



University of Colorado
Boulder

Human-Robot Interaction

Descriptive & Inferential Statistics

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Statistical Analysis

So you've got some data, now what?

Statistics

Descriptive

Summarizes data quantitatively without employing a probabilistic formulation

Enables people to “get a sense” of the data

Can be useful in exploratory analysis

Often provided alongside inferential or Bayesian statistics

Does not enable any conclusions to be drawn from data

Inferential (frequentist) statistics

Draw conclusions from data that are subject to random variation

Focuses on $P(\text{Data} | \text{Hypothesis})$

Bayesian statistics

Focuses on $P(\text{Hypothesis} | \text{Data})$ using Bayes’s rule

Inferential vs Bayesian

Example: What is the average height h in inches of all adult males in the U.S.?

Bayesian approach

Begin with a prior distribution: h is between 60 and 84 inches, most likely somewhere in the middle

Collect data (random sample of U.S. adult males)

Update the prior to create posterior distribution: $P(70 \leq h \leq 74) = .95$

Inferential approach

h is an unknown constant that either is in the range [70,74] or not (i.e., statement that $P(70 \leq h \leq 74) = .95$ is meaningless)

Only allow probability statements about sampling, not about the world

Could make statement that $P(70 \leq H \leq 74) = .95$ where H = random sampling from U.S. population of adult males

Today

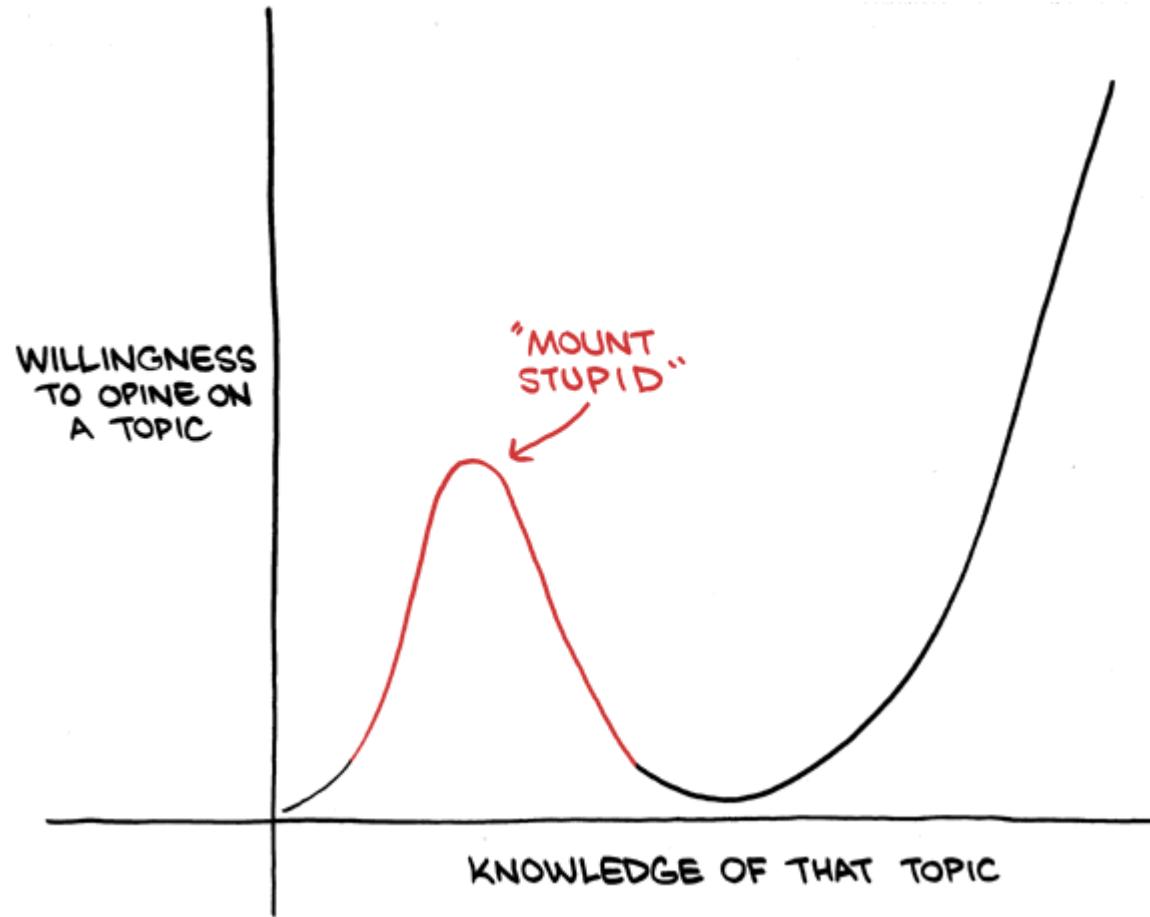
We will cover descriptive and inferential statistics

These are currently the major approaches for HRI research

Bayesian approaches are gaining popularity in related fields

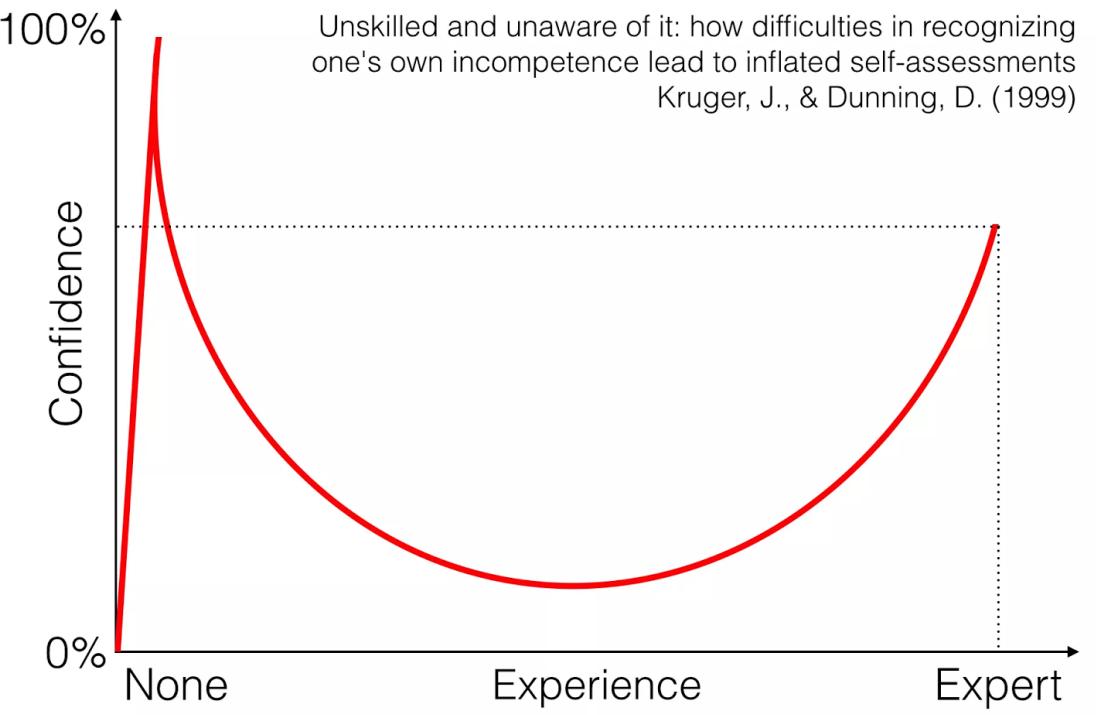
See <http://www.aviz.fr/badstats> for discussion of statistical reform

Proceed with Caution!



Dunning-Kruger Effect

Unskilled and unaware of it: how difficulties in recognizing one's own incompetence lead to inflated self-assessments
Kruger, J., & Dunning, D. (1999)



Questions?

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

Human-interpretable computed quantities that **describe** your data

Some describe overall distribution

Range

Sample size (N)

