

PSC7475: Introduction to Causality

Lecture 1

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What is causal effect?

Factual vs. **Counterfactual**

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Factual vs. Counterfactual

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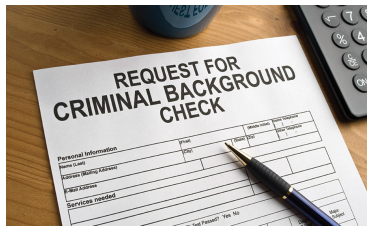
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 - Can never observe counterfactuals, must be inferred.

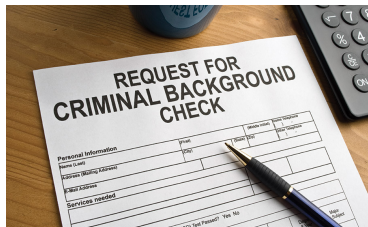
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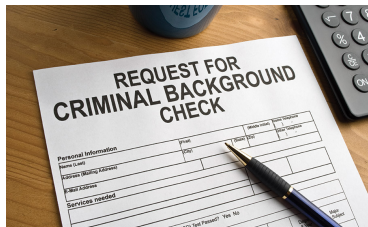
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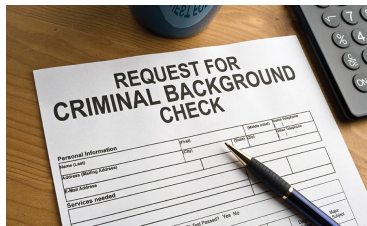
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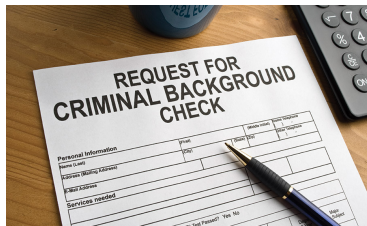
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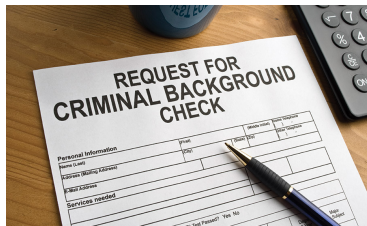
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	Criminal Record	Callback?
Applicant 1		
Applicant 2		

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- Did the first applicant not callback the applicant **because** they had a criminal record?

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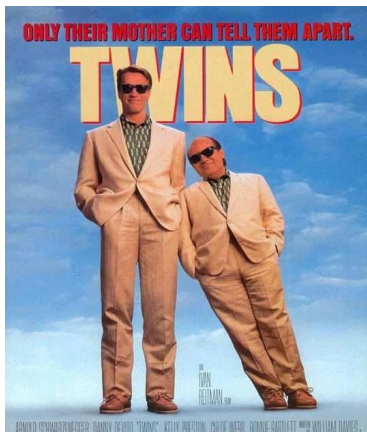
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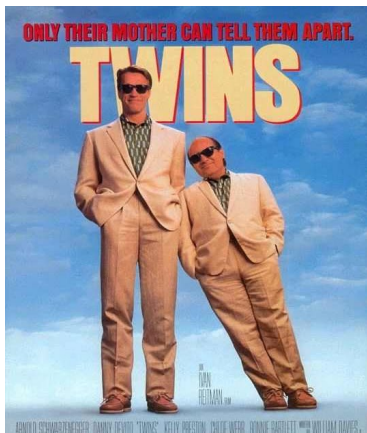


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 - \rightsquigarrow find a state similar to NJ that didn't increase minimum wage.

Imperfect matches

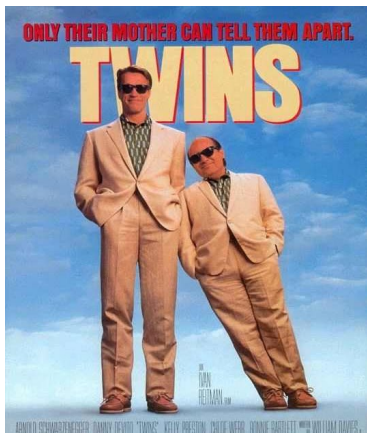


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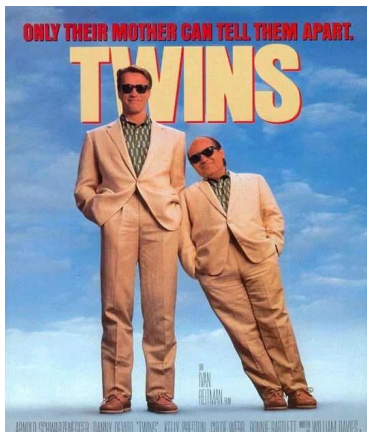
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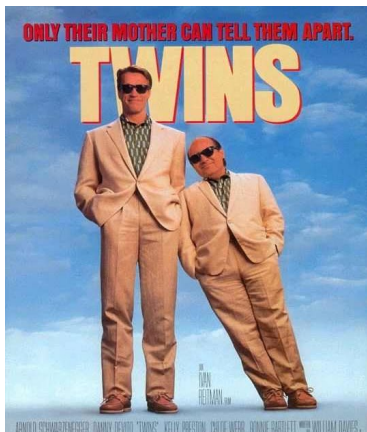
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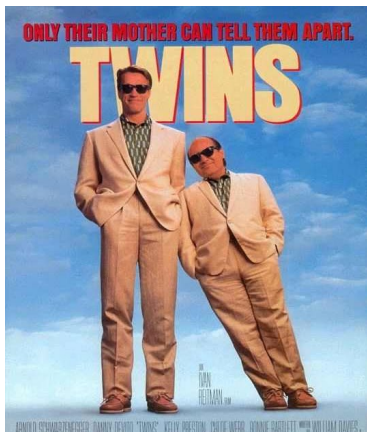
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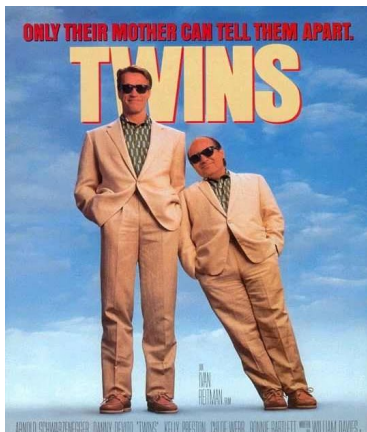
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Break time

- Space here for a break in the action

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 - Y_i = support for gay marriage (1) or not (0)
 - T_i = contact with member of the LGBT community (1) or not (0)

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$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{6}(1 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 0 + 0) = 0.5$$

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- $\bar{Y}_{treated}$: observed average outcome for treated group - $\bar{Y}_{control}$: observed average outcome for control group

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- We want to estimate the average causal effects over all units:

$$\text{Sample Average Treatment Effect (SATE)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i(1) - Y_i(0))$$

* Why can't we just calculate this quantity directly? * What we can estimate instead:

$$\text{Difference in means} = \bar{Y}_{treated} - \bar{Y}_{control}$$

- $\bar{Y}_{treated}$: observed average outcome for treated group - $\bar{Y}_{control}$: observed average outcome for control group * When will the difference-in-means be a good estimate of the SATE?

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- Respondents act differently just knowing that they are under study.

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 - Under randomization, $\bar{X}_{treated} - \bar{X}_{control} \approx 0$

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- If treatment arms are randomly assigned, these differences will be good estimators for each causal contrast.