

Visualizing categorical data & inference

Applied Multivariate Statistics – Spring 2012



Goals

- Chi-Square test of independence
- R: mosaic plot, cotabplot (with shading)



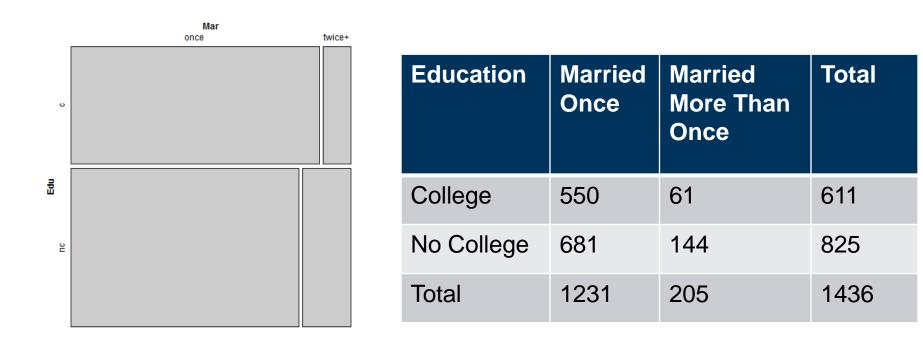
Start simple: Two binary variables

Education and Marriage (Kiser and Schaefer, 1949)

Education	Married Once	Married More Than Once	Total
College	550	61	611
No College	681	144	825
Total	1231	205	1436

- Two questions:
 - How to visualize (esp. if more than two variables)?
 - Dependence? Why?

Visualizing categorical data: Mosaic Plot



Area proportional to table entry

ʻobserved values" O_{ij} = n_{ij}

Chi-Square Test of Independence

	A=1	A=2	Total
B=1	n11 (n12	n1*
B=2	n21	n22	n2*
	n*1	n*2	n

H0: A and B are independent; therefore

$$\begin{array}{ll} P(A=i\cap B=j) &=& P(A=i)\cdot P(B=j)\approx \hat{P}(A=i)\cdot \hat{P}(B=j) = \\ &=& \frac{n_{\cdot i}}{n}\cdot \frac{n_{j\cdot}}{n} = \hat{\pi}_{ij} \end{array}$$

Expected values in cells if H0 is true: $E_{ij} = n \cdot \hat{\pi}_{ij}$

Chi-Square Test of Independence

	A=1	A=2	Total
B=1	n11	n12	n1*
B=2	n21	n22	n2*
	n*1	n*2	n

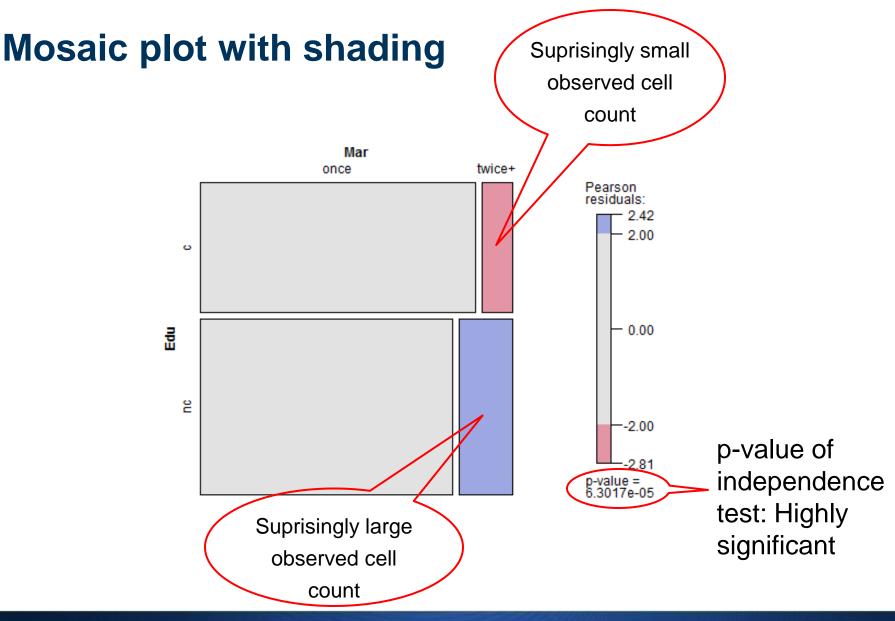
How different are observed and expected values? Most popular: *Pearson* Chi-Square Statistics

$$X^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \underbrace{\frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^{2}}{E_{ij}}}_{E_{ij}}$$

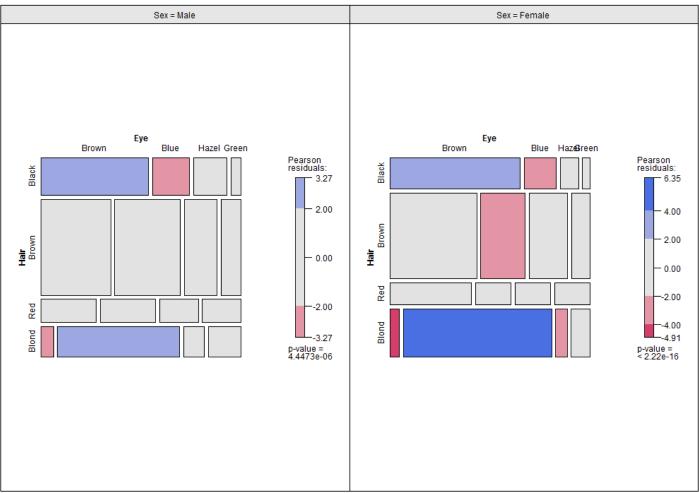
Contribution of each cell to misfit

If H0 is true, X² follows a Chi-Square distribution with (I-1)(J-1) degrees of freedom (if n large and no empty cells) Thus, can compute p-values.

Alternative: Permutation test; more computer intensive but more precise



Conditional plots: Mosaic plot per group



Case study: Admission UC Berkeley

Concepts to know

Chi-Square test of independence

R commands to know

- mosaic (with shading)
- Cotabplot (with shading) (both in package "vcd")