

Poster Report: RDD

1 Analyzing Bayesian Network

1.1 Introduction to RDD

When the running variable X takes value at different side of a threshold value t , there will be a treatment (marked $w = 1$) having an effect on the output Y on one side of $X = t$ and no treatment (marked $w = 0$) on the other side. Our goal is to measure the average effect τ solely caused by the treatment. That is, $\tau = E[Y | \text{do}(W) = 1] - E[Y | \text{do}(W) = 0]$.

Such effect appears as a sudden increase or decrease of y in the neighborhood of $X = t$ (See Fig.1). Therefore, τ is traditionally estimated using the see effect of W . Formally put,

$$\hat{\tau} = \lim_{x \rightarrow t^+} E[Y | X = x] - \lim_{x \rightarrow t^-} E[Y | X = x]. \quad (1)$$

For simplicity, denote

$$E[Y | X = t_+] = \lim_{x \rightarrow t^+} E[Y | X = x], \quad (2)$$

$$E[Y | X = t_-] = \lim_{x \rightarrow t^-} E[Y | X = x]. \quad (3)$$

However, we are lack of data near the threshold in most cases, difficult for us to calculate these values on the threshold directly. Thus we need some regression to infer the relation between X and Y so as to predict $E[Y | X = t_+]$ and $E[Y | X = t_-]$.

A common practice is to apply linear regression on both sides. The data near the threshold is more valuable, thus we can set a bandwidth b , which is the largest distance where data are taken into account; and a kernel k , which assigns weights to data. Denote such an estimator as $\hat{\tau}(b, k)$ for simplicity.

1.2 Bayesian Network

Basically, running variable X will decide W and affect Y ; W will have effect on Y , as in Fig.2.

bandwidth

When the bandwidth is sufficiently small,

$$P(Y | W = 0) \approx P(Y | X = t_-), \quad (4)$$

$$P(Y | W = 1) \approx P(Y | X = t_+). \quad (5)$$

Then

$$\tau = E[Y | \text{do}(W) = 1] - E[Y | \text{do}(w) = 0] \approx E[Y | X = t_+] - E[Y | X = t_-] = \hat{\tau}, \quad (6)$$

