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| **Ecological studies (badanie ekologiczne)** |
| **Explanation, additional information** | **Content of the lecture** |
| **Badanie ekologiczne (jedno z badań analitycznych):*** **Obiekt badania: populacja**
* **Dane: istniejące, np. dane statystyczne**
* **Wynik: korelacja, ocena zależności**

*Ecological studies** *Test object: population*
* *Data: existing data (eg statistical data)*
* *Result: correlation, evaluate the association*
 | Epidemiological study in which the unit of analysis is a population rather than an individual* Test object: population
* Data: existing data (eg statistical data)
* Result: correlation, evaluate the association
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| **Zależność obserwowana między zmiennymi na poziomie populacji nie oznacza związku na poziomie jednostek***Association on the population level does not necessary represent the association on the individual level* | Ecological fallacy (ecological bias) association on the population level does not necessary represent the association on the individual level.  |
| **Wady i zalety badania ekologicznego***Advantages and disadvantages of ecological studies* | **Advantages (positives):** * + Data from routine statistics (library studies)
	+ Simple
	+ Fast
	+ Cheap
	+ Hypotheses can be tested

**Disadvantages (negatives):*** If data from routine statistics are not available collection of the own data can be difficult, time consuming and costly
* Fallacy ecological
* Sensitive for confounding
* Rather for generating hypotheses
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**VOCUBULARY**

Ecological fallacy/ecological bias- ułomność badania ekologicznego, błąd ekologiczny

Sensitive for confounding- wrażliwe na zakłócenia