Some describe central tendency

Mean

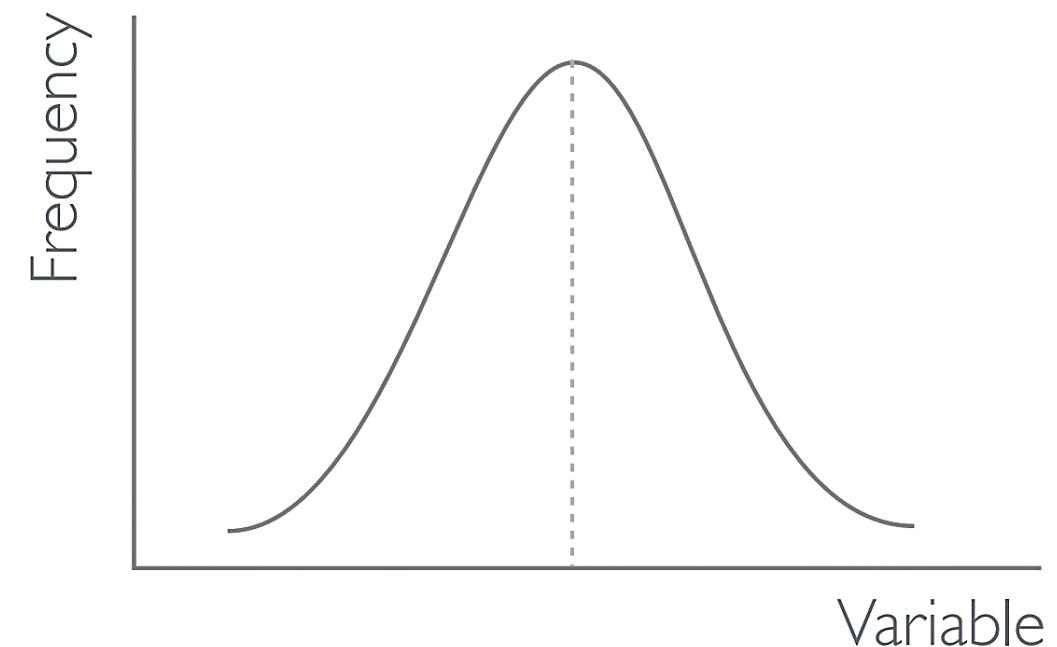
Median

Mode

Some describe variation/dispersion

Standard Deviation

Confidence Intervals

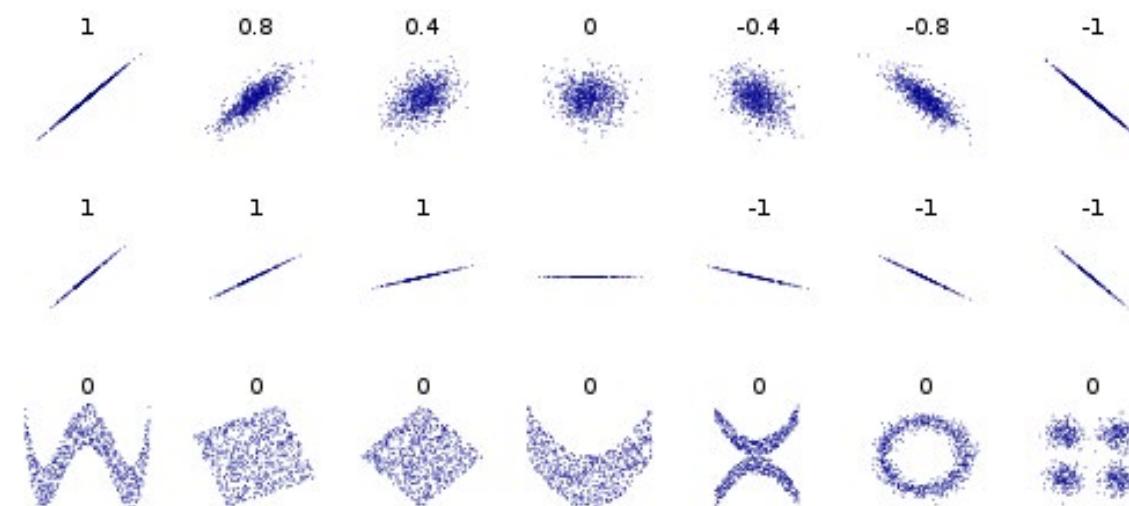


Performance Statistics

Mean: The average value of the dependent measure

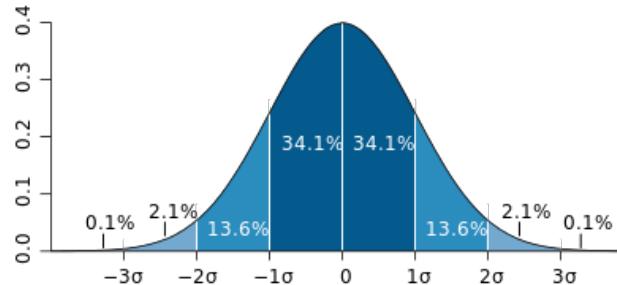
Median: The middle value of the dependent measure

Correlation: How well one variable explains the other



Variance Statistics

Standard Deviation: The overall variation of individual values from the sample mean



Confidence Intervals: The predicted range you'd expect the true value to fall into if you collected all of the possible samples for some level of certainty

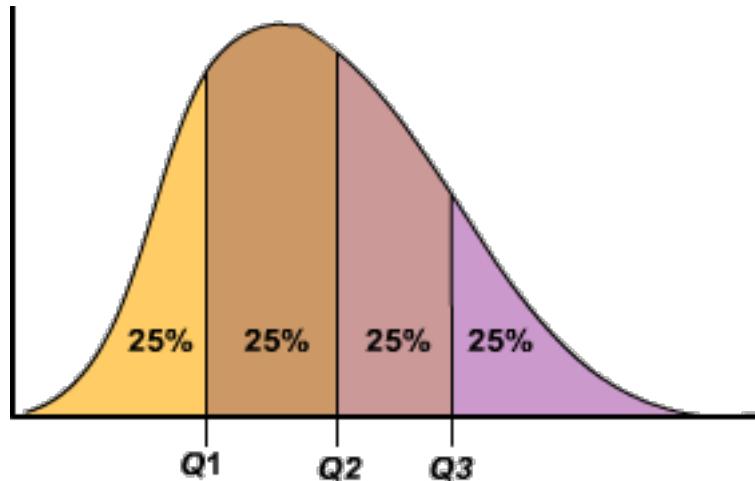
e.g., 95% confidence interval of [0 - 0.7] seconds means if we collected infinite samples, 95% of the time the mean of those samples would fall within the range [0 - 0.7] seconds

Variance Statistics

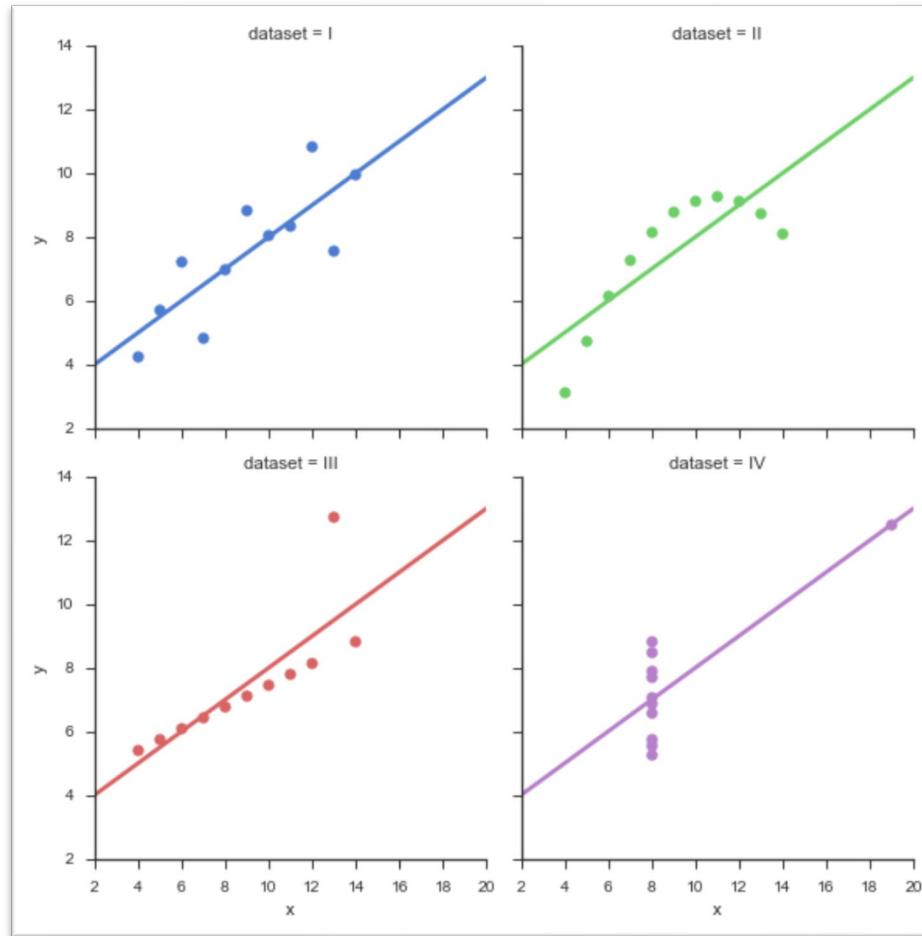
Percentiles: The bounds within which X% of your measured samples fall into (the median is the 50th percentile)

Quartiles: The 25th, 50th, & 75th percentiles

Interquartile Range (IQR): The span from the 25th to 75th percentile

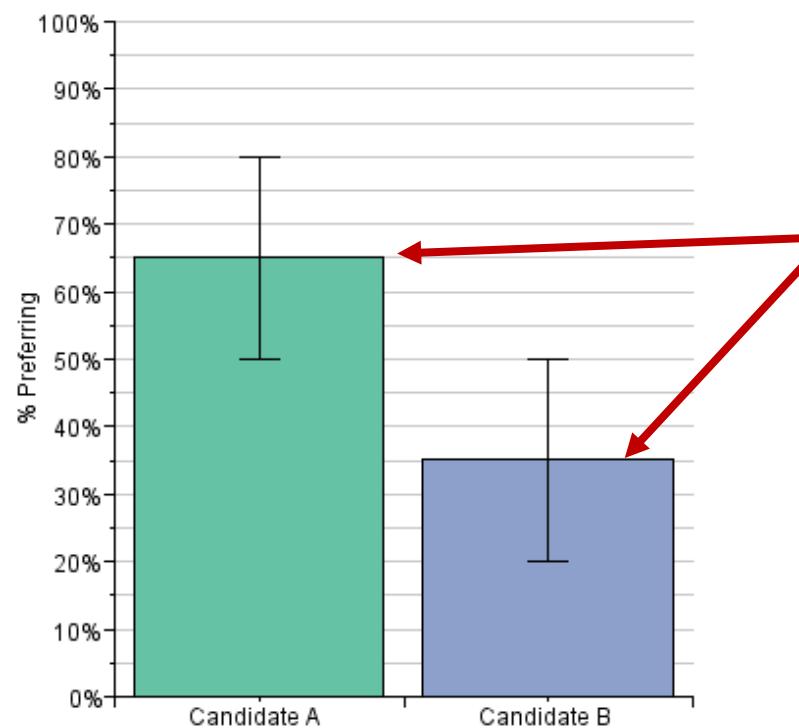


Make sure to visually explore your data!

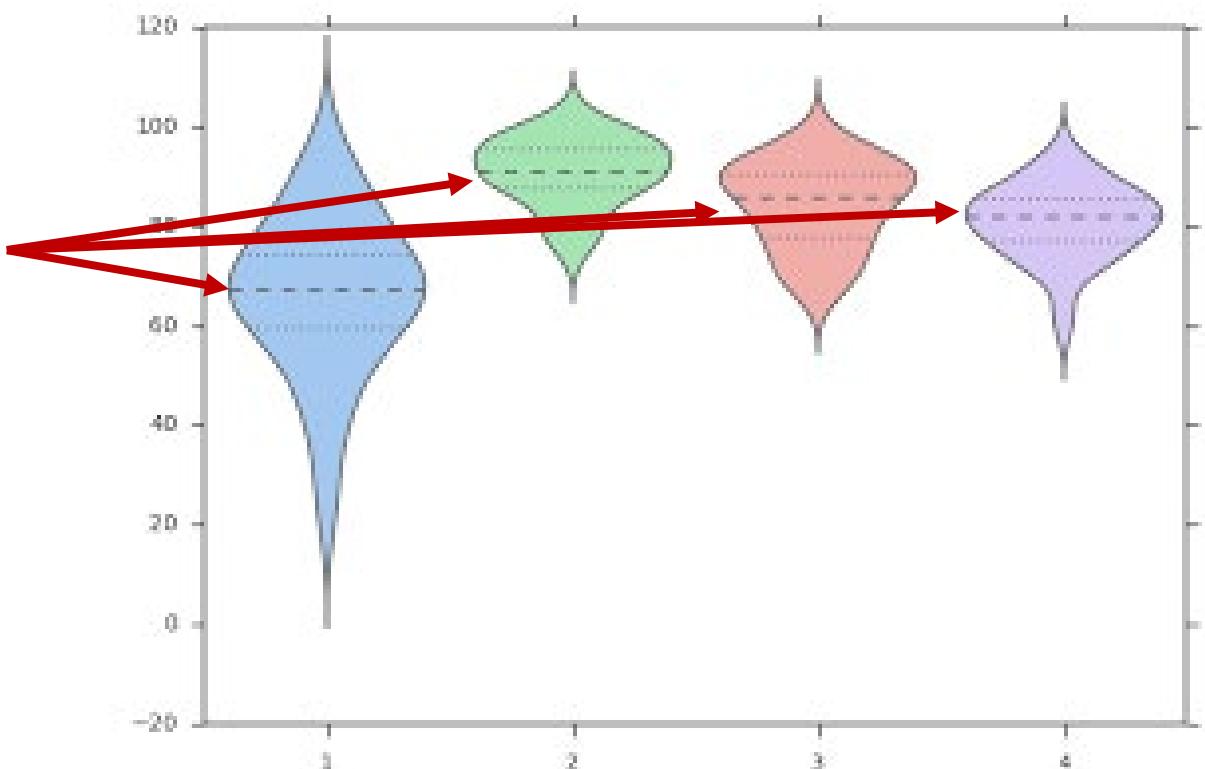


Presenting Descriptive Statistics

If you're reporting results of an experiment, descriptive statistics provide meaningful ways of doing so

