Biostatistics

Lecture 1

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What is Statistics?

• Statistics is a group of methods used to collect, analyze, present, and interpret data and to make decisions.

Examples of Some Statistics

- The number of educated people in AL-Baha City.
- The number of homeless in the United States of America.
- The number of cars in Saudi Arabia.
- The cost of health care services in Saudi Arabia

What is Bio-Statistics?

• *Bio-Statistics* is a group of methods used to collect, analyze, present, and interpret of biological, medical, and public health data to make decisions.

Examples of Some Biostatistics Data

- The number of diagnostic tests in the hospital
- The number of hepatitis cases in the region
- The number of cancer deaths in Saudi Arabia.
- The number of infectious diseases in Saudi Arabia.

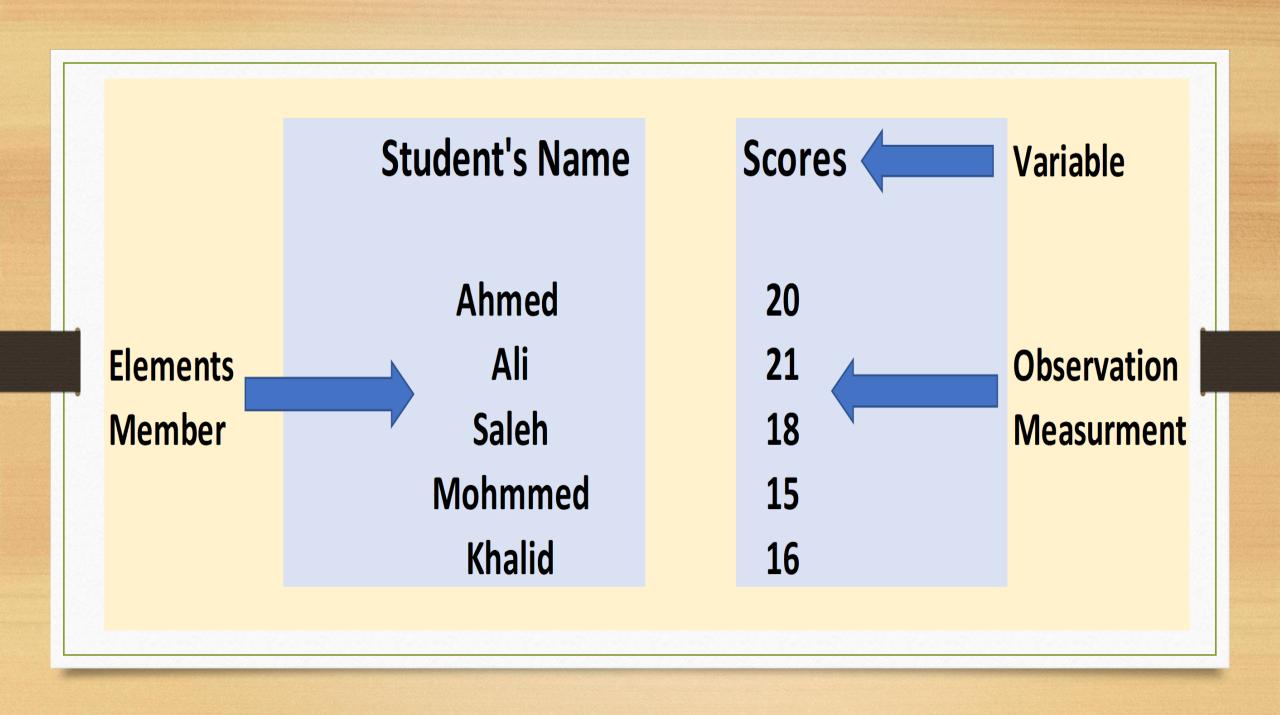
What are The Types of Statistics?

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics consists of methods for organizing, displaying, and describing data by using tables, graphs, and summary measures

Example of Descriptive Statistics

- The test scores of students enrolled in a biostatistics class.
- In statistical terminology, the whole set of numbers that represents the scores of students is called a data set.
- The name of each student is called an element, and the score of each student is called an observation.



In statistics, the collection of all elements of interest is called a **population**.

E.g. The number of all diabetic patients in AL-Baha City.

