

Synthesis of solutions in relation to counterfactual related challenges from ENVIEVAL case studies

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Quick outline

- **Counterfactuals and sample selection**
- **Options to construct a counterfactual**
- **Four examples**
- **Key messages**

Reminder on counterfactuals

- **Not** a method
- A change requires something to base the change on, i.e. **a point of comparison**
- **All** evaluations include a counterfactual
 - acknowledged or implicit, it is there
- Aim to understand and define the point of comparison well

Sample selection

Participant vs. non-participant



**MAY NOT
ACT ALIKE
(OVER TIME)**



Why?

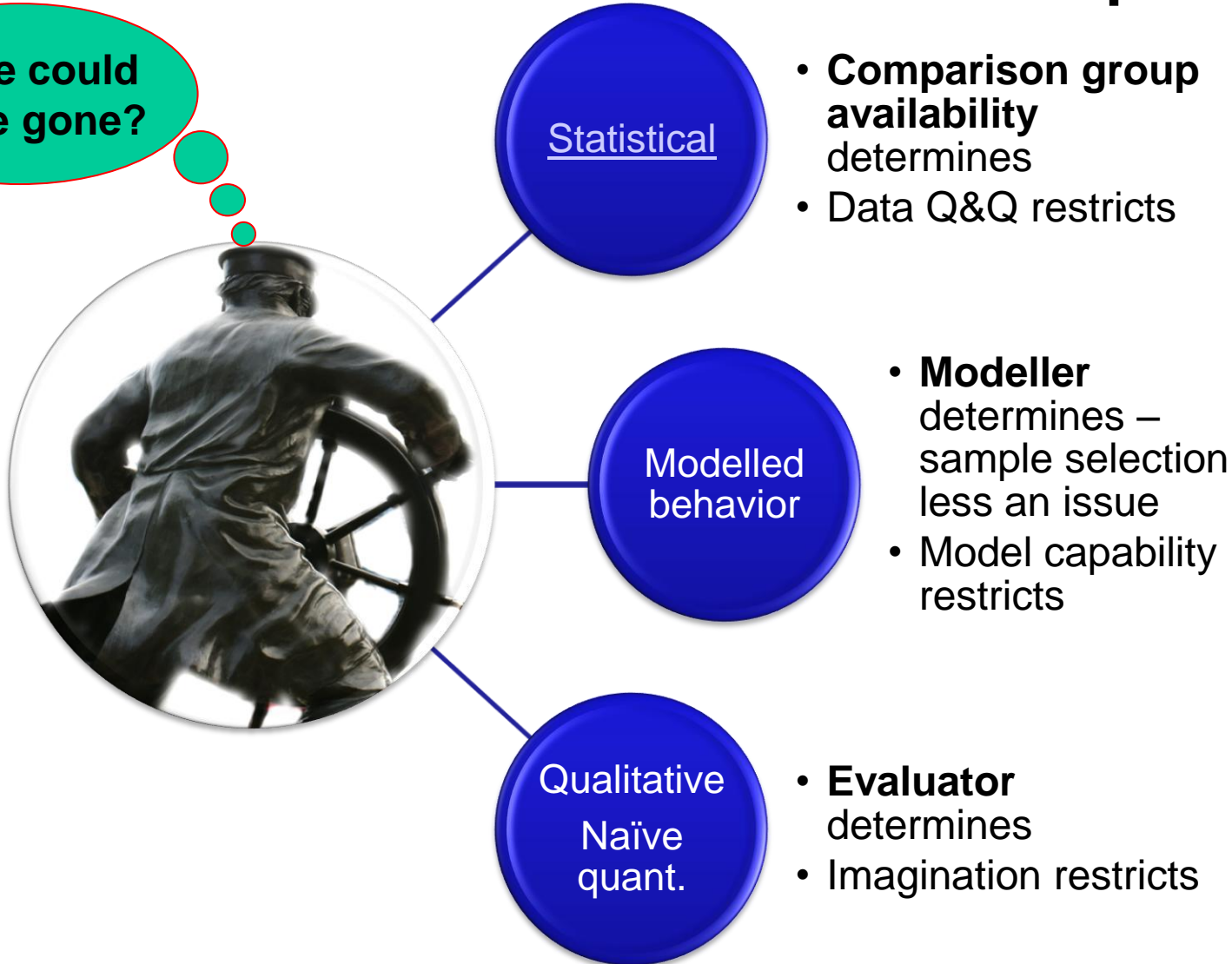
External and internal factors at farm level

Targeted measures

... ..

Counterfactual – a choice of three options

Where could
I have gone?



