## Replication 2: Abadie(2005)

## 1. Calculate a propensity score

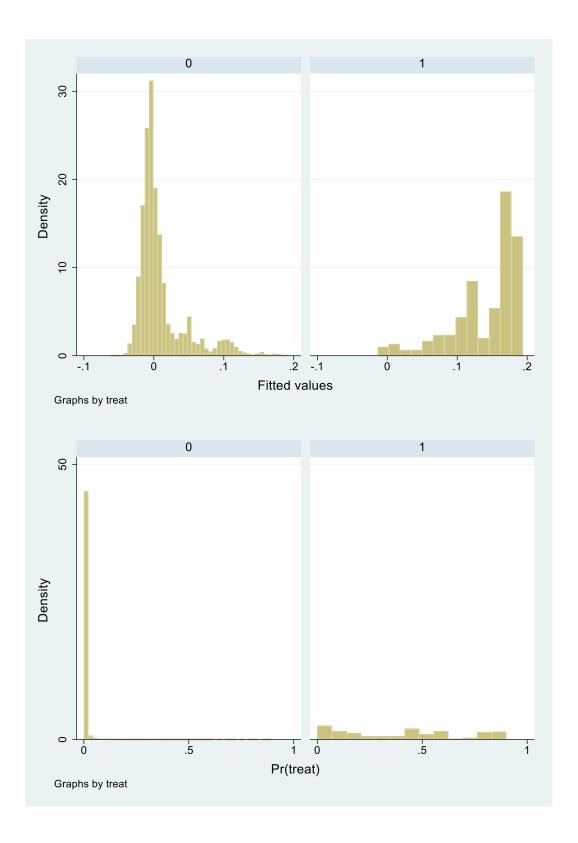
In quadratic OLS model, the min and max values of the propensity score for the treatment group is .1088226 and .1934806. And for the control group is .104215 and .1934767.

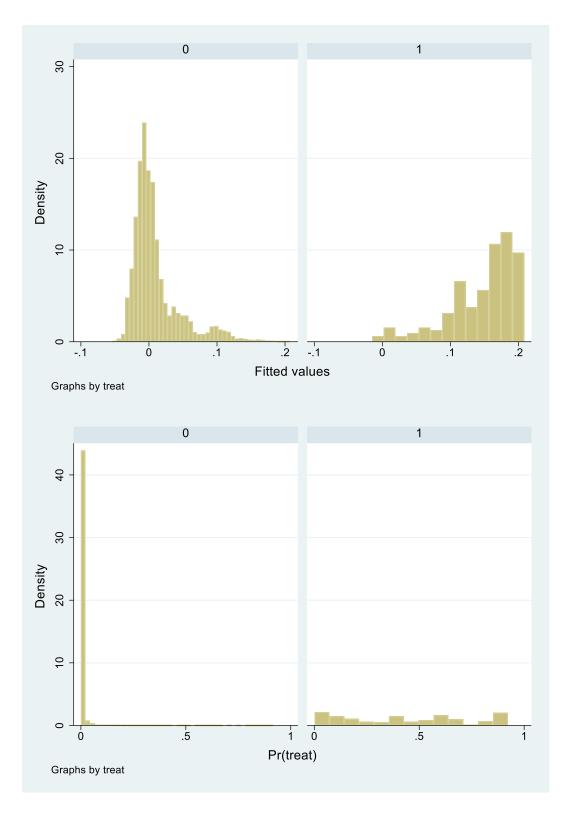
In quadratic Logit model, the min and max values of the propensity score for the treatment group is .1065083 and .8996394. And for the control group is .1006338 and .8915.

In cubic OLS model, the min and max values of the propensity score for the treatment group is .1131771 and .20838. And for the control group is .1057099 and .2044633.

