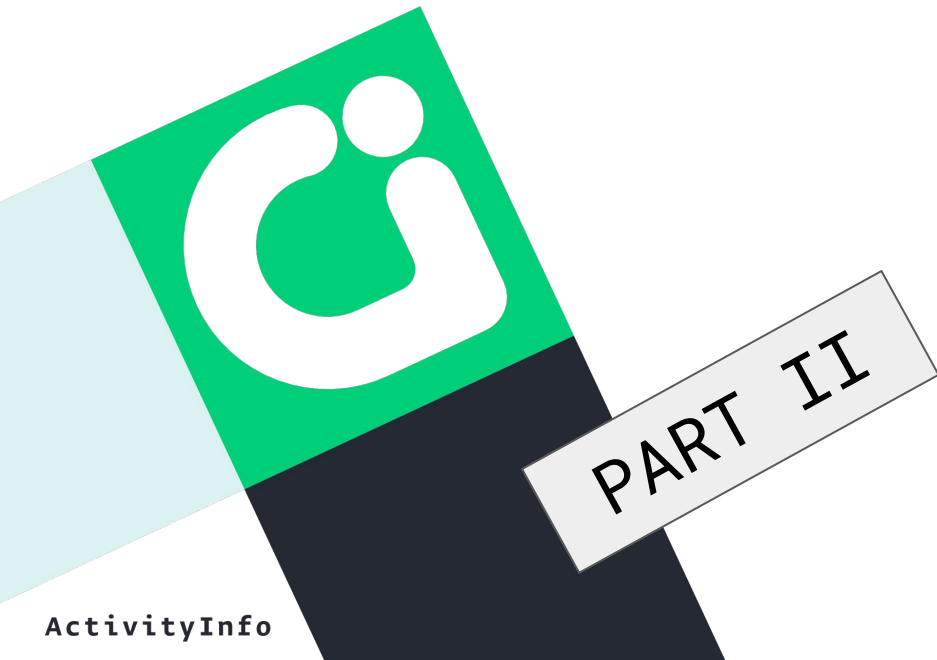


Measuring Impact Quantitatively

March 17th, 2022

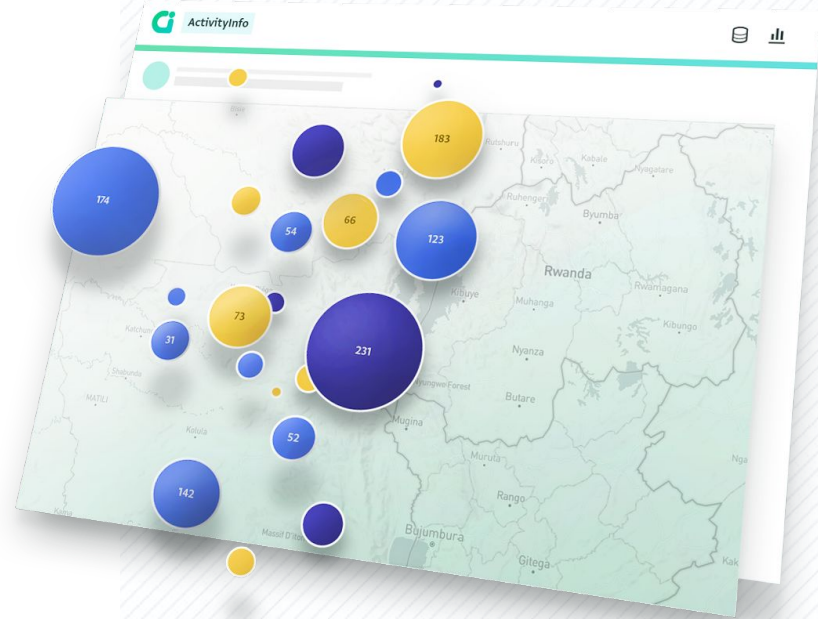
A graphic in the bottom-left corner featuring a green square with a white stylized 'i' logo, a dark blue diagonal bar, and a light blue triangle. A grey rectangular label with the text 'PART II' is positioned over the dark blue bar.

PART II

Presented by the ActivityInfo Team

Monitoring & Evaluation Software

- Track activities, outcomes
- Beneficiary management
- Surveys
- Work offline / online



Mini-course outline

Part 1 (Last week)

- What is a quantitative impact evaluation?
- Measurement challenges
- Statistics for reliability
- Using cognitive interviewing to improve survey instruments
- Designing experiments

Part 2 (Today)

- Causal inference

Part 3 (April)

- Understanding Statistical significance vs effect size



Key points from last week

- Why conduct a quantitative impact evaluation?
- When would you not conduct a quantitative impact evaluation?
- Types of measurements
- Sources of measurement error
- Reliability: Cronbach's alpha
- Cognitive interviewing, a tool for improving questionnaires

Learning objectives

- Describe the “fundamental problem of causal inference”
- Identify four strategies for “counterfeit counterfactuals”
- Identify risks of before-and-after comparisons



Introduction to causal inference

Quantitative Impact Evaluation

Causal impact

Outcome Y
without the
program

$$\Delta = (Y \mid P = 1) - (Y \mid P = 0)$$

Outcome Y *with*
the program

The counterfactual problem

What would have happened for a participant if we hadn't conducted our intervention?



