1) Randomized Trials

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Tables, Graphics, and Figures from

Mastering 'Metrics: The Path from Cause to Effect

Angrist & Pischke (2014): Chapter 1

2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

		Husband	ls	Wives			
	Some HI (1)	No HI (2)	Difference (3)	Some HI (4)	No HI (5)	Difference (6)	
		I	A. Health				
Health index	4.01 [.93]	3.70 [1.01]	.31 (.03)	4.02 [.92]	3.62 [1.01]	.39 (.04)	
		В. С.	haracteristic	s			
Nonwhite	.16	.17	01 (.01)	.15	.17	02 (.01)	
Age	43.98	41.26	2.71 (.29)	42.24	39.62	2.62 (.30)	
Education	14.31	11.56	2.74 (.10)	14.44	11.80	2.64 (.11)	
Family size	3.50	3.98	47 (.05)	3.49	3.93	43 (.05)	
Employed	.92	.85	.07 (.01)	.77	.56	.21 (.02)	
Family income	106,467	45,656	60,810 (1,355)	106,212	46,385	59,828 (1,406)	
Sample size	8,114	1,281		8,264	1,131		

Outcomes and Treatments for John and Mary

		John	Mary
Potential outcome without insurance	Y_{0i}	3	5
Potential outcome with insurance	Y_{1i}	4	5
Treatment (insurance status chosen)	D_i	1	0
Actual health outcome	Y_i	4	5
Treatment effect	$Y_{1i} - Y_{0i}$	1	0

Average Causal Effects

$$E[Y_{1i} - Y_{0i}]$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [Y_{1i} - Y_{0i}]$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_{1i} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_{0i}$$

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Difference in Group Means

$$E[Y_i|D_i = 1] - E[Y_i|D_i = 0]$$
 $E[Y_{1i}|D_i = 1] - E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 0]$
 $Y_{1i} = Y_{0i} + \kappa$



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Average Causal Effects + Selection Bias

$$E[Y_{1i}|D_i = 1] - E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 0]$$
 $\{\kappa + E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 1]\} - E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 0]$ $\kappa + \{E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 1] - E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 0]\}$



Law of Large Numbers (LLN)

A sample average can be brought as close as the average in the population from which it is drawn simply by enlarging the sample.

If the samples are large enough, those in randomly assigned treatment and control samples will be similar, because both groups come from the same population.

$$E[Y_{0i}|D_i=1]=E[Y_{0i}|D_i=0]$$

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Randomization Eliminates Selection Bias

$$E[Y_i|D_i = 1] - E[Y_i|D_i = 0]$$

$$E[Y_{1i}|D_i = 1] - E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 0]$$

$$E[Y_{0i}+\kappa|D_i = 1]\} - E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 0]$$

$$\kappa + E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 1] - E[Y_{0i}|D_i = 0]$$

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The RAND Health Insurance Experiment (HIE) from 1974 to 1982

3,958 people aged 14 to 61

From six areas of the country

Randomly assigned toone of 14 insurance plans

From care for free

to

"catastrophic coverage"

(families pay 95% of their health-care costs)

Demographic Characteristics in the RAND HIE

	Means		Differences between plan groups				
	Catastrophic plan (1)		Coinsurance – catastrophic (3)		Any insurance catastrophic (5)		
	Α.	Demographic (characteristics				
Female	.560	023 (.016)	025 (.015)	038 (.015)	030 (.013)		
Nonwhite	.172	019 (.027)	027 (.025)	028 (.025)	025 (.022)		
Age	32.4 [12.9]	.56 (.68)	.97 (.65)	.43 (.61)	.64 (.54)		
Education	12.1 [2.9]	16 (.19)	06 (.19)	26 (.18)	17 (.16)		
Family income	31,603 [18,148]	-2,104 (1,384)	970 (1,389)	-976 (1,345)	-654 (1,181)		
Hospitalized last year	.115	.004	002 (.015)	.001 (.015)	.001 (.013)		

