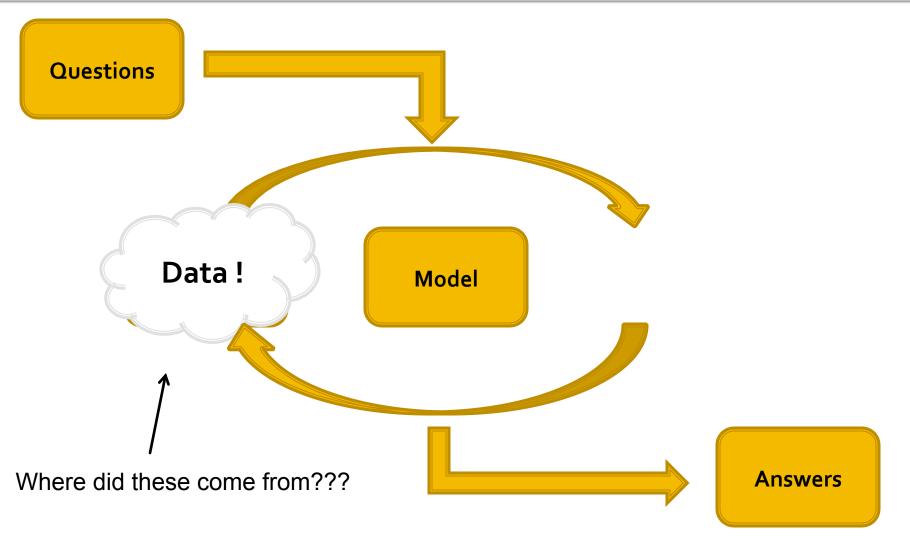
MMED
African Institute for the Mathematical Sciences
Muizenberg, South Africa
June, 2016

Thinking About Data

Jim Scott, Ph.D, M.A., M.P.H. Wim Delva, M.D., Ph.D.

Why do we care about data?



Thinking About Data:

- Data are better than anecdotes
- Where do the data come from?
- Be wary of confounding
- Understand variability
- What do the data say?
- Do you believe them?

"Data, data, data!", he cried impatiently. "I can't make bricks without clay"

- Sherlock Holmes

The New Hork Times

February 3, 2010

Journal Retracts 1998 Paper Linking Autism to Vaccines

By GARDINER HARRIS

A prominent British medical journal on Tuesday retracted a 1998 research paper that set off a sharp decline in <u>vaccinations</u> in <u>Britain</u> after the paper's lead author suggested that vaccines could cause <u>autism</u>.

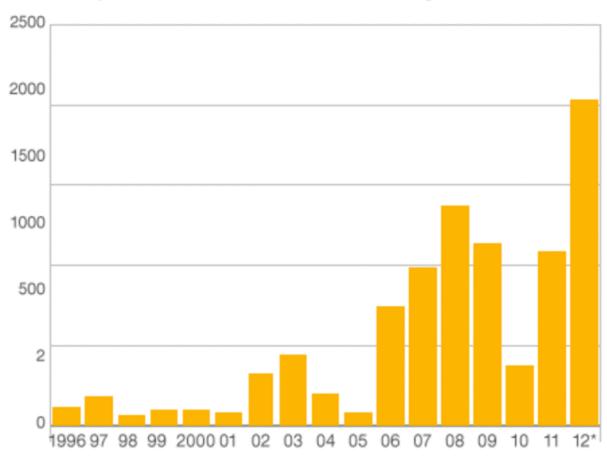
The retraction by <u>The Lancet</u> is part of a reassessment that has lasted for years of the scientific methods and financial conflicts of Dr. Andrew Wakefield, who contended that his research showed that the combined <u>measles</u>, <u>mumps</u> and <u>rubella</u> vaccine may be unsafe.



"The story became credible because it was published in <u>The Lancet</u>," Alison Singer, president of the Autism Science Foundation, said Tuesday. "It was in The Lancet, and we really rely on these medical journals."

