

006 - Statistical Parameters

EPIB 607 - FALL 2020

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Parameters and Statistics

- **Parameter:** An unknown numerical constant pertaining to a population/universe, or in a statistical model.
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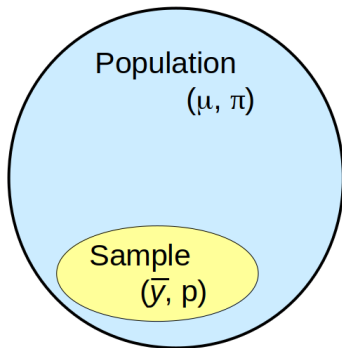
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- One could also think of mathematical and physical constants as parameters, even though their values are effectively 'known.' Examples where there is agreement to many many decimal places include the mathematical constant pi, the speed of light (c), and the gravitational constant G. The speed of sound depends on the medium it is travelling through, and the temperature of the medium. The freezing and boiling points of substances such as water and milk depend on altitude and barometric pressure.

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- At a lower level, we might be interested in personal characters, such as the size of a person's vocabulary, or a person's mean (or minimum, or typical) reaction time. The target could be a person's 'true score' on some test – the value one would get if one (could, but not realistically) be tested on each of the (very large) number of test items in the test bank, or observed/measured continuously over the period of interest.

The (statistical) parameters we will be concerned with: π

- π : Prevalence or risk (proportion): e.g., proportion of the earth's surface that is covered by water, or of a human population that has untreated hypertension, or lacks internet access, or will develop a new health condition over the next x years.

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- At a lower level, we might be interested in personal proportions, such as what proportion of the calories a person consumes come from fat, or the proportion of the year 2020 the person spent on the internet, or indoors, or asleep, or sedentary.

The (statistical) parameters we will be concerned with: λ

- λ : The speed with which events occur: e.g., earthquakes per earth-day, or heart attacks or traffic fatalities per (population)-year.
- At a lower level, we might be interested in personal intensities, such as the mean number of tweets/waking-hour a person issued during the year 2020, or the mean number of times per 100 hours of use a person's laptop froze and needed to be re-booted.

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- Prevalence is the proportion in a current state, and the 5-year risk is the expected proportion or probability of being in a new state 5 years from now. The parameter λ measures the speed with which the elements in question move from the original to the other state.
- Even though the depths of the ocean, and blood pressures, are measured on a quantitative (rather than on all or none) scale, one can divide the scale into a finite number of bins/categories, and speak of the prevalence (proportion) in each category. Conversely, one can use a set of descriptive parameters called quantiles, i.e, landmarks such that selected proportions, e.g., 0.05 or 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 95% of the distribution are to the left of ('below') these quantiles.

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- The term *independent variable* suggests the investigator has control over it in a laboratory setting.
- The term *explanatory* is ambiguous as to the mechanism by which the parameter value in the index category got to be different from the value in the index category. Not all contrasts are experimentally formed.

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- We now move on to the parameter relations we will be concerned with, beginning with the simplest type.

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- In this section, we will limit our attention to 'contrasts': a comparison of the parameter values between 2 contexts/locations/sub-populations. Thus the parameter function has just 2 possible 'input' values.

'Reference' and 'Index' categories

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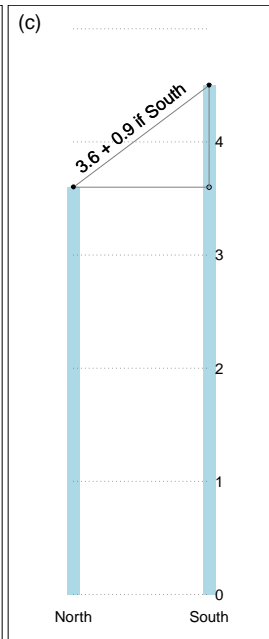
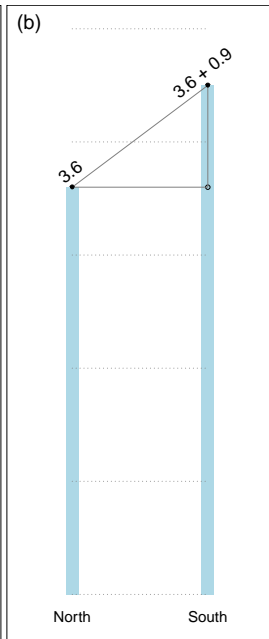
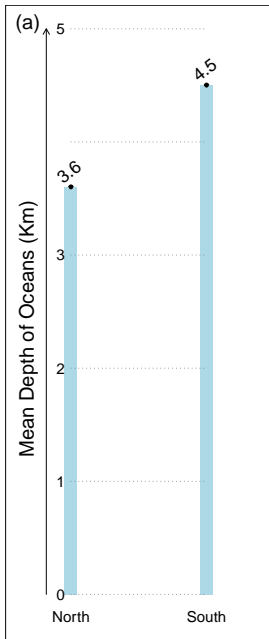
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Parameter relations in numbers and words

