

Confounding

Examples

Extreme examples (Simpson's paradox)

Conditions for...

Estimators

	weights	
	Precision-based (inverse variance)	Investigator-chosen ("Standardized")
<u>Difference</u>		
Mean	x	x
Risk	x	x
<u>Ratio</u>		
Risk	x	x
Rate	x	x
Odds	x	
	[case control study]	
	[cohort/prevalence study]	

Finely-stratified data -- matched pairs; matched sets**Inter-relationships: other representations of SMR****Assumptions/caveats****Readings**

- Moore & McCabe Chapter 2
- Rothman 2002, Ch 1; Ch 5; Ch 8
- JH's Notes on stratified data ['Ch 9 epi' from 607]
[<http://www.epi.mcgill.ca/hanley/c634/stratified>]
- Mantel and Haenszel Classic Article
[<http://www.epi.mcgill.ca/hanley/c634/stratified>]
- Woolf Classic article.
[<http://www.epi.mcgill.ca/hanley/c634/stratified>]

Other Resources [Computer / Chapters / Articles / etc..]

- Against All Odds Video
PROGRAM 11: The Question of Causation
[for details see
http://www.medicine.mcgill.ca/epidemiology/hanley/c323/AGAINST_ALL_ODDS_INDEX.html]
- Moore & McCabe Chapter 2 resources
[<http://bcs.whfreeman.com/ips4e>]
- 607 Notes from May 1997:
Ch 2 "Looking at Data: relationships"
[http://www.epi.mcgill.ca/hanley/c607/mm_ch2.pdf]
- Course 678 Resources/Materials for Session 5
[<http://www.epi.mcgill.ca/hanley/c678/>]