

Statistical Essentials for Health Data Science

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Outline

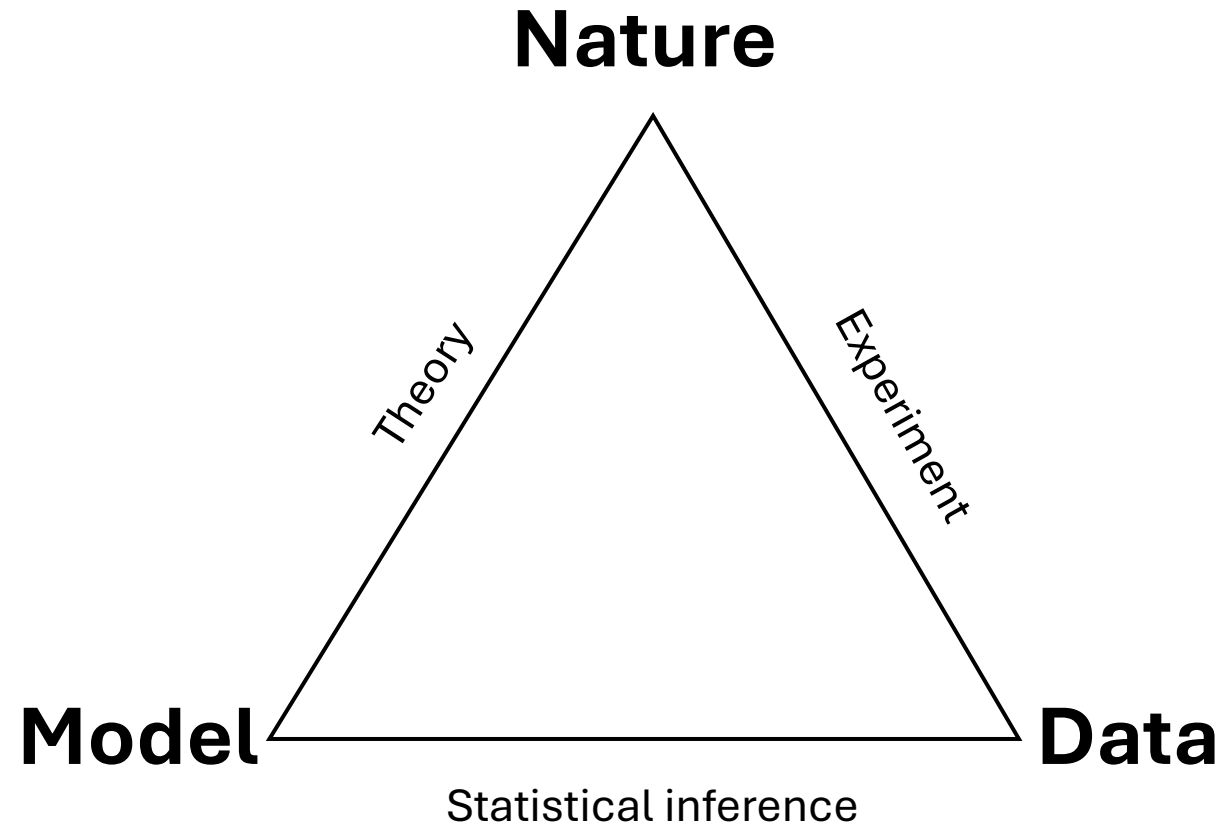
- Session 1: Describing the Health Data
- Session 2: Making Informed Decisions
- Session 3: Exploring Relationships and Prediction

Why we need science?

Science

- Goal is to understand nature
- Two pillars of the scientific method
 - Theory
 - Observations
- Theory – predicts how a natural process should behave
- Observations (controlled experiment or direct observation of the natural world) – tells us whether the theory is correct

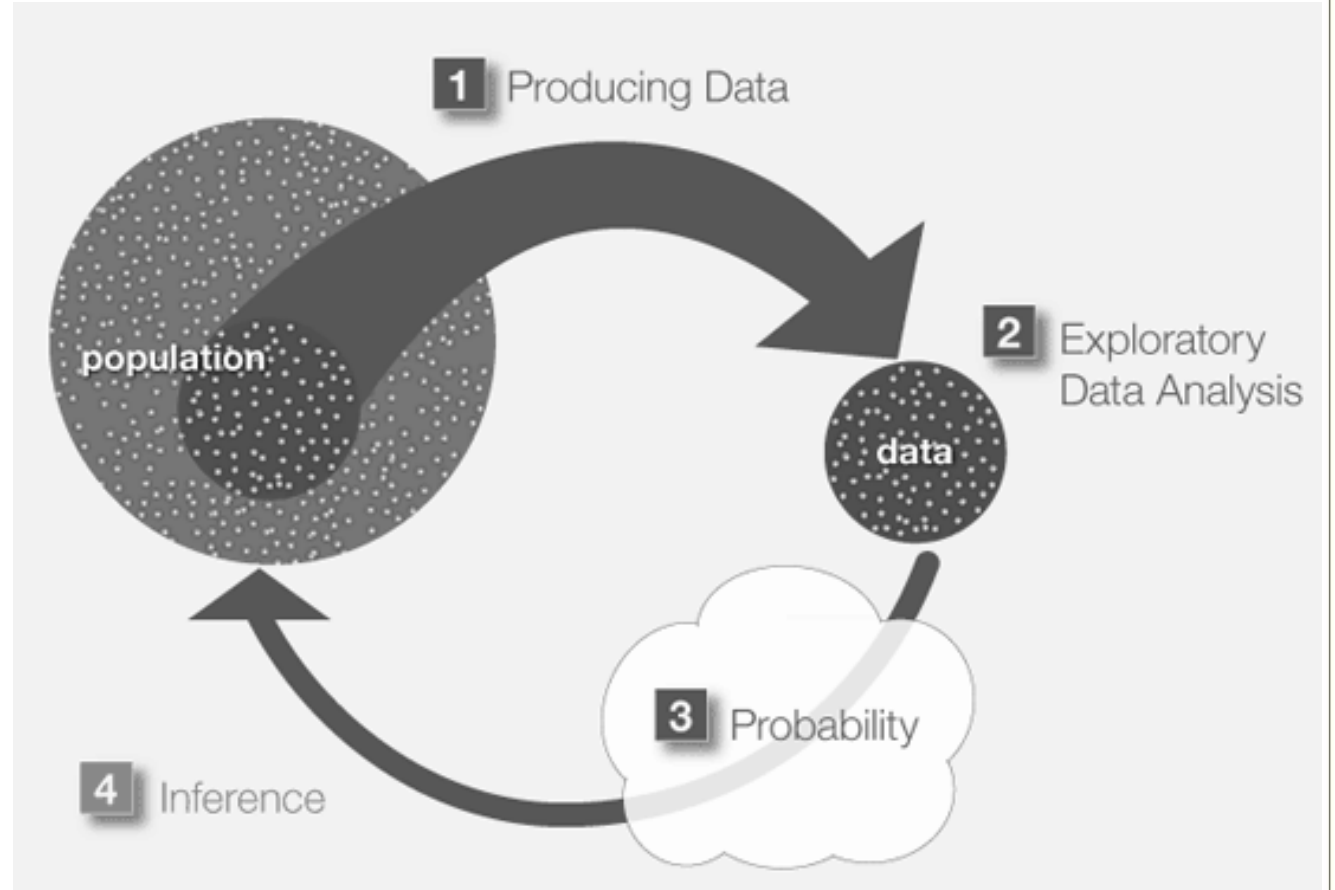
Role of statistics within scientific method



