Estimating the Effect of a Mis-measured, Endogenous, Binary Treatment

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What is the causal effect of T^*?

$$y_i = h(T_i^*, \mathbf{x}_i) + \varepsilon_i$$

- y – Outcome of interest
- h – Unknown function that *does not depend on i*
- T^* – Unobserved, endogenous binary treatment
- T – Observed, mis-measured binary surrogate for T^*
- $\mathbf{x}$ – Exogenous covariates
- ε – Mean-zero error term
- z – Discrete instrumental variable

Example: Smoking and Birthweight (SNAP Trial)

Coleman et al. (N Engl J Med, 2012)

RCT with 1050 pregnant smokers in England: 521 given nicotine patches, the rest given placebo patches.

- y – Birthweight
- T^* – True smoking behavior
- T – Self-reported smoking behavior
- $\mathbf{x}$ – Mother characteristics
- z – Indicator of nicotine patch

Example: Schooling and Test Scores

Burde & Linden (2013, AEJ Applied)

RCT in Afghanistan: 32 villages divided into 11 clusters. Randomly choose 6 and build a school in each village of these clusters.

- ▶ y – Child's score on math and language test
- ▶ T^* – Child's true school attendance
- ▶ T – Parent's report of child's school attendance
- ▶ $\mathbf{x}$ – Child and household characteristics
- ▶ z – School built in village

Related Literature

Continuous Treatment

Lewbel (1997, 2012), Schennach (2004, 2007), Chen et al. (2005), Hu & Schennach (2008), Song (2015), Hu et al. (2015)...

Binary, Exogenous Treatment

Aigner (1973), Bollinger (1996), Kane et al. (1999), Black et al. (2000), Frazis & Loewenstein (2003), Mahajan (2006), Lewbel (2007)

Binary, Endogenous Treatment

Mahajan (2006), Shiu (2015), Ura (2015)

Model: $y = c + \beta T^* + \varepsilon$

First-stage

$p_k^* \equiv \mathbb{P}(T^* = 1 | z = z_k) \neq \mathbb{P}(T^* = 1 | z = z_\ell) \equiv p_\ell^*$, $k \neq \ell$

Measurement Error

- Non-differential: $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon | T^*, T, z] = \mathbb{E}[\varepsilon | T^*, z]$
- Does not depend on z:

$$\alpha_0 = \mathbb{P}(T = 1 | T^* = 0, z)$$
$$\alpha_1 = \mathbb{P}(T = 0 | T^* = 1, z)$$

Notation

Define error term that absorbs constant: $u = c + \varepsilon$

Observable Moments: $y = \beta T^* + u$

	$z = 1$	$z = 2$	$\ldots$	$z = K$
$T = 0$	$\bar{y}_{01}$ $\quad$ p_{01}	$\bar{y}_{02}$ $\quad$ p_{02}	$\ldots$	$\bar{y}_{0K}$ $\quad$ p_{0K}
$T = 1$	$\bar{y}_{11}$ $\quad$ p_{11}	$\bar{y}_{12}$ $\quad$ p_{12}	$\ldots$	$\bar{y}_{1K}$ $\quad$ p_{1K}

$$\bar{y}_{tk} = \mathbb{E}[y \mid T = t, z = z_k], \quad p_{tk} = q_k p_k$$

$$q_k = \mathbb{P}(z = z_k), \quad p_k = \mathbb{P}(T = 1 \mid z = z_k)$$

Unobservable Moments: $y = \beta T^* + u$

	$z = 1$	$z = 2$	$\ldots$	$z = K$
$T^* = 0$	m_{01}^* $\quad p_{01}^*$	m_{02}^* $\quad p_{02}^*$	$\ldots$	m_{0K}^* $\quad p_{0K}^*$
$T^* = 1$	m_{11}^* $\quad p_{11}^*$	m_{12}^* $\quad p_{12}^*$	$\ldots$	m_{1K}^* $\quad p_{1K}^*$

