

Does Management Matter?



15.034 Econometrics for Managers
Final Project

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INTRODUCTION

Does Management Matter?

How does the **management** of a hospital affect **patient outcomes**?

Does Management Matter?

How does the **management** of a hospital affect **patient outcomes**?

D

Y

Does Management Matter?

How does the **management** of a hospital affect **patient outcomes**?

D

Y

Modeling as econometricians:

- Y = patient outcomes = heart attack mortality rates
- D = management = management z-score
- $X = ?$

DATA

World Management Survey: Hospital Data

3

years

5

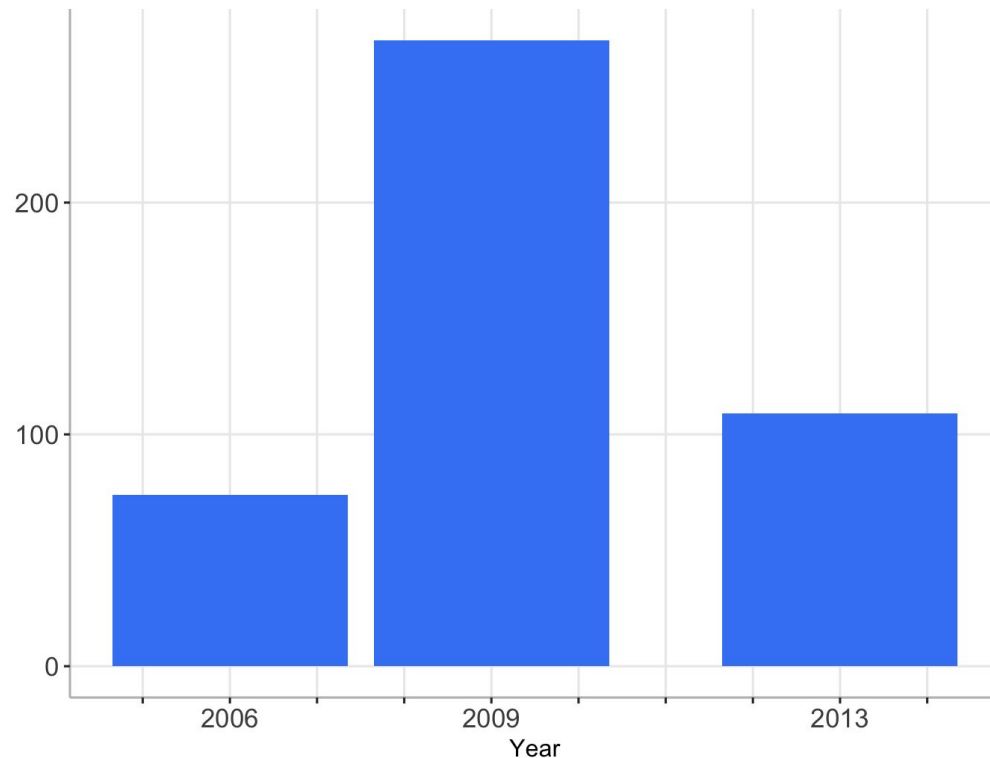
countries

453

hospitals

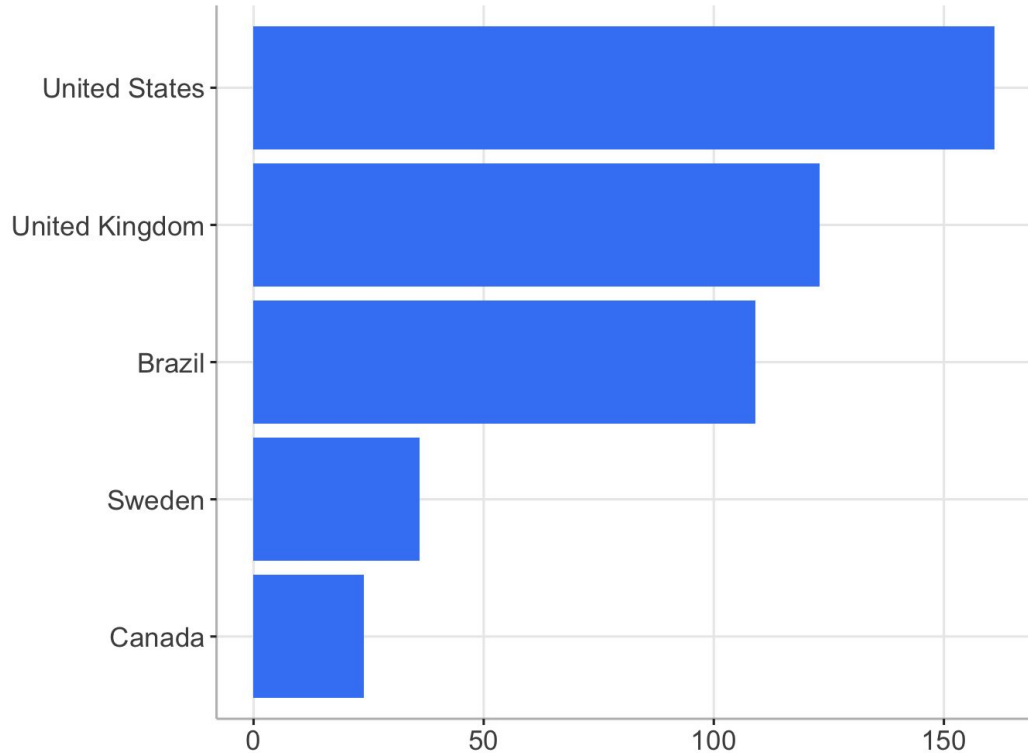
World Management Survey: Hospital Data

3
years



World Management Survey: Hospital Data

5
countries



What Data Do We Have?

HOSPITAL
hospital ID
zami_rate
beds
for profit?
not for profit?
competitors

GEOGRAPHY
elevation
dist. to ocean/river
precipitation
temperature
country
region

M-B SCHOOL
M-B school ID
dist. to M-B school
time to M-B school
age of M-B school
QS ranking
offers PhD

MANAGEMENT
management
zmanagement
Imba
mba

OTHER
year (yy06, yy09)
survey reliability
analyst

What Are Our Y's and D's?

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Does management affect patient outcomes?

Y = patient outcomes = **zami_rate**

D = management = **zmanagement**

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Other management variables are too related to treatment **zmanagement** and risk overcontrolling.
Don't include.

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Other hospital variables like number of beds and for-profit status help predict outcome **zami_rate** and will not overcontrol treatment **zmanagement**.
Include.

