Lecture 15-2

Statistics for
Civil & Environmental Engineers

QUESTION

Thinking about the actual amount of risk facing our society, would you say that people are subject to more risk today than they were twenty years ago, less risk today , or about the same risk today as twenty years ago?

People in U.S. Living Longer

The average life span of Americans is 77.6 years, statistics show, and men are gaining on women.
By Rosie Mestel LA Times Staff Writer
March 1, 2005

Americans are living longer than ever before – for an average of 77.6 years – and the life expectancy of men is drawing closer to that of women, according to government statistics released Monday.

Death rates from conditions such as heart disease and cancer appear to be declining, while those from others, such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, have risen slightly.

The statistics revealed that life expectancy had increased by nearly four months from the 2002 figure of 77.3 years. The gap between women and men narrowed slightly, from 5.4 years in 2002 to 5.3 years in 2003, continuing an equalizing trend that has been observed since 1979.

Dimensions of Risk

Potency:	How much needed to kill me? if exposed do you catch it? (Jumping off a building versus unprotect sex with HIV+ person.)
Rate of Action:	How fast does it kill you? (AIDS potent, but slow.)
Exposure:	How many people are exposed? How much reaches me?
Total Social Impact:	Total Deaths
Relative Social Impact:	% deaths

Descriptions of Risk

Additional cancer deaths/million exposed individuals/ lifetime
Additional cancer deaths/year in US
Expert rankings
Fatalities per year (from different causes)
Cigarettes needed to increase chance of death by 10^{-6} yr
Expected Change in days of Life Expectancy
(from different activities and causes of death)
Deaths/year with different travel modes
Deaths per Billion Passenger miles for different modes
Death rates (deaths/100,000 population)
Odds of death (1 in 2,000 etc.)
Infant death rate (deaths/ 1,000 births)
% US total deaths from different causes

Increased Chance of Death by 10^{-6}/year

Smoking 1.4 cigarettes (cancer, heart disease)
Drinking 0.5 liter of wine (cirrhosis of the liver)
Spending 1 hour in a coal mine (black lung)
Traveling 6 minutes by canoe (accident)
Eating 40 tablespoons of peanut butter (aflatoxin B)
Drinking Miami water for a year (chloroform)
Eating 100 char-broiled steaks (cancer)
Living within 5 miles of a nuclear reactor for 50 years
(accidental release of radiation)

See Wilson article in *Readings in Risk*, p. 57:
0.00 00 01 = 10^{-6}= 1 in a million

Expected Changes in Life Expectancy

Estimated average life expectancy
for various activities and risks

	days
Single male	3,500
Smoking male	2,250
Heart disease	2,100
Single female	1,600
Cancer	980
20% Overweight	900
Smoking female	800
Stroke	520
Driving a motor vehicle	207

Expected Changes in Life Expectancy -2

Estimated average loss of life expectancy
for various activities and risks

	days
Pneumonia and influenza	141
Accidents in the home	95
Suicide	95
Diabetes	95
Homicide	90
Drowning	41
Fires and burns	27
. . . .	
Nuclear reactor accidents	0.02 to 2

Annual Risks of Death

Annual risks of death associated with some activities and exposures as compiled by E. Crouch and R. Wilson

Activity Exposure	Annual Risk (Deaths per 100,000 persons at risk)
Motorcycling	2000
All causes, all ages	1000
Smoking (all causes)	300
Smoking (cancer)	120
Fire fighting	80
Hand gliding	80
Coal Mining	63
Farming	36
Motor vehicles	24

Annual Risks of Death (con't)

Rodeo performer	3
Fires	2.8
Chlorinated drinking water	0.8* (chemical by-products)
4 tbsp peanut butter per/day (aflatoxin)	0.8**
3 oz charcoal broiled steak/ day	0.5 (PAHs, Chapter 7)
Floods	0.06
Lightning	0.05
Hit by meteorite	0.000006

* Assumes water contains maximum level of by-product permitted by EPA; most water supplies contain less.

** Assumes aflatoxin present at maximum FDA-permitted level; most commercial brands contain much lower levels

Source: Crouch and Wilson as cited by Slovic, P., 1986. Informing and educating the public about risk. Risk Analysis 6:403-15. Note: Risks from activities are actuarial and much more certain than those associated with chemical exposures, which are estimated using regulatory models. Risks of cancer are assumed to equate with risks of death. Lifetime risk will be about 70 times higher if risks do?

