

FLS 6441 - Methods III: Explanation and Causation

Week 9 - Controlling for Confounding

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Classification of Research Designs

		Independence of Treatment Assignment	Researcher Controls Treatment Assignment?
Controlled Experiments	Field Experiments	✓	✓
	Survey and Lab Experiments	✓	✓
Natural Experiments	Natural Experiments	✓	
	Instrumental Variables	✓	
	Discontinuities	✓	
Observational Studies	Difference-in-Differences		
	Controlling for Confounding		
	Matching		
	Comparative Cases and Process Tracing		

Section 1

Controlling for Confounding

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- ▶ Adding control variables changes the comparison we are making: **Treatment is associated with higher values of the Outcome...holding constant the values of X**
- ▶ But when does controlling allow us to say: **Treatment causes higher values of the Outcome?**

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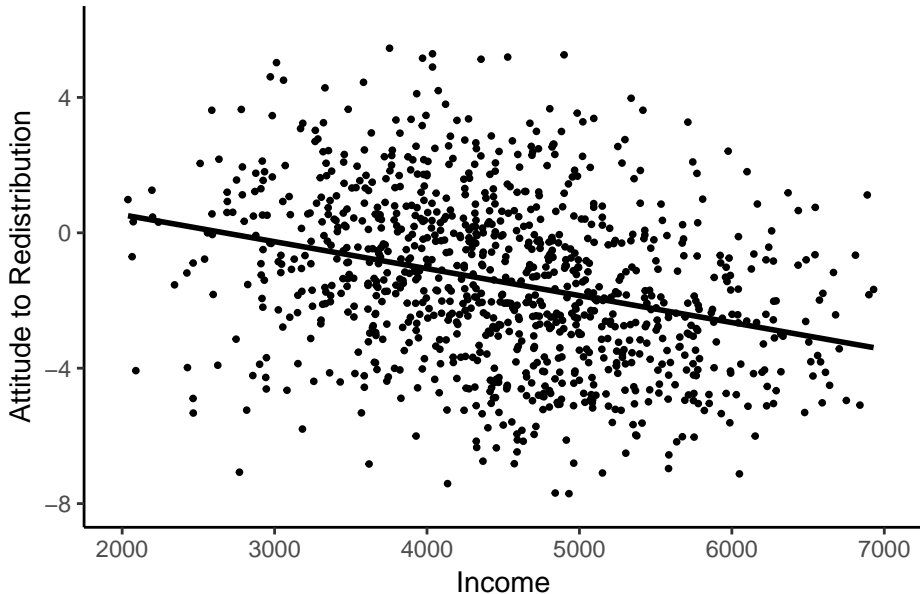
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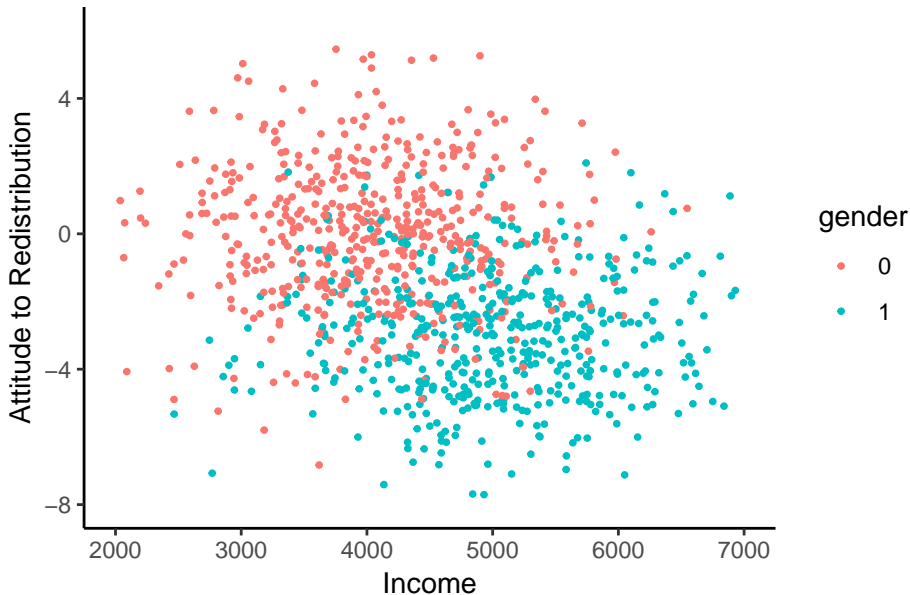
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- ▶ After controlling for X , treatment is independent of potential outcomes: 'No unmeasured confounders'
- ▶ This is an *assumption*
 - ▶ We cannot directly test it
 - ▶ We have to make an argument and provide supporting evidence

