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"The Bubble" and Encouragement Designs - Quiz

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Question 1

1/1 point (graded)
Which of the following is true about randomization in a "bubble" (around a cutoff)? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ a. Everyone above the cutoff must be included in the randomization

- ☑ b. You only randomize among the people just above and below a cutoff

- ☐ c. The people above and below the cutoff must have the same probability of being assigned to the treatment group.

- ☐ d. Everyone below the cutoff must be included in the randomization

✔

Explanation

Randomization in a "bubble" means you randomize just above and below a cutoff, which can be useful with organizations that do not want to significantly vary their inclusion criteria. You do not include everyone above the cutoff in the randomization, because the organization will want to treat those far above the cutoff. You do not need to assign the same probability of being treated to people above and below the cutoff as long as you are randomizing within the just below and the just above the cutoff groups. You do not include everyone below the cutoff because the organization will not want to treat those far below the cutoff.

Submit	You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✔ Correct (1/1 point)

Question 2

1/1 point (graded)
Which of the following is true about encouragement design? (Select all that apply)

☑ a. The intervention is used as an instrument for the effect of the program

☑ b. The Ghana scholarship intervention is an example

☐ c. All the treated individuals must take up the program

☑ d. The intervention should not directly affect the outcomes of interest

✔

Explanation

Since encouragement designs only change the probability that one is treated, participation offer is often used as an instrument for the effect of the program. In this case, your intervention is just to offer individuals to participate in a given program (not the program itself). The scholarship in the Ghana example encouraged individuals enroll in secondary high school. To be an effective instrument, the encouragement only needs to create some variation in take-up between the treatment and the control, so it does not need all treated individuals to take up the program. Since the intervention is used as an instrument, it should not directly affect the outcome because of the exclusion restriction.

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Discussion
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