

Text. Freedman, *Statistical Models: Theory and Practice*, Cambridge (2005).

Bring the book to class.

Read chapters 1-2-3. Work exercises! **WORK EXERCISES!!!**

Office hour: 339 Evans 10–11 Thursday

Lab, 330 Evans, F 12–2. TA: Johann Gagnon-Bartsch

Read. Talk. Work exercises.

No Midterm. No Homework. Pop quizzes? Labs. Project. Final.

Final exam: Group 9, Saturday 12/15/07, 5–8 pm

The final exam will be given at the scheduled time.

The final exam will not be given at any other time.

What does B+ mean?

Boot camp on random variables (chap. 2) and matrices (chap. 3):

Wednesday 9/5/06, 3–5 pm, 332 Evans

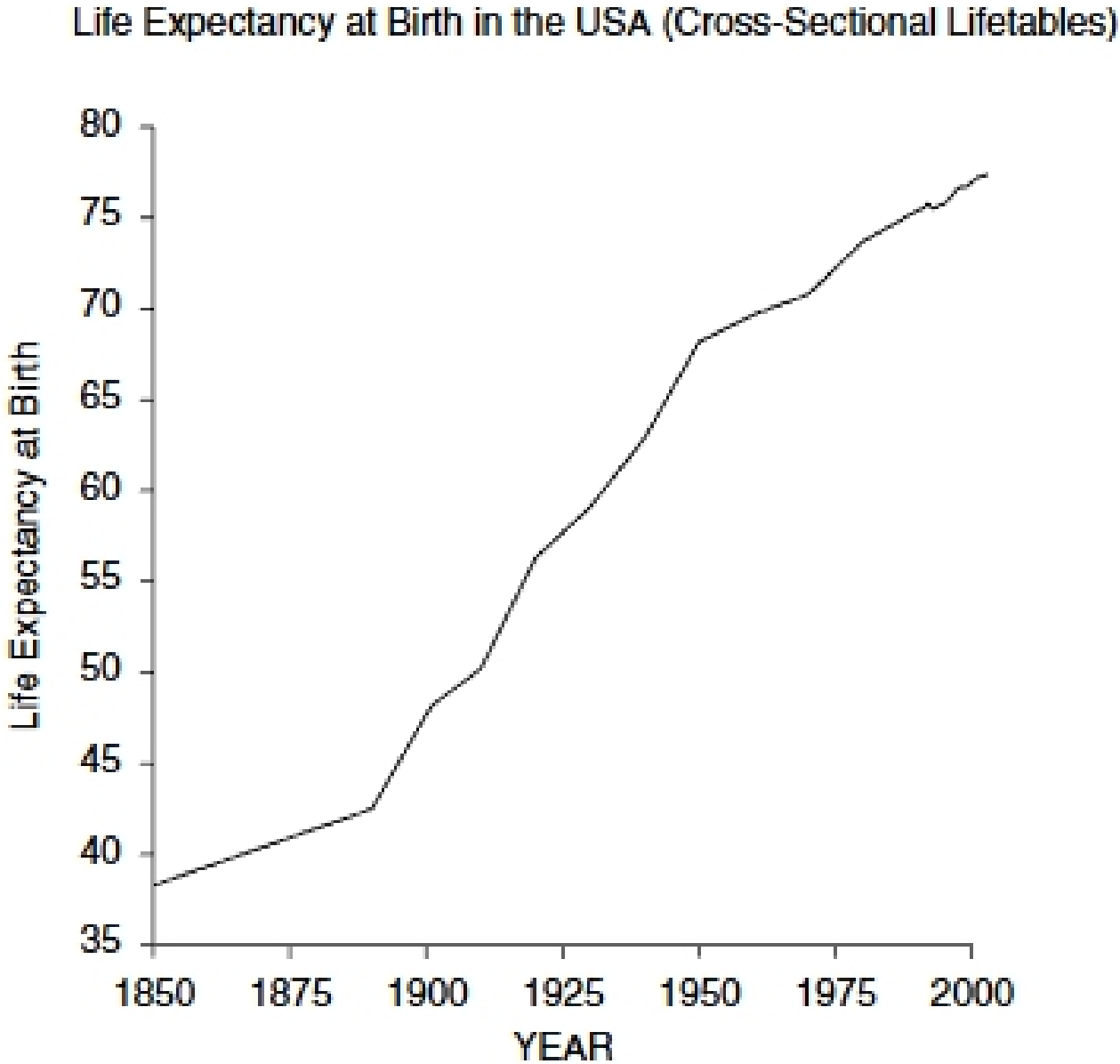
<http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/users/census/rv.pdf>

See my web page for corrections, other handouts, schedule.

