STAT 511 Group Project

Chengyuan ◇ Daniel ◇ Junjie

November 26, 2025

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Author Contributions

Chengyuan: reproducing results, simulation study, report writing **Daniel**: exploratory data analysis, report writing **Junjie** estimating algorithms, report writing.

1 Problem Description and Modeling Objective In the paper "Estimating treatment effect heterogeneity in randomized program evaluation,"[2] the authors are concerned with "treatment effect heterogeneity" which they define as "the degree to which different treatments have differential causal effects on each unit." The authors' objective is to estimate treatment effect heterogeneity in order to (1) select the most effective treatment among a large number of available treatments, (2) design optimal treatments for sub-groups of units, (3) test the existence of treatment effect heterogeneity, and (4) generalize causal effect estimates from a sample to a target population.

2 Data Description The `R` package `FindIt` includes the data from two well-known randomized evaluation studies in the social sciences that the authors apply their model to.[3] Including the dataset `GerberGreen`, which is data from the 1998 New Haven Get-Out-the-Vote experiment where many different mobilization techniques were randomly administered to voters in the 1998 election to increase voter turnout. As well as the dataset `LaLonde`, which is data from the national supported work (NSW) job training program designed to increase earnings of workers conducted from 1975 to 1978 over 15 sites in the United States.

2.1 Gerber and Green (1998) New Haven Get-Out-the-Vote The `GerberGreen` dataset includes one binary outcome variable, four treatment variables, and four pre-treatment control covariates. Specifically, `voted98` is the binary outcome variable of whether a registered voter voted or not in the 1998 election. The appendix includes a preview of `GerberGreen` at Table A1 as well as additional details on the covariates.

Of the 14,774 registered voters collected in `GerberGreen`, 5,879 (39.8%) voted in the 1998 election. Figure A1 provides the proportion that voted in the 1998 election by the levels of each of the four treatment types. Whereas, Figure A2 provides the proportion that voted in the 1998 election by the levels of each of the four pre-treatment controls.

Further, Table A2 provides a breakdown of the proportion of registered voters that voted in 1998 by each of the combinations of the four treatment variables present in `GerberGreen`. Finally, Table A3 provides a breakdown of the proportion of registered voters that voted in 1998 by each of the combinations of the pre-treatment control covariates.

These figures demonstrate the heterogeneity in voting outcome by both treatment type and control condition and motivate the need for a model that can detect causal effects in such an environment.

2.2 LaLonde (1996) National Supported Work Study The `LaLonde` dataset includes one binary outcome variable, one binary treatment variable, and ten pre-treatment control covariates. Specifically, `outcome` is a binary outcome variable of whether earnings in 1978 are larger than in 1975. The appendix includes a preview of `LaLonde` at Table A4 as well as additional details on the covariates.

Of the 722 workers in `LaLonde`, 408 (56.5%) had larger earnings in 1978 compared to 1975. Figure A3 provides the proportion that had larger earnings in the control and treatment groups.

Whereas, Figure A4 provides the proportion that had larger earnings by the levels of each of the pre-treatment controls.

3 Model and Methods Description

3.1 Modeling framework This paper studies treatment effect heterogeneity in randomized evaluation studies under the potential outcomes framework. For each unit i and treatment level t, let $Y_i(t)$ denote the potential outcome under treatment t, with $t = 0$ representing the control condition. The individual-level causal effect of treatment t is defined as $Y_i(t) - Y_i(0)$.

In order to overcome the methodological challenges of (1) extracting useful information from sparse randomized evaluation study data, (2) identifying sub-groups for whom a treatment is beneficial, and (3) generalizing the results of an experiment to a target population, the authors propose a Squared Loss Support Vector Machine (L2-SVM) with separate regularization for causal heterogeneity variables and other pre-treatment covariates, allowing the method to differentially penalize variables that drive treatment effect heterogeneity versus variables that mainly predict baseline outcomes.

The covariates are partitioned into two blocks: Z_i, an L_Z-dimensional vector of treatment effect heterogeneity variables, and V_i, an L_V-dimensional vector of remaining control covariates. The binary outcome is transformed to $Y_i^* = 2Y_i - 1 \in \{\pm 1\}$ and linked to a latent score $\hat{W}_i \in \mathbb{R}$ via

$$\hat{Y}_i = \text{sgn}(\hat{W}_i) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{W}_i = \hat{\mu} + \hat{\beta}^\top Z_i + \hat{\gamma}^\top V_i,$$

where $\hat{\mu}$ is an intercept, $\hat{\beta}$ collects coefficients on Z_i, and $\hat{\gamma}$ collects coefficients on V_i. Thus, the causal heterogeneity variables of interest Z_i are explicitly separated from the rest of the covariates V_i.

To estimate the parameters (β, γ) the authors adapt a support vector machine (SVM) classifier and place separate LASSO constraints over each set of coefficients. Specifically, the estimates are given by the objective function

$$(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\gamma}) = \underset{(\beta,\gamma)}{\arg\min} \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \cdot |1 - Y_i^* \cdot (\mu + \beta^\top Z_i + \gamma^\top V_i)|_+^2 + \lambda_Z \sum_{j=1}^{L_Z} |\beta_j| + \lambda_V \sum_{j=1}^{L_V} |\gamma_j|,$$

where λ_Z and λ_V are pre-determined separate LASSO penalty parameters and w_i is an optional sampling weight for generalizing results from a sample to a target population. Here, the authors formulate the SVM as a penalized squared hinge-loss objective function (L2-SVM) where the hinge-loss is defined as $|x|_+ \equiv \max(x, 0)$.

Using the fitted L2-SVM, the model estimates heterogeneous treatment effects via plug-in predictions of potential outcomes. The conditional treatment effect (CTE) is $\hat{\delta}(t; \tilde{X}_i) = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{Y}_i(t) - \hat{Y}_i(0))$. And for covariate profile $\tilde{x}$, the conditional average treatment effect (CATE) is $\tau(t; \tilde{x}) = \mathbb{E}(Y_i(t) - Y_i(0) \,|\, \tilde{X}_i = \tilde{x})$. The authors approximate it by truncating the predicted scores to obtain $\hat{W}_i^*(t)$ and

defining $\hat{\tau}(t;\tilde{X}_i) = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{W}_i^*(t) - \hat{W}_i^*(0))$. Although $\hat{\tau}(t;\tilde{X}_i)$ is not a literal difference in probabilities, it is argued to be a reasonable CATE approximation.

In the GOTV experiment, there are many treatment levels (i.e., different combinations of mobilization strategies), so Z_i is taken as a vector of treatment indicators, while V_i collects pre-treatment covariates for adjustment such as demographics and prior voting history. Then sparsity in β can identify the most efficacious treatment condition among many alternative treatments.