- To make this concrete, we will use hypothetical (and very round) numbers and pretend we 'know' the true parameter values – in our example of the mean depth of the ocean in the Northern hemisphere (reference category) and Southern hemisphere (index category) – to be 3,600 metres (3.6Km) and 4,500 metres (4.5Km) respectively. Thus, the difference (South minus North) is 900 metres or 0.9Km.

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- If we wished to show the two parameter values graphically, we might do so using the format in panel (a), which shows the 2 hemisphere-specific parameter values – but forces the reader to calculate the difference.
- Panel (b) follows a more reader-friendly format, where the difference (the quantity of interest) is isolated: the original 2 parameters are converted to 2 new, more relevant ones.
- Panel (c) encodes the relation displayed in panel (b) in a **single phrase** that applies to **both** categories: Onto the 'starting value' of 3.8Km, one **adds** $\Delta\mu = 0.9$ Km **only if** the resulting parameter pertains to the Southern hemisphere. The 0.9 Km is toggled off/on as one moves from North to South.



Parameter relations in symbols, and with the help of an index-category indicator

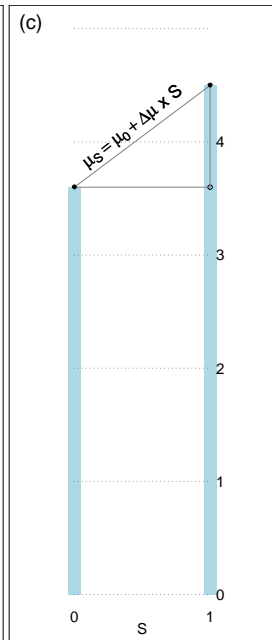
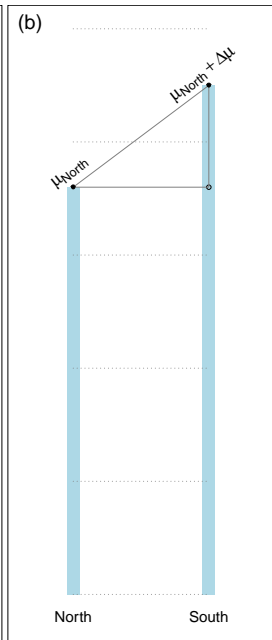
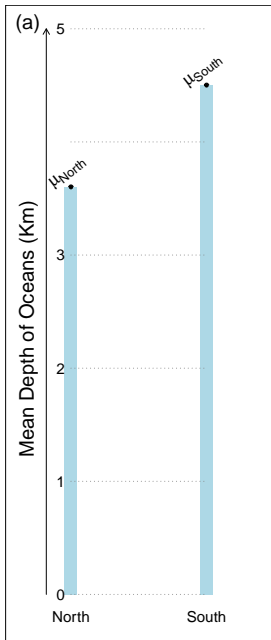
- Panels (a) and (b) in the following figure repeat the information in panels (a) and (b) in the preceding Figure, but using Greek letters to symbolically represent the parameters. Just to keep the graphics uncluttered, the labels North and South are abbreviated to N and S and used as subscripts. Also, for brevity, the expression $\Delta\mu$ denotes $\mu_S - \mu_N$.

