

Today: Sections 6.1 to 6.3

Homework: 6.12, 6.36

Announcements:

- Sample midterm questions – free response and multiple choice – on course website.
- If you have a mac and are having trouble installing R Commander, see me or send email.
- Hold Monday, Dec 7 at 7:00pm for review session for the final exam (if we can get a large enough room!)

6.1 Displaying Relationships Between Categorical Variables: Contingency Tables

- Count the number of individuals who fall into each *combination* of categories.
- Present counts in table, called a **contingency table** or **two-way table**.
- Each row and column combination = *cell*.
- Row = *explanatory* variable.
- Column = *response* variable.

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Example: Aspirin and Heart Attacks

Case Study 1.6:

Variable A = explanatory variable = aspirin or placebo

Variable B = response variable = heart attack or no heart attack

Contingency Table with explanatory as row variable, response as column variable, four *cells*. (Don't count "Total" row and column.)

	Heart Attack	No Heart Attack	Total
Aspirin	104	10,933	11,037
Placebo	189	10,845	11,034
Total	293	21,778	22,071

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Conditional Percentages (Rows)

Question of Interest: Do the percentages in each category of the response variable change when the explanatory variable changes?

Example: Find the Conditional (Row) Percentages

Aspirin Group:

Percentage who had heart attacks = $104/11,037 = 0.0094$ or 0.94%

Placebo Group:

Percentage who had heart attacks = $189/11,034 = 0.0171$ or 1.71%

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Conditional Percentages (Columns)

Not usually of interest

	Heart Attack	No Heart Attack	Total
Aspirin	104	10,933	11,037
Placebo	189	10,845	11,034
Total	293	21,778	22,071

Example: Find the Column Percentages

Heart Attack Group:

Percentage who took aspirin = $104/293 = .355$ or 35.5%

No Heart Attack Group:

Percentage who took aspirin = $10,933/21,778 = .50$ or 50%

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Visual Displays for Contingency Tables: Bar Graphs (see p. 24)

- If there is a logical explanatory variable, create separate group of bars for each category of the explanatory variable.
- Within each group, draw bars for each category of the response variable.
- Use row percents, so heights of bars sum to 100% *within* each group of bars.
- Sometimes makes more sense to use actual counts.

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

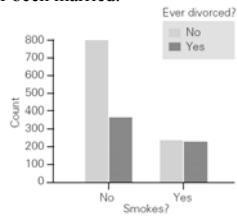
Example 6.1 Smoking and Divorce

Data on smoking habits and divorce history for the 1669 respondents who had ever been married.

TABLE 6.1 ■ Smoking and Divorce, GSS Surveys 1991–1993

Smoke?	Ever Divorced?		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	238	247	485
No	374	810	1184
Total	612	1057	1669

Data Source: SDA archive at UC Berkeley web site (www.csa.berkeley.edu/7502/).



Among *nonsmokers*, only 32% have been divorced, 68% have not. The difference between row percents indicates a relationship. Among *smokers*, 49% have been divorced, 51% have not.

Example 6.2 Tattoos and Ear Pierces

Responses from $n = 565$ men to two questions:

1. Do you have a tattoo?
2. How many total ear pierces do you have?

TABLE 6.2 ■ Ear Pierces and Tattoos for Men ($n = 565$)

Ear Pierces	Tattoo		Total
	No	Yes	
0	381	43	424
1	54	16	70
2 or more	45	26	71
Total	480	85	565

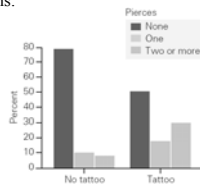


FIGURE 6.2 Column percents for the ear pierce and tattoo data

- No clear explanatory and response variable, so could do the table and bar graph in either direction.
- Notice that the bars represent the percent with different numbers of pierces *within* each tattoo category, so the heights sum to 100% *within* each of the two sets of bars.

6.2 Risk, Relative Risk, Odds Ratio, and Increased Risk

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Number in category}}{\text{Total number in group}}$$

Example:

Suppose in a group of 200 individuals, asthma affects 24 people. In this group the *risk* of asthma is $24/200 = 0.12$ or 12%.

$$\text{Relative Risk} = \frac{\text{Risk in category 1}}{\text{Risk in category 2}}$$

Example:

- For those who drive under the influence of alcohol, the relative risk of an accident is 15.
- The risk of an accident for those who drive under the influence is 15 times the risk for those who don't drive under the influence.
- Risk in denominator often the *baseline risk*.
- In this example, numerator is risk under the influence, and denominator is risk when sober.

Baseline Risk and Relative Risk

Baseline Risk: risk without treatment, behavior, trait, etc, of interest. (Take placebo instead of aspirin, don't smoke, don't have gene for a certain disease, etc.)