In the job training application, the primary goal is to characterize effect heterogeneity across covariate profiles. Accordingly, Z_i is constructed from treatment-covariate interaction terms so that β captures which covariates moderate the treatment effect, whereas V_i contains the corresponding pre-treatment effects that improve prediction of baseline outcomes.

3.2 Estimating algorithm This paper introduces an estimation algorithm for the L2-SVM with separate LASSO penalties on treatment and non-treatment covariates. For fixed tuning parameters (λ_Z, λ_V), the covariates are first rescaled, and the model is then fitted iteratively by focusing on the set of "active" observations whose hinge loss is positive. At each iteration, the covariates and the transformed outcome are centered within the current active set, the LASSO coefficients are updated using a least squares criterion with ℓ_1 penalties, and the fitted values and the active set are recomputed. This procedure is repeated until the coefficients converge, yielding the final estimates (μ, β, γ) and scores W_i. See Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1 Fit L2-SVM with Double LASSO for Given (λ_Z, λ_V)

Require: Observations $\{(Y_i, Z_i, V_i)\}_{i=1}^N$, weights w_i, tuning parameters (λ_Z, λ_V)
Ensure: Estimated (μ, β, γ) and scores W_i
Define $Y_i^* \leftarrow 2Y_i - 1$ for all i.
// Rescaling the covariates:
Rescale covariates in V_i by standardizing all pre-treatment main-effect variables.
Recompute any higher-order terms and covariate interactions in V_i using the standardized covariates.
Keep treatment indicator variables (treatment dummies) in Z_i unstandardized.
Construct treatment-covariate interactions in Z_i as the product of the unstandardized treatment indicator and the standardized covariate.
// Iterative fitting given (λ_Z, λ_V)*:*
Define the reparameterized coefficients and covariates: $\tilde{\beta} = \lambda_Z \beta$, $\tilde{\gamma} = \lambda_V \gamma$, $\tilde{Z}_i = Z_i/\lambda_Z$ and $\tilde{V}_i = V_i/\lambda_V$.
Initialize $\mu^{(0)} = 0$, $\beta^{(0)} = 0$, $\gamma^{(0)} = 0$ and $W_i^{(0)} = 0$ for all i.
repeat
  Define the active set $\mathcal{A}^{(k)} = \{i : 1 > Y_i^* W_i^{(k)}\}$ and let $a^{(k)} = |\mathcal{A}^{(k)}|$.
  Compute $\tilde{Z}_i^{(k)}$, $\tilde{V}_i^{(k)}$ and $Y_i^{(k)}$ as the centered versions of $\tilde{Z}_i$, $\tilde{V}_i$ and Y_i^* respectively, using only the observations in the current active set $\mathcal{A}^{(k)}$.
  Find $\left(\tilde{\beta}^{(k)}, \tilde{\gamma}^{(k)}\right)$ by minimizing
    $\frac{1}{a^{(k)}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}^{(k)}} \left(Y_i^{(k)} - \tilde{\beta}^\top \tilde{Z}_i^{(k)} - \tilde{\gamma}^\top \tilde{V}_i^{(k)}\right)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{L_Z} \left|\tilde{\beta}_j\right| + \sum_{j=1}^{L_V} |\tilde{\gamma}_j|$.
  Update the intercept:
    $\hat{\mu}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{a^{(k)}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}^{(k)}} \left(Y_i^* - \tilde{\beta}^{(k)\top} \tilde{Z}_i - \tilde{\gamma}^{(k)\top} \tilde{V}_i\right)$.
  Update the scores for all $i = 1, \ldots, N$:
    $\widehat{W}_i^{(k)} = \hat{\mu}^{(k)} + \tilde{\beta}^{(k)\top} \tilde{Z}_i + \tilde{\gamma}^{(k)\top} \tilde{V}_i$.
until convergence of $(\mu^{(k)}, \beta^{(k)}, \gamma^{(k)})$ or the active set $\mathcal{A}^{(k)}$
Recover the original coefficients: $\hat{\beta} = \beta^{(k)}/\lambda_Z$ and $\hat{\gamma} = \gamma^{(k)}/\lambda_V$.
return $(\mu, \beta, \gamma, \{W_i\}_{i=1}^N)$.

Selection of the tuning parameters (λ_Z, λ_V) is carried out using a generalized cross-validation (GCV) statistic that trades off in-sample fit on the active set and model complexity. For any

candidate pair (λ_Z, λ_V), we first fit the L2-SVM using Algorithm 1 and obtain fitted scores and coefficients. The GCV value is then computed as

$$V(\lambda_Z, \lambda_V) = \frac{1}{n(1-l/a)^2} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}} \left(Y_i^* - \widehat{W}_i\right)^2 = \frac{1}{n(1-l/a)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left|1 - Y_i^* \widehat{W}_i\right|_+^2,$$

where $\ell = \|\beta\|_0 + \|\gamma\|_0$ and $a = |A|$. Starting from a large value of the penalty on causal heterogeneity covariates, a coarse grid search over λ_V is performed with λ_Z fixed, and the value that minimizes the GCV criterion is selected; given this λ_V, a grid search over λ_Z is conducted in the same way. These one-dimensional line searches in λ_V and λ_Z are alternated until convergence, and the search is then refined around the converged values. The resulting $(\hat{\lambda}_Z, \hat{\lambda}_V)$ are used to obtain the final L2-SVM fit. See Algorithm 2.

Algorithm 2 GCV-Based Selection of (λ_Z, λ_V)

Require: Y_i^*, Z_i, V_i, w_i; grids $\mathcal{G}_Z, \mathcal{G}_V$
Ensure: Selected $(\hat{\lambda}_Z, \hat{\lambda}_V)$ and final $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\gamma})$
Initialize $\lambda_Z^{(0)}$ to a large value (e.g., e^{10}).
Set iteration counter $m \leftarrow 0$.
repeat
  $m \leftarrow m + 1$.
  for all $\lambda_V \in \mathcal{G}_V$ **do**
    Fit the L2-SVM with $(\lambda_Z^{(m-1)}, \lambda_V)$ using Algorithm 1 and get $(\mu, \beta, \gamma, \{W_i\})$.
    Compute GCV$(\lambda_Z^{(m-1)}, \lambda_V)$.
  end for
  $\lambda_V^{(m)} \leftarrow \arg\min_{\lambda_V \in \mathcal{G}_V}$ GCV$(\lambda_Z^{(m-1)}, \lambda_V)$.
  for all $\lambda_Z \in \mathcal{G}_Z$ **do**
    Fit the L2-SVM with $(\lambda_Z, \lambda_V^{(m)})$ using Algorithm 1 and get $(\mu, \beta, \gamma, \{W_i\})$.
    Compute GCV$(\lambda_Z, \lambda_V^{(m)})$.
  end for
  $\lambda_Z^{(m)} \leftarrow \arg\min_{\lambda_Z \in \mathcal{G}_Z}$ GCV$(\lambda_Z, \lambda_V^{(m)})$.
  $m \leftarrow m + 1$.
until convergence of $(\lambda_Z^{(m)}, \lambda_V^{(m)})$
Optionally refine the search with finer grids around $(\lambda_Z^{(m)}, \lambda_V^{(m)})$.
Set $\hat{\lambda}_Z \leftarrow \lambda_Z^{(m)}$, $\hat{\lambda}_V \leftarrow \lambda_V^{(m)}$.
Fit the L2-SVM with $(\hat{\lambda}_Z, \hat{\lambda}_V)$ using Algorithm 1 and get $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\gamma})$.
return $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\beta}, \hat{\gamma}, \hat{\lambda}_Z, \hat{\lambda}_V)$.

