Evaluation and the causal revolution

Session 1

PMAP 8521: Program evaluation
Andrew Young School of Policy Studies

Plan for today

Data science and public service

Evidence, evaluation, and causation

Class details

Data science and public service

Data and government







DJ Patil

"To responsibly unleash the power of data to benefit all Americans"

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 30, 2016

FACT SHEET: Launching the Data-Driven Justice Initiative: Disrupting the Cycle of Incarceration

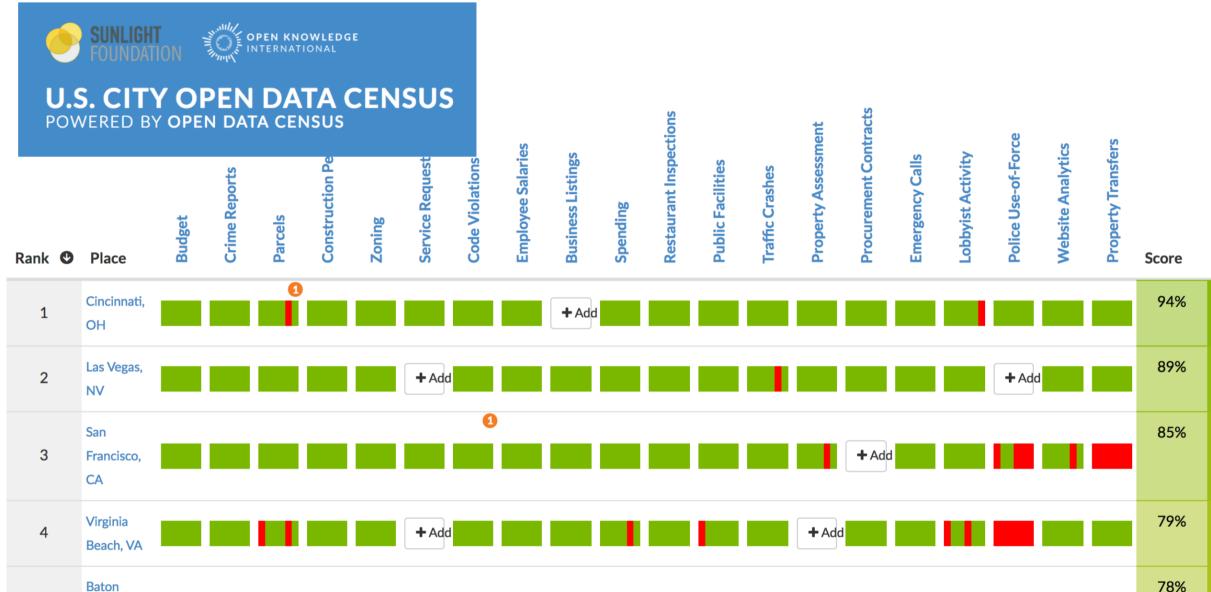
"[O]ur criminal justice system isn't as smart as it should be. It's not keeping us as safe as it should be. It is not as fair as it should be.

Mass incarceration makes our country worse off, and we need to do something about

it." -

President Barack Obama, July 14, 2015





+ Add

Baton

Rouge/E.B.R

Parish, LA

+ Add

+ Add

Atlanta, GA



Breakdown

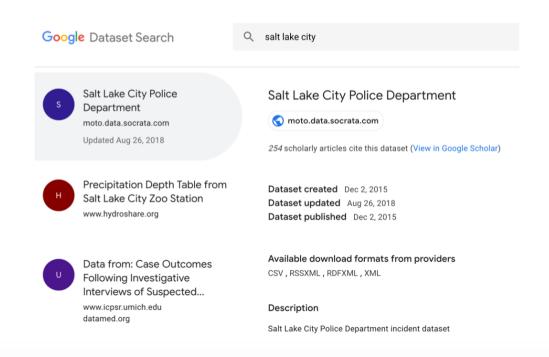
Dataset	Breakdown	Year	Score	•	
Budget					Ø
Business Listings					©.
Code Violations					©.
Construction Permits					Ø
Crime Reports					Ø
Emergency Calls					Ø
Employee Salaries					Ø
Lobbyist Activity					Ø
Parcels					Ø
Police Use-of-Force					Ø
Procurement Contracts					Ø
Property Assessment					Ø
Property Transfers					Œ
Public Facilities					Œ
Restaurant Inspections					Ø
Service Requests					Ø
Spending	6				Ø

Google Dataset Search Beta

Search for Datasets



Try boston education data or weather site:noaa.gov



How do you use all this data to make the world better?

