

#### **Title**

rdbwselect — Bandwidth Selection Procedures for Local Polynomial Regression Discontinuity Estimators.

#### Syntax

```
rdbwselect depvar indepvar [if] [in] [, c(#) fuzzy(fuzzyvar [sharpbw]) deriv(#)
    p(#) q(#) covs(covars) covs_drop(covsdropoption) kernel(kernelfn)
    weights(weightsvar) bwselect(bwmethod) all scaleregul(#)
    masspoints(masspointsoption) bwcheck(bwcheck) bwrestrict(bwropt)
    stdvars(stdopt) vce(vcetype [vceopt1 vceopt2]) ]
```

## Description

rdbwselect implements bandwidth selectors for local polynomial Regression
Discontinuity (RD) point estimators and inference procedures developed in
Calonico, Cattaneo and Titiunik (2014a), Calonico, Cattaneo and Farrell
(2018), Calonico, Cattaneo, Farrell and Titiunik (2019), and Calonico,
Cattaneo and Farrell (2020).

Companion commands are:  $\underline{rdrobust}$  for point estimation and inference procedures, and  $\underline{rdplot}$  for data-driven RD plots (see  $\underline{Calonico}$ ,  $\underline{Cattaneo}$  and  $\underline{Titiunik}$  (2015a) for details).

A detailed introduction to this command is given in <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo and Titiunik (2014b)</u>, and <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo</u>, <u>Farrell and Titiunik (2017)</u>. A companion R package is also described in <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo and Titiunik (2015b)</u>.

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

https://rdpackages.github.io/

# Options

Estimand

- c(#) specifies the RD cutoff for *indepvar*. Default is c(0).
- fuzzy(fuzzyvar [sharpbw]) specifies the treatment status variable used to
   implement fuzzy RD estimation (or Fuzzy Kink RD if deriv(1) is also
   specified). Default is Sharp RD design and hence this option is not used. If
   the option sharpbw is set, the fuzzy RD estimation is performed using a
   bandwidth selection procedure for the sharp RD model. This option is
   automatically selected if there is perfect compliance at either side of the
   threshold.
- deriv(#) specifies the order of the derivative of the regression functions to be
   estimated. Default is deriv(0) (for Sharp RD, or for Fuzzy RD if fuzzy(.) is
   also specified). Setting deriv(1) results in estimation of a Kink RD design
   (up to scale), or Fuzzy Kink RD if fuzzy(.) is also specified.

```
Local Polynomial Regression
```

- p(#) specifies the order of the local polynomial used to construct the point estimator. Default is p(1) (local linear regression).
- ${\tt q(\#)}$  specifies the order of the local polynomial used to construct the bias correction. Default is  ${\tt q(2)}$  (local quadratic regression).
- covs(covars) specifies additional covariates to be used for estimation and inference.

- covs\_drop(covsdropoption) assess collinearity in additional covariates used for
   estimation and inference. Options pinv (default choice) and invsym drops
   collinear additional covariates, differing only in the type of inverse
   function used. Option off omits the check for collinear additional covariates.
- kernel(kernelfn) specifies the kernel function used to construct the
   local-polynomial estimator(s). Options are: triangular, epanechnikov, and
   uniform. Default is kernel(triangular).
- weights(weightsvar) is the variable used for optional weighting of the estimation
   procedure. The unit-specific weights multiply the kernel function.

Bandwidth Selection

bwselect(bwmethod) specifies the bandwidth selection procedure to be used.
 Options are:

mserd one common MSE-optimal bandwidth selector for the RD treatment effect
 estimator.

 ${\tt msetwo}$  two different MSE-optimal bandwidth selectors (below and above the cutoff) for the RD treatment effect estimator.

msesum one common MSE-optimal bandwidth selector for the sum of regression
 estimates (as opposed to difference thereof).

msecomb1 for min(mserd, msesum).

msecomb2 for median(msetwo,mserd,msesum), for each side of the cutoff
 separately.

cerrd one common CER-optimal bandwidth selector for the RD treatment effect
 estimator.

certwo two different CER-optimal bandwidth selectors (below and above the cutoff) for the RD treatment effect estimator.

cersum one common CER-optimal bandwidth selector for the sum of regression
 estimates (as opposed to difference thereof).

cercomb1 for min(cerrd, cersum).

cercomb2 for median(certwo,cerrd,cersum), for each side of the cutoff
separately.

Note: MSE = Mean Square Error; CER = Coverage Error Rate.

Default is **bwselect(mserd)**. For details on implementation see <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo and Titiunik (2014a)</u>, <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo and Farrell (2018)</u>, <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo</u>, <u>Farrell and Titiunik (2019)</u>, and <u>Calonico</u>, <u>Cattaneo and Farrell (2020)</u>, and the companion software articles.

- all if specified, rdbwselect reports all available bandwidth selection procedures.
- scaleregul(#) specifies scaling factor for the regularization term added to the
   denominator of the bandwidth selectors. Setting scaleregul(0) removes the
   regularization term from the bandwidth selectors. Default is scaleregul(1).

masspoints(masspointsoption) checks and controls for repeated observations in the
 running variable. Options are:

off ignores the presence of mass points.

adjust controls that the preliminary bandwidths used in the calculations
 contain a minimal number of unique observations. By default it uses 10
 observations, but it can be manually adjusted with the option bwcheck.
Default option is masspoints(adjust).

