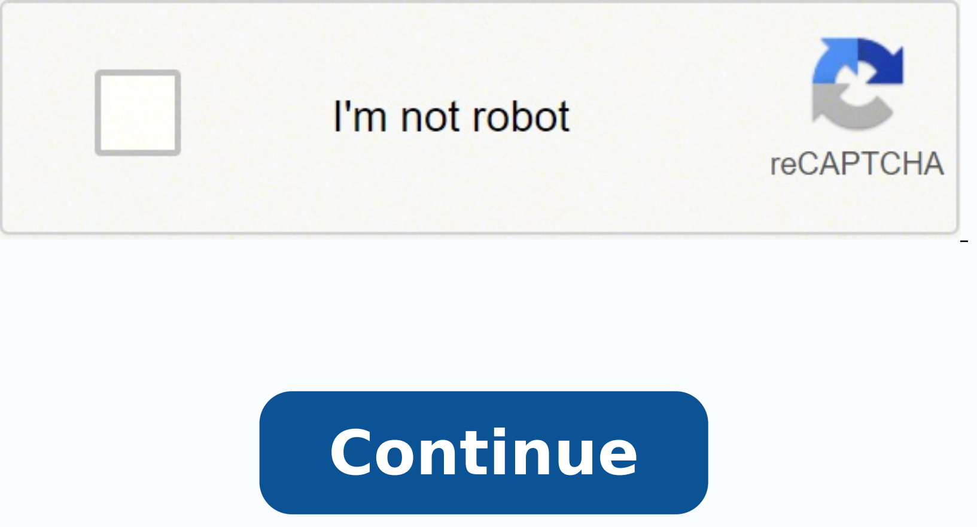

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