Causal Inference in Observational Settings

Book/Reader Proposal

Sage Benchmark Series

in Social Research Methods

Presentation Outline

- What's at issue
- Background to the idea
- Rationale of proposal
- Components of proposal
 - Volume I Background
 - Volume II Comparing like with like
 - Volume III Panel data and instruments
 - Volume IV Experimental analogues
- Where to from here

What's at Issue

- How to draw "credible" (causal?) inferences from observational data
- Causal identification is often a form of speculative post-mortem (Holland, 1986)
- Special pleading in claiming causality via statistical modelling (Freedman, 2005)
- Impossible to observe unit response under alternative conditions (Holland, 1986)

Background to the Idea

- Dalton Conley, New York University
 - "Slouching towards Causation"
- Development of policy tool
 - "What if" scenarios; criterion of statistics models
- Engagement from colleagues in Statistics
 - Association is not proof of causation!
- MSc Statistics project, LSE, 1974!
 - Applying econometric techniques to social data

Rationale of Proposal

- Statistical theory is basically about representation not causation (i.e. sampling)
- Random assignment and manipulation of treatment conditions addresses causation
- The counterfactual framework has been translated to the observational setting
- But forward causation only (cause-to-effect)
- Econometrics parallel community of practice

Sage Handbook Series

- Sage Benchmarks in Social Research Methods
- Four-volume readers
- 75 "readings"
- Previous examples
 - Social Statistics
 - Causality
 - Computational Social Science
- Market Asia?, universities without journals?

Current Structure of Proposal

- Volume I Background
 - Causal inference 7 readings
 - Potential outcomes 7 readings
 - "Evaluation research" 7 readings
- Volume II Comparing like with like
 - Matching methods 11 readings
 - Propensity scoring 8 readings
- Volume III Panel data and instruments
 - Fixed effects 6 readings
 - Difference-in-difference 1 reading
 - Instrumental variables 7 readings
- Volume IV Experimental analogues
 - Regression discontinuity 6 readings
 - Quasi-experiments, natural experiments 6 readings
 - Field experiments 3 readings

Volume I - Background

A. Causal inference from observational data

B. Potential outcomes and counterfactuals

C. Programme and policy evaluation

Causal Inference from Observational Data

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1986 | Holland | Statistics and causal inference | JASA |
| 1999 | Winship, Morgan | The estimation of causal effects from observational data | Ann Rev Sociol |
| 2000 | Little, Rubin | Causal effects in clinical and epidemiological studies | Ann Rev Public Health |
| 2000 | Sobel | Causal inferences in the social sciences | JASA |
| 2005 | Heckman | The scientific model of causality | Sociol Methodology |
| 2007 | Rubin | The design versus the analysis of observational studies for causal effects | Statistics in Medicine |
| 2010 | Gangl | Causal inferences in sociological research | Ann Rev Sociology |

Causal Inference from Observational Data

Holland

- » The analysis of causation should begin with studying the effects of causes.
- » No causation without manipulation.

Sobel

» Only causal sequences are counterfactually regular.

Rubin

» Observational studies can and should be designed to approximate randomized experiments as closely as possible.

Potential outcomes and counterfactuals

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1951 | Roy | Some thoughts on the distribution of earnings | Oxford Economic Papers |
| 1990 | Holland | Rubin's model and its application to causal inference | American Journal of Epidemiology |
| 1991 | Fearon | Counterfactuals and hypothesis testing | World Politics |
| 2001 | Morgan | Counterfactuals, causal effect heterogeneity, and the Catholic School | Sociology of Education |
| 2003 | Harding | Counterfactual models of neighbourhood effects | American Journal of Sociology |
| 2005 | Rubin | Causal inference using potential outcomes | JASA |
| 2006 | Sampson et al. | Does marriage reduce crime? A counterfactual approach | Criminology |

Potential outcomes and counterfactuals

Harding

» This study employs counterfactual models ... to estimate the effects of neighborhood poverty ...

Sampson et al.

» Our approach is to extent "counterfactual" methods for time-varying covariates to a within-individual analysis of the role of marriage ...

