Quantitative data and measures of central tendency

Overview

Review of analyzing categorical data (concepts and R)

R Markdown

statistics for a quantitative variable

- Graphing the shape: dot plots, histograms and outliers
- Measures of the central tendency: mean and median
- Resistance
- Try it in R yourself

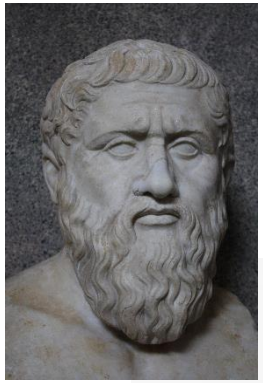
Review

Categorical variables

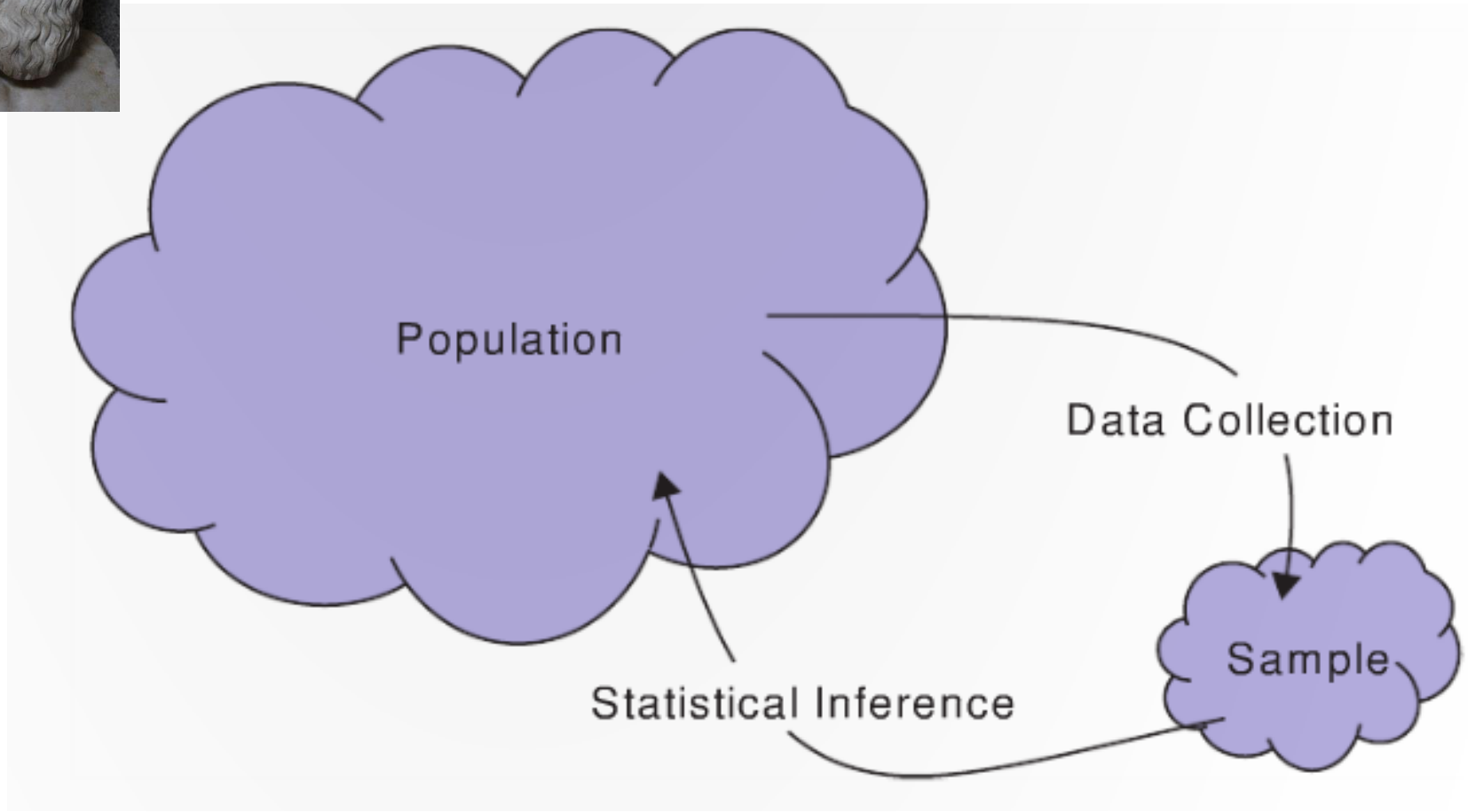
Quiz: Art time!

Please draw:

1. A population – and label it a “population”
2. A sample – and label it “sample”
3. Add the label “parameter” in the appropriate location
4. Add the label “statistic” in the appropriate location
5. Add the symbol for a population proportion in the appropriate location
6. Add the symbol for a sample statistic for proportion in the appropriate location
7. Add Plato in the appropriate location
8. Add the shadows in the appropriate location



parameter: π



statistic: $\hat{p}$

Example: Trump approval rating

```
# get Trump's approval rating from 1,000 simulated voters
> library(ClassTools)
> approval_sample <- get_approval_sample(1000)
```

1	approve
2	disapprove
3	disapprove
4	disapprove
5	disapprove
6	approve
7	disapprove

Questions:

1) What are the observational units (cases)?

2) What is the variable?

3) What is the population?

Example: Trump approval rating

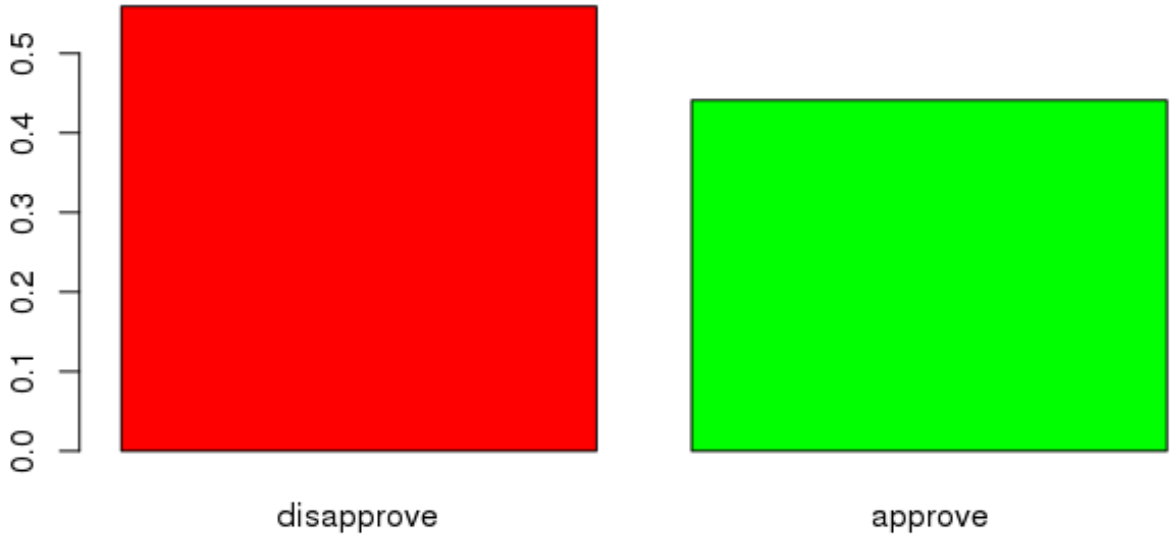
Can you calculate $\hat{p}$ for Trump's approval?

