

Conservation impact evaluation using remotely sensed data

UCSB ECON 290

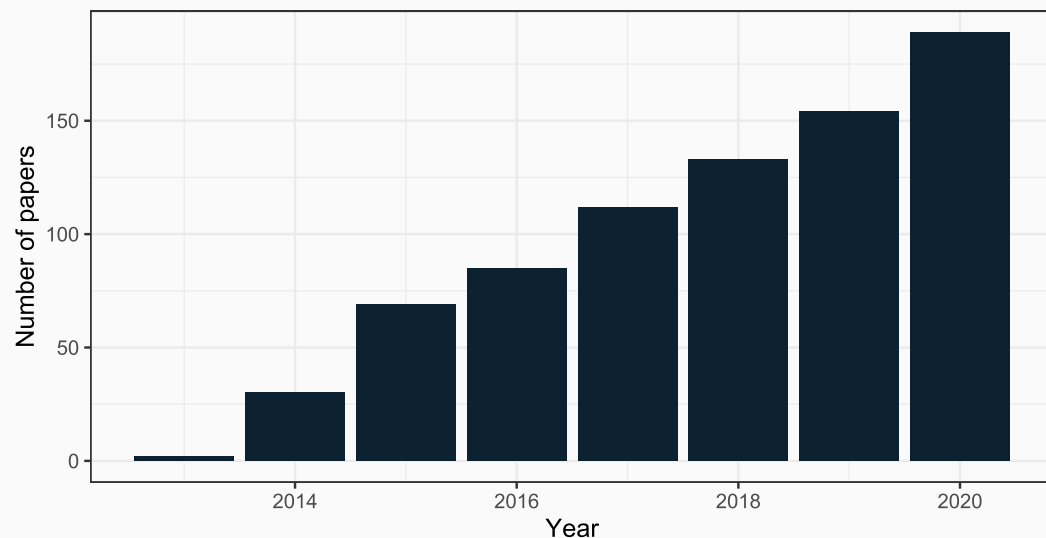
Alberto Garcia and Robert Heilmayr

June 11, 2021

Motivation

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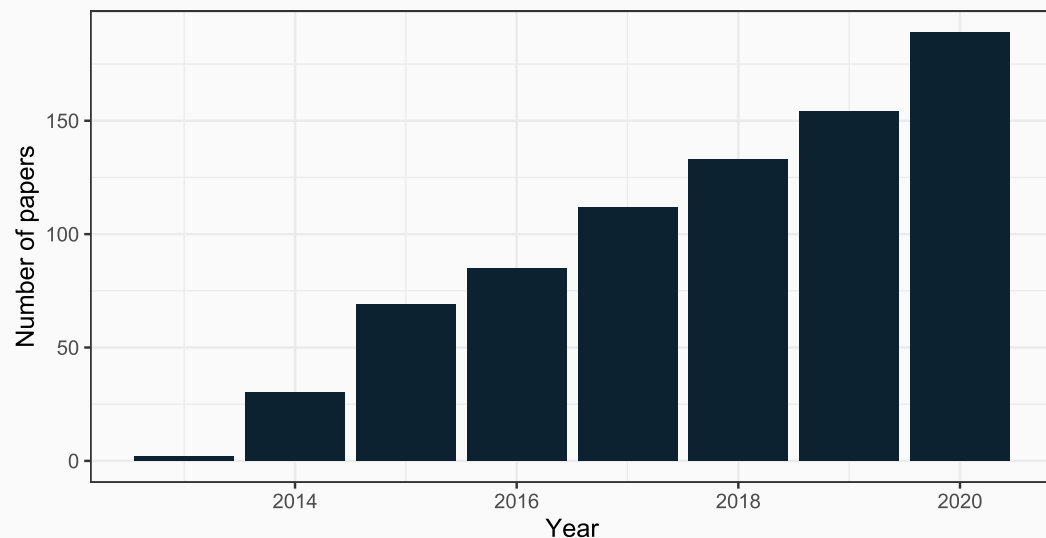
Papers using econometric methods[†]
that cite Hansen et al., 2013



[†] Google scholar search string: (econometric* or "causal inference" or "impact evaluation" or "fixed effects" or "regression discontinuity" or "instrumental variable")

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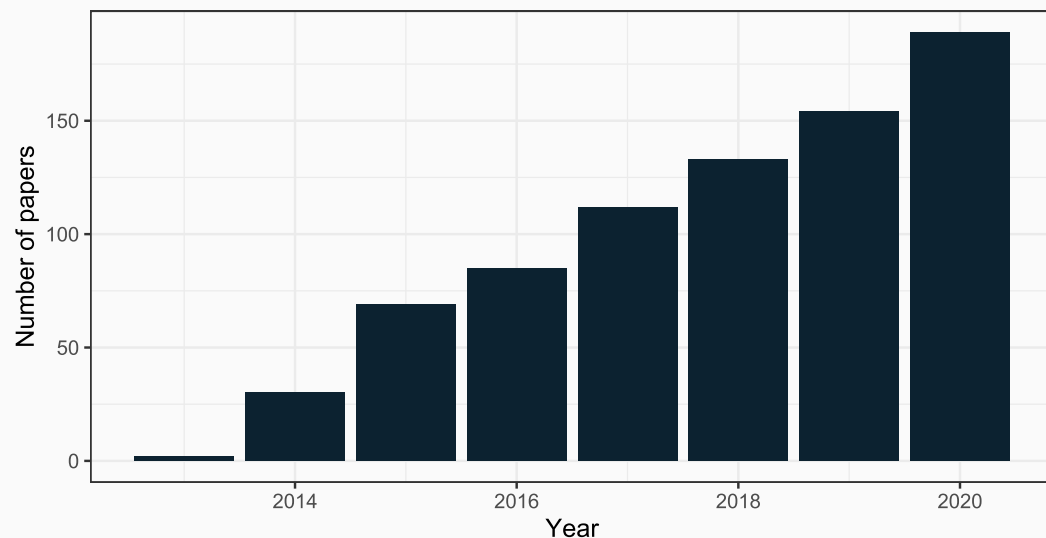
Data characteristics

