## In-person session 13

**November 14, 2022** 

PMAP 8521: Program evaluation
Andrew Young School of Policy Studies

#### Plan for today

Control variables and confounding

Ethics + pre-analysis plans

Sharing your stuff

Simulating data

## Control variables and confounding

## Do we really not need to interpret every coefficient?!

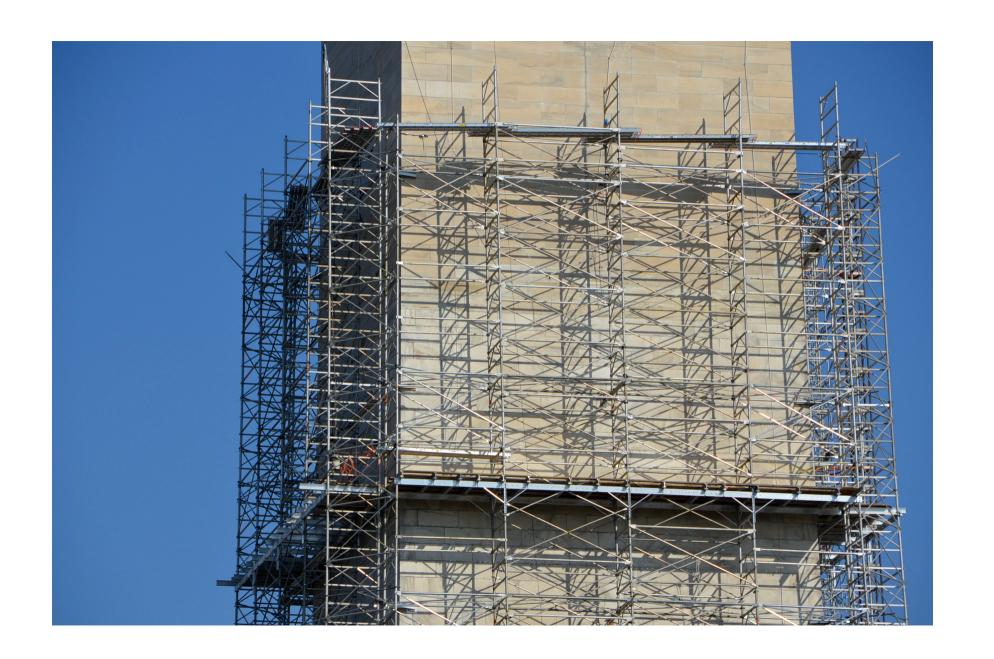
### Is there any harm in interpreting the coefficients anyway?

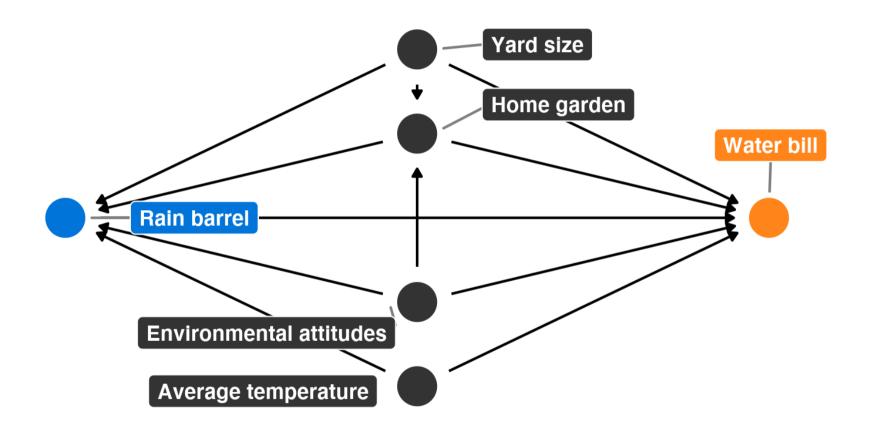
Should they be significant at least? Or have the expected ± sign?

#### Table 2 fallacy

Daniel Westreich and Sander Greenland, "The Table 2 Fallacy: Presenting and Interpreting Confounder and Modifier Coefficients," *American Journal of Epidemiology* 177, no. 4 (February 2013): 292--98, https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kws412.

