Comparative Effectiveness of Matching Methods for Causal Inference

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joint work with

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Talk at Quantitative Issues in Cancer Research Working Seminar, Biostatistics, HSPH, 10/18/10

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- Problem: Many matching methods & specifications
- Solution: The Space Graph helps us compare
- Problem: The most commonly used method can increase imbalance!
- Solution: Other methods do not share this problem
- $\rightsquigarrow$ Lots of insights revealed in the process

Model Dependence Demonstration

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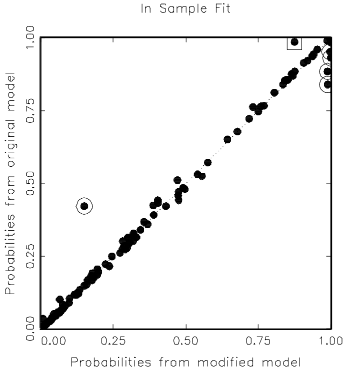
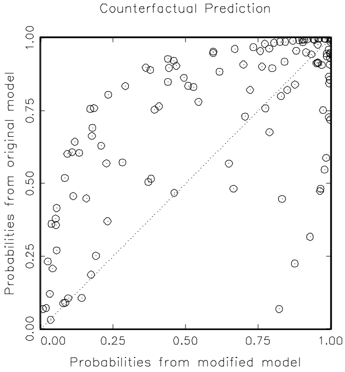
- Counterfactual question: UN intervention switched for each war
- Data analysis: Logit model
- The question: How *model dependent* are the results?

Two Logit Models, Apparently Similar Results

	Original "Interactive" Model			Modified Model		
Variables	Coeff	SE	P-val	Coeff	SE	P-val
Wartype	−1.742	.609	.004	−1.666	.606	.006
Logdead	−.445	.126	.000	−.437	.125	.000
Wardur	.006	.006	.258	.006	.006	.342
Factnum	−1.259	.703	.073	−1.045	.899	.245
Factnum2	.062	.065	.346	.032	.104	.756
Trnsfcap	.004	.002	.010	.004	.002	.017
Develop	.001	.000	.065	.001	.000	.068
Exp	−6.016	3.071	.050	−6.215	3.065	.043
Decade	−.299	.169	.077	−0.284	.169	.093
Treaty	2.124	.821	.010	2.126	.802	.008
UNOP4	3.135	1.091	.004	.262	1.392	.851
Wardur*UNOP4	—	—	—	.037	.011	.001
Constant	8.609	2.157	0.000	7.978	2.350	.000
N		122			122	
Log-likelihood		-45.649			-44.902	
Pseudo R^2		.423			.433	

Doyle and Sambanis: Model Dependence





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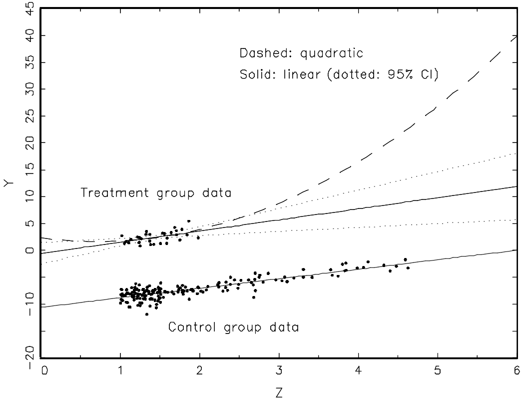

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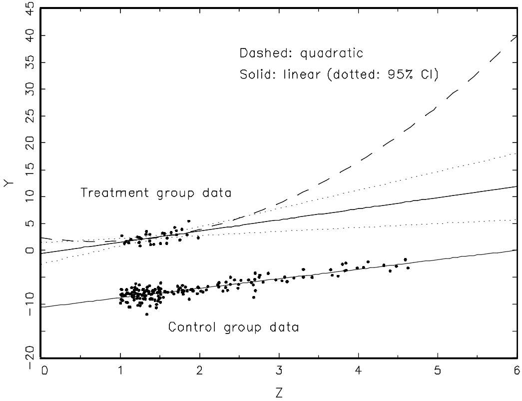