TOP 10 most dangerous jobs

TOP 10

MOST DANGEROUS JOBS

RANK	OCCUPATION	FATALITY RATE*
1	Timber Cutters	117.8
2	Fishers	71.1
3	Pilots & Navigators	69.8
4	Structural Metal Workers	58.2
5	Driver-Sales Workers	37.9
6	Roofers	37.0
7	Electrical Power Installers	32.5
8	Farm Occupations	28.0
9	Construction Laborers	27.7
10	Truck Drivers	25.0

*Selected occupations had a minimum of 30 fatalities in 2002 and 45,000 employed.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Risks for lethal unintentional home hazards

Hazard	Deaths/ year in USA	Death Rate per 100, 000	Knowledge
1. Radon Gas	15,000	5.8	S
2. Falls	8,200	3.1	D
3. Poisoning	8,200	3.1	D
4. Fires and Burns	2,900	1.1	D
5. Suffocation	2,100	0.8	D
6. Firearm accidents	800	0.3	D
7. Env. Tobacco Smke	900	2.4	S
8. Formaldehyde Gas	400	1.3	P
9. Insulation Fibers	200	0.01	P

Knowledge S = suggestive D = Definite P = Plausible

Source J.L. DeAscentis, and J.D. Graham, Ranking Risks in the Home, *Risk in Perspective*, Harvard Center for Risk Analysis, April 1998

Measurements of Radiation Doses in Various Exams Offered at Gannett Health Center

Exam	mr/Exposure for average person at skin entrance
Hand/finger/wrist	2 - 6.25 mr
Elbow/forearm/heel/foot/ankle	19.93 mr
Chest	9.16 mr
Shoulder/Humerus/Femur	39.94 mr
Pelvis/Ribs/Abdomen/Spine	184.88 mr
Skull/Sinuses	39.90 mr

* Usually two or more exposures are necessary for each exposure

Risk Comparison

Risks	Loss in Life Expectancy
Smoking a cigarette	10 min.
Home accidents	95 days
Radiation, (1 mr)	1.5 min
Occupational exposure	1 day

* Taken from "Radiation Risks Associated with Diagnostic Radiology", by Joseph Whalen, M.D. and Stephen Balter, PhD.

FBI: U.S. crime down for 6th straight year

By MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Serious crime reported to the police in 1997 declined for a sixth consecutive year, with reductions in every region led by a plunge of more than 10 percent in murder in larger cities and suburban counties, the FBI said.

Attorney General Janet Reno welcomed the statistics but warned against overconfidence. New problems always are possible, she said.

Preliminary figures released Sunday reflected a cumulative 4 percent decrease in seven major crimes recorded by 9,582 police agencies around the nation.

The violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault dropped 5 percent nationally. Far more numerous property crimes of burglary, auto theft and larceny-theft dipped 4 percent.

The most dramatic declines were in murder, for which statistics are the most reliable and uniform. Homicide was down 9 percent nationwide but 14 percent in cities of 250,000 to 500,000; 11 per cent in cities over 1 million and in suburban counties; and 10 percent in cities of 500,000 to 1 million people.

An early 1980s decline in crime was reversed by the arrival of crack cocaine, Reno said. The next problems could come from cyberspace or abroad, Reno said. "The gun may become obsolete as people learn how to hack through and ... accomplish thefts and scams through the Internet," she said. "International crime is going to be more on our radar screen than ever before as ... people become more mobile."

Ithaca Journal 18 May 1998

NATION & WORLD
The Ithaca Journal Tuesday Oct 26, 2004

FBI shows violent crime down, murders on rise

By CURT ANDERSON
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Every type of violent crime fell last year with one notable exception: Murders were up for the fourth straight year, according to an annual FBI report released Monday.

After reaching a low point in 1999 of about 15,500 homicides, the number has crept up steadily since then to more than 16,500 in 2003 — or almost six murders for every 100,000 U.S. residents.

That was a 1.7 percent increase from 2002 and a jump of more than 6 percent since 1999. Still, the latest figure was 29 percent lower than the homicides in 1994.

James Alan Fox, criminal justice professor at Northeastern University, said the recent rise in murders is partly traceable to an upsurge in urban youth gang violence. The FBI report indicates there were 819 juvenile gang killings last year, compared with 580 in 1999.

"It's quite clear that at least in terms of homicide, the great 1990s crime drop is officially over and has been for some time," Fox said. "While this does not signal any epidemic of homicide in this country, we cannot ignore what has happened in the past few years."

The 1.4 million total violent crimes reported to law enforcement agencies in 2003 — murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault — marked a 3 percent drop from the year before. Aggravated assaults, which make up two-thirds of all violent crimes, have dropped for 10 straight years.

The Bush administration seized on the positive numbers — overall violent crime is down 3.1 percent since 1999 — as evidence that its law enforcement policies are working.

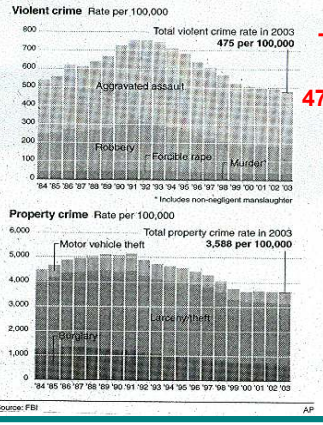
Attorney General John Ashcroft said factors in the reduction include stepped-up federal prosecution of gun crimes, arrest of more drug offenders and longer prison sentences for repeat offenders.

"All across our country, law-abiding Americans are enjoying unprecedented safety," Ashcroft said.

