2017「应用微观计量经济学」暑期学校 政策评估与处理效应

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思想来源:实验

- 1. Neyman (1923) 提出了潜在结果 (potential outcomes)
- 2. Fisher (1925): 推断

Rubin (1974): 在观察数据(observational study)中使用潜在因果的语言。

- ▶ 对于同一个个体,不同的处理水平对应着不同的潜在结果 (potential outcomes)
- ▶ 研究者只能观察到对应于实际接收的处理水平的结果。

例如,对于i=1,...,N个个体选择是否参与一个培训项目,有两种处理水平:

- 1. 参与项目,记 $W_i = 1$
- 2. 不参与项目,记 $W_i = 0$

相应的,潜在结果Y_i(W_i)为:

- 1. $Y_i(0)$: 如果不参与的结果(如工资水平)
- 2. Y_i(1): 如果参与的结果

由于个体i只能选择参与或者不参与,因而只能观察 到 $Y_i(0)$ 和 $Y_i(1)$ 其中的一个。记观察到的结果为 Y_i ,那么:

$$\begin{split} Y_{i} &= W_{i}Y_{i}\left(1\right) + \left(1 - W_{i}\right)Y_{i}\left(0\right) \\ &= \begin{cases} Y_{i}\left(0\right) & W_{i} = 0 \\ Y_{i}\left(1\right) & W_{i} = 1 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

模型设定优点:

- 1. 允许异质性(相比较于一般计量模型中的结构方程)
- 2. 在设定分配机制(assignment mechanism)之前即定义了因果(在潜在结果方程中没有内生性等)
- 3. 将潜在结果的建模与分配机制建模分开

因而分析分配机制非常重要!!!

分配机制:

- 1. 随机实验:
 - 1.1 处理的分配概率不随着潜在结果而改变
 - 1.2 处理的分配概率为协变量(covariates)的已知函数
- 2. 无混淆分配 (unconfounded assignment)
 - ▶ 要求给定协变量,潜在结果与分配独立:

$$W_{i} \coprod \left(Y_{i}\left(0\right),Y_{i}\left(1\right)\right)|X_{i}$$

- ▶ 与随机实验差别: P(W_i|X_i)为未知函数
- 又称为:
 - selection-on-observable
 - exogeneity
 - conditional independence assumption (CIA)
- ▶ 其他
 - ▶ selection-on-unobservable
 - ▶ 例: Roy Model: $W_i = 1(Y_i(1) \ge Y_i(0))$



关键假设: SUTVA (Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption):

任何个体的潜在结果不会随着其他个体的分配而改变, 且对于每个个体,没有其他不同形式的、可以导致不同 潜在结果的处理水平。

含义:排除了:

- 1. 一般均衡效应(general equilibrium effects)
- 2. 伙伴效应 (peer effects)
- 3. ...

如果违背:

- 1. 重新定义研究个体
- 2. 直接设定个体之间的交互

不同形式的处理效应:

 ▶ 个体处理效应: 对于个体i, 个体处理效应 为∆_i = Y_i(1) - Y_i(0)

异质性(heterogeneous effects): Δ_i 随着i的变化而变化。

- ▶ 同质处理效应(Homogeneous treatment effects): $Y_i(1) Y_i(0) = \Delta$
 - ▶ 例: $Y_i = g(X_i) + \alpha W_i + u_i$
- ▶ 条件同质处理效应: $\Delta_i = \Delta(X_i)$
 - $\qquad \qquad \blacktriangleright \quad \text{M}: \ \, Y_{i} = g\left(X_{i}, D_{i}\right) + u_{i} \Rightarrow \Delta_{i} = g\left(X_{i}, 1\right) g\left(X_{i}, 0\right) = \Delta\left(X_{i}\right)$
 - ▶ 例: $Y_i = X_i'\beta + W_iX_i'\alpha + u_i$
- ▶ 异质处理效应
 - $\qquad \qquad Y_i = g\left(X_i, D_i, u_i\right)$

感兴趣的处理效应:

- 1. 平均处理效应(Average Treatment Effects, ATE): ATE = $\mathbb{E}(\Delta_i)$
- 2. 处理组平均处理效应(Average Treatment Effects on the Treated, TT): ATT = $\mathbb{E}(\Delta_i|W_i=1)$
- 3. 未处理组平均处理效应(Average Treatment Effects on the Untreated, TUT): ATUT = $\mathbb{E}\left(\Delta_i|W_i=0\right)$