Consequences

Measles cases rise Laboratory confirmed cases of measles in England and Wales



*Provisional data

Source: Health Protection Agency

Consequences



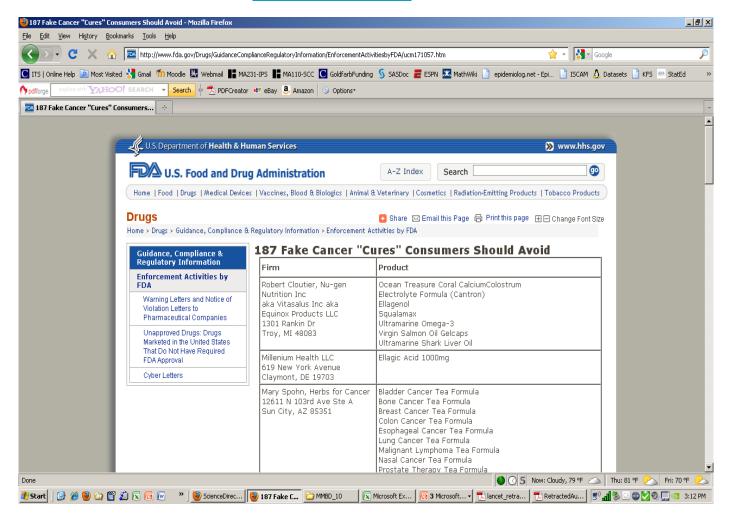
Commons.wikimedia.org

National MMR vaccination catch-up programme announced in response to increase in measles cases

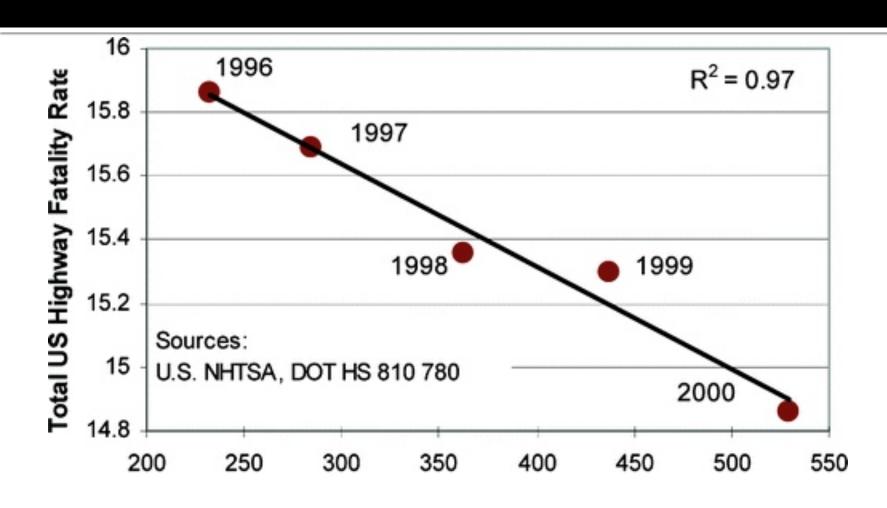
A national catch-up programme to increase MMR vaccination uptake in children and teenagers is announced today by Public Health England, NHS England and the Department of Health.

Where do the data come from?

Cancer "cures"

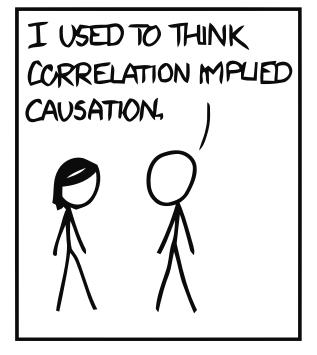


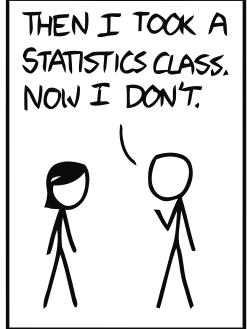
Confounding

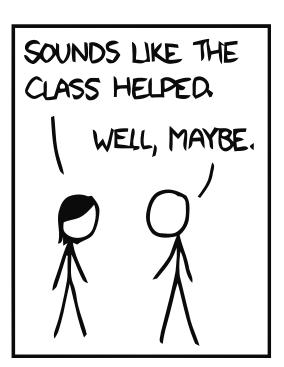


Per Capita Expenditures on Road Maintenance(?)

Confounding









What is the conclusion?