Session 1: Describing the Health Data

Statistics

- Collection of data
- Analysis
- Making inference



Areas of statistics

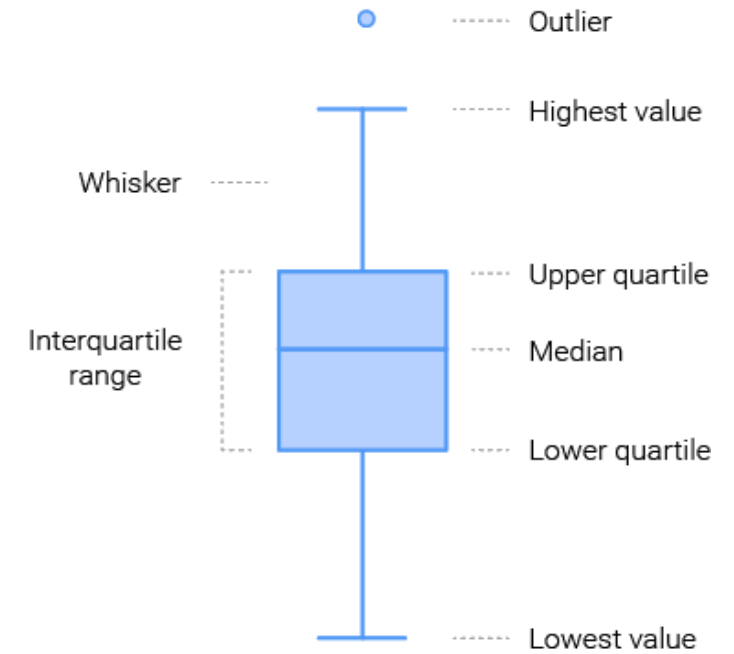
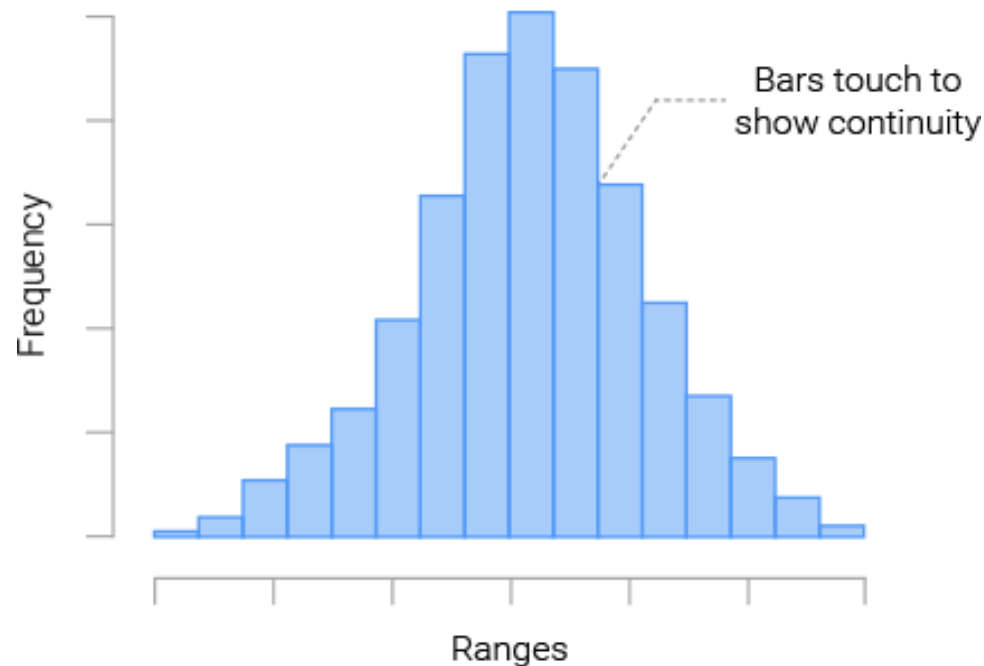
- Descriptive statistics
 - Used to summarize, organize and present data in a convenient and communicable form
 - Average science marks of a class
 - Number of students for a given age groups
- Inferential statistics
 - Techniques that allow us to make **inferences or conclusions about a population** based on data that are gathered from a sample
 - This is done either;
 - Estimate parameters (e.g. population mean)
 - Hypothesis testing (e.g. effectiveness of a new drug)

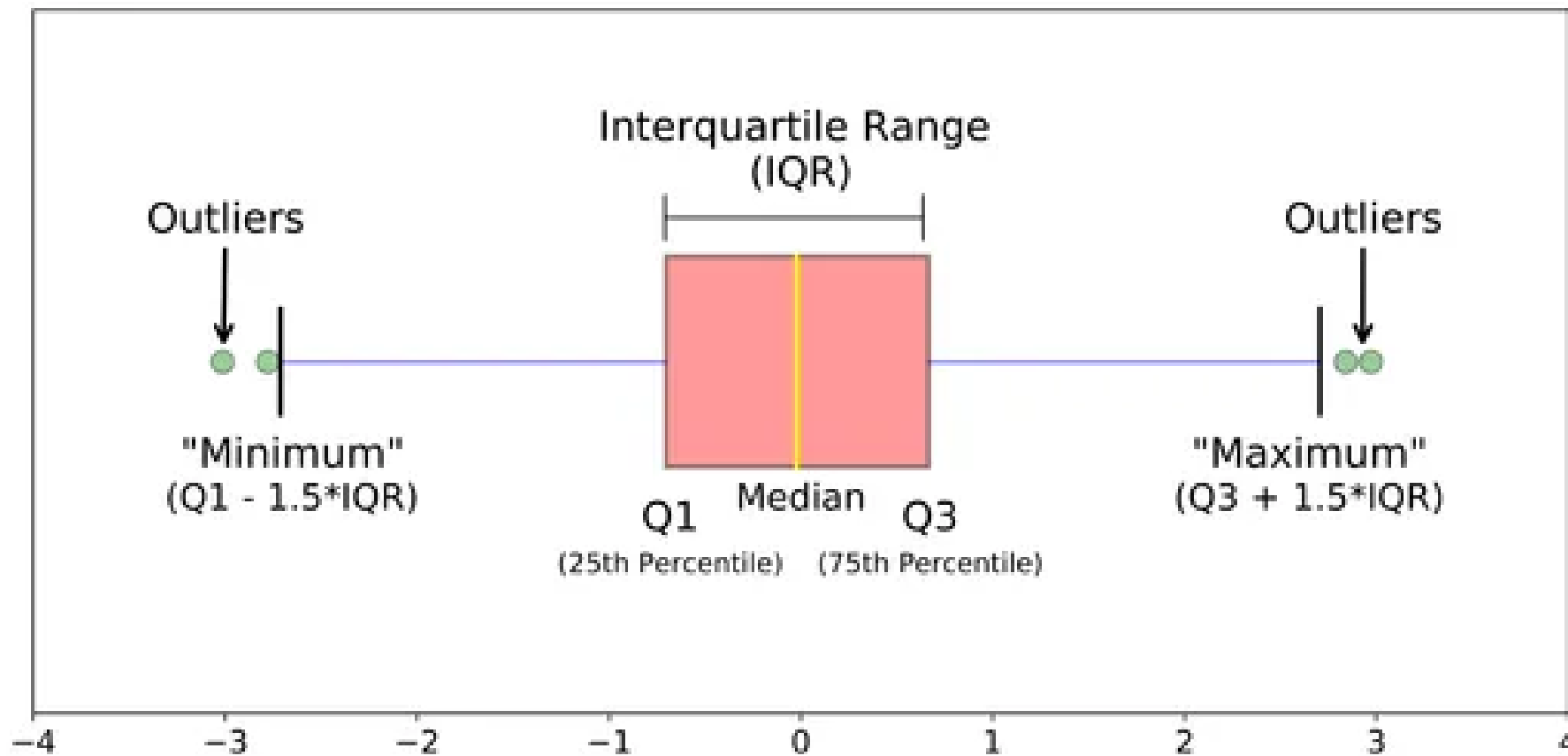
Descriptive statistics

- To describe the distribution of sample data (what data show)
- Graphically
 - Histogram, boxplot, bar charts, pie charts
- Numerically
 - Distribution (frequency distribution table)
 - Central tendency (centre of location)
 - Mean, median, mode
 - Dispersion
 - Standard deviation, range, interquartile range

