

# Gov 50: 8. Summarizing Data

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# Roadmap

1. Descriptive Statistics
2. Missing data
3. Proportion tables

# 1/ Descriptive Statistics

# Lots of data

```
library(tidyverse)
library(gapminder)
gapminder
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,704 x 6
```

```
##   country      continent  year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
##   <fct>        <fct>    <int>  <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan Asia      1952   28.8  8425333    779.
## 2 Afghanistan Asia      1957   30.3  9240934    821.
## 3 Afghanistan Asia      1962   32.0 10267083    853.
## 4 Afghanistan Asia      1967   34.0 11537966    836.
## 5 Afghanistan Asia      1972   36.1 13079460    740.
## 6 Afghanistan Asia      1977   38.4 14880372    786.
## 7 Afghanistan Asia      1982   39.9 12881816    978.
## 8 Afghanistan Asia      1987   40.8 13867957    852.
## 9 Afghanistan Asia      1992   41.7 16317921    649.
## 10 Afghanistan Asia      1997   41.8 22227415    635.
## # i 1,694 more rows
```

# Lots and lots of data

```
head(gapminder$gdpPercap, n = 200)
```

```
##      [1]      779      821      853      836      740      786      978      852      649
##     [10]      635      727      975     1601     1942     2313     2760     3313     3533
##     [19]     3631     3739     2497     3193     4604     5937     2449     3014     2551
##     [28]     3247     4183     4910     5745     5681     5023     4797     5288     6223
##     [37]     3521     3828     4269     5523     5473     3009     2757     2430     2628
##     [46]     2277     2773     4797     5911     6857     7133     8053     9443    10079
##     [55]     8998     9140     9308    10967     8798    12779    10040    10950    12217
##     [64]    14526    16789    18334    19477    21889    23425    26998    30688    34435
##     [73]     6137     8843    10751    12835    16662    19749    21597    23688    27042
##     [82]    29096    32418    36126     9867    11636    12753    14805    18269    19340
##     [91]    19211    18524    19036    20292    23404    29796      684      662      686
##    [100]      721      630      660      677      752      838      973     1136     1391
##    [109]     8343     9715    10991    13149    16672    19118    20980    22526    25576
##    [118]    27561    30486    33693     1063      960      949     1036     1086     1029
##    [127]     1278     1226     1191     1233     1373     1441     2677     2128     2181
##    [136]     2587     2980     3548     3157     2754     2962     3326     3413     3822
##    [145]      974     1354     1710     2172     2860     3528     4127     4314     2547
##    [154]     4766     6019     7446      851      918      984     1215     2264     3215
##    [163]     4551     6206     7954     8647    11004    12570     2109     2487     3337
##    [172]     3430     4986     6660     7031     7807     6950     7958     8131     9066
```

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  - **Central tendency**: where is the middle/typical/average value.

# How to summarize data

- How should we summarize the wages data? Many possibilities!
  - Up to now: focus on **averages** or means of variables.
- Two salient features of a variable that we want to know:
  - **Central tendency**: where is the middle/typical/average value.
  - **Spread** around the center: are all values to the center or spread out?

# Center of the data

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$$\text{median} = \begin{cases} \text{middle value} & \text{if number of entries is odd} \\ \frac{\text{sum of two middle values}}{2} & \text{if number of entries is even} \end{cases}$$

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- In **R**: `mean()` and `median()`.

# Mean vs median

- Median more robust to **outliers**:



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  - Example 1: data =  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 5\}$ . Mean? Median?

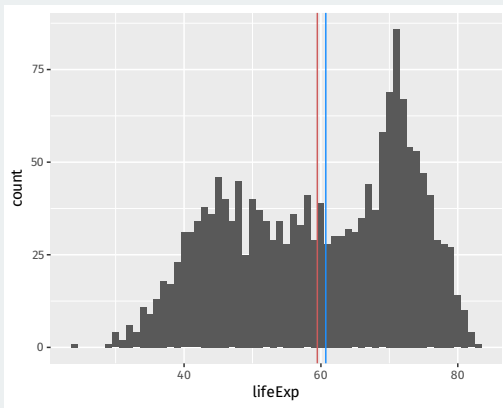
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  - Example 1: data =  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 5\}$ . Mean? Median?
  - Example 2: data =  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 100\}$ . Mean? Median?

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- Median more robust to **outliers**:
  - Example 1: data =  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 5\}$ . Mean? Median?
  - Example 2: data =  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 100\}$ . Mean? Median?
- What does Mark Zuckerberg do to the mean vs median income?

