

Descriptive Statistics Example

Arvon Clemons; Crystal Zang

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Loading R packages

- psych: we are using the summary statistics functions provided in this package
- dplyr: dataframe manipulation
- ggplot2: visualization

```
#require function combines the "installation" and "library" process of loading an R package  
require(psych)  
require(ggplot2)  
require(dplyr)
```

Note that the `message = FALSE`, `warning=FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing warning and messages when loading the packages.

Data Description

```
load("surgery_data.RData") #save this data in the same working directory of the rmd file, i.e. in the s  
  
#save(surgery_data, file="surgery_data.RData")  
glimpse(surgery_data) #preview dataframe, provides data type of each variable: numeric (dbl meaning doub
```

```
## Rows: 32,001  
## Columns: 25  
## $ ahrq_ccs      <chr> "<Other>", "<Other>", "<Other>", "<Other>", "<O...  
## $ age           <dbl> 67.8, 39.5, 56.5, 71.0, 56.3, 57.7, 56.6, 64.2,...  
## $ gender        <chr> "M", "F", "F", "M", "M", "F", "M", "F", "M", "F...  
## $ race          <chr> "Caucasian", "Caucasian", "Caucasian", "Caucasi...  
## $ asa_status    <chr> "I-II", "I-II", "I-II", "III", "I-II", "I-II", ...  
## $ bmi           <dbl> 28.04, 37.85, 19.56, 32.22, 24.32, 40.30, 64.57...  
## $ baseline_cancer <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "No", "No"...  
## $ baseline_cvd  <chr> "Yes", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes", ...  
## $ baseline_dementia <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No"...  
## $ baseline_diabetes <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", "No"...  
## $ baseline_digestive <chr> "Yes", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No"...  
## $ baseline_osteart <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No"...  
## $ baseline_psych <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes", "No", "No"...  
## $ baseline_pulmonary <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No"...  
## $ baseline_charlson <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,...  
## $ mortality_rsi  <dbl> -0.63, -0.63, -0.49, -1.38, 0.00, -0.77, -0.36,...  
## $ complication_rsi <dbl> -0.26, -0.26, 0.00, -1.15, 0.00, -0.84, -1.34, ...  
## $ ccsmort30rate  <dbl> 0.0042508, 0.0042508, 0.0042508, 0.0042508, 0.0...
```

```
## $ ccscomplicationrate <dbl> 0.07226355, 0.07226355, 0.07226355, 0.07226355,...
## $ hour <dbl> 9.03, 18.48, 7.88, 8.80, 12.20, 7.67, 9.53, 7.5...
## $ dow <chr> "Mon", "Wed", "Fri", "Wed", "Thu", "Thu", "Tue"...
## $ month <chr> "Nov", "Sep", "Aug", "Jun", "Aug", "Dec", "Apr"...
## $ moonphase <chr> "Full Moon", "New Moon", "Full Moon", "Last Qua...
## $ mort30 <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No",...
## $ complication <chr> "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "No", "Yes"...
```

```
# summary statistics
describe(surgery_data)
```