Hungary: Biodiversity: Wildlife (1)

Before

Baseline:  -  = lost  over time

Partial participation:  -  = lost 

Near full participation:  -  = no loss

er time

Survey spot
FBI quadrates
N2000 213
LFA 212
AE 214

Sample selection: Cannot determine **why** larger AEM area occurs
→ **Assume** non-participant indicator change as baseline trend

Macro: AEM **maintained** biodiversity at quadrature level (1999-2014)

Micro: Naturalness plays a **larger role** than AEM in terms of the number of bird species found at survey spots (2009-2014)

Hungary: Biodiversity: Wildlife (2)

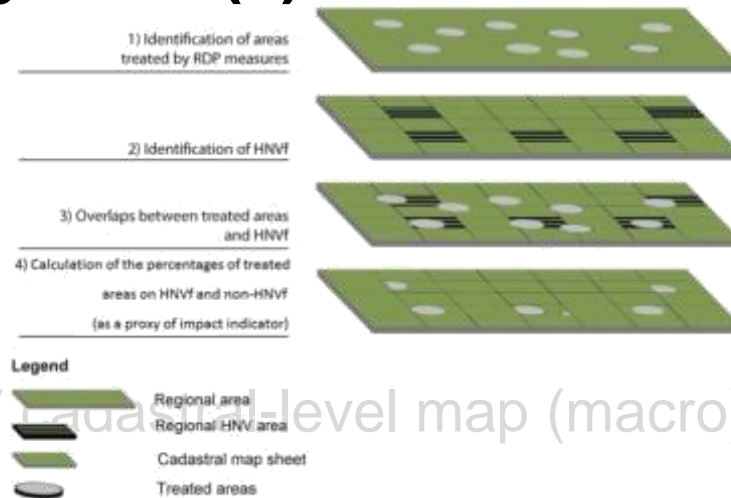
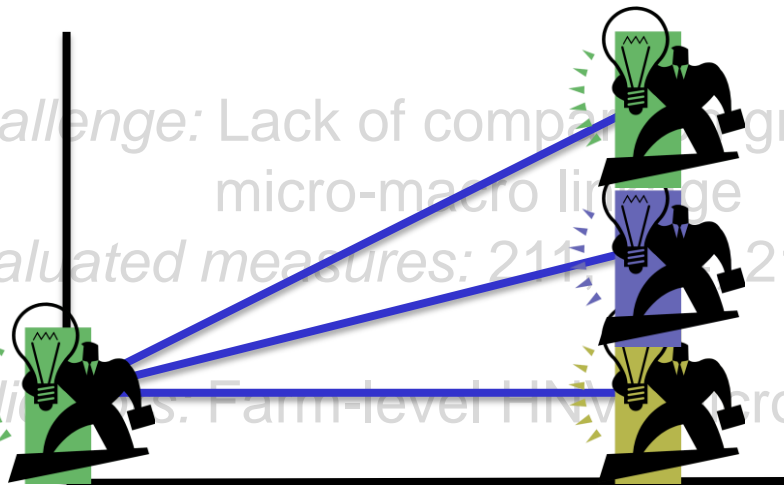
Issues:

1. Linking **farm-level data** to indicator data **challenging**
2. External factors: annual **weather variability**

Keys to success and workarounds:

1. Long-term spatial **data available**
2. **Spatial analyses:**
 - linking** indicator values and area participation rate
 - taking an **external factor into account** (naturalness)

Italy: Biodiversity: HNV(1)



Challenge: Lack of comparable groups, micro-macro linkage
Evaluated measures: 211, 214, 216, 221
Indicators: Farm-level HNV (micro), HNV Cadastral-level map (macro)

Counterfactual: Participation **rate** comparison **groups on cadastral map level** (macro), farm level **before-and-after** for participants (micro)

Sample selection: non-participant data **unavailable** (micro), not covered (macro)

Macro: UAA/HNV high for 214/E (restoration and maintenance of grasslands) and 211. Most area on the plains, highest values at mountains

Micro: Participating 211, 214 indicate higher HNV score among RDP participants (2008-2013). RDP participation + HNV share increase

Italy: Biodiversity: HNV (2)

Issues:

1. Participant farm **observations insufficient** for statistical analysis
2. HNV maps are **not updated** regularly with sufficient detail:
a before-and-after comparison was not possible in macro
3. Impossible to **distinguish** sub-measure participation from FADN

Workarounds:

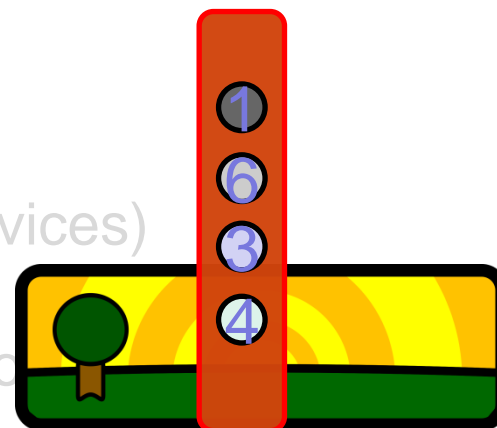
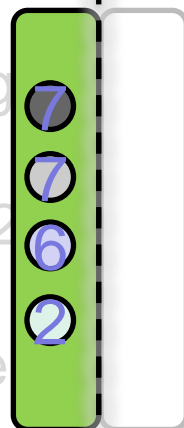
1. Evaluate impact differences **among** participants (micro)
2. Think using **inter-regional samples** with similar RDP for macro?