- Can be difficult to find.
- In many medical studies with placebo included, baseline risk = risk for placebo group.

Interpreting relative risk:

- *Relative risk of 3:* risk of developing disease for one group is 3 times what it is for another group.
- *Relative risk of 1:* risk is same for both categories of the explanatory variable (or both groups).

Example from *New York Times* January 13, 2009

- “Drivers talking on cell phones are four times as likely to have an accident as drivers who are not.”
- In statistical terms, the “4” is called the *relative risk*.”
- It's the *risk* of having an accident on cell phone, compared to the *baseline risk* of an accident, under ordinary (no cell phone) conditions.

How did they find the relative risk of 4?

- Based on driving simulators and accident data combination, so don't have actual data
- So, here is hypothetical data based on 10,000 trips, that would give relative risk of 4:

Cell Phone?	Accident	No Accident	Total
Yes	16	984	1000
No	36	8964	9000
Total	52	9948	10,000

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Computations for relative risk:

Cell Phone?	Accident	No Accident	Total
Yes	16	984	1000
No	36	8964	9000
Total	52	9948	10,000

- Risk of accident using cell phone = $16/1000 = .016$
- Baseline risk (not using cell phone) = $36/9000 = 4/1000 = .004$
- Relative risk = $.016/.004 = 4$
- Drivers on cell phone are *4 times as likely* to have an accident

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Percent increase in risk

$$= \frac{\text{Difference in risks}}{\text{Baseline risk}} \times 100\%$$

$$= (\text{relative risk} - 1) \times 100\%$$

Note:

When risk is *smaller* than baseline risk, relative risk < 1 and the percent “increase” will actually be negative, so we say *percent decrease* in risk.

Copyright ©2004 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Example: Cell phones and accidents

Recall risk is 16/1000 compared to 4/1000

Relative risk of accident on cell phone is 4.

Percent increase in risk of accident on cell phone

$$= (4 - 1) \times 100\% = 300\%$$

$$= \frac{\text{Difference in risks}}{\text{Baseline risk}} \times 100\% = \frac{(16 - 4)}{4} \times 100\% = 300\%$$

Drivers talking on cell phones have a 300% increase in the risk of an accident. Same as saying they are 4 times as likely to have an accident.

Example 6.1: Smoking and Divorce Risk

TABLE 6.1 ■ Smoking and Divorce, GSS Surveys 1991–1993

Smoke?	Ever Divorced?		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	238	247	485
No	374	810	1184
Total	612	1057	1669

Data Source: SDA archive at UC Berkeley web site (www.csa.berkeley.edu:7502/).

- For smokers: risk of divorce = 238/485 = 0.491 or 49.1%.
- For nonsmokers: risk of divorce = 374/1184 = 0.316 or 31.6%.

$$\text{Relative Risk of divorce} = \frac{49\%}{32\%} = 1.53$$

In this sample, the risk of divorce for smokers is 1.53 times the risk of divorce for nonsmokers.

Smoking and Divorce Risk - "Increased risk" is more meaningful with moderate rel. risk:

Relative Risk of divorce for smokers = 1.53

Percent increase in risk of divorce for smokers

$$= (1.53 - 1) \times 100\% = 53\%$$

$$= \frac{\text{Difference in risks}}{\text{Baseline risk}} \times 100\% = \frac{(49 - 32)}{32} \times 100\% = 53\%$$

The risk of divorce is 53% higher for smokers than it is for nonsmokers. (Remember that we can't conclude smoking causes divorce.)

Odds

= Number in category 1 to Number in category 2
= (Number in category 1/Number in category 2) to 1

Odds Ratio

= (Odds for group 1) / (Odds for group 2)

Example:

Odds of getting a divorce to *not* getting a divorce for smokers are 238 to 247 or 0.96 to 1.

Odds of getting a divorce to *not* getting a divorce for nonsmokers are 374 to 810 or 0.46 to 1.

Odds Ratio = $0.96 / 0.46 = 2.1$ => the odds of divorce for smokers are about double the odds for nonsmokers.

Summary table on page 201 shows formulas

Explanatory Variable	Response Variable		Total
	Category 1	Category 2	
Category of Interest	A_1	A_2	T_1
Baseline Category	B_1	B_2	T_2

- Risk (of response 1) for category of interest = A_1/T_1
- Odds (of response 1 to response 2) for category of Interest = A_1/A_2
- Relative risk = $\frac{A_1/T_1}{B_1/T_1}$
- Odds ratio = $\frac{A_1/A_2}{B_1/B_2}$

New Example, compute all of these summaries: Based on observational study

First Child at Age 25 or Older?	Breast Cancer	No Breast Cancer	Total
Yes	31	1597	1628
No	65	4475	4540
Total	96	6072	6168

- Risk for women having first child at 25 or older
= $31/1628 = 0.0190$
- Risk for women having first child before 25 (baseline)
= $65/4540 = 0.0143$
- Relative risk = $0.0190/0.0143 = 1.33$

Risk of developing breast cancer is 1.33 times greater for women who had their first child at 25 or older.

