

```
2
3
 4
              $$$$$ $$$$$$$
                               $
                                    $$$$$$$$
5
                              $$
                                               $$
             $$ $$ $
                      $$
                                    $ $$
                      $$
6
             $$
                  $
                              $$$
                                       $$
                                              $$$
7
             $$$
                       $$
                             $ $$
                                       $$
                                              $ $$
8
               $$$
                       $$
                             $ $$
                                       $$
                                              $ $$
9
                $$$
                       $$
                             $$$$$
                                       $$
                                             $$$$$
10
                 $$
                       $$
                                $$
                                       $$
                                                $$
11
             $$ $$
                       $$
                                       $$
12
             $$$$$
                      $$$$
                           $$$
                                $$$$
                                      $$$$
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
                         断点回归设计
2.0
21
                 Regression Discontinuity Design
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
                 位:中山大学岭南学院金融系
             单
30
             电
                 邮: arlionn@163.com
31
                 页: http://www.lingnan.sysu.edu.cn/lnshizi/faculty_vch.asp?tn=50
32
                 书: http://www.jianshu.com/u/69a30474ef33
33
                 博: http://weibo.com/arlionn
34
                 程: http://www.peixun.net/author/3.html
35
             现场班: https://www.jianshu.com/p/af6fb0448297
36
37
             微信: lianyj45
38
39
             公众号: Stata连享会(微信: StataChina)
40
41
42
    *-注意: 执行后续命令之前,请先执行如下命令
43
      global path "`c(sysdir_personal)'\Lian_RDD" //定义课程目录
44
                                 //范例数据
      global D
                  "$path\data"
45
                                   //参考文献
      global R
                  "$path\refs"
46
                  "$path\out"
                                   //结果:图形和表格
47
      global out
                                   //范例论文和dofiles
48
      global ex
                  "$path\examples"
                                   //自编程序
49
      adopath +
                  "$path\adofiles"
      cd "$D"
50
      set scheme s2color
52
53
55
                    ====导言====
56
58
59
               史上最牛的断点效应!!!
60
61
         shellout "$R\连玉君_断点回归分析-RDD.ppt"
62
63
64
```

Page 1

```
65
      - 在一个高度依赖规则的世界里,有些规则的出现十分随意,
       这种随意性为我们提供了性质良好的实验 (Angrist& Pischke, 2009)
67
68
 69
      - 断点回归设计(RDD)是一种仅次于随机实验的,
       能够有效利用现实约束条件分析变量之间因果关系的实证方法
70
71
      - Lee(2008) 认为,在随机实验不可得的情况下,
72
73
       断点回归能够避免参数估计的内生性问题,
       从而真实反映出变量之间的因果关系。
74
75
                                                    * /
 76
 77
    *----
78
79
    *-A.1 RDD 简介
80
81
82
83
    *-A.1.1 为何使用 RDD?
84
85
86
      *-例1: 就读岭南学院的收入效应如何估算?
88
89
            一分之差,命运迥然?
90
 91
92
        2014-2016年岭南学院经济学(理科)广东录取分数
93
                最高分 最低分 平均分
          年度
                                      -本线
95
96
          2016
                                      508
97
                  668
                        643
                               650
98
                                      577
                                            (忽略)
99
          2015
                  680
                        671
                               674
                                      560
                                            (忽略)
100
          2014
                  672
                        658
                               662
101
102
103
104
       *-方案0: 自然实验 -- 抛硬币 或 摇塞子 决定谁上岭阳
105
106
107
108
109
       *-方案1: OLS + dummy | treatment effect model
110
            wage[i] = a0 + a1*Treat[i] + a2*x[i] + u[i]
111
112
113
         Treat=1 (if mark>=643),
         Treat=0 (if mark< 643)
114
         x[i]: 高考分数; 性别; 是否一线城市; 父母EDU; 家庭收入等
115
         u[i]: 其它不可观测因素 -- 能力; 父母社会资源;
116
117
       * Sample: 全样本
118
       * 内生性的来源:???
119
120
121
122
123
       *-方案2: PSM
124
       * Sample: 子样本 -- 满足共同支撑和平行假设的样本
125
126
```

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```
Lian_RDD.do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
           * Q: 如何匹配? 从哪些维度匹配?
 128
 129
```

