Statistical inference via data science: A "tidy" approach





Albert Y. Kim Joint Math Meetings Denver CO, USA January 18, 2020



Slides available at twitter.com/rudeboybert

Statistical inference **via** data science...

What is the tidyverse?



R packages for data science The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.

Why use the tidyverse?

- It encourages students to "play the whole game"
 It's transferable
 It bridges the gap between tools for *learning*
- 3. It bridges the gap between tools for *learning* statistics & tools for *doing* statistics

1. It encourages students to "play the whole game"



- Emphasize exploratory data analysis (EDA)
- "To (data) wrangle or not to wrangle? That is the question"
- IMO to do no data wrangling betrays true nature of the work

2.a) It transfers: Data visualization



Salesforce closes \$15.7B Tableau deal

Ron Miller @ron_miller / 7:44 am MDT • August 1, 2019

Comment

(X)



From: Wilkinson (2005), ggplot2 package, TechCrunch

2.b) It transfers: Data wrangling



3. It bridges the gap between tools for *learning* statistics & tools for *doing* statistics

tidyverse design principle #4: Design for humans



David Robinson

Data Scientist at Stack Overflow, works in R and Python.

Teach the tidyverse to beginners

A few years ago, I wrote a post <u>Don't teach built-in plotting to beginners</u> (<u>teach ggplot2</u>). I argued that ggplot2 was not an advanced approach meant for experts, but rather a suitable introduction to data visualization.

Many teachers suggest I'm overestimating their students: "No, see, my students are beginners...". If I push the point, they might insist I'm not understanding just how much of a beginner these students are, and emphasize they're looking to keep it simple and teach the basics, and that that students can get to the advanced methods later....





From: McNamara (2015), Robinson blogpost, tidy tools manifesto

Using the tidyverse in intro stats assuming no prior algebra nor coding

Statistical modeling
 Statistical inference

EDA to Motivate Statistical Modeling

Question: Are there demographic differences in teaching evaluations?

Teaching evals for 463 UT Austin courses (taught by 94 profs)



From: <u>Chance Magazine</u>

EDA to Motivate Model Selection

5 **-**Teaching Score 3 -30 50 т. 40 60 70 Age

Interaction model

Parallel slopes model



EDA to Motivate Statistical Inference

A "you don't need no PhD in Statistics" moment: Question: Is there a difference in response?



Versus just saying: "The p-value is 0!"

"There is only one test"



From: Downey blogpost

infer package for "tidy" statistical inference



From: Bray, Ismay, Chasnovski, Baumer, and Cetinkaya-Rundel

What is mean year of minting of all 📁 pennies?



<pre>> library(moderndive)</pre>
<pre>> pennies_sample</pre>
A tibble: 50 x 2
ID year
<int> <dbl></dbl></int>
1 1 <u>2</u> 002
2 2 <u>1</u> 986
3 3 <u>2</u> 017
4 4 <u>1</u> 988
5 5 <u>2</u> 008
6 6 <u>1</u> 983
7 7 2008
8 8 <u>1</u> 996
9 9 2004
10 10 2000
with 40 more rows

Using bootstrap resampling with replacement:

library(tidyverse)
library(infer)

```
pennies_sample %>%
  specify(response = year) %>%
  generate(reps = 1000) %>%
  calculate(stat = "mean")
```



How to make room for the tidyverse

In my opinion:

- Drop (combinatorics-based) probability theory
- De-emphasize χ^2 tests & ANOVA as much as feasible given upstream consequences
- Lean on "There is only one test" framework
- Drop asymptotic theory in favor of simulation based inference: bootstrap & permutation tests

Guiding Paper

"Mere Renovation is Too Little Too Late: We Need to Rethink Our Undergraduate Curriculum from the Ground Up" by <u>Cobb (2015)</u>

- Make fundamental concepts accessible
- Minimize prerequisites to research
- Substitute "mathematics" with "computation" as the engine of statistics

$$t = \frac{(\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}} = \frac{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}{S_{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2}}$$

$$S_{\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{(N_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (N_2 - 1)s_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2} \right\rfloor$$



For more info check out:

The R Series

Statistical Inference via Data Science

A ModernDive into R and the Tidyverse



Chester Ismay Albert Y. Kim

Available free online at <u>moderndive.com</u>

CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group

- Print copies now on sale at Taylor & Francis booth & CRC Press website: Use discount code ASA18
- Slides available at twitter.com/rudeboybert

EDA to Motivate Model Selection

2017 Massachusetts Public High School Data



19