The selection of a few elements from this population is called a **sample**

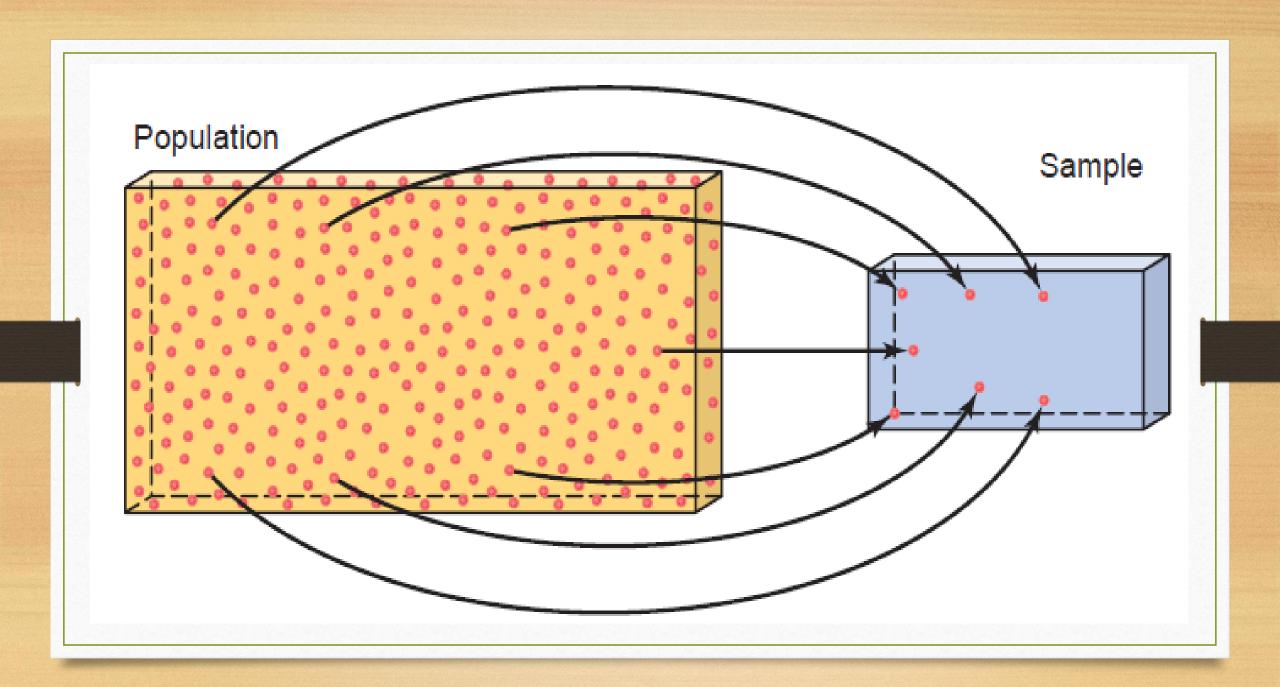
E.g. The number of diabetic patients in a primary health care (A)

Population / consists of all elements, individuals, items or objects whose characteristics are being studied

Sample / A portion of the population selected for study

Census / A survey that includes every member of the population.

Sample Survey / The technique of collecting information from a portion of population



What are The Types of Statistics?

Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics consists of methods that use sample results to help make decisions or predictions about a population.

Example of Inferential Statistics

- The starting salary of a college graduate. We may select a sample of 1000 recent college graduates.
- Look at to the starting salaries to make a decision based on this information.

What is The Meaning of Variable?

• It is a characteristic under study that assumes different values (scores of students in biostatistics) for different elements (students in college of applied health sciences)

- Quantitative variables / It can be measured numerically Types of quantitative variables
- 1- Continuous variable / Any numerical values over a certain interval or intervals (May has a decimal)

E.g. (Length, age, height, weight, time, and blood cholesterol)

• 2- Discrete variable / Only a certain numerical values with no intermediate values (Never has a decimal).

• E.g. (Number of cars, houses, and accidents)

• Qualitative variables / It can not be measured numerically

Types of qualitative variables

1- Nominal variable / It is another name for a categorical variable

E.g. (Occupation, type of disease, type of cars)

2- Ordinal variables / They have ordered categories

E.g. (Severity of disease, socioeconomic class, level of education)

Low - Middle - High

Mild – Moderate - Severe

3- Binary variables / They have only two categories

E.g. (Gender: Male and Female)

Question answer (True, False)

Question (Yes, No)

Reference

• Prem S. Mann 1998, Introductory Statistics, 7th edn, New York, USA.

Good Luck for All Students

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سبحان الله وبحمده سبحان الله العظيم

ذكر الله أعظم ما في الوجود ،، لعل الله يرحمنا بعلم تعلمناه في الحياة الدنيا

أستغفر الله