Democrats said the uptick in murders and the increase in juvenile gang slayings over the past four years show that more needs to be done. Democratic vice presidential candidate John Edwards said more money is needed for gang prevention, the COPS program that provides grants for new police officers and other initiatives.

Violent crime's continued decline

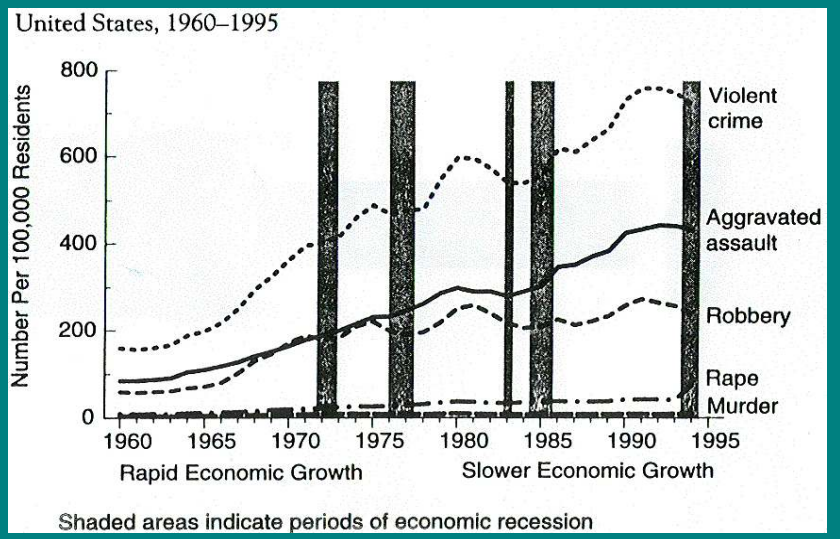
The FBI's annual Uniform Crime Reporting Program statistics show a continued drop in overall crime rates in the country, but the murder rate inched up last year to 5.7 per 100,000 people.



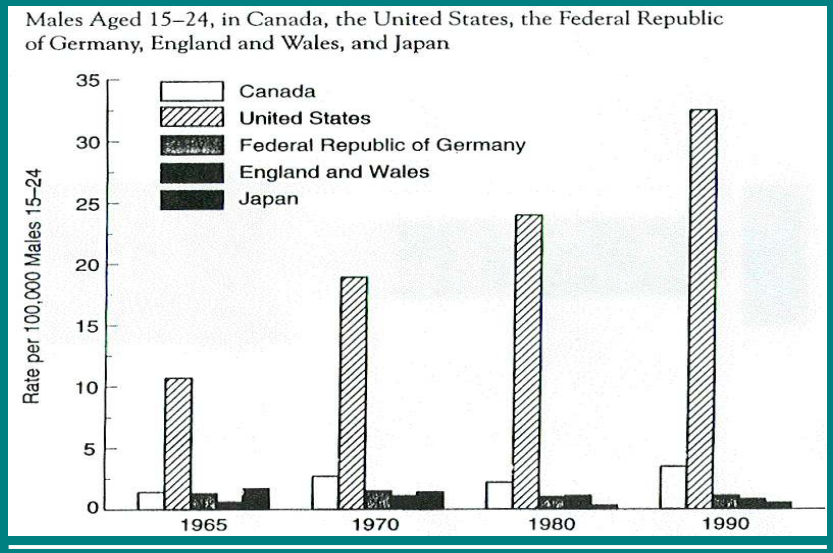
Total Violent crime rate 475 per 100,000.

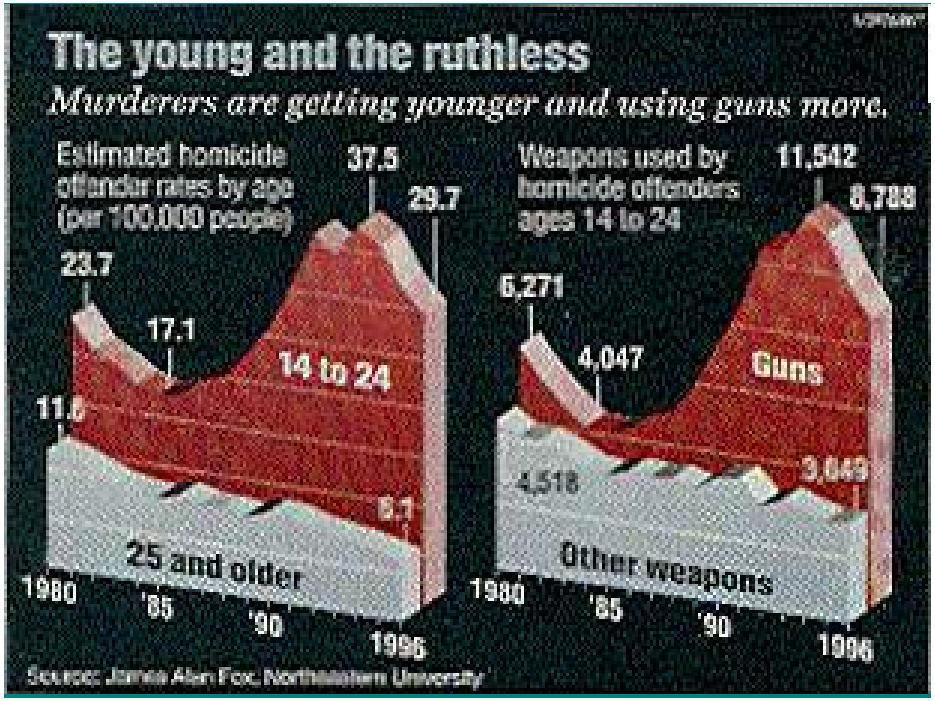
Murder rate up to 5.7 per 100,000 Population.

