

Uncovering Heterogeneous Treatment Effects

Yuki Shiraito

Department of Politics
Princeton University

International Methods Colloquium

March 10, 2017

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Sanders supporters



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Sanders supporters
 - Gender



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Sanders supporters
 - Gender
 - Texas

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:
 - Observe and specify moderating variables

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:
 - Observe and specify moderating variables
 - You have theory about moderation

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:
 - Observe and specify moderating variables
 - You have theory about moderation
 - Divide data into subsamples

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:
 - Observe and specify moderating variables
 - You have theory about moderation
 - Divide data into subsamples
 - You want to explore possible moderation

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:
 - Observe and specify moderating variables
 - You have theory about moderation
 - Divide data into subsamples
 - You want to explore possible moderation
 - Find heterogeneous subsamples via tree-based methods

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:
 - Observe and specify moderating variables
 - You have theory about moderation
 - Divide data into subsamples
 - You want to explore possible moderation
 - Find heterogeneous subsamples via tree-based methods
 - Select effective moderators via variable selection

Introduction

- Social scientists believe effects are heterogeneous
- Moderation \rightsquigarrow heterogeneous effects:
 - Effects vary across individuals with different characteristics
- Existing methods for estimating treatment heterogeneity:
 - Observe and specify moderating variables
 - You have theory about moderation
 - Divide data into subsamples
 - You want to explore possible moderation
 - Find heterogeneous subsamples via tree-based methods
 - Select effective moderators via variable selection
- Moderators can be unobserved, mismeasured, or unknown



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Sanders supporters
 - Gender
 - Texas



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Education?
 - Sanders supporters
 - Gender
 - Texas



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Education?
 - Sanders supporters
 - Income?
 - Gender
 - Texas



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Sanders supporters
 - Gender
 - Texas
 - Education?
 - Income?
 - Past voting?



- Effect of get-out-the-vote calls on voters' turnout:
 - Democrats
 - Sanders supporters
 - Gender
 - Texas
 - Education?
 - Income?
 - Past voting?
 - Others?

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals
 - Applicable to any setting where regression models are used

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals
 - Applicable to any setting where regression models are used
- Clustering as estimation strategy:

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals
 - Applicable to any setting where regression models are used
- Clustering as estimation strategy:
 - Model with individual-specific effects

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals
 - Applicable to any setting where regression models are used
- Clustering as estimation strategy:
 - Model with individual-specific effects
 - Data-driven clustering of individuals
 - Cluster assignment
 - Number of clusters

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals
 - Applicable to any setting where regression models are used
- Clustering as estimation strategy:
 - Model with individual-specific effects
 - Data-driven clustering of individuals
 - Cluster assignment
 - Number of clusters
 - Effects:
 - Common within clusters
 - Different across clusters

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals
 - Applicable to any setting where regression models are used
- Clustering as estimation strategy:
 - Model with individual-specific effects
 - Data-driven clustering of individuals
 - Cluster assignment
 - Number of clusters
 - Effects:
 - Common within clusters
 - Different across clusters
- Number of clusters tend to be overestimated

Model Assisted Discovery of Heterogeneity

- Existing methods indirectly model heterogeneity:
 - Average effect for observationally similar individuals
- Moderators are unobserved \rightsquigarrow Can't find similar individuals
- **Dirichlet process (DP) mixture model:**
 - Directly model latent heterogeneity of individuals
 - Applicable to any setting where regression models are used
- Clustering as estimation strategy:
 - Model with individual-specific effects
 - Data-driven clustering of individuals
 - Cluster assignment
 - Number of clusters
 - Effects:
 - Common within clusters
 - Different across clusters
- Number of clusters tend to be overestimated
- **Distribution** of effects is estimated

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- 1 Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- ❶ Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- 1 Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means
 - Observational study: Regression, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity...

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- ➊ Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means
 - Observational study: Regression, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity...
- ➋ Discover heterogeneity using the proposed method

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- ➊ Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means
 - Observational study: Regression, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity...
- ➋ Discover heterogeneity using the proposed method
 - Large heterogeneity = warning sign

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- ➊ Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means
 - Observational study: Regression, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity...
- ➋ Discover heterogeneity using the proposed method
 - Large heterogeneity = warning sign
- ➌ Explore possible moderating mechanisms

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- ➊ Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means
 - Observational study: Regression, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity...
- ➋ Discover heterogeneity using the proposed method
 - Large heterogeneity = warning sign
- ➌ Explore possible moderating mechanisms
- ➍ Change theory and write a paper!

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- ➊ Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means
 - Observational study: Regression, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity...
- ➋ Discover heterogeneity using the proposed method
 - Large heterogeneity = warning sign
- ➌ Explore possible moderating mechanisms
- ➍ ~~Change theory and write a paper!~~

Proposed Workflow for Empirical Research

- ➊ Estimate the average treatment effect (ATE)
 - Experimental study: Difference-in-means
 - Observational study: Regression, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity...
- ➋ Discover heterogeneity using the proposed method
 - Large heterogeneity = warning sign
- ➌ Explore possible moderating mechanisms
- ➍ ~~Change theory and write a paper!~~
- ➍ Collect more data and test new hypotheses

Overview of the Talk

- 1 Model and Intuition
- 2 Empirical Example
- 3 Simulation Study
- 4 Conclusion

Model for Treatment Heterogeneity

Model for Treatment Heterogeneity

- Model for the average treatment effect (ATE):

$$\underbrace{Y_i}_{\text{Outcome}} = \underbrace{T_i}_{\text{Treatment}} \underbrace{\tau}_{\text{ATE}} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_1 + X_{2i}\gamma_2 + \dots}_{\text{Covariates predicting outcome}} + \epsilon_i$$

Model for Treatment Heterogeneity

- Model for the average treatment effect (ATE):

$$\underbrace{Y_i}_{\text{Outcome}} = \underbrace{T_i}_{\text{Treatment}} \underbrace{\tau}_{\text{ATE}} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_1 + X_{2i}\gamma_2 + \dots}_{\text{Covariates predicting outcome}} + \epsilon_i$$

\rightsquigarrow ATE is common across observations

Model for Treatment Heterogeneity

- Model for the average treatment effect (ATE):

$$\underbrace{Y_i}_{\text{Outcome}} = \underbrace{T_i}_{\text{Treatment}} \underbrace{\tau}_{\text{ATE}} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_1 + X_{2i}\gamma_2 + \dots}_{\text{Covariates predicting outcome}} + \epsilon_i$$