##	vars	n	mean	sd	median	trimmed	mad	min	max
## ahrq_ccs*	1	32001	11.21	6.66	10.00	11.07	7.41	1.00	23.00
## age	2	31999	57.66	15.04	58.60	58.22	14.83	1.00	90.00
## gender*	3	31998	1.46	0.50	1.00	1.45	0.00	1.00	2.00
## race*	4	31521	1.92	0.39	2.00	1.97	0.00	1.00	3.00
## asa_status*	5	31993	1.49	0.56	1.00	1.45	0.00	1.00	3.00
## bmi	6	28711	29.45	7.27	28.19	28.70	5.92	2.15	92.59
## baseline_cancer*	7	32001	1.34	0.47	1.00	1.30	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_cvd*	8	32001	1.51	0.50	2.00	1.51	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_dementia*	9	32001	1.01	0.09	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_diabetes*	10	32001	1.13	0.34	1.00	1.04	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_digestive*	11	32001	1.22	0.41	1.00	1.15	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_osteoart*	12	32001	1.18	0.38	1.00	1.10	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_psych*	13	32001	1.09	0.29	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_pulmonary*	14	32001	1.11	0.31	1.00	1.01	0.00	1.00	2.00
## baseline_charlson	15	32001	1.18	1.88	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	13.00
## mortality_rsi	16	32001	-0.53	1.04	-0.30	-0.49	0.74	-4.40	4.86
## complication_rsi	17	32001	-0.41	1.20	-0.27	-0.43	0.46	-4.72	13.30
## ccsmort30rate	18	32001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
## ccscomplicationrate	19	32001	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.47
## hour	20	32001	10.38	2.92	9.65	10.08	3.14	6.00	19.00
## dow*	21	32001	3.01	1.41	3.00	3.01	1.48	1.00	5.00
## month*	22	32001	6.62	3.52	7.00	6.63	4.45	1.00	12.00
## moonphase*	23	32001	2.48	1.11	2.00	2.48	1.48	1.00	4.00
## mort30*	24	32001	1.00	0.07	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
## complication*	25	32001	1.13	0.34	1.00	1.04	0.00	1.00	2.00
##	range	skew	kurtosis	se					
## ahrq_ccs*	22.00	0.13	-1.15	0.04					
## age	89.00	-0.37	0.00	0.08					
## gender*	1.00	0.15	-1.98	0.00					
## race*	2.00	-0.72	2.96	0.00					
## asa_status*	2.00	0.58	-0.70	0.00					
## bmi	90.44	1.54	5.15	0.04					
## baseline_cancer*	1.00	0.66	-1.56	0.00					
## baseline_cvd*	1.00	-0.02	-2.00	0.00					
## baseline_dementia*	1.00	11.37	127.24	0.00					
## baseline_diabetes*	1.00	2.20	2.83	0.00					
## baseline_digestive*	1.00	1.35	-0.17	0.00					
## baseline_osteoart*	1.00	1.68	0.81	0.00					
## baseline_psych*	1.00	2.85	6.10	0.00					
## baseline_pulmonary*	1.00	2.51	4.28	0.00					
## baseline_charlson	13.00	2.48	6.88	0.01					
## mortality_rsi	9.26	-0.14	1.05	0.01					
## complication_rsi	18.02	1.75	12.10	0.01					

```
## ccsmort30rate      0.02  1.54      1.50 0.00
## ccscomplicationrate 0.45  1.45      2.69 0.00
## hour              13.00  0.63     -0.76 0.02
## dow*              4.00 -0.01     -1.32 0.01
## month*            11.00 -0.05     -1.23 0.02
## moonphase*        3.00  0.02     -1.35 0.01
## mort30*           1.00 15.13    226.88 0.00
## complication*     1.00  2.16      2.66 0.00

#Check for NAs in gender variable
anyNA(surgery_data$gender)

## [1] TRUE

#remove observations with missing 'gender' values using "!" operator and is.na() function
gender_comp <- surgery_data[!is.na(surgery_data$gender), ]

#Create vectors of BMI based on gender; omit NAs
female_bmi <- gender_comp$bmi[gender_comp["gender"] == "F"]
male_bmi <- gender_comp$bmi[gender_comp["gender"] == "M"]

# Calculate mean BMI
# since there may be NA values, use na.rm = T to remove any possible NAs when calculating the mean
mean(female_bmi, na.rm = T); mean(male_bmi, na.rm = T)

## [1] 29.80188
## [1] 29.04185

#Total numbers of obese or non-obese participants by gender
nonobeseMale <- sum(male_bmi <= 30, na.rm = T)
nonobeseFemale <- sum(female_bmi <= 30, na.rm = T)

obeseMale <- sum(male_bmi > 30, na.rm = T)
obeseFemale <- sum(female_bmi > 30, na.rm = T)

# Calculate proportion of participants who are over 30 BMI
propMale <- obeseMale / (obeseMale + nonobeseMale)
propFemale <- obeseFemale / (obeseFemale + nonobeseFemale)
```

