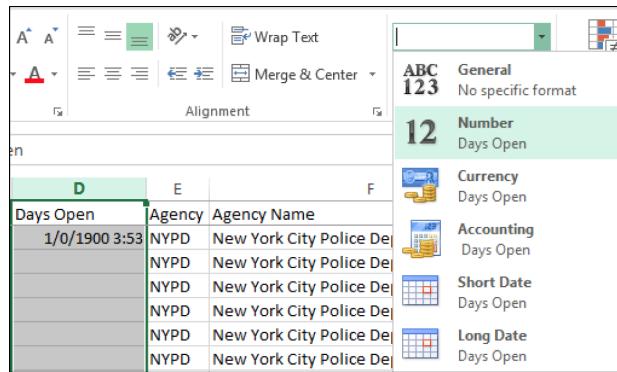


Unique Key	Created Date	Closed Date	Days Open
28792167	8/31/2014 23:59	9/1/2014 3:52	1/0/1900 3:53
28789088	8/31/2014 23:56	9/1/2014 6:17	
28791854	8/31/2014 23:54	9/1/2014 1:29	
28789936	8/31/2014 23:52	9/1/2014 2:53	
28789931	8/31/2014 23:47	9/1/2014 1:06	
28790974	8/31/2014 23:46	9/1/2014 2:52	

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Preparing the Data



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Preparing the Data

The screenshot shows two tables in Microsoft Excel. The top table has a formula bar showing '=ROUND(D2*24,0)' and a formula in cell D2: =ROUND(D2*24,0). The bottom table shows the result of applying the formula to the 'Days Open' column, resulting in a 'Hours Open' column with values 4.00, 0.26, etc.

A	B	C	D	E	
1	Unique Key	Created Date	Closed Date	Days Open	Hours Open
2	28792167	8/31/2014 23:59	9/1/2014 3:52	0.16	=ROUND(D2*24,0)
3	28789088	8/31/2014 23:56	9/1/2014 6:17	0.26	
4	28791854	8/31/2014 23:54	9/1/2014 1:29	0.07	
5	28789936	8/31/2014 23:52	9/1/2014 2:53	0.13	
6	28789931	8/31/2014 23:47	9/1/2014 1:06	0.05	
7	28790974	8/31/2014 23:46	9/1/2014 2:52	0.13	

A	B	C	D	E	
1	Unique Key	Created Date	Closed Date	Days Open	Hours Open
2	28792167	8/31/2014 23:59	9/1/2014 3:52	0.16	4.00
3	28789088	8/31/2014 23:56	9/1/2014 6:17	0.26	
4	28791854	8/31/2014 23:54	9/1/2014 1:29	0.07	
5	28789936	8/31/2014 23:52	9/1/2014 2:53	0.13	
6	28789931	8/31/2014 23:47	9/1/2014 1:06	0.05	
7	28790974	8/31/2014 23:46	9/1/2014 2:52	0.13	

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Calculating Mean

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Mean	=AVERAGE('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!G2:G54014)				
2	Median	AVERAGE(number1, [number2], ...)				

Calculating Median

	A	B	C	D	E
Mean		41			
Median		=MEDIAN('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!G2:G54014)			
Mode		MEDIAN(number1, [number2], ...)			

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Calculating Mode

	A	B	C	D	E
Mean		41			
Median		4			
Mode		=MODE('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!G2:G54014)			
Standard Deviation		MODE(number1, [number2], ...)			

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Now do the same with 2014 noise-related complaints for the same period

How have the times changed? Better or worse? How much?

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Range

- The gap between the minimum value and the maximum value
- Calculated by subtracting the minimum from the maximum

2	Median	4
3	Mode	1
4	Min	=MIN('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!G2:G54014) MIN(number1, number2, ...)
5	Max	

3	Mode	1
4	Min	0
5	Max	=MAX('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!G2:G54014) MAX(number1, number2, ...)
6	Range	

4	Min	0
5	Max	2500
6	Range	=B5-B4

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Quartiles

- Median splits the data set into two equal groups
- Quartiles split the data into four equal groups
- First quartile is 0-25% of the data
- Second quartile is 25-50% of the data
- Third quartile is 50-75% of the data
- Fourth quartile is 75-100% of the data

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QUARTILE function

Returns the quartile of a data set. Quartiles often are used in sales and survey data to divide populations into groups. For example, you can use QUARTILE to find the top 25 percent of incomes in a population.

IMPORTANT This function has been replaced with one or more new functions that may provide improved accuracy and whose names better reflect their usage. This function is still available for compatibility with earlier versions of Excel. However, if backward compatibility is not required, you should consider using the new functions from now on, because they more accurately describe their functionality.

For more information about the new functions, see [QUARTILE.EXC function](#) and [QUARTILE.INC function](#).

Syntax

`QUARTILE(array,quart)`

The QUARTILE function syntax has the following arguments:

- **Array** Required. The array or cell range of numeric values for which you want the quartile value.
- **Quart** Required. Indicates which value to return.

