

2014 Coincidence NNN1 1

Statistical Literacy: Coincidence

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US Rep, International Statistical Literacy Project
Member, International Statistical Institute

National Numeracy Network Workshop
Oct 11, 2014.
www.StatLit.org/pdf/2014-Schild-NNN1-Slides.pdf


Oct 2011 2

Law of Very-Large Numbers

Not the same as Law of Large Numbers!!!


Unlikely is almost certain given enough tries.

Given an event: one chance in N.
In N tries, one event is 'expected';
* More likely than not. Schield (2012)





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Coincidence?



$3.14 \rightarrow \pi$
 $\pi \rightarrow 3.14$






MOM

WOW

coincidence? I think not!

2014 Coincidence NNN1 4

The "Birthday" Problem: Chance of a matching birthday




Richard von Mises (1938)

In a group of 28 people, a birthday match is *expected*.

The trick is to show it, – not just to prove

Try this Excel den

www.StatLit.org/Excel/2012Schild-Bday.xls



2014 Coincidence NNN1 5

The "Birthday" Problem Math Answer

If the chance of a rare event is p and $p = 1/k$, then this event is "expected" in k trials.

In a group of size N , there are $(N-1)(N/2)$ pairs.

Solve for $N(k)$. $k = (N-1)(N/2) = (N^2 - N)/2$

Quadratic: $N^2 - N - 2k = 0$

Estimate: $N^2 \sim 2/p$.

Trial and error: $27^2 \sim 2 \cdot 364$

Q. Are students convinced? No!!!

2014 Coincidence NNN1 6

49 Connections: Quadrant 1

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|-----|
| Month | Day | 10 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 6 | Month | Day |
| | | 16 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 25 | 24 | | |
| 8 | 20 | | | | | | 1 | | 7 | 25 |
| 10 | 29 | | | | | | | | 8 | 16 |
| 4 | 11 | | | | | | | | 11 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | 11 | 29 |
| 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | 8 | 3 |
| 3 | 30 | | | | | | | | 3 | 24 |
| 10 | 28 | | | | | | | | 1 | 15 |
| | | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | | |
| | | 28 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 1 | 25 | | |

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Connections and Chance


| Pairs | GROUP | Details |
|-------|------------------|---------------|
| 196 | Quadrants 1-4 | 49 pairs each |
| 49 | Side-to-Side | |
| 49 | Top-to-Bottom | |
| 84 | Within each side | 21 pairs each |
| 378 | TOTAL | |

A "birthday" match has one chance in 365.
 In a group of 28, we have 378 pairs: $(N-1)(N/2)$.
 A match is expected: Match is more likely than not.

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Runs: Flipping Coins

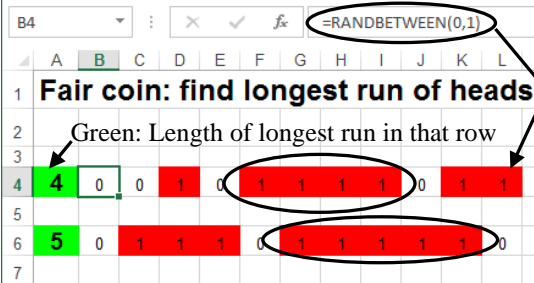
Law of Very-Large Numbers (Qualitative):
 The very unlikely is almost certain given enough tries



Law of Expected Values:
 Events with 1 chance in k are "expected" in k tries.

Oct 2011

Flip coins in rows. 1=Heads (Red fill) Adjacent Red cells is a Run of heads.



B4 =RANDBETWEEN(0,1)


Fair coin: find longest run of heads

Green: Length of longest run in that row

Source: www.statlit.org/Excel/2012Schield-Runs.xls

2014 Coincidence NNN1

Chance of a run of 19 heads: One chance in $2^{19} = 1$ in 524,288



Oct 2011 17

Consider a run of 10 heads? What is the chance of that?