\rightsquigarrow ATE is common across observations

- Model for treatment heterogeneity:

$$Y_i = T_i \underbrace{\tau_i}_{\text{Effect for } i} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_{1i} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2i} + \dots}_{\text{Prediction for } i} + \epsilon_i$$

Model for Treatment Heterogeneity

- Model for the average treatment effect (ATE):

$$\underbrace{Y_i}_{\text{Outcome}} = \underbrace{T_i}_{\text{Treatment}} \underbrace{\tau}_{\text{ATE}} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_1 + X_{2i}\gamma_2 + \dots}_{\text{Covariates predicting outcome}} + \epsilon_i$$

⇒ ATE is common across observations

- Model for treatment heterogeneity:

$$Y_i = T_i \underbrace{\tau_i}_{\text{Effect for } i} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_{1i} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2i} + \dots}_{\text{Prediction for } i} + \epsilon_i$$

⇒ Individual-specific effects:

Unidentifiable—fundamental problem of causal inference

Clustering Heterogeneous Effects

Clustering Heterogeneous Effects

- **Clusters of treatment effects**
 - Effects are identifiable within each cluster

Clustering Heterogeneous Effects

- **Clusters of treatment effects**
 - Effects are identifiable within each cluster
- If individual i is in cluster $[i]$,

$$Y_i = T_i \underbrace{\tau_{\text{cluster}[i]}}_{\text{Effect for cluster}[i]} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_{1\text{cluster}[i]} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2\text{cluster}[i]} + \dots}_{\text{Prediction for cluster}[i]} + \epsilon_i$$

Clustering Heterogeneous Effects

- **Clusters of treatment effects**
 - Effects are identifiable within each cluster
- If individual i is in cluster $[i]$,

$$Y_i = T_i \underbrace{\tau_{\text{cluster}[i]}}_{\text{Effect for cluster}[i]} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_{1\text{cluster}[i]} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2\text{cluster}[i]} + \dots}_{\text{Prediction for cluster}[i]} + \epsilon_i$$

- Problem: **Clustering membership is not observed**

Clustering Heterogeneous Effects

- **Clusters of treatment effects**
 - Effects are identifiable within each cluster
- If individual i is in cluster $[i]$,

$$Y_i = T_i \underbrace{\tau_{\text{cluster}[i]}}_{\text{Effect for cluster}[i]} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_{1\text{cluster}[i]} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2\text{cluster}[i]} + \dots}_{\text{Prediction for cluster}[i]} + \epsilon_i$$

- Problem: **Clustering membership is not observed**
 - ❶ Which individuals are in the same cluster?

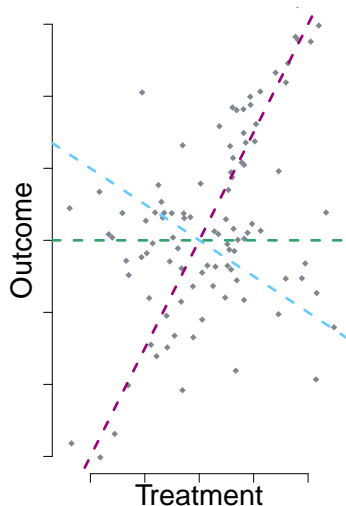
Clustering Heterogeneous Effects

- **Clusters of treatment effects**
 - Effects are identifiable within each cluster
- If individual i is in cluster $[i]$,

$$Y_i = T_i \underbrace{\tau_{\text{cluster}[i]}}_{\text{Effect for cluster}[i]} + \underbrace{X_{1i}\gamma_{1\text{cluster}[i]} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2\text{cluster}[i]} + \dots}_{\text{Prediction for cluster}[i]} + \epsilon_i$$

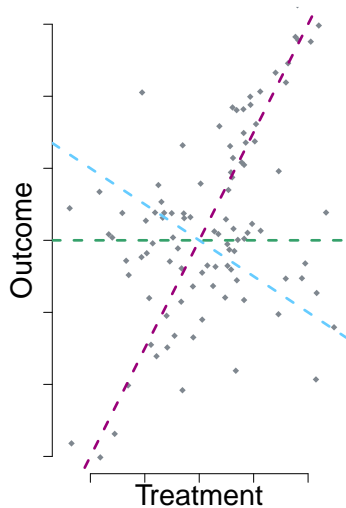
- Problem: **Clustering membership is not observed**
 - 1 Which individuals are in the same cluster?
 - 2 How many clusters?

Data-driven Clustering



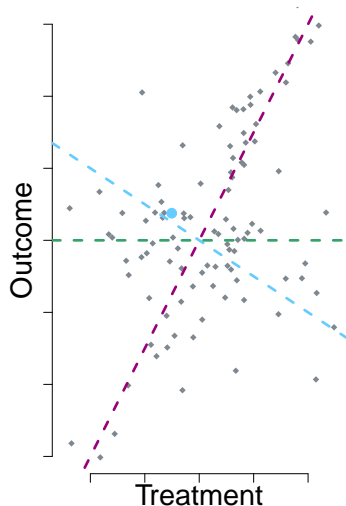
1 Given a fixed number of clusters:

Data-driven Clustering



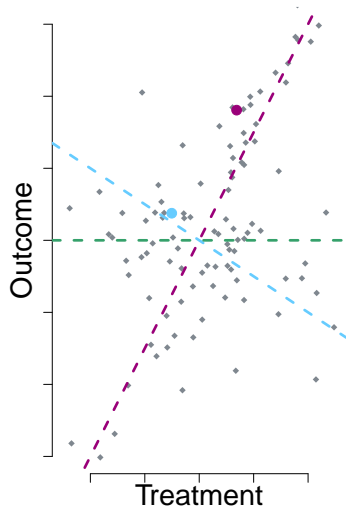
- 1 Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster

Data-driven Clustering



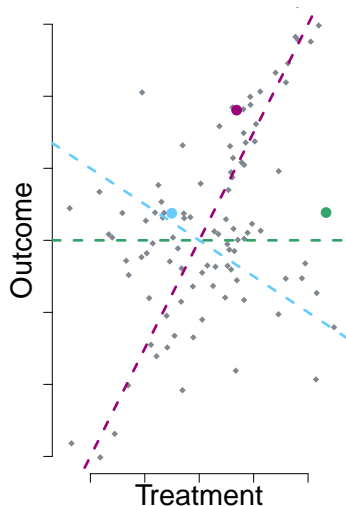
- 1 Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster
 - Assign to the closest cluster

