
Problem Set 9 Solutions

Question 1. This problem will replicate some of the results in Lee (2008), one of the most influential studies using regression discontinuity. Each observation is a Congressional district election between 1948 and 1998. The running variable is *difdemshare*, the difference between the Democratic candidate's vote share and the largest vote share of the other parties. If the Democrat won, *difdemshare* is greater than zero.

Conduct a regression discontinuity analysis to estimate the effect of Democratic incumbency in year t on two outcomes: *difdemsharenext*, the difference between the Democratic vote share and the largest vote share of the other parties in the next election (year $t + 1$), and *demwinnext*, a binary variable equal to 1 if a Democrat won the next election and 0 otherwise. Your analysis should include the following elements: (55 points)

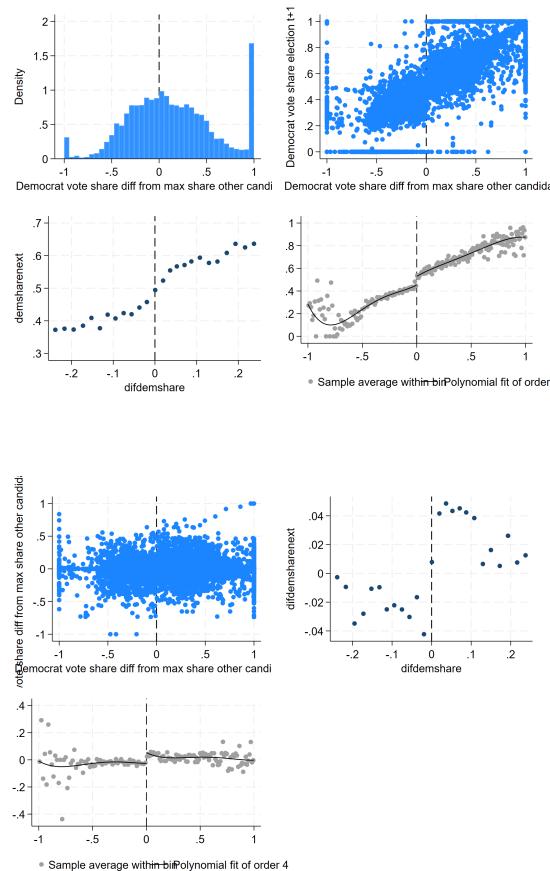
See the attached log file for all results.

- (a) Write down the assumptions that should hold in order for your RD estimate to be considered the causal effect of incumbency. (5 points)

There are four key assumptions. First, there is a discontinuous jump in “treatment” at the cutpoint. Define “treatment” as a Democrat winning the election. The running variable in this case is the net Democratic vote share. When this value is below zero, the non-Democratic candidate won. When it exceeds zero, the Democrat won. The discontinuity is sharp. Second, the relationship between the outcome and the running variable is continuous in the neighborhood of the cutpoint, in the absence of treatment. Consider the outcome *difdemsharenext*, which is the net Democratic vote share in election $t+1$. In the absence of a treatment effect, there is no reason to believe that Democratic support in election $t+1$ would change discontinuously with the net vote share in election t . Third, the forcing variable has not been manipulated to affect who receives treatment. In the U.S., elections are generally conducted with integrity, so manipulation seems unlikely. More importantly, even if maleficent persons were working to influence the outcome of an election, it would be hard for them to do so precisely enough to have an impact right at the margin of victory (i.e., near the cutpoint). We can at least conduct a test to look for irregularities in the density of the running variable. Fourth, there are no other “treatments” with the same eligibility rule, and thus no confounders. In other words, there is not something else changing abruptly at the threshold, beyond the identity of the victor.

- (b) A scatterplot and RD plot showing the relationship between *demsharenext* and the running variable across the full range of data. (If it helps visually, you can also show the scatter and RD plots for observations closer to the cutpoint, e.g., $\text{abs}(\text{difdemshare}) < 0.25$). Is there visual evidence of a discontinuity? (5 points)

Four plots are shown below, clockwise from upper left: (1) a histogram of the running variable *difdemshare*, (2) a scatterplot showing the relationship between *demsharenext* and *difdemshare* over the full range of data, (3) a binned scatter plot limited to the range ± 0.25 , and (4) an RD plot with a fitted 4th order polynomial. A discontinuity is not evident in the scatterplot, but is in the latter two plots. The second set of plots repeats this for the *difdemsharenext* variable, which is the outcome used in later regressions



- (c) Parametric RD models using OLS for each outcome assuming a linear relationship with the running variable, then a quadratic ($p = 2$), and then a quartic ($p = 4$). In each case allow the slope coefficients to differ on each side of the cutoff. Repeat these models but include two covariates in the regression: *demofficeexp* and *othofficeexp* (measures

of the Democrat's and opposition's experience in office). You may want to collect your regression results into one or more tables for easy comparison. (There will be a total of 12 regressions). What do these regressions show? Do the differing polynomial orders lead to different conclusions? (10 points)

Estimates from parametric RD models are reported in Tables 1-2. In Table 1, columns (1)-(3) report results from linear, quadratic, and quartic models in which the outcome is the net Democratic share in election $t+1$. Columns (4)-(6) do the same, but for the binary outcome of a Democratic victory in election $t+1$. Table 2 repeats the analysis in Table 1, but includes controls for the Democrat's and opponent's experience in political office. The models without controls indicate that—at the margin of victory—a Democratic win in election t increases the likelihood of a Democratic win in election $t+1$ by 14.3 to 22.9 percentage points (columns 4-6). The impact on the net Democratic vote share is 5.2 to 8.1 percentage points (columns 1-3). The point estimates from the quartic model stand out as the largest of these (columns 3 and 6), and the inclusion of controls for prior experience in office generally produce larger point estimates (Table 2).