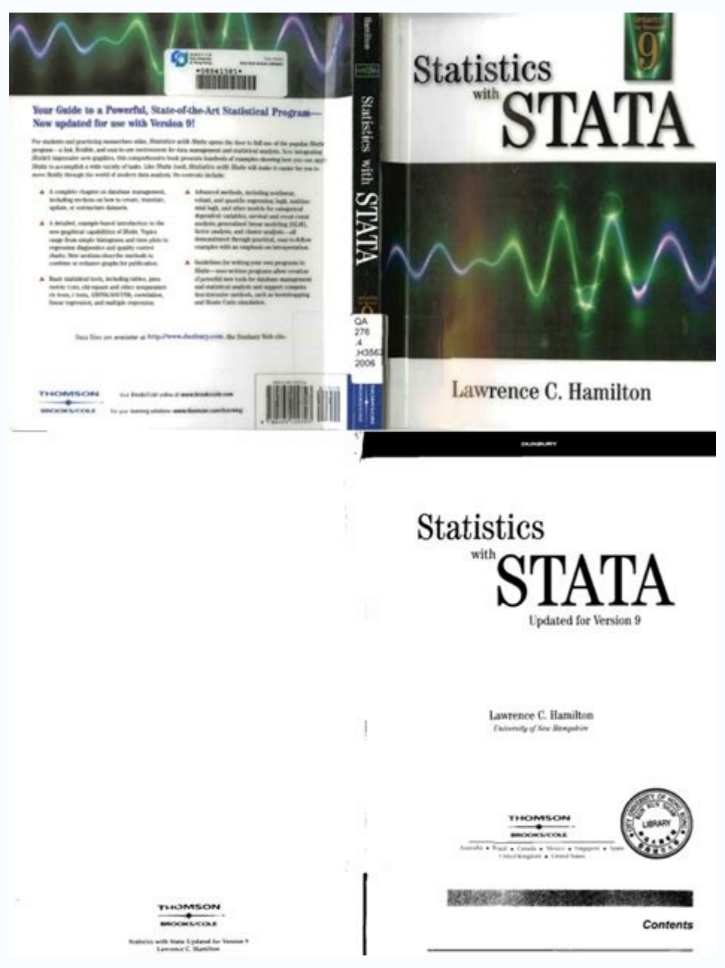
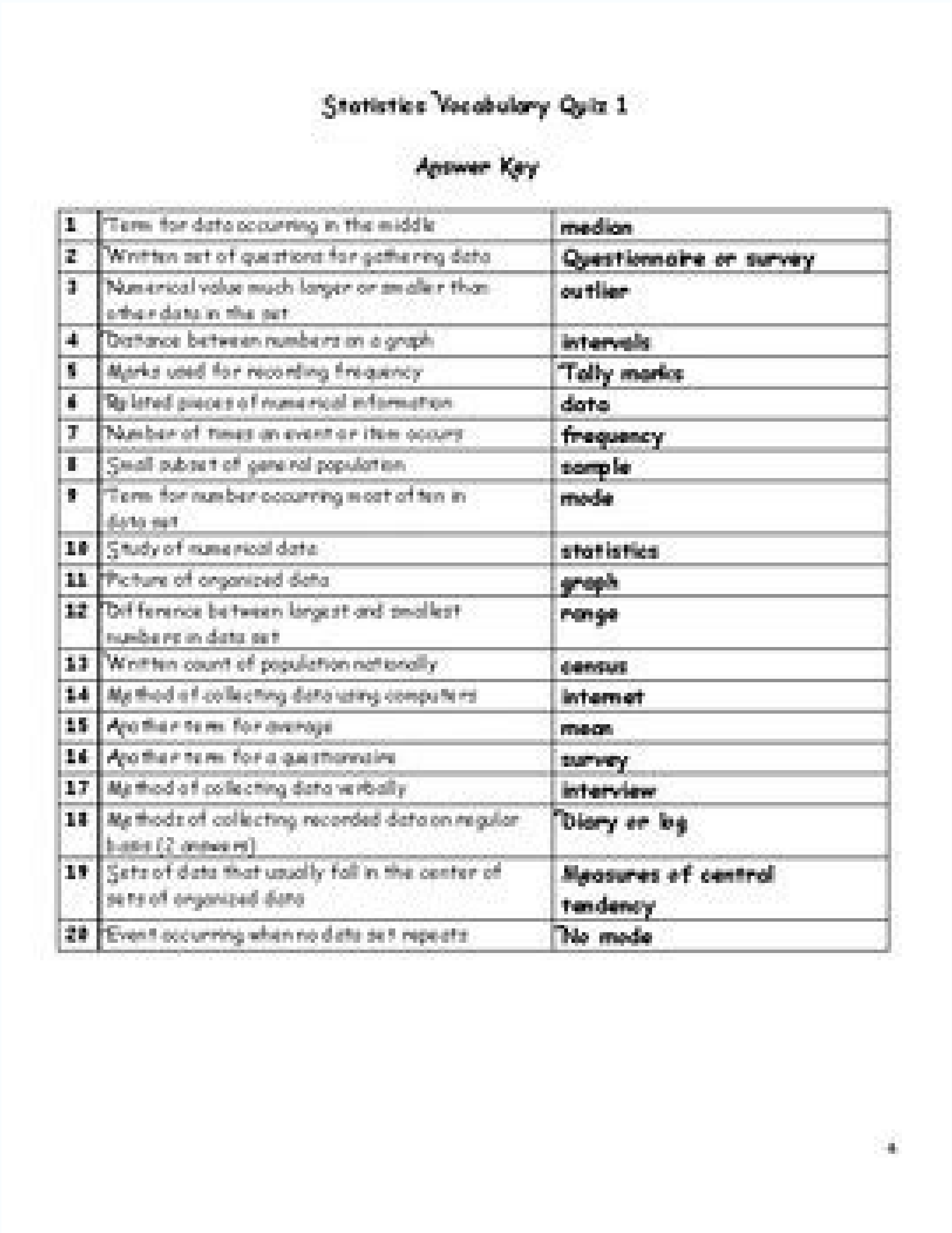
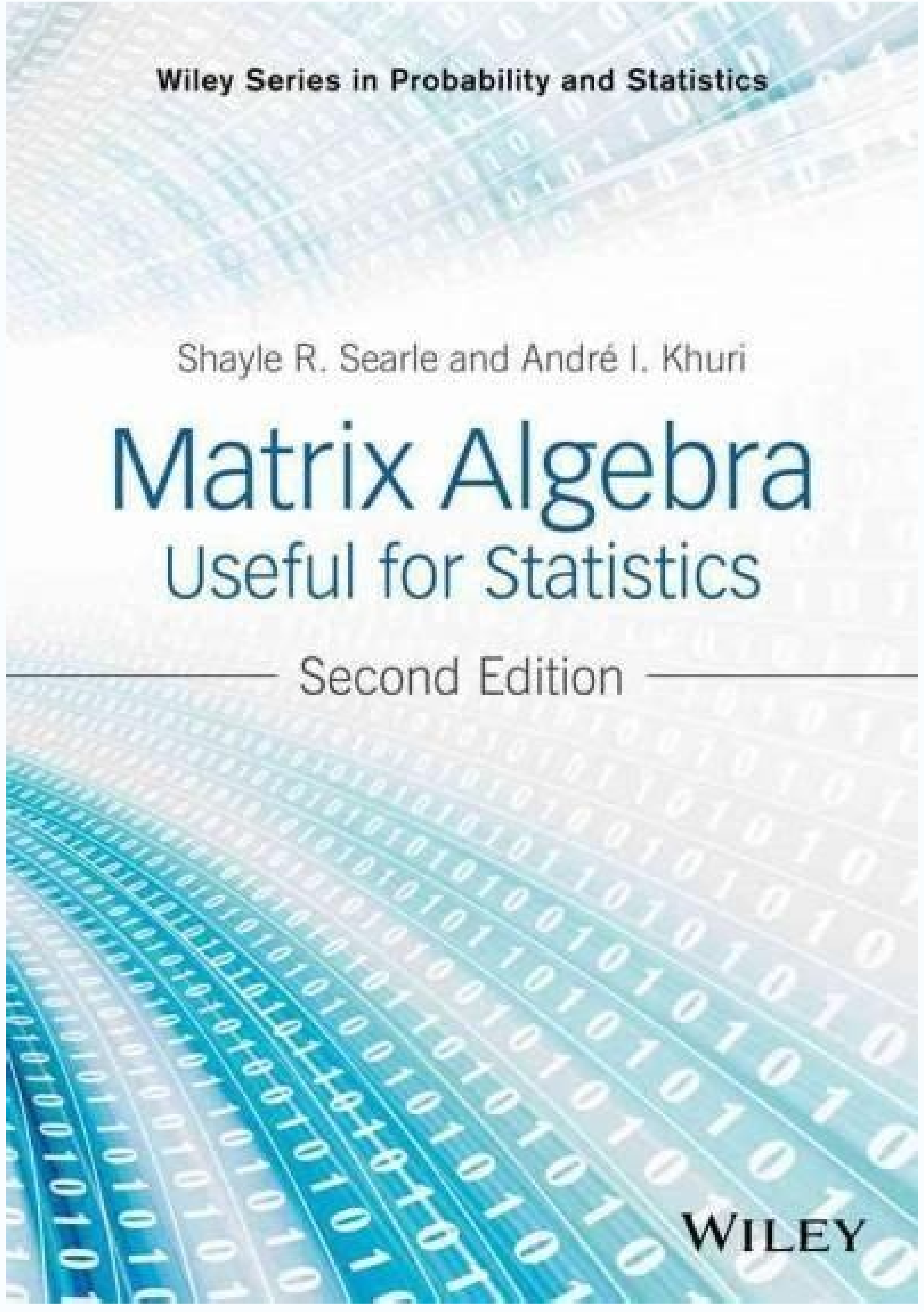