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These geographic features are not related to **zmanagement** or **zami_rate** and will not be useful in our models. **Don't include.**

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Studies show that higher temperatures can increase the rate of heart attacks, which impacts **zami_rate**. **Include.**

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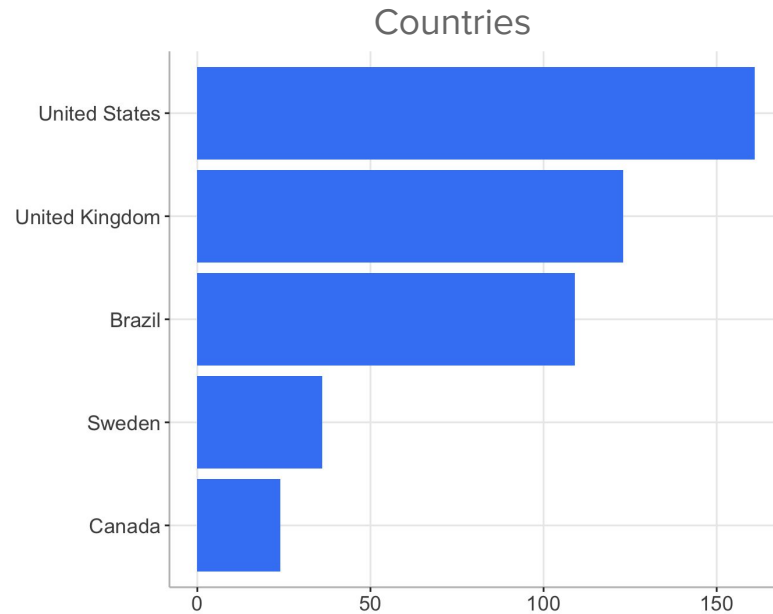
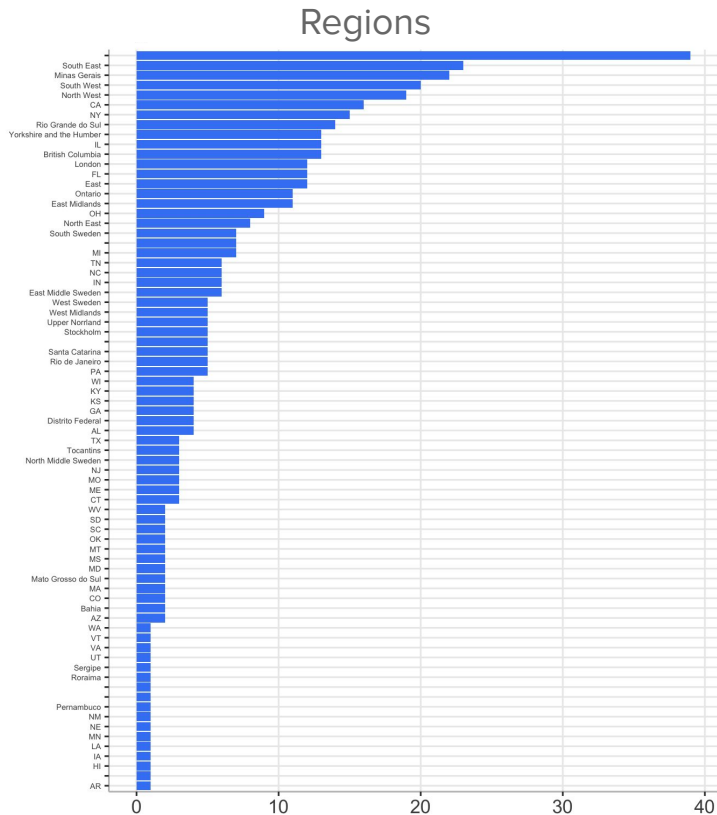
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Country and region are both good possibilities for a fixed effect model, as our 5 countries may differ in many aspects that is endogenous.

What Are Our X's? Country vs Region



Some regions have too few observations. Let's use country.

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Region adds too much noise. Let's use country.

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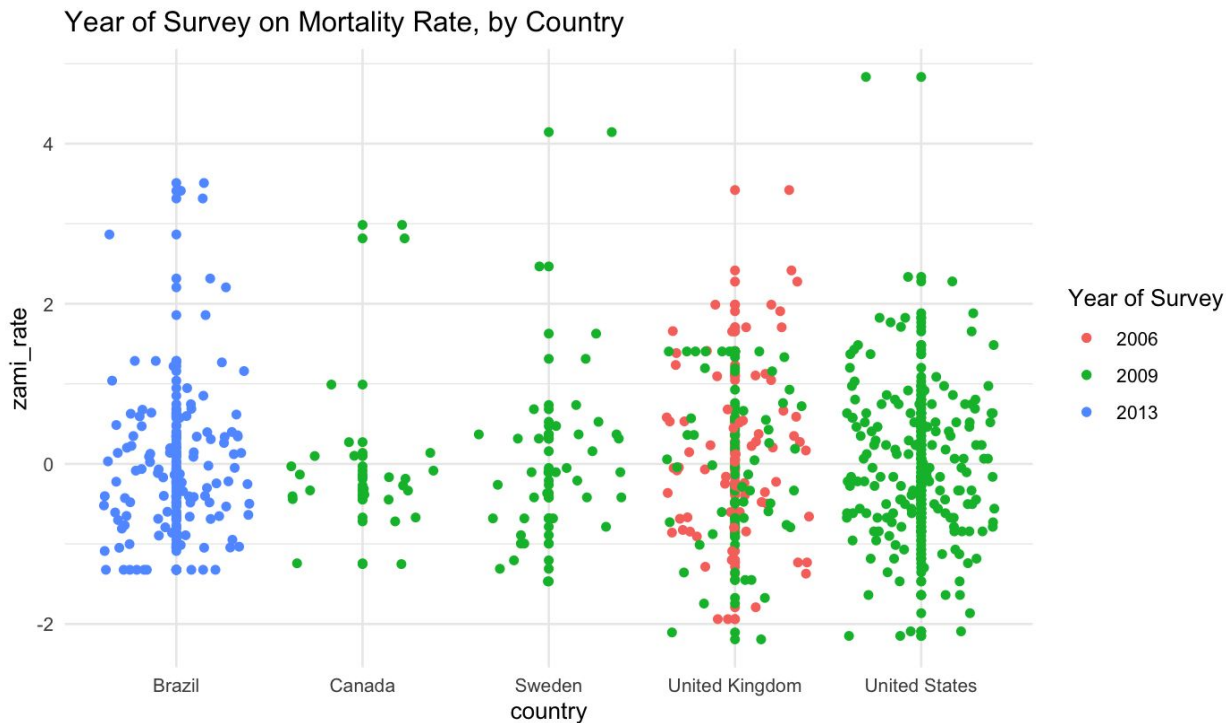
OTHER
year (yy06, yy09)
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analyst

Might year be a good fixed effect to include?

What Are Our X's? Year?

Year and country are highly correlated; most countries are surveyed in only one year.

- 2006: UK
- 2009: Canada, Sweden, UK, US
- 2013: Brazil



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Year and country are too related. **Don't include.**

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The M-B school variables may act as good instruments.

- \downarrow time/distance to M-B \rightarrow \uparrow share of graduates
- \uparrow age of M-B \rightarrow \uparrow pronounced management practices

Distance is related to time, and ranking/PhD is related to age.

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Survey reliability (and the missingness of survey reliability) may speak to a hospital's overall quality, including **zmanagement** and **zami_rate**. Include.

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year (yy06, yy09)
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We will not be doing fixed effects per hospital / M-B school / analyst; it will be difficult to find within-variation for any.

Don't include.

What Are Our X's?

HOSPITAL
hospitalID
zami_rate
beds
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elevation
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M-B schoolID
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Don't include.

What Are Our X's?

HOSPITAL
hospitalID
zami_rate
beds*
for profit?
not for profit?
competitors

GEOGRAPHY
elevation
dist. to ocean/river
precipitation
temperature^
country
region

M-B SCHOOL
M-B schoolID
dist. to M-B school
time to M-B school*
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Note we'll be using the log of some variables (*) to reduce standard errors, and we'll be including the missing indicator of some variables (^) as a complementary control when available.

MODELING

FIXED-EFFECT MODELING

Fixed-Effects Model

Recall: Fixed-effect models include D , X , and “categorical fixed effect” variables. This reduces variation per country that may be endogenous.

Here:

- $Y = \text{zami_rate}$
- $D = \text{zmanagement}$
- $X = \text{hospital controls, temperature, survey reliability}$
- $FE = \text{country (dummy variables)}$

Fixed-Effects Model: Why Country?

