# Assignment 3

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# **Question 1**

#### 1.1

#### 1.2

## 1

## 1 blue

## 2 green

## 3 purple

The ATE is defined as  $\mathbb{E}[\delta] = \mathbb{E}[Y_1^*] - \mathbb{E}[Y_0^*]$  which are the expectations of the potential outcomes. In general, these two variables are not observed. Under the *random assignment* assumption, we assume that  $\mathbb{E}[Y_1^*] = \mathbb{E}[Y_1^*|D=1]$  and  $\mathbb{E}[Y_0^*] = \mathbb{E}[Y_0^*|D=0]$ , which can be estimated by their sample by their sample equivalents:

5

1

2

2.75

```
data %>%
    summarize(
        e_y1_d_is_1 = (9*100 + 13 * 75 + 10 * 25) / sum(no_treated),
        e_y0_d_is_0 = (7 * 100 + 8 * 25 + 9 * 75) / sum(no_contr)) %>%
    summarize(e_y1_d_is_1 - e_y0_d_is_0)
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
## 'e_y1_d_is_1 - e_y0_d_is_0'
```

The ATT is defined as  $\mathbb{E}[\delta|D=1] = \mathbb{E}[Y^1|D=1] - \mathbb{E}[Y^0|D=1]$ . The first term is readily observable. The second term is estimated by us as  $\hat{\mathbb{E}}[Y^0|D=1] = \mathbb{E}[Y^0|D=0]$ . Hence:

```
data_ate <- data %>%
    mutate(n = no_treated + no_contr) %>%
    summarize(e_y1_d_is_1 = (9 * 100 + 13 * 75 + 10 * 25) / sum(no_treated),
              e_y0_dis_0 = (7 * 100 + 8 * 25 + 9 * 75) / sum(no_contr))
data_ate
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
   e_y1_d_is_1 e_y0_d_is_0
           <dbl>
                       <dbl>
## 1
            10.6
                       7.88
data_ate %>%
    summarize(att = e_y1_d_is_1 - e_y0_d_is_0)
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##
       att
##
     <dbl>
## 1 2.75
```

So the ATE = ATT (because of randomization).