

# CHPC & NITHECS

# CODING SUMMER SCHOOL

## Probability & Statistics

## Categorical Data & Probability



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# PROBABILITY: Contingency Tables

## EXAMPLE: Jerusalema

- A researcher was interested in whether animals could be trained to line dance.
- She took 80 cats and tried to train them to line dance by giving them either food or love as a reward.
- At the end of the week, she counted how many cats could line dance and how many could not.

EXAMPLE adapted from:

Field, A. (2009). *Discovering Statistics using SPSS (and sex and drugs and rock 'n' roll)*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London, UK.

Reward	Line dance		
	Yes	No	Total
Food	28	12	40
Love	16	24	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>80</b>



2-by-2 contingency table showing how many cats could line dance after being trained with different rewards

- One of the cats is randomly selected.
  - Consider the following two events:
- A*: The cat could line dance.
- B*: The cat was given food as reward.

- What is the probability that the cat could line dance?

$$P(A) = \frac{44}{80} = 0.55$$

- What is the probability that the cat could not line dance?

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \frac{44}{80} = \frac{36}{80} = 0.45$$

- What is the probability that the cat's reward was food?

$$P(B) = \frac{40}{80} = 0.5$$

- What is the probability that the cat could line dance and that the cat's reward was food?

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{28}{80} = 0.35$$

- What is the probability that the cat could line dance given that the cat's reward was food?

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{28/80}{40/80} = \frac{28}{40} = 0.7$$

• Does learning to line dance depend on the type of reward?

$$P(A) = \frac{44}{80} = 0.55$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{28}{40} = 0.7$$

$$P(A) \neq P(A|B)$$

Therefore  $A$  and  $B$  are not independent events.

In effect, learning to line dance depends on the type of reward.

# CATEGORICAL DATA: Testing for independence

## EXAMPLE: Jerusalema continues...

		Line dance		
		Yes	No	Total
Reward	Food	28	12	40
	Love	(22)	(18)	
	Total	44	36	80



2-by-2 contingency table showing how many cats could line dance after being trained with different rewards

- Use Pearson's chi-square test to test whether the type of reward and learning to line dance are independent.

$H_0$ : Type of reward and learning to line dance are **independent**.  
 $H_A$ : Type of reward and learning to line dance are **dependent**.

Compare the observed counts with the expected counts.

Observed counts:  $O_{i,j}$

Expected counts:  $E_{i,j} = \frac{i^{\text{th}} \text{ row total} \times j^{\text{th}} \text{ column total}}{n}$

Test statistic:  $\chi^2 = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{(O_{i,j} - E_{i,j})^2}{E_{i,j}}$

## Python code:

```
# Import packages and functions
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
# Give the contingency table with observed counts
ctJerusalema = np.array([[28, 12], [16, 24]])
# Do the test for independence
chi2_contingency(ctJerusalema)
```

## Output:

```
Chi2ContingencyResult(statistic=6.111111111111107,
                      pvalue=0.01343346520577156,
                      dof=1,
                      expected_freq=array([[ 22.,  18.],
                                         [ 22.,  18.]]))
```

Since  $p$ -value < 0.05,  $H_0$  is rejected at a 5% significance level.

Type of reward and learning to line dance are **dependent**.

## ON YOUR OWN (EXERCISE): Titanic

- The following contingency table summarizes the survival of 2201 passengers on the Titanic according to their economic status (class on ship).

		Survived	
		No	Yes
Class	1 <sup>st</sup>	122	203
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	167	118
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	528	178
	Crew	673	212

4-by-2 contingency table summarizing the survival of passengers on the Titanic according to economic status

- Test whether the survival of the passengers on the Titanic was independent from their economic status (class).

# PROBABILITY: Tree Diagrams & Bayes' Rule

## EXAMPLE: Vital Burning

- In the forensic assessment of burned bodies, it is of crucial importance to determine whether the victim was exposed to the fire before or after death.
- The presence of soot in the respiratory tract and stomach is considered a good indicator of vital burning.
- Bernitz *et al.* (2014) proposed that tongue protrusion can be used as an additional indicator of vital burning.

Bernitz, H., van Staden, P.J., Cronjé, C.M. and Sutherland, R. (2014). Tongue protrusion as an indicator of vital burning, *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, 128(2), 309–312.

- Suppose it is known that soot is present in 84% of burned victims.
- Of those burned victims with soot present, 75% have protruded tongues, while only 12.5% of the burned victims without soot present have protruded tongues.
- A burned victim is randomly selected.
- Given that this burned victim has a protruded tongue, what is the probability that the victim will have soot in the respiratory tract and stomach?

- Consider the following two events:

$A$ : Soot present.

$B$ : Tongue protruded.