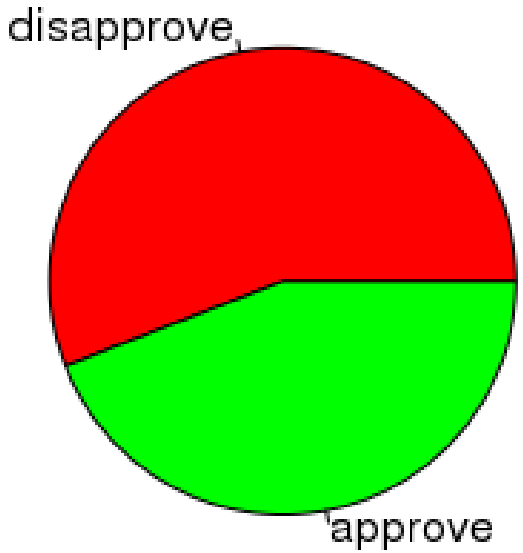
```
> approval_table <- table(approval_sample)
> approval_proportions <- prop.table(approval_table)
> approval_proportions["approve"]
```

Can you make a bar plot and pie chart for his approval proportion?

```
> barplot(approval_proportions)
> pie(approval_proportions)
```

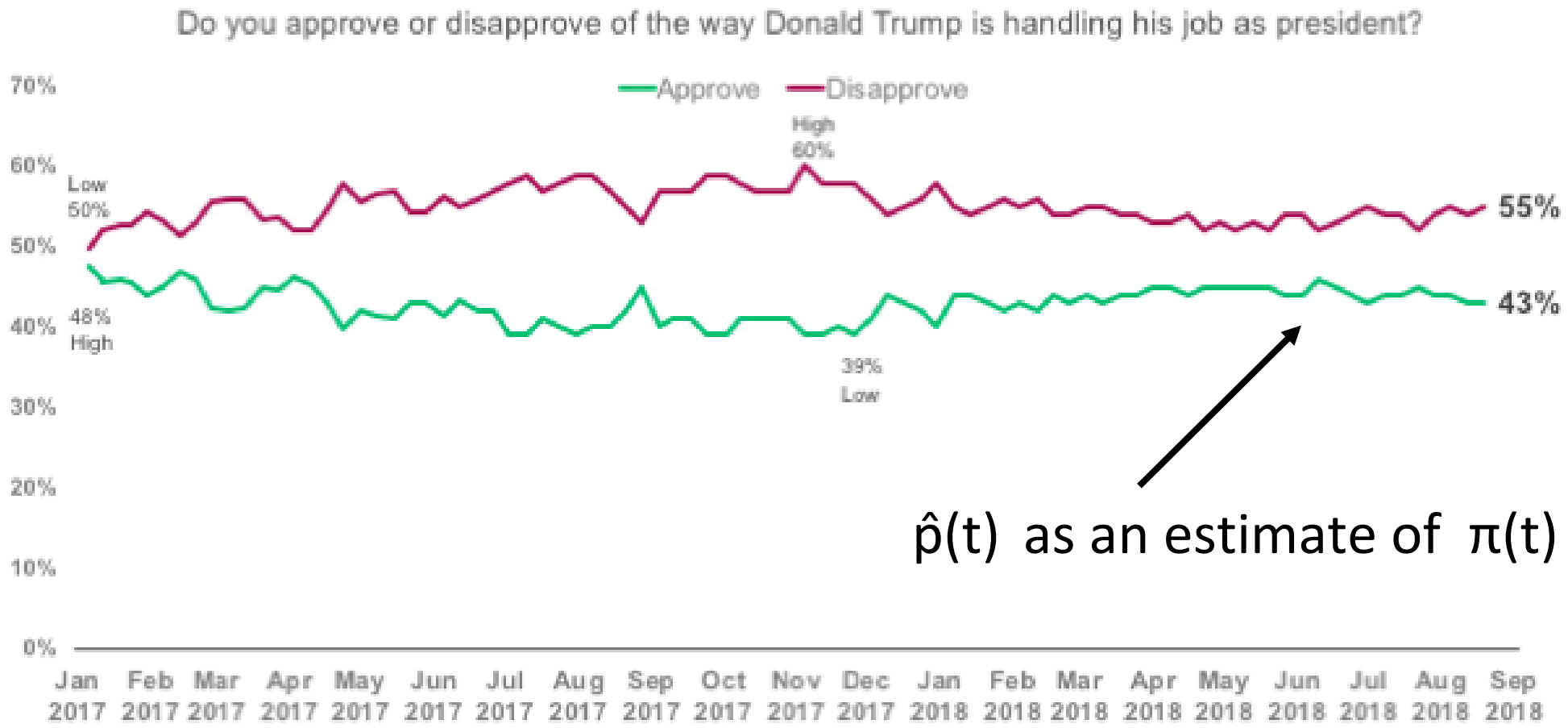
Example: Trump approval rating





Is this $\pi_{approve}$ or $\hat{p}_{approve}$?

Trump Job Approval



$\hat{p}(t)$ as an estimate of $\pi(t)$

SurveyMonkey

Can we ever know π?

Usually we are interested in knowing about properties of ***an infinite processes*** so we can never perfectly know a parameter value

- i.e., we can never know π

However, for ***finite populations,*** it is possible to know the value of a parameter exactly

For example, if π is the proportion of voters who will vote for Trump in the 2020 election, then we will (hopefully) know π on 11/3/2020

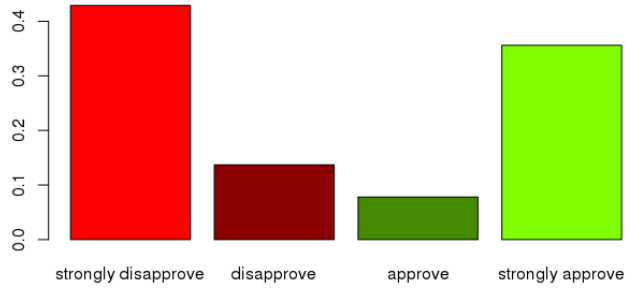
Practice at home

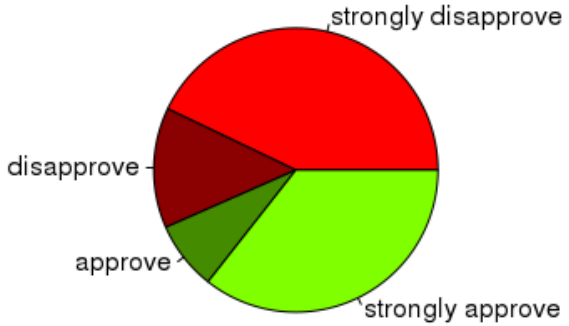
Get the degree to which likely voters approve of trump:

```
> approval_sample <- get_approval_sample(1000, degree_of_approval = TRUE)
```

