

EVALUATION GUIDELINES - Take-home examination

DRE 70061 Panel Data/Microeconometrics

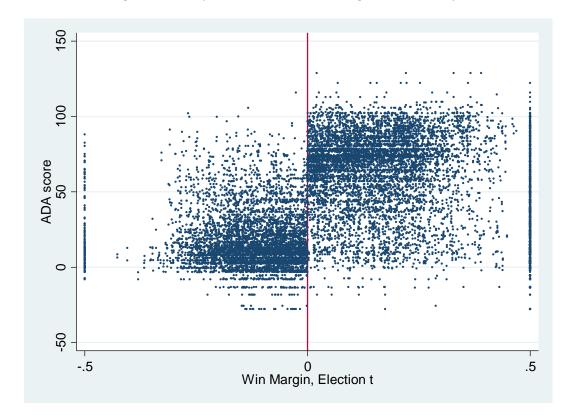
Department of Economics

Start date: 11.05.2015 Time 09:00

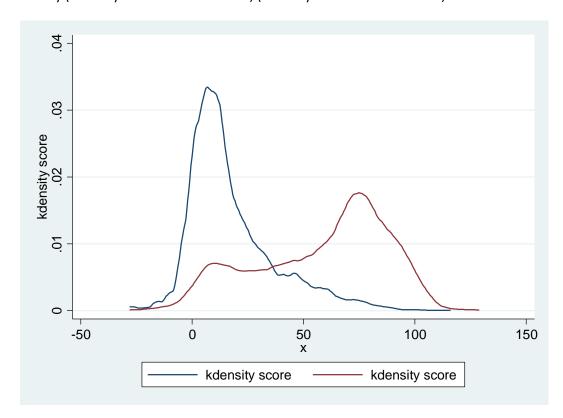
Finish date: 12.05.2015 Time 15:00

For more information about formalities, see examination paper.

/* a */
scatter score margin, msize(tiny) xline(0) xtitle("Win Margin, Election t") ytitle("ADA score")



twoway (kdensity score if democrat==0) (kdensity score if democrat==1)



teffects ra (score) (demwin)

```
Number of obs = 13577
Treatment-effects estimation
       : regression adjustment
Outcome model : linear
Treatment model: none
               Robust
   score | Coef. Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval]
_____
  demwin |
 (1 vs 0) | 40.81002 .4181457 97.60 0.000 39.99047 41.62957
_____
  demwin |
    0 | 17.5756 .2625266 66.95 0.000 17.06106 18.09014
* with controls
. teffects ra (score black high_school votingpop income south north west eligible) (demwin)
                                 Number of obs =
Treatment-effects estimation
                                                   9248
Estimator : regression adjustment
Outcome model : linear
Treatment model: none
______
                   Robust
             Coef. Std. Err. z  P>|z|  [95% Conf. Interval]
     score
______
ATE
   demwin
  (1 vs 0) | 46.50986 .4351253 106.89 0.000 45.65703 47.36269
POmean |
    demwin
      0 | 17.99943 .3131808 57.47 0.000 17.38561 18.61326
```

reg score demwin margin , cluster(id2)

Linear regression Number of obs = 13577

F(2, 504) = 837.66

Prob > F = 0.0000

R-squared = 0.4242

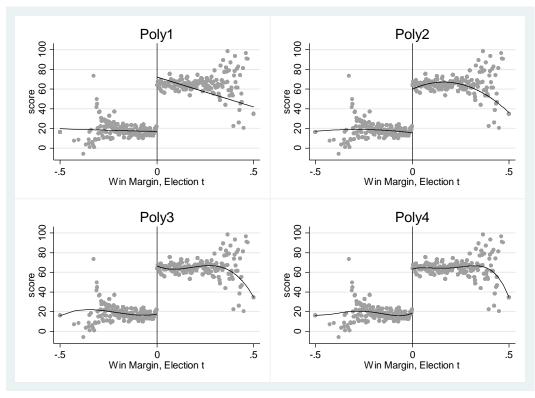
Root MSE = 24.764

(Std. Err. adjusted for 505 clusters in id2)

I		Robust				
score				' '	[95% Conf.	_
demwin	58.50236	1.555847	37.60	0.000	55.44561	61.5591
margin	-48.93761	4.441693	-11.02	0.000	-57.66412	-40.21109
_cons	11.03413	.9602657	11.49	0.000	9.147518	12.92075

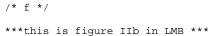
/* d */
***this is figure IIa in LMB ***

rdplot score margin, p(1) graph_options(xtitle("Win Margin, Election t") ytitle("score")
title(Poly1) graphregion(fcolor(white)) scheme(s2mono) legend(off))

