



# Statistical Science & Statistical Engineering

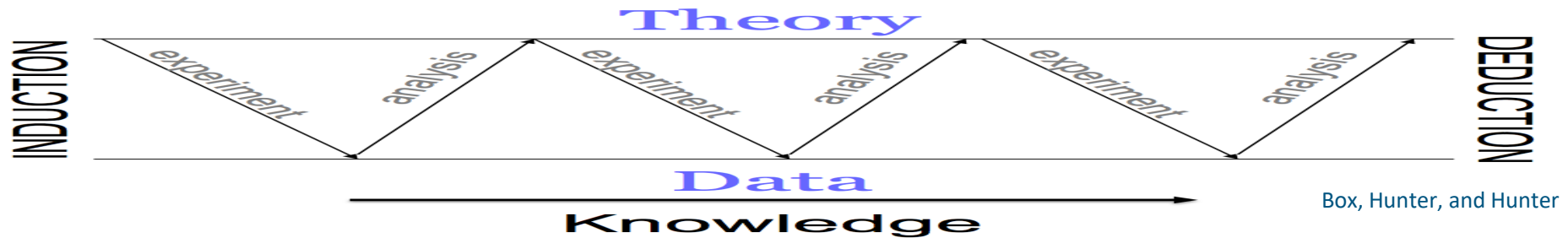
José Ramírez

IABS November 13, 2024

# Science and Engineering

- ▶ “Scientists *discover* the world that exists; engineers *create* the world that never was.”

—Theodore von Kármán



- ▶ “Statistics used as a *catalyst* to engineering creation will, I believe, always result in the fastest and most economical progress.”

—Prof. George E.P. Box

- ▶ Statistics as a *catalyst* for better science and engineering.
  - ▶ Knowledge generation via the interplay of deduction and induction
  - ▶ Scientific inference supported by statistical inference

# Statistical Science

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- ▶ Statistics is *the* original data science.
- ▶ Sir David Cox argues,
  - ▶ “That *statistical thinking* provides a unifying set of general ideas and specific methods relevant whenever *appreciable natural variation* is present. To be most fruitful these ideas should merge seamlessly with subject-matter considerations.”<sup>(1)</sup>
- ▶ Unfortunately, the perception, and sometimes training, of statisticians is that we are in a service and consultant role, rather than as a scientist and collaborator.
- ▶ Sometimes statisticians are even asked to bless an analysis...
  - ▶ “By contrast, there is sometimes a temptation to regard formal statistical analysis as a *ritual* to be added after the serious work has been done, a *ritual to satisfy convention, referees, and regulatory agencies*.”<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) Cox, D.R. Statistical science: a grammar for research. *Eur J Epidemiol* 32, 465–471 (2017).

# Statistical Science

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This is not a new phenomena.

- ▶ In his 1938 Presidential Address to the First Indian Statistical Congress, Fisher lamented:  
*"To consult the statistician after an experiment is finished is often merely to ask him to conduct a postmortem examination. He can perhaps say what the experiment died of."*
- ▶ In 1978 in his Presidential Address to the 138<sup>th</sup> meeting of the American Statistical Association, Prof. Box said:  
*"By invention of the concept of Experimental Design, Fisher promoted the statistician from a curator of dusty relics to a valued member of a scientific team, responsible for planning and taking part in the conduct of an investigation."*
- ▶ Forty years later, then ASA President Lisa LaVange echoed Fisher's sentiment in her 2018 presidential address when she decried the misuse of statistics in pharmaceutical science, saying:  
*"Statisticians to the rescue, please!"*

750  
751

We recommend that you consult with a **statistician** before discussing the study design and statistical approach with FDA.

FDA draft guidance (July2023) Manufacturing Changes and Comparability for Human Cellular and Gene Therapy Products.

# Statistical Science & Art

- ▶ *“Mathematistry is characterized by development of theory for theory's sake, which since it seldom touches down with practice, has a tendency to redefine the problem rather than solve it.”* –Prof. George E.P. Box (1976)
- ▶ *“Much fine work in statistics involves minimal mathematics; some bad work in statistics gets by because of its apparent mathematical content.”* –Prof. David Cox (1981)
- ▶ *“What we want are neither mere theorem provers nor mere users of a cookbook. A proper balance of theory and practice is needed and, most important, statisticians must learn how to be good scientists; a talent which has to be acquired by experience and example.”*  
–Prof. George E.P. Box (1976)

- ▶ The art and science of making sense of data.

