Econometrics . 2012-6-17

Potential outcomes:

Y1: if treated (A=1)

Your if not treated (A=0)

Observed outcome:

Individual causal effect:

Average treatment effect (ATE).

ATE = E[Y: - Y:] = E[Y:] - E[Y:].

Example: Treatment: A:= 51 for drug. Yi = number of years of life after treatment. Outcome: Potential outcome Yi (surgery) Y: - Y: Yi (drug) Patient Ave.

Observed outcome

Patient	Ai	Yi	Ave. Outcome
P1 P2 P3	0	7 6 5 8	treat 7 control 6 diff (1)
E	Yi A=1] -	E SYLLA:	=07

 $E[Y_i|A_{i=1}] - E[Y_i|A_{i=0}] \in \text{what we can observe.}$ $= E[Y_i'|A_{i=1}] - E[Y_i'|A_{i=0}]$ $= (E[Y_i'|A_{i=1}] - E[Y_i'|A_{i=1}])$

+(E[Yi[Ai=1] - E[Yi"/Ai=0])

= ATT (average treatment effect of the treated)

+ Selection bias.

Randomized Control Trial (RCT).

· gYi, Yig II Ai

independent

· ATT (= ATE) = E[Yi | Ai=1]-E[Yi | Ai=9]

· => "as-if" vandom assignment (natural experiment). Useful methods for cansal inference.

- · Matching
- · IV
- · Difference in differences (DID or DD)
- · Regression discontinuity design (RDD)
- . Synthetic control

Difference in Differences.

treatment Yi Yi Control. Yi ; Yi	Panel data	x. tr	eatment	
		Before	After	
Control. Yi ; Yi	treatment	Yi	Yi	
	Control.	Y	Yi	

E[Yi Ai=1] IE[(i |A;=q+E[Y: |A;=0]

· "Common trend" of both groups.