Graphical illustrations – single variable

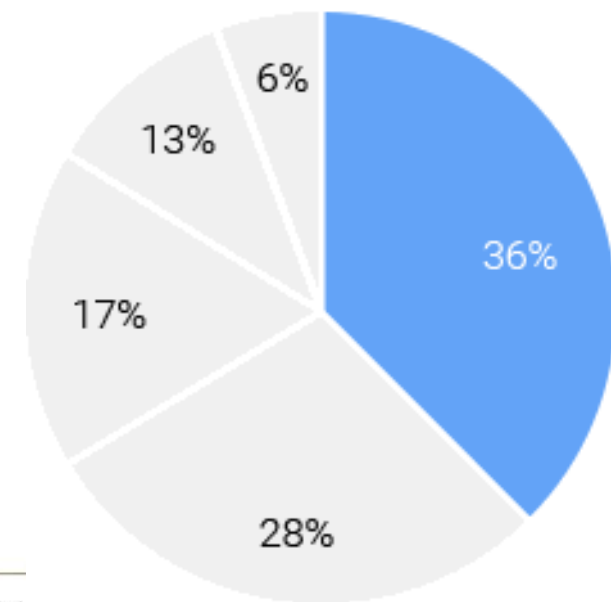
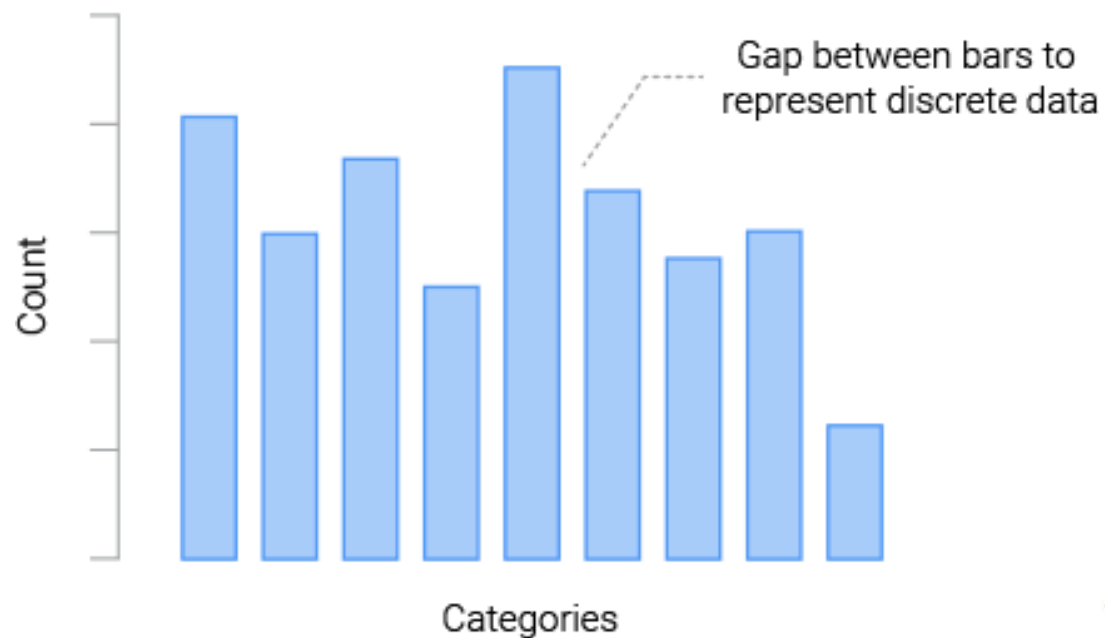
- Continuous data?





Graphical illustrations – single variable

- Categorical data ?



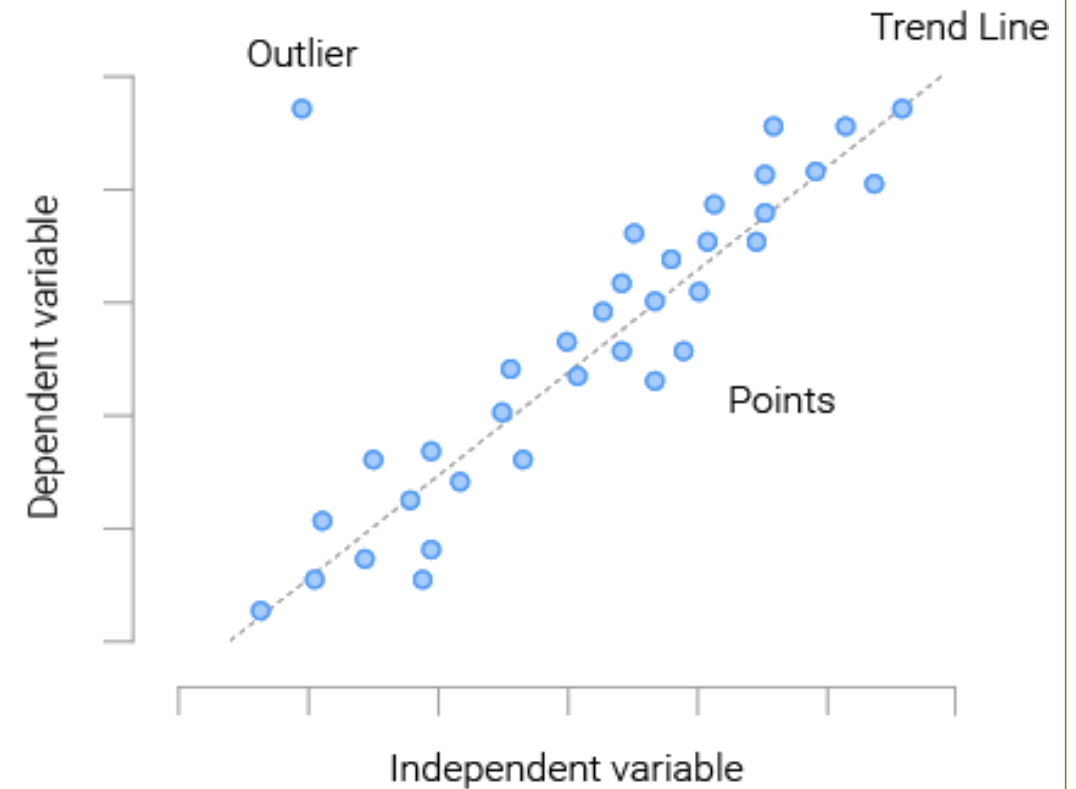
Frequency distribution table

Degree	Frequency
High School	2
Bachelor's	7
MBA	20
Master's	3
Law	4
PhD	4

Range	Frequency
0-39	12
40-79	6
80-119	2
120-159	3
160-199	5
200-240	2

Graphical illustrations – two variables

- How are two variables correlated?

