

# Exploratory data analysis in big data using R

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# Data narrative

According to Bit.ly's Hillary Maso, data scientists generally do three fundamentally different things:

① math

② code

③ **COMMUNICATE:**

'a goal of data visualization is to communicate abstract concepts that emerge from the word of math and metrics using the more human language of spatial representation' (in Manoochehri , 2014)

## THE RESEARCH QUESTION

... (we believe) more important than the data itself

# Graphs, engine for communication

# The best graph in history!

In M. Manoochehri (2014)'s book "Data Just Right"



Figure 1: Charles Joseph Minard's 1869 work Carte figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813

# Politics in Catalunya: a simple graph

SCC: Catalanes, La Catalunya immune al procés.

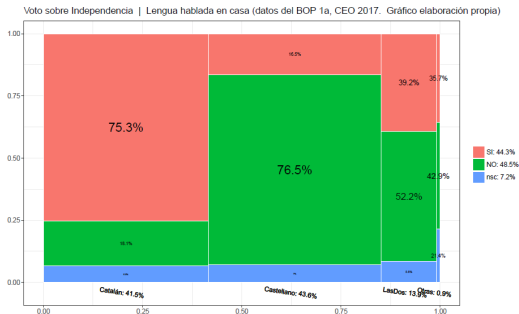


Figure 2: Fracture in Catalunya?

Elaborated from survey data of CEO (data collected in July 2017)

## EDA (Tukey, 1977)

**" Exploratory data analysis is detective work**  
counting detective work  
**graphical** detective work. " (Tukey, 1977, p. 1)

## EDA in big data

- Effective data visualization is an important tool for statistical analysis, it helps to convey in a direct way essential aspects of the data.
- New challenges arise in data visualisation when involving big data, the standard approaches for graphing get cluttered by an excess of data points.
- On the contrary, graphs that are useless for small data , become highly informative when sample size is large (e.g., the boxplot)

This talk discusses changes on classical EDA graphs when involving Big Data

# Data Sciences: Programming + Statistics

- **Data collection, data storage, data retrieving:** Task of computer Sciences
- **Information retrieving:** ... Statistics!
  - ▶ **All the Data**, Summaries, graphs, ... (Descriptive statistics for a population)
  - ▶ **Incomplete Data**, sample bias
  - ▶ **Big Data**, reducing dimension, clustering cases, outlier detection ... (descriptive multivariate analysis)
  - ▶ **Small Data**, inferences (when) random sampling
  - ▶ **Inexact Data, measurement error, indicators of latent variables:** inferring true values, ... (test scoring)
- **Statistical software** (we have a programming tool, open, free software, **written by statisticians!** : R  
**The R Project for Statistical Computing**  
... we use ggplot

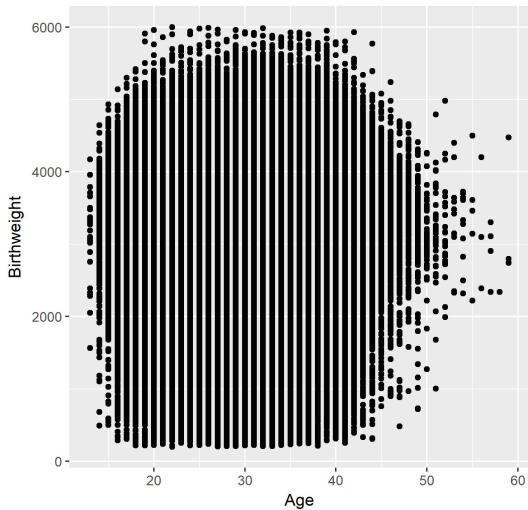


# EDA for Health Economics

# Maternity Infant Health Outcomes and Unemployment Rate

- Hospital Episode Statistics Data: Maternity Data in 2011.
- We have all the baby born in the public hospital in 2011, around 500,000

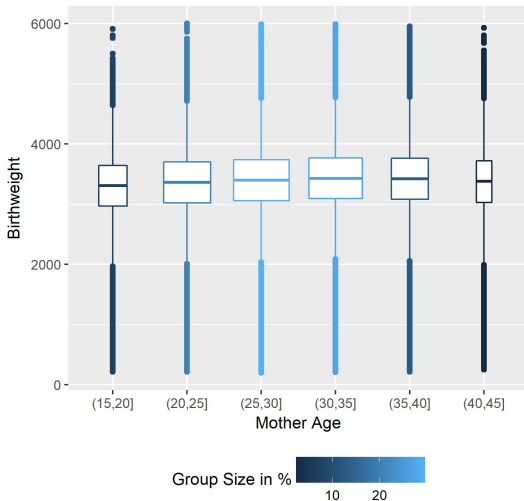
# Scatterplot of Birthweight | age



Source: HES 2011

# Boxplot of Birthweight | age-groups

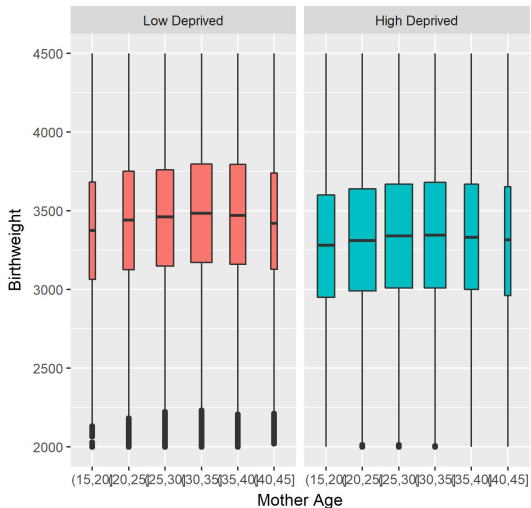
Note: width of the box proportional to group size!