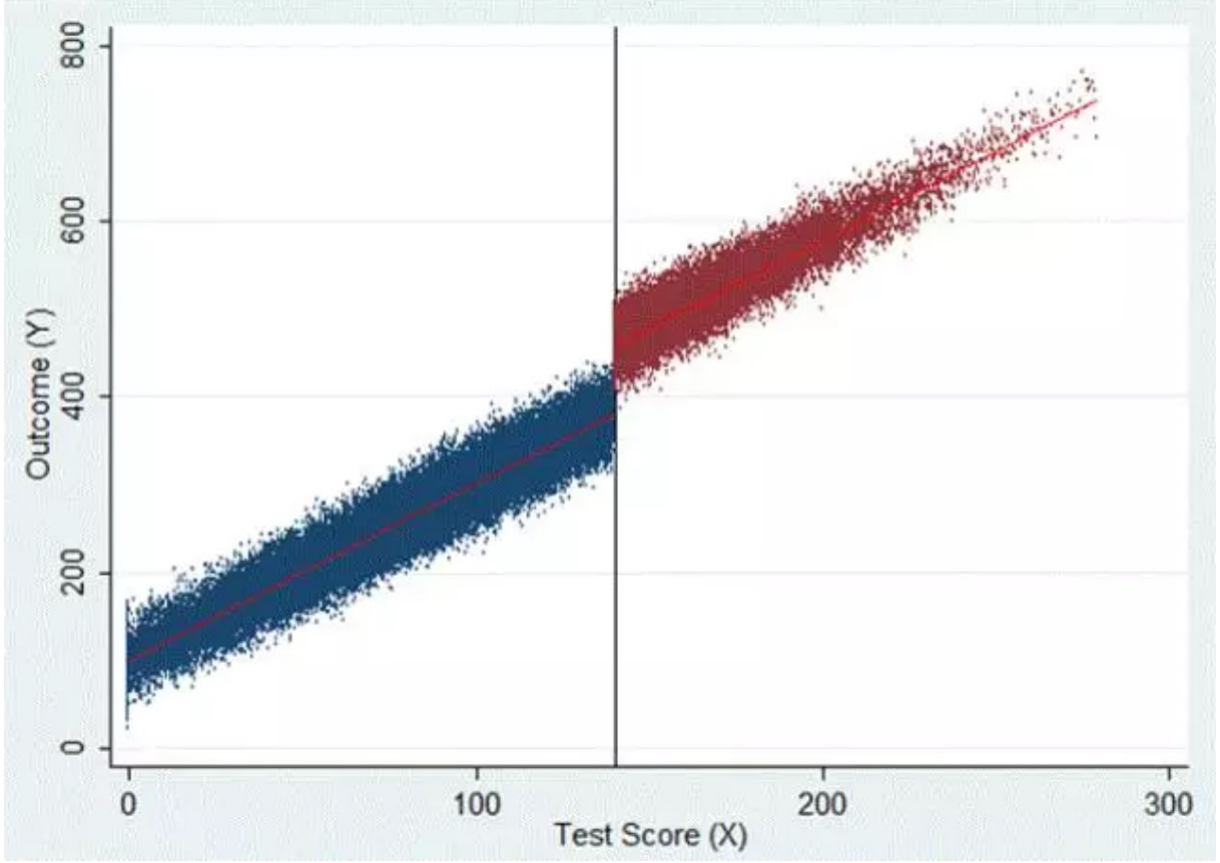


Figure 1: An example of dataset in RDD

proving that the traditional estimation in Eqn.(1) is unbiased.

In contrast, if the bandwidth b is non-negligible, this selection of data specified by b will cause a backdoor path between X and Y . (See Fig.3) Then the see effect observed by regression between X and Y is not the true causal effect, leading to a bias. To eliminate this bias, we need to adjust the way of sampling by changing the kernel.

covariates

Sometimes there are not only running variables X and Y , but also many other variables Z , called covariates, may have effect on Y . If they are independent with X , the regression still works. However in some cases, Z will affect both X and Y , creating a backdoor path between X and Y . (See Fig.4)

In order to eliminate this bias, we need to find a bandwidth, to make sure among the included samples, Z is independent with X .

1.3 Obstacles

Under the BN shown in Fig.3, the performance of the estimator $\hat{\tau}(b, k)$ is restricted by two factors:

- (a) Large variance due to lack of data;
- (b) Bias caused by fitting non-linear $X - Y$ relation with linear regression.

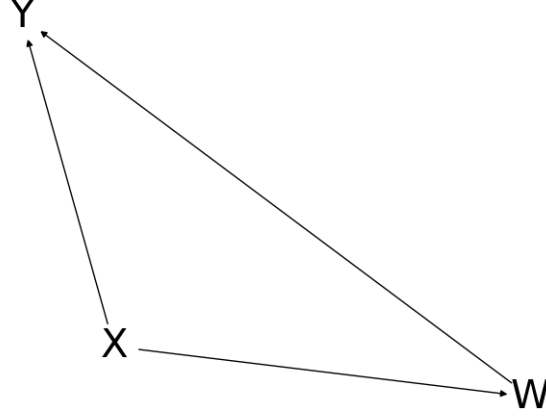


Figure 2: The basic BN for RDD

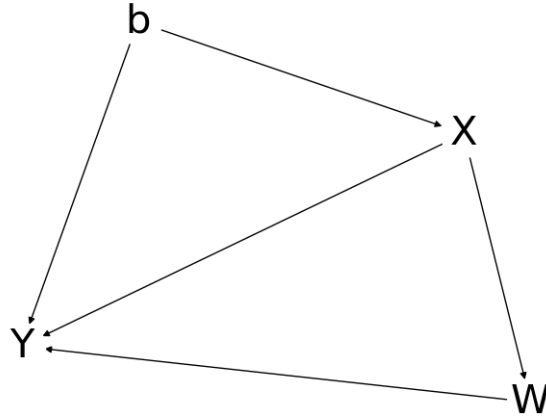


Figure 3: BN with bandwidth

When $b \rightarrow 0$, less and less data stay within the bandwidth, so the variance in (a) becomes significant. The bias in (b) converges to 0 under smoothness assumption on the $X - Y$ relation. The conclusion is opposite when $b \rightarrow +\infty$.

2 Experiment and Discussion

2.1 Using kernel to eliminate bias caused by bandwidth

In this section we do not consider covariates. We generate data by different $X - Y$ relation and different distribution of samples. (See table 5)

We randomly generated 500 groups of data and 200 different types of kernels using bezier curves. For each kernel, we calculate the difference of Y at threshold compared with $Y(t)$ by True $X - Y$ relation in those 500 groups of data, getting the average to show the performance of the kernel. Thus we get the best kernel for different bandwidth.

A typical result(case30) is shown in Fig.6. The x -axis is the distance from the cutoff, and the y -axis is the weight of the kernel. The kernel first chooses to spread out the weight evenly so that more data are used to lower the variance of estimation. As the bandwidth b becomes larger, the weights concentrate to the cutoff to lower the bias caused by the nonlinearity in $X - Y$ relation.

