

Econ 103 – Statistics for Economists

Chapter 2 feat. Z Scores and OLS

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Survey Results



Problems with Surveys

Raw Econ 103 Fall 2016 Survey.csv - LibreOffice Calc

Liberation Sans 10

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Gender	Jobs	Salary	Retirement	Drink	Team	
2	Female	No idea, does this mean I won't do well in OCR interviews?	150k	1 million	Coffee	What are you talking about?	
3	Male		100	500000	5000000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
4	Male			100000		Coffee	What are you talking about?
5	Female	40 billion (so 4,000,000 k)	85k	200k		Coffee	What are you talking about?
6	Male		120000	100000	10000000	Coffee	Mystic
7	Male		200000	300000	3000000	Neither	Valor
8	Female		231	115000 20% of salary		Coffee	What are you talking about?
9	Female	180 < x < 300	>=100K a year	Enough to live comfortably and happily - I don't know how much that	Tea	Valor	
10	Female	245K		120000 401K	Tea	What are you talking about?	
11	Male		60 \$180,000	\$2 million	Tea	Mystic	
12	Male		301,000,000+		10000000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
13	Female		77000 200,000 yearly	1.5 million		Coffee	What are you talking about?
14	Male		12	50000	0	Coffee	Instinct
15	Male		100	10000	1000000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
16	Male		255000	800000	250000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
17	Female		9 \$140,000	\$800,000		Coffee	Valor
18	Male	\$40,000	\$400,000	\$2,000,000		Coffee	Valor
19	Male		1	150000	100000	Tea	What are you talking about?
20	Female		200000	200000	500000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
21	Male			1000000		Coffee	What are you talking about?
22	Male					Tea	Valor
23	Male		4	100000 \$4		Tea	What are you talking about?
24	Male			150000		Tea	What are you talking about?
25	Male		35	250000	2000000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
26	Male		0	120000	960000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
27	Female		2000	80000	1000000	Neither	What are you talking about?
28	Male			700000	3000000	Coffee	What are you talking about?
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							

Raw Econ 103 Fall 2016 Survey

Sheet 1 of 1

Default

Sum0

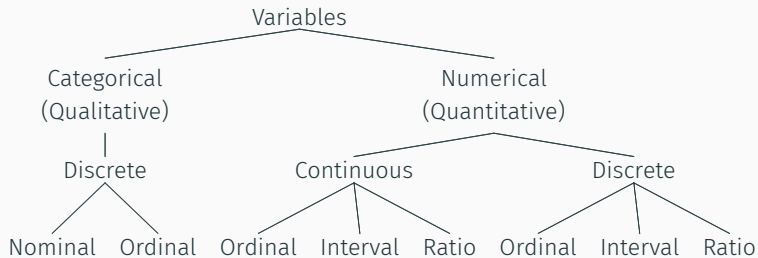
100%

Types of Variables

Discussion!

- What are the differences between the following variables?
 - “Age” and “gender”
 - “Gender” and “class standing”
 - “SAT score” and “job creation”

A Few Definitions: A Taxonomy of Variables



Definitions

- **Discrete:** takes a countable number of values
- **Continuous:** takes on any value
- **Nominal:** no order to the categories
- **Ordinal:** categories with natural order
- **Interval:** only differences meaningful, no natural zero
- **Ratio:** differences and ratios meaningful, natural zero

Summary Statistics

1. Measures of Central Tendency

- **Mean:** the average (“balance point”)

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

- **Median:** the middle observation (if data has even number of observations, take the mean of the middle two observations)

2. Percentiles

P^{th} Percentile = Value in $(P/100) \cdot (n + 1)^{th}$ Ordered Position

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P^{th} Percentile = Value in $(P/100) \cdot (n + 1)^{th}$ Ordered Position

Note: this is not the only definition of percentiles, but it is the one we will use for this course!

