

Doubly-Robust Estimation

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Soc 212b

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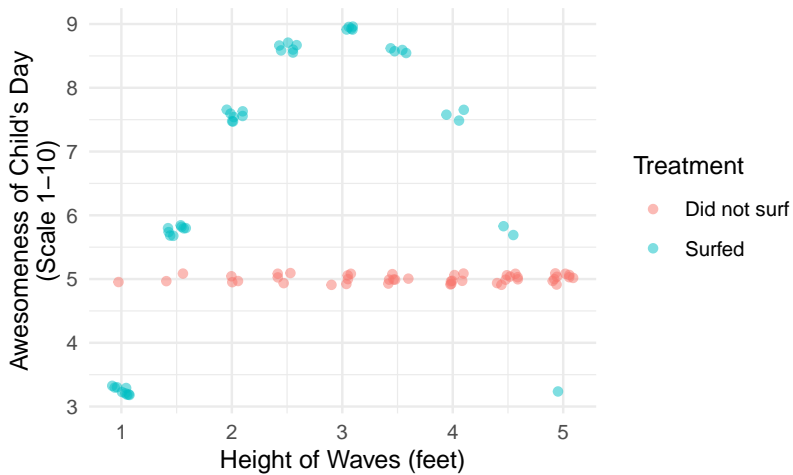
Winter 2025

Learning goals for today

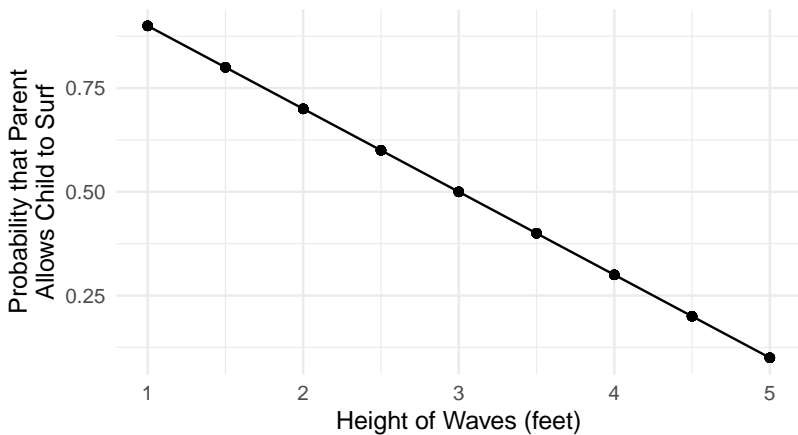
At the end of class, you will be able to estimate average causal effects by modeling treatment assignment probabilities.

Optional reading:

- ▶ Hernán and Robins 2020 Chapter 12.1–12.5, 13, 15.1



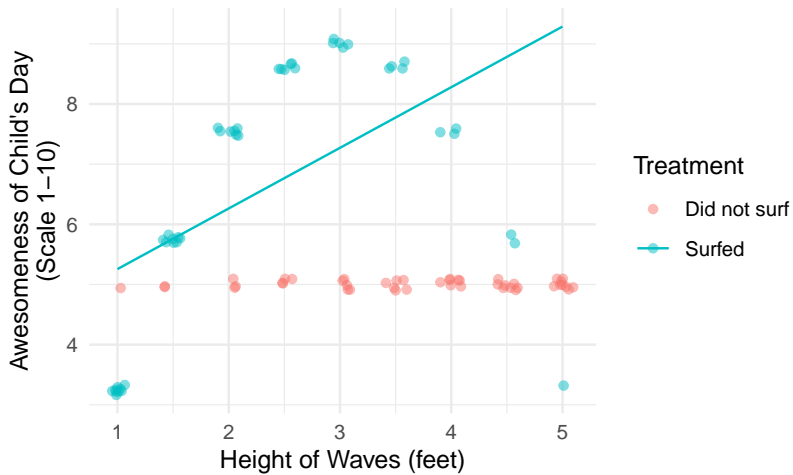
Propensity Score



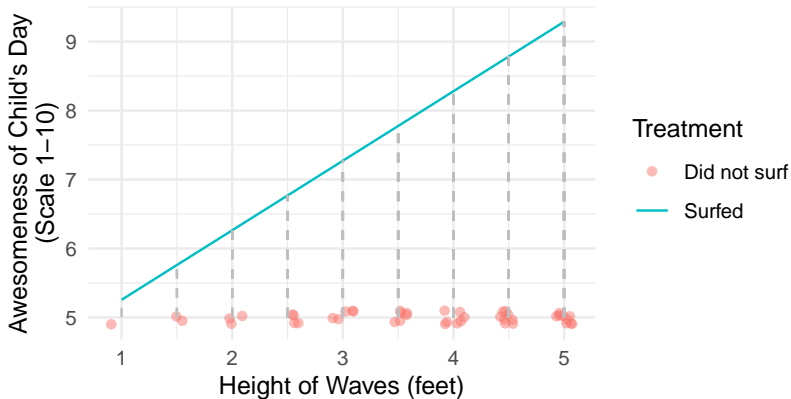
Child:

How much more awesome would my day have been if I had surfed on the days when my parents didn't let me?

$$ATC = \frac{1}{n_0} \sum_{i:A_i=0} (Y_i^1 - Y_i^0)$$

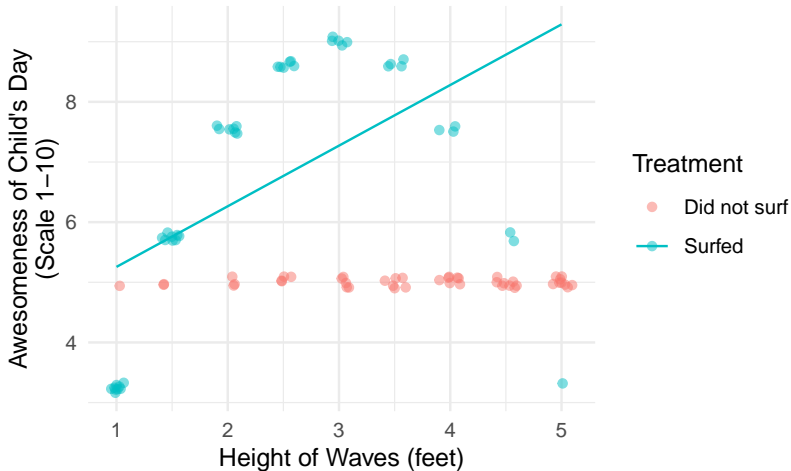


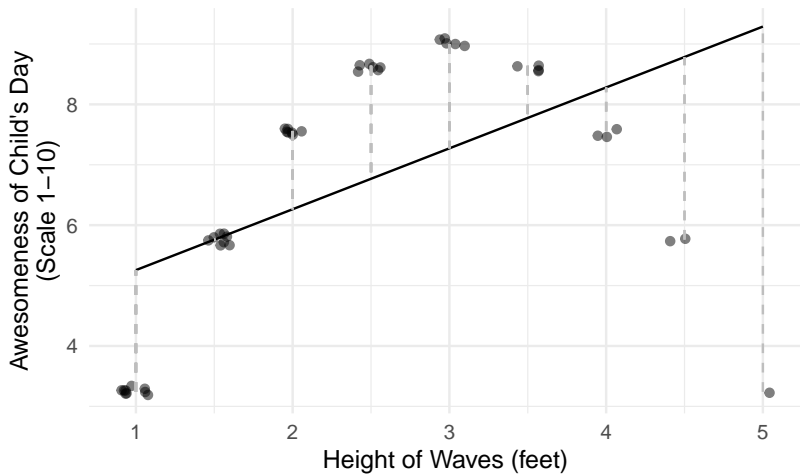
ATC: On average, awesomeness would increase by 2.94 if I had surfed on the days I wasn't allowed.

