局部平均处理效应

慧航

上海对外经贸大学

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令:

$$y_i = y_i(0) + w_i(y_i(1) - y_i(0))$$

= $\mathbb{E}(y_i(0)) + w_i \mathbb{E}(y_i(1) - y_i(0)) + \zeta_i + \eta_i w_i$

其中 $\zeta_i = y_i\left(0\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(y_i\left(0\right)\right), \ \eta_i = y_i\left(1\right) - y_i\left(0\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(y_i\left(1\right) - y_i\left(0\right)\right),$ 如果存在一个工具变量 z_i ,使得 $\mathbb{C}\left(z_i, w_i\right) \neq 0$,且 $z_i \perp \left(y_i\left(0\right), y_i\left(1\right)\right)$,且z = 0/1那么IV估计:

$$\operatorname{plim}\tau_{IV} = \frac{\mathbb{C}(y,z)}{\mathbb{C}(w,z)} = \frac{\mathbb{E}(y|z=1) - \mathbb{E}(y|z=0)}{P(w|z=1) - P(w|z=0)}$$

• 一个简单的例子: y_i 为对数收入, w_i 为是否上高中, z_i 为5km范围内有没有高中

工具变量识别了什么?

- ① 当存在同质的处理效应时,经典的IV估计了同质的处理效应
 - $y_i = y_i(0) + w_i(y_i(1) y_i(0)) + \epsilon_i + \eta_i w_i = y_i(0) + w_i \tau_{ATE} + v_i$
 - 关键在 η_i , 如果 $\eta_i = 0$, 同质的处理效应
- 2 当存在异质性的处理效应时,经典IV识别出的参数不可解释
- ③ 如果加入某些假设条件,经典IV的确可以识别出可以解释的参数 Imbens and Angrist(1994)建立了经典IV的识别条件以及经典IV识别的参数解释。

ITT

如果记 $z_i = 0/1$ 为实际分组变量, w_i 为实际被处理变量,我们记:

$$w_i(z_i) = z_i w_i(1) + (1 - z_i) w_i(0) = \begin{cases} w_i(1) & z_i = 1 \\ w_i(0) & z_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

可以看成是关于内生变量的反事实。两个变量将总体分为四类人:

		$w_i\left(0 ight)$	
		0	\ 51
$w_i(1)$	0	never-taker	defier
	1	complier	always-taker

ITT

关键假设:

- ② $P(w_i = 1|z_i)$ 取决于 z_i





ITT

定义intention-to-treat (ITT), 即工具变量估计的分子:

$$\tau_{\text{ITT}} = \mathbb{E}\left(y_i|z_i=1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(y_i|z_i=0\right)$$

将其分解:

$$\begin{split} \tau_{\text{TTT}} &= \mathbb{E}\left(y_{i} \middle| z_{i} = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(y_{i} \middle| z_{i} = 0\right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left(y_{i}\left(0\right) + w_{i}\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| z_{i} = 1\right) \\ &- \mathbb{E}\left(y_{i}\left(0\right) + w_{i}\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| z_{i} = 0\right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left(w_{i}\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| z_{i} = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(w_{i}\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| z_{i} = 0\right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left(w_{i}\left(1\right)\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| z_{i} = 1\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(w_{i}\left(0\right)\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| z_{i} = 0\right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left(w_{i}\left(1\right)\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right)\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(w_{i}\left(0\right)\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right)\right) \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left(\left(w_{i}\left(1\right) - w_{i}\left(0\right)\right)\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right)\right) \end{split}$$



进一步使用全概率公式:

$$\tau_{\text{TTT}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\left(w_{i}\left(1\right) - w_{i}\left(0\right)\right)\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right)\right) \\
= \mathbb{E}\left(\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| w_{i}\left(1\right) - w_{i}\left(0\right) = 1\right) P\left(w_{i}\left(1\right) - w_{i}\left(0\right) = 1\right) \\
- \mathbb{E}\left(\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| w_{i}\left(1\right) - w_{i}\left(0\right) = -1\right) P\left(w_{i}\left(1\right) - w_{i}\left(0\right) = -1\right) \\
= \mathbb{E}\left(\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| w_{i}\left(1\right) = 1, w_{i}\left(0\right) = 0\right) P\left(w_{i}\left(1\right) = 1, w_{i}\left(0\right) = 0\right) \\
- \mathbb{E}\left(\left(y_{i}\left(1\right) - y_{i}\left(0\right)\right) \middle| w_{i}\left(1\right) = 0, w_{i}\left(0\right) = 1\right) P\left(w_{i}\left(1\right) = 0, w_{i}\left(0\right) = 1\right)$$