Statistics with STATA
Lawrence C. Hamilton
Statistics with STATA
Updated for Version 9
Contents



Statistics Vocabulary Quiz 1

Answer Key

1	Term for data occurring in the middle	median
2	Written set of questions for gathering data	Questionnaire or survey
3	Numerical value much larger or smaller than other data in the set	outlier
4	Distance between numbers on a graph	intervals
5	Marks used for recording frequency	Tally marks
6	Related pieces of numerical information	data
7	Number of times an event or item occurs	frequency
8	Small subset of general population	sample
9	Term for number occurring most often in data set	mode
10	Study of numerical data	statistics
11	Picture of organized data	graph
12	Difference between largest and smallest numbers in data set	range
13	Written count of population nationally	census
14	Method of collecting data using computers	internet
15	Another term for average	mean
16	Another term for a questionnaire	survey
17	Method of collecting data verbally	interview
18	Methods of collecting recorded data on regular basis (2 answers)	Diary or log
19	Sets of data that usually fall in the center of sets of organized data	Measures of central tendency
20	Event occurring when no data set repeats	No mode


Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics
Shayle R. Searle and André I. Khuri
Matrix Algebra
Useful for Statistics
Second Edition
WILEY

266

J Med Genet 1996;33:266-267

Implications for medical genetics of the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee's report on human genetics

The House of Commons Science and Technology Committee's report[1] follows consultation in Britain and in the USA with an impressive list of those giving evidence and a very wide scope, from genetics in the Health Service to ethical issues thrown up by the Human Genome Programme. The importance of genetic education of the population, schools, medical schools, and professions is stressed and the report calls for a Human Genetics Commission to be established by Act of Parliament to oversee the whole subject.

