

# statistical classification

A hierarchical organization of terms or ideas that allows aggregation into categories.

## Notes

- A *statistical classification*
  - Allows categories to be counted and compared, without double counting.
  - Is a [monohierarchical classification](#), which means that each node in the [hierarchy](#) is included in only one node in the level above. Although this avoids double counting, it means that arbitrary decisions are made when a node is naturally related to more than one parent.

## Example

- In a *statistical classification* such as [ICD-10](#), *bacterial pneumonia* is related to *lung disorder* or *infectious disorder*, but not to both.

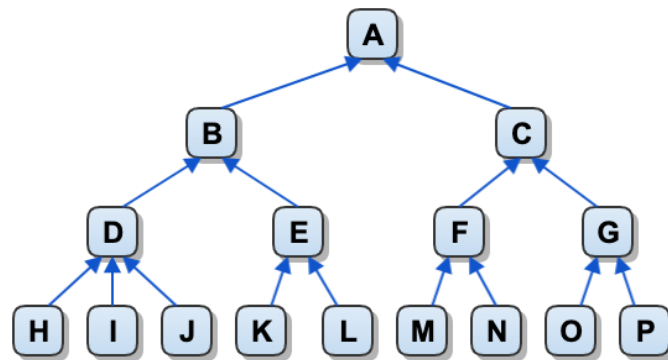


Figure 1: Hierarchy Illustration - Statistical Monohierarchical Classification

- In contrast, a [polyhierarchical classification](#) such as SNOMED CT, enables *bacterial pneumonia* to be a subtype of both *lung disorder* and *infectious disorder*. This enables more inclusive analytics and avoids overlooking conditions that are in a different category from the one being analyzed.

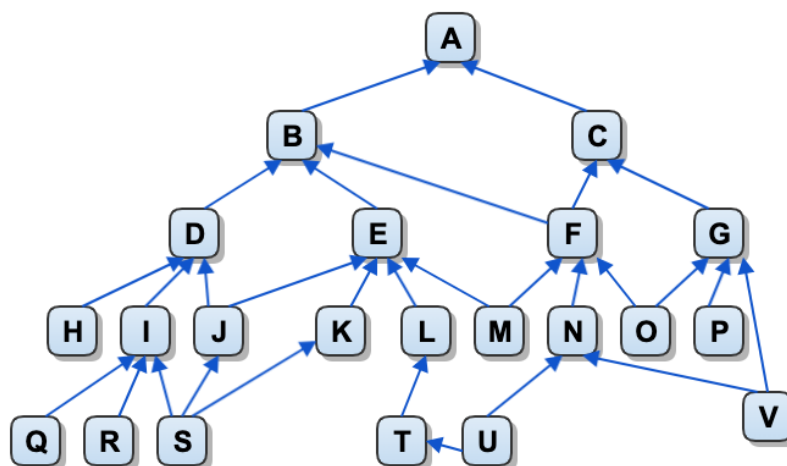


Figure 2: Hierarchy Illustration - Subtype Polyhierarchy

## Related Links

- [Monohierarchical classification](#)
- [Polyhierarchical classification](#)
- [Subtype classification](#)
- [Directed acyclic graph](#)