以上定义的是总体处理效应,然而给定样本,我们通常关注给定协变量X_i时的处理效应:

- 1. CATE $(X_i) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbb{E} (\Delta_i | X_i)$
- 2. CATT $(X_i) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \mid W_i = 1} \mathbb{E} \left(\Delta_i | X_i \right)$
- 3. CATUT $(X_i) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \mid W_i = 0} \mathbb{E} \left(\Delta_i | X_i \right)$

几种处理效应关系:

▶ 同质处理效应:

$$ATE = ATT = ATUT = CATE\left(X_{i}\right) = CATT\left(X_{i}\right) = CATUT\left(X_{i}\right)$$

- 条件同质处理效应:
 - $\quad \mathsf{CATE}\left(X_{i}\right) = \mathsf{CATT}\left(X_{i}\right) = \mathsf{CATUT}\left(X_{i}\right)$
 - ▶ 可能ATE \neq ATT \neq ATUT,由于 X_i 的分布随 W_i 不同
- ▶ 异质性处理效应:
 - 如果Y_i (1) − Y_i (0) II W_i | X_i: 结论同条件同质处理效应
 - ▶ 否则CATE $(X_i) \neq CATT(X_i) \neq CATUT(X_i)$

其他感兴趣的处理效应:

▶ 分位数处理效应 (quantile treament effects):

$$\tau_{q}=F_{Y\left(1\right)}^{-1}\left(q\right)-F_{Y\left(0\right)}^{-1}\left(q\right)$$

▶ 处理效应的分位数:

$$\tilde{\tau}_{q} = F_{Y(1) - Y(0)}^{-1} (q)$$

▶ 最难的参数: (Y_i(1), Y_i(0))的联合分布:

$$P\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) \leq y_{1}, Y_{i}\left(0\right) \leq y_{0}\right)$$

可能的偏误:由

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left(Y|W=1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y|W=0\right) = \\ \left(ATT\right) & \mathbb{E}\left(Y_1 - Y_0|W=1\right) + \\ \left(\text{Selection bias}\right) & \mathbb{E}\left(Y_0|W=1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_0|W=0\right) \end{split}$$

如果我们关心平均处理效应:

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{W}=1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{W}=0\right) = \\ \left(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{E}\right) & \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{Y}_1 - \mathbf{Y}_0\right) + \\ \left(\text{Sorting Gain}\right) & \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{Y}_1 - \mathbf{Y}_0|\mathbf{W}=1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{Y}_1 - \mathbf{Y}_0\right) + \\ \left(\text{Selection bias}\right) & \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{Y}_0|\mathbf{W}=1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbf{Y}_0|\mathbf{W}=0\right) \end{split}$$

在最宽松的假设条件下,我们可以放弃点识别(point identification),转而使用偏识别(Partial identification)

- ▶ 点识别识别具体的点
- ▶ 偏识别仅仅能够给出上下界

如果潜在因果 $Y_i(W_i)$ 是有界的,比如, $Y_i(W_i) = 0/1$,由于:

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)-Y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) &= \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|W_{i}=1\right)P\left(W_{i}=1\right) \\ &+ \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|W_{i}=0\right)P\left(W_{i}=0\right) \\ &- \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)|W_{i}=1\right)P\left(W_{i}=1\right) \\ &- \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)|W_{i}=0\right)P\left(W_{i}=0\right) \end{split}$$

因而其下界为:

$$\begin{split} \tau_l &= \mathbb{E}\left(Y_i\left(1\right) \middle| W_i = 1\right) P\left(W_i = 1\right) \\ &- P\left(W_i = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_i\left(0\right) \middle| W_i = 0\right) P\left(W_i = 0\right) \end{split}$$

上界为:

$$\begin{split} \tau_{u} &= \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|W_{i}=1\right)P\left(W_{i}=1\right) \\ &+ P\left(W_{i}=0\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)|W_{i}=0\right)P\left(W_{i}=0\right) \end{split}$$