January 2009

Percent of Planes Delayed from City of Origin

Continental			United				
<u>Airport</u>	<u>Late</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Late</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	
Newark	957	3998	23.9	100	399	25.1	
LaGuardia	62	356	17.4	113	573	19.7	
Pittsburg	8	60	13.3	17	119	14.3	
Detroit	16	145	11.0	16	139	11.5	
Totals	1043	4559	22.9	246	1230	20.0	

slide credit: Jeff Witmer, data source: www.bts.gov

How about now?

pittsburg | 1.259086 .360524 0.80

. logistic delay continental Logistic regression Number of obs = 5789 LR chi2(1) =4.72 Prob > chi2 = 0.0298 Log likelihood = -3067.3063Pseudo R2 0.0008 Unadjusted delay | Odds Ratio Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval] OR = 1.19continental | 1.186576 .0943644 2.15 0.031 1.015318 1.38672 95% CI = (1.02, 1.39). logistic delay continental laguardia newark pittsburg Logistic regression Number of obs = 5789 LR chi2(4) 46.30 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000 Log likelihood = -3046.5183Pseudo R2 = 0.0075 delay | Odds Ratio Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval] Adjusted continental | .9161694 .0859693 -0.93 0.351 .7622593 1.101156 OR = 0.92laguardia | 1.807797 .3722533 2.88 0.004 1.207464 2.706607
 newark |
 2.58219
 .5031265
 4.87
 0.000
 1.762527
 3.783036

 ttsburg |
 1.259086
 .360524
 0.80
 0.421
 .7183302
 2.20692
 95% CI = (0.76, 1.10)

Variability

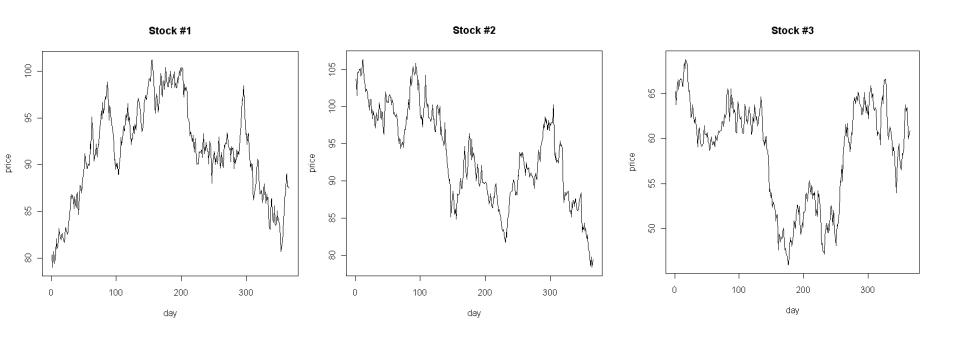
"When the facts change, I change my mind. What do you do sir?"

- John Maynard Keynes

Variation is everywhere

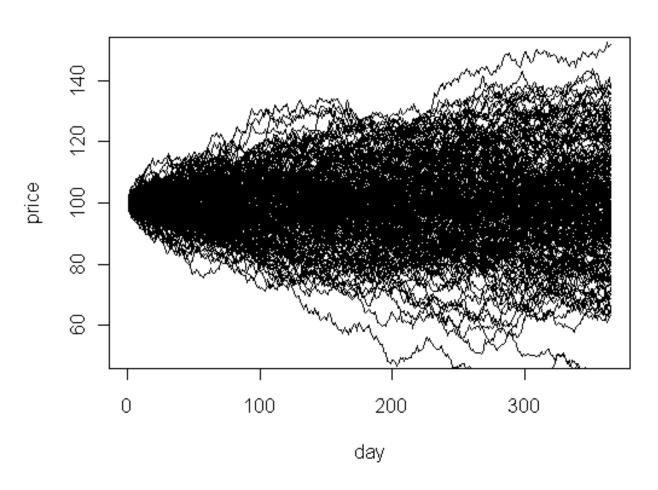
Observed value = Truth + Bias + Random Error

Time Series of three "stock prices"



