M-FE Forschungsmethoden und Evaluation

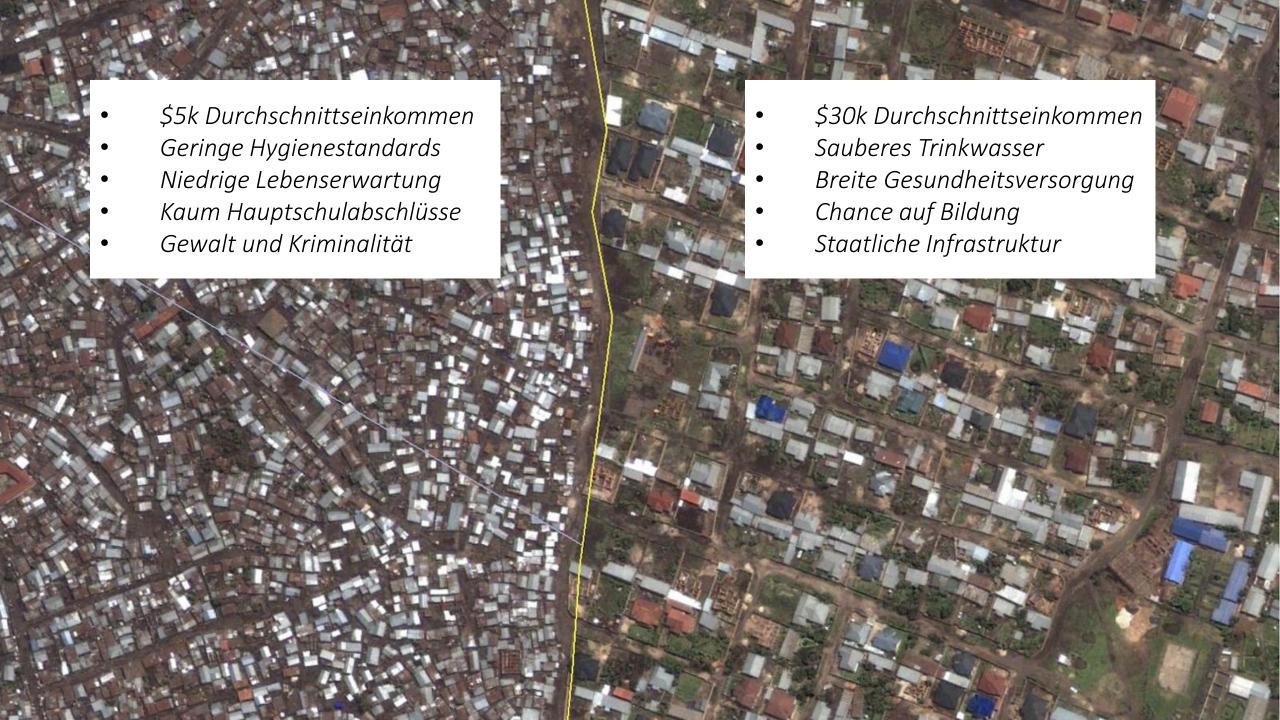
Evaluation der Wirksamkeit psychologischer Interventionen anhand von Regressions-Diskontinuitäts-Analysen