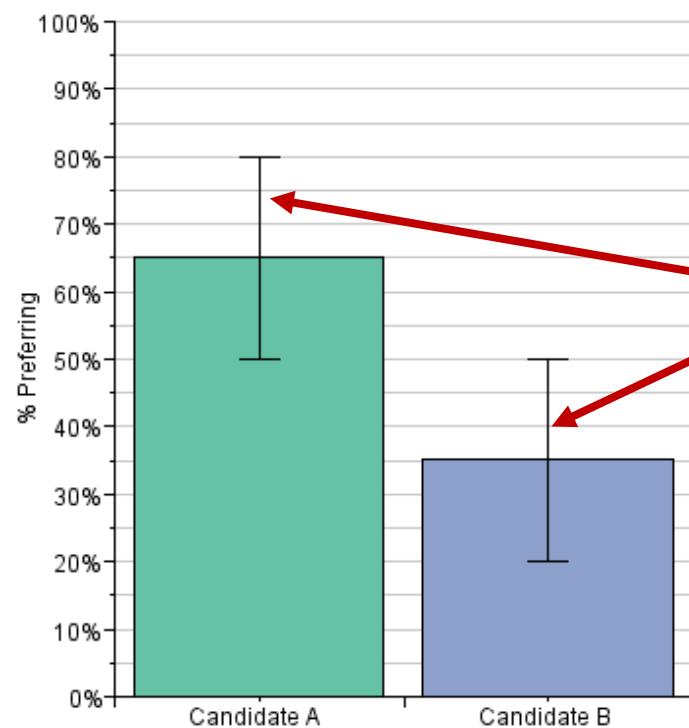


Means

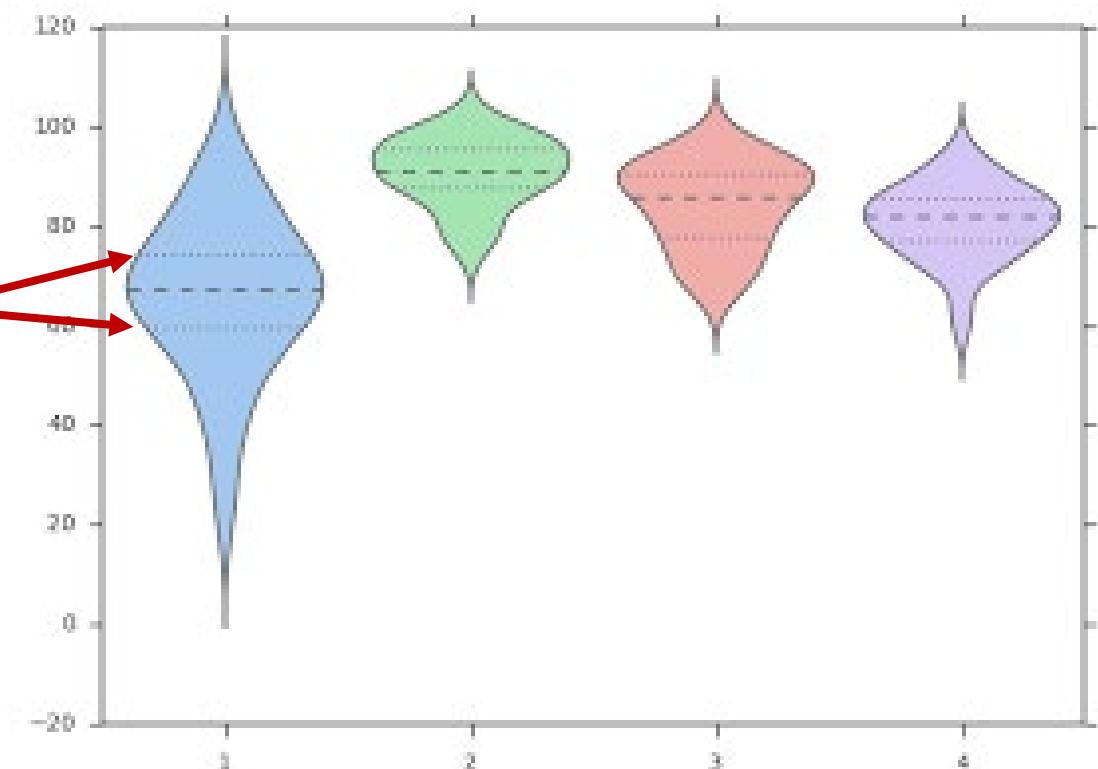


Presenting Descriptive Statistics

If you're reporting results of an experiment, descriptive statistics provide meaningful ways of doing so

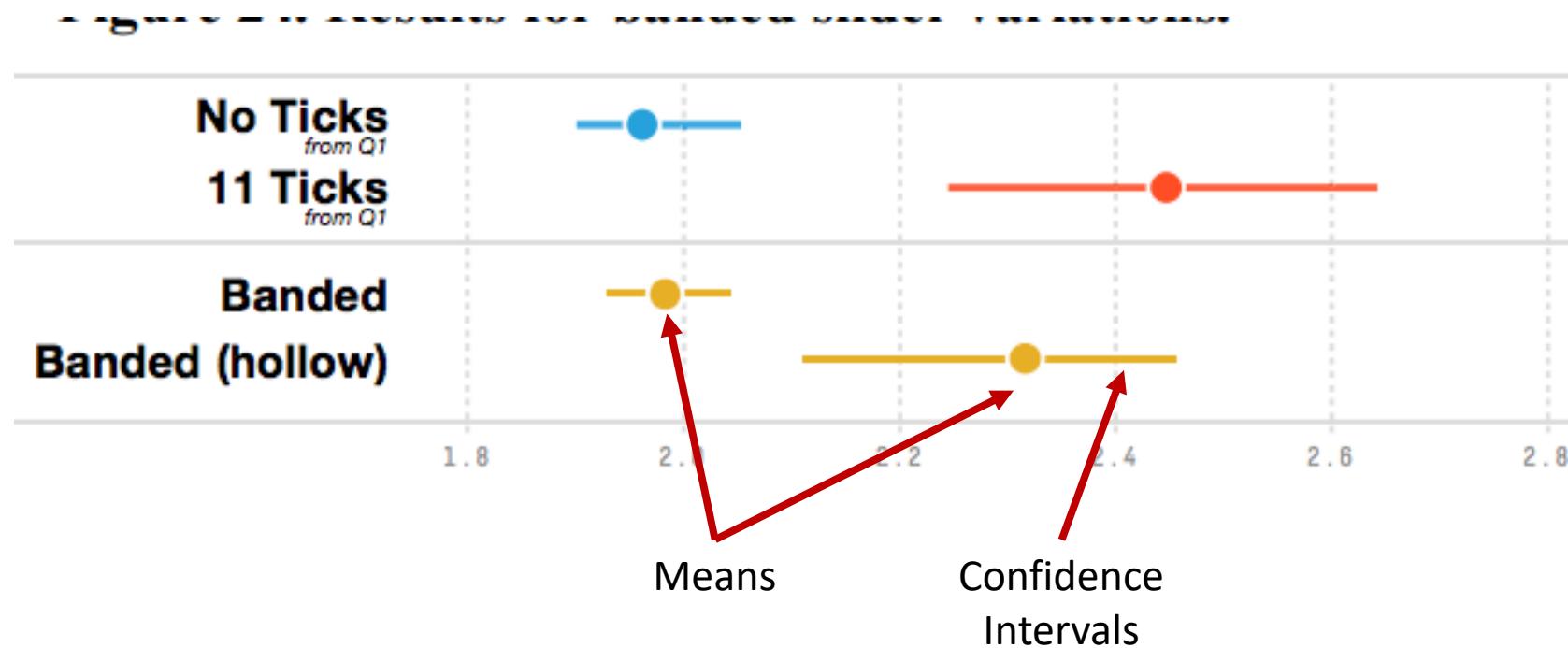


Standard Deviation
(or SE)



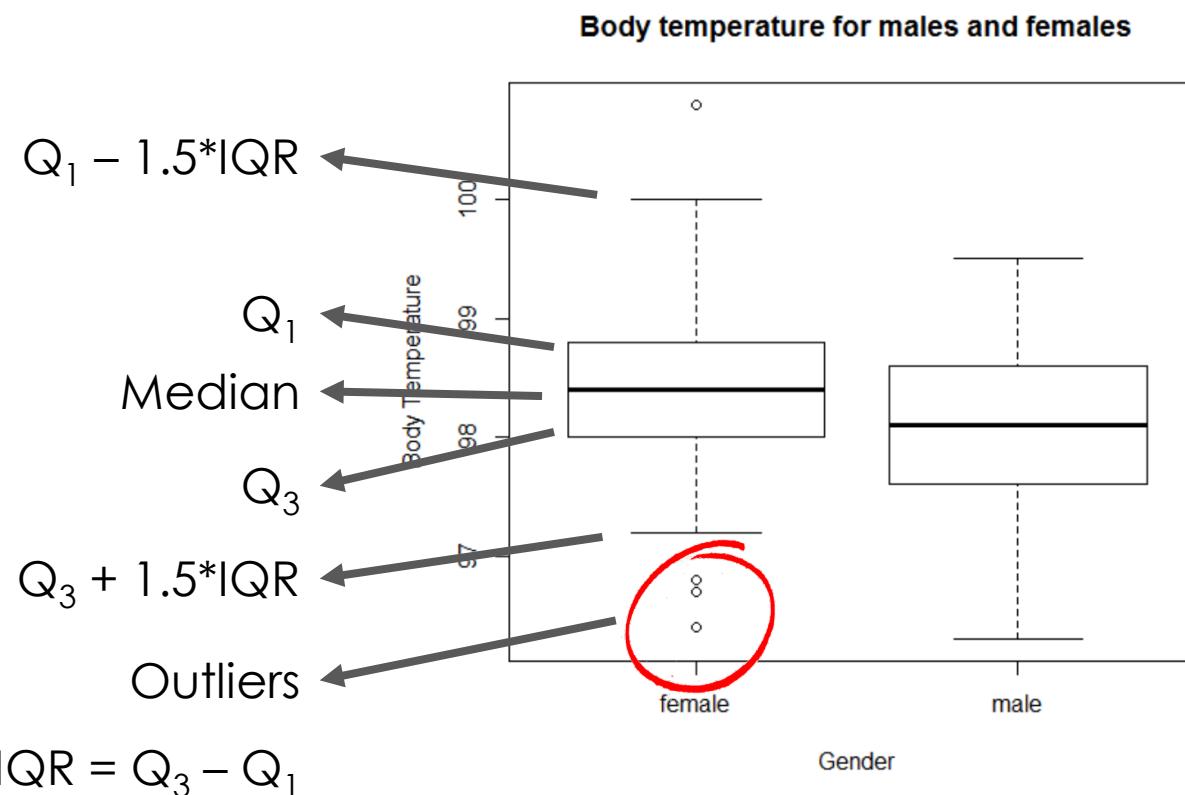
Presenting Descriptive Statistics

If you're reporting results of an experiment, descriptive statistics provide meaningful ways of doing so



