

# Potential Outcomes

Day I, Session I

# **We want to know the causal effect of a project on its beneficiaries**

Job training on earnings and employment

Class size on test scores

School leadership on teacher morale

Teacher qualifications on student outcomes

# Potential outcomes - $i$

Consider an indicator for a potential beneficiary,  $D_i$

$D$  tells us whether there is a project, or a “treatment”

The subscript  $i$  denotes a single individual who is either treated or not treated

$D_i = 1$  means participation in a project (beneficiary)

$D_i = 0$  means no participation in a project

# Potential outcomes - ii

Consider an indicator for the outcome of a potential beneficiary,  
 $Y_i$

$Y_{1i}$  is the outcome after project participation

$Y_{0i}$  is the outcome without any project

Note that  $Y_1$  and  $Y_0$  denote *possibilities* for the *same person*, unit  $i$  !

# Potential outcomes - iii

The effect of the project (treatment effect) on person  $i$  is the difference between the two potential outcomes

Treatment effect =  $Y_{1i} - Y_{0i}$

This is the difference in potential outcomes for the *same person*

A person participates in a project, and then goes back in time and does not participate in the project

# Potential outcomes - iv

But how can one person be both treated and untreated?

In the real world, person  $i$  experiences one of the potential outcomes, but not both

If  $D_i = 1$ , the potential outcome of  $Y_i$  becomes  $Y_{1i}$  in fact and the potential outcome of  $Y_{0i}$  is unobserved

If  $D_i = 0$ , the potential outcome of  $Y_i$  becomes  $Y_{0i}$  in fact and the potential outcome of  $Y_{1i}$  is unobserved

# The fundamental problem of causal inference - i

This is the fundamental problem of causal inference:

We observe only one outcome, but we need both outcomes to describe the effect of the project

We refer to the outcome that didn't happen as the *counterfactual*, or what would have happened in the absence of the project

Researchers sometimes refer to impact evaluation as a “missing data problem”, because we are missing two pieces of information about what happens with or without the treatment