Table 1: Parametric RD models (no covariates)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	demwinnext	demwinnext	demwinnext
1.demwin	0.052*** (0.007)	0.055*** (0.010)	0.081*** (0.016)	0.143*** (0.020)	0.107*** (0.029)	0.229*** (0.048)
N	6559	6559	6559	6559	6559	6559

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 2: Parametric RD models (w/covariates)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	demwinnext	demwinnext	demwinnext
1.demwin	0.086*** (0.007)	0.067*** (0.010)	0.080*** (0.016)	0.242*** (0.021)	0.143*** (0.029)	0.226*** (0.047)
demofficeexp	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.021*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.022*** (0.002)
othofficeexp	0.009*** (0.001)	0.010*** (0.001)	0.010*** (0.001)	0.029*** (0.003)	0.031*** (0.003)	0.029*** (0.003)
N	6559	6559	6559	6559	6559	6559

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

- (d) Non-parametric RD models for each outcome using a local linear regression, the MSE-optimal bandwidth, and triangular kernel. Repeat, including the two covariates listed

in part (c). (There should be 4 regressions for this part). What do these regressions show? Do the conclusions differ from part (c)? **(10 points)**

The non-parametric RD estimates using the optimal bandwidth are reported in the first row of Table 3. A Democratic win in election t increases the likelihood of a Democratic win in election $t+1$ by 20.6 to 21.5 percentage points (columns 2 and 4). These are close to the point estimates from the quartic model. The estimated impact on the net Democratic share in election $t+1$ is 7.3 to 7.6 percentage points (columns 1 and 3). These numbers are actually quite close to those in Table 2 of Lee (2008).

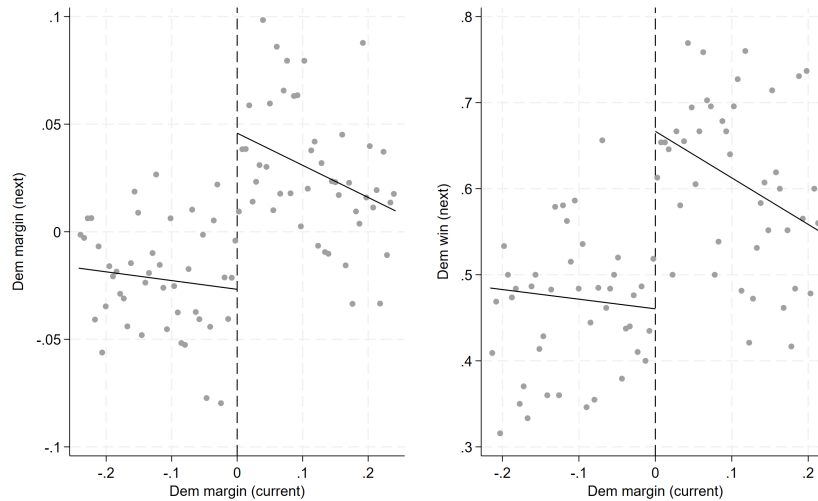
Table 3: Non-parametric RD models (no covariates)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	difdemsharenext	demwinnext	difdemsharenext	demwinnext
RD_Estimate	0.073*** (0.012)	0.206*** (0.044)	0.076*** (0.012)	0.215*** (0.042)
N	6559	6559	6559	6559

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

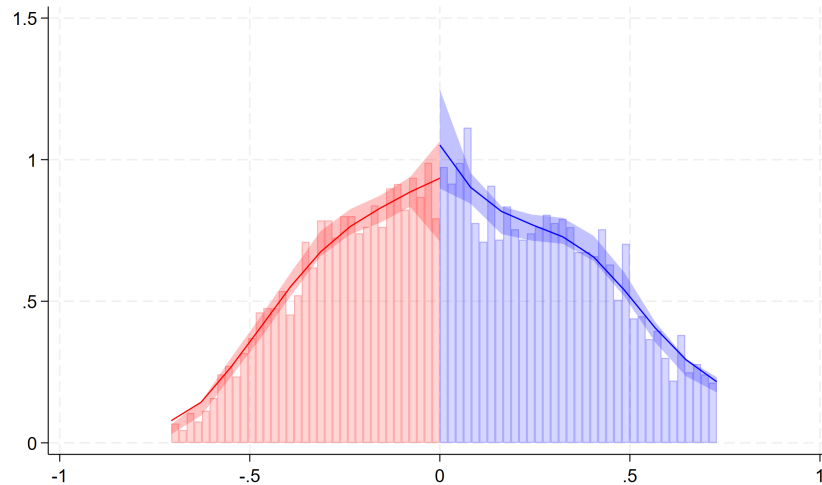
- (e) An RD plot for each outcome based on the optimal bandwidths used in part (d) for the models without covariates. **(5 points)**



- (f) A density test for manipulation around the cutoff. Provide the density plot and report the p -value of the test (and conclusion). Is manipulation theoretically plausible in this case? Why or why not? **(5 points)**

The density plot is shown below and shows no evidence of manipulation at the cutpoint. Manipulation seems unlikely in U.S. elections; it would imply

that an unexpectedly high proportion of elections result in the Democratic Party earning just over 50% of the vote (and unexpectedly fewer with the Democratic Party earning just under 50% of the vote). The test statistic for the density test is 1.42 with a p-value of 0.1545. We do not find significant evidence of manipulation at the cutpoint.



- (g) As a validity check, repeat part (d)—without covariates—in which you use *demshareprev* and *demwinprev* as the outcome variables. (These represent the Democratic vote share and a Democratic win in the *previous* election, $t - 1$). What does this accomplish and what do you find? (5 points)

Table 4 shows the non-parametric RD estimates in which the outcomes are the Democratic vote share in the *previous* election and a binary Democratic win in the previous election. While a small change in the vote share in the current election can produce a large change in the identity of the victor (and, as we have shown, the probability of winning in the following year) there is no reason to think a small change in this year's election would have an effect on the *prior* outcome. Indeed that is what we see here, at least using the optimal bandwidth, where there are no statistically significant effects.

Table 4: Validity test: outcome is previous election

	(1)	(2)
	demshareprev	demwinprev
RD_Estimate	0.001	0.041
	(0.012)	(0.050)
<i>N</i>	6559	6559

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

- (h) One would not expect there to be a discontinuity in the covariates used in parts (c)-(d) at the cutpoint. Repeat part (d)—without covariates—in which you use *demofficeexp* and *othofficeexp* as the outcome variables. What do you find? (5 points)

Table 5 finds no discontinuities at the cutpoint in the two covariates: the Democratic candidate’s political experience and the opposing candidate’s political experience.

