

What are the conditions for RDD to work?

- a) A continuous eligibility index
- b) A clearly defined cutoff point
- c) Treatment assignment (Individuals slightly above the threshold receive the treatment, while those slightly below it do not)
- d) Outcome measurement (the outcomes of interest for both the treatment and control groups are measured)

What are the conditions for RDD to work?

- a) A continuous eligibility index **True**
- b) A clearly defined cutoff point **True**
- c) Treatment Assignment (Individuals slightly above the threshold receive the treatment, while those slightly below it do not) **True**
- d) Outcome Measurement (the outcomes of interest for both the treatment and control groups are measured) **True**

Which of these are the 2 main assumptions that are needed for an RDD to be valid?

- a) The eligibility index is continuous around the cutoff point.
- b) Individuals close to the cutoff point are very similar, on average, in observed and unobserved characteristics.
- c) Treatment group and comparison group are different around the cut-off

Which of these are the 2 main assumptions that are needed for an RDD to be valid?

a) The eligibility index should be continuous around the cutoff point.

Assumption 1

b) Individuals close to the cutoff point should be very similar, on average, in observed and unobserved characteristics.

Assumption 2

c) Treatment group and comparison group are different around the cut-off

False : They should be **similar** around the cut-off

Which of these answers is true: What's the difference between a Sharp Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) and a Fuzzy one?

- a) A Sharp RDD is more valid than a Fuzzy one.
- b) In a Sharp RDD, assignment is completely determined by the value of the running variable, in Fuzzy RDD only partly.
- c) In a Sharp RDD, assignment is a random function of the running variable, in a Fuzzy RDD it is a deterministic function
- d) A Sharp RDD identifies the Average Treatment Effect on the treated, while a Fuzzy RDD identifies a Local Average Treatment Effect.

Which of these answers is true: What's the difference between a Sharp Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) and a Fuzzy one?

a) A Sharp RDD is more valid than a Fuzzy one. **False**

b) In a Sharp RDD, assignment is completely determined by the value of the running variable, in Fuzzy RDD only partly. **True**

c) In a Sharp RDD, assignment is a random function of the running variable, in a Fuzzy RDD it is a deterministic function. **False - other way round**

d) A Sharp RDD identifies the Average Treatment Effect on the treated, while a Fuzzy RDD identifies a Local Average Treatment Effect. **False – both LATE**

If a family's annual income is less than £25,000, a child is entitled to a free nutritious school lunch, which includes two pieces of fruit. We want to know how eating fruit affects the health of students. In this scenario what is the direct threat to the validity of an RDD?

- a) Non-linearity of the relationship between fruit intake and the income of the parents
- b) A direct effect of parental income on the health of a child
- c) A very low fruit intake among those with very low incomes
- d) Families who keep silent about part of their income to be eligible for a free lunch

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- a) Non-linearity of the relationship between fruit intake and the income of the parents **False – does not have to be linear**
- b) A direct effect of parental income on the health of a child **False**
- c) A very low fruit intake among those with very low incomes **False**
- d) Families who keep silent about part of their income to be eligible for a free lunch **True – this violates assumption 2**

individuals' value of the running variable was manipulated

Which data does the RDD use to estimate the effect of the intervention on the outcome at the threshold

- a) All of the data
- b) Data outside the bandwidth
- c) Data at the threshold
- d) Data inside the bandwidth

Which data does the RDD use to estimate the effect of the intervention on the outcome at the threshold

- a) All of the data **False**
- b) Data outside the bandwidth **False**
- c) Data at the threshold **False**
- d) Data inside the bandwidth **True**