Management practices vary between countries.

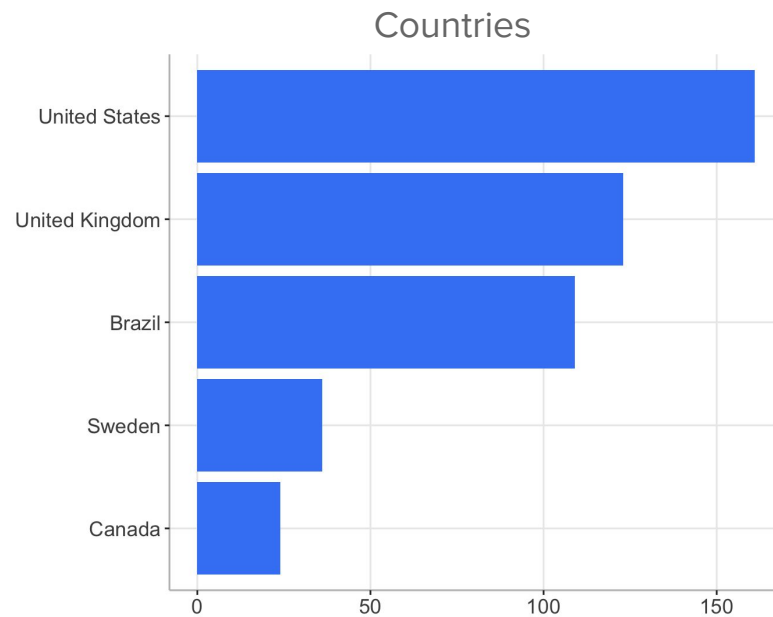
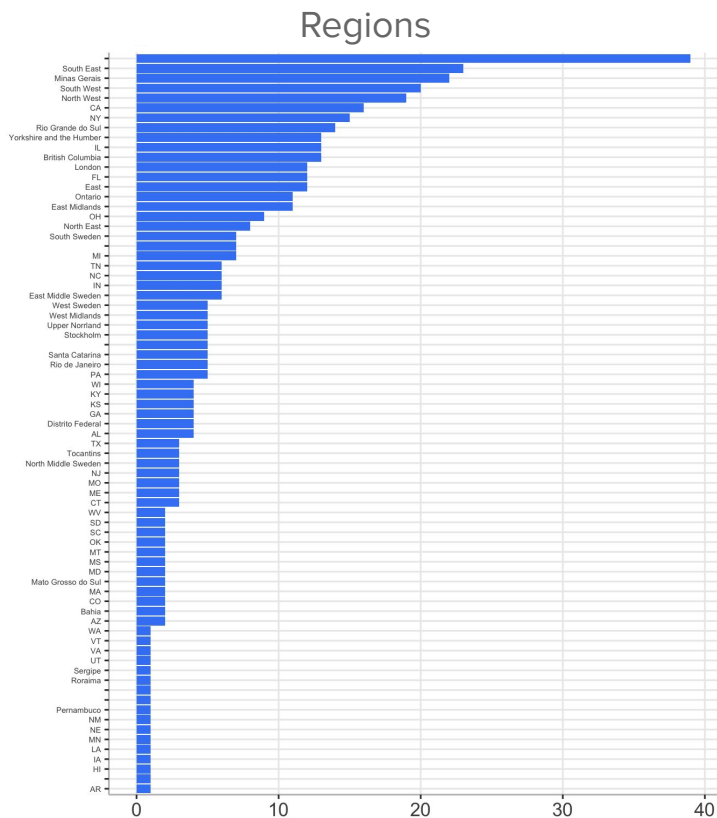


Fixed-Effects Model: Why Country?

Management practices vary between countries. (Statistically significantly.)

Country	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
Intercept [Brazil]	-0.186	0.0743	0.0125
Canada	0.636	0.1750	0.0003
Sweden	0.575	0.1492	0.0001
United Kingdom	0.529	0.1021	3.3e-7
United States	1.33	0.0963	<2e-16

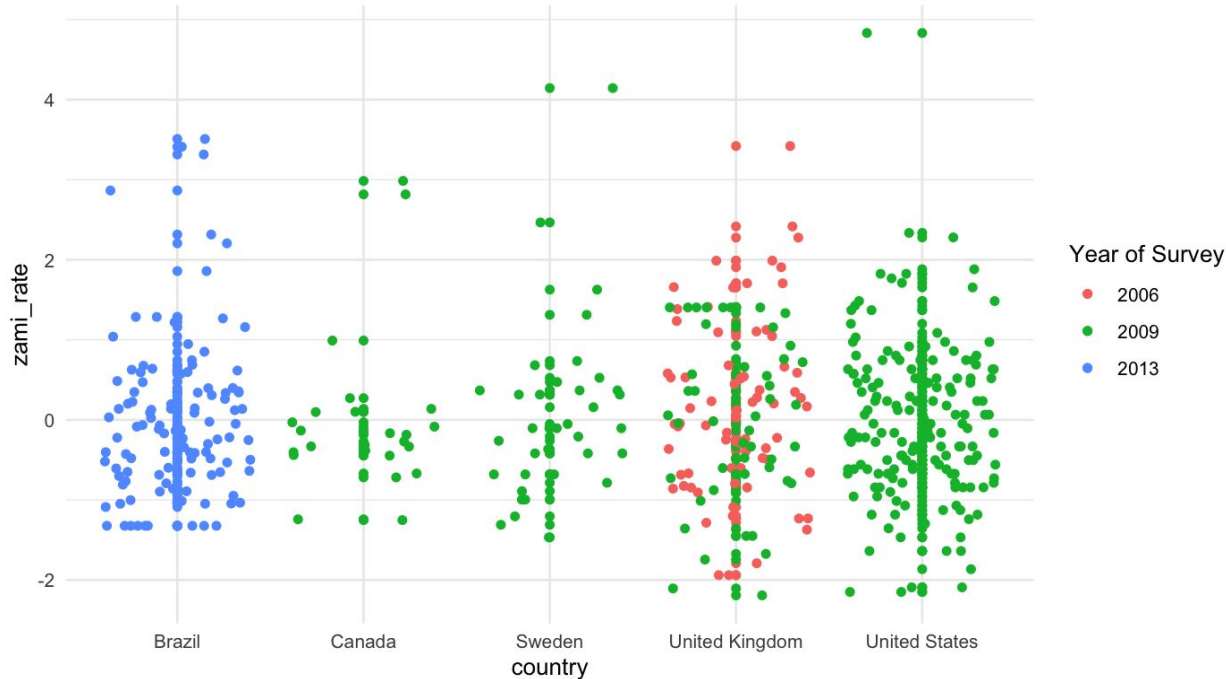
Fixed-Effects Model: Why Not Region?



Recall: Region buckets are **too small**.
Using region **increases standard error**
and **decreases significance**.

Fixed-Effects Model: Why Not Year?

Year of Survey on Mortality Rate, by Country



Recall:

Each country is already exclusively surveyed within one year (except UK).

Including year fixed effects **increases standard errors** and **decreases significance**.