Footnote: The wide is proportional to the size of age group. Source: Hospital Data

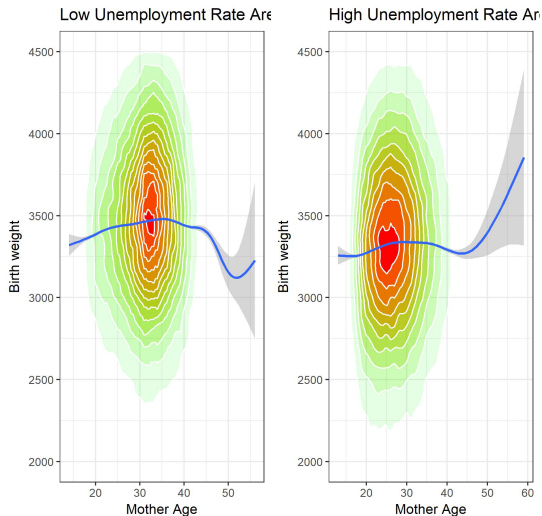
# Boxplot of Birthweight | deprivation Index

Note: width of the box proportional to group size!



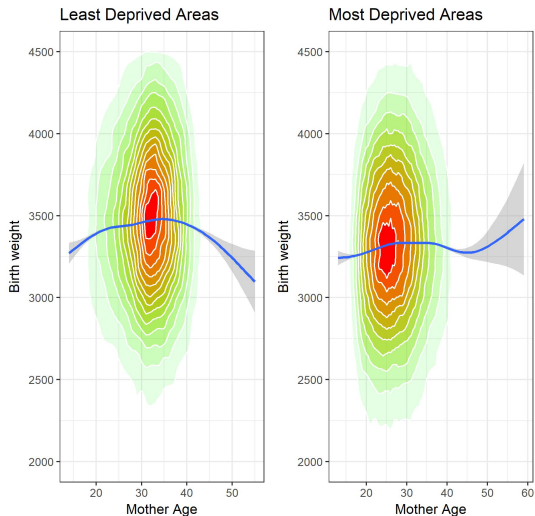
Footnote: The wide is proportional to the size of age group. Source: Hospital Data

# Heat-maps of Birthweight | unemployment



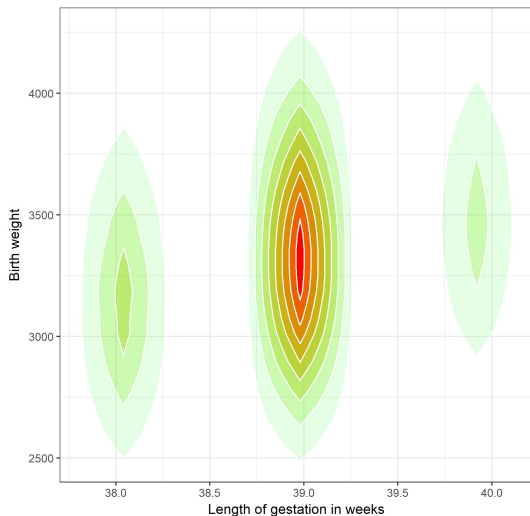
Source: Hospital Data 2011

# Heat-maps of Birthweight | deprivation Index



Source: Hospital Data 2011

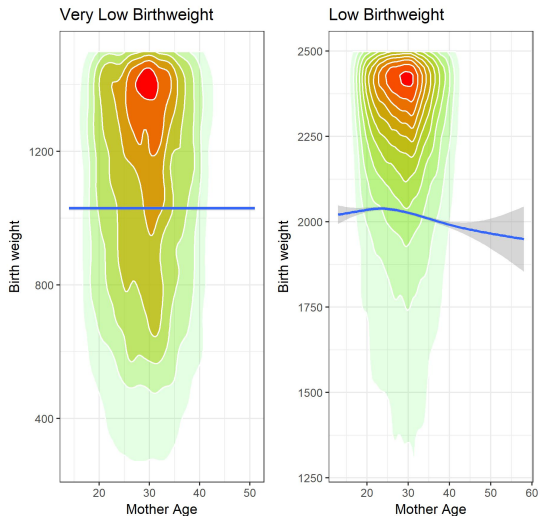
# Heat-maps of Birthweight | length of pregnancy



Source: Hospital Data 2011

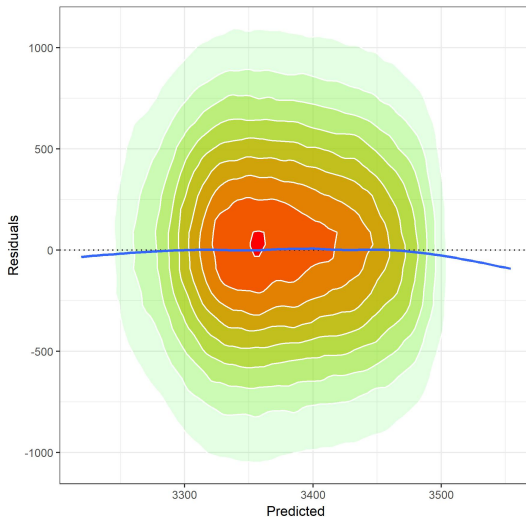


# Heat-maps of Birthweight | low Birthweight



Source: Hospital Data 2011

# Heat-maps of Birthweight | residual vs fitted values



Source: MCVL 2010

Thank you!

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