

## Individual causal effect

Regarding the health status of a group of individuals, consider the following random variables:

- $Y_{1,i}$ : the health status of individual  $i$  if they purchased private health insurance
- $Y_{0,i}$ : the health status of individual  $i$  if they did not purchase private health insurance
- $Y_i$ : the observed health status of individual  $i$

1. Combine these variables for a third individual  $k$  and complete the following equality by adding the causal effect:  
$$Y_k = Y_{0,k} + \dots$$
2. Combine these variables for two individuals  $i$  (who purchased insurance) and  $j$  (who did not purchase insurance) to separate the concept of the causal effect of private health insurance from the concept of selection bias in this context.

## Solution

1. The health status of individual  $k$  is equal to the health status in the case of not contracting the insurance plus  $D_k$  multiplied by the individual causal effect of the insurance contract.

$$Y_k = Y_{0k} + D_k[Y_{1k} - Y_{0k}]$$

If  $D_k = 1$

$$Y_k = Y_{0k} + Y_{1k} - Y_{0k} = Y_{1k}$$

Then the individual has the health status of someone who contracted the insurance. If  $D_k = 0$ ,

$$Y_k = Y_{0k}$$

Then the individual has the health status of someone who did not contract the insurance.

2. For  $Y_i$ ,  $D_i = 1$  then

$$Y_i = Y_{1,i}$$

For  $Y_j$ ,  $D_j = 0$  then

$$Y_j = Y_{0,j}$$

Then:

$$Y_i - Y_j = Y_{1,i} - Y_{0,j}$$

$$Y_{1,i} - Y_{0,j} = Y_{1,i} - Y_{0,j} + Y_{0,i} - Y_{0,i}$$

Then:

$$Y_i - Y_j = \underbrace{(Y_{1,i} - Y_{0,i})}_{\text{Causal effect}} + \underbrace{(Y_{0,i} - Y_{0,j})}_{\text{selection bias}}$$

- **Causal effect** ( $Y_{1,i} - Y_{0,i}$ ): Represents the difference in health status of individual  $i$  directly attributable to the acquisition of health insurance, assuming that there are no other influencing factors beyond this condition.
- **Selection bias** ( $Y_{0,i} - Y_{0,j}$ ): Indicates differences in health status between two individuals who did not acquire insurance, reflecting variations due to unobserved factors that influence both health and the decision to insure.