If quart equals	QUARTILE returns
0	Minimum value
1	First quartile (25th percentile)
2	Median value (50th percentile)
3	Third quartile (75th percentile)
4	Maximum value

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Calculating Quartiles

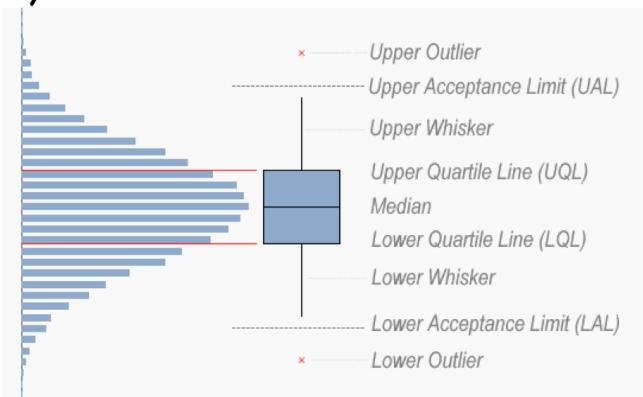
3	Mode	1
4	Min	0
5	Max	2500
6	Range	2500
7	First Quartile	=QUARTILE('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!G2:G54014,1)
8	Third Quartile	QUARTILE(array, quart)
5	Max	2500
6	Range	2500
7	First Quartile	1
8	Third Quartile	=QUARTILE('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!G2:G54014,3)
9	IQR	QUARTILE(array, quart)

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Interquartile Range

- “Middle” 50% of data (between 1st Quartile and 3rd Quartile)



<https://communityqlik.com/blogs/qlikviewdesignblog/2014/08/18/recipe-for-a-box-plot/>

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Calculate IQR

5	Max	2500
6	Range	2500
7	First Quartile	1
8	Third Quartile	18
9	IQR	=B8-B7

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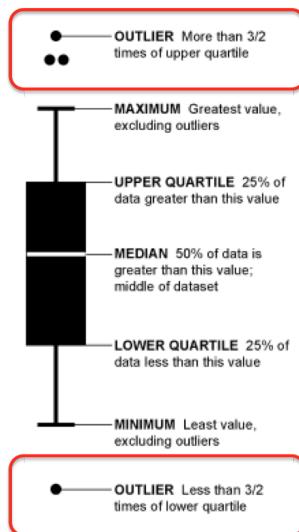
Outliers

- Any data points less than $1.5 \times$ the IQR or greater than $1.5 \times$ the IQR are considered outliers
- Helps identify data points that may skew the analysis
- Focus on the “meat” of the data

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Outliers



<http://flowingdata.com/2008/02/15/how-to-read-and-use-a-box-and-whisker-plot/>

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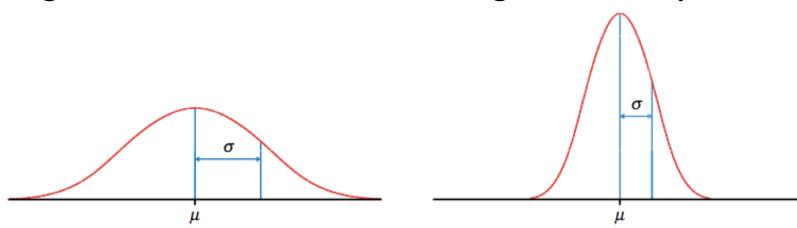


Standard Deviation

- The average distance of each data point from the mean

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

- Larger the standard deviation, the greater the spread



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Calculating Standard Deviation in Excel

7	First Quartile	1
8	Third Quartile	18
9	IQR	17
10	Standard Deviation	=STDEV('20150601_20150830_311_Noise'!\$G\$2:\$G\$54014)
11		STDEV(number1, [number2], ...)

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Measures of Variability

- Describe the distribution of our data
- Range (Maximum – Minimum)
- Inter-quartile Range
- Standard Deviation
- Identification of outliers ($1.5 \times \text{IQR}$)

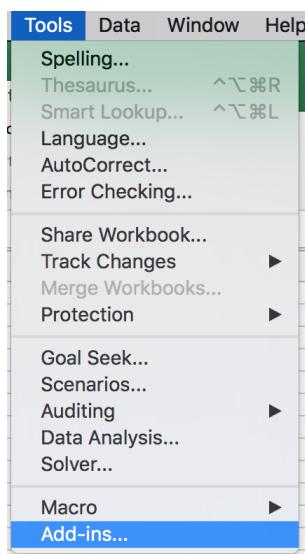
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Enabling the Data Analysis Toolpak in Office 2016 for Mac

