

Crude Risk

Crude risk is the probability that an individual will develop a particular disease in a given time interval in the presence of other **competing risks** of death. For example, the probability that a 30-year-old woman will develop breast cancer between the ages of 30 and 60 is a crude risk. The crude risk is reduced by the fact that she may die of other diseases before she develops breast cancer. The term **absolute risk** is used synonymously with crude risk. Crude risk can be estimated without making special assumptions, such as the “independence” assumption used in competing

risk analysis. Crude risk can be contrasted with the net risk in the theory of competing risks. Net risk refers to the probability of developing a particular disease if other competing risks are eliminated.

Crude risk is also used to describe the risk of disease in a heterogeneous population composed of different genders and age groups, for example. Crude risk is differentiated, in this context, from gender- and age-specific risks.

(See also **Aalen–Johansen Estimator**)

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