Practice at home:

- Calculate a relative frequency table for the degree of trump's approval
- Make a bar plot and pie chart of this data





RMarkdown

RMarkdown (.Rmd files) allow you to embed written descriptions, R code and the output of that code into a nice looking document

Everything in R chunks is executed as code:

```{r}
    # this is a comment
    # the following code will be executed
    2 + 3
```

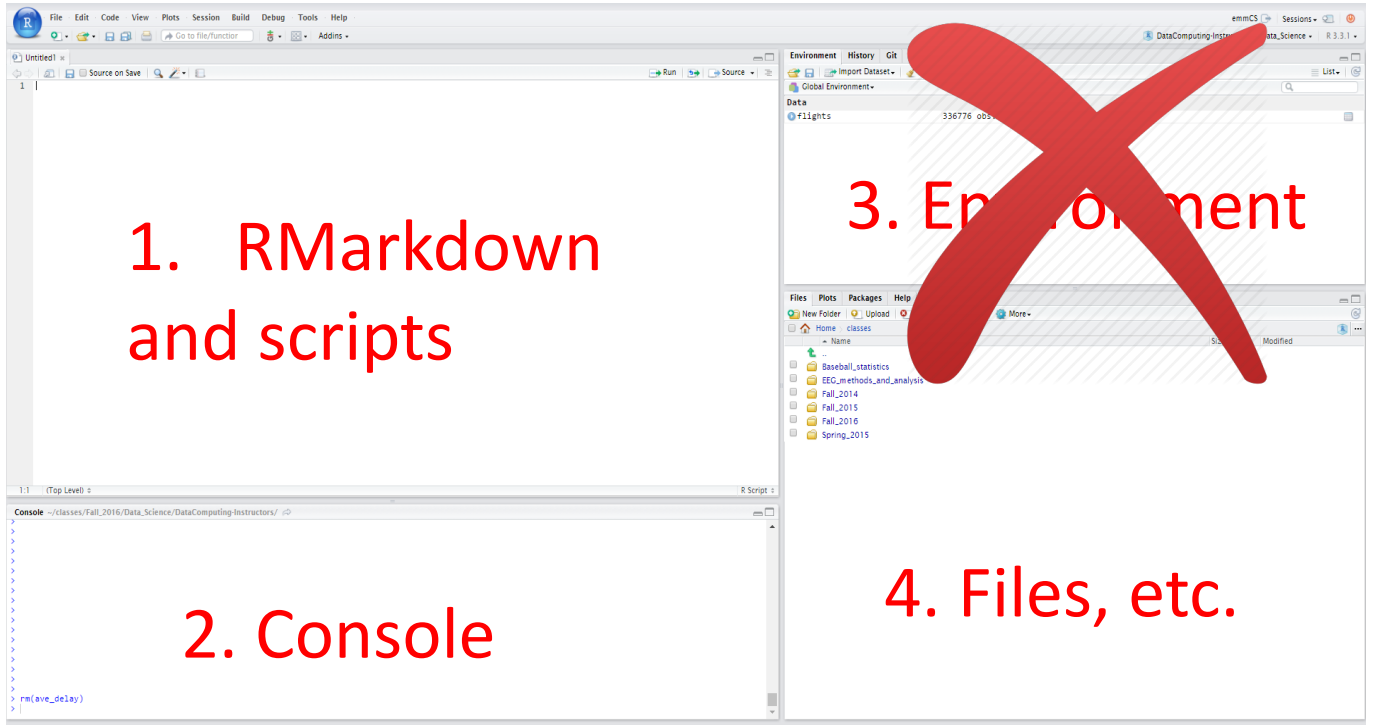
Everything outside R chunks appears as text

RMarkdown

Note: Rmarkdown documents **do not have access to variables in the global environment!**

Instead have their own environment.

Why is this a good thing???



RMarkdown

Special LaTeX characters can be embedding in the text regions outside of the code chunks

Examples:

