

How I learned to stop  
visualizing and love statistics

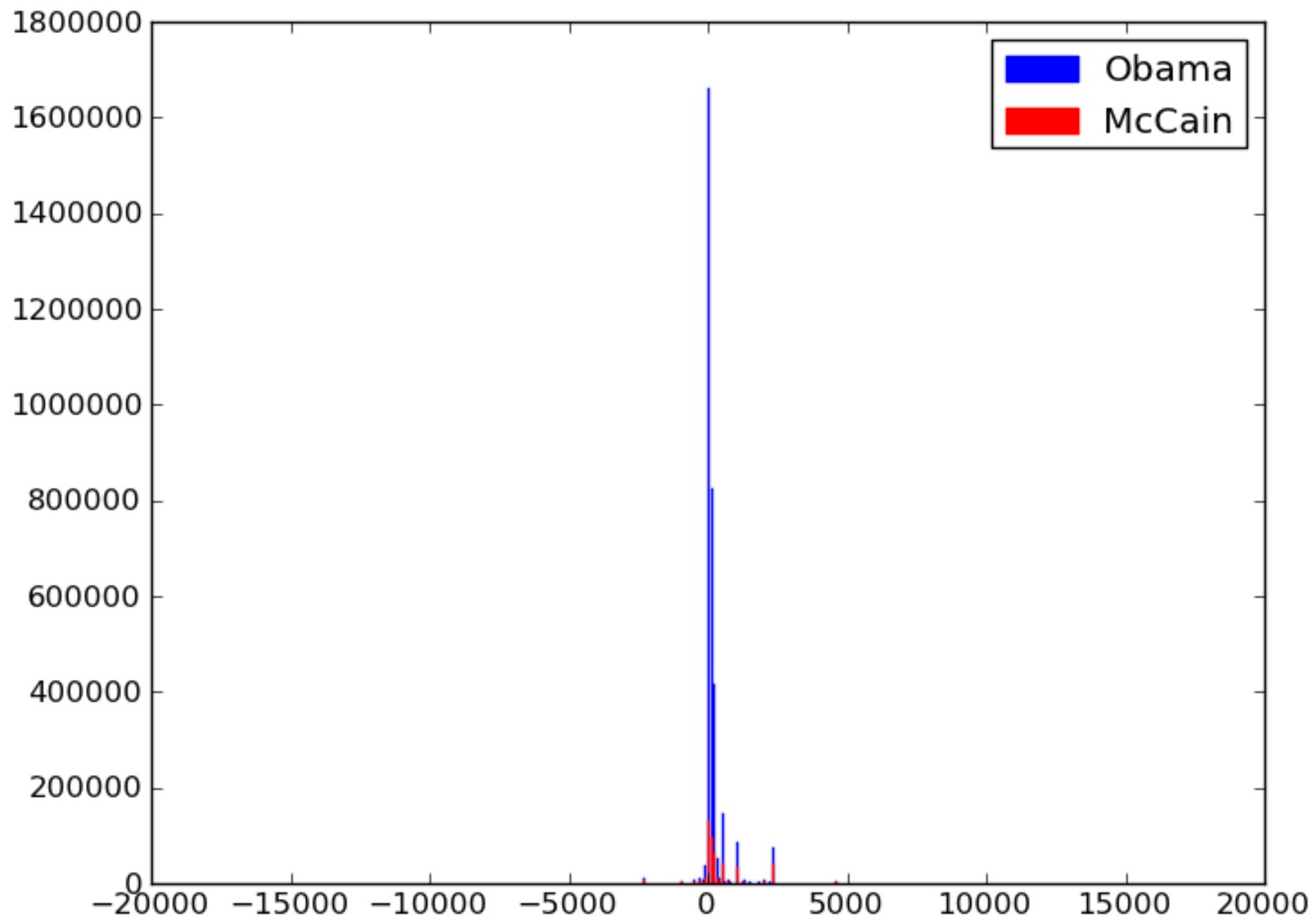
You have a hunch

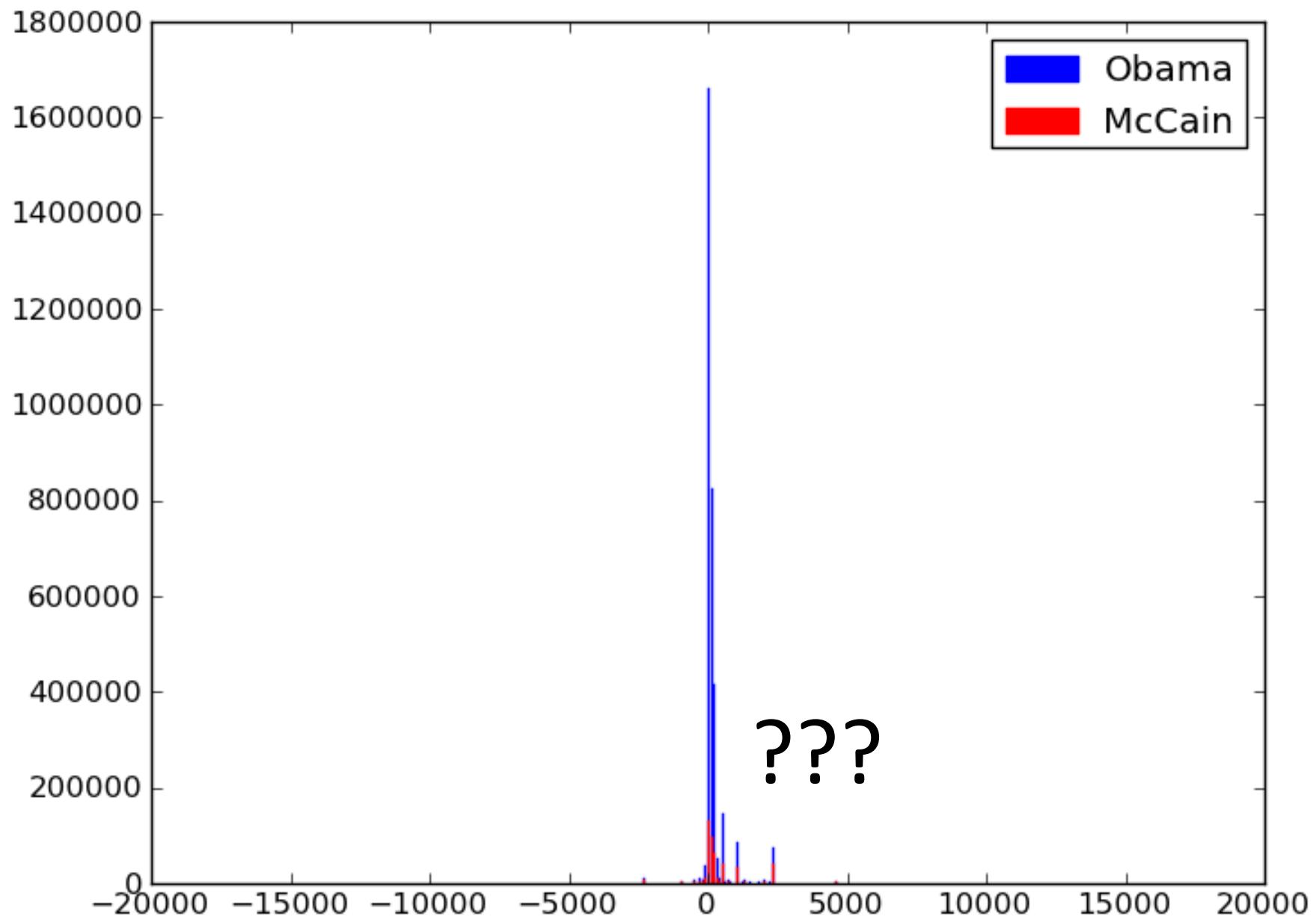
Visualizations → sanity check

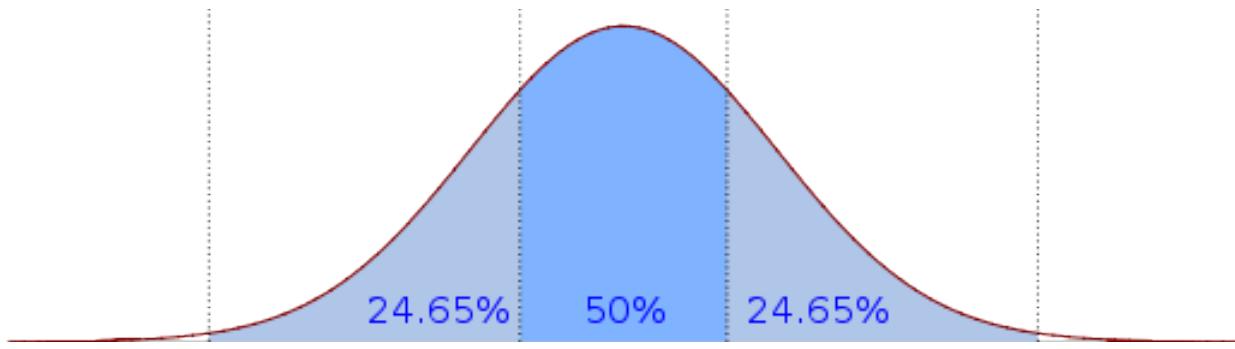
Statistics → quantify the hunch

(Visualizations → storytelling)

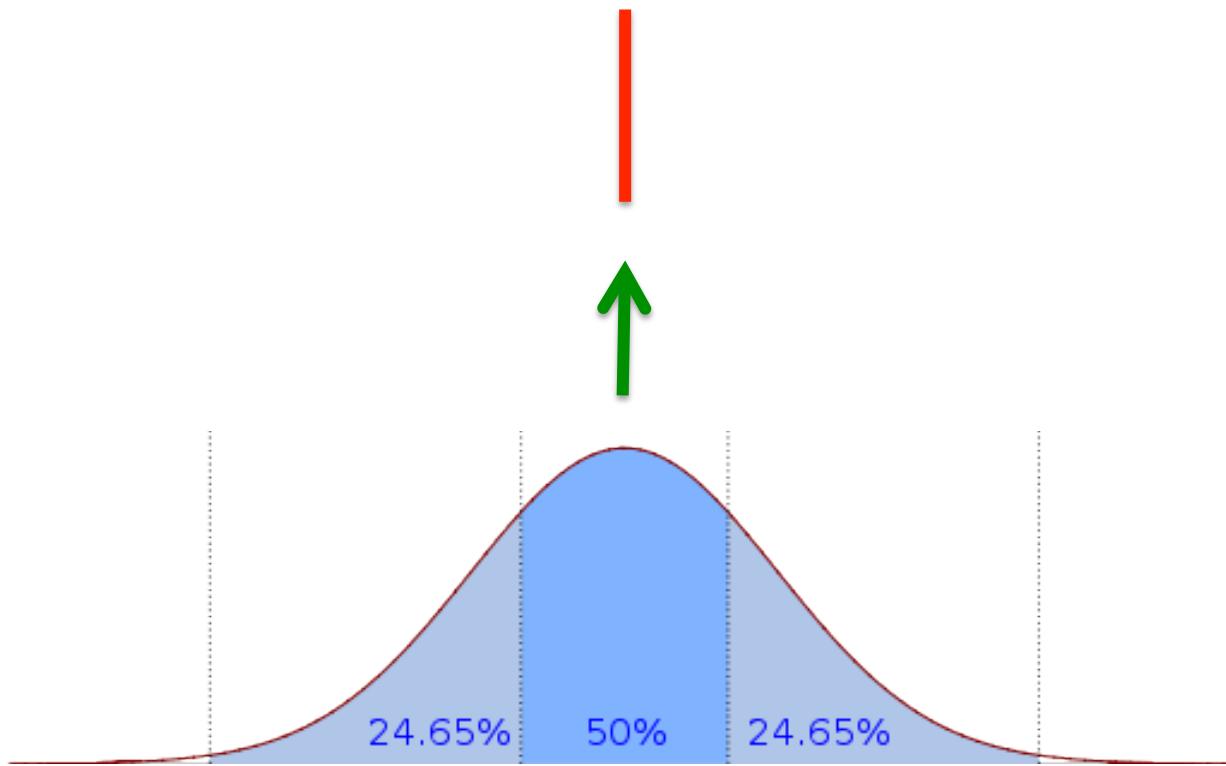
Someone says:  
“Obama got more small campaign  
contributions than McCain”



