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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 |
| **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 |

**VOCUBULARY**

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

Sensitive for confounding- wrażliwe na zakłócenia