

This list has 114 non-redundant codable concepts for the Statistic Type Code System:

statistic = An information content entity that is a formalization of relationships between variables and value specification. ((The “statistic” does not include the inference for which the statistic is used—that would be found in the variable specification, and does not include the model characteristics.))

1. Count
2. Sum
3. Maximum Observed Value
4. Maximum Possible Value
5. Minimum Observed Value
6. Minimum Possible Value
7. Cutoff value
8. Degrees of Freedom
9. Measure of Central Tendency
  - a. Mean (Arithmetic Mean, Average)
  - b. Geometric Mean
  - c. Median
  - d. Mode
10. Difference
  - a. Count Difference
  - b. Mean Difference
  - c. Standardized Mean Difference
    - i. Cohen’s d statistic
    - ii. Strictly standardized mean difference
    - iii. Hedges’s g
    - iv. Glass’s delta
  - d. Median Difference
  - e. Risk Difference
  - f. Relative Risk Difference
11. Reciprocal of Difference
  - a. Number Needed to Treat (NNT) (Number needed to treat to benefit NNTB)
  - b. Number Needed to Screen (NNS)
  - c. Number Needed to Diagnose (NND)
  - d. Number Needed to Harm (NNH) (Number needed to treat to harm NNTH)
12. Ratio
  - a. Proportion (Observed Proportion)
    - i. Part/Whole Proportion – the glass is 40% full
    - ii. Risk as Proportion – 40% of glasses are full
      1. Incidence (Cumulative Incidence, Incidence Proportion) (Conditional Risk)
      2. Prevalence (Period Prevalence, Point Prevalence, Lifetime Prevalence)
    - iii. Sensitivity
    - iv. Specificity
    - v. Positive Predictive Value
    - vi. Negative Predictive Value
  - b. Odds

- c. Rate
  - i. Incidence Rate (Incidence Density) (Average Hazard Rate)
  - ii. Hazard Rate (Hazard, Hazard Function, Instantaneous Hazard Rate)
- d. Measure of Relative Effect
  - i. Hazard Ratio
  - ii. Incidence Rate Ratio (IRR)
    - 1. Standardized Incidence Ratio (SIR)
  - iii. Odds Ratio
  - iv. Prevalence Ratio
  - v. Risk Ratio (Relative Risk)
  - vi. Likelihood Ratio Positive
  - vii. Likelihood Ratio Negative
  - viii. Positive Clinical Utility Index
  - ix. Negative Clinical Utility Index
- e. Measure of Agreement
  - i. Diagnostic Accuracy
  - ii. Diagnostic Odds Ratio
  - iii. Kappa
    - 1. Bennett's Kappa
    - 2. Cohen's Kappa
    - 3. Scott's Kappa
  - iv. Misclassification Rate
  - v. F1-score

### 13. Correlation

- a. Covariance
- b. Pearson Correlation Coefficient
- c. Regression Coefficient
- d. Spearman Rank-Order Correlation Coefficient
- e. Matthews Correlation Coefficient
- f. Kendall Correlation Coefficient
- g. Calibration
  - i. Mean calibration
  - ii. Calibration-in-the-large
  - iii. Calibration intercept
  - iv. Calibration slope

### 14. Dispersion

- a. Range
- b. Interquartile range
- c. Standard deviation
  - i. Standard deviation for population
  - ii. Standard deviation for sample
  - iii. Sampling standard deviation
- d. Variance
  - i. Variance for population
  - ii. Variance for sample
  - iii. Sampling variance
- e. Gini index

### 15. Statistical Distribution Measure

- a. Dispersion
  - i. Standard error
    - 1. Standard error of the mean

- 2. Standard error of the median
      - 3. Standard error of the proportion
      - 4. Standard error of the difference between means
      - 5. Standard error of the difference between proportions
    - ii. Credible interval
    - iii. Confidence interval
  - b. Discrimination
    - i. Area Under the Curve (AUC)
      - 1. C-statistic
  - c. Heterogeneity
    - i. Chi square for homogeneity
    - ii. Cochran's Q statistic (Chi squared for heterogeneity)
    - iii. I-squared
    - iv. Tau squared
  - d. Hypothesis Testing
    - i. Chi square for independence
    - ii. Chi square for trend
    - iii. P-value
    - iv. Z-score
    - v. T-score
16. Descriptive
17. Modifier Code
- a. Predicted Data Item – add to any other Statistic Type code to note predicted form (not observed form) of that statistic type