Simplifying Matching Methods for Causal Inference

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(Talk at Stanford University, Department of Political Science, 1/14/2015)

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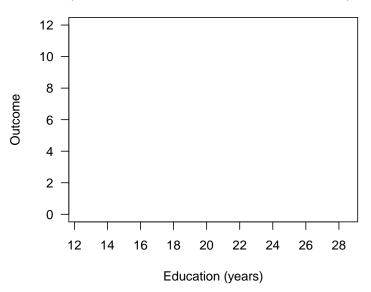
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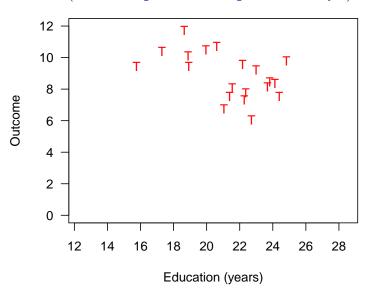
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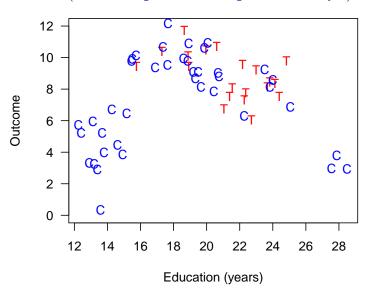
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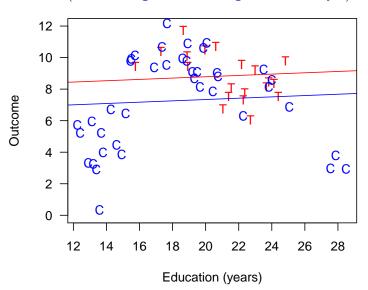
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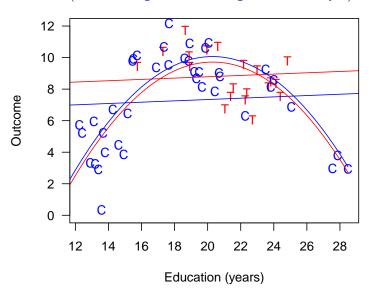
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 - "The Balance-Sample Size Frontier in Matching Methods for Causal Inference" (Gary King, Christopher Lucas and Richard Nielsen)

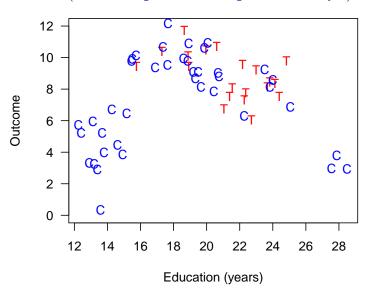


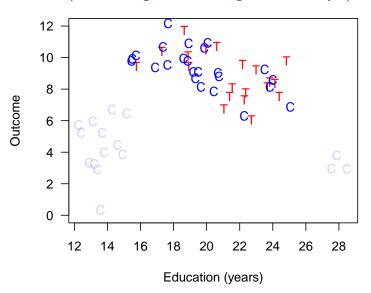


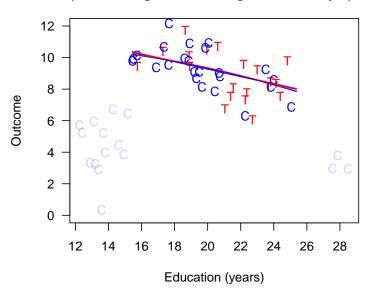












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- Big convenience: Follow preprocessing with whatever statistical method you'd have used without matching

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- Easy extensions for: multi-level, continuous, & mismeasured treatments; A too wide, n too small

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- As we show, other methods usually dominate PSM (but wait, it gets worse for PSM)

Method 1: Mahalanobis Distance Matching

(Approximates Fully Blocked Experiment)

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- 2. Estimation Difference in means or a model
- 3. Checking Measure imbalance, tweak, repeat, ...

