Real world statistics

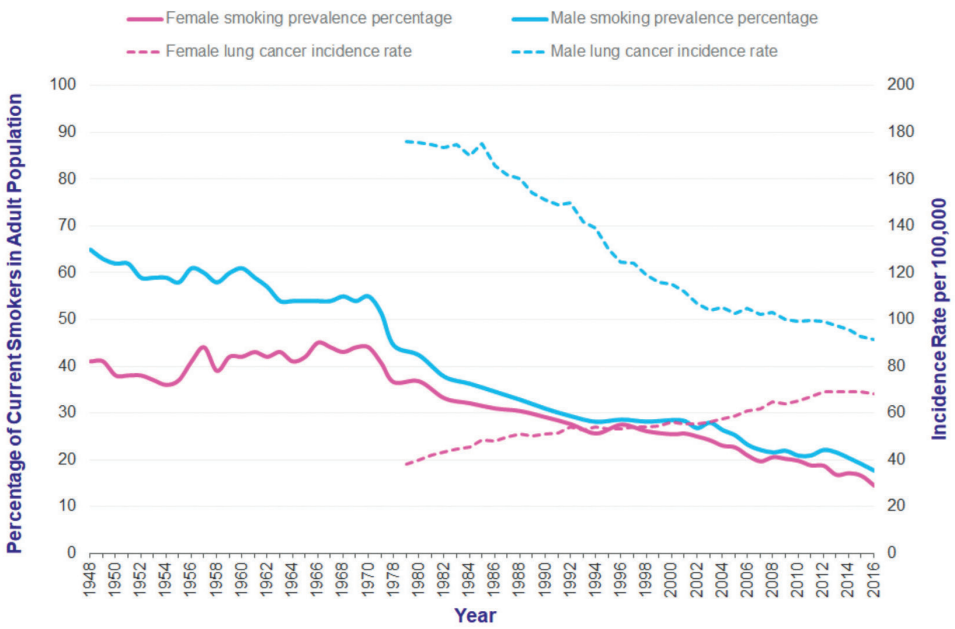
do more feel better live longer

Extracting information from data: Student sheet

Activity 1
Extracting information from data

- Look at the graph on the sheet, then read the six questions below
- In your group, discuss and agree which questions can and which cannot be answered from the data provided
- Remember, the aim of the exercise is **not** to answer the questions themselves, but to agree which questions cannot be answered
- Hint: examine the questions to see what information is being asked for. Does the graph have this information, or do you need additional information?

Lung Cancer (C33-C34) European Age-Standardised Incidence Rates and Smoking Prevalence, Great Britain, 1948-2016



Questions

1. How is the incidence of lung cancer over time related to the changes in smoking prevalence?
2. How likely is it that a male smoker will get lung cancer?
3. Does smoking cause lung cancer?
4. Which year shows the largest percentage of female smokers in the adult population?
5. Why has the number of people smoking continued to decline since 1980?
6. What happens to the difference between male and female prevalence of smoking in the period 1948 to 2016?

KEY WORDS

- Prevalence: how common something is – this is measured in percentage of the population in this case
- Incidence: frequency – measured here as rate per 100,000 – i.e. how many individuals out of a group of 100,000 get lung cancer within the given time frame?
- Age standardised: means that the data from a population has been adjusted so you can compare lung cancer rates between people of different ages