Statistics Literacy For Decision Makers

Chapter 3: Measurements

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Half-Day Workshop USCOTS May 16, 2019

www.StatLit.org/pdf/2019-Schield-USCOTS-Slides3.pdf



Distributions

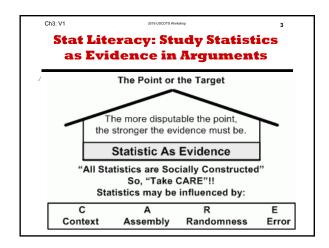
Measures of center

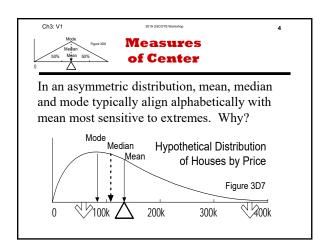
Two-group comparisons of Means & Medians

Two-variable co-variation

Spread

Slope and simple regression





Mean, median, mode: Alphabetically. Why?

Suppose that house prices in your town have a positive near-symmetric distribution

Suppose Bill and Melinda Gates move to your town. They built two Mac-Mansions.

How does that change the mode, median and mean of the original distribution?

Mode? Median? Mean?

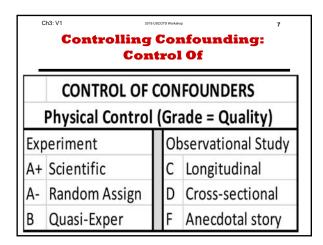
Ch3: V1

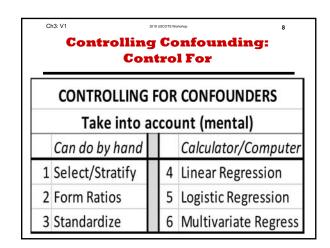
Most relevant in the short run? In the long-run?

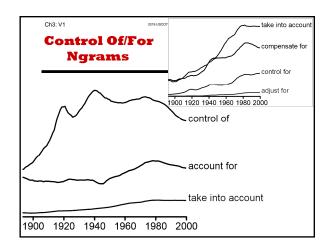
Ch3: V1 2019 USCOTS Workshop

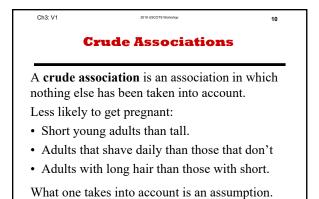
ISSUES:

- Mean is more sensitive to outliers.
 Yet statisticians prefer the mean. Why?
- 2. Omit measure: City1 income more than City2.
- 3. Omit characteristic: Midtown is a median city.
- 4. Assume the mean exists. 1.8 kids per family.
- 5. Ambiguity in specifying the group

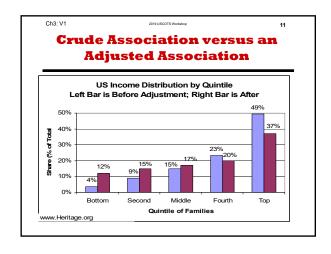


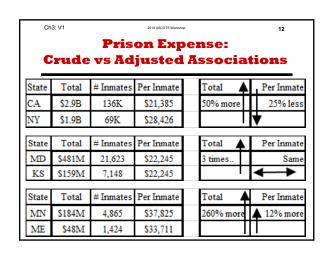


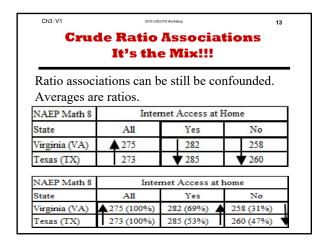


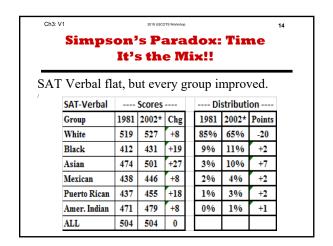


Teachers should say, "Check your assumptions."







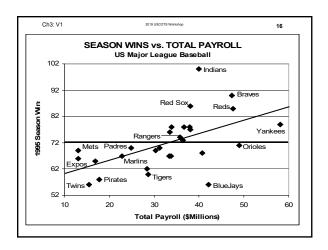


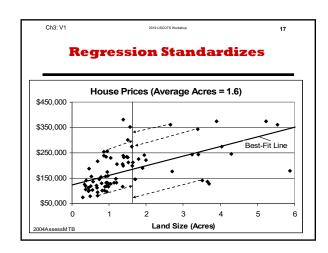
Will an Association Reverse? The Cornfield Conditions

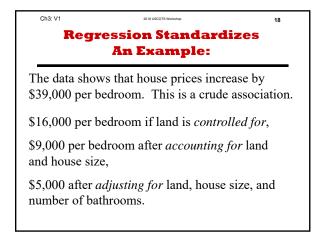
After learning about Simpson's Paradox, one student said, "I'll never trust another statistic." This is cynicism: not a good outcome.

Not all confounders can reverse an association. Jerome Cornfield proved that a confounder association must be "bigger" than the observed.

Cornfield's conditions are one of the three biggest contributions of statistics to human knowledge.







Ch3: V1

TV for toddlers interferes with brain growth, says study:

Children under two should not be allowed to watch television because it increases their chances of suffering attention problems later in life, says an American study.

A study of 1,345 children found that each hour spent in front of the set every day increased the risks of attention deficit disorders by 10%.

U.S. journal, Pediatrics

Time to Double given Growth Rate

If a child's risk of Attention Deficit Disorder increases by 10% for every extra hour of watching TV, how many hours do they have to watch to double their risk?

Rule of 72*: Time to double = 72 / Rate

72 divided by 10% per hour = 7.2 hours

* Assuming compounding

Ch3: V1

How to Relate this to **Math Colleagues**

Don't talk about confounding or effect size. Talk about assumptions.

- What one controls for is an assumption.
- What one fails to control for is an assumption.

AAU&C Quantitative Literacy VALUE rubric:

Assumptions: Ability to make and evaluate important assumptions in estimation, modeling, and data analysis.

AAC&U Quantitative Literacy VALUE Rubric

Interpretation, Representation, Calculation, Application, Assumptions, and Communication

Assumptions: Ability to make and evaluate important assumptions in estimation, modeling, and data analysis.

www.statlit.org/pdf/2009Quantitative Literacy Rubric AACU.pdfwww.aacu.org/peerreivew/2014/summer/RealityCheck