FYI: This is the framework introduced by the [Rubin causal model](#)

The lack of a multiverse is inconvenient

Peter parker in
Universe 1 with
vocational training

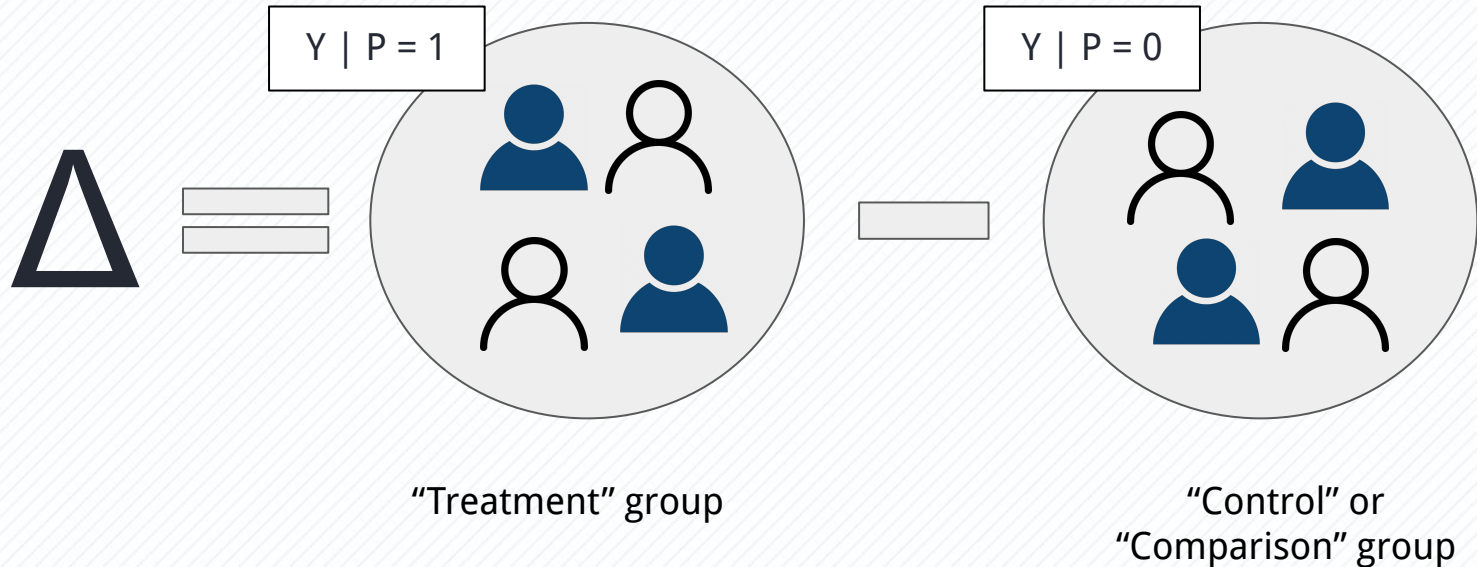
Peter parker in
Universe 2 with
cash transfer

Peter parker in
Universe 3 with
no intervention



Counterfeit counterfactuals

If we can't experiment on multiverses, then we must find **comparable groups**.



Valid comparison groups...

1. Two groups must be same on average:
participation should be the only difference.
2. Program should only affect the treatment group.
3. Program should (potentially) affect both groups in the same way.