Data-driven Clustering



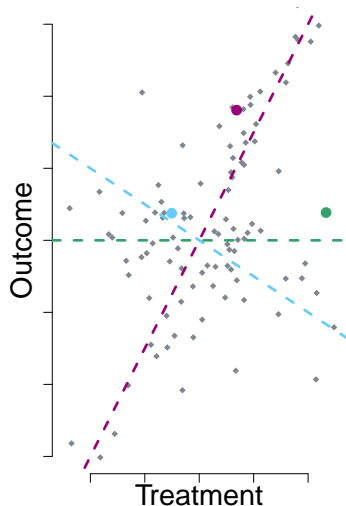
- 1 Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster
 - Assign to the closest cluster

Data-driven Clustering



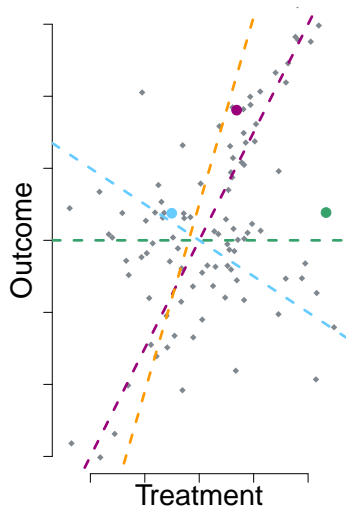
- 1 Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster
 - Assign to the closest cluster

Data-driven Clustering



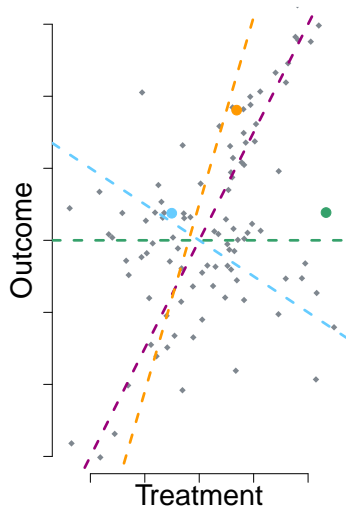
- ❶ Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster
 - Assign to the closest cluster
- ❷ Create a new cluster:

Data-driven Clustering



- 1 Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster
 - Assign to the closest cluster
- 2 Create a new cluster:
 - Effect for the new cluster

Data-driven Clustering



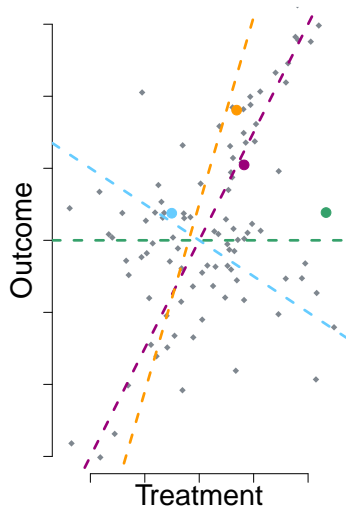
1 Given a fixed number of clusters:

- Effect for each cluster
- Assign to the closest cluster

2 Create a new cluster:

- Effect for the new cluster
- Reassign individuals

Data-driven Clustering



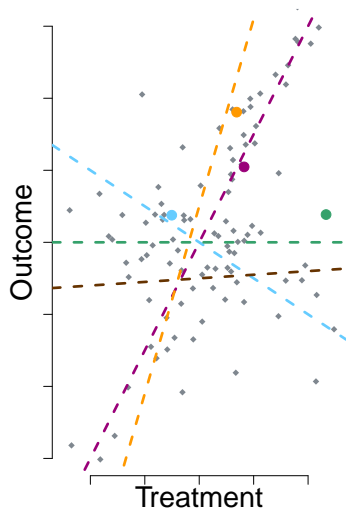
1 Given a fixed number of clusters:

- Effect for each cluster
- Assign to the closest cluster

2 Create a new cluster:

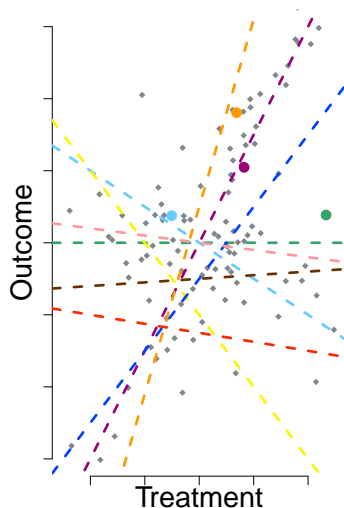
- Effect for the new cluster
- Reassign individuals
- More clusters

Data-driven Clustering



- ❶ Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster
 - Assign to the closest cluster
- ❷ Create a new cluster:
 - Effect for the new cluster
 - Reassign individuals
 - More clusters
- ❸ Keep creating new clusters?

Data-driven Clustering



- ❶ Given a fixed number of clusters:
 - Effect for each cluster
 - Assign to the closest cluster
- ❷ Create a new cluster:
 - Effect for the new cluster
 - Reassign individuals
 - More clusters
- ❸ Keep creating new clusters?

Encouraging Fewer Clusters

Encouraging Fewer Clusters

- Bayesian inference on clusters:

$$\underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k \mid Data)}_{\text{Estimated cluster for } i} \propto \underbrace{p(Data \mid i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Likelihood}} \times \underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Prior}}$$

Encouraging Fewer Clusters

- Bayesian inference on clusters:

$$\underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k \mid \text{Data})}_{\text{Estimated cluster for } i} \propto \underbrace{p(\text{Data} \mid i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Likelihood}} \\
 \times \underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Prior}}$$

- Likelihood:** More accurate prediction is preferred \rightsquigarrow more clusters

Encouraging Fewer Clusters

- **Bayesian inference on clusters:**

$$\underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k \mid \text{Data})}_{\text{Estimated cluster for } i} \propto \underbrace{p(\text{Data} \mid i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Likelihood}} \times \underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Prior}}$$

- **Likelihood:** More accurate prediction is preferred \rightsquigarrow more clusters
- **Prior:** Simpler model is preferred \rightsquigarrow fewer clusters

Encouraging Fewer Clusters

- Bayesian inference on clusters:

$$\underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k \mid \text{Data})}_{\text{Estimated cluster for } i} \propto \underbrace{p(\text{Data} \mid i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Likelihood}} \times \underbrace{p(i \text{ is in cluster } k)}_{\text{Prior}}$$

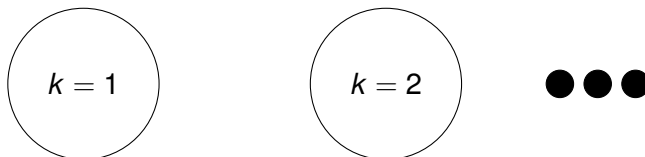
- Likelihood: More accurate prediction is preferred \rightsquigarrow more clusters
- Prior: Simpler model is preferred \rightsquigarrow fewer clusters
- Balance between likelihood and prior
 \rightsquigarrow estimated clusters fewer than individuals