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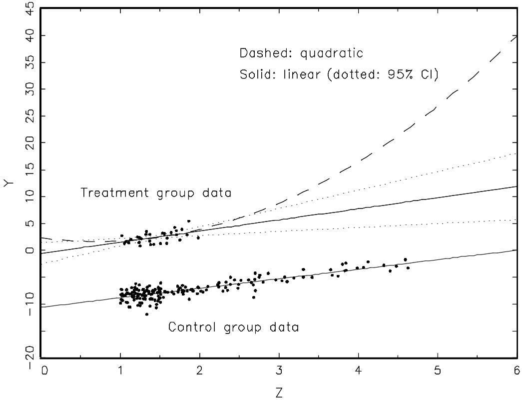

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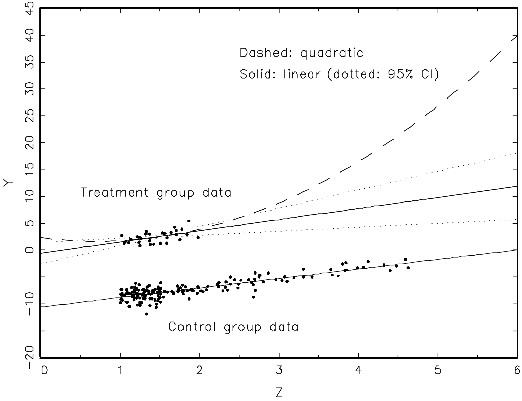

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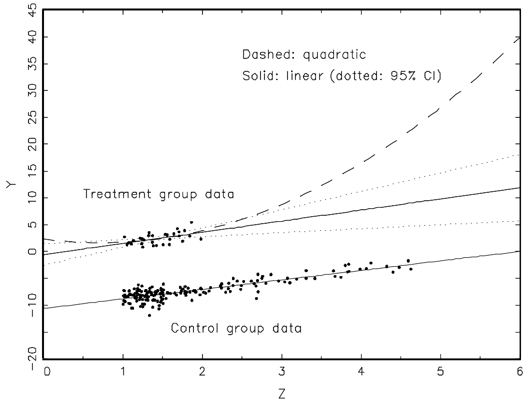

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- Model remaining imbalance

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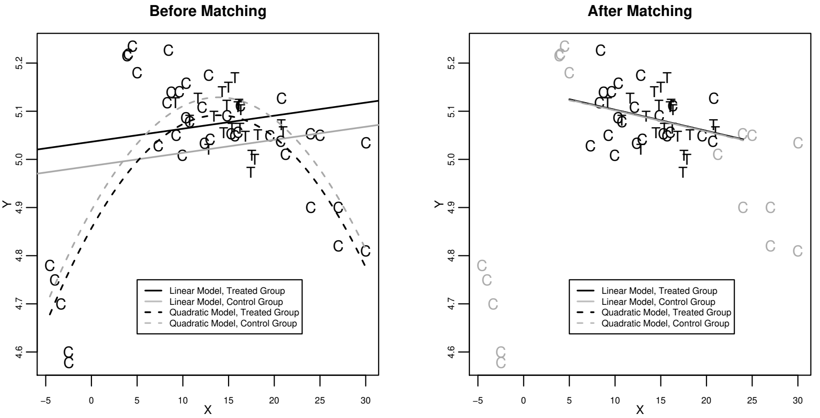

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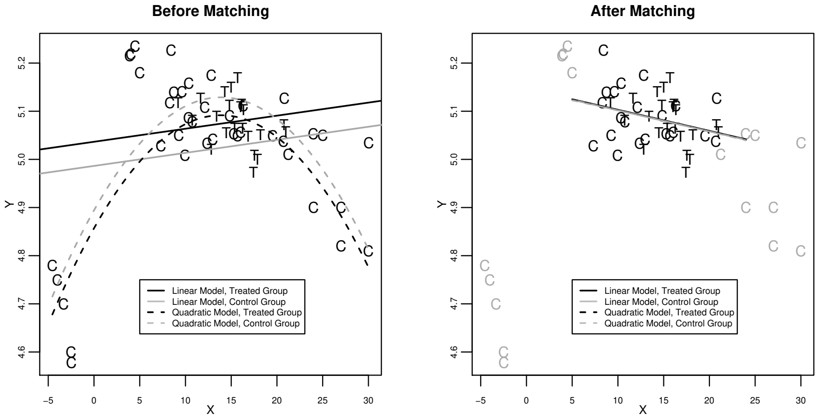