Counterfeit estimates of the counterfactual

Problematic

- Before-and-after comparisons
- Enrolled and non-enrolled

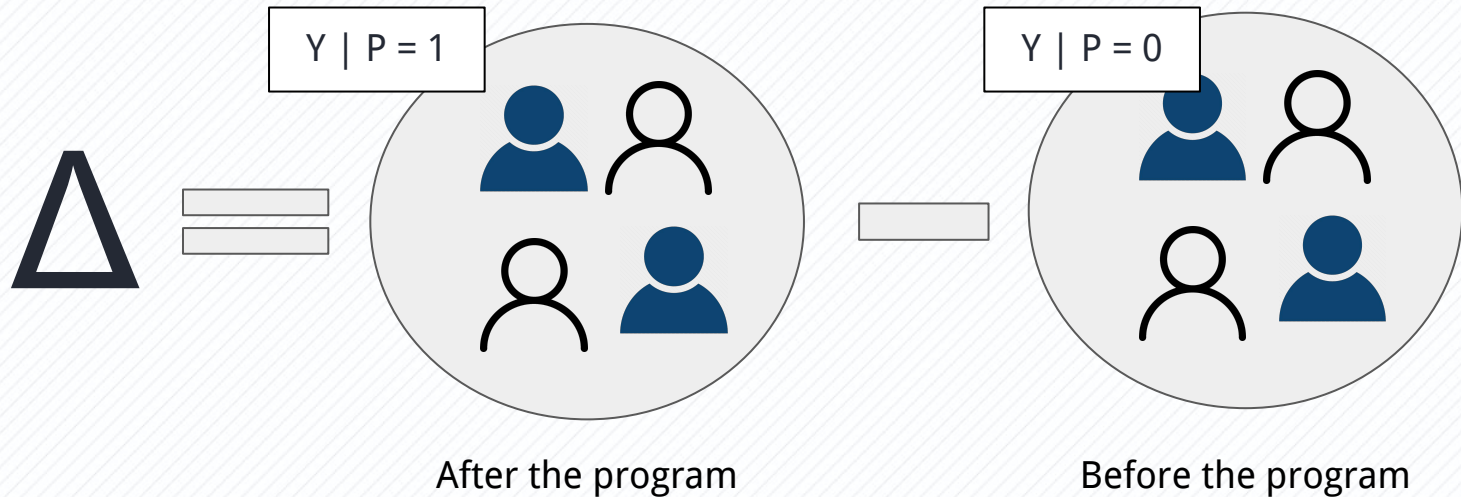
Better...