Analyze it and uncover insights!

(and take this class!)

What is "statistics"?

Collecting and analyzing data from a representative sample in order to make inferences about a whole population

What is "data science"?

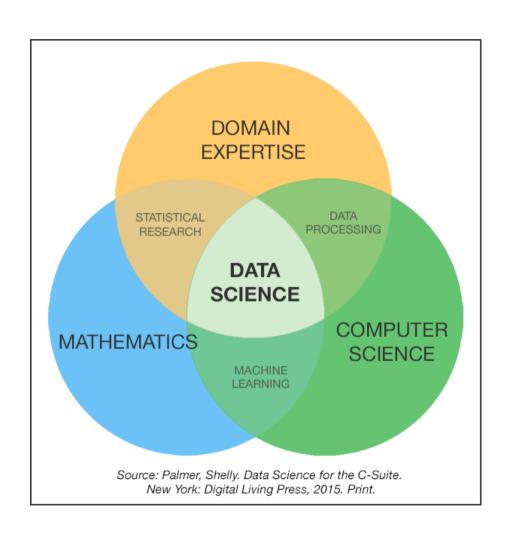
Turning raw data into understanding, insight, and knowledge

Collect

Analyze

Communicate

What's the difference?



Collect
Analyze
Communicate

What is "program evaluation"?

Measuring the effect of social programs on society

Data science (data + statistics + communication)

Causal inference (DAGs + econometrics)

Evidence, evaluation, and causation

Evidence-based medicine



Modern evidence-based medicine

Apply evidence to clinical treatment decisions

Move away from clinical judgment and "craft knowledge"

Is this good?

Evidence-based policy

RAND health insurance study

Oregon Medicaid expansion

HUD's Moving to Opportunity

Tennessee STAR

Policy evidence industry

Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL)

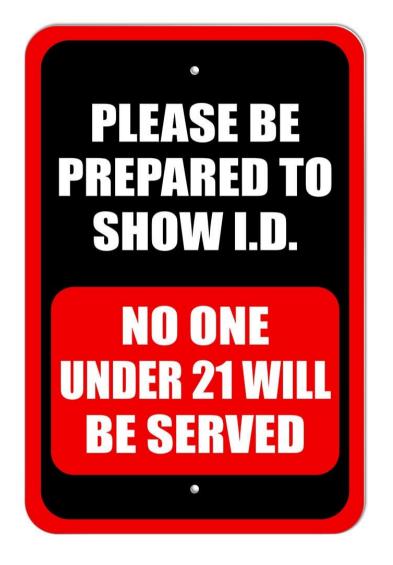
Campbell Collaboration

Should we have evidence for every policy or program?

No!

Science vs. art/craft/intuition

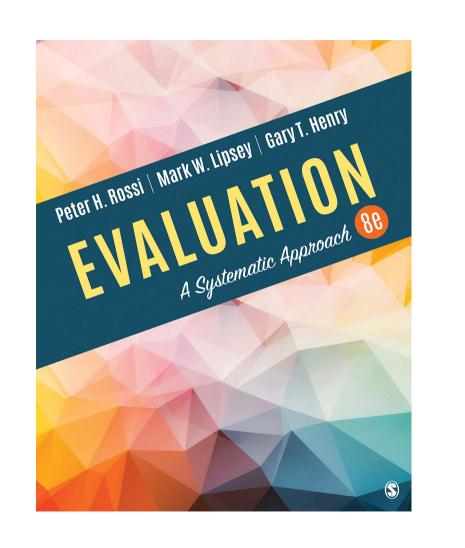




Where does program evaluation fit with all this?