- ▶ *“Studia prima la scienza, e poi seguita la pratica nata da essa scienza.”*
- ▶ *“First study the science, then follow the practice born from that science.”*



–Leonardo Da Vinci

George E. P. Box. (1976). Science and Statistics. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 71(356), 791–799.

David Cox (1981), Theory and general principle in statistics, *JRSS(A)*, 144, pp. 289-297.

# Scientific Inference Supported by Statistical Inference

Goodman, S. N. (2016), “Aligning Statistical and Scientific Reasoning,” *Science*, 352, 1180–1181.

*“What scientists want is a measure of the credibility of their conclusions, based on observed data.”*

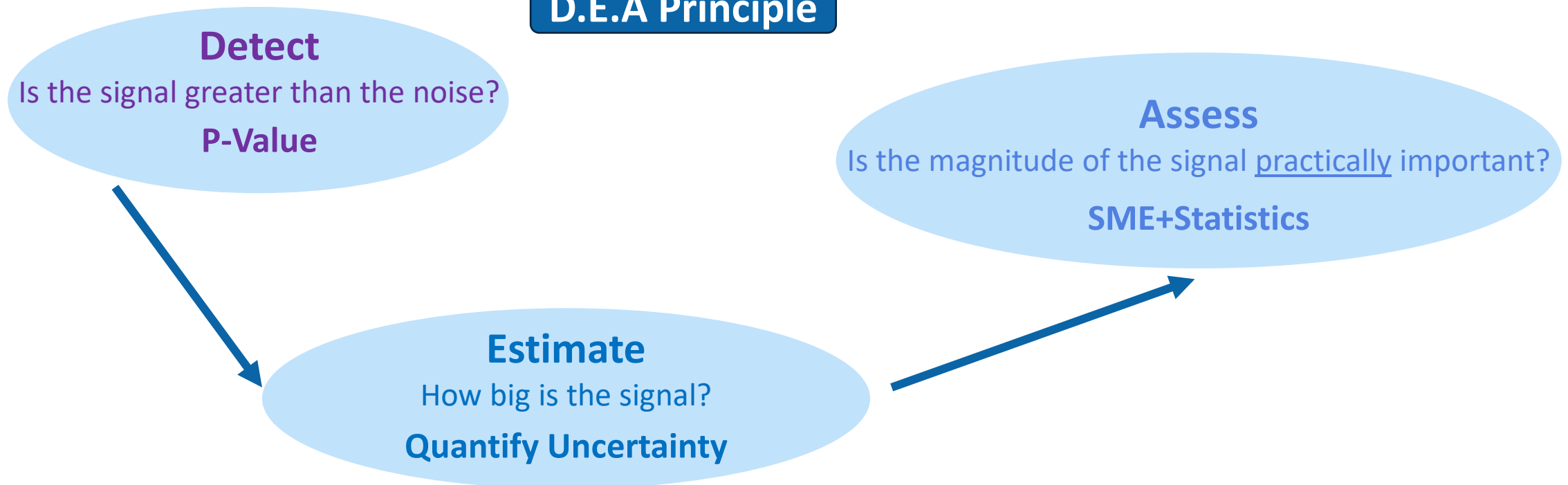
- ▶ Sir Ronald Fisher, FRS
  - ▶ *“formalized an approach to inference involving  $P$  values and **assessment of significance**, based on the frequentist notion of probability, defined in terms of verifiable frequencies of repeatable events.”*
  - ▶ *“used ‘significance’ merely to indicate that an observation was worth following up, with refutation of the null hypothesis justified only if further experiments “rarely failed” to achieve significance.”*
- ▶ Jerzy Neyman and Egon Pearson
  - ▶ Error rates hypothesis testing: Null vs. Alternative — reject the “null” vs. accept the “alternative”
  - ▶ *“Once these error rates are set, scientific reasoning is effectively out of the picture.”*
  - ▶ *“Judgement ideally enters through customization of the alternative hypothesis and the error rates, contingent on the seriousness of each kind of error.”*
  - ▶ *“Without foundational justification, this created **the illusion that quantitative inference could be automated.**”*

# Scientific Inference Supported by Statistical Inference

## Statistical & Practical Significance

- ▶ “No scientific worker has a fixed level of significance at which from year to year, and in all circumstances, he rejects hypotheses; he [examines] each particular case in the light of evidence and ideas.”<sup>(1)</sup>

### D.E.A Principle



(1) R. A. Fisher, Statistical Methods and Scientific Inference (Hafner, New York, ed. 1, 1956).