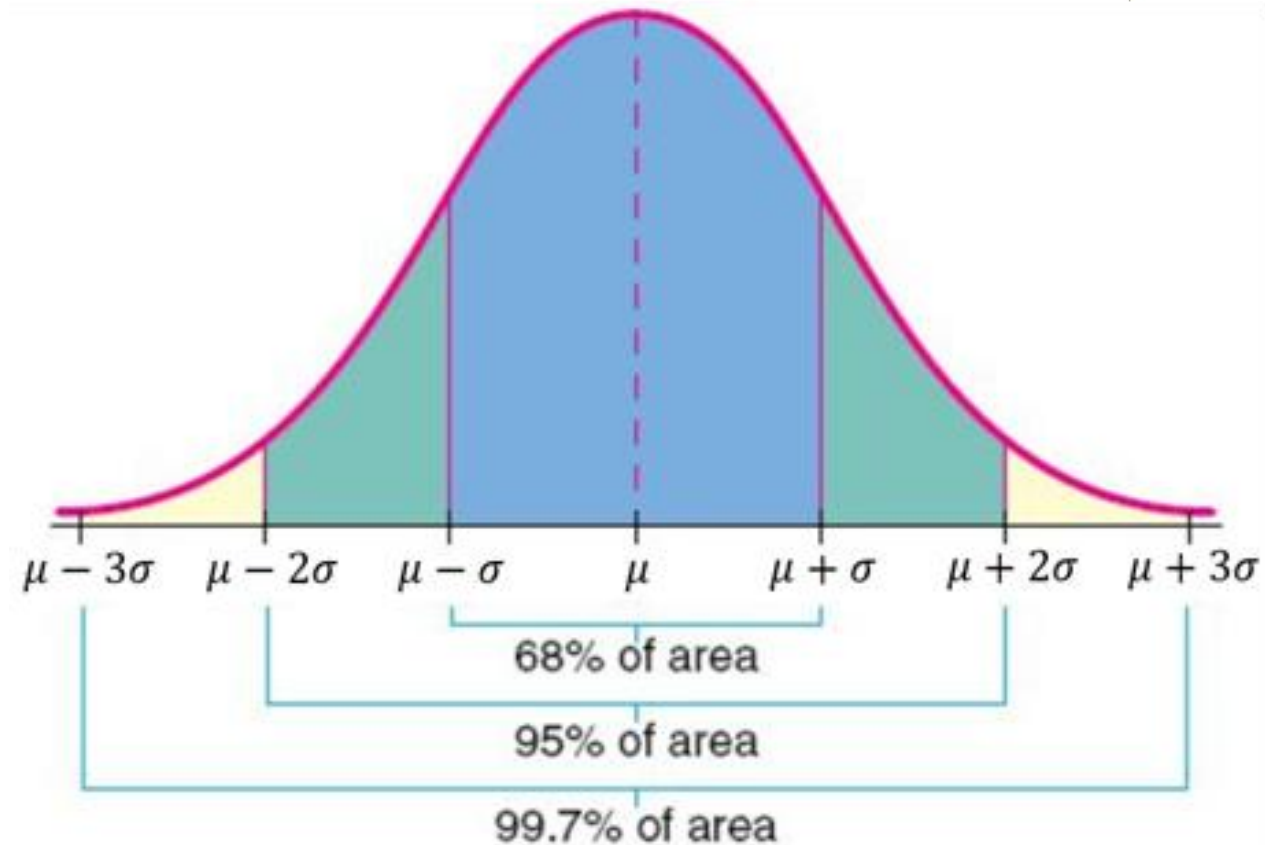


Data distributions

- We need to identify the distribution that best fit the data (and to specify the parameters)
 - Theoretical framework
- Continuous distributions
 - Normal, Lognormal, Exponential, Uniform, Cauchy, Weibull
- Discrete distributions
 - Binomial, Poisson, Negative Binomial, Discrete uniform, Geometric

Normal Distribution (theoretical)

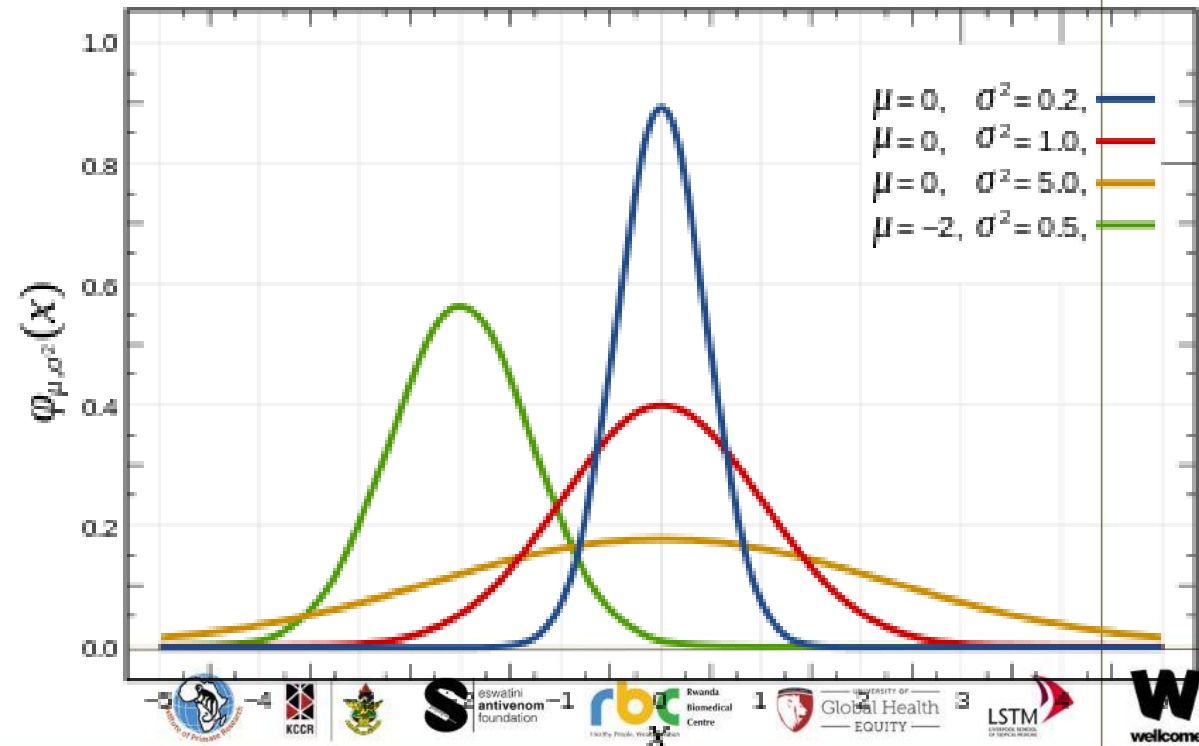
- Bell shape ("Bell Curve")
- Goes from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$
- Mean = Median = Mode
- Symmetry around the centre
 - 50% of values less than the mean
 - 50% of values greater than the mean
 - 68% of values are within 1 standard deviation of the mean
 - 95% of values are within 2 standard deviations of the mean
 - 99.7% of values are within 3 standard deviations of the mean



Statistical distribution has parameters

- Parameters describe the shape of a distribution
 - E.g. Normal distribution
 - $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



github.com/DileepaE

Measures of Central Tendency

- Mean
 - Add up all the numbers and divide by number of observations
- Median
 - The middle number (order the numbers and find the actual middle number or average of the two numbers if not)
- Mode
 - Most commonly occurring number
- Activity
 - 17, 18, 20, 21, 21, 24, 23, 21, 15, 19
 - 17, 18, 23, 20, 21, 24, 23, 20, 20, 15, 19, 20
 - 17, 18, 23, 20, 21, 24, 23, 20, 20, 15, 19, 20, 60

