

# Noise-Induced Randomization in Regression Discontinuity Designs

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November 18, 2022

# Outline

## 1 CIs

Cls

# Asymptotic Normality

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\tau} &= \frac{\sum_i \gamma_+(Z_i) Y_i}{\sum_i \gamma_+(Z_i)} - \frac{\sum_i \gamma_-(Z_i) Y_i}{\sum_i \gamma_-(Z_i)} \\
 \hat{\tau}_\gamma \xrightarrow{p} \theta_\gamma &= \frac{\mathbb{E} [\alpha_{(1)}(U) h(U, \gamma_+)]}{\mathbb{E} [h(U, \gamma_+)]} - \frac{\mathbb{E} [\alpha_{(0)}(U) h(U, \gamma_-)]}{\mathbb{E} [h(U, \gamma_-)]} \\
 a\text{Bias} = \theta_\gamma - \tau_w &= \underbrace{\int \left( \frac{h(u, \gamma_+)}{\mathbb{E}_G [h(U, \gamma_+)]} - \frac{h(u, \gamma_-)}{\mathbb{E}_G [h(U, \gamma_-)]} \right) \alpha_{(0)}(u) dG(u)}_{\text{Confounding bias}} \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{\int \left( \frac{h(u, \gamma_+)}{\mathbb{E}_G [h(U, \gamma_+)]} - \frac{w(u)}{\mathbb{E}_G [w(U)]} \right) \tau(u) dG(u)}_{\text{CATE heterogeneity bias}}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Asymptotic Normality

## Theorem: Asymptotic Normality of $\hat{\tau}$

Suppose the sequence of weighting kernels  $\gamma_+^{(n)}$  and  $\gamma_-^{(n)}$  is deterministic, and  $\exists \beta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $C, C' > 0$  s.t.  $\forall n$  large enough:

$$\sup_z \left| \gamma_{\diamond}^{(n)}(z) \right| < C n^{\beta} \left[ \gamma_{\diamond}^{(n)}(Z_i) \right] \quad \sup_u \left| h(u, \gamma_{\diamond}^{(n)}) \right| < C' \mathbb{E} \left[ \gamma_{\diamond}^{(n)}(Z_i) \right], \quad \diamond = \{+, -\}$$

where  $h(u, \gamma) := \int \gamma(z) p(z | u) d\lambda(z)$ ,  $\alpha_{(w)}(u) = \mathbb{E}[Y_i(w) | U_i = u]$

# 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!