- Randomized assignment
- Differences-in-Differences

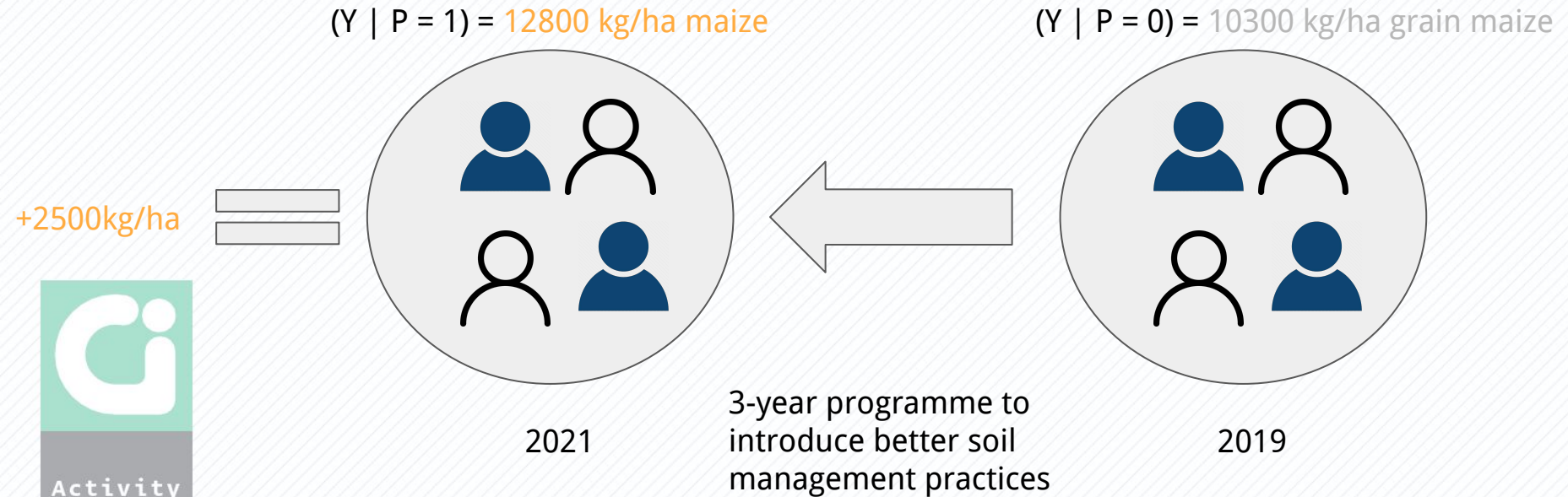
Before and after comparisons

Before and after comparisons

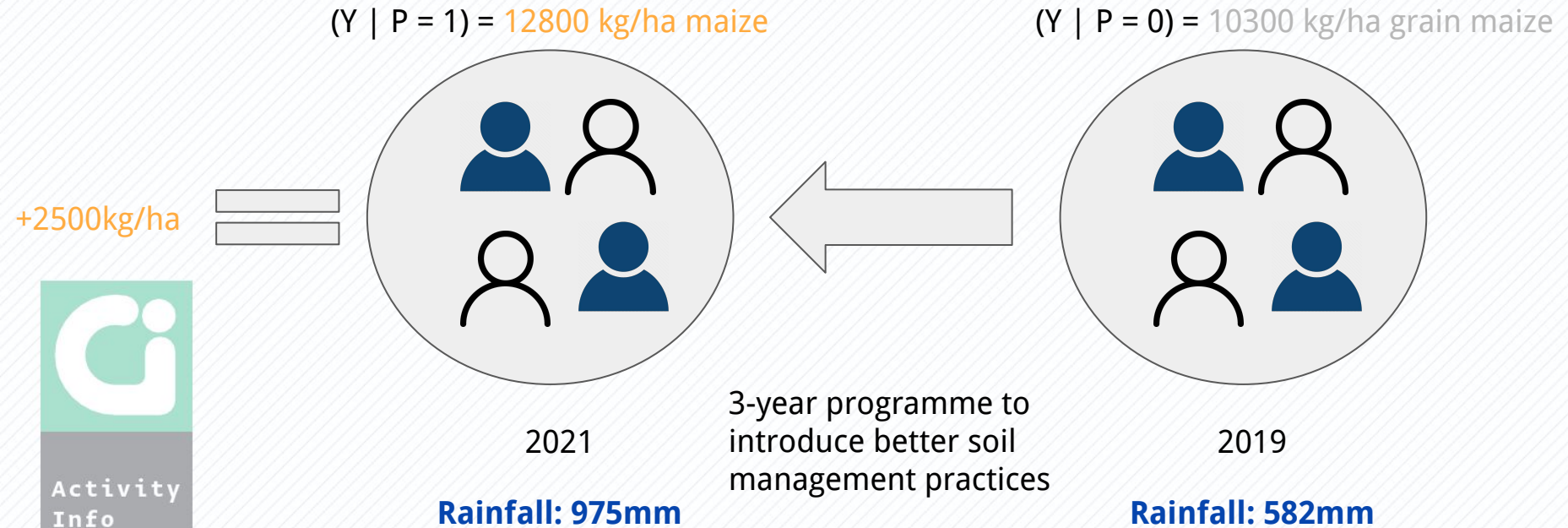
Is participation the only difference??