Fixed-Effects Model

$$Y_{ic} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{ic} + \beta_2 X_{ic} + \delta_c + \epsilon_{ic}$$

Y = zami_rate

D = zmanagement

X = hospital controls, temperature[^], survey reliability[^]

δ = country fixed effects

Estimate via `plm(Y ~ D + X, model="within", index="country")`

Fixed-Effects Model

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
zmanagement	-0.1824	0.06488	0.00516
hos_lbed	0.0087	0.00978	0.37461
hos_fprofit	-0.0351	0.21729	0.87201
hos_nfprofit	-0.2665	0.13385	0.04711
hos_numcompetitors	-0.1994	0.08638	0.16756
survey_reliability	0.0039	0.02651	0.88452
survey_reliability_miss	0.1929	2.85211	0.94610
grid_temp_new	0.0095	0.01496	0.52632
grid_temp_new_miss	0.6965	1.62950	0.66927

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Increasing management practices by 1 standard deviation **decreases heart attack mortality** by 0.1824 standard deviations.

Management matters!

Fixed-Effects Model

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Our controls also have coefficients matching our original hypotheses.

INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLE MODELING

Instrumental Variable Model

What if zmanagement is endogenous?

- **Survey data** may lead to...
 - ↳ Selected sample bias (How were hospitals chosen?)
 - ↳ Measurement error of management scores (How was management measured?)
- There is a risk of **OVB**. For example, more affluent areas may...
 - ↳ Be inhabited by people who take care of themselves better
 - ↳ Have richer hospitals that can afford better management

Instrumental Variable estimation may alleviate some endogeneity concerns.

Instrumental Variable Model: Instruments

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Earlier, we agreed that M-B variables may be instruments.

- \downarrow time/distance to M-B \rightarrow \uparrow share of graduates
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Distance is related to time, and ranking/PhD is related to age.

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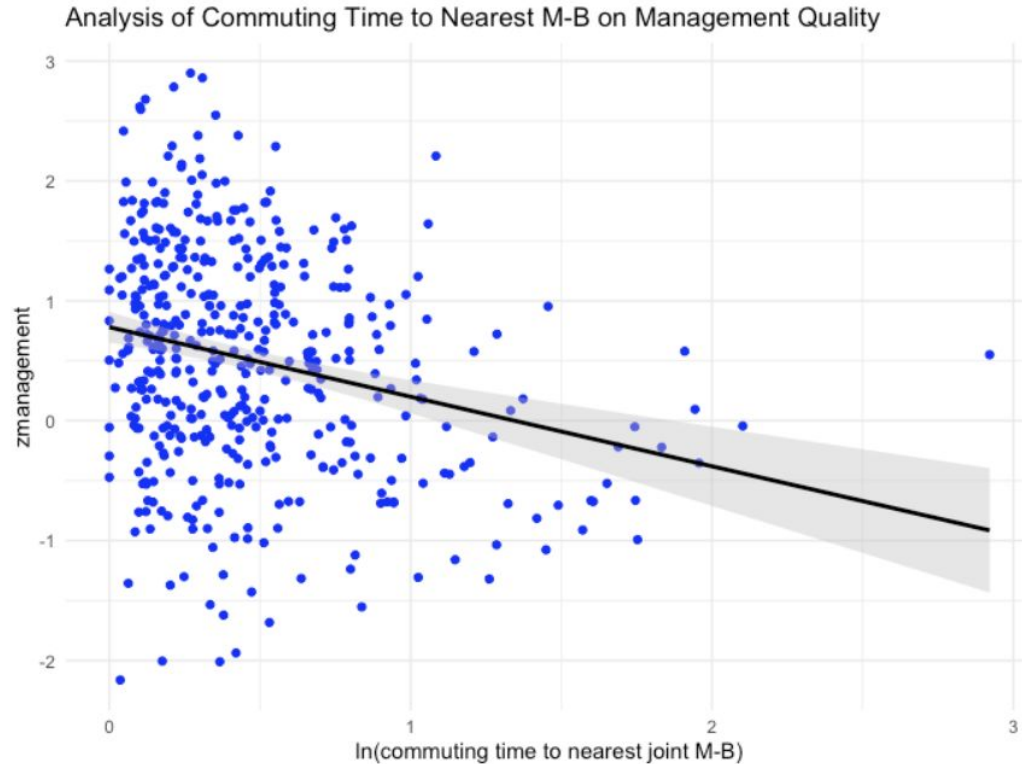
Instrumental Variable Model: Time to M-B

$\log\text{com_ttime} =$
 $\ln(\text{commuting time to}$
 nearest combined
 $\text{Medical-Business school})$

Hospitals **closer to M-B**
schools will have **more**
graduates from that school
working there.

↑ **zmanagement**

Unrelated to **zami_rate**



Instrumental Variable Model: Age of M-B

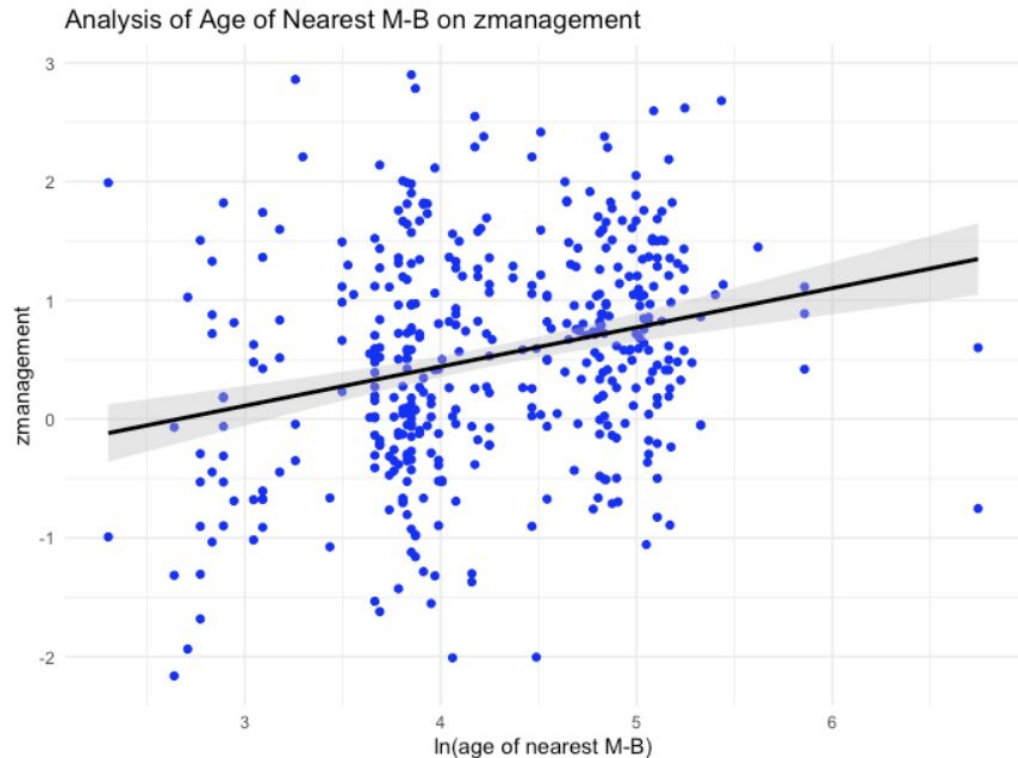
`com_lage =`

`ln(age of nearest combined
Medical-Business school)`

Older M-B schools will
have had **more time to
bring expertise** into the
community.

↑ **zmanagement**

Unrelated to **zami_rate**



Instrumental Variable Model: First Stage

$$D = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 Z + \gamma_2 X + \omega$$

D = zmanagement

Z = time to M-B school, age of M-B school[^]

X = hospital controls, temperature[^], survey reliability[^],
country

Estimate via `lm(D ~ Z + X)`

Instrumental Variable Model: First Stage

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
logcom_ttime	-0.313476	0.099266	0.00170
com_lage	-0.007723	0.059524	0.89683
com_lage_miss	-0.825983	6.122994	0.89275

Note: Controls are included in model, but not in table for brevity.