It's a method for collecting evidence for policies and programs

Types of evaluation



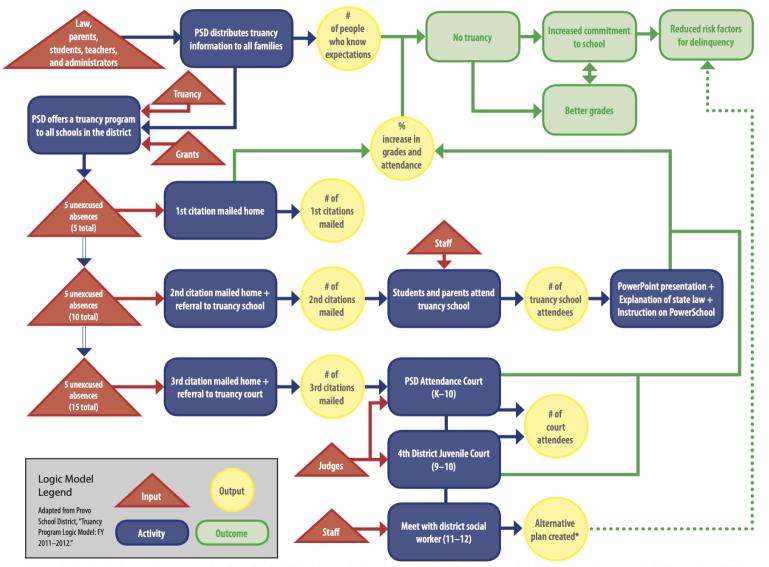
Needs assessment

Design and theory assessment

Process evaluation and monitoring

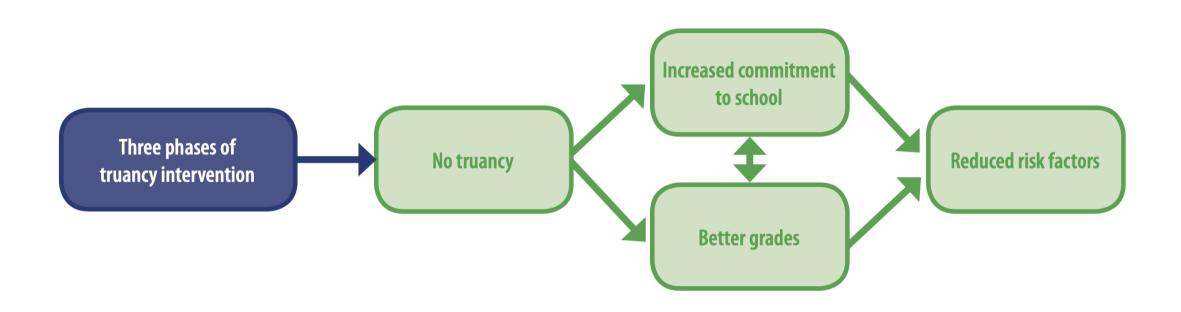
Impact evaluation

Efficiency evaluation (CBA)

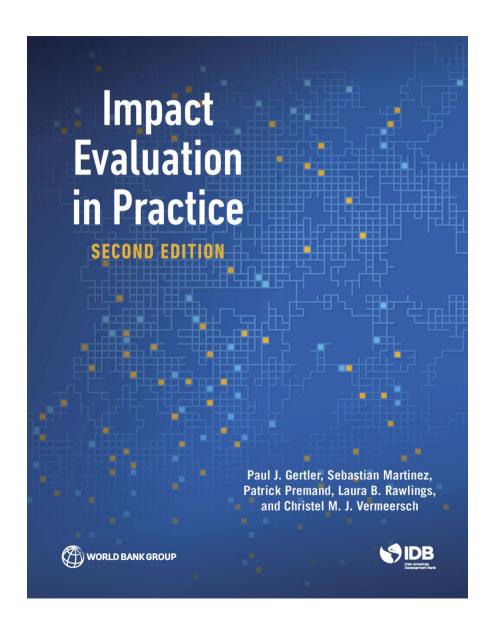


^{*} Because 11th and 12th graders who receive 3rd citations are generally unable to graduate from high school, district social workers no longer attempt to increase their commitment to school. As such, any outcomes that occur as a result of the alternative plans made for these students (work study programs, career development assistance, etc.) are only tangentially related to the outcomes of the truancy program itself. The system for creating alternative plans is an entirely separate program with its own logic model, goals, and outcomes.