```
130
        *_____
        *-方案3: RDD
131
132
        * 基本思想: 高考分数超过 643分 的同学入读中大岭院;
133
                   然而, 高考分数为 642分 和 644分 的考生没什么本质差别,
因此二者毕业时的[薪水差异]可以归结为岭院教育产生的效果
134
135
        * 可能的质疑:运气?(两边都有!)
136
137
        *-RDD 中的几个基本术语:
138
139
           @ cut-point (分配点) = 643分
140
             assignment variable (分配变量): 高考分数
141
           @
        * @ Treat group (实验组): Mark>=643 (cut-point)
142
143
        * @ Control group (控制组): Mark< 643
144
        * 典型特征: (random assignment, 随机分配原则)
145
146
             对于在分数线附近的学生而言,实验对象的选择具有随机性
147
148
             在分数线公布之前他是不知道自己能否进入 Treat 组的;
149
150
        * Sample: 子样本 -- 在断点(643分) 附近,如 (643-5, 643+5)
151
152
                                            或 (643-2, 643+2)
                 即 (643-h, 643+h), h 称为窗口宽度
153
                              训"的实例
154
        *-Q1: 对样本有何要求?
155
        *-Q2: 有没有违反"随机分配原则"的实例 ?
156
157
             ROE 6%; 及格线 60;
158
159
160
161
162
     *-A.1.2 图解 RDD
163
164
165
      *___
166
      *-1- 生成一份模拟数据
167
168
169
        clear
170
        set obs 4000
171
        set seed 123
172
        gen x = runiform()
173
        gen z = rnormal()*0.5 //其他影响 y 的因素
174
        gen T=0
175
        replace T=1 if x>0.5
176
177
        gen g0 = 0 + 3*log(x+1) + sin(x*6)/3
        gen g1 = T + 3*log(x+1) + sin(x*6)/3
178
179
180
        scatter g0 x, msize(*0.5)
181
        scatter g1 x, msize(*0.5)
182
        gen e = rnormal()/5
183
                              // noise
184
        gen y1 = g1 + 0.5*z + e
185
        gen y0 = g0 + 0.5*z + e
186
187
        gen xc = x-0.5
188
189
        label var y1 "Outcome variable (y)"
190
        label var y0 "Outcome variable (y)"
```

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```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
                       "Assignment variable (x)"
           label var x
           label var xc "Centered Assignment variable (x-c)"
 192
           label var T "T=1 for x>0.5, T=0 otherwise"
 193
 194
           save "RDD_simu_data0.dta", replace //保存一份数据以备后用
 195
 196
 197
 198
         *-2- RDD 图示
 199
 200
           use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
 201
 202
 203
  204
           *-Without Treat effect
                                                          ------图1----begin--
  205
             twoway (scatter y0 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
                    (qfit y0 x if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.4)) ///
 206
                    (qfit y0 x if T==1, lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4)), ///
 207
  208
                     xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray))
 209
                     text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
 210
                     legend(off) ///
                     ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
  211
                     xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
  212
                     ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
 213
                     xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
 214
 215
                     xscale(titlegap(4))
 216
             graph export "$out\Fig_noeffect.png", replace
 217
                                                           -----over---
  218
                                 //快捷命令,后续会详细介绍
  219
             rdplot y0 x, c(0.5)
  220
 2.2.1
                                                          ------图2----begin--
 222
           *-With Treat effect
             twoway (scatter y1 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
  223
                    (qfit y1 x if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.4)) ///
 224
 225
                    (qfit y1 x if T==1, lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4)), ///
  226
                     xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray))
 227
                     text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
 228
                     legend(off) ///
                     ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
 229
                     xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
 230
                     ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
 231
 232
                     xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right))
  233
                     xscale(titlegap(4))
  234
             graph export "$out\Fig_witheffect.png", replace
 235
                                                                 ----over---
 236
 237
             rdplot y1 x, c(0.5)
 238
 239
           *----
  240
           *-反事实
  241
 242
 243
                                                           -----begin--
 244
             do "RDD_simudata02.do"
 245
             use "RDD_simu_data2.dta", clear
             #d ;
 246
  247
             twoway (scatter y1 x if T==1, msymbol(Oh) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.6))
  248
                    (scatter y1 x if T==0, msymbol(Oh) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.6))
                    (scatter y0 x if T==1, msymbol(Dh) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.2))
  249
 250
                    (qfit y1 x if T==0, lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4) lw(*1.2))
                    (qfit y1 x if T==1, lcolor(red*1.3) msize(*0.4) lw(*1.2))
 251
  252
                    (qfit y0 x if T==1, lcolor(red*1.3) msize(*0.4) lw(*1.2) lp(dash))
  253
                     xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray))
  254
```

```
Lian_RDD.do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
                    text(4.5 0.3 "Control") text(4.5 0.7 "Treat")
 256
                    legend(off)
                    ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18" 4 "20" 5 "22")
 257
                    xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668")
 258
                    ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)")
 259
                    xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right))
 260
 261
                    xscale(titlegap(4));
 262
             #d cr
 263
             graph export "$out\Fig_antiFact.png", replace
 264
 265
 266
         *-3- 传统估计方法(方案1)存在的问题
 267
 268
 269
           *-简单的均值比较:结果有偏 outcome = y1
 270
 271
             use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
 272
             sum y1 if T==0
 273
             local y0: dis %4.2f r(mean)
 274
             sum y1 if T==1
             local y1: dis %4.2f r(mean)
 275
             twoway (scatter y1 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
 276
                   (function y= y0' if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.4)) ///
(function y= y1' if T==1, lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4)), ///
 277
 278
                    xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray)) ///
 279
                    text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
legend(off) ///
 280
 281
                    ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
 282
 283
 284
                    xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
 285
 286
                    xscale(titlegap(4))
             graph export "$out\Fig_bias_mean.png", replace
*------
 287
 288
             *-Q: 得到的 ATE (Average Treatment Effect) 是什么?
 289
 290
 291
           ------图3----begin---
 292
 293
                                                    outcome = y1
 294
             use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
             twoway (scatter y1 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
 295
                   (lfit yl x if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.4)) ///
(lfit yl x if T==1, lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4)), ///
 296
 297
                    xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray))
 298
 299
                    text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
 300
                    legend(off) ///
                    ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
 301
                    xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
 302
                    ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
 303
 304
                    xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
 305
                    xscale(titlegap(4))
 306
             graph export "$out\Fig_bias01.png", replace
             *-----over---
 307
             *-Q: 得到的 ATE (Average Treatment Effect) 是无偏估计吗? 原因何在?
 308
 309
 310
           *-OLS 导致的偏误2: 错误判断 ATE
                                                   outcome = y0
 311
           312
 313
             use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
             twoway (scatter y0 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
 314
 315
                    (qfit y0 x if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.6)) ///
 316
                    (qfit y0 x if T==1, lcolor(red) msize(*0.6))
 317
