

#### MITx: 14.310x Data Analysis for Social Scientists

Heli



#### **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 &
   Functions of Random
   Variable

Module 8: Causality, Analyzing Randomized Experiments, & Nonparametric Regression > Analyzing Randomized Experiments > Neyman and the Average Treatment Effect - Quiz

# Neyman and the Average Treatment Effect - Quiz

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## **Question 1**

1/1 point (graded)

What is meant by "homogeneity of treatment effects"?

- a. Treatment effects that are different across individuals
- lacktriangle b. Treatment effects that are the same across individuals lacktriangle
- c. Treatment effects that are the same over time
- d. Treatment effects that do not vary across conditions and circumstances

### **Explanation**

"Homogeneity of treatment effects" refers to treatment effects that are the same across individuals. "Heterogeneous treatment effects" refer to the case where the treatment has different impacts on different individuals, for example, based on age, gender, etc.

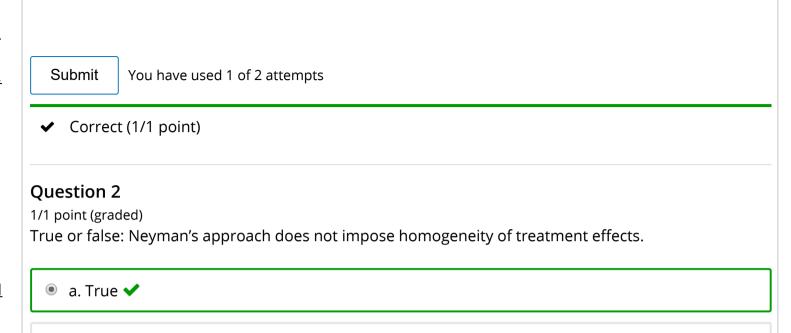
- Module 5: Moments of a Random Variable,
   Applications to Auctions,
   Intro to Regression
- Module 6: Special
   Distributions, the
   Sample Mean, the
   Central Limit Theorem,
   and Estimation
- Module 7: Assessing and Deriving Estimators - Confidence Intervals, and Hypothesis Testing
- Module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

#### **Causality**

Finger Exercises due Nov 21, 2016 at 05:00 IST

# Analyzing Randomized Experiments

Finger Exercises due Nov 21, 2016 at 05:00 IST



### **Explanation**

b. False

This is true. Neyman's approach does not impose that the treatment effects are homogeneous. The treatment effects for different individuals can vary across individuals; what is tested in Neyman's approach is whether average treatment effects are different from zero or not (this is different from the Fisher exact test, which tests the hypothesis that the effect is zero for every unit).

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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

## <u>Use of Randomization and</u> <u>Nonparametric Regression</u>

Finger Exercises due Nov 21, 2016 at 05:00 IST

#### Module 8: Homework

Exit Survey

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

# **Question 3**

1/1 point (graded)

In the formula for the average treatment effect, what do each of the terms labeled A and B below represent?

$$\hat{\tau} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i:W_i=1} Y_i^{obs}}_{\text{A}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{N_c} \sum_{i:W_i=0} Y_i^{obs}}_{\text{B}}$$

- a. A: The sample mean for treatment group; B: The sample mean for entire group
- b. A: A vector of outcomes for treatment group; B: A vector of outcomes for control group
- c. A: The outcome for the average individual in the treatment group; B The outcome for the average individual in the control group
- d. A: The sample mean for treatment group ; B: The sample mean for control group ✔

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

### **Explanation**

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In the equation above, the term labeled A represents the sample mean for a specific outcome for the individuals assigned to the treatment group, and the term labeled B represents the sample mean for the individuals assigned to the control group.

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Discussion
Topic: Module 8 / Neyman and the Average Treatment Effect - Quiz

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