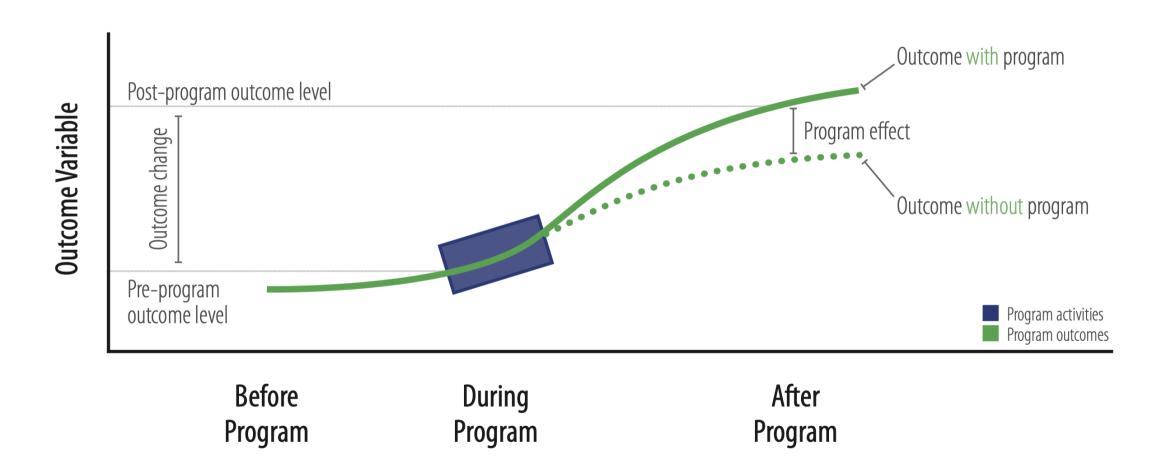
Theories of change

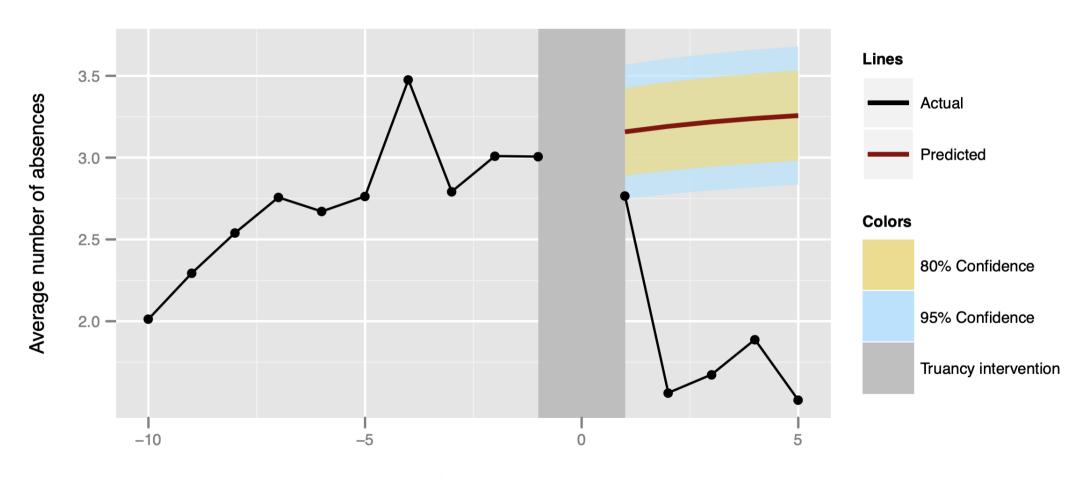


Impact evaluation!



Theory → impact





Weeks before/after truancy intervention

Godwin's law

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Godwin's law (or Godwin's rule of Hitler analogies)[1][2] is an Internet adage asserting that "as an online discussion grows longer, the probability of a comparison involving Nazis or Hitler approaches 1".[2][3] That is, if an online discussion (regardless of topic or scope) goes on long enough, sooner or later someone will compare someone or something to Adolf Hitler or his deeds, the point at which effectively the discussion or thread often ends.

Promulgated by the American attorney and author Mike Godwin in 1990,^[2] Godwin's law originally

Godwin's Law for statistics

Correlation does not imply causation

Except when it does

Even if it doesn't, this phrase is useless and kills discussion



The Internet Blowhard's Favorite Phrase

Why do people love to say that correlation does not imply causation?

By DANIEL ENGBER

OCT 02, 2012 • 8:33 AM

Not everyone found the news believable. "Facepalm. Correlation doesn't imply causation," wrote one unhappy Internet user. "That's pretty much how I read this too... correlation is NOT causation," agreed a Huffington Post superuser, seemingly distraught. "I was surprised not to find a discussion of correlation vs. causation," cried someone at Hacker News. "Correlation does not mean causation," a reader moaned at Slashdot. "There are so many variables here that it isn't funny."

Correlation vs. causation

How do we figure out correlation?

How do we figure out causation?

Correlation vs. causation

How do we figure out correlation?

Math and statistics

How do we figure out causation?

Correlation vs. causation

How do we figure out correlation?

Math and statistics

How do we figure out causation?

Philosophy. No math.



John B. Holbein @JohnHolbein1 · Apr 7 Causality isn't achieved; it's approached.



3



1



8



Show this thread



John B. Holbein @JohnHolbein1 · Apr 7 Causality isn't binary; it's a continuum.