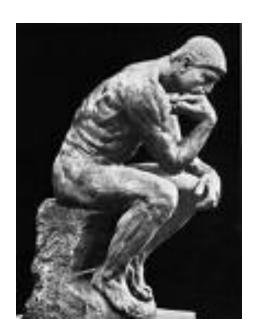
Don't be fooled by randomness

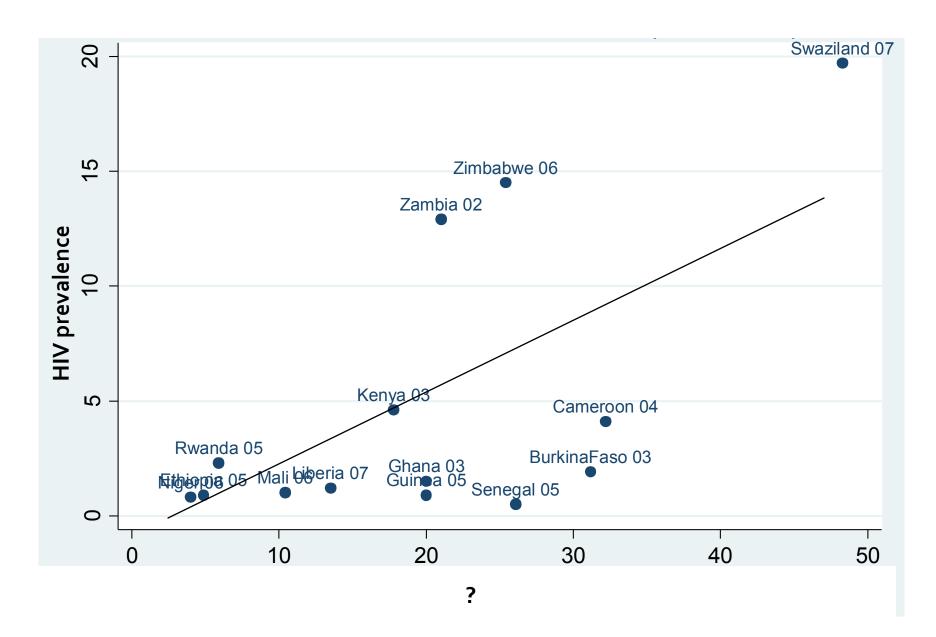
1000 Random Stocks

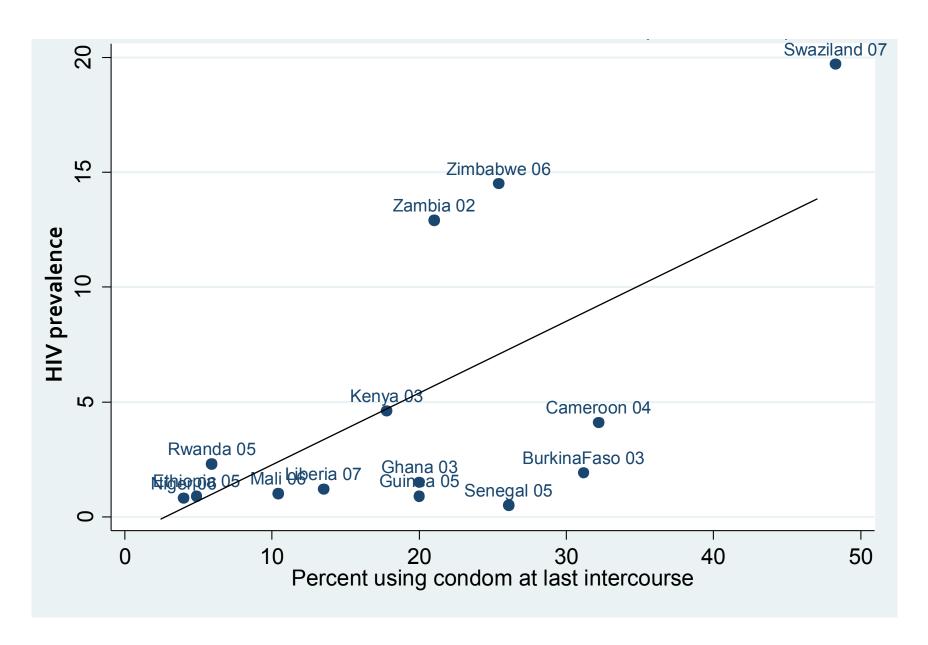


What do the data say?

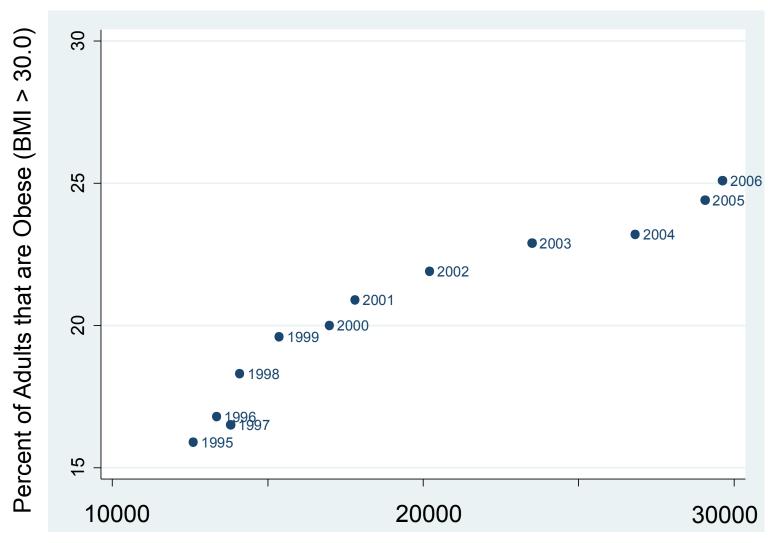
- Caution:
- This may require thoughtful consideration





