

PubPol 713 Assignment 2

Nathan Mather

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1 Question 1

I generated the variables for a b and c. This is shown in my code in the appendix

2 Question 2

2.1 A

230,653 individuals are pre-selected and 244,512 are not. Of those scoring below the 475 cutoff, 60.1% are pre-selected, 39.95% are not. Of those scoring above the cutoff, 43.92% are not pre-selected and 56.08% are pre-Selected. The results are summarized in the tables below.

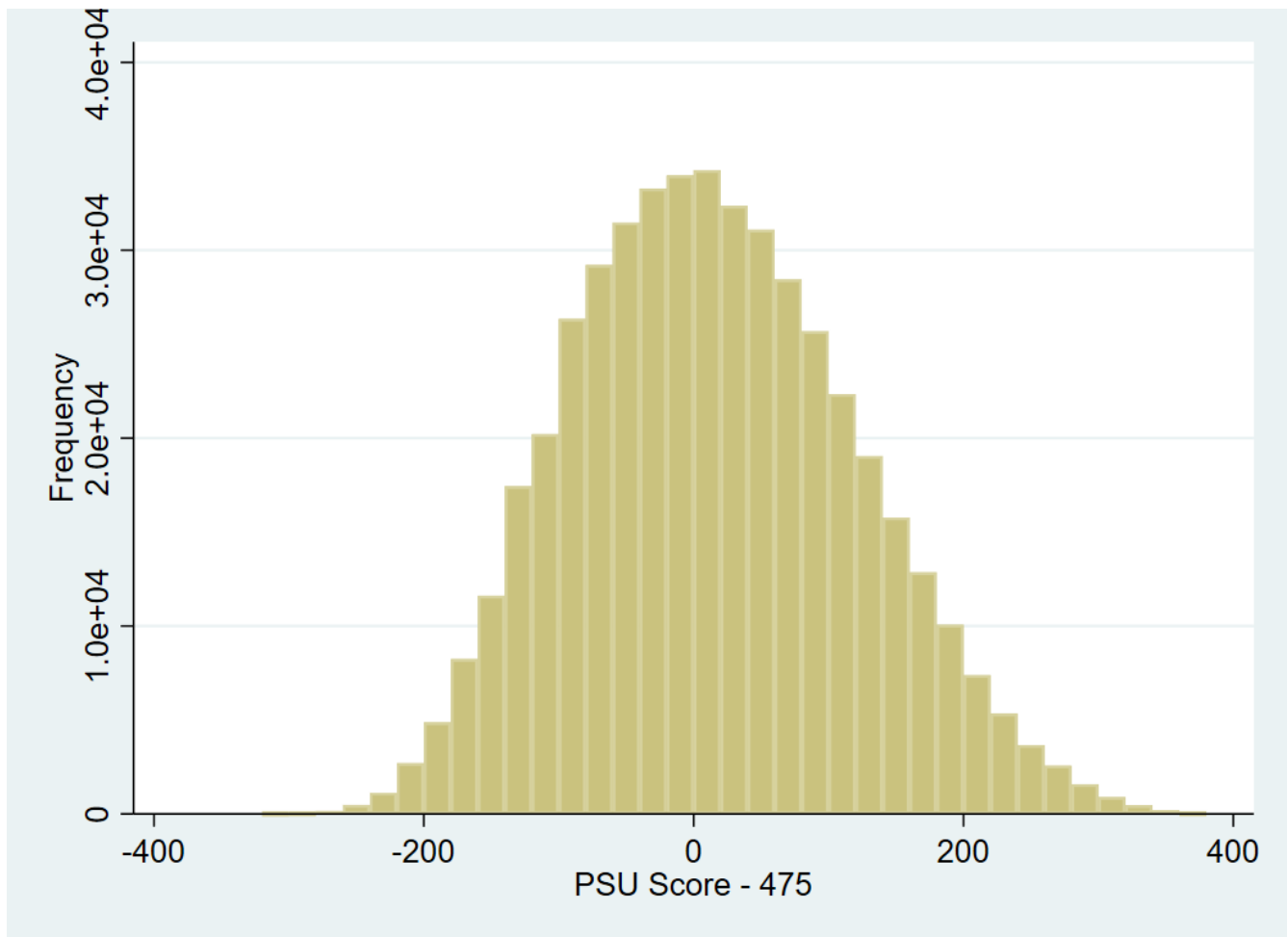
pre_sel	No.	%
Not Pre-Selected	244,512.0	51.5
Pre-Selected	230,653.0	48.5
Total	475,165.0	100.0

PSU Score Above 475	pre_sel		
	Not Pre-Selected	Pre-Selected	Total
	%	%	%
Below 475	60.1	39.9	100.0
Above 475	43.9	56.1	100.0
Total	51.5	48.5	100.0

2.2 B

The normalized score (with a PSU score of 475 equal to 0) has a minimum of -314.5, a max of 375, and a mean of 14.6. The distribution does not seem to show any bunching. A histogram is shown below.