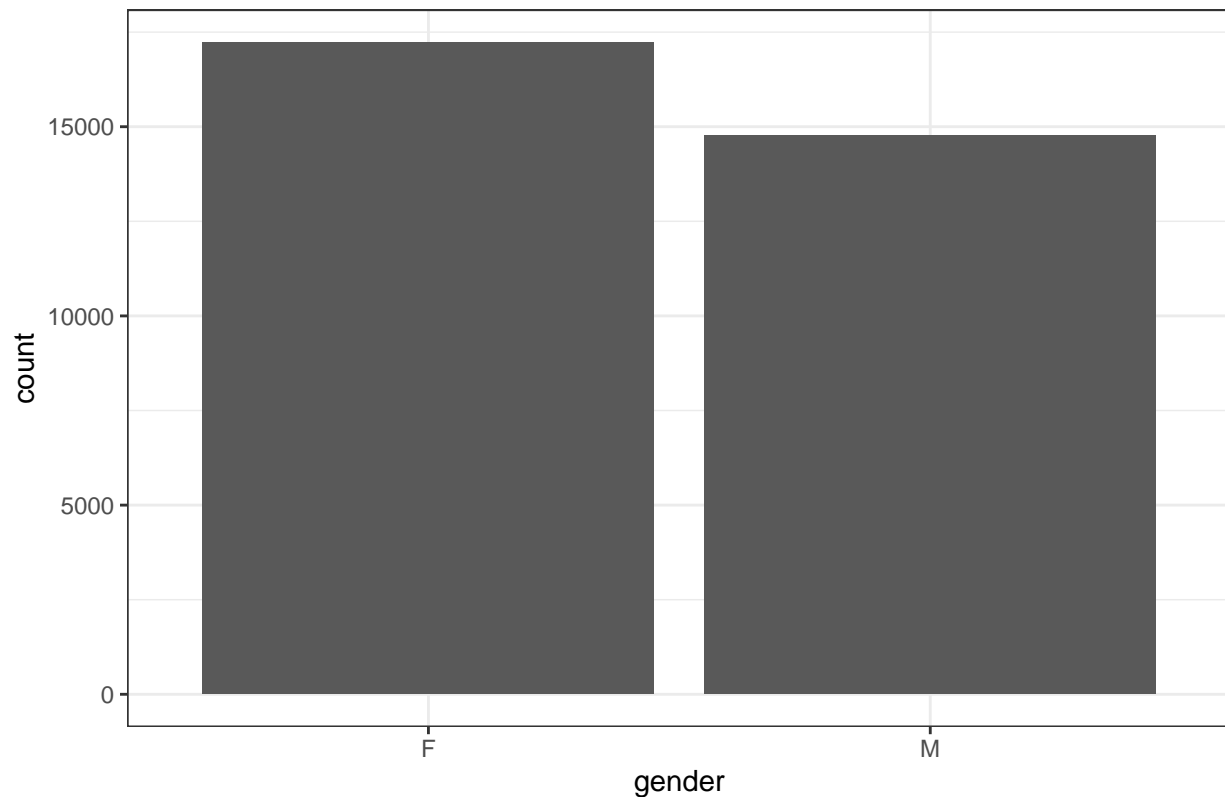
Visualization

You can also embed plots, for example:

Bar plot for categorical variables

```
#manually omit NA values in the bar plot using "subset" function
ggplot(data = subset(surgery_data, !is.na(gender)), aes(x = gender))+
  geom_bar() + #can manually change binwidth
  labs(title = "Gender Frequency in Surgery Data", #label axes
       x = "gender") +
  theme_bw() #make the plot looks pretty
```