                    (lfit y0 x if T==0, lcolor(blue) lp(dash) msize(*0.5)) ///
 318
                   (lfit y0 x if T==1, lcolor(blue) lp(dash) msize(*0.5)), ///
```

```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
                   xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray))
 319
                   text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
 320
 321
                   legend(off) ///
                   ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
 322
                   xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
 323
                   ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
 324
 325
                   xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
 326
                   xscale(titlegap(4))
 327
            graph export "$out\Fig_bias02.png", replace
 328
              -----over---
            *-由于 y=f(x) 是非线性的,因此,若在分界点两侧采用直线拟合,
 329
            * 会错以为存在处理效应
 330
 331
 332
 333
        *-4- RDD 分析中的两种典型估计方法
 334
 335
          *-视角1: "断点" (Hahn, Todd, 和van der Klaauw, 1999)
 336
                  "discontinuity at the cut-point."
 337
 338
          *-e.g.1 多项式回归: 二次函数
                                     * -----
 339
            use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
 340
            twoway (scatter y1 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
 341
 342
                  (qfit y1 x if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.6)) ///
                  (qfit y1 x if T==1, lcolor(red) msize(*0.6))
 343
                  (lfit y1 x if T==0, lcolor(blue) lp(dash) msize(*0.5)) ///
 344
                  (lfit yl x if T==1, lcolor(blue) lp(dash) msize(*0.5)), ///
xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray)) ///
 345
 346
                   text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
 347
                   legend(off)
 348
                   regend(off) ///
ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
 349
                   xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
 350
 351
                   xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
 352
 353
                   xscale(titlegap(4))
            graph export "$out\Fig_x2.png", replace
 354
 355
                                                          ----over---
          *-评述: 重点在于分析 cut-point 处的跳跃(jump),
 356
                   跳跃的方向和幅度是评估处理效应的主要依据。
 357
 358
          *-e.g.2 核加权局部多项式平滑 (Kernel-weighted local polynomial smoothing)
 359
                                                    (
 360
            help lpoly
           361
            twoway (scatter y1 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
 362
                  (lpoly y1 x if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.6))
 363
 364
                  (lpoly y1 x if T==1, lcolor(red) msize(*0.6))
                  (lfit y1 x if T==0, lcolor(blue) lp(dash) msize(*0.5)) ///
 365
 366
                  (lfit y1 x if T==1, lcolor(blue) lp(dash) msize(*0.5)), ///
 367
                   xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray)) ///
 368
                   text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
 369
                   legend(off) ///
                   ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
 370
                   xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
 371
                   ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
 372
 373
                   xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
 374
                   xscale(titlegap(4))
 375
            graph export "$out\Fig_lpoly.png", replace
 376
            *-----over---
 377
            *-快捷命令(随后还会详细讲解)
 378
             rdplot y1 x, c(0.5) //自动选择高次项的阶数
 379
 380
              rdplot y1 x, c(0.5) p(2) //自行设定,只加入一次项和二次项
```

```
Lian_RDD.do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
```

```
rdplot y1 x, c(0.5) p(1) //自行设定, 一次线性关系
382
         *-视角2: "局部随机化" (Lee,2008)
383
384
         *-e.g. 局部线性回归
385
         386
387
           dropvars left right
388
           local h=0.1
                               // width of window, double sides
           local cL = 0.5 - h'
389
           local cR = 0.5 + h'
390
           gen left = (x>0.5-h')&(x<0.50)
391
392
           gen right = (x>0.50)&(x<0.5+h')
393
           twoway (scatter y1 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
394
                  (lfit y1 x if (T==0&left==1) , lcolor(red) msize(*0.4))
395
                  (lfit y1 x if (T==1&right==1), lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4)), ///
                  xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray))
396
397
                  xline(`cL' `cR', lp(dash) lc(black*0.2))
                  text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
398
399
                  legend(off) ///
                  ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
400
                  xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
401
                  ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
402
                  xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
403
404
                  xscale(titlegap(4))
405
           graph export "$out\Fig_local01.png", replace
406
           *-----
           *-评述:
407
           * [1] 核心思想, 643分与642分的考生有何差别呢? 有! -- 643进入岭院了
408
           * [2] 要点: 带宽的选择!
409
                 - 非线性的程度, y=f(x) 的非线性程度越高, h 越小还是越大?
410
                 - 可以借助图形进行分析
411
                 - 选择不同的带宽做稳健性测试
412
413
                                       p(1) // Q: 参数的对应关系?
           rdplot y1 x, c(0.5) h(0.1 0.1)
414
415
        *-对比: 视角1 v.s. 视角2
416
                                                         ----图7----begin---
417
         * -----
           local method "qfit" //二次函数
418
           local method "lpoly"
419
                               //核加权多项式
420
           local h=0.1
           local cL = 0.5 - h'
421
           local cR = 0.5 + h
422
423
           dropvars left right
424
           gen left = (x>0.5-h')&(x<0.50)
425
           gen right = (x>0.50)&(x<0.5+h')
           twoway (scatter y1 x, msymbol(+) msize(*0.4) mcolor(black*0.3)) ///
426
                  (`method' y1 x if T==0, lcolor(red) msize(*0.4)) ///
427
428
                  (`method' y1 x if T==1, lcolor(red) msize(*0.4)) ///
                 (lfit y1 x if (T==0&left==1) , lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4)) ///
(lfit y1 x if (T==1&right==1), lcolor(blue) msize(*0.4)), ///
429
430
                  xline(0.5, lpattern(dash) lcolor(gray))
431
                  xline(`cL' `cR', lp(dash) lc(black*0.2)) ///
432
                  text(3.5 0.3 "Control") text(3.5 0.7 "Treat") ///
433
434
                  legend(off) ///
                  ylabel(-1 "10" 0 "12" 1 "14" 2 "16" 3 "18") ///
435
                  xlabel(0 "650" 0.5 "CP(643)" 1 "668") ///
436
                  ytitle("毕业当年月薪(万元)") ///
437
438
                  xtitle("高考分数 (分配变量)",place(right)) ///
439
                  xscale(titlegap(4))
           graph export "$out\Fig_lpoly_local.png", replace
440
441
442
           *-Q: 将 h 分别修改为 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 结果有何变化?
443
444
```

```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
            *-Q: 何种情况下,两种方法是等价的?
 446
            *-Note:对于局部线性回归而言,主要的问题就在于选择带宽,
 447
                   对于全局非线性回归而言,主要的问题在于选择合适的函数形式
 448
                   来拟合数据,通常会加入 x-c 的高阶项
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
       *-A.2 估计方法和统计推断
 455
 456
        *-A.2.1 局部线性回归
 457
        *-A.2.2 最优带宽的选择
 458
        *-A.2.3 局部线性回归的惯用模型
 459
        *-A.2.4 多项式回归
 460
 461
 462
      *----
 463
      *-A.2.1 局部线性回归 (Local Linear Regression)
 464
 465
        *-图3 的 OLS 估计
 466
 467
          use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
 468
 469
          cap drop xc
 470
          gen xc = x-0.5
                           //why?
          reg y1 xc if xc<0
                            // Left
 471
                          // Right
          reg y1 xc if xc>0
 472
 473
          dis 2.097-1.495
          *-图示
 474
           rdplot y1 xc, c(0) p(1)
cmogram y1 xc, scatter lfit cut(0)
 475
 476
          *-Q: 上述两个回归中,常数项的含义是什么?
 477
 478
          *-Note: 在 RDD 分析中,通常都会预先对分配变量进行中心化处理,即
 479
 480
 481
                 xc = x - cut-point
 482
 483
          * 这样有助于结果的解释
          * 为此, 多数 RDD 命令的 cut() 或 thres() 选项通常都默认为 0
 484
 485
          *-Q: 上述针对全样本的分析有何问题 ?
 486
 487
 488
        *-图6 的 OLS 估计: 局部线性回归
 489
 490
 491
          *-计量表述:
 492
            shellout "$R\Imbens_2008_JE_Guide.pdf" //pp.624, sec 4.2
 493
          *-先指定一个带宽 h, 例如 h=0.1
 494
 495
          *-在 [-h< xc < +h] 的窗口范围内,分别在 xc=0 左右两侧执行 OLS 估计
 496
 497
                                        //带宽
 498
            local h=0.1
            reg y1 xc if (xc>-`h')&(xc<0)</pre>
 499
                                       // Left
            reg y1 xc if (xc>0)&(xc<`h')</pre>
 500
                                        // Right
            dis "ATE = " %4.3f 2.213-1.262
 501
 502
            *-ATE 的假设检验
 503
                                        //带宽
```