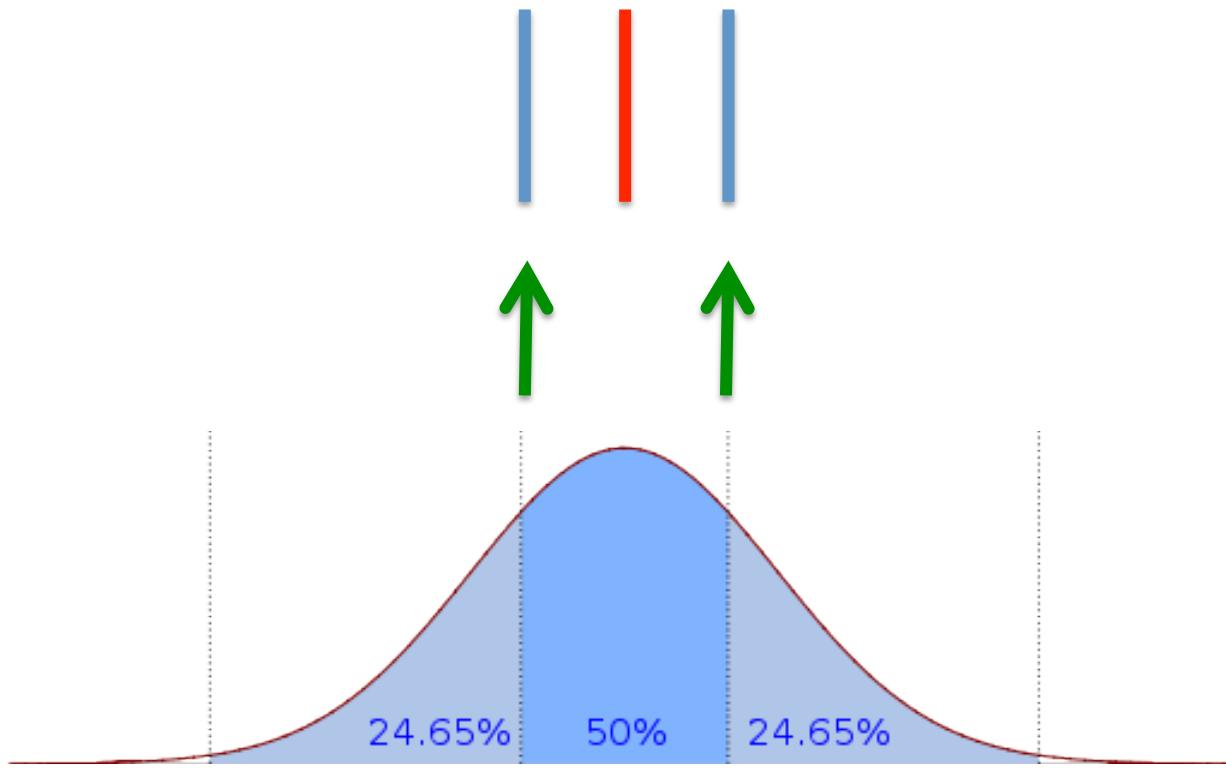




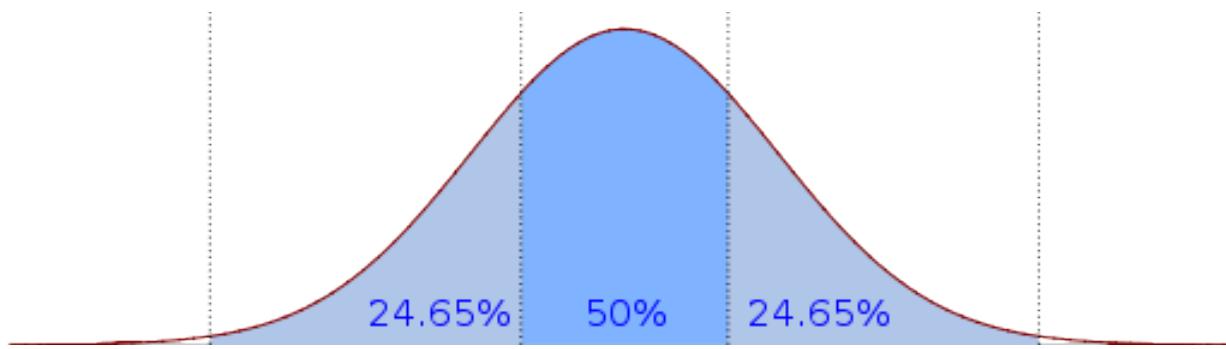
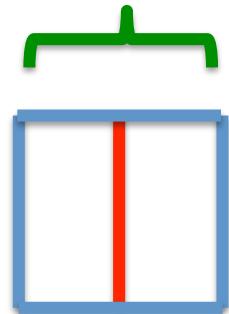
# Median