Baseline Health in the RAND HIE

	Means	Differences between plan groups				
	Catastrophic plan (1)		Coinsurance – catastrophic (3)		Any insurance – catastrophic (5)	
		B. Baseline he	alth variables			
General health index	70.9	-1.44	.21	-1.31	93	
	[14.9]	(.95)	(.92)	(.87)	(.77)	
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	207	-1.42	-1.93	-5.25	-3.19	
	[40]	(2.99)	(2.76)	(2.70)	(2.29)	
Systolic blood	122	2.32	.91	1.12	1.39	
pressure (mm Hg)	[17]	(1.15)	(1.08)	(1.01)	(.90)	
Mental health index	73.8	12	1.19	.89	.71	
	[14.3]	(.82)	(.81)	(.77)	(.68)	
Number enrolled	759	881	1,022	1,295	3,198	

Health Expenditure in the RAND HIE

	Means	Differences between plan groups					
	Catastrophic plan (1)		Coinsurance – catastrophic (3)		Any insurance – catastrophic (5)		
		A. Health-	care use				
Face-to-face visits	2.78	.19	.48	1.66	.90		
	[5.50]	(.25)	(.24)	(.25)	(.20)		
Outpatient expenses	248	42	60	169	101		
	[488]	(21)	(21)	(20)	(17)		
Hospital admissions	.099	.016	.002	.029	.017		
	[.379]	(.011)	(.011)	(.010)	(.009)		
Inpatient expenses	388	72	93	116	97		
	[2,308]	(69)	(73)	(60)	(53)		
Total expenses	636	114	152	285	198		
	[2,535]	(79)	(85)	(72)	(63)		

Health Outcomes in the RAND HIE

	Means	Differences between plan groups				
	Catastrophic plan (1)		Coinsurance – catastrophic (3)		Any insurance – catastrophic (5)	
		B. Health	outcomes			
General health index	68.5	87	.61	78	36	
	[15.9]	(.96)	(.90)	(.87)	(.77)	
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	203	.69	-2.31	-1.83	-1.32	
	[42]	(2.57)	(2.47)	(2.39)	(2.08)	
Systolic blood	122	1.17	-1.39	52	36	
pressure (mm Hg)	[19]	(1.06)	(.99)	(.93)	(.85)	
Mental health index	75.5	.45	1.07	.43	.64	
	[14.8]	(.91)	(.87)	(.83)	(.75)	
Number enrolled	759	881	1,022	1,295	3,198	

State-Run Oregon Health Plan (OHP)

2008 OHP lottery 75,000 lottery applicants 30,000 were randomly selected 45,000 control sample

OHP Effects on Insurance Coverage and Health-Care Use

	Oı	regon	Portla	and area
Outcome	Control mean (1)	Treatment effect (2)	Control mean (3)	Treatment effect (4)
A. A	Administra	ative data		
Ever on Medicaid	.141	.256 (.004)	.151	.247 (.006)
Any hospital admissions	.067	.005 (.002)		
Any emergency department visit			.345	.017 (.006)
Number of emergency department visits			1.02	.101 (.029)
Sample size	74	,922	24	1,646
	B. Survey	data		
Outpatient visits (in the past 6 months)	1.91	.314 (.054)		
Any prescriptions?	.637	.025 (.008)		
Sample size	23	3,741		

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OHP Effects on Health Indicators and Financial Health

	Oı	regon	Portland area	
Outcome	Control mean (1)	Treatment effect (2)	Control mean (3)	Treatment effect (4)
	A. Health	indicators		
Health is good	.548	.039 (.008)		
Physical health index			45.5	.29 (.21)
Mental health index			44.4	.47 (.24)
Cholesterol			204	.53 (.69)
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Systolic blood pressure} \\ (mmHg) \end{array}$			119	13 (.30)
	B. Financ	ial health		
Medical expenditures >30% of income			.055	011 (.005)
Any medical debt?			.568	032 (.010)
Sample size	23	3,741	12	2,229