Germany: Water quality (1)

Challenge: Lack of comparison groups

Evaluated measure: 214, 114, 32 (agricultural advisory services)

Indicator: Gross value added in agriculture (micro)



Counterfactual: Participants vs. non-participants from **another area** (micro)

Sample selection: **Explicitly covered** using propensity score matching, similar participant and non-participant farms matched

Micro: Depending on non-participant data source and matching, AEMs may have had a decreasing effect on GNB.

Germany: Water quality (2)

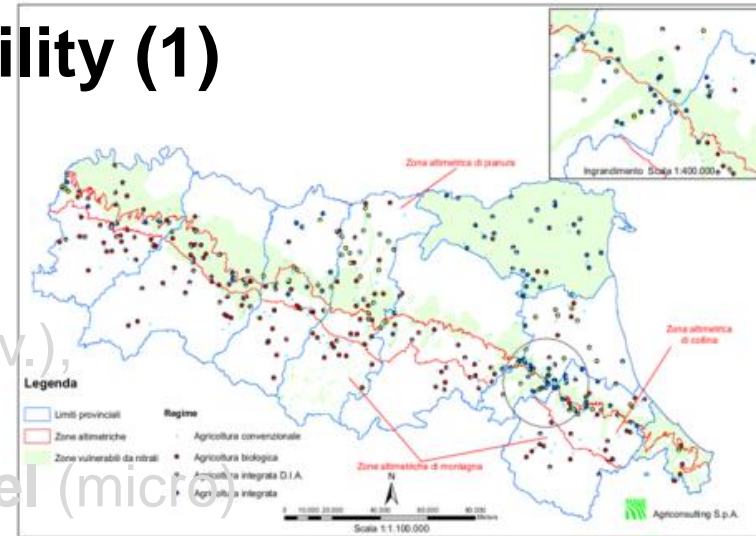
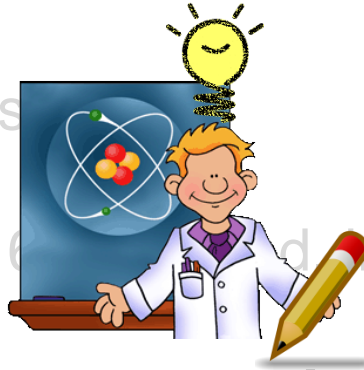
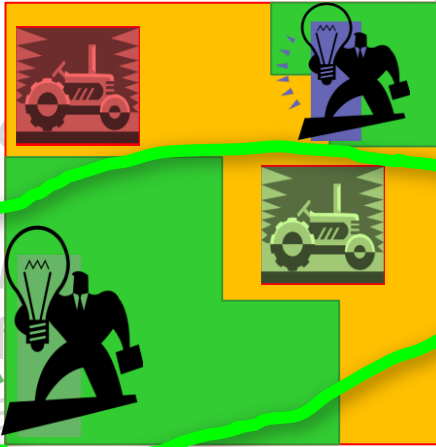
Issues:

1. Merging non-participants from alternate data sources may be problematic - data comparability and reliability **limited**
2. Sufficient data available for PSM, but was it enough?
Poor explanatory power but better than naïve guess.

Workarounds:

1. Use many non-participant data sources, they were there

Italy: Climate stability (1)



Counterfactual: Participant vs. non-participant comparison (micro)

Sample selection: Expert determined sampling, not fully covered

Micro: Organic management has lower emissions per hectare compared to Integrated and Advanced Integrated management (2009-2011)

Italy: Climate stability (2)

Issues:

1. The Carbon Footprint requires details on farming practices and management only available through **additional ad-hoc surveys**.
2. Data exists for only **one point in time** and had **difficult access** due to administrative reasons and poor data storage structure.

Workaround:

1. Use experts to determine which observational units are comparable
 - spatial neighborhood helps covering external factors

Key messages

General findings

Spatial data allows estimating environmental impact

Area-based impacts vs. participation ratio is a jump forward...

... but causes problems in covering sample selection

Covering sample selection requires better links

Participation explaining factors tied to farm-level

Environmental impact often at another, larger level

Proxy indicators (partially) available at farm-level

WORK REMAINS, YET...