- Wall to wall data
- Fine spatial scales
- Relatively long time series

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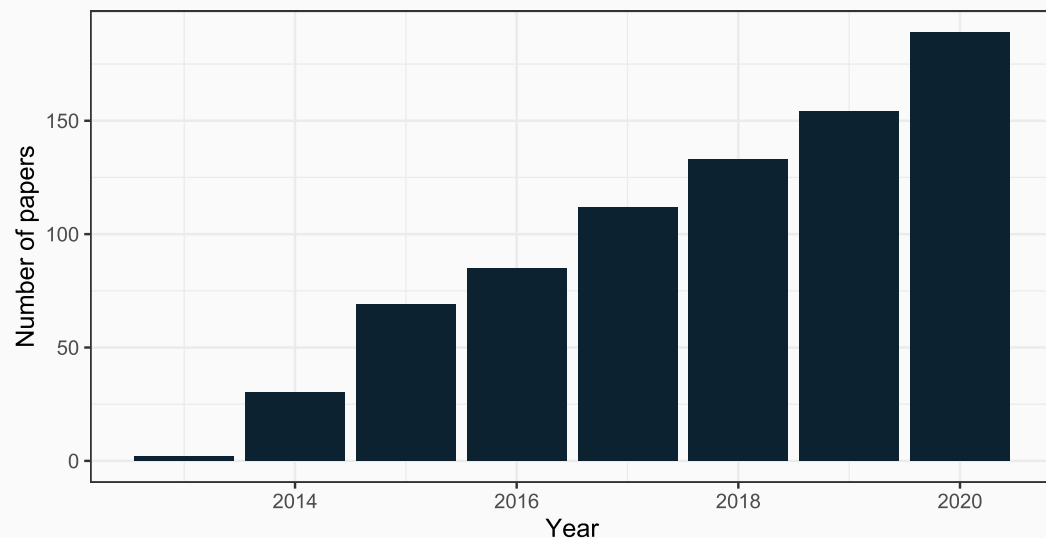
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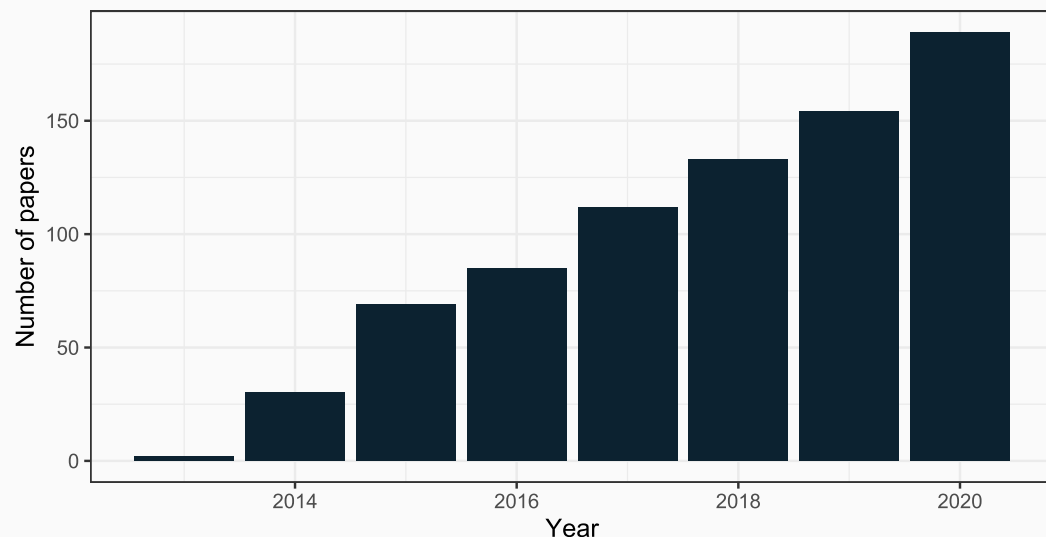
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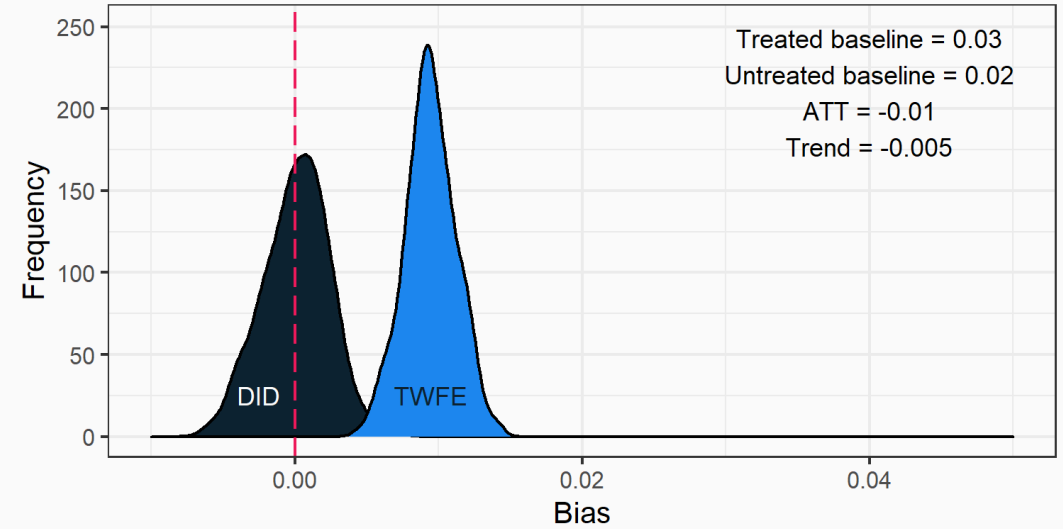
Do traditional econometric models
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setting?

