COURSE

WHY DO WE NEED STATISTICS?





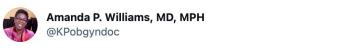


Statistics is the science of collecting, analyzing, and drawing conclusions from data in a sensible way.

Statistics offers us powerful tools for gaining insight into the world around us.

"It is the mark of a truly intelligent person to be moved by statistics"

- George Bernard Shaw



While we always want to be careful, it drives me way people do their risk analysis. We must consider risk of blood clots with #covid not just #CovidVaccine

...



TXCL7565/PHSC7565 – APPLIED STATISTICS

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO LEARN

MY GOALS FOR THE CLASS



Statistically literate

understand inference (e.g., study design)

know when something is causal and when it is just associated

know what a p-value indicates and what it doesn't

know the assumptions about basic tests and what the consequences are if they are ignored



Appreciate visuals

see the value of graphs at the beginning of an analysis

see the value of graphs for disseminating your research



Know when and where to seek help

resources on campus

BOOK VERSION

Why are statistical procedures necessary at all?

How can statistics help in planning experiments?

Which procedure should I employ to analyze the results?

What do the statistical results actually mean when I've got them?

Statistics show that teen pregnancy drops off significantly after age 25. Mary Asset Telecia, Regulation state senator from Celerado Springs (contributed by Harry F. Plance) MONDAY DECEMBER 1999

THE IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICAL LITERACY

Surprising Cancer Causes – stuff.co.nz

"There may be a darker reason a pet dog is a cancer patients' best friend. Analysis of breast cancer cases by researchers at the University of Munich showed that 79.7 percent of all breast cancer patients had regular contact with dogs before diagnosis. Only 4.4 percent of the patients did not have pets at any time, compared to 57.3 percent of a healthy control group. According to researchers, that's a **29-fold** increased risk for pet owners."

HEADLINES (COURTESY OF HTTP://WWW.STATSCHAT.ORG.NZ/)

FIDO AND CANCER

- Lifetime risk of breast cancer 10%
 - 29-fold increase?
- Actual relative risk reported in paper 3.5
- Reported in "Medical Hypotheses"
 - self described as "intended as a forum for unconventional ideas without the traditional filter of scientific peer review"
- "We compared the frequencies of dog and pet ownership with data from public available statistics on women (N=1320) of the same age group in Bavaria"
 - Detail questionnaire about contact with dogs for subjects, but one simple question for controls.

METHODS FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Bias, Inappropriate method General method with stated assumptions

Most statistically rigorous method that evaluates most/all assumptions

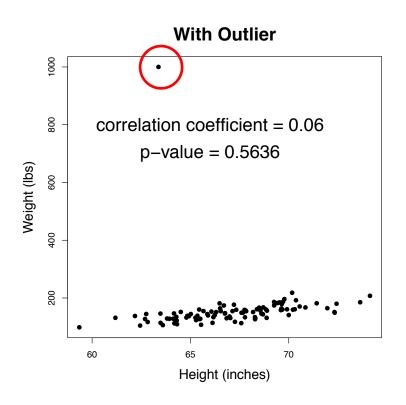
- What is the norm in the field?
- A spectrum of alternative statistical methods