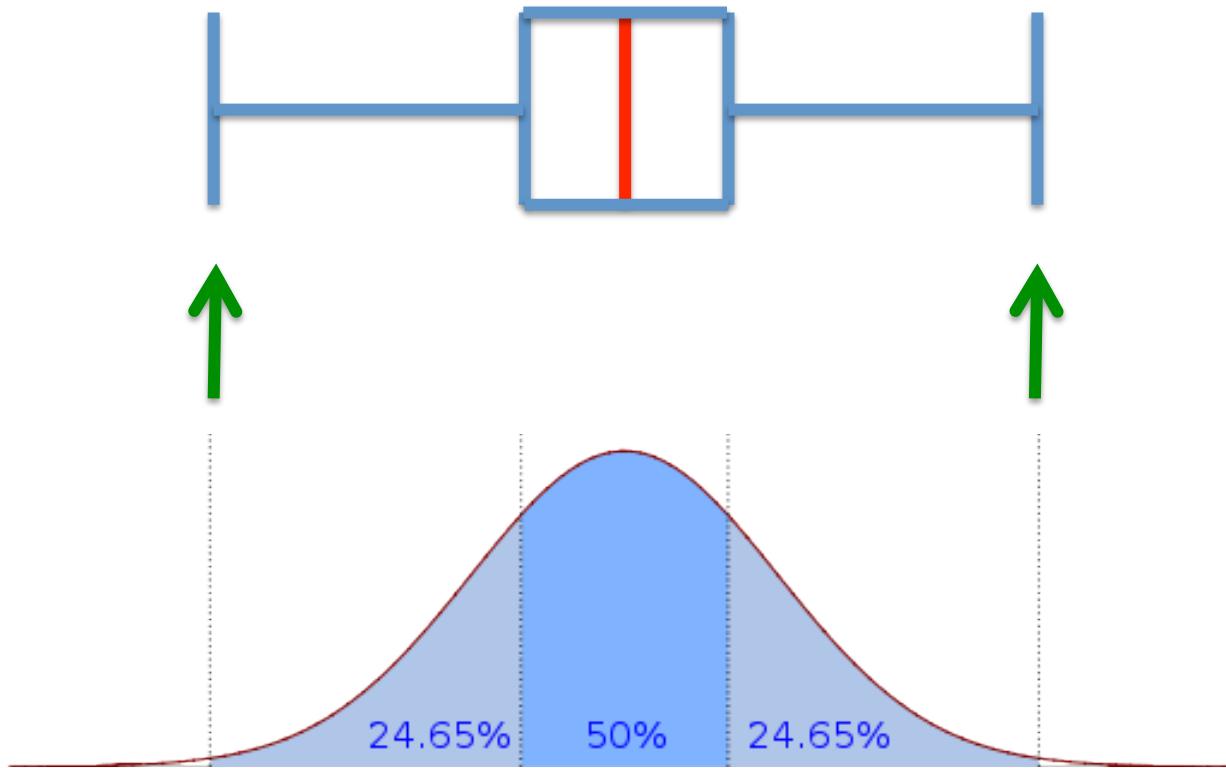
25% 75%



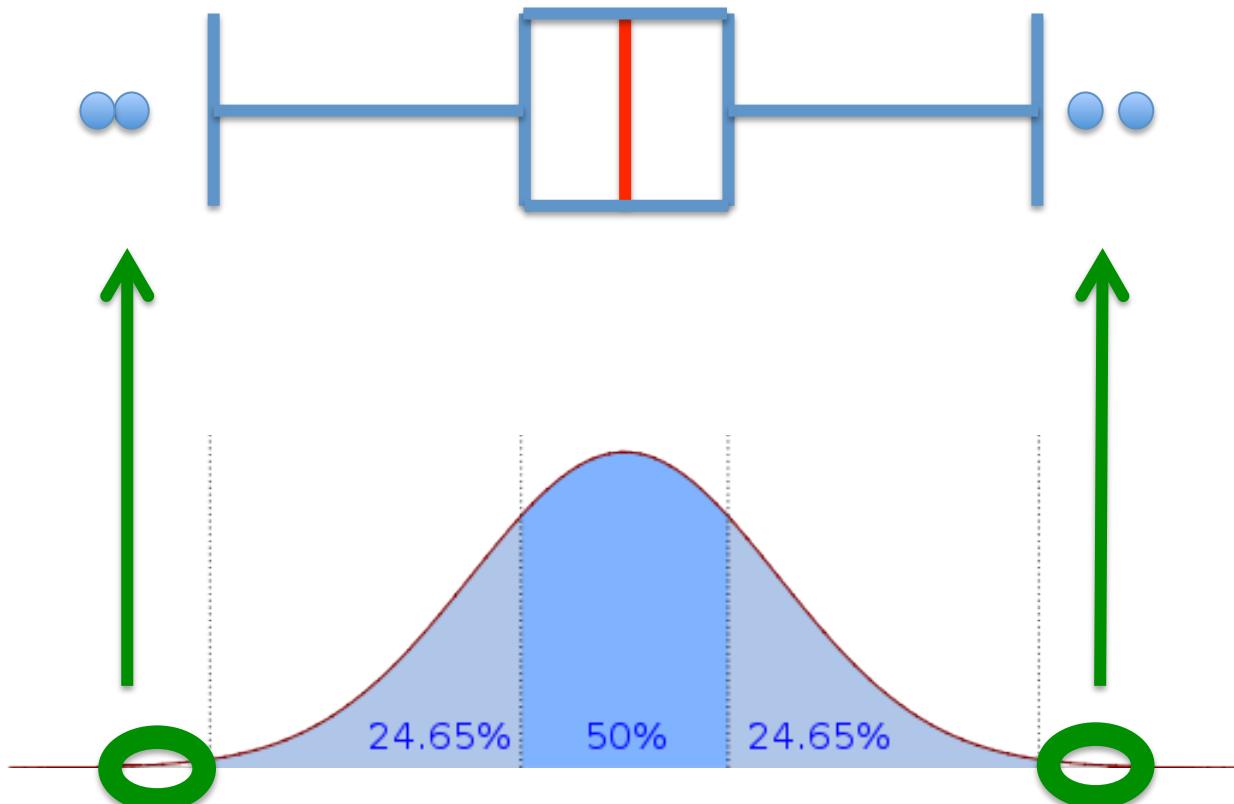
# Inner Quartile Range



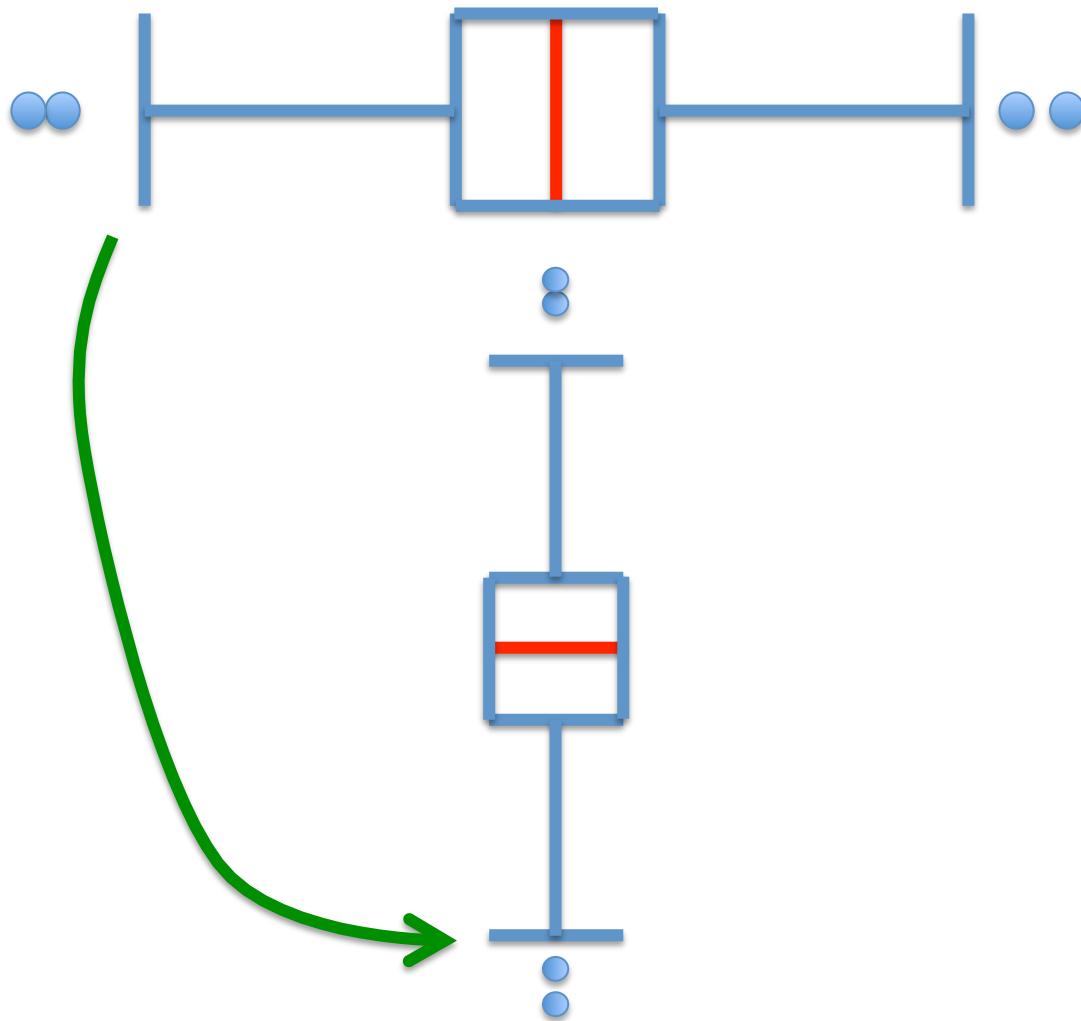
# Whiskers / Extremes



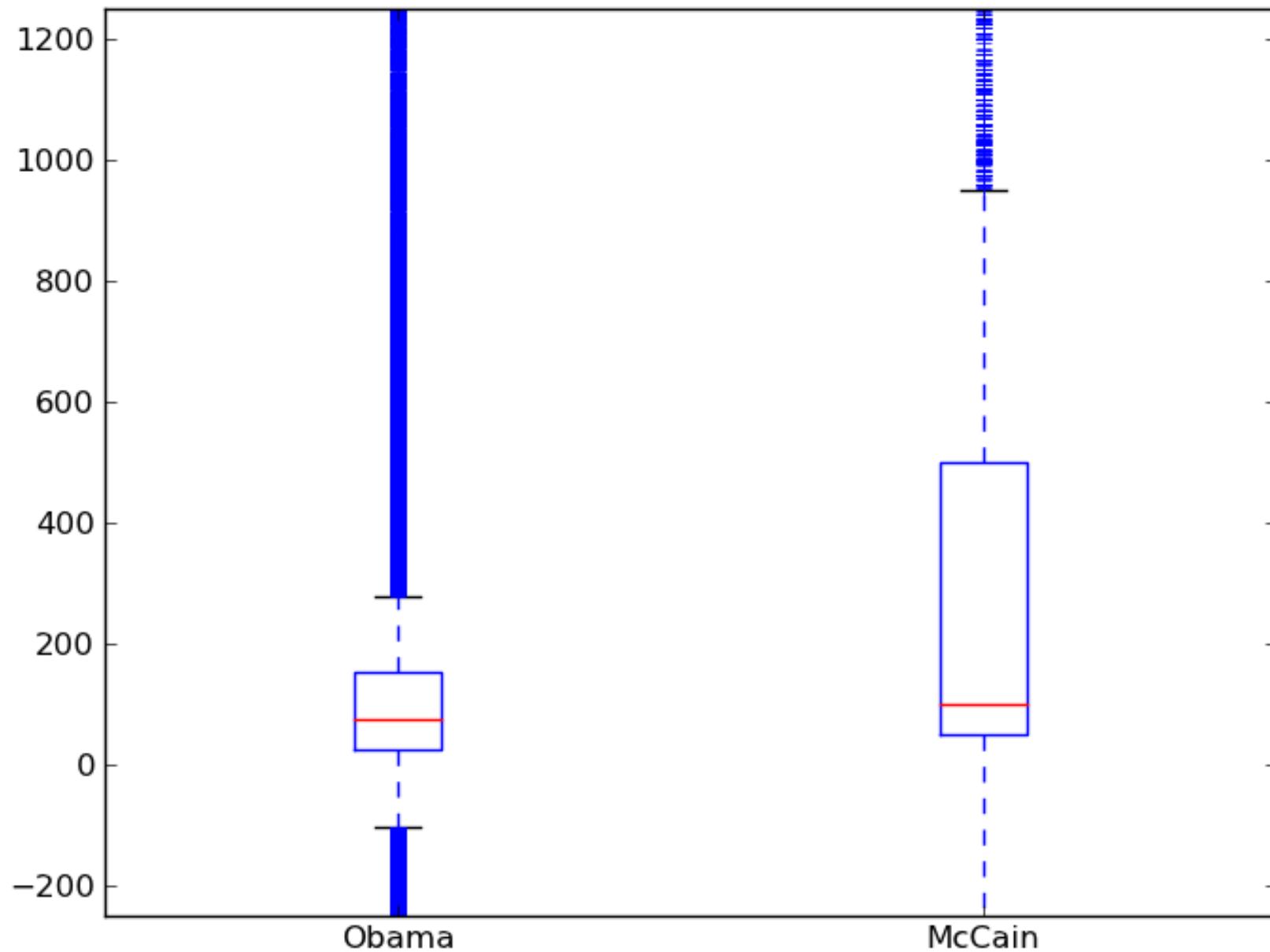
