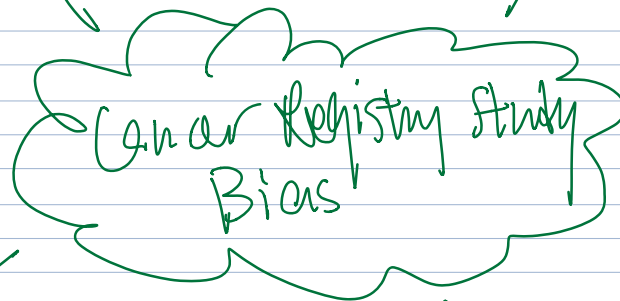


confounded by Age.
e.g. US 1990 pop older
than 1960.

direct Age
Adjustment



SIRs and SMRs.

Age-Adjusted or Age-standardized
measures of the excess of
risk in the (deficit)
study population
compared to standardized
population.

indirect Age Adjust.
ment.

↓
Healthy Worker Bias

When SMRs are used for
working population, which
is more healthy.

General population
contain healthy and ill

$$SMR = \frac{\text{Observed}}{\text{Expected}} \uparrow$$

↓
One cannot compare
SMRs or SIRs from
two or more study
populations unless
their Age distribution
are very familiar

This is because each
SIR or SMR is standardized
to its own population
(age) structure

The age structure is
unique to each SMR
or SIR calculation.