-1



5



13



Show this thread

How does we know if X causes Y?

X causes Y if...

...we intervene and change X without changing anything else...

...and Y changes

Y "listens to" X

"A variable X is a cause of a variable Y if Y in any way relies on X for its value.... X is a cause of Y if Y listens to X and decides its value in response to what it hears"

(Pearl, Glymour, and Jewell 2016, 5–6)

Y doesn't necessarily listen only to X

A light switch causes a light to go on, but not if the bulb is burned out (no Y despite X), or if the light was already on (Y without X)

Causal relationships?

Lighting fireworks causes noise

Rooster crows cause the sunrise

Getting an MPA/MPP increases your earnings

Colds go away a few days after you take vitamin C

Causation

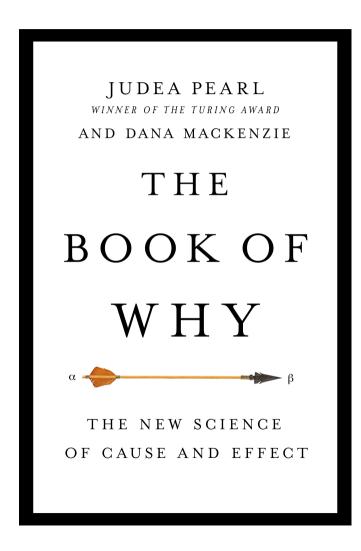
Causation =
Correlation + time order +
nonspuriousness

How do you know if you have it right?

You need a philosophical model

That's what this class is for!

The causal revolution





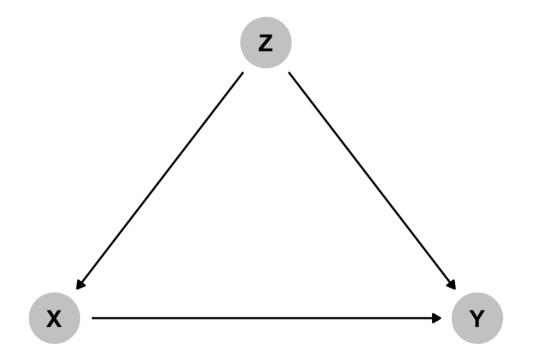
Causal diagrams

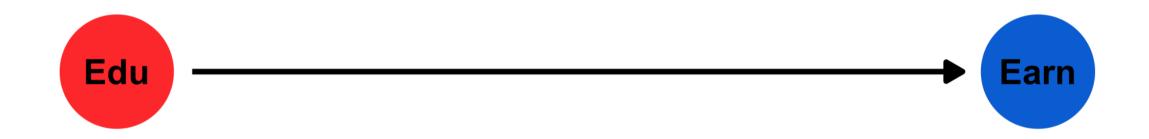
Directed acyclic graphs (DAGs)

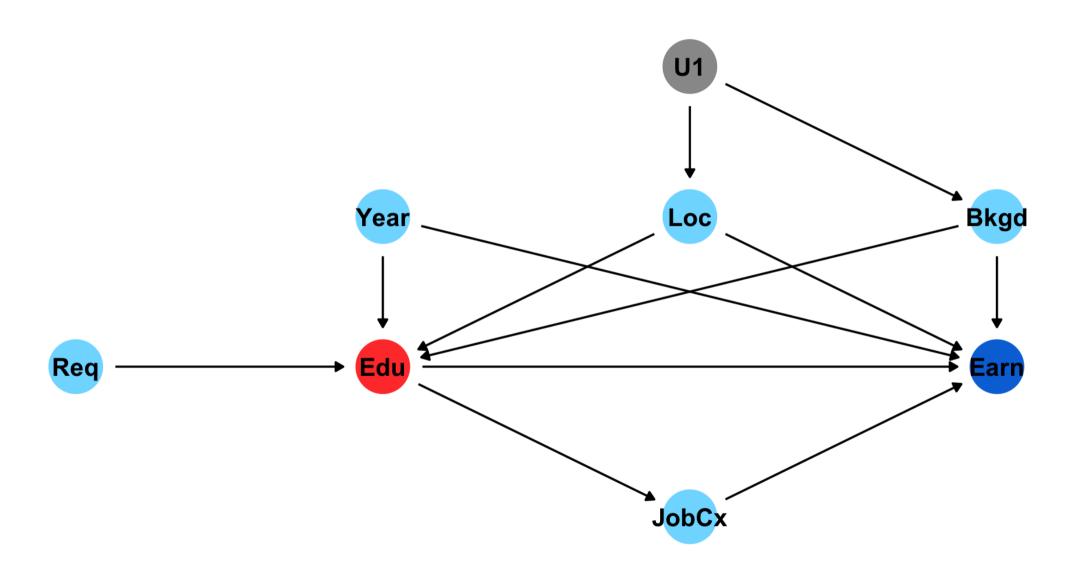
Graphical model of the process that generates the data