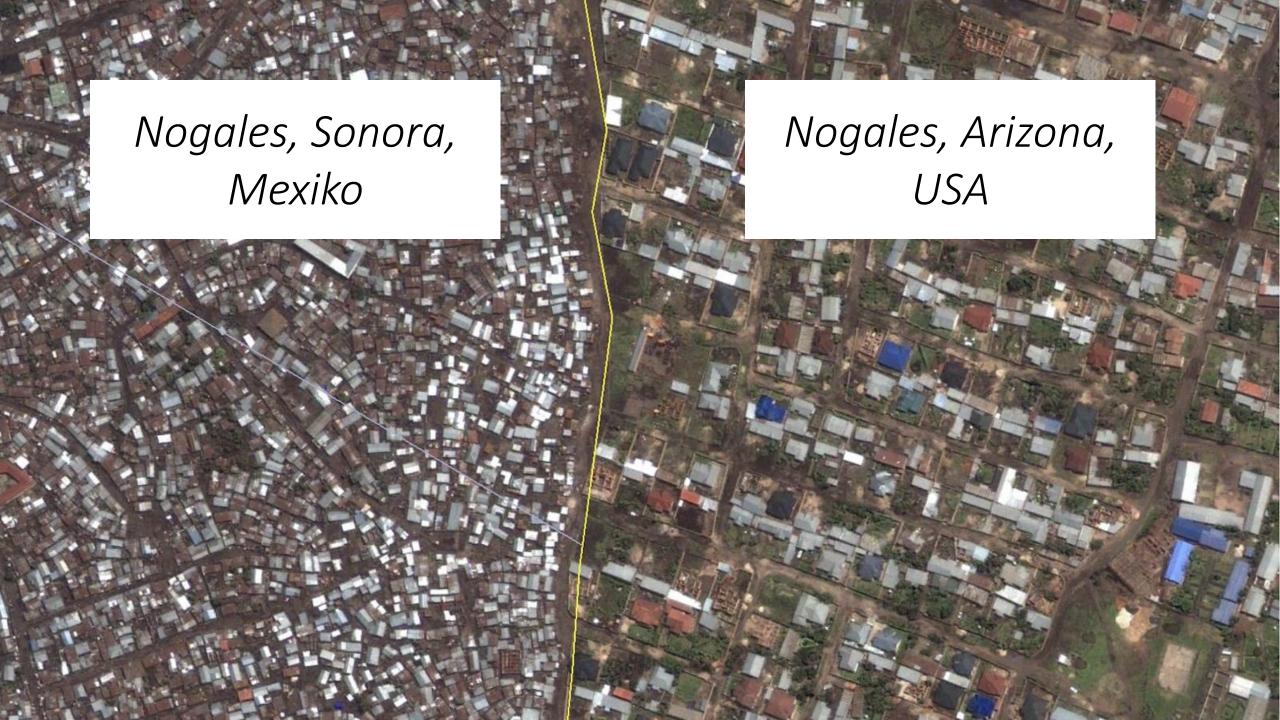
Dominik Deffner

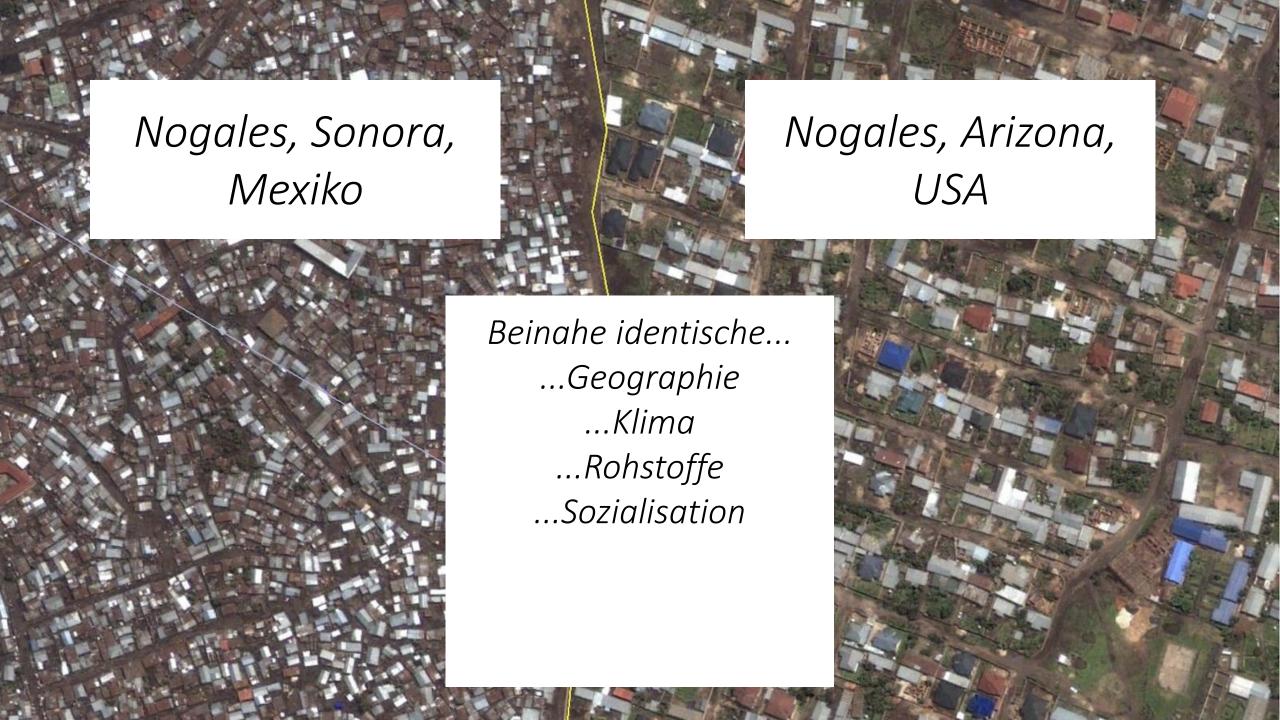




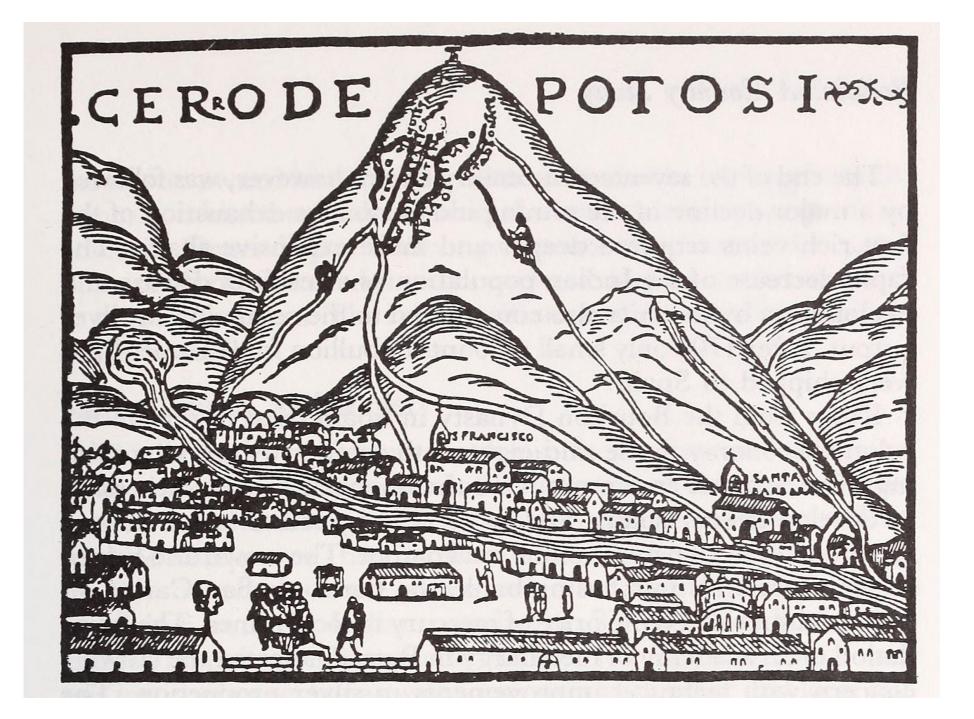


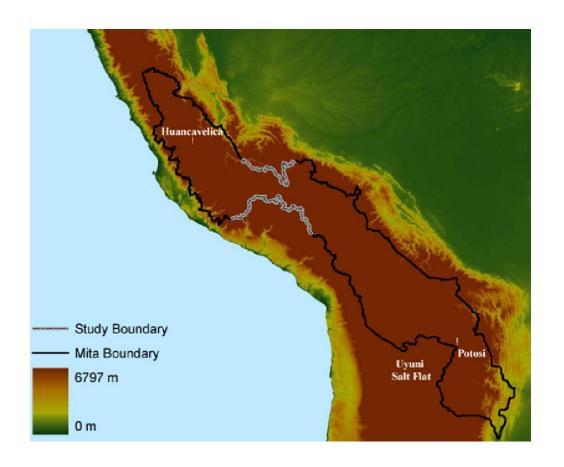


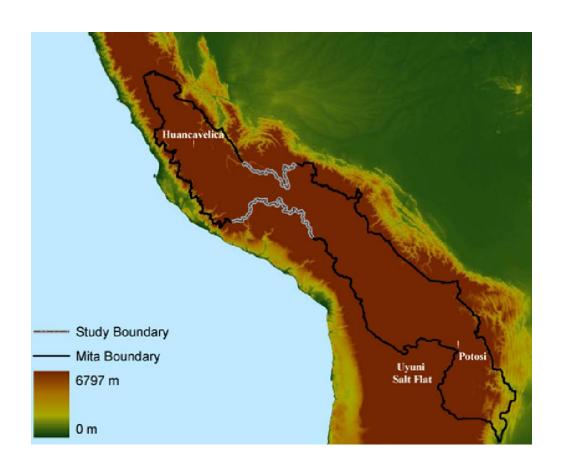




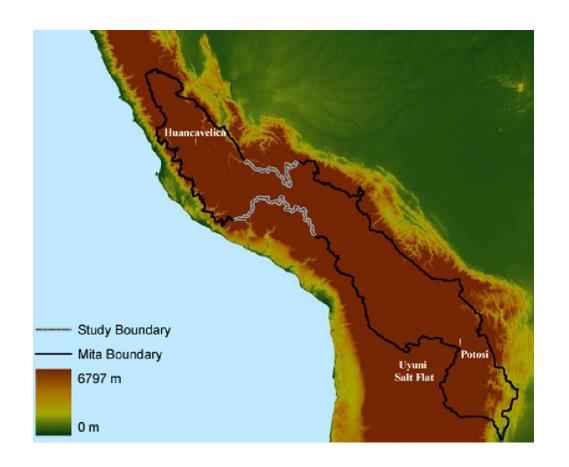






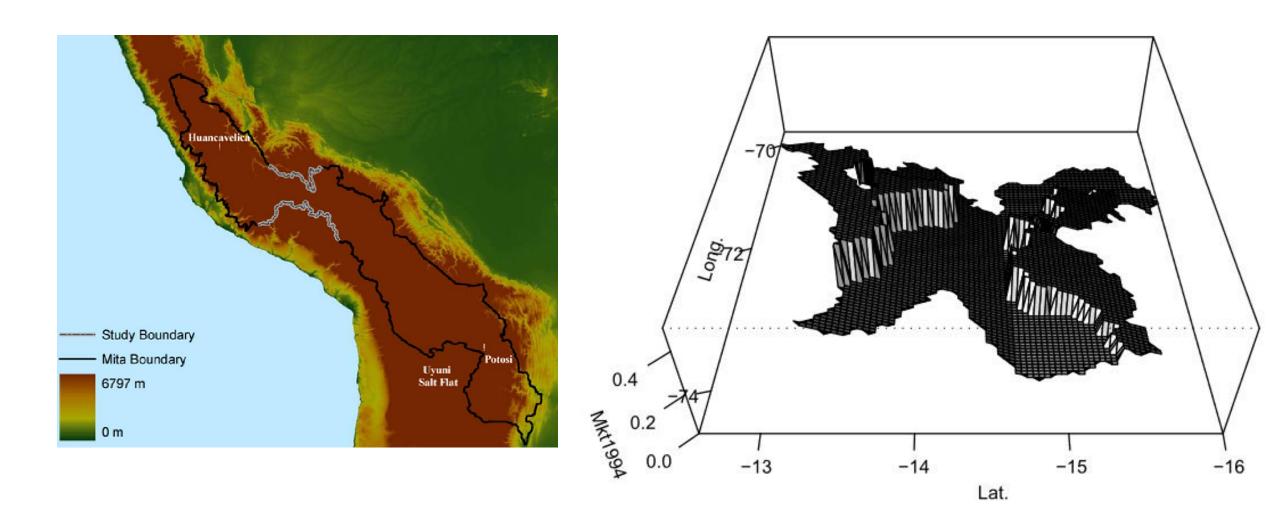


Welchen Einfluss hat das koloniale Mita-System auf heutige ökonomische, gesundheitliche und soziale Outcomes?



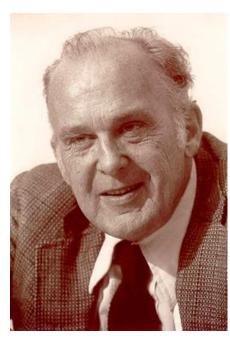