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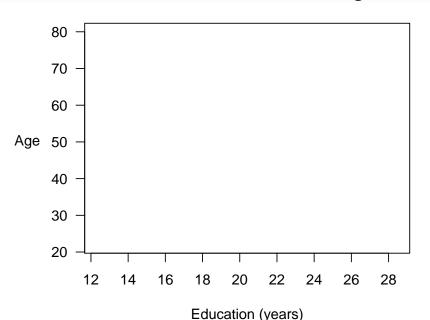
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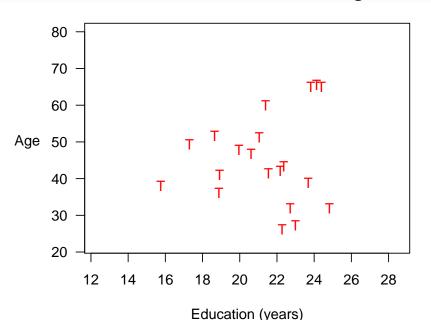
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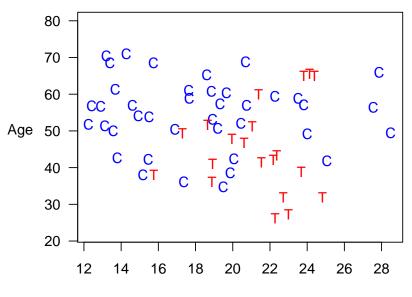
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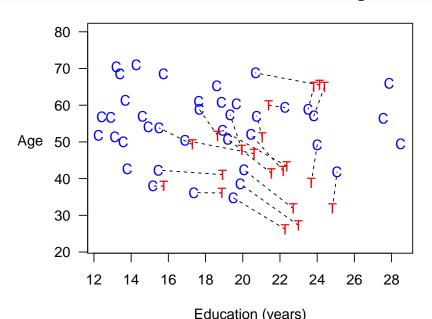
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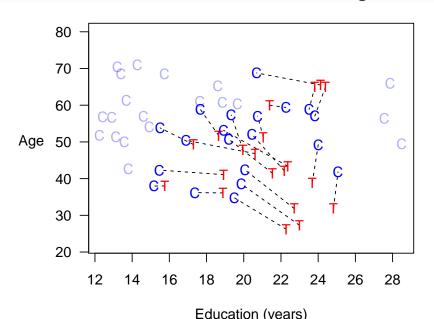


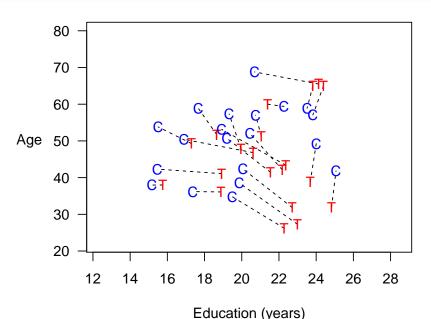


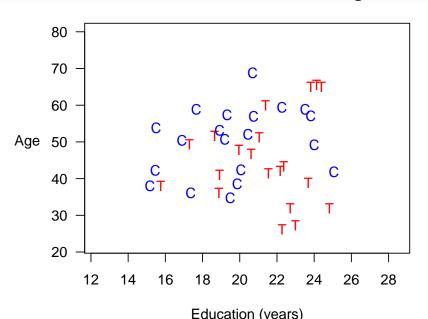












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 - Sort observations into strata, each with unique values of C(X)