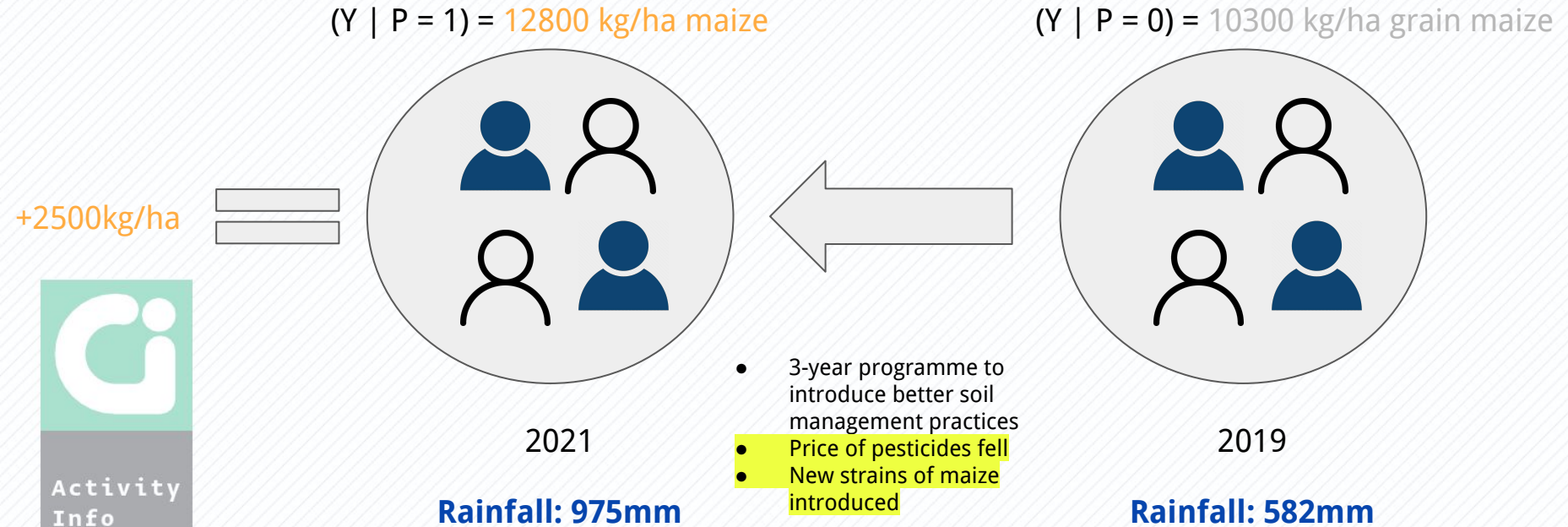
Example: agricultural intervention



Example: agricultural intervention



Example: agricultural intervention

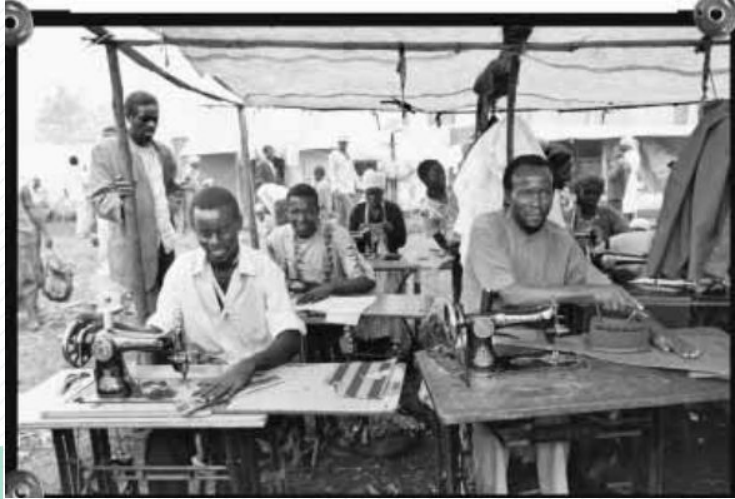


Enrolled vs Non-Enrolled

Enrolled vs Non-enrolled

- Allow eligible beneficiaries to enroll for a programme
- After the program, compare those who enrolled vs those who did not.

Example: vocational training in refugee camp



Rwandese refugees in Inera Camp, Bukavu
Region, South Kivu. UNHCR/12.1994/A.
Hollmann

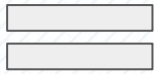
Example: vocational training in refugee camp

Is participation the only difference??

$(Y \mid P = 1) = 60\$/\text{month}$

$(Y \mid P = 0) = 10\$/\text{month}$

+50\$



Choose to Enroll

Received training



Choose not to Enroll

No training



Example: vocational training in refugee camp

Nope!