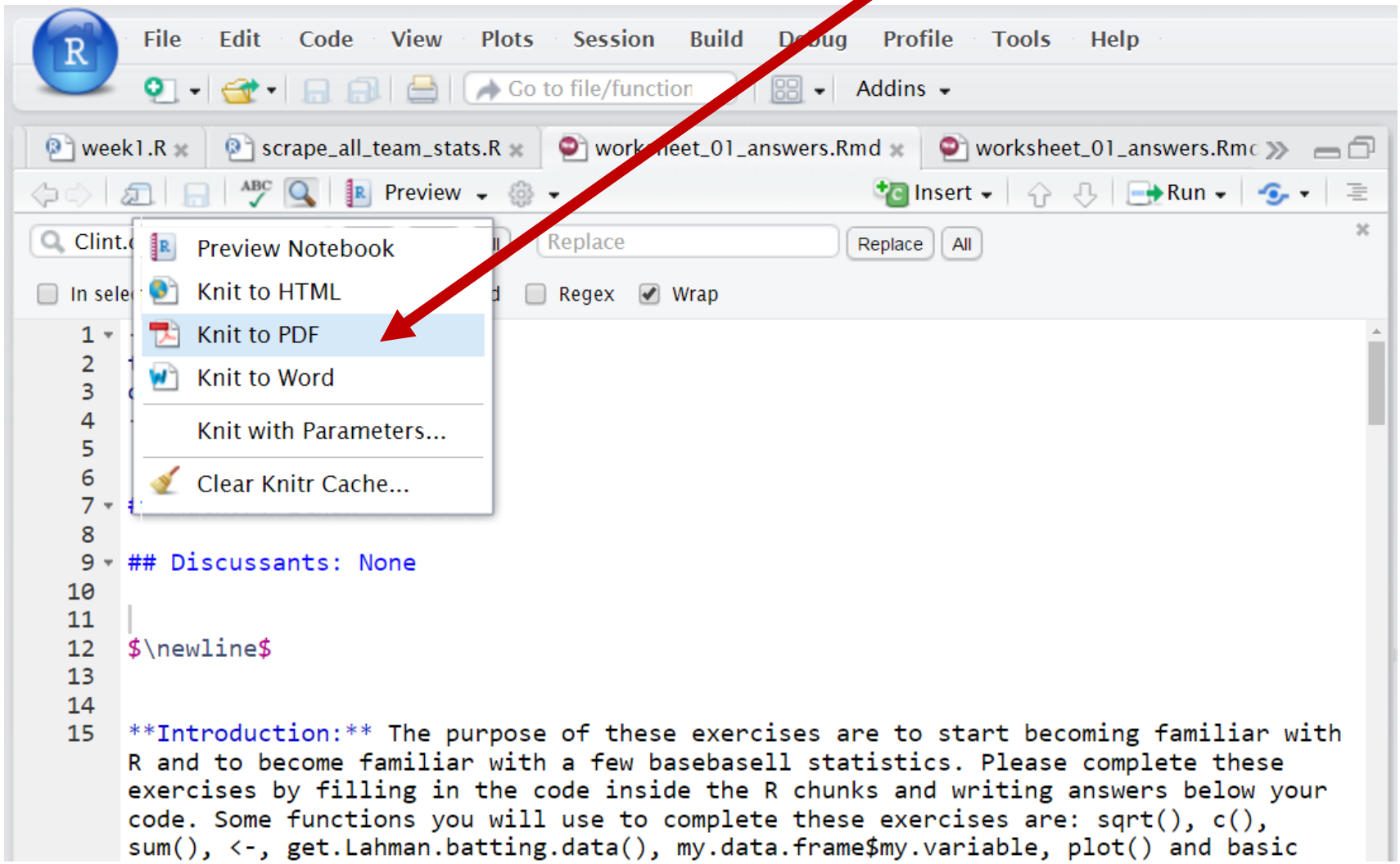
π

$\hat{p}$

$\hat{p}_{red}$

Knitting to a pdf

Turn in a pdf of your solutions to Gradescope



Avoid hard to debug code!

Only change a few lines at a time and then knit your document to make sure everything is working!

Comment out parts of the code that isn't working (using the # symbol) until you can find the line of code that is giving the error message

Homework 1

Homework 1 is due at 11:30pm on Sunday January 26th

Use Piazza for any questions that come up, and/or attend office hours

Upload a pdf with your answers to Gradescope

Overall should be relatively short and hopefully not too hard

Quantitative variables

Descriptive statistics for one quantitative variable

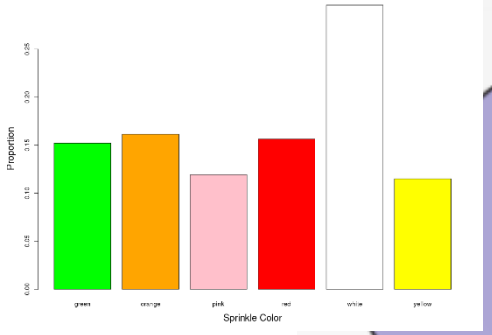
We will be looking at:

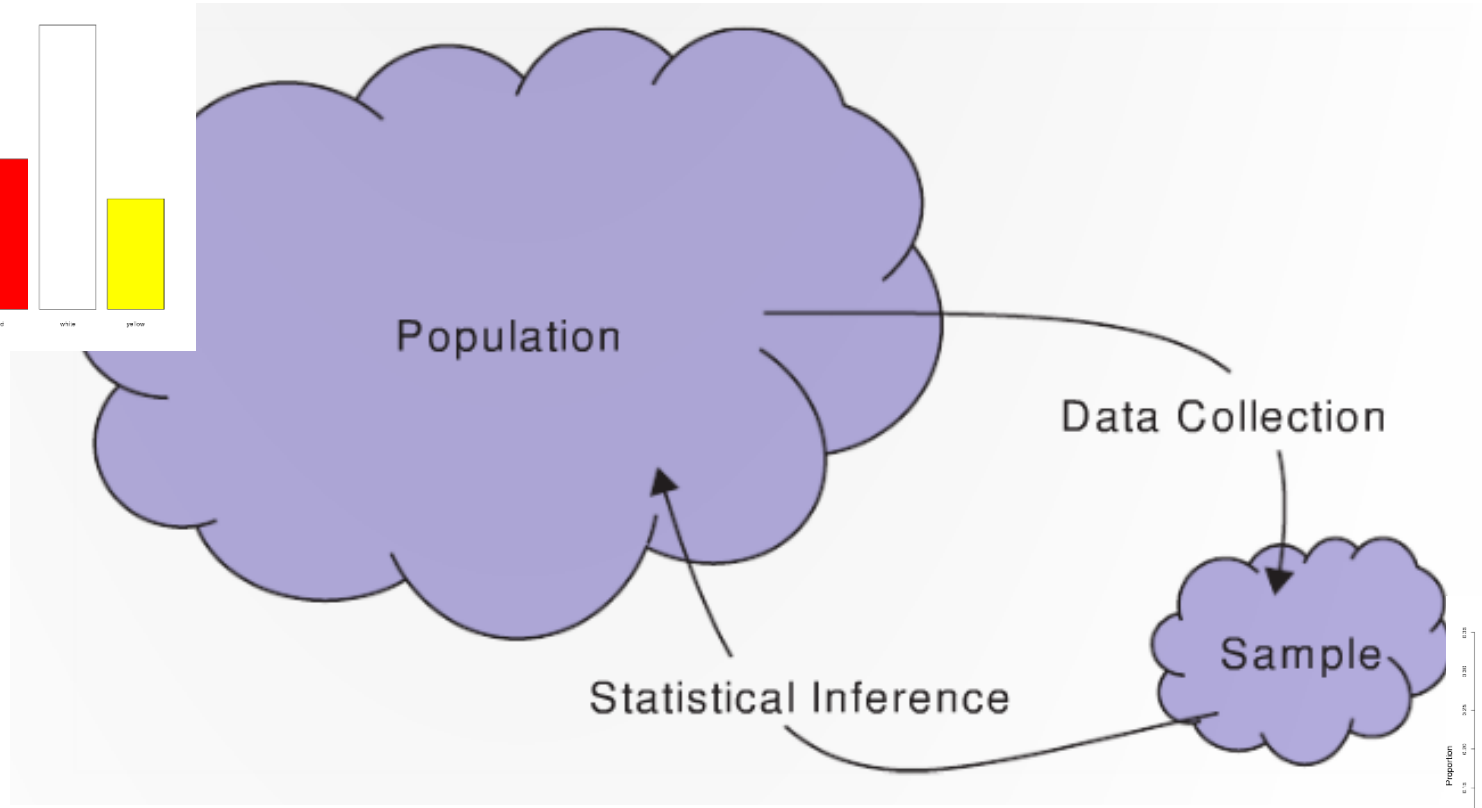
- What is the general ‘shape’ of the data
- Where are the values centered
- How do the data vary

There are all properties of how the data is ***distributed***

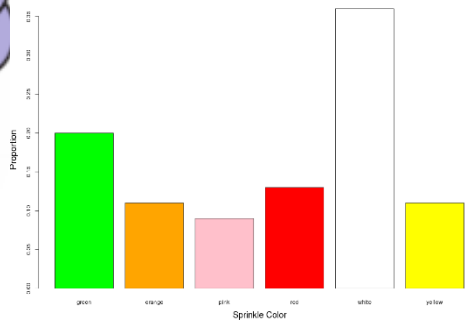
Last class: for categorical data we had…

Categorical Distribution (π)