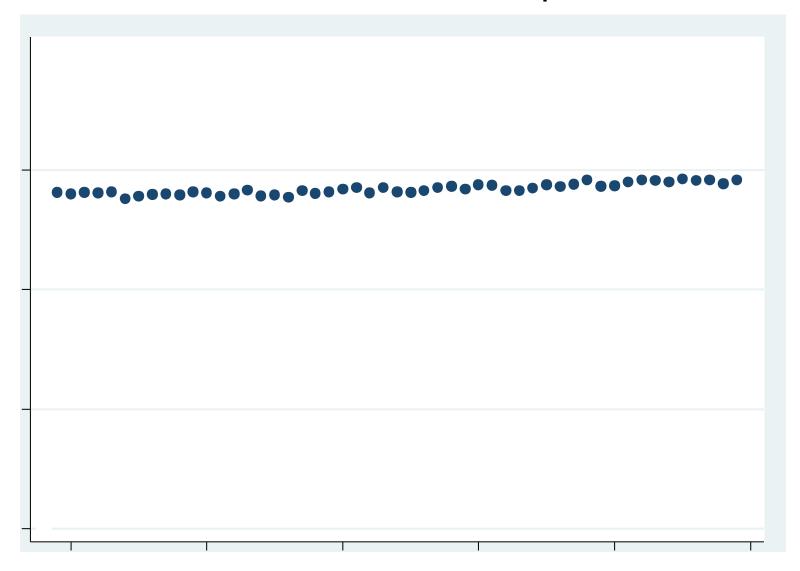


Obesity in the United States: 1995 - 2006

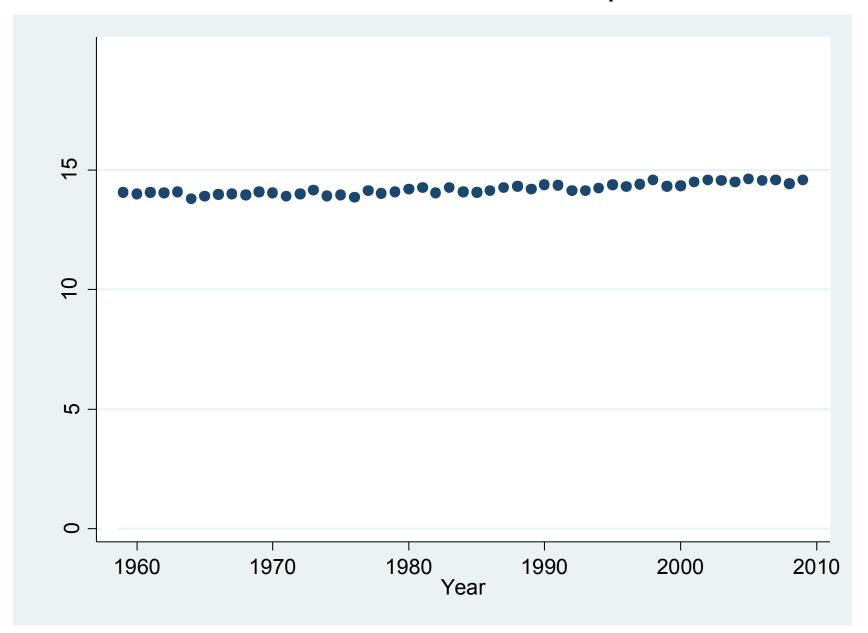


Number of Gyms in the U.S.

