Section 3 and 4

## **Answers**

1. The mean turnout for the control group is approximately 461.3. This is, on average, 461.3 folks participate in polling booths that were assigned to control.
2. Average turnout is 464.9 with 153.75 as a standard deviation; this is, the former is over 3 times the latter, which is good in terms of dispersion.
3. Answer is in 18.
4. To answer this, first copy the table from the regression output.

Table1: Regression of treatment on total turnout

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Coefficient | Std. error |
| Intervention variable (binary) | 8.40 | 3.49 |
| Total registered (cont.) | .06 | .00 |
| Intercept | 404.45 | 4.50 |

The main finding of this regression is that treatment increases total turnoff. Polling booths that were assigned to treatment, expose on average approximately 8.4 more votes than those in control. This result is also statistically significant (at least at 5%), given that the size of the effect is almost 2.4 times their standard error[[1]](#footnote-1). Given that treatment was randomly assigned, we should interpret this as a causal effect of the intervention.

1. There is a plausible IV variable in this RCT framework: take\_up.
2. Interfaz de usuario gráfica, Aplicación, Word

   Descripción generada automáticamenteFrom the regression output what really matters is the following table:

The results shows that the F statistic that is computed for the first stage[[2]](#footnote-2) is extremely large, which means that our instrument does a good job in predict treatment (something that seem obvious by the context).

1. ###
2. When we use take\_up as an instrument of the treatment we show that the size of the treatment effect drops by almost 17% (relative to the effect estimated in exercise 18). This effect is also known as LATE (or Local Average Treatment Effect), because it takes into account only the average effect on the compliers, those polling booths that take up the treatment only because were assigned to.

1. Remember that the null hypothesis check whether the estimate is equal to cero. If the t statistic is almost 2.4, this means that, if we repeat the intervention over the same population and under the same conditions, we will obtain an estimate very close to what we have obtained, at least 95% of the time. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. By first stage we mean the regression of the endogenous variable (treatment) on the exogenous one (take-up) and all the other controls. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)