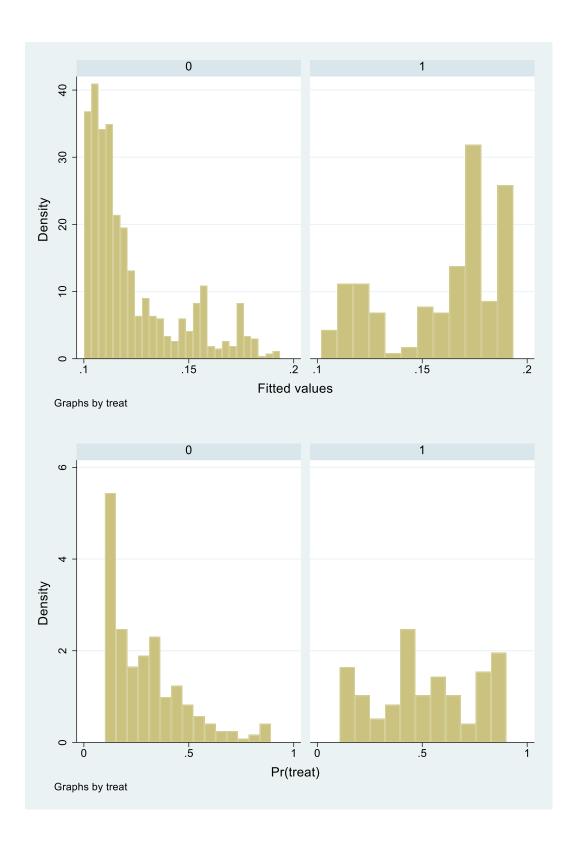
In cubic Logit model, the min and max values of the propensity score for the treatment group is .1062628 and .8985353. And for the control group is .101312 and .8770798.

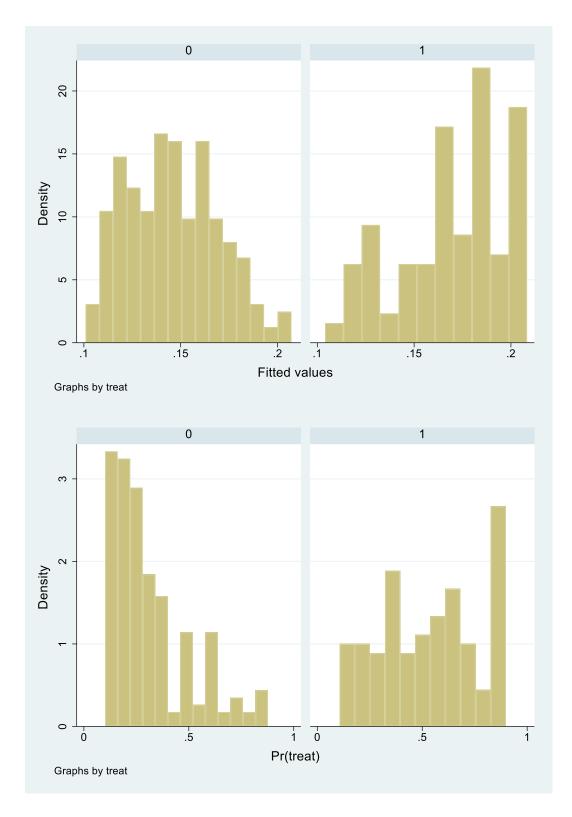
<u>Create a histogram showing the distribution of the propensity score for the treatment and control group:</u>





<u>Drop all units whose propensity scores are less than 0.1 and more than 0.9 and create a histogram:</u>





## 2. Calculate a before and after first difference for each unit.

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std.	Dev.	Min	Max
diff L	316 3918	 R 225	6965	021 -6871	856 '	59023 85

## 3. Construct a weighted difference-in-differences

I used four condition in question 1 to seprately calculate the point estimate. In quadratic OLS model, the mean point estimate is 4406.935; and for logit model is 2029.69. In cubic OLS model, the mean point estimate is 4398.901; and for logit model is 2132.094. Compared to \$1806 or \$2006, the quadratic and cubic Logit model are much more closer.

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. gen PE_3_Logit = (diff / mean_treat) * (treat - pscore3_Logit) / (1 -
pscore3_Logit)
```

. su PE\_2\_OLS PE\_2\_Logit PE\_3\_OLS PE\_3\_Logit

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
PE_2_OLS PE_2_Logit PE_3_OLS PE_3_Logit	316   316   316	2029.69 4398.901	20733.07 15308.33	-17372.05 -201144.4 -17372.05 -146358.2	149212.3 149212.3 149212.3 149212.3