Cynics will claim that we have had enough exhortations[2] and reports on genetics services in Britain[3-11] and now we need adequate funding and implementation. However, comparison with Europe[12 13] shows how much has been achieved by professionally led initiatives with consistent long term planning and cooperation between geneticists, regional health authorities, medical Royal Colleges, and Departments of Health so that successive reforms of the Health Service have challenged[14 15] but have not so far blocked progress. As a result there are well planned genetic services in the UK,[16] albeit still underfunded, based on regional genetics centres where the principle of "under one roof"[17 18] has encouraged integration and consequent high quality services for patients and their families. This is mirrored by the British Society for Medical Genetics, a coalition of the four complementary specialties: clinical genetics, cytogenetics, molecular genetics, and genetic nurses and social workers. It is also recognised that medical genetics is not the sole responsibility of specialists in rare genetic disorders because its effects are increasingly felt throughout medicine and society as a whole. Fortunately Britain has a well organised primary care system[19] in which there is registration of almost 100% of the population with GPs who refer patients to specialists rather than encouraging self-referral, which is so common and so expensive in many countries. The gatekeeper function is not the only strength of the partnership between primary care and genetics. Pilot studies[20] have shown that with the help of genetic centres, primary care teams successfully undertake counselling and genetic population screening, and this will become increasingly important as workloads escalate from genetic screening for common disease susceptibility.[21] Informing patients, acting as their advocates, and protecting them from overinvestigation, as well as appropriate referral to specialist, are all vital contributions by primary care.

However, unprecedented molecular genetics developments coupled with raised public expectations have to be accommodated within an NHS subjected to radical change. An internal market in health care, the purchaser-provider split, and the demise of the old regional health authorities, all threaten regional services. Although groupings of health districts with lead purchasers have in some places been established to allow funding strategies based on a decent sized population base, the latest initiative from the NHS Executive encourages the devolution of priority setting for genetics to fund holding GPs. Few GPs would have list sizes big enough to allow rational planning of services for genetic disorders, most of which are too rare to allow a GP to have had meaningful experience of them. The situation is further complicated by important changes, to be implemented by 1998, in the method of funding NHS research and development following the Culyer report.[22]