Normalized Test Score period 1



2.3 C

The results are summarized in the tables below

Group	Enrolled in college in t=1		
	No %	Yes %	Total %
Not Pre-Sel	74.4	25.6	100.0
Pre-Sel Below	88.9	11.1	100.0
Pre-Sel Above	36.3	63.7	100.0
Total	65.7	34.3	100.0

Group	Ever enrolled flag		
	No %	Yes %	Total %
Not Pre-Sel	62.2	37.8	100.0
Pre-Sel Below	80.1	19.9	100.0
Pre-Sel Above	25.5	74.5	100.0
Total	54.5	45.5	100.0

2.4 D

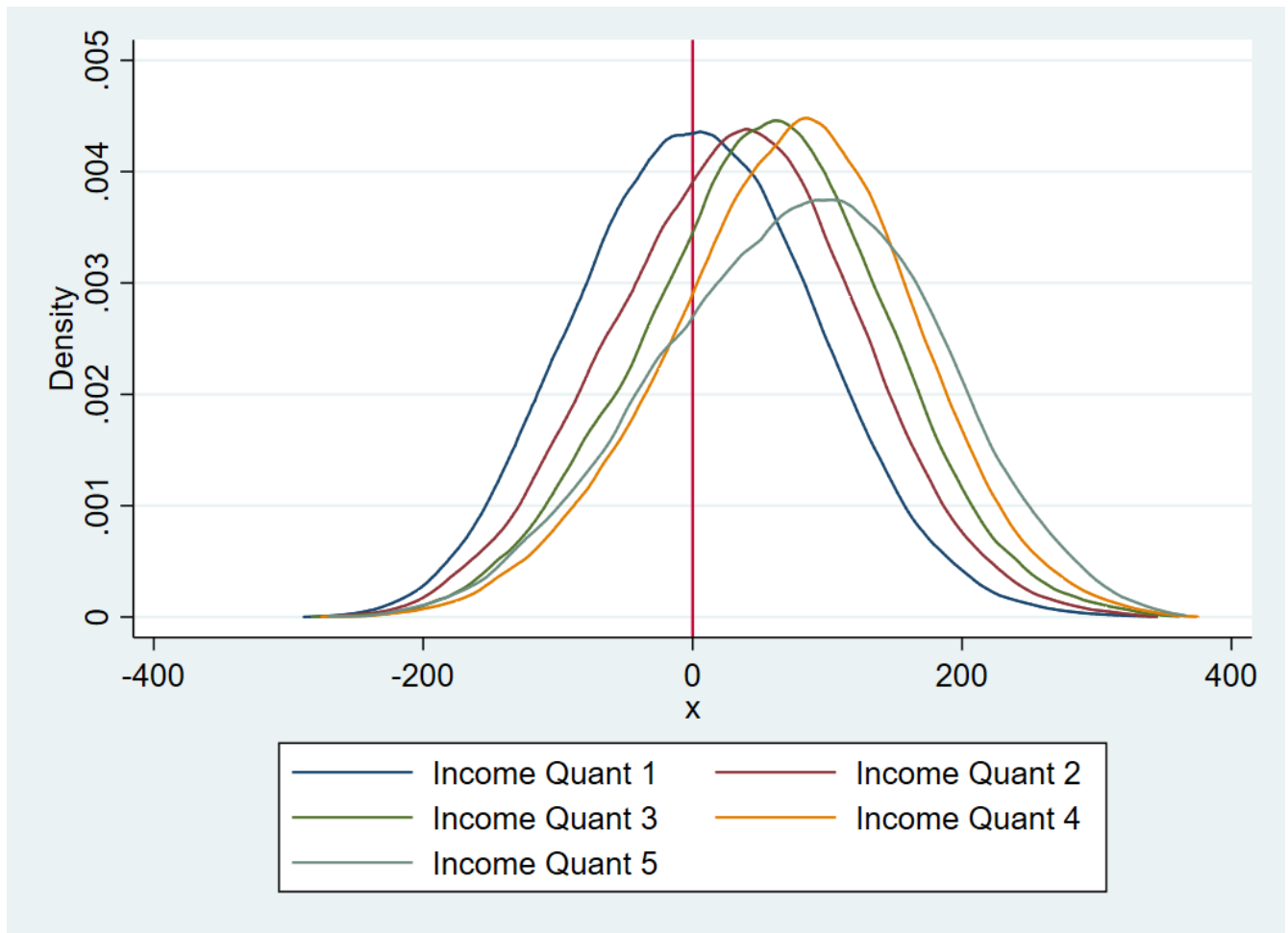
The results are summarized in the tables below