$$(Y \mid P = 1) = 60\$/\text{month}$$



Choose to Enroll

Received training
Secondary education: 60%
Previous business owner: 80%

$$(Y \mid P = 0) = 10\$/\text{month}$$

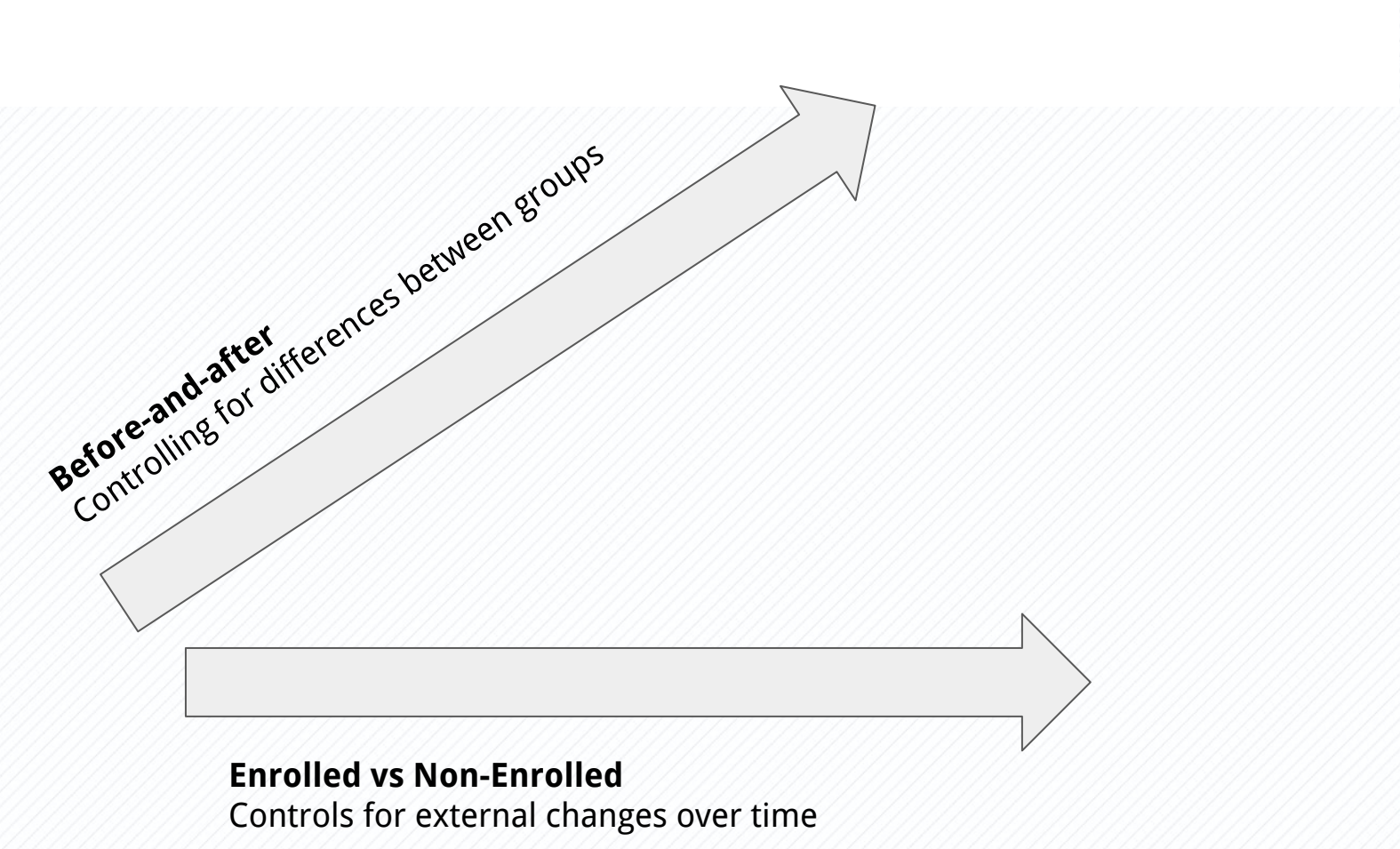


Choose not to Enroll

No training
Secondary education: 10%
Previous business owner: 30%

+50\$





Before-and-after
Controlling for differences between groups

Enrolled vs Non-Enrolled
Controls for external changes over time

Multiple regression

Multiple regression

Statistical technique that allows you to examine the impact of multiple independent variables **at the same time.**



Demo

Enroll vs Non-enrolled with ActivityInfo + R



Requirements

- Must be able to identify and measure ALL external factors ahead of time.
- Must have sufficient variation to conduct analysis.