Table 5: Validity test: continuity in pre-determined covariates

	(1)	(2)
	demofficeexp	othofficeexp
RD.Estimate	0.221	0.135
	(0.237)	(0.201)
<i>N</i>	6559	6559

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

- (i) Finally, conduct some tests for discontinuities elsewhere the distribution of *difdemshare*. I suggest looking at “fake” cutpoints equal to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc., deciles of the *difdemshare* distribution. Since there is a known “real” cutpoint at 0, limit these analyses to either values below 0 (Republican win) or above 0 (Democratic win), depending on where your “fake” cutpoint sits. Summarize what you find. (5 points)

See the log file for how this was done. The first four columns of Table 6 limit the sample to those with *difdemshare* less than 0 and test for discontinuities at the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th deciles. The latter four columns limit the sample to those with *difdemshare* above 0 and test for discontinuities at the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th deciles. There is a marginally significant jump at the 8th decile but no significant effects elsewhere, which is reassuring.

Table 6: Validity test: discontinuities elsewhere

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext	difdemsharenext
RD.Estimate	-0.026	0.010	-0.008	0.002	-0.023	-0.020	0.053*	0.116
	(0.027)	(0.017)	(0.029)	(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.140)
<i>N</i>	2740	2740	2740	2740	3818	3818	3818	3818

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Question 2. Consider the sharp RD model in which the running variable (x_i) is allowed to have a linear relationship with the outcome (Y_i) that varies on either side of the cutoff (c). Let the treatment status variable $D_i = 1$ whenever $x_i > c$.

$$Y_i = \pi_0 + \pi_1 x_i + \pi_2 D_i + \pi_3 (D_i \times x_i) + v_i$$

Suppose that the running variable x_i is *not* centered at c . (That is, we do not first subtract off c from x_i). Show that π_2 in this case is *not* the impact of the treatment at the threshold c . You can show this however you like: algebraically, using the simulated data, as in the in-class exercise, or any other valid method. (5 points)

Let the cutoff point be c . Intuitively, if $c \neq 0$ the expected value of Y_i as we approach c from the left is $\pi_0 + \pi_1 c$. The expected value of Y_i as we approach c from the right is $\pi_0 + \pi_1 c + \pi_2 + \pi_3 c$. The difference between these two is: $\pi_2 + \pi_3 c$, not π_2 . Put another way, π_2 is the intercept shift when $x = 0$; $\pi_3 c$ is the difference in the intercept shift when $x = c$. If the cutpoint were 0, the expected value of Y_i as we approach c from the left would be π_0 , while the expected value of Y_i as we approach c from the right would be $\pi_0 + \pi_2$.

We can also see this using simulated data from the in-class exercise in which we generated 10,000 student observations with underlying “ability,” a grade 3 test score, and a grade 4 test score. Students above the eligibility threshold for the gifted program (56) were assigned to the gifted treatment. When we fit an RD model in which the running variable (grade 3 score) is centered at 0, the coefficient on *inGT* (being at or above the treatment threshold) was 3.02. If we fit the model (using the same data) with a running variable *not* centered at 0, the coefficient on *inGT* is 2.76. To get the actual jump at the cutoff we would need to calculate $\hat{\pi}_2 + \hat{\pi}_3 * 56 = 2.76 + 0.0046 * 56 = 3.02$. The Stata output is attached.

```

.
.
. // *****
. // LPO-8852 Problem set 9 solutions
. // Last updated: December 5, 2024
. // *****
.
. // *****
. // (1)
. // *****
. // *****
. // Re-analysis of Lee (2008) on the effect of incumbency
. // *****
.
. // Read source data
.
.      clear

.      use https://github.com/spcorcor18/LPO-8852/raw/main/data/Lee_2008_for_
> RD.dta

.
. // Scatterplot and RD plot showing relationship between demsharenext (or
. // difdemshare) and running variable difdemshare
.
.      histogram difdemshare, xline(0) name(xhist, replace)
(bin=38, start=-1, width=.05263158)

.
.      scatter demsharenext difdemshare, xline(0) name(gr1, replace)

.
.      binscatter demsharenext difdemshare if abs(difdemshare)<0.25, ///
>      xline(0) linetype(none) nq(25) name(gr2, replace)

.
.      rdplot demsharenext difdemshare, c(0) binmethod(qsmv) ///
>      graph_options(legend(position(6)) name(gr3, replace))
Mass points detected in the running variable.

```

RD Plot with evenly spaced mimicking variance number of bins using polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0	Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs	=	6559
-----+-----			Kernel	=	Uniform
Number of obs	2740	3819			
Eff. Number of obs	2740	3819			
Order poly. fit (p)	4	4			
BW poly. fit (h)	1.000	1.000			
Number of bins scale	1.000	1.000			

Outcome: demsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

	Left of c	Right of c
-----+-----		
Bins selected	87	146
Average bin length	0.011	0.007
Median bin length	0.011	0.007
-----+-----		
IMSE-optimal bins	20	17
Mimicking Var. bins	87	146
-----+-----		
Rel. to IMSE-optimal:		
Implied scale	4.350	8.588
WIMSE var. weight	0.012	0.002
WIMSE bias weight	0.988	0.998
-----+-----		


```

.
.       graph combine xhist gr1 gr2 gr3, rows(2) xsize(8) ysize(6)
.
.       graph export rdplots1a.png, as(png) replace
file rdplots1a.png saved as PNG format

.
.       // now difdemsharenext (used in later regressions)
.       scatter difdemsharenext difdemshare, xline(0) name(gr1, replace)

.
.       binscatter difdemsharenext difdemshare if abs(difdemshare)<0.25, ///
>           xline(0) linetype(none) nq(25) name(gr2, replace)

.
.       rdplot difdemsharenext difdemshare, c(0) binmethod(qsmv) ///
>           graph_options(legend(position(6)) name(gr3, replace))
Mass points detected in the running variable.