Presenting Descriptive Statistics

If you're reporting results of an experiment, descriptive statistics provide meaningful ways of doing so



Examples using R and JMP

Download the datasets from Moodle:

FactorAnalysis_Data.csv (same example data from scale construction)

Temps.txt

RepeatedMeasures.csv

Packages needed for R:

```
install.packages("Hmisc")
```

```
install.packages("corrgram")
```

```
install.packages("sciplot")
```

Example: R Descriptive Statistics



R Basics

Calculate min, max, mean, stdev, quartiles

```
summary(data)  
sapply(data, mean, na.rm=TRUE)
```

(sapply calculates mean, sd, var, min, max, med, range, and quantile)

```

> setwd("C:\\Users\\Dan\\OneDrive\\Teaching\\HRI Spring 2016\\Lecture 19")
> data <- read.csv("FactorAnalysis_Data.csv")
> summary(data)

Participant.ID Condition Looks_humanlike Behaves_humanlike Attractive Cute Cheerful Friendly Optimistic Warm Happy
p01 : 1 Control:14 Min. :3.000 Min. :2.000 Min. :5.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :1 Min. :2.000 Min. :2.000 Min. :2.000 Min. :1.000
p02 : 1 Cue :15 1st Qu.:6.000 1st Qu.:3.000 1st Qu.:6.000 1st Qu.:2.000 1st Qu.:2 1st Qu.:3.000 1st Qu.:3.000 1st Qu.:3.000 1st Qu.:3.000 1st Qu.:3.000
p03 : 1 Median :6.000 Median :4.000 Median :6.000 Median :2.000 Median :3 Median :4.000 Median :4.000 Median :3.000 Median :4.000
p04 : 1 Mean :5.931 Mean :4.034 Mean :6.207 Mean :2.69 Mean :3 Mean :3.931 Mean :3.897 Mean :3.517 Mean :3.655
p05 : 1 3rd Qu.:7.000 3rd Qu.:5.000 3rd Qu.:7.000 3rd Qu.:4.00 3rd Qu.:4 3rd Qu.:5.000 3rd Qu.:5.000 3rd Qu.:5.000 3rd Qu.:5.000 3rd Qu.:4.000
p06 : 1 Max. :7.000 Max. :6.000 Max. :7.000 Max. :7.00 Max. :5 Max. :6.000 Max. :6.000 Max. :6.000 Max. :6.000 Max. :7.000
(Other):23

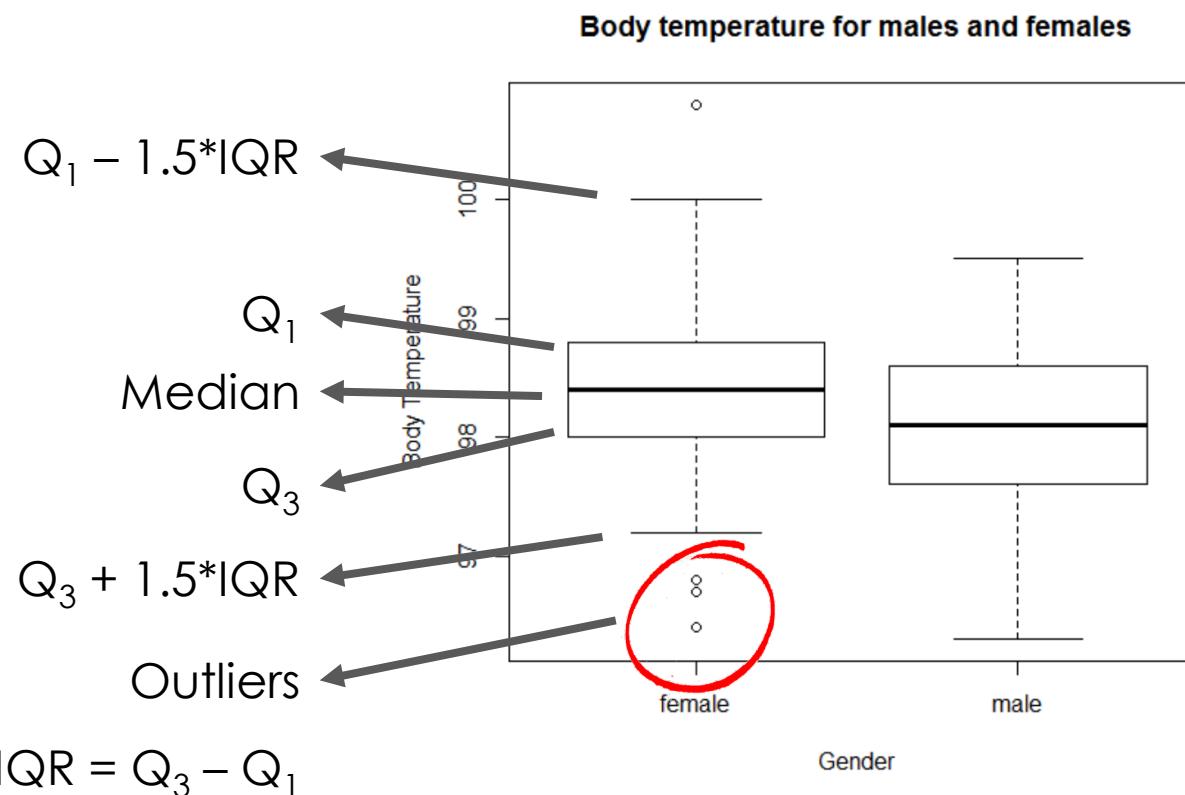
Knowledgeable Responsible Intelligent Sensible Loyal Honest Cooperative Attentive You_like_the_robot Robot_likes_you
Min. :2.000 Min. :3.000 Min. :2.000 Min. :2.000 Min. :3.000 Min. :3.000 Min. :3.000 Min. :1.000 Min. :2 Min. :2.000
1st Qu.:5.000 1st Qu.:4.000 1st Qu.:5.000 1st Qu.:4.000 1st Qu.:5.000 1st Qu.:5.000 1st Qu.:5.000 1st Qu.:3.000 1st Qu.:4 1st Qu.:3.000
Median :5.000 Median :5.000 Median :6.000 Median :5.000 Median :6.000 Median :6.000 Median :4.000 Median :5 Median :4.000
Mean :4.966 Mean :5.069 Mean :5.448 Mean :4.793 Mean :5.759 Mean :5.655 Mean :5.862 Mean :4.103 Mean :5 Mean :3.724
3rd Qu.:6.000 3rd Qu.:6.000 3rd Qu.:6.000 3rd Qu.:6.000 3rd Qu.:7.000 3rd Qu.:7.000 3rd Qu.:7.000 3rd Qu.:5.000 3rd Qu.:6 3rd Qu.:5.000
Max. :7.000 Max. :7 Max. :6.000

> sapply(data, mean, na.rm=TRUE)
  Participant.ID Condition Looks_humanlike Behaves_humanlike Attractive Cute Cheerful Friendly Optimistic Warm Happy
NA NA 5.931034 4.034483 6.206897 2.689655 3.000000 3.931034 3.896552
Warm Happy Knowledgeable Responsible Intelligent Sensible Loyal Honest Cooperative
3.517241 3.655172 4.965517 5.068966 5.448276 4.793103 5.758621 5.655172 5.862069
Attentive You_like_the_robot Robot_likes_you
4.103448 5.000000 3.724138

```

Visual Exploration

```
> data <- read.delim("Temps.txt")
> bodytemp <- data$bodytemp
> gender <- data$gender
> boxplot(bodytemp~gender, main="Body temperature for males and females", xlab="Gender",
ylab="Body Temperature")
```



Questions?