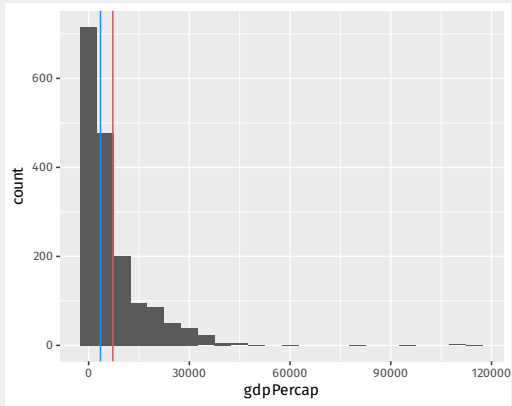
```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x = lifeExp)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 1) +  
  geom_vline(aes(xintercept = mean(lifeExp)), color = "indianred") +  
  geom_vline(aes(xintercept = median(lifeExp)), color = "dodgerblue")
```



```
summary(gapminder$lifeExp)
```

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
##	23.6	48.2	60.7	59.5	70.8	82.6

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x = gdpPerCap)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 5000) +  
  geom_vline(aes(xintercept = mean(gdpPerCap)), color = "indianred") +  
  geom_vline(aes(xintercept = median(gdpPerCap)), color = "dodgerblue")
```

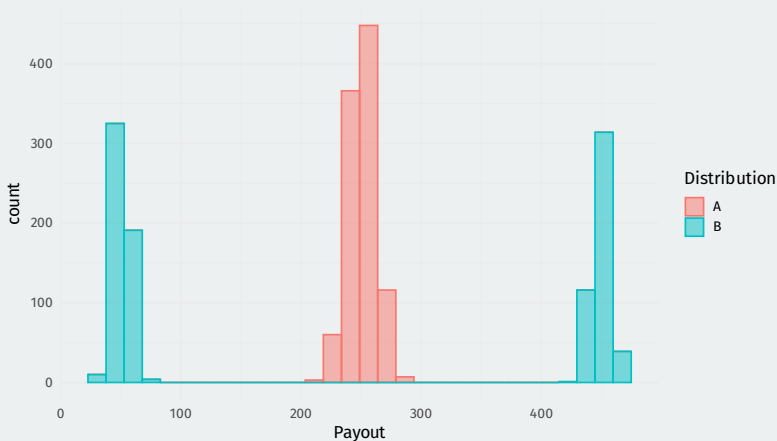


```
summary(gapminder$gdpPerCap)
```

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
##	241	1202	3532	7215	9325	113523

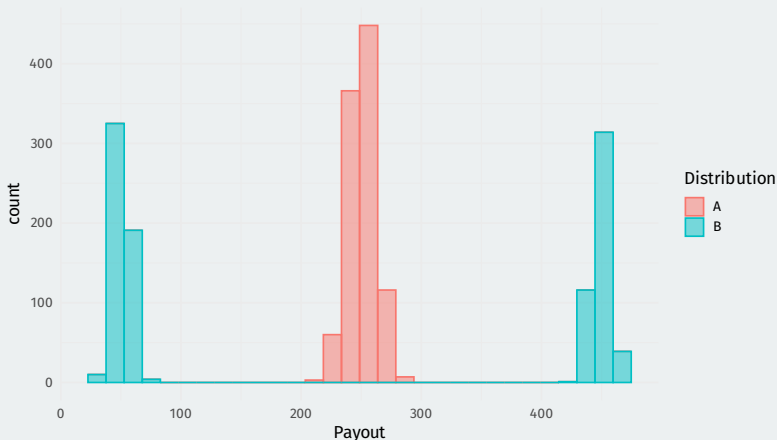
# Which distribution would you prefer?

Lottery where we randomly draw one value from A or B:



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They have the same mean, so why do we care about the difference? **Spread!!**

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- **R** function: `range()`, `summary()`, `IQR()`

# Standard deviation

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  3. Take the sum of these values
  4. Divide by  $n - 1$  (or  $n$ , doesn't matter much)
  5. Take the square root.
- **Variance** = standard deviation<sup>2</sup>
- Why not just take the average deviations from mean without squaring?

## **2/** Missing data

# Missing data

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  - Sensitive questions  $\rightsquigarrow$  **social desirability bias**
  - Some countries lack official statistics like unemployment.
  - Leads to missing data.
- Missing data in R: a special value NA
- Have already seen how to use `na.rm = TRUE`

# CCES data

