

Today: Marginal and Conditional Distributions  
 2-D Categorical Data  
 Contingency Tables and Mosaic Plots  
 Friday: 2-D Categorical

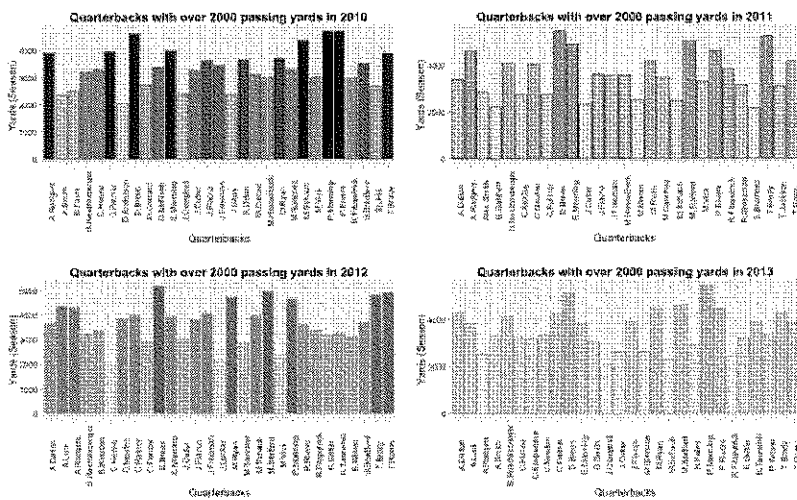
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Quarterbacks with Over 2000 Yards, 2010 – 2013



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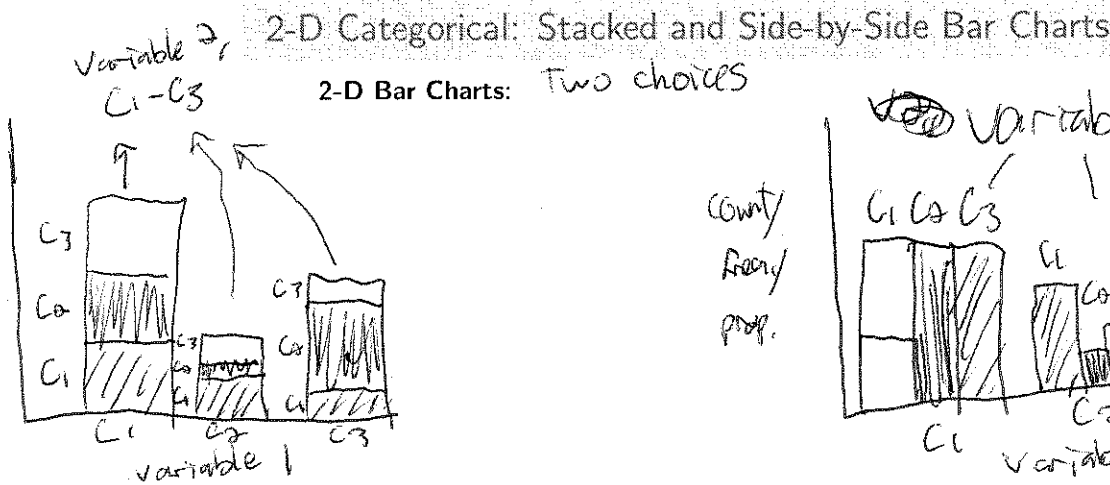
## Stacked Bar Chart

"Bar chart of spine charts"

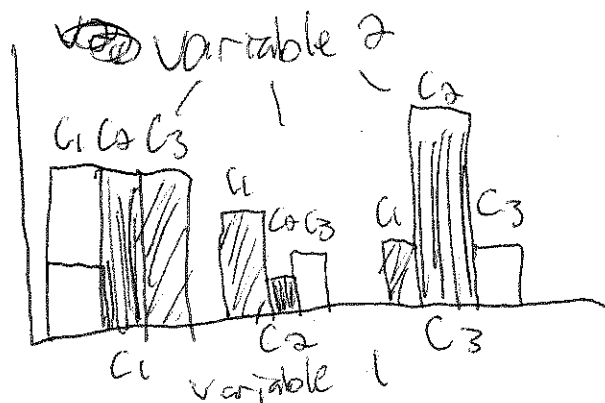
## Side-by-Side Bar Chart

"Bar chart of bar charts"

Count / freq / proportion



Count / freq / prop.



What does a 2-D bar chart show?:

easier to make comparisons of variable 1 categories

easier to make comparisons of variable 2 ~~categories~~ given variable 1

• Marginal dist'n of V1  
 • several conditional distributions of Variable 2 given each category of Variable 1

empirical conditional dist'n

## Contingency Tables

Contingency Tables Give Us:

Empirical

- Marginal Distribution (of variable ~~2~~)
- Joint Distribution (of 2 variables ~~and variable 2~~)
- Conditional Distributions (dist'n of one variable given a particular value of another variable simultaneously)

Setup:

Two Categorical Variables:

Variable 1:  $K_1$  categories; Variable 2:  $K_2$  categories

What Are We Interested In?

- observed counts in each cell  
 $\rightarrow O_{ij} = \# \text{ of obs w/ } \text{Var1} = C_i \text{ \& Var2} = C_j$

- Expected counts in each cell

$$\rightarrow E_{ij} = \frac{n_{i.} \times n_{.j}}{n}$$

$n = \text{total \# of obs}$

$n_{i.} = \text{total in row } i$

$n_{.j} = \text{total in col } j$

→ all of the  $O_{ij}$ 's

Joint = entire table (minus margins)

Contingency Tables and Marginal/Conditional Distributions

Var 2

Var 1

	$C_1^*$	$C_2^*$	...	$C_{K_2}^*$	
$C_1$	$O_{11}$	$O_{12}$	...	$O_{1K_2}$	$n_{1.}$
$C_2$	$O_{21}$	$O_{22}$	...	$O_{2K_2}$	$n_{2.}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$C_{K_1}$	$O_{K_11}$	$O_{K_12}$	...	$O_{K_1K_2}$	$n_{K_1.}$
	$n_{.1}$	$n_{.2}$	...	$n_{.K_2}$	$n$

→ Marginal dist'n of Var 1

each row = conditional distribution of variable 2 given a category of Var 1

each column = conditional distribution of var 1 given a cat. of Var 2

→ marginal dist'n of Var 2

Recall: Independence Rules from Probability

Can input contingency tables into chi-square tests for independence

E.g. `chisq.test(table(var1, var2))`

More on this in Lab 04