No excuse for aggregate comparisons...

... workarounds are many in form!

1. Cover sample selection through expert sampling
2. Switch methods to less data demanding ones
3. Switch to macro-level assessment, enlarge study areas
4. Use one point in time instead of before-and-after data
5. Compare participant sub-groups
6. Use other data
 - alternate indicators
 - 3rd party data, much exists
 - older data with similar conditions
 - alternate data sources for non-participants

How much can we do with current data?

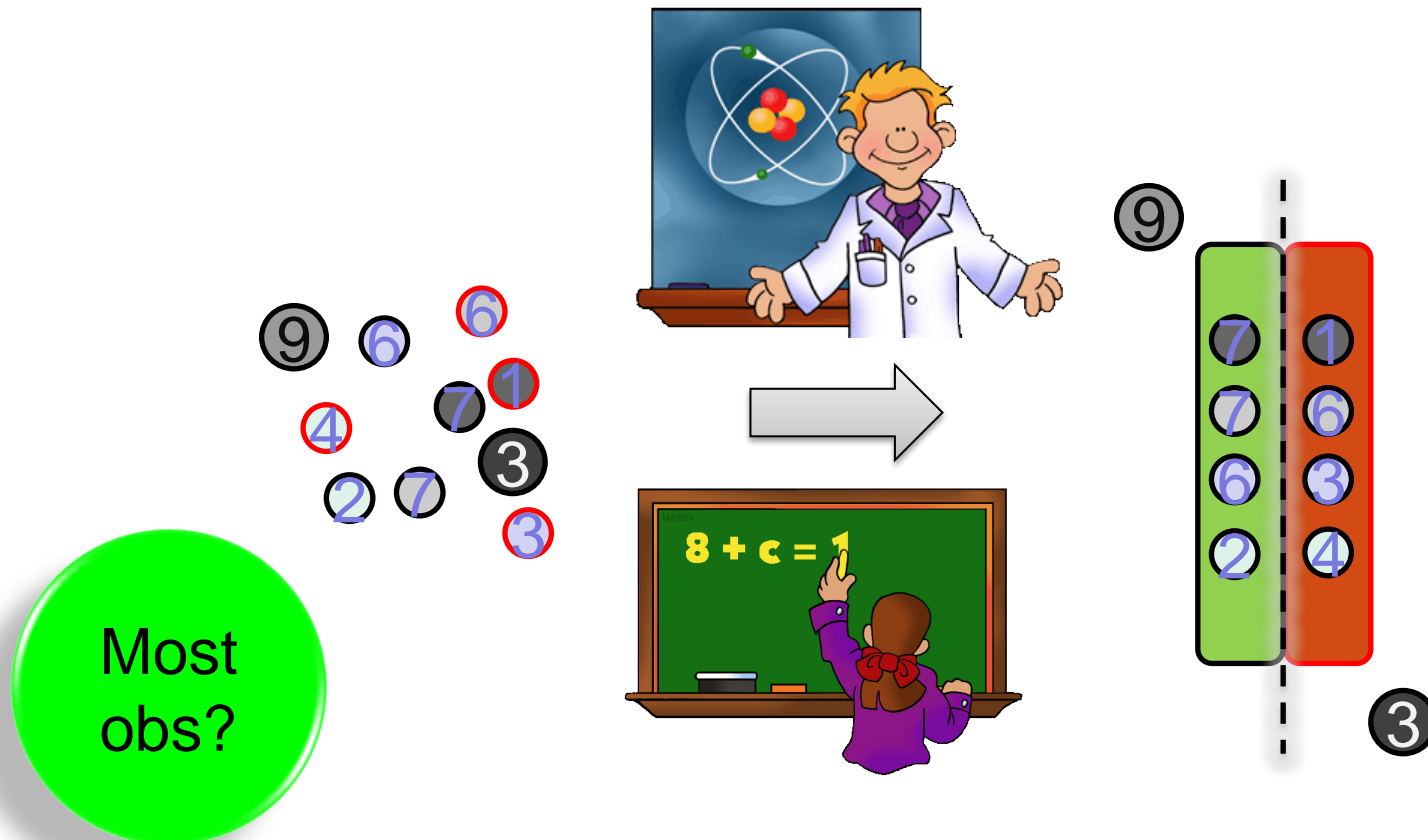
A LOT

- Linking, collecting, recognizing, and accessing the right data
 - Data to understand reasons for participation AND non-part.
 - Timing the data collection AND access to suit evaluation

Thank you!



Propensity score matching



With severe sample selection, PSM may not work - you need identifiable, similar participants and non-participants

Sample selection

ATT/ATE



Participant



Non-participant



Mr. Elusive

Before and after

Trend No Sample selection