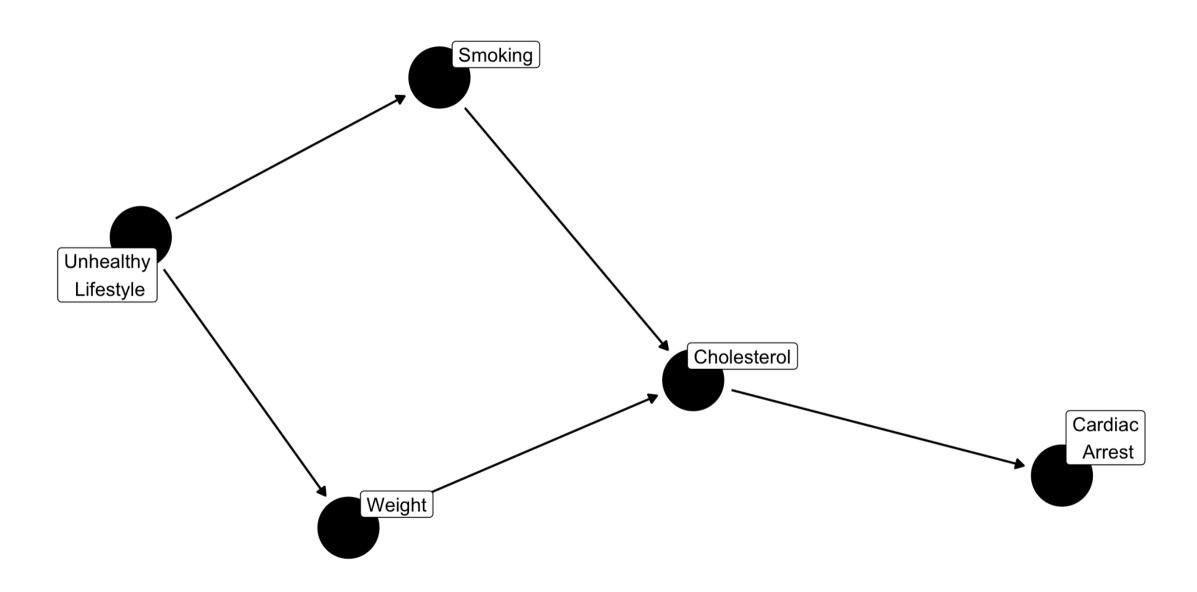
Maps your philosophical model

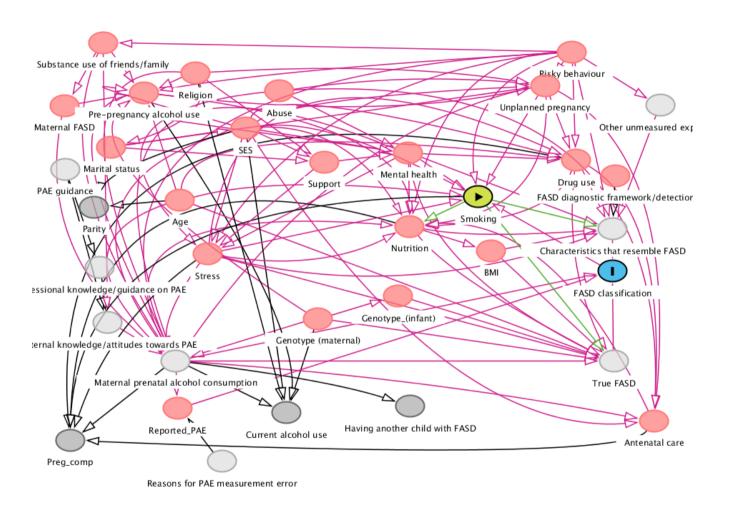
Fancy math ("do-calculus") tells you what to control for to isolate and identify causation







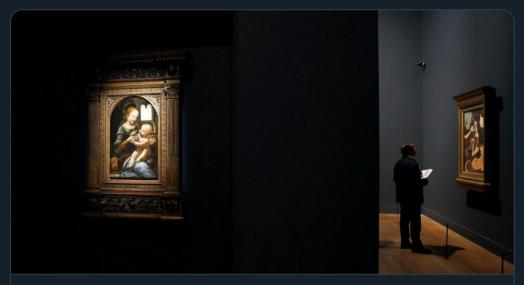




Effect of smoking on fetal alcohol syndrome



Want to live longer? Try going to the opera. Researchers in Britain have found that people who reported going to a museum or concert even once a year lived longer than those who didn't.



