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A Note on the Dependence Measurement for Ordinal-Continuous Data

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Abstract

In this paper, an extension of a recent monotonic dependence coefficient (*MDC*) has been introduced in order to deal with an ordinal dependent and a continuous independent variable. Through our proposal, the ordinal dependent variable, expressed according to subjective categories based on the Likert scale, is transformed into a variable which is measurable on a continuous scale.

Keywords: Ordinal data; Monotonic dependence relationship; Dependence coefficient

Abbreviations: *MDC*: Monotonic Dependence Coefficient; MDC_{adj}: Adjusted Monotonic Dependence Coefficient

Introduction

The encounter with phenomena linked to each other through dependency relationships takes place in several contexts, especially in Biology and Medicine. As known, statistical literature provides dependence coefficients whose employment strongly depends on the nature of the variables involved into the analysis. On the one hand, if the two variables are quantitative, the most commonly used measure is the Pearson-*r* correlation coefficient. On the other hand, if the two variables are ordinal, the most appropriate measures are the Spearman-r_S and Kendall-τ correlation coefficients. One of the main problems in the dependence relationship measurement arises if the two variables take different nature, that is one variable is continuous and the other variable is ordinal and expressed though a Likert scale (see, e.g. Likert [1]). This type of variables frequently appears in the research fields addressed to the medical diagnosis. As an example, suppose to evaluate the risk (low, medium, high) of a disease with respect to some blood parameter values which represent the risk factors. Due to the mixed nature of the variables, loss of information occurs if resorting to the Pearson's, Spearman's and Kendall's correlation coefficients.

In this paper we propose a novel dependence coefficient suitable in catching the monotonic dependence relationships between an ordinal target variable and a continuous predictor. It is worth noting that our contribution is the result of the extension of a recent dependence measure (named Monotonic Dependence Coefficient-*MDC*) which was originally introduced by Ferrari & Raffinetti [2] with the aim of assessing the bivariate monotonic dependence relationships in the cases of continuous variables or a continuous dependent variable and an ordinal independent variable. The same coefficient was further developed by Raffinetti & Aimar [3] for the grouped-ordinal data scenario. In general, given an independent and a dependent variable, the *MDC* coefficient is computed by considering the dependent variable values re-ordered according to the ranks associated with the values of the independent variable. Contrary to the Spearman's and Kendall's correlation coefficients, the rank tool is not directly involved into the computation of the *MDC* index allowing to preserve the data raw metric. In order to cover the case of an ordinal dependent variable and a continuous independent variable, an ad-hoc adjustment is here suggested.

Proposal

The MDC coefficient proposed by Ferrari and Raffinetti [2] presents similarities with a further index, called Gini correlation, which was initially introduced by Blitz & Brittain [4] and subsequently re-formalized by Schezhtman & Yitzhaki [5], especially for the study of inequality in income distributions. Given two continuous variables Y and X, where Y and X take the role of the dependent and independent variable, the *MDC* index is expressed as

$$MDC = \frac{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} iy_i^* - n(n+1)M_Y}{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} iy_{(i)} - n(n+1)M_Y}, \quad (1)$$

[1]"Note that in Ferrari & Ranetti [2], the yi's values are re-ordered according to the ranks of the Yhat values provided by the least-squares linear regression model Yhat=alphahat+betahatX, rather than according to the ranks of the X values.

where M_Y is the Y mean value, y_i^*'s are the y_i's values re-ordered according to the ranks of the X values and $y_{(i)}$'s are the y_i's values ordered in non-decreasing sense. As in Raffinetti & Aimar [3], in equation (1) we consider the *MDC* index expression based on the original real-valued Y variable. This because, we are not interested in the *MDC* coefficient interpretation in terms of the classical Lorenz curves (see Lorenz [6]) which require the presence of non-negative variables (see, e.g. Ferrari & Raffinetti [2]). The MDC coefficient takes values in the close range [−1; +1]. More precisely, in the case of a perfect direct monotonic dependence relationship *MDC*=+1, otherwise, in presence of a perfect inverse monotonic dependence relationship, *MDC*=−1. In all the intermediate situations, −1<*MDC*<+1 taking value equal to zero in the case of independence between the variables. If a continuous dependent variable and an ordinal independent variable are involved, the *MDC* coefficient is re-expressed as below:

$$MDC = \frac{2\sum_{g=1}^{k}\sum_{i=n_{g-1}^*+1}^{n_g^*} i\overline{y}_g - n(n+1)M_Y}{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} iy_{(i)} - n(n+1)M_Y}, \quad (2)$$