```
library(gov50data)
cces_2020
```

```
## # A tibble: 51,551 x 6
##   gender race  educ          pid3 turnout_self pres_vote
##   <fct>  <fct> <fct>          <fct>         <dbl> <fct>
## 1 Male   White 2-year      Repu~             1 Donald J~
## 2 Female White Post-grad Demo~            NA <NA>
## 3 Female White 4-year      Inde~             1 Joe Bide~
## 4 Female White 4-year      Demo~             1 Joe Bide~
## 5 Male   White 4-year      Inde~             1 Other
## 6 Male   White Some college Repu~             1 Donald J~
## 7 Male   Black Some college Not ~            NA <NA>
## 8 Female White Some college Inde~             1 Donald J~
## 9 Female White High school gr~ Repu~             1 Donald J~
## 10 Female White 4-year      Demo~             1 Joe Bide~
## # i 51,541 more rows
```

# drop\_na() to remove rows with missing values

```
cces_2020 |>
```

```
  drop_na()
```

```
## # A tibble: 45,651 x 6
```

```
##   gender race  educ          pid3 turnout_self pres_vote
##   <fct>  <fct> <fct>         <fct>         <dbl> <fct>
## 1 Male   White 2-year Repu~           1 Donald J~
## 2 Female White 4-year Inde~           1 Joe Bide~
## 3 Female White 4-year Demo~           1 Joe Bide~
## 4 Male   White 4-year Inde~           1 Other
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## 8 Female White 4-year Demo~           1 Joe Bide~
## 9 Female White 4-year Demo~           1 Joe Bide~
## 10 Female White 4-year Demo~           1 Joe Bide~
## # i 45,641 more rows
```

# Drop rows based on certain variables

```
cces_2020 |>  
  dim_desc()
```

```
## [1] "[51,551 x 6]"
```

```
cces_2020 |>  
  drop_na() |>  
  dim_desc()
```

```
## [1] "[45,651 x 6]"
```

```
cces_2020 |>  
  drop_na(turnout_self) |>  
  dim_desc()
```

```
## [1] "[48,462 x 6]"
```

# Available-case vs complete-case analysis

**Available-case analysis:** use the data you have for that variable:

```
cces_2020 |>  
  summarize(mean(turnout_self, na.rm = TRUE)) |>  
  pull()
```

```
## [1] 0.942
```

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```

```
## [1] 0.942
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**Complete-case analysis:** only use units that have data on all variables

```
cces_2020 |>
  drop_na() |>
  summarize(mean(turnout_self)) |>
  pull()
```

```
## [1] 0.999
```

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```
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  drop_na() |>
  summarize(mean(turnout_self)) |>
  pull()
```

```
## [1] 0.999
```

(also called **listwise deletion**)

# is.na() to detect missingness

Trying to detect missingness with == doesn't work:

```
c(5, 6, NA, 0) == NA
```

```
## [1] NA NA NA NA
```



# is.na() to detect missingness

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```
c(5, 6, NA, 0) == NA
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```
## [1] NA NA NA NA
```

Use is.na() instead:

```
is.na(c(5, 6, NA, 0))
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

# is.na() to detect missingness

Trying to detect missingness with == doesn't work:

```
c(5, 6, NA, 0) == NA
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```
## [1] NA NA NA NA
```

Use is.na() instead:

```
is.na(c(5, 6, NA, 0))
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

Can use sum() or mean() on this to get number/proportion missing:

```
sum(is.na(c(5, 6, NA, 0)))
```

```
## [1] 1
```

# Nonresponse bias

Nonresponse can create bias if lower turnout  $\Rightarrow$  more non-response:

```
cces_2020 |>
  group_by(pid3) |>
  summarize(
    mean_turnout = mean(turnout_self, na.rm = TRUE),
    missing_turnout = mean(is.na(turnout_self))
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 3
##   pid3          mean_turnout missing_turnout
##   <fct>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Democrat      0.963            0.0280
## 2 Republican    0.953            0.0403
## 3 Independent   0.924            0.0718
## 4 Other         0.957            0.0709
## 5 Not sure      0.630            0.431
```

## **3/** Proportion tables

# Review of getting counts

First, let's review how to get counts:

```
cces_2020 |>
  group_by(pres_vote) |>
  summarize(n = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 2
##   pres_vote          n
##   <fct>          <int>
## 1 Joe Biden (Democrat) 26188
## 2 Donald J. Trump (Republican) 17702
## 3 Other              1458
## 4 I did not vote in this race    100
## 5 I did not vote             13
## 6 Not sure                190
## 7 <NA>                   5900
```