Percentile Example: $n = 12$

60 63 65 67 70 72 75 75 80 82 84 85

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \text{value in the } 0.25(n + 1)^{th} \text{ ordered position} \\ &= \text{value in the } 3.25^{th} \text{ ordered position} \\ &= 0.75 * 65 + 0.25 * 67 \\ &= 65.5 \end{aligned}$$

Definitions

3. Measures of Spread

- **Variance:** the spread from the mean

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

- **Standard Deviation:** another way to measure the spread

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

- **Range:** the distance between the highest and lowest value

$$Range = |x_{max} - x_{min}|$$

- **Interquartile Range (IQR):** the distance between the upper and lower quartiles

$$IQR = |x_{75\%} - x_{25\%}|$$

Why Is Variance Squared?

What happens if we do not square the deviations?

Why Is Variance Squared?

What happens if we do not square the deviations?

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x} \right] = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\bar{x} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] = 0\end{aligned}$$

4. Measure of Symmetry

- **Skewness:** a measure of symmetry, positive values means the right tail is longer and vice versa

$$Skewness = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{s^3}$$

Skewness – A Measure of Symmetry

$$\text{Skewness} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{s^3}$$

What do the values indicate?

Zero \Rightarrow symmetry, positive right-skewed, negative left-skewed.

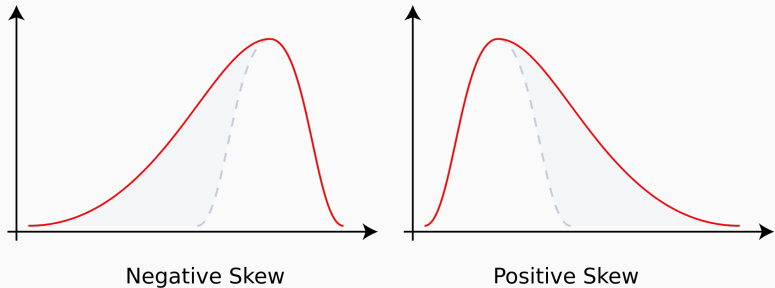
Why cubed?

To get the desired sign.

Why divide by s^3 ?

So that skewness is unitless

Skewness – A Measure of Symmetry



5. Relationship between variables

- **Covariance:** how two variables vary together
- **Correlation:** normalized version of covariance (ranges between -1 and +1)
- **Regression:** an estimation of how two variables are related

Charts

Some Data Visualization Quotes

1. “Overload, clutter, and confusion are not attributes of information, they are failures of design” –Edward Tufte
2. “...few people will appreciate the music if I just show them the notes. Most of us need to listen to the music to understand how beautiful it is. But often, that’s how we present statistics; we just show the notes we don’t play the music.” –Hans Rosling