Page 8

504

505

506

507

508

local h=0.1

est store Left

est store Right

qui reg y1 xc if (xc>-`h')&(xc<0) // Left

// Right

qui reg y1 xc if (xc>0)&(xc<`h')

```
Lian_RDD.do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
```

```
*-Seemingly Unrelated Estimation (SUR) test
510
           suest Left Right
511
           lincom [Right_mean]_cons - [Left_mean]_cons
512
           *-上述分析的完整实现:结果的输出和呈现 (self-reading)
513
514
             use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
515
              local h=0.1
                           //带宽
516
               *-test ATE_RDD
                reg y1 xc if (xc>-`h'&xc<0)</pre>
517
518
                est store Left
519
                reg y1 xc if (xc>0&xc<`h')
520
                est store Right
521
                suest Left Right
                lincom [Right_mean]_cons - [Left_mean]_cons
522
523
                global ATE = r(estimate)
524
                global ATE_se = r(se)
525
               *-分别估计两侧,存储结果
526
                reg y1 xc if T==0
527
                  est store Left
528
                reg y1 xc if T==1
                  estadd scalar ATE = $ATE
529
530
                  estadd scalar ATE_se = $ATE_se
                  estadd scalar h = `h'
531
                  est store Right
532
               *-呈现结果
533
534
                esttab Left Right, nogap s(ATE ATE_se h r2 N)
535
           *-敏感性测试:
536
537
              更改带宽 h=0.2, 0.3,
                                看看结果有何变化?
538
              你期望结果对带宽不敏感吗?
539
              何种情况下 ATE 对带宽的选择不敏感
540
541
542
543
     *-A.2.2 最优带宽的选择 (Boundary Bias problem)
544
545
       *-RDD 文献中对此进行非常深入的讨论
546
547
             shellout "$R\Jacob_2012_RDD_Guide.pdf"
             shellout "$R\rdrobust-SJ-17-2.pdf"
548
             shellout "$R\rdrobust-Calonico-SJ14-2.pdf
549
550
       *-带宽的影响
551
552
         use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
553
         rd y1 xc, cut(0) bwidth(0.2) mbw(100 200)
554
555
         rdplot y1 xc, p(1) h(0.2) ///
556
            graph_options(xlabel(-0.4(0.2)0.4, format(%2.1f)) ///
                         xline(-0.2 0.2,lp(dash) lc(black*0.4)))
557
558
559
         rdplot y1 xc, p(1) h(0.4) ///
            graph_options(xlabel(-0.4(0.2)0.4,format(%2.1f)) ///
560
                         xline(-0.4 0.4,lp(dash) lc(black*0.4)))
561
562
             *-从上例可以看出,在采用局部回归时,我们需要权衡如下两个问题:
563
                   h 越大,导致偏误的可能性越大;
564
                   h 越大,参数估计越准确,因为包含的样本数更多一些
565
566
             *-主要方法: mean squared error (MSE); plug-in; data-driven
567
568
569
             *- Ludwig and Miller(2007) 提出的 Cross-validation (MSE) 以及
570
             * Imbens and Kalyanaraman(2012) 提出的最优带宽估计法
571
               都仅适用于 Sharp RDD;
572
             *- Calonico et al.(2014) 提出的 数据驱动 (data-driven)
```

```
Lian_RDD.do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
                 最优带宽估计法同时适用于 Sharp RDD 和 Fuzzy RDD
                 shellout "$R\C-刘生龙_2016_义务教育法_RDD.pdf"
 574
                                                                 //pp.163
 575
 576
               *-各种带宽设定下的结果(略)
 577
 578
                 help rdcv
                             //Cross-validation, Ludwig and Miller(2007)
 579
 580
                   *-Our data
 581
                  use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
 582
                  set matsize 2000
 583
                  set seed 135
                                    //随机抽取10%的观察值,否则非常耗时
 584
                  sample 10
                  rdplot y1 xc, c(0) //检测一下,看看数据特征是否发生明显变化
 585
 586
 587
                 *-Ludwig and Miller(2007)
                                               Cross-validation
                  rdcv yl xc, thr(0) ci // thr(0.5) 设定 cut-point=0
 588
                   * bw_L=0.212 ; bw_R=0.227; Jump=0.979
 589
 590
 591
                 *-Imbens and Kalyanaraman(2012) optimal bandwidth
 592
                  rdcv y1 xc, thr(0) ci ikbwidth
 593
                   * bw_L=bw_R=0.208;
                                             Jump=0.973
                  rd y1 xc, c(0)
 594
                  * bw_L=bw_R=0.208;
 595
                                             Jump=0.982
 596
 597
                 *-ROT plug-in bandwidth
 598
                  rdcv y1 xc, thr(0) ci rotbwidth
                   * bw_L=0.1498; bw_R=0.1436; Jump=0.949
 599
 600
                *-Calonico et al.(2014) data-driven bandwidth selection rdrobust yl xc; e(0)
 601
 602
                                             Jump=0.978
 603
                   * bw_L=bw_R=0.187;
 604
 605
 606
               *-小结:
 607
 608
               * 目前来看,主流的几个命令 -rd-, -rdcv-, -rdrobust- 都可以很好地 * 找到最优带宽,对于实际数据而言,可以同时使用上述2个或多个最优带宽
 609
 610
               * 对比估计出的结果是否稳定。一个简单的处理方法是使用 -rd- 命令
 611
 612
                rd y1 xc
                rd y1 xc, mbw(25 50 100 200)
 613
 614
                *-一次性呈现多种带宽下的 LATE 及 95% CI
                                                       (这个最实用!)
 615
 616
                rd y1 xc, mbw(40(20)200) bdep
 617
               * 这是论文稳健性检验的一个重要环节。
 618
               * 经过测试,如下命令的结果都差别很小,
 619
 620
               * ----建议使用----: rd 和 rdrobust
                                 //bwselect() option, 通常使用默认值就可以了
 621
                 help rdrobust
 622
                 help rdbwselect
 623
                 help rd
 624
                 help rdcv
 625
                 help next
 626
               *-公式和依据
 627
 628
                 help rdrobust
 629
                 help rdbwselect
  630
               *-描述和表述方式参见:
 631
                shellout "$R\C-刘生龙_2016_义务教育法_RDD.pdf" //pp.163
 632
 633
         *-关于最优带宽的实操建议
  634
         *-Cattaneo, M. D., 2016,
  635
 636
         * The choice of neighborhood in regression discontinuity designs,
```

```
Observational Studies, 2: 134-146.
638
       shellout "$R\Cattaneo_2016_RDD_bw.pdf"
639
     1. Always employ RD optimal data-driven neighborhood (bandwidth or window)
640
641
        selectors, at least as a benchmark or starting point.
        This gives objectivity and robustness because it incorporates