Welchen Einfluss hat das koloniale Mita-System auf heutige ökonomische, gesundheitliche und soziale Outcomes?

Grenzregion als natürliches Quasi-Experiment!

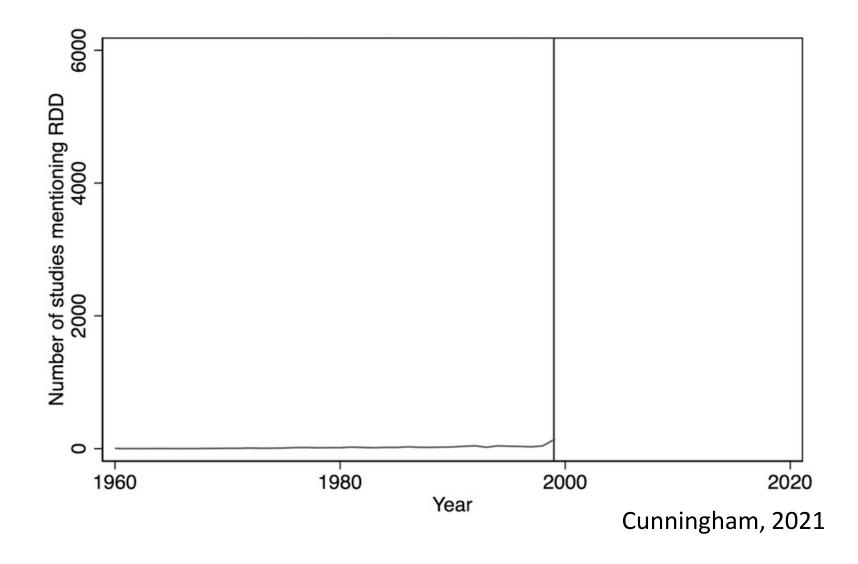


Dell, 2010, Econometrica

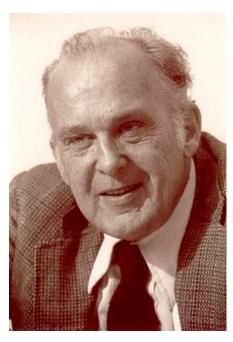
Regressions-Diskontinuitäts-Analysen (RDA)



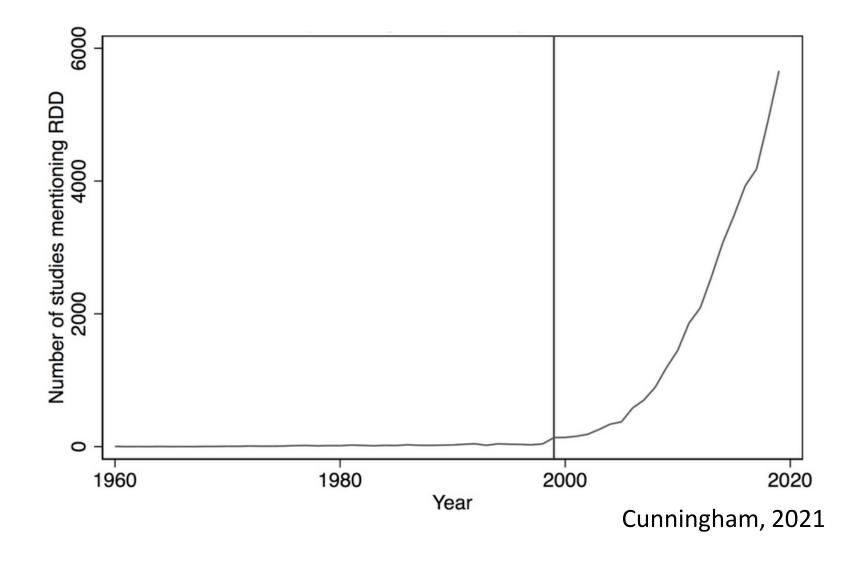
Donald T. Campbell



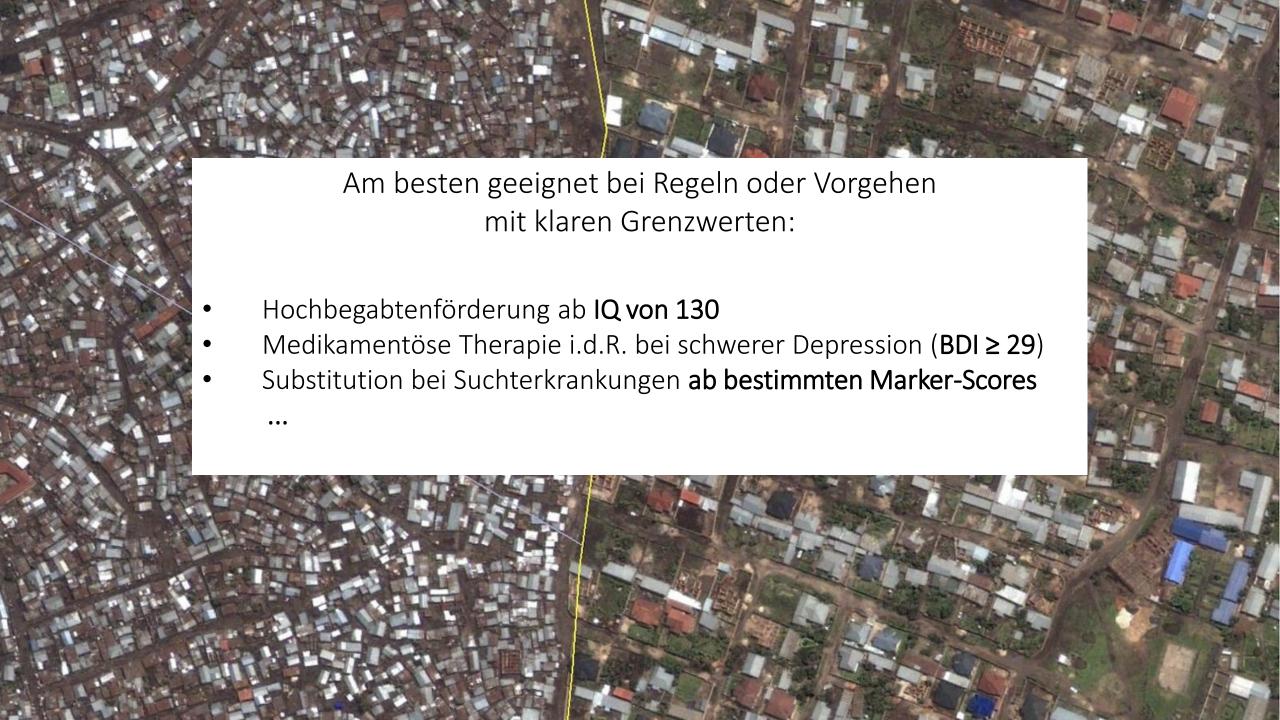
Regressions-Diskontinuitäts-Analysen (RDA)