Simplicity

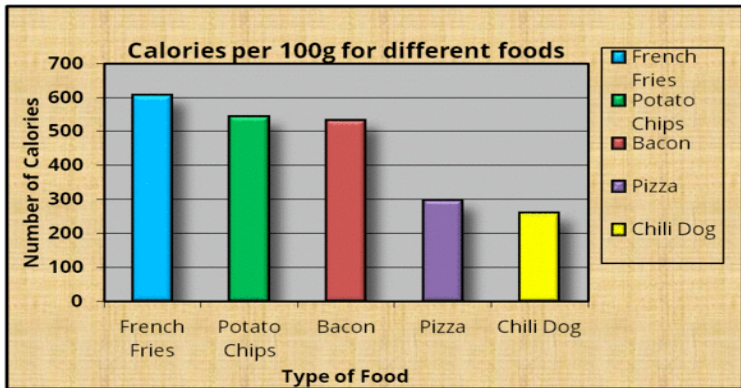


*Simplicity is about subtracting the obvious and
adding the meaningful*

An Illustration

<https://i.imgur.com/W4BKCVU.gif>

Before

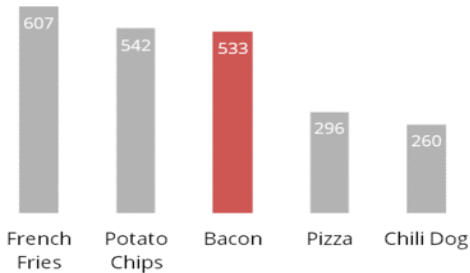


Created by Darkhorse Analytics

www.darkhorseanalytics.com

After

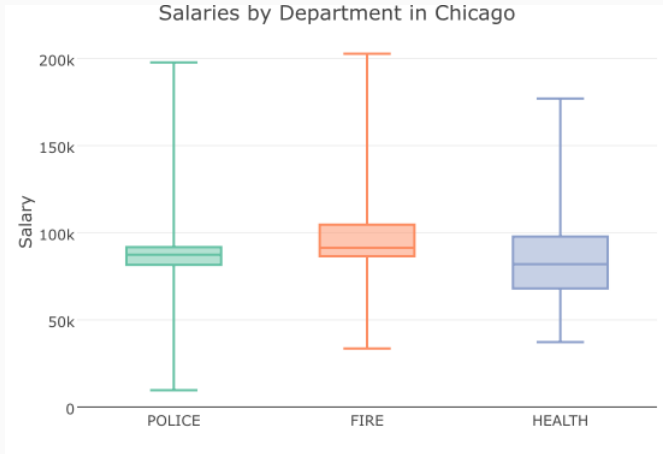
Calories per 100g



Created by Darkhorse Analytics

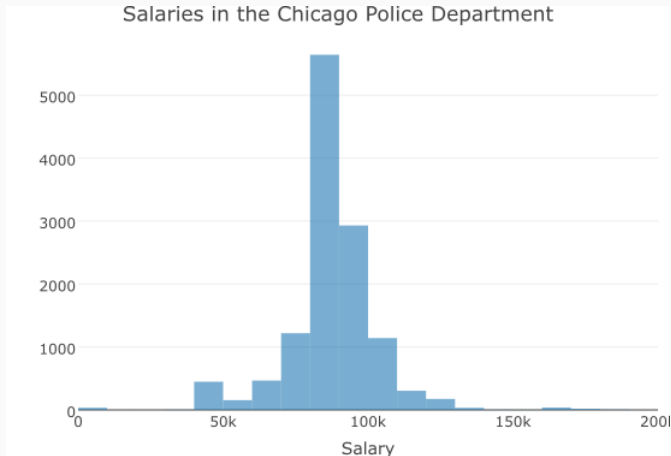
www.darkhorseanalytics.com

Illustrating with Charts (Box and Whisker Chart)



What summary statistics can you infer from this chart?

Illustrating with Charts (Histogram)

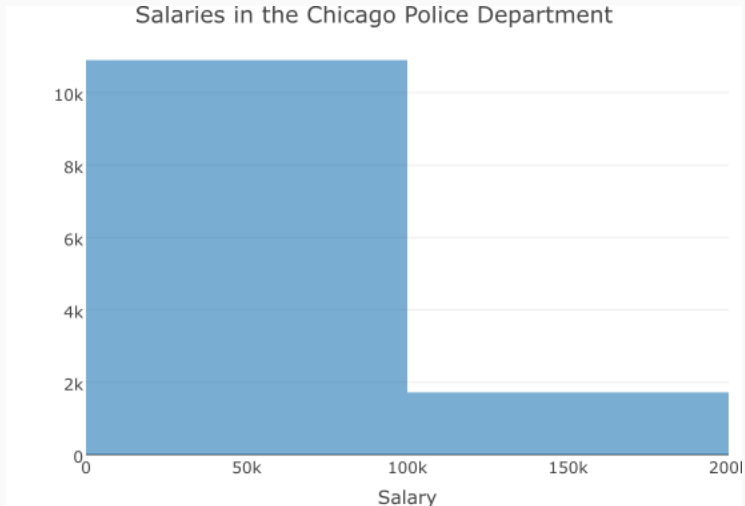


What summary statistics can you infer from this chart?

