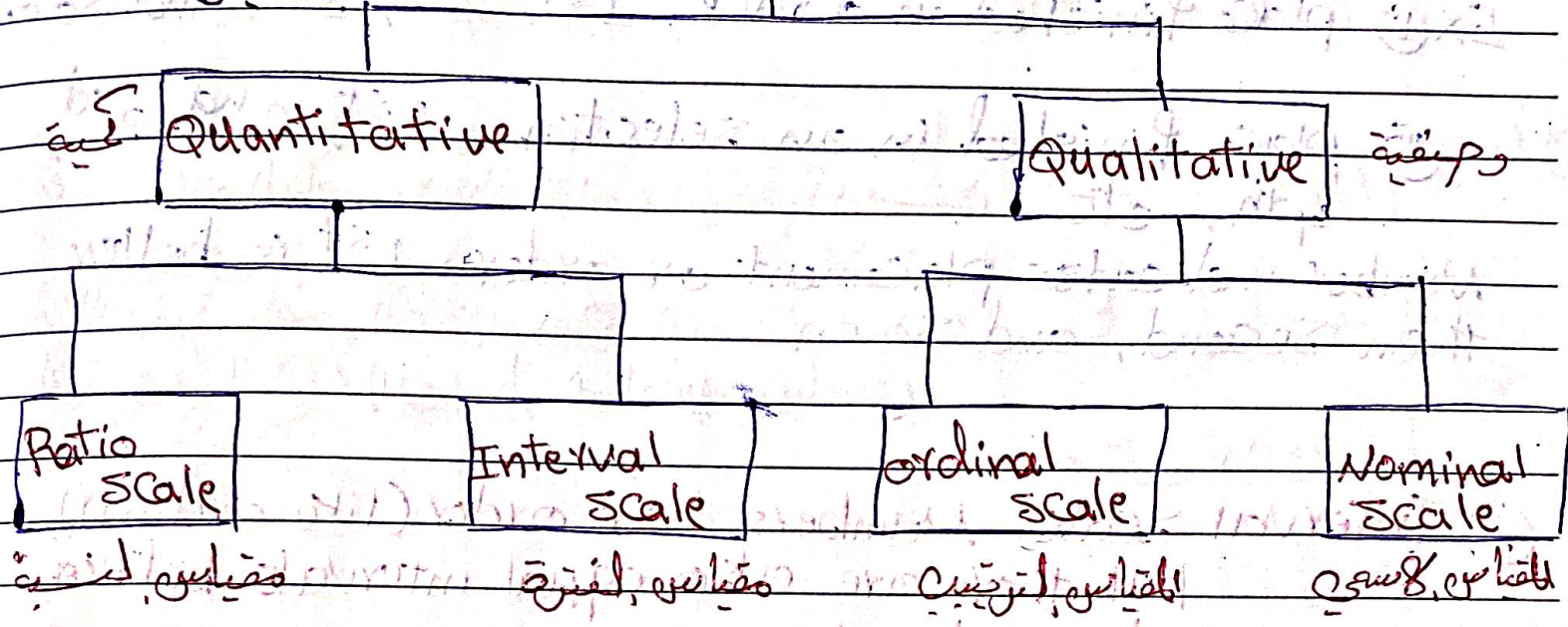


هذه المقاييس تعتمد على البيانات $\swarrow$ Numerical / رقمية
 $\searrow$ Categorical / فئوية $\swarrow$ لا يمكن إجراء عمليات حسابية
 في ترتيبها

نويات القياس

القياس في نظام
 بأخذ أمثلة
 لربطها مع طرق
 تصنيف



Measurement: The process of applying numbers to objects according to a set of rules.

Ex: when we measure a height of a person.

There are four scales (levels) of measurements:

1) Nominal Scale: Assign numbers to objects where different numbers indicate different objects. The numbers have no real meaning other than differentiating between objects.

Ex ① Gender: 1 = male; 2 = female

هنا هذه الأرقام لا تخرج للترتيب فقط أي ليس بين الذكر والأنثى

② Baseball uniform numbers

ترقيم اللاعبين ليس له علاقة بترتيب اللاعبين ضمن الفريق الواحد

* مثال: اللون المفضل، الرقم المفضل (هنا الأرقام هنا لا تخرج أي قيمة رياضية)

نسب
الترتيب

هذا النوع يقيم النسب المئوية للمجموعة الأكثر أهمية

② Ordinal Scales: Assign numbers to objects (like nominal) but here the numbers also have meaningful order.

Ex ① place finished in a race: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and soon

② place finished in an selection: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.

Number indicates placement or order. 1st is better than second, and so on.

مستوى الفئة

③ Interval Scales: Numbers have order (like ordinal), but there are also equal intervals between adjacent categories.

Ex ① Temperature in Degree Fahrenheit

Ex ② weight in pounds

④ Ratio Scale: Differences are meaningful (like interval), plus, ratios are meaningful and there is a true zero point.