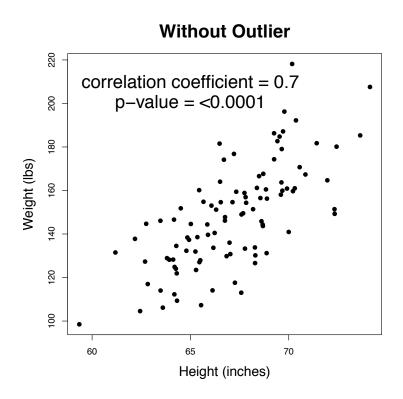


Increasing scope
Increasing monetary and time costs
Increasing precision

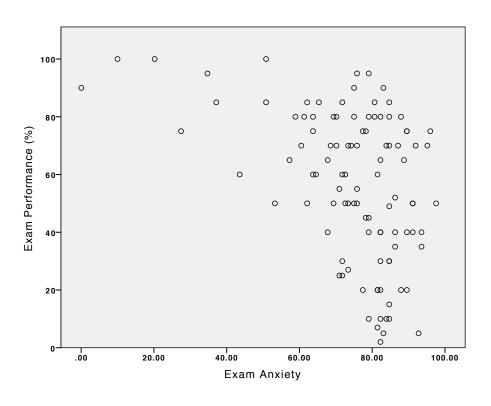
GRAPHING YOUR DATA

BEFORE ANALYSIS – e.g., OUTLIERS

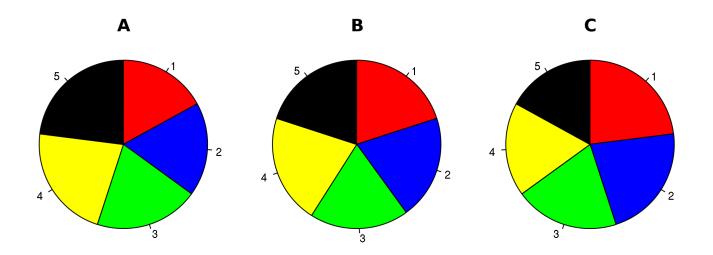




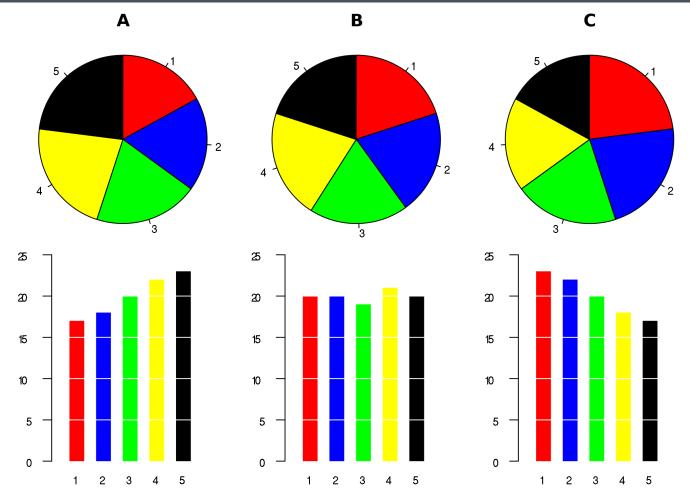
BEFORE ANALYSIS UNDERSTANDING YOUR DATA



AFTER ANALYSIS



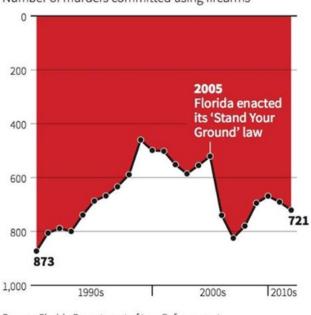
AFTER ANALYSIS



TRULY UNFORTUNATE REPRESENTATION OF THE DATA

Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms

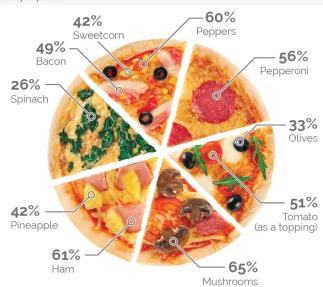


Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

C. Chan 16/02/2014 @ REUTERS

Mushroom is the UK's most liked pizza topping

Generally speaking, which of the following toppings do you like on a pizza? Select as many as you like



Other items not depicted include: onions (62%), chicken (56%), beef (36%), chillies (31%), jalapeños (30%), pork (25%), tuna (22%), anchovies (18%), 2% of people say they only like Margherita pizzas

YouGov' yougov.com

ebruary 26-28, 2017

WHERE TO SEEK HELP

YOUR RESOURCES

- The book
- Google
- Other students/lab mates
- Me
- Center for Innovative Design & Analysis (CIDA) at Colorado School of Public Health