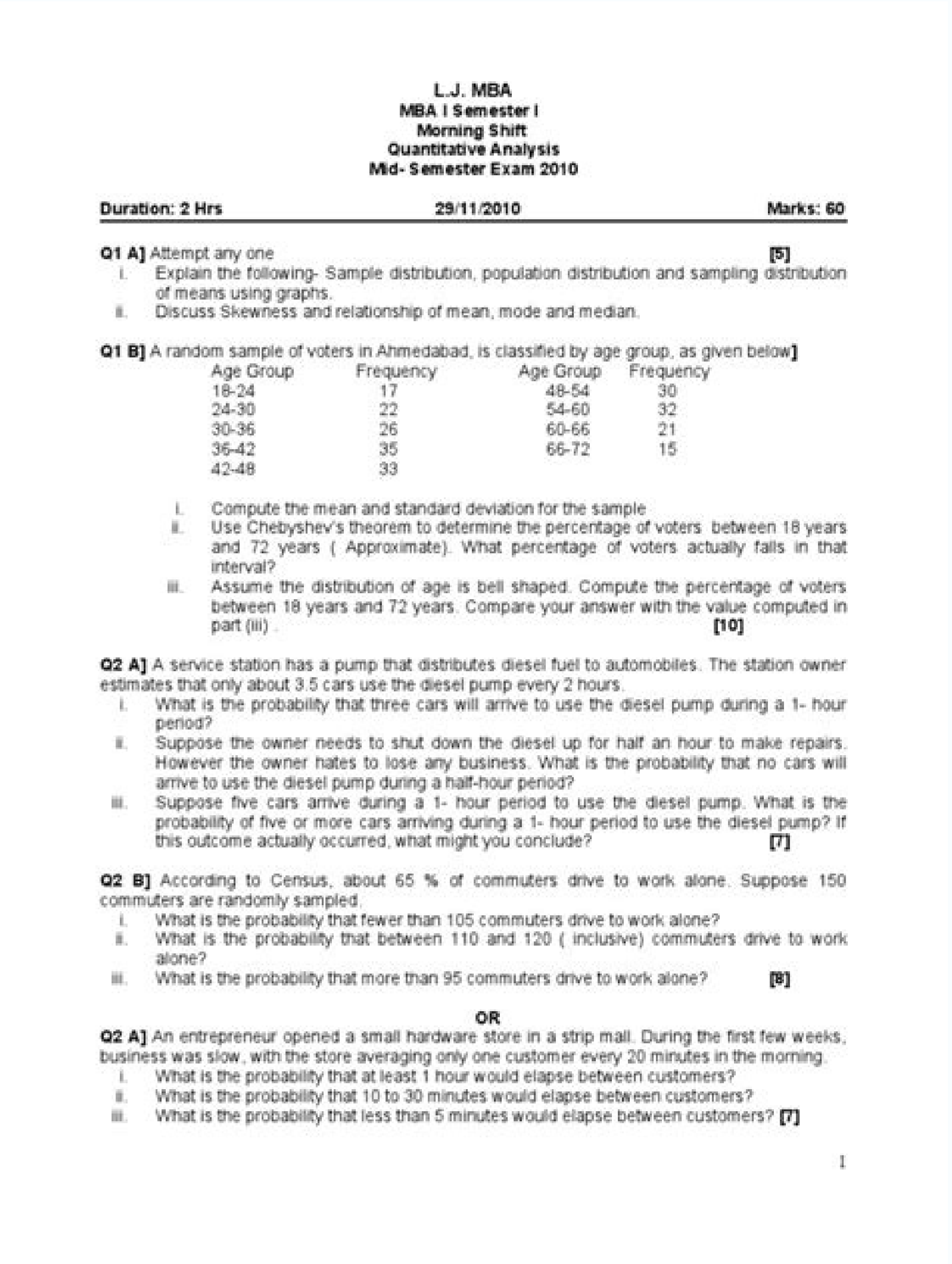
Will these NHS reforms damage the ability of genetics services and research to match clinical and population needs? In the increasingly commercial environment of British health care will purchasers demand inappropriate outcome measures and will hard pressed medical geneticists be expected to deal with large scale genetic screening for susceptibility to common disease, or will other hospital specialities demand and receive development funds to duplicate existing genetic services? Who will regulate access by employers and insurance companies to genetic screening results and what are the implications of the spead of private laboratories and unregulated commercial patenting of human genes? Who will undertake the massive task of educating professionals and population?

These questions and others have been addressed in the Science and Technology Committee's report which, as noted earlier, calls for a Human Genetics Commission with statutory powers to implement its decisions. Specific recommendations include the need for monitoring the effects of NHS reforms on R&D and on patients' access with monitoring of the quality of genetics services. The report recommends caution in adopting outcome measures for genetics services, recognising that many beneficial outcomes depend upon hard to measure results of accurate and empathic counselling which enable people to make autonomous decisions: the quality of genetics cannot be measured by counting abortions. The report notes that it is premature to devolve funding of services to the GP level, although more emphasis should be given to the partnership between genetic centres and primary care and the need to provide training and resources for these purposes.

Much of the earlier Nuffield Council on Bioethics report[23] is endorsed with unambiguous statements about difficult ethical issues. For example, all carriers of recessive disorders who are detected should be informed of their status and counselled appropriately and there should be regulation of commercial testing. Patenting of genes is acceptable providing patents link genes to a particular use and there is careful monitoring of the effects on health care systems. The report argues for a strict code of privacy preventing employers and insurance companies from having access to genetic information; insurance companies are given a year to come up with a policy or face legislation.

The report is well written, is comprehensive, and speaks with the authority of a well informed House of Commons committee. The Government is preparing its reply which will probably be debated in the House, but one hopes that the recommendations will receive all party support, so a general election might delay but probably not prevent implementation. How medical genetics then evolves is linked with health care systems and how these are regarded by different political ideologies and with the effects of closer integration with the European Union. The speciality also needs to consider how it should relate to the genetics of common disease and to the probability of consequential changes in medicine and health in the 21st century.