Income quintile for year 1	Enrolled in college in t=1		
	No %	Yes %	Total %
1	64.7	35.3	100.0
2	54.3	45.7	100.0
3	47.7	52.3	100.0
4	43.0	57.0	100.0
5	51.2	48.8	100.0
Total	55.8	44.2	100.0

Income quintile for year 1	Ever enrolled flag		
	No %	Yes %	Total %
1	56.4	43.6	100.0
2	44.4	55.6	100.0
3	35.9	64.1	100.0
4	29.7	70.3	100.0
5	31.3	68.7	100.0
Total	44.7	55.3	100.0

3 Question 3

Below is a table showing the distribution of PSU scores by income quantile. There is also a verticle line at zero indicating the point to look for discontinuities. The distributions all appear to change smoothly across zero. This supports the needed assumptions and RD design used since income does not appear to change discontinuously at the cutoff.



4 Question 4

Below I have the results from table three of the paper replicated. I used the same regression equation and bandwidth of 44. The main coefficient of interest here is the “PSU score Above 475”. In column 1 this coefficient shows that, for pre-selected students, being above the cutoff implies an increase of 17.5 percentage points in the probability of enrolling in college immediately after the test. One potential threat to interpreting this relationship as causal is that passing the 475 threshold may provide some benefit other than loan eligibility. An example discussed in the paper is higher probability of acceptance to schools if students score above 475. Column two tests this possibility with a placebo test on non-selected students. Non selected students are never eligible for the loans and so any observed effect of passing 475 would have to be from something other than loan eligibility. Here we find no significant effect for being above the 475 mark. This is what we would expect since these students are not eligible for loans anyway and it supports the interpretation of the first result as causal.

Table 3 Replication

	(1)	(2)
PSU Score Above 475	0.175*** (0.00611)	0.00273 (0.00556)
PSU Score - 475	0.00160*** (0.000147)	0.00163*** (0.000133)
PSU Score if Above 475	0.00222*** (0.000238)	0.000866*** (0.000223)
Constant	0.182*** (0.00387)	0.159*** (0.00367)
Bandwidth	44	44

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

In addition to the straight replication, I also ran these regressions using an updated bandwidth selection technique and local linear regression (Calonico, Cattaneo, & Titiunik, 2014). The results are similar and can be found in the table below. “RD_Estimate” is comparable to “PSU Score Above 475” in the table above.