$$m_{tk}^* = \mathbb{E}[u \mid T^* = t, z = z_k], \quad p_{tk}^* = q_k p_k^*$$

$$q_k = \mathbb{P}(z = z_k), \quad p_k^* = \mathbb{P}(T^* = 1 \mid z = z_k)$$

Unrestricted System of Equations

$$(1 - p_k)\bar{y}_{0k} \equiv \widetilde{y}_{0k} = (\beta + m_{1k}^*)\alpha_1 p_k^* + (1 - \alpha_0)(1 - p_k^*)m_{0k}^*$$

$$p_k\bar{y}_{1k} \equiv \widetilde{y}_{1k} = (\beta + m_{1k}^*)(1 - \alpha_1)p_k^* + \alpha_0(1 - p_k^*)m_{0k}^*$$

$$p_k^* = \frac{p_k - \alpha_0}{1 - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1}$$

Possible Restrictions On m_{tk}^*

Joint Exogeneity: $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon \,|\, T^*, z] = 0$

$\implies m_{tk}^* = c \quad$ for all t, k

Exogenous Treatment: $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon \,|\, T^*] = 0$

$\implies \dfrac{1}{\mathbb{P}(T^* = t)} \sum_k p_{tk}^* m_{tk}^* = c \quad$ for all t

Exogenous Instrument: $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon \,|\, z] = 0$

$\implies (1 - p_k^*) m_{0k}^* + p_k^* m_{1k}^* = c \quad$ for all k

Later I'll consider relaxing the assumption that z is exogenous...

Theorem: β is undentified regardless of K.

(For general case, see paper.)

Proof of special case: $\alpha_0 = 0$

1. System of equations:

$$\widetilde{y}_{0k} = c + p_k \beta \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{1 - \alpha_1} \right) - p_k m_{1k}^*$$

$$\widetilde{y}_{1k} = p_k \beta + p_k m_{1k}^*$$

2. $\beta/(1 - \alpha_1) \equiv \mathcal{W}$ is identified and imposing this, algebra gives $\beta \alpha_1/(1 - \alpha_1) = \mathcal{W} - \beta$.

Theorem: β is undentified regardless of K.

(For general case, see paper.)

Proof of special case: $\alpha_0 = 0$ continued...

3. Substituting:

$$(c + p_k \mathcal{W} - \widetilde{y}_{0k})/p_k = \beta + m_{1k}^*$$

$$\widetilde{y}_{1k}/p_k = \beta + m_{1k}^*$$

4. Linear system in (β, m_{1k}^*) – no solution or ∞ of solutions.

5. Sum original pair of equations $\implies c + p_k \mathcal{W} - \widetilde{y}_{0k} = \widetilde{y}_{1k}$
   thus ∞ of solutions. The model is unidentified.

Conditional *Second* Moment Independence.

New Assumption

Homoskedastic errors w.r.t. the *instrument*: $E[\varepsilon^2|z] = E[\varepsilon^2]$

Reasonable?

Makes sense in an RCT or a true natural experiment.

New Moment Conditions

Defining $\mu_{k\ell}^* = (p_k - \alpha_0)m_{1k}^* - (p_\ell - \alpha_0)m_{k\ell}^*$,

$$\mathbb{E}(y^2|z_k) - \mathbb{E}(y^2|z_\ell) \equiv \Delta\overline{y^2} = \beta\mathcal{W}(p_k - p_\ell) + 2\mathcal{W}\mu_{k\ell}^*$$

$$\mathbb{E}(yT|z_k) - \mathbb{E}(yT|z_\ell) \equiv \Delta\overline{yT} = (1 - \alpha_1)\mathcal{W}(p_k - p_\ell) + \mu_{k\ell}^*$$

Theorem: $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)$ is Identified if $E[\varepsilon^2|z] = E[\varepsilon^2]$

Requires only binary z

Solve for $\mu^*_{k\ell}$, substitute $\beta = \mathcal{W}(1 - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1)$, rearrange to find

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_0 = 1 + \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{W}, \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{R} \equiv \frac{\Delta\overline{y^2} - 2\mathcal{W}\Delta\overline{yT}}{\mathcal{W}(p_k - p_\ell)}.$$

What good is $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)$?

