

MITx: 14.310x Data Analysis for Social Scientists

Help



Bookmarks

- Module 1: The Basics of R and Introduction to the Course
- ▶ Entrance Survey
- Module 2: Fundamentals of Probability, Random Variables, Distributions, and Joint Distributions
- Module 3: Gathering and Collecting Data,
 Ethics, and Kernel
 Density Estimates
- Module 4: Joint, Marginal, and Conditional Distributions &

Module 12: Endogeneity, Instrumental Variables, and Experimental Design > Experimental Design > Two-Step Randomization - Quiz

Two-Step Randomization - Quiz

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Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

What does the evidence that workers assigned to active labor market interventions do better than a control group within the same town suggest about the effects of active labor market policies?

- a. They reduce unemployment
- b. They suffer from displacement effects
- c. They help the treated, compared to others in the same market
- d. High search costs prevent firms from filling vacancies

Explanation

This evidence can only tell us that active labor market policies help those who are treated, but cannot tell us what the general equilibrium effects are. It is possible that the intervention reduces unemployment by reducing search costs for firms, but it is also possible that the intervention is

<u>Functions of Random</u> <u>Variable</u>

- Module 5: Moments of a Random Variable,
 Applications to Auctions, & Intro to Regression
- Module 6: Special
 Distributions, the
 Sample Mean, the
 Central Limit Theorem,
 and Estimation
- Module 7: Assessing and Deriving Estimators
 Confidence Intervals, and Hypothesis Testing
- Module 8: Causality,
 Analyzing Randomized
 Experiments, &
 Nonparametric
 Regression
- Module 9: Single and Multivariate Linear

simply giving jobs to the treated by displacing the control group from those jobs, creating no net benefit.

Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

What approach could estimate the general equilibrium effects?

- a. Phase-in
- 🕨 b. Two-step randomized control trial 🗸
- c. Stratification
- d. Clustering

Explanation

Models

- Module 10: Practical Issues in Running Regressions, and Omitted Variable Bias
- Module 11: Intro to
 Machine Learning and
 Data Visualization
- ▼ Module 12:
 Endogeneity,
 Instrumental
 Variables, and
 Experimental Design

Endogeneity and Instrumental Variables

Finger Exercises due Dec 14, 2016
05:00 IST

Experimental Design

Finger Exercises due Dec 14, 2016 05:00 IST

Module 12: Homework

<u>Homework due Dec 12, 2016</u> 05:00 IST

Exit Survey

In the two-step RCT, you can randomly assign the proportion of treated to areas and then randomly assigns treatment status to individuals in these areas. By varying the proportion of treated in each area, one can test the general equilibrium effects of the program.

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Discussion

Topic: Module 12 / Two-Step Randomization - Quiz

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