

17-803 Empirical Methods

Bogdan Vasilescu, Institute for Software Research

Diff-in-Diff & CausalImpact

Tuesday, April 13, 2021

Plan for Today

- ▶ Diff in diff model
- ▶ Causal Impact (see <https://youtu.be/GTgZfCltMm8>)

Read this if you get a chance ->

JUDEA PEARL

WINNER OF THE TURING AWARD

AND DANA MACKENZIE

THE

BOOK OF

WHY



THE NEW SCIENCE

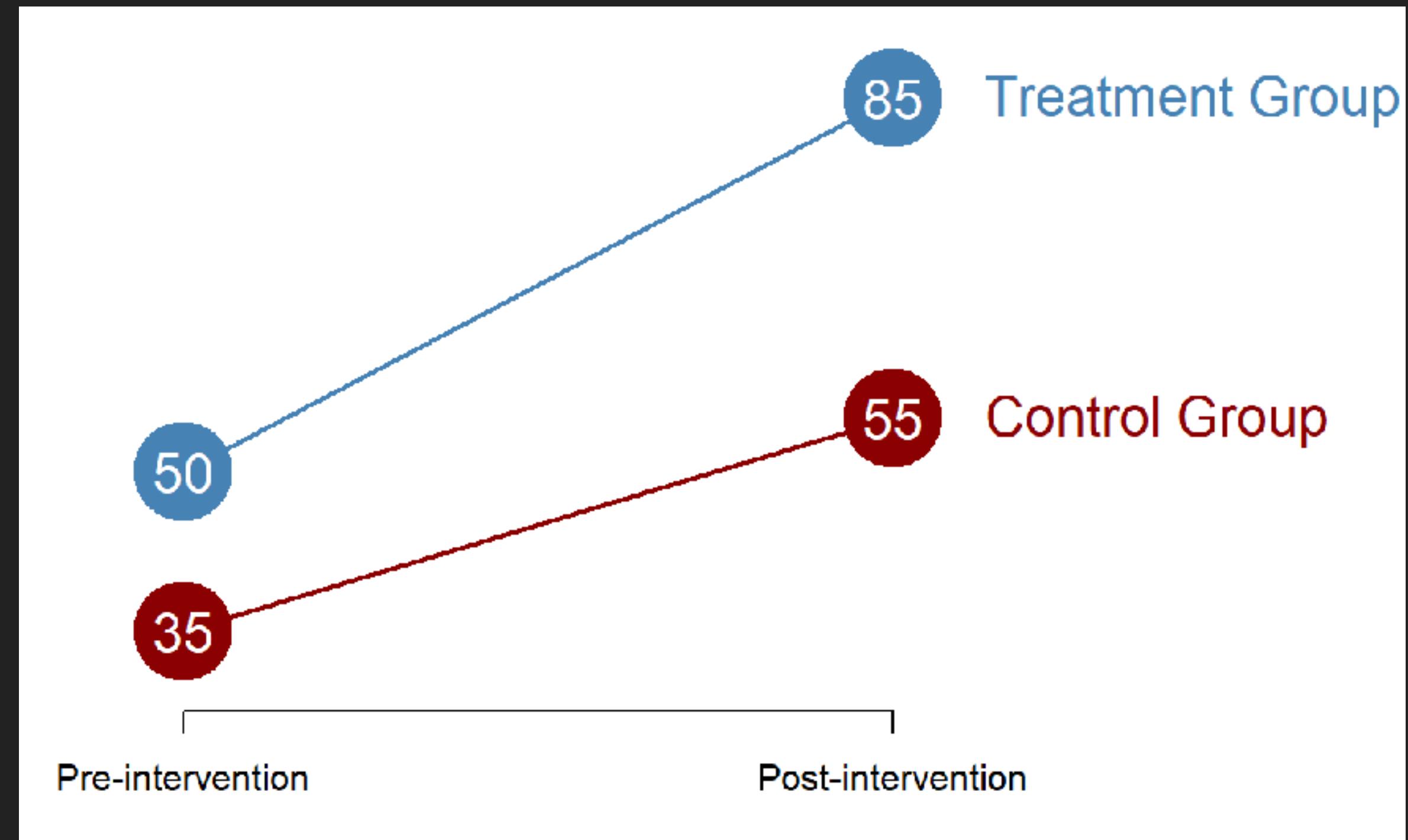
OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

Diff-in-diff

Slides from: Rajendran, P. Causal Inference using Difference in Differences, Causal Impact, and Synthetic Control. <https://towardsdatascience.com/causal-inference-using-difference-in-differences-causal-impact-and-synthetic-control-f8639c408268>