```

RD Plot with evenly spaced mimicking variance number of bins using polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0	Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs	=	6559
-----+-----			Kernel	=	Uniform
Number of obs	2740	3819			
Eff. Number of obs	2740	3819			
Order poly. fit (p)	4	4			
BW poly. fit (h)	1.000	1.000			
Number of bins scale	1.000	1.000			

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

	Left of c	Right of c
-----+-----		
Bins selected	62	85
Average bin length	0.016	0.012
Median bin length	0.016	0.012
-----+-----		
IMSE-optimal bins	6	7
Mimicking Var. bins	62	85
-----+-----		
Rel. to IMSE-optimal:		
Implied scale	10.333	12.143
WIMSE var. weight	0.001	0.001
WIMSE bias weight	0.999	0.999
-----+-----		

```

.
.       graph combine gr1 gr2 gr3, rows(2) xsize(8) ysize(6)
.
.       graph export rdplots1b.png, as(png) replace
file rdplots1b.png saved as PNG format

.
.       // Parametric RD models - no controls
.
.       gen demwin = difdemshare>0
.
.       estimates drop _all

.
.       // Outcome: Democratic advantage in the next election (t+1)

```

```
.      // Linear, then quadratic, then quartic. Note: should probably cluster
.      // by statedisdec, but I do not here.
```

```
.      _eststo: reg difdemsharenext c.difdemshare##i.demwin
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	2.7652678	3	.921755932	F(3, 6555)	=	33.94
Residual	178.041261	6,555	.027161138	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0153
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0148
Total	180.806529	6,558	.027570376	Root MSE	=	.16481

difdemshare~t	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	.0018766	.0137495	0.14	0.891	-.025077	.0288301
1.demwin	.0518415	.0067638	7.66	0.000	.0385823	.0651008
demwin#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.0347857	.0160789	-2.16	0.031	-.0663057	-.0032658
_cons	-.0205111	.0050908	-4.03	0.000	-.0304907	-.0105316

(est1 stored)

```
.      _eststo: reg difdemsharenext c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.demwin
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	2.7718307	5	.55436614	F(5, 6553)	=	20.40
Residual	178.034698	6,553	.027168426	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0153
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0146
Total	180.806529	6,558	.027570376	Root MSE	=	.16483

difdemshare~t	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	-.0012222	.0393918	-0.03	0.975	-.0784431	.0759986
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare						
1.demwin	.054634	.0097345	5.61	0.000	.0355513	.0737167
demwin#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.0468318	.050983	-0.92	0.358	-.146775	.0531114
demwin#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare						
1	.0179042	.0513539	0.35	0.727	-.0827663	.1185747
_cons	-.0209308	.0071354	-2.93	0.003	-.0349185	-.0069431

(est2 stored)

```
.      _eststo: reg difdemsharenext ///
```

```
>      c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.
```

```
> demwin
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	3.06184582	9	.340205092	F(9, 6549)	=	12.53
Residual	177.744683	6,549	.027140736	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0169
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0156
Total	180.806529	6,558	.027570376	Root MSE	=	.16474

difdemshare~t	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	-.0357651	.1915417	-0.19	0.852	-.4112493	.3397191
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare	.240985	.8985005	0.27	0.789	-1.520369	2.002339
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare	.9755776	1.514671	0.64	0.520	-1.993673	3.944828
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare	.7171546	.8057804	0.89	0.373	-.8624379	2.296747
1. demwin	.0811036	.0160571	5.05	0.000	.0496264	.1125809
demwin#						
c. difdemshare						
1	-.3543812	.2536922	-1.40	0.162	-.8517007	.1429383
demwin#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare						
1	1.069223	1.150691	0.93	0.353	-1.186506	3.324952
demwin#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare						
1	-2.666132	1.883308	-1.42	0.157	-6.358031	1.025766
demwin#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare#						
c. difdemshare						
1	-.0028893	.9817663	-0.00	0.998	-1.927472	1.921693
_cons	-.0272428	.011781	-2.31	0.021	-.0503375	-.0041481

(est3 stored)

```

. // Outcome: Democratic win in the next election (t+1)
. // Linear, then quadratic, then quartic. Note: should probably cluster
. // by statedisdec, but I do not here.
.
. _eststo: reg demwinnext c.difdemshare##i.demwin

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	47.8281881	3	15.9427294	F(3, 6555)	=	65.65
Residual	1591.92177	6,555	.242856106	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0292
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0287
Total	1639.74996	6,558	.250038116	Root MSE	=	.4928

demwinnext	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	.2254137	.0411138	5.48	0.000	.1448171	.3060102
1.demwin	.1428544	.0202251	7.06	0.000	.1032066	.1825021
demwin#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.4690135	.0480792	-9.76	0.000	-.5632644	-.3747625
_cons	.5048468	.0152224	33.16	0.000	.4750058	.5346877

(est4 stored)

. _eststo: reg demwinnext c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.demwin

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	49.6306746	5	9.92613491	F(5, 6553)	=	40.91
Residual	1590.11929	6,553	.242655164	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0303
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0295
Total	1639.74996	6,558	.250038116	Root MSE	=	.4926

demwinnext	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	.1954246	.1177251	1.66	0.097	-.0353549	.4262041
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare	-.0340293	.1251815	-0.27	0.786	-.2794259	.2113672
1.demwin	.1072047	.0290921	3.69	0.000	.0501747	.1642346
demwin#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.1855631	.1523658	-1.22	0.223	-.4842498	.1131236
demwin#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.2067638	.1534745	-1.35	0.178	-.5076239	.0940963
_cons	.5007855	.0213245	23.48	0.000	.4589824	.5425885

(est5 stored)

. _eststo: reg demwinnext ///
> c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.
> demwin

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	59.4264016	9	6.60293351	F(9, 6549)	=	27.36
Residual	1580.32356	6,549	.241307613	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0362
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0349
Total	1639.74996	6,558	.250038116	Root MSE	=	.49123

demwinnext	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	-.4008671	.5711339	-0.70	0.483	-1.520476	.7187418
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare	-.3190757	2.679125	-0.12	0.905	-5.571035	4.932884
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare	3.151483	4.516408	0.70	0.485	-5.70215	12.00512
c.						

```

difdemshare#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.difdemshare| 2.984974 2.402655 1.24 0.214 -1.725014 7.694961
1.demwin| .2290831 .0478788 4.78 0.000 .1352251 .3229411
demwin#|
c.difdemshare|
1| -.365491 .7564528 -0.48 0.629 -1.848385 1.117403
demwin#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.difdemshare|
1| 1.664212 3.431099 0.49 0.628 -5.061862 8.390285
demwin#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.difdemshare|
1| -3.216946 5.615599 -0.57 0.567 -14.22535 7.791461
demwin#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.|
difdemshare#|
c.difdemshare|
1| -3.821473 2.927405 -1.31 0.192 -9.560142 1.917196
_cons| .4431664 .0351284 12.62 0.000 .3743032 .5120295
-----

```

(est6 stored)

```

. qui esttab _all using "Table1.tex", keep(1.demwin) b(3) se(3) tex repl
> ace