- Importance of scale (Avelino et al., 2016)
- Nonclassical measurement error (Jain, 2020; Alix-Garcia and Millimet, 2020)

Results

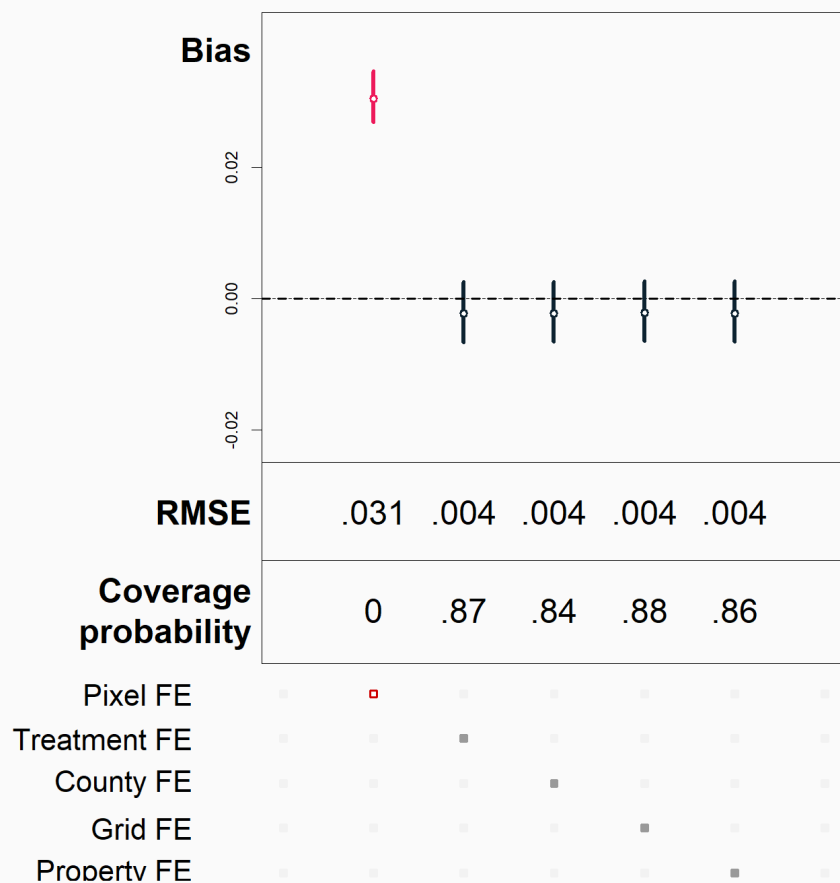
Commonly used and suggested
"robust" specification cannot identify
ATT:

$$defor_{i,t} = \beta D_{i,t} + \gamma_i + \alpha_t + u_{i,t}$$



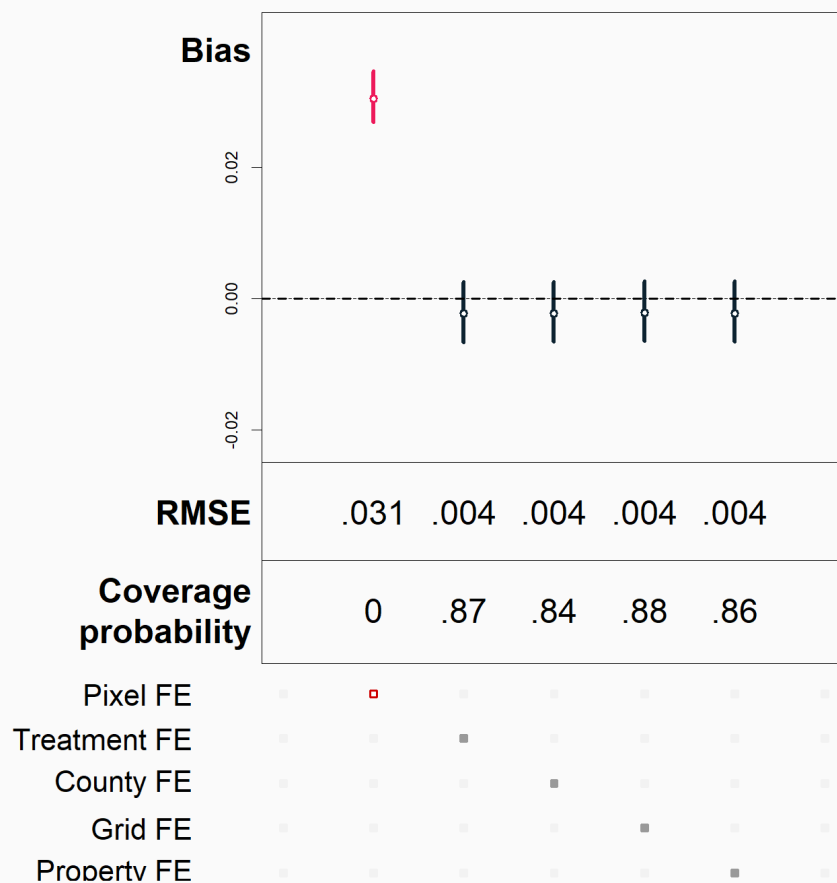
Aggregation as a solution

Aggregated fixed effects

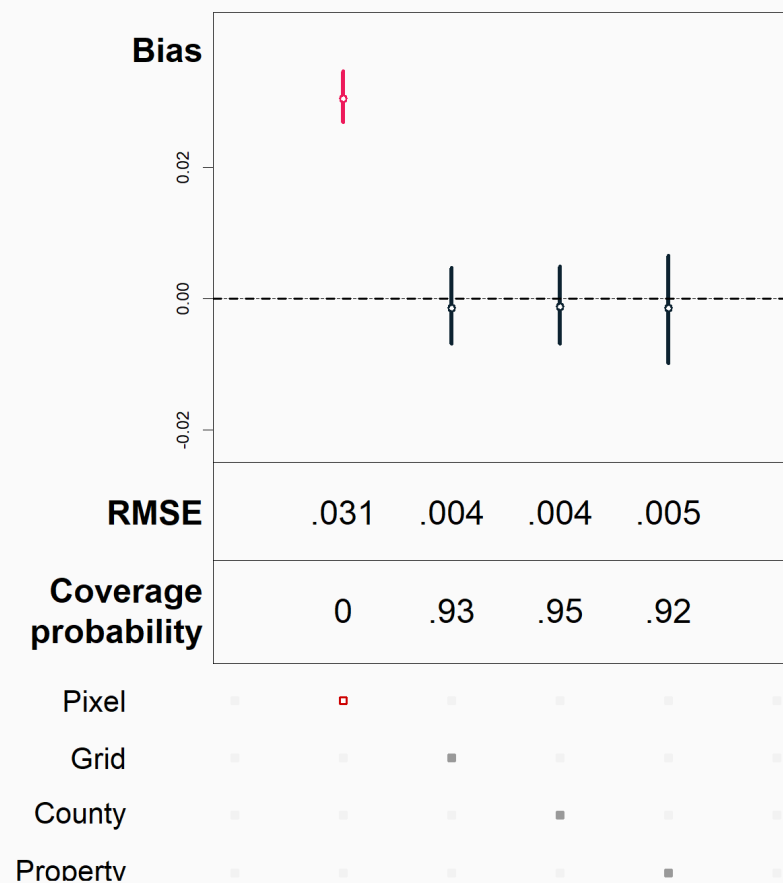


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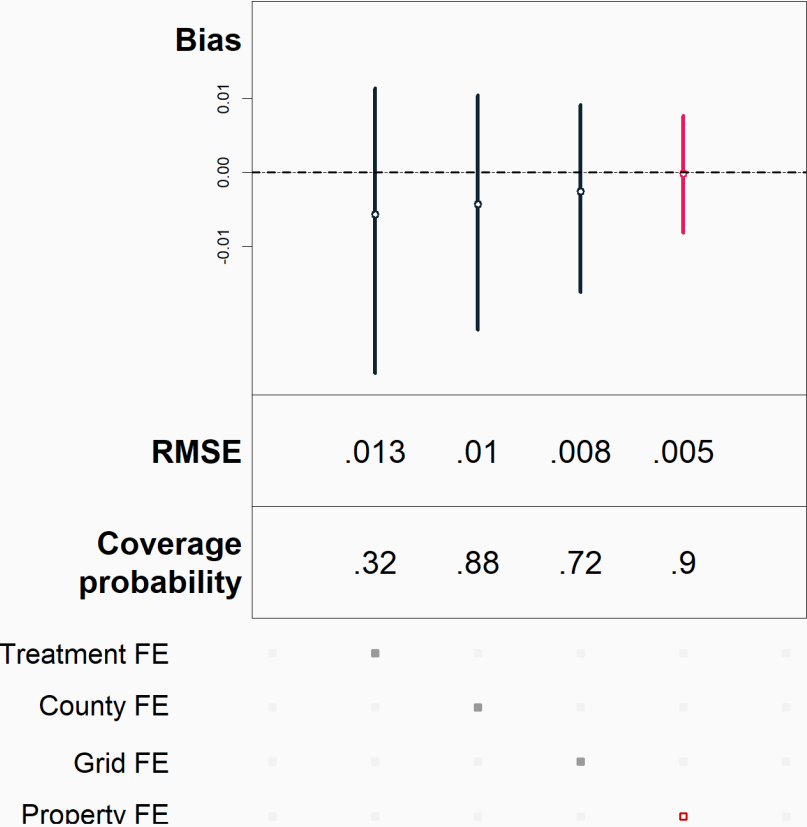