Question is ambiguous! Doesn't state context!

- Chance of 10 heads on **the next 10 flips**?
 $p = 1/2$; $k = 10$.
 $P = p^k = (1/2)^{10} =$ one chance in 1,024
- What is the chance of *at least* one set of 10 heads [somewhere] when flipping 1,024 sets of 10 coins each? At least 50%.*

* Schield (2012)

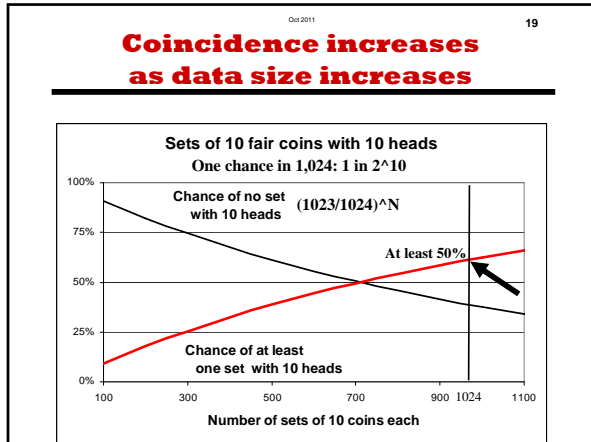
2014 Coincidence NNN1

Runs in Flipping a Fair Coin

- Unlikely is expected given enough tries.
- Unlikely (1 chance in k) is *expected* in k tries

Run of 6 is expected in 64 tries: $2^6 = 64$.
 Run of 7 is expected in 128 tries: $2^7 = 128$
 Run of 8 is expected in 256 tries: $2^8 = 256$

k tries = k flips of a coin



**Michael Blastland's
The Tiger that Isn't**

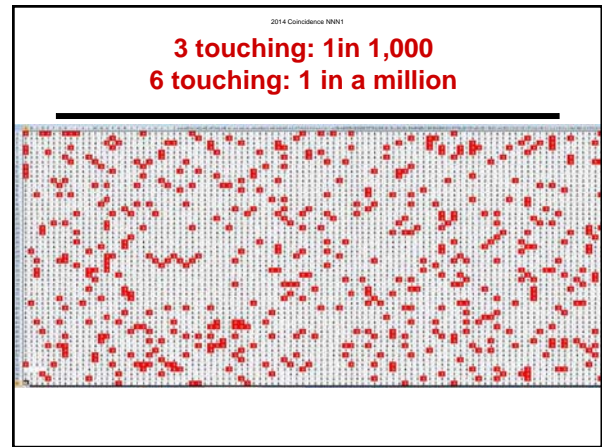
With rice scattered in two dimensions, people can often see memorable shapes.

After this webinar, check out this Excel scattered-rice demo with 1 chance in 100 per cell:

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Patterns in Rice: # Touching
2:1/100; 4:1/10,000; 6: 1/1,000,000

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| 6 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 7 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 11 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 5 |
| 12 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 |



Coincidence Outcomes

Students must “see” that coincidence

- may be more common than expected
- depends on the context
- may be totally spurious
- may be a sign of causation

References

Papers:

Schield (2012). Coincidence in Runs and Clusters
www.statlit.org/pdf/2012Schield-MAA.pdf

Schield (2014). Two Big Ideas for Teaching Big Data
www.statlit.org/pdf/2014-Schield-ECOTS.pdf

Downloadable spreadsheets:

- Birthdays: www.statlit.org/Excel/2012Schield-Bday.xls
- Runs of Coins: www.statlit.org/Excel/2012Schield-Runs.xls

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given enough tries.