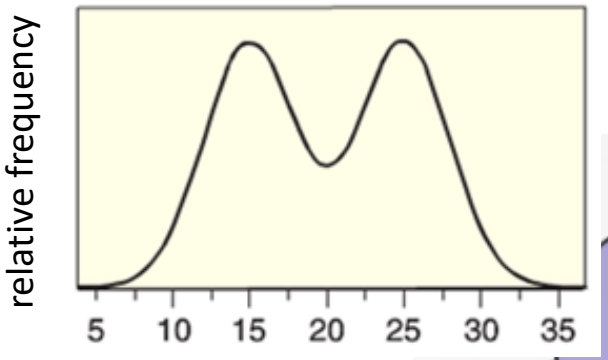


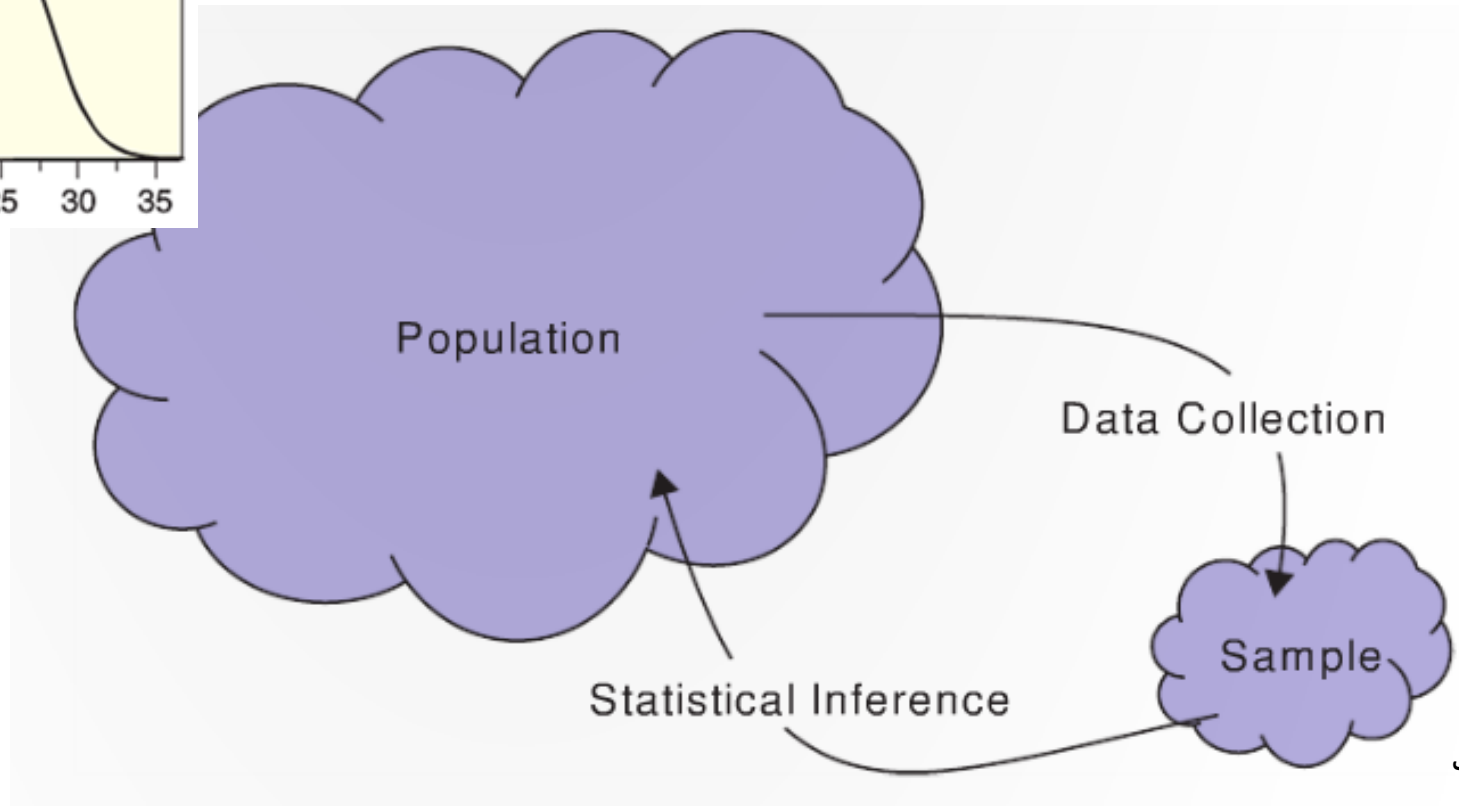


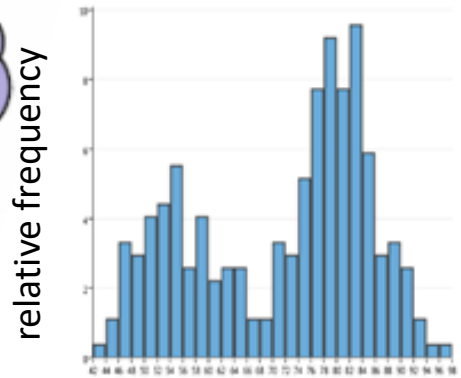
Bar chart ($\hat{p}$)



Population distributions and sample histograms





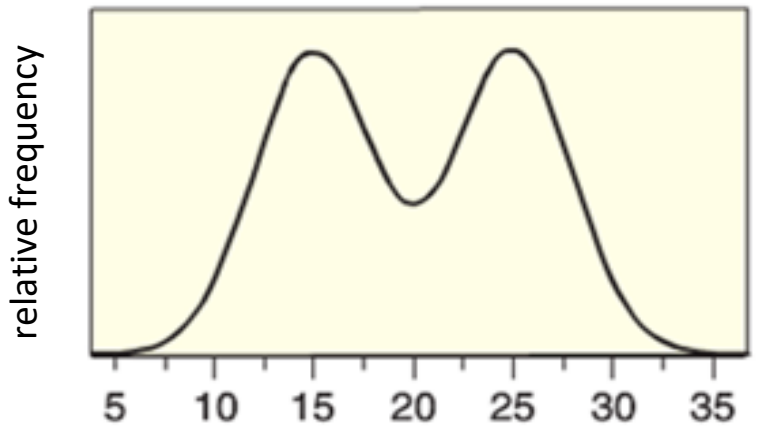


Histograms

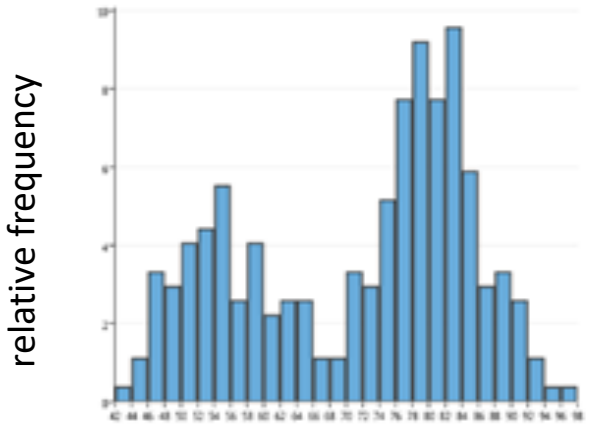
Histograms are a way of visualizing a sample of quantitative data

- They are similar to bar charts but for quantitative variables
- They aim to give a picture of how the data is distributed

Continuous distribution



Histogram



Gapminder data and data frames

```
# get a data frame with information about the countries in the world
 > download_class_data("gapminder_2007.Rda")
 >  load("gapminder_2007.Rda")
 > View(gapminder_2007)
```

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
1	Afghanistan	Asia	2007	43.828	31889923	974.5803
2	Albania	Europe	2007	76.423	3600523	5937.0295
3	Algeria	Africa	2007	72.301	33333216	6223.3675
4	Angola	Africa	2007	42.731	12420476	4797.2313
5	Argentina	Americas	2007	75.320	40301927	12779.3796

Hans Rosling's gapminder

Gapminder data

Questions:

1) What are the observational units (cases)?