Instrumental Variable Model: First Stage

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
logcom_ttime	-0.313476	0.099266	0.00170
com_lage	-0.007723	0.059524	0.89683
com_lage_miss	-0.825983	6.122994	0.89275

The coefficients of our instruments are consistent with our hypotheses!

Note: Controls are included in model, but not in table for brevity.

Instrumental Variable Model: Second Stage

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \hat{D} + \beta_2 X + \epsilon$$

Y = zami_rate

D = predicted zmanagement from instruments

X = hospital controls, temperature[^], survey reliability[^],
country

Estimate via `ivreg(Y ~ D + X | Z + X)`

Instrumental Variable Model: Second Stage

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
zmanagement	-1.043021	0.513398	0.0428
Canada	0.885774	0.635189	0.1639
Sweden	0.873678	0.609245	0.1523
United Kingdom	0.946296	0.561131	0.0924
United States	1.524804	0.783257	0.0522
hos_lbed	0.005460	0.011728	0.6418
hos_fprofit	0.265066	0.312200	0.3963
hos_nfprofit	-0.075137	0.194510	0.6995
hos_numcompetitors	-0.017080	0.118724	0.8857
survey_reliability	0.104658	0.067228	0.1202
survey_reliability_miss	10.998751	7.212318	0.1280
grid_temp_new	0.007524	0.017750	0.6719
grid_temp_new_miss	0.330931	1.940643	0.8647

Instrumental Variable Model: Second Stage

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
zmanagement	-1.043021	0.513398	0.0428
Canada	0.885774	0.635189	0.1639
Sweden	0.873678	0.609245	0.1523
United Kingdom	0.946296	0.561131	0.0924
United States	1.524804	0.783257	0.0522
hos_lbed	0.005460	0.011728	0.6418
hos_fprofit	0.265066	0.312200	0.3963
hos_nfprofit	-0.075137	0.194510	0.6995
hos_numcompetitors	-0.017080	0.118724	0.8857
survey_reliability	0.104658	0.067228	0.1202
survey_reliability_miss	10.998751	7.212318	0.1280
grid_temp_new	0.007524	0.017750	0.6719
grid_temp_new_miss	0.330931	1.940643	0.8647

Increasing management practices by 1 standard deviation decreases heart attack mortality by 1.04 standard deviations.

Management still matters!

CONCLUSION

Remaining Concerns

Endogeneity

- Survey data
 - ↳ Sample selection bias
 - ↳ Measurement error
- OVB from unobserved characteristics
 - ↳ Capabilities
 - ↳ Patients

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- Including a hospital's number of competitors may be overcontrolling.
 - ↳ May be related to zmanagement
 - ↳ Better hospitals may drive others out, or more competition may drive better management

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- Including a hospital's number of competitors may be overcontrolling.
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 - ↳ Better hospitals may drive others out, or more competition may drive better management

Significance

- Instrumental Variable model has an F-statistic p-value of 0.4013
 - ↳ May not be able to draw firm conclusions from this model

Main Findings

Fixed Effects

Increasing `zmanagement` by 1
decreases `zami_rate` by **0.1824**.

Instrumental Variables

Increasing `zmanagement` by 1
decreases `zami_rate` by **1.0456**.

Main Findings

Fixed Effects

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Robust results by controlling for relevant factors on hospital and geography.

Main Findings

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Increasing zmanagement by 1
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Instrumental Variables

Increasing zmanagement by 1
decreases zami_rate by **1.0456**.

Robust results by controlling for relevant factors on hospital and geography.

Potential mechanism:

Better
Management



Better Organization &
Knowledge Sharing



More Prompt
Responses in
Life-Saving Scenarios

**MANAGEMENT
DOES
MATTER!**

APPENDIX

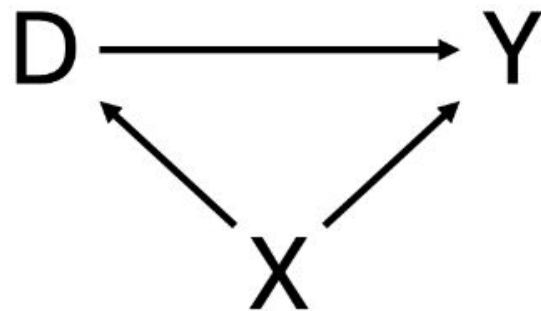


Figure 1: *A causal relationship where the control, X , influences the variable of interest, D , and the outcome of interest, Y . Here, it is appropriate to control for X*