Ex ① weight in pounds

Ex ② weight in pounds

Ex ③ weight in pounds

Ex ④ weight in pounds

① الاسمي

هنا الترتيب ليس له اهمية حيث
الترقيم ليس له اهمية بالترتيب والوزن

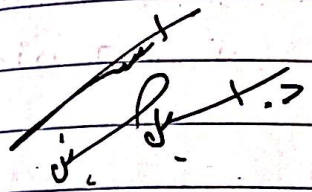


1 | male

2 | Female

② الترتيب

هنا الارقام لها علاقة بالترتيب والوزن
مثال/ القلم



1 | ابتدائي

2 | متوسط

3 | ثانوي

4 | جامعي



③ الضوي

هنا الترتيب له علاقة بالترتيب والوزن
ولكن المقياس ليس دقيقين بعض اثار
كل درجة مرتبة فقط
وتطبق عليها مقاييس الترتيب المركزية
(مثال/ درجة الحرارة ومقياس الانكسار)

1 | 0

2 | 10

3 | 20

4 | 30



④ النسبي

هنا الترتيب له علاقة بالترتيب و
الوزن ولكن المقياس دقيقين وتطبق
وتطبق عليها مقاييس الترتيب المركزية
والنسبية وتختلف العلاقات
مثال/ سنوات القدر

1 | 10Y

10 سنوات

2 | 20Y

3 | 30Y

4 | 40Y

المقدار بين interval وال ratio هو الفرق

استمر
بـ
د. خ

Examples:

① The Number of family members. (ت. بقة) كعب

② Temperature (ف. بقة) كعب

③ آلة لاقترادية ترتيب (1/1/1/1) و بقة

④ (اسم) و بقة ف. بقة ل. م

| 812.20 |

| 5108.1 |

| 0 |

| 01 |

| 05 |

| 08 |

| 1001 |

| 1007 |

| 1008 |

| 1009 |

Parametric and Non-Parametric Statistics

Parametric tests

- ① Have a prior knowledge of the population distribution
- ② Population data are normally dist
- ③ The data are independent
- ④ = = = shows normal dist
- ⑤ = = = expressed in absolute numbers/value
- ⑥ = = = not expressed in ranks.

Non-Parametric tests

- ① Non-Parametric (or distribution-free) inferential statistical methods are mathematical procedures for statistical hypothesis testing which, unlike parametric, make no assumption about the probability dist of the variables.
- ② Small sample sizes
- ③ Distribution free

Comparison

~~in R~~

	Non-Parametric	Parametric
Assumptions	No	Yes
Sample Size	less than 30	More than 30
Previous info. about Population	Doesn't required / unknown	required / known
Data dist.	free	Normal
Applicability	- Applied to variables & attributes - Nominal & ordinal scales	- only variables - Not suitable for Nominal (but interval)
Powerful	less	More
Central tendency	Median	Mean
Examples	Kruskal, Mann	Z-test, t-test

Parametric & Non-Parametric Test

Parametric

Non Parametric

one sample	Two sample	one sample	Two sample
t-test	Independent	chi square	Independent
z-test	Two group	K-S	chi square
	t-test	Runs test	Mann
	z-test	Binomial	Median
			K-S
	paired		paired
	paired t		Sign
			wilcoxon
			McNemar
			chi square

Non-Parametric Test

A Hypothesis that does not require any specific conditions concerning the shape of the population or the value of any population parameters.

Sign test: A non-parametric test that can be used a test of population median against a hypothesized value K .

The Sign test steps:

1. To use the sign test, each entry is compared with the hypothesized median K .
2. when $n \leq 25$, the test statistic X for the sign test is the smaller number of $(+)$ or $(-)$ signs.
3. when $n > 25$, the test statistic is:

$$Z_{\text{test}} = \frac{(X + 0.5) - 0.5n}{\sqrt{n/2}}$$

where X is the smaller number of $(+)$ or $(-)$ signs and n is the sample size (the total number of $(+)$ or $(-)$ signs).

4. Determine the Critical value. If $n \leq 25$, use table 1, 8, and, If $n > 25$, use table 4.
5. The Decisions: If the test statistic is less than or equal to the critical value, reject H_0 otherwise, fail to reject H_0 .

Exampler A Bank manager claims that the median number of customers per day is no more than (750). A teller doubts the accuracy of this claim. The number of Bank customers per day for (16) randomly selected days are listed below. At $\alpha = 0.05$, can the teller reject the Bank manager's claim?

775	765	801	749
754	753	739	751
745	750	777	769
756	760	782	789

$$H_0: \text{median} \leq 750$$

$$H_A: \text{median} > 750$$

* Compare the data with the median

+ + - +
 - 0 + +
 + + + +

* There are 3 $\ominus$ negative signs and 12 $\oplus$ positive signs

$$n = 3 + 12 = 15$$

$n \leq 25 \Rightarrow$ table (8) to find critical value

From the table (critical value = 3)

* test statistics $X = 3$ [the smaller value of $\oplus$ or $\ominus$ signs, because $n \leq 25$]

The Decision: At the $\alpha = 0.05$, the teller can reject the bank manager claim

The Paired Sample Sign Test

The paired sample sign test is used to test the difference between two population medians when the populations are not normally distributed.

For the paired sample sign test to be used, the following must be true:

1. A sample must be randomly selected from each population.
2. The samples must be dependent (paired).
3. The difference between corresponding data entries is found and the sign of the difference is recorded.

Example: Students at a certain school are required to take the SAT twice. The table shows both verbal SAT scores for (12) students. At $\alpha = 0.05$, can you conclude that the scores improved the second time they took the SAT?

Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
First SAT	308	456	352	433	306	471	538	207	205	351	360	251
Second SAT	300	524	409	418	304	483	708	253	399	350	480	303
Sign	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+

$$\begin{array}{l|l} + & 8 \\ - & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l|l} + & 8 \\ - & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}} \right\} n = 8 + 4 = 12$$

H_0 : The SAT scores have not improved

H_A : The SAT scores have improved (claim)

using table (8) with $\alpha = 0.05$ (one tailed) and $n = 12$, the Critical value is 2

The test statistic X is the smaller number of

$\oplus$ or $\ominus$ signs $\Rightarrow X = 4$

$4 > 2 \Rightarrow$ we fail to reject H_0