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



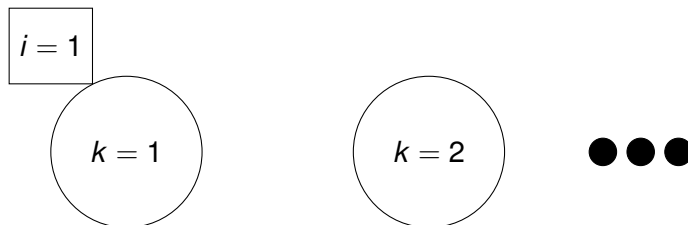
- Chinese restaurant process with tuning parameter α

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



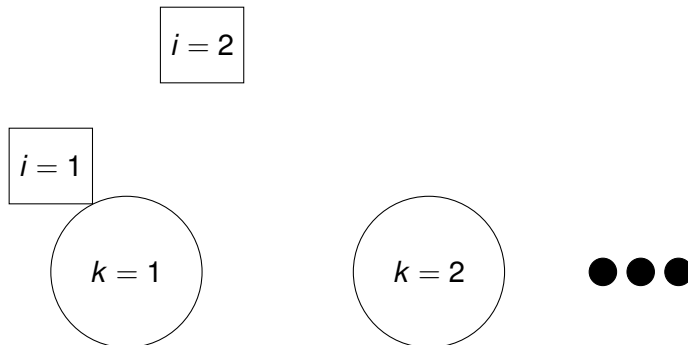
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



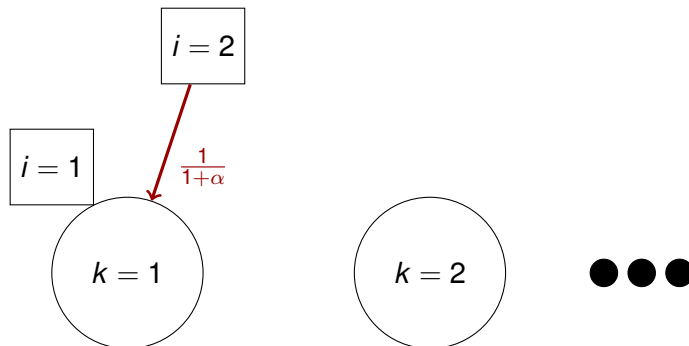
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



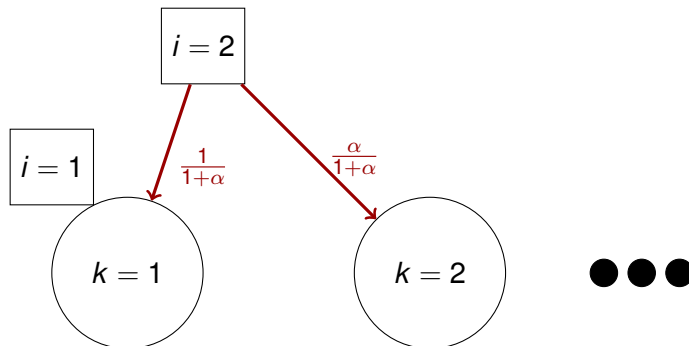
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



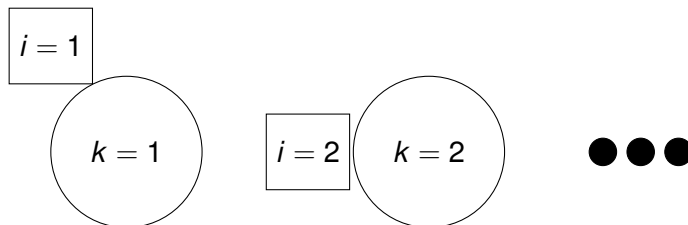
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



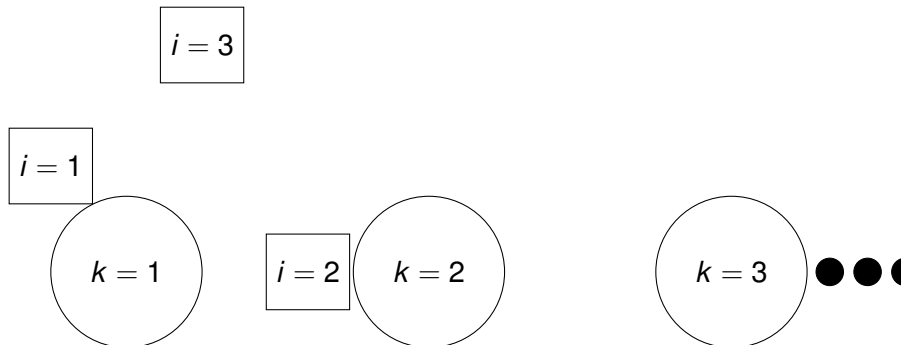
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



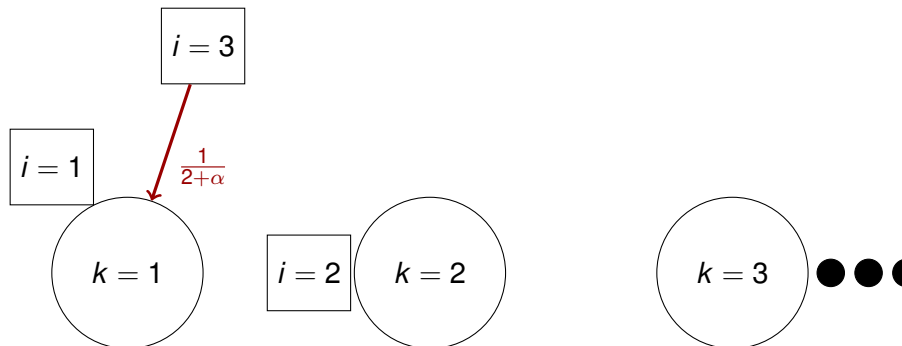
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