Matching reduces model dependence, bias, and variance

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   - Can apply other matching methods within CEM strata (inherit CEM's properties)

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  - Classic measure: Difference of means (for each variable)
  - Better measure (difference of multivariate histograms):

$$\mathcal{L}_1(f, g; H) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\ell_1 \cdots \ell_k \in H(\mathbf{X})} |f_{\ell_1 \cdots \ell_k} - g_{\ell_1 \cdots \ell_k}|$$

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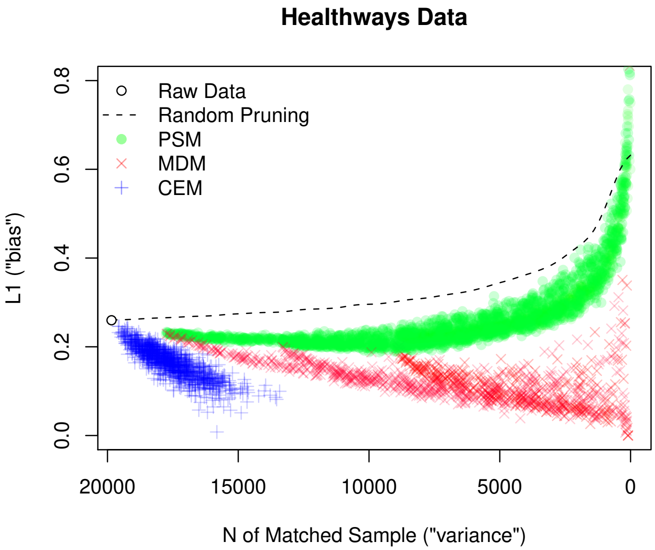
- Our idea: Compute lots of matching solutions, identify the frontier of lowest imbalance for each given n, and choose a matching solution

A Space Graph: Real Data



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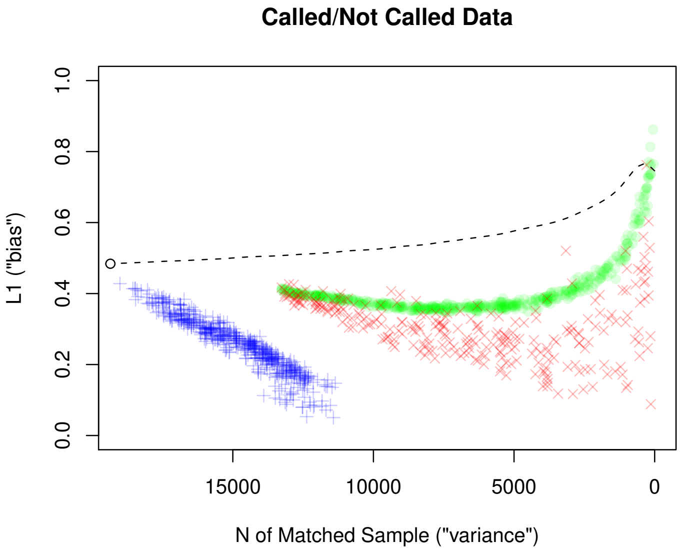

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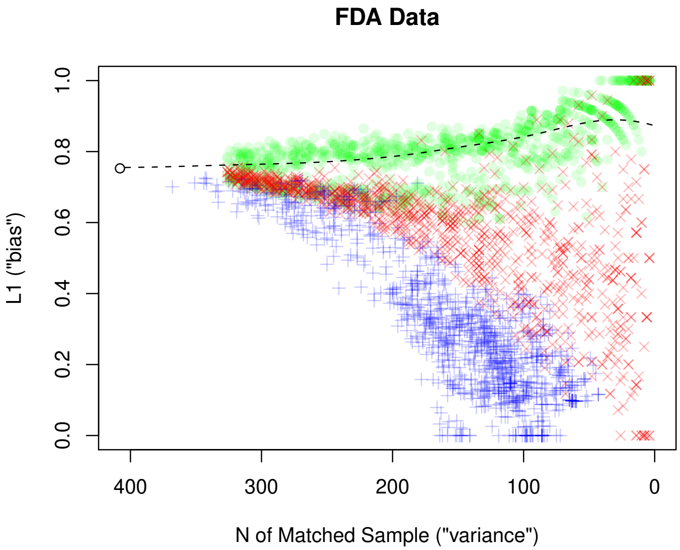