RODNEY HARRIS



L.J. MBA
MBA I Semester I
Morning Shift
Quantitative Analysis
Mid- Semester Exam 2010

Duration: 2 Hrs **29/11/2010** **Marks: 60**

Q1 A] Attempt any one **[5]**

- i. Explain the following- Sample distribution, population distribution and sampling distribution of means using graphs.
- ii. Discuss Skewness and relationship of mean, mode and median.

Q1 B] A random sample of voters in Ahmedabad, is classified by age group, as given below**]**

Age Group	Frequency	Age Group	Frequency
18-24	17	48-54	30
24-30	22	54-60	32
30-36	26	60-66	21
36-42	35	66-72	15
42-48	33		

- i. Compute the mean and standard deviation for the sample
- ii. Use Chebyshev's theorem to determine the percentage of voters between 18 years and 72 years (Approximate). What percentage of voters actually falls in that interval?
- iii. Assume the distribution of age is bell shaped. Compute the percentage of voters between 18 years and 72 years. Compare your answer with the value computed in part (iii) . **[10]**

Q2 A] A service station has a pump that distributes diesel fuel to automobiles. The station owner estimates that only about 3.5 cars use the diesel pump every 2 hours.

- i. What is the probability that three cars will arrive to use the diesel pump during a 1- hour period?
- ii. Suppose the owner needs to shut down the diesel up for half an hour to make repairs. However the owner hates to lose any business. What is the probability that no cars will arrive to use the diesel pump during a half-hour period?
- iii. Suppose five cars arrive during a 1- hour period to use the diesel pump. What is the probability of five or more cars arriving during a 1- hour period to use the diesel pump? If this outcome actually occurred, what might you conclude? **[7]**

Q2 B] According to Census, about 65 % of commuters drive to work alone. Suppose 150 commuters are randomly sampled.

- i. What is the probability that fewer than 105 commuters drive to work alone?
- ii. What is the probability that between 110 and 120 (inclusive) commuters drive to work alone?
- iii. What is the probability that more than 95 commuters drive to work alone? **[8]**

OR

Q2 A] An entrepreneur opened a small hardware store in a strip mall. During the first few weeks, business was slow, with the store averaging only one customer every 20 minutes in the morning.

- i. What is the probability that at least 1 hour would elapse between customers?
- ii. What is the probability that 10 to 30 minutes would elapse between customers?
- iii. What is the probability that less than 5 minutes would elapse between customers? **[7]**

