

## Title

lpdensity — Local Polynomial Density Estimation and Inference.

### Syntax

lpdensity var [if] [in] [, grid(var) bw(var or #) p(#) q(#) v(#)
 bwselect(BwMethod) kernel(KernelFn) scale(#) level(#) cweights(var)
 pweights(var) genvars(VarName) separator(#) plot graph options(GraphOpts) ]

#### Description

lpdensity implements the local polynomial regression based density (and
 derivatives) estimator proposed in <u>Cattaneo, Jansson and Ma (2017a)</u>. This
 command can also be used to obtain smoothed estimates for cumulative
 distribution functions. See <u>Cattaneo, Jansson and Ma (2017b)</u> for more
 implementation details and illustrations.

Companion R functions are also available <u>here</u>.

Related Stata and R packages useful for nonparametric estimation and inference are described in the following website:

https://sites.google.com/site/nppackages/

## Options

- $\underline{\mathtt{grid}}(var)$  specifies the grid on which density is estimated. When set to default, grid points will be chosen as 0.05-0.95 percentiles of the data, with 0.05 step size.
- bw(var or #) specifies the bandwidth (either a variable containing bandwidth for each grid point or a single number) used for estimation. When omitted, bandwidth will be computed by method specified in bwselect(BwMethod).
- p(#) specifies the the order of the local-polynomial used to construct point estimates. Default is p(2) (local quadratic regression).
- q(#) specifies the order of the local-polynomial used to construct pointwise
   confidence interval (a.k.a. the bias correction order). Default is p(#)+1.
   When specified the same as p(#), no bias correction will be performed.
   Otherwise it should be strictly larger than p(#).
- $\mathbf{v}(\#)$  specifies the derivative of distribution function to be estimated.  $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{0})$  for the distribution function,  $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{1})$  (default) for the density funtion, etc.
- bwselect(BwMethod) specifies method for data-driven bandwidth selection. This
   option will be ignored if bw(var) is provided. Options are:
   mse-dpi for mean squared error-optimal bandwidth selected for each grid point.
   This is the default option.
   imse-dpi for integrated MSE-optimal bandwidth, common for all grid points.
   mse-rot for rule-of-thumb bandwidth with Gaussian reference model.
   imse-rot for integrated rule-of-thumb bandwidth with Gaussian reference model.
- kernel(KernelFn) specifies the kernel function used to construct the
  local-polynomial estimator(s). Options are: triangular, epanechnikov, and
  uniform. Default is triangular.
- scale(#) controls how estimates are scaled. For example, setting this parameter to
  0.5 will scale down both the point estimates and standard errors by half.
  Default is scale(1). This parameter is used if only part of the sample is used
  for estimation.
- level(#) controls the level of the confidence interval, and should be between 0
  and 100. Default is level(95).

Density Estimators.

Working paper, University of Michigan.

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eweights(var) specifies weights used for counterfactual distribution construction.
    pweights(var) specifies weights used in sampling. Should be nonnegative.
    genvars(VarName) specifies if new varaibles should be generated to store
        estimation results. If VarName is provided, the following new varaibles will
        be generated:
        VarName_grid (grid points),
        VarName_bw (bandwidth),
        VarName_nh (effective sample size),
        VarName_f_p and VarName_se_p (point estimate with polynomial order p(#) and
            the corresponding standard error),
        VarName\_f\_q and VarName\_se\_q (point estimate with polynomial order \mathbf{q(\#)} and
            the corresponding standard error, only available if different from p(#)),
        VarName_CI_l and VarName_CI_r (confidence interval).
    separator(#) draws separator line after every # variables; default is
        separator(5).
   plot if specified, point estimates and confidence intervals will be plotted.
    graph_options(GraphOpts) specifies options for plotting.
Examples
    Generate artifitial data:
        . set obs 1000
        . set seed 42
        . gen lpd_data = rnormal()
   Density estimation at empirical quantiles:
        . lpdensity lpd_data
   Density estimation on a fixed grid (0.1, 0.2, ..., 1):
        . gen lpd_grid = _n / 10 if _n <= 10
        . lpdensity lpd_data, grid(lpd_grid)
    Save estimation results to variables and plot:
        . capture drop temp_*
        . lpdensity lpd_data, genvars(temp) plot
Saved results
    lpdensity saves the following in e():
    Scalars
     e(N)
                          sample size
                          option p(#)
      e(p)
      e(q)
                          option q(#)
                          option v(#)
     e(v)
      e(scale)
                          option scale(#)
                          option level(#)
      e(level)
   Macros
      e(bwselect)
                          option bwselect(BwMethod)
      e(kernel)
                          option kernel(KernelFn)
   Matrices
     e(result)
                          estimation result
References
    Cattaneo, M. D., Michael Jansson, and Xinwei Ma. 2017a. Simple Local Polynomial
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Cattaneo, M. D., Michael Jansson, and Xinwei Ma. 2017b. <a href="https://linear.com/linear-nt/4">lpdensity: Local Polynomial Density Estimation and Inference</a>. Working paper, University of Michigan.

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