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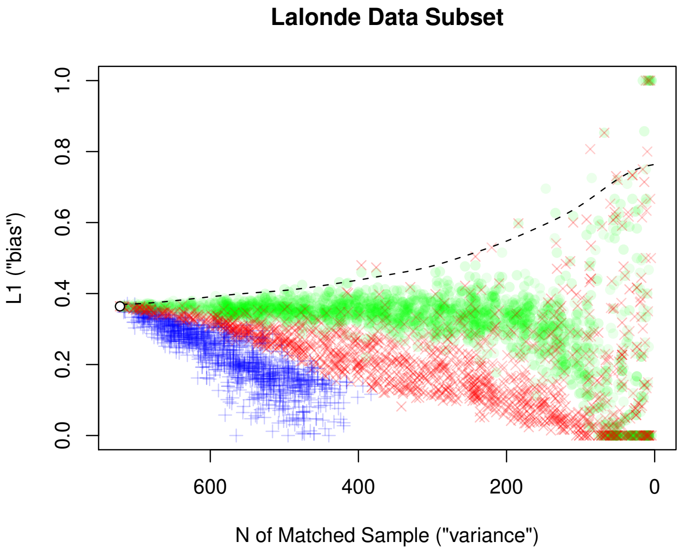
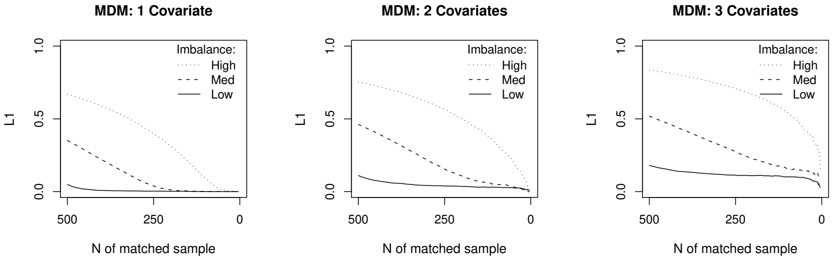
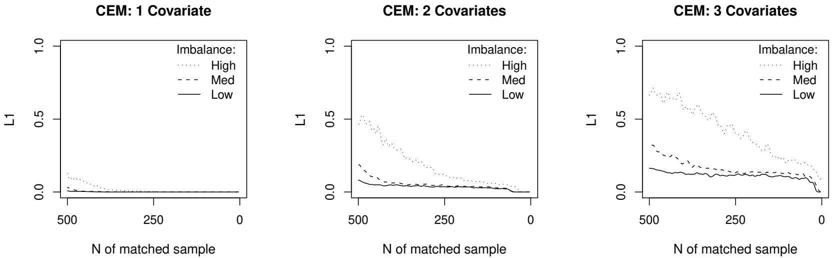


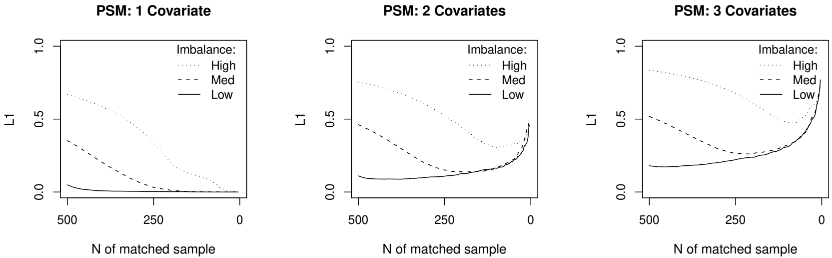
A Space Graph: Simulated Data — Mahalanobis