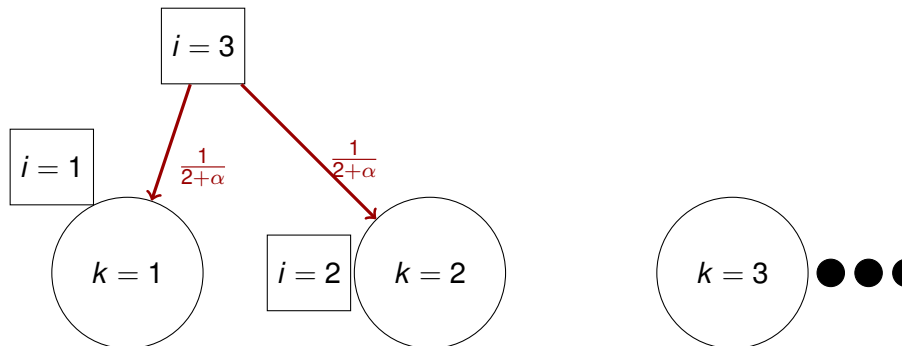
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



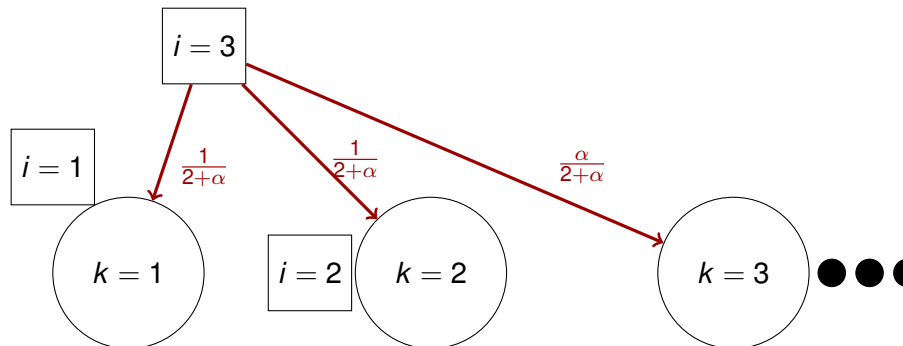
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



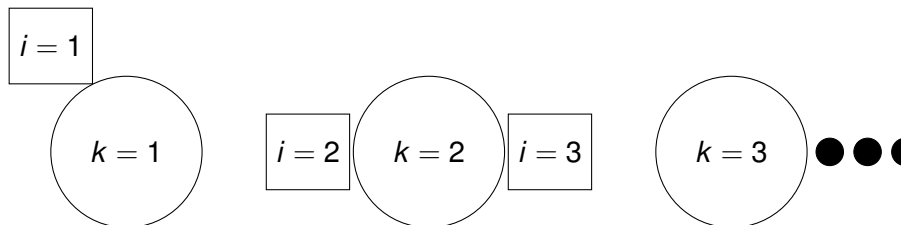
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



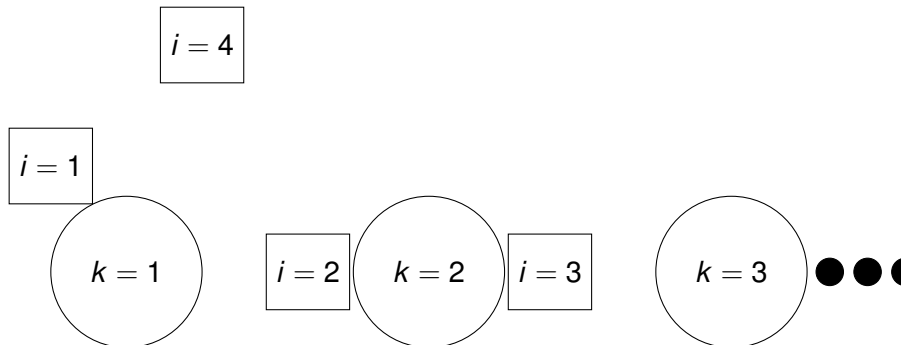
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



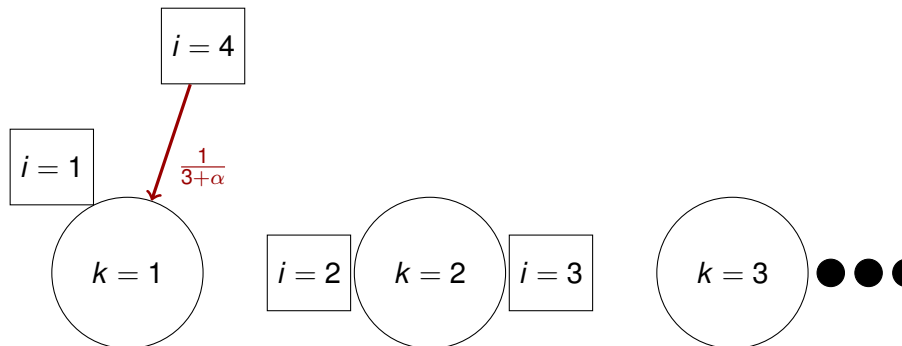
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



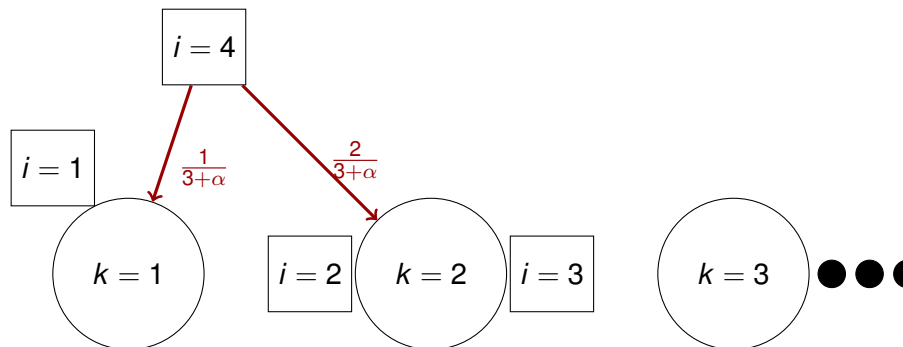
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



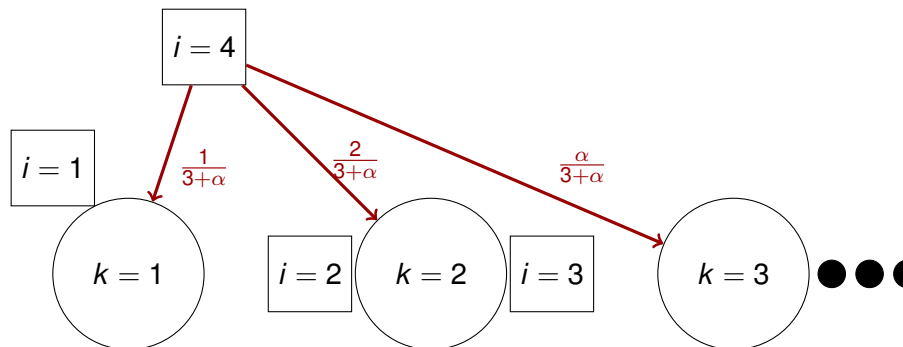
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