- We know that:

$$P(A) = 0.84 \quad P(B|A) = 0.75$$

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.125$$

- We must calculate:

$$P(A|B)$$

- To do so, we need to calculate:

$$P(A \cap B) \quad P(B)$$



- The probability that a randomly selected burned victim has soot present and a protruded tongue is:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B|A) = 0.84 \times 0.75 = 0.63$$

- Similarly:

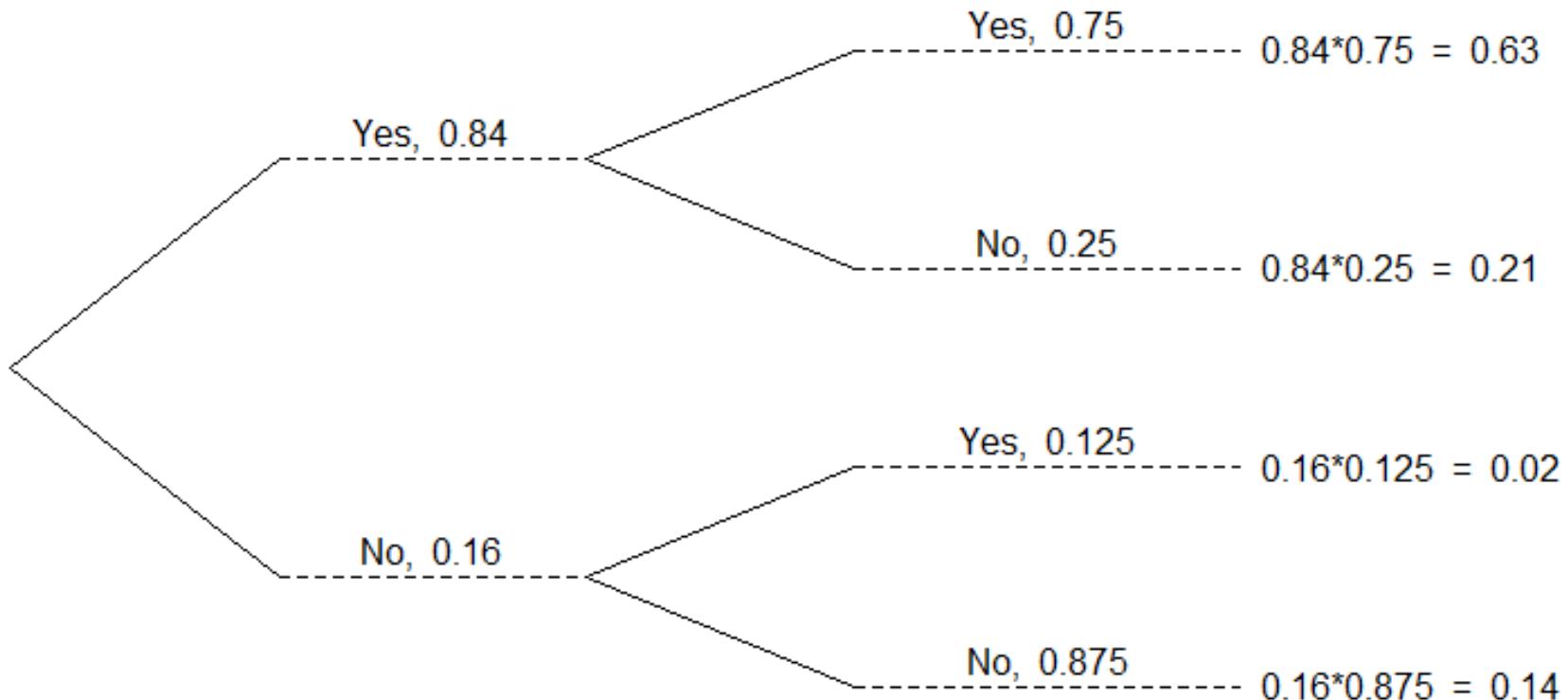
$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(\bar{A}) \times P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.16 \times 0.125 = 0.02$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) \times P(\bar{B}|A) = 0.84 \times 0.25 = 0.21$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = P(\bar{A}) \times P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 0.16 \times 0.875 = 0.14$$

## Tree diagram describing soot presence and tongue protrusion

Soot present                      Tongue protruded



- The probability that a randomly selected burned victim has a protruded tongue is:

$$P(B) = P(A \cap B) + P(\bar{A} \cap B) = 0.63 + 0.02 = 0.65$$

**(Law of Total Probability)**

- Finally, given that the randomly selected burned victim has a protruded tongue, the probability that this victim will have soot in the respiratory tract and stomach is:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.63}{0.65} = 0.97$$

**(Bayes Theorem)**

## ON YOUR OWN (EXERCISE): Vital Burning

- Apart from the presence of soot, a high blood level percentage for carboxyhaemoglobin (COHb), specifically  $\text{COHb\%} \geq 10\%$ , is also indicative of vital burning.
- Suppose again that it is known that soot is present in 84% of burned victims. Assume that of those victims with soot present, 95% have  $\text{COHb\%} \geq 10\%$ , while 65% of the victims without soot present have  $\text{COHb\%} \geq 10\%$ .
- A burned victim is randomly selected.
- Given that this burned victim has  $\text{COHb\%} \geq 10\%$ , what is the probability that the victim will have soot present?