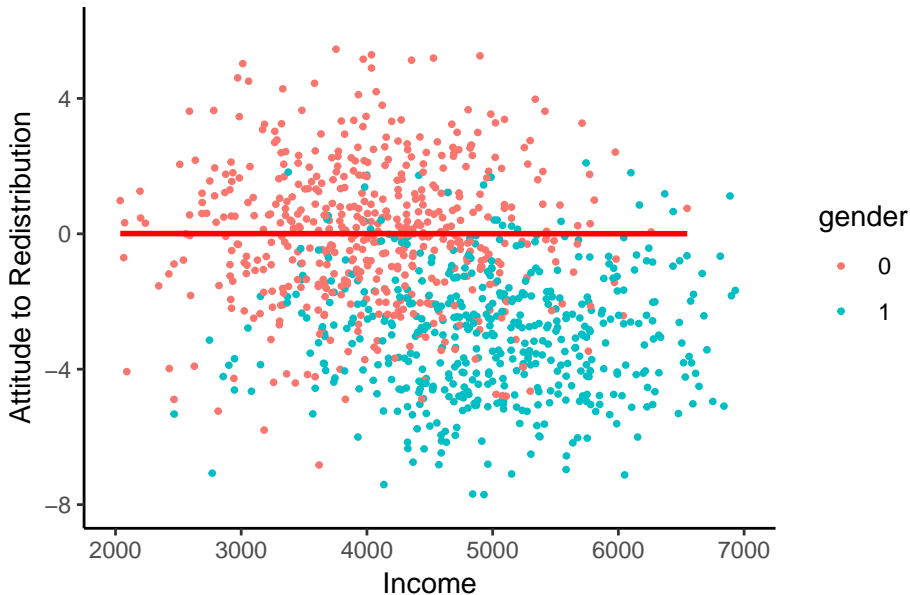
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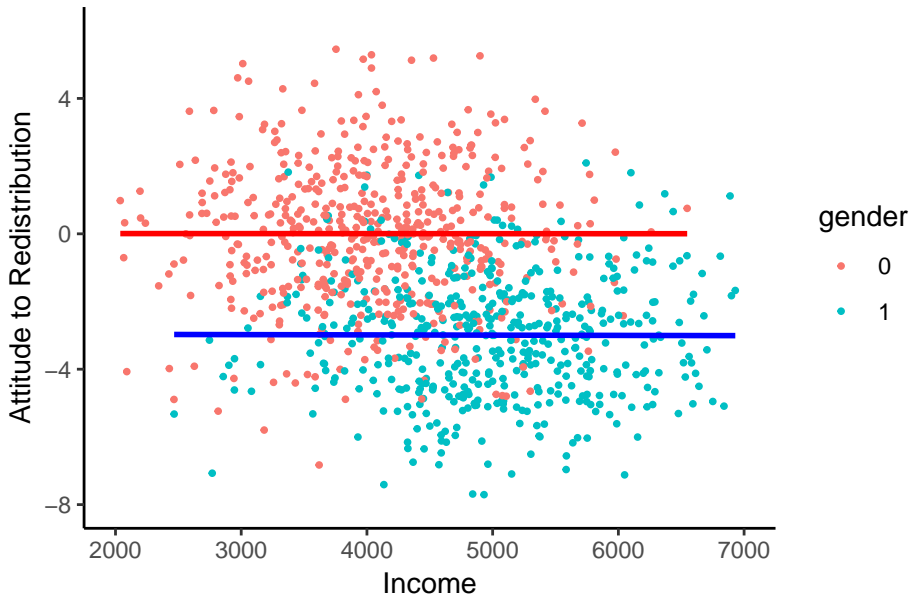
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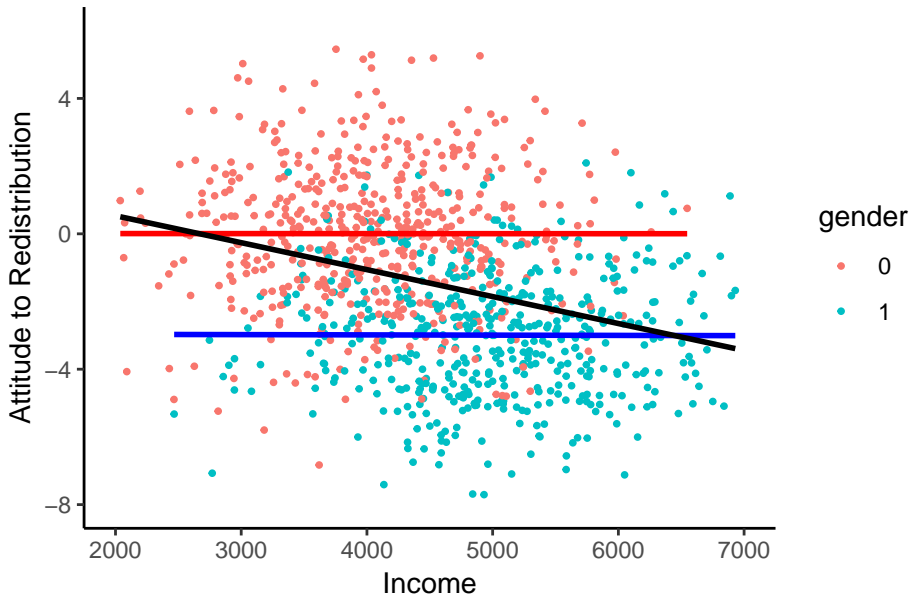
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$$\beta_{wrong} = \beta_{true} + \gamma\delta$$