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

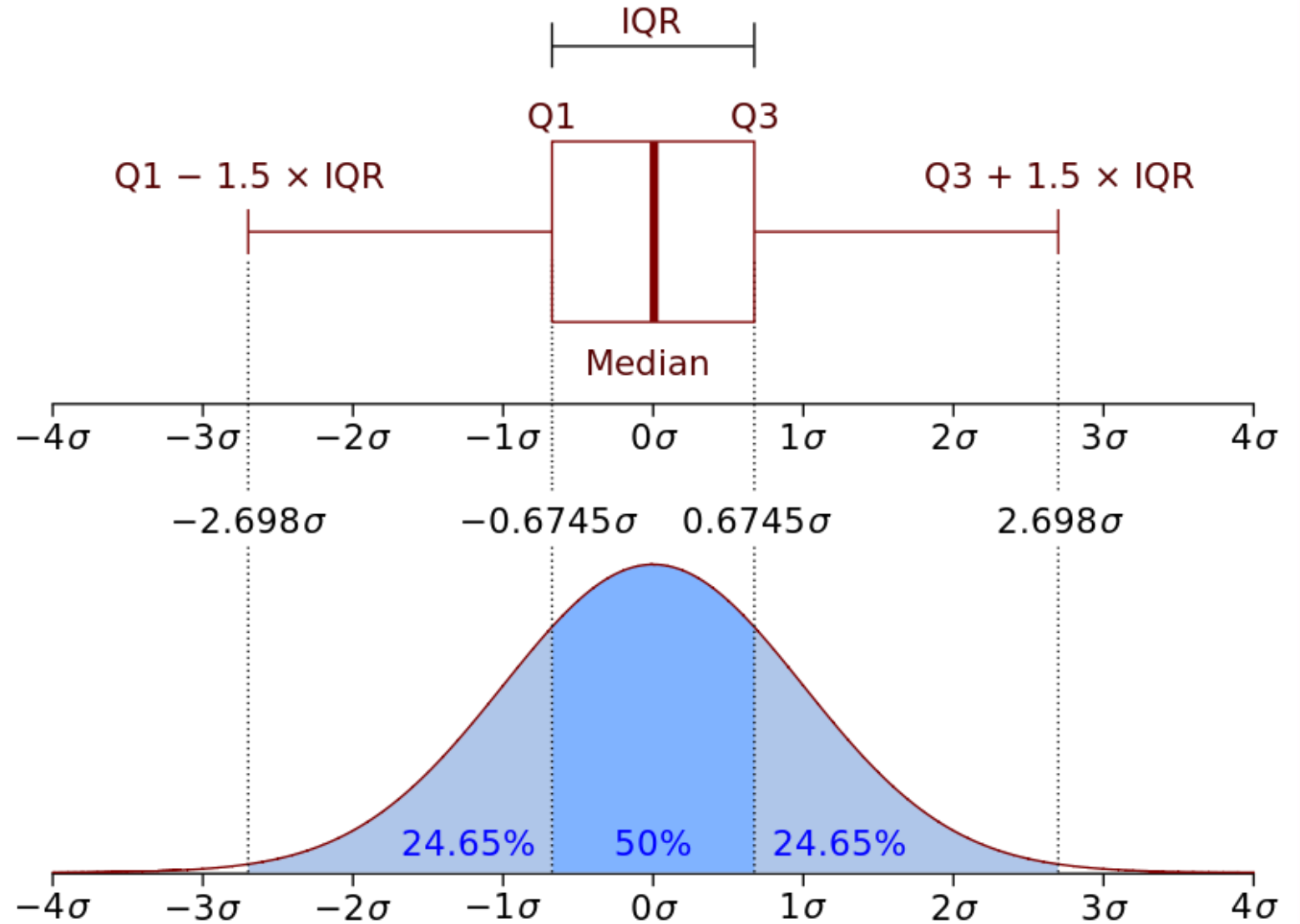
Measures of Dispersion

- Range
 - Maximum – minimum (this is different to reporting the max and min)
- Variance (σ^2)
 - Average squared deviation from the mean
- Standard Deviation (σ)
 - Square root of variance

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{N}$$

Measures of Dispersion

- Quartile :
 - A division of observations into four (quarters) of equal size
- Interquartile range
 - First quartile (Q1) : middle number between the smallest and median
 - Second quartile (Q2) : median (50% of the data lies below this point)
 - Third quartile (Q3) : middle value between the median and the highest
 - Q1 – Q3 (this is reporting Q1 and Q3)



Selecting most suitable statistic

- If data has a normal distribution
 - Mean (SD)
 - Sensitive to outliers
- If data does not have a normal distribution?
 - Median (IQR)
 - Not sensitive to outliers

Introduction to data simulation

- Assume mean (SD) of FBS in general population is 100 (20) mg/dl
- Simulate 20 FBS values from this distribution

```
rnorm(n, mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

n	number of observations. If length(n) > 1, the length is taken to be the number required.
mean	vector of means.
sd	vector of standard deviations.

```
y <- rnorm(20,100,20)
y
```

```
> y
[1] 124.33053  74.75877  69.40745 149.12174 143.60878 107.27091 106.09180  93.16760  65.99009 110.09239
[11]  92.44645 124.89783  93.32005  74.17525  67.33445 120.53812 101.79306 114.33832  99.01170 103.23623
```


Testing for normality

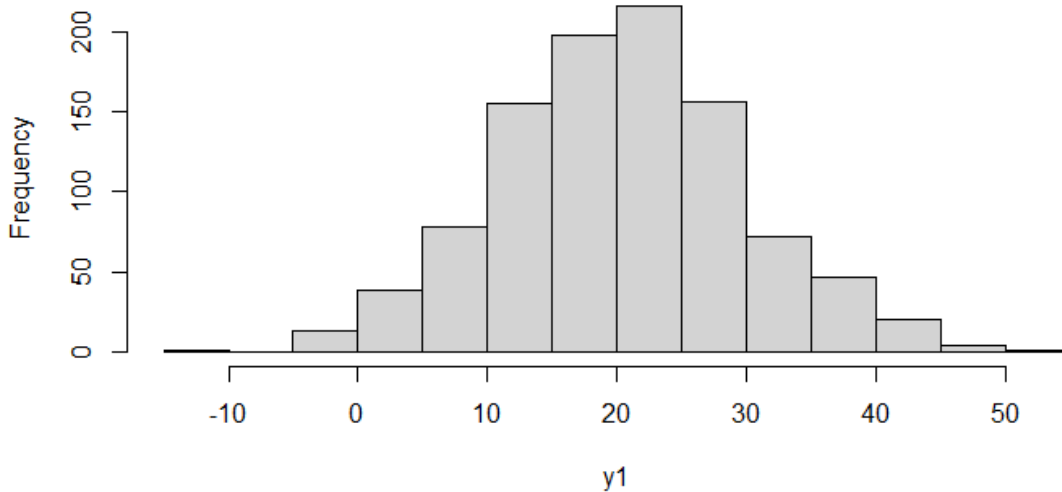
- To determine if a data set is well-modeled by a normal distribution
- Graphical methods
 - Histogram
 - Quantile-quantile (QQ) plot of the standardized data against the standard normal distribution
- Statistical tests
 - Shapiro–Wilk test

Testing for normality

