

The Use of Randomized Incentives in Studies with Missing Outcome Data

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Non-response is a common problem in experimental and observational studies. Point identification of population-level parameters relies on untestable assumptions about the relationship between non-response and outcomes. Rather than point identification, Manski (2001) recommends reporting identification regions, where regions narrow as more assumptions are imposed. In this talk, we focus on the development of confidence regions for two types of identification regions. The first depends on no assumptions and the second depends on the (testable) existence of a randomized incentive designed to influence the response rate. We develop our methods in the context of the Three-City Study, which surveyed low to middle income families in three major U.S. cities. This is joint work with Hui-Chun Hsu, Thomas Richardson and Robert Moffitt.