- bwcheck(bwcheck) if a positive integer is provided, the preliminary bandwidth used in the calculations is enlarged so that at least bwcheck unique observations are used.
- bwrestrict(bwropt) if set on, computed bandwidths are restricted to lie within the range of runvar. Default is on.
- stdvars(stdopt) if set on, depvar and runvar are standardized before computing the bandwidths. Default is off.

Variance-Covariance Estimation

```
vce(vcetype [vceopt1 vceopt2]) 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(hcl) for heteroskedasticity-robust plug-in residuals variance estimator
        with hcl weights.
    vce(hc2) for heteroskedasticity-robust plug-in residuals variance estimator
        with hc2 weights.
    vce(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).
```

## Example: Cattaneo, Frandsen and Titiunik (2015) Incumbency Data

```
Setup
. use rdrobust_senate.dta

MSE bandwidth selection procedure
. rdbwselect vote margin

All bandwidth bandwidth selection procedures
. rdbwselect vote margin, all
```

### Stored results

rdbwselect stores the following in e():

```
Scalars
                       number of observations to the left of the cutoff
 e(N 1)
                       number of observations to the right of the cutoff
 e(N_r)
 e(c)
                      cutoff value
 e (p)
                       order of the polynomial used for estimation of the
                         regression function
                       order of the polynomial used for estimation of the bias of
 e (q)
                        the regression function estimator
  e(h_mserd)
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selector for the RD treatment
                        effect estimator.
  e(h_msetwo_1)
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selectors below the cutoff for the
                        RD treatment effect estimator.
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selectors above the cutoff for the
  e(h_msetwo_r)
                        RD treatment effect estimator.
  e(h_msesum)
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selector for the sum of regression
                        estimates.
 e(h_msecomb1)
                        for min(mserd, msesum).
  e(h_msecomb2_1)
                       for median ({\tt msetwo}, {\tt mserd}, {\tt msesum})\,, below the cutoff.
  e(h_msecomb2_r)
                       for median (msetwo, mserd, msesum), above the cutoff.
```

```
CER-optimal bandwidth selector for the RD treatment
  e(h_cerrd)
                        effect estimator.
  e(h_certwo_1)
                        CER-optimal bandwidth selectors below the cutoff for the
                        RD treatment effect estimator.
                        CER-optimal bandwidth selectors above the cutoff for the
  e(h_certwo_r)
                        RD treatment effect estimator.
  e(h_cersum)
                       CER-optimal bandwidth selector for the sum of regression
                        estimates.
                        for min(cerrd, cersum).
  e(h_cercomb1)
                        for median(certwo_1, cerrd, cersum), below the cutoff.
  e(h_cercomb2_1)
  e(h_cercomb2_r)
                        for median (certwo_r, cerrd, cersum), above the cutoff.
  e(b_mserd)
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selector for the bias of the RD
                        treatment effect estimator.
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selectors below the cutoff for the
  e(b_msetwo_1)
                        bias of the RD treatment effect estimator.
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selectors above the cutoff for the
  e(b_msetwo_r)
                        bias of the RD treatment effect estimator.
  e(b_msesum)
                       MSE-optimal bandwidth selector for the sum of regression
                        estimates for the bias of the RD treatment effect
                        estimator.
  e(b_msecomb1)
                        for min (mserd, msesum).
                        for median ({\tt msetwo}, {\tt mserd}, {\tt msesum})\,,\, below the cutoff.
  e(b_msecomb2_1)
  e(b_msecomb2_r)
                        for median (msetwo, mserd, msesum), above the cutoff.
  e(b_cerrd)
                        CER-optimal bandwidth selector for the bias of the RD
                        treatment effect estimator.
  e(b_certwo_1)
                        CER-optimal bandwidth selectors below the cutoff for the
                        bias of the RD treatment effect estimator.
                        CER-optimal bandwidth selectors above the cutoff for the
  e(b_certwo_r)
                        bias of the RD treatment effect estimator.
                       {\tt CER-optimal} bandwidth selector for the sum of regression
  e(b_cersum)
                        estimates for the bias of the RD treatment effect
                        estimator.
                        for min(cerrd, cersum).
  e(b_cercomb1)
  e(b_cercomb2_1)
                       for median(certwo_1,cerrd,cersum), below the cutoff.
                       for median(certwo_r,cerrd,cersum), above the cutoff.
  e(b_cercomb2_r)
Macros
  e(runningvar)
                      name of running variable
  e(outcomevar)
                      name of outcome variable
                      name of cluster variable
  e(clustvar)
  e(covs)
                      name of covariates
  e(vce_select)
                      vcetype specified in vce()
  e(bwselect)
                      bandwidth selection choice
  e(kernel)
                      kernel choice
```

#### References

- Calonico, S., M. D. Cattaneo, and M. H. Farrell. 2020. <u>Optimal Bandwidth Choice for Robust Bias Corrected Inference in Regression Discontinuity Designs</u>. *Econometrics Journal* 23(2): 192-210.
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- Cattaneo, M. D., B. Frandsen, and R. Titiunik. 2015. <u>Randomization Inference in the Regression Discontinuity Design: An Application to Party Advantages in the U.S. Senate</u>. *Journal of Causal Inference* 3(1): 1-24.

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