Gender Frequency in Surgery Data



Histogram plot for numeric variables

```
summary(surgery_data$hour) #summary statistics for 'hour' variable

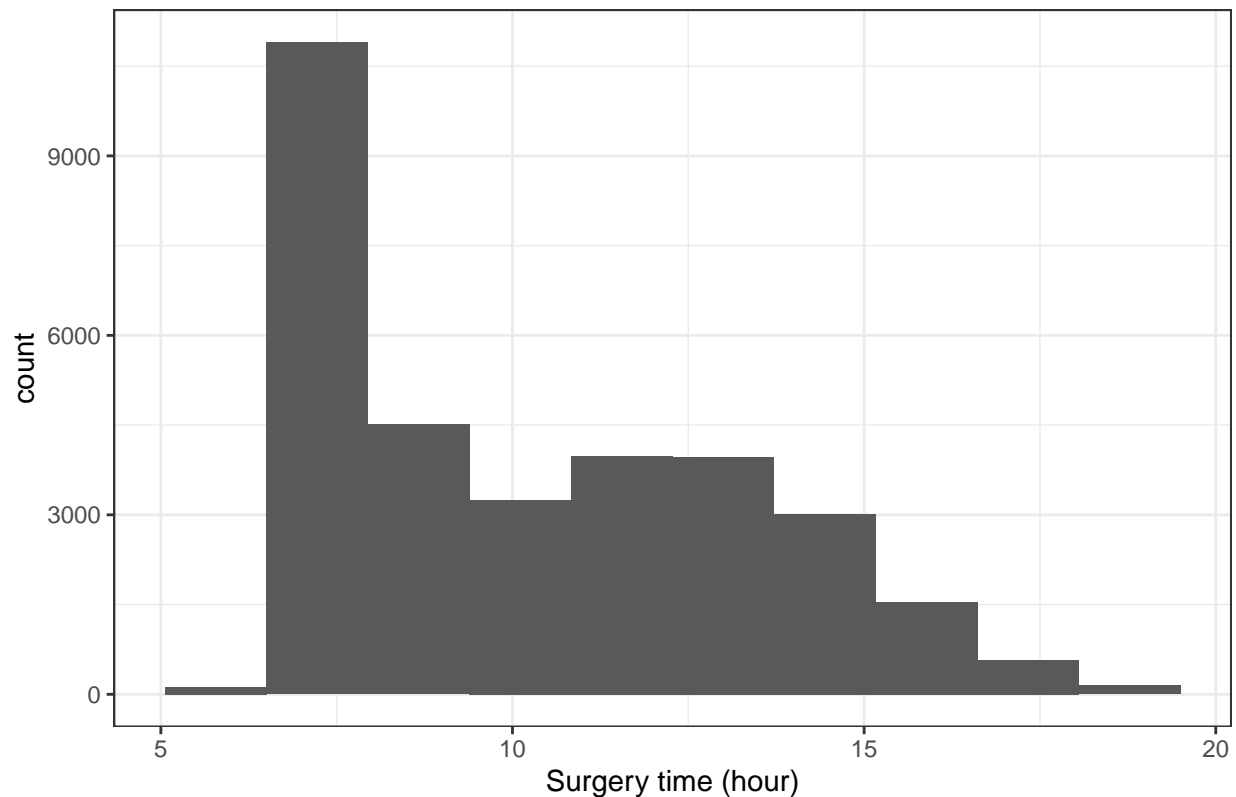
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      6.00   7.65   9.65  10.38  12.72   19.00

hour_mean <- mean(surgery_data$hour) #mean
hour_sd <- sd(surgery_data$hour) #standard deviation

#create a new variable "age_z" in the dataframe, which is the z-score of the age variable
surgery_data$hour_z <- (surgery_data$hour - hour_mean)/hour_sd

#NA values are automatically omitted in the histogram
ggplot(data = surgery_data, aes(x = hour))+
  geom_histogram(bins = 10) + #can manually change the number of bins, now we have 10 bins
  labs(title = "Distributon of Surgery Time",
        x = "Surgery time (hour)") +
  theme_bw() #make the plot looks pretty
```