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- The relation encoded in a single phrase shown in the previous panel (c) has a compact form suitable for verbal communication. The representation can be adapted to be more suitable for computer calculations. (The benefit of doing this will become obvious as soon as you try to learn the parameter values by fitting these models to actual data.) Depending on whether the hemisphere in question is the northern or southern hemisphere, the expression/statement 'the specified hemisphere is the SOUTHERN hemisphere' evaluates to a (logical) FALSE or TRUE. In the binary coding used in computers, it evaluates to 0 or 1, and we call such a 0/1 variable an 'indicator' variable.

Parameter relations in symbols, and with the help of an index-category indicator

- In panel (c) in the following figure, just to keep the graphics uncluttered, the name of the indicator variable SOUTHERN is abbreviated to S , and μ_S is shorthand for the μ coresponding to whichever value (0 or 1) of S is specified (we could also write it as $\mu|S$, or μ 'given' S .) Thus, the symbol μ_0 refers to the μ when $S = 0$, or in longerhand, to $\mu \mid S = 0$.



Relative differences (ratios) - in numbers

- A ratio can be more helpful than a difference, especially if you are don't have a sense of how large the parameter value is even in the reference category. As an example, on average, how many more red blood cells do men have than women? or how much faster are gamers' reaction times compared with nongamers?

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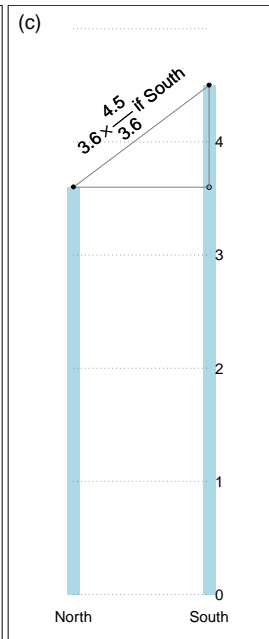
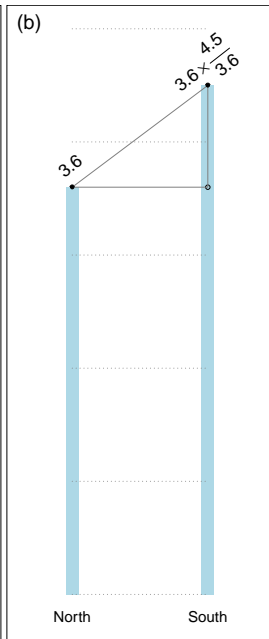
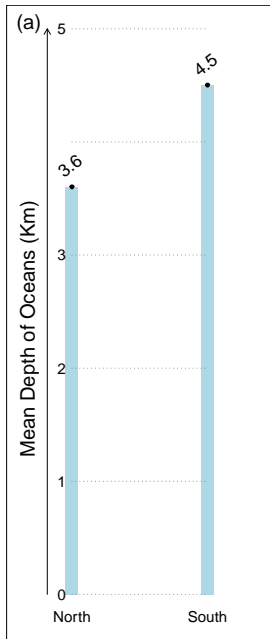
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- Recall our hypothetical mean ocean depths, 3.6 Km in the oceans in the Northern hemisphere (reference category) and 4.5Km in the oceans of the Southern hemisphere (index category). Thus, the S:N (South divided by North) ratio is $4.5/3.6$ or 1.25.

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- Panel (a) leaves it to the reader to calculate the ratio of the parameter values. In panel (b) the ratio (the quantity of interest) is isolated: again, the original 2 parameters are converted to 2 new, more relevant ones.
- Again, panel (c) shows a single master-equation that applies to both hemispheres by toggling off/on the ratio of $4.5/3.6$.



Relative differences (ratios) - expressed in symbols

- To rewrite these numbers in a symbolic equation suitable for a computer, we again convert the logical 'if South' to a numerical Southern-hemisphere-indicator, using the binary variate S (short for Southern) that takes the value 0 if the Northern hemisphere, and 1 if the Southern hemisphere.

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- But go back to some long-forgotten mathematics from high school to be able to tell the computer to toggle the ratio off and on. Recall **powers** of numbers, where, for example, 'y to the power 2', or y^2 is the square of y . The two powers we exploit are 0 and 1. 'y to the power 1', or y^1 is just y and 'y to the power 0', or y^0 is 1.