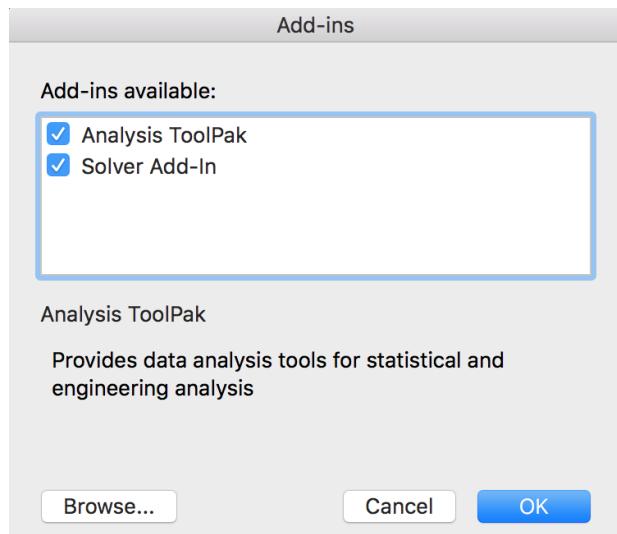
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Enable Add-Ins



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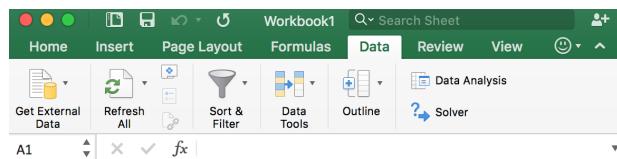
Enable Add-Ins



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Restart Excel



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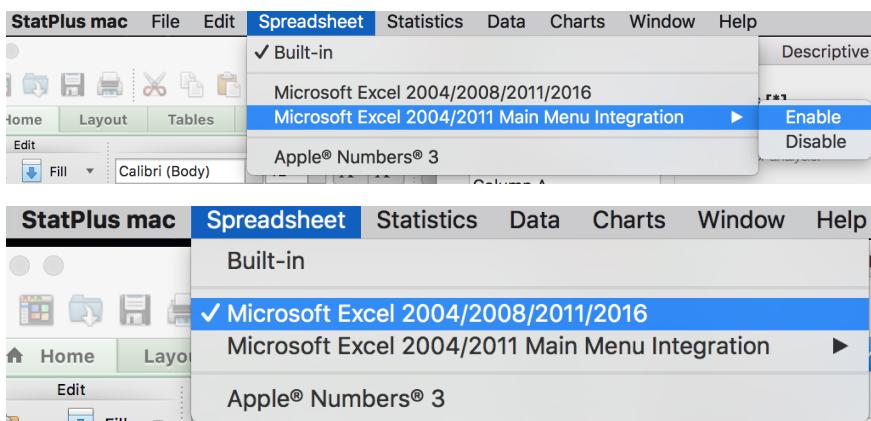


Enabling the Data Analysis Toolpak in Office 2016 for Mac

...there isn't one

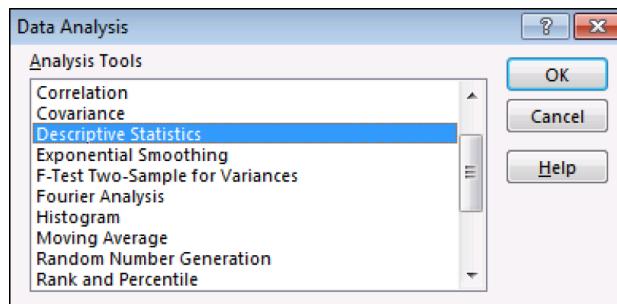
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Download StatPlus:mac



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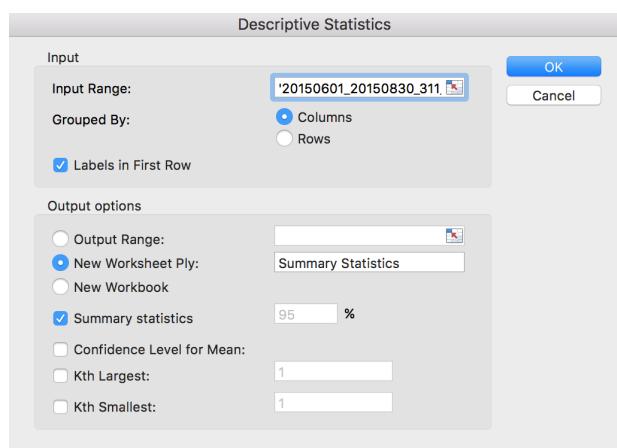
Descriptive Statistics in Excel 2013/2016



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Descriptive Statistics in Excel 2013/2016



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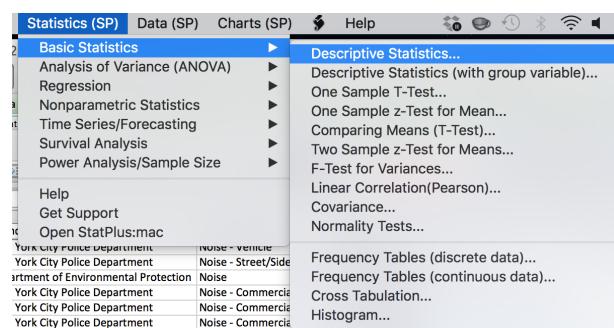
Descriptive Statistics in Excel 2013/2016

