

Noise-Induced Randomization in Regression Discontinuity Designs

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Presented by: Sai Zhang

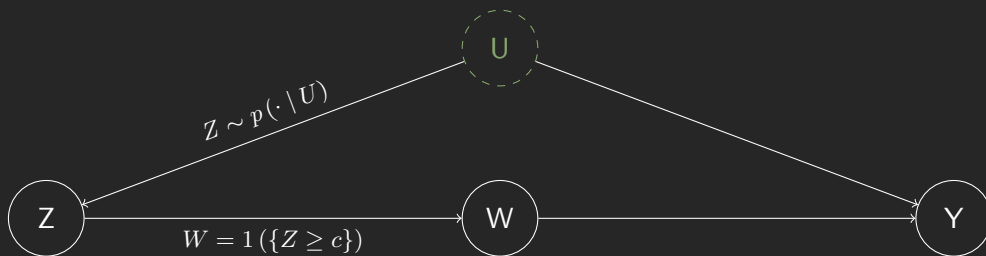
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Outline

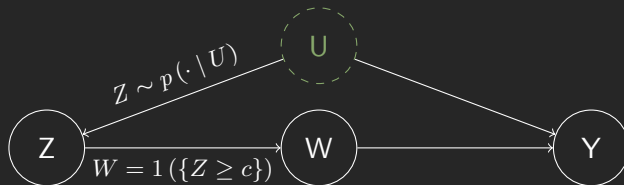
1 Key Argument

Key Argument

Sharp RD Design with A Noisy Running Variable



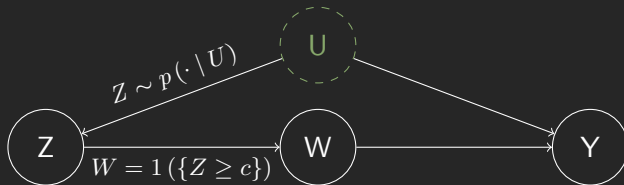
Sharp RD Design with A Noisy Running Variable



Assumption 1: Sharp RD design

- I.I.D. samples $\{Y_i(0), Y_i(1), Z_i\} \in \mathbb{R}^3, i = 1, \dots, n$
- treatment assignment: $W_i = 1(\{Z_i \geq c\})$, where $c \in \mathbb{R}$ is the cutoff
- observation: $\{Y_i, Z_i\}$ where $Y_i = Y_i(W_i)$

Sharp RD Design with A Noisy Running Variable

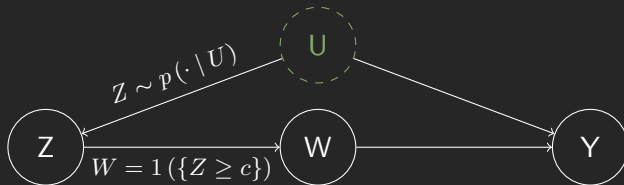


Assumption 2: Noisy running variable

$$Z_i | U_i \sim p(\cdot | U_i)$$

where $p(\cdot | \cdot)$ is a **known** conditional density w.r.t. to a measure λ , the latent variable U_i has an **unknown** distribution G

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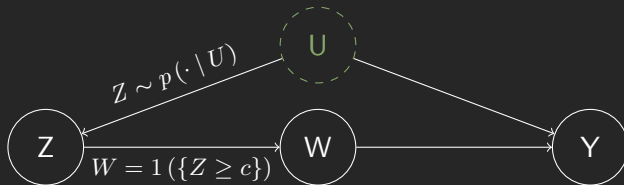


Assumption 2: Noisy running variable

$$Z_i \mid U_i \sim \mathcal{N}(U_i, \nu^2), \nu > 0$$

where $p(\cdot \mid \cdot)$ is a **known** conditional density w.r.t. to a measure λ , the latent variable U_i has an **unknown** distribution G

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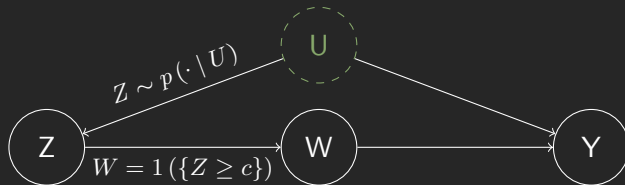


Assumption 2: Noisy running variable

$$Z_i | U_i \sim \text{Binomial}(K, U_i), K \in \mathbb{N}$$

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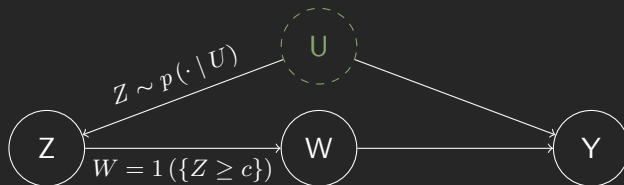


Assumption 3: Exogeneity

$$[\{Y_i(0), Y_i(1)\} \perp Z_i] \mid U_i$$

which implies $\mathbb{E}[Y_i \mid U_i, Z_i] = \alpha_{(W_i)}(u)$

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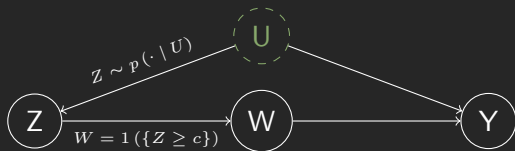


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which implies $\mathbb{E}[Y_i \mid U_i, Z_i] = \alpha_{(W_i)}(u)$, where $\alpha_{(w)}(u) = \mathbb{E}[Y_i(w) \mid U_i = u]$ is the **response functions** for the potential outcomes conditional on the latent variable u

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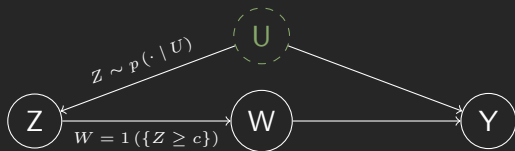


A1 Sharp RD

A2 Noisy Z_i : $Z_i | U_i \sim p(\cdot | U_i)$

A3 Exogeneity:
 $[\{Y_i(0), Y_i(1)\} \perp Z_i | U_i]$

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A1 **Sharp** RD

A2 **Noisy** Z_i : $Z_i | U_i \sim$

A3 **Exogeneity**:
 $[\{Y_i(0), Y_i(1)\} \perp Z_i | U_i]$

Proposition 1

Let $\gamma_+(\cdot), \gamma_-(\cdot)$ be measurable functions of Z , then under A1-A3:

$$\mathbb{E}[\gamma_+(Z)Y] = \mathbb{E}[\alpha_{(1)}(U)h(U, \gamma_+)], \quad \mathbb{E}[\gamma_-(Z)Y] = \mathbb{E}[\alpha_{(0)}(U)h(U, \gamma_-)]$$

where $h(u, \gamma) := \int \gamma(z) p(z | u) d\lambda(z)$

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$$\blacksquare \mathbb{E} [Y^2], \mathbb{E} [\gamma_- (Z)^2], \mathbb{E} [\gamma_+ (Z)^2] < \infty$$

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To achieve balance in the **latent variable**: $h(\cdot, \gamma_+) \approx h(\cdot, \gamma_-)$

References I

Eckles, D., Ignatiadis, N., Wager, S., & Wu, H. (2020). Noise-induced randomization in regression discontinuity designs. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.09458*.

Thank you!