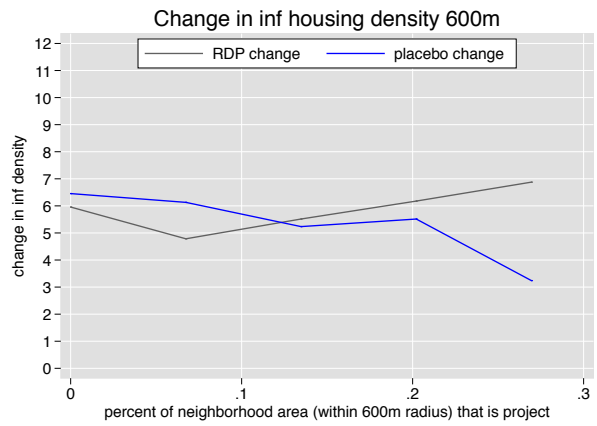
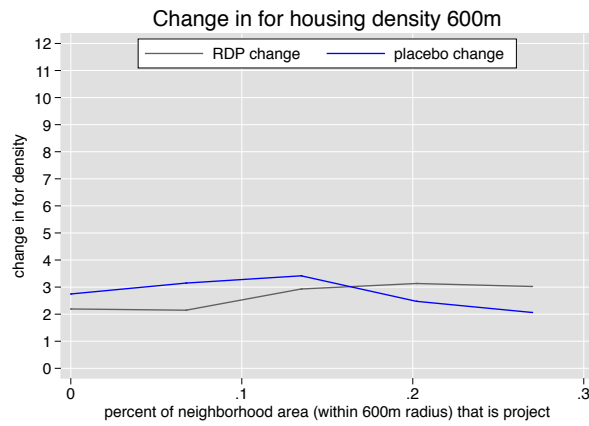
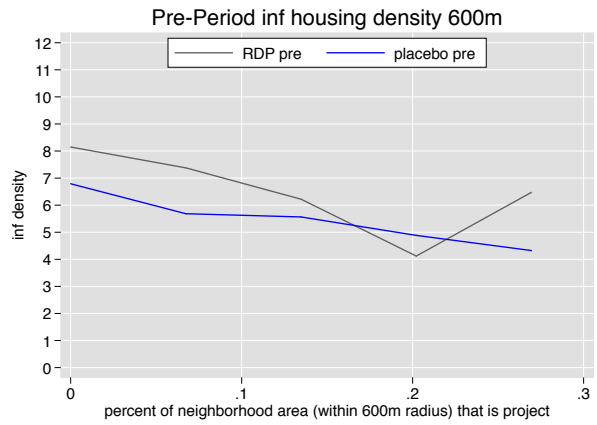
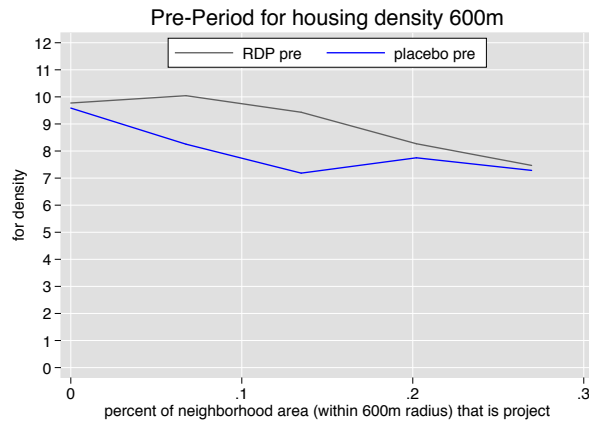


1. New Overlap Approach

- how it's made
 - for each 100m² bblu cell, find the 1km buffer around its centroid
 - calculate the percentage area overlap between the buffer and RDP and Placebo project areas
 - the plots above are generated by taking the percent overlap, trimming out the top 5% of percent overlap (because there is a long weird tail), then plotting averages
- why i like it
 - i think that's what people care about "there are a lot of public houses in my neighborhood" instead of "the closest public house to me happens to be X meters"
 - econ theory
 - * nearest distance might matter for jobs and schools where you have to commute each day
 - * number of public houses in a neighborhood may matter more for disease, congestion, use of public services, ie. maybe more like mechanisms we're interested in

- observations with a lot of projects around them get weighted up, observations on the outskirts get weighted down
 - big projects have a bigger impact, and since these projects are grids of houses/entire neighborhoods, they probably should
 - empirically, the plots above have closer baseline means between
- why i don't like it



2. ROBUSTNESS : vary all the bandwidths