Hours Open	
Mean	41.44115306
Standard Error	0.47355833
Median	4
Mode	1
Standard Deviation	110.0582568
Sample Variance	12112.8199
Kurtosis	70.82804164
Skewness	6.720440262
Range	2500
Minimum	0
Maximum	2500
Sum	2238361
Count	54013

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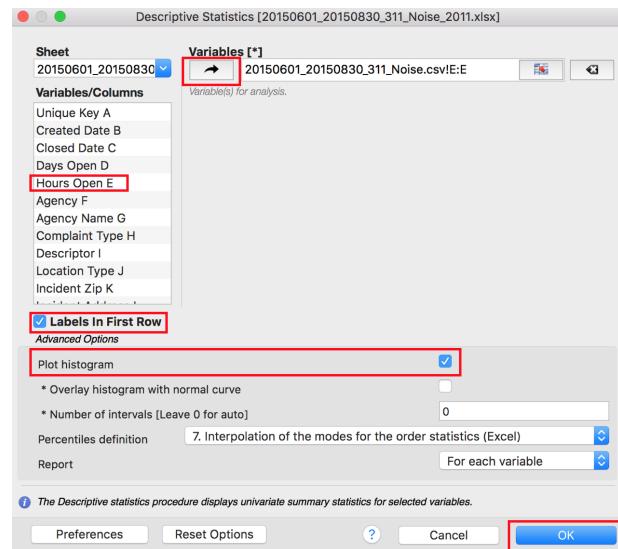
Descriptive Statistics in Excel 2011 for Mac



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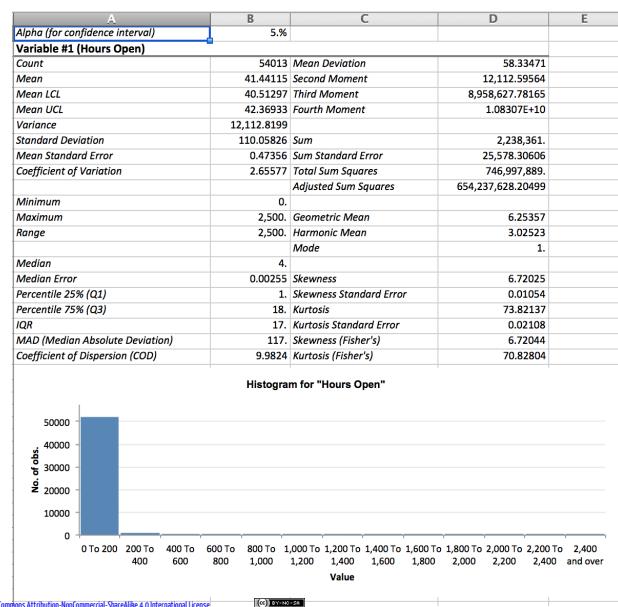


Descriptive Statistics in Excel 2011 for Mac



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Descriptive Statistics in Excel 2011 for Mac



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Histograms in Excel 2013/2016

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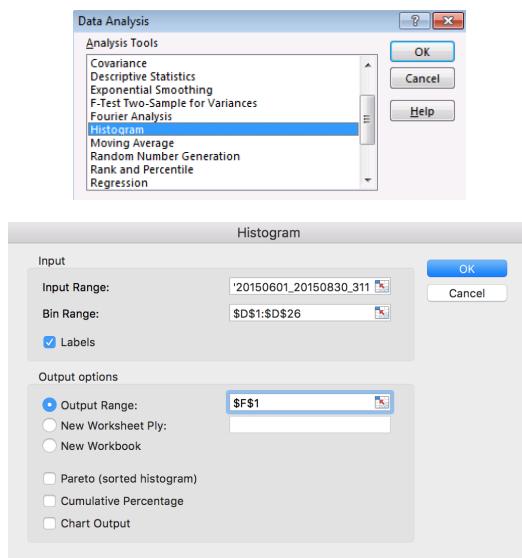
Create Bins

A	B	C	D
	Hours Open		Bins
Mean	41.44115306		100
Standard Error	0.47355833		200
Median	4		300
Mode	1		400
Standard Deviation	110.0582568		500
Sample Variance	12112.8199		600
Kurtosis	70.82804164		700
Skewness	6.720440262		800
Range	2500		900
Minimum	0		1000
Maximum	2500		1100
Sum	2238361		1200
Count	54013		1300
			1400
			1500
			1600
			1700
			1800
			1900
			2000
			2100
			2200
			2300
			2400
			2500

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Open Data Analysis Toolpak

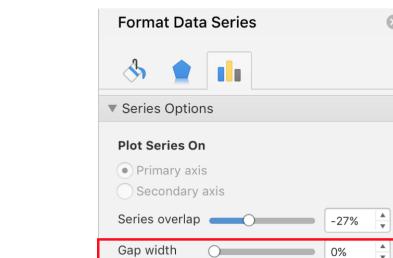
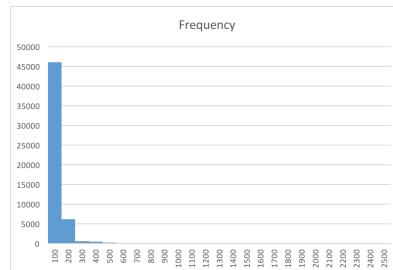