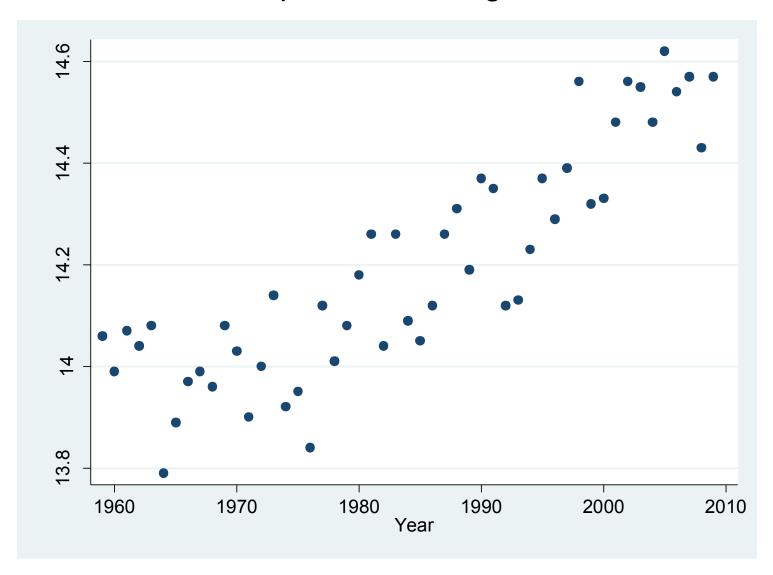
What is the relationship?



What is the relationship?



Median Global Temperature During the Past 50 Years



How the Data are Collected Matters

- "Always do right. This will gratify some people, and astonish the rest"
 - Mark Twain
- Beware: All data are not created equal

1936 Presidential Election



Franklin D. Roosevelt

Alf Landon

1936 Presidential Election

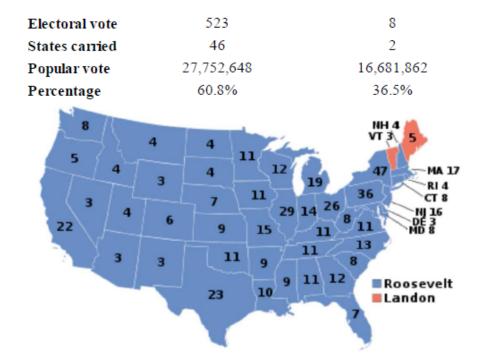
- 1936 Literary Digest Poll
- Literary Digest had predicted the winner of every US presidential election since 1916.
- In 1936, Literary Digest mailed questionnaires to 10 million people (25% of voters).
- 2.4 million people responded
- Returned questionnaires:

Landon: 1,293,668 57%

• FDR: 972,897 43%

Results

- Actual Result: Roosevelt 61%, Landon 37%.
- One of the biggest landslides in U.S. history



What went wrong?

How were the data collected?

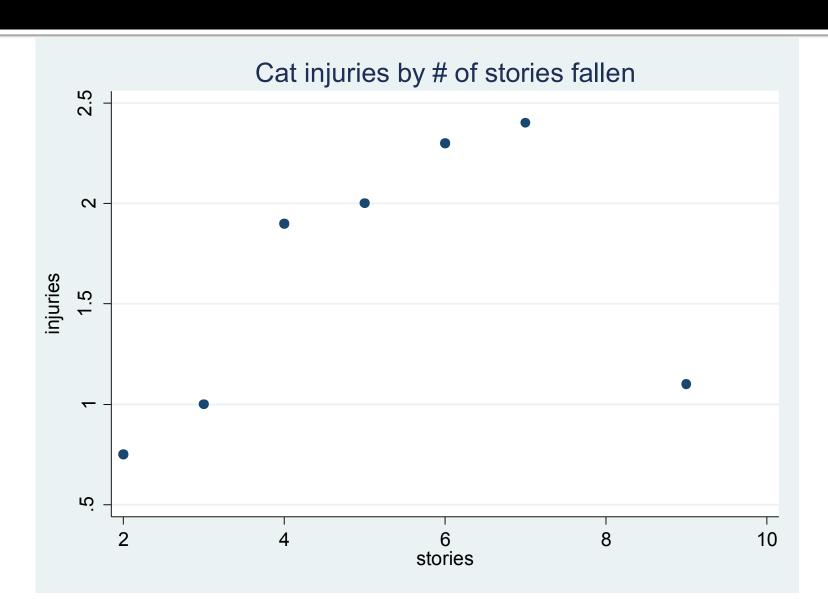
- Those who received the questionnaire were systematically different than those who didn't
 - 10 million sent out (~25% of voters)
 - 2.3 million returned sample of convenience
 - Not representative
- Sampling frame:
 - Telephone books
 - Automobile registries

Bias and Variability

 Sample size doesn't matter if the data collection scheme is flawed

Observed value = The TRUTH + Chance Error

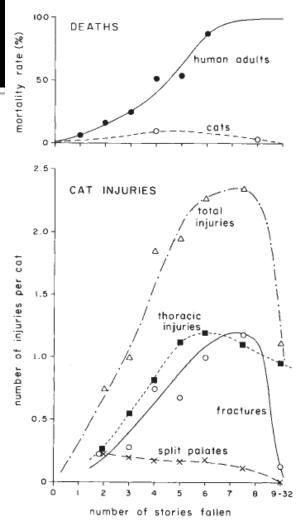
Are you a believer?