Table 3 With Alternative Methods

	(1b)	(2b)
RD_Estimate	0.176*** (0.00668)	0.00281 (0.00569)
Bandwidth	44.61	50.29

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

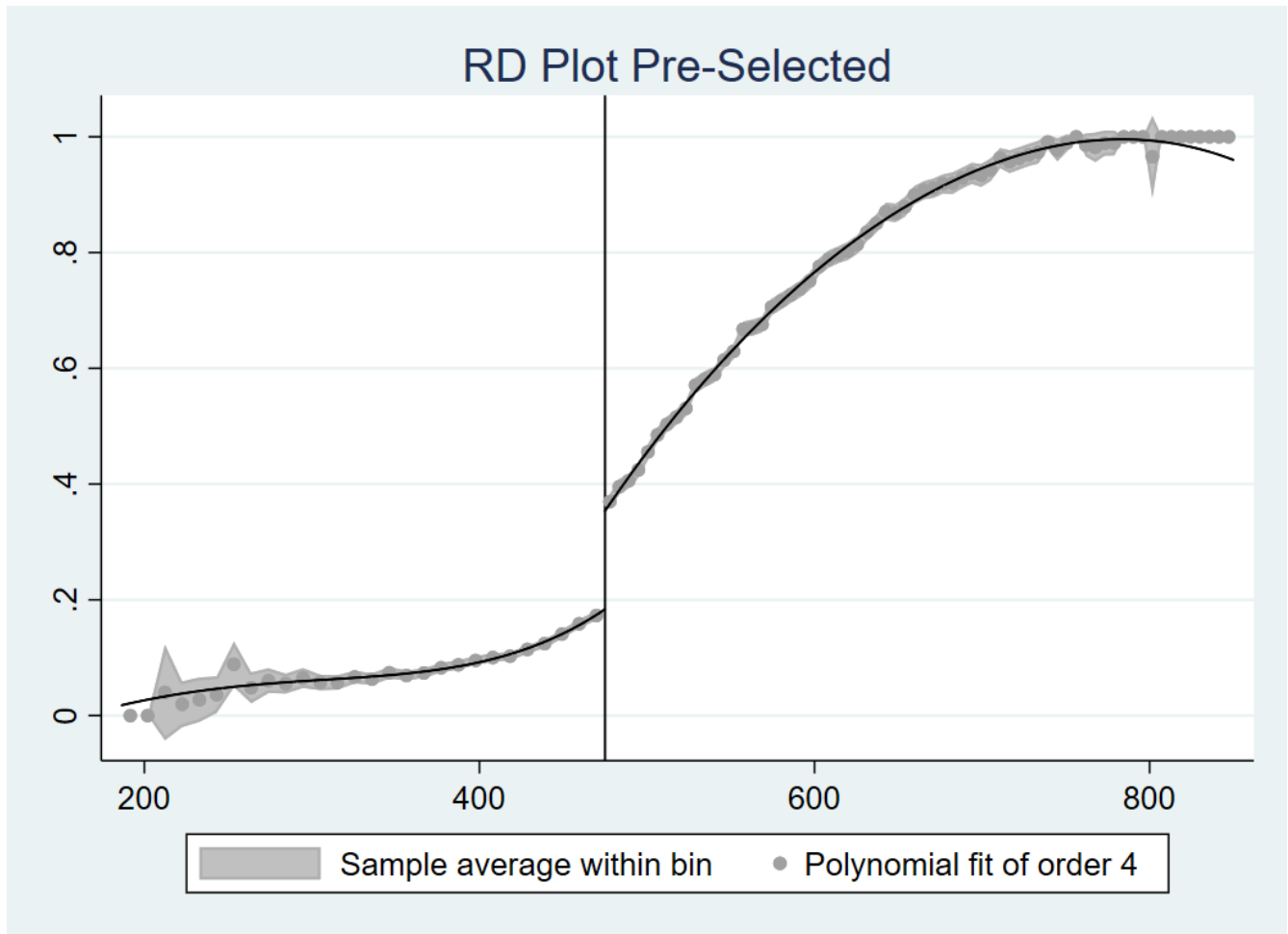
5 Question 5

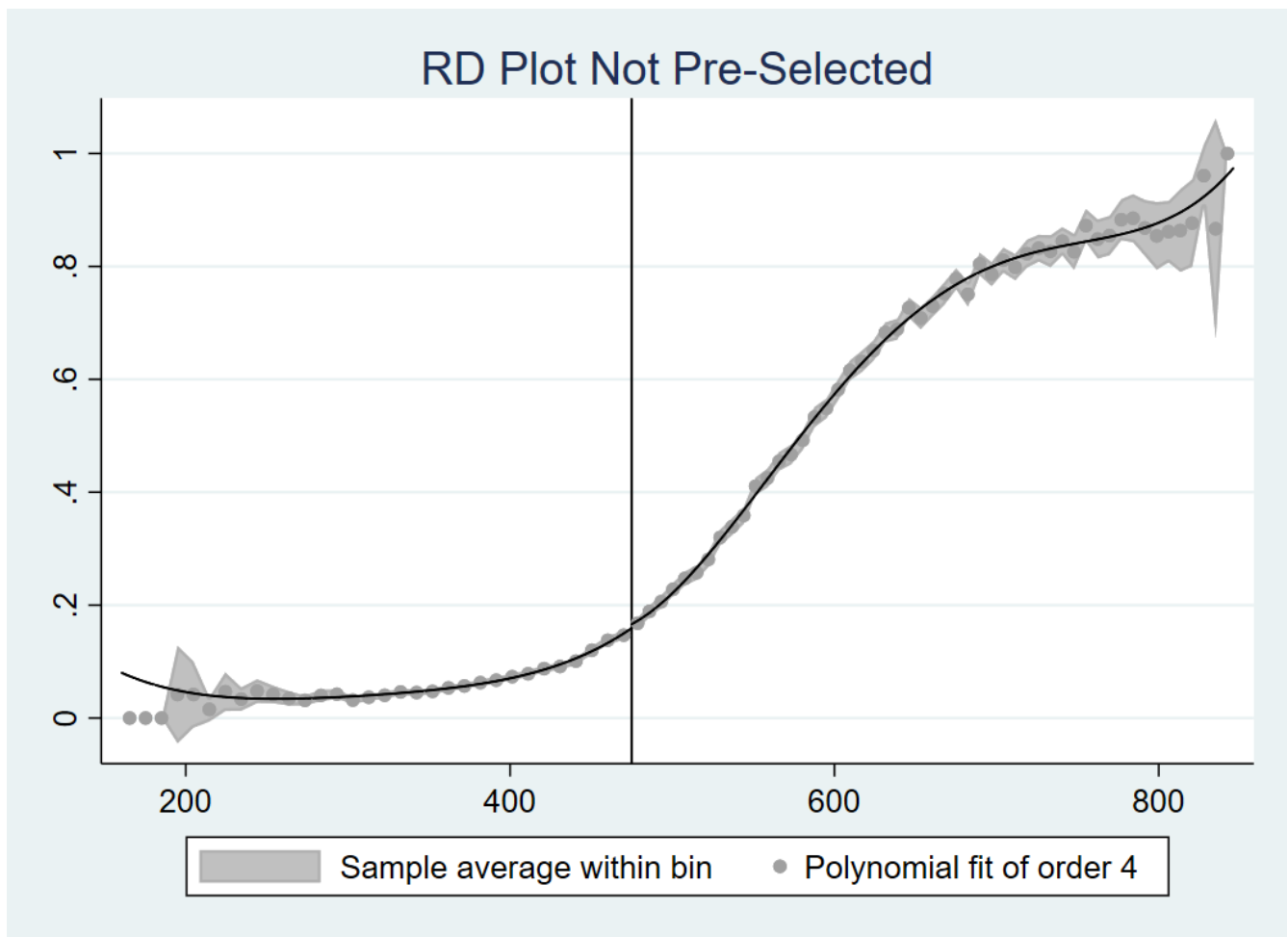
The results of the 2SLS estimates are consistent with what we found in question 4. Column (1) shows that the probability of ever going to college increase 16 percentage points when a student is ever eligible for the loan program holding other variables constant. Column 2 shows that even in a first stage regression, among non-preselected high income students, ever passing the 475 mark does not significantly predict college enrollment holding other variables constant.