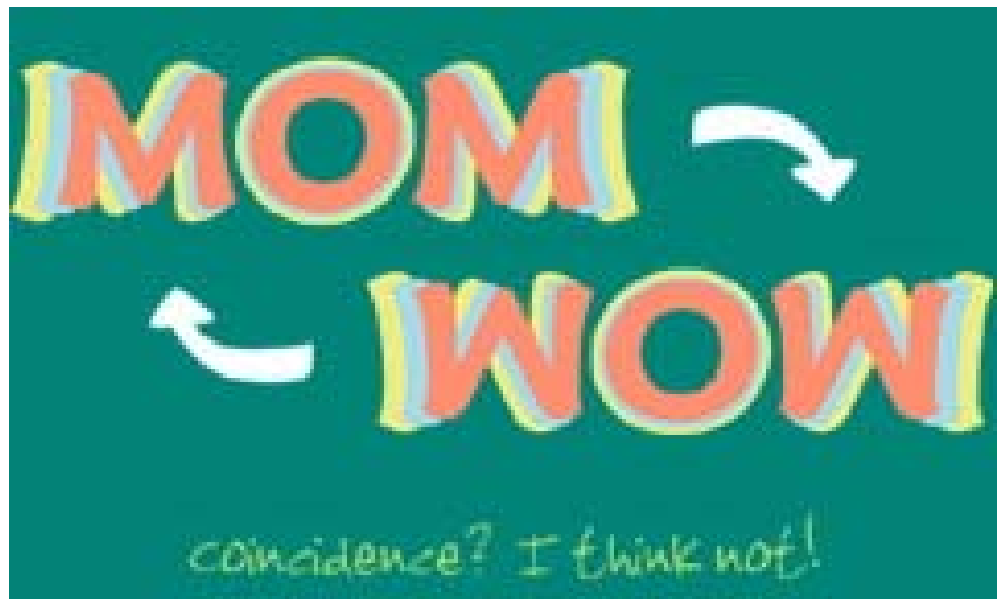
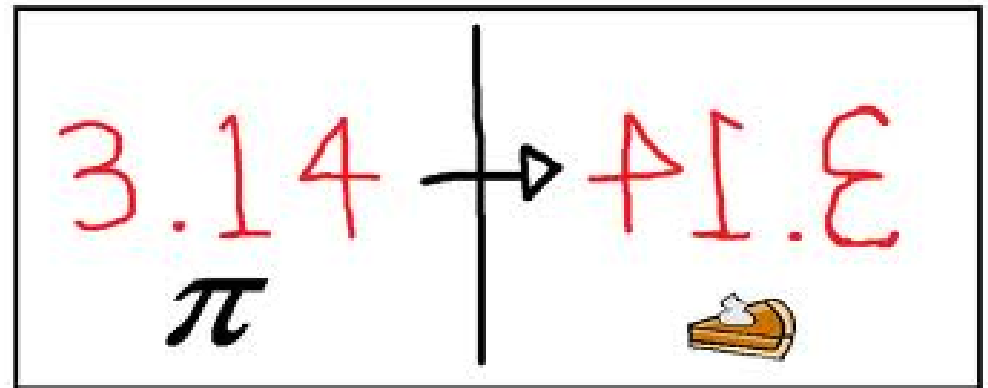
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Coincidence?



The “Birthday” Problem: Chance of a matching birthday



Richard von Mises (1938)

In a group of 28 people,
a birthday match is *expected*.

The trick is to show it,
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Try this Excel den

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The “Birthday” Problem

Math Answer

If the chance of an rare event is p and $p = 1/k$, then this event is “expected” in k trials.

In a group of size N , there are $(N-1)(N/2)$ pairs.

Solve for $N(k)$. $k = (N-1)(N/2) = (N^2 - N)/2$

$$\text{Quadratic: } N^2 - N - 2k = 0$$

Estimate: $N^2 \sim 2/p$.