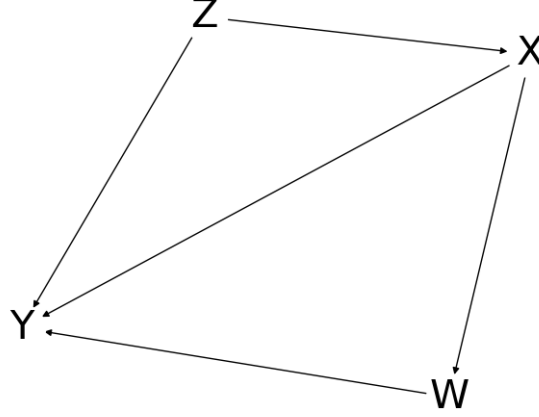
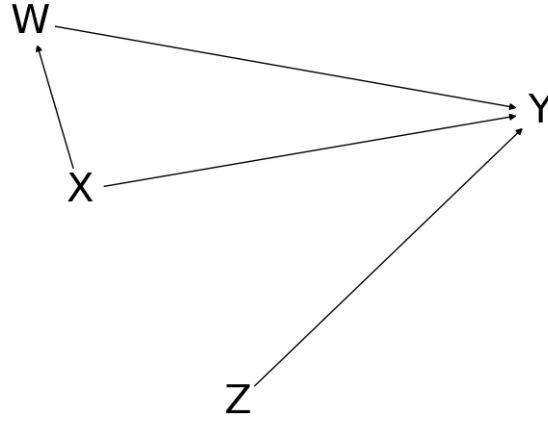


Figure 4: BN with covariates



$y =$	$0.2(x - 59)^2 + 2$	$-0.2(x - 59)^2 - 0.4(x - 59) + 2$	$0.1(x - 59)^3 + 2$
Dense middle	case00	case01	case02
Sparse middle	case10	case11	case12
Dense cutoff	case20	case21	case22
Sparse cutoff	case30	case31	case32