Donald T. Campbell



Regressions-Diskontinuitäts-Analysen in der Evaluation psychologischer Interventionen



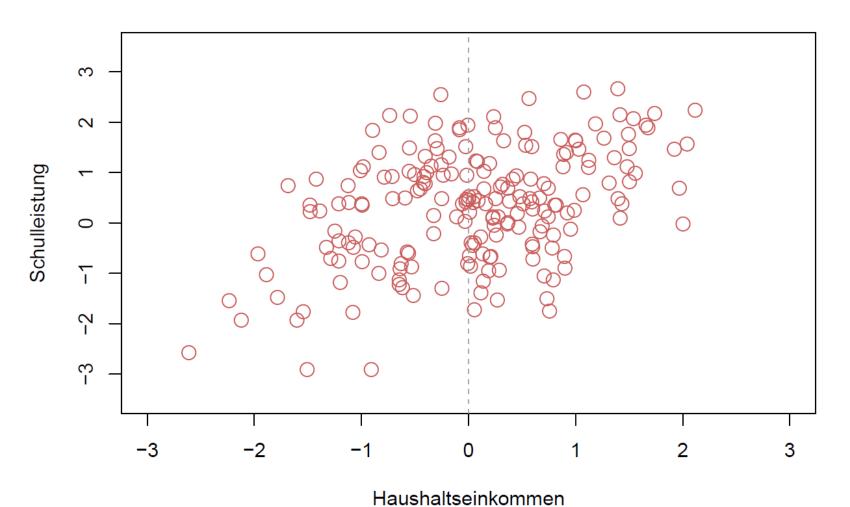
HESSEN Hessisches Kultusministerium

Die Hessische Landesregierung implementiert an Modellschulen verpflichtenden Nachhilfeunterricht für Kinder mit geringem Haushaltseinkommen.

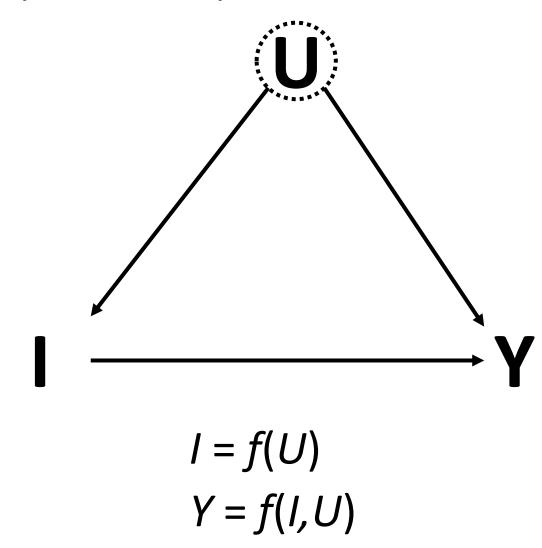
Führt diese Intervention zu verbesserten Schulleistungen?

```
N <- 200  #Stichprobengröße
X <- rnorm(N)  #Haushaltseinkommen ("running variable")
c0 <- 0  #Cutoff Wert
I <- ifelse(X < c0, 1, 0)  #Dummy Variable für Intervention
b_X <- 1  #Effekt von Haushaltseinkommen
b_I <- 1  #Effekt der Intervention
Y <- rnorm(N,b_X*X + b_I*I, 1) #Simuliere Schulleistung</pre>
```

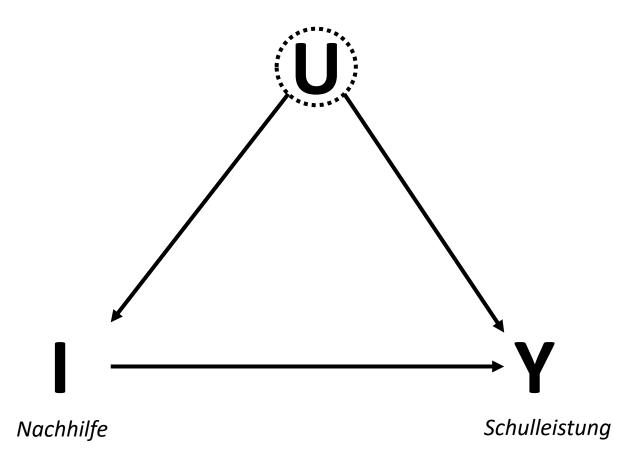
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N <- 200  #Stichprobengröße
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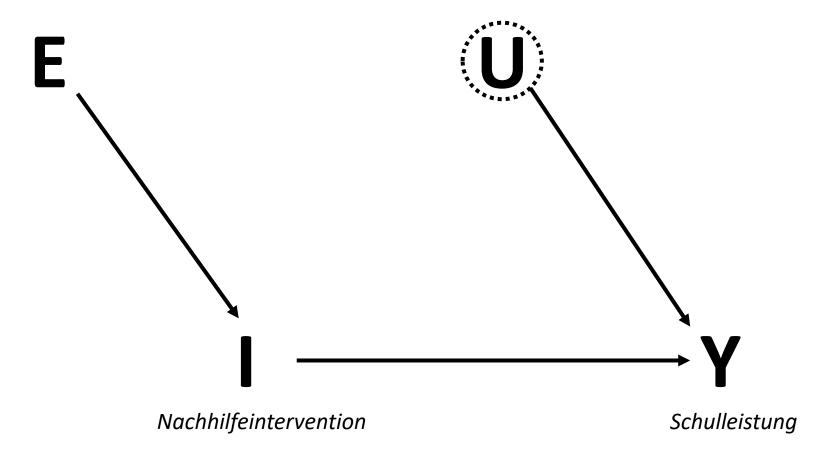
Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs)



SES, Wohnort, soziales Netzwerk, Intelligenz, Kultur.....



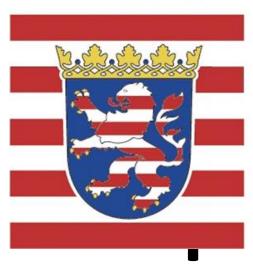
EvaluatorInnen



SES, Wohnort, soziales Netzwerk, Intelligenz, Kultur.....