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Results

Bins	Bins	Frequency
100	100	46005
200	200	6206
300	300	582
400	400	484
500	500	168
600	600	145
700	700	71
800	800	91
900	900	106
1000	1000	37
1100	1100	19
1200	1200	30
1300	1300	36
1400	1400	10
1500	1500	2
1600	1600	6
1700	1700	0
1800	1800	3
1900	1900	1
2000	2000	2
2100	2100	5
2200	2200	1
2300	2300	2
2400	2400	0
2500	2500	1
	More	0



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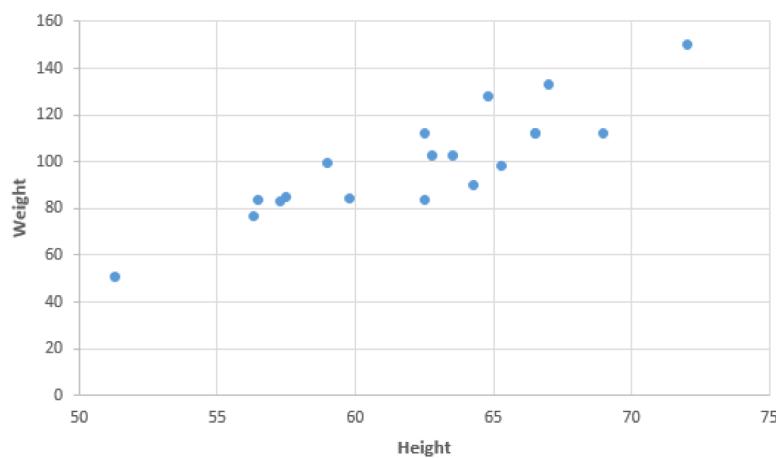


Bi-variate Analysis

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Correlations

Scatterplot of Height and Weight



How do we measure this relationship?

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Coefficient of Correlation

- Quantifies the amount of shared variability between variables
- Ranges between -1 and +1
- Negative numbers are inversely proportional
- Positive numbers are directly proportional
- The closer to either -1 or +1, the greater the correlation

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Coefficient of Correlation

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2] [n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

n = the number of instances (rows)

Σ means the sum (in this case the sum of $X * Y$)

The sum of X

The sum of Y

The sum of X squared (square each X then sum them together)

The square of the sum of X (sum each X then square the result)

The sum of Y squared (square each Y then sum them together)

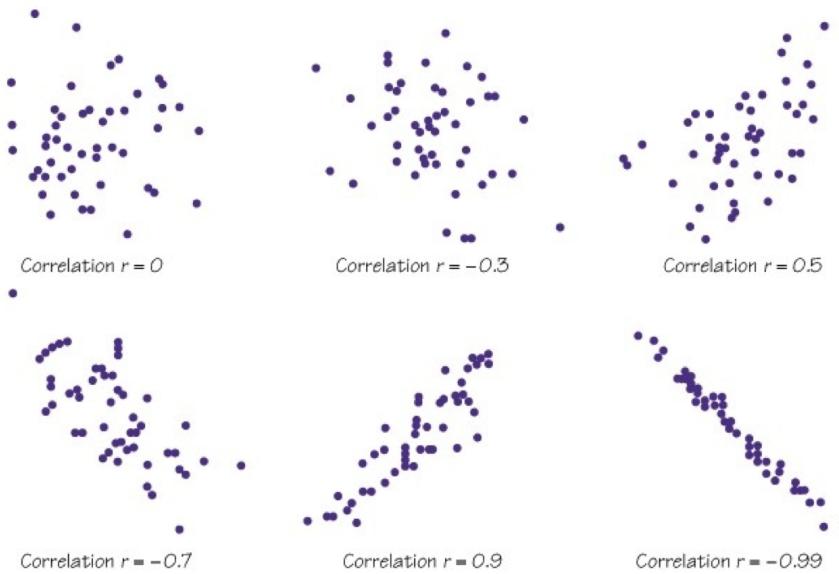
The square of the sum of Y (sum each Y then square the result)

<http://www.statisticshowto.com/what-is-the-correlation-coefficient-formula/>

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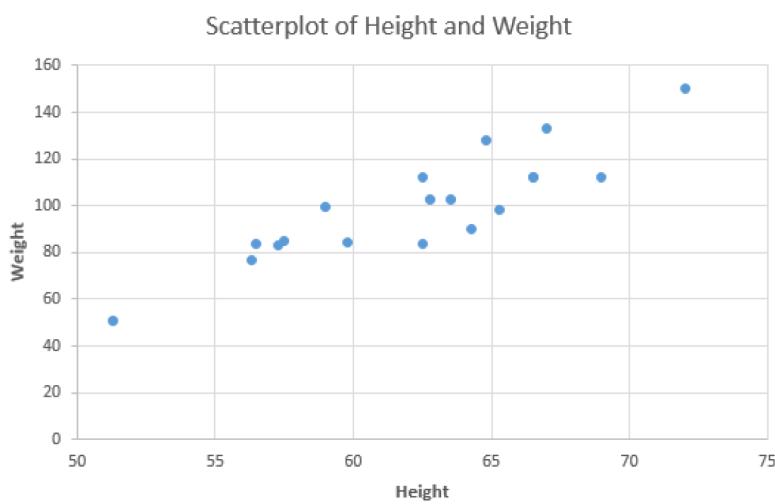
Coefficient of Correlation