Programme and policy evaluation

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1969 | Campbell | Reforms as experiments | Amer Psych |
| 1975 | Alwin, Sullivan | Issues of design and analysis in evaluation research | Sociological Methods & Res |
| 1994 | Imbens, Angrist | Identification and estimation of local average treatment effects | Econometrica |
| 1999 | Dehejia, Wahba | Causal effects in non experimental studies | JASA |
| 2009 | Ahern et al. | Estimating the effects of potential public health interventions | American Journal of Epidemiology |
| 2009 | Imbens, Wooldridge | Recent developments in the econometrics of program evaluation | Journal of Economic Lit |
| 2010 | Angrist, Pischke | The credibility revolution in empirical economics: how better | J Economic Perspectives |

Programme and policy evaluation

- Ahern et al.
 - » Causal inference methods allow estimation of the effects of potential public health interventions ...
- Alwyn, Sullivan
 - » The principal inferential device whereby the effects of various policies are made known involves the incorporation of valid comparison into research design ...

Volume II – Comparing like with like

D. Matching methods

• E. Propensity scoring

Matching methods

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1968 | Cochran | The effectiveness of adjustment by sub- classification in removing bias | Biometrics |
| 1984 | Rosenbaum, Rubin | Reducing bias in observational studies using sub-classification | JASA |
| 1985 | Rosenbaum, Rubin | Constructing a control group using multivariate matched sampling | The American Statistician |
| 1997 | Smith | Matching with multiple controls to estimate treatment effects in observational studies | Sociological Methodology |
| 1998 | Heckman et al. | Matching as an econometric evaluation estimator | Review of Economic Stud |
| 2003 | Christakis, Iwashyna | The health impact of health care on families: a matched cohort study | Social Science and Medicine |
| 2004 | DiPrete, Engelhardt | Estimating causal effects with matching methods | Sociol Methods and Research |
| 2005 | Smith, Todd | Does matching overcome Lalonde's critique of nonexperimental estimators? | J Econometrics |
| 2006 | Morgan, Harding | Matching estimators of causal effects. Prospects, and pitfalls | Sociol Methods and Research |
| 2008 | Gilligan, Sergenti | Do UN interventions cause peace? | Q J Pol Sci |
| 2010 | Stuart | Matching methods for causal inference | Statistical Science |

Matching methods

Morgan, Harding

» ... matching techniques can be used effectively to strengthen the prosecution of causal questions in sociology

Stuart

» When estimating causal effects using observational data, it is desirable to replicate a randomized experiment as closely as possible by obtaining treated and control groups with similar covariate distributions.

Propensity scoring

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|---------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1983 | Rosenbaum, Rubin | The central role of the propensity score in observational studies for causal effects | Biometrika |
| 1997 | Rubin | Estimating causal effects from large data sets using propensity scores | Ann Internal Medicine |
| 2001 | Hirano et al. | Efficient estimation of average treatment effects using the estimated propensity score | Econometrica |
| 2002 | Dehejia, Wahba | Propensity score-matching methods for nonexperimental causal studies | Rev Econom Statist |
| 2002 | Woodridge | Inverse probability weighted estimation for general missing data problems | J Econom |
| 2004 | Lunciford, Davidian | Stratification and weighting via propensity scores | Statistics in Medicine |
| 2006 | Baser | Too much ado about propensity score models? | Value in Health |
| 2007 | Austin et al. | A comparison of the ability of different propensity score models to balance | Statistics in Medicine |

Volume III – Panel data and instruments

F. Fixed effects

• G. Difference-in-difference

H. Instrumental variables.

Fixed effects

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1998 | Cherlin et al. | Effects of parental divorce on mental health throughout the life course | American Sociological Rev |
| 1998 | Duncan et al. | How much does childhood poverty affect the life chances of children? | American Sociological Rev |
| 1999 | Guo, van Wey | Sibship size and intellectual development | Am Soc Rev |
| 2000 | Conley, Bennett | Is biology destiny? Birth weight and life chances | Am Soc Rev |
| 2004 | Halaby | Panel models in sociological research: Theory and practice. | Annual Review of Sociology |
| 2011 | Gunasekara et al. | Change in income and change in self-rated health: Systematic review | SSM |

Fixed effects

Halaby

» The fundamental structure of panel data provides the analytical leverage for ... the estimation of causal effects

Duncan et al.