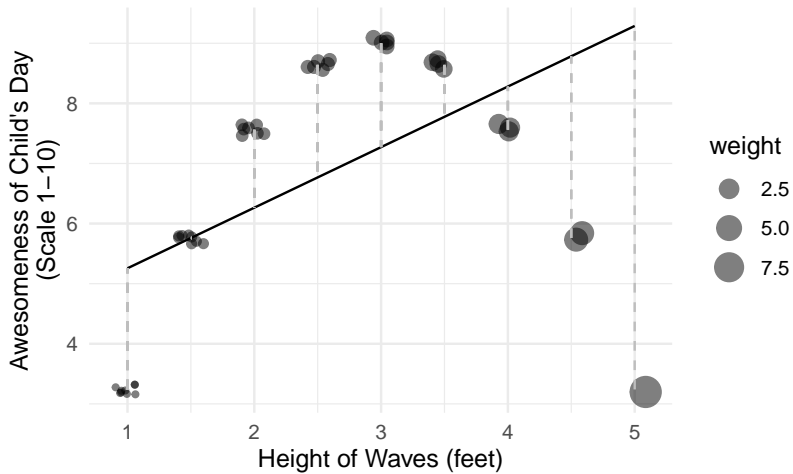


To discuss:

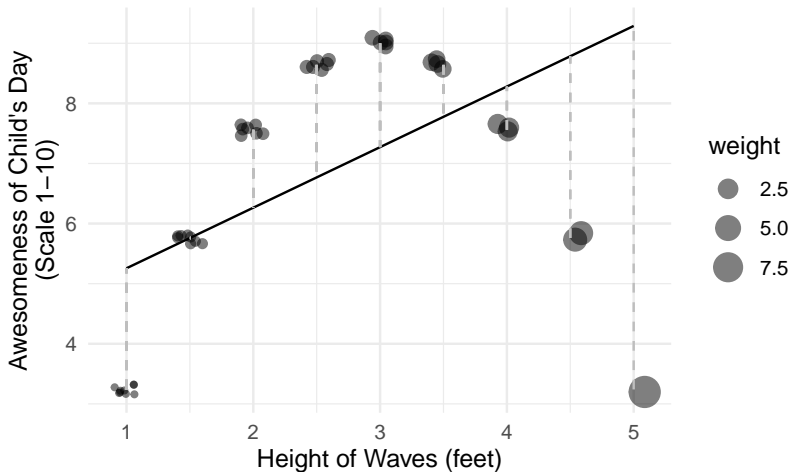
- ▶ In what sense is this line best-fit to the wrong goal?
- ▶ How important is the error at each x-value?





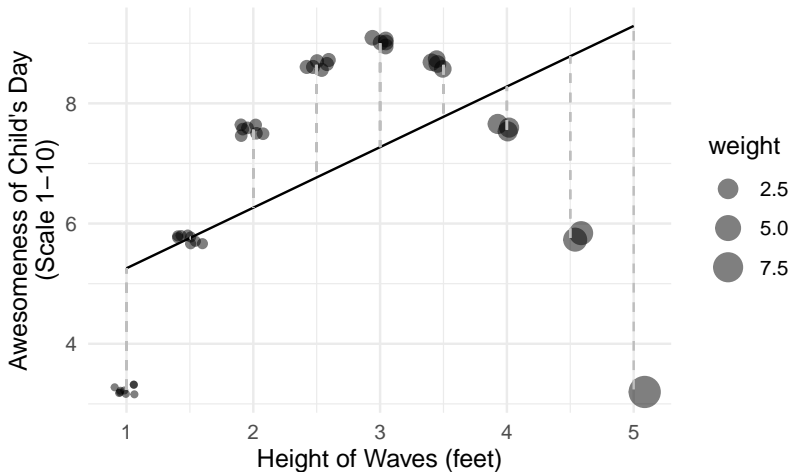


Weighted average error: 1.34.



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Corrected estimate: $2.94 - 1.34 = 1.60$



Doubly-robust estimation: Summary

For the ATC:

- ▶ Predict \hat{Y}^1
- ▶ Among treated cases,
 - ▶ Weight by $\frac{\hat{P}(A=1)}{\hat{P}(A=0)}$
 - ▶ Take weighted average error: $\hat{Y}^1 - Y$
 - ▶ This is a bias correction:
model was fit at x -values of treated cases,
target to predict is x -values of untreated cases
- ▶ Among untreated cases, take average \hat{Y}^1
- ▶ Then subtract the bias correction

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