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 - ▶ Then, within each group, the confounder is **constant** and can't affect the relationship between D and Y .
 - ▶ We have **created balance** between the treated and control groups on all other characteristics

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Section 2

Which Variables to Control For

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 - ▶ A **Directed Acyclical Graph** (DAG)
 - ▶ Arrows only in one direction
 - ▶ No circular loops!

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 - ▶ We want to focus on one 'flow' of causation from treatment to outcomes
 - ▶ Avoiding mixing with the other flows of causation in the network

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 3. Exclude any variables that are **colliders**

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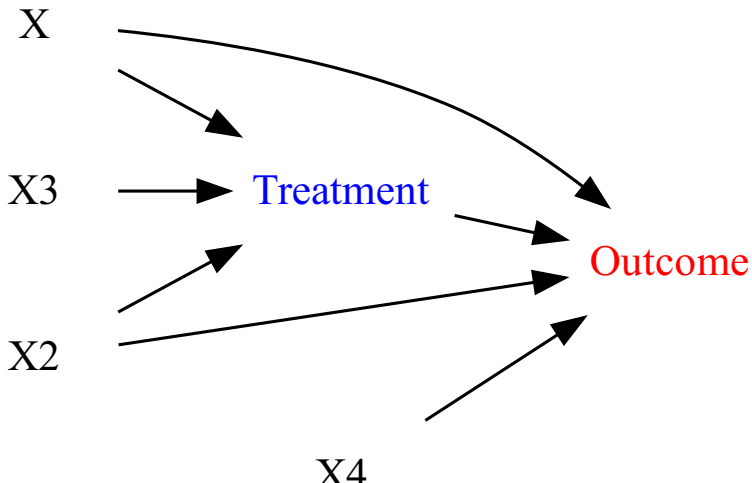
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 - ▶ *Any* set of variables which blocks *All* back-door paths
 - ▶ Include these as control variables in our regression

