

Field Experiments: Design, Analysis and Interpretation

Solutions for Chapter 3 Exercises

Alan S. Gerber and Donald P. Green*

Question 1

Core concepts: [25 points]

- a) What is an experiment, and how does it differ from an observational study?

Answer:

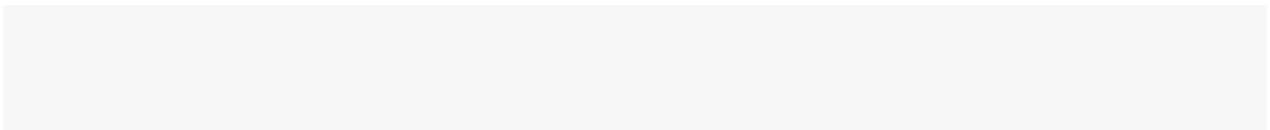
A randomized experiment is a study in which observations are allocated by chance to receive some type of treatment; in an observational (or non-experimental) study, treatments are not assigned randomly.

- b) What is “unobserved heterogeneity,” and what are its consequences for the interpretation of correlations?

Answer:

Unobserved heterogeneity refers to the set of unmeasured factors that cause outcomes to vary from one subject to the next. Unobserved heterogeneity complicates the task of drawing causal inferences from correlations between treatments and outcomes because treatments that are not randomly assigned may be correlated with unmeasured factors that predict outcomes.

Question 2



Question 3

Based on what you are able to infer from the following abstract, to what extent does the study described seem to fulfill the criteria for a field experiment? [25 points]

“We study the demand for household water connections in urban Morocco, and the effect of such connections on household welfare. In the northern city of Tangiers, among homeowners without a private connection to the city’s water grid, a random subset was offered a simplified procedure to purchase a household connection on credit (at a zero percent interest rate). Take-up was high, at 69%. Because all households in our sample

*Solutions prepared by Peter M. Aronow and revised by Alexander Coppock

had access to the water grid through free public taps ...household connections did not lead to any improvement in the quality of the water households consumed; and despite a significant increase in the quantity of water consumed, we find no change in the incidence of waterborne illnesses. Nevertheless, we find that households are willing to pay a substantial amount of money to have a private tap at home. Being connected generates important time gains, which are used for leisure and social activities, rather than productive activities.”¹

Answer:

This study is an experiment because subjects (those without a private connection to the water grid) were randomly offered an opportunity to purchase a connection. The study satisfies many of the criteria for classification as a field experiment: it was conducted in a naturalistic setting, involved actual consumers, tested the effects of a real intervention (an opportunity to purchase a private water connection on favorable financial terms), and measured meaningful real-world outcomes, such as time use (although we cannot tell from this description whether the measurement of outcomes was unobtrusive).

Question 4

¹Devoto et al. 2011.