Aggregated units of observation



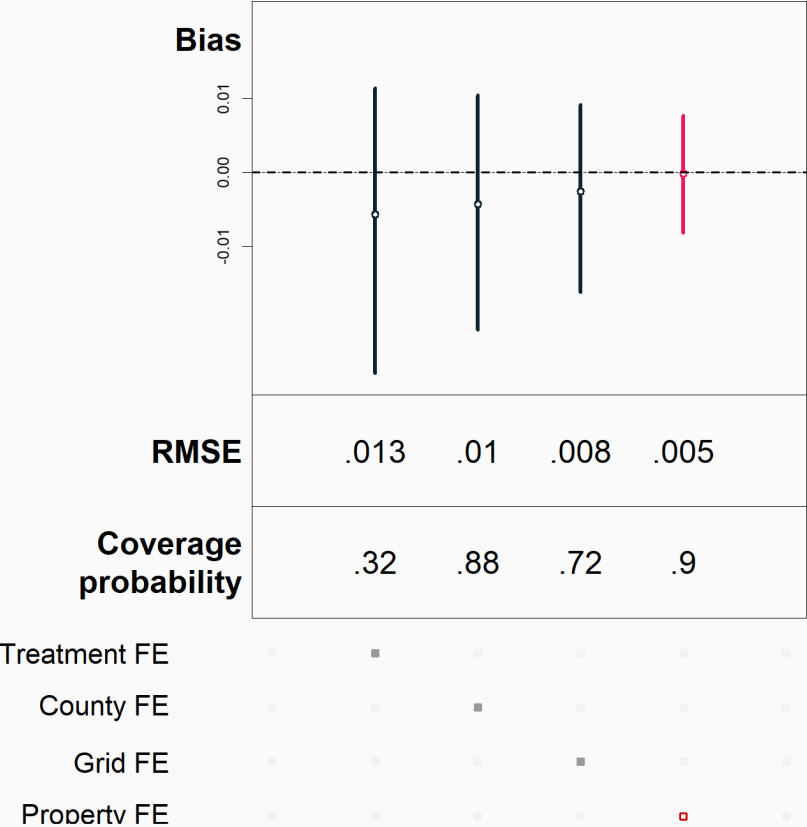
Benefits of property-level models ($\sigma_p = 0.3$)

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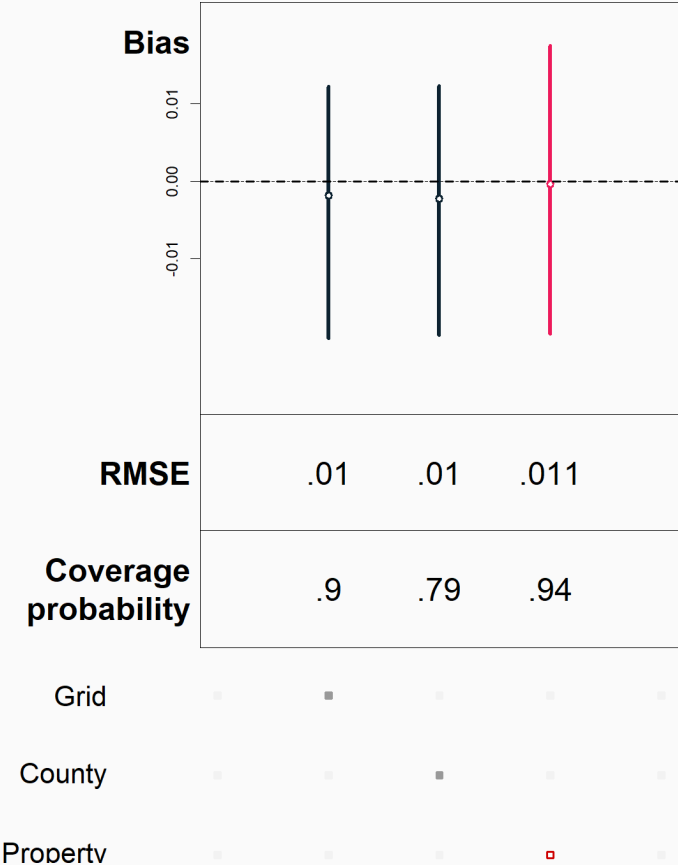


Benefits of property-level models ($\sigma_p = 0.3$)

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Aggregated units of analysis