# Outliers



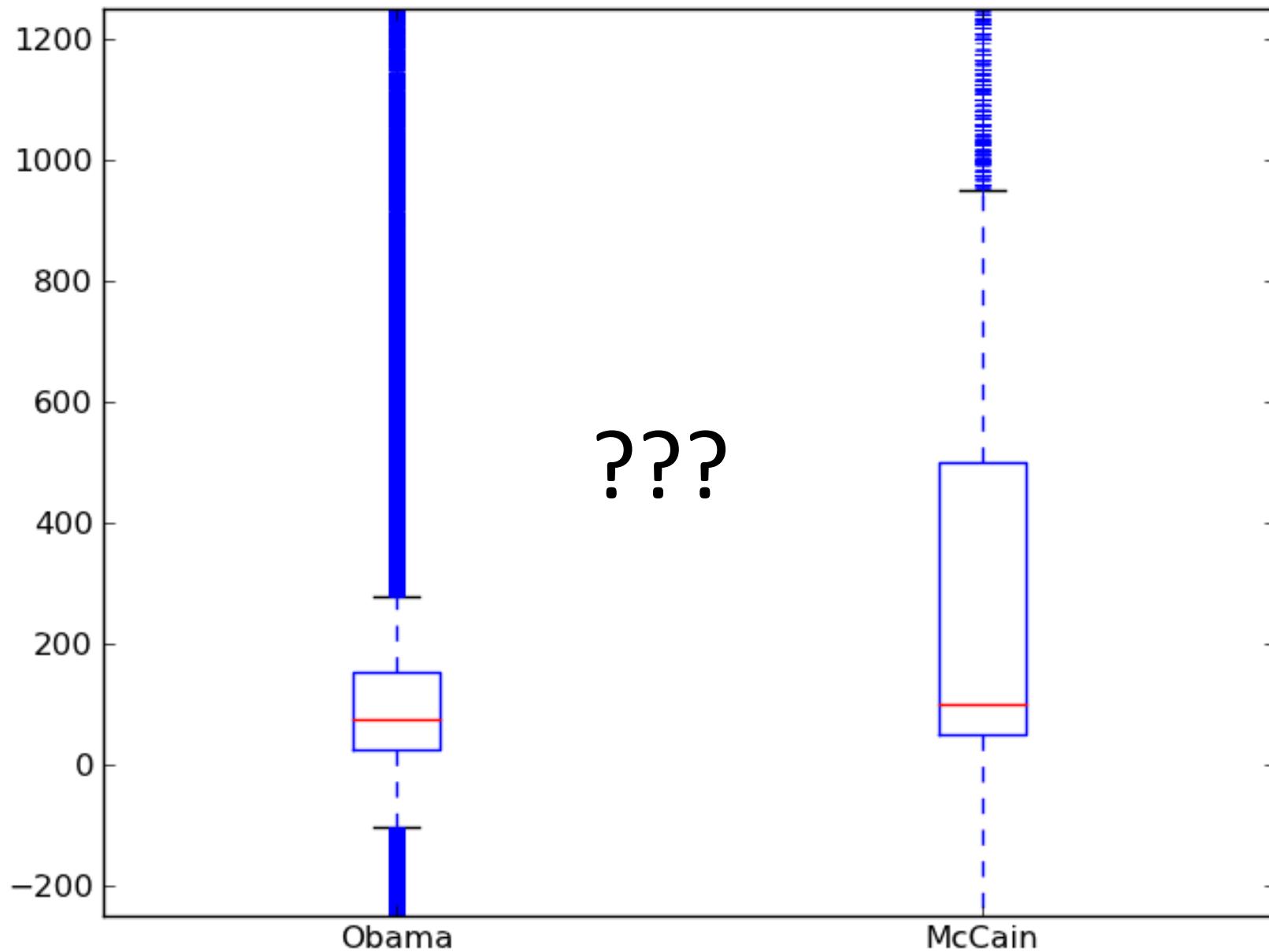
# Box-and-Whiskers Plot



### Obama vs. McCain Contributions



### Obama vs. McCain Contributions



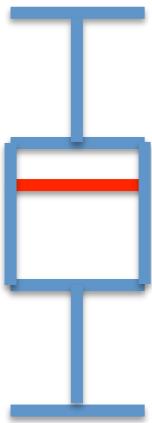
Are they actually different?



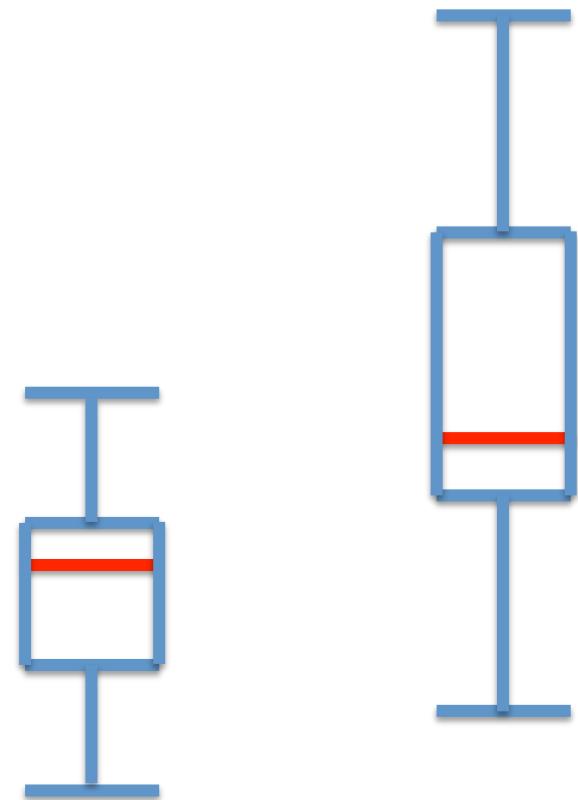
T-Test

Assume

Reality

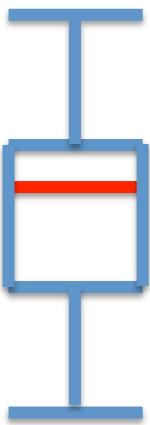


Obama    McCain

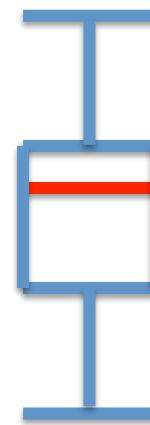
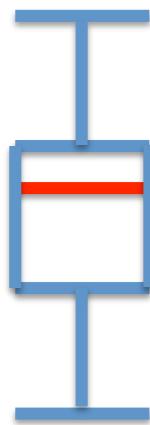


Obama    McCain

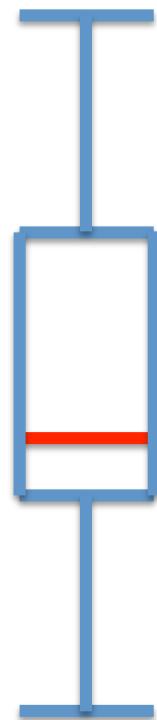
How likely is given ?