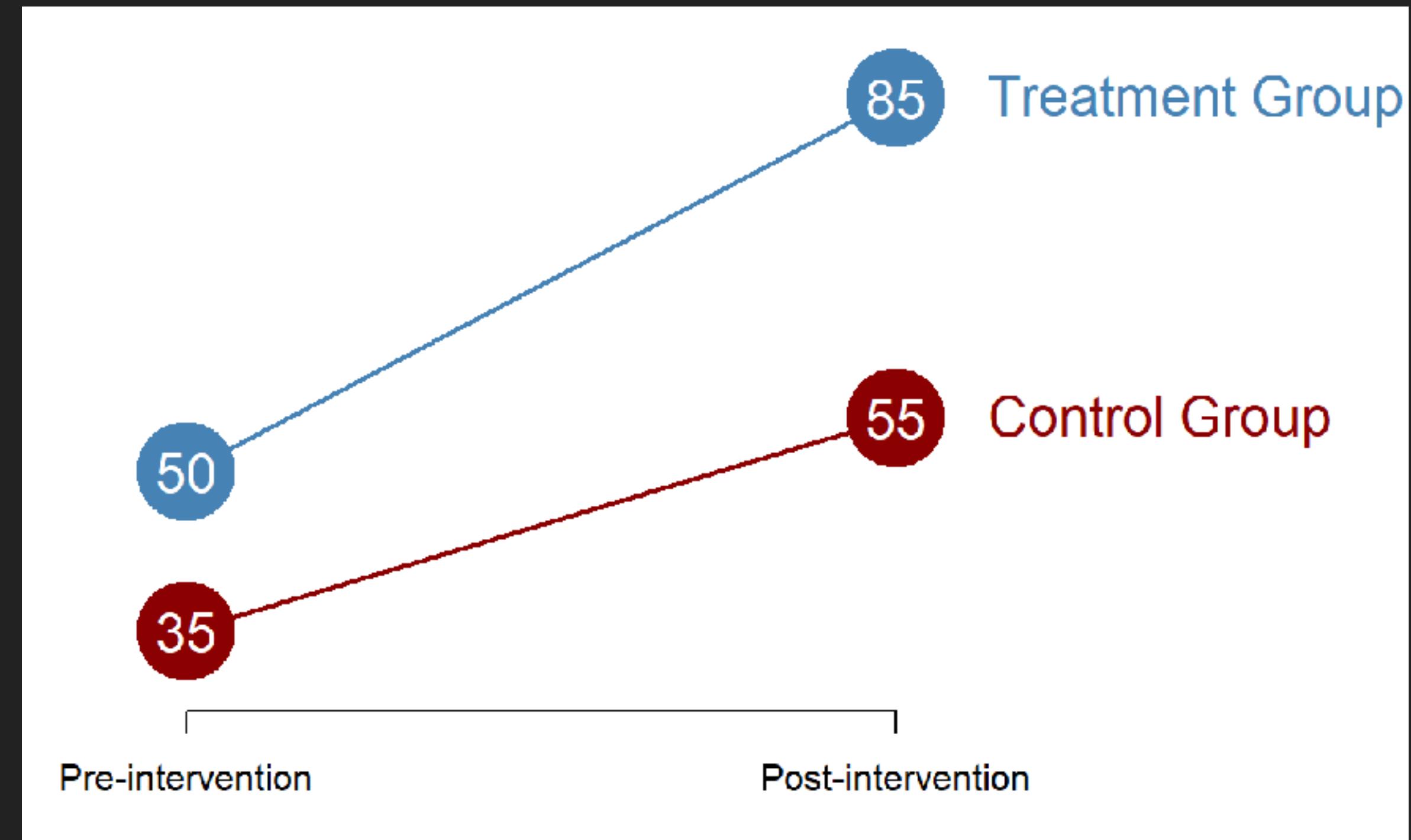
The Key Concept

- ▶ The difference-in-difference (diff-in-diff) is a powerful model which allows us to look at the effect of an intervention by taking into consideration:
 - ▶ how a group mean changes before and after a policy intervention (treatment group) AND
 - ▶ compare this change with the mean over time of a similar group which did not undergo the treatment (control group).



The Key Concept

- ▶ For two groups, we observe the avg outcome before & after intervention.
- ▶ The diff-in-diff estimator is the difference of their mean differences:
 - ▶ Diff-in-Diff estimate =
$$(\text{Treatment}_{\text{post}} - \text{Treatment}_{\text{pre}}) - (\text{Control}_{\text{post}} - \text{Control}_{\text{pre}})$$
- ▶ For example, the difference-in-difference based on the figure:
 - ▶ $(85 - 50) - (55 - 35) = 15$



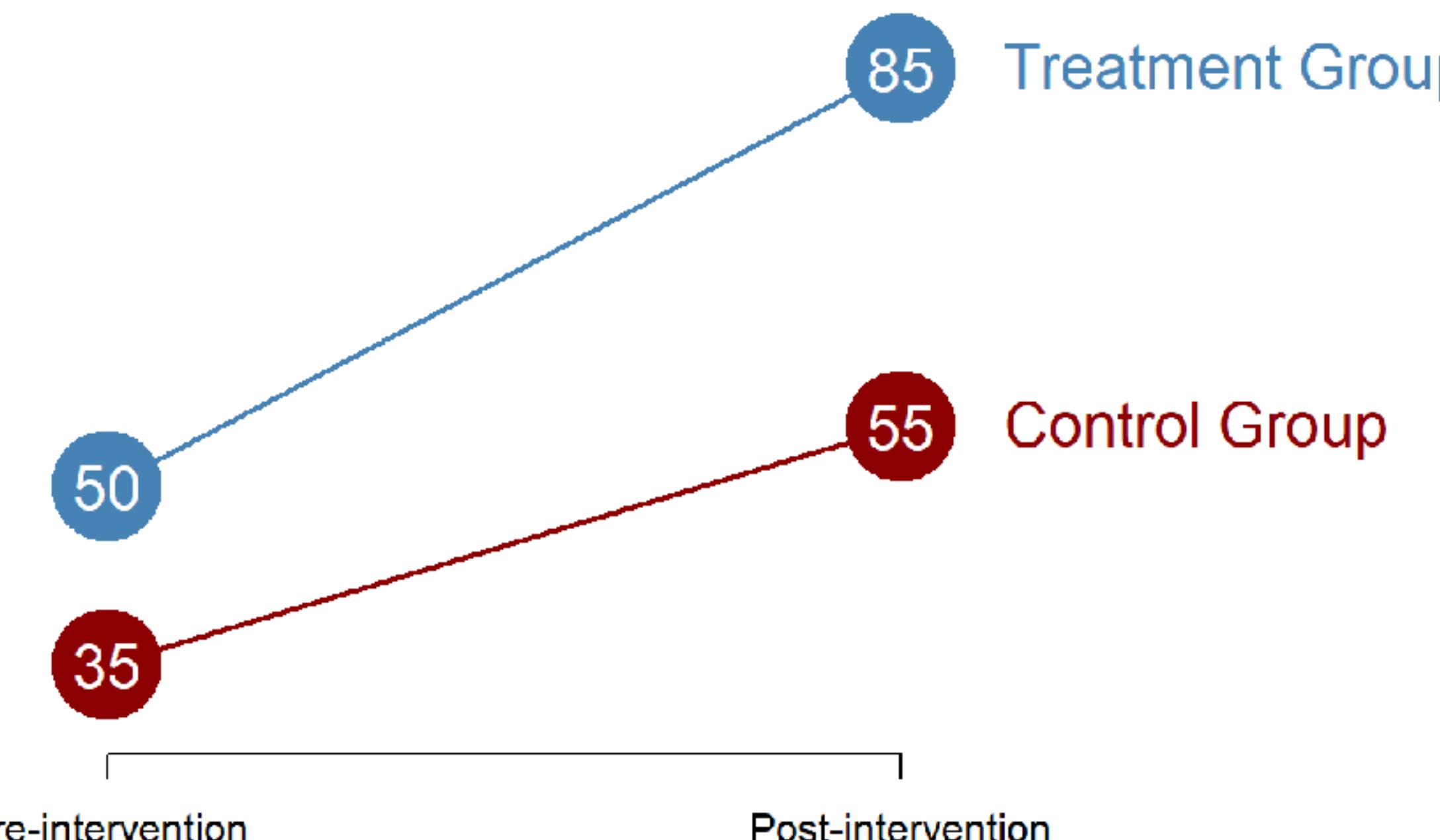
The Statistical Model

$$\rightarrow Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{Treatment} + \beta_2 * \text{Post} + \beta_3 * \text{Treatment} * \text{Post} + e$$

Subject	Outcome	Treatment	Post	Treatment * Post
1	74	1	1	1
1	46	1	0	0
2	96	1	1	0
2	54	1	0	1
3	50	0	1	0
3	30	0	0	0
4	60	0	1	0
4	40	0	0	0