Luke Keele, Randolph T. Stevenson, and Felix Elwert, "The Causal Interpretation of Estimated Associations in Regression Models," *Political Science Research and Methods* 8, no. 1 (January 2020): 1--13, https://doi.org/10.1017/psrm.2019.31.





Why do we teach stats with the idea of throwing in a bunch of control variables if that's really not the best way to evaluate impact?

What is the point of using control variables if they aren't going to be interpreted?

How do we know which coefficients we need to ultimately worry about and interpret?

## Why did we control for things in the RCT section of problem set 8?

# How can you NOT have unobserved confounders unless you're doing a laboratory study where you can control everything?

Design-based inference seems easier since there's no unobserved confounding?

Why don't we just do that all the time?

Model-based inference seems easier since there's no need for a special situation?

Why don't we just do that all the time?

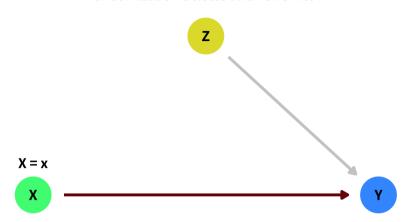
You said that choosing between model-based inference versus design-based inference is based on the situation that we are in.

Which one of the approaches do you think will be used the most in the real world?

## Do we not need to use a DAG if we use one of the design-based methods?

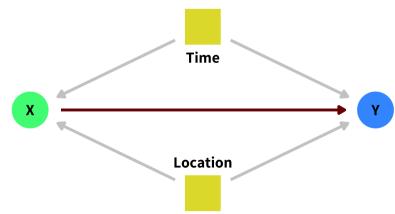


Randomization deletes all arrows into X



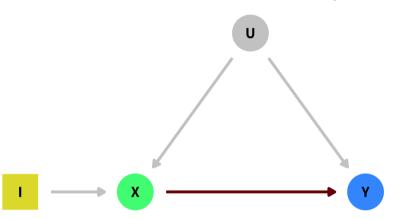
#### **Difference-in-differences**

Adjust for both time (e.g., year) and location (e.g., country, state)



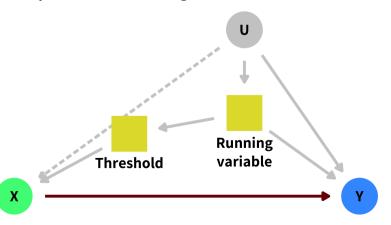
#### Instrumental variable

Find effect of instrument (I) on X, then find effect of (X | I) on Y



#### **Regression discontinuity**

Adjust for both the running variable and the threshold



## Ethics + pre-analysis plans

## Where can one publish their assumptions before running the numbers in research?

OSF.io AsPredicted.org

Do people really provide all their code and analysis in advance?

What if you realize you made a mistake

or want to explore something later?

What if we have additional variables to investigate that we missed out during our simulation of fake data and pre-registration/pre-analysis stage? Can we add them once they have been registered?

Does pre-registering include interactions or quadratics you want to test?

#### Standard operating procedures

Departures from preregistered plan

Example

## Should you share the synthetic data as part of a preanalysis plan?

### Does pre-registration kill creativity and "ah-ha" moments?

Example of confirmatory vs. exploratory preregistration

### Sharing your stuff

## What can we put on our resumes now?

## Can I really just post R stuff on a website or on Twitter?

## It seems like that's what the experts do, not me!

(Public work)

#### Websites for sharing R stuff

Super easiest (but least flexible): RPubs

**Easiest (but less flexible): R Markdown websites** 

Example; example

What all the cool kids are starting to use: Quarto websites

Example; example

Hardest (but most flexible): Blogdown

Example; example

## Quarto (R Markdown 2.0)

Quarto

Example PDF and Word templates

### Simulating data

#### Poisson in real life



#### **Basic process**

1: Draw a DAG

2: Create standalone exogenous columns

3: Connect endogenous columns

Baseline + effect

4: Polish columns

Iterate. Iterate so so much.