# First attempt to create proportions

```
cces_2020 |>
  group_by(pres_vote) |>
  summarize(prop = n() / sum(n()))
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 2
##   pres_vote                prop
##   <fct>                <dbl>
## 1 Joe Biden (Democrat)      1
## 2 Donald J. Trump (Republican) 1
## 3 Other                    1
## 4 I did not vote in this race 1
## 5 I did not vote          1
## 6 Not sure                 1
## 7 <NA>                     1
```

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cces_2020 |>
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## 6 Not sure                 1
## 7 <NA>                     1
```

Inside `summarize()` all operations are done within groups!

# Mutate after summarizing

```
cces_2020 |>
  group_by(pres_vote) |>
  summarize(n = n()) |>
  mutate(prop = n / sum(n))
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 3
```

##	pres_vote	n	prop
##	<fct>	<int>	<dbl>
## 1	Joe Biden (Democrat)	26188	0.508
## 2	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	17702	0.343
## 3	Other	1458	0.0283
## 4	I did not vote in this race	100	0.00194
## 5	I did not vote	13	0.000252
## 6	Not sure	190	0.00369
## 7	<NA>	5900	0.114



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## 4	I did not vote in this race	100	0.00194
## 5	I did not vote	13	0.000252
## 6	Not sure	190	0.00369
## 7	<NA>	5900	0.114

Grouping is silently dropped after `summarize()`

# Multiple grouping variables

What happens with multiple grouping variables

```
cces_2020 |>
  filter(pres_vote %in% c("Joe Biden (Democrat)",
                          "Donald J. Trump (Republican)")) |>
  group_by(pid3, pres_vote) |>
  summarize(n = n()) |>
  mutate(prop = n / sum(n))
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 4
```

```
## # Groups:   pid3 [5]
```

##	pid3	pres_vote	n	prop
##	<fct>	<fct>	<int>	<dbl>
## 1	Democrat	Joe Biden (Democrat)	17649	0.968
## 2	Democrat	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	581	0.0319
## 3	Republican	Joe Biden (Democrat)	856	0.0712
## 4	Republican	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	11164	0.929
## 5	Independent	Joe Biden (Democrat)	6601	0.571
## 6	Independent	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	4951	0.429
## 7	Other	Joe Biden (Democrat)	735	0.487
## 8	Other	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	774	0.513
## 9	Not sure	Joe Biden (Democrat)	347	0.599
## 10	Not sure	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	232	0.401

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 4
## # Groups:   pid3 [5]
##   pid3      pres_vote      n    prop
##   <fct>    <fct>      <int>  <dbl>
## 1 Democrat Joe Biden (Democrat)  17649 0.968
## 2 Democrat Donald J. Trump (Republican)   581 0.0319
## 3 Republican Joe Biden (Democrat)    856 0.0712
## 4 Republican Donald J. Trump (Republican) 11164 0.929
## 5 Independent Joe Biden (Democrat)    6601 0.571
## 6 Independent Donald J. Trump (Republican) 4951 0.429
## 7 Other      Joe Biden (Democrat)    735 0.487
## 8 Other      Donald J. Trump (Republican)   774 0.513
## 9 Not sure   Joe Biden (Democrat)    347 0.599
## 10 Not sure   Donald J. Trump (Republican)  232 0.401
```

With multiple grouping variables, `summarize()` drops the last one.

# Dropping all groups

If we want the proportion of all rows, need to drop all groups.

```
cces_2020 |>
  filter(pres_vote %in% c("Joe Biden (Democrat)",
                        "Donald J. Trump (Republican)")) |>
  group_by(pid3, pres_vote) |>
  summarize(n = n(), .groups = "drop") |>
  mutate(prop = n / sum(n))
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 4
```

##	pid3	pres_vote	n	prop
##	<fct>	<fct>	<int>	<dbl>
##	1 Democrat	Joe Biden (Democrat)	17649	0.402
##	2 Democrat	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	581	0.0132
##	3 Republican	Joe Biden (Democrat)	856	0.0195
##	4 Republican	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	11164	0.254
##	5 Independent	Joe Biden (Democrat)	6601	0.150
##	6 Independent	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	4951	0.113
##	7 Other	Joe Biden (Democrat)	735	0.0167
##	8 Other	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	774	0.0176
##	9 Not sure	Joe Biden (Democrat)	347	0.00791
##	10 Not sure	Donald J. Trump (Republican)	232	0.00529