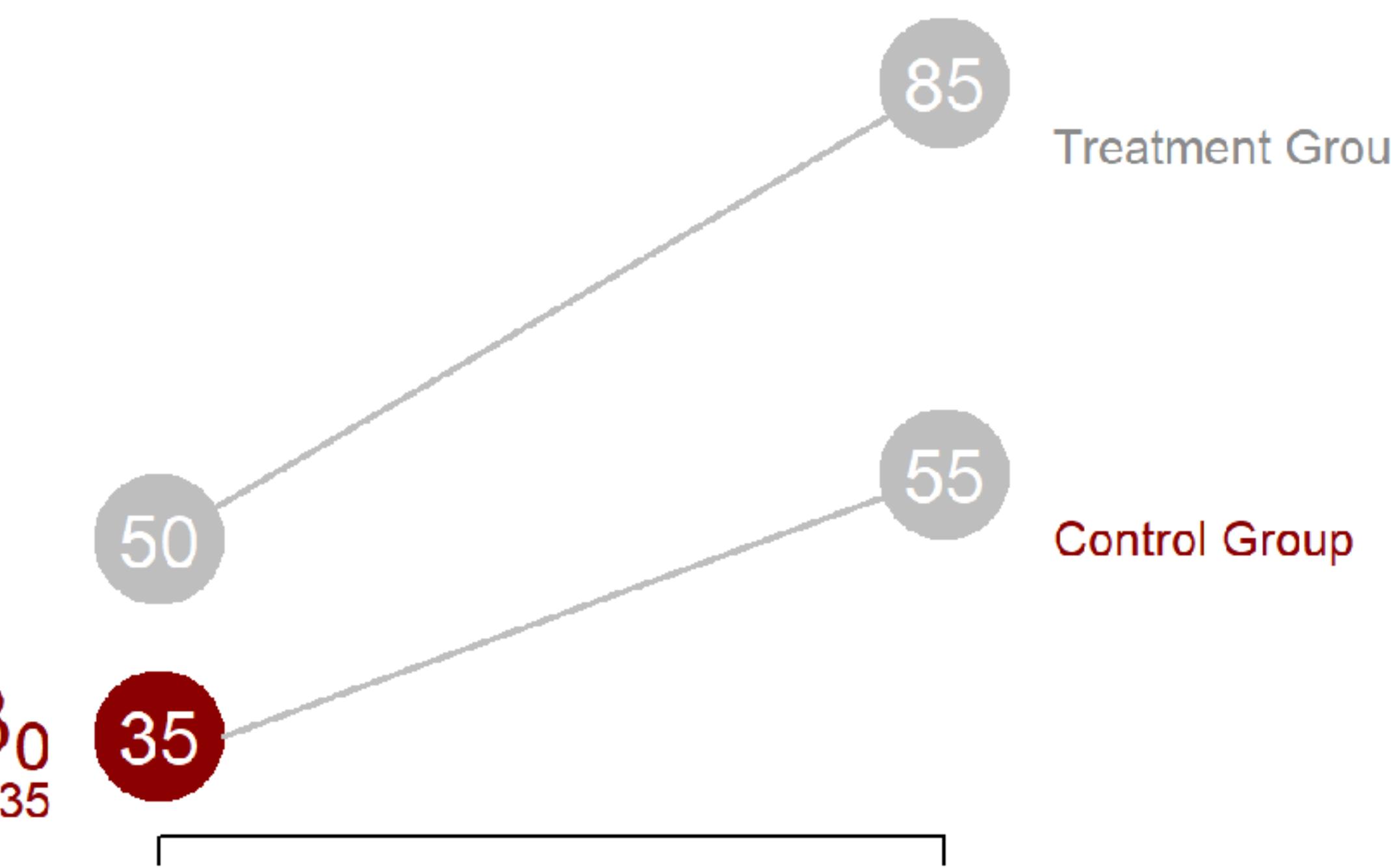
The Coefficients

```
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = Y ~ T + P + T * P)  
##  
## Coefficients:  
##             Estimate Std. Error    t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept) 3.500e+01  1.954e-14 1.791e+15 <2e-16 ***  
## T           1.500e+01  2.764e-14 5.427e+14 <2e-16 ***  
## P           2.000e+01  2.764e-14 7.236e+14 <2e-16 ***  
## T:P         1.500e+01  