

# Data Interpretation and Impact

December 2, 2020



# Welcome!



## **Dorota Carpenedo, MPH**

Analytic Team Project Manager  
Mountain-Pacific Quality Health

# Today's Outline

- Basic statistics and definitions
- Data analysis and interpretation
- Visualizing data
- Results dissemination
- Homework assignment

# Four Basic Statistics



(a)



(b)

Counts



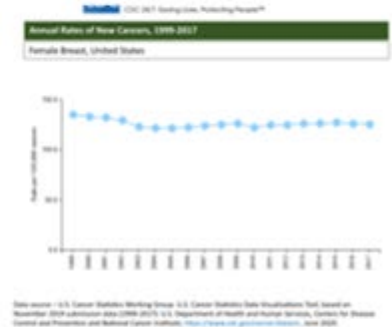
6 : 9

Ratios



of people in the world had never received a phone call in their life.  
SOURCE: NOT a real stat.

Proportions



Rates

# 1. Basic Statistics: Counts



(a)



(b)

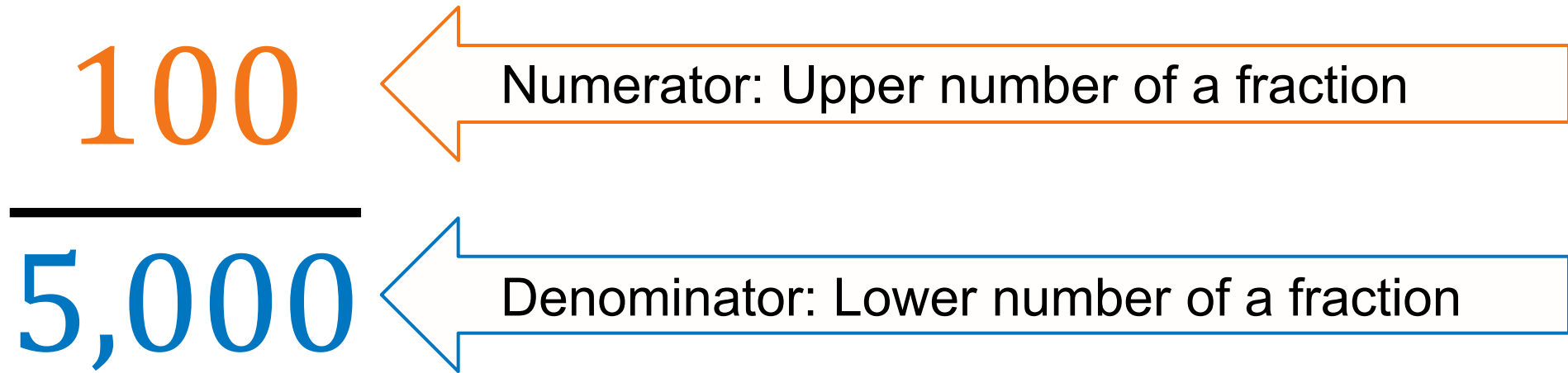
John Snow – Cholera cases in the Golden Square area of London, August-September, 1854

## Counts

“**Counts**” – The most basic statistical measure

- Referred to as “**frequency**” or “**number of events**”
- Answers the question “how many people have this disease?”
- Expressed as integers (1, 2, 3...)

# Definition 1: Numerator and Denominator



## 2. Basic Statistics: Ratios

“Ratios” – One number ( $x$ ) divided by another ( $y$ ) or  $\frac{Female}{Male}$



6 : 9

# Ratios

- ( $x$ ) referred to as numerator (*female*)
- ( $y$ ) referred to as denominator (*male*)
- ( $x$ ) and ( $y$ ) maybe related or completely independent:
  - Different categories of the *same variable*: number of males and number of females
  - Numerator and denominator are completely *different variables*: number of hospitals in a city and the size of the population living in that city

# 3. Basic Statistics: Proportions



## Proportions

“**Proportions**” – The number (numerator) is included in the denominator

- Example: Among people in the world, what proportion has never received a phone call in their lives?
- $\frac{60}{100} = .60$  or 60%
- Often expressed as percentage (%)