如果额外额外假设: $P(w_i(1) = 0, w_i(0) = 1) = 0$ (单调性)那么:

$$\tau_{\text{ITT}} = \mathbb{E}\left(\left(t_{i}\left(1\right) - t_{i}\left(0\right)\right) | w_{i}\left(1\right) = 1, w_{i}\left(0\right) = 0\right) P\left(w_{i}\left(1\right) = 1, w_{i}\left(0\right) = 0\right)$$



由于:

$$P(w_i = 1 | z_i = 1) - P(w_i = 1 | z_i = 0) = P(w_i (1) = 1) - P(x_i (0) = 1)$$
$$= P(x_i (1) = 1, w_i (0) = 0)$$

进而, 工具变量估计了:

LATE =
$$\tau_{\text{IV}} = \frac{\tau_{\text{ITT}}}{P(w = 1|z = 1) - P(w = 1|z = 0)}$$

= $\mathbb{E}\left(\left(y_i(1) - y_i(0)\right) | w_i(1) = 1, w_i(0) = 0\right)$

即如果假设 $P(w_i(1) = 0, w_i(0) = 1) = 0$ (不存在defier),那么工具变量识别了complier的平均处理效应,即Local Average Treatment Effects, LATE。

随机实验中的非遵从

- 理想情况下, 个体实际是否被处理应该由随机分组完全决定
- 然而现实情况可能不一样: 非遵从 (noncompliance)
 - 有的被分到处理组可能(自己)选择不被处理(单边非遵从, one-sided noncompliance)
 - 有的被分到控制组可能自己选择被处理
 - 上面两种都有: 双边非遵从 (two-sided noncompliance)
- 除此之外, 还有些实验是这样设计的:
 - 通过疫苗广告宣传打疫苗,疫苗广告是随机分组的,打不打疫苗是自己决定的

LATE实例: OHIE数据

OHIE实验

在美国,Medicaid是真对穷人的健康保险计划。在2008年时,俄勒冈州计划回复 Medicaid中的OHP Standard计划。由于预计申请人数非常多,因而州政府推出 了一个按照抽签分配名额的方法。个人一旦被抽中,整个家庭都可以享受该计划。 在个人被抽中后,州政府会联系申请人参加计划,然而由于种种原因,并非所有抽 中的人最终都参加了该计划。

LATE实例: OHIE数据

OHIE实验

Finkelstein等人(2012)根据这个计划研究了健康保险对医疗资源使用、健康等方面的影响。其主要的估计方程为:

$$y_{ih} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{Insurance}_{ih} + x'_{ih}\eta + u_{ih}$$

而第一阶段方程为:

$$Insurance_{ih} = \delta_0 + \delta_1 \times Lottery_{ih} + x'_{ih}\zeta + \mu_{ih}$$

而ITT为:

$$y_{ih} = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \times \text{Lottery}_{ih} + x'_{ih}\xi + \epsilon_{ih}$$

从而 $\gamma_1 = \beta_1 \times \delta_1$ 。代码: ohie_qje.do

工具变量、LATE及边际处理效应

回忆:

$$Y_{i} = Y_{i}(0) + W_{i}(Y_{i}(1) - Y_{i}(0)) + \epsilon_{i} + \eta_{i}W_{i} = Y_{i}(0) + W_{i}\tau_{ATE} + v_{i}$$

其中
$$\epsilon_i = Y_i(0) - \mathbb{E}(Y_i(0)), \quad \eta_i = Y_i(1) - Y_i(0) - \mathbb{E}(Y_i(1) - Y_i(0))$$
:

- 异质性在处理效应中非常非常重要: 工具变量估计不可用
- LATE解决了工具变量估计的可解释性问题, 但是只能得到局部解释
 - 外部有效性不足
- 如何使用工具变量帮助识别ATE?