Trial and error: $27^2 \sim 2*364$

Q. Are students convinced? No!!!

49 Connections: Quadrant 1

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Month | 10 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 6 | | |
| | | Day | 16 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 25 | 24 | | |
| Month | Day | | | | | | | | | Month | Day |
| 8 | 20 | | | | | | | 1 | | 7 | 25 |
| 10 | 29 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 16 |
| 4 | 11 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 29 |
| 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 3 |
| 3 | 30 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 24 |
| 10 | 28 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 15 |
| | | Month | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | | |
| | | Day | 28 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 1 | 25 | | |

49 Connections: Quadrant 2

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Month | 8 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | |
| | | Day | 28 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 24 | 2 | | |
| Month | Day | | | | | | | | | Month | Day |
| 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 |
| 5 | 17 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 17 |
| 9 | 13 | | | | | | | | | 12 | 26 |
| 11 | 18 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6 |
| 12 | 21 | | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | 20 |
| 2 | 28 | | | | | | | | | 10 | 2 |
| 10 | 11 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 23 |
| | | Month | 10 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | | |
| | | Day | 22 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 20 | 21 | | |

49 Connections: Quadrant 3

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Month | 3 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 11 | | |
| | | Day | 4 | 5 | 25 | 27 | 19 | 4 | 26 | | |
| Month | Day | | | | | | | | | Month | Day |
| 7 | 15 | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 |
| 4 | 31 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 30 |
| 11 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | 15 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 14 |
| 3 | 28 | | | | | | | | | 10 | 25 |
| 3 | 18 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 18 |
| 2 | 26 | | 3 | | | | | | | 12 | 23 |
| | | Month | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 9 | | |
| | | Day | 26 | 26 | 23 | 6 | 30 | 11 | 8 | | |

49 Connections: Quadrant 4

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Month | 11 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | | |
| | | Day | 5 | 27 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 4 | | |
| Month | Day | | | | | | | | | Month | Day |
| 11 | 5 | | 4 | | | | | | | 11 | 12 |
| 11 | 17 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 24 |
| 8 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 |
| 4 | 26 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 28 |
| 4 | 22 | | | | | | | | | 10 | 13 |
| 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | 22 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 11 |
| | | Month | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 5 | | |
| | | Day | 2 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 20 | 14 | 14 | | |

49 Connections: Side-To-Side

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Month | 2 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | | |
| | | Day | 14 | 3 | 13 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 24 | | |
| Month | Day | | | | | | | | | Month | Day |
| 1 | 24 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 31 |
| 9 | 8 | E | | | | | | | | 6 | 28 |
| 12 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 12 | 24 |
| 12 | 28 | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1 |
| 10 | 27 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 19 |
| 9 | 18 | | | | | | | | W | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 12 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 16 |
| | | Month | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 7 | | |
| | | Day | 13 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 30 | 9 | 18 | | |

49 Connections: Top-to-Bottom

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Month | 11 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 3 | | |
| | | Day | 19 | 3 | 28 | 17 | 27 | 29 | 5 | | |
| Month | Day | | | | | S | | | | Month | Day |
| 5 | 23 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 17 |
| 9 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 12 | 3 |
| 10 | 13 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 29 |
| 7 | 14 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 17 |
| 8 | 30 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 17 |
| | | | | | | N | | | | | |
| | | Month | 12 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 5 | | |
| | | Day | 24 | 6 | 17 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 29 | | |

21 Connections: Same-Side

| Schield (2011) | | RICHARD VON MISES' BIRTHDAY PROBLEM | | | | | | | | 28 People | |
|----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----------|-----|
| Month | Day | Month | Day | Month | Day | Month | Day | Month | Day | Month | Day |
| | | Month | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 5 | | |
| | | Day | 4 | 5 | 9 | 29 | 20 | 5 | 20 | | |
| Month | Day | | | | | | | | | Month | Day |
| 6 | 22 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 |
| 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 10 |
| 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 26 |
| 11 | 23 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 10 |
| 3 | 27 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 |
| 10 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 9 | 8 |
| 2 | 21 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 7 |
| | | Month | 8 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 5 | | |
| | | Day | 18 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 19 | | |

Connections and Chance

| Pairs | GROUP | Details |
|-------|------------------|---------------|
| 196 | Quadrants 1-4 | 49 pairs each |
| 49 | Side-to-Side | |
| 49 | Top-to-Bottom | |
| 84 | Within each side | 21 pairs each |
| 378 | TOTAL | |

A “birthday” match has one chance in 365.