642
643
        explicitly empirical features such as density of observations,
644
        variability of the data, or curvature of the unknown regression
645
        functions, in a principled way.
646
     2. Employ data-driven neighborhood (bandwidth or window) selectors
        according to the specific goal and assumptions imposed,
647
648
        which should also be explicitly stated and explained.
649
        There is no one neighborhood selector appropriate for all objectives
650
        when using local polynomial approximations,
651
        and even for local randomization methods sensitivity analysis with
652
        respect to the neighborhood used is very important.
653
     3. Do not employ the same neighborhood for different outcome variables,
654
        pre-intervention covariates (if conducting falsification testing),
655
        estimation and inference procedures, or falsification methods.
656
        Using the same neighborhood for different goals, outcomes or
657
        samples disregards the specific empirical features
658
        (e.g., number of observations near the cutoff, variability or curvature),
        and will lead to unreliable empirical results due
659
        to invalidity of the methods employed.
660
661
662
663
664
     *-A.2.3 局部线性回归的惯用模型 (重要!)
665
666
       * - 上述分析中, 我们分了左右两段分别执行 OLS 估计,
667
           相当于允许左右两侧的斜率可以不同,即 dy/dxc(left) != dy/dxc(right)
668
           显然,这是一个一般化的设定;
669
       * - 文献中通常是假设左右两侧的斜率相同,因为 window 都长都比较窄
670
           上述 -rd-, -rdrobust- 等命令都是使用的这个设定
671
672
673
       *-实现方法:
674
675
         use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
676
677
678
         *-选择最优带宽
                           //自动选择最优带宽
679
         rdrobust y1 xc
                           //获取最优带宽,也可以用 -rdbdselect- 命令
680
         global h = e(h_1)
         *local h = 0.09885 //与上一行命令等价
681
682
         *-估计
683
684
         reg y1 T xc if (xc = -\$h) \& (xc = \$h)
685
686
                     限制估计窗口(window)
687
         *-Q: _cons=1.273 ; _b[T]=0.963 , 这两个系数的含义是什么?
688
689
690
         lincom _cons+T // What is this?
691
         *-Q: 能否在下图中找到对应的点?
692
693
           rdplot y1 xc if (xc>=-$h)&(xc<=$h), h($h $h) p(1) //局部呈现
694
           rdplot y1 xc, h($h $h) p(1)
                                                          //全局呈现
           *-Q: 此时为何设定 p(1) 选项?
695
               h() 选项的作用是什么?
696
697
         *-扩展:加入其它控制变量
698
           reg y1 T xc z if (xc>=-$h)&(xc<=$h) //回想一下我们的 DGP!
699
700
```

```
Lian_RDD.do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
  765
               reg y1 T xc;
                                      myic;
                                             est store m1;
 766
               reg y1 T xc xc2;
                                             est store m2;
                                      myic;
               reg y1 T xc xc2-xc3;
 767
                                      myic;
                                             est store m3;
               reg y1 T xc xc2-xc4;
 768
                                      myic;
                                             est store m4;
               reg y1 T xc xc2-xc5;
 769
                                      myic;
                                             est store m5;
 770
               reg y1 T xc xc2-xc6;
                                             est store m6;
                                      myic;
  771
               reg y1 T xc xc2-xc8;
                                      myic;
                                             est store m8;
                       // #d 表示 #delimit
 772
               #d cr
 773
             *-对比结果
 774
 775
               local m "m1 m2 m3 m4 m5 m6 m8"
               esttab `m', mtitle(`m') b(%6.3f) t(%6.3f) ///
 776
 777
                     s(N r2 r2_a AIC BIC) nogap compress
  778
           *-评述:
 779
 780
 781
           * - 基于 AIC 和 BIC 准则, 我们会选择 m3, 但这个模型的结果似乎是有偏的;
 782
           * - 确定全局的模型形式并不是一件简单的事情;
 783
           * - 我们还可以在上述模型中进一步加入 xc 与 Treat 的交乘项;
 784
  785
           * - 相对而言,局部线性回归反而效果更好 -- 可以结合起来
 786
 787
 788
         *-A.2.4.2 局部多项式回归 (文献中用的比较多)
 789
 790
           global h = 0.2 //可以使用其他带宽
 791
           global window "(xc>=-$h)&(xc<=$h)"</pre>
 792
  793
           reg y1 T xc
                              if $window
 794
           est store mx1
                              if $window
 795
           reg y1 T xc xc2
 796
           est store mx2
 797
           reg y1 T xc xc2 xc3 if $window
 798
           est store mx3
           *-加入 Treat 与 xc 的交乘项
 799
 800
           dropvars xc*T
 801
           gen xc1T = xc*T
 802
           gen xc2T = xc2*T
 803
           gen xc3T = xc3*T
                                              if $window
 804
           reg y1 T xc xc1T
 805
           est store mTx1
           reg y1 T xc xc2 xc1T xc2T
 806
                                              if $window
 807
           est store mTx2
 808
           reg y1 T xc xc2 xc3 xc1T xc2T xc3T
                                              if $window
 809
           est store mTx3
 810
           local m "mx1 mx2 mx3 mTx1 mTx2 mTx3"
 811
 812
           esttab `m', mtitle(`m') nogap compress s(N r2 r2_a)
 813
           *-可以确定 ATE 的大致范围: 0.96 - 0.99
 814
 815
           *-快捷实现:
 816
 817
             rd y1 xc
             *-最优带宽:
 818
                             BW est. (h)
                                              0.144
             *-多项式阶数: Order est. (p) |
 819
 820
             *- ATE:
                             Conventional |
                                             0.96907
 821
 822
             rd yl xc,
                       covs(xc2) //加入 xc*xc
                              BW est. (h)
 823
                                              0.203
 824
 825
           *-应用:
 826
             shellout "$R\Hoekstra_2009_RDD.pdf" // pp.722, Table 1
 827
 828
```

```
830
       *-A.2.4.3 核加权局部多项式平滑 (Kernel-weighted local polynomial smoothing)
831
                                      (self-reading)
832
         *-计量表述和正式介绍:
833
834
           shellout "$R\Imbens_2008_JE_Guide.pdf" //pp.623, sec 4.1
835
836
         help lpoly
837
838
         use "RDD simu data0.dta", clear
839
         gen cut=0 in 1
840
         lpoly y1 xc if xc<0 , at(cut) gen(av_y0)</pre>
841
         lpoly y1 xc if xc>=0, at(cut) gen(av_y1)
842
         display "Estimate (jump): " av_y1[1]-av_y0[1]
843
         *-see:
844
           shellout "$R\Nichols_2007.pdf" // pp.529
845
         use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
846
847
         lpoly y1 xc if T==0, nograph kernel(triangle) gen(x0 sm_y0) bwidth(0.1)
848
         lpoly y1 xc if T==1, nograph kernel(triangle) gen(x1 sm_y1) bwidth(0.1)
849
         twoway (scatter sm_y1 x1, color(blue) msize(small)) ///
850
                (scatter sm_y0 x0, color(blue) msize(small)), ///
                xline(0, lp(dash)) legend(off) ///
851
                 xtitle("x-variable") ytitle("y-variable")
852
853
854
         *-核估计 (self-reading)
                          a0.dta", clear
//带宽,可以使用 -rd- 或 -rdrobust- 提供的带宽
         use "RDD_simu_data0.dta"
855
856
         global h = 0.1
                          // (x-c)/h, h 是带宽(bandwidth), 通常使用最优带宽
857
         gen dx1 = xc/$h
         gen kernal = (1-dx1*dx1) // Epanechnikov Kernal
858
         reg y1 T xc [pweight=kernal] if ((xc>=-$h)&(xc<=$h))
reg y1 T xc z [pweight=kernal] if ((xc>=-$h)&(xc<=$h))</pre>
859
860
861
         *-计量表述:
           shellout "$R\Imbens_2008_JE_Guide.pdf"
862
                                                _{\sim}//pp.623, sec 4.1
863
864
865
     *-A.2.4 小结: 估计 RDD 的两种主要方法
866
867
         * [1] 局部线性回归 local regression; 关键点:
                                                    最优带宽的选择!
868
869
870
         * [2] 非线性估计, 非参数估计
               如,分段多项式回归(fractional polynomial regression),
871
872
                   局部多项式回归(local polynomial regression), 各种 smoothing
873
               shellout "$R\Ctaber_2012_RD.pdf" // kernel function 介绍
874
         *-Q: 二者的优劣?
875
876
              @ 局部线性回归: 要求在断点附近有较多的观察值
877
878
              @ 非参数估计需要选择合适的核函数及平滑方法来拟合非线性曲线
879
880
              @ 数值上, 非参数方法等价于参数估计量 (Hahn et al., 1999, 2001)
881
              详见 邹红和喻开志(2015)
883
         * - 邹红,喻开志,2015,
884
             退休与城镇家庭消费:基于断点回归设计的经验证据,
885
886
             经济研究,(1): 124-139.
             shellout "$R\C-邹红_2015_退休_RDD.pdf"
887
888
889
         *-是否需要加入控制变量?
890
891
           help rd // see covar(varlist) ...
892
```

```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
            *-ref: Nichols, Austin. 2011.
            * rd 2.0: Revised Stata module for regression discontinuity estimation.
 894
 895
            * http://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s456888.html
 896
 897
 898
         It is generally a Very Bad Idea to add covariates to Local Wald Estimation.
 899
            It is possible that covariates could reduce residual variance
 900
            and improve efficiency, but estimation error in their coefficients
 901
            could also reduce efficiency, and any violations of the assumptions
 902
            that such covariates are exogenous and have a linear impact on mean
 903
            treatment and outcomes could greatly increase bias. */
 904
            *-参见如下文章 pp.1548 中的表述
 905
              shellout "$R\雷晓燕_CQJE_2010_退休会影响健康吗.pdf"
 906
 907
 908
 909
       *_____
 910
       *-A.3 RDD 的假设条件
 911
 912
       *----
 913
       *-RDD 的有效性依赖于如下两个假设:
 914
 915
            shellout "$R\Imbens_2008_JE_Guide.pdf" // pp.618, 假设条件表述
 916
            shellout "$R\Imbens_2008_JE_Guide.pdf" // pp.631, sec 7, 实现
 917
 918
         *-Nichols, Austin. 2007.
 919
            Causal Inference with Observational Data."
The Stata Journal 7(4): 507-541
 920
 921
            shellout "$R\Nichols_2007.pdf"
                                         // pp.528, Section 5.1
 922
 923
 924
 925
            *----A1-----
 926
            *-局域平滑假设 (Local Smoothing)
 927
            * [or] 回归方程条件连续假设
 928
                   (Continuity of Conditional Regression Functions, Imbens_2008)
 929
 930
 931
            *----A2-----
 932
            *-分布函数条件连续假设
 933
                  (Continuity of Conditional Distribution Functions)
 934
 935
 936
         *-直观解释:
 937
 938
 939
              若没有 Treatment,则在断点(cutoff)处,y 是 x 的连续函数;
 940
              只有这假设得到满足,RDD 才是一个真正的"局部实验设计"
 941
              我们观察到的 jump 才可以视为 Treat 产生的效果
 942
 943
 944
         *-检验方法: (无法直接检验,但可以从如下几个方面间接检验)
 945
 946
           *-M1: 观察 Outcome 变量在除了 cut-point 以外的其他位置是否连续
 947
 948
              use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
 949
              cmogram y1 xc
 950
 951
              *-see:
 952
                shellout "$R\Nichols_2007.pdf" // pp.529
 953
 954
          *-M2:分配变量(margin)不受人为操控
          * - 分配变量(本身)的在断点处的分布是连续的,不存在明显的断点;
 955
           * - 检验方法: 绘制分配变量的直方图或密度函数图
 956
```

```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
            histogram xc, xline(0)
 958
            kdensity xc, xline(0)
 959
         *-M3: 平滑性
 960
         * - 除 Outcome 变量外,其他影响变量在分界点两侧不应有明显的跳跃
 961
 962
 963
         * - 检验方法:
            - 回归法,使用 -rd- 或 -rdrobust- 命令分析协变量与x的关系
 964
            - 图形法, 使用 -rdplot- 观察协变量在 cut-point 处是否跳跃
 965
 966
            use "RDD_simu_data0.dta", clear
 967
 968
                               // 似乎不连续
 969
            cmogram z xc
 970
                               // 似乎不连续
 971
            rdplot z xc
 972
            rdplot z xc, p(0)
 973
            rdplot z xc, p(1)
 974
           rdplot z xc if abs(xc)<0.1, p(2)
 975
                               // 其实是 ...
 976
           rdrobust z xc
 977
 978
        *-中文应用参见:
 979
         shellout "$R\C-刘生龙_2016_义务教育法_RDD.pdf" //pp.163
 980
 981
        *-更具体实现方法参见下文 6.5 小节的[范例]:美国参议院选举
 982
 983
 984
 985
 986
      *-A.6 RDD 总结
 987
 988
 989
 990
      *-A.6.1 RDD 的核心思想: 局域实验设计(Local Experiment Design)
 991
 992
 993
       *-何时应用 RDD ?
 994
 995
         受益者/非受益者能够按一个可数量化的维度排序(如分数,年龄)【分配变量】
 996
 997
 998
         这一维度可以用来计算已定义的指数/参数
 999
         这个指数/参数对目标人群的资格确定有一个【断点(cutoff)】(如重点线,55岁)