- Test necessary condition for *no mis-classification*: $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1$

- Simple, tighter partial identification bounds for β

- If α_0 known, e.g. zero $\implies \beta$ point identified

Conditional *Third* Moment Independence

New Assumption

Third moment independence w.r.t instrument: $E[\varepsilon^3|z] = E[\varepsilon^3]$

New Moment Conditions

Define $\lambda_{k\ell}^* = (p_k - \alpha_0)v_{1k}^* - (p_\ell - \alpha_0)v_{1\ell}^*$

where $v_{tk}^* = \mathbb{E}(u^2|T^* = t, z_k)$. Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(y^3|z_k) \quad &- \quad \mathbb{E}(y^3|z_\ell) \equiv \\
\Delta\overline{y^3} \quad &= \quad \beta^2 \mathcal{W}(p_k - p_\ell) + 3\beta\mathcal{W}\mu_{k\ell}^* + 3\mathcal{W}\lambda_{k\ell}^* \\
\mathbb{E}(y^2T|z_k) \quad &- \quad \mathbb{E}(y^2T|z_\ell) \equiv \\
\Delta\overline{y^2T} \quad &= \quad \beta(1-\alpha_1)\mathcal{W}(p_k - p_\ell) + 2(1-\alpha_1)\mathcal{W}\mu_{k\ell}^* + \lambda_{k\ell}^*
\end{aligned}
$$

Theorem: β, α_0 and α_1 identified

Adding $E[\varepsilon^3|z] = E[\varepsilon^3]$, z need only be binary.

Solve for $\lambda_{k\ell}^*$, substitute and rearrange. After further substitutions:

$$2\mathcal{W}^2(1-\alpha_1)^2 + 2\mathcal{R}\mathcal{W}(1-\alpha_1) + (\mathcal{S} - \mathcal{R}^2) = 0$$

where

$$\mathcal{S} \equiv \frac{\Delta\overline{y^3} - 3\mathcal{W}\left[\Delta\overline{y^2 T} + \mathcal{R}\Delta\overline{yT}\right]}{\mathcal{W}(p_k - p_\ell)}$$

- Quadratic in $(1-\alpha_1)$ and observables only
- Always two real roots: one is $(1-\alpha_1)$ and the other is α_0.
- To tell which is which, need $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 < 1$.

Recap of Results

1. Using first-moment information alone, β is unidentified regardless of how many values the instrument takes on.

2. Using second moment information $\alpha_1 - \alpha_0$ is identified
   - Partial identification bound for β
   - Identifies β if α_0 is known (e.g. smoking/birthweight example)

3. Using third moment information β, α_0 and α_1 are identified so long as $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 < 1$.

Empirical Illustration: Schooling and Test Scores

Burde & Linden (2013, AEJ Applied)

RCT in Afghanistan: 32 villages divided into 11 clusters.
Randomly choose 6 and build a school in each village of these
clusters ($N = 1468$).

- y – Child's score on math and language test
- T^* – Child's true school attendance
- T – Parent's report of child's school attendance
- $\mathbf{x}$ – Child and household characteristics
- z – School built in village

Empirical Illustration: Schooling and Test Scores

Burde & Linden (2013, AEJ Applied)
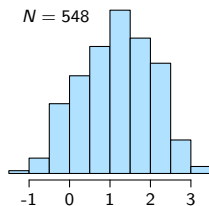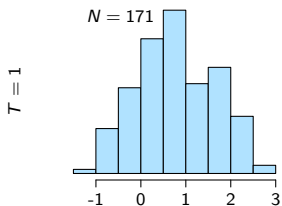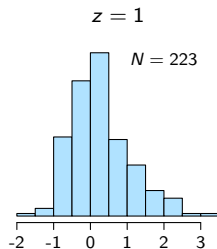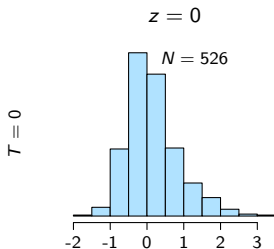
Empirical Illustration: Schooling and Test Scores

Burde & Linden (2013, AEJ Applied)

