ECON 626: Empirical Microeconomics

Post Double Selection LASSO

Department of Economics University of Maryland Fall 2019

The do file econ626-2019-L6-A3-post-double-lasso.do generates standord normal random variables A1-A9, B1-B9, and C1-C9 and then uses them to generate a treatment dummy, T and an outcome variable Y. The A variables predict treatment, the B variables predict both treatment and Y, and the C variables predict Y but not T. The program is a loop, but the local iters is set to 1, so the loop will only run once.

- 1. Run the do file to generate all the variables, and then regress Y on T. What does the coefficient suggest about the impact of T? Now regress Y on T controlling for the *B*variables. How does the coefficient on T change? Why?
- 2. Review the lasso estimation output (from running the code the first time). Which variables does lasso select as predictors of Y? Which variables does lasso select as predictors of T? Are these controls the ones you would expect?
- 3. Set iters to 50 and run the code. Compare the average estimate of beta from post single lasso estimation and post double lasso estimation to the true β .
- 4. Now set scalefactor to 0.1 and rerun the code. How do your results differ from (3)?
- 5. Generate a new treatment dummy, P, that is randomly-assigned (and hence not correlated with any of the other variables, in expectation). How do PSL and PDL compare under the null and when there is a true treatment effect (for example, if Y2 = Y + P)?
- 6. Create a data set that is genuinely sparse by modifying the code to include variables D1-D99, standard normals that have no relationship to T or Y. How do the PSL and PDL estimates of β compare when you include the D variables as potential covariates?
 - (a) If the results are unsatisfactory, set **iters** to one to examine the number of covariates selected as predictors of T. Re-estimate using the λ chosen by AIC rather than EBIC how do your results change? You might also try replacing lasso2 with rlasso throughout.