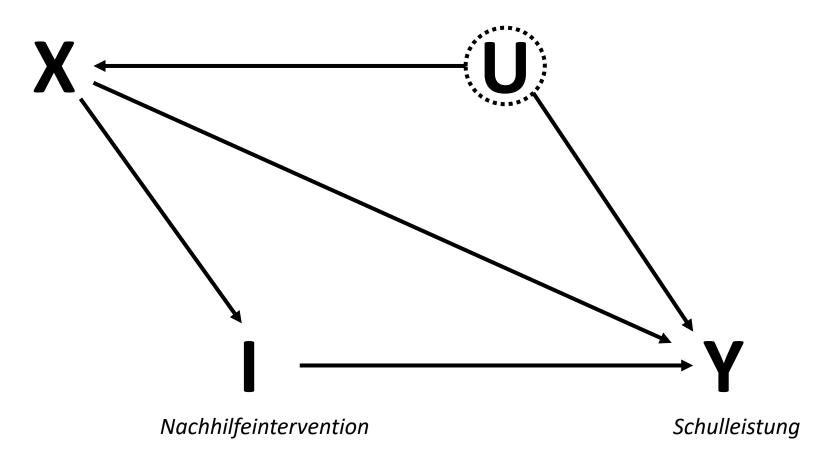


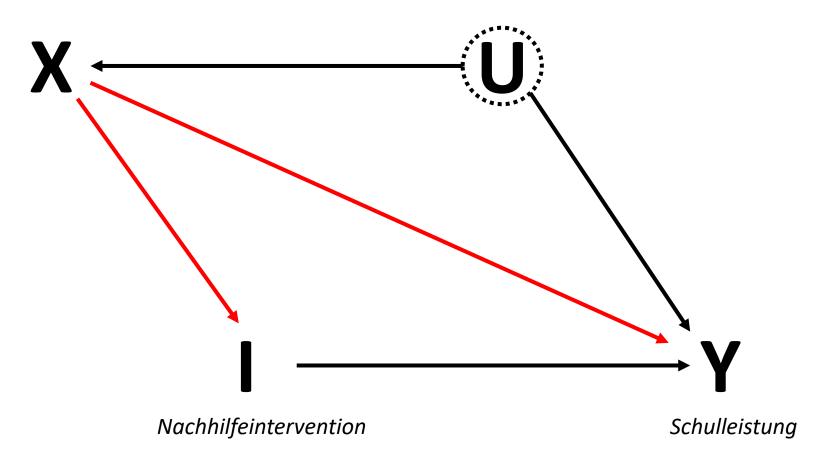


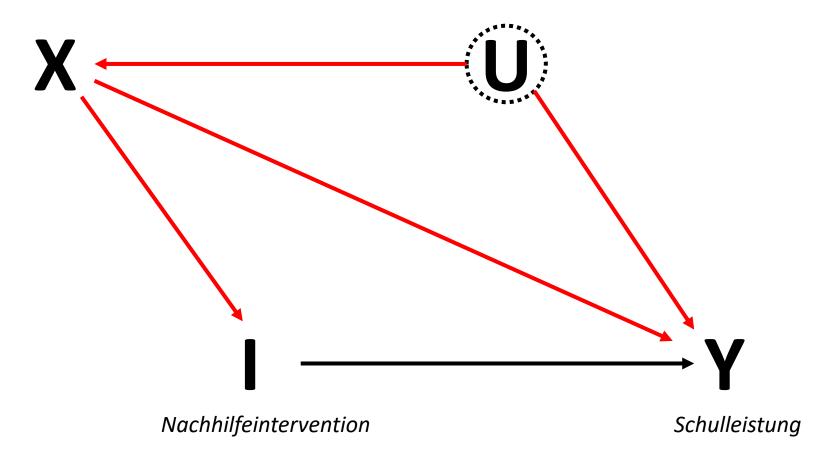
Hessisches Kultusministerium

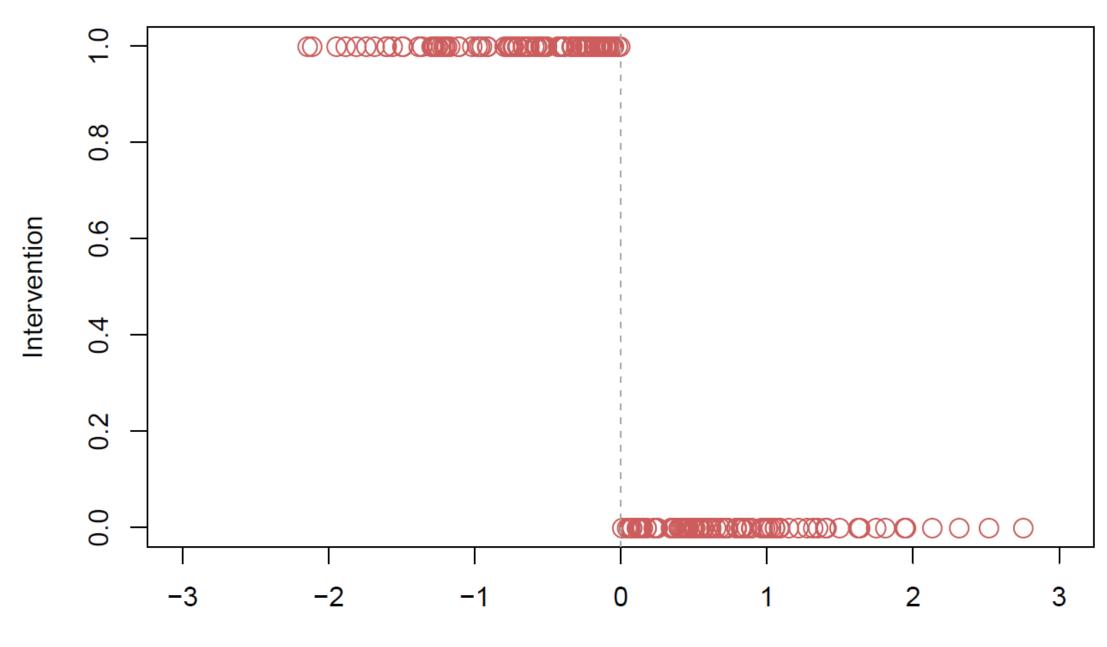
Nachhilfeintervention

Schulleistung

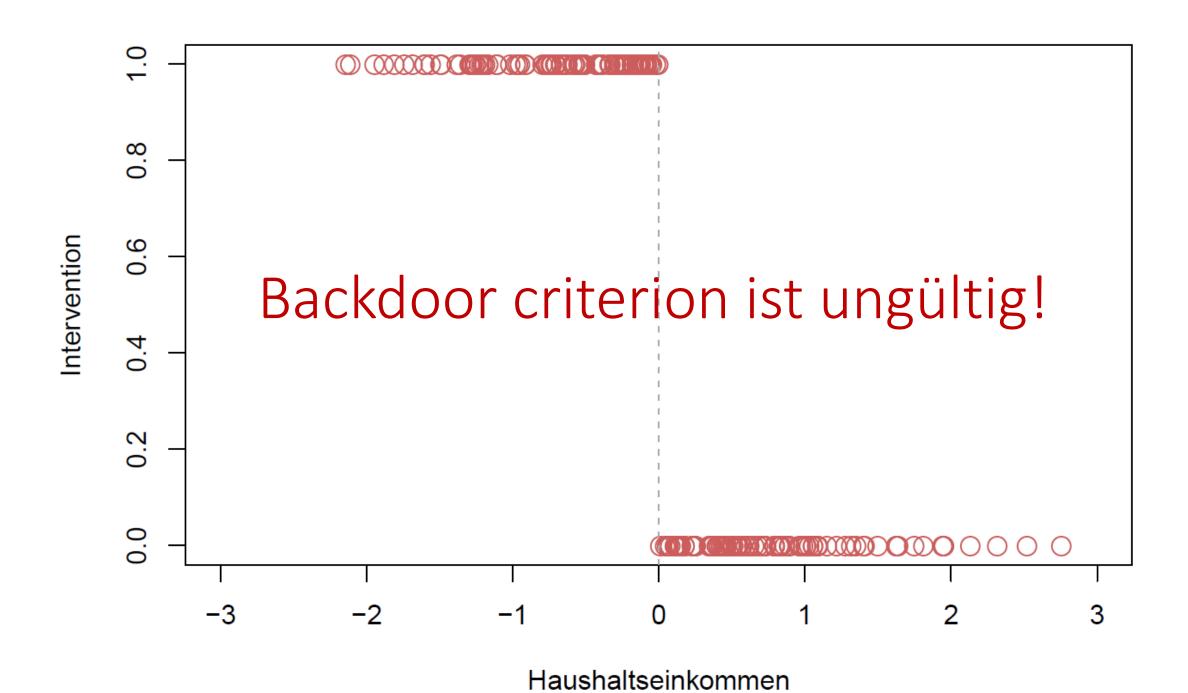




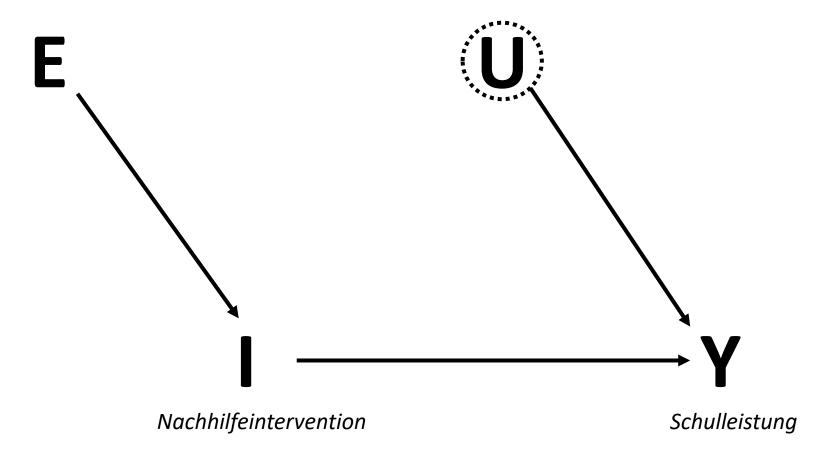