Violent crime and the state of the economy

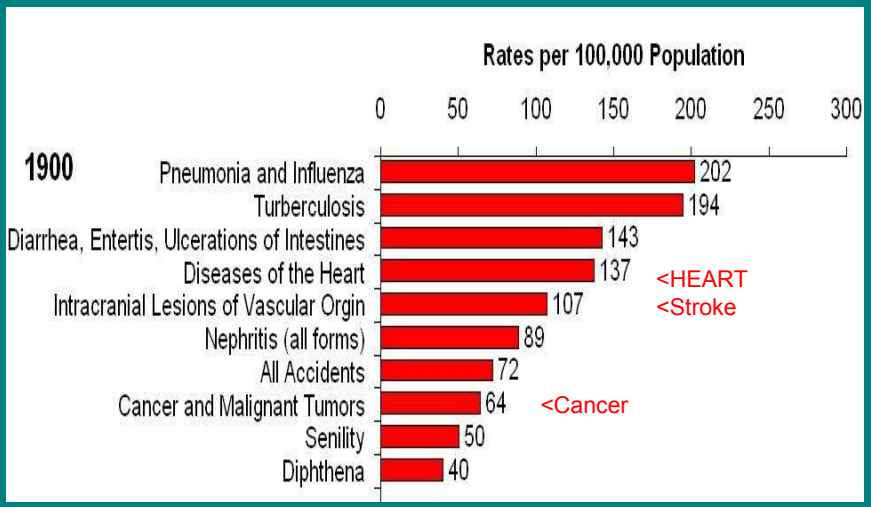


Murder rates across time & country - y.males

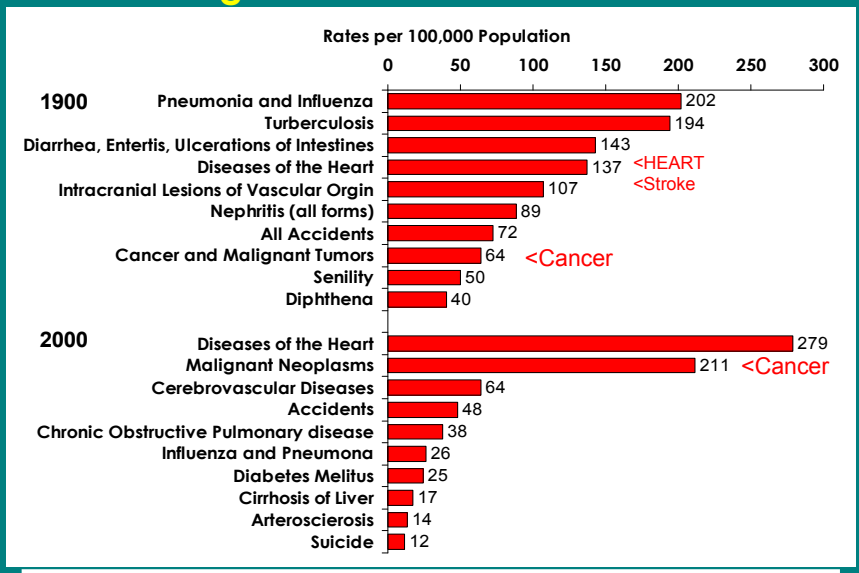




Leading causes of death: 1900



Leading causes of death: 1900 & 2000



Risk Watch

Some Specific, Major Technological Advances of the 20th Century which contributed to Risk Reduction for the Cohort of 1907

Year of discovery, recognition or first use	Technological advance
1901*	X-rays for diagnosis
1910*	Salvarsan: beginning of modern drug therapy
1911*	Recognition of vitamins
1921*	Discovery of Insulin
1936*	Liver extract for pernicious anemia
1937*	1st Sulfa drug
1944*	Introduction of DDT
1945*	Penicillin, the 1st antibiotic
1945	1st Renal dialysis
1948*	Streptomycin, the 1st anti-TB drug
1949	Tetracycline, the 1st broad spectrum antibiotic
1952	1st practical antihypertensive drug
1953**	1st cardiac surgery for rheumatic heart disease
1955*	1st kidney transplant
1960	1st cardiac pacemaker implanted
1962	1st beta blocker drug for circulatory diseases
1970**	Coronary artery bypass surgery made practical
1975	Parenteral nutrition
1976*	Computer assisted tomography