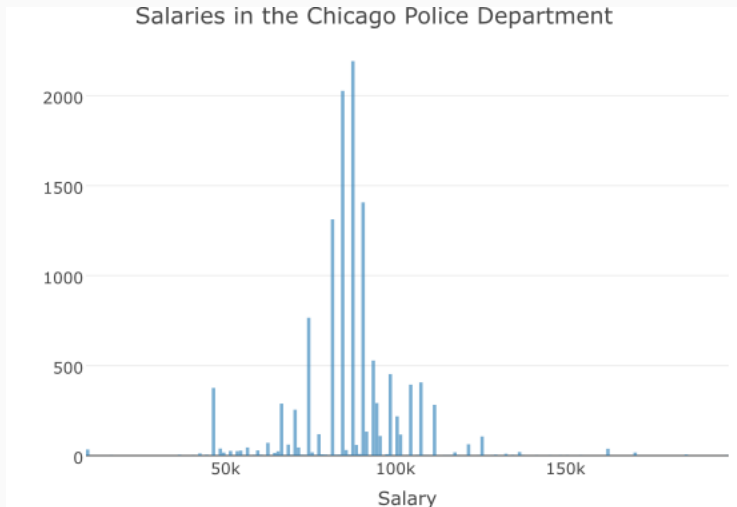
Histograms are *Really* Important

1. Histograms show the frequency of different observations
2. **Important Choice:** How many bins?

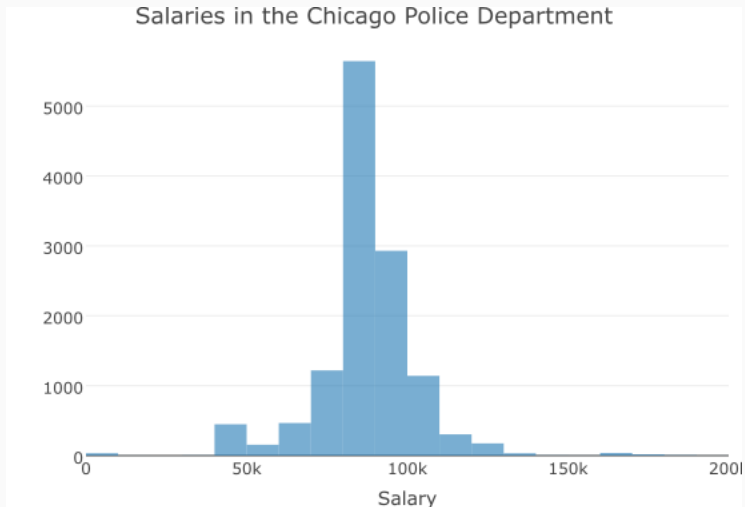
Too Few Bins (Oversmoothing)



Too Many Bins (Undersmoothing)



Just Right! (Usually around 20 bins or so)



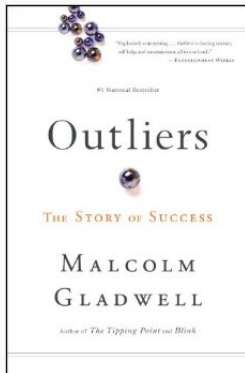
Questions to Ask Yourself about Each Summary Statistic

1. What does it measure?
2. What are its units compared to those of the data?
3. How do its units change if those of the data change?
4. What are the benefits and drawbacks of this statistic?

Some of the information regarding items 2 and 3 is on the homework rather than in the slides because working it out for yourself is a good way to check your understanding.

Outliers

What is an Outlier?



Outlier: A very unusual observation relative to the other observations in the dataset (i.e. very small or very big).

Which Summary Stats are Sensitive to Outliers?

- Assume our data is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. What are our summary stats (mean, median, variance, range, IQR)?
- What will be affected if the data includes an outlier and becomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 63?

Which Summary Stats are Sensitive to Outliers?

- Mean changes from 5 to 11

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- Range changes from 8 to 62

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- When Does the Median Change? IQR?

Which Summary Stats are Sensitive to Outliers?

- Mean changes from 5 to 11
- Median remains at 5
- Variance changes from 7.5 to 385.5
- Range changes from 8 to 62
- IQR remains at 5
- When Does the Median Change? IQR?
 - Ranks would have to change.

Summary of Sensitivity

Variance

Essentially the average squared distance from the mean.
Sensitive to both skewness and outliers.

