











## The Github repo link for the linked R file:

<https://github.com/tang-xin72/DSC520/tree/main/completed/assignment03>

DSC520 / completed / assignment03 / 

 tang-xin72 week3 update	
Name	
	..
	figure
	plots
	American Community Survey Exercise.docx
	assignment_03_TangXin.R
	assignment_03_TangXin.log
	assignment_03_TangXin.pdf
	assignment_03_TangXin.tex
	survey_exercise_TangXin.R



## American Community Survey Exercise:

1. What are the elements in your data (including the categories and data types)?

'data.frame': 136 obs. of 8 variables:

```
$ Id           : chr
$ Id2          : integer
$ Geography    : chr
$ PopGroupID   : integer
$ POPGROUP.display.label: chr
$ RacesReported : integer
$ HSDegree     : number
$ BachDegree   : number
```

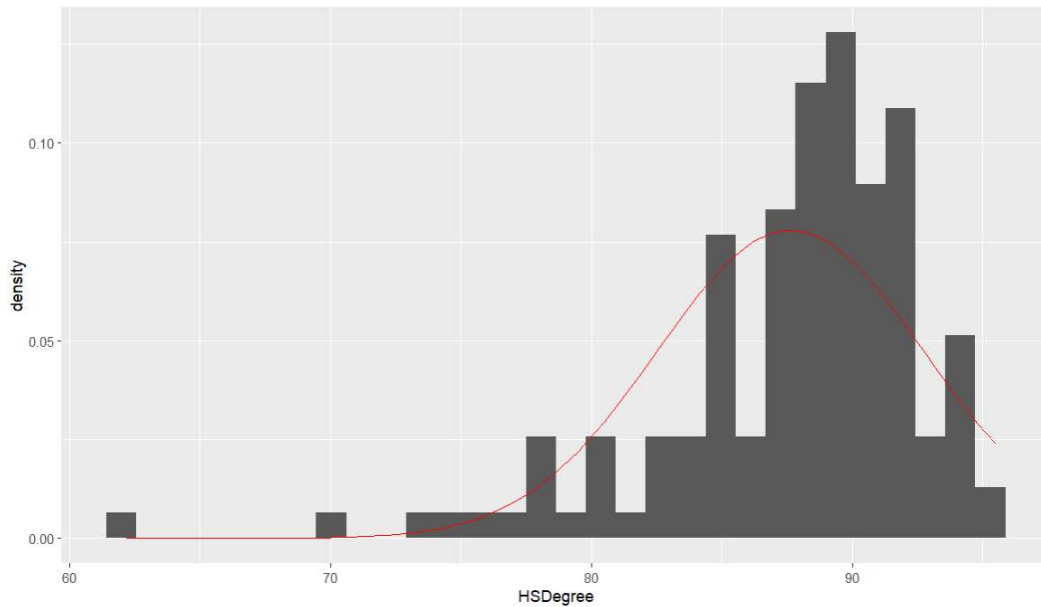
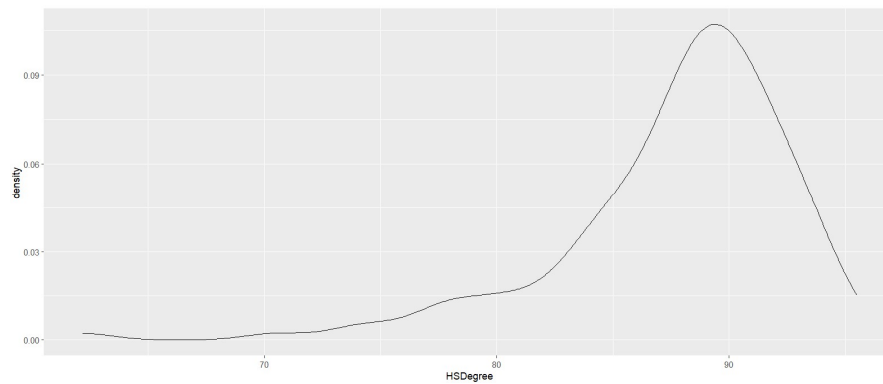


Figure 1: high school degree holder percentage per population in different counties

## 2. Histogram observation

- This data distribution is unimodal.
- The distribution is not symmetrical.
- The distribution is close to a bell shape but has multiple high peaks with concentrated bell shape.
- The distribution is not normal.
- The distribution is negatively skewed.
- A normal distribution is not preferred to model this data.



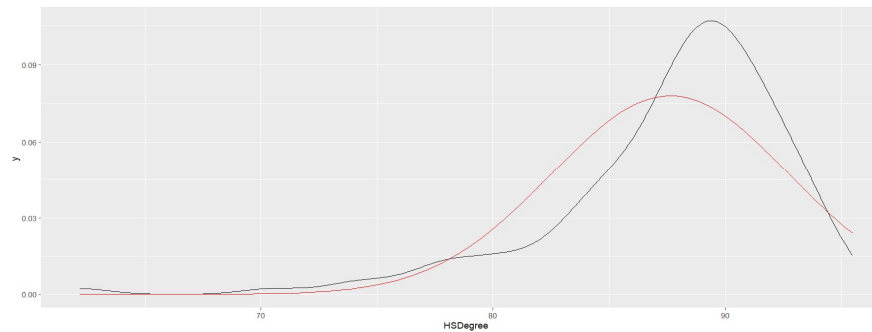


Figure 2: probability chart: high school degree holder percentage per population in different counties

### probability observation

- This distribution is not normal, since it has peak not centered.
- It is negatively skewed toward right side. The left side has long tail but right side has sharp and short decline.

```
> stat.desc(data$HSDegree, basic = TRUE, desc = TRUE, norm = TRUE, p = 0.95)
  nbr.val  nbr.null  nbr.na  min  max  range  sum  median  mean  SE.mean
1.360000e+02 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 6.220000e+01 9.550000e+01 3.330000e+01 1.191800e+04 8.870000e+01 8.763235e+01 4.388598e-01
CI.mean.0.95      var  std.dev  coef.var  skewness  skew.2SE  kurtosis  kurt.2SE  normtest.W  normtest.p
8.679296e-01 2.619332e+01 5.117941e+00 5.840241e-02 -1.674767e+00 -4.030254e+00 4.352856e+00 5.273885e+00 8.773635e-01 3.193634e-09
```

### Summary:

- The skewness = -1.67, since it is less than  $-1$ , it is highly skewed and skewed toward left. Which is proven by chart above.
- The kurtosis = 4.35, a normal distribution should get 3. So it have thin bell.
- Since the kurt.2SE = 5.27 and skew.2SE = -4.03. so the skew is unlikely by chance. It is a real skewness.
- Since Z score is normalized, this analysis works for small samples size, if the sample size is large, it won't be accurate and need to look at the actual distribution shape.