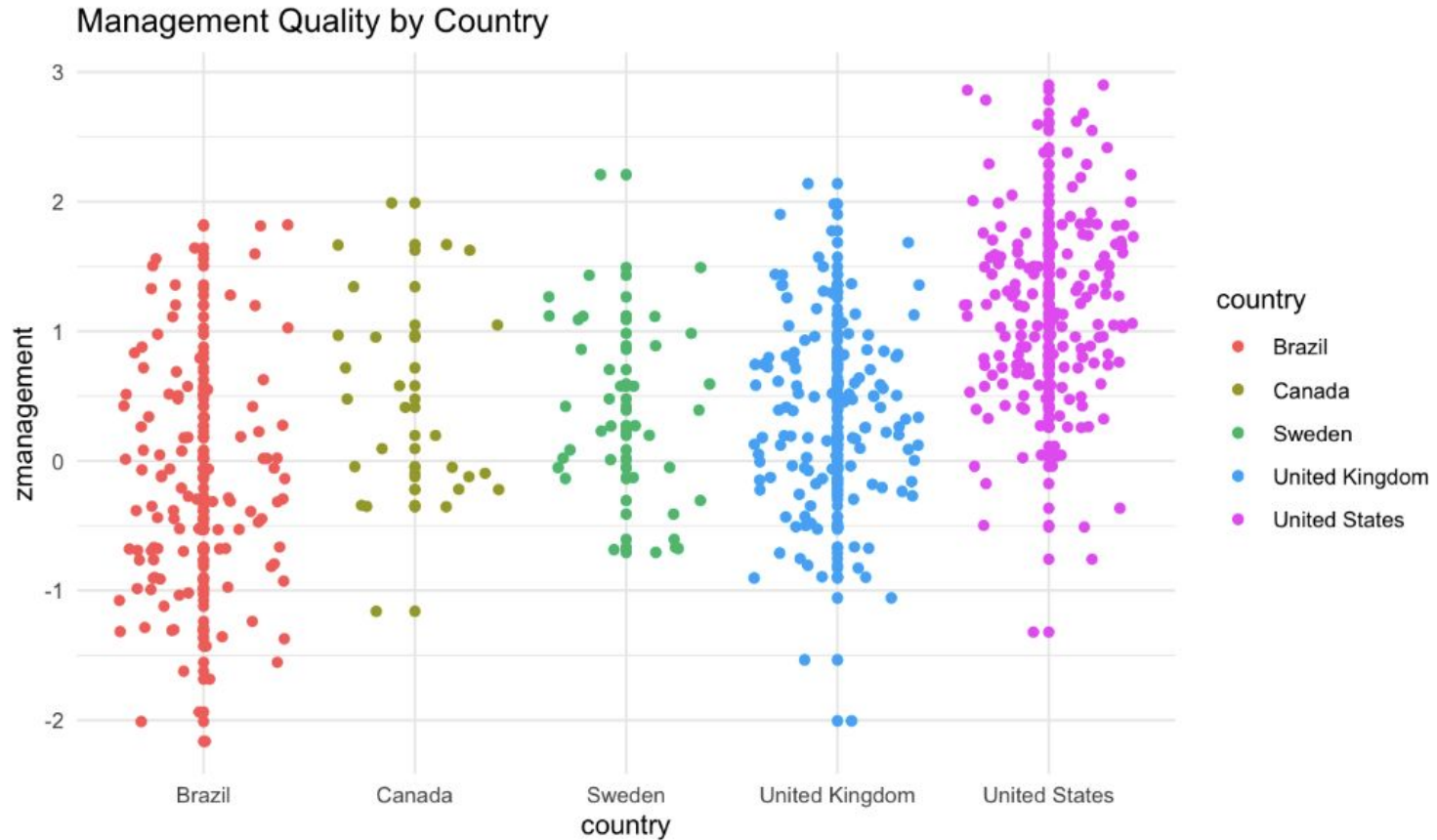


Figure 1: Showing that management quality differs across countries, see Appendix C: Table X for more verbose results with a simple linear regression



Figure 2: Showing that management differs across countries and has limited change overtime

