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Phase-in Design - Quiz

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Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

If an NGO says they cannot contact individuals without ever providing them the intervention, then a _____ approach could allow for randomization:

☐ a. Stratification

☐ b. Clustering

☒ c. Phase-in ✓

☐ d. You cannot randomize if you are going to treat everybody eventually

Explanation

The phase-in approach creates random variation in the timing of the intervention, while ensuring that all individuals will receive the intervention eventually. So it would enable you to promise that everyone will get treated, whilst still allowing you to use randomization to estimate the causal impact of your treatment.

Functions of Random Variable

- ▶ Module 5: Moments of a Random Variable, Applications to Auctions, & Intro to Regression
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Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

What are the problems with phase-in randomization relative to simple randomization? (Select all that apply)

☐ a. Spillover effects

☒ b. Long-run effects are more difficult to measure

☒ c. Anticipation of receiving treatment may change the behavior of the control group (during the implementation of the experiment)

☐ d. Attrition bias




Explanation

Long-run effects are more difficult to measure, because the control group receives the treatment in the long-run. For anticipation, the control group often knows it will receive the treatment soon, which may change their behavior. Spillover effects and attrition bias should not be any worse than in simple


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

Homework due Dec 12, 2016
05:00 IST 

- ▶ Exit Survey

randomization.

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Discussion

Topic: Module 12 / Phase-in Design - Quiz

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