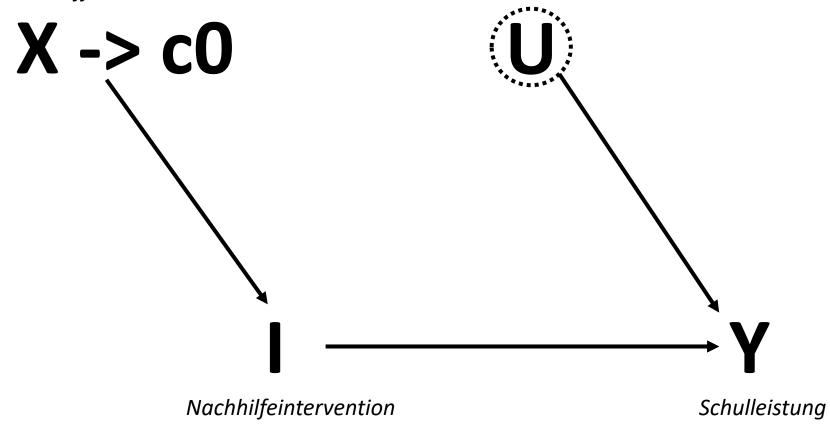
Haushaltseinkommen



EvaluatorInnen

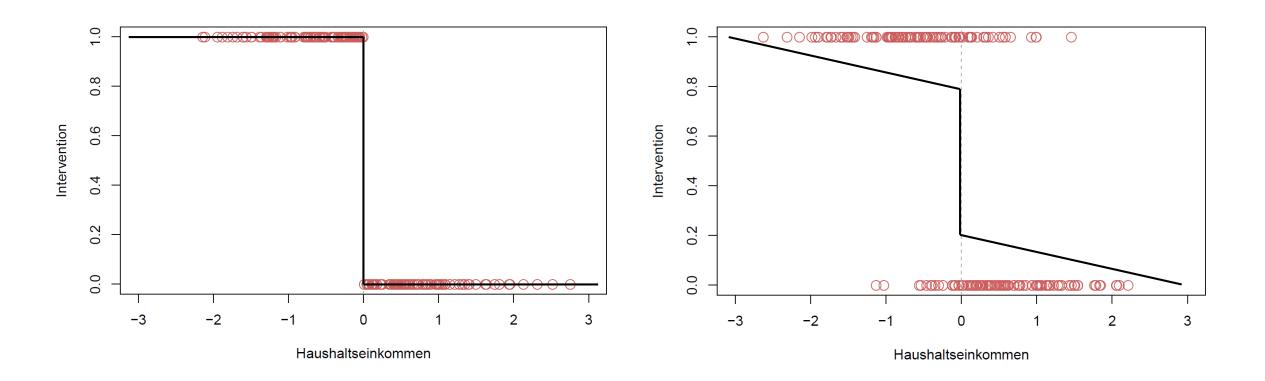


Haushaltseinkommen am cutoff

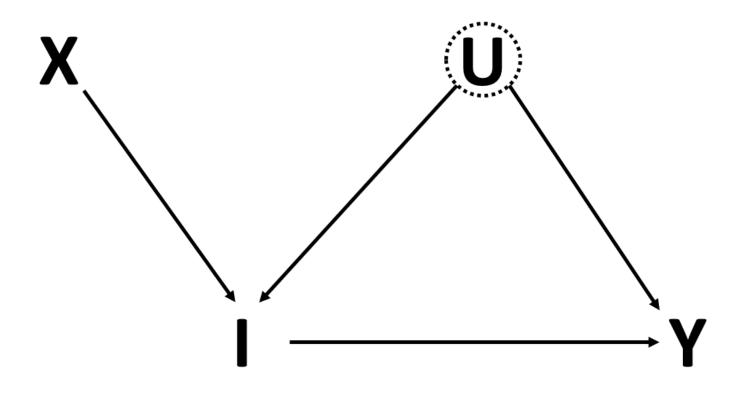




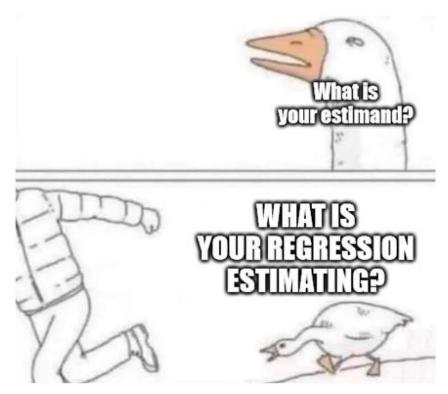
Scharfe ("sharp") RD-Analyse vs. Unscharfe ("fuzzy") RD-Analyse