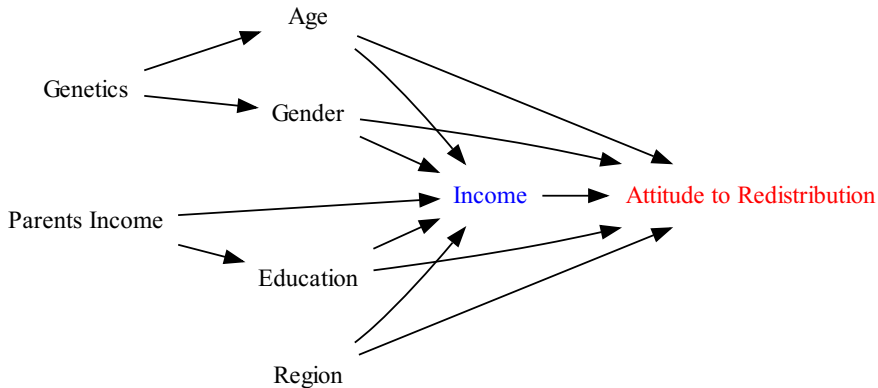
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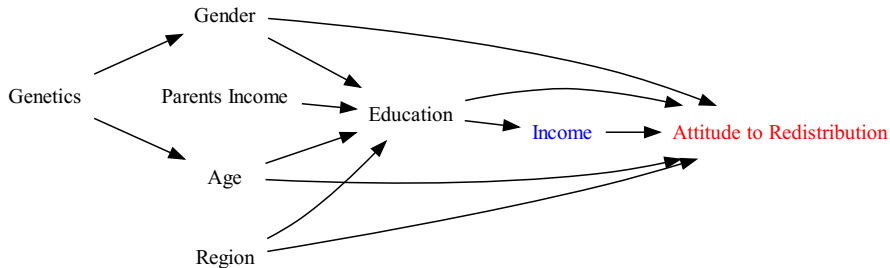
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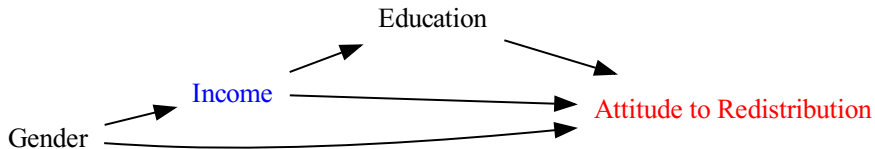
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 - ▶ They're not confounders, but **mediating variables**
 - ▶ Controlling for them changes the definition of the causal effect we are estimating

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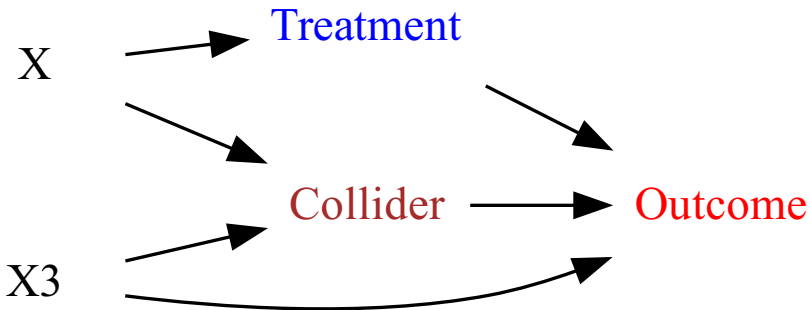
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- ▶ Hard!

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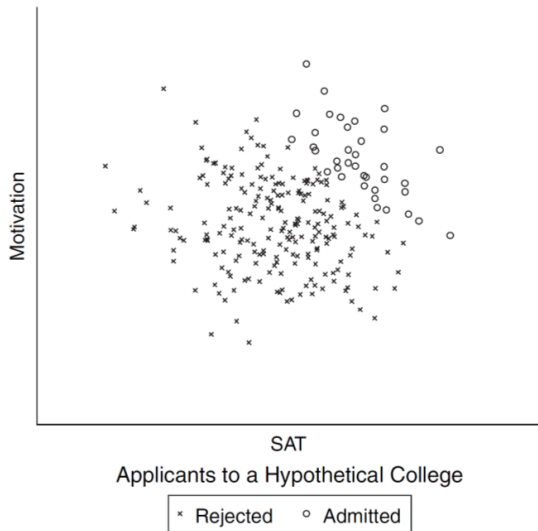
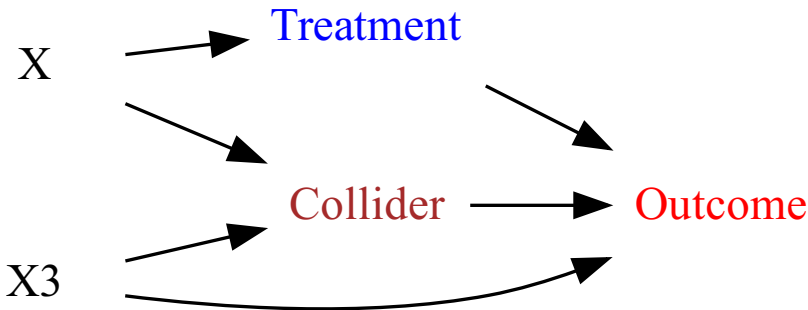
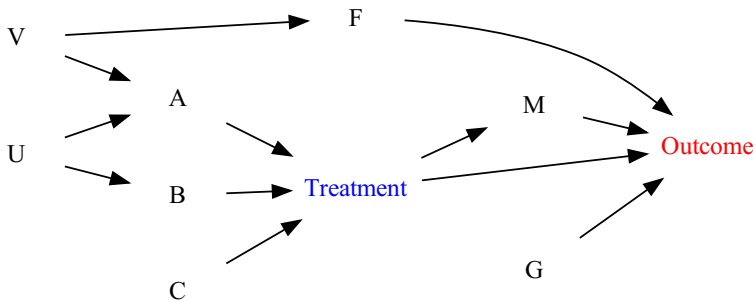