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Correlations - Height and Weight



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name	height(X)	weight(Y)	X^2	Y^2	ΣXY
Joyce	51.3	50.5	2631.69	2550.25	101.8
Louise	56.3	77	3169.69	5929	133.3
Alice	56.5	84	3192.25	7056	140.5
James	57.3	83	3283.29	6889	140.3
Thomas	57.5	85	3306.25	7225	142.5
John	59	99.5	3481	9900.25	158.5
Jane	59.8	84.5	3576.04	7140.25	144.3
Jeffrey	62.5	84	3906.25	7056	146.5
Janet	62.5	112.5	3906.25	12656.25	175
Carol	62.8	102.5	3943.84	10506.25	165.3
Henry	63.5	102.5	4032.25	10506.25	166
Judy	64.3	90	4134.49	8100	154.3
Robert	64.8	128	4199.04	16384	192.8
Barbara	65.3	98	4264.09	9604	163.3
Mary	66.5	112	4422.25	12544	178.5
William	66.5	112	4422.25	12544	178.5
Ronald	67	133	4489	17689	200
Alfred	69	112.5	4761	12656.25	181.5
Philip	72	150	5184	22500	222
SUM	1184.4	1900.5	74304.92	199435.8	3084.9
n=19					

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

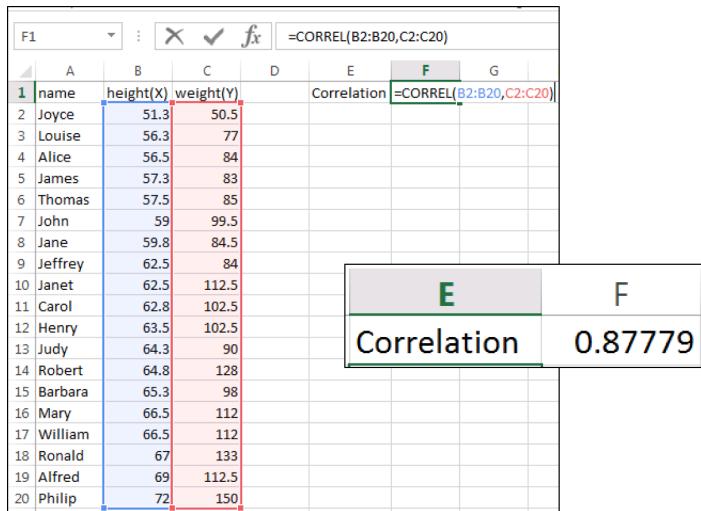
$$19(3084.9) - (1184.4)(1900.5)$$

$$\sqrt{[(19 * 74304.92) - (1184.4)^2][(19 * 199435.75) - (1900.5)^2]}$$

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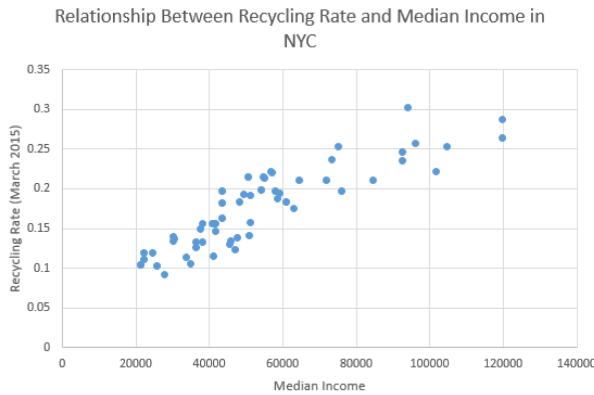
Or we could use Excel



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Correlations - Recycling and Median Income



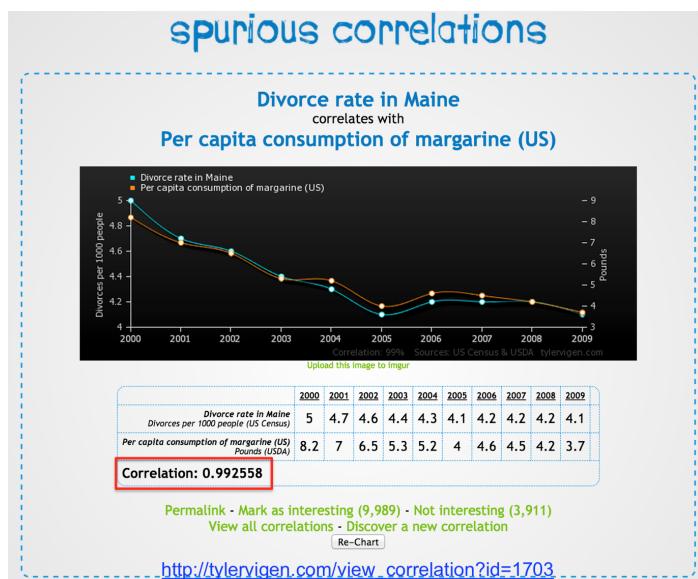
These are even slightly more correlated ($r=0.88478$) [Check it yourself](#)