Example: JMP Descriptive Statistics



FactorAnalysis_Data - JMP Pro

File Edit Tables Rows Cols DOE Analyze Graph Tools View Window Help

FactorAnalysis_Data

Source

Columns (21/2)

- Participant ID
- Condition
- Looks_humanlike
- Behaves_humanlike
- Attractive
- Cute
- Cheerful
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Rows

All rows	29
Selected	0
Excluded	0
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Labelled	0

Participant ID Condition Looks_humanlike Behaves_humanlike Attractive Cute Cheerful Friendly Optimistic Warm Happy Knowledgeable Responsible Intelligent Sensible Loyal Honest Cooperative Attentive You_like_the_robot Robot_likes_you

1	p01	Control	6	4	7	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	6	6	6	6
2	p02	Control	6	5	7	3	4	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
3	p03	Control	5	3	5	1	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	2
4	p04	Control	7	4	7	4	4	6	4	5	4	6	6	5	5	5
5	p05	Cue	7	5	6	3	3	4	4	3	5	6	4	6	6	5
6	p06	Cue	6	5	6	2	4	5	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	5
7	p07	Cue	7	5	7	2	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4
8	p08	Cue	6	2	6	3	2	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
9	p09	Cue	6	4	7	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
10	p10	Control	6	6	6	2	5	3	4	4	4	6	5	6	6	5
11	p11	Control	6	4	6	2	2	3	6	3	4	5	6	5	6	6
12	p12	Cue	6	4	7	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	3	6	6	5
13	p13	Cue	5	3	5	1	2	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	5
14	p14	Control	6	4	6	2	3	5	4	4	5	6	4	7	6	6
15	p15	Control	6	6	7	5	4	3	3	5	2	4	5	5	6	6
16	p16	Cue	6	5	6	2	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	4
17	p17	Cue	6	3	7	7	2	3	3	3	2	5	5	6	6	5
18	p18	Control	7	5	6	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	5	6	4	4
19	p19	Control	6	3	5	1	3	3	5	3	2	5	3	5	5	5
20	p20	Cue	7	5	7	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	4	4	5	5
21	p21	Control	6	6	7	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	5	7	5	5
22	p22	Cue	3	4	7	1	2	3	5	3	1	5	6	4	2	2
23	p23	Control	6	2	6	1	4	5	2	3	4	6	6	6	6	4
24	p24	Cue	5	2	6	4	1	2	4	2	4	2	7	2	2	2
25	p25	Control	7	5	7	2	4	5	3	5	3	5	5	6	6	6
26	p26	Cue	7	4	5	2	2	3	5	3	4	6	7	7	6	6
27	p27	Control	4	2	6	5	4	6	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	4
28	p28	Cue	7	4	5	2	5	5	2	2	3	5	3	6	3	3
29	p29	Cue	4	3	5	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	4

FactorAnalysis_Data - JMP Pro

File Edit Tables Rows Cols DOE Analyze Graph Tools View Window Help

Distribution

Fit Y by X
Matched Pairs
Tabulate
Fit Model
Modeling
Multivariate Methods
Quality and Process
Reliability and Survival
Consumer Research

Distribution of a batch of values.
Frequencies if categorical. Means and quantiles if continuous. Histograms, Box Plots, Quantile Plots. Tests on means, Fitting distributions. Capability.

Behaves_humanlike

	Attractive	Cute	Cheerful	Friendly	Optimistic	Warm	Happy	Knowledgeable	Responsible	Intelligent	Sensible	Lo
Control	4	7	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	6	6	6
Control	5	7	3	4	6	5	6	7	5	7	7	7
Control	3	5	1	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	2
Control	7	4	7	4	6	4	5	4	6	6	6	5
Cue	7	5	6	3	3	4	3	5	6	4	6	5
Cue	6	5	6	2	4	5	3	4	5	5	6	5
Cue	7	5	7	2	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4
Cue	6	2	6	3	2	5	5	5	7	7	7	7
Cue	6	4	7	4	3	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Control	6	6	6	2	5	3	4	4	6	5	6	5
Control	6	4	6	2	2	3	6	3	4	5	6	6
Control	12	p12	Cue	6	4	7	2	2	2	6	3	6
Control	13	p13	Cue	5	3	5	1	2	3	4	3	3
Control	14	p14	Control	6	4	6	2	3	5	4	4	7
Control	15	p15	Control	6	6	7	5	4	3	3	5	6
Control	16	p16	Cue	6	5	6	2	5	5	5	6	6
Control	17	p17	Cue	6	3	7	7	2	3	3	5	6
Control	18	p18	Control	7	5	6	3	2	3	4	3	5
Control	19	p19	Control	6	3	5	1	3	3	5	3	5
Control	20	p20	Cue	7	5	7	5	3	4	4	2	4
Control	21	p21	Control	6	6	7	4	3	3	4	4	5
Control	22	p22	Cue	3	4	7	1	2	3	5	3	4
Control	23	p23	Control	6	2	6	1	4	5	2	3	6
Control	24	p24	Cue	5	2	6	4	1	2	4	2	7
Control	25	p25	Control	7	5	7	2	4	5	3	5	5
Control	26	p26	Cue	7	4	5	2	2	3	5	3	7
Control	27	p27	Control	4	2	6	5	4	6	4	5	5
Control	28	p28	Cue	7	4	5	2	5	5	2	3	5
Control	29	p29	Cue	4	3	5	2	3	2	3	4	3

Rows

All rows 29
Selected 0
Excluded 0
Hidden 0
Labelled 0

FactorAnalysis_Data - JMP Pro

File Edit Tables Rows Cols DOE Analyze Graph Tools View Window Help

Distribution - JMP Pro

The distribution of values in each column

Select Columns

21 Columns

- Participant ID
- Condition
- Looks humanlike
- Behaves humanlike
- Attractive
- Cute
- Cheerful
- Friendly
- Optimistic
- Warm
- Happy
- Knowledgeable
- Responsible
- Intelligent
- Sensible
- Loyal
- Honest
- Cooperative
- Attentive
- You_like_the_robot
- Robot_likes_you

Cast Selected Columns into Roles

Action

OK Cancel Remove Recall Help

Histograms Only

	Participant ID	Condition	Looks humanlike	Behaves humanlike	Attractive	Cute	Cheerful	Friendly	Optimistic	Warm	Happy	Knowledgeable	Responsible	Intelligent	Sensible	
22	p22	Cue	3	4	7	1	2	3	5	3	1	5	6	4	2	
23	p23	Control	6	2	6	1	4	5	2	3	4	6	6	6	4	
24	p24	Cue	5	2	6	4	1	2	4	2	4	2	7	2	2	
25	p25	Control	7	5	7	2	4	5	3	5	3	5	5	6	6	
26	p26	Cue	7	4	5	2	2	3	5	3	4	6	7	7	6	
27	p27	Control	4	2	6	5	4	6	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	
28	p28	Cue	7	4	5	2	5	5	2	2	3	5	3	6	3	
29	p29	Cue	4	3	5	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	

Rows

All rows 29
Selected 0
Excluded 0
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FactorAnalysis_Data
Source

Columns (21/2)

- Participant ID
- Condition
- Looks_humanlike
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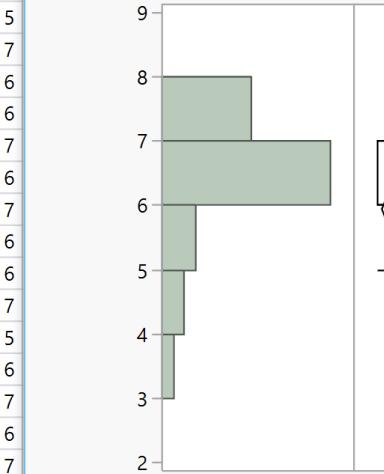
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Selected	0
Excluded	0
Hidden	0
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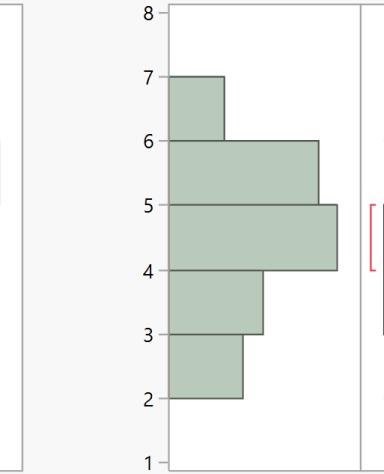


Distributions

Looks_humanlike



Behaves_humanlike



Quantiles

100.0%	maximum	7
99.5%		7
97.5%		7
90.0%		7
75.0%	quartile	7
50.0%	median	6
25.0%	quartile	6
10.0%		4
2.5%		3
0.5%		3
0.0%	minimum	3

Quantiles

100.0%	maximum	6
99.5%		6
97.5%		6
90.0%		6
75.0%	quartile	5
50.0%	median	4
25.0%	quartile	3
10.0%		2
2.5%		2
0.5%		2
0.0%	minimum	2

Summary Statistics

Mean	5.9310345
Std Dev	0.9975339
Std Err Mean	0.1852374
Upper 95% Mean	6.3104761
Lower 95% Mean	5.5515929
N	29

Summary Statistics

Mean	4.0344828
Std Dev	1.2095678
Std Err Mean	0.2246111
Upper 95% Mean	4.4945777
Lower 95% Mean	3.5743878
N	29

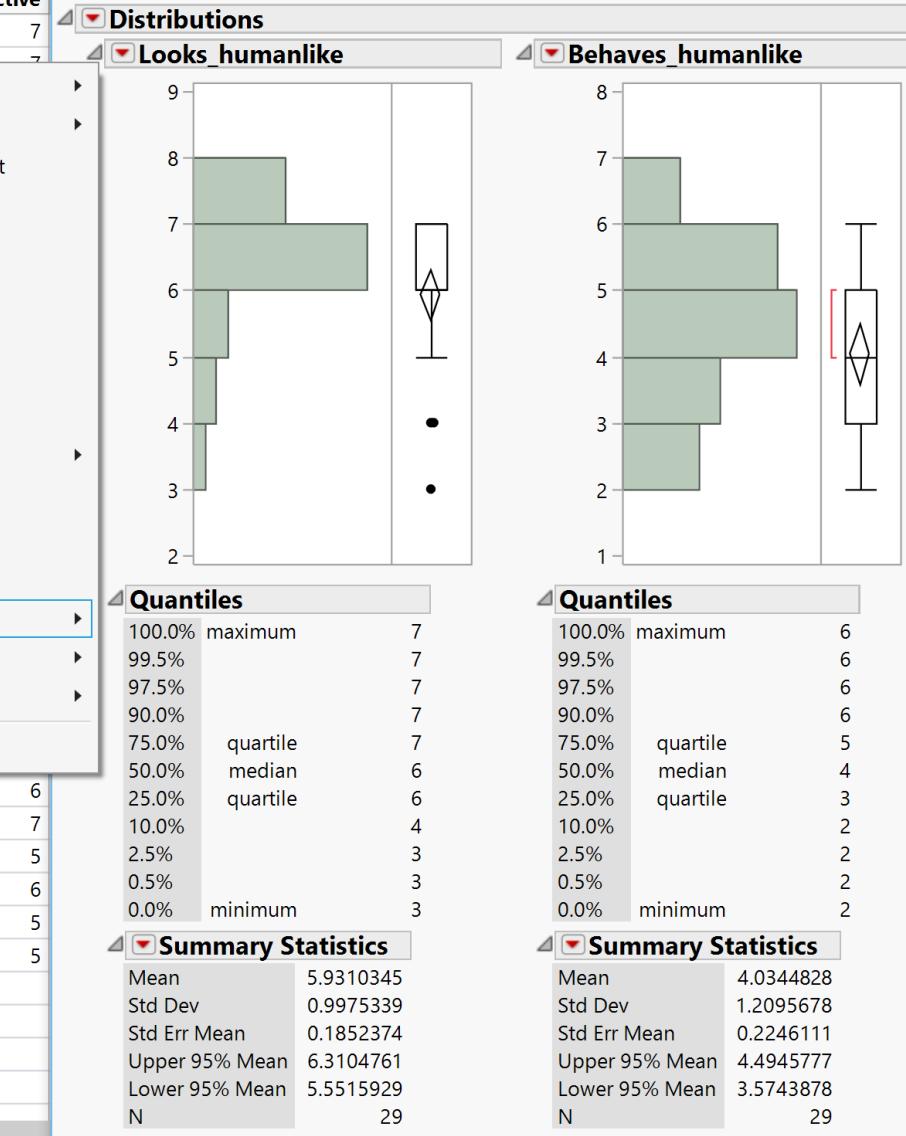
	Participant ID	Condition	Looks_humanlike	Behaves_humanlike	Attractive
1	p01	Control	6	4	7
2	p02	Control	6	5	7
3	p03	Control	5	4	6
4	p04	Control	7	5	7
5	p05	Cue	7	6	7
6	p06	Cue	6	5	6
7	p07	Cue	7	6	7
8	p08	Cue	6	5	6
9	p09	Cue	6	4	5
10	p10	Control	6	3	4
11	p11	Control	6	2	3
12	p12	Cue	6	3	4
13	p13	Cue	5	2	3
14	p14	Control	6	1	2
15	p15	Control	6	0	1
16	p16	Cue	6	1	2
17	p17	Cue	6	0	1
18	p18	Control	7	1	2
19	p19	Normal	5	3	4
20	p20		4	2	3
21	p21		5	3	4
22	p22		6	4	5
23	p23		5	3	4
24	p24		6	4	5
25	p25		7	5	6
26	p26		6	4	5
27	p27		5	3	4
28	p28		6	4	5
29	p29		7	5	6