以上讨论的工具变量取值范围为Z = 0/1,如果Z可以取多个值,比如 $Z = z_0, ..., z_K$,需要重新排列使得:

$$\mathbb{E}(W_i|Z_i = z_{k-1}) \le \mathbb{E}(W_i|Z_i = z_k), k = 1, ..., K$$

假设:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[g\left(Z_{i}\right)W_{i}\right]=0$$

那么工具变量估计:

$$\tau_{IV} = \frac{\mathbb{C}\left(g\left(Z_{i}\right), Y_{i}\right)}{\mathbb{C}\left(g\left(Z_{i}\right), W_{i}\right)} = \sum_{k=0}^{K} \lambda_{k} \tau_{z_{k}, z_{k-1}}$$

其中 $\tau_{z_{k},z_{k-1}}=\mathbb{E}\left[Y_{i}\left(1\right)-Y_{i}\left(0\right)|W_{i}\left(z_{k}\right)=1,W_{i}\left(z_{k-1}\right)=0\right]$ 。其中 $g\left(\cdot\right)$ 函数决定了权重。

如果工具是连续的, 那么可以定义:

$$au_z = \lim_{z'\downarrow z, z''\uparrow z} au_{z',z''}$$

Vytlacil (2002)证明,如果工具变量的假设对于所有的z',z''成立,那么实际上只需要假设一个潜在的index结构:

$$W_i = 1 \{ h(Z_i) \ge U_i \}$$

我们可以将 U_i 标准化为均匀分布 $U_i \sim U[0,1]$ 。

边际处理效应

定义边际处理效应 $\tau(u)$:

$$\tau\left(u\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{i}\left(1\right) - Y_{i}\left(0\right) | U_{i} = u\right)$$

实际上边际处理效应可以看成LATE,即由于:

$$\tau_{z} = \lim_{z' \downarrow z, z'' \uparrow z} \mathbb{E} \left[Y_{i} (1) - Y_{i} (0) | W_{i} (z') = 1, W_{i} (z'') = 0 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z' \downarrow z, z'' \uparrow z} \mathbb{E} \left[Y_{i} (1) - Y_{i} (0) | h (z') \ge U_{i}, h (z'') < U_{i} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left(Y_{i} (1) - Y_{i} (0) | h (z) = U_{i} \right)$$

因而:

$$\tau\left(u\right) = \tau_{z}, u = h\left(z\right)$$

而平均处理效应:

$$\tau_{ATE} = \int_{0}^{1} \tau\left(u\right) du$$



边际处理效应的含义

一个例子。Mincer方程:

$$\ln(wage_i) = \alpha + \beta W_i + \gamma_1 exp_i + \gamma_2 exp_i^2 + u_i$$

然而,方程中我们忽略了一些因素,比如动力(motivation):

$$\ln(wage_i) = \alpha + \beta W_i + \gamma_1 exp_i + \gamma_2 exp_i^2 + mot_i + u_i$$

进而,教育回报对于motivation可能是异质性的:

$$\ln(wage_i) = \alpha + \beta W_i + \gamma_1 exp_i + \gamma_2 exp_i^2 + mot_i + \theta \cdot W_i \cdot mot_i + u_i$$

动力越高, W_i 越容易偏向于1,而潜在工资可能越高: selection-on-unobservalbe。

边际处理效应的含义

倾向得分:

$$p_i = P\left(W_i|Z_i\right)$$

假设 Z_i 为连续的。对Mincer方程求期望:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\ln\left(wage_{i}\right)|exp_{i},Z_{i}\right)=K\left(p_{i},mot_{i}\right)=K\left(p_{i}\right)$$

其中第二个等号由于 Z_i 的外生性。MTE:

$$MTE = \frac{\partial \mathbb{E} \left(\ln \left(wage_i \right) | exp_i, Z_i \right)}{\partial p_i} = K' \left(p \right)$$