3.909e-14 3.837e+14 <2e-16 ***  
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## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##  
## Residual standard error: 2.764e-14 on 4 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared:      1, Adjusted R-squared:     1  
## F-statistic: 1.151e+30 on 3 and 4 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
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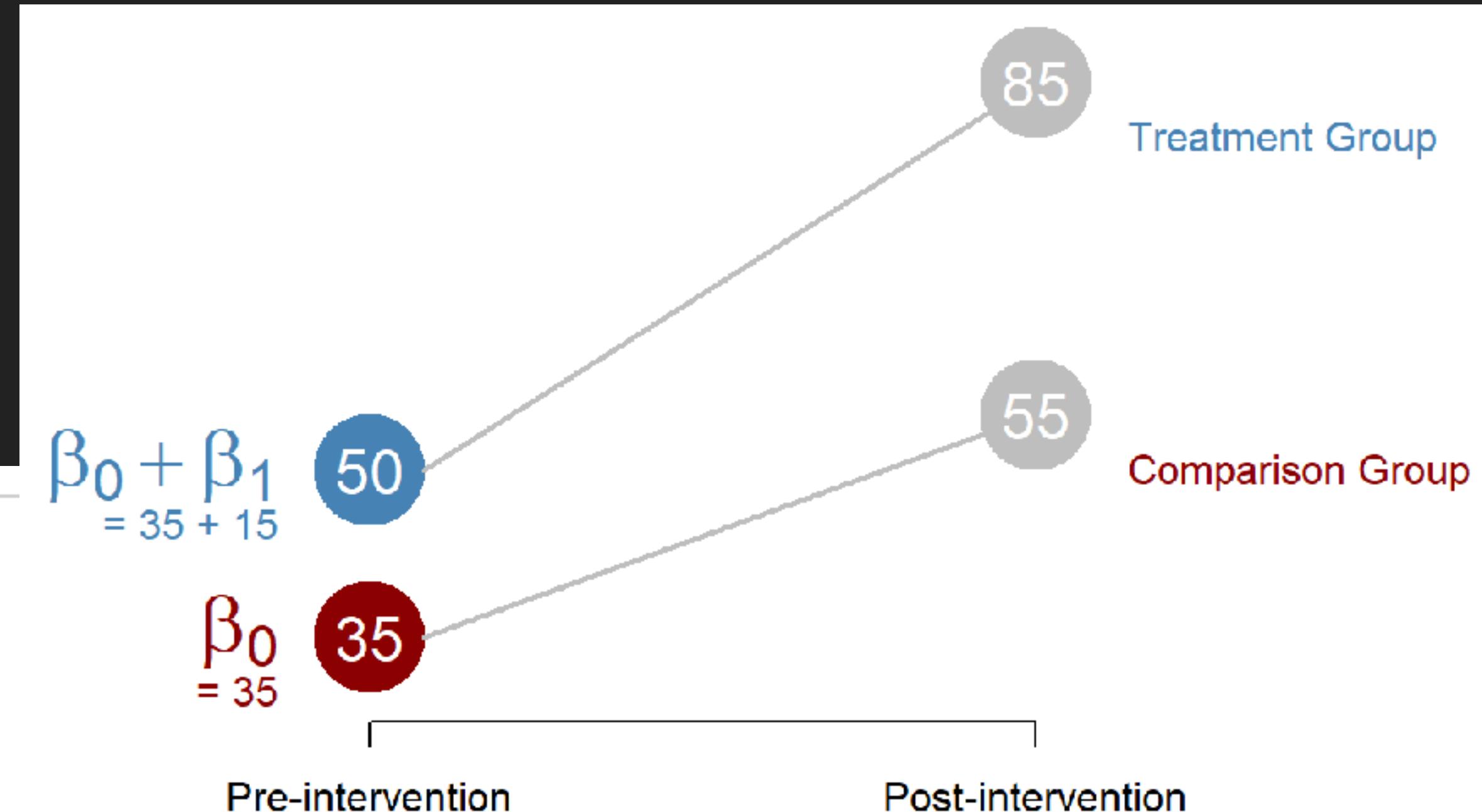