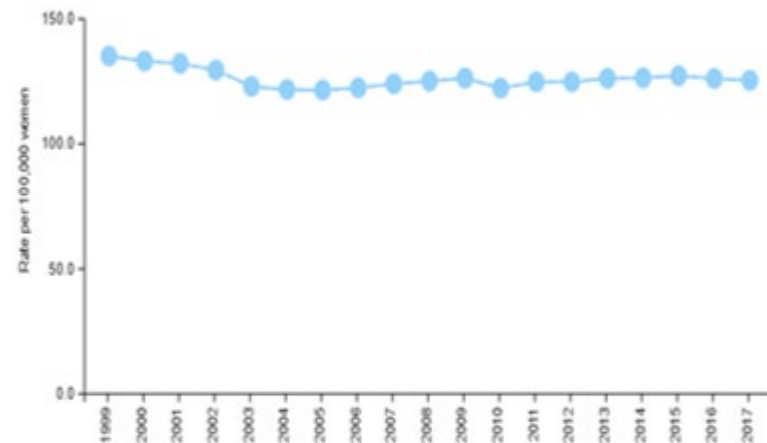


# 4. Basic Statistics: Rates

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People™

Annual Rates of New Cancers, 1999-2017

Female Breast, United States



Data source – U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on November 2019 submission data (1999-2017); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease

“**Rates**” – The number (frequency) of events over population at risk

- Unlike proportions, rate includes an element of time
- Rate means how fast something is happening or going.
- Example: 250,520 female new breast cancer cases per 100,000 women reported in U.S. in 2017

## Rates

# Polling Questions

Indicate where it is a ratio, a proportion, a rate or none of the three.

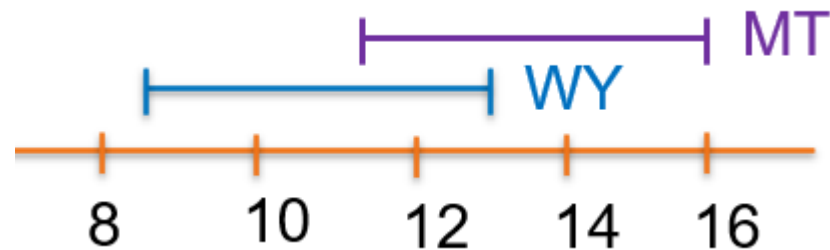
- A. Ratio
- B. Proportion
- C. Rate
- D. None of the above

**Q1:** Number of women in Alaska who died from **heart disease** in 2019  
Number of women in Alaska who died from **cancer** in 2019

**Q2:** Number of women in Hawaii who died from **heart disease** in 2019  
Number of women living in Hawaii on July 1, 2019

# Definition 2: 95% Confidence Interval

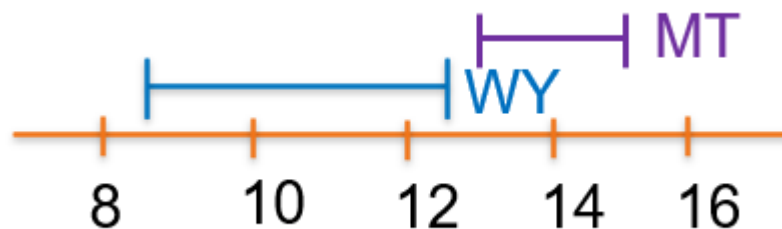
13.9% (11.8-16.0) women smokers in Montana vs.  
10.3% (8.2-12.4) women smokers in Wyoming



Are these significantly different?

**Not Significant**

13.9% (12.8-15.0) women smokers in Montana vs.  
10.3% (9.2-11.4) women smokers in Wyoming



**Significant**

# Data Analysis and Interpretation

## Data Analysis:

1. Sorting the data for it to make sense
2. Descriptive statistics: quantitative descriptive of data such as simple summaries, counts, rates, proportions
3. Exploratory data analysis: *“Puts emphasis of learning from the data, which appears plausible in the light of the evidence”*
  - Makes extensive use of analytical graphics along with numerical summaries

# Data Analysis and Interpretation

“.....exploratory data analysis, is an approach to statistics which emphasizes that a researcher should begin his or her analysis by looking at the data, on grounds that the more familiar one is with one's data, the more effective they can be used to develop, test and refine theory.

Econometricians are often accused of never actually looking at their data.

Exploratory data analysts believe in the inter-ocular trauma test:  
keep looking at the data until the answer hits you between the eyes!”