Figure 3.4: Simulation of conditional dependence within values of a collider variable.

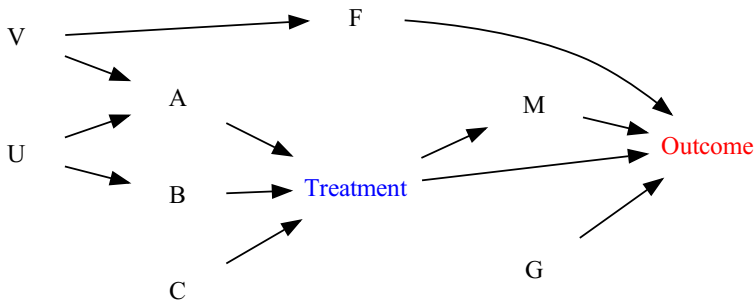
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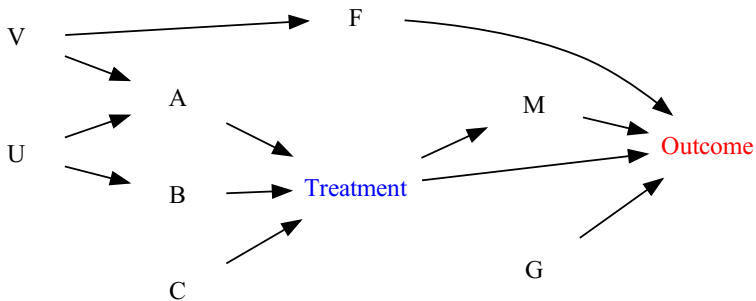
Example adapted from Morgan and Winship, p.72



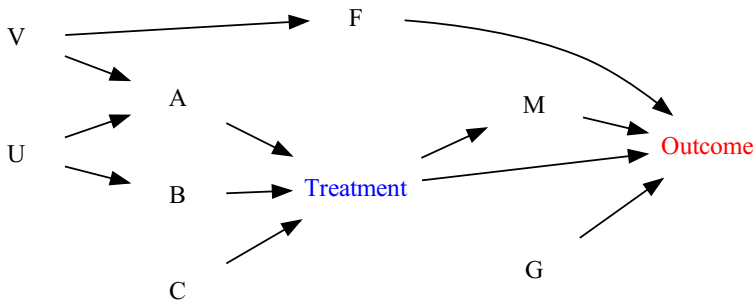
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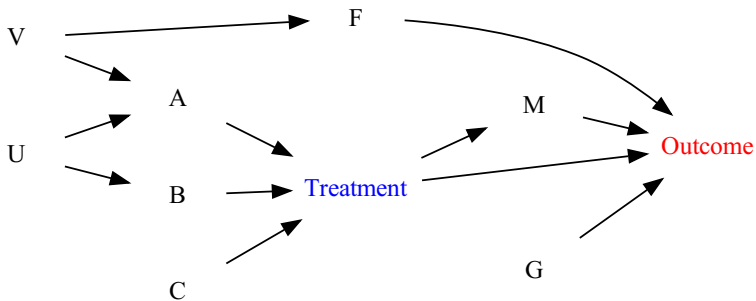
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 - ▶ In practice, don't include unnecessary controls