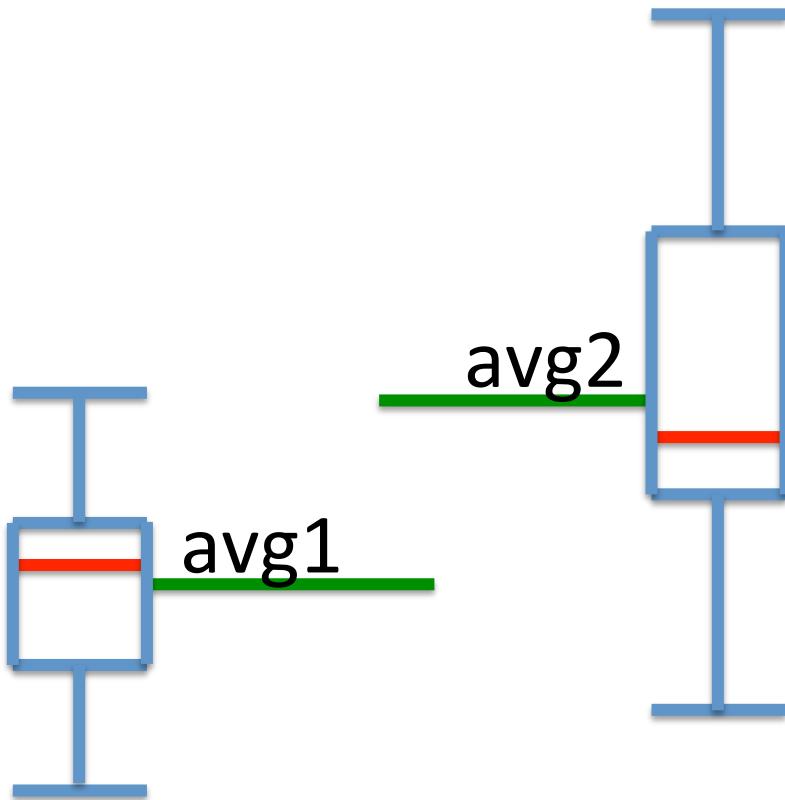


Obama McCain



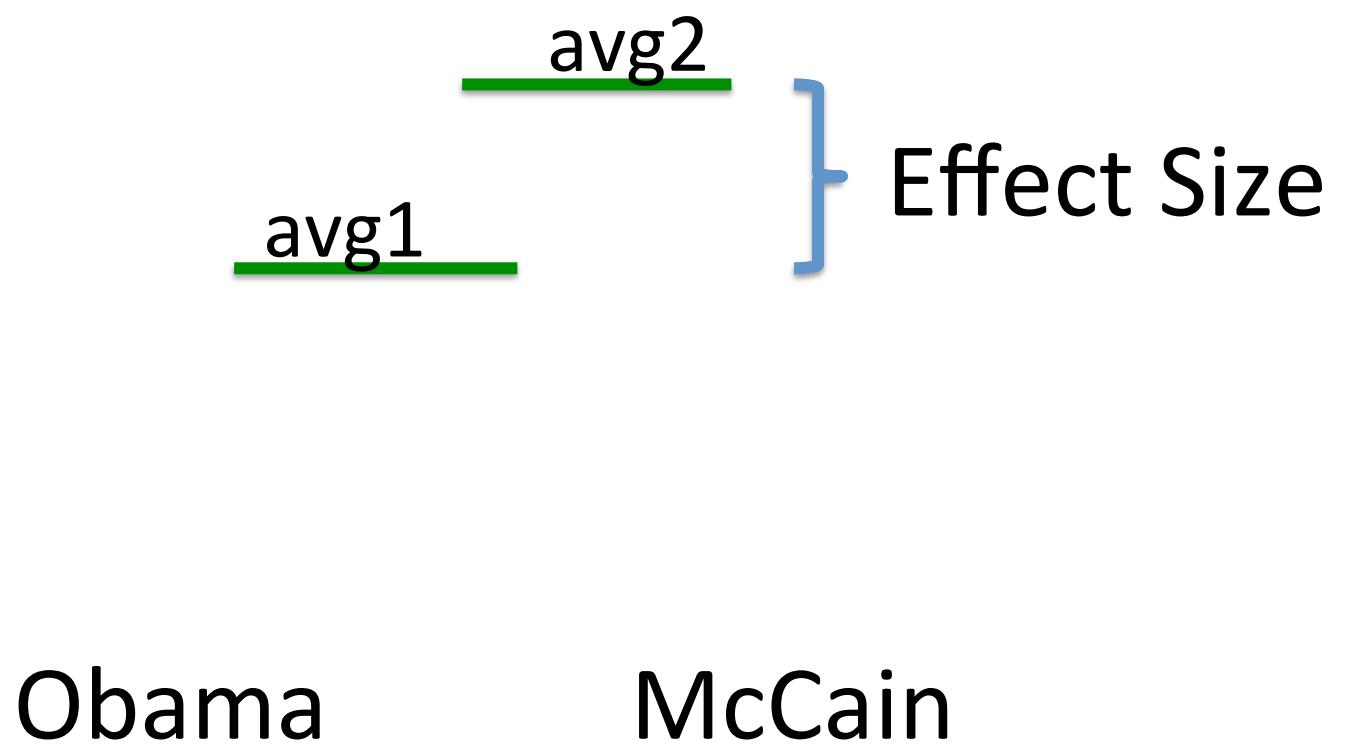
Obama McCain

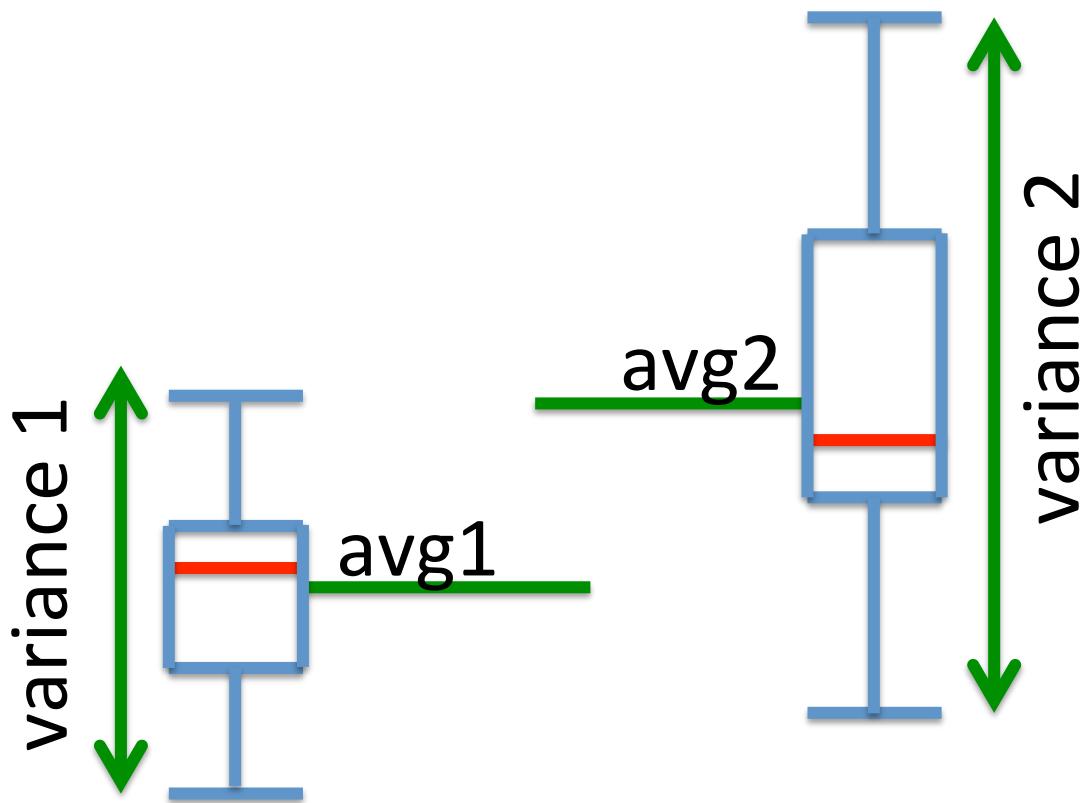




Obama

McCain

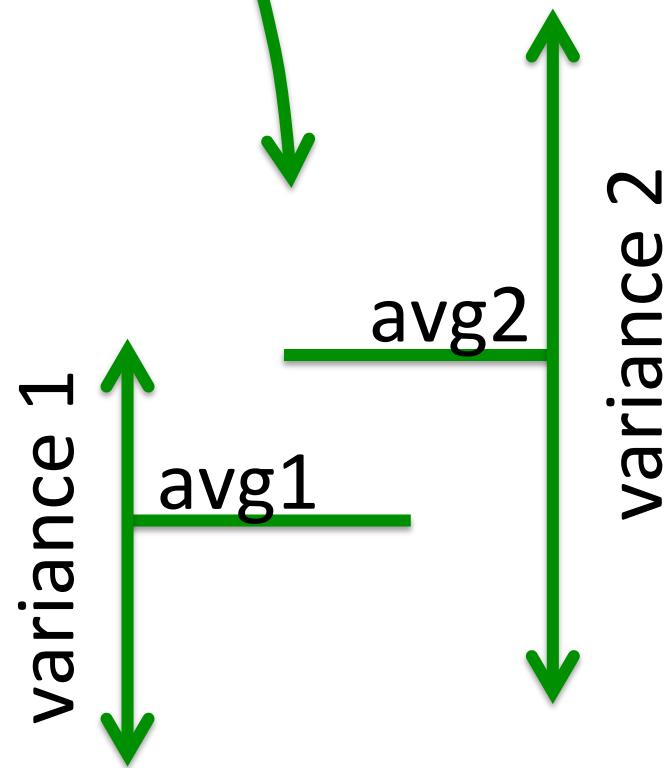
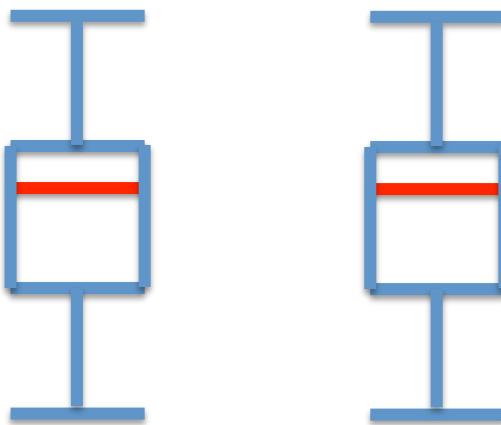




Obama

McCain

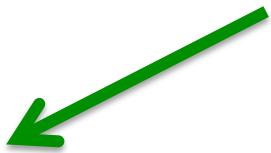
How likely is given ?



How likely are they equal  
given avg/variance differences?



Probability p



p is low

Obama, McCain  
are different  
(significant)

p is high

Don't trust  
the difference  
(not significant)