# Statistical Engineering

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- ▶ “*The study of how to best utilize statistical concepts, methods, and tools and integrate them with information technology and other relevant sciences to generate improved results.*”<sup>(1)</sup>
- ▶ Core Principles of Statistical Engineering (Hoerl 2018)
  - ▶ Understanding of the problem context
  - ▶ Development of a problem-solving strategy
  - ▶ Consideration of the data pedigree
    - ▶ Data generating mechanism ⇒ *appropriate distribution*
    - ▶ Models that can be supported by the data at hand.
  - ▶ Integration of sound subject matter theory (domain knowledge)
    - ▶ *Collaboration*
  - ▶ Use of sequential approaches
    - ▶ Scientific method

(1) Hoerl, R. W., Snee, R. D. (2010). Closing the gap: Statistical engineering can bridge statistical thinking with methods and tools. Quality Progress, 43 (5): 52 – 53.

# Statistical Engineering

Long history...

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- ▶ 1946: NBS (now NIST) Statistical Engineering Division
  - ▶ Develops and applies statistical and probabilistic methods and techniques supporting research in measurement science, technology, and the production of standard reference materials.
- ▶ 1945 – 1957: Statistical engineer William, Bill, Gore, founder of W.L. Gore and Associates.
  - ▶ In 1952 published *Statistical Methods for Chemical Experimentation*.
  - ▶ Prof. Stu Hunter said: “Bill Gore was a remarkable guy in his appreciation of the importance of statistics, which was rare in the 1950s. ” “I owe him for a lot of the experimental design work I did within chemical engineering.”
- ▶ 1954: Dr. W. Edwards Deming.
  - ▶ “*For all four groups of people [management, statistical administration, research, front-line workers], the statistical method is more than an array of techniques. It is a mode of thought-sharpened thinking. It helps anyone in the four groups, be he a machine operator or an executive, to make better decisions, and to do his work better, than he could do otherwise.*” <sup>(1)</sup>

(1) Deming, W.E. (1954). On the teaching of statistical principles and techniques to people in industry. Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute.



# Statistical Thinking

*A mode of thought-sharpened thinking...*

Statistical thinking is a philosophy of **learning** and **action** based on three fundamental principles:

- ▶ All work occurs in a system of interconnected processes.
- ▶ All processes exhibit variation.
- ▶ Understanding, quantifying and reducing this variation is key to a successful business.
- ▶ “Statistical thinking provides a unifying set of general ideas and specific methods relevant whenever appreciable natural variation is present. To be most fruitful these ideas should merge seamlessly with subject-matter considerations.”<sup>(1)</sup>
- ▶ Detect — Estimate — Assess
- ▶ Does the data contain enough information on the generating mechanism for it to be recovered?

—Dr. Fang Chen

(1) Cox, D.R. Statistical science: a grammar for research. *Eur J Epidemiol* 32, 465–471 (2017).

# Statistics as a Catalyst for Better Science and Engineering.

*The art and science of making sense of data to make sound decisions.*

**Statistical Thinking**

**Statistical Science**

**Statistical Engineering**

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# Inspirations

Many of the most successful and impactful statisticians started out in science or engineering.