1000
1001
         这个指数值就是决定了把潜在的受益者分配到实验组或对照组(控制组)的临界值
1002
           如,超过 55 岁即退休;高考分数超过重点线即可上重点大学
1003
1004
1005
1006
       *-对 RDD 的直观解释:
1007
1008
         略高于界点的潜在受益者(单元)与略低于界点的潜在受益者(单元)是非常相似的
1009
1010
         我们要比较略高于界点与略低于界点的两组人群(单元)的结果
1011
1012
1013
       * LATE: Local Average Treatment Effects
1014
1015
          *-----begin-----
1016
1017
          *-一个简单的例子:退休对健康的影响
1018
            shellout "$R\雷晓燕_CQJE_2010_退休会影响健康吗.pdf" // 写的比较细致
1019
1020
            shellout "$R\C-邹红_2015_退休_RDD.pdf" //姊妹篇: 退休对消费支出的影响
```

```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
1021
            * Outcome: Y 健康状况(自评结果, 1,2,3,4)
1022
1023
            *- Cutoff: c
1024
1025
              男性: 60岁; 女性: 50 或 55岁
1026
1027
            *-内生性问题的来源:
1028
            * 其一,健康(Y)本身就是影响退休(T)的关键因素;
1029
                 这导致影响 Y 的因素(如 U) 也会影响 D, 从而使 U 的 T 相关
1030
            * 其二,一些不可观测的因素(个人偏好,身体素质,遗传因素等)
1031
                 都会同时影响健康和退休,这导致 U 和 T 是相关的
1032
1033
1034
            *-实验变量 T (Treatment variable)
            * T=1 if Age>=55, 退休
1035
            * T=0 otherwise
1036
1037
            *-分配变量 X (Assignment variable, or, Forced variable)
1038
            * X (Age), 其取值的大小决定了 T, 或者说, 决定了个体是否接受试验
1039
                   强制退休: Age 可以视为外生
1040
                   但个体可能虚报年龄。
1041
              又如,
1042
                    高考分数(是否能被大学录取);
1043
                    选票比例(是否能在选举中获胜);
1044
                    月均收入(是否接受贫困救济)
1045
1046
                                               -----over-----
1047
1048
            *-SRDD v.s. FRDD (Sharp RDD, Fuzzy RDD)
1049
1050
            *-SRDD (明确断点 RDD)
1051
1052
               界点确切地决定了干预实验组
1053
              等同于在一定邻近区域内的随机分配
1054
              例如: 议会选举 (得票超过 50% 获胜)
高考分数更像一个 SRDD (电脑投档情况下,超过分数线被录取)
1055
1056
1057
            *-FRDD (模糊断点 RDD)
1058
1059
              界点(的值)与干预高度相关
              例如: 规则决定了目标人群的资格界定, 但是存在一定的管理误差
1060
1061
               养老金(55岁); 高考分数(非电脑投档机制);
1062
1063
1064
1065
       *-A.6.2 RDD 的前世今生
1066
1067
1068
          shellout "$R\Jacob_2012_RDD_Guide.pdf" // pp.2
1069
1070
        - RD was first introduced by Thistlethwaite and Campbell (1960)
1071
          as an alternative method for evaluating social programs.
1072
        - Their work generated a flurry of related activity, which subsequently
1073
          died out.
1074
        - Economists revived the approach (Goldberger, 1972, 2008; van der Klaauw,
1075
          1997, 2002; Angrist and Lavy, 1999),
1076
          @ formalized it (Hahn, Todd, and van der Klaauw, 2001),
1077
          @ strengthened its estimation methods (Imbens and Kalyanaraman, 2009),
1078
            and began to apply it to many different research questions.
1079
        - This renaissance culminated in a 2008 special issue on RD
          analysis in the Journal of Econometrics.
1080
1081
1082
        - Applications of RDD
          @ the impact of unionization (DiNardo and Lee, 2004),
1083
1084
          @ anti-discrimination laws (Hahn, Todd, and van der Klaauw, 1999),
```

```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
1085
           @ social assistance programs (Lemieux and Milligan, 2004),
           @ limits on unemployment insurance (Black, Galdo, and Smith, 2007),
1086
1087
           @ effect of financial aid offers on college enrollment(van der Klaauw, 2002)
1088
           @ impact of class size reduction (Angrist and Lavy, 1999),
1089
           @ remedial education (Jacob and Lefgren, 2006),
           @ delayed entry to kindergarten (McEwan and Shapiro, 2008),
1090
1091
           @ impact of the Reading First program on instructional practice and student
1092
             achievement (Gamse, Bloom, Kemple, and Jacob, 2008).
             shellout "$R\余静文_2011_综述.pdf" //对上述多数文献都进行了简要介绍
1093
1094
         *- China Evidence
1095
         *@ 退休对健康的影响
1096
1097
             shellout "$R\雷晓燕_CQJE_2010_退休会影响健康吗.pdf"
          *@ 退休对消费支出的影响
1098
 1099
             shellout "$R\C-邹红_2015_退休_RDD.pdf"
          *@ 财政转移支付
1100
             shellout "$R\C-刘畅_2015_财政转移支付_RDD.pdf"
1101
          *@ 义务教育法与教育回报
1102
             shellout "$R\C-刘生龙_2016_义务教育法_RDD.pdf"
1103
          *@ 中文综述和介绍
1104
             shellout "$R\C-罗胜_2016_综述_RDD.pdf"
1105
             shellout "$R\余静文_2011_综述.pdf"
1106
1107
         *-RDD 的局限
1108
1109
           shellout "$R\Regression_Discontinuity.pdf"
1110
           *-断点回归衡量的是在临界值附近的局部平均效应,
           * 不是一个整体的平均效应,很难推广到整体研究中。
1111
1112
 1113
1114
       *-A.6.3 RDD 参考资料
1115
1116
1117
         *-三本重要的参考书
1118
           view browse "https://www.jianshu.com/p/538ed1805004" // Stata连享会-简书文章
1119
1120
           *-Cattaneo, M. D., N. Idrobo, and R. Titiunik (2018a):
1121
1122
            A Practical Introduction to Regression Discontinuity Designs: Part I.
1123
             Cambridge Elements: Quantitative and Computational Methods for Social
       Science,
1124
           * Cambridge University
1125
           shellout "$R\Cattane2018-RDD--V01.pdf"
1126
           *-Cattaneo, M. D., N. Idrobo, and R. Titiunik (2018a):
 1127
1128
           * A Practical Introduction to Regression Discontinuity Designs: Part II.
1129
           * Cambridge Elements: Quantitative and Computational Methods for Social
       Science,
1130
           * Cambridge University
           shellout "$R\Cattane2018-RDD--V02.pdf"
1131
1132
           *-这本小书提供了 RDD 分析中的各种建议和实操指南
1133
           *-Jacob, R., P. Zhu, M. A. Somers, H. Bloom, 2012,
1134
1135
              A practical guide to regression discontinuity, MDRC working paper.
               shellout "$R\Jacob_2012_RDD_Guide.pdf" //RDD 的前世今生, pp.2
1136
1137
1138
         *-几份重要的 PPT
1139
 1140
1141
           shellout "$R\Yang_2017_RDDa.pdf"
                                              // pp.7 Sharp RDD
           shellout "$R\Yang_2017_RDDb.pdf"
1142
                                              // Fuzzy RDD
1143
           shellout "$R\Yang_2017_RDD_PPT.pdf"
                                              // 合集
1144
           *-中文版
           shellout "$R\楊子霆-2017-断点回归方法的介绍与应用.pptx"