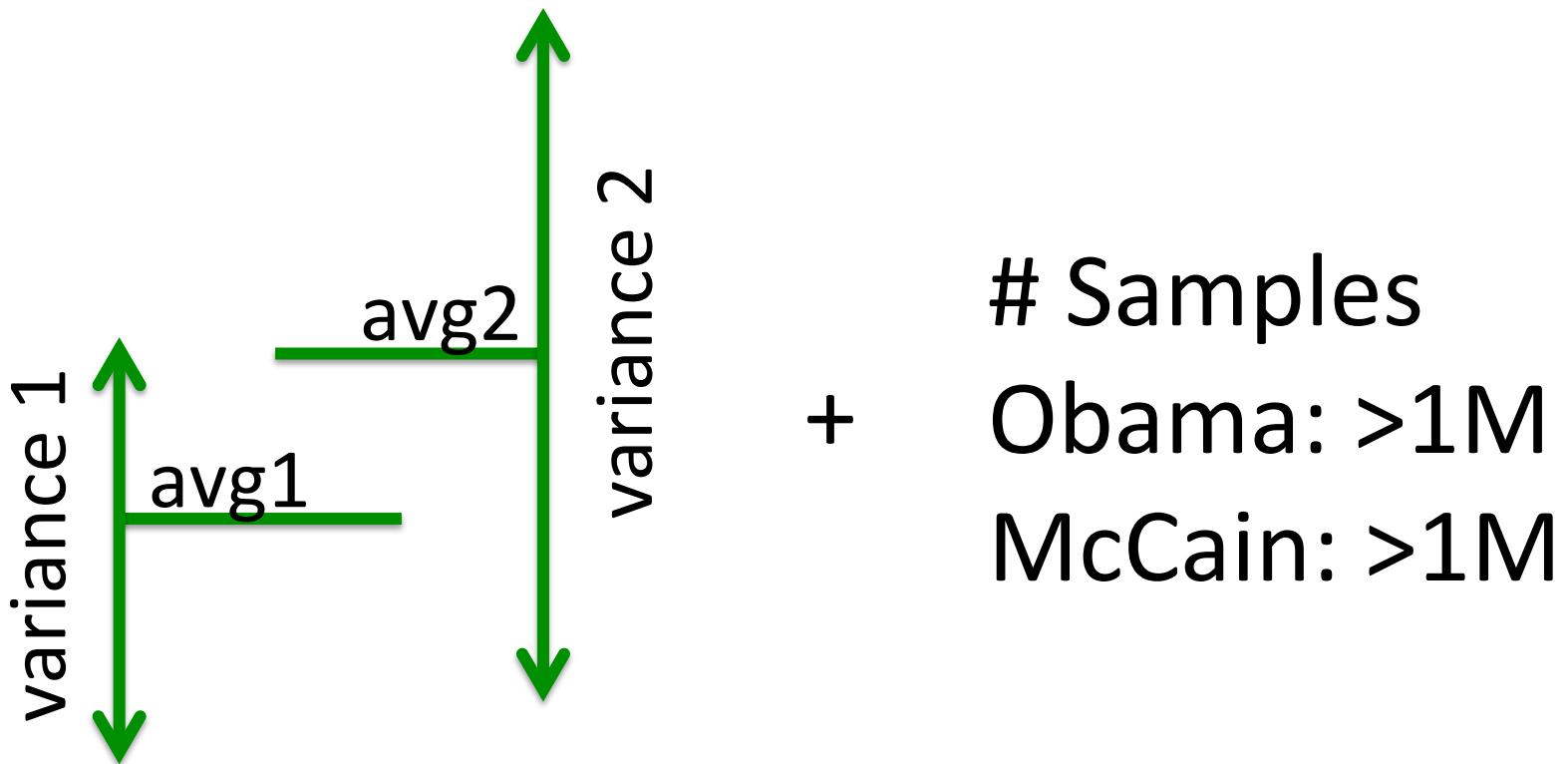
# Significance is binary

- Pick a threshold: .01? .05?
- Is  $p >$  threshold, or  $\leq$  threshold?

$p \leq .05$ ? significant

$p > .05$ ? don't trust the difference

# T-Test Significance



# Correlation, Linear Regression

# County Health Rankings

- Every county in USA
- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL): early morbidity
  - less is good
  - more is bad
- Median income, % population w/ diabetes, % population under 18, ...

What is correlated with early  
death in a community?

