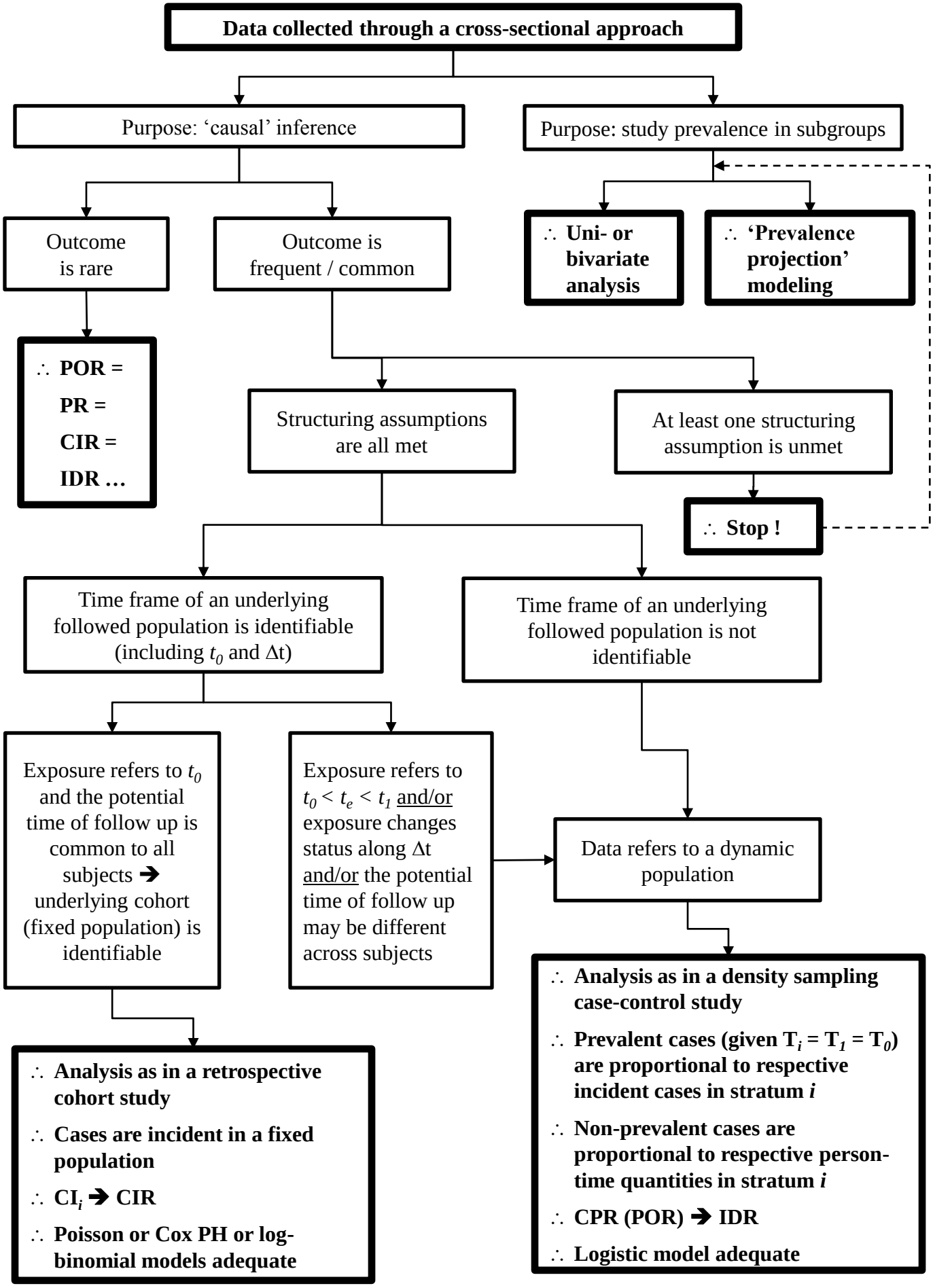
Data collected through a cross-sectional approach
Purpose: 'causal' inference
Purpose: study prevalence in subgroups
Outcome is rare
Outcome is frequent / common
∴ Uni- or bivariate analysis
∴ 'Prevalence projection' modeling
∴ POR = PR = CIR = IDR …
Structuring assumptions are all met
At least one structuring assumption is unmet
∴ Stop !
Time frame of an underlying followed population is identifiable (including t_0 and Δt)
Time frame of an underlying followed population is not identifiable
Exposure refers to t_0 and the potential time of follow up is common to all subjects ➔ underlying cohort (fixed population) is identifiable
Exposure refers to $t_0 < t_e < t_1$ and/or exposure changes status along Δt and/or the potential time of follow up may be different across subjects
Data refers to a dynamic population
∴ Analysis as in a retrospective cohort study
∴ Cases are incident in a fixed population
∴ CI_i ➔ CIR
∴ Poisson or Cox PH or log-binomial models adequate
∴ Analysis as in a density sampling case-control study
∴ Prevalent cases (given $T_i = T_1 = T_0$) are proportional to respective incident cases in stratum *i*
∴ Non-prevalent cases are proportional to respective person-time quantities in stratum *i*
∴ CPR (POR) ➔ IDR
∴ Logistic model adequate