```

```

. // Parametric RD models - with controls
.
. global cov "demofficeexp othofficeexp"
.
. estimates drop _all
.
. // Outcome: Democratic advantage in the next election (t+1)
. // Linear, then quadratic, then quartic. Note: should probably cluster
. // by statedisdec, but I do not here.
.
. _eststo: reg difdemsharenext c.difdemshare##i.demwin $cov

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	8.86855206	5	1.77371041	F(5, 6553)	=	67.60
Residual	171.937977	6,553	.026238055	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0490
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0483
Total	180.806529	6,558	.027570376	Root MSE	=	.16198

difdemshare~t	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	.0303334	.0137117	2.21	0.027	.003454	.0572128
1.demwin	.0864789	.0070302	12.30	0.000	.0726974	.1002604
demwin#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.0420087	.015894	-2.64	0.008	-.0731662	-.0108513
demofficeexp	-.0077403	.00068	-11.38	0.000	-.0090733	-.0064073
othofficeexp	.0093216	.0010271	9.08	0.000	.0073081	.011335
_cons	-.0370097	.0055293	-6.69	0.000	-.0478489	-.0261705

(est1 stored)

```
. _eststo: reg difdemsharenext c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.demwin $c
> ov
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	9.11788579	7	1.30255511	F(7, 6551)	=	49.70
Residual	171.688643	6,551	.026208005	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0504
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0494
Total	180.806529	6,558	.027570376	Root MSE	=	.16189

difdemshare~t	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	.1030666	.0395998	2.60	0.009	.025438	.1806951
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare	.0809306	.0417136	1.94	0.052	-.0008417	.1627028
1.demwin	.0665156	.0095914	6.93	0.000	.0477133	.0853179
demwin#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.037541	.0505926	-0.74	0.458	-.1367191	.061637
demwin#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.1533416	.0516865	-2.97	0.003	-.254664	-.0520192
demofficeexp	-.0080769	.000691	-11.69	0.000	-.0094316	-.0067223
othofficeexp	.0098052	.0010421	9.41	0.000	.0077624	.0118481
_cons	-.0282428	.0072026	-3.92	0.000	-.0423621	-.0141234

(est2 stored)

```
. _eststo: reg difdemsharenext ///
> c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.
> demwin $cov
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	9.21148008	11	.83740728	F(11, 6547)	=	31.95
Residual	171.595049	6,547	.026209722	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0509
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0494
Total	180.806529	6,558	.027570376	Root MSE	=	.16189

difdemshare~t	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	.1135237	.1885024	0.60	0.547	-.2560026	.48305
c. difdemshare						
c.difdemshare	.3747881	.8831359	0.42	0.671	-1.356446	2.106023
c. difdemshare						
c.difdemshare	.8159295	1.489182	0.55	0.584	-2.103352	3.735211
c. difdemshare						
c.difdemshare	.5434684	.792405	0.69	0.493	-1.009904	2.096841
1.demwin	.0801106	.01578	5.08	0.000	.0491766	.1110447
c.difdemshare						
1	-.2700642	.2493648	-1.08	0.279	-.7589007	.2187723
c.difdemshare						
1	.4981574	1.131399	0.44	0.660	-1.719754	2.716069
c.difdemshare						
1	-2.206496	1.852545	-1.19	0.234	-5.838089	1.425096
c.difdemshare						
1	.112238	.9648837	0.12	0.907	-1.779249	2.003725
demofficeexp	-.008045	.000693	-11.61	0.000	-.0094034	-.0066865
othofficeexp	.0096291	.0010471	9.20	0.000	.0075764	.0116818
_cons	-.0301559	.0116901	-2.58	0.010	-.0530723	-.0072396

(est3 stored)

```

.
.      // Outcome: Democratic win in the next election (t+1)
.      // Linear, then quadratic, then quartic. Note: should probably cluster
.      // by statedisdec, but I do not here.

```

```
.
.      _eststo: reg demwinnext c.difdemshare##i.demwin $cov
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	97.5833698	5	19.516674	F(5, 6553)	=	82.93
Residual	1542.16659	6,553	.235337493	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0595
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0588
Total	1639.74996	6,558	.250038116	Root MSE	=	.48512

demwinnext	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
difdemshare	.3100538	.0410649	7.55	0.000	.2295532 .3905545
1.demwin	.2422674	.0210546	11.51	0.000	.2009934 .2835414
demwin#					
c.difdemshare					
1	-.4937646	.0476007	-10.37	0.000	-.5870775 -.4004518
demofficeexp	-.0209044	.0020365	-10.26	0.000	-.0248967 -.0169121
othofficeexp	.0286803	.003076	9.32	0.000	.0226503 .0347104
_cons	.452476	.0165596	27.32	0.000	.4200139 .4849382

(est4 stored)

```
.      _eststo: reg demwinnext c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.demwin $cov
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	105.503088	7	15.0718698	F(7, 6551)	=	64.35
Residual	1534.24687	6,551	.234200408	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0643
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0633
Total	1639.74996	6,558	.250038116	Root MSE	=	.48394

demwinnext	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
difdemshare	.5145865	.1183778	4.35	0.000	.2825274 .7466455
c.					
difdemshare#					
c.difdemshare	.2245942	.1246966	1.80	0.072	-.0198518 .4690401
1.demwin	.1425147	.0286721	4.97	0.000	.0863081 .1987212
demwin#					
c.difdemshare					
1	-.1720347	.1512391	-1.14	0.255	-.4685126 .1244432
demwin#					
c.					
difdemshare#					
c.difdemshare					
1	-.7193499	.154509	-4.66	0.000	-1.022238 -.4164618
demofficeexp	-.0230569	.0020658	-11.16	0.000	-.0271065 -.0190073
othofficeexp	.0306831	.0031152	9.85	0.000	.0245764 .0367899
_cons	.4760063	.021531	22.11	0.000	.4337986 .518214

(est5 stored)