Bias in TWFE model

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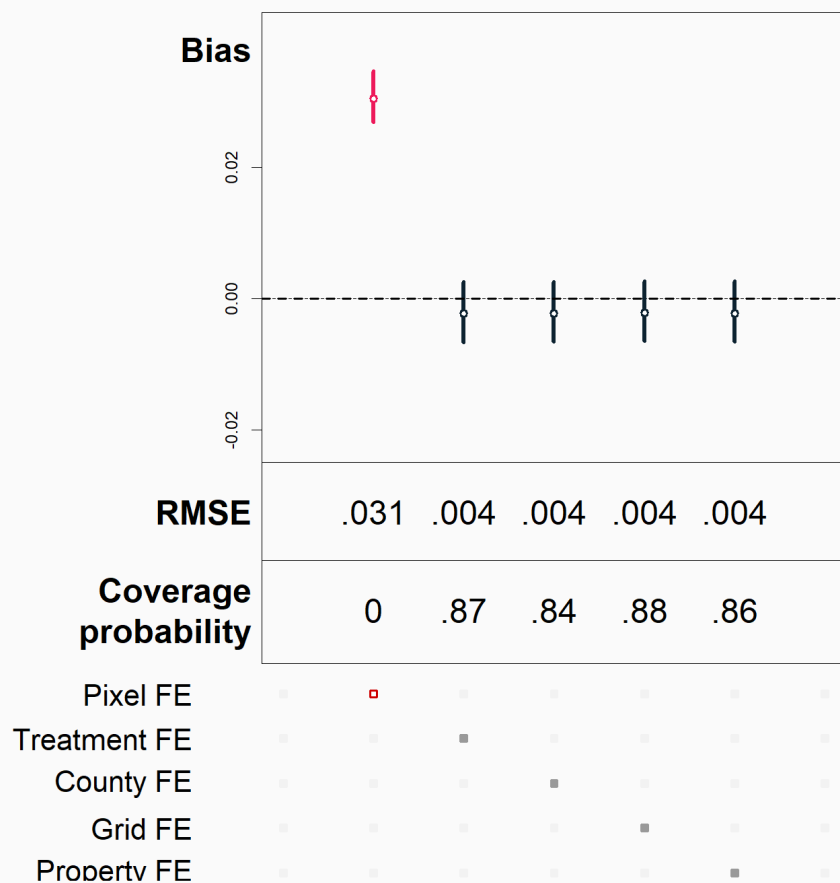
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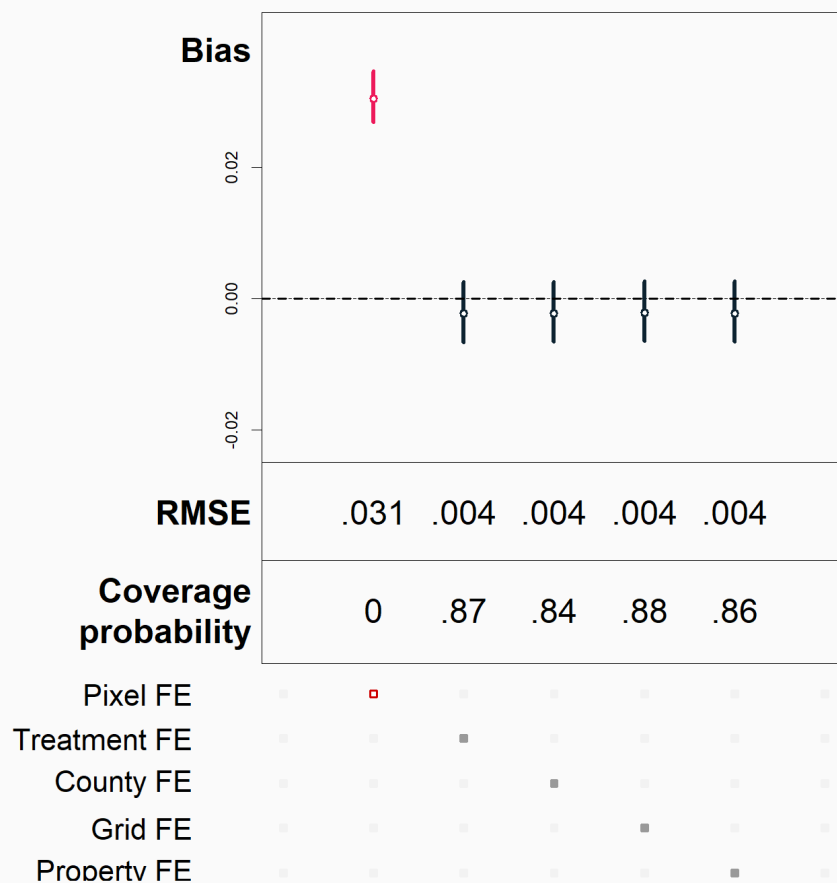
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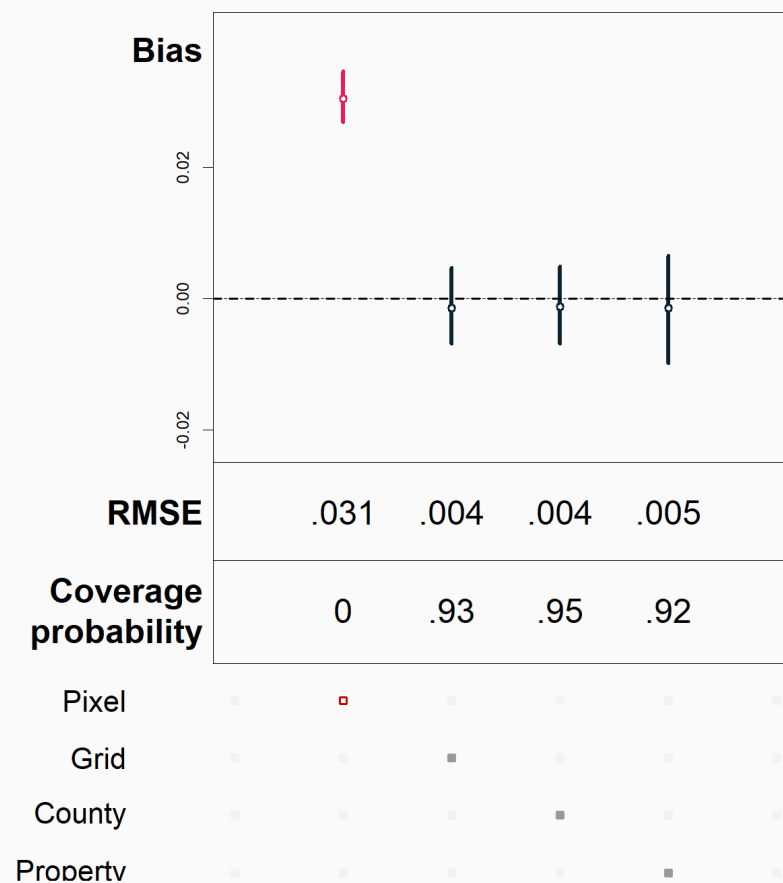