Table 4 Replication

	(1 FS)	(1)	(2)
PSU Score Above 475	0.866*** (0.00332)		0.00870 (0.00692)
PSU Score - 475	0.00176*** (0.000122)	0.00270*** (0.000187)	0.00283*** (0.000172)
PSU Score if Above 475	-0.00176*** (0.000122)	0.00155*** (0.000258)	0.000620* (0.000273)
Ever eligible flag		0.154*** (0.00773)	
Constant	0.134*** (0.00332)	0.316*** (0.00540)	0.300*** (0.00469)
Bandwidth			
Standard errors in parentheses			
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$			

6 Question 6

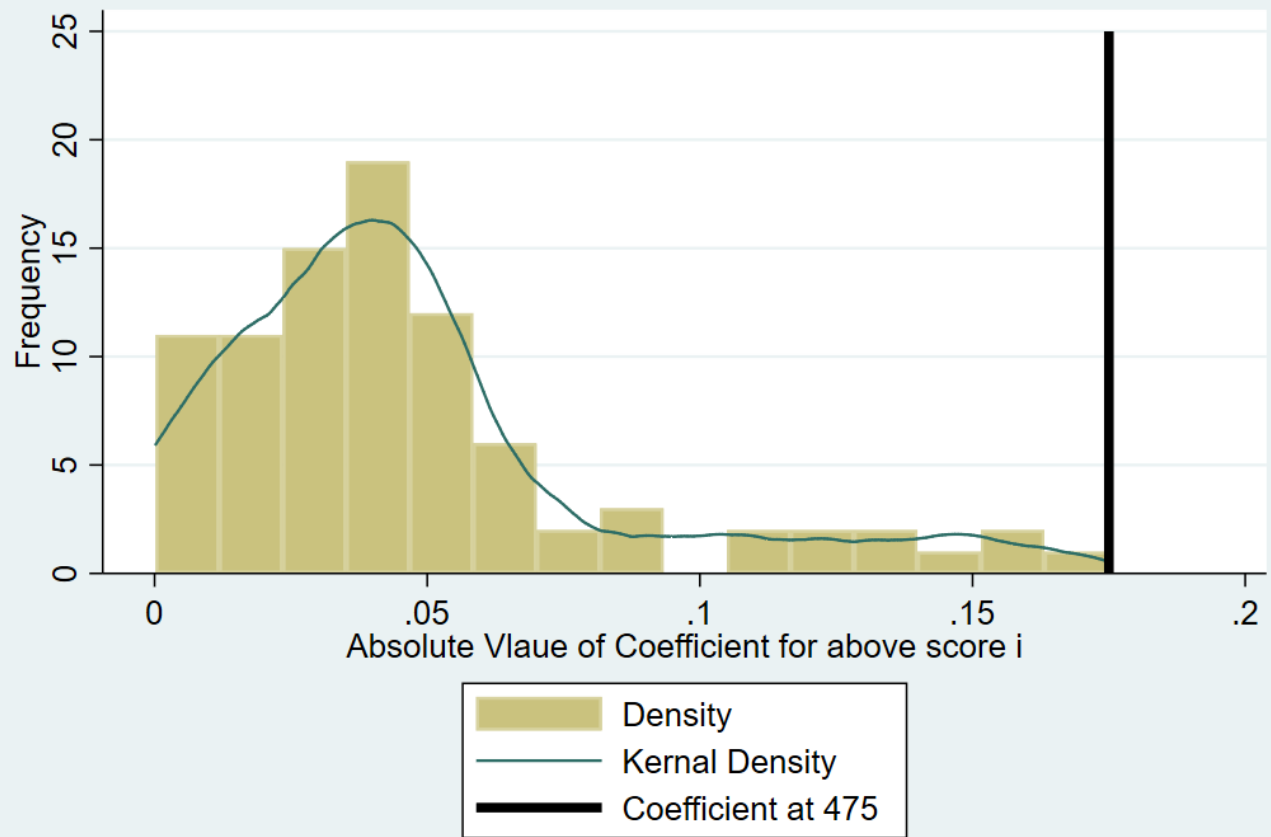


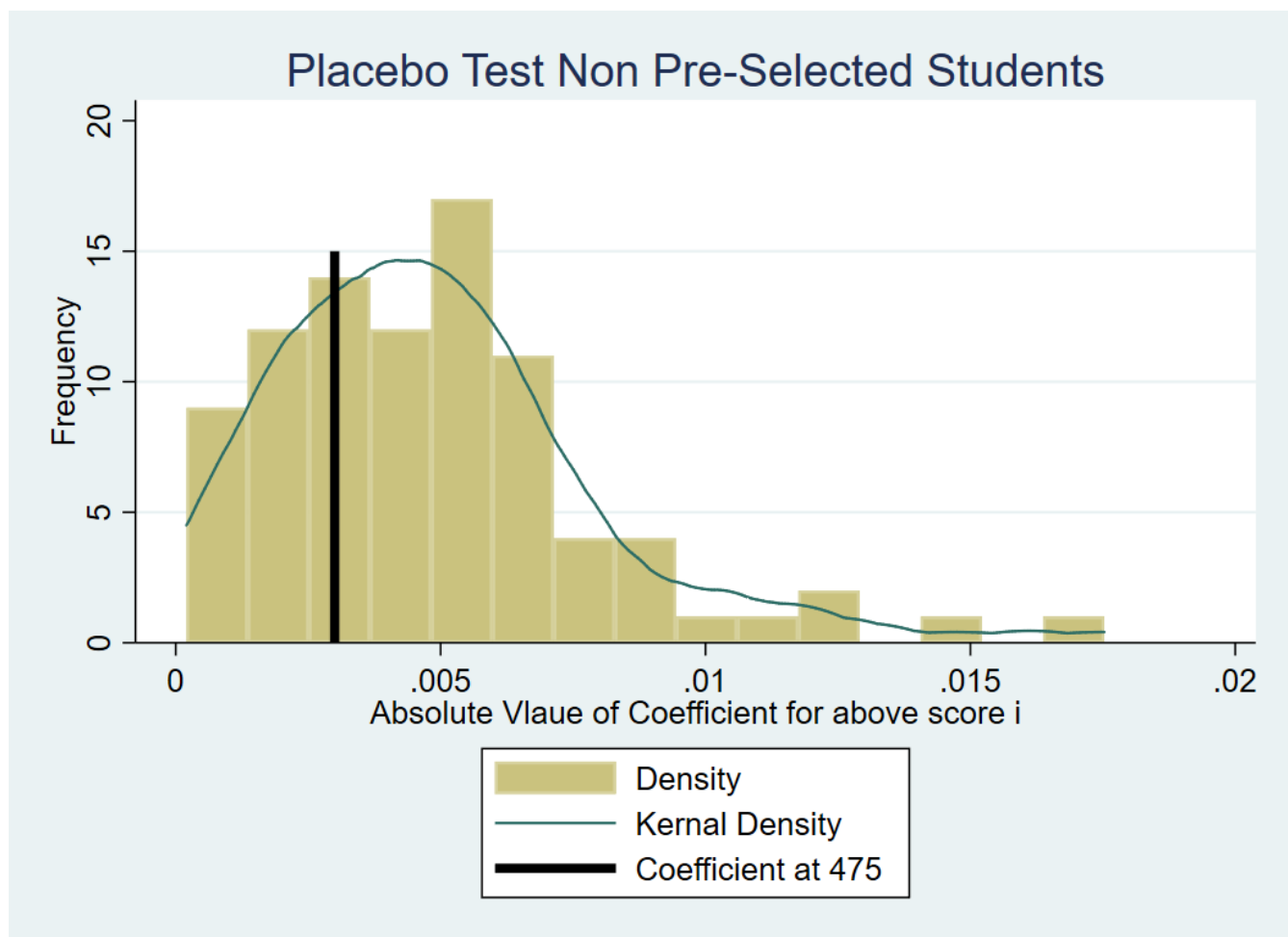


7 Question 7

None of the placebo effects are larger than the true effect for the pre-selected students. For non-Preselected students, the coefficient at the 475 cutoff is greater in magnitude than only 22 of the 88 placebo cut points. These two points together suggest these results are legitimate.

