

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

1) $X \Rightarrow Y$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

$$1) X \Rightarrow Y \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \Delta \uparrow X \Rightarrow \uparrow E(Y)$$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

1) $X \Rightarrow Y$ i.e. $\Delta \uparrow X \Rightarrow \uparrow E(Y)$ Maybe
a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

1) $X \Rightarrow Y$ i.e. $\Delta \uparrow X \Rightarrow \uparrow E(Y)$

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

b) Through mediating factor(s)

$X \Rightarrow M_1 \Rightarrow Y$
 $X \Rightarrow M_2 \Rightarrow Y$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

1) $X \Rightarrow Y$ i.e. $\Delta \uparrow X \Rightarrow \uparrow E(Y)$

2) $Y \Rightarrow X$

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

b) Through mediating factor(s)

$X \Rightarrow M_1 \Rightarrow Y$
 $X \Rightarrow M_2 \Rightarrow Y$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

1) $X \Rightarrow Y$ i.e. $\Delta \uparrow X \Rightarrow \uparrow E(Y)$

2) $Y \Rightarrow X$

3) Z

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

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$X \Rightarrow M_1 \Rightarrow Y$
 $X \Rightarrow M_2 \Rightarrow Y$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

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3) $Z \Rightarrow X$

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3) $Z \Rightarrow X$
 $Z \Rightarrow Y$

Maybe

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$X \Rightarrow M_1 \Rightarrow Y$
 $X \Rightarrow M_2 \Rightarrow Y$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

1) $X \Rightarrow Y$ i.e. $\Delta \uparrow X \Rightarrow \uparrow E(Y)$

2) $Y \Rightarrow X$

3) $Z \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow X \\ \Rightarrow Y \end{matrix}$

Confounding factor(s)

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

b) Through mediating factor(s)

$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$

What can it mean if X is correlated (associated) with Y in a sample?

1) $X \Rightarrow Y$ i.e. $\Delta \uparrow X \Rightarrow \uparrow E(Y)$

2) $Y \Rightarrow X$

3) $Z \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow X \\ \Rightarrow Y \end{matrix}$

a) Z known & measurable

Confounding factor(s)

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

b) Through mediating factor(s)

$$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$$

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3) $Z \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow X \\ \Rightarrow Y \end{matrix}$

Confounding factor(s)

a) Z known & measurable

b) Z " but hard to measure

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

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$$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$$

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Confounding factor(s)

a) Z known & measurable

b) Z " but hard to measure

c) Z unknown

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3) $Z \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow X \\ \Rightarrow Y \end{matrix}$

Confounding factor(s)

a) Z known & measurable

b) Z " but hard to measure

c) Z unknown

d) There are clusters in which Z is constant

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

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$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$

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Confounding factor(s)

a) Z known & measurable

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d) There are clusters in which Z is constant

4) Chance

Maybe

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$$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$$

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Confounding factor(s)

a) Z known & measurable

b) Z " but hard to measure

c) Z unknown

d) There are clusters in which Z is constant

4) Chance

5) Selection

Maybe

a) Directly $X \Rightarrow Y$

b) Through mediating factor(s)

$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$

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$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$

-To conclude that
 $X \Rightarrow Y$
we need to be
willing to reject
the other possibilities.

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$X \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow M_1 \\ \Rightarrow M_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Y$

- To conclude that $X \Rightarrow Y$ we need to be willing to reject the other possibilities.

- Ordinary statistical analysis only helps with #4 via p-value.

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Day 1 – Part 1

The Fundamental 2 x 2 Table of Statistics

*– or when Statistics seem to lie they are
usually just answering a different question*

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Day 1 – Part 2

Statistical Reasoning with Ellipses:

The Data Ellipse

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Day 1 – Part 3

Statistical Reasoning with Ellipses:

The Beta Ellipse

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Day 1 – Part 4

Getting Started with R and R Studio

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