

descriptive statistics 1

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outline

basic concepts

summarizing one variable (Wheelan, 2013, ch2): central tendency and dispersion [2 vars next week]

application: income

edu data (edu is most common interest this year)

- US <https://nces.ed.gov/>
- NJ <https://www.nj.gov/education/data/>
- compare test scores across countries:
<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/>
- diversity and disparities:
<https://s4.ad.brown.edu/projects/diversity/index.htm>
- what is college worth:
<https://www.bls.gov/ooh/>

<http://www.payscale.com/college-education-value-2013>

misc

- looking ahead: some stats today and next wk
- practicing in 2 wks
- then one tough class on probability
- and relax in second half of the course
- How's Wheelan and Trochim?
- as we cover concepts,
let's discuss ex from Wheelan! 10% participation!

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if can't measure it, then it's not science

- When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind: it may be the beginning of knowledge, but you have scarcely, in your thoughts, advanced to the stage of science, whatever the matter may be. [Lord Kelvin 1824-1907]
- don't say large, increased etc, give numbers!
- but just because got a number, doesn't mean it's right!
- GIGO, triangulate, bias, validity, etc

basic definitions

- observation (U/A) v variable
(property, attribute of U/A; eg age, price)
- **extCre**: say I study your grades, what's U/A?
- variable (varies) v constant (constant)
- central tendency v dispersion
- eg [1,3] v [0,4]: same μ , different σ
- representativeness/external validity: population (students) v sample (this class)
- data: observational (hard (eg gdp) v survey (eg happiness)) v experimental (eg drug trial)
(elaborate later in res_des.pdf)

correlation \neq causality is important!

- <http://www.tylervigen.com/>
- fundamental knowledge: correlation \neq causation
 - need experiment; otherwise a good design; can start with enumerating key IVs for DV **exDraw**
- at policy drafting stage—easy to mistake correlation for causation and draft unnecessary or wrong policies
- at evaluation stage—easy to see positive effect of policy (sunk cost, groupthink, etc) while there is none!
-
- evol/beh: humans see causes where there are none

level of measurement

- important! determines stat, eg mean v mode
- real continuous: interval/ratio (price, weight, temp)
- continuous/categorical: ordinal (rank of faculty, grades)
- real categorical: nominal (many) or binary (two)
(eg mode of transportation, gender)
- **extCre**: education variable?

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definitions of basic summary stats

- start with central tendency, not dispersion:
 - mean $\frac{1+2+2+3+12}{5}=4$ (affected by extremes)
 - median: middle value: 2
(if even take the mean of the middle two)
 - mode: most frequent value: 2
 -
- 1, 2, 2, 3, 12 is right skewed (dispersion, draw)
- Wheelan: ex with few middle class guys at a bar
- then comes Bill Gates and skewes income distribution

dispersion or distributions

- **draw** both freq tab or tabulations and histograms:
 - grades in this class (bimodal)
 - incomes of Hilary, Donald, Bernie, Ted (right skewed)
- can also have class interval or bin:

under 35	9%
36-45	41%
46-64	30%
above 65	20%

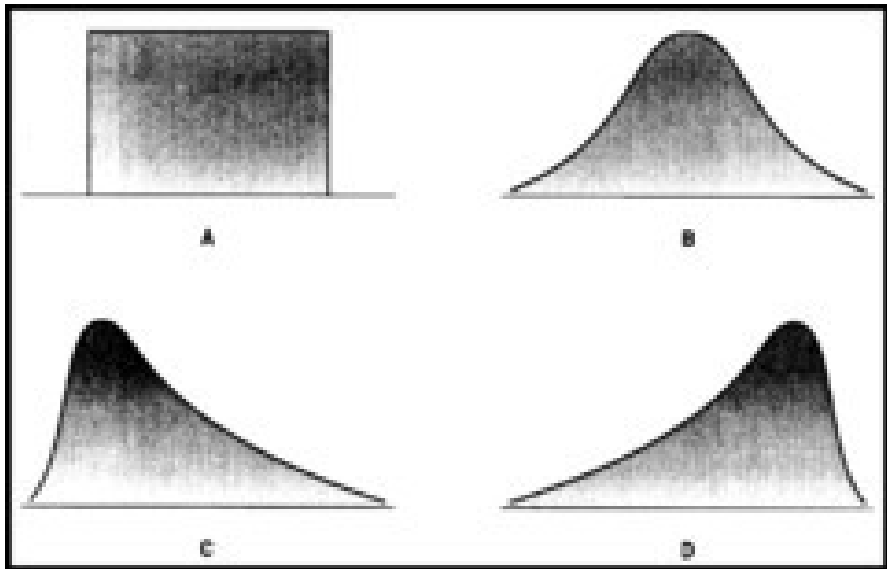
- <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/statdesc.php>: tab1, fig1

also (Wheelan, 2013, p20-21)