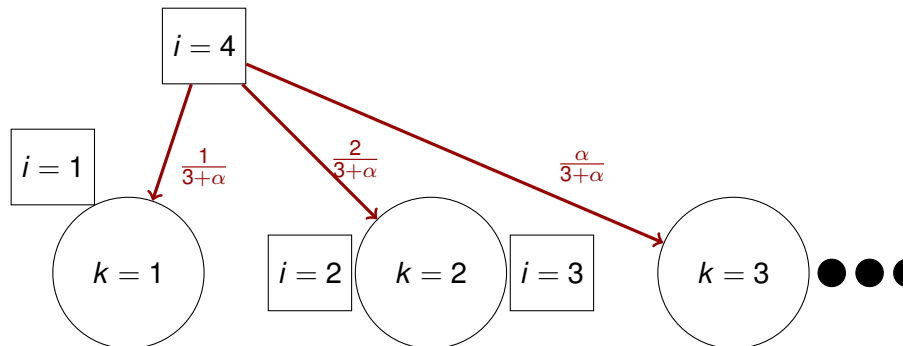
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



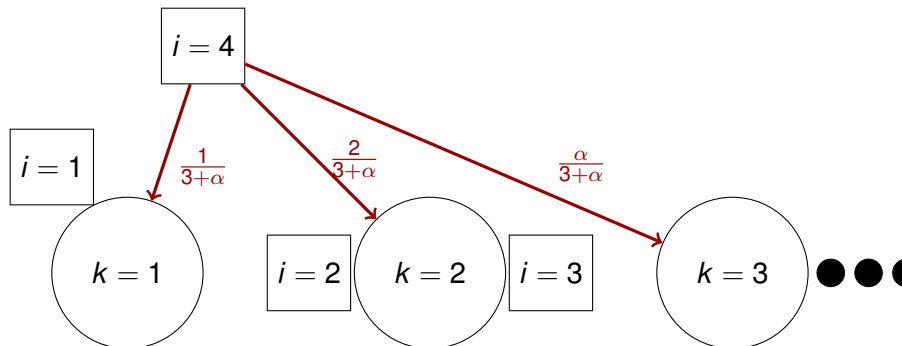
- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$
- More individuals \rightsquigarrow smaller probability of a new cluster

Prior Leading to Fewer Clusters



- **Chinese restaurant process** with tuning parameter α
- i creates a new cluster with probability $\frac{\alpha}{(i-1)+\alpha}$
- More individuals \rightsquigarrow smaller probability of a new cluster
- Encourages larger and fewer clusters

Effect of Indiscriminate Violence

- Lyall (2009) *JCR*
- Does indiscriminate violence reduce insurgent attacks?

Effect of Indiscriminate Violence

- Lyall (2009) *JCR*
- Does indiscriminate violence reduce insurgent attacks?
- Example of natural experiment
 - 1 Russian artillery randomly shelled Chechen villages
 - 2 Indiscriminate because anyone in shelled villages can be harmed
 - 3 Data: Shelled (treated) villages and matched nonshelled villages
 - 4 Diff-in-diff design: Diff in # of attacks before and after shelling

Effect of Indiscriminate Violence

- Lyall (2009) *JCR*
- Does indiscriminate violence reduce insurgent attacks?
- Example of natural experiment
 - ① Russian artillery randomly shelled Chechen villages
 - ② Indiscriminate because anyone in shelled villages can be harmed
 - ③ Data: Shelled (treated) villages and matched nonshelled villages
 - ④ Diff-in-diff design: Diff in # of attacks before and after shelling
- Lyall concludes artillery attacks decrease insurgent attacks
- Controversial implication—is the effect heterogeneous?

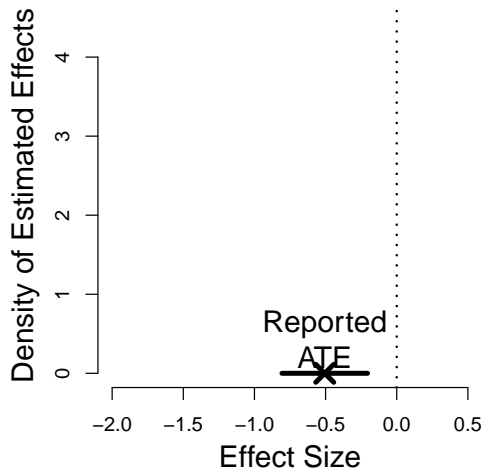
Effect of Indiscriminate Violence

- Lyall (2009) *JCR*
- Does indiscriminate violence reduce insurgent attacks?
- Example of natural experiment
 - ① Russian artillery randomly shelled Chechen villages
 - ② Indiscriminate because anyone in shelled villages can be harmed
 - ③ Data: Shelled (treated) villages and matched nonshelled villages
 - ④ Diff-in-diff design: Diff in # of attacks before and after shelling
- Lyall concludes artillery attacks decrease insurgent attacks
- Controversial implication—is the effect heterogeneous?
- Regression model:

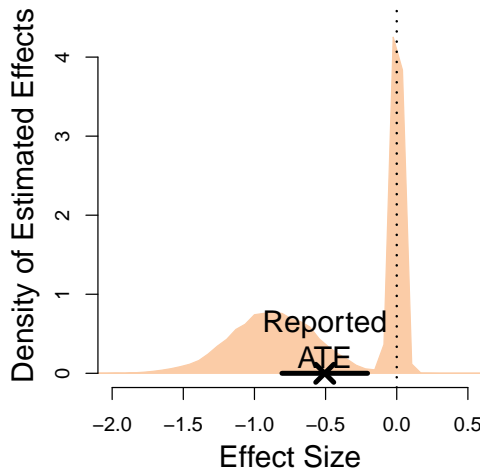
Effect of Indiscriminate Violence

- Lyall (2009) *JCR*
- Does indiscriminate violence reduce insurgent attacks?
- Example of natural experiment
 - 1 Russian artillery randomly shelled Chechen villages
 - 2 Indiscriminate because anyone in shelled villages can be harmed
 - 3 Data: Shelled (treated) villages and matched nonshelled villages
 - 4 Diff-in-diff design: Diff in # of attacks before and after shelling
- Lyall concludes artillery attacks decrease insurgent attacks
- Controversial implication—is the effect heterogeneous?
- Regression model:
 - Treatment: Russian artillery attacks
 - Covariates: Village level variables used by Lyall (2009)