Placebo Test Pre-Selected Students





8 Appendix

8.1 Stata Code

```

1
2 *** * Do file for assignment 2 of pp 713
3
4 clear all
5 set more off, perm
6
7 * input directory
8 global dir "C:\Users\Nmath_000\Documents\MI_school\Second Year\PP 713\ps2"
9
10 * output directory
11 global outdir "C:\Users\Nmath_000\Documents\Code\courses\PP 713\ps2_tex\"
12
13 * load in data
14 use "$dir\ps2_dataset.dta"
15
16
17 *****
18 *1. Created needed variables *
19 *****
20
21 * a. indicator for scoring above 475 in year one
22 gen pass_1 = (psut1 >= 475 & psut1 != .)
23 replace pass_1 =. if psut1 == .
24 tab(pass_1)
25
26     label define pass_1L 0 "Below 475" 1 "Above 475"
27     label values pass_1 pass_1L
28
29
30 * b. generate pre selected variable based on income quintile
31 gen pre_sel = (qqt1 <= 4 & qqt1 != .)
32 tab qqt1 pre_sel
33
34     label define pre_selL 0 "Not Pre-Selected" 1 "Pre-Selected"
35     label values pre_sel pre_selL
36
37
38
39 * c. running score centered at 475
40 gen r_score_1 = psut1 - 475
41
42 * make interaction variable
43 gen pass_score_1 = pass_1 * r_score_1
44
45 * make some labels
46 label variable r_score_1      "PSU Score - 475"
47 label variable pass_1         "PSU Score Above 475"
48 label variable pass_score_1   "PSU Score if Above 475"
49
50 *****
51 * 2. descriptive stats
52 *****
53
54 * check if anyone doesn't have a value for PSU in period one
55 count if psut1 == .
56 * none, no need to worry about that
57
58 *****
59 * a. *
60 *****
61
62 * pre selected individuals in period 1
63 * and proportion of psu takers that are preselected
64 tab pre_sel
65
66 * save it for latex
67 tabout pre_sel using "$outdir\tab2a.tex", ///
68 replace ///
69 style(tex) font(bold)    cells(freq col)
70

```

```

71 * proportiion above and below cutoff that are preselectd
72 tab pass 1 pre sel, r nof
73
74 * save it for latex
75 tabout pass_1 pre_sel using "$outdir\tab2aii.tex", ///
76 replace ///
77 style(tex) font(bold) cells(row)
78
79
80 ****
81 *B.*
82 ****
83 * the forcing variable
84 summarize r_score_1
85 hist r_score_1, freq width(20) start(-320)
86
87 * save plot
88 graph export "$outdir\2b_hist.png" , replace
89
90
91 ****
92 *C.*
93 ****
94 * Rates of immediate ennrollement and ever enrollment by group/
95
96 * make labes
97 label define yesno 0 "No" 1 "Yes"
98 label values enrolt1 yesno
99 label values everenroll1 yesno
100 * make by group
101 gen Group = pre sel
102 replace Group = 2 if pre_sel == 1 & pass_1 == 1
103
104 label define GroupL 0 "Not Pre-Sel" 1 "Pre-Sel Below" 2 "Pre-Sel Above"
105 label values GroupL GroupL
106
107 * check tables
108 tab Group enrolt1 , r nof
109 tab Group everenroll1 , r nof
110
111 * save them for latex
112 tabout Group enrolt1 using "$outdir\tab2ci.tex", replace ///
113 style(tex) font(bold) cells(row)
114
115 tabout Group everenroll1 using "$outdir\tab2cii.tex", replace ///
116 style(tex) font(bold) cells(row)
117
118
119 ****
120 *D.*
121 ****
122
123
124 * check tables
125 tab qqt1 enrolt1 , r nof
126 tab qqt1 everenroll1 , r nof
127
128 * save them for latex
129 tabout qqt1 enrolt1 using "$outdir\tab2di.tex", replace ///
130 style(tex) font(bold) cells(row)
131
132 tabout qqt1 everenroll1 using "$outdir\tab2dii.tex", replace ///
133 style(tex) font(bold) cells(row)
134
135
136
137
138 *****
139 * 3. Checking Assumptions
140 *****

```

```

141
142
143 * make plot of distributions by income quantile
144 twoway          ///
145     (kdensity r_score_1 if qqt1 == 1 ) ///
146     (kdensity r_score_1 if qqt1 == 2 ) ///
147     (kdensity r_score_1 if qqt1 == 3 ) ///
148     (kdensity r_score_1 if qqt1 == 4 ) ///
149     (kdensity r_score_1 if qqt1 == 5 ) ///
150     ,           ///
151     legend(order(1 "Income Quant 1" 2 "Income Quant 2" 3 "Income Quant 3" 4 "Income Quant 4"
152 5 "Income Quant 5")) ///
153     ytit("Density") xline(0)
154
155 * save plot
156 graph export "$outdir\3_plot.png" , replace
157
158
159 *****
160 * 4 replicate reg tables *
161 *****
162
163
164 eststo clear
165
166 * do the regressions the way they did them
167 eststo: reg enrolt1 pass_1 r_score_1 pass_score_1 if qqt1<=4 & abs(r_score_1)<=44, r
168 estadd scalar Bandwidth = 44
169
170 eststo: reg enrolt1 pass 1 r score 1 pass score 1 if pre sel==0 & abs(r score 1)<=44, r
171
172 estadd scalar Bandwidth = 44
173
174
175
176 esttab using "$outdir\ps2_table_4.tex", ///
177 mtitles("(1)" "(2)") nonumbers replace label stats(Bandwidth) se
178
179 eststo clear
180
181
182
183 * this is an extension of the Imbens and Kalyanaraman approach. It give similar results
184 * but is more robust and bias corrected
185 eststo: rdrobust enrolt1 r_score_1 if qqt1 <= 4
186 display e(h_1)
187 display e(h_r)
188
189 estadd scalar Bandwidth = e(h_1)
190
191 eststo: rdrobust enrolt1 r_score_1 if qqt1 > 4
192 display e(h_1)
193 display e(h_r)
194 estadd scalar Bandwidth = e(h_1)
195
196
197
198 esttab using "$outdir\ps2_table_4ii.tex", ///
199 mtitles("(1b)" "(2b)") nonumbers replace label stats(Bandwidth) se
200
201
202 eststo clear
203
204
205 *****
206 *5 Replicate IV *
207 *****
208
209 * dod table 4 regeregressions