where, given k ordered categories $X_1, \dots, X_g, \dots, X_k$, with g = 1, . . . , k, n_g^* is the cumulative frequency of the first g categories and $\overline{y}_g$ is the average of the Y values corresponding to X_g. Trivially, if g=k then n_k^* = n (see, Ferrari & Raffinetti [2]). In this case, the *MDC* coefficient never reaches the extreme bounds. Based on these premises, we propose an appropriate adjustment for the *MDC* index when the dependent variable is ordinal, and the independent variable is continuous. The presence of an ordinal dependent variable, expressed according to equidistant and subjective categories, has to be faced through a transformation able to turn it into a variable which is measurable on a continuous scale. Our proposal is to replace the ordinal variable integer values (categories) with the average of the continuous variable values corresponding to a specific ordinal variable category. Specifically, let X be the continuous independent variable and Y the ordinal dependent variable characterized by k ordered categories and such that

$$Y = \left\{\underbrace{y_1,\dots\dots,y_1}_{n_1},\underbrace{y_2,\dots\dots,y_2}_{n_2},\dots\dots,\underbrace{y_j,\dots\dots,y_j}_{n_j},\dots\dots,\underbrace{y_k,\dots\dots,y_k}_{n_k}\right\},$$

where n_j represents the frequency associated with each y_j-th ordered category (for j=1, . . . , k). Let us denote with $\overline{x}_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} x_i$, for j = 1, . . . , k, the mean of all the original X variable values corresponding to the y_j-th ordered category. The original ordinal dependent variable Y is replaced by the new variable $\overline{X}$, measured on the continuous scale and defined as:

$$\overline{X} = \left\{\underbrace{\overline{x}_1,\dots\dots,\overline{x}_{n_1}}_{S_1},\dots\dots,\underbrace{\overline{x}_1,\dots\dots,\overline{x}_{n_j}}_{S_j},\dots\dots\dots,\underbrace{\overline{x}_1,\dots\dots,\overline{x}_{n_k}}_{S_k}\right\} \quad (3)$$

Trivially, $\overline{x}_1 = \dots = \overline{x}_{n_j}$, for every j = 1,...., k. Thus, any set S_j is built by replicating the mean value of the original continuous X variable values, associated with the y_j-th category, n_j times the number of observations falling inside the y_j-th ordered category. The new variable $\overline{X}$ in (3) includes elements resulting in multiple observations of some values. As a consequence, being $n = \sum_{j=1}^{k} n_j$, where n_j represents the number of observations inside each set S_j (j = 1, . . ., k), the cumulative density function of $\overline{X}$ can be written as

$$F_{\overline{X}}(\overline{x}) = P(\overline{X} \le \overline{x}) = \sum_{\overline{x}_i \le \overline{x}} f(\overline{x}_i), \text{ for i=1,....n} \quad (4)$$

with $f(\overline{x}_i) = P(\overline{X} \le \overline{x})$

The adjusted MDC coefficient (MDC_{adj}), can be re-express as the ratio between the values of the new variable $\overline{X}$ (taking the role of the dependent variable) ordered in non-decreasing sense and the values of the same variable re-ordered with respect to the ranks of the original continuous independent variable X values.

Formally,

$$MDC = \frac{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_i^* - n(n+1)M_{\overline{X}}}{2\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_{(i)} - n(n+1)M_{\overline{X}}}, \quad (5)$$

where $M_{\overline{X}}$ is the $\overline{X}$ variable mean value and $\overline{x}_{(i)}$'s and $\overline{x}_i^*$'s are the variable $\overline{X}$ values ordered in non-decreasing sense and according to the ranks of the independent variable X. The MDC_{adj} coefficient is bounded in the close range [−1, +1]. Specifically, the extreme bounds and the case of value equal to zero are reached in the following scenarios.

Scenario 1 MDC_{adj} = +1 if and only if

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_{(i)}$$

This result is achieved in all the situations in which the ranks associated with the $\overline{x}_i$'s values are preserved with respect to the re-ordering process based on the continuous independent variable.

Scenario 2 MDC_{adj} = -1 if and only if

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(n+1-i)\overline{x}_{(i)}$$

This result is achieved in all the situations in which the ranks associated with the $\overline{x}_i$'s values are reversed with respect to the re-ordering process based on the continuous independent variable.

Scenario 3 MDC_{adj} = 0 if and only if

$$2\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_i^* = n(n+1)M_{\overline{X}} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_i^* = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}M_{\overline{X}}$$

Since, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, the term on the right side of the second equation appearing in (6) becomes $\sum_{i=1}^{n} iM_{\overline{X}}$. Thus, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\overline{x}_i^* = \sum_{i=1}^{n} iM_{\overline{X}}$ if and only if $\overline{x}_i^* = M_{\overline{X}}, \forall_i = 1,\dots\dots,n.$.

