Non- Parametric statistics

- Unlike parametric statistics can be used with no assumptions and in cases where variables are not evenly distributed

- Used to answer research questions ranging from whether a relationship exists between 2 variables to groups differences on an outcome measure  
  
- For example, when we study the relation between lung cancer and smoking, the outcome variables are nominal; we can not find the mean for the uneven distributed results, so we aim directly for the non-parametric statistics

- Non-parametric statistics assume distribution free; no even distribution between data

- Assumptions of Non-Parametric statistics :

1-Frequency data

2-Adequate sample, at least sample size of (5) subjects

3-Measure independent of each other (no subject can be in more than one cell in the design, and no subject can be used more than once).

4-Basic theoretical structure of categorical variables remains (rationale of categorization).

- Difference between parametric and non-parametric statistics:

* **Parametric**:
* Assume normally distributed population( no severe skewness)
* Powerful or robust
* Flexible
* Study effects of many independents on dependents ( The effects of teaching methods on students scores)
* Study the interaction between variables ( infinite number of comparisons can be made like in ANOVA; post-hoc test) ( e.g The effect of three drugs on lowering Hyper tension, which drug is superior? )
* Shows: magnitude of significance, relationship, and direction. ( e.g. t-test for 2 groups of students score in exam) ( e.g. experimental vs control drug which one is superior)
* **Non-Parametric:**
* Distribution free
* Small samples
* Data skewed
* Unable to handle multivariate questions ( can not handle more than one dependent variables )

- The most common non-parametric tests

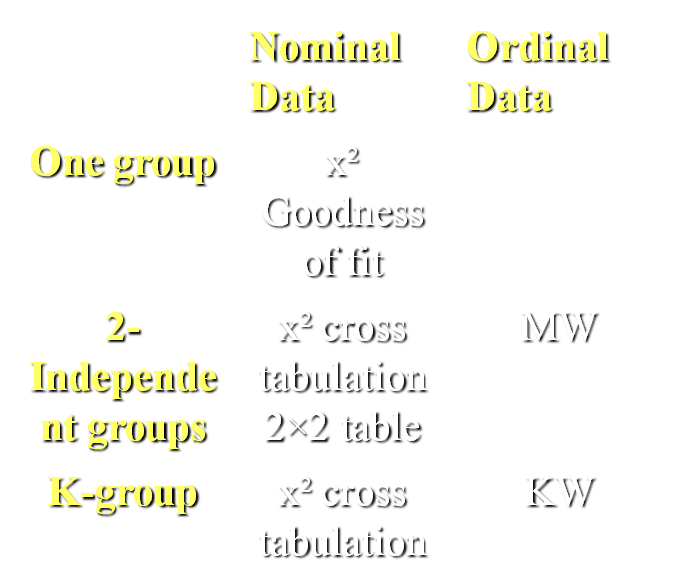
Chi-Square

Mann-Whitney U-test

Kruskal Wallis test

**Chi-square**   
- may be goodness of fit or cross tabulation   
- Handle nominal data   
- Lung cancer ( dependent; YES OR NO) vs Smoking (Independent; YES OR NO), 2 dep vs 2 ind   
- 3 groups take different types of toothpastes( independent, K-groups) vs caries formation( dependent; nominal) 3x2 groups

**Mann-whitnney test**- Smoking vs Quality of life ( Ordinal; Satisfied vs moderately dissatisfied, strongly dissatisfied ,,, )   
  
**Kruskal Wallis test**

- 3 groups take different types of toothpastes( independent) vs  
satisfaction( dependent; Ordinal)   
  
Summery:  
  


Back to examples in the slides and book

Notes on slides examples:  
  
- Always look for p value from qui-square value in the table in quisquare test   
  
- example 2 : the incidence is dependent variable;nominal

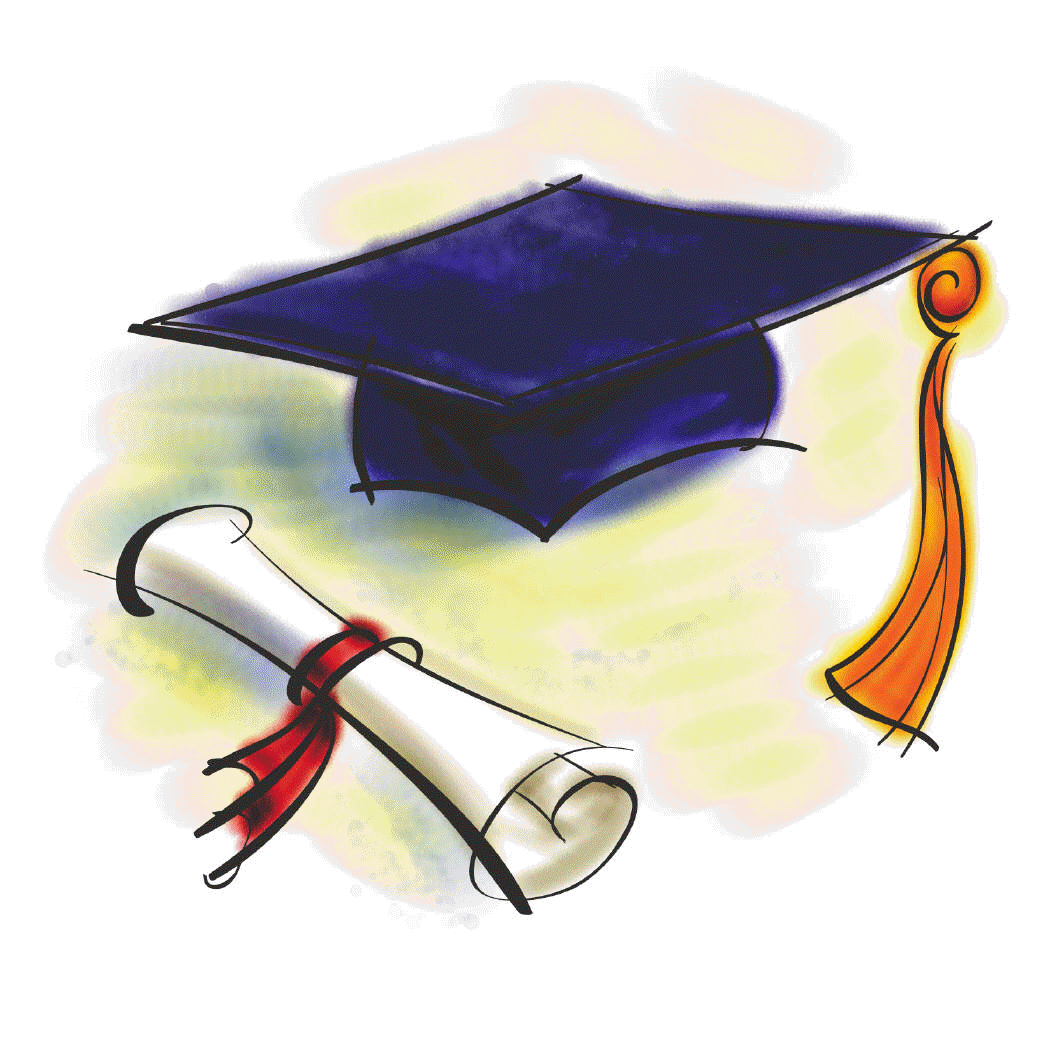
And the age is independent variable; ordinal

- example 3 we go for KW test because there is group of patients

**Done by :**

**Hussain Alhawaj**

**Rawan Abu-Ghaza**

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