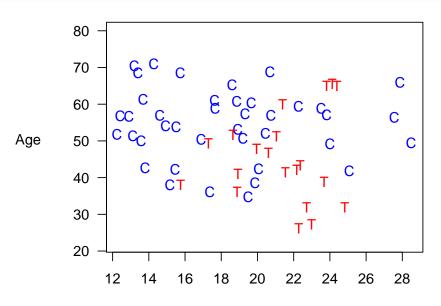
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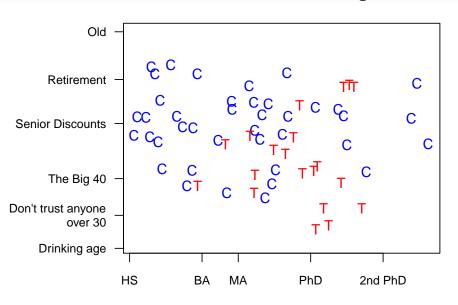
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 - e.g., Education (grade school, high school, college, graduate)
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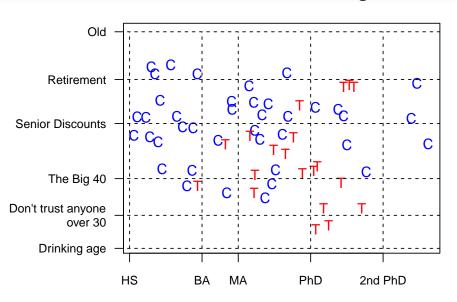
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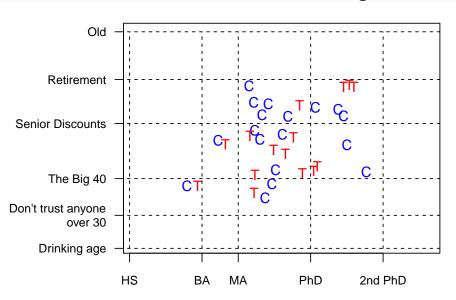
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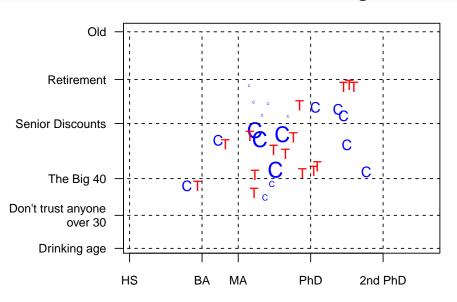
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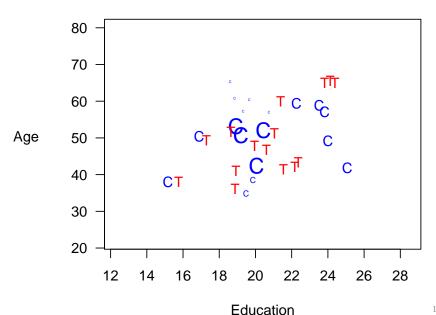












(Approximates Completely Randomized Experiment)

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1. Preprocess (Matching)

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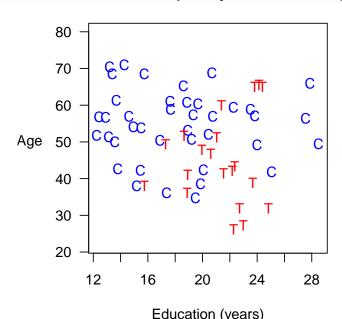
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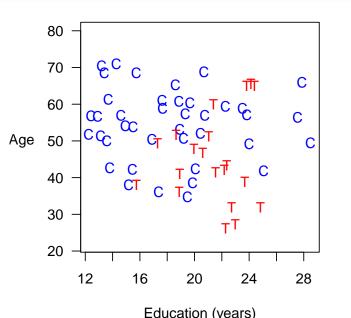
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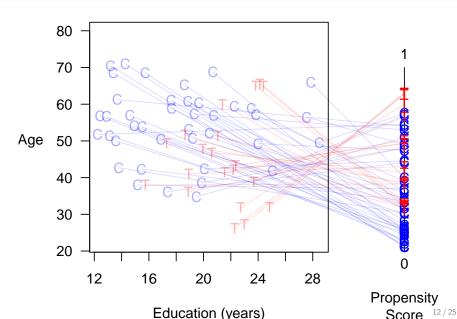
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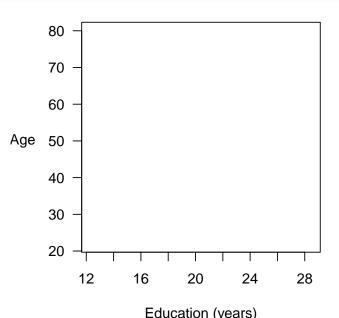
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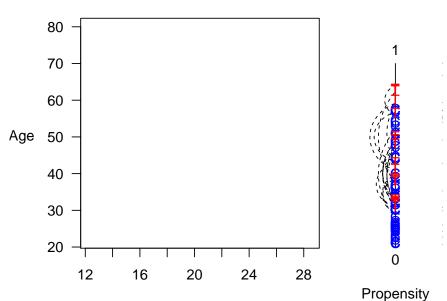