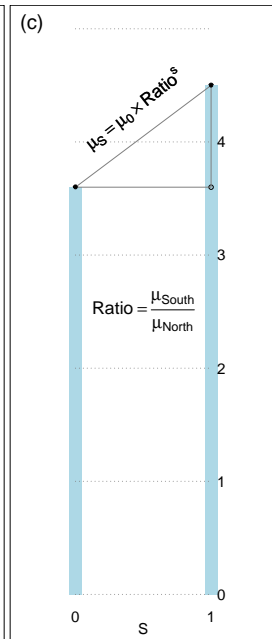
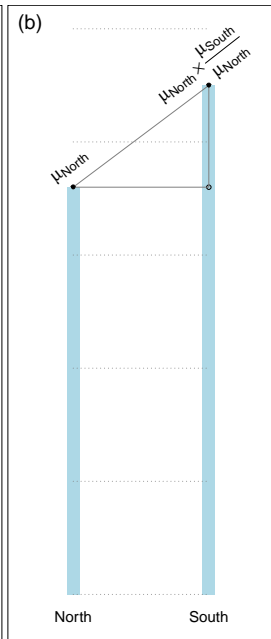
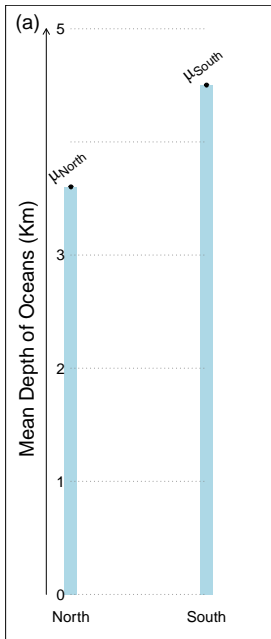
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- We take advantage of these to write

$$\mu_S = \mu \mid S = \mu_0 \times \left\{ \frac{\mu_{South}}{\mu_{North}} \right\}^S = \mu_0 \times Ratio^S.$$

- You can check that it works for each hemisphere by setting $S = 0$ and $S = 1$ in turn. Thus,

$$\log(y^S) = S \times \log(y)$$



- Although this is a compact and direct way to express the parameter relation, it is not well suited for fitting these equations to data.
- However, in those same high school mathematics courses, you also learned about **logarithms**. For example, that

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- This has the same 'linear in the two parameters' form as the one for the parameter difference: the parameters are $\underbrace{\log(\mu_0)}$ and $\underbrace{\log(Ratio)}$ and they are made into the following 'linear compound' or 'linear predictor' (see Remarks below) :

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- The course is concerned with using 'regression' software to 'fit'/'estimate' these 2 parameters from n depth measurements indexed by S .

Parameter Functions

- A very simple example of a function that describes how parameter values vary over quantitative levels of a determinant is the straight line shown in the upper right panel of the next figure. Here the determinant has the generic name X , and the equation is of the $A + B \times X$ or $B_0 + B_1 \times X$ or $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times X$ straight line form.
- Miettinen used the convention that the upper case letters A and B are used to denote the (true but unknown) coefficient values, whereas the lower case letters a and b are used to denote their empirical counterparts, sometimes called estimated coefficients or fitted coefficients. This sensible and simple convention also avoids the need, if one uses Greek letters for the theoretical coefficient values, to put 'hats' on them when we refer to their empirical counterparts, or 'estimate/fit' them. Fortunately, journals don't usually allow investigators to use 'beta-hats'; but this means that the investigators have to be more careful with their words and terms.

Parameter Functions

- As we go left to right in the following grid, the models become more complex. The simplest is the one of the left, in column 1, the one JH refers to as 'the mother of all regression models.' It refers to a *single* or *overall* situation/population/domain, so $X \equiv 1$, it takes on the value 1 in/for every instance/member.
- So the parameter equation is $\mu_X = \mu \mid X = \mu \times 1$. In column 2, there are 2 subdomains, indexed by the 2 values of the determinant (here generically called 'X'), namely $X = 0$ and $X = 1$. In the 3rd column, the number of parameters is left unspecified, since the numbers of coefficients to specify a line/curve might vary from as few as 1 (if we were describing how the volume of a cube depended on, or was a function of, its radius) to 2 (for a straight line that did not go through the origin, or for a symmetric S curve) to *more than 2* (e.g., for a non-symmetric S curve, or a quadratic shape).

Parameter
Genre



Number of Parameters