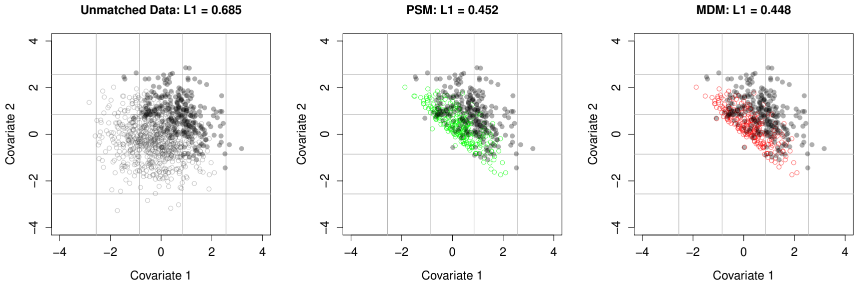
A Space Graph: Simulated Data — CEM



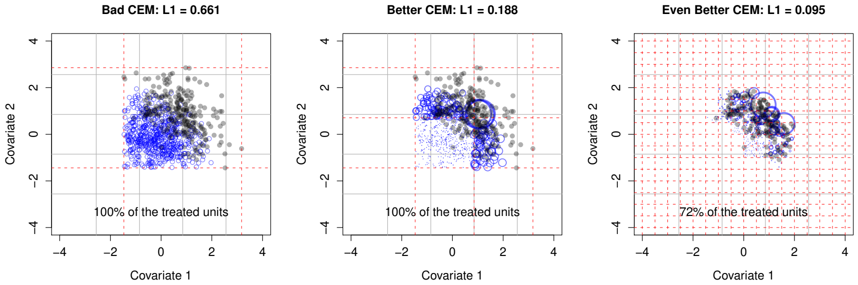
A Space Graph: Simulated Data — Propensity Score



Data where PSM Works Reasonably Well — PSM & MDM



Data where PSM Works Reasonably Well — CEM



CEM Weight: $$w_i = \frac{m_i^T}{m_i^C} \quad \text{(Unnormalized)}$$

CEM Weights and Nonparametric Propensity Score

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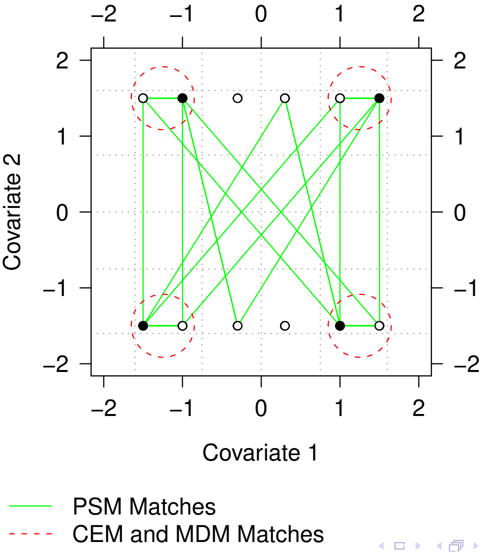
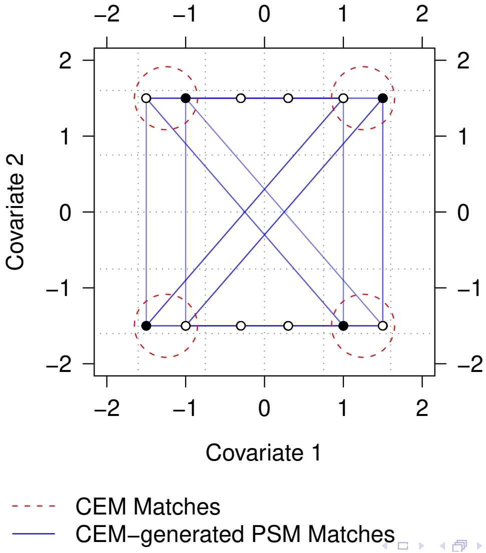
$\leadsto$ CEM:

- Gives a better pscore than PSM
- Doesn't match based on crippled information

PSM Approximates Random Matching in Balanced Data



Destroying CEM with PSM's Two Step Approach



Conclusions

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- You can easily check with the Space Graph

For papers, software (for R and Stata), tutorials, etc.

http://GKing.Harvard.edu/cem