

# Lecture 3

## Descriptive Statistics I

Text: Chapter III

STAT 8010 Statistical Methods I  
August 26, 2019

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Clemson University



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### Agenda

- 1 Review of Last Class
- 2 Summarizing Categorical Data
- 3 Summarizing Numerical Data



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### Last Lecture

- Stating the problem, identifying the variable(s) of interest, and gathering data
  - Types of variables
  - Observational vs. Experimental Studies
  - Methods of sampling
- Summarizing the data
- Analyzing the data
- Reporting and interpreting the results



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Today's Lecture

- Stating the problem, identifying the variable(s) of interest, and gathering data
- Summarizing the data
- Analyzing the data
- Reporting and interpreting the results

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Review of Last Class

Summarizing Categorical Data

Summarizing Numerical Data

34

Notes

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Example

The paper "PROFILE OF SPORT/LEISURE INJURIES TREATED AT EMERGENCY ROOMS OF URBAN HOSPITALS." by Pelletier, R. L., G. Anderson, and R. M. Stark, 1991 (Link to the abstract <https://europepmc.org/abstract/med/1647867>) examined the nature and number of sport/leisure injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms in a large metropolitan city. They classified non-contact sports injuries by sport, resulting in the following data set (Link: <https://whitneyhuang83.github.io/sport.txt>):

Sport
Soccer
Basketball
Basketball
Basketball
⋮

Question: How to summarize this data set?

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Summarizing Numerical Data

35

Notes

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Frequency Distribution

- A frequency distribution for categorical data is a table that displays the possible categories along with the associated frequencies or relative frequencies
- The frequency for a particular category is the number of times the category appears in the data set
- The relative frequency for a particular category is the fraction or proportion of the time that the category appears in the data set. It is calculated as:

relative frequency =  $\frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{number of observations}}$

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36

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Frequencies and Relative Frequencies

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> table(sport)
sport
Baseball/softball      Basketball      Bicycling      Jogging/running
           11              19              11              11
           Others        Soccer      Touch Football      Volleyball
           47              24              38              17

> table(sport) / dim(sport)[1]
sport
Baseball/softball      Basketball      Bicycling      Jogging/running
    0.06179775      0.10674157      0.06179775      0.06179775
           Others        Soccer      Touch Football      Volleyball
    0.26404494      0.13483146      0.21348315      0.09550562
```

Can we plot these information? ⇒ **Bar charts** and **Pie charts**

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Summarizing Numerical Data

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Notes

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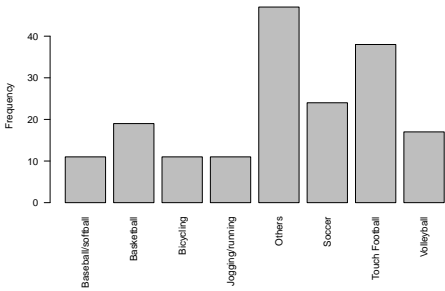
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Bar Charts

A **bar chart** draws a bar with a height proportional to the count in the table:



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3.8

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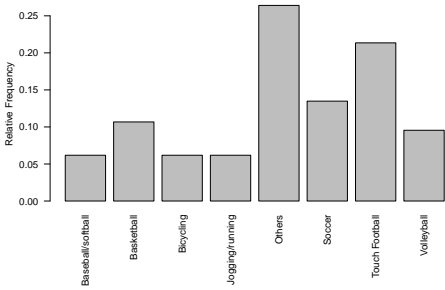
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Bar Charts cont'd



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Summarizing Categorical Data

Summarizing Numerical Data

3.9

Notes

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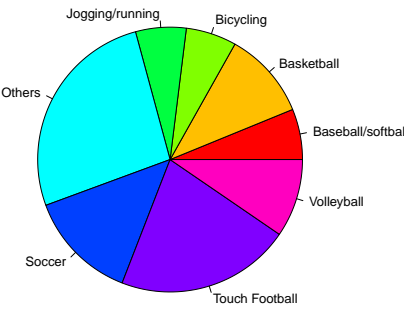
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Pie Charts



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Summarizing Categorical Data

Summarizing Numerical Data

3.10

Notes

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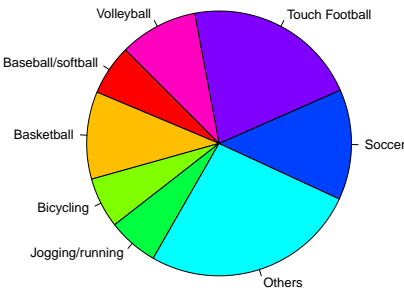
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Pie Charts cont'd



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Bar Charts vs. Pie Charts

Discussion: Which one you prefer to visualize categorical data sets. Why?

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Notes

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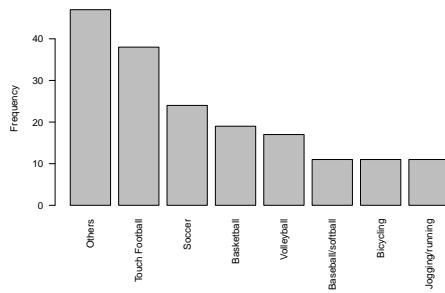
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### A Good Bar chart



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Summarizing Numerical Data

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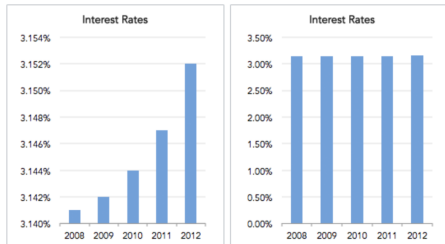
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### A Bad Bar chart: Truncated Y-Axis

Same Data, Different Y-Axis



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Summarizing Numerical Data

3.14

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### Example: Max Heart Rate and Age

Suppose we have 15 people of varying ages are tested for their maximum heart rate (bpm)

Age	18	23	25	35	65	54	34	56	72	19	23	42	18	39	37
MaxHeartRate	202	186	187	180	156	169	174	172	153	199	193	174	198	183	178

Link to this dataset: <http://whitneyhuang83.github.io/maxHeartRate.csv>

- How many variables do we have in this data set? What are the variable types?
- How to summarize these variables?

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3.15

### Notes

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Numerical Summaries of Quantitative Variables

- **Mean:** the average/expected value of a set of numbers
  - Population mean:  $\mu_x$
  - Sample mean:  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$
- **Variance:** measures how far a set of numbers is spread out
  - Population variance:  $\sigma_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu_x)^2}{N}$
  - Sample variance:  $s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$
- **Mode:** the value that appears most often in a set of numbers
- **Range:** the largest value – the smallest value in a set of numbers

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3.16

Notes

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Example

Suppose we have the data set 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Find the mean of the data. Also compute variance in 2 ways (one assuming that this is a sample, the other assuming that this represents the entirety of the population)

Solution.

- **Mean:**  $\bar{x} = \frac{1+2+3+4+5}{5} = 3$
- **Sample variance:**  $s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - 3)^2}{5-1} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$
- **Population variance:**  $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - 3)^2}{5} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$

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Summarizing Categorical Data

Summarizing Numerical Data

3.17

Notes

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