Cat conundrum

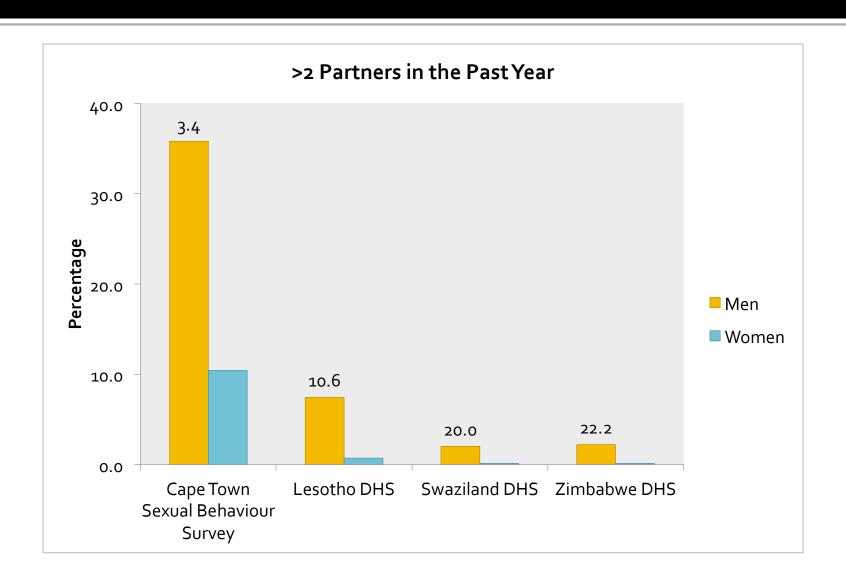
As long as it experiences acceleration, the cat probably extends its limbs reflexly, but on reaching terminal velocity it may relax and extend the limbs more horizontally in flying-squirrel fashion, thus not only reducing the velocity of fall but also absorbing the impact over a greater area of its body. This may explain the paradoxical decrease of mortality and injury in cats that fall more than 100 feet.

Stories Fallen	# of cats
1	0
2	8
3	14
4	27
5	34
6	21
7 <i>-</i> 8	9
9-32	13



Mortality rates for falling adult humans and cats (above), and number of total injuries and various types of injury per falling cat (below), as a function of number of stories fallen. (Based on the work by Waring and Demling and by Whitney and Mehlhoff.)

Partner Conundrum



What do you think?

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

A Randomized, Controlled Trial of the Effects of Remote, Intercessory Prayer on Outcomes in Patients Admitted to the Coronary Care Unit

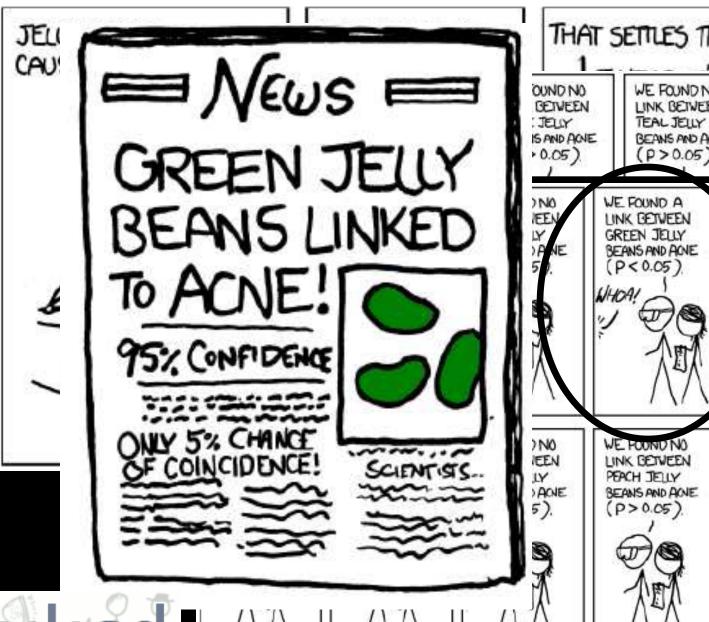
Arch Intern Med. 1999:159:2273-2278

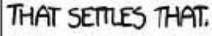
Table 4. Effects of Intercessory Prayer on Mid America Heart Institute–Cardiac Care Unit (MAHI-CCU) Scores and Length of Stay in the CCU and in the Hospital*