In a group of 28, we have 378 pairs: $(N-1)(N/2)$.

A match is expected: Match is more likely than not.

Runs: Flipping Coins

Law of Very-Large Numbers (Qualitative):

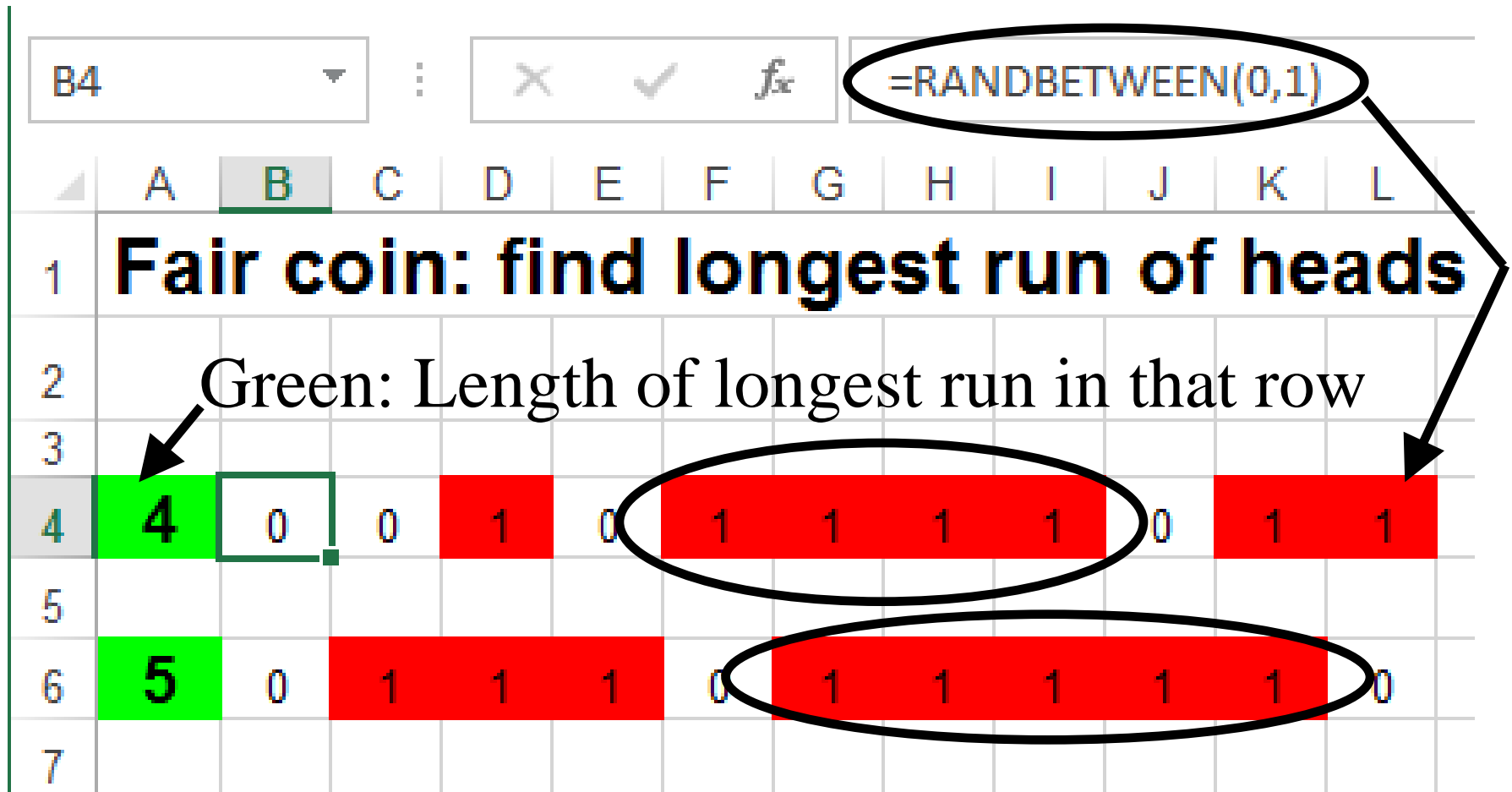
The very unlikely is almost certain given enough tries