Year of Survey on Mortality Rate, by Country

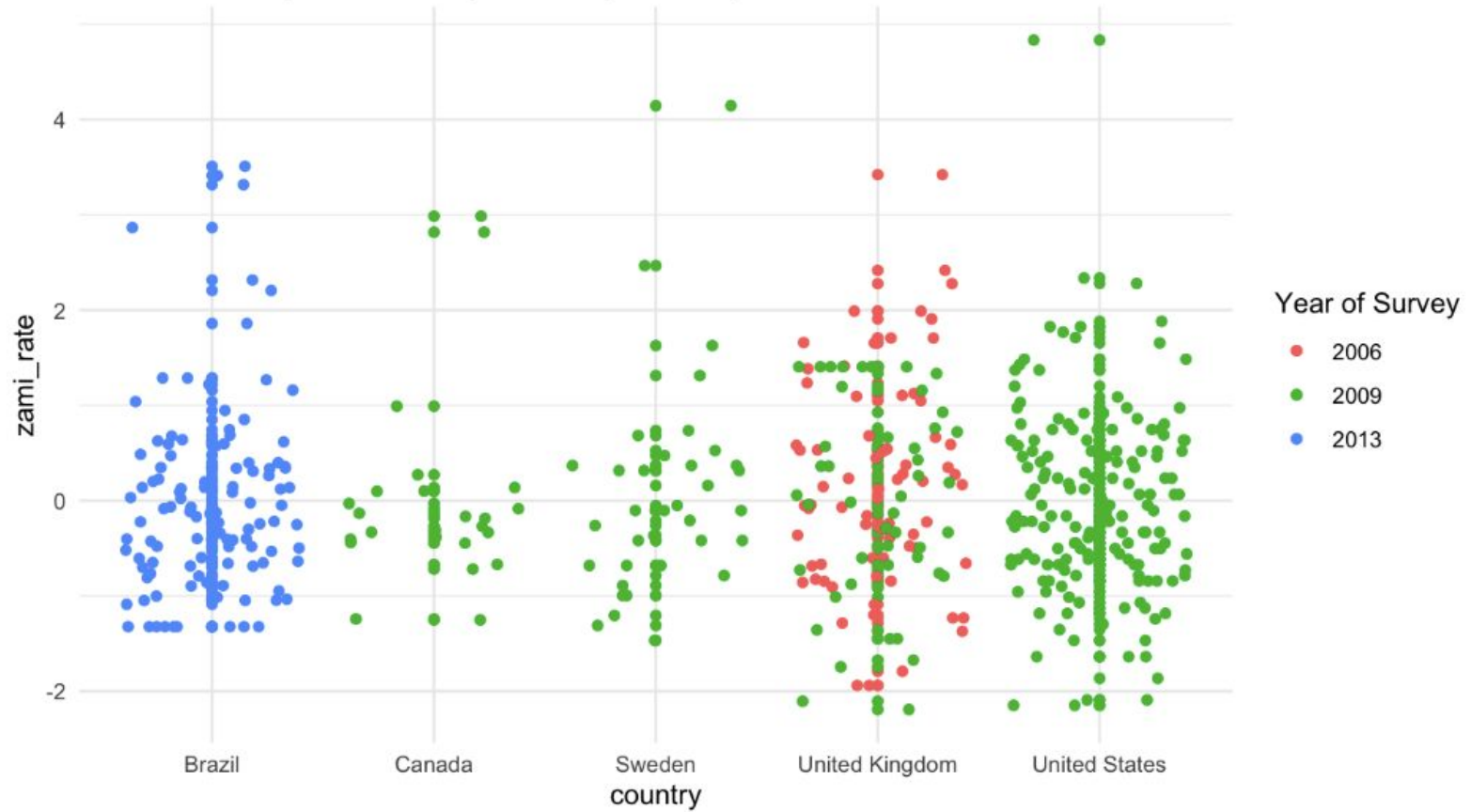


Figure 3: Showing the year that each country was surveyed

Analysis of Year on Management Quality for UK Hospitals

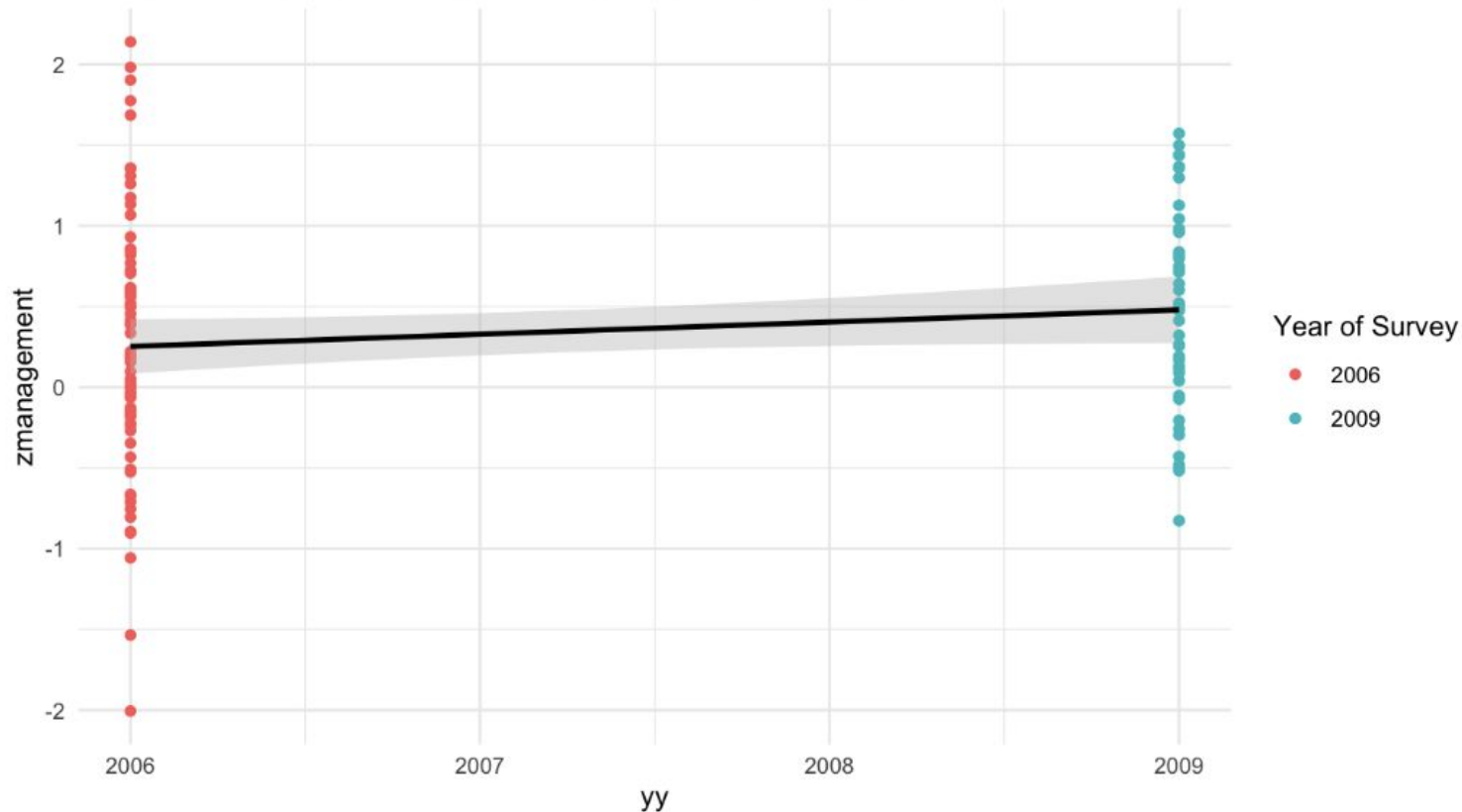


Figure 4: Illustrating that no significant relationship exists between “yy” and “zmanagement” for UK Hospitals when comparing survey results from 2006 to 2009

Analysis of Year on Mortality Rate for UK Hospitals

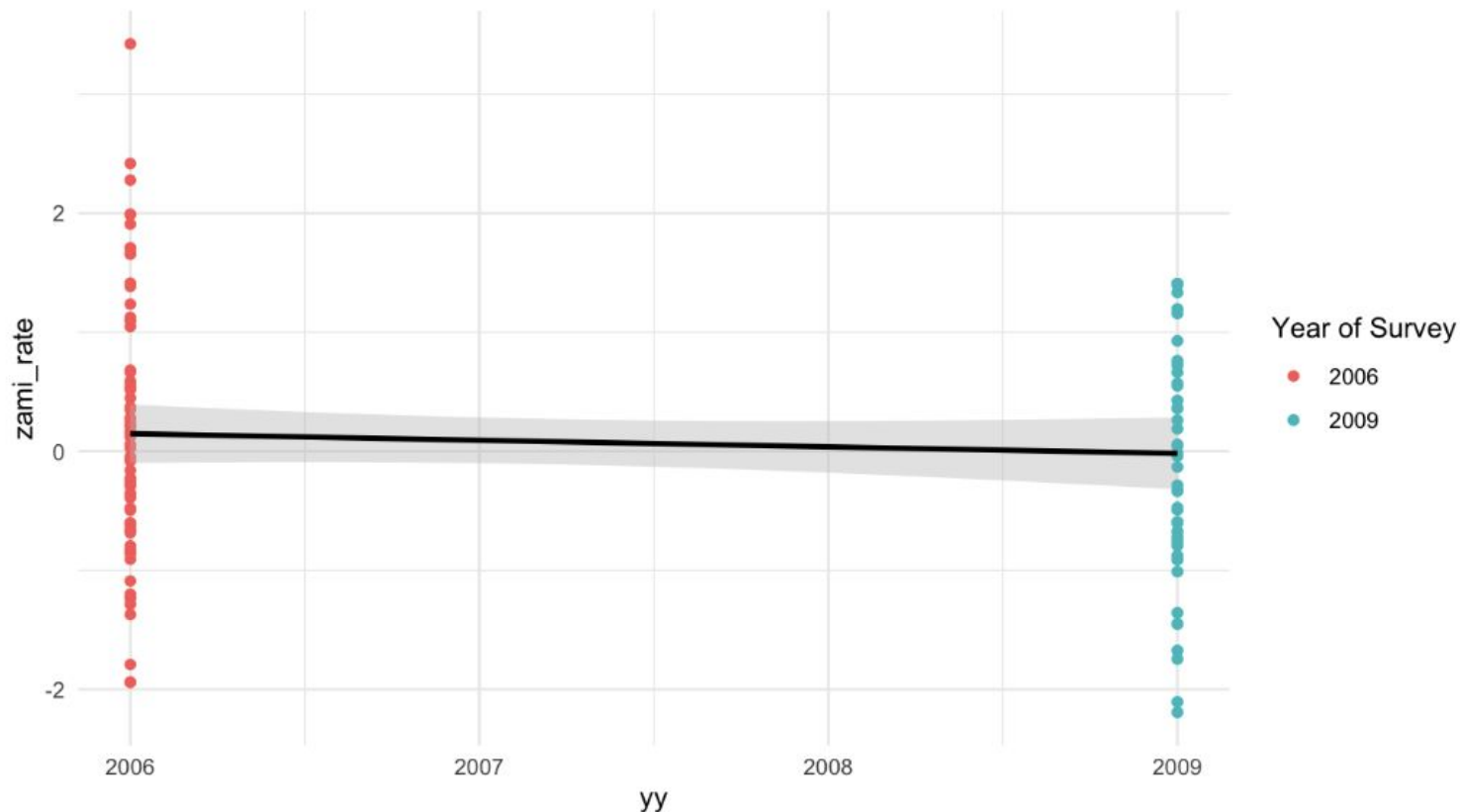


Figure 5: Illustrating that no significant relationship exists between “yy” and “zami_rate” for UK Hospitals when comparing survey results from 2006 to 2009