Another Benefit to Going to Museums? You May Live Longer

Researchers in Britain found that people who go to museums, the theater and the opera were less likely to die in the study period than those who didn't. Ø nytimes.com

9:19 AM · Dec 22, 2019 · SocialFlow

336 Retweets 1.3K Likes



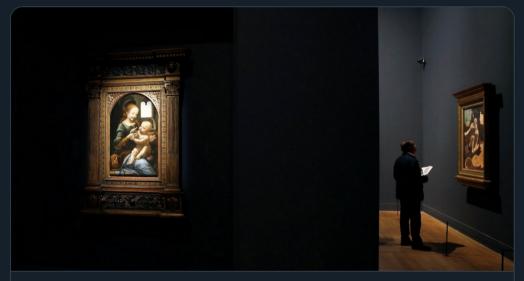








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9:19 AM · Dec 22, 2019 · SocialFlow

336 Retweets 1.3K Likes











ooh ooh i can draw the dag for this one!



NYT Health @NYTHealth · Dec 22, 2019

Want to live longer? Try going to the opera. Researchers in Britain have found that people who reported going to a museum or concert even once a year lived longer than those who didn't. nyti.ms/2Q9AmZV

2:47 PM · Dec 22, 2019 · Twitter Web App

III View Tweet activity

837 Retweets 3.9K Likes

Class details

Plan for the class

Evaluation and causation

Program theories

Logic models Measurement

DAGs Potential outcomes

R and the tidyverse

Data manipulation Modeling R Markdown Visualization

Tools and methods

Randomization Matching
Difference-in-differences
Regression discontinuity
Instrumental variables

Applied evaluation

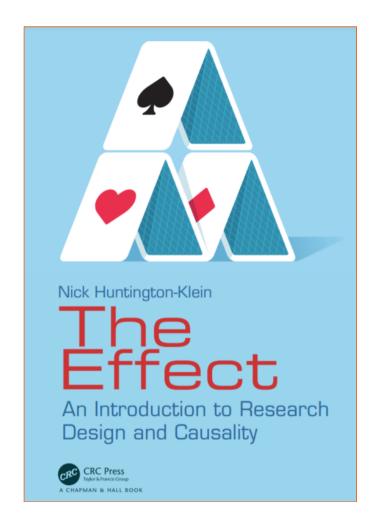
Preregistration Ethics
Communication
Other evaluations



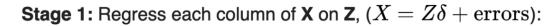
Program Evaluation for Public Service

Textbooks









$$\hat{\delta} = (Z^{\mathrm{T}}Z)^{-1}Z^{\mathrm{T}}X,$$

and save the predicted values:

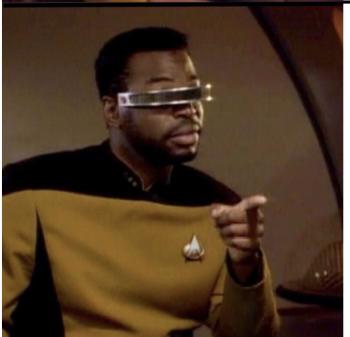
$$\widehat{X} = Z\widehat{\delta} = Z(Z^{\mathrm{T}}Z)^{-1}Z^{\mathrm{T}}X = P_ZX.$$

Stage 2: Regress **Y** on the predicted values from the first stage:

$$Y = \widehat{X}\beta + ext{noise},$$

which gives

$$eta_{2SLS} = \left(X^{\mathrm{T}} P_{Z} X\right)^{-1} X^{\mathrm{T}} P_{Z} Y.$$