* Nobel Prize for discovery
** Nobel Prize for critical background work

Cancer Now Top Killer of Americans Under 85

2005 Prediction: 1,500 Cancer Deaths Every Day

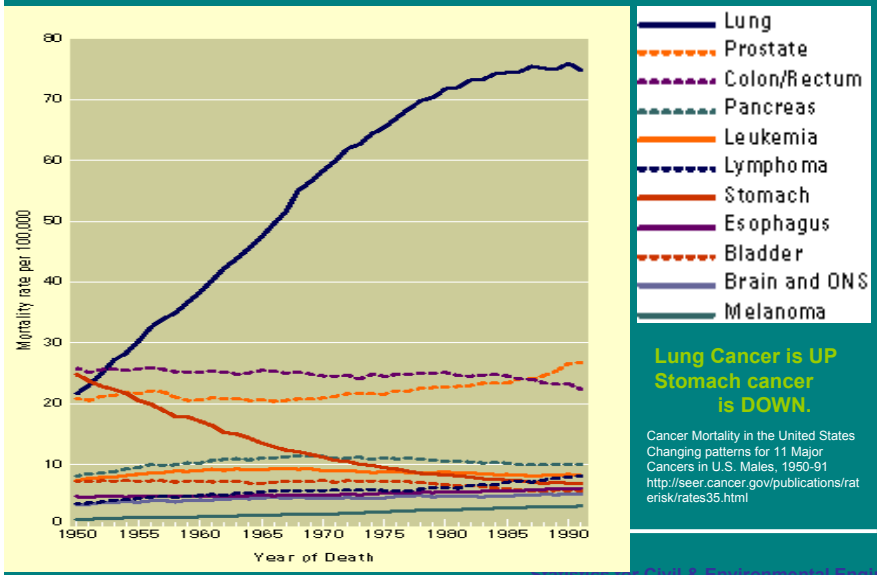
Jan. 19, 2005 -- Cancer has surpassed heart disease to become the leading cause of death in the U.S. in people under 85, according to new statistics released today by the American Cancer Society.

Despite cancer's spot as America's No. 1 cause of death among people under age 85, the overall U.S. cancer death rate actually has been going down. Why? More widespread cancer screening and better cancer treatment, says Elizabeth Ward, PhD, director of surveillance research for the American Cancer Society.

Heart disease is still the No. 1 killer of people 85 and over.

http://www.webmd.com/content/article/99/105264.htm

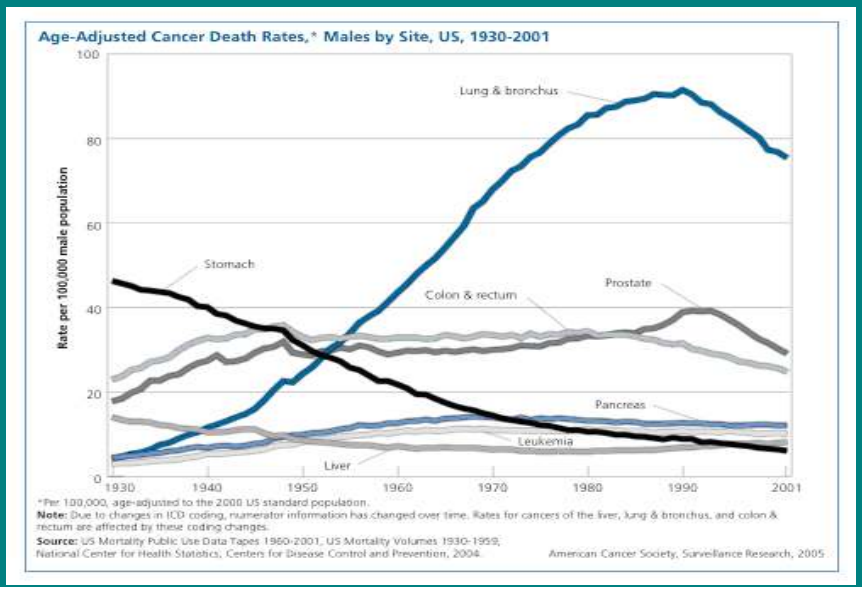
Cancer Death rates for males per 100, 000 1950 – 91, Age-adjusted to 1970



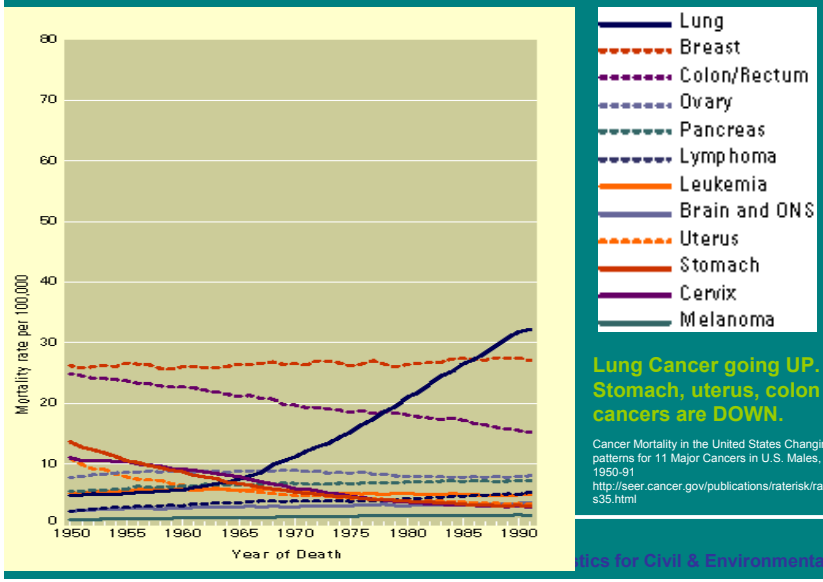
Lung Cancer is UP
Stomach cancer is DOWN.

