



Title

scplot — Synthetic Control Methods Plots.

Syntax

```
scplot , [scest) uncertainty(string) dots_tr_col(colorstyle)
      dots_tr_symb(symbolstyle) dots_tr_size(markersizestyle) dots_sc_col(
      colorstyle) dots_sc_symb(symbolstyle) dots_sc_size(markersizestyle)
      line_tr_col(colorstyle) line_tr_patt(linepatternstyle)
      line_tr_width(linewidthstyle) line_sc_col(colorstyle)
      line_sc_patt(linepatternstyle) line_sc_width(linewidthstyle)
      spike_sc_col(colorstyle) spike_sc_patt(linepatternstyle)
      spike_sc_width(linewidthstyle) gphoptions(string) gphsave(string)
      savedata(dta_name) pypinocheck]
```

Description

scplot implements several Synthetic Control (SC) plots. The command is designed to be called after **scest** or **scpi** which implement estimation and inference procedures for SC methods using least squares, lasso, ridge, or simplex-type constraints according to [Cattaneo, Feng, and Titiunik \(2021\)](#). The command is a wrapper of the companion Python package. As such, the user needs to have a running version of Python with the package installed. A tutorial on how to install Python and link it to Stata can be found [here](#).

Companion R and Python packages are described in [Cattaneo, Feng, Palomba and Titiunik \(2022\)](#).

Companion commands are: **scdata** for data preparation, **scest** for estimation procedures, and **scpi** for inference procedures.

Related Stata, R, and Python packages useful for inference in SC designs are described in the following website:

<https://nppackages.github.io/scpi/>

For an introduction to synthetic control methods, see [Abadie \(2021\)](#) and references therein.

Options

scest if specified **scplot** must be called after **scest**. Otherwise, it is presumed that **scplot** is called after **scpi**.

uncertainty(string) specifies which prediction intervals are plotted. It does not affect the plot if **scest** is specified. Options are:

insample prediction intervals quantify only in-sample uncertainty.

gaussian prediction intervals quantify in-sample and out-of-sample uncertainty using conditional subgaussian bounds.

ls prediction intervals quantify in-sample and out-of-sample uncertainty imposing a location-scale model.

greg prediction intervals quantify in-sample and out-of-sample uncertainty using quantile regressions.

Marker Options

These options let the user specify color, size, and form of the markers in the plot.

dots_tr_col(colorstyle) specifies the color of the markers for the treated unit.
dots_tr_symb(symbolstyle) specifies the form of the markers for the treated unit.
dots_tr_size(markersizestyle) specifies the size of the markers for the treated unit.

dots_sc_col(colorstyle) specifies the color of the markers for the SC unit.
dots_sc_symb(symbolstyle) specifies the form of the markers for the SC unit.
dots_sc_size(markersizestyle) specifies the size of the markers for the SC unit.

Line Options

These options let the user specify color, pattern, and width of the lines in the plot.

line_tr_col(*colorstyle*) specifies the color of the line for the treated unit.
line_tr_patt(*linepatternstyle*) specifies the pattern of the line for the treated unit.
line_tr_width(*linewidthstyle*) specifies the width of the line for the treated unit.
line_sc_col(*colorstyle*) specifies the color of the line for the SC unit.
line_sc_patt(*linepatternstyle*) specifies the pattern of the line for the SC unit.
line_sc_width(*linewidthstyle*) specifies the width of the line for the SC unit.

Bar Options

These options let the user specify color, pattern, and width of the bar (spikes) in the plot. These options do not have effect if **scest** is specified.

spike_sc_col(*colorstyle*) specifies the color of the bars for the SC unit.
spike_sc_patt(*linepatternstyle*) specifies the pattern of the bars for the SC unit.
spike_sc_width(*linewidthstyle*) specifies the width of the bars for the SC unit.

Others

gphoptions(*string*) specifies additional options to modify the plot.
gphsave(*string*) specifies the path and the name of the *.gph* file that is saved by the command.
savedata(*dta_name*) saves a *dta_name.dta* file containing the processed data used to produce the plot.
pypinoccheck) if specified avoids to check that the version of *scpi_pkg* in Python is the one required by **scplot** in Stata. When not specified performs the check and stores a macro called to avoid checking it multiple times.

Example: Germany Data

```
Setup
. use scpi_germany.dta

Prepare data
. scdata gdp, dfname("python_scdta") id(country) outcome(gdp) time(year)
  treatment(status) cointegrated

Estimate Synthetic Control with a simplex constraint and quantify uncertainty
. scpi, dfname("python_scdta") name(simplex) u_missp

Plot Synthetic Control Estimate with Prediction Intervals
. scplot, gphsave("plot_scpi")
```

References

Abadie, A. 2021. Using synthetic controls: Feasibility, data requirements, and methodological aspects. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 59(2), 391-425.

Cattaneo, M. D., Feng, Y., and Titiunik, R. 2021. Prediction Intervals for Synthetic Sontrol Methods. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 116(536), 1865-1880.

Cattaneo, M. D., Feng, Y., Palomba F., and Titiunik, R. 2022. scpi: Uncertainty Quantification for Synthetic Control Estimators, arXiv:2202.05984..

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