

# Advanced Statistical Techniques and Tools for **Water Quality** Measurement

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An Academic presentation by  
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# TODAY'S DISCUSSION

## Outline

- Introduction
- Advanced Statistical Techniques
- Future Scope

# Introduction

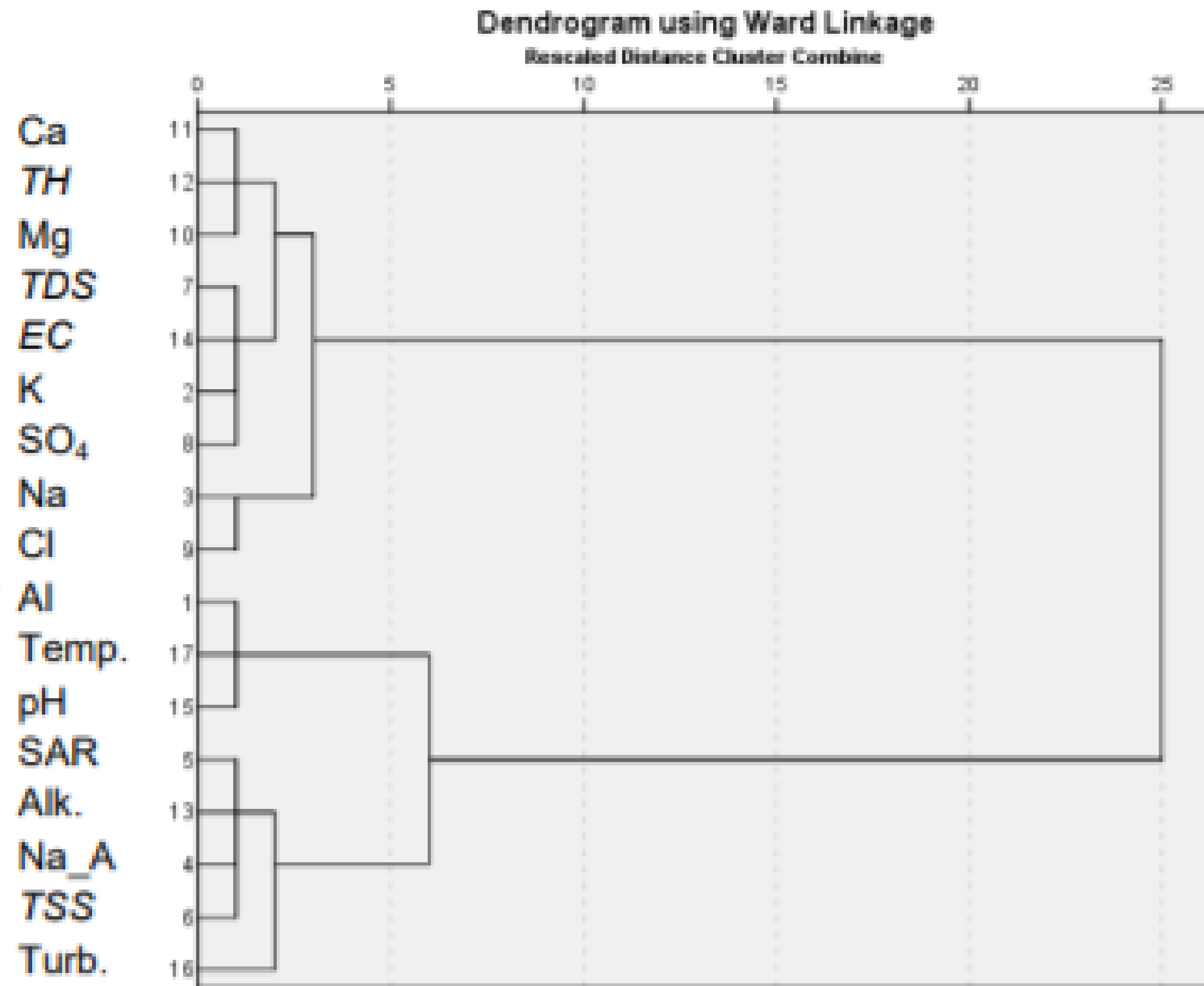
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- A water quality data typically involves a large number of measurements.
- These data serve as a foundation for plant operation, modelling the process, treatment planning, and **economic assessments**.
- Since having several measurements in the data, it may affect the prediction and accuracy.
- Thus, popular [statistical techniques](#) such as principal component analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis, etc., can be used to group the important variables for the study.

# Advanced Statistical Techniques

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- Principle component analysis or factor analysis is basically a dimension reduction technique and it converts the original variable into latent variable.
- The association between the **variables** can be identified using Kaiser-Meier-Olkin statistic.
- Similar to factor analysis, cluster analysis also group the data or variables into homogenous clusters and after getting the clusters one can identify the correlation between the homogeneous clusters.
- The dendrogram for cluster analysis is shown in figure



***Figure 1: Dendrogram (Source: Saad and Hamdam (2020))***

- Ustaoglu et al (2020) studied the impact of water quality due to agriculture and pollution in a tropical river and adopted [principle component analysis](#), correlation, and clustering technique and identified that the considered river data in Turkey have good quality of water and the risk factors are not affecting the public.
- The element concentrations in the water are measured at different season and the **descriptive** summaries are as shown in the following table.