Law of Expected Values:

Events with 1 chance in k are “expected” in k tries.



**Flip coins in rows. 1=Heads (Red fill)
Adjacent Red cells is a Run of heads.**



Source: www.statlit.org/Excel/2012Schield-Runs.xls

Consider a run of 10 heads? What is the chance of that?

Question is ambiguous! Doesn't state context!

1. Chance of 10 heads on **the next 10 flips?**

$$p = 1/2; \quad k = 10.$$

$$P = p^k = (1/2)^{10} = \text{one chance in } 1,024$$

2. What is the chance of *at least* one set of 10 heads [**somewhere**] when flipping 1,024 sets of 10 coins each? At least 50%.*

* Schield (2012)

Runs in Flipping a Fair Coin

- 1) Unlikely is expected given enough tries.
- 2) Unlikely (1 chance in k) is *expected* in k tries

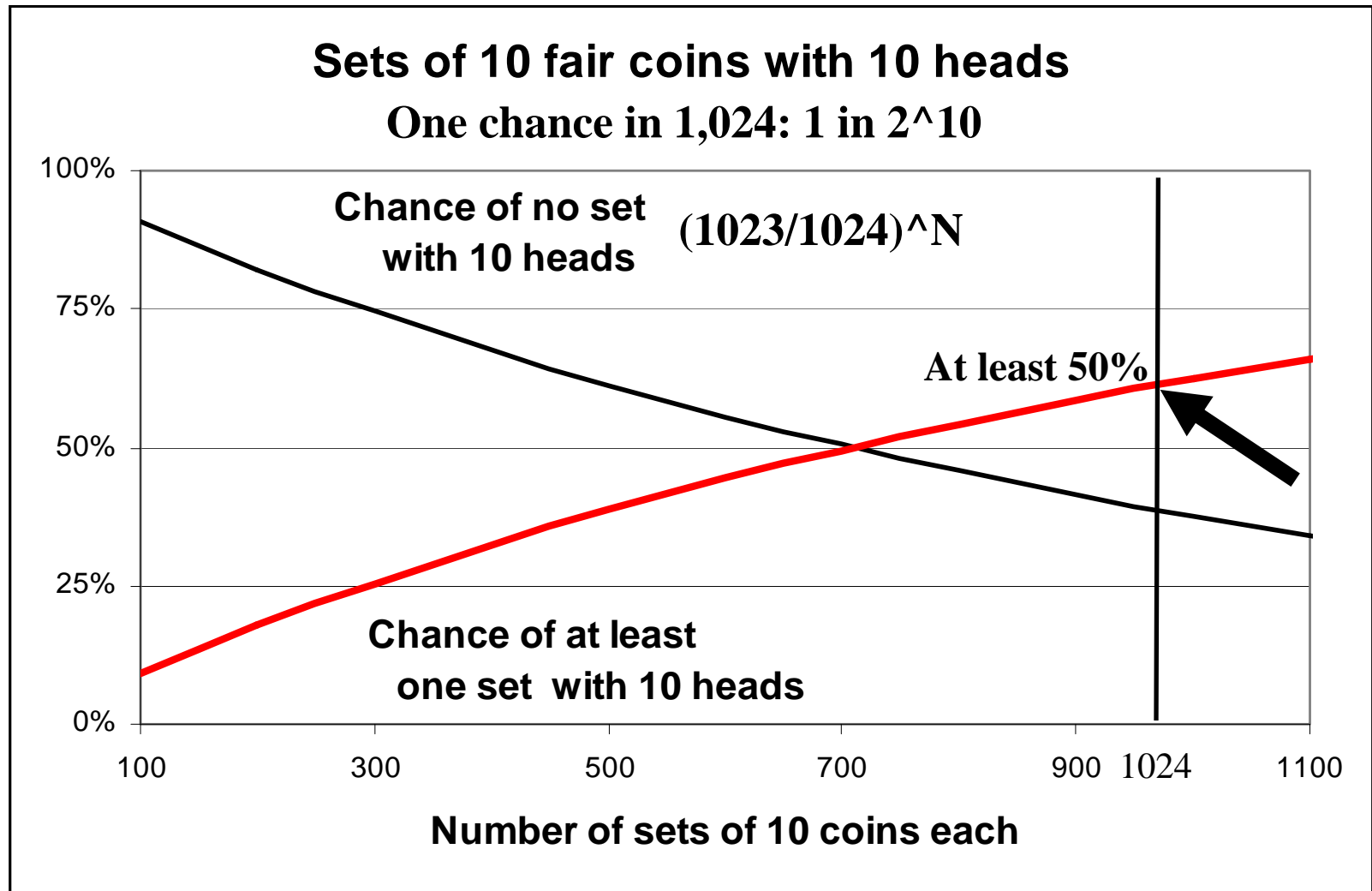
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Run of 8 is expected in 256 tries: $2^8 = 256$