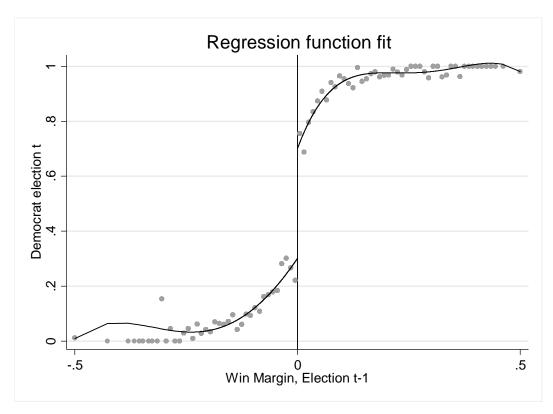


```
/* e */
**** choose the second order polynomial (could also do the local linear)
gen margin2=margin^2
gen demwinXmargin2=demwin*margin2

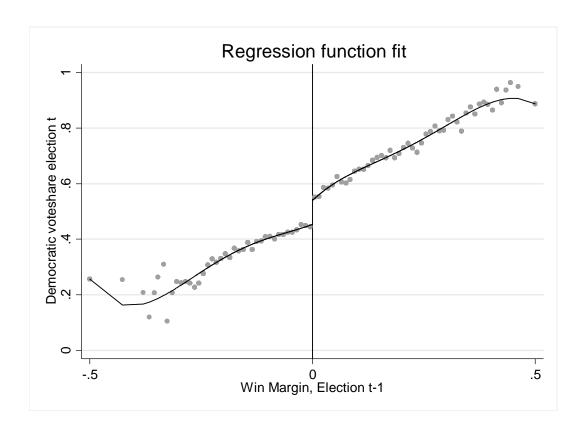
forvalues i=0.01(0.01)0.50{
  reg score demwin margin margin2 demwinXmargin demwinXmargin2 if abs(margin)<'i', cluster (id2)
}
**** student should present these results in a figure</pre>
```



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} rdplot democrat lagmargin, numbin1(50) numbinr(50) graph_options(xtitle("Win Margin, Election t-1") ytitle("Democrat election t") graphregion(fcolor(white)) scheme(s2mono) legend(off)) \\ \end{tabular}$

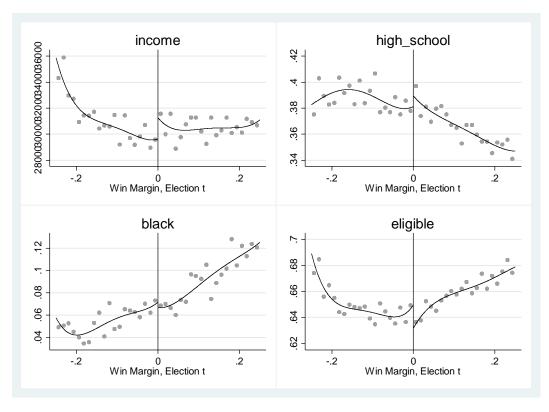


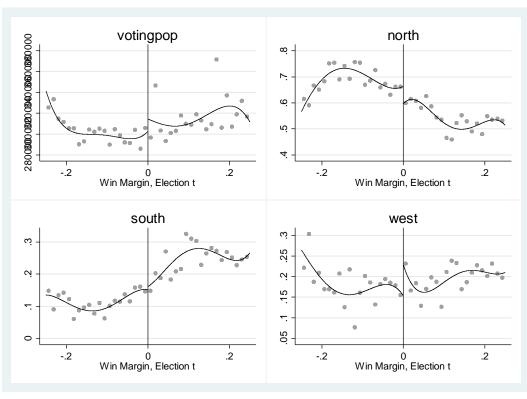
 $\begin{tabular}{ll} rdplot demvotes hare lagmargin, numbin1(50) numbinr(50) graph_options(xtitle("Win Margin, Election t-1") ytitle("Democrat election t") graphregion(fcolor(white)) scheme(s2mono) legend (off)) \\ \end{tabular}$



ee-Lemieux: "It is more natural to interpret the RD gap as estimating a weighted average treatment effect of incumbency across all districts, where more weight is given to those districts in which a close election race was expected" (p.299)

** fig III and IV in LMB *** (other solutions also possible)





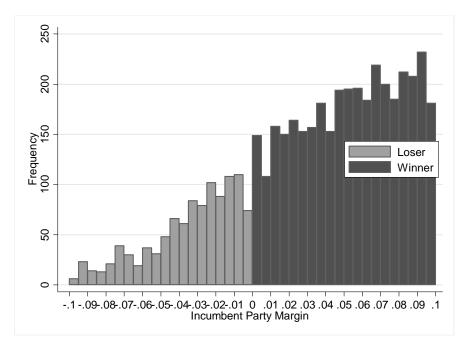
gen repvoteshare = 1-demvoteshare

gen incmargin = .

replace incmargin = demvoteshare-0.5 if lagdemocrat==1

replace incmargin = repvoteshare-0.5 if lagdemocrat==0

twoway (hist incmargin if incmargin<0 & incmargin>-0.1, width(0.005) start(-0.1) freq bfcolor(gs10) blcolor(gs6)) (hist incmargin if incmargin>0 & incmargin<0.1, width(0.005) start(0) freq bfcolor(gs5) blcolor(gs6)) , graphregion(fcolor(white)) scheme(s2mono) xlabel(-0.1(0.01)0.1) legend(label(1 "Loser") label(2 "Winner") pos(3) ring(0) col(1)) xtitle(Incumbent Party Margin)



// Mcrary test //

keep if abs(incmargin)<0.10

DCdensity incmargin, breakpoint(0) generate(Xj Yj r0 fhat se_fhat)