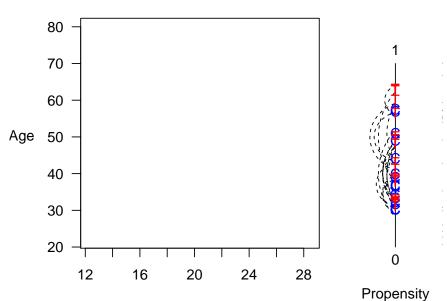






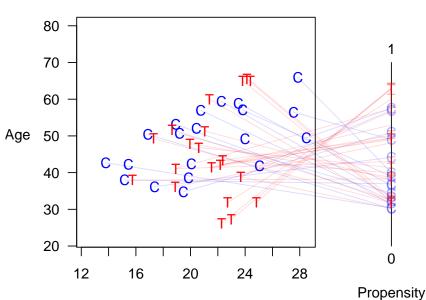
Education (years)

Score 12/25



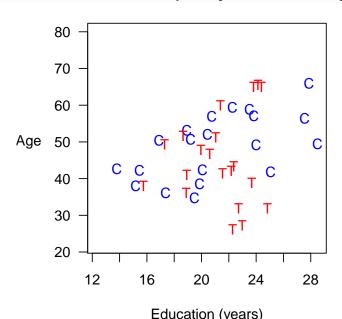
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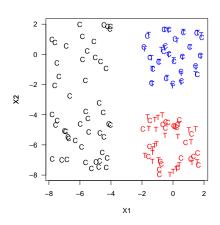
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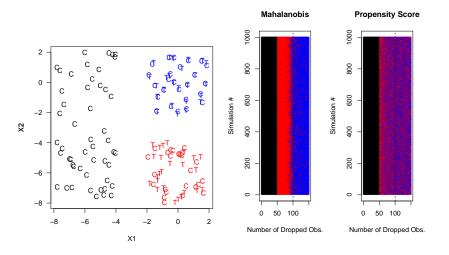
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PSM is Blind Where Others Can See

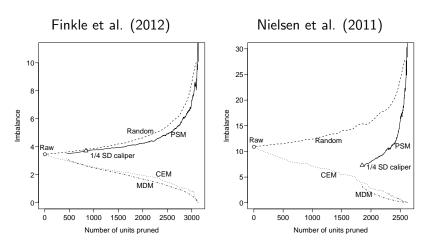
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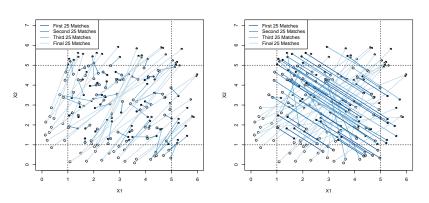
The Propensity Score Paradox



What Does PSM Match?