```
y1 <- rnorm(1000,20,10)
```

```
hist(y1)
```

Histogram of y1



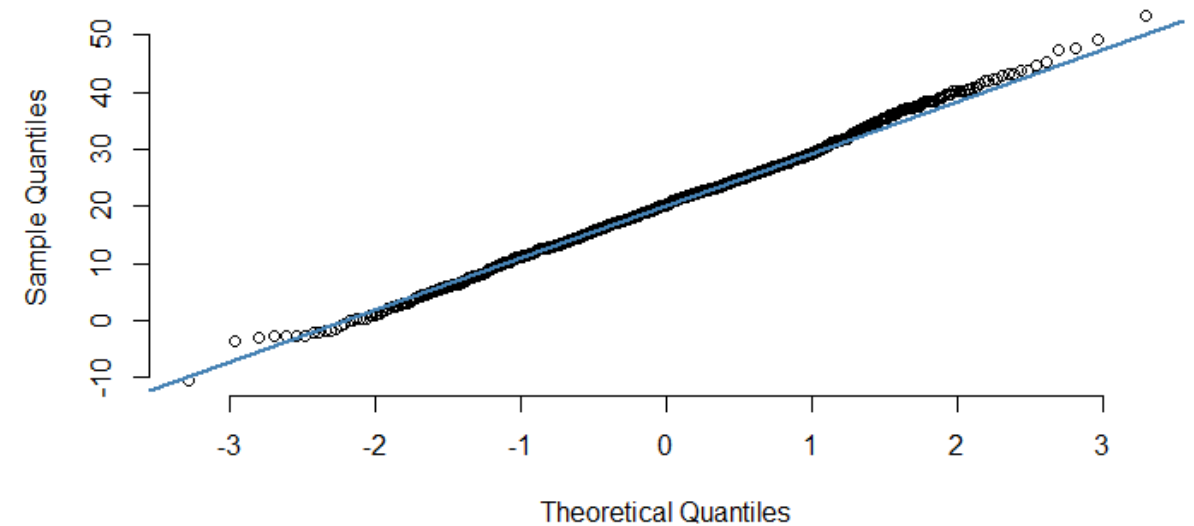
```
> shapiro.test(y1)
```

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

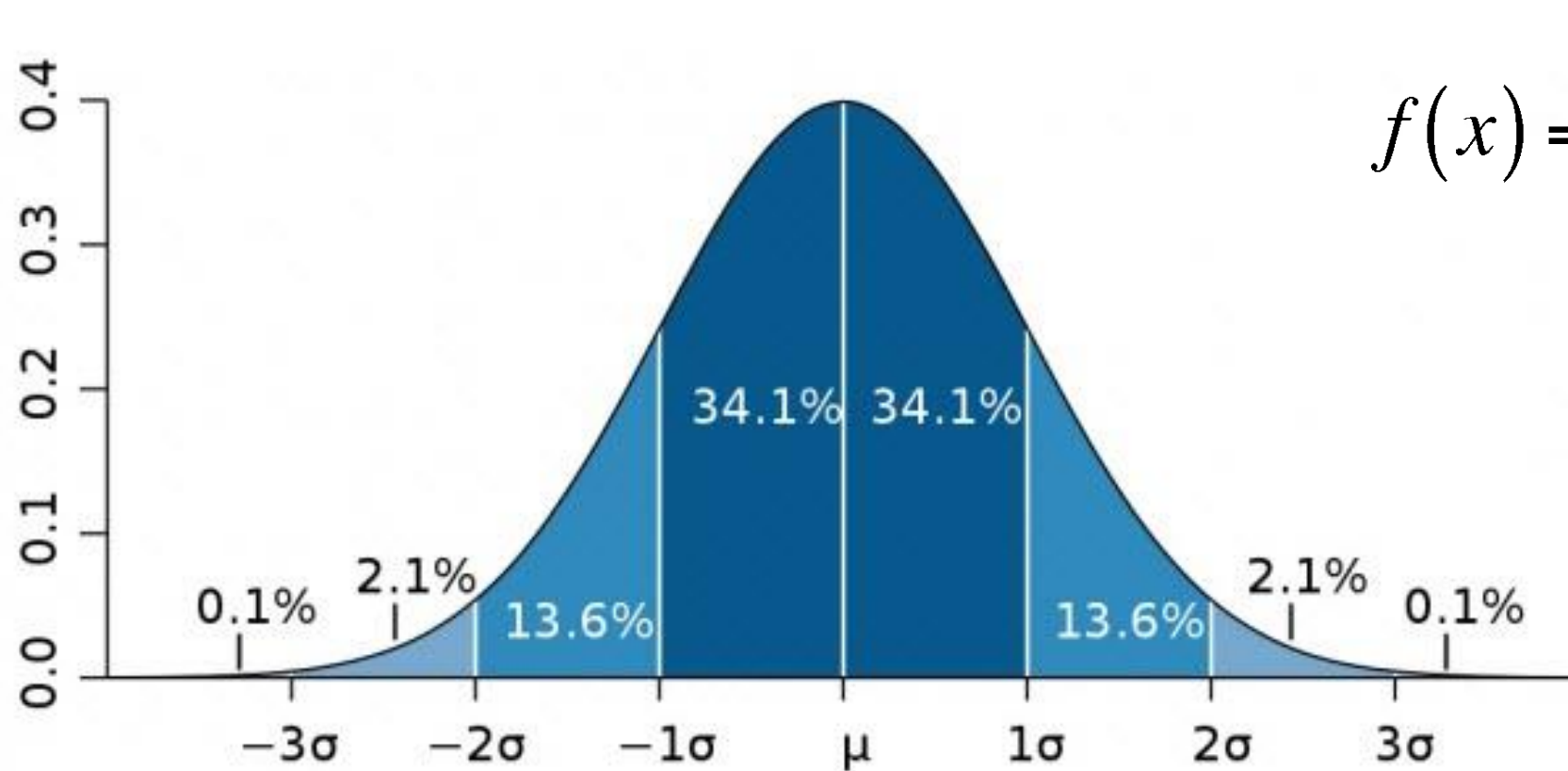
```
data: y1  
W = 0.98454, p-value = 0.2939
```

```
qqnorm(y1, pch = 1, frame = FALSE)  
qqline(y1, col = "steelblue", lwd = 2)
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



Normal distribution



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

Standard normal distribution

- Is a normal distribution
- Bell shape
- Total area under curve = 1
- Area:
 - $-1 < Z < +1 \rightarrow 68\%$
 - $-2 < Z < +2 \rightarrow 95\%$
- Probability
 - $P(Z < 0) = 0.5$

Why SND?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} \quad -\infty \leq x \leq \infty$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 \times \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-0}{1}\right)^2} \quad -\infty \leq x \leq \infty$$

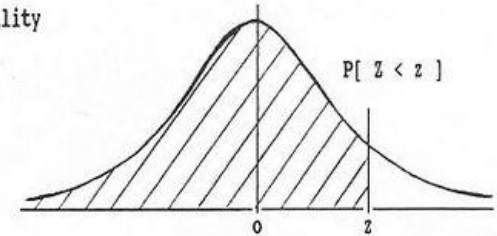
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(z)^2} \quad -\infty \leq z \leq \infty$$

$$\left(\frac{x-0}{1} = z \right)$$

1. Areas under the Normal Distribution

The table gives the cumulative probability up to the standardised normal value z i.e.