```
.      _eststo: reg demwinnext ///
```

```
>      c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##c.difdemshare##i.
> demwin $cov
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	6,559
Model	111.010428	11	10.0918571	F(11, 6547)	=	43.22
Residual	1528.73953	6,547	.233502296	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0677
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0661
Total	1639.74996	6,558	.250038116	Root MSE	=	.48322

demwinnext	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
difdemshare	.036322	.5626409	0.06	0.949	-1.066638	1.139282
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare	.0405569	2.635979	0.02	0.988	-5.126822	5.207935
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare	2.609839	4.4449	0.59	0.557	-6.103616	11.32329
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare	2.433287	2.365166	1.03	0.304	-2.20321	7.069784
1.demwin	.2259717	.0471002	4.80	0.000	.13364	.3183034
demwin#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-.1227831	.7443027	-0.16	0.869	-1.581859	1.336293
demwin#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare						
1	.0072374	3.376994	0.00	0.998	-6.612772	6.627247
demwin#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-1.751479	5.529465	-0.32	0.751	-12.59103	9.088077
demwin#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.						
difdemshare#						
c.difdemshare						
1	-3.467152	2.879979	-1.20	0.229	-9.112851	2.178547
demofficeexp	-.0224811	.0020683	-10.87	0.000	-.0265357	-.0184265
othofficeexp	.0293487	.0031255	9.39	0.000	.0232218	.0354756
_cons	.4318868	.0348924	12.38	0.000	.3634862	.5002873

(est6 stored)

```
.
.      qui esttab _all using "Table2.tex", keep(1.demwin $cov) b(3) se(3) tex
> replace
```

```
.
. // Nonparametric RD models using rdrobust
.
. estimates drop _all
.
. _eststo: rdrobust difdemsharenext difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
Mass points detected in the running variable.
```

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0 Left of c Right of c			Number of obs = 6559	
Number of obs	2740	3819	BW type	mserd
Eff. Number of obs	1338	1359	Kernel	Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.242	0.242		
BW bias (b)	0.380	0.380		
rho (h/b)	0.637	0.637		
Unique obs	2606	3210		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Conventional	.07257	.01217	5.9636	0.000	.048719	.09642
Robust	-	-	5.1275	0.000	.045894	.10269

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est1 stored)

```
.
. _eststo: rdrobust demwinnext difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
Mass points detected in the running variable.
```

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0 Left of c Right of c			Number of obs = 6559	
Number of obs	2740	3819	BW type	mserd
Eff. Number of obs	1203	1221	Kernel	Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.216	0.216		
BW bias (b)	0.333	0.333		
rho (h/b)	0.648	0.648		
Unique obs	2606	3210		

Outcome: demwinnext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Conventional	.20623	.04368	4.7211	0.000	.120615	.291853
Robust	-	-	4.0162	0.000	.108119	.314232

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est2 stored)

```
.
. _eststo: rdrobust difdemsharenext difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
> covs($cov)
Mass points detected in the running variable.
```

Covariate-adjusted Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0 Left of c Right of c			Number of obs = 6559	
Number of obs	2740	3819	BW type	mserd
Eff. Number of obs	1346	1361	Kernel	Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.243	0.243		
BW bias (b)	0.383	0.383		
rho (h/b)	0.634	0.634		
Unique obs	2606	3210		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Conventional	.07595	.01151	6.6004	0.000	.053396	.098502
Robust	-	-	5.4290	0.000	.047435	.101035

Covariate-adjusted estimates. Additional covariates included: 2

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.

(est3 stored)

```
.      _eststo: rdrobust demwinnext difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular) covs
> ($cov)
```

Mass points detected in the running variable.

Covariate-adjusted Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0			Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs =	
					BW type =	
					Kernel =	
					VCE method =	
Number of obs			2740	3819	6559	
Eff. Number of obs			1195	1209	mserd	
Order est. (p)			1	1	Triangular	
Order bias (q)			2	2	NN	
BW est. (h)			0.213	0.213		
BW bias (b)			0.331	0.331		
rho (h/b)			0.643	0.643		
Unique obs			2606	3210		

Outcome: demwinnext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Conventional	.21546	.04179	5.1562	0.000	.13356	.297359
Robust	-	-	4.1926	0.000	.112239	.309302

Covariate-adjusted estimates. Additional covariates included: 2

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.

(est4 stored)

```
.
.      qui esttab _all using "Table3.tex", b(3) se(3) tex replace

.
. // RD plot for the two outcomes based on optimal bandwidth (no covariates)
.
.      qui rdrobust difdemsharenext difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)

.      local bandwidth = e(h_1)

.      rdplot difdemsharenext difdemshare if abs(difdemshare) <= `bandwidth',
> ///
>      p(1) h(`bandwidth') kernel(triangular) graph_options(name(rdp1
> , replace) ///
>      legend(off) ytitle(Dem margin (next)) xtitle(Dem margin (curre
> nt)))
```

RD Plot with evenly spaced mimicking variance number of bins using spacings estimators.

Cutoff c = 0			Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs =	
					Kernel =	
Number of obs			1338	1359	2697	
Eff. Number of obs			1338	1359	Triangular	
Order poly. fit (p)			1	1		
BW poly. fit (h)			0.242	0.242		
Number of bins scale			1.000	1.000		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

	Left of c	Right of c
Bins selected	44	46
Average bin length	0.005	0.005
Median bin length	0.005	0.005
IMSE-optimal bins	6	6
Mimicking Var. bins	44	46
Rel. to IMSE-optimal:		
Implied scale	7.333	7.667
WIMSE var. weight	0.003	0.002
WIMSE bias weight	0.997	0.998

```
.
.      qui rdrobust demwinnext difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
.
.      local bandwidth = e(h_1)
.
.      rdplot demwinnext difdemshare if abs(difdemshare) <= `bandwidth', ///
>      p(1) h(`bandwidth') kernel(triangular) graph_options(name(rdp2
> , replace) ///
>      legend(off) ytitle(Dem win (next)) xtitle(Dem margin (current)
> ))
```

RD Plot with evenly spaced mimicking variance number of bins using spacings estimators.

Cutoff c = 0	Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs	=	2424
			Kernel	=	Triangular
Number of obs	1203	1221			
Eff. Number of obs	1203	1221			
Order poly. fit (p)	1	1			
BW poly. fit (h)	0.216	0.216			
Number of bins scale	1.000	1.000			

Outcome: demwinnext. Running variable: difdemshare.

	Left of c	Right of c
Bins selected	42	43
Average bin length	0.005	0.005
Median bin length	0.005	0.005
IMSE-optimal bins	4	4
Mimicking Var. bins	42	43
Rel. to IMSE-optimal:		
Implied scale	10.500	10.750
WIMSE var. weight	0.001	0.001
WIMSE bias weight	0.999	0.999

```
.
.      graph combine rdp1 rdp2, rows(1) xsize(8) ysize(5)
.
.      graph export rdplots2.png, as(png) replace
file rdplots2.png saved as PNG format
```

```
.
. // Density test
.
.       rddensity difdemshare, plot graph_opt(name(denstest, replace) legend(o
> ff))
Computing data-driven bandwidth selectors.
```

Point estimates and standard errors have been adjusted for repeated observations
> .
(Use option nomasspoints to suppress this adjustment.)