Burgers

Sleep

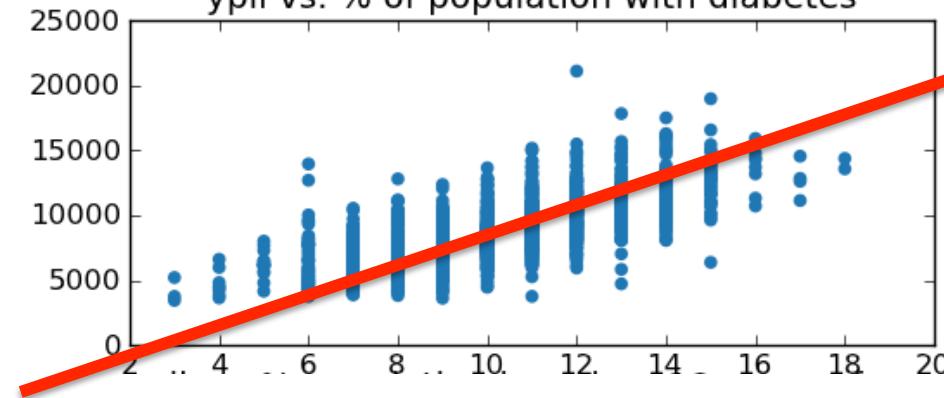
Education

Exercise

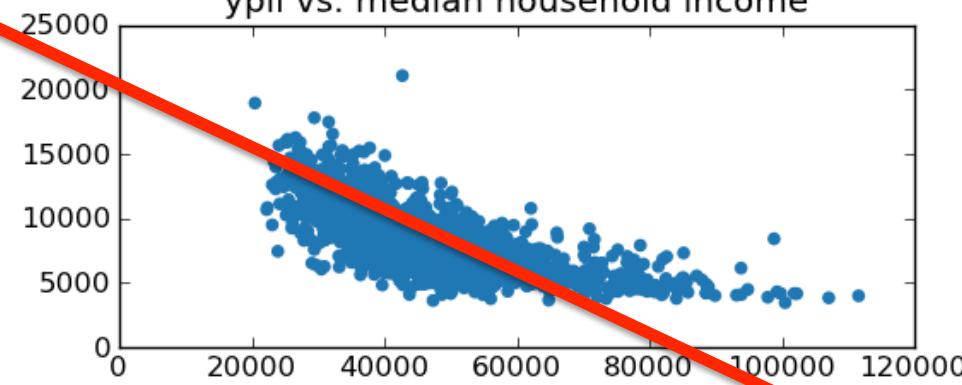
# Rappers

Your theory here

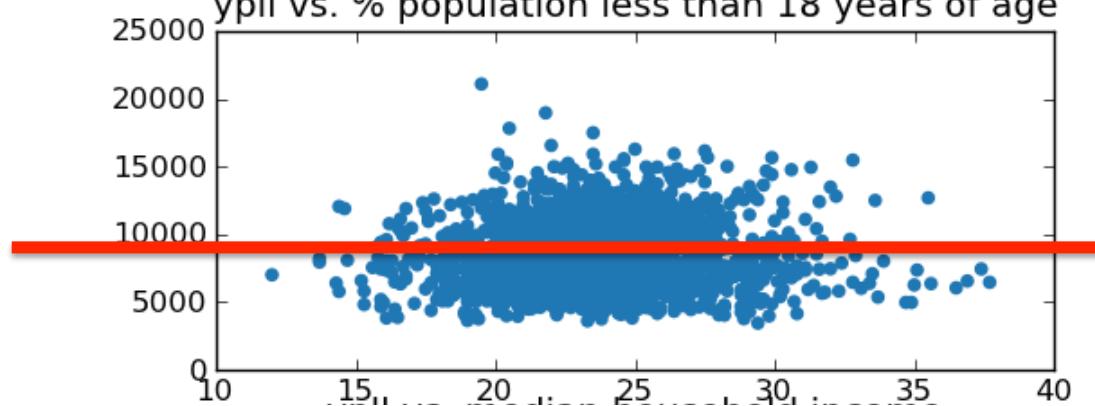
ypll vs. % of population with diabetes



ypll vs. median household income



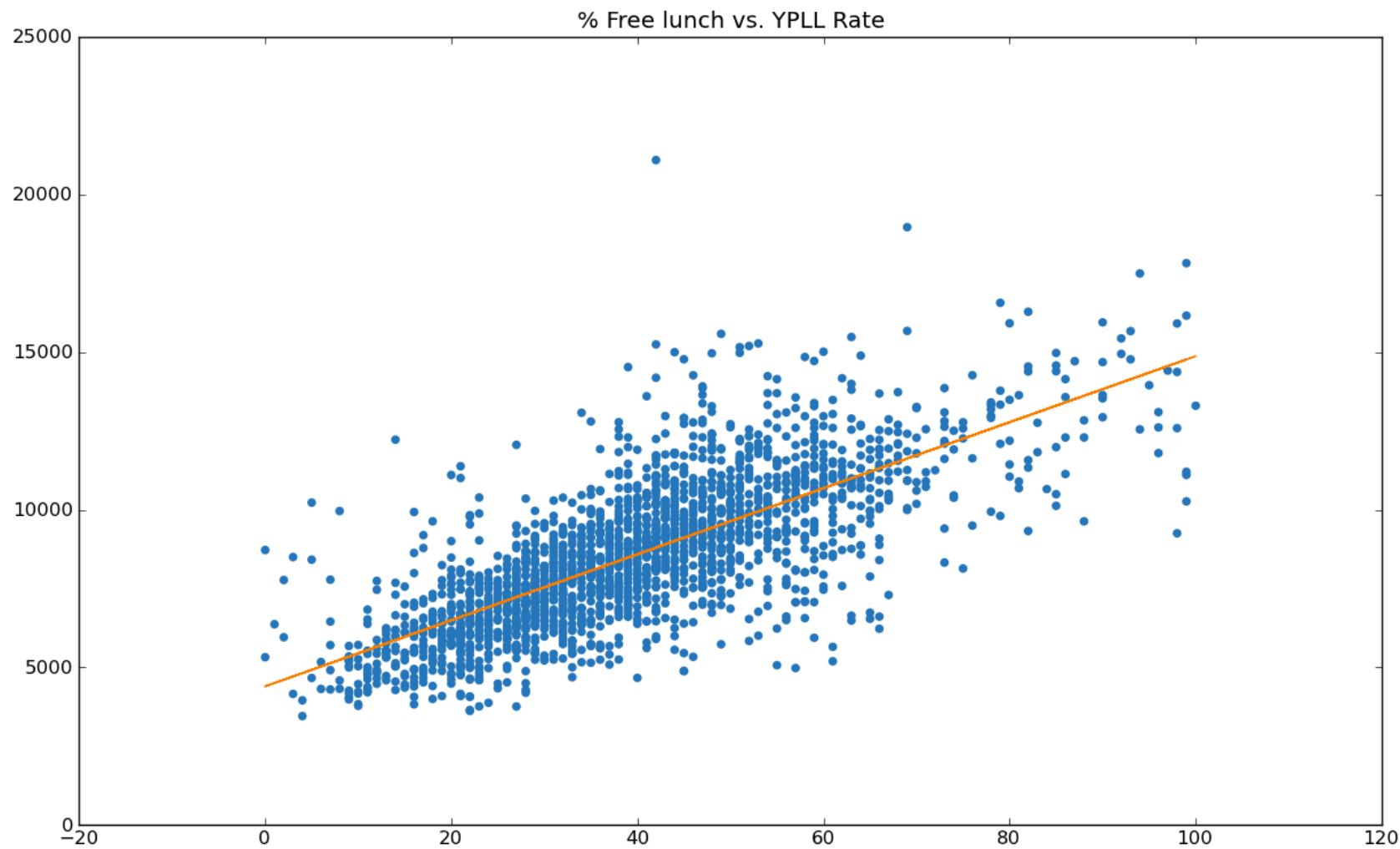
ypll vs. % population less than 18 years of age



Line coefficients:  $y = mx + b$

Correlation amount:  $R^2$  (0 to 1)

Significance:  $p < .05?$



Decrease amount of free lunch



Reduce early morbidity!





# Correlation != Causation

Correlation



Causal Hunch



Randomized Trial



T-Test!

Remember to **git pull**

<http://dataiap.github.com/dataiap/day3/>