Distributon of Surgery Time

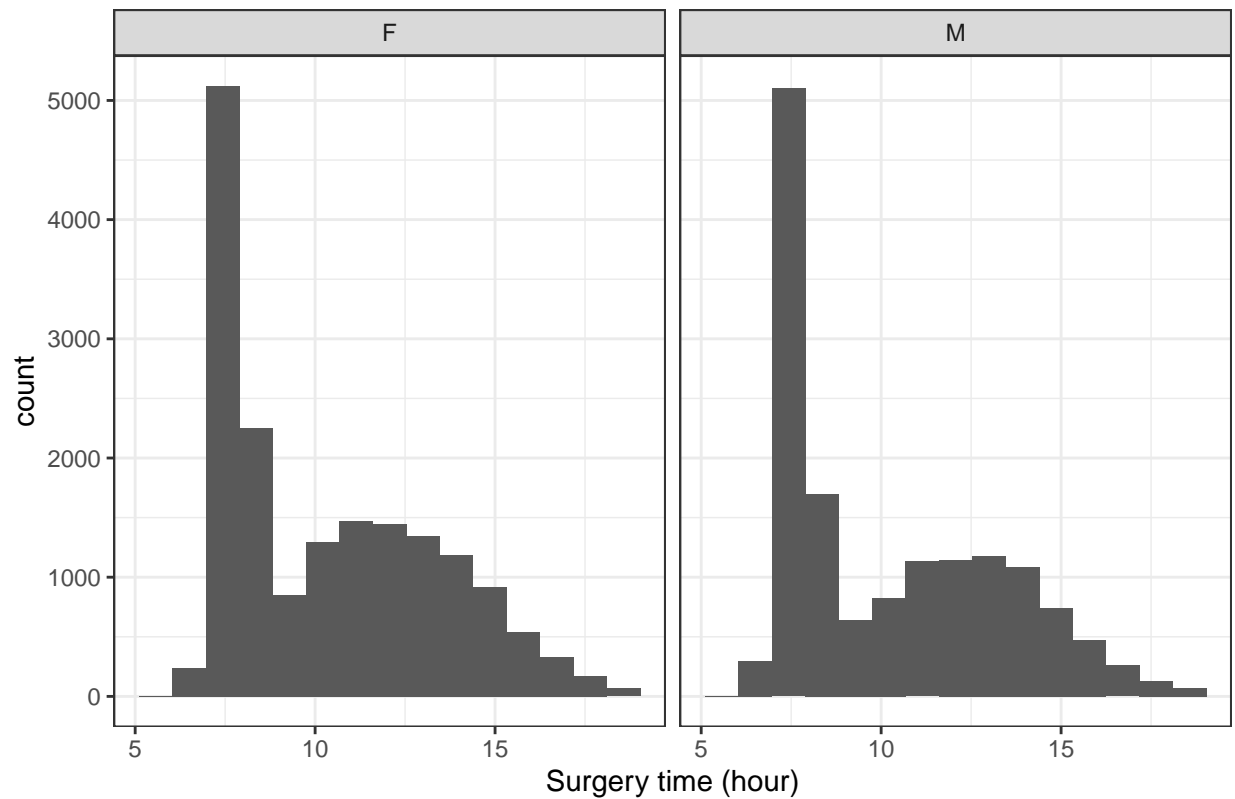


Note that we don't have NA values in the hour variable. If there are NAs, use "na.rm=T" argument in the mean and sd calculation. Ex. "hour_mean <- mean(surgery_data\$hour, na.rm=T)"

