Mathematics 231

Lecture 6

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1

Announcements

- Reading
  - Today M&M 2.1 83-94
    M&M 2.2 101-104
  - Next class M&M 2.3 108-121

2

Methods to Check Normality

- There are many methods that have been developed to check normality.
- Some methods are more sensitive to departures from normality than others.
- Histograms and boxplots provide a graphical method for checking the basic shape and spread of a distribution.
- One more sensitive and common method for checking the assumption of normality is called a normal quantile plot.

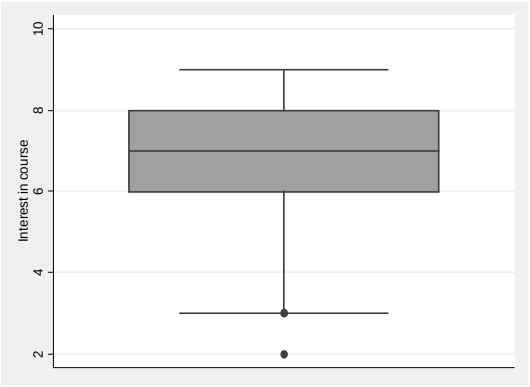
3

Normal Quantile Plots

- Cannot be constructed by hand, but Stata can do them.
- If you were to construct them by hand, you would first order the data.
- Then you would construct a z-score for each point.
- Plot the ordered x versus the z-scores.
- If the data are normal, then they will fall on a straight line.

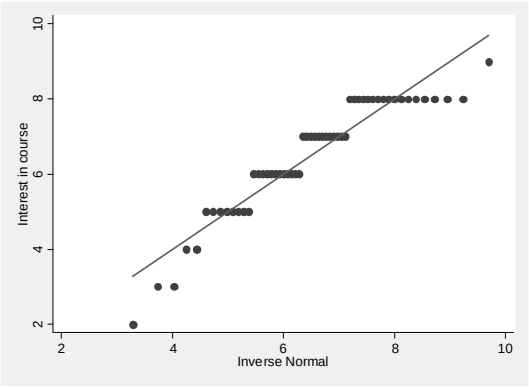
4

Interest Question



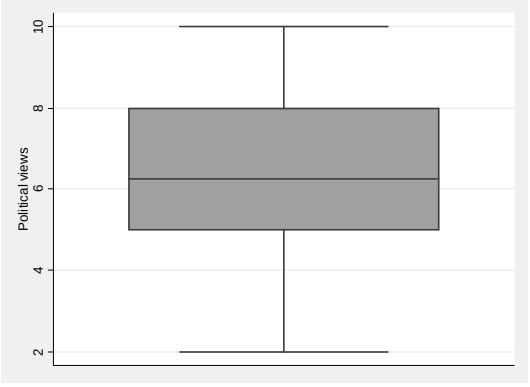
5

Normal Quantile Plot for Interest



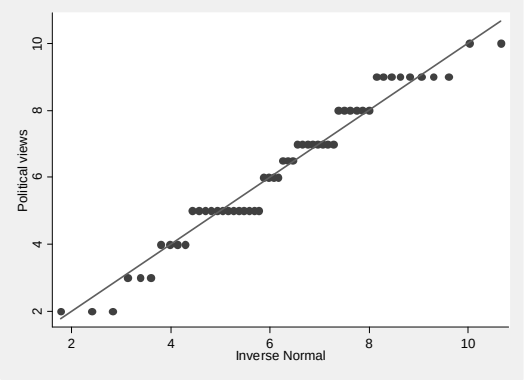
6

Politics Question



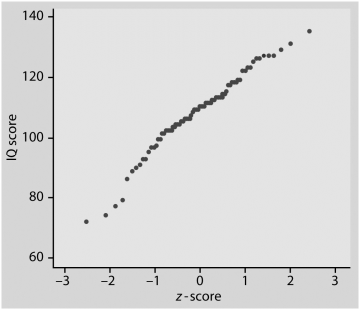
7

Quantile Plot for Politics



8

Quantile Plot for IQ Scores

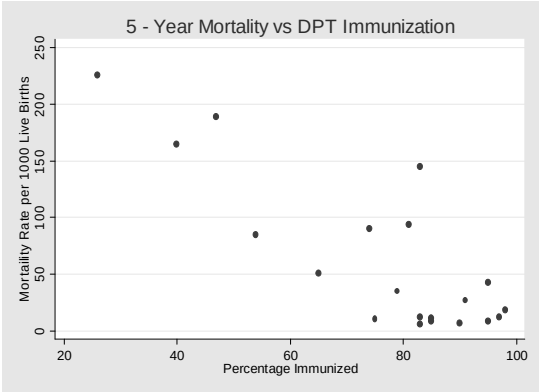


9

Linear Relationships and Correlation

- Distinction between categorical and quantitative variables
- Linear relationship between two variables
- Scatter plot
- Correlation

10



11

Positive and Negative Association

- **Positive Association:** High values of one variable tend to accompany high values of the other variable, and low values of one variable tend to accompany low values of the other variable.
- **Negative Association:** High values of one variable tend to accompany low values of the other variable and vice versa.
- What type of association do we see in the immunization data?

12

Caveat

- **Association does NOT imply causation!!!**
- Association between two variables does not necessarily mean that one variable causes a change in the other.