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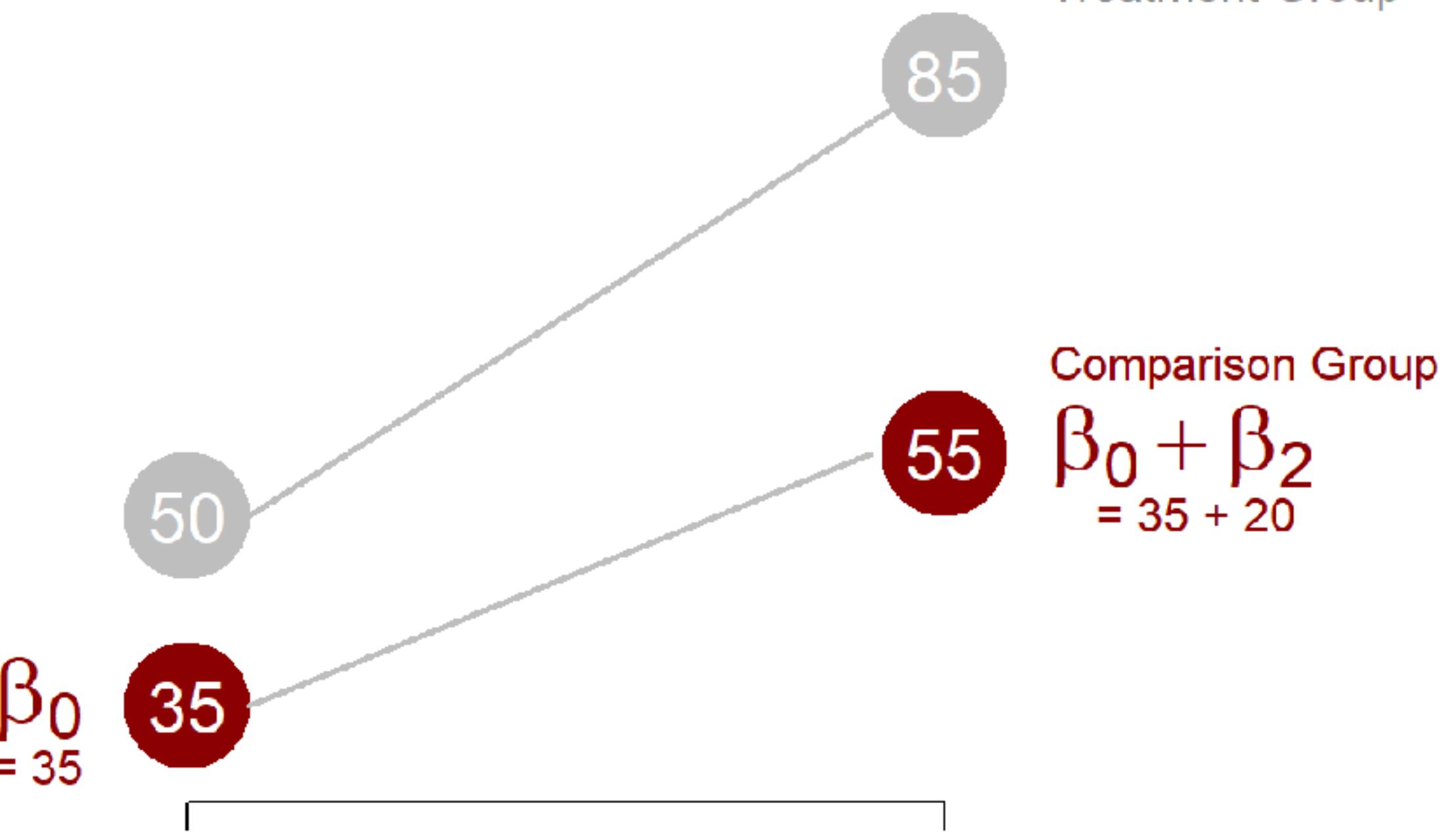


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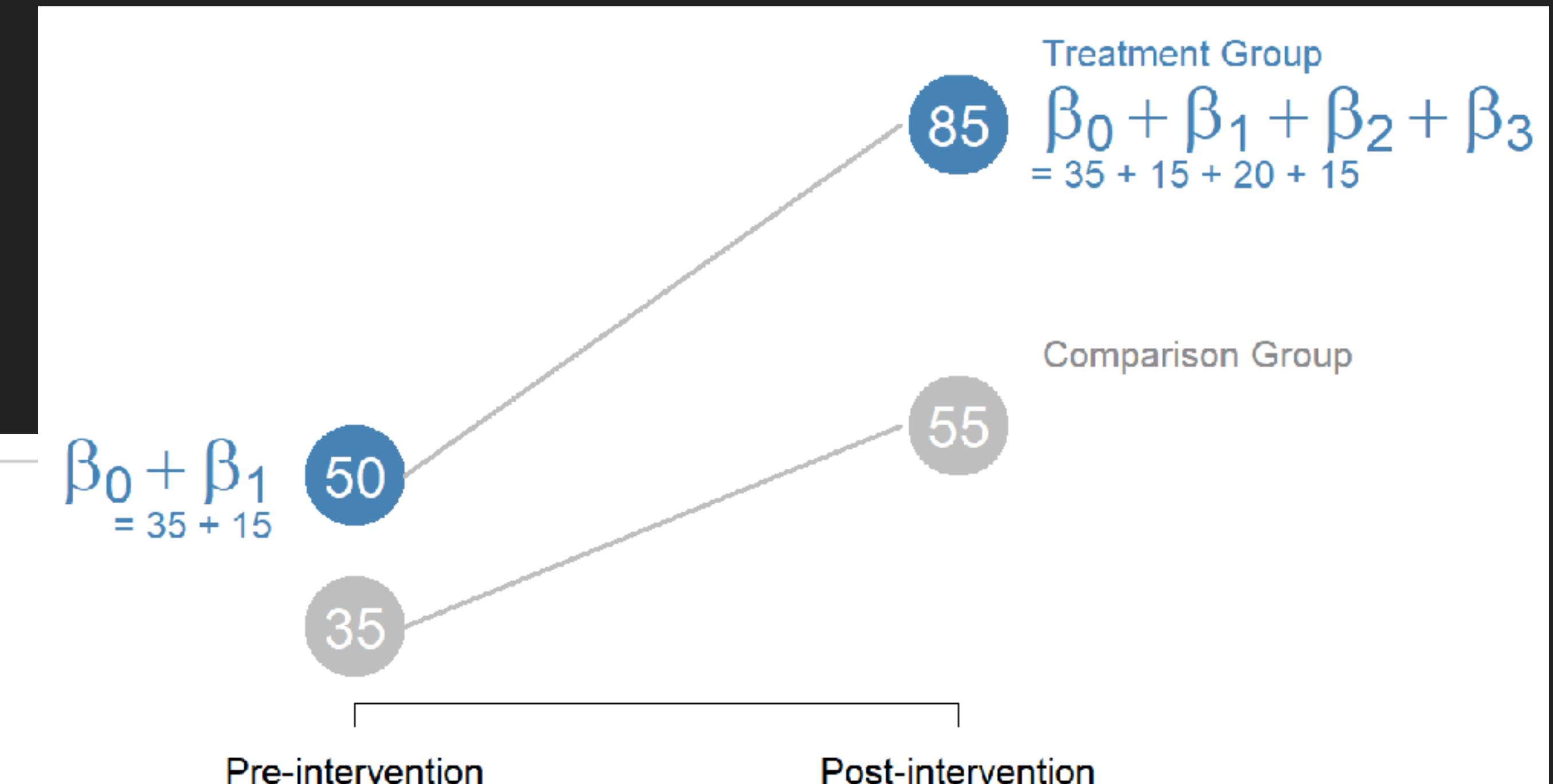
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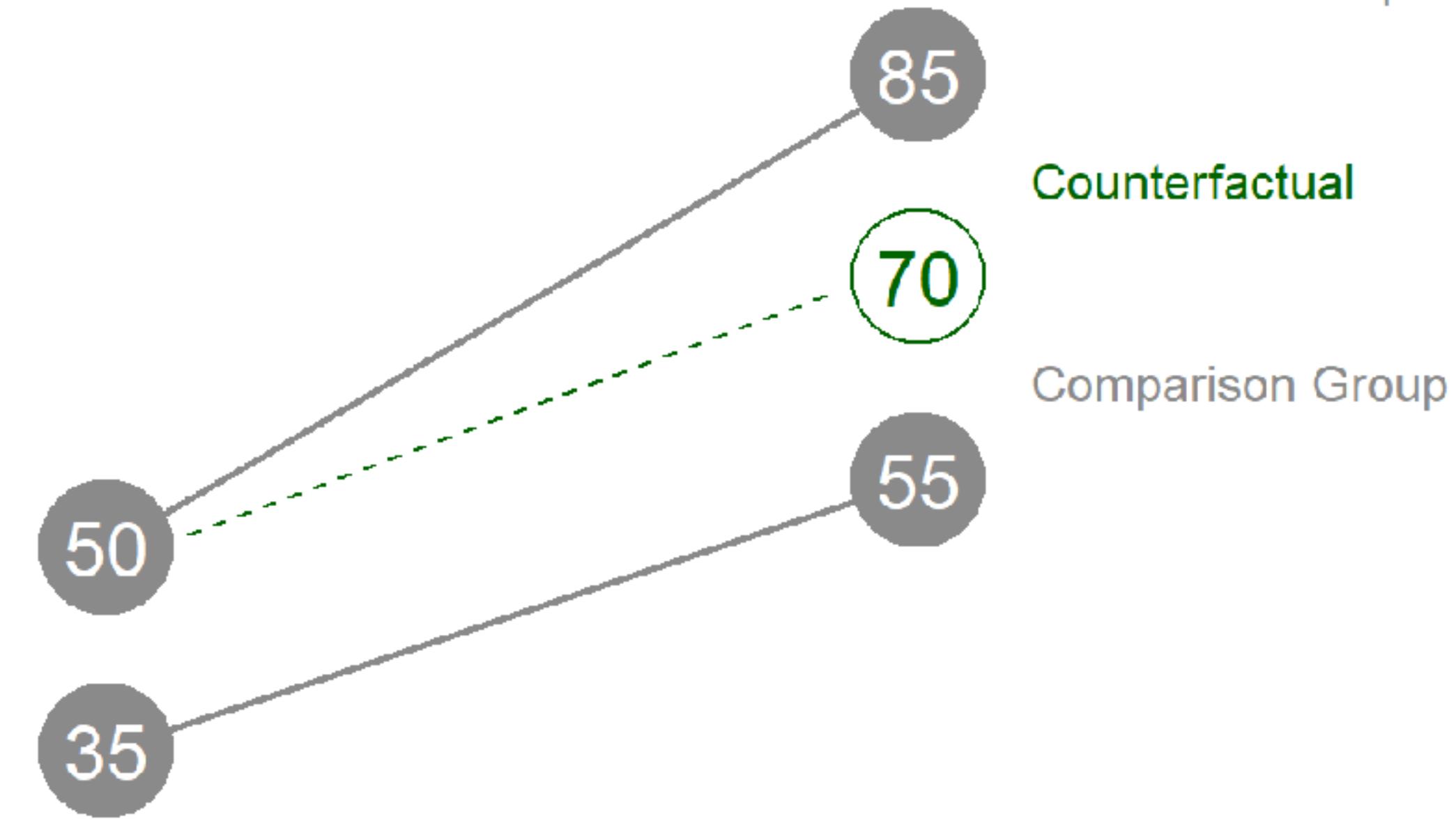
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The Coefficients

Counterfactual

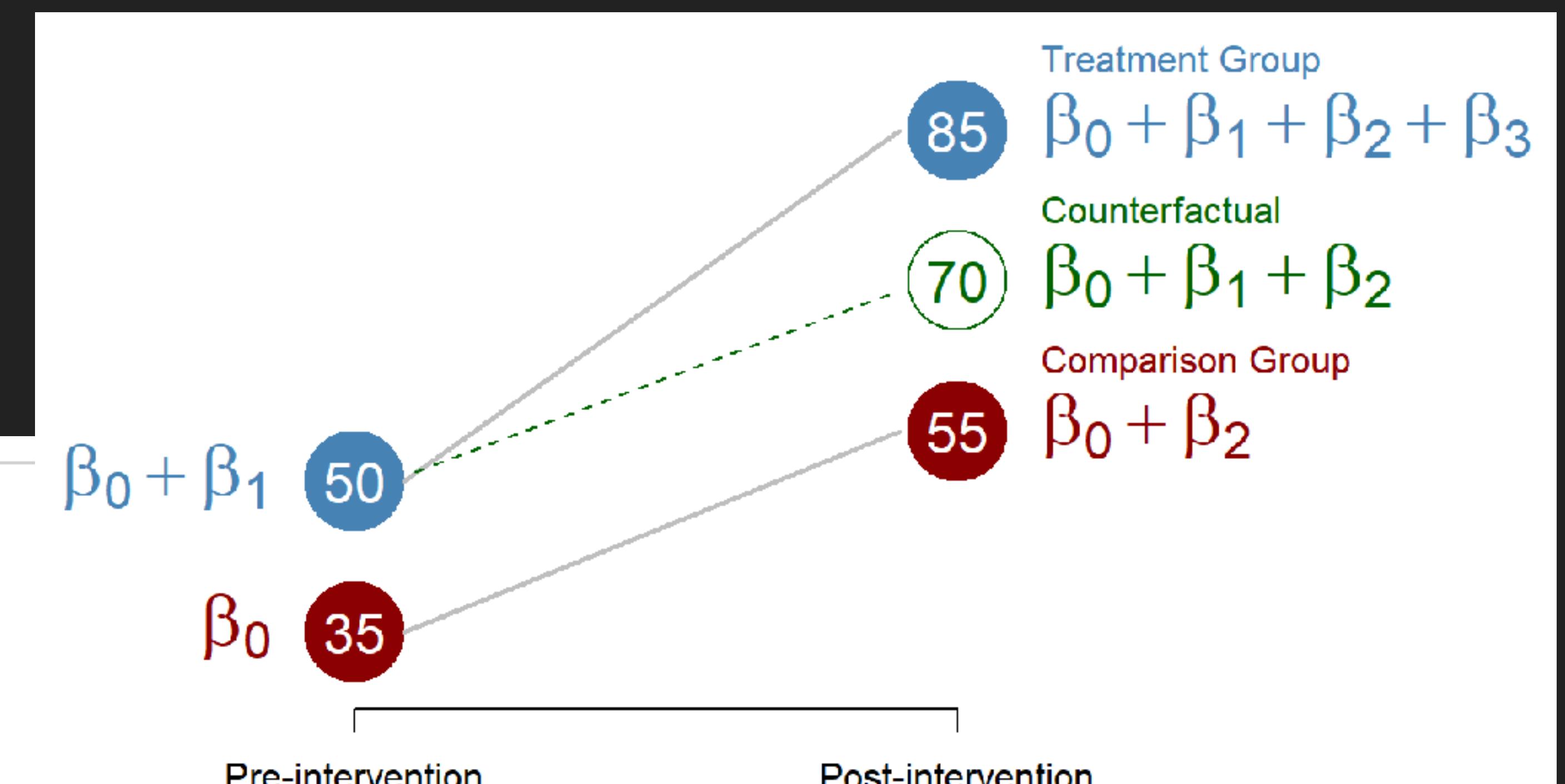
Comparison Group



