

## Observational Studies and Experimental Design

### Sample from a Population

→ We can answer questions about the population

Observational or Experimental study is interested in studying a process How does the population change or how is it impacted by some variable.

Ex: Does smoking influence your chances of getting lung cancer.

Treatment → This is the variable(s) that we want to know the impact of. (Ex: smoking, UBI, take vitamins)

### Observational Study

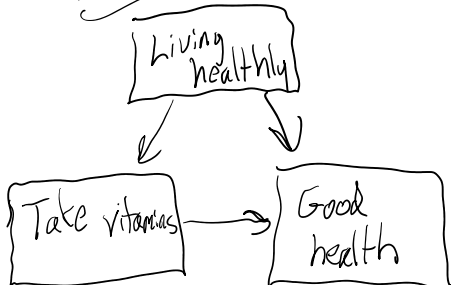
We look for individuals representative of our population of interest who take and don't take treatment of their own volition

(Study subjects assign themselves treatment)

Ask: Do people who smoke experience lung cancer at a higher rate.

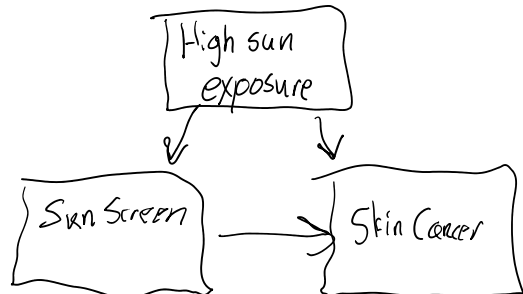
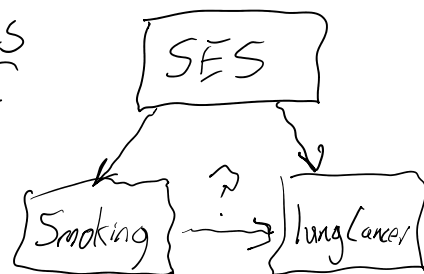
### Advantages of Obs study

- Easy, cheap
- ethical



### Disadvantages

Correlation does not imply causation



Lurking Variables are related to the treatment variable and the outcome variable

Experimental Design → Experiments assign treatment to subjects rather than letting subjects assign themselves.

→ Randomization: We want to randomize treatment

↳ any lurking variables

→ Control: Any variable we can influence, we can maintain consistency.

(Distinct from control group which is a group not receiving treatment)

### Advantages

We more easily show causation  
We can rule out (or control) impact of unrelated variables.

### Ethics

### Disadvantages

Costly and difficult.

### Ethics

Blocking → If our subjects have key differences that might impact results of the study, we block similar individuals together and treatments and control within blocks.

Blind vs Double Blind: Either subjects or researchers (masked) or both (double masked) are unaware of treatment.

Masked <sup>or</sup> Double Masked.

Placebo Effect: Taking a treatment of any kind can impact (typically) health or other outcomes.

Replication → A study and its results should be replicable (or repeatable)

Non-Response: When a subject or individual selected for sample does not actually participate.

Controversial questions can impact non-response (Anonymity helps reduce unwillingness to respond)

Non-Compliance: In context of an experimental design,

non-compliance occurs when a subject assigned treatment doesn't follow through.