

# Introduction to data science & artificial intelligence (INF7100)

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#111 Observations & Experiments

été 2020

# Observational vs Experimental Data

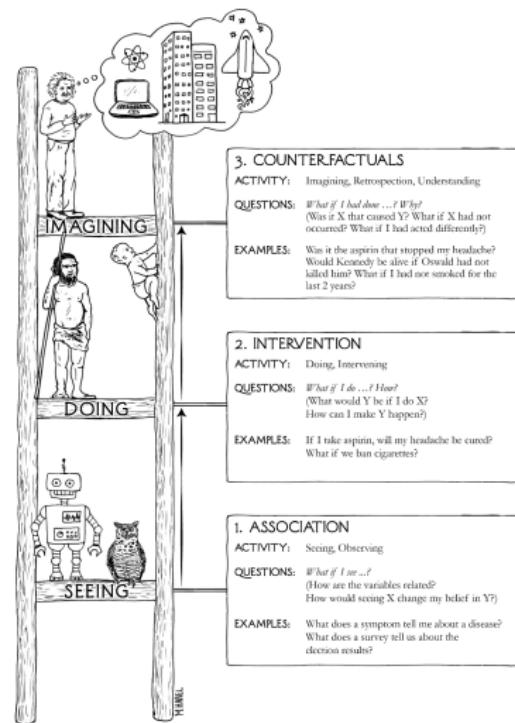


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# Causal Inference

*“Social scientists know that large amounts of data will not overcome the selection problems that make causal inference so difficult”, Grimmer (2015, We Are All Social Scientists Now: How Big Data, Machine Learning, and Causal Inference Work Together)*

*“no causation without manipulation”, Holland (1986, Statistics and Causal Inference)*



(source Pearl & Mackenzie (2018, The Book of Why))

# Causal Inference

See [Une courte histoire des expériences randomisées](#),  
Polio hit the U.S. in 1916, caused hundreds of thousands of  
fatalities over 40 years.  
Jonas Salk developed a vaccine, ready to test it in 1954



(images: <https://csnbbs.com/>)

# Causal Inference & Polio

Incidence of disease vary from year to year (1954 vs. 1953)  
used **controlled experiment**, treatment group vs. control group  
initial design : select 2 million children (targeted school districts,  
high risk), vulnerable age (grades 1,2,3)  
grade 2 gets the vaccine, grades 1 & 3 are the controls  
(problem parental consent, correlated with higher income)  
alternative design : randomized controlled double-blind  
control group in the same population as treatment group  
random allocation, children, parents and doctors should not know  
the group

# Causal Inference & Polio

	grades 1,2,3			randomized	
	size	rate*		size	rate*
treatment	221,998	25	treatment	200,745	28
control	725,173	54	control	201,229	71
no consent	123,605	44	no consent	338,778	46

\* rate per 100,000

Source : Meier (1972)

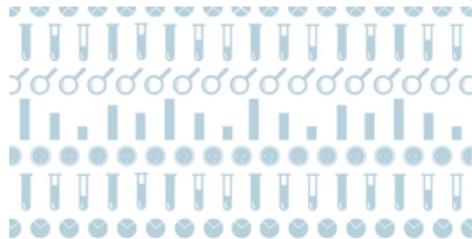
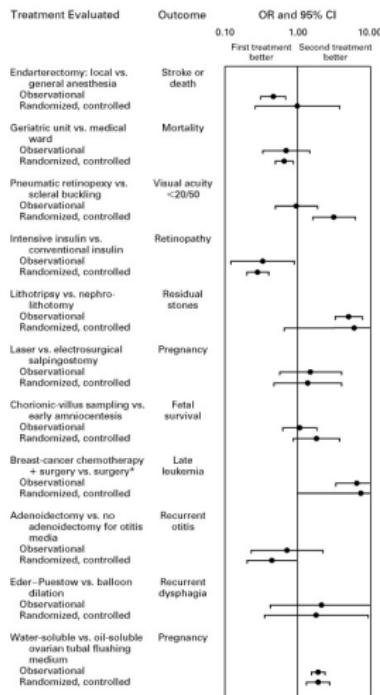
Controlled experiment: investigators decide who is in the treatment group and who is in the control group.

Observational study: the subjects assign themselves to these two groups. The investigators just watch.

In some cases, randomized experiments are impossible

# Observational vs Experimental

A Comparison of Observational Studies and Randomized, Controlled Trials (in 2000), and Randomised controlled trials the gold standard for effectiveness research (in 2018)



## Observation & Experiment

An Introduction to Causal Inference

PAUL R. ROSENBAUM