```
## 
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Causal Impact

<https://google.github.io/CausalImpact/CausalImpact.html>

Slides from: Inferring the effect of an event using CausalImpact by Kay Brodersen,
Big Data Spain 2016 Conference <https://youtu.be/GTgZfCltMm8>

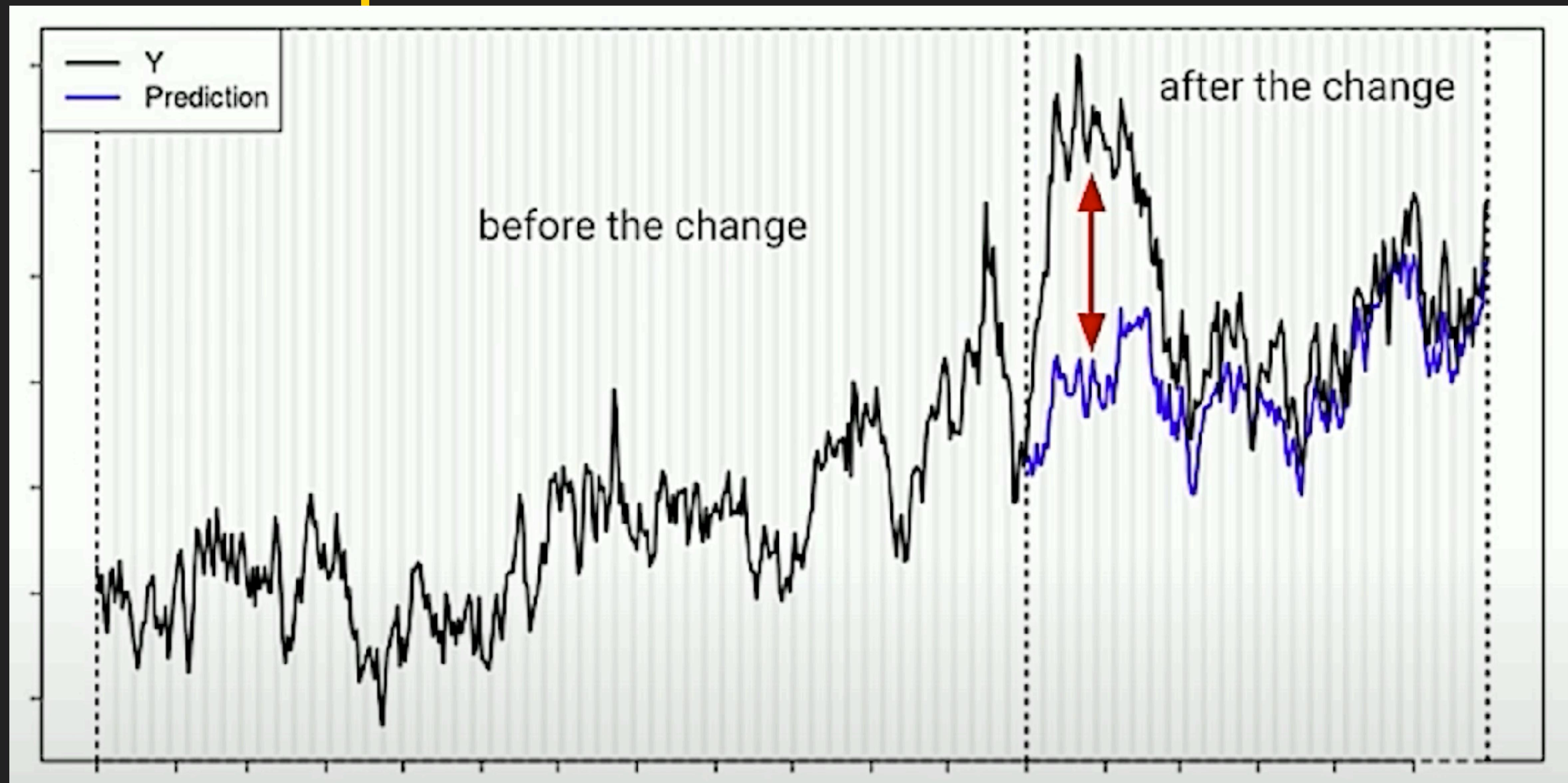
Key Idea

- ▶ The motivation to use Causal Impact methodology is that the Difference in differences is limited in the following ways:
 - ▶ DD is traditionally based on a static regression model that assumes independent and identically distributed data despite the fact that the design has a temporal component.