# Florence Nightingale: Passionate Statistician

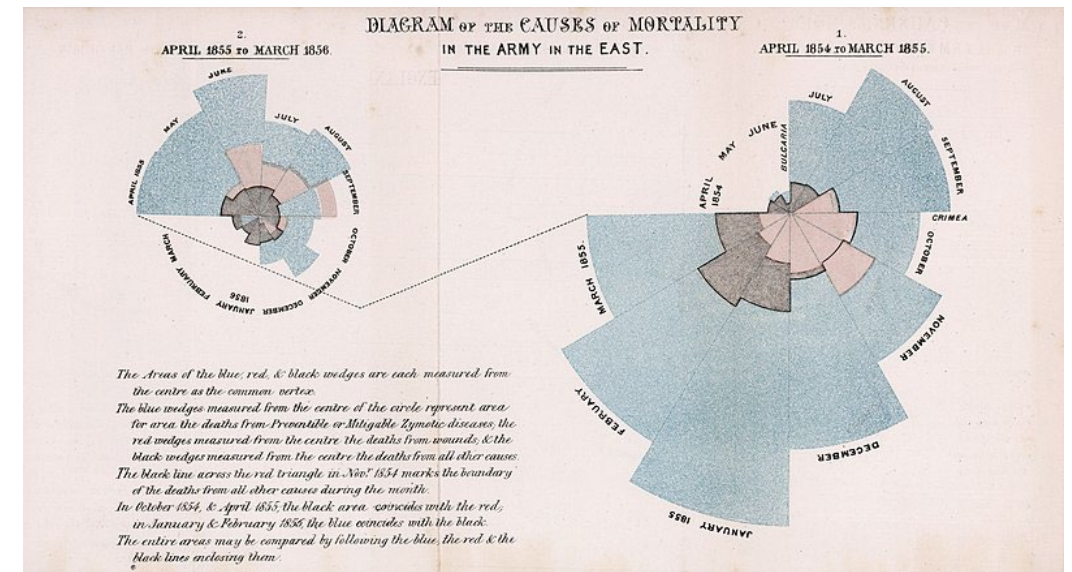
12 May 1820 – 13 August 1910

- ▶ English social reformer and statistician, and the founder of modern nursing.
- ▶ Elected the first female member of the Royal Statistical Society in 1859.
- ▶ Honorary member of the American Statistical Association in 1874.
- ▶ Graphical representation of social and medical data.

Kopf EW. (1978). Florence Nightingale as statistician. Res Nurs Health. Oct;1(3):93-102

- ▶ “She gave a succinct analysis of the data, pioneering the use of “coxcombs” (area charts) for the graphical presentation of mortality data. Government statistics would never be the same as a result, for her example of providing easy-to-visualize bar charts and pie charts was taken up in subsequent routine publications of Census and other data.”

<https://cwfn.uoguelph.ca/short-papers-excerpts/passionate-statistician/>



Wikipedia Commons: Example of polar area diagram by Florence Nightingale (1820–1910).

# Sir Ronald Fisher, FRS

17 February 1890 – 29 July 1962

A statistician is an “expert in the process of reasoning”.

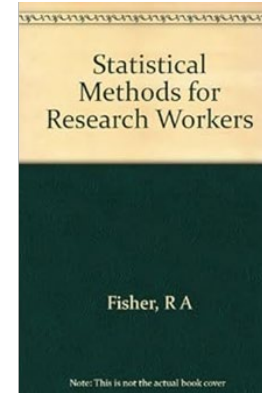
*A mode of thought-sharpened thinking...*

- ▶ “The greatest biologist since Darwin.”
- ▶ “Not only was he the most original and constructive of the architects of the neo-Darwinian synthesis, Fisher also was the father of modern statistics and experimental design.”

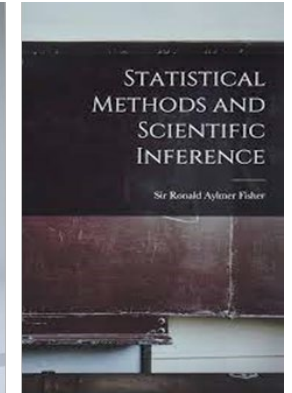
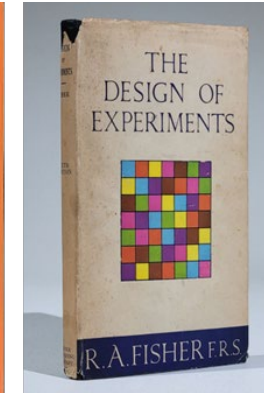
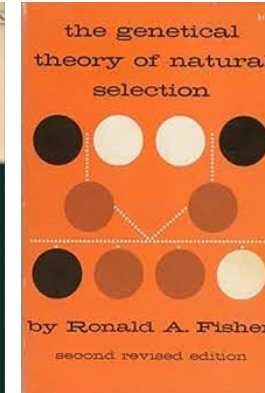
—Richard Dawkins

- ▶ Mathematical foundations of theoretical statistics

- ▶ Maximum likelihood estimation (1912, 22 years old)
- ▶ Consistency, sufficiency, efficiency, information.
- ▶ Analysis of variance
- ▶ The Lady Tasting Tea — Design of experiments
- ▶ Regard for the structure of the problem.
  - ▶ “the particular peculiarities of the actual body of data to be examined”



14 editions, many reprints.