4 Reproducing Results

In this section, we reproduce the main findings from the paper by applying the `FindIt` method to the two datasets analyzed in the original study: `GerberGreen` and `LaLonde`. We use the `FindIt R` package to implement the L2-SVM with double LASSO approach and compare our results with those reported in the paper.

4.1 GerberGreen Factorial Design

First, we apply the `FindIt` method to the `GerberGreen` dataset using the factorial design specification. We implement this using the `treat.type = "multiple"` option with `nway = 4` to generate all two-way, three-way, and four-way treatment-treatment interactions between the four treatment factors: `persngrp` (personal visit), `phnscrpt` (phone script), `mailings` (number of mailings), and `appeal` (appeal type). We also included main effects for the

pre-treatment covariates of `age`, `majorpty`, `vote96.1`, and `vote96.0`.[1]

We fit the `FindIt` model using the syntax from the `FindIt` package documentation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{model.treat}: &\quad \texttt{voted98} \sim \texttt{persngrp} + \texttt{phnscrpt} + \texttt{mailings} + \texttt{appeal} \\ \text{model.main}: &\quad \sim \texttt{age} + \texttt{majorpty} + \texttt{vote96.1} + \texttt{vote96.0} \end{aligned}$$

From the GCV-based selection, the tuning parameters were set to $\lambda_Z = -15.000$ and $\lambda_V = -6.237$.

Our analysis identifies 20 nonzero treatment coefficients, including main effects and interaction terms. The top treatment combination identified by the model is `persngrp = 1`, `phnscrpt = 0`, `mailings = 0`, `appeal = 3`, with an estimated treatment effect of 0.0326 (3.26 percentage points). This result is consistent with the paper's key finding that personal visits (`persngrp = 1`) are the most effective mobilization strategy.

The top five treatment combinations all involve personal visits (`persngrp = 1`) with no phone calls (`phnscrpt = 0`), confirming the paper's conclusion that canvassing in person is the most effective get-out-the-vote technique. The estimated effects range from 0.0245 to 0.0326 percentage points, which are similar in magnitude to the paper's reported effects (e.g., 2.69 percentage points for personal visits compared to baseline).

The paper reports identifying 15 nonzero treatment effect combinations out of 192 possible combinations. Our analysis identifies 20 nonzero coefficients, which may reflect differences in the exact lambda values used or minor differences in the implementation. However, the qualitative findings are consistent: personal visits are identified as the most effective treatment, and the estimated effects are of similar magnitude to those reported in the paper.

4.2 LaLonde Treatment-Covariate Interactions For the `LaLonde` dataset, we apply the `FindIt` method with the single treatment type specification to identify treatment-covariate interactions. The paper uses this dataset to identify subgroups of workers for whom the job training program is beneficial.

We fit the `FindIt` model with treatment-covariate interactions:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{model.treat}: \quad \texttt{outcome} \sim \texttt{treat} \\ \text{model.main}: &\quad \sim \texttt{age} + \texttt{educ} + \texttt{black} \quad \text{model.int}: \quad \sim \texttt{age} + \texttt{educ} + \texttt{black} \end{aligned}$$

where `treat` is the binary treatment indicator (job training program), and we allow for interactions between treatment and the pre-treatment covariates. We use automatic lambda selection (`search.lambdas = TRUE`) to choose optimal tuning parameters by the GCV algorithm, which selected $\lambda_Z = -4.9175$ and $\lambda_V = -2.9$.

Our analysis yields an average treatment effect (ATE) estimate of 0.0627 (6.27 percentage points), indicating that workers who received the job training were 6.27 percentage points more likely to have increased earnings from 1975 to 1978 compared to those who did not receive the treat-

[1] See Appendix for more details on these covariates.

ment. The model identifies 8 nonzero coefficients, including main effects and treatment-covariate interaction terms.

The predicted treatment effects are relatively homogeneous across units (ranging from 0.0627 to 0.0629), suggesting that in this particular sample, the treatment effects do not vary substantially across different covariate profiles.

The paper reports an ATE estimate of 7.61 percentage points for the NSW sample, which is somewhat higher than our estimate of 6.27 percentage points. This difference may be due to several factors: (1) differences in the exact covariate specification (the paper uses 44 covariates including squared terms and interactions, while we use a simplified specification with 3 main covariates); (2) differences in lambda selection; or (3) minor differences in data preprocessing. However, both estimates are positive and of similar magnitude, confirming the paper's finding that the job training program has a positive average effect.

The paper also identifies substantial heterogeneity in treatment effects across subgroups (e.g., CATE as high as 53 percentage points for low education, non-Hispanic, high earning workers, and as low as -21 percentage points for high earning Hispanic workers). Our simplified analysis with fewer covariates does not capture this full heterogeneity, which explains why our predicted effects are more homogeneous.

4.3 Discussion Our reproduction of the paper's results demonstrates both successes and challenges in applying the `FindIt` method. For the `GerberGreen` dataset, we successfully reproduce the key qualitative finding that personal visits are the most effective mobilization strategy, using the factorial design approach that matches the paper's methodology. The estimated treatment effects are of similar magnitude to those reported in the paper, confirming the robustness of this finding.

For the `LaLonde` dataset, we obtain an ATE estimate that is qualitatively consistent with the paper's findings (positive effect of job training), though quantitatively somewhat smaller. The difference likely reflects our use of a simplified covariate specification compared to the paper's more comprehensive model with 44 covariates. This highlights the importance of covariate selection in identifying treatment effect heterogeneity.

Overall, our reproduction confirms that the `FindIt` method can successfully identify treatment effects and treatment-covariate interactions in real-world datasets. The method's performance depends on appropriate specification of the treatment structure (factorial design for multiple treatments, single treatment with interactions for heterogeneous effects) and careful selection of tuning parameters.