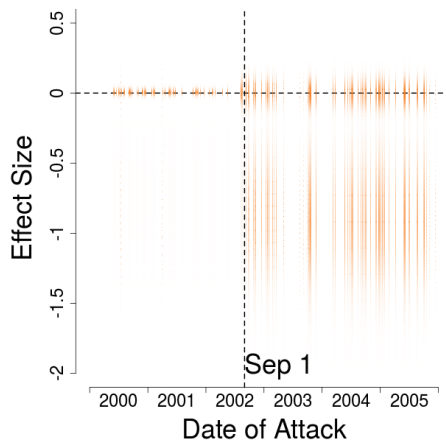
Heterogeneous Effect of Artillery Attacks



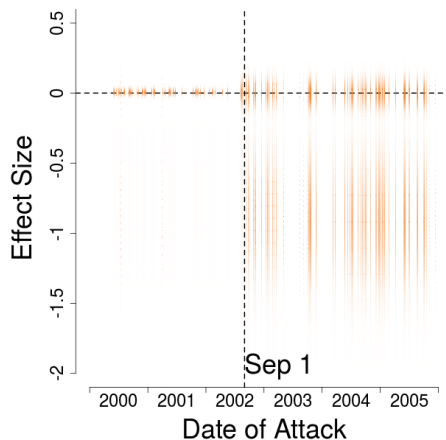
Heterogeneous Effect of Artillery Attacks



Exploring the Source of Heterogeneity

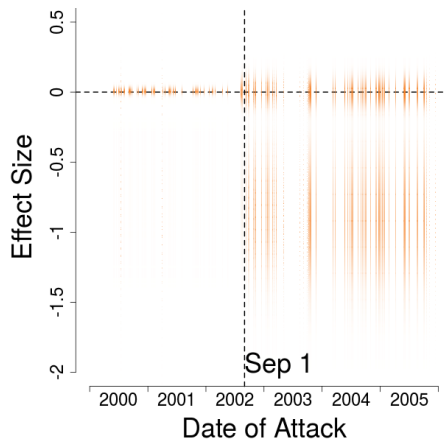


Exploring the Source of Heterogeneity



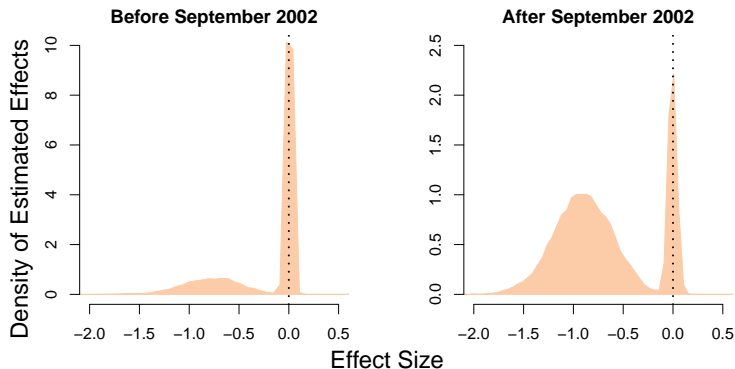
- Change in mid-2002

Exploring the Source of Heterogeneity

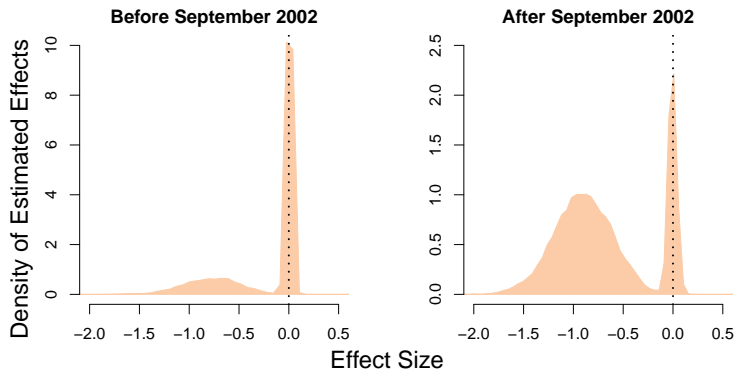


- Change in mid-2002
- What happened?

Possible Mechanism

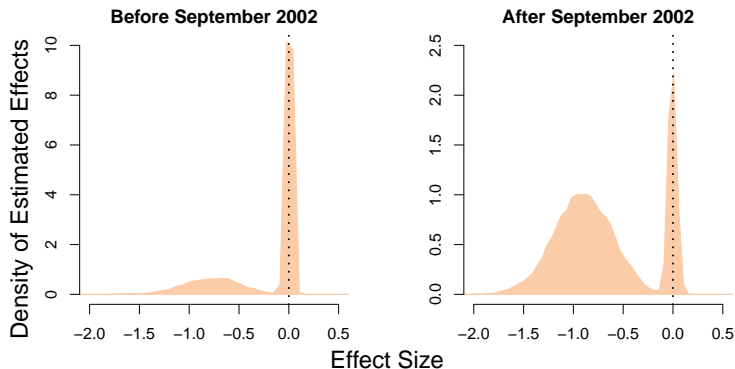


Possible Mechanism



- Ground patrols by pro-Russian Chechens introduced in 2002 (Lyall 2010)

Possible Mechanism



- Ground patrols by pro-Russian Chechens introduced in 2002 (Lyll 2010)
- New hypothesis!

Simulation Setup

Simulation Setup

- When does the method work, and when does not?

Simulation Setup

- When does the method work, and when does not?
- $N = 300, 500, 1000, 10000$

Simulation Setup

- When does the method work, and when does not?
- $N = 300, 500, 1000, 10000$
- Binary treatment

Simulation Setup

- When does the method work, and when does not?
- $N = 300, 500, 1000, 10000$
- Binary treatment
- Three covariates: binary, discrete, and continuous

Simulation Setup

- When does the method work, and when does not?
- $N = 300, 500, 1000, 10000$
- Binary treatment
- Three covariates: binary, discrete, and continuous
- Model: $Y_i = T_i\tau_k + X_{1i}\gamma_{1k} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2k} + X_{3i}\gamma_{3k} + \epsilon_i$