MDM Matches

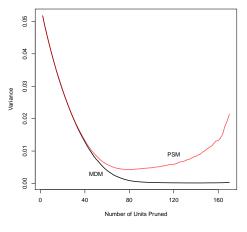
PSM Matches



Controls: $X_1, X_2 \sim \text{Uniform}(0,5)$

Treateds: $X_1, X_2 \sim \mathsf{Uniform}(1,6)$

PSM Increases Model Dependence



$$Y_i = 2T_i + X_{1i} + X_{2i} + \epsilon_i$$
$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, 1)$$

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 - No cherry picking possible; you see everything optimal

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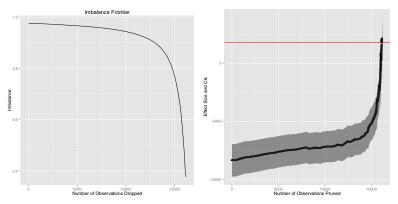
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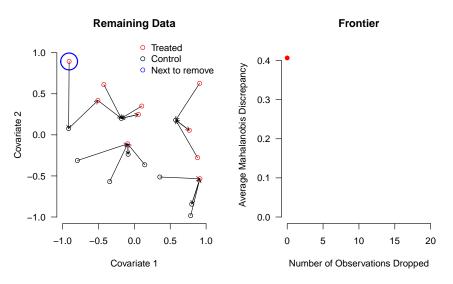
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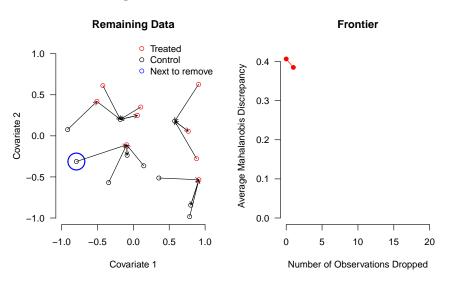
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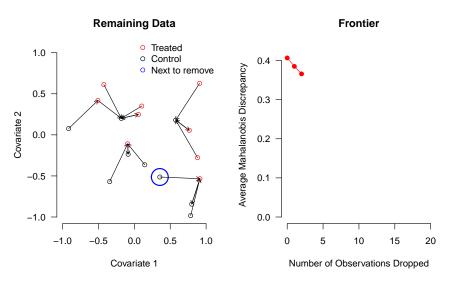
Job Training Data: Frontier and Causal Estimates

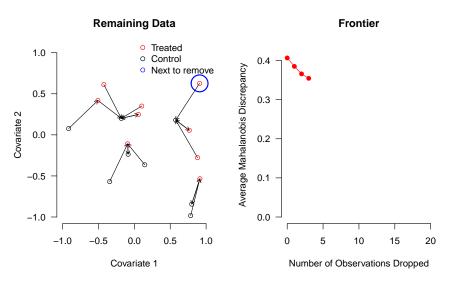


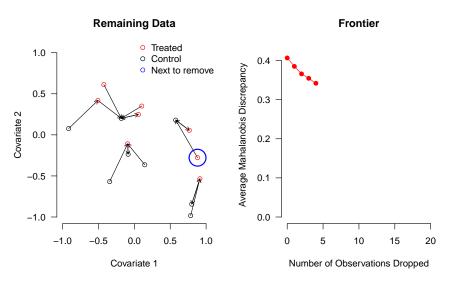
- 185 Ts; pruning most 16,252 Cs won't increase variance much
- Huge bias-variance trade-off after pruning most Cs
- Estimates converge to experiment after removing bias
- No mysteries: basis of inference clearly revealed