FactorAnalysis_Data
Source

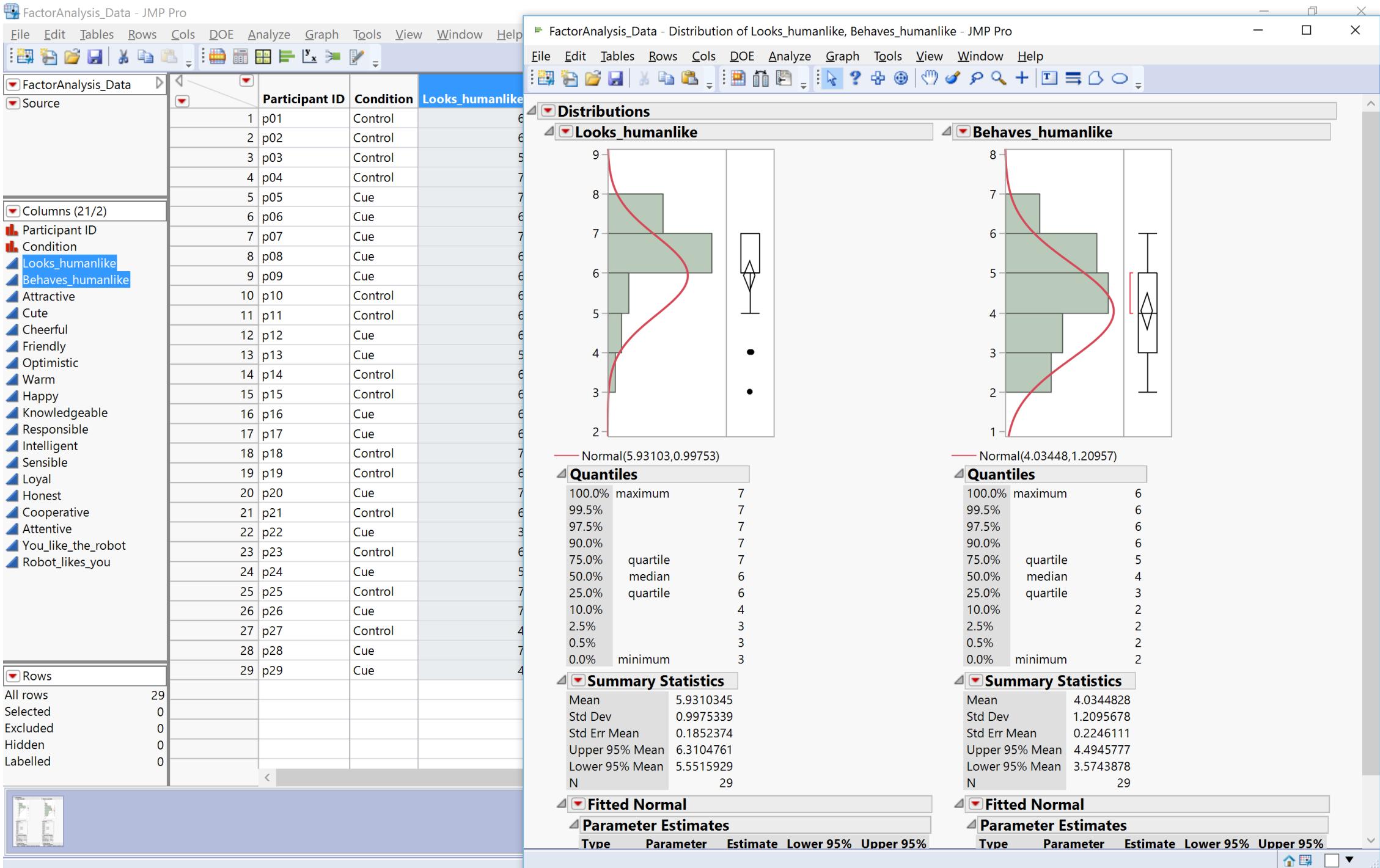
- Columns (21/2)
 - Participant ID
 - Condition
 - Looks_humanlike
 - Behaves_humanlike
 - Attractive
 - Cute
 - Cheerful
 - Friendly
 - Optimistic
 - Warm
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 - Intelligent
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 - Honest
 - Cooperative
 - Attentive
 - You_like_the_robot
 - Robot_likes_you

Rows

- All rows 29
- Selected 0
- Excluded 0
- Hidden 0
- Labelled 0



Intelligent	Sensible	Loc
6	6	
7	7	
5	2	
5	5	
6	5	
4	4	
7	7	
6	6	
6	5	
5	6	
3	5	
7	6	
5	6	
6	4	
6	5	
6	4	
5	5	
4	5	
7	5	
4	2	
6	4	
2	2	
6	6	
7	6	
5	4	
6	3	
4	4	





FactorAnalysis_Data
Source

Columns (21/2)

- Participant ID
- Condition
- Looks_humanlike**
- Behaves_humanlike**
- Attractive
- Cute
- Cheerful
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- Labelled 0

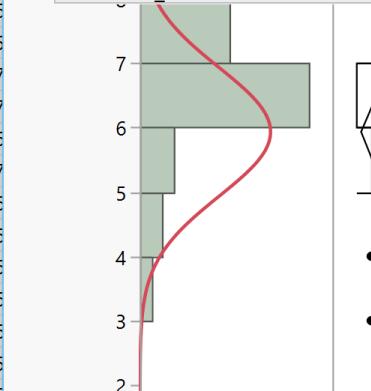


Tests the goodness of fit for this distribution against the data.

- Diagnostic Plot
- Density Curve**
- Goodness of Fit
- Fix Parameters
- Quantiles
- Set Spec Limits for K Sigma
- Spec Limits
- Save Fitted Quantiles
- Save Density Formula
- Save Spec Limits
- Remove Fit

Distributions

Looks_humanlike



Normal(5.93103, 0.99753)

Quantiles

100.0%	maximum	7
99.5%		7
97.5%		7
90.0%		7
75.0%	quartile	7
50.0%	median	6
25.0%	quartile	6
10.0%		4
2.5%		3
0.5%		3
0.0%	minimum	3

Summary Statistics

Mean	5.9310345
Std Dev	0.9975339
Std Err Mean	0.1852374
Upper 95% Mean	6.3104761
Lower 95% Mean	5.5515929
N	29

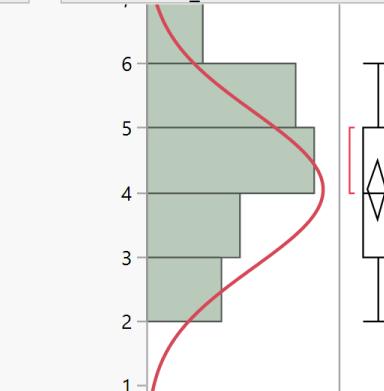
Fitted Normal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Location	μ	5.9310345	5.5515929	6.3104761
Dispersion	σ	0.9975339	0.7916224	1.3491164

-2log(Likelihood) = 81.1552247582941

Behaves_humanlike



Normal(4.03448, 1.20957)

Quantiles

100.0%	maximum	6
99.5%		6
97.5%		6
90.0%		6
75.0%	quartile	5
50.0%	median	4
25.0%	quartile	3
10.0%		2
2.5%		2
0.5%		2
0.0%	minimum	2

Summary Statistics

Mean	4.0344828
Std Dev	1.2095678
Std Err Mean	0.2246111
Upper 95% Mean	4.4945777
Lower 95% Mean	3.5743878
N	29

Fitted Normal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Location	μ	4.0344828	3.5743878	4.4945777
Dispersion	σ	1.2095678	0.9598881	1.635882

-2log(Likelihood) = 92.3336935589375

FactorAnalysis_Data - JMP Pro

File Edit Tables Rows Cols DOE Analyze Graph Tools View Window Help

FactorAnalysis_Data

Source

Columns (21/2)

- Participant ID
- Condition
- Looks_humanlike
- Behaves_humanlike
- Attractive
- Cute
- Cheerful
- Friendly
- Optimistic
- Warm
- Happy
- Knowledgeable
- Responsible
- Intelligent
- Sensible
- Loyal
- Honest
- Cooperative
- Attentive
- You_like_the_robot
- Robot_likes_you

Rows

All rows 29
Selected 0
Excluded 0
Hidden 0
Labelled 0

FactorAnalysis_Data - Distribution of Looks_humanlike, Behaves_humanlike - JMP Pro

Distributions

Looks_humanlike

Normal(5.93103, 0.99753)

Quantiles

Percentile	Value	
100.0%	maximum	7
99.5%		7
97.5%		7
90.0%		7
75.0%	quartile	7
50.0%	median	6
25.0%	quartile	6
10.0%		4
2.5%		3
0.5%		3
0.0%	minimum	3

Summary Statistics

Statistic	Value
Mean	5.9310345
Std Dev	0.9975339
Std Err Mean	0.1852374
Upper 95% Mean	6.3104761
Lower 95% Mean	5.5515929
N	29

Fitted Normal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Location	μ	5.9310345	5.5515929	6.3104761
Dispersion	σ	0.9975339	0.7916224	1.3491164

$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = 81.1552247582941$

Goodness-of-Fit Test

Shapiro-Wilk W Test

W	Prob<W
0.806885	0.0001*

Note: H_0 = The data is from the Normal distribution. Small p-values reject H_0 .