This result is only theoretical since it implies that a unique ordered category is present. Nevertheless, the more we approach to this situation, the more the monotonic dependence relationship between the variables is weak. To give more insight into the MDC_{adj} coefficient behavior, we build a Monte Carlo simulation study for examining its performance with respect to that of the Pearson's (*r*), Spearman's (*rS*) and Kendall's (τ) coefficients. Data are generated from a bivariate Normal distribution with pairwise correlation coefficient ρ={0.3, 0.7}. In this case, the pairwise correlation coefficient takes the role of reference for the relationships between the variables. This because it defines the strength of the existing dependence relationships (specifically, the linear one) between the original generated variables. Thus, samples of size equal to 500 are drawn and the process is iterated 10,000 times. Once generated

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our data, one of the two variables is discretized. The discretization process involves both the cases of four asymmetrical and uniform categories. The frequency distribution of the considered uniform and asymmetrical categories are reported in Table 1.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of the considered uniform and asymmetrical categories.

Categories	Frequency			
Uniform categories	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Asymmetrical categories	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4

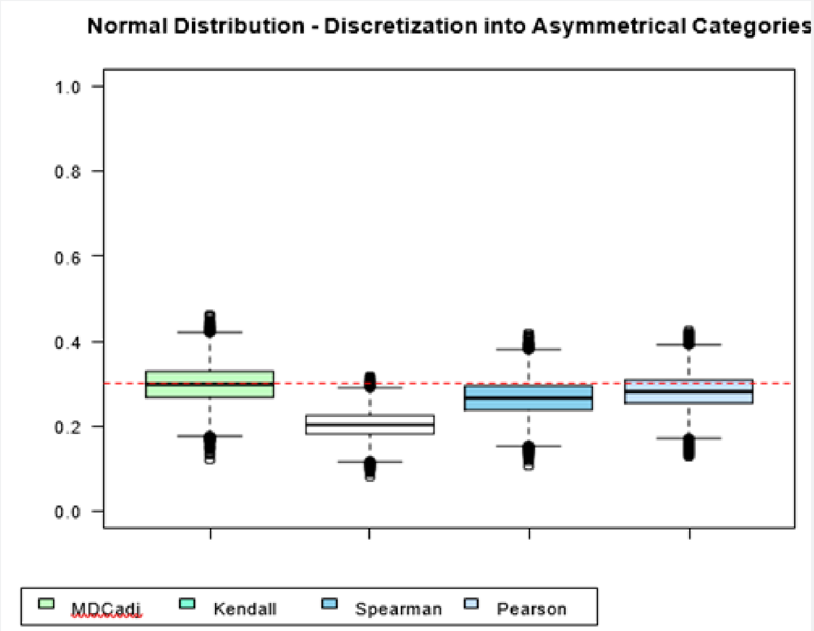

Figure 1: Boxplots of *MDCadj, r, rS,* and τ Monte Carlo distributions (asymmetrical categories, ρ=0.3)

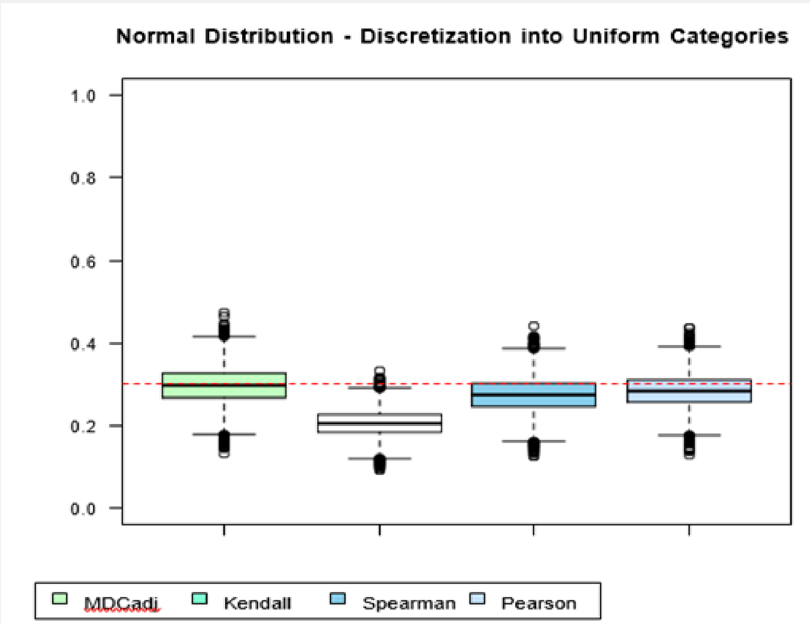

Figure 2: Boxplots of *MDCadj, r, rS*, and τ Monte Carlo distributions (uniform categories, ρ=0.3)

