Rates :

* Rate(a) + rate(na) = 1
* Rate(a|b) + rate(na|b) = 1

Association:

* Rte(a|b) vs rate(a|nb)
* If theres no randomised exp, then causation cant be obtained
* Observation studies -> provide association data
* Doesn’t matter how we check for association, (a|b and a|nb) or (b|a and b|na)

Confounder (C):

* C must be associated both independent(A) and dependent(B) var
* If only one associated, then c is not a confounder
* Presence of confounder does not mean presence of simpsons paradox
* Presence of simp paradox means presence of confouder

The control group can simply be not receiving treatment, receiving a placebo, or receiving an existing treatment.

Observational studies generally have control groups.

As subjects are self-assigned to the different treatment and control groups in observational studies, it is not possible to assign subjects randomly into groups.

Observational study; gender cannot be assigned as a treatment.

Random assignment (not random sampling)

For generalisability sampling frame must contain the population of interest