Behaves_humanlike

Normal(4.03448, 1.20957)

Quantiles

Percentile	Value	
100.0%	maximum	6
99.5%		6
97.5%		6
90.0%		6
75.0%	quartile	5
50.0%	median	4
25.0%	quartile	3
10.0%		2
2.5%		2
0.5%		2
0.0%	minimum	2

Summary Statistics

Statistic	Value
Mean	4.0344828
Std Dev	1.2095678
Std Err Mean	0.2246111
Upper 95% Mean	4.4945777
Lower 95% Mean	3.5743878
N	29

Fitted Normal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Location	μ	4.0344828	3.5743878	4.4945777
Dispersion	σ	1.2095678	0.9598881	1.635882

$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = 92.3336935589375$

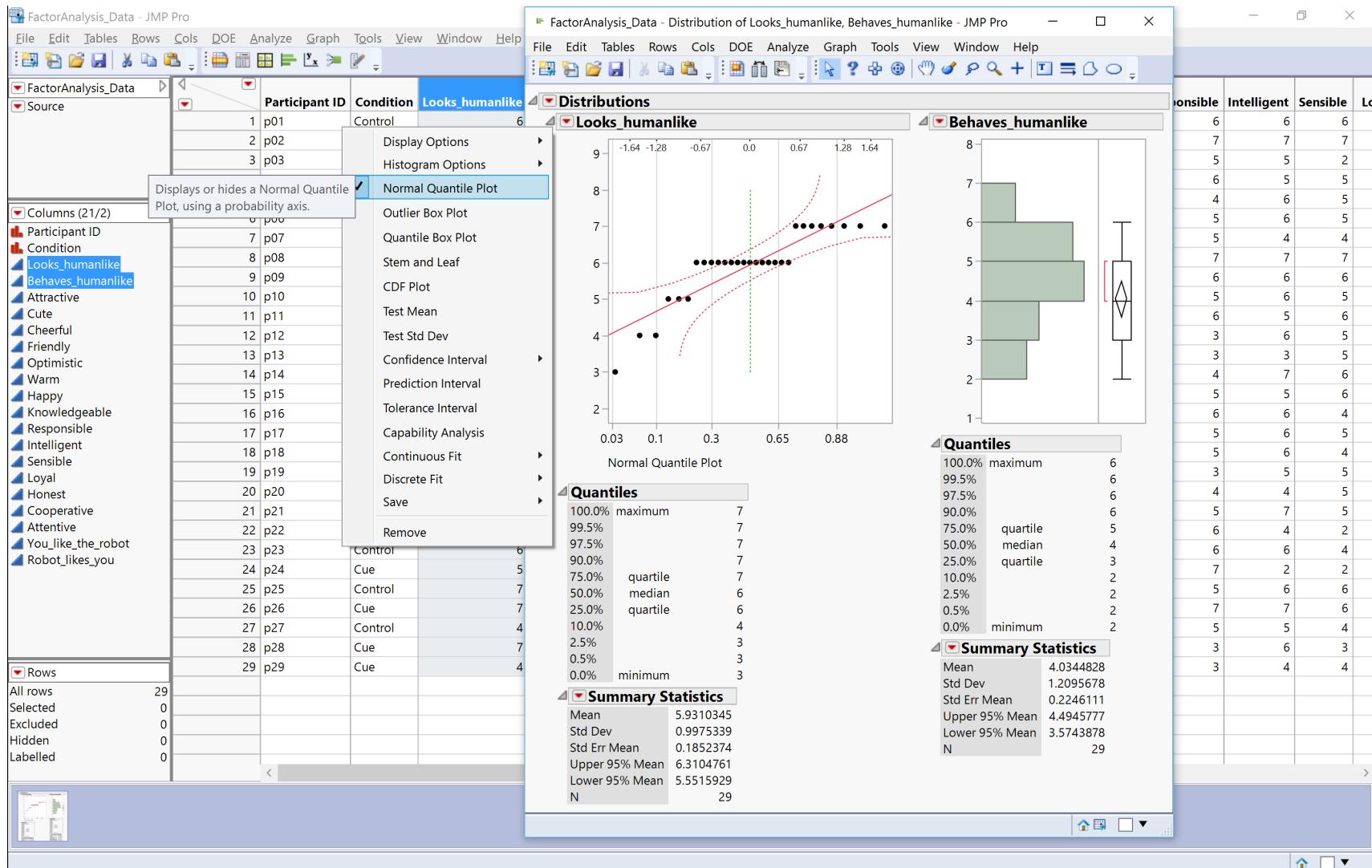
Goodness-of-Fit Test

Shapiro-Wilk W Test

W	Prob<W
0.915150	0.0230*

Note: H_0 = The data is from the Normal distribution. Small p-values reject H_0 .

Normal Probability Plot



Questions?

Reporting Descriptive Statistics

Reporting Decimals

For numbers...	Round to...	Example Raw Value	Example Reported Value
Greater than 100	Whole number	1034.963	1035
10 – 100	1 decimal place	11.4378	11.4
0.10 – 10	2 decimal places	4.3682	4.37
0.001 – 0.10	3 decimal places	0.0352	0.035
Less than 0.001	As many digits as needed for non-zero	0.00038	0.0004

Reporting Tests

Statistic	Example
Mean and standard deviation	$M = 3.45, SD = 1.21$
Mann-Whitney	$U = 67.5, p = .034, r = .38$
Wilcoxon signed-rank	$Z = 4.21, p < .001$
Sign test	$Z = 3.47, p = .001$
T-test	$t(19) = 2.45, p = .031, d = 0.54$
ANOVA	$F(2, 1279) = 6.15, p = .002, \eta_p^2 = 0.010$
Pearson's correlation	$r(1282) = .13, p < .001$

The computer use among subjects was very high ($M = 6.27$, $SD = 0.98$) on a scale from 1 to 7. Their familiarity with robots was relatively low ($M = 2.97$, $SD = 1.67$), so was their video gaming experience ($M = 2.92$, $SD = 1.91$).

Mutlu, B., Shiwa, T., Kanda, T., Ishiguro, H., & Hagita, N. (2009). Footing in Human-Robot Conversations: How Robots Might Shape Participant Roles Using Gaze Cues. In Proceedings of the 4th ACM/IEEE Conference on Human-Robot Interaction (HRI'09), March 2009, San Diego, CA.

Table 1 Means and Standard Deviations of Attractiveness Ratings for Avatar Faces

Attractiveness	Female		Male	
	Face 1 <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	Face 2 <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	Face 1 <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)	Face 2 <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)
High	5.50 (1.35)	4.32 (1.25)	4.64 (1.19)	4.04 (1.10)
Medium	3.39 (1.47)	3.50 (1.40)	3.11 (1.34)	2.93 (1.65)
Low	2.29 (1.15)	1.18 (0.55)	1.75 (1.11)	1.21 (0.50)

Yee, N. & Bailenson, J. (2007). The Proteus Effect: The Effect of Transformed Self-Representation on Behavior. *Human Communication Research*, Vol. 33, No. 3. (July 2007), pp. 271-290.

Questions?

Limitations of Descriptive Statistics

Why might descriptive statistics fail to faithfully capture performance?

Limitations of Descriptive Statistics

Why might descriptive statistics fail to faithfully capture performance?

- Outliers

- Multimodal distributions

- Skewed distributions

What we often care about is how the **distribution** of dependent variables changes between independent variables

Inferential Statistics

Inferential Statistics

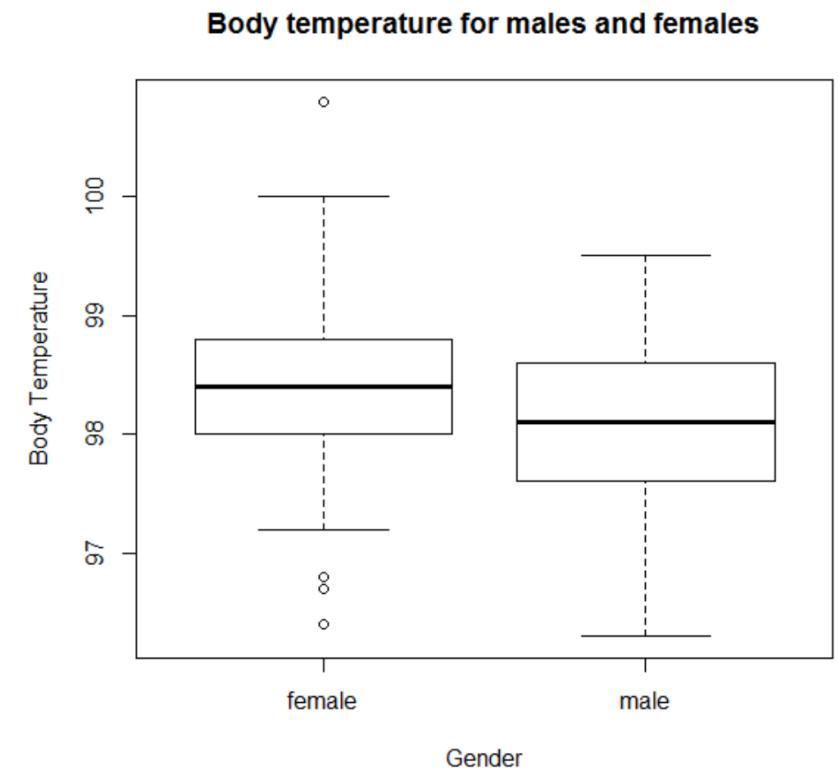
Also called “statistical inference”

Use of drawing **statistical conclusions** on an **unknown aspect** of a population based on data from a **random sample** of the population

“Hypothesis testing”