5 Results

5.1 Selecting the best get-out-the-vote mobilization strategies To fit their proposed model to the `GerberGreen` data, the authors transform `voted98` to $\{\pm 1\}$, define Z_i as 192 binary indicator variables for the 192 possible treatment combinations, such that $K_Z = 192$, and define V_i as the pre-treatment control covariates including the four main effects of `age`, `majorpty`,

`vote96.1`, `vote96.0`; five two-way interaction terms: `age`:`majorpty`, `age`:`vote96.1`, `age`:`vote96.0`, `majorpty`:`vote96.1`, and `vote96.1`:`vote96.0`; and `age`^{2}, such that $K_V = 10$.

The authors find that 15 of the 192 treatment effect combinations are estimated as nonzero. Notably, they find that canvassing in person, i.e., `persngrp` $= 1$, is the most effective GOTV technique. Specifically, they find that compared to the baseline of no treatment of any type administered, registered voters that received a personal visit were 2.69 percentage points more likely to vote. Further, they find that all mobilization strategies with a phone call and no personal visit either have no effect on voter turnout or are estimated to decrease voter turnout. For example, they find that the mobilization strategy of (`persngrp` $= 0$, `phnscrpt` $= 2-$civic appeal, `mailings` $= 3$, `appeal` $= 2-$ neighborhood solidarity) was estimated to decrease voter turnout by 4.12 percentage points compared to the baseline. Moreover, they find that the most effective treatment combination without canvassing was three mailings with a civic responsibility message and no phone calls, which was estimated to increase voter turnout by 1.17 percentage points. This result is relevant because canvassing is the most expensive mobilization strategy.

Therefore, the authors conclude that in the presence of canvassing, the additional treatments of phone calls or mailings will lessen the canvassing's effectiveness. And if voters are not canvassed, they should be treated with three mailings with a civic duty appeal.

5.2 Identifying workers for whom job training is beneficial In the application of their model to the `LaLonde` dataset, the authors (1) identify groups of workers for whom the training program is beneficial, and (2) generalize the results based on this experiment to a target population, where the target population is a 1978 panel study of income dynamics (PSID) that oversamples low-income individuals.

To fit their proposed model to the `LaLonde` data, the authors transform `outcome` to $\{\pm 1\}$. Then they define the pre-treatment control covariates V as as the 12 main effects of `age`, `age`^{2}, `educ`, `educ`^{2}, `log.re75`, `log.re75`^{2}, `black`, `hisp`, `white`, `marr`, `nodegr`, and `u75`; and 32 two-way interaction terms between the pre-treatment control covariates[2]. Such that $K_V = 44$. The causal heterogeneity variables Z include the binary treatment `treat` and the 44 interaction terms between `treat` and the pre-treatment controls. Thus, $K_Z = 45$.

Overall, the model produces an ATE estimate of 7.61 percentage points for the NSW sample, meaning that workers that received the job training were 7.61 percentage points more likely to have their earnings increase from 1975 to 1978 than those who did not receive the treatment. Crucially, the model is able to identify groups of workers for whom the training program is helpful/harmful. Specifically, the model finds that the CATE for groups of low education, non-Hispanic, high earning workers was as high as 53 percentage points. However, the CATE for groups of high earning Hispanic workers was as low as -21 percentage points.

[2]The race indicators are not interacted with each other.

6 Conclusion This project has successfully reproduced the methods from Imai and Ratkovic (2013) for estimating treatment effect heterogeneity in randomized program evaluation. Through our analysis of the `GerberGreen` and `LaLonde` datasets using the `FindIt` R package, we have demonstrated the practical application of the L2-SVM with double LASSO approach for identifying heterogeneous treatment effects.

Our key findings from reproducing the paper's results include: (1) the successful implementation of the factorial design analysis for the `GerberGreen` dataset, which confirms that personal visits are the most effective mobilization strategy, with estimated effects (ranging from 2.45 to 3.26 percentage points) consistent with the paper's findings (2.69 percentage points); (2) the reproduction of the `LaLonde` analysis, obtaining an ATE estimate of 6.27 percentage points that is qualitatively consistent with the paper's estimate of 7.61 percentage points, demonstrating the robustness of the method's findings despite differences in covariate specification; and (3) the identification of 20 nonzero treatment coefficients in `GerberGreen` and 8 nonzero coefficients in `LaLonde`, showing that the method successfully identifies treatment effects and interactions in real-world datasets.

The reproduction results demonstrate that the `FindIt` method successfully identifies treatment effects in real-world datasets when appropriately specified. The factorial design approach with `treat.type = "multiple"` works well for the `GerberGreen` dataset with multiple treatment factors, generating all treatment-treatment interactions and identifying the most effective treatment combinations. The single treatment type with interactions approach captures average treatment effects in the `LaLonde` dataset, though our simplified covariate specification (3 covariates versus the paper's 44 covariates) may not capture the full heterogeneity identified in the original study. This highlights the importance of comprehensive covariate selection in identifying treatment effect heterogeneity.

As a supplementary analysis, we also conducted a simulation study with homogeneous treatment effects (presented in the Appendix), which reveals that the method's performance depends critically on matching the specification to the data structure. This finding emphasizes the importance of understanding the underlying assumptions of the method and choosing appropriate specifications based on the data characteristics.

Future research directions include: exploring more comprehensive covariate specifications to better capture treatment effect heterogeneity, investigating the sensitivity of results to lambda selection methods, comparing performance across different datasets and application domains, and developing guidelines for choosing appropriate `FindIt` specifications based on data characteristics.

References

[1] Anthropic. Claude sonnet 4.5, 2025. Accessed via Cursor AI for code assistance.

[2] Kosuke Imai and Marc Ratkovic. Estimating treatment effect heterogeneity in randomized program evaluation. *The Annals of Applied Statistics*, 7(1), March 2013.

[3] Marc Ratkovic and Kosuke Imai. Findit: R package for finding heterogeneous treatment effects, 2012. Available at Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN).

A Appendix

A.1 Exploratory Data Analysis Table A1 provides a preview of the `GerberGreen` dataset. `voted98` is a binary outcome variable of whether a registered voter voted or not in the 1998 election; `persngrp` is a binary treatment variable of whether a personal visit of a registered voter was made; `phnscrpt` is a categorical treatment variable with 7 levels (0 - no phone call, 1 - donate blood, 2 - civic appeal, 3 - civic appeal/donate blood, 4 - neighborhood solidarity, 5 - civic appeal/neighborhood solidarity, 6 - close election), for the phone message scripts read to registered voters; `mailings` is an ordinal treatment variable of the number (0-3) of mailings sent to voters; `appeal` is a categorical treatment variable with 3 levels (1 - civic duty, 2 - neighborhood solidarity, 3 - close election) for the content of the appeal made to registered voters; `age` is an ordinal control for the age of the registered voter; `majorpty` is a binary control for whether the registered voter was registered with either the Democratic or Republican part (1) or not (0); `vote96.1` is a binary control for whether the registered voter voted in the 1996 election; and `vote96.0` is a binary control for whether the registered voter abstained in the 1996 election.