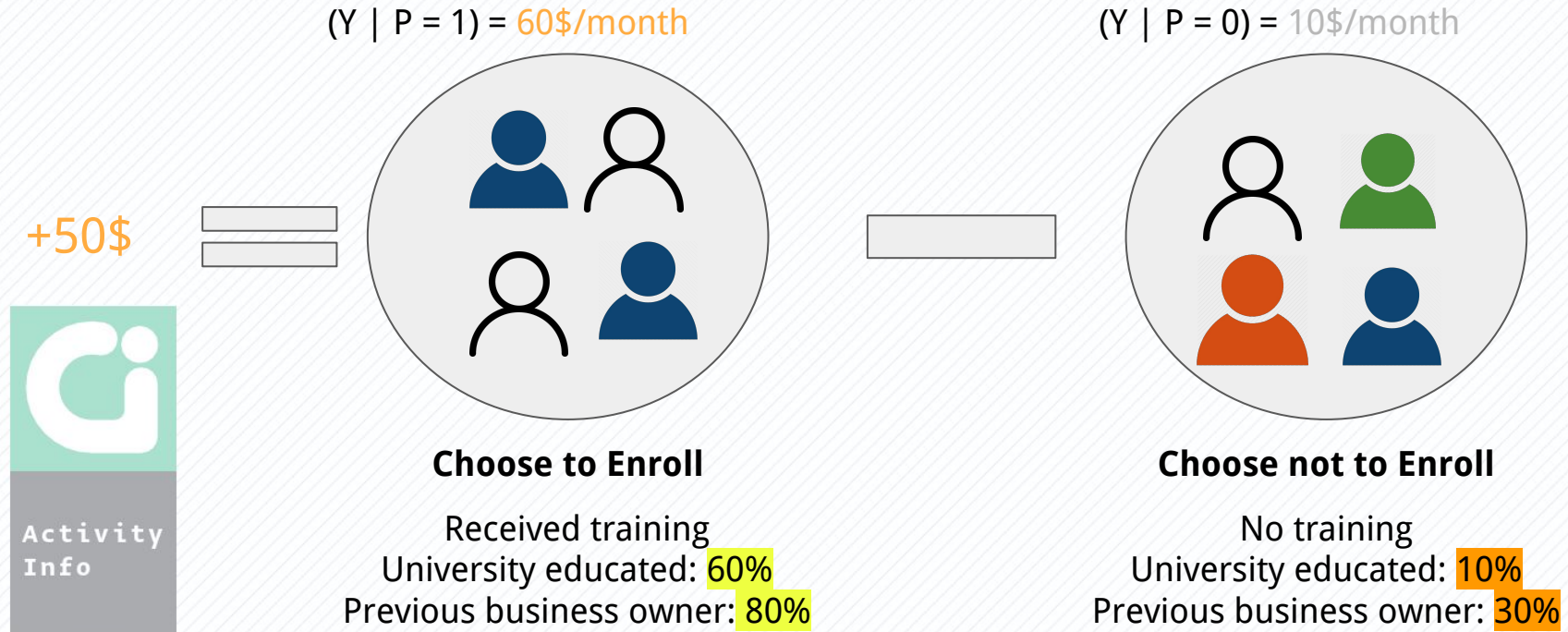
Randomized assignment

Randomized assignment

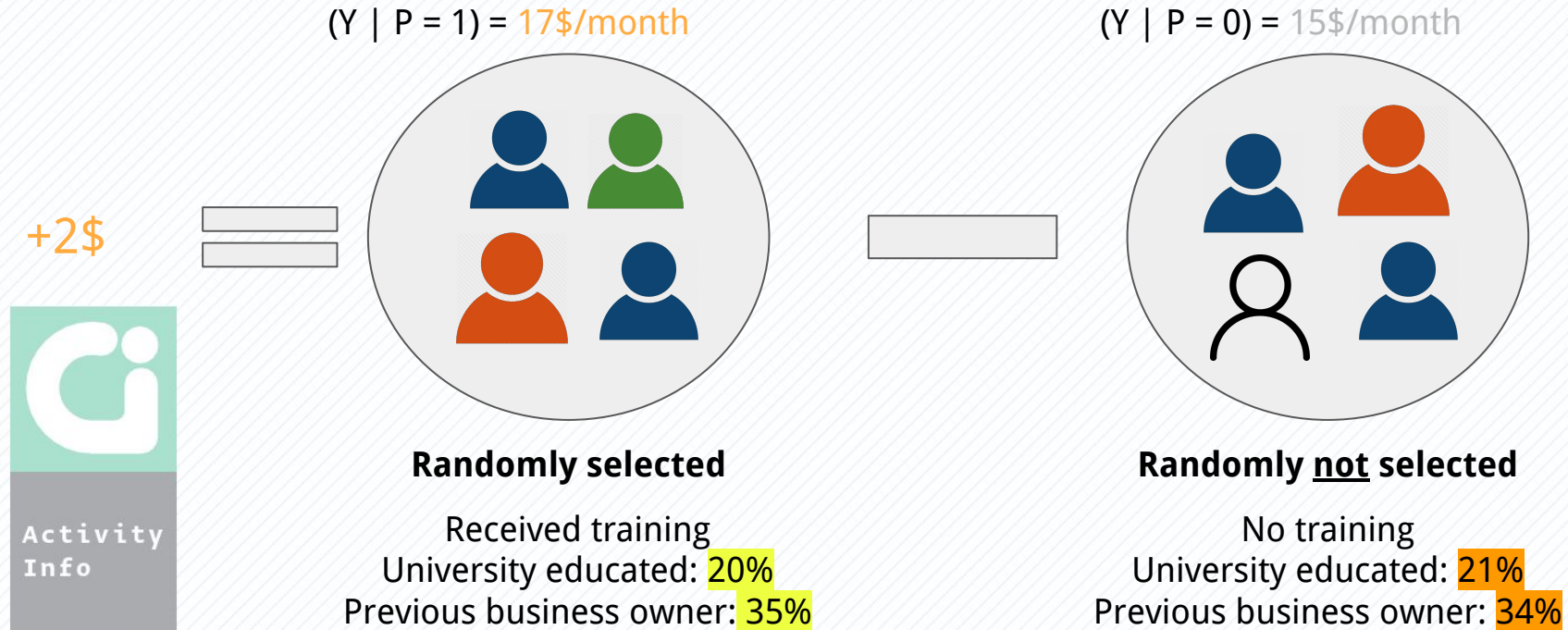
- Identify eligible people
- Randomly select beneficiaries for participation
- Compare selected beneficiaries with sample of non-selected, eligible people