Cluster Bootstrap Distribution of $\hat{\alpha}_1 - \hat{\alpha}_0$

$\widehat{\beta}_{OLS} = 0.88$

$\widehat{\beta}_{IV} = 1.27$

$\widehat{\alpha}_1 - \widehat{\alpha}_0 = 0.18$

$p = 0.13$
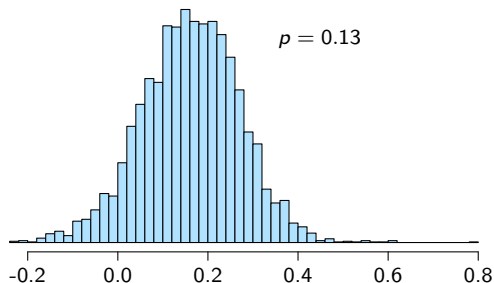
But what if z is endogenous?

Recall: Unrestricted System

$$
\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{y}_{0k} &= (\beta + m_{1k}^*)\alpha_1 p_k^* + (1 - \alpha_0)(1 - p_k^*)m_{0k}^* \\
\widetilde{y}_{1k} &= (\beta + m_{1k}^*)(1 - \alpha_1)p_k^* + \alpha_0(1 - p_k^*)m_{0k}^*
\end{aligned}
$$

Intelligible Quantities

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta_{T^*} &\equiv \mathbb{E}\left[u \mid T^* = 1\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[u \mid T^* = 0\right] \\
\delta_z &\equiv \mathbb{E}\left[u \mid z = 1\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[u \mid z = 0\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

... both are linear functions of m_{tk}^*.

Identified Set for $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \delta_{T^*}, \delta_z)$

First Moment Information

$$\delta_z = C(\alpha_0, \alpha_1 | \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{y}}) - \left(\frac{p_1 - p_2}{1 - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1} \right) \delta_{T^*}$$

Second Moment Information

$$Var(u | T = t, z = k) > 0$$

$$\implies [Var(y | T = t, z = k) - Q_{tk}(\delta_{T^*}, \delta_z, \alpha_0, \alpha_1 | \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{y}})] > 0$$

Approaches to (Partial) Identification

Identification

- $\delta_z = 0, \alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$ Wald Estimator

- Joint Exogeneity ($\Rightarrow \delta_{T^*} = \delta_z = 0$)

  Kane et al. (1999), Black et al. (2000), Mahajan (2006)...

Partial Identification

- Frazis & Loewenstein (2003): $\delta_z = 0$, $(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1) \in [\ell, u]$

- Conley et al. (2012): $\delta_z \in [\underline{\delta}_z, \bar{\delta}_z]$, $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = 0$

- Nevo & Rosen (2012): $\delta_T^* > \delta_z$, $\delta_T^* \delta_z > 0$, $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = 0$

Our Proposed Approach

Elicit Beliefs

Ask researcher for bounds on $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \delta_{T^*}, \delta_z$

Discipline Beliefs

Are these beliefs mutually consistent? Explore joint constraints implied by identified set.

Incorporate Beliefs

Carry out (Bayesian) inference for β using beliefs, constraints, and accounting for sampling uncertainty.

# Example: Vouchers for Private Schooling (PACES)

Angrist et al. (2002, AER)

Data from Colombia: vouchers to attend private school awarded by lottery to poor, primary school-aged children ($N = 1577$).

- ▸ y – # of grades repeated after lottery
- ▸ T^* – Scholarship use
- ▸ T – Self-reported Scholarship use
- ▸ **x** – Demographic controls
- ▸ z – Offered scholarship through lottery