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It can also be thought of as a scientific tool that can inform decision making.The online technology firm TechTarget.com describes statistical analysis as an aspect of business intelligence that involves the collection and scrutiny of business data and the reporting of trends.“Statistical analysis examines every single data sample in a population (the set of items from which samples can be drawn), rather than a cross sectional representation of samples as less sophisticated methods do,” TechTarget writes on its website.They point to specific ways in which statistical analysis is completed. It's better to cite the print version, rather than the web pages, so that people of the future can see exactly what you were looking at. However, I must warn you that I'm not an expert in all areas of statistics, so if you're asking about something that goes far beyond what's in this textbook, I may not be able to help you. If you just cite a web page, it might be quite different by the time someone looks at it a few years from now. Thanks! Acknowledgments Preparation of this handbook has been supported in part by a grant to the University of Delaware from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute Undergraduate Science Education Program. Pitcher plants, Darlingtonia californica. This illustration has been heavily photoshopped; to see the original, go to my SmugMug page. The analysis features include statistical tools that do the heavy lifting when it comes to calculations. In these cases, a sample of the entire data is typically examined, with the results applied to the group as a whole.The statistical analysis processAccording to online textbook provider Boundless, the conclusions of a statistical inference are a statistical proposition. If you use this handbook and want to cite it in a publication, please cite it as: McDonald, J.H. 2014. Confidence interval: An interval constructed using a data set drawn from a population so that, under repeated sampling of such data sets, such intervals would contain the true parameter value with the probability at the stated confidence level is defined as a confidence interval. The spreadsheets were written for Excel, but they should also work using the free program Calc, part of the OpenOffice.org suite of programs. I am constantly trying to improve this textbook. If you print a page, the sidebar on the left, the banner, and the decorative pictures (cute critters, etc.) should not print. In other words, the confidence interval is a measure of how well the model predicts the data that is actually recorded. Statistical analysis will allow employers to carefully scrutinize the effectiveness of each tool and focus on those with the best performance.Statistical analysis softwareSince not everyone is a mathematical genius who is able to easily compute the needed statistics on the mounds of data a company acquires, most organizations use some form of statistical analysis software. Each comes with sample data already entered; just download the spreadsheet, replace the sample data with your data, and you'll have your answer. The analysis also injects objectivity into decision-making. It’s a method of using numbers to try to remove any bias when reviewing information. In the end, descriptive statistics are used to describe the data, while inferential statistics are used to infer conclusions and hypotheses about the same information.In the end, descriptive statistics are used to describe the data, while inferential statistics are used to infer conclusions and hypotheses about the same information.Benefits of statistical analysisIs it really worth investing in big data and statistical analysis? I've also linked to a web page for each test wherever possible. The best way to answer that question is to explore the benefits. They are climbing on my slide rule, which I won in a middle-school math contest. Thanks to Naomi Touchet for helping me with some tricky html and css problems (but don't blame her for the clunky mid-1990s design and "artisanal" html coding, that's all my fault). The analysis found wasteful spending and helped to eliminate it.Similar stories show data helping with market analysis. If you have statistical questions about your research, I'll be glad to try to answer them. When you read about a study with 95% confidence, they are referencing a credible interval. Welcome to the third edition of the Handbook of Biological Statistics! This online textbook evolved from a set of notes for my Biological Data Analysis class at the University of Delaware. This is what populates charts and graphs. I have provided a spreadsheet to perform many of the statistical tests. Biologists in very statistics-intensive fields, such as ecology, epidemiology, and systematics, may find this handbook to be a bit superficial for their needs, just as a biologist using the latest techniques in 4-D, 3-photon confocal microscopy needs to know more about their microscope than someone who's just counting the hairs on a fly's back. Laerd Statistics, which helps students with their statistic work, notes that descriptive statistics are simply a way to describe data and are not used to make conclusions beyond the analyzed data or reach conclusions regarding any hypotheses that were made.“Descriptive statistics therefore enables us to present the data in a more meaningful way, which allows simpler interpretation of the data,” Laerd writes on its website.Among some of the useful data that comes from descriptive statistics includes the mode, median and mean, as well as range, variance and standard deviation.Statistical interferenceThe second type of statistical analysis is inference. If you find errors, broken links, typos, or have other suggestions for improvement, please e-mail me at mcdonald@udel.edu. Despite that, the analytical tools should not be the primary concern when shopping for software.Presentation is arguably more important. Twiddy & Company Realtors is a firm that used statistics to cut their operating costs by 15%. They said five steps are taken during the process, including:Describe the nature of the data to be analyzed.Explore the relation of the data to the underlying population.Create a model to summarize understanding of how the data relates to the underlying population.Prove (or disprove) the validity of the model.Employ predictive analytics to anticipate future trends.Business analytics software and services provider SAS defines statistical analysis as the science of collecting, exploring and presenting large amounts of data to discover underlying patterns and trends.Dan Sullivan, an author, systems architect, and consultant with over 20 years of IT experience with engagements in systems architecture, enterprise security, advanced analytics and business intelligence, says there are several ways in which businesses can use statistical analysis to their advantage, including finding the top performing product lines, identifying poorly performing sales staff and getting a sense of how varied sales performance is between regions of the country.In a blog posting on Tom’s IT Pro, Sullivan writes that statistical analytic tools can be used to help with predictive modeling. Rather than show simple trend predictions that can be affected by a number of outside factors, he said statistical analysis tools allow businesses the ability to dig deeper to see additional information.