<http://iqrantny.tumblr.com/post/79846201258/the-huge-correlation-between-median-income-and>

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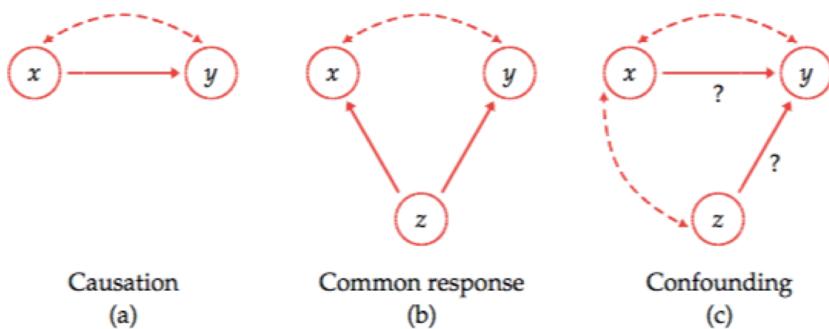
Correlations



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Correlations



Correlation does not imply causation

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Prediction

- Knowing the relationship between variables (i.e. the correlation), we can predict values based on the relationship
- Can estimate the magnitude as well as the general trend
- More data points, the better the prediction
- Example -> Knowing the relationship between median income and recycling rates, what can we predict about recycling rates as median incomes grow in communities?

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Linear Regression

- Using the known relationship between continuous variables, we can predict unseen values
- Assumes relationship is linear

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Formula for a line

$$y = \textcolor{red}{m}x + b$$

↑ ↑
slope y-intercept

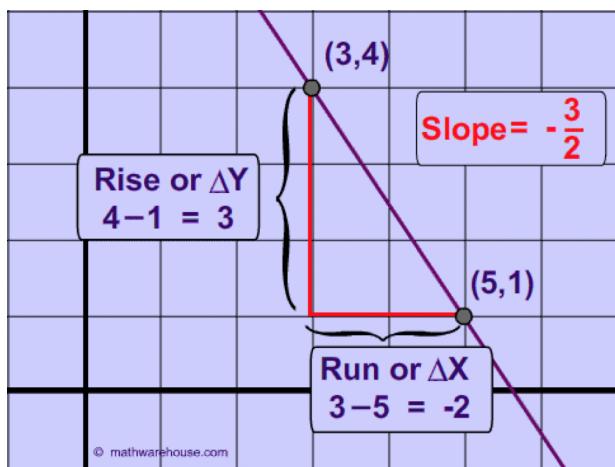
$$y = \textcolor{red}{3}x - 5$$

↑ ↑
slope y-intercept

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Formula for a line



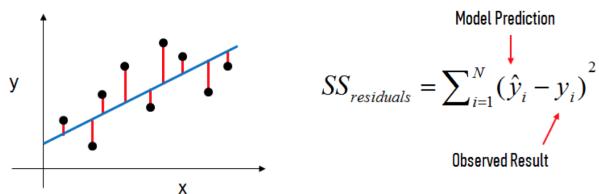
http://www.mathwarehouse.com/algebra/linear_equation/slope-of-a-line.php

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Formula for a line

- Draw a line that minimizes the distance between each point
- “Line of best fit” -> minimizes the sum of squared residuals



http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/justmarkham/DAT4/blob/master/notebooks/08_linear_regression.ipynb

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Linear Regression

- Characteristics of the line defines the relationship
- Slope -> relationship between independent and dependent variable (how Y increases per unit of X)
- Intercept -> expected mean value of Y at X=0
- Values along the line are the predicted values for any given value X

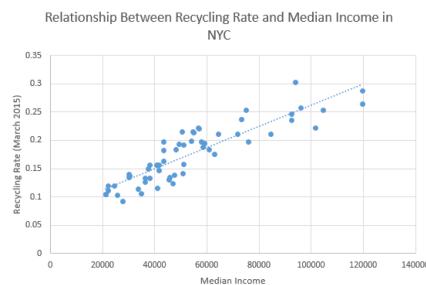
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Displaying a Trendline in Excel

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel ribbon with the 'Chart Tools' tab selected. Under the 'Design' tab, the 'Trendline' option is highlighted. A dropdown menu is open, showing various trendline types: None, Linear, Exponential, Linear Forecast, Moving Average, and More Trendline Options... The 'Linear Forecast' option is currently selected.

