# Gov 51: Summarizing Bivariate Relationships: Cross-tabs, Scatterplots, and Correlation

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#### **Effect of assassination attempts**

```
leaders <- read.csv("data/leaders.csv")
head(leaders[, 1:7])</pre>
```

```
##
   vear
        country leadername age politybefore
  1 1929 Afghanistan Habibullah Ghazi 39
  2 1933 Afghanistan Nadir Shah
                                 53
  3 1934 Afghanistan Hashim Khan
                                 50
  4 1924 Albania
                                 29
                            Zogu
  5 1931 Albania
                            Zogu
                                 36
                      Boumedienne 41
## 6 1968 Algeria
    polityafter interwarbefore
##
## 1
         -6.00
        -7.33
## 2
## 3
    -8.00
## 4
    -9.00
## 5 -9.00
## 6
    -9.00
```

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```
table(Before = leaders$civilwarbefore,
After = leaders$civilwarafter)
```

```
## After
## Before 0 1
## 0 177 19
## 1 27 27
```

· Quick summary how the two variables "go together."

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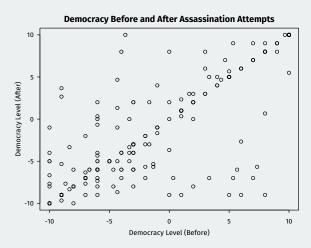
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```
## After
## Before 0 1
## 0 0.9031 0.0969
## 1 0.5000 0.5000
```

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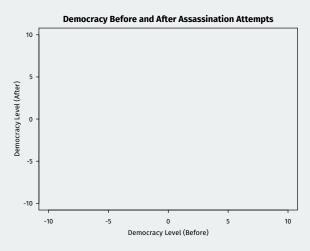
```
plot(x = leaders$politybefore, y = leaders$polityafter,
    xlab = "Democracy Level (Before)",
    ylab = "Democracy Level (After)",
    main = "Democracy Before and After Assassination Attempts")
```

leaders[1, c("politybefore", "polityafter")

```
leaders[1, c("politybefore", "polityafter")]
```

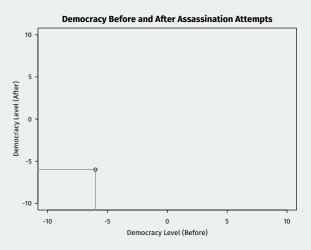
#### leaders[1, c("politybefore", "polityafter")]

```
## politybefore polityafter
## 1     -6     -6
```



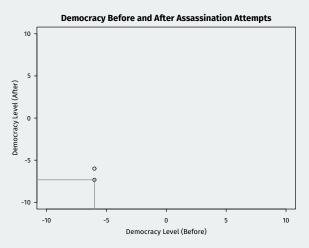
#### leaders[1, c("politybefore", "polityafter")]

```
## politybefore polityafter
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```



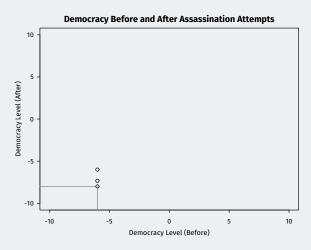
#### leaders[2, c("politybefore", "polityafter")]

```
## politybefore polityafter
## 2    -6    -7.33
```



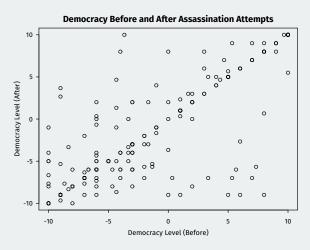
#### leaders[3, c("politybefore", "polityafter")]

```
## politybefore polityafter
## 3     -6     -8
```



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$$\text{z-score of } x_i = \frac{x_i - \text{mean of } x}{\text{standard deviation of } x}$$

· Crucial property: z-scores don't depend on units

z-score of 
$$(ax_i + b) = z$$
-score of  $x_i$ 

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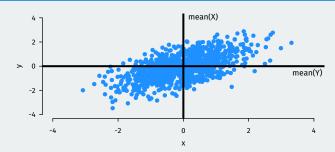
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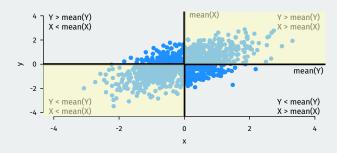
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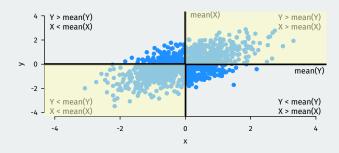
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  - · High magnitude of correlation: data cluster tightly around a line.
- The technical definition of the correlation coefficient:

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \left( \text{z-score for } x_i \right) \times \left( \text{z-score for } y_i \right) \right]$$

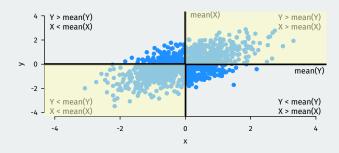




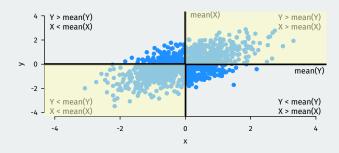
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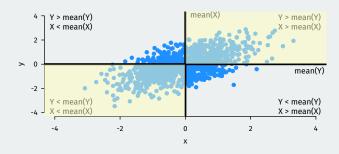
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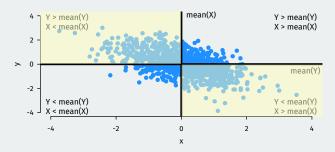
- Large values of *X* tend to occur with large values of *Y*:
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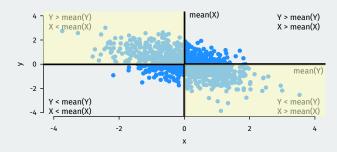
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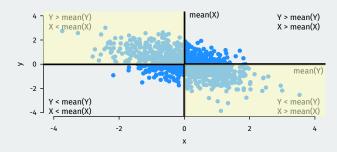
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- If these dominate → positive correlation.



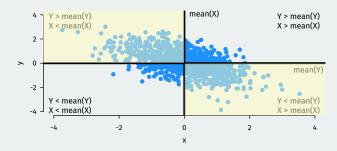
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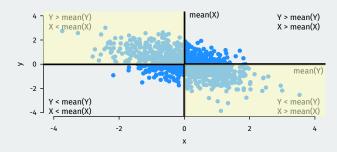
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  - Celsius vs. Fahreneheit; dollars vs. pesos; cm vs. in.

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```
cor(leaders$politybefore, leaders$polityafter,
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```

```
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```

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- Missing values: set the use = "pairwise" → available case analysis

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· Very highly correlation!