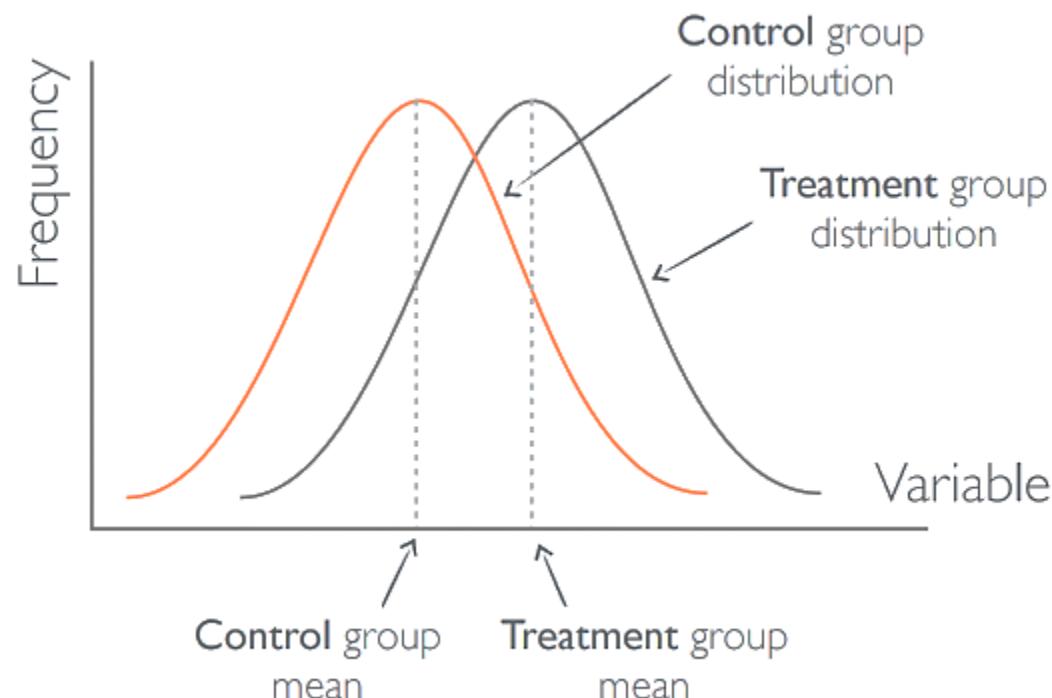
Allows us to make conclusions about whether data was likely drawn from the same or separate distributions

i.e., did manipulating our independent variables have any effect on the measured values of our dependent variables

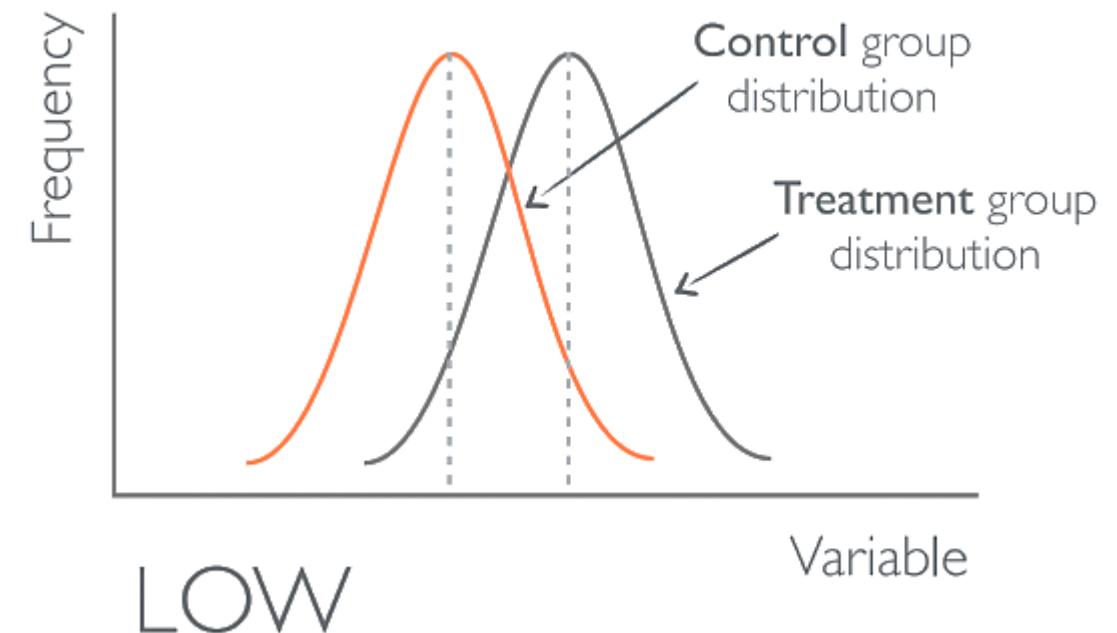
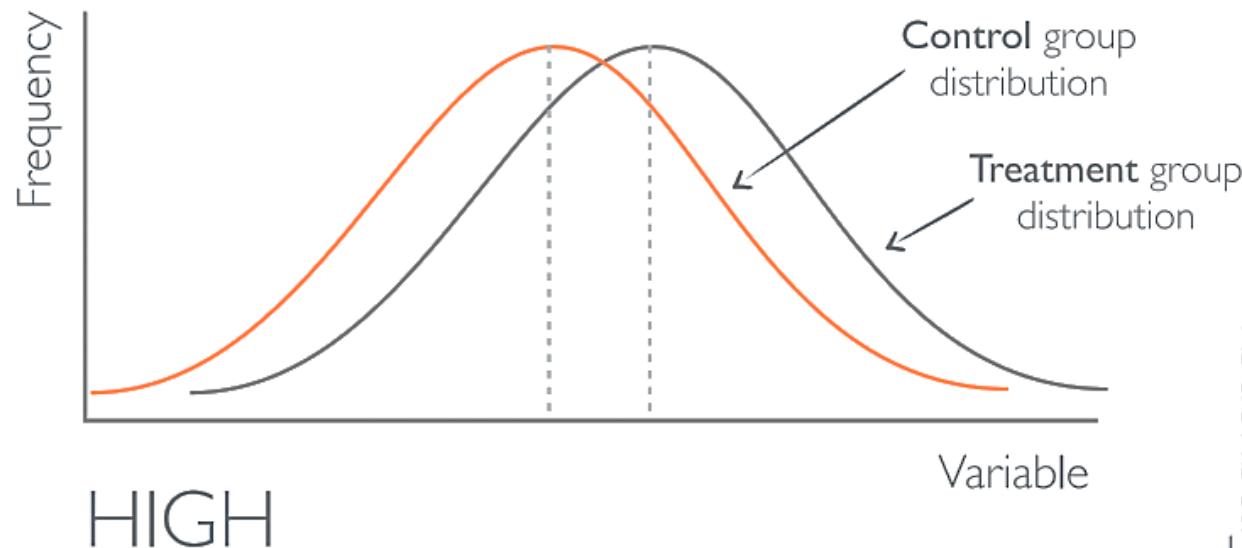


Statistical Difference

Commonly want to determine whether the means of two groups are statistically different



Variability



Significance Testing

Alpha level (α)

Probability of rejecting the null hypothesis if the null hypothesis is true (i.e., P(making a Type 1 error))

Sets a “risk” or “significance level”

Common rule of thumb: $\alpha = 0.05$

i.e., we have a 5% chance of incorrectly rejecting H_0

P-value

Probability of obtaining a result as extreme as, or more extreme than, the result actually obtained if the null hypothesis is true

If $p < \alpha$ then results are “significant”

Statistical Errors

Type 1 Error

Incorrect rejection of the null hypothesis
E.g., false positive

Type 2 Error

Incorrectly failing to reject the null hypothesis
E.g., false negative

Example:

H_1 : Evidence shows that person is guilty
 H_0 : Person is innocent
Type 1 error: convicting person if they really are innocent
Type 2 error: letting person go free if they are actually guilty

P-value and α level

<u>P-VALUE</u>	<u>INTERPRETATION</u>
0.001	HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT
0.01	HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT
0.02	HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT
0.03	HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT
0.04	SIGNIFICANT
0.049	SIGNIFICANT
0.050	OH CRAP. REDO CALCULATIONS.
0.051	ON THE EDGE OF SIGNIFICANCE
0.06	ON THE EDGE OF SIGNIFICANCE
0.07	HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE,
0.08	HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE, SIGNIFICANT AT THE $p < 0.10$ LEVEL
0.09	HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE, SIGNIFICANT AT THE $p < 0.10$ LEVEL
0.099	HEY, LOOK AT THIS INTERESTING SUBGROUP ANALYSIS
≥ 0.1	THIS INTERESTING SUBGROUP ANALYSIS

PHD Comics

Hypothesis

H_0 – Null hypothesis

There is no relationship between two measured phenomena

There is no difference between groups

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2$$

We always assume this is true

We design and conduct experiments to attempt to disprove this hypothesis!

H_1 – Alternative hypothesis

One-tailed: $\mu_1 < \mu_2$ OR $\mu_1 > \mu$

Two-tailed: $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

Can have several alternative hypotheses

Hypothesis Example

One-tailed

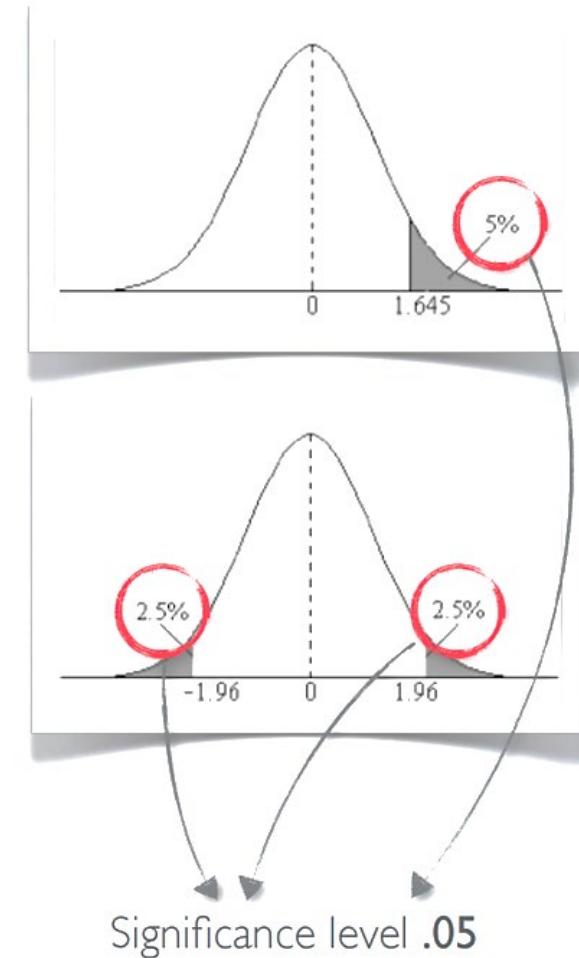
H_0 : Robot use of mutual gaze will not affect student learning

H_1 : Robot use of mutual gaze will positively affect student learning

Two-tailed

H_0 : Robot use of mutual gaze will not affect rapport with the robot

H_1 : Robot use of mutual gaze will affect rapport with the robot



Common Inferential Tests

Student's t-test

F-test

Chi-square test

Z-test (normal)

Pearson's chi-square test

Wald test

Mann-Whitney U

Wilcoxon signed-rank test

...

Questions?



University of Colorado
Boulder

THANKS!

Professor **Dan Szafir**

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University of Colorado Boulder*