## Title

aprub — Estimate the upper bound on the average persuasion rate

### Syntax

aprub depvar treatrvar instrvar [covariates] [if] [in] [,
model(string) title(string)]

## **Options**

option	Description
<pre>model(string) title(string)</pre>	Regression model when <i>covariates</i> are present Title of estimation

## Description

**aprub** estimates the upper bound on the average persuation rate (APR). varlist should include depvar treatrvar instrvar covariates in order. Here, depvar is binary outcomes (y), treatrvar is binary treatment (t), instrvar is binary instruments (z), and covariates (x) are optional.

There are two cases: (i) covariates are absent and (ii) covariates are present.

- Without x, the upper bound (theta\_U) on the APR is defined by

theta\_U = 
$$\{E[A|z=1] - E[B|z=0]\}/\{1 - E[B|z=0]\}$$
,

where A = 1(y=1, t=1)+1-1(t=1) and B = 1(y=1, t=0).

The estimate and its standard error are obtained by the following procedure:

- 1. E[A|z=1] is estimated by regressing A on z.
- 2. E[B|z=0] is estimated by regressing B on z.
- 3. theta\_U is computed using the estimates obtained above.
- 4. The standard error is computed via STATA command nlcom.

- With x, the upper bound (theta U) on the APR is defined by

theta\_
$$U = E[theta_U(x)],$$

where

theta\_
$$U(x) = \{E[A|z=1,x] - E[B|z=0,x]\}/\{1 - E[B|z=0,x]\}.$$

The estimate is obtained by the following procedure.

If model("no\_interaction") is selected (default choice),

- 1. E[A|z=1,x] is estimated by regressing A on z and x.
- 2. E[B|z=0,x] is estimated by regressing B on z and x.

Alternatively, if model("interaction") is selected,

- 1. E[A|z=1,x] is estimated by regressing A on x given z=1.
- 2. E[B|z=0,x] is estimated by regressing B on x given z=0.

Ater step 1, both options are followed by:

- 3. For each x in the estimation sample, theta\_U(x) is evaluated.
- 4. The estimates of  $theta_U(x)$  are averaged to estimate  $theta_U$ .

When covariates are present, the standard error is missing because an analytic formula for the standard error is complex. Bootstrap inference is implemented when this package's command **persuasio** is called to conduct inference.

## **Options**

model(string) specifies a regression model.

This option is only relevant when x is present. The dependent variable is either A or B. The default option is "no\_interaction" between z and x. When "interaction" is selected, full interactions between z and x are allowed.

title(string) specifies the title of estimation.

#### Remarks

It is recommended to use this package's command **persuasio** instead of calling **aprub** directly.

## Examples

We first call the dataset included in the package.

. use GKB, clear

The first example estimates the upper bound on the APR without covariates.

. aprub voteddem all readsome post

The second example adds a covariate.

. aprub voteddem\_all readsome post MZwave2

The third example estimates the upper bound by the covariate.

. by MZwave2, sort: aprub voteddem\_all readsome post

## Stored results

#### Scalars

e(N): sample size

 $e(ub\_coef)$ : estimate of the upper bound on the average persuasion rate

 $e(ub\_se)$ : standard error of the upper bound on the average persuasion rate

### Macros

e(outcome): variable name of the binary outcome variable
e(treatment): variable name of the binary treatment variable
e(instrument): variable name of the binary instrumental variable

e(covariates): variable name(s) of the covariates if they exist

e(model): regression model specification ("no\_interaction" or "interaction")

### Functions:

 ${f e(sample):}$  1 if the observations are used for estimation, and 0 otherwise.

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## References

Sung Jae Jun and Sokbae Lee (2019), Identifying the Effect of Persuasion, <a href="mailto:arXiv:1812.02276">arXiv:1812.02276</a> [econ.EM]