Table A1: Gerber and Green (1998) New Haven Get-Out-the-Vote

	voted98	persngrp	phnscrpt	mailings	appeal	age	majorpty	vote96.1	vote96.0
1	1	0	2	2	1	47	1	1	0
2	0	0	2	2	1	24	1	0	0
3	0	0	4	1	2	64	1	0	1
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
14772	0	0	0	0	2	29	1	1	0
14773	0	0	0	0	1	53	1	1	0
14774	1	0	0	0	1	74	1	1	0

Table A2 below provides a breakdown of the proportion of registered voters that voted in 1998 by each of the combinations of the four treatment variables present in `GerberGreen`. Note, in the original experiment design there were 193 unique treatment combinations randomly administered to registered voters; however, the authors limited their study to single voter households to avoid interference among voters in the same household and thus only 72 treatment combinations are present in the subsetted data. Figure A1 provides the proportion that voted in the 1998 election by the levels of each of the four treatment types. Whereas, Figure A2 provides the proportion that voted in the 1998 election by the levels of each of the four pre-treatment controls.

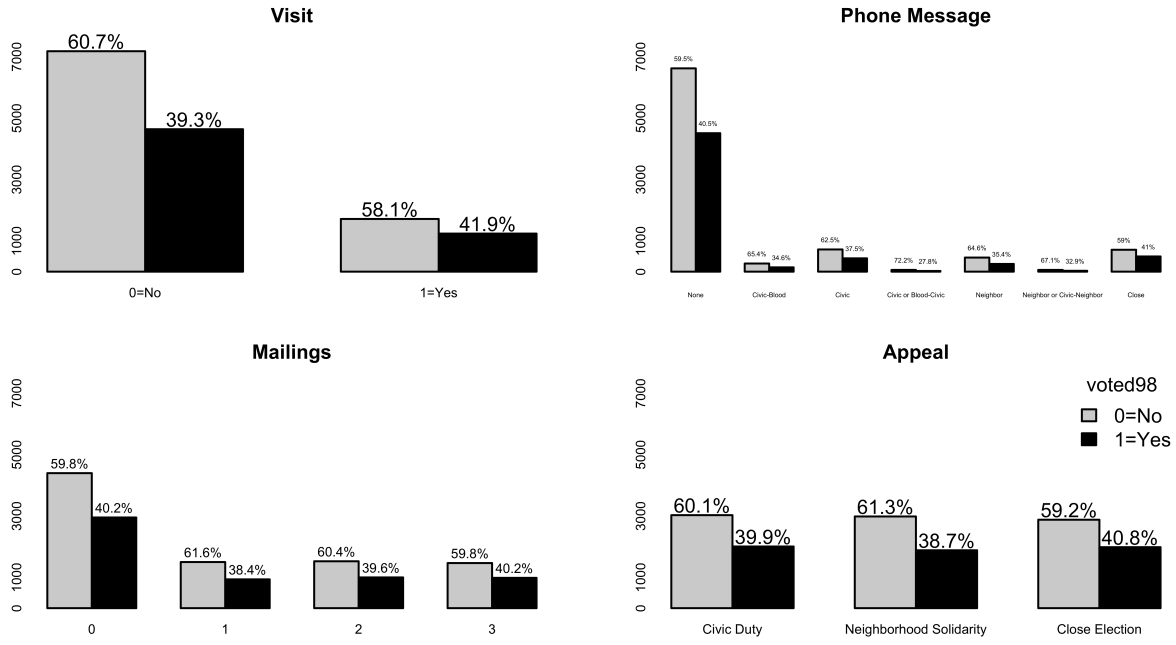

Figure A1: Voting Outcome by Treatment Type

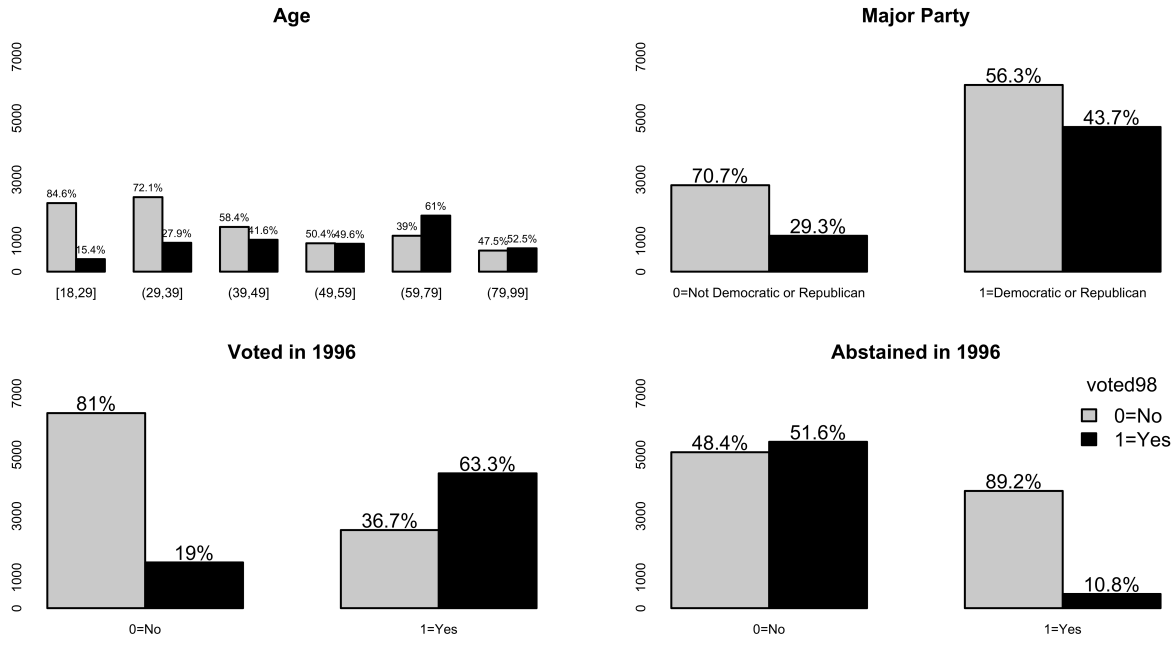

Figure A2: Voting Outcome by Pre-Treatment Control

Table A2: Get-Out-the-Vote Treatment Interactions

	Visit	Phone	Mailings	Appeal	Registered	Voted	Proportion
1	Yes	Civic-Blood	1	Civic Duty	13	8	61.5%
2	No	Civic or Blood-Civic	1	Civic Duty	12	6	50.0%
3	Yes	Neighbor	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	46	23	50.0%
4	Yes	Neighbor or Civic-Neighbor	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	4	2	50.0%
5	Yes	Civic	2	Civic Duty	55	26	47.3%
6	Yes	Neighbor or Civic-Neighbor	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	11	5	45.5%
7	Yes	Civic	0	Neighborhood Solidarity	40	18	45.0%
8	Yes	None	1	Close Election	87	39	44.8%
9	Yes	None	0	Civic Duty	506	226	44.7%
10	Yes	None	2	Close Election	112	50	44.6%
11	Yes	None	3	Civic Duty	110	49	44.5%
12	Yes	Neighbor	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	45	20	44.4%
13	Yes	None	0	Close Election	431	190	44.1%
14	Yes	Close	1	Close Election	68	30	44.1%
15	No	Close	2	Close Election	244	107	43.9%
16	Yes	None	3	Close Election	89	39	43.8%
17	Yes	Civic	3	Civic Duty	53	23	43.4%
18	No	None	3	Civic Duty	393	170	43.3%
19	Yes	Civic or Blood-Civic	2	Civic Duty	7	3	42.9%
20	No	None	3	Close Election	397	169	42.6%
21	Yes	Close	2	Close Election	54	23	42.6%
22	No	None	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	421	178	42.3%
23	Yes	None	0	Neighborhood Solidarity	411	174	42.3%
24	Yes	Civic	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	12	5	41.7%
25	Yes	Civic	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	12	5	41.7%
26	No	Close	3	Close Election	250	104	41.6%
27	No	Close	1	Close Election	260	107	41.2%
28	Yes	None	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	105	43	41.0%
29	No	None	0	Close Election	1742	702	40.3%
30	No	None	2	Civic Duty	412	166	40.3%
31	No	None	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	376	151	40.2%
32	No	None	0	Civic Duty	1772	706	39.8%
33	No	Civic	2	Civic Duty	196	78	39.8%
34	No	None	0	Neighborhood Solidarity	1755	693	39.5%
35	Yes	Close	3	Close Election	76	30	39.5%
36	No	None	1	Close Election	386	152	39.4%
37	No	None	1	Civic Duty	438	172	39.3%
38	Yes	None	1	Civic Duty	80	31	38.8%