**Contd...**

| Metal     | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter | Mean $\pm$ SD     | Min  | Max   |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|------|-------|
| Al        | 112.63 | 70.67  | 91     | 58     | 83.07 $\pm$ 49    | 28   | 195   |
| <u>Mn</u> | 19.75  | 8.47   | 11.76  | 6.56   | 11.63 $\pm$ 10.37 | 5.51 | 43.31 |
| Fe        | 104.8  | 71.33  | 142.33 | 56.67  | 93.53 $\pm$ 66.77 | 33   | 278   |
| Cu        | 0.92   | 0.96   | 3.88   | 3.65   | 2.35 $\pm$ 2.23   | 0.26 | 7.72  |
| Zn        | 11.43  | 12     | 15.31  | 7.69   | 11.60 $\pm$ 9.16  | 1.34 | 32.03 |

- Another **statistical technique** to analyse the laboratory water quality data is the analysis of variance or simply, ANOVA.
- [Analysis of variance](#) is basically identifies the mean variability between the variables.
- It uses the F-statistic and based on the test statistic value, one can decide whether the proposed research hypothesis is true or false.
- Saad and Hamdan (2020) considered a study on plant water quality and evaluated the water quality in different areas by collecting the sample water from different rivers.

**Contd...**

- The water quality are grouped into three factors namely, biological factor, chemical factor, and physical factor.
- They adopted the factor analysis to identify the hidden relationship among the data.
- In addition, **cluster analysis** has been considered to group the data into three clusters.
- This study can also be analysed with correlation analysis or ANOVA technique to identify the relationship.

**Contd...**

- Further, Kelly et al (2020) presented a brief review of water quality based on sanitary inspection.
- The relationship between the sanitary inspection and the water quality has been evaluated using binary **logistic** regression and correlation index.
- The following table shows the [literature review and various statistical approaches](#).

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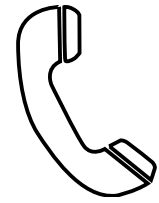
| Study                      | Country       | Type of water source        | Water quality indicator <sup>b</sup> | Statistical model <sup>c</sup>                                           |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lloyd and Suyati,1989      | Indonesia     | PW, CW, OW, RWH, PS, BH, SW | TTC                                  | NS                                                                       |
| Lloyd and Bartram,1991     | Java          | BH, CW, OW                  | TTC                                  | Linear associations, SHI                                                 |
| Howard et al., 2003        | Uganda        | PS                          | TTC, FS                              | Logistic regression, OR                                                  |
| Haruna et al., 2005        | Uganda        | PS                          | TC, TTC, FS                          | Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients                          |
| Godfrey et al., 2006       | Mozambique    | BH, OW                      | TTC, Enterococci                     | Logistic regression                                                      |
| Magrath, 2006              | Sierra Leone  | CW, BH, OW, PS              | TTC                                  | NS                                                                       |
| Cronin et al., 2006        | Mozambique    | BH, CW, OW, SW              | TTC                                  | Linear associations                                                      |
| Luby et al., 2008          | Bangladesh    | BH                          | TC, TTC, EC                          | OR                                                                       |
| Vaccari et al., 2010       | Thailand      | CW, OW                      | TC, EC, TTC                          | Linear associations                                                      |
| Aldana, 2010               | Nicaragua     | BH, CW, PS, PW, RWH         | TTC, FS                              | Mantel-Haenszel statistical test                                         |
| Parker et al., 2010        | Uganda        | BH, PS, CW, OW, SW, RWH     | TTC                                  | Kolmogorov–Smirnov two sample test, Kruskal–Wallis test, Spearman's rank |
| Barthiban and Lloyd, 2011  | Maldives      | OW                          | TTC                                  | Linear associations, SHI                                                 |
| Bacci and Chapman, 2011    | Ireland       | BH                          | TTC                                  | NS                                                                       |
| Barthiban et al., 2012     | Maldives      | OW                          | TTC                                  | Linear associations, SHI                                                 |
| Mushi et al., 2012         | Tanzania      | CW, OW                      | TC, EC, CP, SFB                      | Spearman's rank correlation analysis                                     |
| Akoachere et al., 2013     | Cameroon      | CW, OW                      | TC, Vibrio, Staphylococcus           | Pearson's Chi-square test                                                |
| Sorlini et al., 2013       | Chad;Cameroon | BH, OW, PW, SW              | EC, Enterococci, Salmonellae         | NS                                                                       |
| Usha et al., 2014          | India         | CW                          | EC                                   | Fischer's exact test, OR                                                 |
| Engström et al., 2015 S    | South Sudan   | BH, CW                      | TTC                                  | OR, Chi-square tests                                                     |
| Okotto-Okotto et al., 2015 | Kenya         | CW, OW                      | TTC                                  | Interval regression                                                      |
| Gerges et al., 2016        | Haiti         | BH, CW, OW                  | EC                                   | Logistic regression                                                      |
| Dey et al., 2017           | Bangladesh    | BH                          | EC, TC, TTC                          | Multiple logistic regression                                             |
| Ercumen et al., 2017       | Bangladesh    | BH                          | EC                                   | Linear associations                                                      |
| Misati et al., 2017        | Kenya         | BH, RWH, OW, CW, NS, SW, PW | TTC                                  | Wilcoxon rank sum test                                                   |
| Snod et al., 2017 I        | India         | BH, OW, PW, US              | TTC                                  | Logistic regression                                                      |
|                            |               |                             |                                      |                                                                          |

# Future Scope

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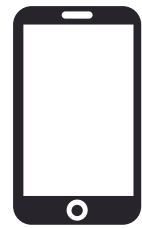
- There are numerous statistical procedures or techniques to analyse the water quality data.
- Since the water scarcity is increasing due to lack of rainfall in many regions, finding the water quality for the recycled water, **research** related to turning the hard water to soft water, etc. are considered as future scope of research.

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