Statistics for Public Health Research

Lecture 6

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• Correlation analysis is used to study the relationship between two continuous variables, the values of the correlation coefficient may lie between (+1 & -1).

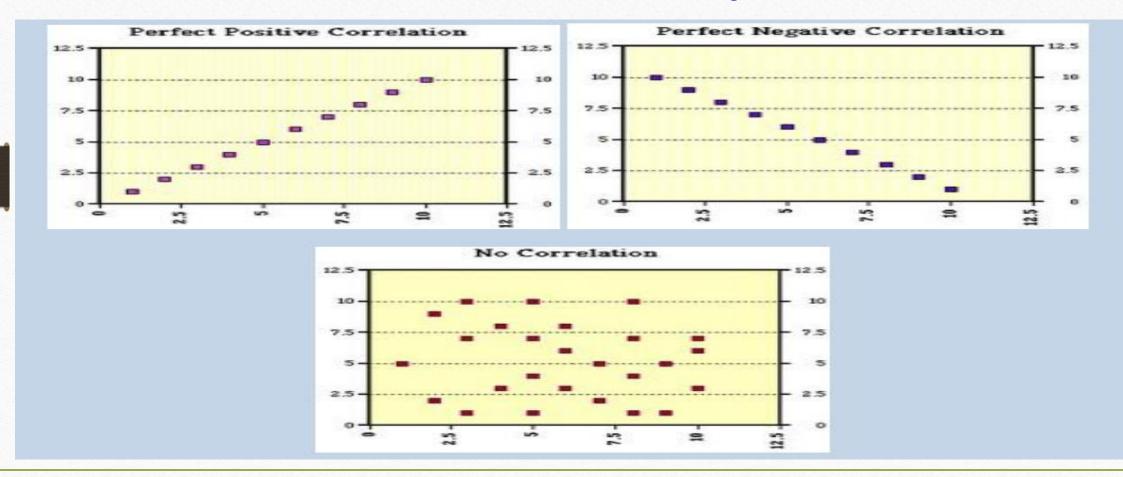
+1 means a perfect positive relationship,

0.00 means no relationship

-1 means a perfect negative relationship.

• A positive sign indicates a high value on one variable tend to score high on the other.

• A negative sign indicates a high value on one variable tend to score low on the other.



- Correlation Measures
- 1-) Pearson: It is a parametric test, it can be used to describe the relationship between two continuous variables.

2-) Spearman rho: It is a nonparametric test, it can be used to describe the relationship between two ordinal variables.

3-) Kendall's Tau: It is a nonparametric test and similar to spearman rho.

Correlation is denoted by (r)

Coefficient of determination (R²): The correlation coefficient squared is a measure of the variation explained in Y by X variable.

Correlation Coefficient Categories

0.00 to 0.25 just little correlation

0.26 to 0.49 Low correlation

0.50 to 0.69 Moderate correlation

0.70 to 0.89 High correlation

0.90 to 1.00 very high correlation

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

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أستغفر الله