39	No	Civic	3	Civic Duty	197	76	38.6%
40	No	None	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	400	154	38.5%
41	Yes	Civic-Blood	0	Civic Duty	39	15	38.5%
42	No	Close	0	Close Election	200	76	38.0%
43	No	Civic	1	Civic Duty	187	69	36.9%
44	No	Neighbor or Civic-Neighbor	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	19	7	36.8%
45	Yes	None	2	Civic Duty	110	40	36.4%
46	No	None	2	Close Election	414	150	36.2%
47	Yes	None	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	90	32	35.6%
48	Yes	None	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	93	33	35.5%
49	No	Civic-Blood	2	Civic Duty	48	17	35.4%
50	No	Neighbor	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	207	73	35.3%
51	No	Civic	0	Neighborhood Solidarity	208	71	34.1%
52	No	Civic-Blood	0	Civic Duty	190	64	33.7%
53	No	Neighbor	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	188	63	33.5%
54	Yes	Civic	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	9	3	33.3%
55	No	Civic	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	52	17	32.7%
56	No	Civic-Blood	3	Civic Duty	43	14	32.6%
57	No	Neighbor	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	179	58	32.4%
58	Yes	Close	0	Close Election	56	18	32.1%
59	No	Civic-Blood	1	Civic Duty	50	16	32.0%
60	No	Civic	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	44	14	31.8%
61	Yes	Civic	1	Civic Duty	44	14	31.8%
62	No	Civic	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	48	15	31.2%
63	Yes	Neighbor	1	Neighborhood Solidarity	45	14	31.1%
64	Yes	Civic-Blood	3	Civic Duty	13	4	30.8%
65	No	Neighbor or Civic-Neighbor	2	Neighborhood Solidarity	23	7	30.4%
66	No	Neighbor or Civic-Neighbor	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	21	6	28.6%
67	No	Civic or Blood-Civic	2	Civic Duty	29	8	27.6%
68	Yes	Civic or Blood-Civic	3	Civic Duty	8	2	25.0%
69	Yes	Civic-Blood	2	Civic Duty	9	2	22.2%
70	No	Civic or Blood-Civic	3	Civic Duty	17	3	17.6%
71	Yes	Neighbor or Civic-Neighbor	3	Neighborhood Solidarity	7	1	14.3%
72	Yes	Civic or Blood-Civic	1	Civic Duty	6	0	0.0%

Table A3 below provides a breakdown of the proportion of registered voters that voted in 1998 by each of the combinations of the pre-treatment control covariates.

Table A3: Get-Out-the-Vote Control Interactions

	Age	Major Party	Voted in '96	Abstained in '96	Registered	Voted	Proportion
1	[18,29]	0	0	0	417	56	13.4%
2	[18,29]	0	0	1	458	17	3.7%
3	[18,29]	0	1	0	267	60	22.5%
4	[18,29]	1	0	0	630	105	16.7%
5	[18,29]	1	0	1	458	30	6.6%
6	[18,29]	1	1	0	411	140	34.1%
7	(29,39]	0	0	0	334	65	19.5%
8	(29,39]	0	0	1	300	15	5.0%
9	(29,39]	0	1	0	335	139	41.5%
10	(29,39]	1	0	0	757	209	27.6%
11	(29,39]	1	0	1	779	68	8.7%
12	(29,39]	1	1	0	861	444	51.6%
13	(39,49]	0	0	0	149	41	27.5%
14	(39,49]	0	0	1	201	17	8.5%
15	(39,49]	0	1	0	276	148	53.6%
16	(39,49]	1	0	0	464	166	35.8%
17	(39,49]	1	0	1	503	78	15.5%
18	(39,49]	1	1	0	901	588	65.3%
19	(49,59]	0	0	0	89	34	38.2%
20	(49,59]	0	0	1	114	10	8.8%
21	(49,59]	0	1	0	200	116	58.0%
22	(49,59]	1	0	0	286	134	46.9%
23	(49,59]	1	0	1	371	56	15.1%
24	(49,59]	1	1	0	772	558	72.3%
25	(59,79]	0	0	0	77	35	45.5%
26	(59,79]	0	0	1	143	26	18.2%
27	(59,79]	0	1	0	359	262	73.0%
28	(59,79]	1	0	0	272	142	52.2%
29	(59,79]	1	0	1	523	111	21.2%
30	(59,79]	1	1	0	1620	1249	77.1%
31	(79,99]	0	0	0	25	8	32.0%
32	(79,99]	0	0	1	92	11	12.0%
33	(79,99]	0	1	0	147	108	73.5%
34	(79,99]	1	0	0	62	32	51.6%
35	(79,99]	1	0	1	337	23	6.8%
36	(79,99]	1	1	0	784	578	73.7%