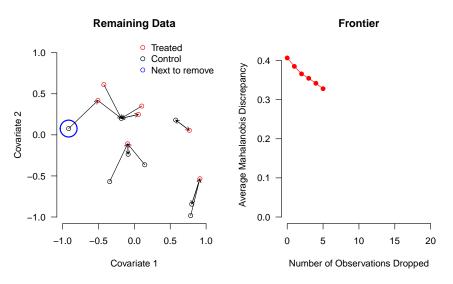


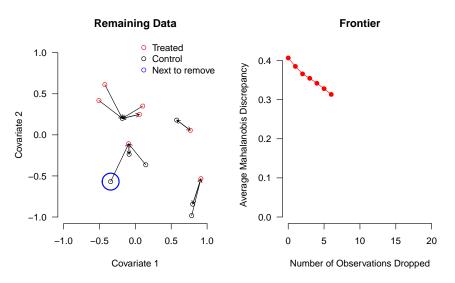


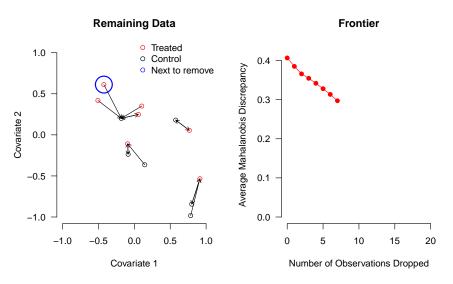


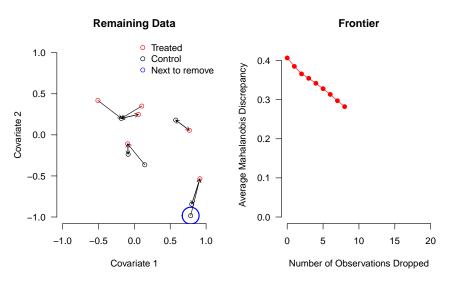


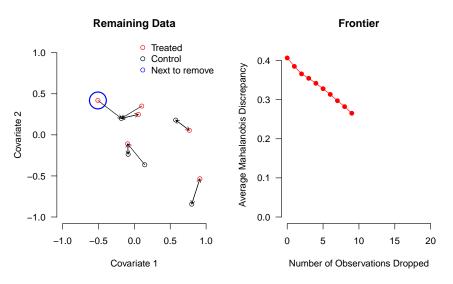


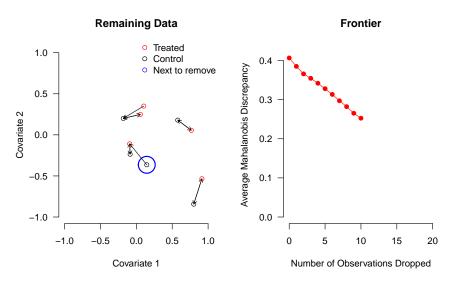


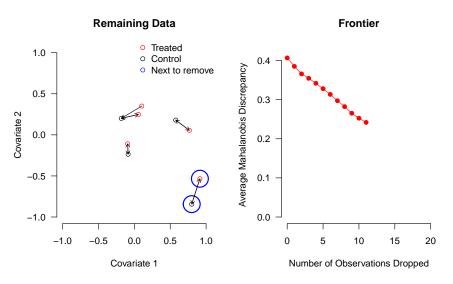


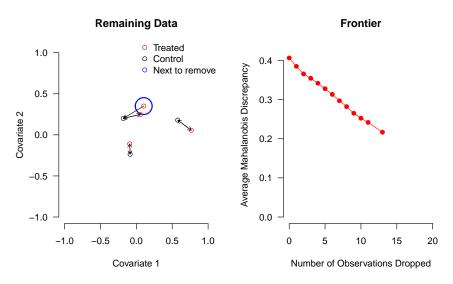


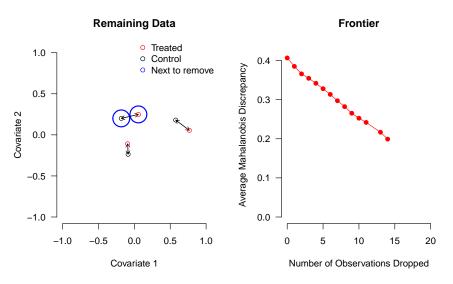


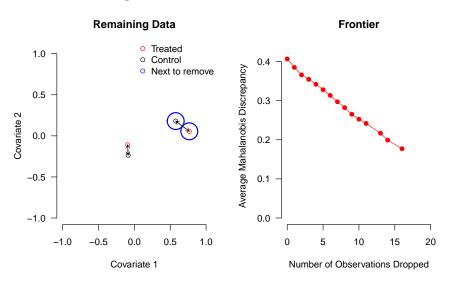


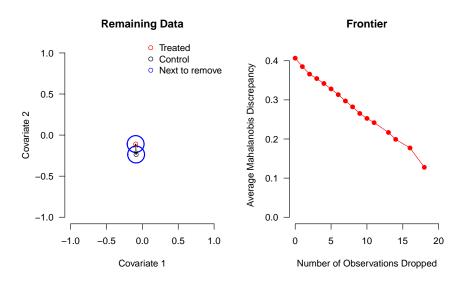


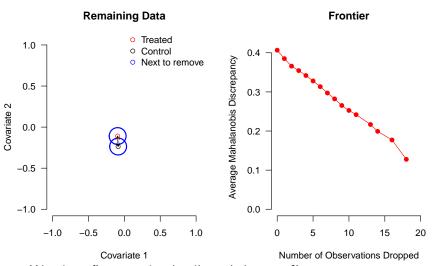




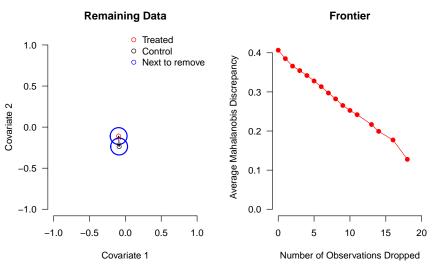




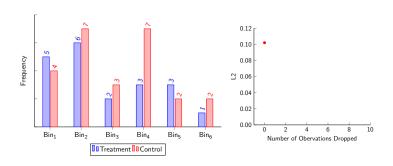


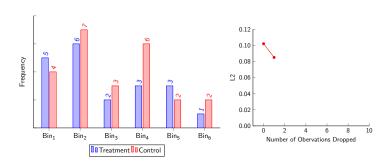