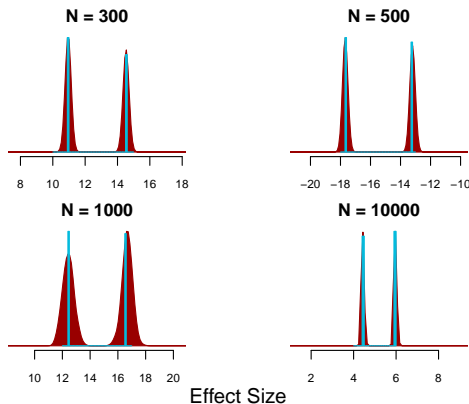
Simulation Setup

- When does the method work, and when does not?
- $N = 300, 500, 1000, 10000$
- Binary treatment
- Three covariates: binary, discrete, and continuous
- Model: $Y_i = T_i\tau_k + X_{1i}\gamma_{1k} + X_{2i}\gamma_{2k} + X_{3i}\gamma_{3k} + \epsilon_i$
- Unobserved moderator
 - 1 Binary
 - 2 Continuous

Simulation Results: Binary Moderator

- Binary $U_i \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \text{Bernoulli}(.5)$

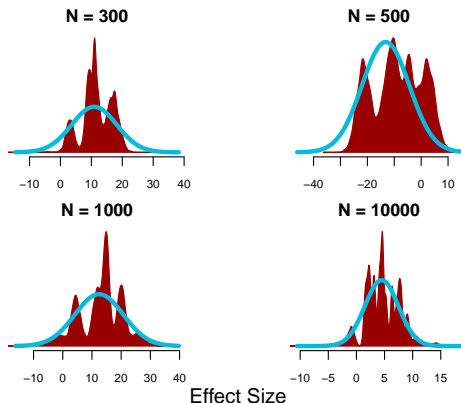
$$Y_i = \begin{cases} T_i \tau + X_{1i} \gamma_{1k} + \dots + \epsilon_i \\ T_i (\tau + \nu) + X_{1i} (\gamma_1 + \delta_1) + \dots + \epsilon_i \end{cases}$$



Simulation Results: Continuous Moderator

- Continuous $U_i \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(0, 4)$

$$Y_i = T_i(\tau + U_i\nu) + X_{1i}(\gamma_1 + U_i\delta_1) + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$



When Things Can Go Wrong

When Things Can Go Wrong

- No information in the covariate-outcome relationship:

$$Y_i = T_i(\tau + U_i\nu) + X_{1i}\gamma_1 + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

When Things Can Go Wrong

- No information in the covariate-outcome relationship:

$$Y_i = T_i(\tau + U_i\nu) + X_{1i}\gamma_1 + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

- No moderation but heterogeneous relationships

$$Y_i = T_i\tau + X_{1i}(\gamma_1 + U_i\delta_1) + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

When Things Can Go Wrong

- No information in the covariate-outcome relationship:

$$Y_i = T_i(\tau + U_i\nu) + X_{1i}\gamma_1 + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

- No moderation but heterogeneous relationships

$$Y_i = T_i\tau + X_{1i}(\gamma_1 + U_i\delta_1) + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

- Misspecification:

When Things Can Go Wrong

- No information in the covariate-outcome relationship:

$$Y_i = T_i(\tau + U_i\nu) + X_{1i}\gamma_1 + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

- No moderation but heterogeneous relationships

$$Y_i = T_i\tau + X_{1i}(\gamma_1 + U_i\delta_1) + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

- Misspecification:
 - Model

When Things Can Go Wrong

- No information in the covariate-outcome relationship:

$$Y_i = T_i(\tau + U_i\nu) + X_{1i}\gamma_1 + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

- No moderation but heterogeneous relationships

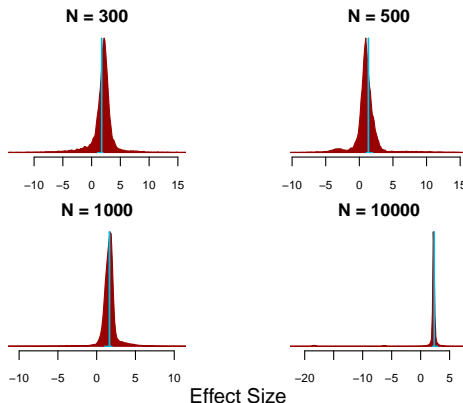
$$Y_i = T_i\tau + X_{1i}(\gamma_1 + U_i\delta_1) + \cdots + \epsilon_i$$

- Misspecification:
 - Model
 - Distribution of error

No Moderation with Model Misspecification

- Model Misspecification

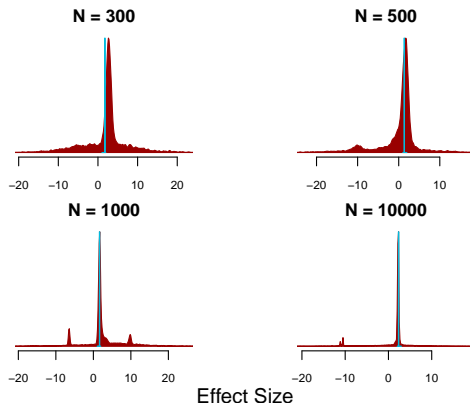
$$Y_i = T_i\tau + (X_{1i}^3 - 3 \times X_{1i}^2)\gamma_{1k} + \cdots + \epsilon_i, \quad k = 1, \dots, 5$$



No Moderation with Model and Error Misspecification

- Model and Error Misspecification

$$Y_i = T_i\tau + (X_{1i}^3 - 3 \times X_{1i}^2)\gamma_{1k} + \dots + \epsilon_i^2 - \epsilon_i^5, \quad k = 1, \dots, 5$$



Conclusion

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations
- Other applications

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations
- Other applications
 - Joint distribution of treatment effects in conjoint experiment

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations
- Other applications
 - Joint distribution of treatment effects in conjoint experiment
 - Fuzzy regression discontinuity

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations
- Other applications
 - Joint distribution of treatment effects in conjoint experiment
 - Fuzzy regression discontinuity
 - Instrumental variable

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations
- Other applications
 - Joint distribution of treatment effects in conjoint experiment
 - Fuzzy regression discontinuity
 - Instrumental variable
 - Regression discontinuity with multiple cutoffs

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations
- Other applications
 - Joint distribution of treatment effects in conjoint experiment
 - Fuzzy regression discontinuity
 - Instrumental variable
 - Regression discontinuity with multiple cutoffs
- Package in development: `DPMfx`

Conclusion

- Researchers generally believe causal effects are heterogeneous
- Existing methods require them to know and observe moderators
- Proposed method: **Mixture with DP prior**
 - Uncovers heterogeneity under unobserved moderators
 - Applicable to many situations
- Other applications
 - Joint distribution of treatment effects in conjoint experiment
 - Fuzzy regression discontinuity
 - Instrumental variable
 - Regression discontinuity with multiple cutoffs
- Package in development: `DPMfx`
- More Bayesian nonparametrics, e.g. topic models for text analysis