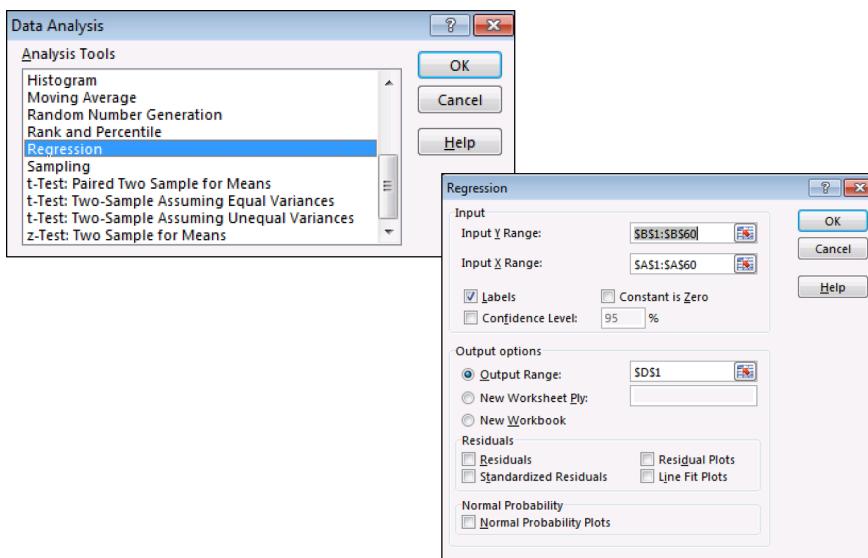
	Rate	Rate
10	41736	0.1558
11	36468	0.1330
12	30335	0.1404
13	37685	0.1496
14	21318	0.1045
15	21318	0.1036
16	22343	0.1192
17	25745	0.1035
18	24517	0.1196
19	22343	0.1107



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Calculating coefficients in Excel



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Calculating coefficients in Excel

SUMMARY OUTPUT								
Regression Statistics								
Multiple R	0.884783183							
R Square	0.78284128							
Adjusted R Square	0.779031478							
Standard Error	0.024208426							
Observations	59							
ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	1	0.120421606	0.120421606	205.4808251	1.48386E-20			
Residual	57	0.03340473	0.000586048					
Total	58	0.153826336						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0.074804136	0.007703657	9.710211521	1.09248E-13	0.05937783	0.090230443	0.05937783	0.090230443
MdHHincE	1.86961E-06	1.30427E-07	14.33460237	1.48386E-20	1.60844E-06	2.13079E-06	1.60844E-06	2.13079E-06

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Calculating coefficients in Excel

SUMMARY OUTPUT							
Regression Statistics							
Multiple R	0.884783183						
R Square	0.78284128						
Adjusted R Square	0.779031478						
Standard Error	0.024208426						
Observations	59						
ANOVA							
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F		
Regression	1	0.120421606	0.120421606	205.4808251	1.48386E-20		
Residual	57	0.03340473	0.000586048				
Total	58	0.153826336					
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%
Intercept	0.074804136	0.007703657	9.710211521	1.09248E-13	0.05937783	0.090230443	0.05937783
MdHHIncE	1.86961E-06	1.30427E-07	14.33460237	1.48386E-20	1.60844E-06	2.13079E-06	1.60844E-06

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Linear Regression Line

	Coefficients
Intercept	0.07480414
MdHHIncE	1.8696E-06

$$\text{Recycling Rate} = 0.0000001869 * \text{MedianIncome} + 0.07480414$$

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OpenRefine (Google Refine)

- Free and open-source data cleaning tool
- Works in the browser
- Works with lots of data types
- Great for converting between Excel files, CSV, and JSON
- Facets are powerful (facet on anything)
- Meant specifically to clean data
- Available at: <http://openrefine.org/>

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Python

- Computer language useful for working with data
- Easy to learn syntax for simple operations
- Lots of mathematical and scientific packages for advanced analysis
- Visualization packages for creating charts and graphs
- Can (generally) install on city computers
- Distribution available at:
<https://www.continuum.io/why-anaconda>

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R

- Open-source programming language for statistical analysis and visualization
- Implementation of the [S programming language](#)
- Relatively easy to use
- Packages for virtually any statistical technique or visualization
- Limited utility outside statistical analysis and visualization
- [RStudio](#) is an integrated development environment (IDE) that makes working with R easier

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What we covered this afternoon

- Basic statistical measures, including measures of central tendency and measures of variability
- Using the Data Analysis Toolpak (and StatPlus:mac)
- Creating histograms in Excel
- Calculating coefficients of correlation
- Making predictions using linear regression
- Life beyond Excel

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Possible topics for next training

- Data modeling with Excel (decision modeling, predictive analysis, clustering, etc)
- Mapping data with open-source tools
- Working with databases
- Statistical analysis in Python
- The practice of teaching urban analytics

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A few warnings

- Don't be a solution in search of a problem
- Data and technology solutions are wasted if there wasn't a problem to begin with
- Context is king

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Thank You

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