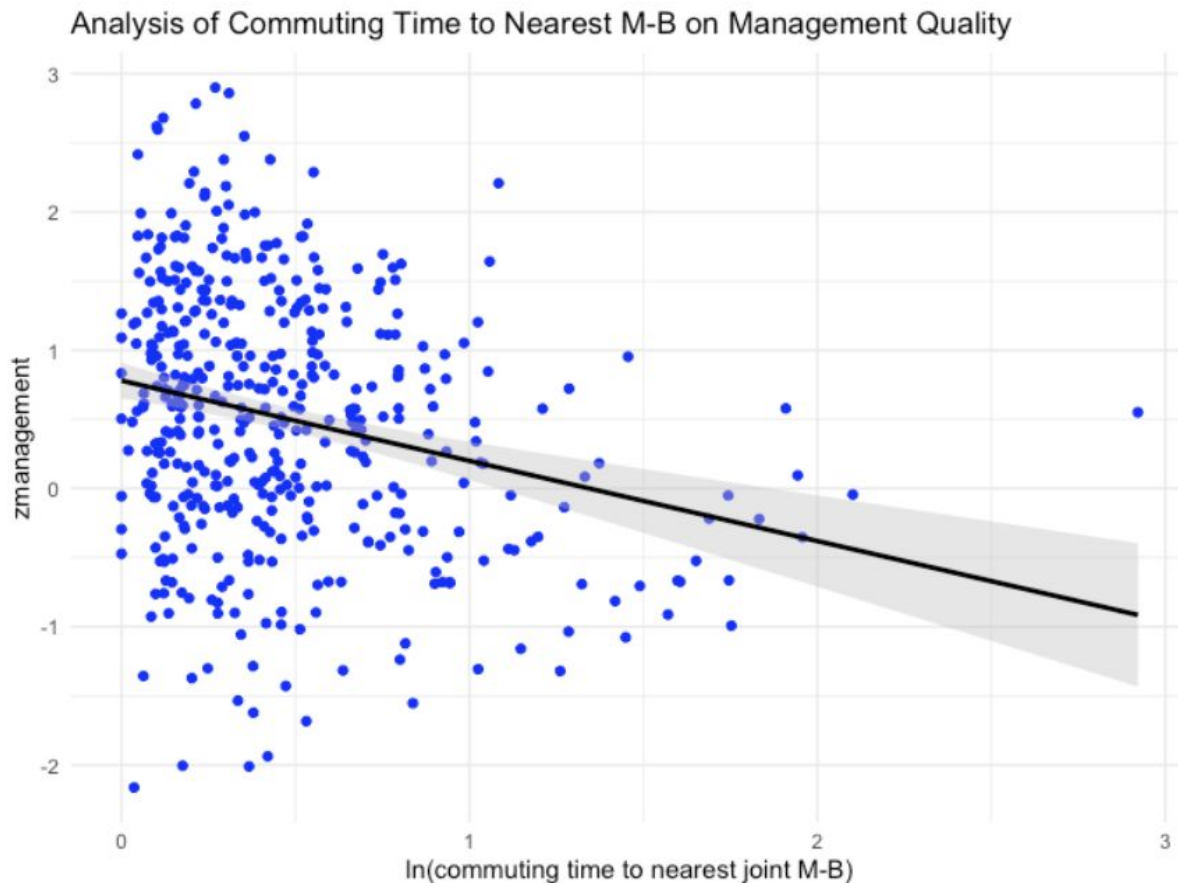


Figure 6: Showing that the log of the commuting time to the nearest joint Medical and Business school is potentially related to management scores.

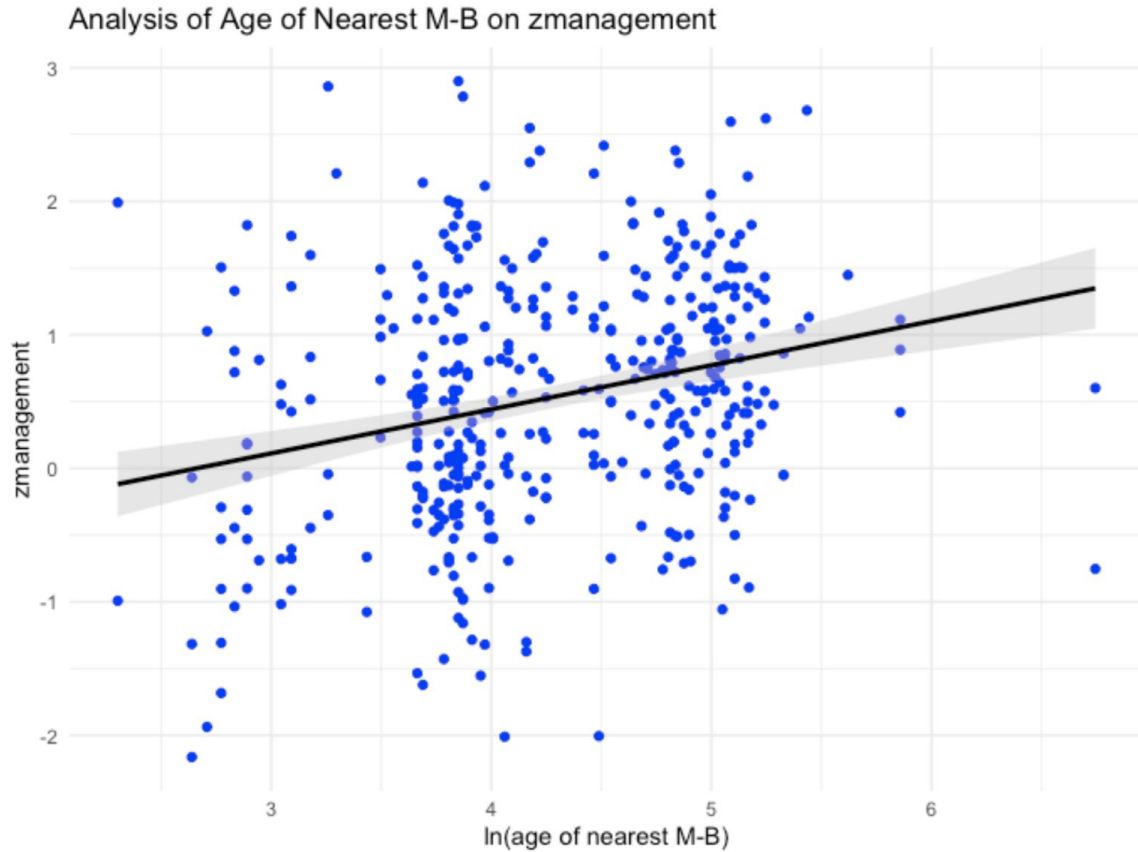


Figure 7: Showing that the log of the age of the nearest joint Medical and Business school is potentially related to management scores.

Country	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
Intercept [Brazil]	-0.186	0.0743	0.0125
Canada	0.636	0.1750	0.0003
Sweden	0.575	0.1492	0.0001
United Kingdom	0.529	0.1021	3.3e-7
United States	1.33	0.0963	<2e-16

Table 1: Coefficients when predicting management quality as a function of country $lm(zmanagement \sim country)$, see Appendix B: Figure 1 for related visualization

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
zmanagement	-0.1824	0.06488	0.00516
hos_lbed	0.0087	0.00978	0.37461
hos_fprofit	-0.0351	0.21729	0.87201
hos_nfprofit	-0.2665	0.13385	0.04711
hos_numcompetitors	-0.1994	0.08638	0.16756
survey_reliability	0.0039	0.02651	0.88452
survey_reliability_miss	0.1929	2.85211	0.94610
grid_temp_new	0.0095	0.01496	0.52632
grid_temp_new_miss	0.6965	1.62950	0.66927

Table 2: Summary statistics of final fixed-effects model in R

plm(zami_rate ~ zmanagement + hos_lbed + hos_fprofit + hos_nfprofit + hos_numcompetitors + survey_reliability + survey_reliability_miss + grid_temp_new + grid_temp_new_miss, model="within", index="country")

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
logcom_ttime	-0.313476	0.099266	0.00170
com_lage	-0.007723	0.059524	0.89683
com_lage_miss	-0.825983	6.122994	0.89275

Table 3: Coefficients for stage 1 of the instrumental variables model. Controls are included in the model, but not shown in the table for brevity.

```
stage_1_lm <- lm(zmanagement ~ logcom_ttime + com_lage + com_lage_miss +
as.factor(country) + hos_lbed + hos_fprofit + hos_nfprofit + hos_numcompetitors +
survey_reliability + survey_reliability_miss + grid_temp_new + grid_temp_new_miss)
```

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value
zmanagement	-1.043021	0.513398	0.0428
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Table 4: Summary statistics of the final instrumental variables model in R

```
reg_iv <- ivreg(zami_rate ~ zmanagement + as.factor(country) + hos_lbed + hos_fprofit +
  hos_nfprofit + hos_numcompetitors + survey_reliability + survey_reliability_miss +
  grid_temp_new + grid_temp_new_miss
  | logcom_ttime + com_lage + com_lage_miss + as.factor(country) + hos_lbed +
  hos_fprofit + hos_nfprofit + hos_numcompetitors + survey_reliability + survey_reliability_miss
  + grid_temp_new + grid_temp_new_miss,
  data=data)
```