# QUIZ - Randomisation variation

## Question 1

Parte superior do formulário

Following are some statements about randomised experiments.

Select the statement that is **FALSE**.

The researchers have enough control to be able to implement the treatment-allocation plan given by a random assignment process.

**We have a balanced set of treatment groups when we have sorted people into groups according to their ages.**

Random assignment of experimental units to treatment groups tends to balance treatment groups on factors other than treatment so that we can make fair comparisons.

Randomised experiments provide the most reliable way we know of finding out whether applying a treatment causes a change in the pattern of outcomes.

Treatments are conditions we apply (things we do) to experimental units because we want to investigate whether they cause changes in the outcome variable.

Correct

This statement is **FALSE** – Treatment groups are balanced when they are similar on all factors other than treatment, not just a single factor (age here).

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## Question 2

Parte superior do formulário

Below are some statements about Randomisation variation as discussed in the video.

We will only consider the context of comparing two group means. Select the statement that is **FALSE**.

Randomisation variation is the variability in the difference between the two “group” means produced by random allocation to “groups” (random labelling with group labels) and nothing else.

**Randomisation variation becomes more of a problem when we have more observations.**

If we want to establish causation, we would want to be able to show that the difference between the treatment-group means was bigger than randomisation variation alone could easily produce.

Random assignment to groups, acting on its own, can produce quite large differences between group means.

**Correct**

This statement is **FALSE** - The larger the number of experimental units, the smaller the randomisation variation.

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