如果motivation能观察到:

$$MTE = \beta + \theta \cdot mot_i$$

MTE设定

一般设定:

$$Y\left(1\right) = \mu_1\left(X, U_1\right)$$

$$Y\left(0\right) = \mu_0\left(X, U_0\right)$$

注意,这里允许X与U0,U1相关。处理效应:

$$\Delta = Y(1) - Y(0) = \mu_1(X, U_1) - \mu_0(X, U_0)$$

MTE设定

假定:

$$W_i = \mathbb{1}\left\{P\left(Z_i\right) \ge U_{W,i}\right\}$$

不失一般性假设 $U_W \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$, 重要假设: $Z_i \perp \!\!\! \perp U_{W,i}$

MTE与自选择

特例: 广义Roy模型:

$$Y_{1} = \mu_{1}(X) + U_{1}$$

$$Y_{0} = \mu_{0}(X) + U_{0}$$

$$W = \mathbb{1} \{Y_{1} - Y_{0} - C \ge 0\}$$

其中成本:

$$C = \mu_c \left(Z \right) + U_C$$

因而:

$$W = \mathbb{1} \{ \mu_1(X) - \mu_0(X) - \mu_C(Z) \ge U_C + U_0 - U_1 \}$$

= \mathbf{1} \{ \mu(Z) \ge V \}
= \mathbf{1} \{ F_V^{-1}(\mu(Z)) \ge U_W \}

MTE

MTE被定义为:

$$MTE(u) = \mathbb{E}(Y_1 - Y_0 | U_W = u)$$

- 如前所述,与LATE关系密切
- 提供了Uw的不同分位数上的平均效应
 - 也就是不同的Propensity Score上的平均效应
- 反映了选择与处理效应异质性之间的关系

MTE与其他处理效应的关系

其他的处理效应可以写为MTE的函数:

$$TT = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_1 - Y_0 | W = 1\right) = \int_0^1 MTE\left(u_W\right) \omega_{TT}\left(u_W\right) du_W$$

$$TUT\left(x\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_1 - Y_0 | W = 0\right) = \int_0^1 MTE\left(u_W\right) \omega_{TUT}\left(u_W\right) du_W$$

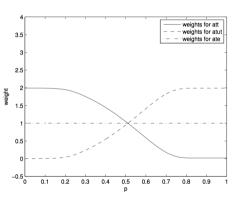
$$PRTE = \mathbb{E}\left(Y_{a'}\right) - \mathbb{E}\left(Y_a\right) = \int_0^1 MTE\left(u_W\right) \omega_{PRTE}\left(u_W\right) du_W$$

$$IV_J = \int_0^1 \Delta^{MTE}\left(u_W\right) \omega_{IV}^J\left(u_W\right) du_W \quad given \ instruments \ J\left(Z\right)$$

 $ATE = \mathbb{E}(Y_1 - Y_0) = \int_0^1 MTE(u_W) du_W$

MTE

Weights on MTE for Alternative Parameters



(a) ATT, ATUT, and ATE

Source: "Beyond LATE with a Discrete Instrument: Heterogeneity in the Quantity-Quality Interaction of Children", by Brinch, Mogstad, and Wiswall (JPE, 2016, forthcoming).



MTE的识别

识别:

$$\mathbb{E}(Y|P(Z) = p) = \mathbb{E}(WY(1) + (1 - W)Y(0)|P(Z) = p)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}(Y(0)) + \mathbb{E}(W(Y(1) - Y(0))|P(Z) = p)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}(Y(0))$$

$$+ \mathbb{E}(W(Y(1) - Y(0))|W = 1, P(Z) = p)P(W = 1|P(Z) = p)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}(Y(0)) + \int_{0}^{p} \mathbb{E}(W(Y(1) - Y(0))|U_{W} = u) du$$

从而:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}\left(Y|P\left(Z\right)=p\right)}{\partial p}=\mathbb{E}\left(W\left(Y\left(1\right)-Y\left(0\right)\right)|U_{W}=p\right)$$

MTE的估计

- 估计方法:
 - ① 计算propensity score: p = p(x, z)
 - ② 使用y对x和p做回归
 - 注意Y对p应该是非线性函数:多项式、半参数估计
 - 检查common support
 - 3 计算ATE、ATT等处理效应
- stata命令: margte