Standard Deviation

$\sqrt{\text{Variance}}$, but more convenient since same units as data

Range

Difference between largest and smallest observations. *Very* sensitive to outliers.

Interquartile Range

Range of middle 50% of the data. Insensitive to outliers, skewness.

Sample vs. Population

Essential Distinction: Sample vs. Population

For now, you can think of the population as a list of N objects:

Population: x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N

from which we draw a sample of size $n < N$ objects:

Sample: x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Important Point:

Later in the course we'll be more formal by considering *probability models* that represent the *act of sampling* from a population rather than thinking of a population as a list of objects. Once we do this we will no longer use the notation N as the population will be *conceptually infinite*.

Essential Distinction: Parameter vs. Statistic

N individuals in the Population, n individuals in the Sample:

	Parameter (Population)	Statistic (Sample)
Mean	$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$	$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
Var.	$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$	$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$
S.D.	$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$	$s = \sqrt{s^2}$

Notation Matters!

We use a **sample** x_1, \dots, x_n to calculate **statistics** (e.g. \bar{x} , s^2 , s) that serve as **estimates** of the corresponding population **parameters** (e.g. μ , σ^2 , σ).

Why Do Sample Variance and Std. Dev. Divide by $n - 1$?

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

There is an important reason for this, but explaining it requires some concepts we haven't learned yet.

Some Intuition

- **Intuition 1:** If we only had one data point, what would be the sample variance? Would it even be defined?
- **Intuition 2:** We know that the deviations from the sample mean sum to zero (see discussion of why variance is squared). Hence, we only need to know $n - 1$ of the deviations since the last one will be whatever it takes to make the sum of them equal to 0. Hence, it would be proper to divide by $n - 1$ instead of n

Z Scores

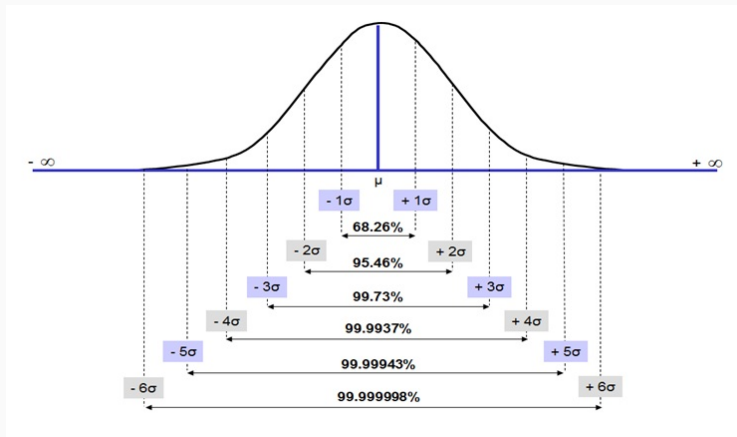
Why Mean and Variance (and Std. Dev.)?

Empirical Rule

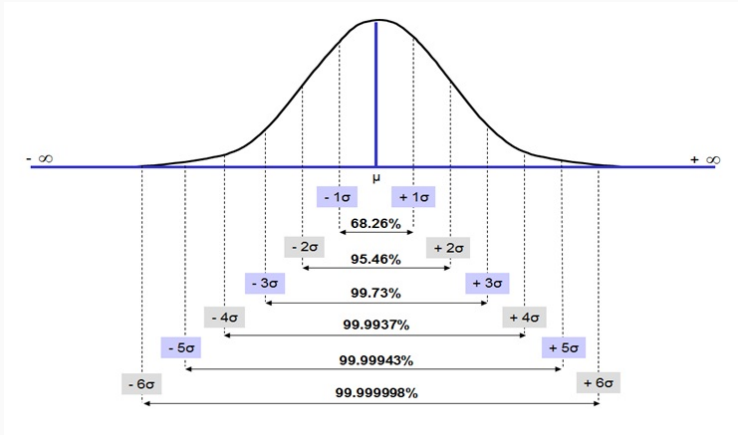
For large populations that are approximately bell-shaped, standard deviation tells where most observations will be relative to the mean:

- $\approx 68\%$ of observations are in the interval $\mu \pm \sigma$
- $\approx 95\%$ of observations are in the interval $\mu \pm 2\sigma$
- Almost all of observations are in the interval $\mu \pm 3\sigma$

Standard Deviations



Standard Deviations



Physics uses a five-sigma rule (i.e. this could only happen normally 0.00057% of the time!)