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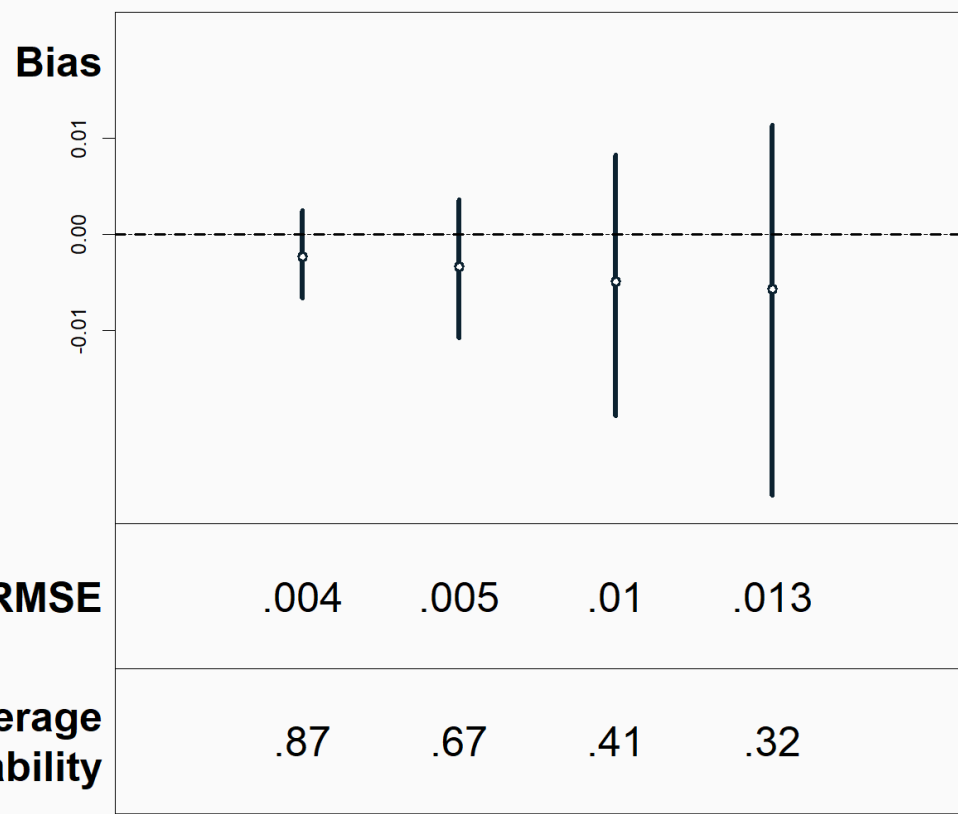
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Aggregated units of observation