 - ▶ Most DD analyses only consider two time points: before and after the intervention. In practice, we also have to consider the manner in which an effect evolves over time, especially its onset and decay structure.
- ▶ The idea is to use the trend in the control group to forecast the trend in the treated group which would be the trend if the treatment had not happened.
- ▶ Then the actual causal estimate would be the difference in the actual trend vs. the counter-factual trend of the treated group that we predicted.
- ▶ Causal Impact uses Bayesian structural time-series models to explain the temporal evolution of an observed outcome.

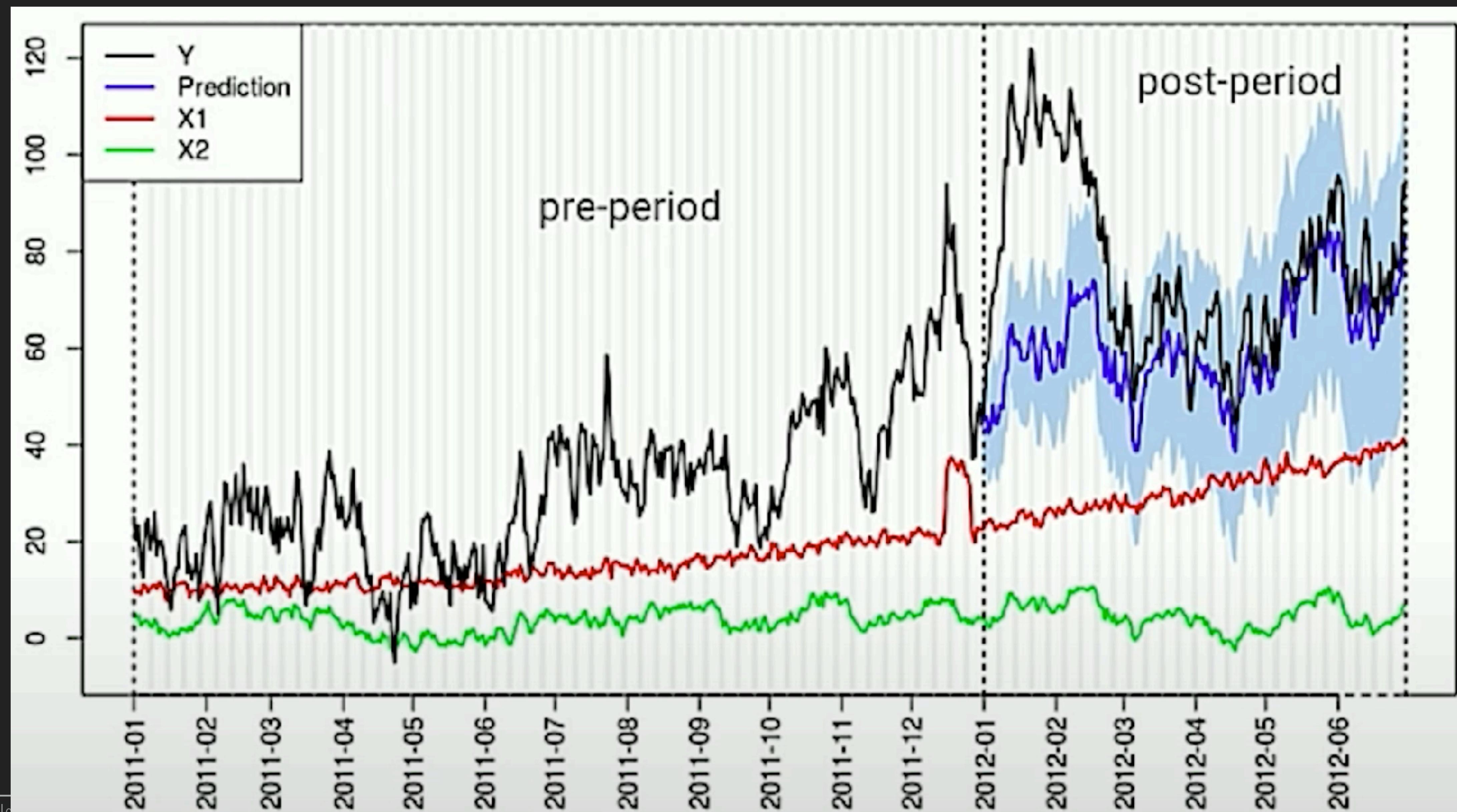
A Simple Example



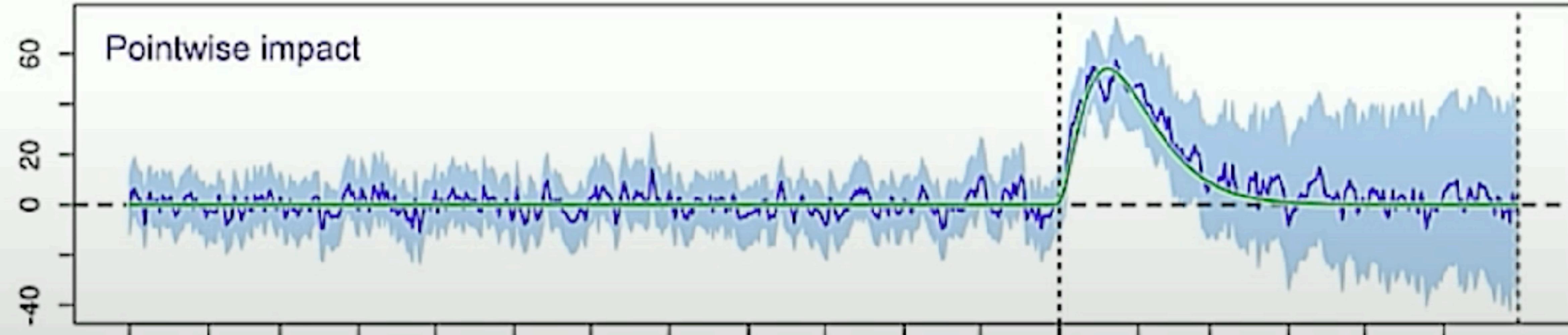
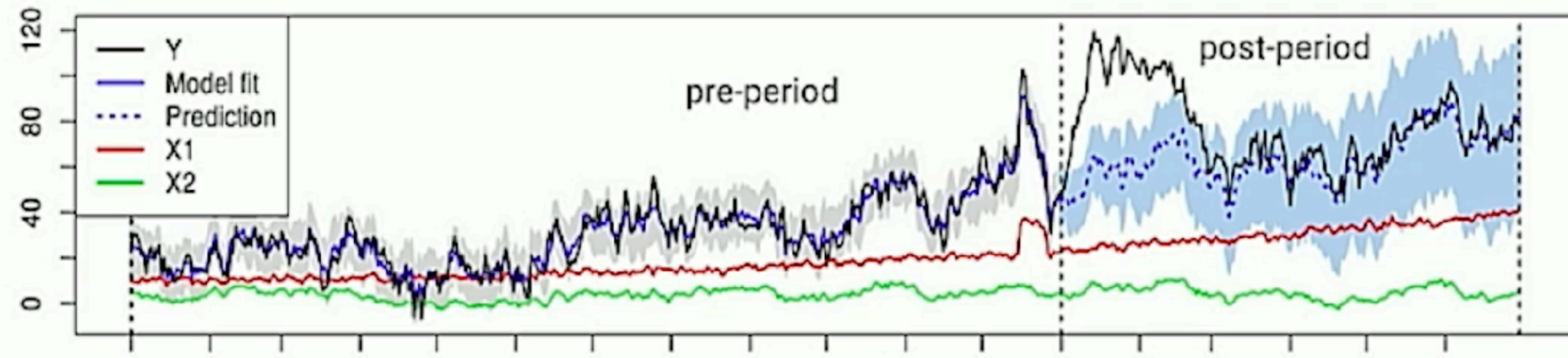
A Harder Example



