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# Quiz Nicole Hassoun, Emir Malikov and Nathan Lubchenco: How People Think about Distributing Aid

○ one correct answer

**1.** The data analyzed by Hassoun et al. stems from a non-profit organization named Kiva which allows people to…

- ○ a. make small donations to people in need
- ○ b. lend small amounts of money to people in need, not earning interest
- ○ c. lend large amounts of money to people in need, not earning interest
- ○ d. lend small amounts of money to people in need, earning interest
- ○ e. make large donations to people in need
- ○ f. lend large amounts of money to people in need, earning interest

**2.** On Hassoun et al.‘s definition of aid, if I raise a person from one point below some threshold (of, say, welfare) to another point that is still below that threshold I aided that person.

- ○ True
- ○ False

**3.** Hassoun et al. try to determine the extent to which a group of individuals A prioritize aiding a certain group of individuals B who are in need. What do they use as a proxy for priority?

- ○ a. the average amount of money that is provided by individuals in A to provide loans to B
- ○ b. the average number of individuals in A that contribute to providing loans to B
- ○ c. the average amount of money that is requested by B
- ○ d. the average time it takes for A (collectively) to provide loans to B

**4.** Hassoun et al. try to determine the extent to which a group of individuals A prioritize aiding a certain group of individuals B who are in need. What do they use as a proxy for need?

- ○ a. the amount of money that is requested by an individual in B
- ○ b. the time for which an individual in B has requested a loan without this loan having been provided by A
- ○ c. the per capita income of the country in which an individual in B resides
- ○ d. an automated analysis of the language used in B's biography
- ○ e. the personal income of an individual in B

**5.** Suppose person A has 8 units of resources, whereas person B only has 5 units of resources. Suppose further you can distribute 4 units of resources. According to the principle of distributing aid that Hassoun et al. refer to as "distribution insensitivity" you should give…

- ○ a. 1 unit to A and 3 units to B
- ○ b. 3 units to A and 1 unit to B
- ○ c. 4 units to A and 0 units to B
- ○ d. 0 units to A and 4 units to B
- ○ e. 2 units to A and 2 units to B

**6.** Hassoun et al. distinguish the following distribution-sensitive principles: (a) prioritarian, (b) threshold, (c) p-threshold (combination of a and b). Please assign these principles to their respective formulations:

prioritarian _____

p-threshold _____

threshold _____

**7.** One of the results of Hassoun et al.'s study is that people still prioritize helping those who are in greater need over those who are in lesser need if both the former and the latter are above a certain threshold of per capita income.

- ○ True
- ○ False

**8.** The main finding of Hassoun et al.'s study is that people at Kiva on average distribute aid according to the following principle:

- ○ a. threshold
- ○ b. distribution-insensitive
- ○ c. p-threshold
- ○ d. prioritarian

**9.** Hassoun et al. argue that their results are philosophically relevant. On their own methodological assumptions this argument requires the following link between (a) people's actions with regard to aiding the needy and (b) their moral intuitions about aiding the needy:

- ○ a. people's actions are to some extent driven by their intuitions
- ○ b. there is no correlation between people's actions and their intuitions
- ○ c. people's intuitions are to some extent driven by their actions

**10.** Please compare Hassoun et al.'s conclusions to those of Frohlich et al. and Brock (the papers that we read for our last two sessions). To what extent are these conclusions consistent with each other? Also, more generally, what are similarities and differences between these three papers? (< 400 words)