Table A4 provides a preview of the `LaLonde` dataset. This dataset includes one binary outcome variable, one binary treatment variable, and ten pre-treatment control covariates. Specifically, `outcome` is a binary outcome variable of whether earnings in 1978 are larger than in 1975; `treat` is a binary treatment variable for whether an individual received the job training or not; `age` is an ordinal control for the age in years of workers; `educ` is an ordinal control for the years of education of workers; `black` is a binary control for whether the worker is black or not; `hisp` is a binary control for whether the worker is Hispanic or not; `white` is a binary control for whether the worker is white or not; `marr` is a binary control for whether the worker is married or not; `nodegr` is a binary control for whether the worker has a high school degree or not; `log.re75` is a continuous control for workers pre-treatment log earnings in 1975; `u75` is a binary control for whether the worker was unemployed in 1975 or not.

Table A4: LaLonde (1986) National Supported Work Study

	outcome	treat	age	educ	black	hisp	white	marr	nodegr	log.re75	u75
1	0	0	23	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	1	0	26	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	22	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
720	0	1	24	10	1	0	0	1	1	8.31	0
721	0	1	33	11	1	0	0	1	1	10.13	0
722	1	1	33	12	1	0	0	1	0	9.3	0

Figure A3 provides the proportion that had larger earnings in the control and treatment groups. Whereas, Figure A4 provides the proportion that had larger earnings by the levels of each of the pre-treatment controls.

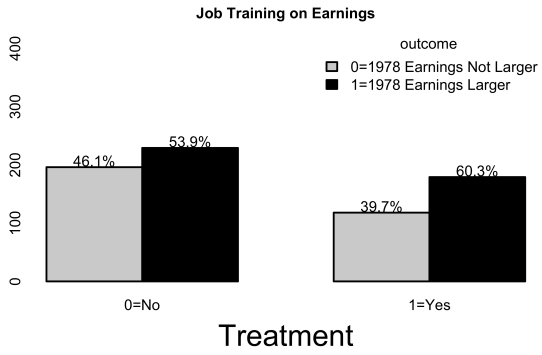

Figure A3: Earnings Outcome by Treatment

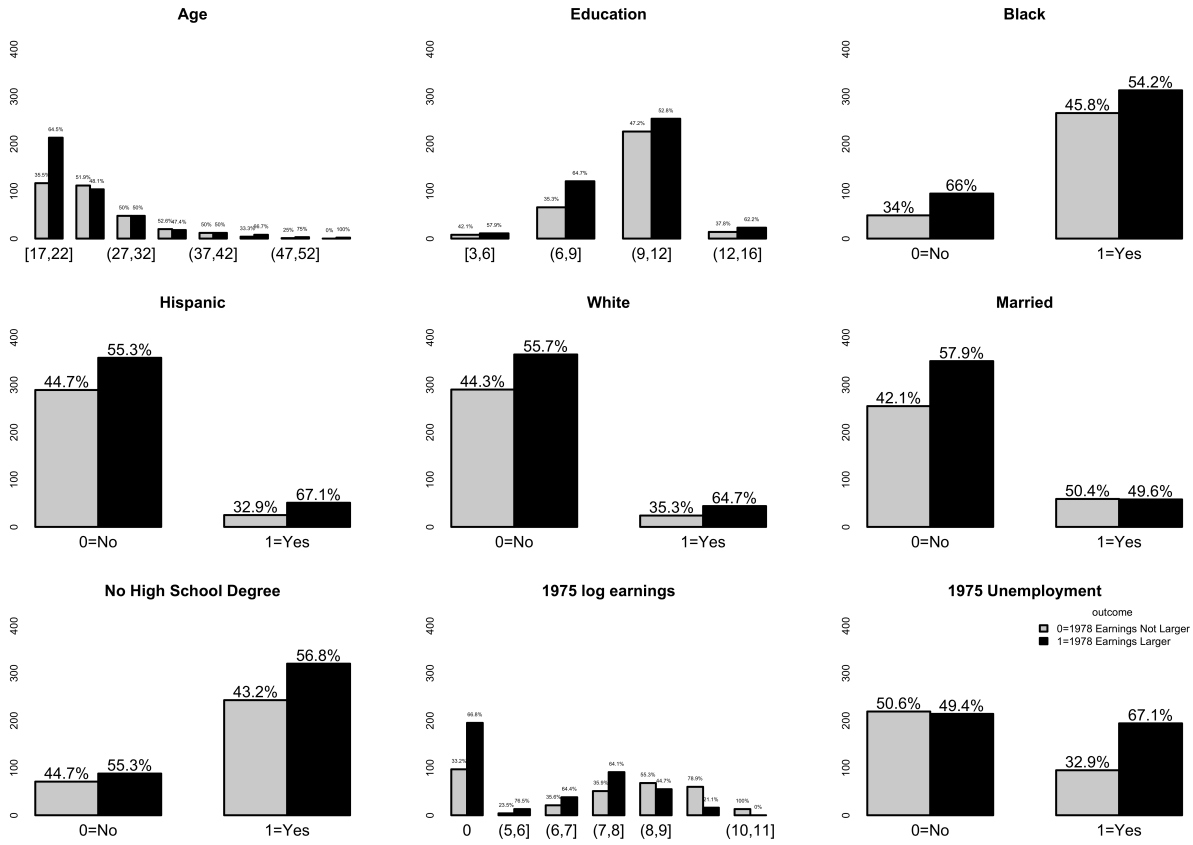

Figure A4: Earnings Outcome by Pre-Treatment Control

A.2 Homogeneous Treatment Effects Simulation Study In this appendix, we present a simulation study that evaluates the `FindIt` method's performance when applied to scenarios with homogeneous treatment effects. This study complements the main reproduction results by examining the method's behavior under conditions that differ from its primary design assumptions.

A.2.1 Simulation Setup We design a simplified simulation study based on the paper's setup for identifying best treatments from multiple alternatives. Our simulation parameters are chosen to be computationally feasible while maintaining the key features of the original study.

