## RELATIVE RISK

## ABSOLUTE RISK

## GENERAL ADDITION RULE

MULTIPLICTION RULE FOR INDEPENDENCE

|  | Takes aspirin | Does not take <br> aspirin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Heart attack | 1671 | 1883 |
| No heart attack | 328329 | 328117 |

Source: The Lancet
(a) Calculate the absolute risk of having a heart attack
(b) Calculate the absolute risk of having a heart attack is you take aspirin
(c) Calculate the relative risk of having a heart attack if you take aspirin compared to if you don't take aspirin
(d) Comment on this relative risk value

|  | Furloughed | Not furloughed |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Male | 1843000 | 12334000 |  |
| Female | 1419000 | 12769000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Source: ONS
(a) Calculate the probability that someone was furloughed from their employment in 2020
(b) Given that the employee was female, calculate the probability that they were furloughed.
(c) Given that the employee was furloughed, calculate the probability that they were male.
(d) Is the probability of being furloughed independent of gender? Show your calculations for your conclusion.

3 The probability of having Covid is $10 \%$.
The probability of testing positive for Covid if you have it is 80\%
The probability of testing positive for Covid if you do not have it is $0.01 \%$
Calculate:
(a) The probability that you have Covid and test positive
(b) The probability that you do not have Covid and test positive.
(c) The probability that if you test positive for Covid, then you have Covid.