Side-by-side Plot for A Numeric Variable by Categories

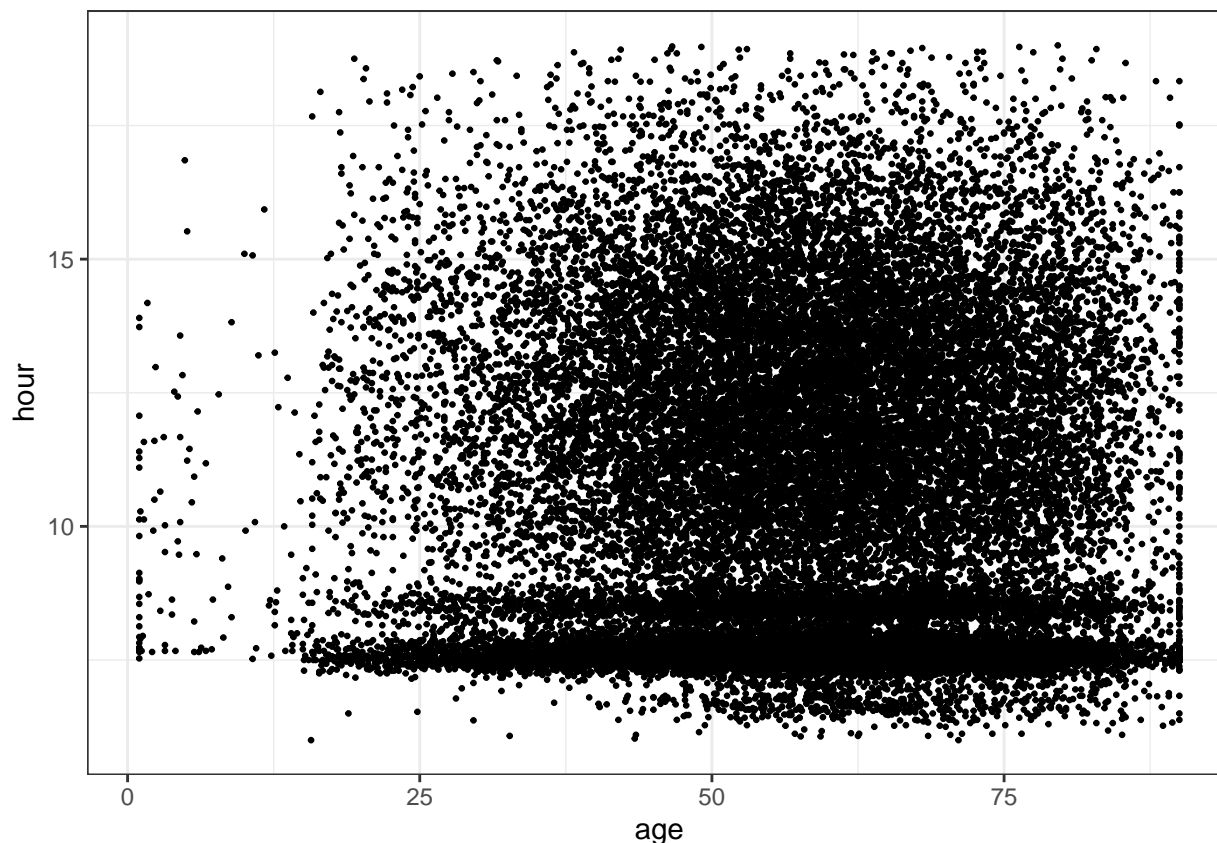
```
ggplot(data = subset(surgery_data, !is.na(gender)), aes(x = hour)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 15) + #can manually change the number of bins, now we have 15 bins
  labs(title = "Distributon of Surgery Hour by Gender",
        x = "Surgery time (hour)") +
  facet_wrap(~gender) + #provides side by side plot by gender
  theme_bw() #make the plot looks pretty
```

Distributon of Surgery Hour by Gender



Scatter Plot for Two Numeric Variables

```
ggplot(surgery_data, aes(x = age, y = hour))+  
  geom_point(size = 0.5) +#can adjust the size of the point  
  theme_bw()
```



##Session Information

```
sessionInfo()
```

```
## R version 3.6.3 (2020-02-29)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows 7 x64 (build 7601) Service Pack 1
##
## Matrix products: default
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.1252
## [2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.1252
## [3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.1252
## [4] LC_NUMERIC=C
## [5] LC_TIME=English_United States.1252
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] dplyr_0.8.5   ggplot2_3.3.0 psych_2.0.7
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] Rcpp_1.0.4.6    compiler_3.6.3  pillar_1.4.3    tools_3.6.3
## [5] digest_0.6.25   evaluate_0.14    lifecycle_0.2.0 tibble_3.0.0
## [9] gtable_0.3.0    nlme_3.1-144     lattice_0.20-38 pkgconfig_2.0.3
```

## [13]	rlang_0.4.5	cli_2.0.2	yaml_2.2.1	parallel_3.6.3
## [17]	xfun_0.13	withr_2.1.2	stringr_1.4.0	knitr_1.28
## [21]	vctrs_0.2.4	grid_3.6.3	tidyselect_1.0.0	glue_1.4.0
## [25]	R6_2.4.1	fansi_0.4.1	rmarkdown_2.1	farver_2.0.3
## [29]	purrr_0.3.3	magrittr_1.5	scales_1.1.0	htmltools_0.4.0
## [33]	ellipsis_0.3.0	assertthat_0.2.1	mnormt_2.0.2	colorspace_1.4-1
## [37]	labeling_0.3	utf8_1.1.4	stringi_1.4.6	munsell_0.5.0
## [41]	tmvnsim_1.0-2	crayon_1.3.4		