Figure 5: $X - Y$ relations and data distributions

2.2 Differences after adding covariates

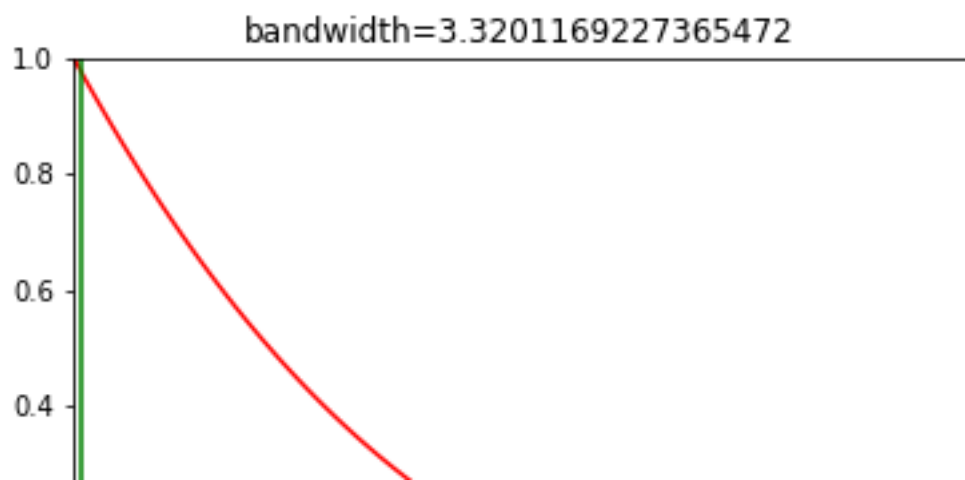
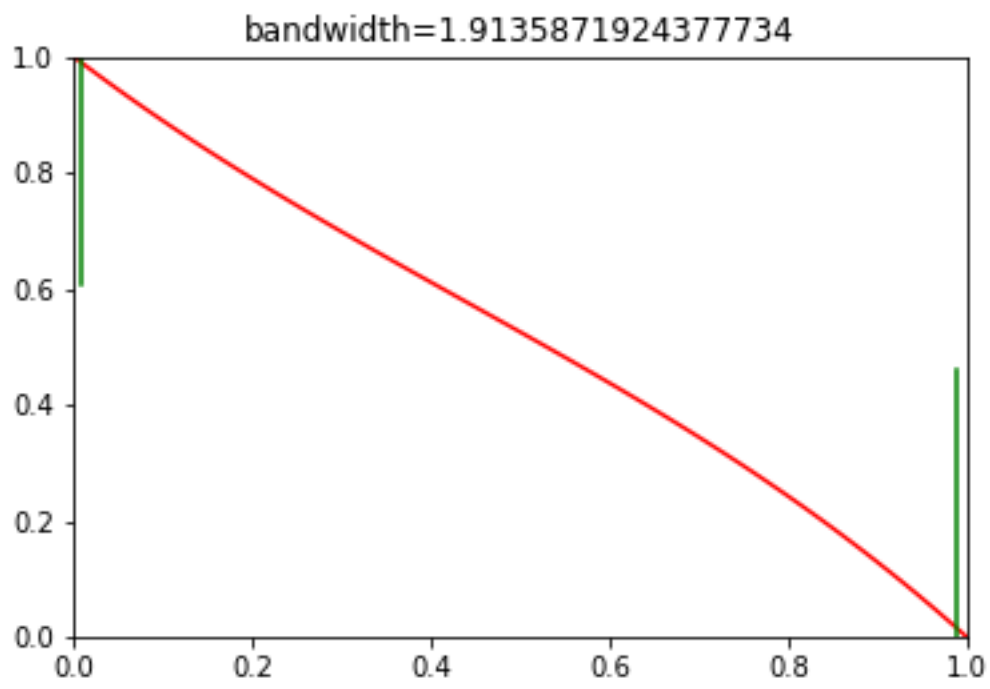
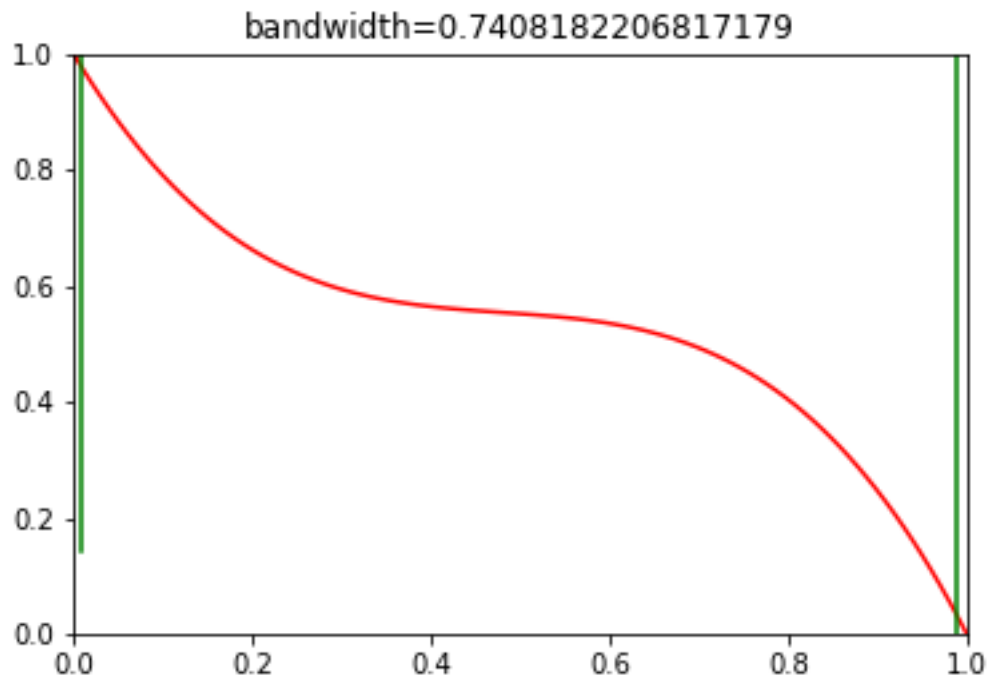
After adding covariates, there will be another backdoor path caused by Z , and the performance of different kernels may become different.

3 Other Attempts

A better way to find best bandwidth

In some articles, cross validation method is used for selecting a optimal bandwidth. However this has not always accurate because samples near threshold may not have similar distribution and $X - Y$ relation.

We have these ways to quantify the expected error for different bandwidth caused by two aspects mentioned in section 1.3:



- (a) Use bandwidth b , suppose the linear regression has the result $Y = a(X - t) + b$, we use a formula to calculate the standard derivation of b two represent the expected error caused by lack of data near threshold.
- (b) First use a quadratic hypothesis function on regression to find out a curve showing approximate quadratic relationship between $X - Y$ (do not use bandwidth b). Then project all the samples onto the curve, use linear regression with bandwidth b and find the difference of value between the two ways of regression on the threshold.

Then we find a bandwidth who has least sum of those two kind of errors, just the optimal bandwidth we need.