RD Manipulation test using local polynomial density estimation.

c =	0.000	Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs =	6559
-----+-----				Model	= unrestricted
Number of obs	2740	3819		BW method	= comb
Eff. Number of obs	1297	1361		Kernel	= triangular
Order est. (p)	2	2		VCE method	= jackknife
Order bias (q)	3	3			
BW est. (h)	0.236	0.243			

Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	T	P> T
-----+-----		
Robust	1.4240	0.1545
-----+-----		

P-values of binomial tests. (H0: prob = .5)

Window Length / 2	<c	>=c	P> T
-----+-----			
0.002	6	14	0.1153
0.003	14	21	0.3105
0.005	26	30	0.6889
0.006	33	42	0.3557
0.008	40	47	0.5203
0.009	45	50	0.6817
0.011	50	60	0.3909
0.012	57	67	0.4191
0.014	68	75	0.6160
0.015	75	84	0.5259
-----+-----			

```
.       graph export denstest.png, as(png) replace
file denstest.png saved as PNG format
```

```
. // Validity check - using demshareprev and demwinprev as outcomes
>
.
.       estimates drop _all
```

```
.       _eststo: rdrobust demshareprev difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
Mass points detected in the running variable.
```

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0	Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs =	6559
-----+-----			BW type	= mserd
Number of obs	2740	3819	Kernel	= Triangular
Eff. Number of obs	1061	1082	VCE method	= NN
Order est. (p)	1	1		
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.187	0.187		
BW bias (b)	0.291	0.291		
rho (h/b)	0.642	0.642		
Unique obs	2606	3210		

Outcome: demshareprev. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Conventional	.00087	.01206	0.0722	0.942	-.022765	.024505
Robust	-	-	-0.1120	0.911	-.029851	.026625

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est1 stored)

. _eststo: rdrobust demwinprev difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
Mass points detected in the running variable.

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0			Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs =	6559
-----+-----					BW type =	mserd
Number of obs		2740		3819	Kernel =	Triangular
Eff. Number of obs		865		896	VCE method =	NN
Order est. (p)		1		1		
Order bias (q)		2		2		
BW est. (h)		0.150		0.150		
BW bias (b)		0.291		0.291		
rho (h/b)		0.513		0.513		
Unique obs		2606		3210		

Outcome: demwinprev. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Conventional	.04075	.04961	0.8214	0.411	-.056486	.13798
Robust	-	-	0.3345	0.738	-.090115	.127209

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est2 stored)

. qui esttab _all using "Table4.tex", se(3) b(3) tex replace

. // Validity check - continuity in covariates

. estimates drop _all

. _eststo: rdrobust demofficeexp difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
Mass points detected in the running variable.

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0			Left of c	Right of c	Number of obs =	6559
-----			-----		BW type =	mserd
Number of obs		2740		3819	Kernel =	Triangular
Eff. Number of obs		1056		1075	VCE method =	NN
Order est. (p)		1		1		
Order bias (q)		2		2		
BW est. (h)		0.185		0.185		
BW bias (b)		0.344		0.344		
rho (h/b)		0.539		0.539		
Unique obs		2606		3210		

Outcome: demofficeexp. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Conventional	.22067	.23674	0.9321	0.351	-.243325	.684664
Robust	-	-	0.4723	0.637	-.399783	.653661

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est1 stored)

```
.      _eststo: rdrobust othofficeexp difdemshare, c(0) kernel(triangular)
Mass points detected in the running variable.
```

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = 0 Left of c Right of c			Number of obs = 6559	
Number of obs	2740	3819	BW type	mserd
Eff. Number of obs	995	999	Kernel	Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.172	0.172		
BW bias (b)	0.307	0.307		
rho (h/b)	0.561	0.561		
Unique obs	2606	3210		

Outcome: othofficeexp. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
Conventional	.1351	.20128	0.6712	0.502	-.259402 .529602
Robust	-	-	0.9082	0.364	-.242887 .66234

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est2 stored)

```
.      qui esttab _all using "Table5.tex", se(3) b(3) tex replace

.      // Test for continuities at other ``fake'' cutpoints
.      // Here is one way to determine the deciles and save as local macros
.      forvalues j=10(10)90 {
.          qui centile difdemshare, centile(`j')
.          local d`j' = r(c_1)
.      }

.      // Fake cutpoints below 0
.      estimates drop _all

.      forvalues j=10(10)40 {
.          _eststo: rdrobust difdemsharenext difdemshare if difdemshare<0,
> ///
>          c(`d`j'') kernel(triangular)
.      }
.      3.
```

Mass points detected in the running variable.

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = -.412547379732132 Left of c Right of c			Number of obs = 2740	
Number of obs	655	2085	BW type	mserd
Eff. Number of obs	326	481	Kernel	Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.116	0.116		
BW bias (b)	0.185	0.185		
rho (h/b)	0.628	0.628		
Unique obs	557	2049		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
Conventional	-.02609	.02656	-0.9822	0.326	-.078156 .025975
Robust	-	-	-0.9441	0.345	-.093055 .03255

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est1 stored)

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

```

Cutoff c = -.2570122480392456 | Left of cRight of c Number of obs =      2740
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Number of obs |      1311      1429      BW type      =      mserd
Eff. Number of obs |      503      565      Kernel      =      Triangular
Order est. (p) |      1      1      VCE method      =      NN
Order bias (q) |      2      2
BW est. (h) |      0.108      0.108
BW bias (b) |      0.175      0.175
rho (h/b) |      0.614      0.614

```

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

```

-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Method |      Coef.      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Conventional |      .00986      .01682      0.5862      0.558      -.023109      .042833
Robust |      -      -      0.5666      0.571      -.027794      .050398

```

(est2 stored)

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

```

Cutoff c = -.1327327489852905 | Left of cRight of c Number of obs =      2740
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Number of obs |      1968      772      BW type      =      mserd
Eff. Number of obs |      241      266      Kernel      =      Triangular
Order est. (p) |      1      1      VCE method      =      NN
Order bias (q) |      2      2
BW est. (h) |      0.045      0.045
BW bias (b) |      0.068      0.068
rho (h/b) |      0.665      0.665