Z-scores: How many standard deviations from the mean?

$$z_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s}$$

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Unitless

Allows comparison of variables with different units.

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Detecting Outliers

Measures how “extreme” one observation is relative to the others.

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Linear Transformation of x

What is the sample mean of the z-scores?

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$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s} = \frac{1}{n \cdot s} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n \cdot s} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\bar{x} \right] = \frac{1}{n \cdot s} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n \cdot s} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] = 0\end{aligned}$$

What is the variance of the z-scores?

What is the variance of the z-scores?

$$\begin{aligned}s_z^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (z_i - \bar{z})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{s_x^2} \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right] = \frac{s_x^2}{s_x^2} = 1\end{aligned}$$

So what is the *standard deviation* of the z-scores?

Population Z-scores and the Empirical Rule: $\mu \pm 2\sigma$

If we knew the population mean μ and standard deviation σ we could create a *population version* of a z-score. This leads to an important way of rewriting the Empirical Rule:

Bell-shaped population \Rightarrow approx. 95% of observations x_i satisfy

$$\mu - 2\sigma \leq x_i \leq \mu + 2\sigma$$

$$-2\sigma \leq x_i - \mu \leq 2\sigma$$

$$-2 \leq \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma} \leq 2$$

Covariance and Correlation

Covariance and Correlation: Linear Dependence Measures

Two Samples of Numeric Data

x_1, \dots, x_n and y_1, \dots, y_n

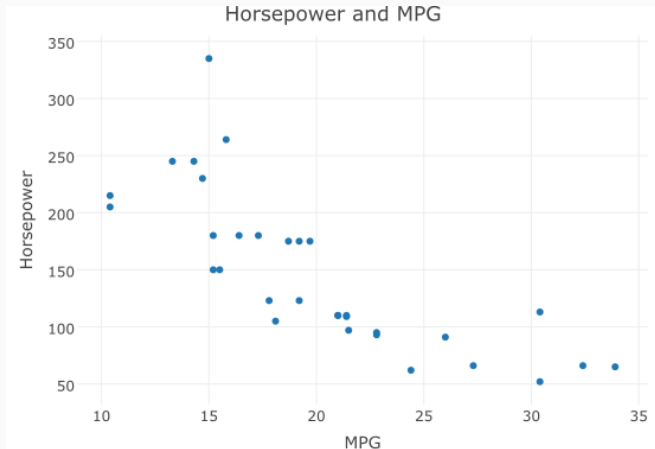
Dependence

Do x and y both tend to be large (or small) at the same time?

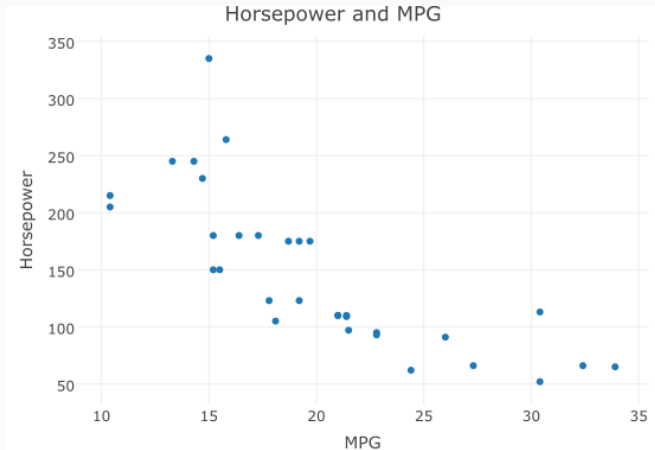
Key Point

Use the idea of centering and standardizing to decide what “big” or “small” means in this context.