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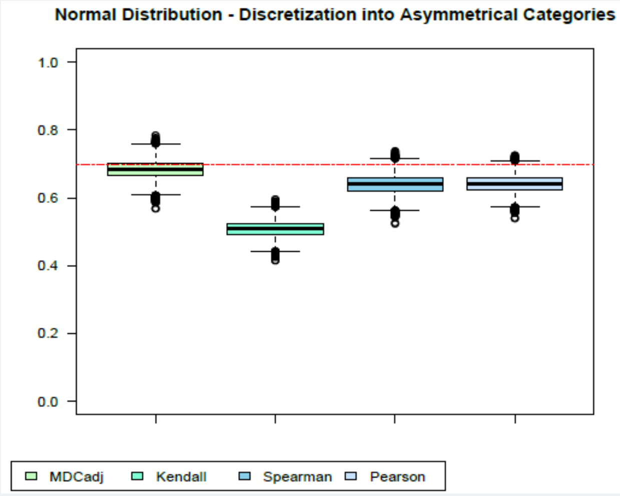

Figure 3: Boxplots of *MDCadj, r, rS,* and τ Monte Carlo distributions (asymmetrical categories, ρ=0.7).

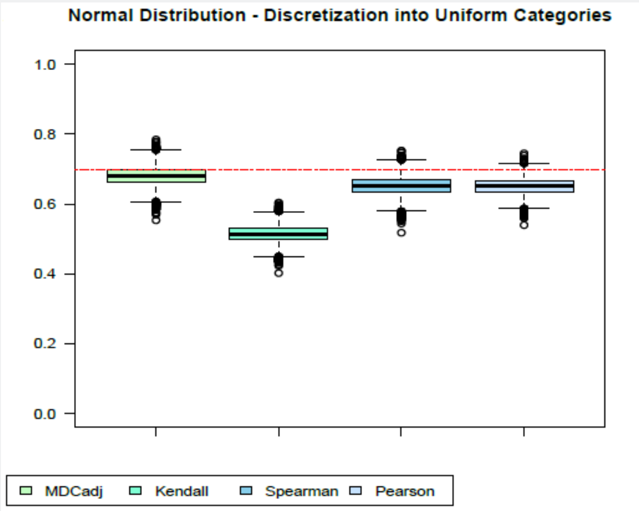

Figure 4: Boxplots of *MDCadj, r, rS,* and τ Monte Carlo distributions (uniform categories, ρ=0.7).

If on the one hand, the MDC_{adj} coefficient deals with the ordinal nature of one of the two variables by converting it into a continuous scale, on the other hand the Pearson's, Spearman's and Kendall's correlation coefficients are directly computed on the variable expressed through the Likert scale. The simulation findings are displayed in Figures 1-4, where the boxplots of the Monte Carlo values yielded in each drawn sample and referred to all the considered dependence coefficients are reported. More in detail, each of these figures differs both in terms of the values chosen for ρ (graphically denoted with the dashed red line) and of the discretization process (based on asymmetrical or uniform categories).

Figures 1,2 show that the MDC_{adj} coefficient reaches a median value perfectly overlapping with the value of the pairwise correlation coefficient ρ=0.3. In Figures 3 and 4, the MDC_{adj} coefficient median value is a little bit smaller than the pairwise correlation coefficient value (ρ=0.7), but also in this case greater than the median values associated with its competitors. Based on these considerations, we can conclude that MDC_{adj} appears as the least sensitive coefficient to the discretization process and consequently the most appropriate measure to assess the original dependence relationship between the variables.

Conclusion

In this paper a new tool for measuring monotonic dependence relationships between an ordinal dependent and continuous independent variable is presented. Typically, when one of the two involved variables takes ordinal nature, the Pearson's correlation coefficient may not be successfully applied since data are not specified according to a metric scale. Moreover, the subjectivity in the use of the Likert scale may lead to biased results. Vice versa, the employment of the Spearman's and Kendall's correlation coefficients neglects the continuous nature of one of the two variables, reducing its continuous information

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into its ordinal information. The MDC_{adj} coefficient overcomes the above drawbacks by replacing the ordinal dependent variable integer values (categories) with the average of the continuous independent variable values associated with a specific ordinal variable category. The adequacy of the proposed adjustment is also validated by the Monte Carlo simulation results.

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