```

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

```

-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Method |      Coef.      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Conventional |     -.00783      .02886     -0.2713      0.786      -.06439      .048734
Robust |      -      -     -0.3483      0.728      -.079243      .055327

```

(est3 stored)

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

```

Cutoff c = -.0208561420440674 | Left of cRight of c Number of obs =      2740
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Number of obs |      2620      120      BW type      =      mserd
Eff. Number of obs |      354      120      Kernel      =      Triangular
Order est. (p) |      1      1      VCE method      =      NN
Order bias (q) |      2      2
BW est. (h) |      0.060      0.060
BW bias (b) |      0.070      0.070
rho (h/b) |      0.855      0.855

```

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

```

-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Method |      Coef.      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Conventional |      .0018      .03183      0.0565      0.955      -.060586      .06418
Robust |      -      -      0.4316      0.666      -.066468      .104003

```

(est4 stored)

```

.      // Fake cutpoints above 0
.      forvalues j=60(10)90 {
2.          _eststo: rdrobust difdemsharenext difdemshare if difdemshare>0,
> ///
>          c(`d`j'') kernel(triangular)
3.      }
Mass points detected in the running variable.

```

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = .2104068398475647 | Left of c | Right of c | Number of obs = 3818

Number of obs	1194	2624	BW type	= mserd
Eff. Number of obs	461	448	Kernel	= Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	= NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.089	0.089		
BW bias (b)	0.137	0.137		
rho (h/b)	0.650	0.650		
Unique obs	1120	2089		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
Conventional	-.02271	.02556	-0.8886	0.374	-.072808 .027384
Robust	-	-	-0.9146	0.360	-.087555 .031841

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.

(est5 stored)

Mass points detected in the running variable.

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = .3394892513751984 | Left of c | Right of c | Number of obs = 3818

Number of obs	1851	1967	BW type	= mserd
Eff. Number of obs	694	595	Kernel	= Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	= NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.137	0.137		
BW bias (b)	0.217	0.217		
rho (h/b)	0.629	0.629		
Unique obs	1774	1435		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
Conventional	-.01984	.019	-1.0442	0.296	-.057076 .017398
Robust	-	-	-1.0709	0.284	-.06783 .019896

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.

(est6 stored)

Mass points detected in the running variable.

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = .4901444613933563 | Left of c | Right of c | Number of obs = 3818

Number of obs	2506	1312	BW type	= mserd
Eff. Number of obs	640	369	Kernel	= Triangular
Order est. (p)	1	1	VCE method	= NN
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.146	0.146		
BW bias (b)	0.235	0.235		
rho (h/b)	0.622	0.622		
Unique obs	2421	788		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
Conventional	.0527	.02108	2.4996	0.012	.011377 .09402
Robust	-	-	2.4058	0.016	.010871 .106447

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.

(est7 stored)

Mass points detected in the running variable.

Sharp RD estimates using local polynomial regression.

Cutoff c = .8602508306503296 Left of c Right of c			Number of obs =	3818
-----+-----			BW type =	mserd
Number of obs	3162	656	Kernel =	Triangular
Eff. Number of obs	28	28	VCE method =	NN
Order est. (p)	1	1		
Order bias (q)	2	2		
BW est. (h)	0.031	0.031		
BW bias (b)	0.062	0.062		
rho (h/b)	0.507	0.507		
Unique obs	3061	148		

Outcome: difdemsharenext. Running variable: difdemshare.

Method	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----					
Conventional	.11619	.1397	0.8317	0.406	-.15763 .39
Robust	-	-	0.8132	0.416	-.174881 .422924
-----+-----					

Estimates adjusted for mass points in the running variable.
(est8 stored)

```

.
.       qui esttab _all using "Table6.tex", se(3) b(3) tex replace
.
.       graph close _all
.
.
. // *****
. // (2)
. // *****
. // *****
. // Illustration of not-centering running variable - using in-class exercise
. // 3 (Carruthers example)
. // *****
.
.       clear
.
.       set seed 195423
.
.       set obs 10000
Number of observations (_N) was 0, now 10,000.
.
.       gen id=_n
.
.       gen trueability = 50 + 4*rnormal()
.
.       gen grade3test  = trueability + rnormal()
.
.       replace grade3test = round(grade3test, 0.25)
(10,000 real changes made)
.
. //      students at or above 56 are eligible for G&T. Create a "gap" variable
. //      centered at 56
.
.       gen above56 = (grade3test>=56)
.
.       gen gap = grade3test-56
.
.
. //      assuming perfect compliance, everyone above 56 is treated (inGT) and
. //      everyone below is not

```

```

.
.       gen inGT = above56

. //       create a grade 4 outcome variable
.
.       gen grade4test = round(trueability + 5 + rnormal() + (3*inGT), 0.25)

```

```

. // RD model where grade3test centered at 0 (gap)
.

```

```

.       reg grade4test c.gap##i.inGT

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10,000
Model	187161.733	3	62387.2445	F(3, 9996)	=	32218.65
Residual	19355.9606	9,996	1.9363706	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9063
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9062
Total	206517.694	9,999	20.6538348	Root MSE	=	1.3915

grade4test	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
gap	.939221	.0040802	230.19	0.000	.9312229	.9472191
1.inGT	3.02236	.0798731	37.84	0.000	2.865792	3.178927
inGT#c.gap						
1	.0046223	.0313781	0.15	0.883	-.0568851	.0661296
_cons	60.61455	.0306168	1979.78	0.000	60.55453	60.67456

```

. // RD model using non-centered grade 3 test
.

```

```

.       reg grade4test c.grade3test##i.inGT

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10,000
Model	187161.733	3	62387.2445	F(3, 9996)	=	32218.65
Residual	19355.9606	9,996	1.9363706	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9063
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9062
Total	206517.694	9,999	20.6538348	Root MSE	=	1.3915

grade4test	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
grade3test	.939221	.0040802	230.19	0.000	.9312229	.9472191
1.inGT	2.763511	1.808055	1.53	0.126	-.7806416	6.307664
inGT#						
c.grade3test						
1	.0046223	.0313781	0.15	0.883	-.0568851	.0661296
_cons	8.018173	.2020343	39.69	0.000	7.622145	8.414201

```

.
.
.       capture log close

```