- Peter Kennedy (1992: 284)

*A Guide to Econometrics, Oxford: Blackwell.*

# Data Analysis and Interpretation

1

Involve your data personnel from the beginning of your project.

2

Do not be afraid to look and share preliminary data.

3

Document your data source, limitations, inclusions and exclusions.

# Polling Question:

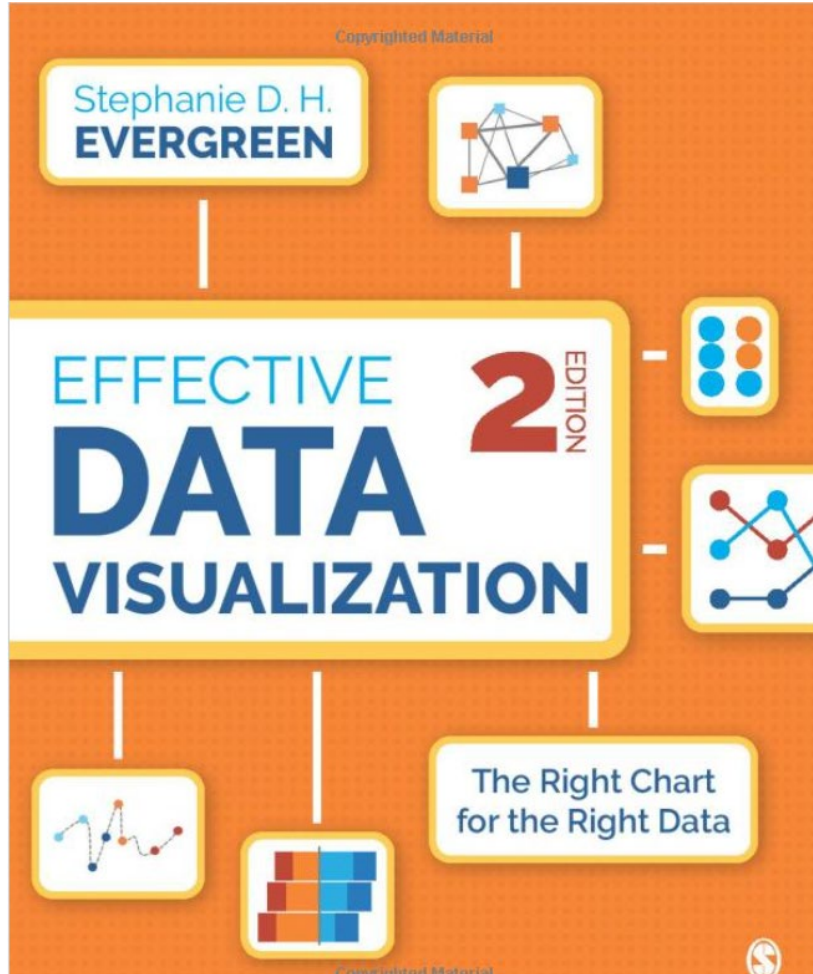
**Q1. Do you have a dedicated data person at your workplace?**

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Don't need one

**Q2. How comfortable do you feel analyzing data?**

- A. I am a pro, and I love data.
- B. I don't like it, but I still do it.
- C. Someone else does it for me.

# Visualizing Data: Tell a Story with Data



**CHART CHOOSER 4.0**  
BY STEPHANIE EVERGREEN

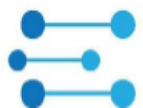
<b>WHEN A SINGLE NUMBER IS IMPORTANT</b>	Big Number <b>23%</b>	Icon Array	Pie/Donut	Bar/Column
<b>HOW 2 OR MORE NUMBERS ARE ALIKE OR NOT</b>	Side by Side	Slopegraph	Back-to-Back	Dot Plot
<b>HOW WE ARE BETTER OR NOT THAN A BENCHMARK</b>	Benchmark Line	Combo	Bullet Chart	Indicator Dots Metric A Metric B Metric C
<b>WHAT THE SURVEY SAYS</b>	Stacked Bar	Diverging Bar	Aggregated Bar	Bar/Column
<b>WHEN THERE ARE PARTS OF A WHOLE</b>	Don't Visualize	Pie/Donut	Stacked Bar	Histogram
<b>HOW THINGS CHANGED OVER TIME</b>	Line	Stacked Column	Deviation Bar	Slopegraph
<b>WHEN THE WORDS HAVE THE MEANING</b>	Word Cloud	Quote & Pic	Stock Photo Rep	Change Photos
<b>HOW THIS CHANGES WHEN THAT DOES</b>	Scatterplot	Draw It	Don't Visualize	FOR MORE SEE STEPHANIEEVERGREEN.COM/BLOG PRESENTING DATA EFFECTIVELY EFFECTIVE DATA VISUALIZATION