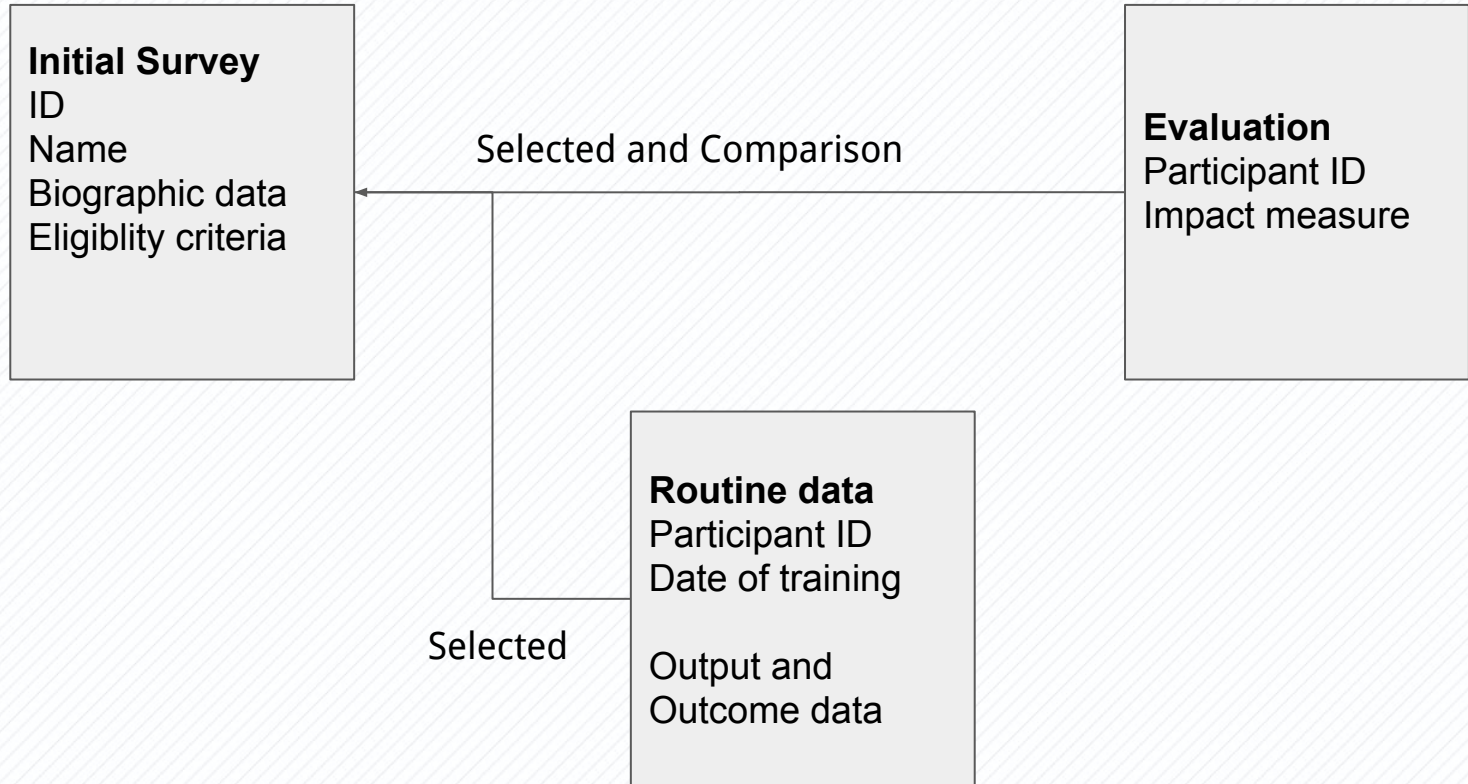
Example: vocational training in refugee camp



Example: vocational training in refugee camp



Practical: How to?



Differences-in-Differences

Example: provide wifi in refugee camps

Selected group



After

Vs

Comparison group



After

Vs



Before



Before

+2\$



Example: media campaign against domestic violence

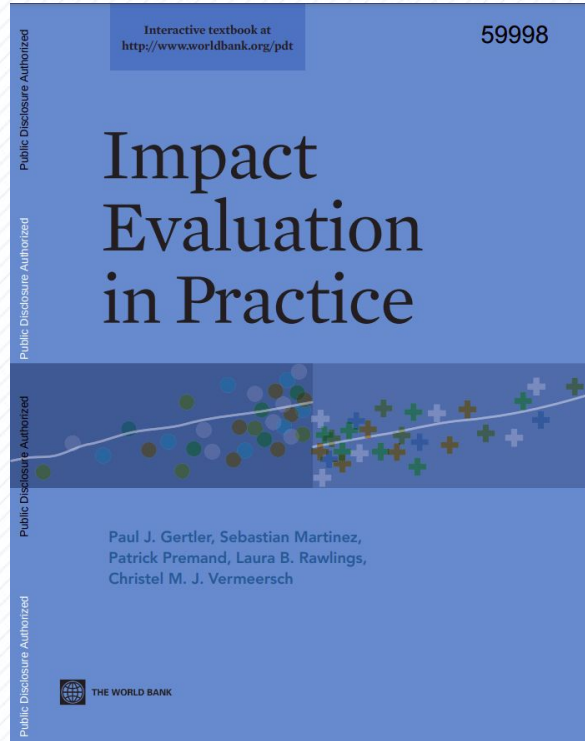
	District with campaign	District without campaign
Reports of domestic violence before campaign (last 12 months)	4%	3%
Reports of domestic violence after campaign	5%	6.5%
Difference	+1%	+3.5%

Learning check!

*Do you use
before-and-after
comparisons in your
work? Identify a few
potential biases?*

*How could you
integrate randomized
assignment into your
work? Or not?*

Sources & Further Reading



Paul J. Gertler, Sebastian Martinez,
Patrick Premand, Laura B. Rawlings,
Christel M. J. Vermeersch

Download from
[World Bank](http://www.worldbank.org/pdt)



Try ActivityInfo!

The most complete
database system for M&E
available.

[Try a template](#)

