Current research: Ian

INFO/STSCI/ILRST 3900: Causal Inference

28 Nov 2023

At the end of class, you will be able to

- 1. define effects when some potential outcomes do not exist
- 2. estimate by bounding
- 3. connect ideas from this class to current research

Non-existent outcomes

in research on inequality

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A causal approach

Replication code here

Try our (beta) R package! ilundberg.github.io/pstratreg

The setting

Parenthood reduces hourly wages for women

(Budig & England 2001; Gough & Noonan 2013)

and increases wages for men

(Killewald 2013; Yu & Hara 2021)

The motherhood wage penalty may be disappearing over time

(Pal & Waldfogel 2016; Buchmann & McDaniel 2016; but see Jee et al. 2019)

Data: NLSY97



Data: NLSY97

women

men



Data: NLSY97



 $log(Wage) = \beta_0 + \beta_1(Mother) + \beta_2(Age) + \beta_3(Married) + \beta_4(Education) + \beta_5(Work Experience) + \beta_6(Full-Time) + \beta_7(Tenure in Job) + \epsilon$

Maya































Principal Stratification

Frangakis & Rubin 2002; Zhang & Rubin 2003 For an intro, see Miratrix et al. 2018

Maya



Mia

if a mother	_	if not	=	effect
×	_		=	-1
??	_	\$20	=	??

Maya

Nancy



if a mother	_	if not	=	effect
	_	[]	=	0
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10

Mia



Nia

if a mother	—	if not	=	effect
×	_		=	-1
??	_	\$20	=	??

Maya i	s a	Mother
--------	-----	--------

if a mother	—	if not	=	effect
	_		=	0
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10

if a mother	_	if not	=	effect
	_		=	0
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10

Mia is a Mother

if a mother	_	if not	=	effect
×	_		=	-1
??	_	\$20	=	??

if a mother	—	if not	=	effect
X	_		=	-1
??	_	\$20	=	??

Maya is a Mother					
if a mother	_		=	effect	
	_		=		
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10	

	—	if not	=	effect
	_		=	
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10

Mia is a Mother

NA. . . . NA. . .







	—	if not	=	effect
	_		=	
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10







	—	if not	=	effect
	_		=	
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10



Nia is a Non-Mother



Average Observed

\$30



	—	if not	=	effect
	_		=	
\$30	_	\$40	=	-\$10



Nia is a Non-Mother



Average Observed

\$30

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??	_	\$20	=	??

if a mother	—	if not	=	effect
X	_		=	-1
??	_	\$20	=	??





Mia is a Mother

if a mother	—	if not	=	effect
X	_	F	=	-1
??	_	\$20	=	??

Nia is a Non-Mother



1) Average effect of motherhood on employment



Average effect of motherhood on employment
Wage effect among those employed regardless

Causal assumptions



Estimation: Effect on employment


Model employment given birth and confounders



Model employment given birth and confounders 1) recode birth as TRUE. Predict for everyone



Model employment given birth and confounders1) recode birth as TRUE. Predict for everyone2) recode birth as FALSE. Predict for everyone



Model employment given birth and confounders 1) recode birth as TRUE. Predict for everyone 2) recode birth as FALSE. Predict for everyone average (1) - (2) among the mothers

















Nancy is a Non-Mother



effect

0

77

=

Mia is a Mother Nia is a Non-Mother if a mother if not =effect if a mother if not _ =_ ?? ?? \$20 =?? \$20

1) Average effect of motherhood on employment 2) Wage effect among those employed regardless



Average effect of motherhood on employment
Wage effect among those employed regardless



Average effect of motherhood on employment
Wage effect among those employed regardless



Average effect of motherhood on employment
Wage effect among those employed regardless



Wages of Employed Non-Mothers distribution around mean Log Hourly mean Wage in Post-Period \$30 per hour Hourly Wage in Pre-Period









Hourly Wage in Pre-Period



Wages of Employed Non-Mothers Log Hourly Wage in Post-Period employed if had a child not employed if had a child \$15 \$30 \$60 per hour per hour per hour Hourly Wage in Pre-Period





among those who would be employed in either condition



among those who would be employed in either condition

Assumption Employed mothers would also be employed if they had no children



among those who would be employed in either condition

Assumption Employed mothers would also be employed if they had no children











We knew in recent years, motherhood only weakly predicts pay*

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*among the employed

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This fact is consistent with two stories

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1. motherhood's causal effect on pay is small

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or

2. employed non-mothers are the wrong comparison population

We knew in recent years, motherhood only weakly predicts pay*

*among the employed

This fact is consistent with two stories

1. motherhood's causal effect on pay is small

or

- 2. employed non-mothers are the wrong comparison population
 - Iowest-earning non-mothers might stop paid work with a child
What we know that we did not know before

We know how to think about outcomes that **don't exist**

What we know that we did not know before

We know how to think about outcomes that **don't exist**



What we know that we did not know before

We know how to think about outcomes that **don't exist**





pstratreg (pstratreg)

R Documentation

Estimate Principal Stratification Regression Bounds

Description

Uses principal stratification and parametric models to bound the average causal effect among those who would have a valid outcome under either treatment condition

Usage

```
patratreg(
formilg_y,
formilg_m,
formilg_r="guassian",
homoskedastic = T,
data,
weights = NULL,
treatmont_name,
monotonicity_nositive = FALSE,
aggregate = TRUE,
aggregate = TRUE,
```

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