




***Module 12:  
Advanced Topics***

12.2 Advanced Topics in  
Environmental Statistics




***Advanced Topics***

- ◆ There are several topics we have just barely touched on and that would warrant their own courses:
  - Nonparametric Methods
  - Time Series Analysis
  - Spatial Statistics
  - Risk Assessment
- ◆ You may want to look for courses in these areas if they are relevant to your work





## *Advanced Topics*


- ◆ There are many topics in advanced statistics that we haven't even touched on
    - Bayesian Methods
    - Categorical Data Analysis
    - Biostatistics/Survival Analysis
    - Epidemiology
    - Multivariate Methods
      - Factor Analysis
      - Discriminant Analysis
      - Cluster Analysis
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## *Bayesian Methods*


Reverend Thomas Bayes (1702-1761)






## *Classical vs Bayesian Statistics*

- ♦ The classical, or frequentist, perspective is that the probability of an event is defined as the frequency with which it occurs in a long sequence of similar trials
  - ♦ The Bayesian, or subjectivist, perspective is that the probability of an event occurring is the degree of belief a person has in the occurrence
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## *Advantages of the Bayesian Approach*

- ♦ No long sequence or representative population of similar trials may exist
  - ♦ Allows probabilities to be defined using expert judgement
  - ♦ Allows distributions to be updated/refined if new information becomes available
  - ♦ Allows data and judgment to be combined
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## Bayes Theorem

$$f''(Y) = \frac{f'(Y)f_e(S|Y)}{\int f'(Y)f_e(S|Y)}$$

- where:
- Y = predicted values from a model
- S = sample of new data values
- f'(Y) = prior distribution describing the probability distribution function of the model predictions prior to the incorporation of new data
- f''(Y) = posterior distribution describing the probability distribution function of the model predictions after the incorporation of new data
- $f_e(S|Y)$  = likelihood function of sample S given that Y is true




## Categorical Data Analysis

- Sometimes data are not quantitative but are counts
  - A study of people might collect data such as sex, educational level, ethnicity, etc
- Studies of this type often look for relationships between these categorical variables
  - relationship of sex and ethnicity with educational level
- Sometimes the goal is to develop relationships between quantitative variables and the categorical variables
  - Relationship of sex, ethnicity, and educational level with income






## *Biostatistics/Survival Analysis*

- ◆ There is an entire body of statistics that deals with biological organisms, health and survival
  - ◆ These studies are complicated by many covariates and uncontrollable variables
  - ◆ It's particularly difficult to study humans since many aspects of our genetics and behavior are not well understood or in the experimenter's control
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## *Biostatistics/Survival Analysis*

- ◆ Example:
    - 1000 people with heart disease are split into groups
    - One group is given a placebo
    - Others are given various treatments
    - They are studied for ten years and mortality is recorded
  - ◆ Complications:
    - People drop out of the study for many reasons
    - People die of other things (car accidents for example)
    - Many of the people won't have died in 10 years
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## *Epidemiology*

- ◆ Epidemiology is the study of human disease using retrospective data (in the past)
  - ◆ This type of data is used to look for hazards
    - Worker health data may be examined for health impacts from occupational exposure
  - ◆ It is also used to look for disease clusters
    - May be related to local hazards
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## *Multivariate Methods*

- ◆ These methods are used when there are a large number of variables which are correlated with one another
  - ◆ Often it is difficult to determine relationships when variables are all correlated
    - A suite of water chemistry data can give many variables but they have complicated cross-correlations
  - ◆ These methods can be used to sort data points into groups or to develop a smaller number of independent composite variables that can then be used as new “factors”
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## *Advanced Topics*

- ◆ The most important thing is to know when you need help
- ◆ Don't use a method that you don't understand
- ◆ Look up assumptions and check to see if they are met
- ◆ Find someone to help you!

