Regression Discontinuity

INFO/STSCI/ILRST 3900: Causal Inference

29 Oct 2024

Learning goals for today Reminder: Project Topic Survey on Ed/Canvas

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

- 1. Describe examples of when we would use a regression discontinuity design (RDD) to estimate causal effects
- 2. Explain the smoothness (continuity) assumption for RDD
- 3. Discuss the difference between the LATE and the ATE
- 4. Outline the steps it takes to estimate the LATE with a RDD

After today's class, read the following from Huntington-Klein:

- ► 20.1 How Does it Work?
- ► 20.3.4 Dealing with Bandwidths

What is the effect public recognition?

- Thistlewaite and Campbell (1960)
- Interested in measuring causal effect of receiving public recognition on outcomes such as receiving scholarshops, attitude towards intellectuallism, and career paths
- National Merit Scholarship program
- High school students take Scholarship Qualifying Test (SQT)
- Students who score above specific threshold get Certificate of Merit (CoM)
- Students who score well, but below the threshold get Letter of Commendation (LoC)

What is the effect of public recognition?

• CoM winners got $\approx 2.5x$ recognition, published in lists, etc.

- ► 6 Months after awards, survey is sent out
 - Other scholarships won
 - Planning to pursue PhD or MD
 - Attitude towards intellectualism

What is the causal effect of the CoM on various attributes?



Figure: Plot from Thistlewaite and Campbell (1960)



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Positivity assumption

Conditioning on SQT score yields conditional exchangeability.

- ► Try to apply matching:
 - Match people who received Certificate of Merit (CoM) with people who received Letter of Commendation (LoC)
 - Find people who got the same SQT score but who received a different type of recognition
 - ► Is there a potential problem here?

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People who have the same score also have the same type of recognition!

Recall positivity: $P(A = a | L = \ell) > 0$ for all *a* and all ℓ

Since treatment is assigned completely according to a cutoff, our setting violates the positivity assumption!

Local average treatment effect (LATE)

- Without positivity, we can't directly estimate ATE without strong assumptions
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- Average Treatment Effect for individuals at the cut-off c

Local $ATE = E(Y_i^{a=1} | Score = c) - E(Y_i^{a=0} | Score = c)$

Does not tell us about treatment effect for everyone!







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Wrap-up

In discussion section tomorrow...

- Bandwidths: How close to the cut-off do people need to be?
- Activity: Estimate the LATE with an RDD design in R

Discontinuities turn up in lots of places...

- Government benefits based on income requirements
- Healthcare decisions based on diagnostic test
- Policing policies based on jurisdiction lines
- what other examples can you think of?

What questions do you have?

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