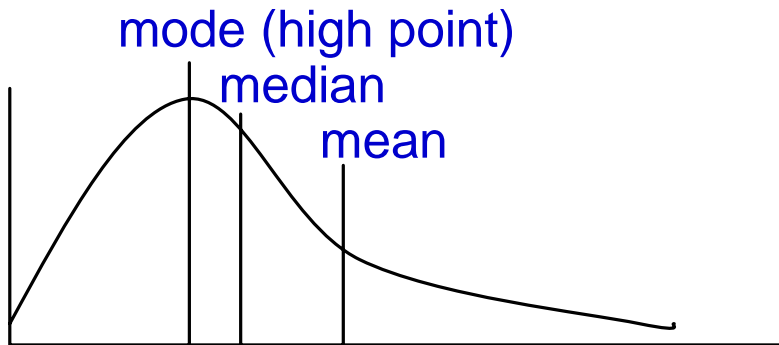
distribution types

- uniform
- normal symmetrical unimodal
- left skewed
- right skewed (income)
- bimodal

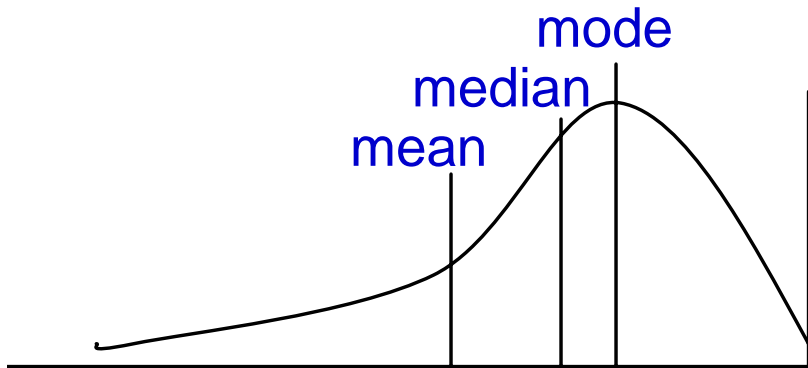
skew (y-axis: density or freq or %) extCre:ex?



$\mu > M$: right skew (y-axis: density or freq or %)



$\mu < M$: left skew (y-axis: density or freq or %)

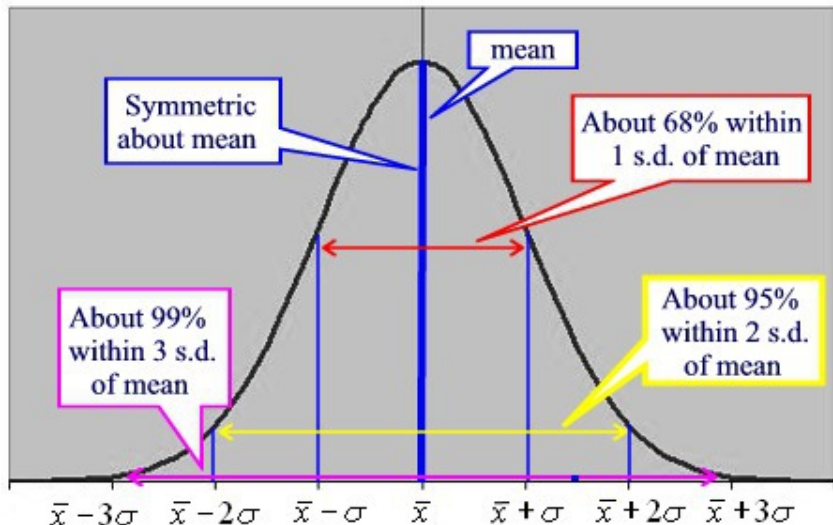


variability

- $range = max - min$
- p-th percentile: p % are below it; eg 75th percentile of income distribution : 75% of people are poorer than me
- quartile = 25 %
- decile = 10%
- median = 2nd quartile = 5th decile = 50th percentile

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Household_income_in_the_United_States

normal distribution (Wheelan, 2013, fig on p26)



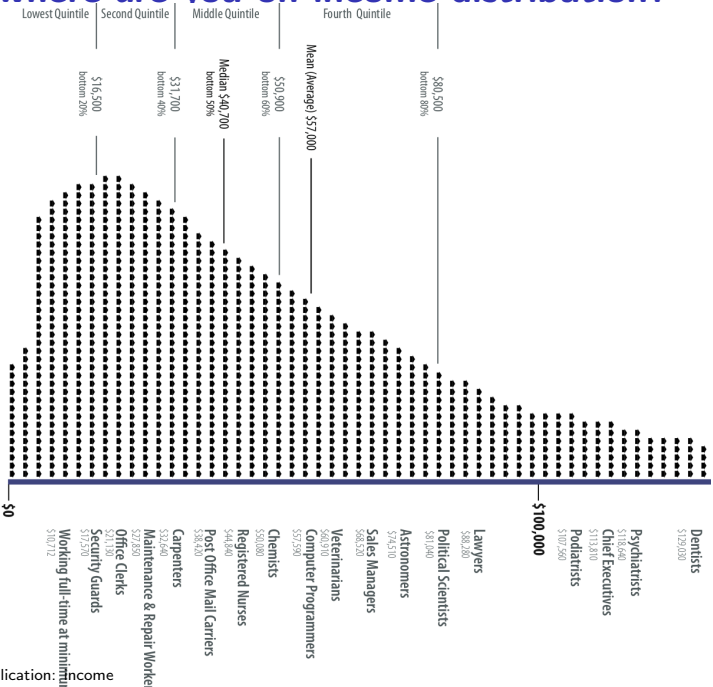
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where are you on income distribution?