Cancer Mortality in the United States
Changing patterns for 11 Major Cancers in U.S. Males, 1950-91
http://seer.cancer.gov/publications/raterisk/rates35.html

Age Adjusted cancer death rates Males by Site, 1930 - 2001



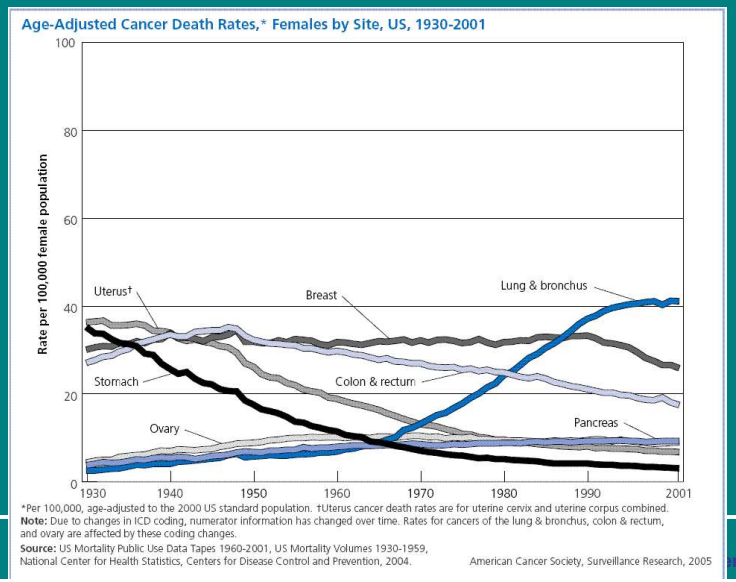
Cancer death rates for Females per 100, 000 for 1950 – 91, Age-adjusted to 1970



Lung Cancer going UP. Stomach, uterus, colon cancers are DOWN.

Cancer Mortality in the United States Changing patterns for 11 Major Cancers in U.S. Males, 1950-91
http://seer.cancer.gov/publications/raterisk/rates35.html

Age Adjusted cancer death rates* for selected sites females, united states, 1930 – 2001



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. †Uterus cancer death rates are for uterine cervix and uterine corpus combined.
Note: Due to changes in ICD coding, numerator information has changed over time. Rates for cancers of the lung & bronchus, colon & rectum, and ovary are affected by these coding changes.
Source: US Mortality Public Use Data Tapes 1960-2001, US Mortality Volumes 1930-1959, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004.

American Cancer Society, Surveillance Research, 2005

Now lets look at the

current leading causes of death

in the United States.

Ten leading causes by race

Table E. Deaths and percentage of total deaths for the 10 leading causes of death, by race: United States, 2001

[Data for races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of misreporting of race on death certificates; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death categories, see "Classification of terrorism-related deaths" in this report]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	White			Black			American Indian			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Rank[1]	Deaths	Percent of total deaths	Rank[1]	Deaths	Percent of total deaths	Rank[1]	Deaths	Percent of total deaths	Rank[1]	Deaths	Percent of total deaths
All causes	...	2,079,691	100.0	...	287,709	100.0	...	11,977	100.0	...	37,048	100.0
Diseases of heart	1	610,638	29.4	1	77,674	27.0	1	2,402	20.1	2	9,428	25.4
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	2	479,651	23.1	2	62,170	21.6	2	2,155	18.0	1	9,792	26.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	3	140,465	6.8	3	19,002	6.6	5	574	4.8	3	3,497	9.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	4	113,819	5.5	8	7,589	2.6	7	427	3.6	6	1,178	3.2
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	5	85,964	4.1	4	12,462	4.3	3	1,361	11.4	4	1,750	4.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	6	57,180	2.7	5	12,305	4.3	4	644	5.4	5	1,243	3.4
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	7	54,774	2.6	11	5,771	2.0	9	318	2.7	7	1,171	3.2
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	8	50,348	2.4	14	3,114	1.1	15	93	0.8	15	297	0.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	9	31,345	1.5	9	7,274	2.5	10	236	2.0	9	625	1.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10	27,710	1.3	16	1,957	0.7	8	321	2.7	8	634	1.7
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11	25,806	1.2	10	5,880	2.0	12	155	1.3	11	397	1.1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	12	23,408	1.1	15	2,775	1.0	6	533	4.5	14	319	0.9
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	19	11,328	0.5	6	8,226	2.9	11	211	1.8	10	543	1.5
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	22	6,171	0.3	7	7,844	2.7	16	74	0.6	24	86	0.2

... Category not applicable.
[1]Rank based on number of deaths.