1145
1146
```

```
Lian_RDD.do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
                                                     //带有中文翻译,讲的很清楚
           shellout "$R\Sylvia-2015-PPT-RDD.pdf"
1147
1148
1149
           shellout "$R\lecture_4_-_rdd.pdf"
                                                     //Fabian Waldinger, 2010
1150
1151
           shellout "$R\Regression_Discontinuity.pdf" //Jeremy Magruder, 2009
1152
1153
1154
1155
         *- 几篇重要的文章
1156
1157
           *-该文对各种内生性问题的处理方法进行了全面介绍,提供了范例
1158
1159
           *-Nichols, Austin. 2007.
1160
               Causal Inference with Observational Data."
1161
               The Stata Journal 7(4): 507-541
               shellout "$R\Nichols_2007.pdf"
1162
1163
1164
           *-Lee, D., T. Lemieux, 2010,
1165
               Regression Discontinuity Designs in Economics,
1166
               Journal of Economic Literature, 48: 281-355.
1167
               shellout "$R\Lee_Lemieux_2010_JEL.pdf"
1168
           *-Imbens, G., T. Lemieux, 2008,
1169
1170
               Regression discontinuity designs: A guide to practice,
1171
               Journal of Econometrics, 142 (2): 615-635.
1172
               shellout "$R\Imbens_2008_JE_Guide.pdf"
1173
           *-Barrera-Osorio, F., D. Raju, 2010,
1174
1175
           * Evaluating a test-based public subsidy program for
           * low-cost private schools:
1176
1177
           * Regression-discontinuity evidence from Pakistan.
1178
           * Working paper
               shellout "$R\Barrera_Raju_2010_RDD.pdf" // RD 应用,写的很细致
1179
1180
           * Lee, D. S., 2008, (Excellent paper)
1181
               Randomized experiments from non-random selection
1182
1183
               in US House elections,
               Journal of Econometrics, 142 (2): 675-697.
1184
1185
               shellout "$R\Lee_2008_Selection.pdf"
                                                          已经被引用 300 多次
1186
           *-Fuji, D., G. Imbens, K. Kalyanaraman, 2009,
1187
              Notes for matlab and stata regression discontinuity software,
1188
1189
               Working Paper.
1190
               shellout "$R\rd_Imbens_procedure.pdf"
1191
               adoedit "rdob.ado"
1192
1193
         *-经典应用
1194
1195
1196
           *-Hoekstra, M., 2009, The effect of attending the flagship state
1197
           * university on earnings: A discontinuity-based approach,
           * Review of Economics and Statistics, 91 (4): 717-724
1198
              shellout "$R\Hoekstra_2009_RDD.pdf"
                                                 //名校的收入效应
1199
              shellout "$R\Yang_2017_RDDa.pdf"
1200
                                                   //pp.7对该文有介绍
1201
           *-荷兰-德国边境的房价差异
1202
1203
           *-Micheli, M., J. Rouwendal, J. Dekkers, 2014,
           * Border effects in house prices,
1204
           * Real Estate Economics, working paper.
1205
1206
              shellout "$R\Micheli-2014-RDD-Border Effects in House Prices.pdf"
1207
1208
         *-RDD 相关的 Stata 命令
1209
1210
```

```
Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19
            *-1- rdrobust
 1211
1212
1213
                help rdrobust
1214
1215
                shellout "$R\rdrobust-SJ-17-2.pdf"
1216
                shellout "$R\rdrobust-Calonico-SJ14-2.pdf"
1217
1218
                help rdroubst
1219
                help rdbwselect
1220
                help rdplot
1221
1222
            *-2- rd
1223
1224
                help rd
 1225
                shellout "$R\Nichols_2007.pdf"
1226
                shellout "$R\rd_Imbens_procedure.pdf" // -rd- 命令估计过程详解
1227
1228
           *-3- 其他命令(请查看帮助文件中的范例和参考文献)
1229
1230
                help next
1231
                     shellout "$R\Long_2016_Next_RD.pdf"
1232
1233
1234
                help rdcv
1235
                help cmogram
1236
1237
1238
1239
        *-A.6.4 RDD 模型设定和估计
1240
1241
1242
              *-See Imbens and Lemieux (2008), Lee and Lemieux(2008)
1243
              shellout "$R\Imbens_2008_JE_Guide.pdf" // Section 2
shellout "$R\Lee_Lemieux_2010_JEL.pdf" // Section 3
1244
1245
1246
1247
              shellout "$R\Yang_2017_RDD_PPT.pdf"
                                                       // Tzu-Ting Yang, 2017
1248
1249
1250
              shellout "$R\lecture_4_-_rdd.pdf"
                                                          //Fabian Waldinger, 2010
1251
              shellout "$R\Regression_Discontinuity.pdf" //Jeremy Magruder, 2009
1252
1253
 1254
            *----
1255
1256
            *-Sharp RDD // Lee_Lemieux_2010_JEL, p.293
1257
              * 参见 *-A.2.3 小节
1258
1259
1260
1261
               y[i] = a0 + b1*Treat[i] + b2*XC[i] + b3*controls[i] + u[i]
1262
1263
1264
                   y[i] : outcome variable
1265
                  XC[i] : Assignment variable (centered) = (X-cutpoint)
              Treat[i] : Treat=1 if XC>0 (or X>C); Treat=0 if XC<0</pre>
1266
1267
                   ATE: Local ATE = b2 (Local! not Global!)
 1268
                 Sample: -h < x < +h
1269
            *----
1270
1271
            *-Fuzzy RDD
1272
             * 参见 *-A.4 小节
1273
1274
```

Lian_RDD. do - Printed on 2018/8/18 22:53:19

```
1275
1276
1277
      *-Also see:
1278
        *-Quantile treatment effects RDD (分位数 RDD)
1279
1280
         help rdqtese
1281
         shellout "$R\rdqtese_hlp.txt" //帮助文件
1282
         *-Frandsen, B. R., M. Frolich, B. Melly, 2012,
         * Quantile treatment effects in the regression discontinuity design,
1283
          * Journal of Econometrics, 168 (2): 382-395.
1284
1285
           shellout "$R\Frandsen-2012-QuantileRDD.pdf"
1286
     *-待更新
1287
1288
        help rddensity // Manipulation testing.
1289
        help rdlocrand // Local randomization methods.
1290
       help rdmulti // RD plots, estimation, inference, and extrapolation with
      multiple cutoffs and multiple scores.
1291
       help rdpower // Power and sample size calculations.
1292
1293
      *-最后的话:
                  总而言,神秘的 RDD 其实就是升级版的 OLS + dummy !
1294
                       1295
1296
1297
```