2) What are the variables?

3) Are the variable categorical or quantitative?

4) What is the population?

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
1	Afghanistan	Asia	2007	43.828	31889923	974.5803
2	Albania	Europe	2007	76.423	3600523	5937.0295
3	Algeria	Africa	2007	72.301	33333216	6223.3675
4	Angola	Africa	2007	42.731	12420476	4797.2313
5	Argentina	Americas	2007	75.320	40301927	12779.3796

Gapminder data

	country	continent	year	lifeExp
1	Afghanistan	Asia	2007	43.828
2	Albania	Europe	2007	76.423
3	Algeria	Africa	2007	72.301
4	Angola	Africa	2007	42.731
5	Argentina	Americas	2007	75.320

Data frames are the way R represents structured data

Data frames can be thought of as collections of related vectors

- Each vector corresponds to a variable in the structured data

We can access individual vectors of data using the $ symbol

```
# we can look at the number of countries in each continent
> continents <- gapminder_2007$continent     # continent is a categorical variable
> continent_table <- table(continents)
> barplot(continent_table)
```

Gapminder: life expectancy in different countries

Let’s look at the life expectancy in different countries, which is a quantitative variable

```
# pull a vector of life expectancies from the data frame
    > life_expectancy <-  gapminder_2007$lifeExp
```

Histograms – countries life expectancy in 2007

Life expectancy for different countries for 142 countries in the world:

- 43.83, 72.30, 76.42, 42.73, …

To create a histogram we create a set of intervals

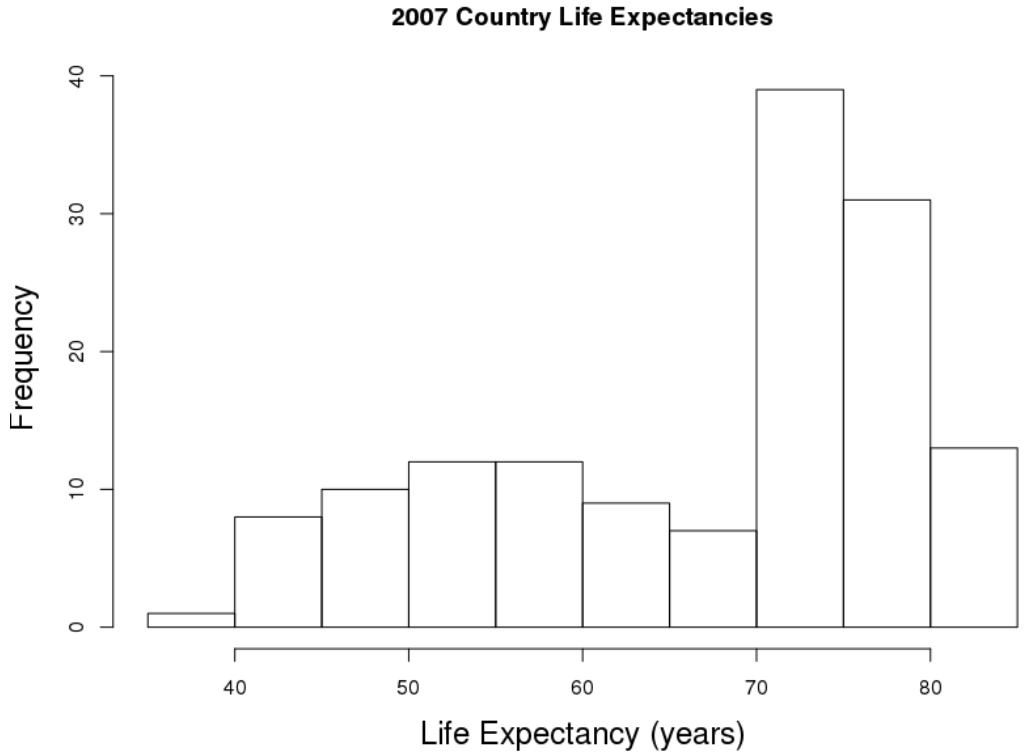
- 35-40, 40-45, 45-50, … 75-80, 80-85

We count the number of points that fall in each interval

We create a bar chart with the counts in each bin

Histograms – countries life expectancy in 2007

Life Expectancy	Frequency Count
(35 – 40]	1
(40 – 45]	8
(45 – 50]	10
(50 – 55]	12
(55 – 60]	12
(60 – 65]	9
(65 – 70]	7
(70 – 75]	39
(75 – 80]	31
(80 – 85]	13



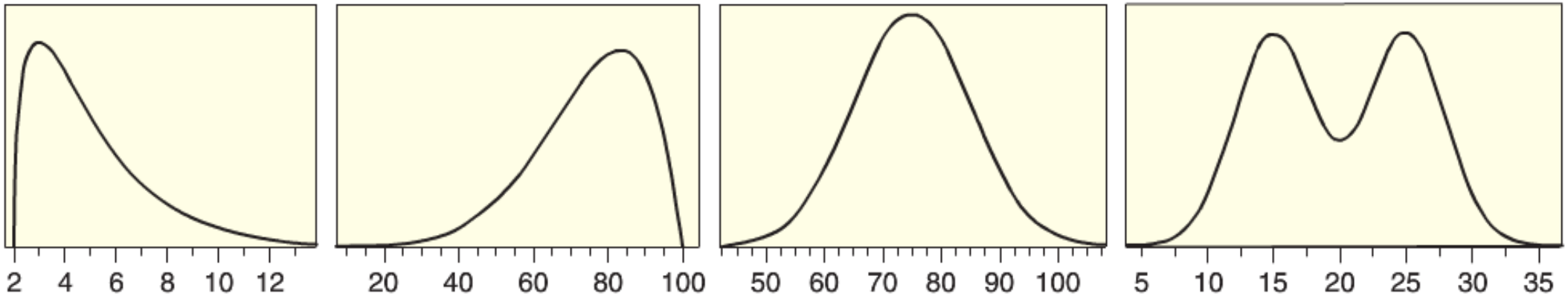
R: `hist(v)`

Gapminder: life expectancy in different countries

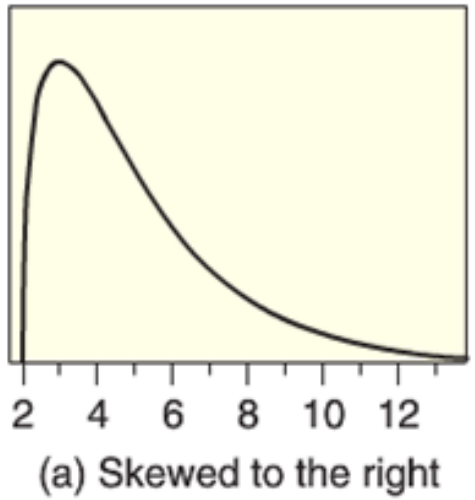
Try creating a histogram of the life expectancy in different countries using the hist() function

```
# pull a vector of life expectancies from the data frame
> life_expectancy <-  gapminder_2007$lifeExp
> hist(life_expectancy)
```

