Data-driven methods Introduction

#### INFO/STSCI/ILRST 3900: Causal Inference

14 Nov 2023

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

- 1. discuss how targeted treatments could aid policy
- 2. recognize the dangers of selecting on effect size
- 3. implement a general-purpose solution
- 4. evaluate an estimator by simulation

Use data to discover subgroups most affected by treatment

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► to whom should a company show an ad?

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- on which doors should a campaign volunteer knock?

Use data to discover subgroups most affected by treatment

- to whom should a company show an ad?
- on which doors should a campaign volunteer knock?
- which students should be offered a scholarship?

# **ÉWATCH Fitbit**



Randomized treatment in simulated population

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*X* Pre-treatment covariate

How much do you love fall? 1 = least, 10 = most

Randomized treatment in simulated population

X Pre-treatment covariate

```
How much do you love fall?

1 = least, 10 = most

Encouragement to take a walk
```

A Treatment (randomized)

Randomized treatment in simulated population

- X Pre-treatment covariate
- A Treatment (randomized)
- Y Outcome

How much do you love fall? 1 =least, 10 =most Encouragement to take a walk Minutes active in the day

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We want to discover the group most affected

- 1. Visit course website to download data
- 2. Draw a sample of size 50
- 3. Nonparametrically estimate

$$\tau_x = \mathsf{E}(Y^1 - Y^0 \mid X = x)$$

for x = 1, ..., 10

4. Tell me your highest estimate





### What went wrong?

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we inadvertently picked a subgroup with high positive noise

#### What could we do?

#### 1. first draw a selection sample

- select the most responsive subgroup
- 2. then draw an estimation sample
  - estimate the effect for that subgroup

#### Why this works

The subgroup that we choose is no longer a function of randomness in the Y values we use to estimate the reported effect



In the real world

- ▶ we often observe only one sample
- we never observe counterfactuals

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In simulated data

- ► we can observe many samples
- ▶ we get to know the truth

Strategy when faced with a statistical problem:

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1. simulate data where you know the truth

Strategy when faced with a statistical problem:

- 1. simulate data where you know the truth
- 2. apply your estimator to many simulations

Strategy when faced with a statistical problem:

- 1. simulate data where you know the truth
- 2. apply your estimator to many simulations
- 3. see if you recover the truth

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## Can you think of an example?

- in what setting might we want to target a treatment to responsive groups?
- how would today's discussion apply to that setting?

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