Nächste Woche: Instrumentvariablenschätzung

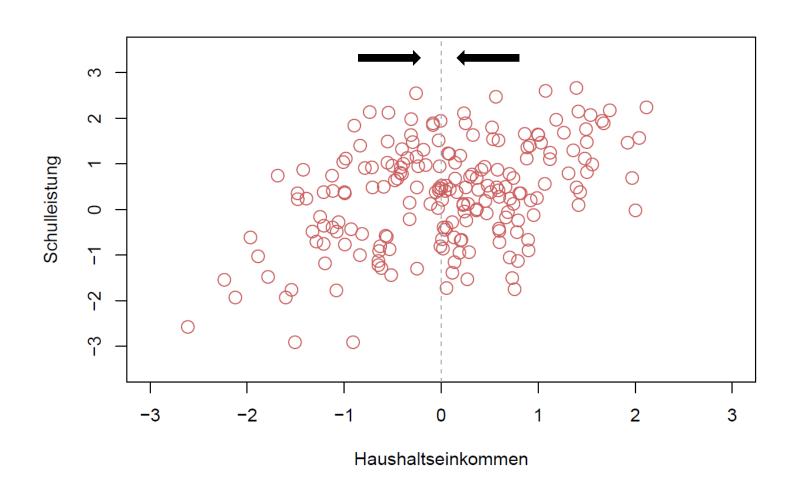


Was wollen wir schätzen?

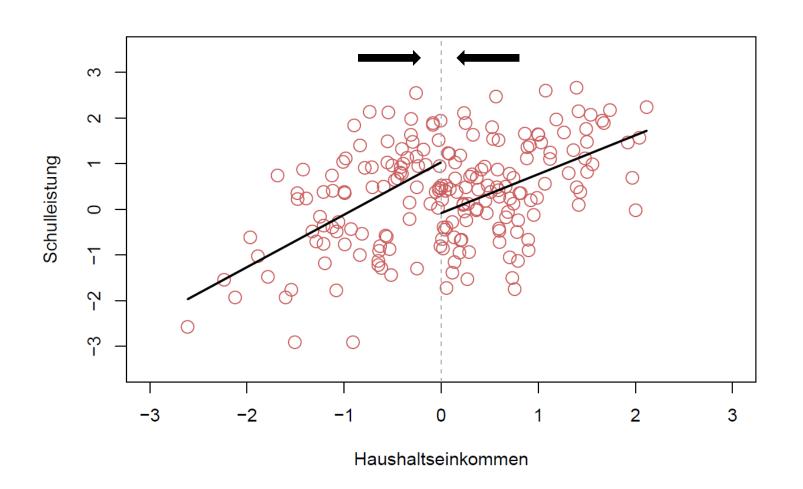


@krichard1212

Local average treatment effect (LATE)

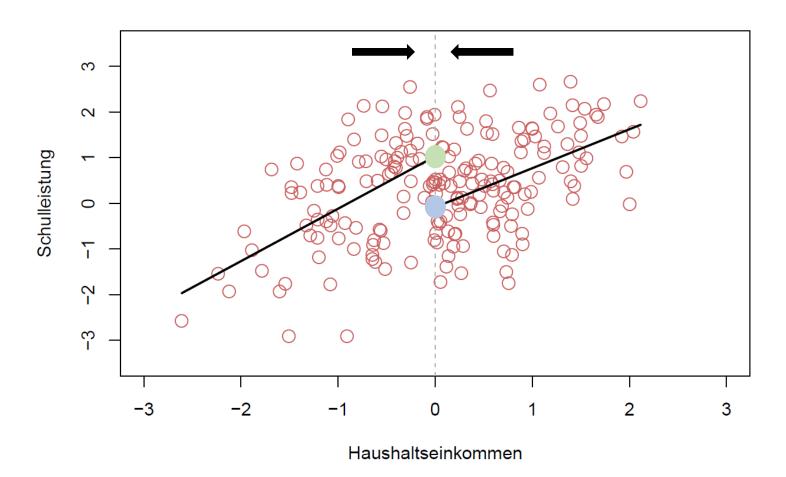


Local average treatment effect (LATE)

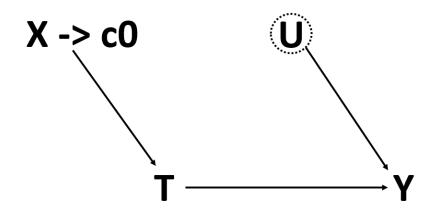


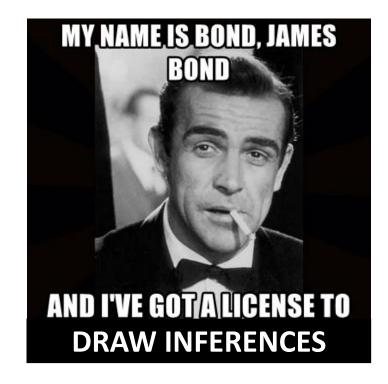
Local average treatment effect (LATE)

$$\lim_{x \to 0} E[Y^{1}|x] - \lim_{0 \to x} E[Y^{0}|x]$$



Annahmen des LATE

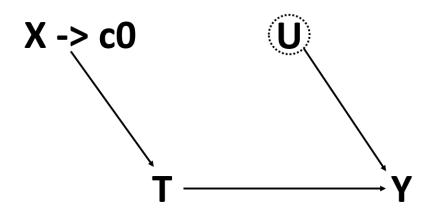


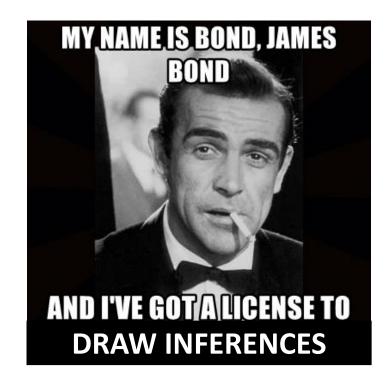


Annahmen des LATE

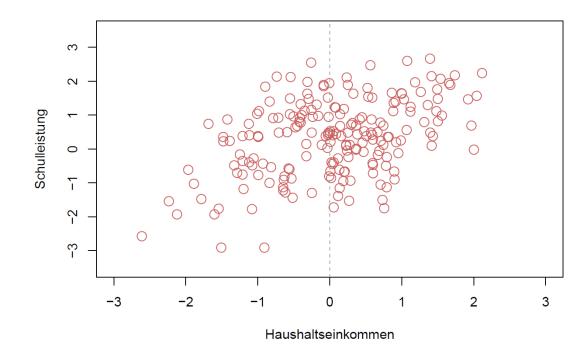
 Kontinuität relevanter Kovariaten am Cutoff

 Kein "Sortieren" über den Cutoff hinweg



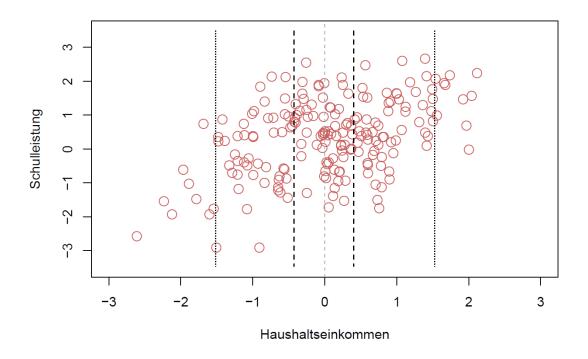


• Wie "lokal" soll die Schätzung sein? mehr Daten vs. präzisere Kontrolle



Bandbreite (bandwidth)