$$P[Z < z] = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right) dz$$

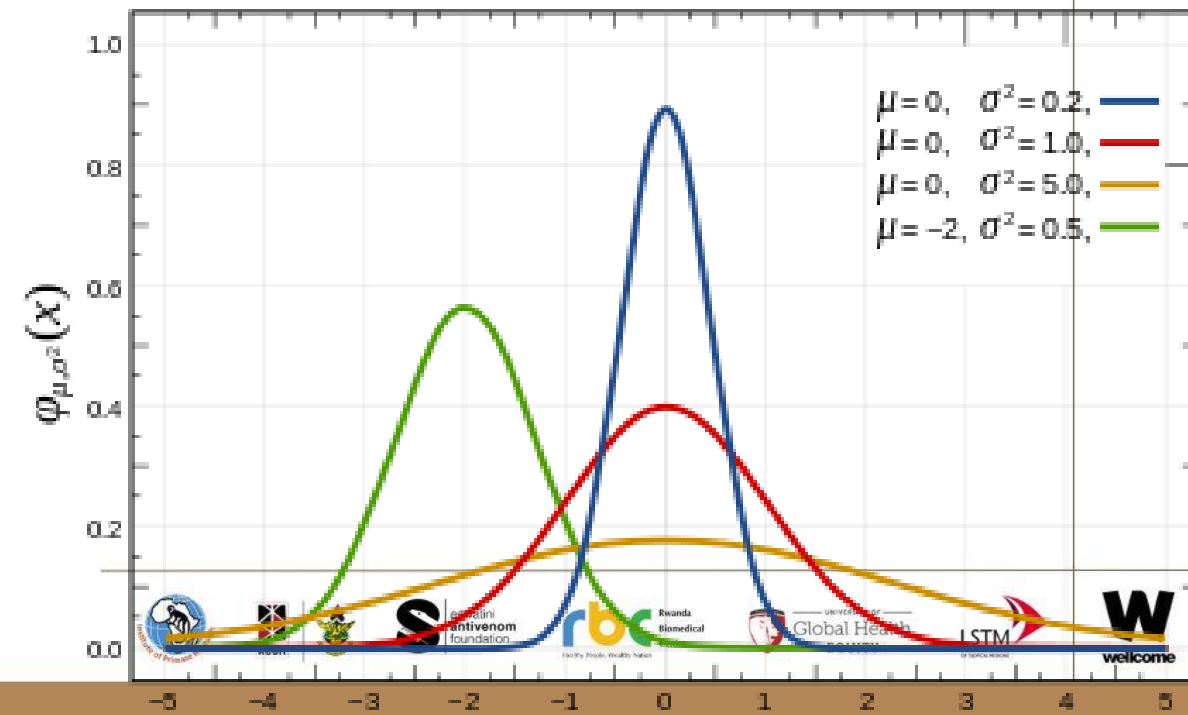


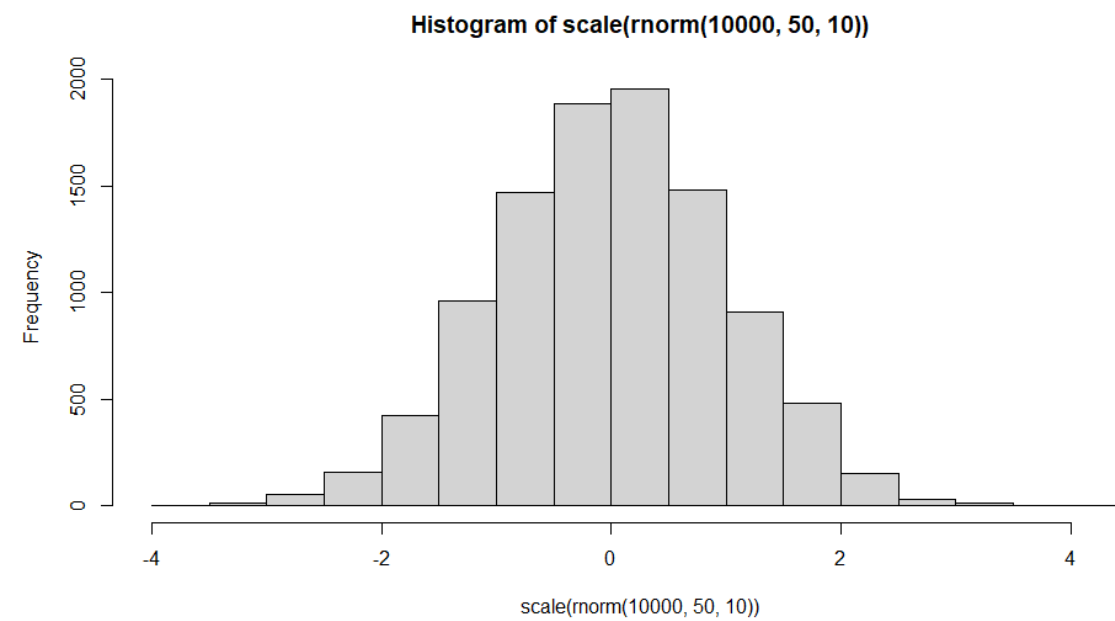
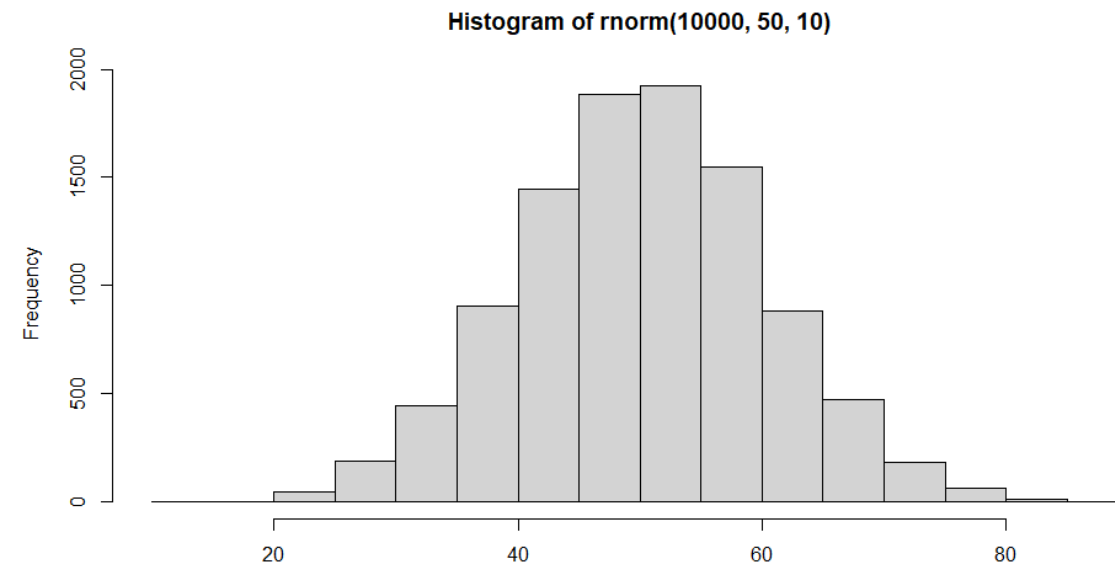
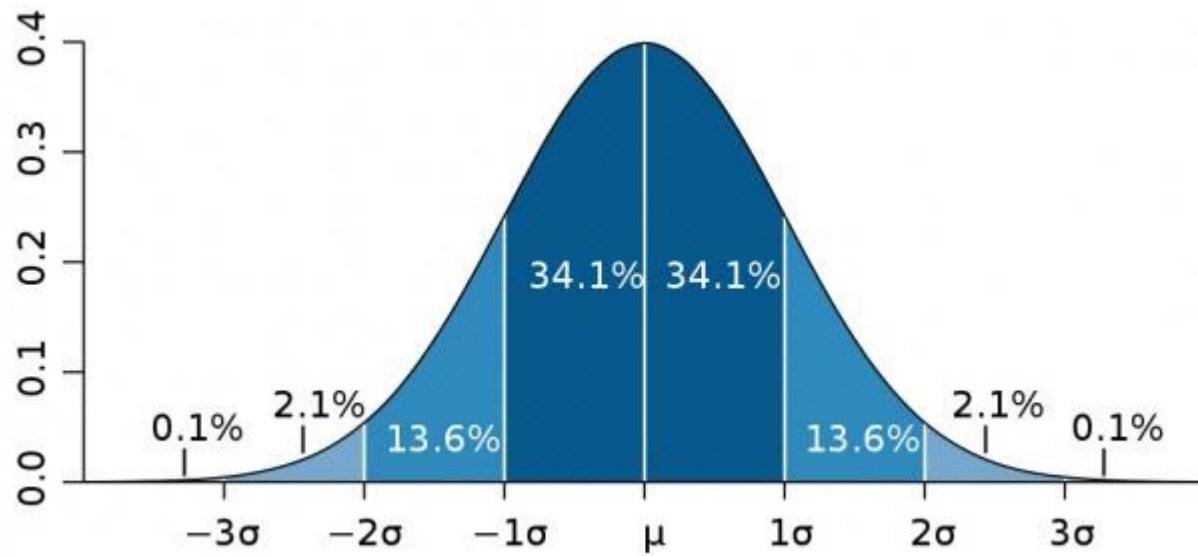
z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5159	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7854
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8804	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9773	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9865	0.9868	0.9871	0.9874	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9924	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9980	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
z	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90
P	0.9986	0.9990	0.9993	0.9995	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000