Common shapes for distributions

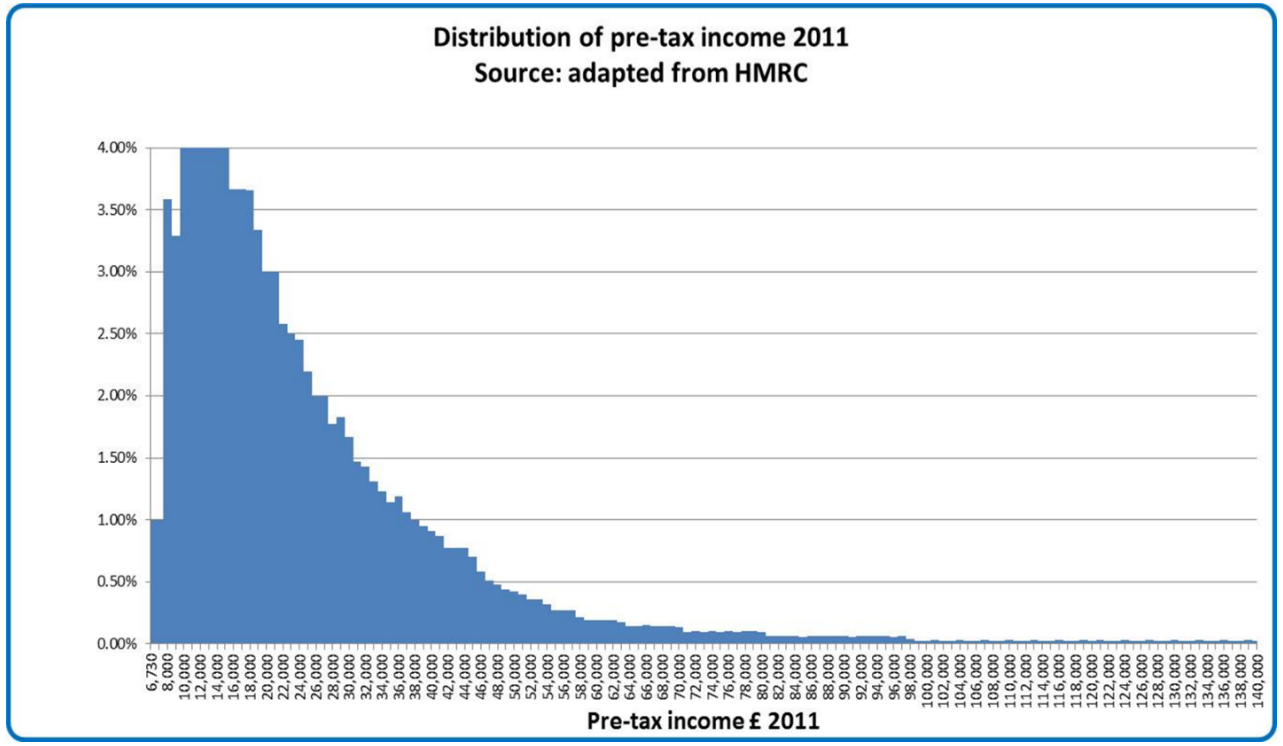


Can you think of a distribution that is right skewed?

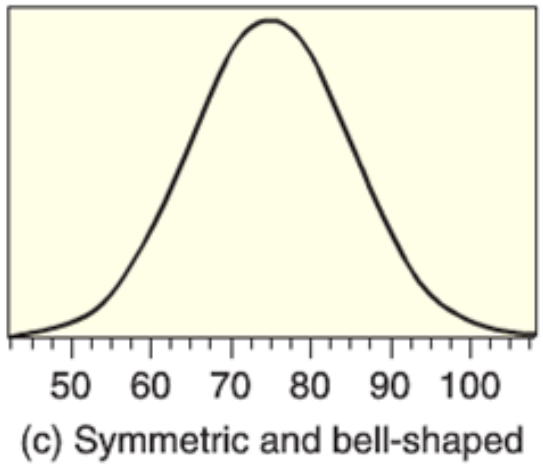


(a) Skewed to the right

Income distribution

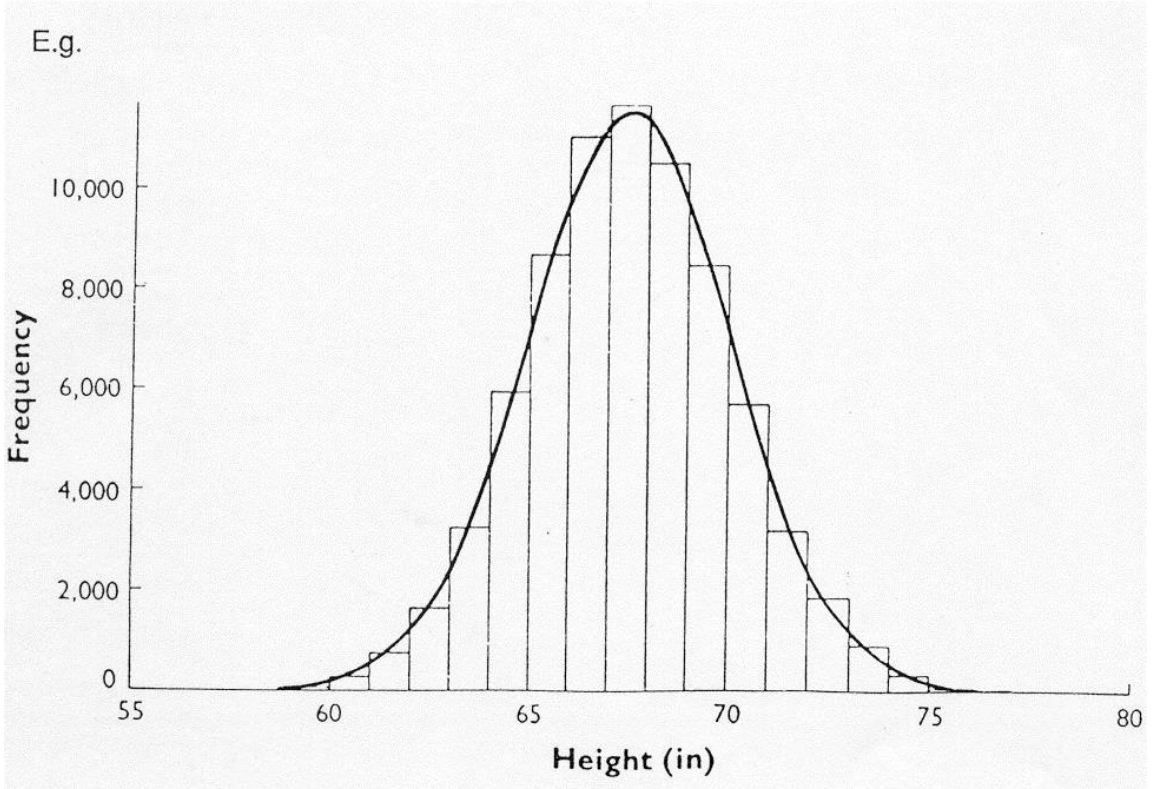


Can you think of a distribution that is symmetric and bell-shaped?