Are Engine Cylinders and Horsepower Related?



Are Engine Cylinders and Horsepower Related?



How do we quantify this relationship?

Covariance

$$s_{xy} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

- Centers each observation around its mean and multiplies.
- Zero \Rightarrow no linear dependence
- Positive \Rightarrow positive linear dependence
- Negative \Rightarrow negative linear dependence
- Population parameter: σ_{xy}
- Units?

Covariance

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- Population parameter: σ_{xy}
- Units?
- Protip: If you know this, you know variance!

Correlation

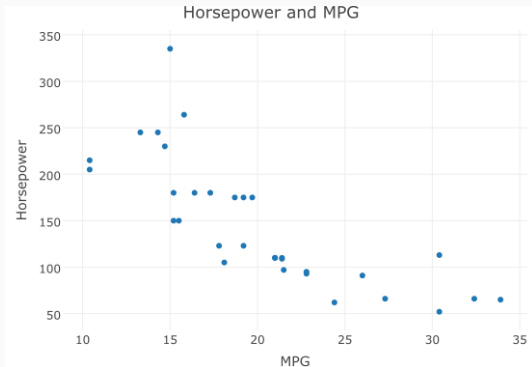
$$r_{xy} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right) = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y}$$

- Centers *and* standardizes each observation
- Bounded between -1 and 1
- Zero \Rightarrow no linear dependence
- Positive \Rightarrow positive linear dependence
- Negative \Rightarrow negative linear dependence
- Population parameter: ρ_{xy}
- Unitless

`guessthecorrelation.com`

Introduction to Regression

Least Squares Regression – Predict Using a Line



- In order to fit a line through this, we need to estimate $\hat{y}_i = a + bx_i$
- How do we find a and b ?

Finding a and b

- Given our data (x_i, y_i) , linear regression chooses the slope (b) and intercept (a) that **minimize the sum of squared vertical deviations**

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \min_{a,b} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a - bx_i)^2$$

- Why do we square the deviations?

Finding a and b

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- Why do we square the deviations?
- Note: Once we have our model, we can make predictions for any x and y !**

Solving for a

Differentiate with respect to a

$$-2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a - bx_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n a - b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \frac{na}{n} - \frac{b}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\bar{y} - a - b\bar{x} = 0$$

$$\bar{y} - b\bar{x} = a$$

Regression Line Goes Through the Means!

$$\bar{y} = a + b\bar{x}$$

Solving for b

Substitute for a

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a - bx_i)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y} + b\bar{x} - bx_i)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(y_i - \bar{y}) - b(x_i - \bar{x})]^2\end{aligned}$$

FOC wrt b

$$\begin{aligned}-2 \sum_{i=1}^n [(y_i - \bar{y}) - b(x_i - \bar{x})] (x_i - \bar{x}) &= 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}) (x_i - \bar{x}) - b \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 &= 0 \\ b &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y}) (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\end{aligned}$$

Simple Linear Regression

Problem

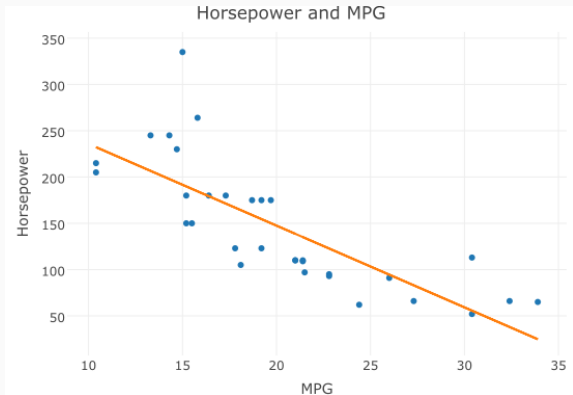
$$\min_{a,b} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a - bx_i)^2$$

Solution

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

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

Fitting a Line



$$\hat{hp} = 324.08 - 8.83mpg$$

Relating Regression to Covariance and Correlation

Relating Regression to Covariance and Correlation

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x^2}$$

$$r = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y} = b \frac{s_x}{s_y}$$

Comparing Regression, Correlation and Covariance

Units

Correlation is unitless, covariance and regression coefficients (a, b) are not. (What are the units of these?)