Impacts of property-level disturbances on DID



value of sigma

0

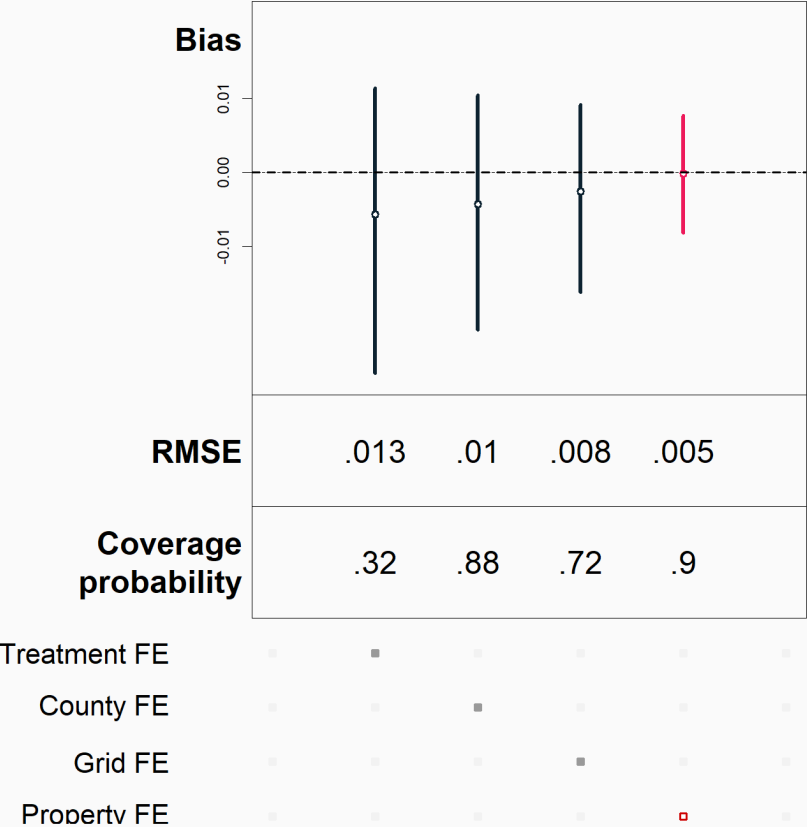
0.1

0.2

0.3

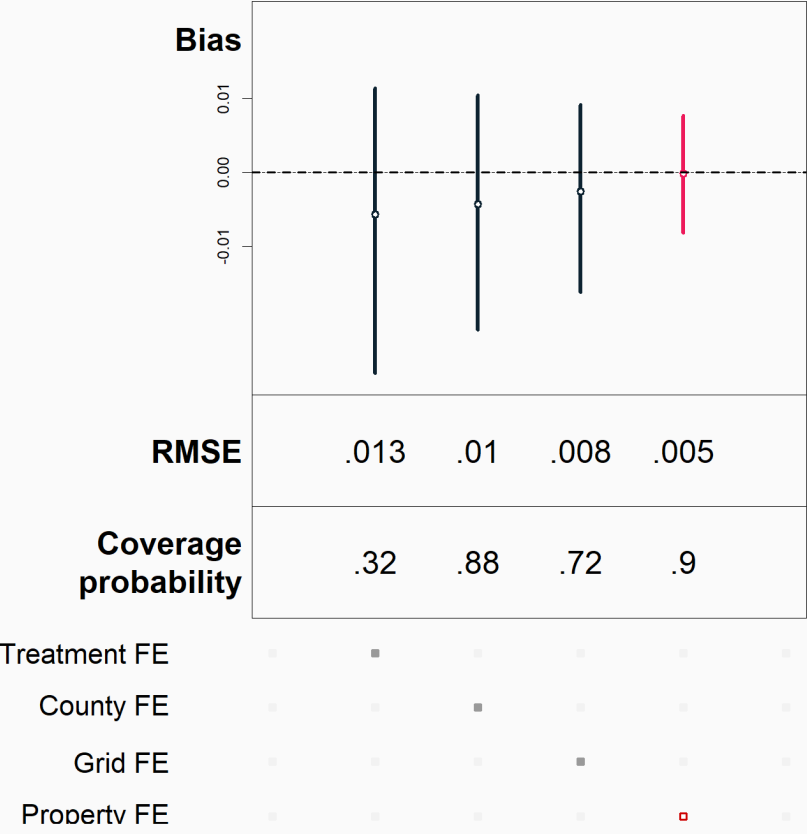
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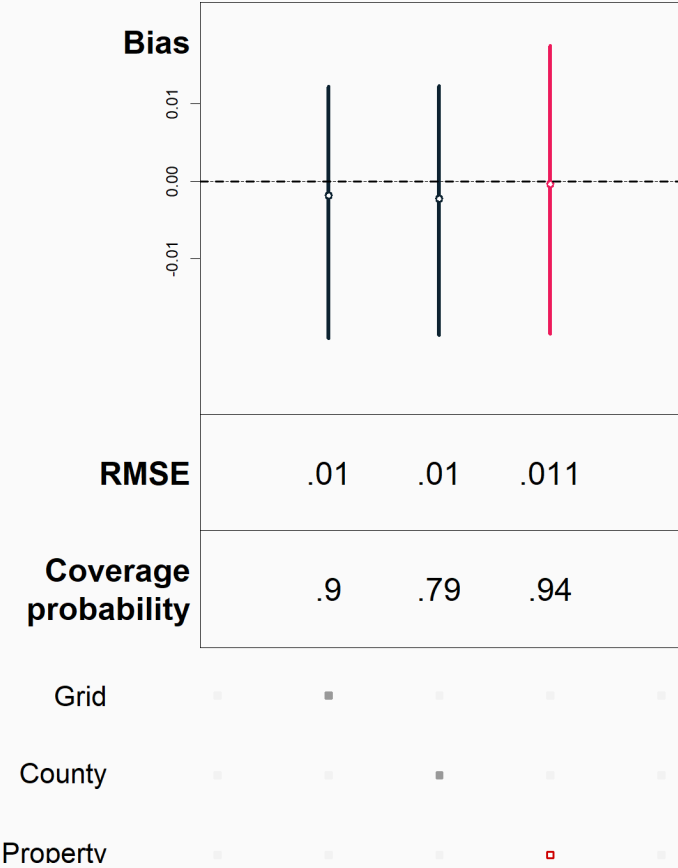


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Thanks!

Albert Garcia (agarcia@bren.ucsb.edu) and Robert Heilmayr (rheilmayr@ucsb.edu)