Numbers of Deaths in US by sex (in thousands; Year 2000)

	Total	Male	Female
Diseases of the Heart	710	345	366
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer	553	286	267
Cerebrovascular Disease (Strol	167	65	102
Other heart disease and hyper	183	79	104
Chronic lower respiratory disec	122	60	62
Accidents, all types	98	64	34
Motor Vehicle	43	29	14
Other	55	35	20
Diabetes mellitus	69	32	38
Pneumonia and Influenza	65	27	37
Alzheimer's disease	50	14	35
Suicide	29	24	6
Chronic Liver disease, cirrhosis	27	17	9
Homocide and legal interventi	17	13	4
Nephritis, Nephrosis, Septicemi	68	31	37
Other	246	121	125
Total	2,403	1,178	1,226

Death Rate in US by sex and total (per 100,000 population; Year 2000)

	Total	Male	Female
Diseases of the Heart	258	256	260
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	201	213	190
Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	61	48	72
Other heart disease and hypertension	66	59	74
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	44	45	44
Accidents, all types	36	48	24
Motor Vehicle	16	22	10
Other	20	26	14
Diabetes mellitus	25	24	27
Pneumonia and Influenza	24	20	26
Alzheimer's disease	18	10	25
Suicide	11	18	4
Chronic Liver disease, cirrhosis	10	13	7
Homocide and legal intervention	6	10	3
Nephritis, Nephrosis, Septicemia	25	23	26
Other	89	90	89
Total	873	875	871

US Deaths as a percentage by sex and total (Year 2000)

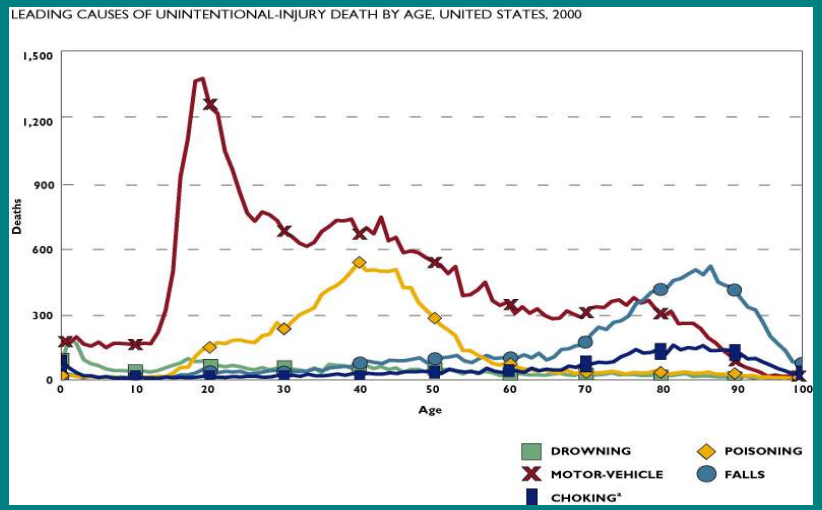
	Total	Male	Female
Diseases of the Heart	30	29	30
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	23	24	22
Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	7	6	8
Other heart disease and hypertension	8	7	8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	5	5	5
Accidents, all types	4	5	3
Motor Vehicle	2	2	1
Other	2	3	2
Diabetes mellitus	3	3	3
Pneumonia and Influenza	3	2	3
Alzheimer's disease	2	1	3
Suicide	1	2	0
Chronic Liver disease, cirrhosis	1	1	1
Homocide and legal intervention	1	1	0
Nephritis, Nephrosis, Septicemia	3	3	3
Other	10	10	10
Total	100	100	100

US Death statistics: total, rate, percent

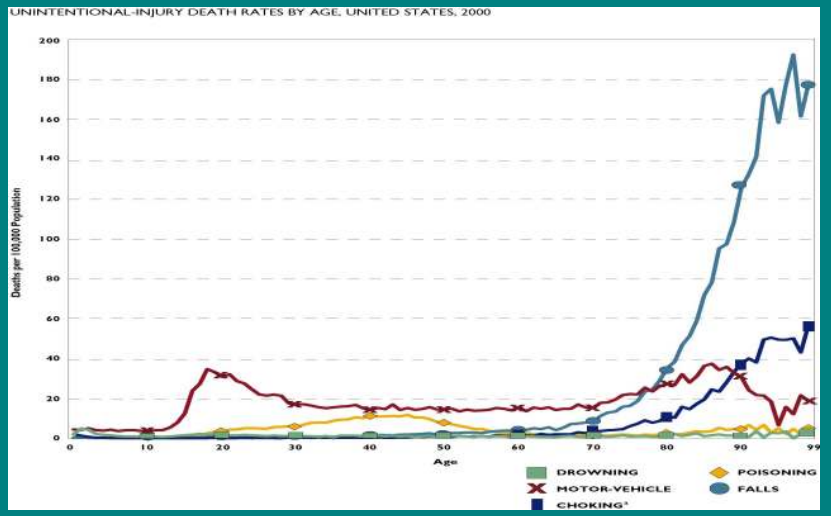
(Year 2000)

