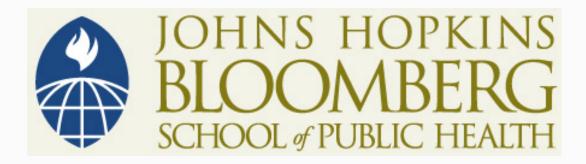
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### Section C

Normal Scores and Variability in Non-normal Data

### Why Do We Like the Normal Distribution So Much?

- The truth is, there is nothing "special" about standard normal scores
  - These can be computed for observations from any sample/ population of continuous data values
  - The score measures how far an observation is from its mean in standard units of statistical distance

### Why Do We Like The Normal Distribution So Much?

However, unless population/sample has a well known, "well behaved" (like a normal) distribution, we may not be able to use mean and standard deviation to create interpretable intervals, or measure "unusuality" of individual observations

- Random sample of 500 patients
  - Mean length of stay: 4.8 days
  - Median length of stay: 3 days
  - Standard deviation: 6.3 days

#### Data in Stata

list hospstay in 1/10

	++	
	hospstay	
1.	2	
2.	7	
3.	4	
4.	5	
5.	6	
6.	5	
7.	1	
8.	1	
9.	1	
10.	1	
	++	

- Random sample of 500 patients
  - Mean length of stay: 4.8 days
  - Median length of stay: 3 days
  - Standard deviation: 6.3days

•	summarize	hospsta	У				
	Variable	1	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
		-+					
	hospstay	1	500	4.808	6.282521	1	60

#### Summarize command with detail option

summarize hospstay, detail

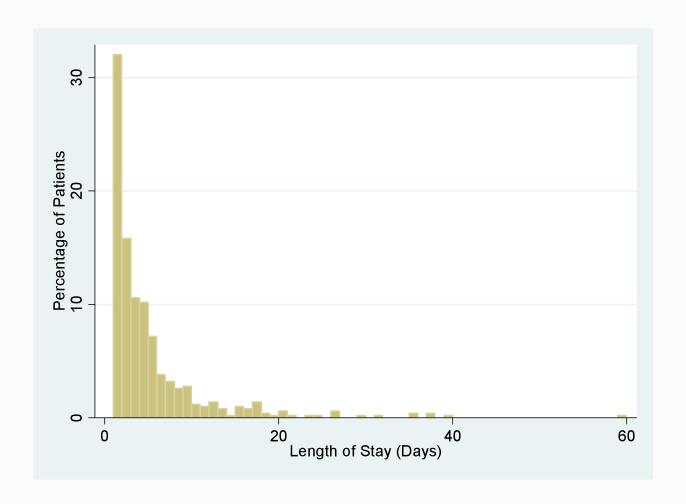
hospstay					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	1	1			
5%	1	1			
10%	1	1	Obs	500	
25%	1	1	Sum of Wgt.	500	
50%	3		Mean	4.808	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	6.282521	
75%	5	37			
90%	11	37	Variance	39.47008	
95%	17	39	Skewness	3.622325	
99%	35	60	Kurtosis	21.68121	

#### Summarize command with detail option

summarize hospstay, detail

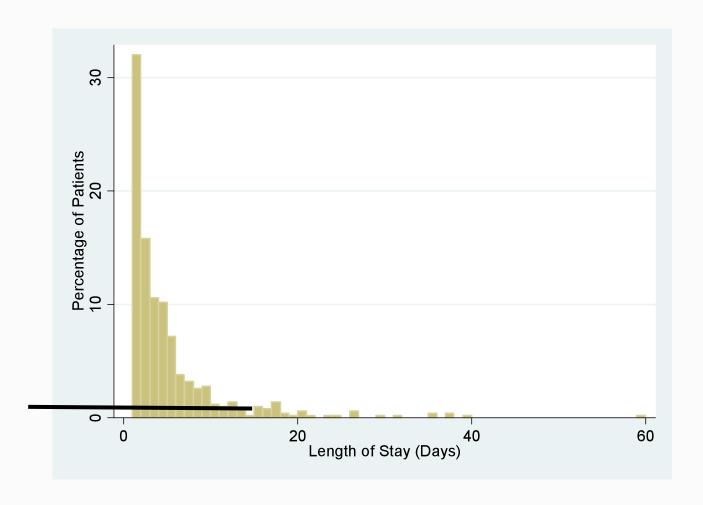
		hospstay		
	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	1	1		
5%	1	1		
10%	1	1	Obs	500
25%	1	1	Sum of Wgt.	500
50%	3		Mean	4.808
		Largest	Std. Dev.	6.282521
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Histogram of sample data

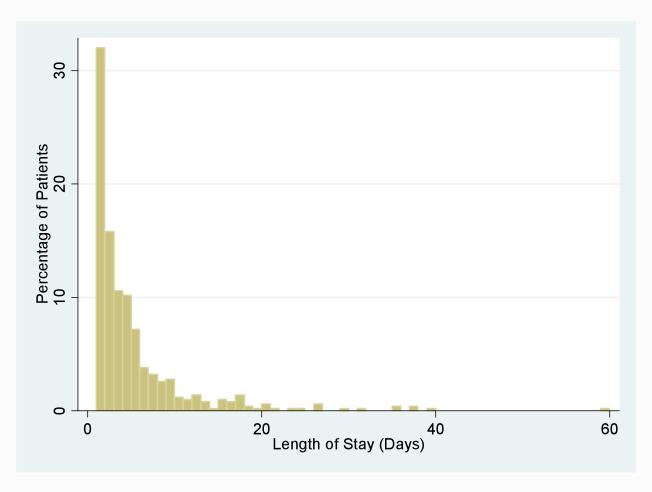


- Suppose I wanted to estimate an interval containing roughly 95% of the values of hospital length of stay in the population
- Distribution right skewed—can not appeal to properties/methods of normal distribution!
- Mean ± 2SDs
  - $-4.8 \pm 2 \times 6.3$
  - This gives an interval from -7.8 to 17.4 days!

Histogram of sample data



 We would need to estimate this interval from the histogram and/or by finding sample percentiles



- Using percentiles
  - Syntax "centile varname, c(#1, #2, . . .)"

. centile hospstay, c(2.5, 97.5)

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp Interval]
hospstay	500	2.5	1	1	_
		97.5	23.475	17.69772	32.67554

- Using percentiles
  - Syntax "centile varname, c(#1, #2, . . .)"

```
. centile hospstay, c(2.5,97.5)
```

Variable	Obs	Percentile	Centile		Interp Interval
hospstay	500	2.5 97.5	1 23.475	1 17.69772	1 32.67554

 So based on this sample data we estimate that 95% of discharged patients had length of stay between 1 and 24 days

What percentage of patients had length of stay greater than five days?

• (Wrong approach) z-score 
$$z = \frac{5-4.8}{6.4} = 0.03$$

 Assuming normality, this would suggest that nearly 50% of the patients had length of stay greater than five days

According to percentiles, five days is the 75th percentile: so only
 25% of the sample have length of stay over 5 days

summarize hospstay, detail

		hospstay		
	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	1	1		
5%	1	1		
10%	1	1	Obs	500
25%	1	1	Sum of Wgt.	500
50%	3		Mean	4.808
		Largest	Std. Dev.	6.282521
75%	5	37		
90%	11	37	Variance	39.47008
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