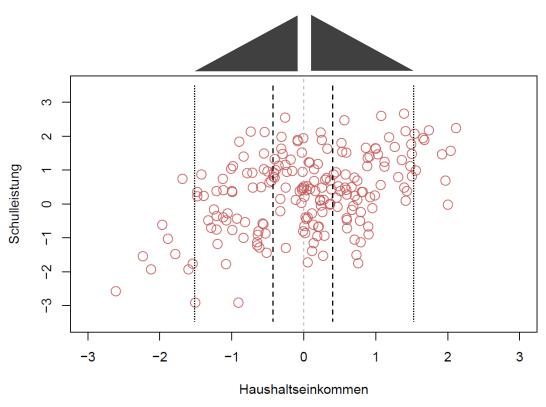
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Bandbreite (bandwidth)

Gewichtung (z.B. triangular kernel)

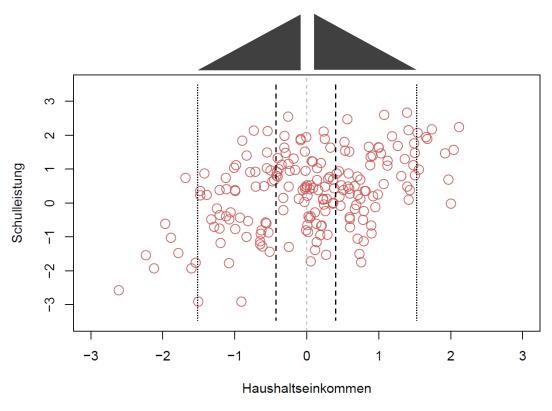


 Wie "lokal" soll die Schätzung sein? mehr Daten vs. präzisere Kontrolle

In Praxis oft datengetriebene Methoden

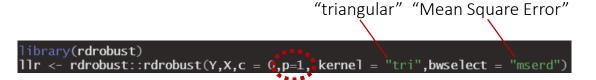
Bandbreite (bandwidth)

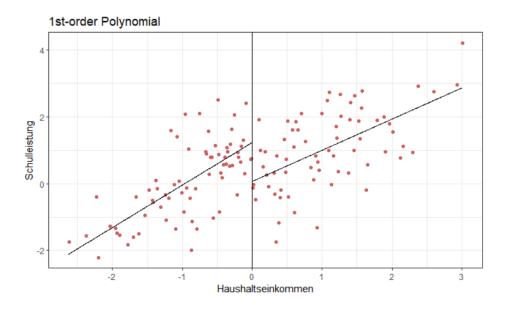
Gewichtung (z.B. triangular kernel)



- Wie "lokal" soll die Schätzung sein? mehr Daten vs. präzisere Kontrolle
- Welche Form nehmen wir für den Zusammenhang an? overfitting vs. underfitting

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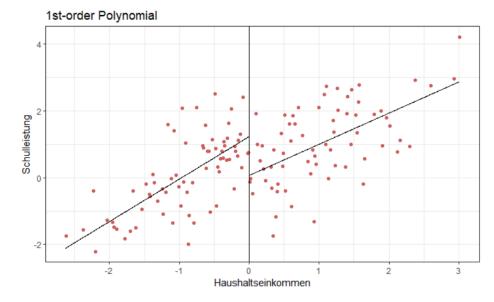


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- Welche Form nehmen wir für den Zusammenhang an? overfitting vs. underfitting

```
"triangular" "Mean Square Error"

ibrary(rdrobust)

lr <- rdrobust::rdrobust(Y,X,c = 6,p=1,kernel = "tri",bwselect = "mserd")
```



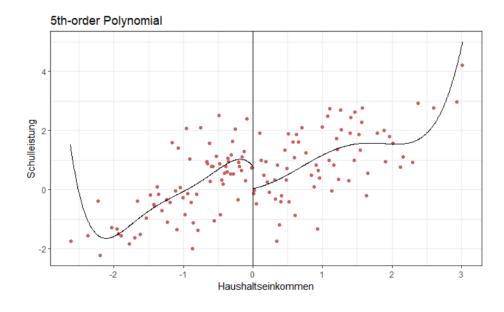
Method	Coef. Std. Err.	Z	P> z	[95% C.I.]
Conventional	-1.016 0.502	-2.023	0.043	[-2.000 , -0.032]
Robust		-1.818	0.069	[-2.262 , 0.085]

```
N <- 200  #stichprobengröße
X <- rnorm(N)  #Haushaltseinkommen ("running variable")
c0 <- 0  #Cutoff Wert
I <- ifelse(X < c0, 1, 0)  #Dummy Variable für Intervention
h_X <- 1  #Effekt von Haushaltseinkommen
b_I <- 1  #Effekt der Intervention
Y <- rnorm(N,b_X*X + b_I*I, 1) #simuliere schulleistung</pre>
```

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- Welche Form nehmen wir für den Zusammenhang an? overfitting vs. underfitting

"triangular" "Mean Square Error"

```
library(rdrobust)
llr <- rdrobust::rdrobust(Y,X,c = 0,p=5, kernel = "tri",bwselect = "mserd")</pre>
```

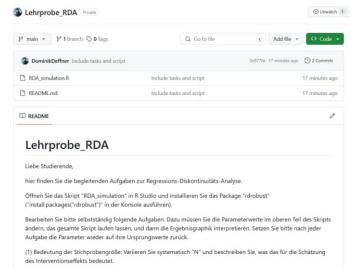


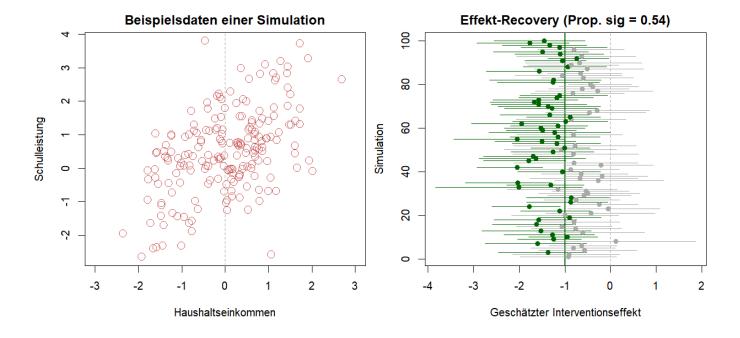
Method	Coef. Std. Err.	Z	P> z	[95% C.I.]
Conventional	-0.661 0.915	-0.723	0.470	[-2.454 , 1.131]
Robust		-0.706	0.480	[-2.612 , 1.228]

```
N <- 200  #Stichprobengröße
X <- rnorm(N)  #Haushaltseinkommen ("running variable")
c0 <- 0  #Cutoff Wert
I <- ifelse(X < c0, 1, 0)  #Dummy Variable für Intervention
b_X <- 1  #Effekt von Haushaltseinkommen
b_I <- 1  #Effekt der Intervention
Y <- rnorm(N,b_X*X + b_I*I, 1) #Simuliere Schulleistung</pre>
```

Praktische Übung in R







https://github.com/DominikDeffner/Lehrprobe_RDA/