Source: Pagano and Gauvreau (1988, p. 133).

Increased Risk

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Increased Risk} &= (\text{change in risk/baseline risk}) \times 100\% \\ &= (\text{relative risk} - 1.0) \times 100\%\end{aligned}$$

Example: Increased Risk of Breast Cancer

- Change in risk = $(0.0190 - 0.0143) = 0.0047$
- Baseline risk = 0.0143
- Increased risk = $(0.0047/0.0143) = 0.329$ or 32.9%

There is a **33% increase in the chances of breast cancer** for women who have not had a child before the age of 25.

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Odds Ratio

Odds Ratio: ratio of the odds of getting the disease to the odds of not getting the disease.

Example: Odds Ratio for Breast Cancer

- Odds for women having first child at age 25 or older
= $31/1597 = 0.0194$
- Odds for women having first child before age 25
= $65/4475 = 0.0145$
- Odds ratio = $0.0194/0.0145 = 1.34$

Alternative formula: odds ratio = $\frac{31 \times 4475}{1597 \times 65} = 1.34$

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Relative Risk and Odds Ratios in News and Journal Articles

Researchers often report relative risks and odds ratios *adjusted* to account for confounding variables.

Example:

Suppose an article reports that the relative risk for getting cancer for those with high-fat and low-fat diet is 1.3, *adjusted for age and smoking status*. =>

Relative risk applies (approx.) for two groups of individuals of *same age and smoking status*, where one group has high-fat diet and other has low-fat diet.

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

6.3 Misleading Statistics About Risk

Questions to Ask:

- What are the actual risks? What is the baseline risk?
- What is the population for which the reported risk or relative risk applies? Does it apply to *you*?
- What is the time period for this risk?

Missing Baseline Risk

“Evidence of new cancer-beer connection”
Sacramento Bee, March 8, 1984, p. A1

- Reported men who drank 500 ounces or more of beer a month (about 16 ounces a day) were **three times more likely** to develop cancer of the rectum than nondrinkers.
- Less concerned if chances go from 1 in 1,000,000 to 3 in 1,000,000 than if they went from 1 in 10 to 3 in 10.
 - Additional 2 people per every million people, or additional 2 people per every 10 people.
- Need baseline risk (which was about 1 in 180) to help make a lifestyle decision.

Reported Risk versus Your Risk

“Older cars stolen more often than new ones”
Davis (CA) Enterprise, 15 April 1994, p. C3

Reported among the 20 most popular auto models stolen [in California] last year, 17 were at least 10 years old.”

Many factors determine which cars stolen:

- Type of neighborhood.
- Locked garages.
- Cars not locked nor have alarms.

“If I were to buy a new car, would my chances of having it stolen increase or decrease over those of the car I own now?”
Article gives no information about that question.

Risk over What Time Period?

“Italian scientists report that a diet rich in animal protein and fat—cheeseburgers, french fries, and ice cream, for example—increases a woman’s risk of breast cancer threefold.”

Prevention Magazine’s Giant Book of Health Facts (1991, p. 122)

If 1 in 9 women get breast cancer, does it mean if a woman eats above diet, chances of breast cancer are 1 in 3?

Two problems:

- Don’t know how study was conducted.
- Age is critical factor. The 1 in 9 is a lifetime risk, at least to age 85. **Risk increases with age.**
- If study on young women, threefold increase is small.

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

12.4 Simpson’s Paradox: The Missing Third Variable

- Relationship appears to be in one direction if third variable is *not* considered and in other direction if it is.
- Can be dangerous to summarize information over groups.

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts

Example: Simpson’s Paradox for Hospital Patients

Survival Rates for Standard and New Treatments

	Hospital A			Hospital B		
	Survive	Die	Total	Survive	Die	Total
Standard	5	95	100	500	500	1000
New	100	900	1000	95	5	100
Total	105	995	1100	595	505	1100

Risk Compared for Standard and New Treatments

	Hospital A	Hospital B
Risk of dying with the standard treatment	$95/100 = 0.95$	$500/1000 = 0.50$
Risk of dying with the new treatment	$900/1000 = 0.90$	$5/100 = 0.05$
Relative risk	$0.95/0.90 = 1.06$	$0.50/0.05 = 10.0$

Looks like **new treatment is a success** at both hospitals, especially at Hospital B.

Copyright ©2005 Brooks/Cole, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc., and Jessica Utts