**Additional Chart Types:**

- Dumbbell Dot
- Small Multiples
- Lollipop
- Nested
- Tree Map
- Map
- Sankey
- Heat Map
- Prezi



# Visualizing Data: Tell a Story with Data



## EVERGREEN DATA 4 STEP VISUALIZATION PROCESS

©STEPHANIE EVERGREEN

1. WHAT'S THE POINT? Write it here on a new line.

Look at the data to see which facility met the benchmark

3. WHAT IS THE BEST CHART TYPE? Sketch it below.

Combo chart

4. HOW CAN YOU SHARPEN THE POINT? Add emphasis above.

2. WHO IS THE AUDIENCE & HOW WILL THIS BE DELIVERED TO THEM? Describe their data needs & literacy. List the software & platforms.

**Audience:**  
Present it at a director's board meeting  
**Software:**  
Get data from EHR and summarize in Excel

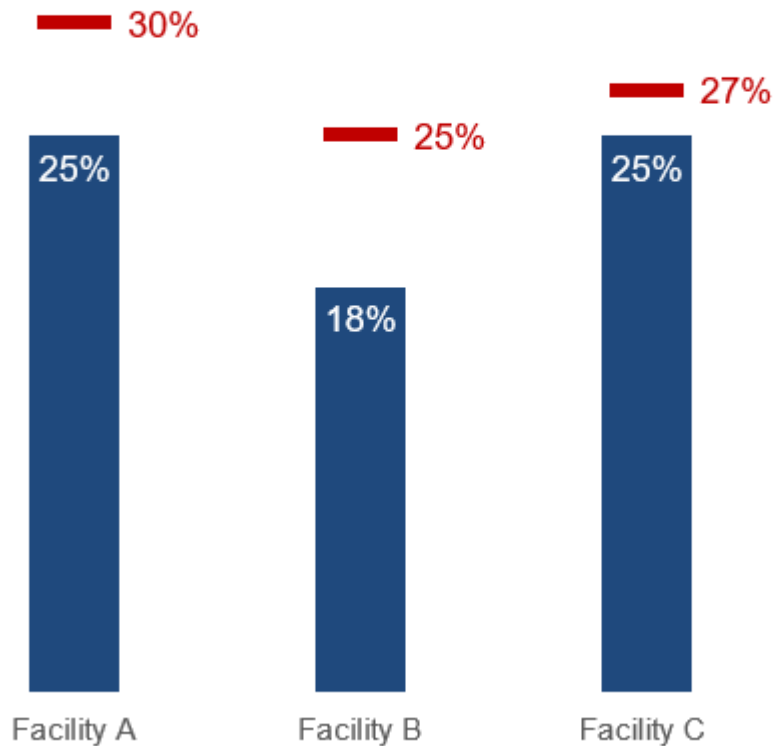
Facility Name	% of residents aged 60 years and older who received shingles vaccine in 2019	Benchmark
Facility A	25.0	30.0%
Facility B	18.2	25.0%
Facility C	25.1	27.0%

Data Source: Fake data

*Tip: Highlight a point you learned about the data. No facility met its benchmark.*