如果我们关心潜在结果的分布,由于:

$$\begin{split} F_{Y_{1}}\left(y\right) &= P\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) \leq y\right) \\ &= P\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) \leq y|W_{i}=1\right) P\left(W_{i}=1\right) \\ &+ P\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) \leq y|W_{i}=0\right) P\left(W_{i}=0\right) \end{split}$$

因而: $F_{Y_1}(y)$ 的下界为:

$$P\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) \leq y | W_{i}=1\right) P\left(W_{i}=1\right)$$

而上界为:

$$P\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) \leq y \middle| W_{i}=1\right) P\left(W_{i}=1\right) + P\left(W_{i}=0\right)$$

其他如:

- 1. Manski and Pepper(2000)
- 2. Jun, Lee and Shin (2016)

在Unconfoundedness假设条件下,可以方便的得到处理效应的识别。关键假设:

1. Unconfoundedness假设 (CIA假设):

$$W_{i} \amalg \left(Y_{i}\left(1\right),Y_{i}\left(0\right)\right)|X$$

2. 共同支撑假设(Common support assumption, CSA):

$$0 < P\left(W_i = 1 | X_i\right) < 1$$



CIA意味着均值独立,即:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i},W_{i}\right)=\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i}\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)|X_{i},W_{i}\right)=\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)|X_{i}\right)$$

而CSA需要对于相同的X_i,都有处理组和非处理组:经常需要trimming。

由于:

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}|W_{i}=1,X_{i}\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}|W_{i}=0,X_{i}\right) \\ = & \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i},W_{i}=1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)|X_{i},W_{i}=0\right) \\ = & \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i}\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)|X_{i}\right) \\ = & \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) - Y_{i}\left(0\right)|X_{i}\right) \end{split}$$

因而

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}|W_{i}=1,X_{i}\right)-\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}|W_{i}=0,X_{i}\right)\right]=\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)-Y_{i}\left(0\right)\right)$$

同理:

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}|W_{i}=1,X_{i}\right)-\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}|W_{i}=0,X_{i}\right)|W_{i}=1\right]=\\ \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)-Y_{i}\left(0\right)|W_{i}=1\right) \end{split}$$



方法一: 回归

设定

$$\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}|W_{i}=1,X_{i}\right)=\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i}\right)=\mu_{1}\left(X_{i}\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\middle|W_{i}=0,X_{i}\right)=\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)\middle|X_{i}\right)=\mu_{0}\left(X_{i}\right)$$

平均处理效应:

$$\hat{\tau}_{reg} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\hat{\mu}_{1} \left(X_{i} \right) - \hat{\mu}_{0} \left(X_{i} \right) \right]$$

1. 简单线性回归:

$$Y_i = \alpha + X_i'\beta + \tau \cdot W_i + \epsilon_i$$

或者:

$$Y_{i} = \alpha + X_{i}^{\prime}\beta + \tau \cdot W_{i} + W_{i} \left(X_{i} - \bar{X}\right)^{\prime} \delta + \varepsilon_{i}$$

2. 非参数回归

或者: Nearest Neighbor Matching:

- 1. 给定一个正的常数M, 比如M=1
- 2. $\diamond d(\cdot,\cdot)$ 为一个距离函数,比如欧几里得距离:

$$d\left(X_{i},X_{j}\right)=\left(X_{i}-X_{j}\right)'\left(X_{i}-X_{j}\right)$$

或者Mahalanobis距离:

$$d\left(X_{i},X_{j}\right)=\left(X_{i}-X_{j}\right)^{\prime}\Sigma_{X}^{-1}\left(X_{i}-X_{j}\right)$$



Nearest-neighbor matching: 对于任意处理组的i,从控制组中找到最近的M个控制组个体,记:

$$J_{M}\left(i\right)=\left\{ l_{1}\left(i\right),...,l_{M}\left(i\right)\right\}$$

定义

$$\hat{Y}_{i}\left(0\right) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m \in J_{M}(i)} Y_{m}$$

可以使用:

$$\frac{1}{N_{1}}\underset{i\mid W_{i}=1}{\sum}\left[Y_{i}\left(1\right)-\hat{Y}_{i}\left(0\right)\right]$$

实践中,有不同的匹配方案:

- 1. 选择M, 一般而言如果控制组数量远远大于实验组数量, 可以使用较多的M
- 2. 序贯/非序贯
- 3. 贪婪/非贪婪
- 4. 放回/无放回
- 5. 先进行分组,组内进行匹配
- 6. 使用propensity score进行排序,进而匹配

倾向得分匹配的步骤:

- 1. 定义距离
- 2. 匹配
- 3. 评估匹配结果:
 - 3.1 balancing: t-test, Standardised Bias
 - 3.2 unconfoundedness: 使用明显无效应的其他的Y
- 4. 评估政策效应
- 5. 敏感性分析

其他匹配方法:

- 1. Kernel matching
- 2. Radius matching
- 3. Stratification or interval matching
- 4. Propensity score matching

倾向得分(Propensity score)方法: Rosenbaum and Rubin(1983) 证明:

$$W_{i} \amalg \left(Y_{i}\left(1\right), Y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) | X_{i} \Longleftrightarrow W_{i} \amalg \left(Y_{i}\left(1\right), Y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) | P\left(X_{i}\right)$$

因而控制倾向得分匹配就足够了。

Rosenbaum and Rubin(1983)提出了三阶段的方法:

1. 估计倾向得分:

$$P\left(W_{i}\big|X_{i}\right)$$

- 2. 用Y_i对W_i和P_i做回归,得到Ê(Y_i|W_i, P(X_i))
- 3. 估计ATT:

$$\frac{1}{N_{1}}\sum_{i\mid W_{i}=1}\left[Y_{i}\left(1\right)-\hat{Y}_{i}\left(0\right)\right]$$

注意在使用Propensity Score时,一定要注意Common support假设: trimming!

其他方法:

- 1. blocking/subclassification/stratification
- 2. nearest-neighbor matching
- 3. kernel matching
- 4. ...

注意到,由于:

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{W_{i}Y_{i}}{P\left(X_{i}\right)}\right) &= \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{W_{i}Y_{i}\left(1\right)}{P\left(X_{i}\right)}\right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{W_{i}Y_{i}\left(1\right)}{P\left(X_{i}\right)}|X_{i}\right)\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\mathbb{E}\left(W_{i}Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i}\right)}{P\left(X_{i}\right)}\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\mathbb{E}\left(W_{i}|X_{i}\right)\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i}\right)}{P\left(X_{i}\right)}\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)|X_{i}\right)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right)\right) \end{split}$$

同理:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\left(1-W_{i}\right)Y_{i}}{1-P\left(X_{i}\right)}\right)=\mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(0\right)\right)$$

因而平均处理效应:

$$\tau_{ATE} = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{W_{i}Y_{i}}{P\left(X_{i}\right)} - \frac{\left(1 - W_{i}\right)Y_{i}}{1 - P\left(X_{i}\right)}\right]$$

可以使用:

$$\hat{\tau}_{ATE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\frac{W_{i} Y_{i}}{P(X_{i})} - \frac{(1 - W_{i}) Y_{i}}{1 - P(X_{i})} \right]$$

进行估计,称为Inverse Propensity Weighting(IPW)。其中 $P(X_i)$ 可以使用Logistic sieve估计量(Hirano, Imbense and Ridder, 2003)。

然而IPW方法对倾向得分非常敏感。可以考虑使用Robins等人提出的双向稳健(Double robustness)方法:

- 1. 结合了回归方法和IPW
- 2. 只需要 $P(X_i)$ 或者结果方程至少有一个设定正确(双向稳健)

最小化:

$$\min_{\alpha_{0},\beta_{0}} \sum_{i \mid W_{i}=0} \frac{\left[Y_{i} - \alpha_{0} - \beta_{0}'\left(X_{i} - \bar{X}_{i}\right)\right]}{P\left(X_{i}; \hat{\gamma}\right)}$$

$$\min_{\alpha_{1},\beta_{1}} \sum_{i\mid W_{i}=1} \frac{\left[Y_{i}-\alpha_{1}-\beta_{1}'\left(X_{i}-\bar{X}_{i}\right)\right]}{1-P\left(X_{i};\hat{\gamma}\right)}$$

平均处理效应为:

$$\hat{\tau}_{ATE} = \hat{\alpha}_1 - \hat{\alpha}_0$$



其他方法: Imai and Ratkovic (2014): 解:

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}g_{\gamma}\left(W_{i},X_{i}\right)=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left[\left(\frac{W_{i}}{P\left(X_{i};\gamma\right)}-\frac{1-W_{i}}{1-P\left(X_{i};\gamma\right)}\right)f\left(X_{i}\right)\right]=0$$

仍然是双向稳健的。此外, Fan et al. (2016)做了推广。

违背Unconfoundedness假设,但是有面板数据的条件下:双重差分模型 (Difference-in-differences) 。

一般设定:

1. 分组变量: $G_{ig} = 1$: 处理组; $G_{ig} = 0$: 实验组

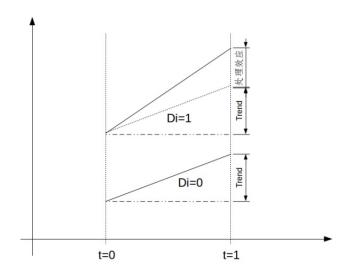
2. 时间变量: $d_t = 0/1$

3. 处理 $W_{it} = d_t \cdot G_i$

4. Outcome: Y_{iqt}

	$G_{ig} = 0$	$G_{ig} = 1$
$d_t = 0$	0	0
$d_t = 1$	0	1

关键假设: 共同趋势 (Common trend)



双重差分模型:

1. 第一次差分: 对于两个不同的分组, 分别计算:

$$\Delta_{1} = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 1, d_{t} = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 1, d_{t} = 0\right)$$

$$\Delta_0 = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 0, d_t = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 0, d_t = 0\right)$$

2. 第二次差分: 处理效应:

$$\tau = \Delta_1 - \Delta_0$$



实践中,等价于使用回归:

$$Y_{igt} = c + \lambda \cdot d_t + \gamma \cdot G_{ig} + \beta \cdot d_t \cdot G_{ig} + u_{it}$$

即第一次差分:

$$\Delta_{1} = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 1, d_{t} = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 1, d_{t} = 0\right) = \lambda + \beta$$

$$\Delta_{0} = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 0, d_{t} = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{igt} \middle| G_{gi} = 0, d_{t} = 0\right) = \lambda$$

第二次差分:

$$\tau = \Delta_1 - \Delta_0 = \beta$$



实践中的设定:

1. 加入控制,即可以假定给定控制x_{it}的情况下,共同趋势假设成立,使用回归:

$$Y_{igt} = c + \lambda \cdot d_t + \gamma \cdot G_{ig} + \beta \cdot d_t \cdot G_{ig} + x_{it}'\beta + u_{it}$$

2. 直接控制个体和时间效应,而不是分组变量:

$$Y_{igt} = c_i + \lambda_t + \beta \cdot d_t \cdot G_{ig} + x'_{it}\beta + u_{it}$$

3. 直接加入个体趋势:

$$Y_{igt} = c_i + \lambda_t + \gamma_{1i}t + \gamma_{2i}t^2 + \beta \cdot d_t \cdot G_{ig} + x'_{it}\beta + u_{it}$$

4. 交互固定效应 (Bai, 2009)

$$Y_{igt} = c'_i \lambda_t + \beta \cdot d_t \cdot G_{ig} + x'_{it} \beta + u_{it}$$



其他设定问题:

- 1. 多期DID: 将 $d_t \cdot G_{ig}$ 替换为 d_{it} ,其中 d_{it} 指第t期第i个个体是 否接受处理。
- 2. 标准误的问题: (广义的) 自相关严重影响推断, cluster是 必须的

检验:

- 1. Placebo test: 提前冲击发生的时间
- 2. 设定:

$$Y_{igt} = c_i + \lambda_t + \sum_{\tau=1}^{T} \beta_{\tau} \cdot 1\left\{t = \tau\right\} \cdot G_{ig} + x_{it}'\beta + u_{it}$$

- 2.1 冲击发生之前不显著
- 2.2 冲击发生之后显著

其他方法:

- 1. Triple differences: e.g.,某个地区g的某个特定组别r收到处理:加入两两交互项,三个变量的交互项的系数为处理效应。
- 2. DID+Matching
- 3. 非线性DID: Changes-in-Changes

