

# Regression Discontinuity: Extensions

INFO/STSCI/ILRST 3900: Causal Inference

26 Oct 2023

# Learning goals for today

At the end of class, you will be able to:

1. Explain how fuzzy discontinuities can be used for causal identification
2. Understand how manipulation or other discontinuities may pose potential threats to identification

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- ▶ Above the the cut-off  $E(Y^{a=1} | R = r) = E(Y | R = r)$
- ▶ Below the the cut-off  $E(Y^{a=0} | R = r) = E(Y | R = r)$

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- ▶ Below the the cut-off  $E(Y^{a=0} | R = r) = E(Y | R = r)$
- ▶ Using observed data, estimate,  $E(Y | R = r)$  for  $r$  closer and closer to the cut-off
- ▶ Estimate local ATE  $E(Y_i^{a=1} | R_i = c) - E(Y_i^{a=0} | X_i = c)$  by

$$\underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} E(Y | X = x)}_{\text{from above the cut-off}} - \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} E(Y | X = x)}_{\text{from below the cut-off}}$$

# What can go wrong?

- ▶ **Other discontinuity:** Something other than treatment also jumps at the threshold
- ▶ **Fuzzy RDD:** Some units are treated on either side of threshold
- ▶ **Manipulation:** Units have control over over their running variable



## Other discontinuities

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- ▶ National Merit example:
  - ▶ Suppose students above cut-off also receive tutoring on how to write better personal statements
  - ▶ Cannot distinguish between effect of Certificate of Merit and tutoring

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  - ▶ Ex: scores on writing sample)

# Fuzzy RDD

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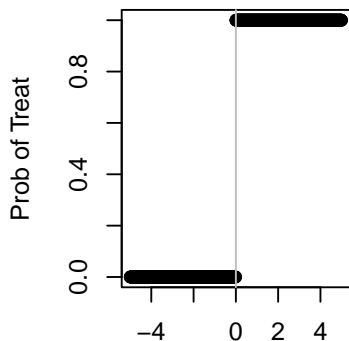
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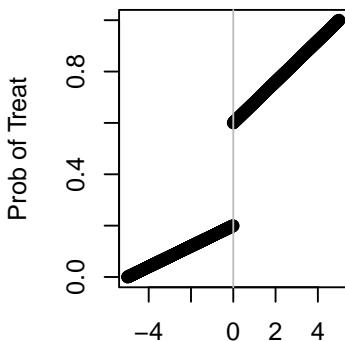
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## Sharp RDD



## Fuzzy RDD



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- ▶ Spending habits depend on age
- ▶ Probability of retirement jumps at 65 because of benefits eligibility
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- ▶ Effect of being above threshold on outcome

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- ▶ Effect of being above threshold on treatment

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- ▶ Dividing gives us the **local ATE for compliers**:

$$\frac{\lim_{r \rightarrow c^+} E(Y | R = r) - \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} E(Y | R = r)}{\lim_{r \rightarrow c^+} E(A | R = r) - \lim_{r \rightarrow c^-} E(A | R = r)}$$

# Manipulation

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<sup>2</sup>Evaluating the effect of an antidiscrimination law using a regression-discontinuity design. Hahn et al. (1999)

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- ▶ Within a small neighborhood of the cut-off, conditional exchangeability holds

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  - ▶ Federal EEOC law prohibits discrimination and applies to firms with 15 or more employees
  - ▶ Firms with 14 should be essentially the same as firms with 15 employees

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  - ▶ Federal EEOC law prohibits discrimination and applies to firms with 15 or more employees
  - ▶ Firms with 14 should be essentially the same as firms with 15 employees
  - ▶ Firms have direct control over how many employees they hire
  - ▶ Those wanting to avoid EEOC law may decide to stay under 15 employees

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# Manipulation

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- ▶ In many settings, units have control over their running variable to some extent
- ▶ Manipulation becomes a problem when units can choose precisely to be above/below threshold
- ▶ Units above the threshold are no longer essentially the same as units below the threshold

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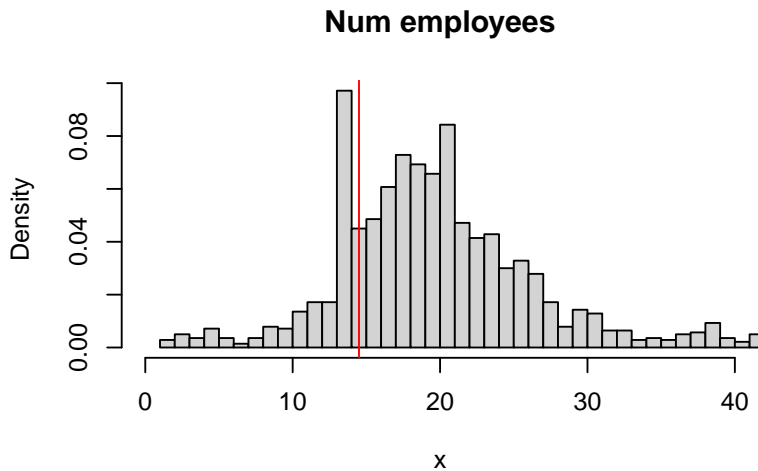
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- ▶ Check for balance in covariates
- ▶ If manipulation is occurring, we would expect to see “heaping” on one side of the cut-off



Code

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