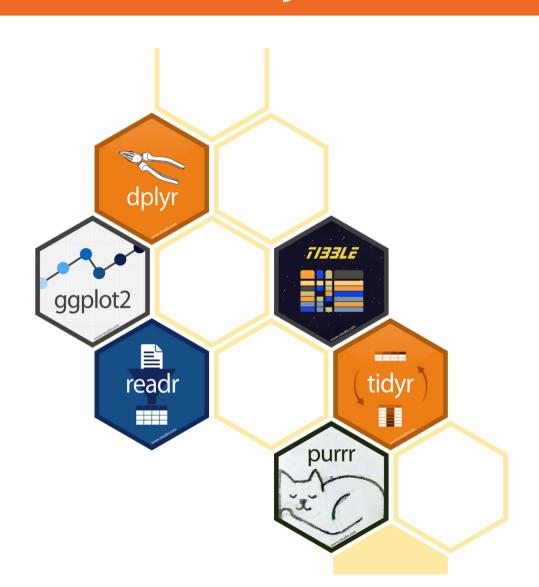


model_2sls <- iv_robust(
 health ~ bed_net | treatment,
 data = bed_nets)</pre>

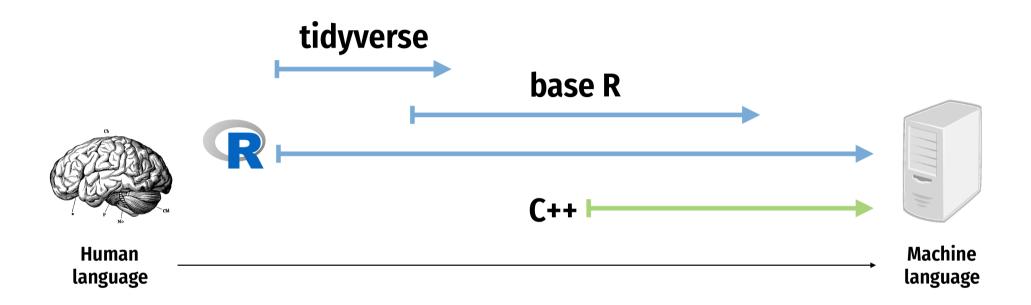
Class technology



The tidyverse



The tidyverse



R code, but reads like English!

```
strike_damages_month <- bird_strikes %>%
 group_by(Month) %>%
  summarize(total_damages = sum(Cost, na.rm = TRUE),
            average damages = mean(Cost, na.rm = TRUE))
ggplot(data = strike_damages_month,
       mapping = aes(x = Month, y = total_damages)) +
 geom_col() +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = dollar) +
  labs(x = "Month",
       y = "Total damages",
       title = "Really expensive collisions happen in the fall?",
       subtitle = "Don't fly in August or October?",
       caption = "Source: FAA Wildlife Strike Database")
```

Sucking

"There is no way of knowing nothing about a subject to knowing something about a subject without going through a period of much frustration and suckiness."

"Push through. You'll suck less."

Hadley Wickham, author of ggplot2

Sucking





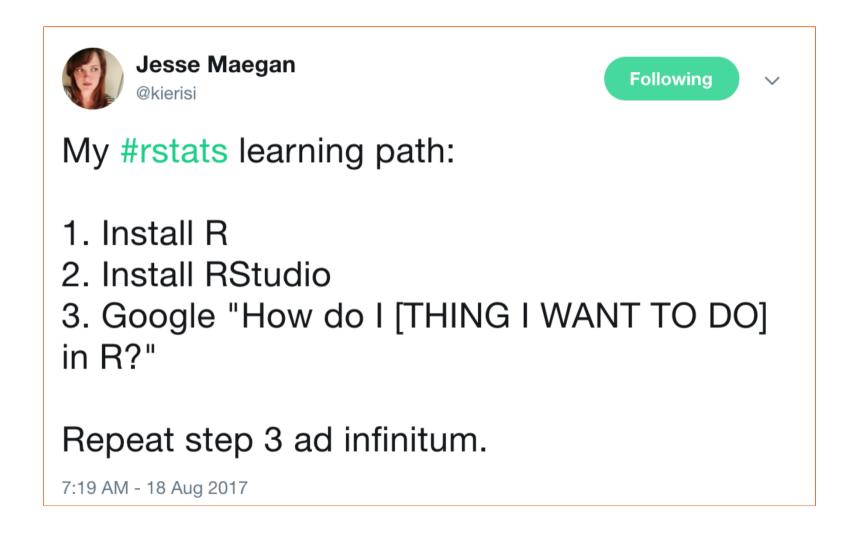
Am I making you computer scientists?

No!

You don't need to be a mechanic to drive a car safely

You don't need to be a computer scientist or developer to use R safely

Learning R



You can do this.

Goals for the class

Become an expert with R

Speak and do causation

Design rigorous evaluations

Change the world with data

Prerequisites

Math skills

Basic algebra

Computer science skills

None

Statistical skills

Regression, differences in means, and statistical significance