

Title

lpbwselect — Bandwidth Selection Procedures for Local Polynomial Regression
 Estimation and Inference.

Syntax

lpbwselect yvar xvar [if] [in] [, eval(gridvar) neval(#) deriv(#) p(#) rho(#)
 kernel(kernelfn) bwselect(bwmethod) bwcheck(#) imsegrid(#) vce(vcetype
 [vceopt]) bwregul(#) separator(#) interior]

Description

- lpbwselect implements bandwidth selectors for local polynomial regression point
 estimators and inference procedures developed in <u>Calonico, Cattaneo and
 Farrell (2018a)</u>. It also implements other bandwidth selectors available in
 the literature. See Wand and Jones (1995) and Fan and Gijbels (1996) for
 background references.
- A detailed introduction to this command is given in <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo and Farrell</u> (2018b).
- Companion command is: lpc/lpc/ for local polynomial point estimation and inference procedures.
- Related Stata and R packages useful for empirical analysis are described in the following website:

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

Options

- eval(gridvar) specifies the grid of evaluation points for xvar. By default it
 uses 30 equally spaced points over to support of xvar.
- neval(#) specifies the number of evaluation points to estimate the regression
 functions. Default is 30 evaluation points.
- deriv(#) specifies the order of the derivative of the regression functions to be estimated. Default is deriv(0).
- p(#) specifies the order of the local polynomial used to construct the point estimator. Default is p(1) (local linear regression).
- ${\bf rho}(\#)$ specifies the value of ${\it rho}$, so that the bias bandwidth b equals b=h/rho. Default is ${\bf rho}(1)$ if h is specified but b is not.
- kernel(kernelfn) specifies the kernel function used to construct the
 local-polynomial estimator(s). Options are: triangular, epanechnikov, and
 uniform. Default is kernel(epanechnikov).
- bwselect(bwmethod) bandwidth selection procedure to be used. Options are:
 mse-dpi second-generation DPI implementation of MSE-optimal bandwidth. Default
 choice.
 - mse-rot ROT implementation of MSE-optimal bandwidth.
 - imse-dpi second-generation DPI implementation of IMSE-optimal bandwidth.
 - imse-rot ROT implementation of IMSE-optimal bandwidth.
 - ce-dpi second generation DPI implementation of CE-optimal bandwidth.
 - ce-rot ROT implementation of CE-optimal bandwidth.
- Note: MSE = Mean Square Error; IMSE = Integrated Mean Squared Error; CE = Coverage Error; DPI = Direct Plug-in; ROT = Rule-of-Thumb.
 - Default is **bwselect(**mse-dpi**)**. For details on implementation see <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo and Farrrell (2018b)</u>.
- bwcheck(#) specifies an optional positive integer so that the selected bandwidth
 is enlarged to have at least # effective observations available for each
 evaluation point.

```
imsegrid(#) number of evaluations points used to compute the IMSE bandwidth
   selector. Default is 30 points.
vce(vcetype [vceopt1]) specifies the procedure used to compute the
   variance-covariance matrix estimator. Options are:
   vce(nn [nnmatch]) for heteroskedasticity-robust nearest neighbor variance
        estimator with nnmatch indicating the minimum number of neighbors to be
        used.
   vce(hc0) for heteroskedasticity-robust plug-in residuals variance estimator
        without weights.
    vce(hc1) for heteroskedasticity-robust plug-in residuals variance estimator
        with hc1 weights.
   vce(hc2) for heteroskedasticity-robust plug-in residuals variance estimator
        with hc2 weights.
   \mathbf{vce}(\mathit{hc3}) for heteroskedasticity-robust plug-in residuals variance estimator
        with hc3 weights.
   vce(nncluster clustervar [nnmatch]) for cluster-robust nearest neighbor
        variance estimation using with clustervar indicating the cluster ID
        variable and nnmatch matches indicating the minimum number of neighbors to
        be used.
    vce(cluster clustervar) for cluster-robust plug-in residuals variance
        estimation with degrees-of-freedom weights and clustervar indicating the
        cluster ID variable.
    Default is vce(nn 3).
bwregul(#) specifies scaling factor for the regularization term added to the
    denominator of the bandwidth selectors. Setting bwregul(0) removes the
   regularization term from the bandwidth selectors. Default is bwregul(1).
separator(#) draws separator line after every # variables; default is
   separator(5).
```

Example:

Setup

. webuse motorcycle

Second-generation DPI implementation of MSE-optimal bandwidth

. lpbwselect accel time

Saved results

lpbwselect saves the following in e():

Scalars e(N)original number of observations order of the polynomial used for estimation of the e(p) regression function Macros e(varname) name of variable e(clustvar) name of cluster variable e(bwselect) bandwidth selection choice kernel choice e(kernel) e(vce) vce choice Matrices e(bws) estimation result

References

Calonico, S., M. D. Cattaneo, and M. H. Farrell. 2018a. On the Effect of Bias Estimation on Coverage Accuracy in Nonparametric Inference. Journal of the American Statistical Association, forthcoming.

- Calonico, S., M. D. Cattaneo, and M. H. Farrell. 2018b. nprobust: Nonparametric Kernel-Based Estimation and Robust Bias-Corrected Inference. Working Paper.
- Fan, J., and Gijbels, I. 1996. Local Polynomial Modelling and Its Applications, London: Chapman and Hall.
- Wand, M., and Jones, M. 1995. Kernel Smoothing, Florida: Chapman & Hall/CRC.

<u>Authors</u>

- Sebastian Calonico, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL. scalonico@bus.miami.edu.
- Matias D. Cattaneo, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. cattaneo@umich.edu.
- Max H. Farrell, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL. max.farrell@chicagobooth.edu.