	Mean ± SEM			
	Usual Care Group (n = 52)	Prayer Group (n = 466)	Percentage Change	P
MAHI-CCU score	7.13 ± 0.27	6.35 ± 0.26	-11	.04
Unweighted MAHI-CCU score†	3.00 ± 0.10	2.70 ± 0.10	-10	.04
Length of CCU stay, d‡ Length of hospital stay, d‡		1.12 ± 0.08 6.48 ± 0.54	-9 +9	.28 .41

Table 3. Effects of Intercessory Prayer on Individual Components of the Mid America Heart Institute–Cardiac Care Unit (MAHI-CCU) Score*

	No. (%) o	f Patients	
MAHI-CCU Score Component	Usual Care Group (n = 524)	Prayer Group (n = 466)	F
Antianginal agents	59 (11.3)	47 (10.1)	.6
Antibiotics	82 (15.6)	77 (16.5)	.7
Unstable angina	4 (0.8)	1 (0.2)	.3
Arterial monitor	42 (8.0)	32 (6.9)	.5
Catheterization	180 (34.4)	162 (34.8)	.9
Antiarrhythmics	56 (10.7)	50 (10.7)	.9
Inotropes	76 (14.5)	69 (14.8)	.9
Vasodilation	78 (14.9)	59 (12.7)	.3
Diuretics	112 (21.4)	97 (20.8)	.8
Pneumonia	10 (1.9)	12 (2.6)	.6
Atrial fibrillation	17 (3.2)	12 (2.6)	.6
Supraventricular tachycardia	6 (1.1)	2 (0.4)	.2
Hypotension	7 (1.3)	8 (1.7)	.8
Anemia/transfusion	66 (12.6)	50 (10.7)	.4
Temporary pacer	16 (3.0)	13 (2.8)	.9
Third-degree heart block	1 (0.2)	2 (0.4)	.6
Readmit to cardiac care unit	22 (4.2)	25 (5.4)	.4
Swan-Ganz catheter	172 (32.8)	123 (26.4)	.0
Implanted cardiac defibrillator	6 (1.1)	10 (2.1)	.3
Electrophysiology study	15 (2.9)	10 (2.1)	.6
Radiofrequency ablation	8 (1.5)	2 (0.4)	.1
Extension of infarct	2 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	.5
Gastrointestinal bleed	12 (2.3)	5 (1.1)	.2
Interventional coronary procedure	155 (29.6)	121 (26.0)	.2
PTCA alone	69 (13.2)	62 (13.3)	.9
PTCA with stent and/or rotablator	86 (16.4)	59 (12.7)	.1
Permanent pacer	21 (4.0)	12 (2.6)	.2
Congestive heart failure	17 (3.2)	19 (4.1)	.6
Ventricular fibrillation/tachycardia	12 (2.3)	10 (2.1)	.9
Intra-aortic balloon pump	20 (3.8)	12 (2.6)	.3
Major surgery	76 (14.5)	51 (10.9)	.1
Sepsis	7 (1.3)	7 (1.5)	.9
Intubation/ventilation	27 (5.2)	26 (5.6)	.8
Cardiac arrest	6 (1.1)	5 (1.1)	.8
Death	46 (8.8)	42 (9.0)	.9





WE FOUND NO LINK BETWEEN BEANS AND ACNE (P>0.05).

R

WE FOUND NO INK BETWEEN AUVE JELLY TANS AND ACNE > 0.05)





WE FOUND NO LINK BETWEEN ORANGE JELLY BEANS AND ACNE (P>0.05)



Skepticism vs Openness

- "It seems to me what is called for is an exquisite balance between two conflicting needs: the most skeptical scrutiny of all hypotheses that are served up to us and at the same time a great openness to new ideas ...
- If you are only skeptical, then no new ideas make it through to you ...
- On the other hand, if you are open to the point of gullibility and have not an ounce of skeptical sense in you, then you cannot distinguish the useful ideas from the worthless ones."

DATA

- Primary source use them to inform models
- What are the data saying?
- Where do they come from?
- Are you a believer?