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Variance in the Average Treatment Effect - Quiz

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Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

The variance of the average treatment effect is given by: $V(\hat{\tau}) = \frac{S_c^2}{N_c} + \frac{S_t^2}{N_t} - \frac{S_{tc}^2}{N}$.

What does the term $\frac{S_t^2}{N_t}$ represent?

- ☐ a. The standard deviation of the outcomes Y_i in the treatment group
- ☒ b. The variance of the outcomes Y_i in the treatment group ✓
- ☐ c. The average outcomes Y_i in the treatment group
- ☐ d. The average of the variance of Y_i in the treatment group and in the control group

Explanation

The term $\frac{S_t^2}{N_t}$ represents the variance of the outcomes Y_i in the treatment group.

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Causality

due Nov 21, 2016 05:00 IST



Analyzing Randomized Experiments

due Nov 21, 2016 05:00 IST



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✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

The term $\frac{S_{tc}^2}{N}$ represents the variance of the unit-level treatment effects. This cannot be directly observed, and is often ignored. Which of the following are consistent with why it would be okay to ignore this term? (Select all that apply.)

- ☒ a. If we are interested in a larger population than this particular sample, this term would drop from the variance in any case
- ☐ b. In applications of randomized experiments, treatment and control groups are balanced, $S_{tc}^2 = 0$, and the term drops out overall
- ☒ c. If the treatment effect is constant, then $\frac{S_{tc}^2}{N} = 0$ and we can disregard
- ☒ d. If the treatment effect is not constant, then using $\frac{S_{tc}^2}{N}$ as an estimator of sampling variance is actually conservative



[Use of Randomization and Nonparametric Regression](#)

due Nov 21, 2016 05:00 IST



[Module 8: Homework](#)

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Explanation

A, C, and D are all correct. Often the $\frac{S_{tc}^2}{N}$ term is disregarded for these three reasons.

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Discussion

Topic: Module 8 / Variance in the Average Treatment Effect - Quiz

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