Data Generating Process We generate simulated data with the following characteristics:

- **Number of treatments**: $K = 10$ active treatments plus one control group (treatment 0), for a total of 11 treatment levels.
- **Number of covariates**: $L_V = 3$ pre-treatment covariates, each generated from a standard normal distribution: $V_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.
- **Sample sizes**: We consider three sample sizes: $n \in \{500, 1000, 2000\}$.

- **Replications**: For each sample size, we conduct $R = 100$ independent replications.

The true treatment effects are specified as follows:

- Treatment 1: $\beta_1 = 0.07$ (largest positive effect, 7 percentage points)
- Treatment 2: $\beta_2 = 0.05$ (second largest positive effect, 5 percentage points)
- Treatment 3: $\beta_3 = -0.03$ (largest negative effect, -3 percentage points)
- Treatments 4–10: $\beta_j \sim \text{Uniform}(-0.01, 0.01)$ (negligible effects, approximately ± 1 percentage point)

The covariate effects are set to $\gamma = (0.5, -0.3, 0.3)^\top$, representing substantial predictive power of the pre-treatment covariates.

The data generating process follows a linear probability model:

$$\text{linear predictor} = \mu + Z_i^\top \beta + V_i^\top \gamma \tag{1}$$

$$P(Y_i = 1) = \Phi(\text{linear predictor}) \tag{2}$$

where $\mu = 0.4$ is the baseline intercept, Z_i is a vector of treatment indicators, V_i is the vector of covariates, and $\Phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal cumulative distribution function. The binary outcome Y_i is then generated as $Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(P(Y_i = 1))$.

Treatment assignment is random and independent of covariates: each unit is randomly assigned to one of the 11 treatment levels (0–10) with equal probability.

Model Fitting For each simulated dataset, we fit the `FindIt` model using the `FindIt` package in R. Due to computational constraints and the structure of our simulation (multiple binary treatment indicators rather than factorial treatment factors), we use the single treatment type specification:

$$\text{model.treat}: \quad Y \sim \text{treatment} \tag{3}$$

$$\text{model.main}: \quad \sim V_1 + V_2 + V_3 \tag{4}$$

$$\text{model.int}: \quad \sim V_1 + V_2 + V_3 \tag{5}$$

where treatment is coded as a multi-valued factor (0–10), and we allow for treatment-covariate interactions.

We use automatic lambda selection (`search.lambdas = TRUE`) to allow the method to choose optimal tuning parameters via generalized cross-validation (GCV) for each replication.

Evaluation Metrics Following the paper's evaluation framework, we assess the method's performance using two metrics:

1. **Discovery Rate (DR)**: The proportion of replications in which the method correctly identifies the treatment with the largest effect (or the top 3 treatments with the largest effects) with the correct sign.
2. **False Discovery Rate (FDR)**: The proportion of replications in which the method fails to correctly identify the largest effect (or top 3 effects) but still reports at least one nonzero treatment coefficient.

Specifically, for each replication r:

- **DR (largest)**: Indicator that the estimated largest effect (among nonzero coefficients) matches the true largest effect (treatment 1) with correct sign.
- **DR (top 3)**: Indicator that at least 2 of the top 3 estimated effects match the true top 3 effects (treatments 1, 2, 3) with correct signs.
- **FDR (largest)**: $1 -$ DR (largest) when at least one treatment coefficient is nonzero.
- **FDR (top 3)**: $1 -$ DR (top 3) when at least one treatment coefficient is nonzero.

A.2.2 Simulation Results Table A5 presents the simulation results across the three sample sizes. The results show that the `FindIt` method achieves low discovery rates across all sample sizes, with DR (largest) ranging from 0.01 to 0.02 and DR (top 3) ranging from 0.01 to 0.02.

Table A5: Simulation Results: Discovery Rate (DR) and False Discovery Rate (FDR)

Sample Size	DR (largest)	FDR (largest)	DR (top 3)	FDR (top 3)
$n = 500$	0.010	0.958	0.020	0.917
$n = 1000$	0.010	0.955	0.020	0.909
$n = 2000$	0.020	0.926	0.010	0.963

The results indicate that the method struggles to correctly identify the largest treatment effects in this simulation setup. The discovery rates are consistently low (around 1–2%) across all sample sizes, suggesting that the method is not effectively distinguishing between treatments with substantial effects and those with negligible effects.

A.2.3 Discussion and Limitations The low discovery rates observed in our simulation study can be attributed to several factors:

Methodological Limitations First, the `FindIt` method with `treat.type = "single"` is designed to identify *heterogeneous* treatment effects—that is, treatment effects that vary across different covariate profiles. However, our simulation setup assumes *homogeneous* treatment effects—each treatment has a fixed effect that does not depend on covariates. This mismatch between the

method's assumptions and the simulation's data generating process may explain the poor performance.

Specifically, the single treatment type specification models treatment effects through treatment-covariate interactions:

$$W_i = \mu + \beta_0 \cdot \text{treatment}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{L_V} \beta_j \cdot (\text{treatment}_i \times V_{ij}) + \sum_{j=1}^{L_V} \gamma_j V_{ij}$$

where the main treatment effect β_0 may be shrunk to zero by the LASSO penalty, leaving only interaction terms. In our simulation, where treatment effects are homogeneous (do not depend on covariates), these interaction terms may not capture the true treatment effects effectively.

Computational Constraints Second, our simulation uses a simplified setup compared to the paper's original study. The paper's simulation (Section 4.1) uses 49 treatments and more complex data generating processes. Our simplified version with 10 treatments may not fully capture the method's performance characteristics.

Additionally, we use automatic lambda selection for each replication, which is computationally intensive. While this ensures optimal tuning parameters for each dataset, it may also introduce variability in the results across replications.

Evaluation Challenges Third, extracting treatment-specific effects from the `FindIt` output with `treat.type = "single"` is challenging. The method's `predict()` function returns conditional treatment effects that depend on each unit's covariate values. We average these effects across units within each treatment group to obtain treatment-level effects, but this averaging may not accurately reflect the true homogeneous effects in our simulation.

Comparison with Paper The paper's simulation results (Figure 1) show that the method achieves higher discovery rates, particularly for larger sample sizes. However, the paper's simulation uses a factorial treatment design with `treat.type = "multiple"`, which is better suited for identifying treatment-treatment interactions and main effects. Our simulation's use of single treatment type may explain the discrepancy in performance.

A.2.4 Conclusion Our simulation study demonstrates the challenges of applying the `FindIt` method to scenarios with homogeneous treatment effects when using the single treatment type specification. While the method is designed for heterogeneous effects, our simulation shows that it struggles to identify treatments with homogeneous but substantial effects.

These results highlight the importance of matching the method's assumptions to the data structure. For scenarios with homogeneous treatment effects, alternative methods or different `FindIt` specifications (such as multiple treatment type with factorial designs) may be more appropriate.