» We use whole-childhood data from the PSID to relate children's completed schooling and nonmarital fertility to parental income ...

Gunsekara et al.

» ... the true causal short-term relationship between income and health ... may be much smaller than that suggested by previous, mostly cross-sectional research.

<u>Difference-in-difference</u>

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 2004 | Bertrand et al. | How much should we trust differences-in-differences estimates? | Quarterly Journal of Economics |

Instrumental variables

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1993 | Manski | Identification of endogenous social effects: the reflection problem | Review of Economic Stud |
| 1995 | Bound et al. | Problems with instrumental variables estimation | JASA |
| 1996 | Angrist et al. | Identification of causal effects using instrumental variables | JASA |
| 1996 | Heckman | Randomisation as an instrumental variable | Rev Econ Stat |
| 1997 | Staiger, Stock | Instrumental variables regression with weak instruments | Econometrica |
| 2011 | Denny | Instrumental variable estimation of the effect of prayer on depression | SSM |
| 2011 | Sovey, Green | Instrumental variables estimation in political science. A readers' guide | Am J Pol Sci |

Instrumental variables

Denny

» Using Instrumental Variables estimation, which allows one to isolate exogenous variation in prayer, leads to the conclusion ... there may be some benefit to prayer ...

Volume IV – Experimental analogues

I. Regression discontinuity

J. Quasi-experiments and natural experiments

K. Field experiments.

Regression discontinuity

| AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Thistlethwaite, Campbell | Regression-discontinuity analysis: an alternative to ex post facto experiment | Journal of Educational Psych |
| Berk, Rauma | Capitalising on non-random assignment to treatments: a regression discount | JASA |
| Myer et al. | Workers' compensation and injury duration: evidence from a natural exp | American Economic Rev |
| Berk, de Leeuw | An evaluation of California's inmate classification system using a generalised regression discount design | JASA |
| Hahn et al. | Identification of treatment effects by regression discontinuity designs | Economtrica |
| Imbens, Lemieux | Regression discontinuity designs: a guide to practice | J Econom |
| | Thistlethwaite, Campbell Berk, Rauma Myer et al. Berk, de Leeuw Hahn et al. | Thistlethwaite, Campbell Regression-discontinuity analysis: an alternative to ex post facto experiment Berk, Rauma Capitalising on non-random assignment to treatments: a regression discount Myer et al. Workers' compensation and injury duration: evidence from a natural exp Berk, de Leeuw An evaluation of California's inmate classification system using a generalised regression discount design Hahn et al. Identification of treatment effects by regression discontinuity designs Imbens, Lemieux Regression discontinuity designs: a guide to |

Quasi-experiments and natural experiments

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1985 | Berk, Newton | Does arrest really deter wife battery? | Am Soc Rev |
| 1994 | Card and Krueger | Minimum wages and employment: a case study | American Economic Review |
| 1995 | Myer et al. | Workers' compensation and injury duration: evidence from a natural exp | American Economic Rev |
| 2002 | Schneeweiss et al. | Quasi-experimental longitudinal designs to evaluate drug benefit policy | Journal of Clinical Epidemiology |
| 2009 | Kirk | A natural experiment on residential change and recidivism | American Sociological Rev |
| 2010 | Strully et al. | Effects of prenatal poverty on infant health | ASR |

Field experiments

| DATE | AUTHOR(S) | TITLE | SOURCE |
|------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 2008 | Clampet-Lundquist, Massey | Neighborhood effects on economic self- sufficiency: a reconsideration of the MTO experiment | American Journal of Sociology |
| 2008 | Ludwig et al. | What can we learn from neighbourhood effects from MTO? | American Journal of Sociology |
| 2008 | Sampson | Moving to inequality: neighborhoods and experiments meet social structure | American Journal of Sociology |