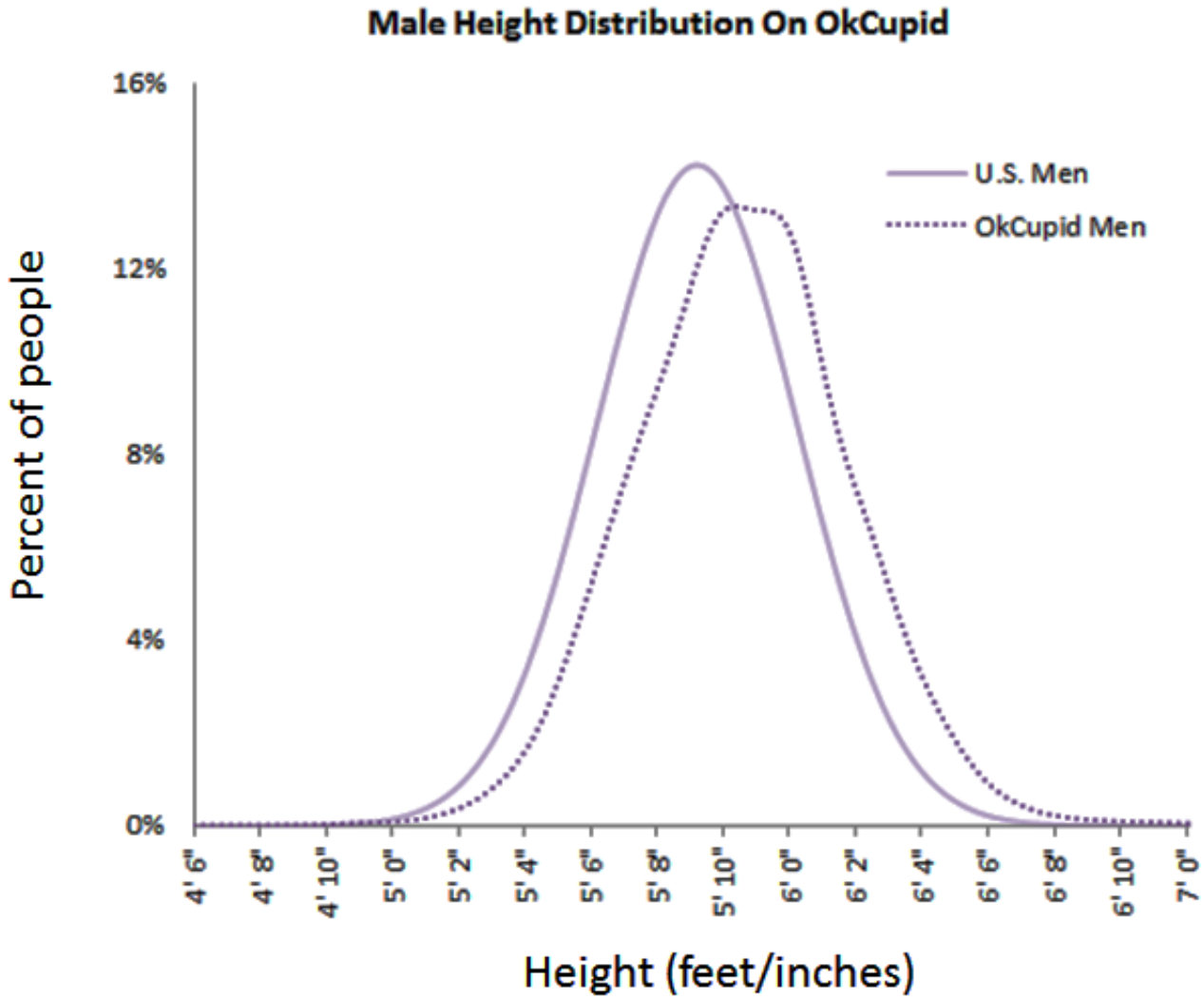


(c) Symmetric and bell-shaped

Young adult male heights (Martin, 1949)



Men on OkCupid are taller!



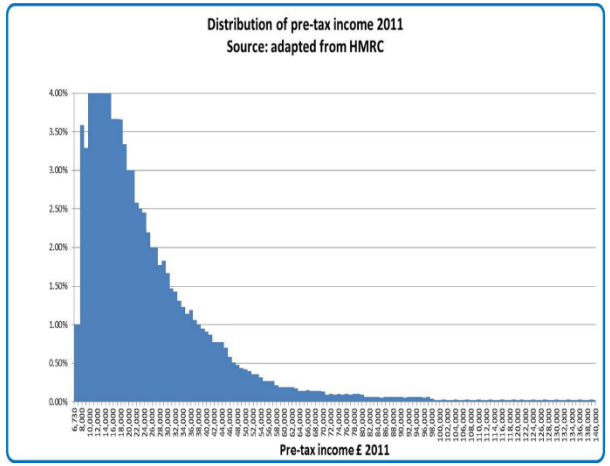
Bias?

Summary of concepts

1. A ***probability distribution*** shows the ***relative likelihood*** that we will get a data point in the population with a particular value
    - (for a more precise definition take a class in probability)

2. Distributions can have different shapes
    - E.g., left skewed, right skewed, bell shaped, etc.

Income distribution



Summary of R

Data frames contain structured data

- We can view a data frame in R Studio (not in Markdown) using:

  > View(my_data_frame)

- We can extract vectors from a data frame using:

  > my_vec <- my_data_frame$my_var

We can get a sense of how quantitative data is distributed by creating a histogram

> hist(my_vec)

Homework 1

Homework 1 is due at 11:30pm on Sunday January 26th

Use Piazza for any questions that come up, and/or attend office hours

Upload a pdf with your answers to Gradescope

Overall should be relatively short and hopefully not too hard

Additional practice at home

Lock5 questions:

- Proportions
  - warmups: 2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 2.7, 2.9 (both editions)
  - 2.13 (2nd edition 2.15) Rock papers scissors

- Quantitative data (shape and central tendency)
  - 2.33, 2.35, 2.37 (2nd edition 2.43, 2.45, 2.47)
  - 2.43, 2.45 (2nd edition 2.53, 2.55)
  - 2.47, 2.49 (2nd edition 2.57, 2.59)

Experiment with the Gapminder data frame and extended Trump approval ratings: ratings:

- Create some bar and pie charts for the categorical data
- Create some histograms for the quantitative data