```

```

210 eststo: reg everelig1 pass_1 r_score_1 pass_score_1 if qqt1<=4 & abs(r_score_1)<=44, r
211 eststo: ivreg everenroll1 (everelig1=pass 1) r score 1 pass score 1 if qqt1<=4 & abs(
r_score_1)<=44, r
212 eststo: reg everenroll1 pass_1 r_score_1 pass_score_1 if pre_sel==0 & abs(r_score_1)<=44, r
213
214 esttab using "$outdir\ps2_table_5.tex", ///
215 mtitles("(1 FS)" "(1)" "(2)") nonnumbers replace label stats(Bandwidth) se
216
217
218 *****
219 * 6 make fig 1 *
220 *****
221
222
223
224 rdplot enrollt1 psut1 if qqt1<=4 , c(475) shade ci(95) binselect(espr) graph_options(title(RD
Plot Pre-Selected))
225
226
227 graph export "$outdir\rdplot_1.png" , replace
228
229
230
231 rdplot enrollt1 psut1 if pre_sel==0, c(475) shade ci(95) binselect(espr) graph_options(title(
RD Plot Not Pre-Selected))
232 graph export "$outdir\rdplot_2.png" , replace
233
234
235
236 *****
237 * q 7 placebo tests *
238 *****
239
240
241 * set up a matrix for the results
242 matrix Res = J(89,3,.)
243
244
245 forvalues i = 431/519{
246
247 * create variables for regression
248 gen pass_i = (psut1 >= `i' & psut1 != .)
249 gen r_score_i= psut1 - `i'
250 gen pass_score_i = pass_i * r_score_i
251
252
253 * get matrix position
254 local mat_post = `i' - 430
255
256 * store cutoff in matrix
257 matrix Res[`mat_post',1] = `i'
258
259 * run regression a with these vars
260 reg enrollt1 pass i r score i pass score i if qqt1<=4 & abs(r score i)<=44, r
261
262 * store result in matrix
263 matrix Res[`mat_post',2] = abs(_b[pass_i])
264
265 * run regression b with these vars
266 reg enrollt1 pass_i r_score_i pass_score_i if pre_sel==0 & abs(r_score_i)<=44, r
267
268 * store result in other matrix column
269 matrix Res[`mat_post',3] = abs(_b[pass_i])
270
271 * drop variables for next iteration
272 drop pass_i
273 drop r_score_i
274 drop pass_score_i
275
276 }

```

```
277
278 * make the results the data set
279 drop _all
280 svmat float Res
281
282 count if Res2 < .175
283 count if Res3 < .002727
284 * make a histogram of each
285 hist Res2, bin(15) kdens addplot(pci 0 .175 25 .175, lcolor(black) lwidth(1)) ///
286     legend(order(1 "Density" 2 "Kernal Density" 3 "Coefficient at 475")) freq ///
287     title(Placebo Test Pre-Selected Students) xtitle(Absolute Vlaue of Coefficient for above
score i)
288
289     graph export "$outdir\placebo_1.png" , replace
290
291
292
293 hist Res3, bin(15) kdens addplot(pci 0 .003 15 .003, lcolor(black) lwidth(1)) freq ///
294     legend(order(1 "Density" 2 "Kernal Density" 3 "Coefficient at 475")) ///
295     title(Placebo Test Non Pre-Selected Students) xtitle(Absolute Vlaue of Coefficient for
above score i)
296
297
298     graph export "$outdir\placebo_2.png" , replace
299
300
301
```

References

- Calonico, S., Cattaneo, M. D., & Titiunik, R. (2014). Robust nonparametric confidence intervals for regression-discontinuity designs. *Econometrica*, 82(6), 2295-2326. Retrieved from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.3982/ECTA11757>