

In-person session 11

November 1, 2021

PMAP 8521: Program evaluation
Andrew Young School of Policy Studies

Plan for today

Diff-in-diff effect sizes

Miscellaneous R stuff

RDD fun times

IV fun times

Diff-in-diff effect sizes

**What the heck was happening at
the end of problem set 5?!**

Miscellaneous R stuff

**Is there a way to make
the date update automatically
in the title area?**

Lines across categories

**What do all those things like
"AIC" mean in model tables?**

**Can we control what
shows up in those tables?**

See this

RDD fun times

With RDD we rely on "the rule" to determine treatment and control groups

How do you decide on the rule? You mentioned that it's arbitrary—we can choose whatever rule we want?

Can we use RDD to evaluate a program that doesn't have a rule for participation?

If a program is implemented in City A and not City B, can we use RDD to analyze its effect?

Is there a rule of thumb to determine which quasi-experiment method we should use?

Where do these eligibility thresholds come from? Do policy makers research them first and reexamine them later?

Discontinuities everywhere!

Size	Annual	Monthly	138%	150%	200%
1	\$12,760	\$1,063	\$17,609	\$19,140	\$25,520
2	\$17,240	\$1,437	\$23,791	\$25,860	\$34,480
3	\$21,720	\$1,810	\$29,974	\$32,580	\$43,440
4	\$26,200	\$2,183	\$36,156	\$39,300	\$52,400
5	\$30,680	\$2,557	\$42,338	\$46,020	\$61,360
6	\$35,160	\$2,930	\$48,521	\$52,740	\$70,320
7	\$39,640	\$3,303	\$54,703	\$59,460	\$79,280
8	\$44,120	\$3,677	\$60,886	\$66,180	\$88,240

Medicaid
138%*

ACA subsidies
138–400%*

CHIP
200%

SNAP/Free lunch
130%

Reduced lunch
130–185%

The US's official poverty measure



Mollie Orshansky

Formula created in 1963

Based solely on food expenses from a survey of household budgets in 1955

The US's official poverty measure

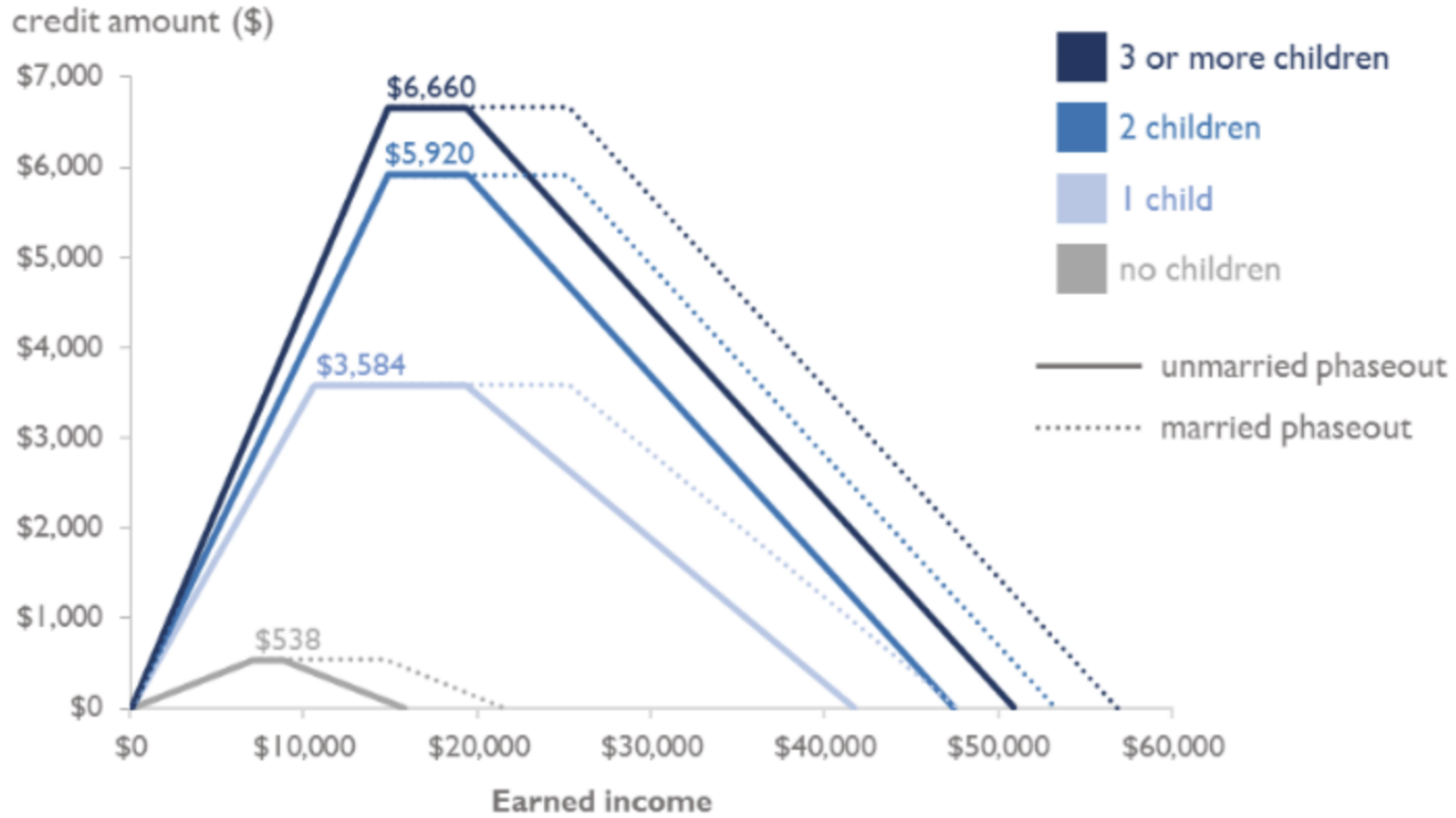
Official formula:

1955 annual food budget × 3

That's all!

In 1963 poverty line was 50% of median income;
in 2005 it was 28%; 18% today

EITC Amount by Number of Qualifying Children, Marital Status, and Income, 2020



What's the difference between weighting with kernels and inverse probability weighting?

There must be some math behind for the non-parametric lines. Should we care about that or should we just trust in R?

How should we think about the impact of the program on people who score really high or low on the running variable?

If we're throwing most of the data away and only looking at a narrow bandwidth of people, what does this say about generalizability?

IV fun times