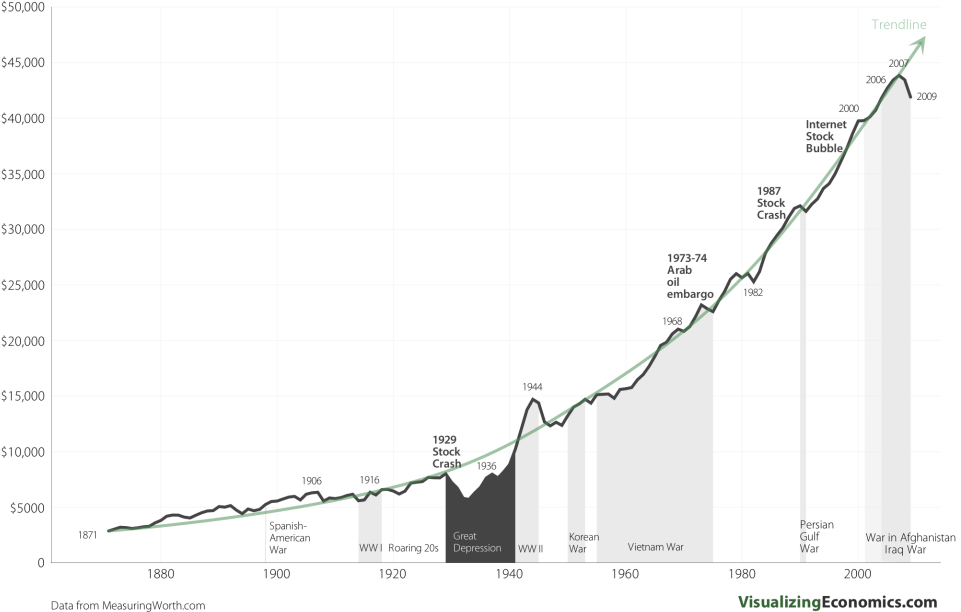


idea for a project: what you can do

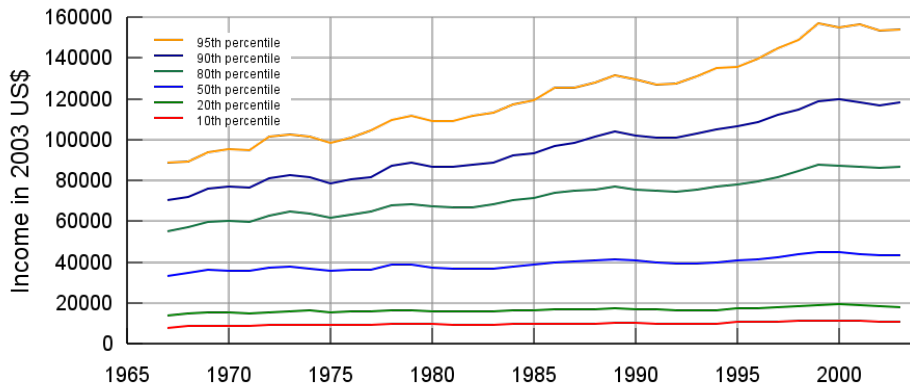
- it would be interesting to break income down by sociodemographics, by geo, and by both
- it's all relative, about comparisons, NJ med hh inc \$100ish k; see census quick facts haddnofield v camden; world:
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/business/global-income-calculator/>

cont

- get data and do it yourself, eg:
`http://visualizingeconomics.com/cool-data/`
- and lots of nice visualizations here `http://www.gapminder.org/`
- also see Wheelan (2013, ch2) and `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Household_income_in_the_United_States#Household_income`
-
- and now let's plot income over time (also see (Wheelan, 2013, p16))...



but median income has not been growing much



how about income distribution over time?

- another interesting thing is to look over time at income distribution
- today's 1st decile has better quality of life than 9th decile 100 years ago (Derek Bok [\(Bok, 2010\)](#))
- can you translate this to plain English? **extCre**

discuss ps1 (i put comments in dropbox on canvas)

- again, start by putting your research topic into google scholar!
- remember that in social science many variables play a role!
- no single outcome can be predicted by just one variable!
- again, ideally do something you're familiar with, eg job-related or been researching earlier in other classes

wrap-up

- end every class discussing what we covered and quick look at next week
- end with a review Q&A,
- give some examples (essp in pub pol and pub adm) for concepts covered
- students will discuss concepts from the class
-
- quick look at next class

bibliography I

BOK, D. (2010): The politics of happiness: What government can learn from the new research on well-being, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ.

WHEELAN, C. (2013): Naked statistics: stripping the dread from the data, WW Norton & Company.