“Statistical tools can help you discover those additional pieces of information,” Sullivan wrote.Types of statistical analysisThere are two main types of statistical analysis: descriptive and inference, also known as modeling.Descriptive statisticsAccording to the website My Market Research Methods, descriptive statistics is what organizations use to summarize their data.“Descriptive statistics intend to describe a big hunk of data with summary charts and tables, but do not attempt to draw conclusions about the population from which the sample was taken,” the company writes on its website. it is what allows for real-time reporting and all of the visual features that make the statistical results accessible and valuable. The software, which is offered by a number of providers, delivers the specific analysis an organization needs to better their business.The software is able to quickly and easily generate charts and graphs when conducting descriptive statistics, while at the same time conduct the more sophisticated computations that are required when conducting inferential statistics.Among some of the more popular statistical analysis software services are IBM’s SPSS, SAS, Revolution Analytics’ R, Minitab and Stata.FeaturesThe two most important features of statistical software are analysis and presentation. This is an example of a decorative picture that I hope will brighten your online statistics experience, but you won't waste paper by printing it. But I hope that biologists in many fields will find this to be a useful introduction to statistics. I found most of these web pages using John Pezzullo's excellent list of Interactive Statistical Calculation Pages, which is a good place to look for information about tests that are not discussed in this handbook. I've used this print-on-demand service as a convenience to you, not as a money-making scheme, so please don't feel obligated to buy one. The statistics show where the most sales happen, where the sales have the most value and what marketing is attached to those sales. It's not as easy to use as the spreadsheets or web pages, but if you're going to be doing a lot of advanced statistics, you're going to have to learn SAS or a similar program sooner or later. If you need to see what someone has cited from an earlier edition, you can download pdfs of the first edition or the second edition. Banner photo The photo in the banner at the top of each page is three Megalorchestia californiana, amphipod crustaceans which live on sandy beaches of the Pacific coast of North America. I've got a page on the basics of SAS. Reference Picture of Darlingtonia californica from one of my SmugMug galleries. They provide the core value of statistical software and are the primary reason to invest in such software in the first place. And please don't ask me for help with your statistics homework (unless you're in my class, of course!). In general, statistics will help to identify trends that escape notice without these methods. In many cases, providing the right tools will get the best work out of employees. Printed version While this handbook is primarily designed for online use, you may find it convenient to print out some or all of the pages. You can also download a free pdf of the print version. It’s a way of standardizing confidence intervals. Statistical presentation should always be a major consideration when choosing software. If I were starting from scratch, I'd learn R instead of SAS and make my students learn it, too. The pdf has page numbers and a table of contents, so it may be a little easier to use than individually printed web pages. I'm not sure how well printing will work with various browsers and operating systems, so if the pages don't print properly, please let me know. Sparky House Publishing, Baltimore, Maryland. You may navigate through these pages using the "Previous topic" and "Next topic" links at the top of each page, or you may skip from topic to topic using the links on the left sidebar. With good statistics, gut decisions are not necessary.To be more specific, statistical analysis has proven itself in many cases. Let me know if you have a problem using one of the spreadsheets, and I'll try to fix it. It allows for improved efficiency in every aspect of sales and marketing.Likewise, statistical analysis can help with work efficiency. There are instructions for performing each statistical test in SAS, as well. In an effort to organize their data and predict future trends based on the information, many businesses rely on statistical analysis.While organizations have lots of options on what to do with their big data, statistical analysis is a way for it to be examined as a whole, as well as broken down into individual samples.Statistical analysis definedStatistics (or statistical analysis) is the process of collecting and analyzing data to identify patterns and trends. R is a free statistical programming language, useable on Windows, Mac, or Linux computers, that is becoming increasingly popular among serious users of statistics. Handbook of Biological Statistics, 3rd ed. “You are simply summarizing the data you have with pretty charts and graphs — kind of like telling someone the key points of a book (executive summary) as opposed to just handing them a thick book (raw data).”Since charts, graphs and tables are primary components, descriptive statistics makes it easier to understand and visualize raw data. Dr. Mangiafico's book provides example programs for nearly all of the statistical tests I describe in the Handbook, plus useful notes on getting started in R. Typical analytical tools will feature standard modeling, confidence intervals and probability calculations. If you want a spiral-bound, printed copy of the whole handbook, you can buy one for $18 plus shipping from Lulu.com. Some common forms of statistical proposition they point to include:Estimates: A particular value that best approximates some parameter of interest is called an estimate. Salvatore Mangiafico has written An R Companion to the Handbook of Biological Statistics, available as a free set of web pages and also as a free pdf. My main goal in that class is to teach biology students how to choose the appropriate statistical test for a particular experiment, then apply that test and interpret the results. Inferential statistics are a way to study the data even further.According to My Market Research, inference statistics allows organizations to test a hypothesis and draw conclusions about the data. If you're using OpenOffice.org, some of the graphs may need re-formatting, and you may need to re-set the number of decimal places for some numbers. Credible intervals: A set of values containing, for example, 95% of posterior belief is referred to as a credible interval. In my class and in this textbook, I spend relatively little time on the mathematical basis of the tests; for most biologists, statistics is just a useful tool, like a microscope, and knowing the detailed mathematical basis of a statistical test is as unimportant to most biologists as knowing which kinds of glass were used to make a microscope lens.

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