k tries = k flips of a coin

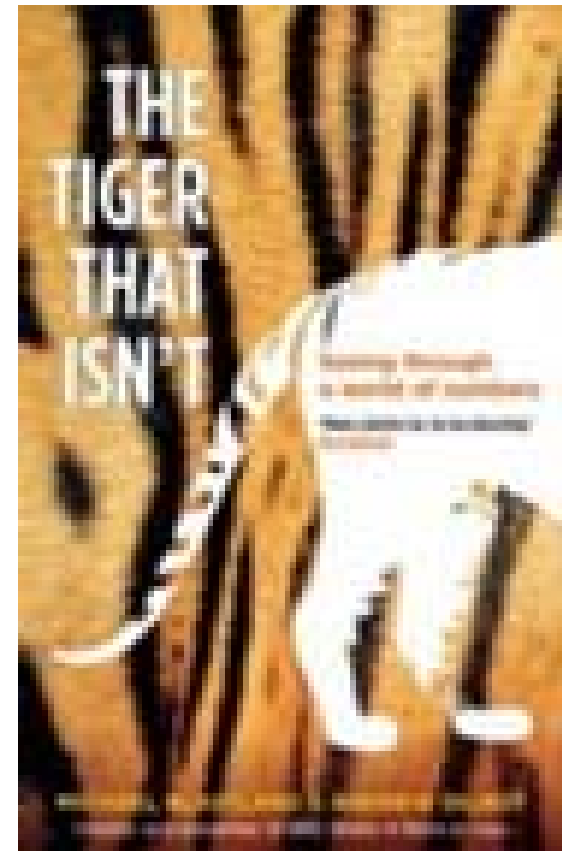
Coincidence increases as data size increases



Michael Blastland's *The Tiger that Isn't*

With rice scattered in two dimensions, people can often see memorable shapes.

After this webinar, check out this Excel scattered-rice demo with 1 chance in 100 per cell:



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Patterns in Rice: # Touching

2:1/100; 4:1/10,000; 6: 1/1,000,000

| A3 | | =RANDBETWEEN(0,9) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R |
| 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| 6 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 7 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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