Nick Eubank

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- outcome y_i under no treatment t = 0 (denoted $y_{i,t=0}$).

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Counter-factual model of causality

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So we'll do two things. First, let's move to populations. Ideally we want:

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Called Average Treatment Effect, or ATE

But we still can't actually see ATE. What we can see is:

$$\widehat{ATE} = E(Y_{T=1}|D=1) - E(Y_{T=0}|D=0)$$

where $D \in \{0,1\}$ tell us whether a given observation *actually* experienced the treatment or not.

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Two concepts:

- $T \in 0, 1$: Potential states of the world.
- $D \in 0,1$: Actual populations of people.

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= E(Y_{T=1}|D=1) - E(Y_{T=0}|D=0) +
E(Y_{T=0}|D=1) - E(Y_{T=0}|D=1)$$

What we want is for $\widehat{ATE} = ATE$. When is that true?

$$\underbrace{E(Y_{T=1}|D=1)-E(Y_{T=0}|D=1)}_{\text{Treatment on the Treated}} + \underbrace{E(Y_{T=0}|D=1)-E(Y_{T=0}|D=0)}_{\text{Baseline Difference}}$$

Baseline Difference: Absent treatment, would those who actually got treatment have turned out the same as those who hadn't received treatment.

$$\underbrace{E(Y_{T=1}|D=1) - E(Y_{T=0}|D=1)}_{\text{Avg Treatment on the Treated}} + \underbrace{E(Y_{T=0}|D=1) - E(Y_{T=0}|D=0)}_{\text{Baseline Differences}}$$

Treatment on the Treated: What we measure. This is equal to Average Treatment effect iff

$$E(Y_{T=1}|D=1) - E(Y_{T=0}|D=1) = E(Y_{T=1}|D=0) - E(Y_{T=0}|D=0)$$
$$= E(Y_{T=1}) - E(Y_{T=0})$$

In other words, ATT = ATE if the response to treatment of people for whom D = 1 is the same as that of those for whom D = 0.

What we estimate is equivalent to $ATE = E(Y_{T=1}) - E(Y_{T=0})$ if:

- 1. No baseline difference (absent treatment, same outcomes)
- 2. Same treatment response (no difference in how treated and untreated would respond if treated)
- ⇒ Both groups to have same potential outcomes

Suppose we measured the effect of an exercise program on health by just comparing health of people in an exercise class with health of people not in an exercise class. How might these two things have been violated:

- 1. No baseline difference
- 2. Same treatment response

Suppose we measured the effect of advertising on sales by correlating sales with advertising expenditures. How might these two things have been violated:

- 1. No baseline difference
- 2. Same treatment response