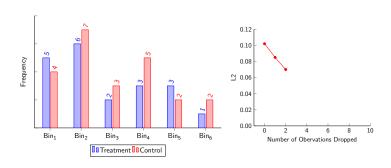
Warning: figure omits details and the proof!

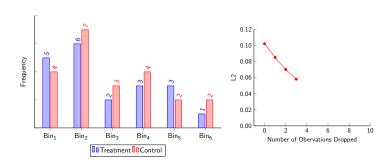


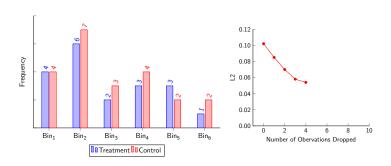
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- Very fast; works with any continuous imbalance metric

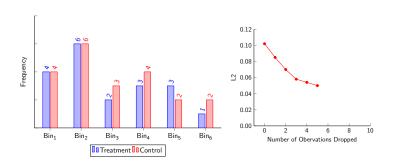


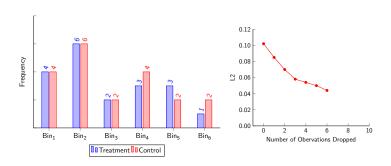


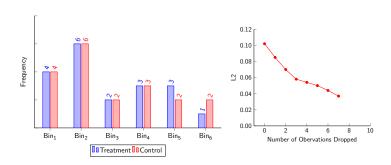


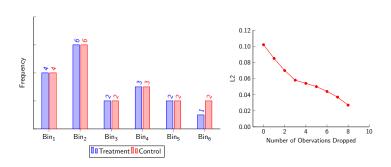


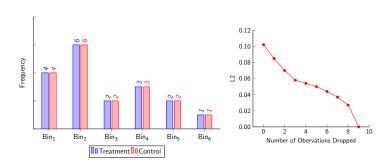












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- ~ Using more information is simpler and more powerful

For more information, papers, & software

GaryKing.org