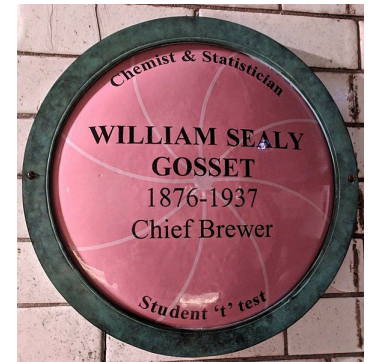
- ▶ Was he a Biologist/geneticist?
- ▶ Was he an applied statistician?
- ▶ Was he a mathematical statistician?
- ▶ Was he a data analyst?
- ▶ Was he a designer of investigations?



# William Sealy Gosset

13 June 1876 – 16 October 1937

- ▶ a.k.a 'Student'
- ▶ Chemist, statistician, brewer.
- ▶ Chief Brewer at Guinness Brewing Company.
- ▶ In 1907 he published "On the Error of Counting with a Haemocytometer".
  - ▶ Poisson distribution
- ▶ In 1908 published "The Probable Error of a Mean"
  - ▶ the "t-test" paper!
- ▶ By asking the right questions, statistical thinking, he was able to derive the t distribution, changing the way we deal with small samples.



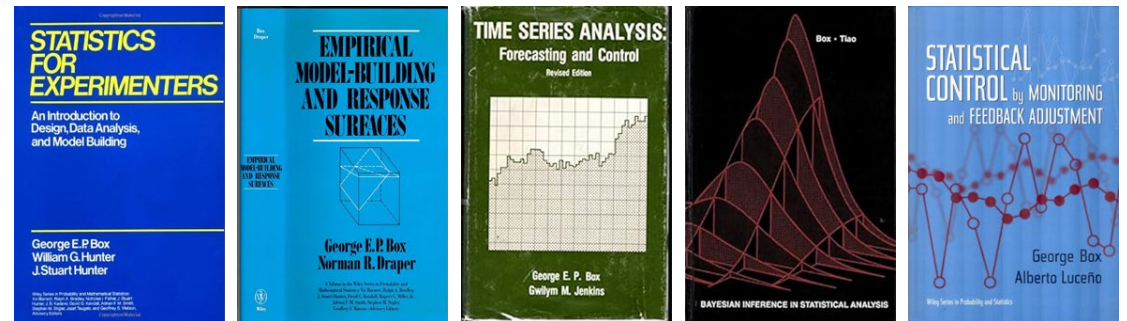
Wikimedia Commons

To many in the statistical world "Student" was regarded as a statistical advisor to Guinness's brewery, to others he appeared to be a brewer devoting his spare time to statistics.

# Prof. George E.P. Box, FRS

18 October 1919 – 28 March 2013

- ▶ Chemist: First paper when he was 19
- ▶ Worked at Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI)
- ▶ Director of the Statistical Techniques Research Group at Princeton University
- ▶ Founded the UW-Madison department of statistics
- ▶ President of ASA
- ▶ Box-Cox transformations
- ▶ ARIMA time series models (Box-Jenkins)
- ▶ Box-Tiao prior for variance components
- ▶ Box-Wetz goodness-of-prediction criterion
- ▶ Box-Behnken designs
- ▶ Central composite designs (CCD)



- ▶ Response Surface Methodology (RSM)
  - ▶ Box, G.E.P. and Wilson, K.B. (1951)
  - ▶ Increase efficiency of lab and full-scale experiments.
  - ▶ Adaption of Fisher’s ideas to industrial experimentation.
  - ▶ A great example of scientific collaboration
  - ▶ “It was a success, ... After this I could do no wrong.”

“To help them design *effective* experiments, I had to *know the details* of the process and testing methods.”

# So many more...

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- ▶ Prof. J Stuart Hunter

- ▶ Electrical engineer, statistician, educator, author, and editor

- ▶ *Statistics for Experimenters*

- ▶ Prof. William Hunter

- ▶ Chemical engineer, statistician, educator, author

- ▶ *Statistics for Experimenters*

- ▶ Prof. Norman Breslow

- ▶ Statistician, medical researcher, educator, author, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

- ▶ *Statistical Methods in Cancer Research*

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# Thank you

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