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Researchers:

- Florencia Devoto
- Esther Duflo
- Pascaline Dupas
- William Pariente
- Vincent Pons

Sector(s): Health

Fieldwork: Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)

Location: Tangier, Morocco

Sample: 1,000 home owners in urban areas

Target group: Urban population Families and households

Outcome of interest: Citizen satisfaction Diarrhea Water quality

Intervention type: Housing and neighborhoods Water, sanitation, and hygiene

AEA RCT registration number: AEARCTR-0001649

[Download dataset from Open ICPSR](#)

Partner organization(s): Amendis, Veolia Water

This dataset contains information on the characteristics of the households and the results of the intervention. The data is organized into several tables. The main table, 'households', contains information on the household head, the number of household members, and the household's characteristics. The 'intervention' table contains information on the type of intervention received by each household. The 'water' table contains information on the quality of the water supply. The 'sanitation' table contains information on the type of sanitation facility used. The 'diarrhea' table contains information on the occurrence of diarrhea. The 'satisfaction' table contains information on the household's satisfaction with the water supply and sanitation services.

Variables:

The variables in this dataset are organized into several groups. The 'household' group contains variables such as 'household_head', 'household_members', 'household_type', and 'household_size'. The 'intervention' group contains variables such as 'intervention_type', 'intervention_start', and 'intervention_end'. The 'water' group contains variables such as 'water_quality', 'water_access', and 'water_cost'. The 'sanitation' group contains variables such as 'sanitation_type', 'sanitation_access', and 'sanitation_cost'. The 'diarrhea' group contains variables such as 'diarrhea_occurrence', 'diarrhea_severity', and 'diarrhea_duration'. The 'satisfaction' group contains variables such as 'satisfaction_water', 'satisfaction_sanitation', and 'satisfaction_overall'.

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Women wash laundry outdoors.

Photo credit: Aude Guerrucci | J-PAL/IPA

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Amendis. The study by Devoto, Florencia, Esther Duflo, Pascaline Dupas, William Parientì, and Vincent Pons (2012) titled "Happiness on Tap: Piped Water Adoption in Urban Morocco" is published in the American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 4(4): 68-99. The study examines the impact of piped water adoption on household welfare in urban Morocco. It finds that piped water adoption significantly increases household income, reduces time spent on water collection, and improves health outcomes. The study also shows that piped water adoption is more likely in wealthier households and those with higher education levels. The authors conclude that piped water infrastructure is a key component of urban development and poverty reduction in Morocco.

Devoto, Florencia, Esther Duflo, Pascaline Dupas, William Parientì, and Vincent Pons. 2012. "Happiness on Tap: Piped Water Adoption in Urban Morocco." American Economic Journal: Economic Policy 4(4): 68-99.