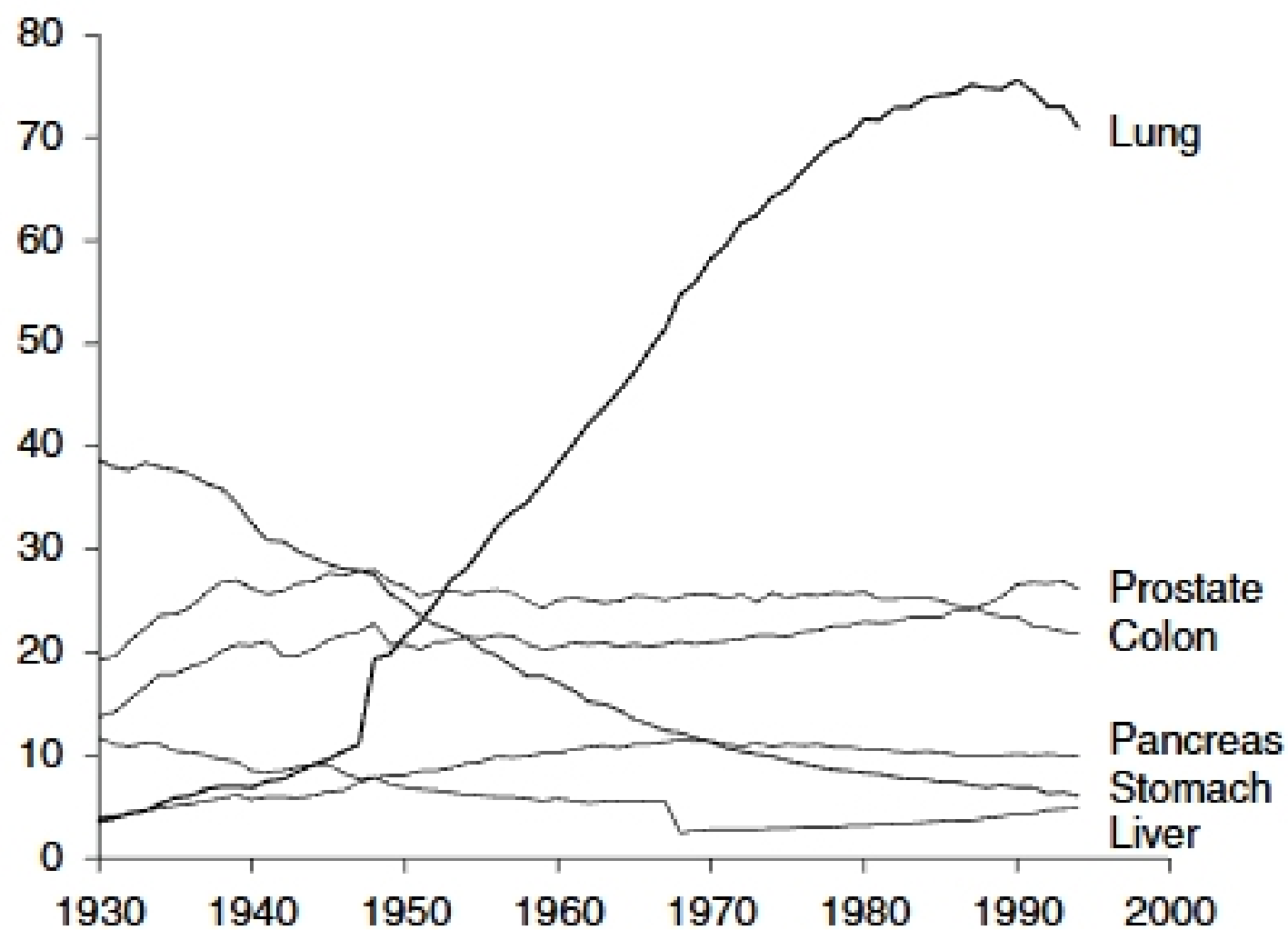
[www.stat.berkeley.edu/users/census/index.html](http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/users/census/index.html)

If your e-mail has a short, crisp question with a short, crisp answer, I might answer it. Otherwise, try office hours or after lecture—or even during lecture.

The Demographic Transition. Life expectancy at birth was for centuries around 40 years, but death rates start to fall in Europe and North America around 1800, i.e., life expectancy started to go up.



Age-Standardized Cancer Death Rates for Males, 1930–96. Per 100,000. Direct method. Reference population is the US population of 1970. Data from the American Cancer Society.



Hospital-based case-control study. Smoking and lung cancer. Doll and Hill (1952).

	Cases	Controls
Smoker	1350	1296
Nonsmoker	7	61

The “odds ratio” is

$$\frac{1350/7}{1296/61} \approx 9,$$

i.e., lung cancer is about 9 times as common among the smokers. (This study “matched” the controls to the cases, which we’re ignoring here.)

### STUDIES VS ANECDOTES: THE CONTROL GROUP