What is happening in the pilot study?

Group 1 $n = 200$

Study design. Simulated observational cohort of 200 participants. Age group and drug use were recorded at baseline, and mortality was assessed within five years. The data are presented as aggregate counts.

Variables

Z	Age: $0 =$ younger, $1 =$ older
X	Drug: $0 =$ no drug, $1 =$ drug
Y	Five-year mortality: $0 =$ alive, $1 =$ died

How the tables are arranged

Y is shown in the rows and X in the columns. The first table combines all participants; the next two tables show the data separately for younger and older participants.

Overall: all participants

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	84	70	154
$Y = 1$	23	23	46
Total	107	93	200

Younger participants: $Z = 0$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	72	36	108
$Y = 1$	10	1	11
Total	82	37	119

Older participants: $Z = 1$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	12	34	46
$Y = 1$	13	22	35
Total	25	56	81

Outcome probabilities by drug use and age group

In p_{xz}, the first subscript gives the value of X and the second gives the value of Z.

$p_{00} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{10} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{01} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 1) =$ _____

$p_{11} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 1) =$ _____

Counts only: calculate and report risks and risk differences rounded to three decimal places.

What is happening in the pilot study?

Group 2 $n = 200$

Study design. Simulated observational cohort of 200 participants. Age group and drug use were recorded at baseline, and mortality was assessed within five years. The data are presented as aggregate counts.

Variables

Z	Age: $0 =$ younger, $1 =$ older
X	Drug: $0 =$ no drug, $1 =$ drug
Y	Five-year mortality: $0 =$ alive, $1 =$ died

How the tables are arranged

Y is shown in the rows and X in the columns. The first table combines all participants; the next two tables show the data separately for younger and older participants.

Overall: all participants

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	91	67	158
$Y = 1$	21	21	42
Total	112	88	200

Younger participants: $Z = 0$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	78	34	112
$Y = 1$	9	2	11
Total	87	36	123

Older participants: $Z = 1$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	13	33	46
$Y = 1$	12	19	31
Total	25	52	77

Outcome probabilities by drug use and age group

In p_{xz}, the first subscript gives the value of X and the second gives the value of Z.

$p_{00} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{10} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{01} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 1) =$ _____

$p_{11} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 1) =$ _____

Counts only: calculate and report risks and risk differences rounded to three decimal places.

What is happening in the pilot study?

Group 3 $n = 200$

Study design. Simulated observational cohort of 200 participants. Age group and drug use were recorded at baseline, and mortality was assessed within five years. The data are presented as aggregate counts.

Variables

Z	Age: $0 =$ younger, $1 =$ older
X	Drug: $0 =$ no drug, $1 =$ drug
Y	Five-year mortality: $0 =$ alive, $1 =$ died

How the tables are arranged

Y is shown in the rows and X in the columns. The first table combines all participants; the next two tables show the data separately for younger and older participants.

Overall: all participants

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	88	61	149
$Y = 1$	24	27	51
Total	112	88	200

Younger participants: $Z = 0$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	78	31	109
$Y = 1$	13	4	17
Total	91	35	126

Older participants: $Z = 1$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	10	30	40
$Y = 1$	11	23	34
Total	21	53	74

Outcome probabilities by drug use and age group

In p_{xz}, the first subscript gives the value of X and the second gives the value of Z.

$p_{00} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{10} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{01} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 1) =$ _____

$p_{11} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 1) =$ _____

Counts only: calculate and report risks and risk differences rounded to three decimal places.

What is happening in the pilot study?

Group 4 $n = 200$

Study design. Simulated observational cohort of 200 participants. Age group and drug use were recorded at baseline, and mortality was assessed within five years. The data are presented as aggregate counts.

Variables

Z	Age: $0 =$ younger, $1 =$ older
X	Drug: $0 =$ no drug, $1 =$ drug
Y	Five-year mortality: $0 =$ alive, $1 =$ died

How the tables are arranged

Y is shown in the rows and X in the columns. The first table combines all participants; the next two tables show the data separately for younger and older participants.

Overall: all participants

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	89	67	156
$Y = 1$	23	21	44
Total	112	88	200

Younger participants: $Z = 0$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	81	35	116
$Y = 1$	12	2	14
Total	93	37	130

Older participants: $Z = 1$

	$X = 0$	$X = 1$	Total
$Y = 0$	8	32	40
$Y = 1$	11	19	30
Total	19	51	70

Outcome probabilities by drug use and age group

In p_{xz}, the first subscript gives the value of X and the second gives the value of Z.

$p_{00} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{10} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 0) =$ _____

$p_{01} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 0, Z = 1) =$ _____

$p_{11} = P(Y = 1 \mid X = 1, Z = 1) =$ _____

Counts only: calculate and report risks and risk differences rounded to three decimal places.