	Total Deaths (Thousands)	Rate (per 100,000)	Percent of Total
Diseases of the Heart	710	258	30
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	553	201	23
Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	167	61	7
Other heart disease and hypertension	183	79	104
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	122	44	5
Accidents, all types	98	36	4
Motor Vehicle	43	16	2
Other	55	20	2
Diabetes mellitus	69	25	3
Pneumonia and Influenza	65	24	3
Alzheimer's disease	50	18	2
Suicide	29	11	1
Chronic Liver disease, cirrhosis	27	10	1
Homocide and legal intervention	17	6	1
Nephritis, Nephrosis, Septicemia	68	25	3
Other	246	89	10
Total	2,403	873	100

Leading causes of Unintentional Injury Death by Age, United States, 2000



Unintentional Injury Death Rates by Age United States 2000



Descriptions of Risk

Additional cancer deaths/million exposed individuals/lifetime
Additional cancer deaths/year in US
Expert rankings
Fatalities per year (from different causes)
Cigarettes needed to increase chance of death by 10^{-6} yr
Expected Change in days of Life Expectancy
from different activities and causes of death
Deaths/year with different travel modes
Deaths per Billion Passenger miles for different modes
Death rates (deaths/100,000 population)
Odds of death (1 in 2,000 etc.)
Infant death rate (deaths/ 1,000 births)
% US total deaths from different causes

How should risk be described?

Which statistic best describes the true risk?

Alternative Measures of Risk

Criterion	Points Out	Ignores
Total US deaths/year	total social impact	exposure
% US deaths/year	relative social impact importance relative to what else is happening	exposure
Deaths/100,000	potency: death rate absolute rate: can compare across time and cultures	exposure; other risks
Δ life expectancy	impact on expected life = potency * rate of action	total social impact

Alternative Measures of Risk - 2

Criterion	Points out	Ignores
minutes-of-life-loss	impact on expected life = potency*RateOfAction	total social impact
deaths per mile	potency	exposure, Total Social Impact
amount to increase	potency rate of action	total social impact
LD50 (dose kills 50% animals)	potency	exposure
Cigarettes smoked / wk	exposure	everything else
Life expectancy after HIV infection	rate of action	social impact

Lessons from Discussion

There are many ways to present death risks.
Some are clearer. They emphasize different things.

Results can be presented so they are meaningless and misleading, or they are useful.

Coronary Heart Disease National Mortality Rates (Deaths/ 1000)

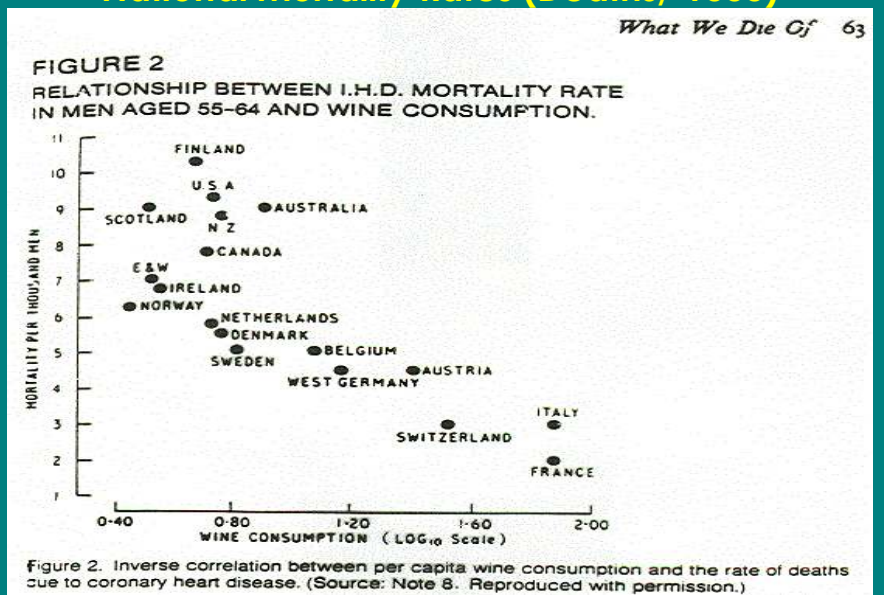


Figure 2. Inverse correlation between per capita wine consumption and the rate of deaths due to coronary heart disease. (Source: Note 8. Reproduced with permission.)

한 학기 동안 수고하셨습니다

< Final Test >
Time: 10:30am – 12:30, Dec. 8
Open Book
1/4 on Topics before Midterm
3/4 on Topics after Midterm
1 Problem from Assignments in 2009
1 Problem from the Past Tests