Symmetry

Correlation and covariance are symmetric, regression isn't. (Switching x and y axes changes the slope and intercept.)

Checking Our Results

Model: $hp = a + b * mpg$

Facts:

$$s_{mpg, hp} = -321 \quad s_{mpg} = 6 \quad s_{hp} = 69 \quad \bar{mpg} = 20, \quad \bar{hp} = 147$$

What is the sample correlation between MPG (x) and horsepower (y)?

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What is the sample correlation between MPG (x) and horsepower (y)?

$$r = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y} = \frac{-321}{6 \times 69} \approx -0.78$$

Checking our Results

Model: $hp = a + b * mpg$

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What is the value of b for the regression?

$$b = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x^2} = \frac{-321}{6^2} \approx -8.9$$

Checking our Results

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$$s_{mpg, hp} = -321 \quad s_{mpg} = 6 \quad s_{hp} = 69 \quad \bar{mpg} = 20, \quad \bar{hp} = 147$$

What is the value of a for the regression ($b = -8.9$)?

Checking our Results

Model: $hp = a + b * mpg$

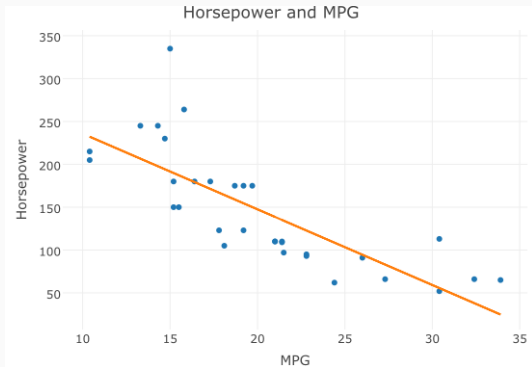
Facts:

$$s_{mpg, hp} = -321 \quad s_{mpg} = 6 \quad s_{hp} = 69 \quad \bar{mpg} = 20, \quad \bar{hp} = 147$$

What is the value of a for the regression ($b = -8.9$)?

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x} = 147 - (-8.9) \times 20 \approx 325$$

Checking our Results

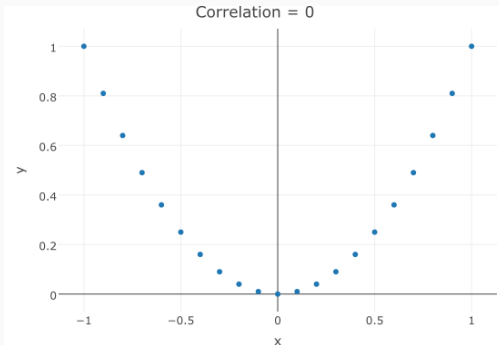


$$a \approx 325 \quad b \approx -8.9$$

$$\widehat{hp} = 324.08 - 8.83mpg$$

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

- Regression, Covariance, and Correlation: linear association.
- Linear association \neq causation.
- Linear is not the only kind of association!



Review

Essential Distinction: Parameter vs. Statistic

N individuals in the Population, n individuals in the Sample:

	Parameter (Population)	Statistic (Sample)
Mean	$\mu_x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$	$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
Var.	$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$	$s_x^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$
S.D.	$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2}$	$s_x = \sqrt{s_x^2}$
Cov.	$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)}{N}$	$s_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$
Corr.	$\rho = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$	$r = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y}$

Related Reading

- Wonnacott: Chapter 2, Section 4-5 A+B, Section 5-3, 11-1, 11-2, Appendices to 2-2, 2-5, 11-1, and 11-2
- How to Lie with Statistics: Chapters 2, 5, 6, and 8
- If you're rusty on permutations, combinations, etc., read the "Permutations and Combinations" document on the course page (mallickhossain.com/econ-103)

Homework

- Chapter 2 Problems
- Additional Problems
- R Tutorial 2