非线性DID: CIC (Athey and Imbens, 2006) 假设:

- 1. $Y_i(0) = h(U_i, T_i)$, 其中 $h(\cdot, \cdot)$ 对 U_i 为单调的函数, T_i 为时间
- 2. U II T | G, 即给定分组, U的分布与时间独立
- 3. support假设

关键结论:

$$F_{Y^{N},11}(y) = F_{Y,10}(F_{Y,00}^{-1}(F_{Y,01}(y)))$$

其中FY,gt为分布函数。进而处理效应:

$$\tau_{\text{CIC}} = \mathbb{E}(Y_{11}) - \mathbb{E}(F_{01}^{-1}(F_{00}(Y_{10})))$$



断点回归(Regression discontinuity)用于政策变量仅仅取决于一个连续变量x,且在某个点x = c处,参与概率有跳跃的情况。

1. Sharp RD:

$$W_i = 1 \, (X_i \ge c)$$

2. Fuzzy RD

$$\lim_{x\downarrow c}P\left(W_{i}|X_{i}=c\right)\neq\lim_{x\uparrow c}P\left(W_{i}|X_{i}=c\right)$$

▶ 优点: 识别干净

▶ 缺点: 外部有效性

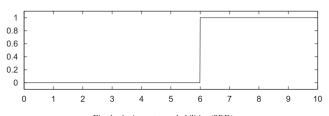


Fig. 1. Assignment probabilities (SRD).

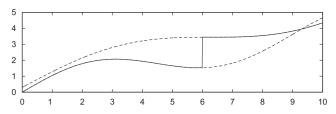
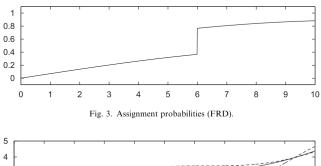


Fig. 2. Potential and observed outcome regression functions.



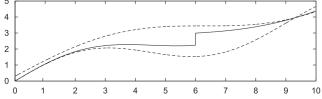


Fig. 4. Potential and observed outcome regression (FRD).

Sharp RD

政策效应:

$$\tau_{SRD} = \lim_{x \downarrow c} \mathbb{E}\left(Y_i | X_i = c\right) - \lim_{x \uparrow c} \mathbb{E}\left(Y_i | X_i = c\right)$$

估计:

- 1. 参数方法
- 2. 非参数方法:
 - 2.1 在X = c两边取两个小邻域计算均值
 - 2.2 Local constant
 - 2.3 Local polynomial (Local linear): 使用多项式在X = c两边 ((c-h,c+h)) 对outcome进行拟合:

$$Y_{i} = \alpha + \tau W_{i} + 1\left\{X_{i} \geq c\right\} f_{r}\left(X_{i} - c\right) + 1\left\{X_{i} < c\right\} f_{l}\left(X_{i} - c\right) + u_{i}$$

Fuzzy RD

$$\diamondsuit S_i = 1 \{ X_i \ge c \}$$

▶ Intention-to-treat (ITT):

$$Y_{i} = \alpha_{1} + \tau_{ITT}S_{i} + S_{i} \cdot f_{r}\left(X_{i} - c\right) + \left[1 - S_{i}\right]f_{l}\left(X_{i} - c\right) + u_{i}$$

政策概率:

$$W_{i} = \alpha_{2} + \delta \cdot S_{i} + S_{i} \cdot g_{r} \left(X_{i} - c \right) + \left[1 - S_{i} \right] g_{l} \left(X_{i} - c \right) + v_{i}$$

▶ 结构方程:

$$Y_{i} = \alpha + \tau \cdot W_{i} + S_{i} \cdot h_{r} \left(X_{i} - c \right) + \left[1 - S_{i} \right] h_{l} \left(X_{i} - c \right) + \varepsilon_{i}$$



Fuzzy RD

估计:

1. 根据以上可知:

$$au = rac{ au_{ ext{ITT}}}{\delta}$$

其中τ_{ITT}和δ都可以通过Local polynomial估计得到

2. 2SLS

问题:

- 1. 窗宽选取?
- 2. 多项式阶数

一般步骤:

- 1. 画图
- 2. 检验manipulation
- 3. 推断
- 4. 稳健性检验

检验manipulation: McCrary(2008)