Authors raise concerns about the lottery in one of the two cities. . .
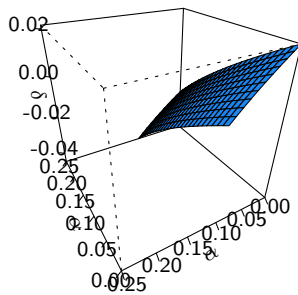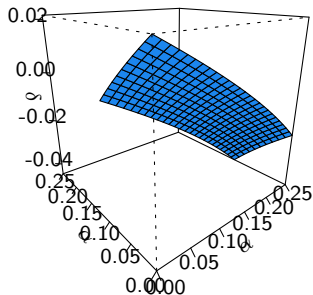
Example: Vouchers for Private Schooling (PACES)
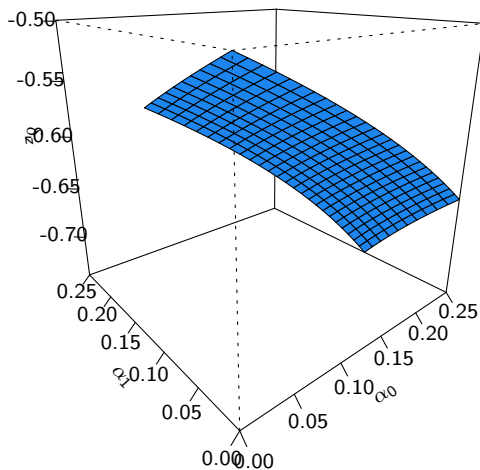
Overall: Mean = 0.19, SD = 0.45
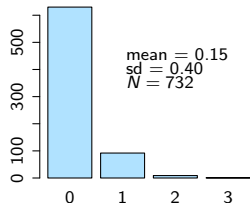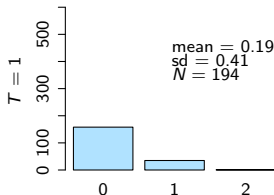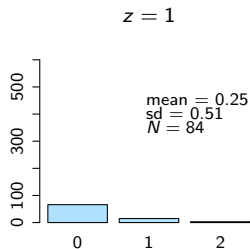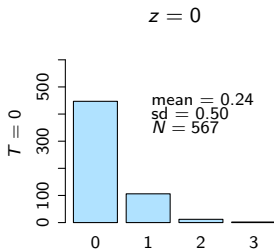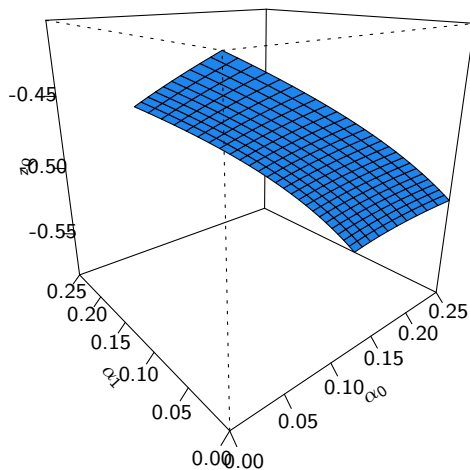
Implications of Valid IV: $\delta_z = 0$

Angrist et al. (2002)

Implications of Negative Selection: $\delta_{T^*} = -0.75$

Implications of Negative Selection: $\delta_{T^*} = -0.60$

Conclusion

- Effect of endogenous, mis-measured, binary treatment.

- Important in applied work but no solution in the literature.

- New partial and point identification results by exploiting higher moments of outcome variable.

- Test necessary condition for absence of measurement error.

- Next steps: use full independence of $z \rightarrow$ optimal estimator

Simulation Study

Simulation Study: $y = \beta T^* + \varepsilon$

- $(\varepsilon, \eta) \sim$ jointly normal, mean 0, variance 1, corr. 0.3.
- First stage: $T^* = \mathbf{1}\{\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 z + \eta > 0\}$
  - Half of subjects have $z = 1$, the rest have $z = 0$.
  - $\gamma_0 = \Phi^{-1}(\delta)$
  - $\gamma_1 = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \delta) - \Phi(\delta)$
  - δ equals fraction of those offered treatment who fail to take it up *and* fraction of those not offered treatment who do.
- Generate T as follows:
  - $T^* = 0 \implies T = 0$, i.e. $\alpha_0 = 0$
  - $T | T^* = 1 \sim \text{Bernoulli}(1 - \alpha_1)$
  - α_0, α_1 unknown to econometrician.

Sampling Distribution of $\widehat{\alpha}_1 - \widehat{\alpha}_0$