Herleitung des ATE + Bias

Notation

p =the proportion treated (i.e., the proportion of cases D = 1), q =the proportion untreated (i.e., the proportion of cases D = 0),

$$E(Y_{D=1}^{1}) = E(Y^{1} \mid D = 1),$$

$$E(Y_{D=1}^{0}) = E(Y^{0} \mid D = 1),$$

$$E(Y_{D=0}^{1}) = E(Y^{1} \mid D = 0),$$

$$E(Y_{D=0}^{0}) = E(Y^{0} \mid D = 0).$$



Law of iterative Expectation

• Erwartungswert als gewichtete Summe von Erwartungswerten

$$ATE = E(Y^1 - Y^0)$$

= $E(Y_{D=1}^1)p + E(Y_{D=0}^1)q - E(Y_{D=1}^0)p - E(Y_{D=0}^0)q$



Weitere Umformung

$$E(Y_{D=1}^1)p = E(Y_{D=1}^1) - E(Y_{D=1}^1)q$$

- Führt zu:
- eine Variable weniger

$$= \! E\left(Y_{\scriptscriptstyle D=1}^{1}\right) - E\left(Y_{\scriptscriptstyle D=1}^{1}\right) q + E\left(Y_{\scriptscriptstyle D=0}^{1}\right) q - E\left(Y_{\scriptscriptstyle D=1}^{0}\right) + E\left(Y_{\scriptscriptstyle D=1}^{0}\right) q - E\left(Y_{\scriptscriptstyle D=0}^{0}\right) q$$



HTE-Bias

Betrachtung der E(...) mit dem Faktor q

$$\begin{split} HTE &= -E(Y_{D=1}^1)q + E(Y_{D=1}^0)q + E(Y_{D=0}^1)q - E(Y_{D=0}^0)q \\ &= -q[+E(Y_{D=1}^1) - E(Y_{D=1}^0) - E(Y_{D=0}^1) + E(Y_{D=0}^0)] \\ &= -q[(E(Y_{D=1}^1) - E(Y_{D=1}^0)) - (E(Y_{D=0}^1) - E(Y_{D=0}^0))] \end{split}$$



SDO und Selection Bias

$$= E(Y_{D=1}^1) - E(Y_{D=1}^0)$$

Wir erweitern die Formel durch:

$$E(Y_{D=1}^0) = E(Y_{D=0}^0) + (E(Y_{D=1}^0) - E(Y_{D=0}^0))$$

Wir Erhalten SDO – Selection Bias:

$$= E(Y_{D=1}^1) - E(Y_{D=0}^0) - (E(Y_{D=1}^0) - E(Y_{D=0}^0))$$



Zusammenfügen

• ATE = SDO - Selection Bias - HTE



$$= E\left(Y_{D=1}^{1}\right) - E\left(Y_{D=0}^{0}\right) - \left[E\left(Y_{D=1}^{0}\right) - E\left(Y_{D=0}^{0}\right)\right] - (TT - TUT) q,$$

Literatur



Vorlesung Causal Inference and Digital Causality Lab, Prof. Dr. Spindler.

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