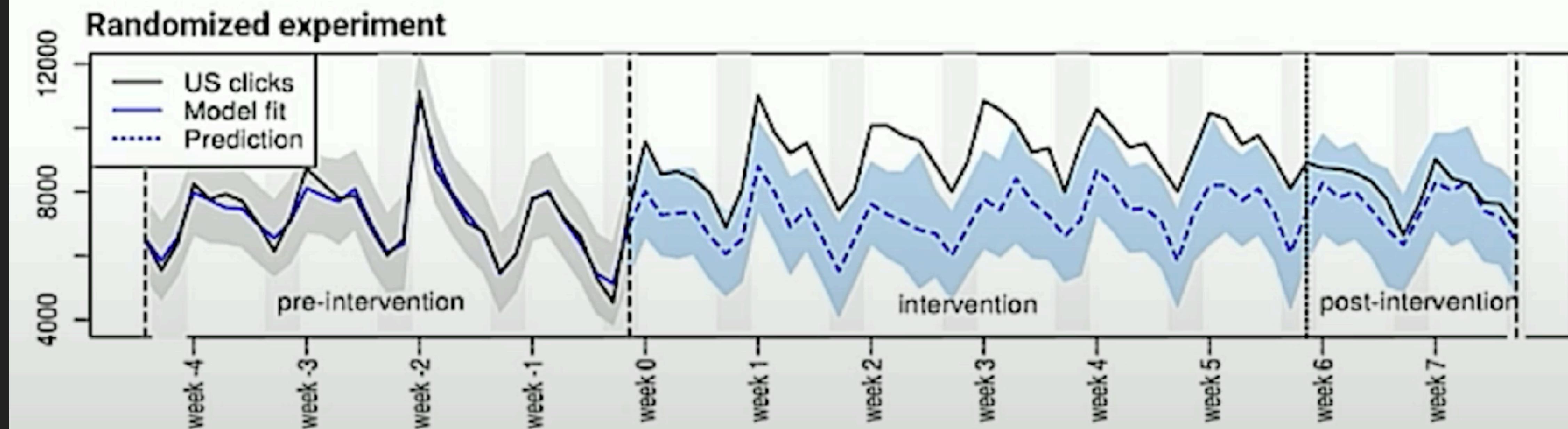
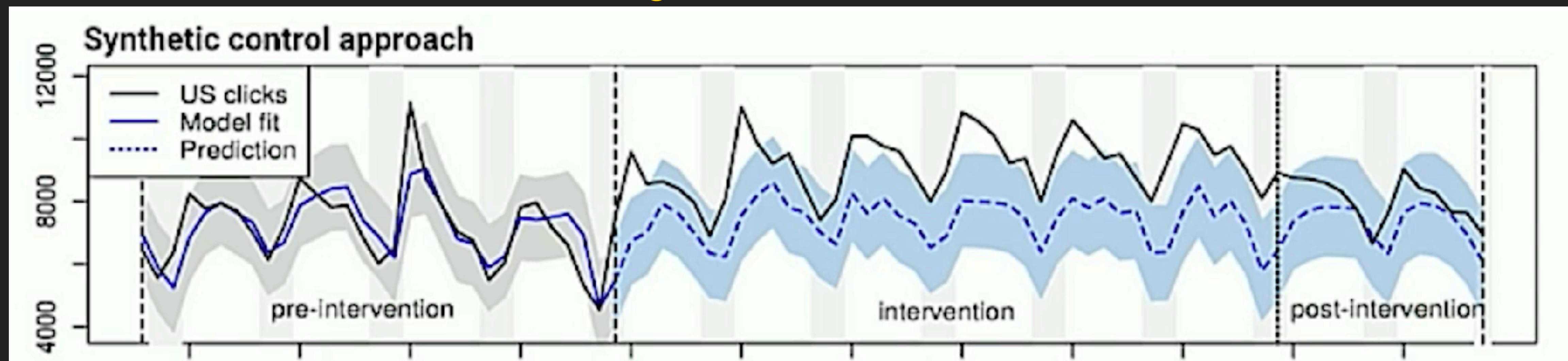
Inference



Estimating the Effect



Causal Effect of Advertising on Clicks



Credits

- ▶ Graphics: Dave DiCello photography (cover)
- ▶ Pearl, J., Glymour, M., & Jewell, N. P. (2016). *Causal inference in statistics: A primer*. John Wiley & Sons.
- ▶ Rajendran, P. Causal Inference using Difference in Differences, Causal Impact, and Synthetic Control. <https://towardsdatascience.com/causal-inference-using-difference-in-differences-causal-impact-and-synthetic-control-f8639c408268>
- ▶ Foundations of Program Evaluation III <https://ds4ps.org/cpp-525-spr-2020/schedule/>
- ▶ Gertler, P. J., Martinez, S., Premand, P., Rawlings, L. B., & Vermeersch, C. M. (2016). Impact evaluation in practice. The World Bank.
- ▶ Wing, C., Simon, K., & Bello-Gomez, R. A. (2018). Designing difference in difference studies: best practices for public health policy research. *Annual review of public health*, 39.
- ▶ See also:
 - ▶ <https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/did/versions/2.0.0>
 - ▶ <https://google.github.io/CausalImpact/CausalImpact.html>