# Visualizing Data: Tell a Story with Data

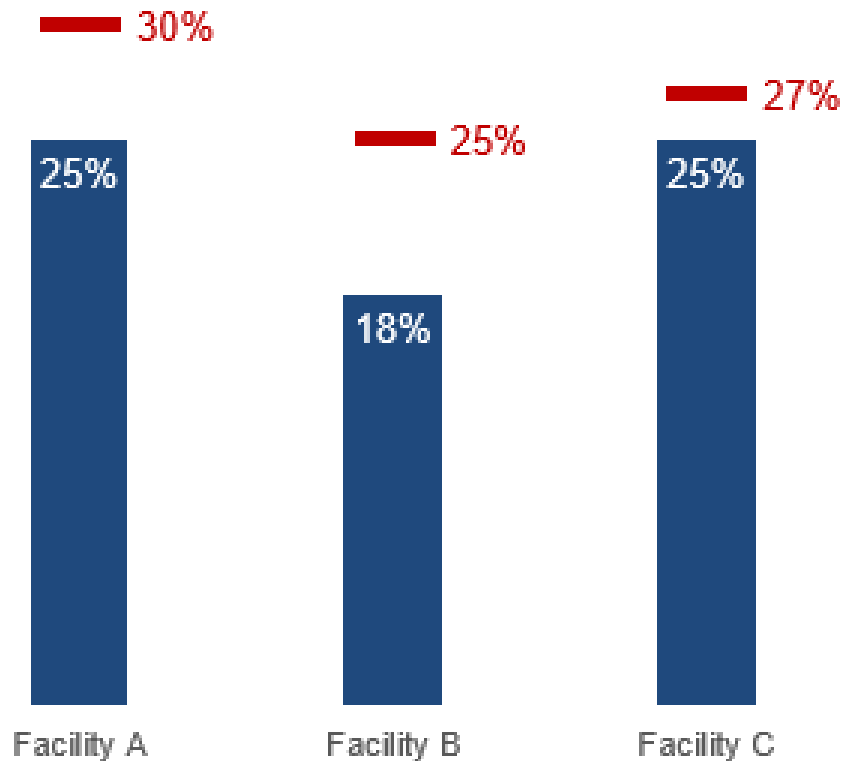
None of the three **facilities** met performance **benchmarks** of vaccinating their patients for shingles this year.



Facility Name	% of residents aged 60 years and older with shingles vaccine in 2019	Benchmark
Facility A	25.0	30.0%
Facility B	18.2	25.0%
Facility C	25.1	27.0%
Data Source: Fake data		

# Visualizing Data: Tell a Story with Data

None of the three **facilities** met performance **benchmarks** of vaccinating their patients for shingles this year.



What conclusion can you make about the data illustrated in this chart?

In 2019, among facilities included in our study who offered shingle vaccination to their patients aged 60 year and older [Fig.]:

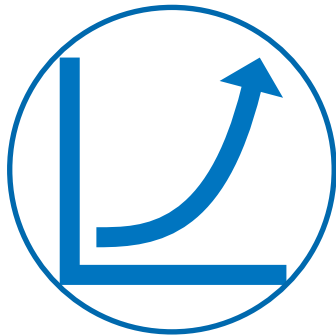
- None of the three facilities met their performance benchmark.
- **Facility B** was the furthest away from meeting their benchmark.
- **Facility C** was the closest to meeting their benchmark.

# Result Dissemination: Sharing Your Data with Others



## **Communication**

About the project  
and results



## **Dissemination**

About the results only

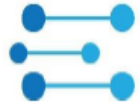
# Homework for next session: Wednesday, December 9

## Inpatient costs per member per month for Valley Community Medical Center for 2019

Services	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mental health	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3
Surgical	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$21	\$21	\$21	\$22	\$22	\$22
Physician	\$12	\$12	\$13	\$13	\$12	\$13	\$12	\$12	\$13	\$12	\$13	\$12
Pharmacy	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10

*Data Source: Fake data*

# Homework for next session: Wednesday, December 9



## EVERGREEN DATA 4 STEP VISUALIZATION PROCESS

©STEPHANIE EVERGREEN

1. **WHAT'S THE POINT?** Write it here on a new line.

3. **WHAT IS THE BEST CHART TYPE?** Sketch it below.

*Tip: Reference slide 16 for chart type*

4. **HOW CAN YOU SHARPEN THE POINT?** Add emphasis above.

2. **WHO IS THE AUDIENCE & HOW WILL THIS BE DELIVERED TO THEM?** Describe their data needs & literacy. List the software & platforms.

5. What conclusion can you make about the data illustrated in this chart?

# Session Evaluation

**Fill out evaluation questions now.**



# Next Sessions



## **Session 6: Dec. 9, 2020 – Hands on with Data**

- Break out session
- Report from breakout rooms
- Resources: Data templates, links to data sources





**Quality Improvement  
Organizations**  
Sharing Knowledge. Improving Health Care.  
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES



**Mountain-Pacific**  
*Quality Health*

# Questions?

Thank you for your time!

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