

Do Women Promote Different Policies than Men?

Part II: Computing and Interpreting Means

Let's continue working with the data from the experiment in India. As a reminder, Table 1 shows the names and descriptions of the variables in this dataset, where the unit of observation is villages.

variable	description
<i>village</i>	village identifier ("Gram Panchayat number _ village number")
<i>female</i>	whether village was assigned a female politician: 1=yes, 0=no
<i>water</i>	number of new (or repaired) drinking water facilities in the village since random assignment
<i>irrigation</i>	number of new (or repaired) irrigation facilities in the village since random assignment

Table 1: Variables in "india.csv"

In this problem set, we practice how to compute and interpret means, among other things.

As always, we start by loading and looking at the data:

```
## load and look at the data
india <- read.csv("india.csv") # reads and stores data
head(india) # shows first observations
##      village female water  irrigation
## 1 GP1_village2      1    10           0
## 2 GP1_village1      1     0           5
## 3 GP2_village2      1     2           2
## 4 GP2_village1      1    31           4
## 5 GP3_village2      0     0           0
## 6 GP3_village1      0     0           0
```

1. Use the function `mean()` to calculate the average of the variable *female*. Please provide a full substantive interpretation of what this average means. Make sure to provide the unit of measurement. (10 points)
2. Use the function `mean()` to calculate the average of the variable *water*. Please provide a full substantive interpretation of what this average means. Make sure to provide the unit of measurement. (10 points)
3. If we wanted to estimate the average causal effect of having a female politician on the number of new (and repaired) drinking water facilities: (10 points)
 - a. What would be the treatment variable? Please just provide the name of the variable
 - b. What would be the outcome variable? Please just provide the name of the variable
4. If we wanted to estimate the average causal effect of having a female politician on the number of new (and repaired) irrigation facilities: (10 points)

This material was produced for instructors using Llaudet, Elena and Kosuke Imai.
Data Analysis for Social Science: A Friendly and Practical Introduction. (Princeton University Press)
and should not be shared beyond those who are enrolled in this class.

- a. What would be the treatment variable? Please just provide the name of the variable
 - b. What would be the outcome variable? Please just provide the name of the variable
5. In both analyses above: (10 points)
- a. What would be the treatment group?
 - b. What would be the control group?