Example

- Blood pressure $X \sim (120, 10)$
 - $P(X > 140)$?
- Blood pressure $X \sim (150, 12)$
 - $P(X > 140)$?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\delta\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\delta}\right)^2}$$





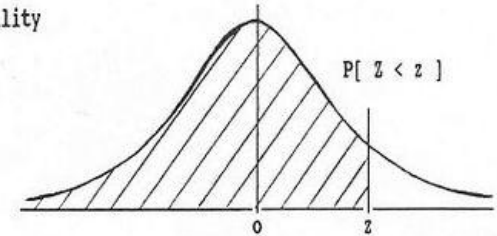
Exercise

- $P(Z < 0.5)$
- $P(Z > 0.5)$
- $P(Z < 0.4)$
- $P(Z < 1.35)$
- $P(0.4 < Z < 1.35)$
- $P(Z < -1)$

1. Areas under the Normal Distribution

The table gives the cumulative probability up to the standardised normal value z i.e.

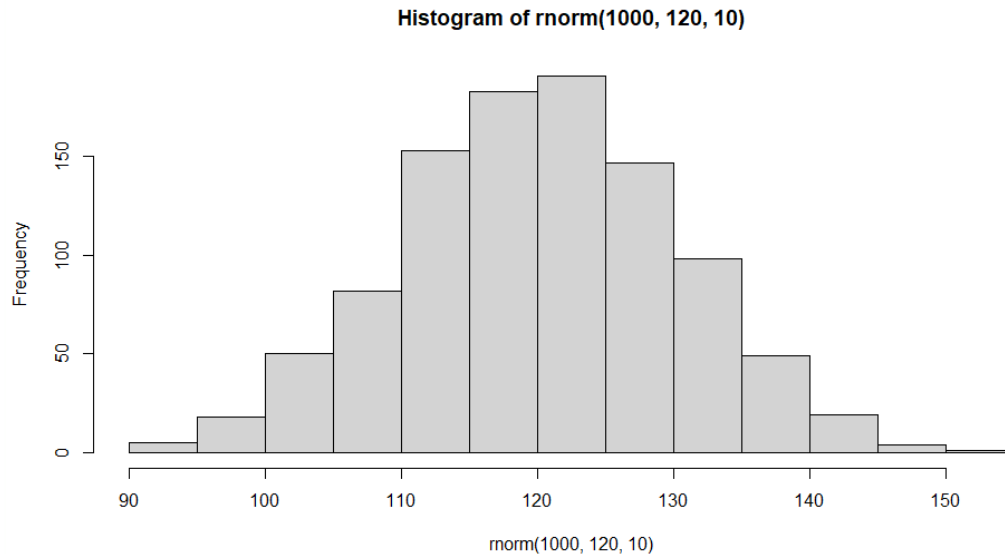
$$P[Z < z] = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right) dz$$



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1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
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2.2	0.9861	0.9865	0.9868	0.9871	0.9874	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9924	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9980	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
z	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90
P	0.9986	0.9990	0.9993	0.9995	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000

Example

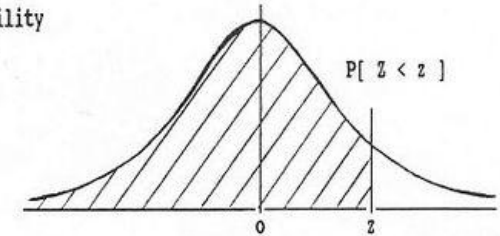
- Blood pressure $X \sim N(120, 10)$
 - $P(X > 140)$?



1. Areas under the Normal Distribution

The table gives the cumulative probability up to the standardised normal value z i.e.

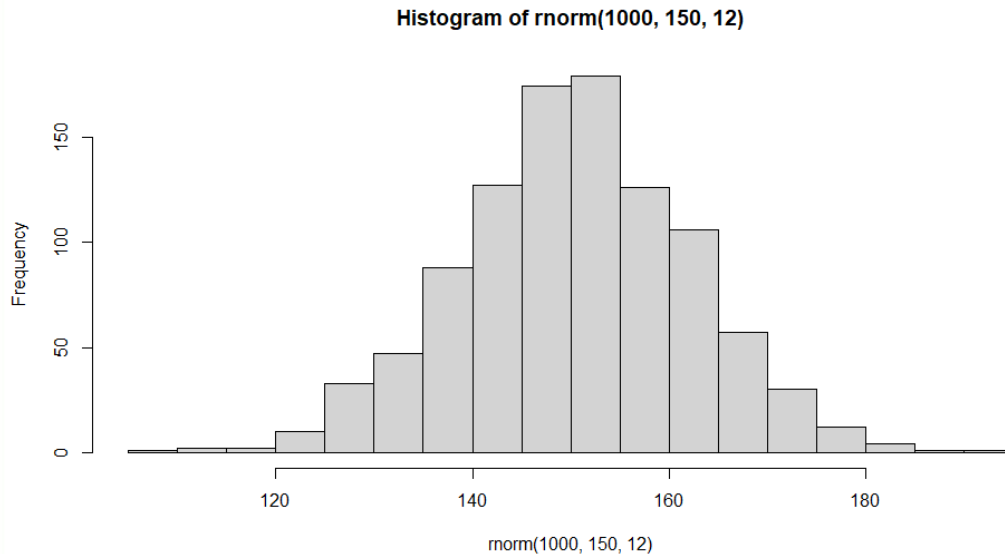
$$P[Z < z] = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right) dz$$



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0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7854
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8804	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9773	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9865	0.9868	0.9871	0.9874	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9924	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9980	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
z	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90
P	0.9986	0.9990	0.9993	0.9995	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000

Example

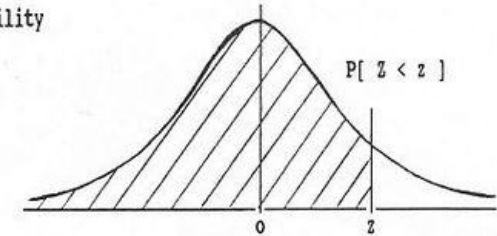
- Blood pressure $X \sim N(150, 12)$
 - $P(X > 140)$?



1. Areas under the Normal Distribution

The table gives the cumulative probability up to the standardised normal value z i.e.

$$P[Z < z] = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^2\right) dz$$



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5159	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
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1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
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1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9773	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9865	0.9868	0.9871	0.9874	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9924	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
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2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9980	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
z	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90
P	0.9986	0.9990	0.9993	0.9995	0.9997	0.9998	0.9998	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000

Data types

Activity

- Identifying data types from common health datasets

Scale of measurement (types) of data

1. Nominal/categorical
2. Ordinal
3. Interval
4. Ratio

Offers:	Nominal	Ordinal	Interval	Ratio
The sequence of variables is established	–	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mode	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Median	–	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean	–	–	Yes	Yes
Difference between variables can be evaluated	–	–	Yes	Yes
Addition and Subtraction of variables	–	–	Yes	Yes
Multiplication and Division of variables	–	–	–	Yes
Absolute zero	–	–	–	Yes



Feedback

1. what did you like about this session?
2. what didn't you like about this session?
3. what did you learn from this session?

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