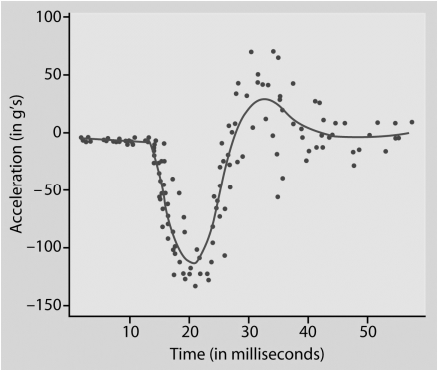
13

Linear Relationship

- Do the immunization data show a linear relationship?
- Could you imagine easily fitting a straight line to these data?
- Do you think that line would fit well?

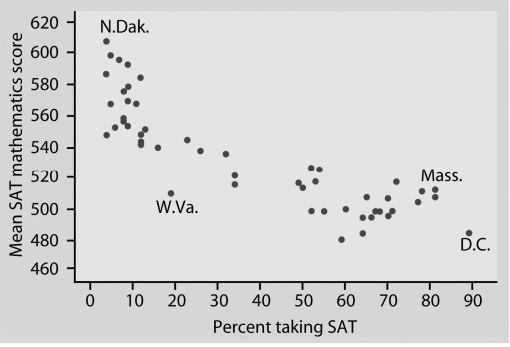
14

Non-Linear Relationship



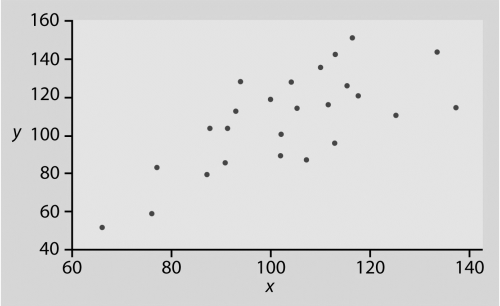
15

Linear Relationship



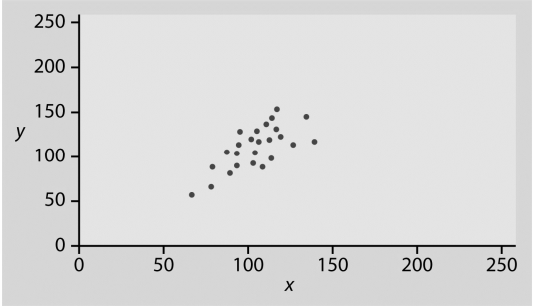
16

Measuring Linear Relationships



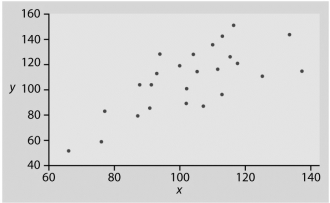
17

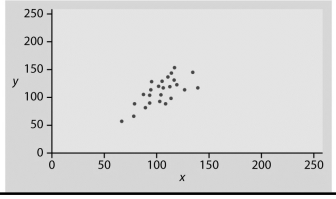
Measuring Linear Relationships



18

Measuring Linear Relationships





19

Correlation Coefficient

- **Correlation Coefficient**, denoted as ***r*** (or ρ), measures the strength of *linear* association between two quantitative variables.
- **Properties:**
  - *r* measures linear association
  - *r* always falls between -1 and +1
  - *r* = 1 or -1 only if observations lie exactly along a straight line

20

Correlation Coefficient: Definition

- Suppose we have a list of n pairs of observations:

  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), \ldots, (x_n y_n)$

  Correlation of X and Y is given by,

$$r = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{s_x} \right) \left(\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{s_y} \right)$$

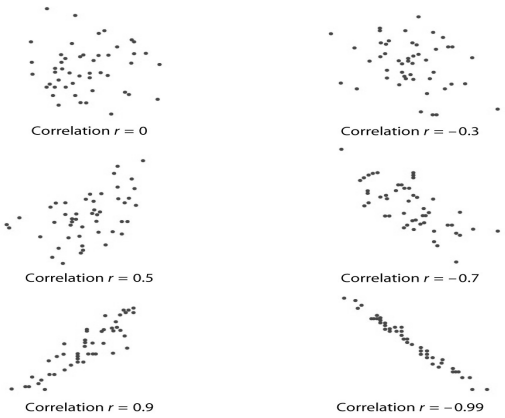
  where s_x and s_y are the SDs of X and Y.

21

Correlation Coefficient

- Additional Properties:
  - Sign if r indicates whether there is positive (+) or negative (-) association.
  - Absolute value of r measures the strength of the linear relationship.
  - r is unaltered by changes in the units of measurement of X and/or Y.
  - r has no units of measurement, e.g., $r = 0.8$ is not twice as strong as $r = 0.4$.

22



23

Example: Mortality

- Under 5-mortality rate per 1,000 live births versus percent immunized against DPT.

```
. correlate immune mortality
(obs=20)

             |   immune mortal~y
-------------+------------------
      immune |   1.0000
   mortality |  -0.8291   1.0000
```

24

Example: Mortality

- With $r = -0.83$, there is evidence of a strong negative association between the under-5 mortality rate and percent of children immunized against DPT.
- Note: The correlation does not allow us to estimate how much the under-5 mortality rate would decrease if a country were to increase the percentage of children immunized by 10%.

25

Correlation measures LINEAR relationships