Package ‘wfe’

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Type Package

Title Weighted Linear Fixed Effects Regression Models for Causal Inference

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Description Provides a computationally efficient way of fitting weighted linear fixed effects estimators for causal inference with various weighting schemes. Weighted linear fixed effects estimators can be used to estimate the average treatment effects under different identification strategies. This includes stratified randomized experiments, matching and stratification for observational studies, first differencing, and difference-in-differences. The package implements methods described in Imai and Kim (2017) ‘’When should We Use Linear Fixed Effects Regression Models for Causal Inference with Longitudinal Data?’’, available at <https://imai.princeton.edu/research/FEmatch.html>.

License GPL (>= 2)

Imports utils, arm, Matrix, MASS, methods

Depends R (>= 2.11.0)

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LazyData true

BugReports https://github.com/insongkim/wfe/issues

NeedsCompilation yes

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`pwfe` | **Fitting the Weighted Fixed Effects Model with Propensity Score Weighting**

Description

`pwfe` is used to fit weighted fixed effects model for causal inference after transforming outcome variable based on estimated propensity score. `pwfe` also derives the regression weights for different causal quantity of interest.

Usage

```r
pwfe(formula, treat = "treat.name", outcome, data, pscore = NULL,
 unit.index, time.index = NULL, method = "unit", within.unit = TRUE,
 qoi = c("ate", "att"), estimator = NULL, C.it = NULL,
 White = TRUE, White.alpha = 0.05,
 hetero.se = TRUE, auto.se = TRUE, unbiased.se = FALSE,
 verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `formula` a symbolic description of the model for estimating propensity score. The formula should not include dummies for fixed effects. The details of model specifications are given under ‘Details’.
- `treat` a character string indicating the name of treatment variable used in the models. The treatment should be binary indicator (integer with 0 for the control group and 1 for the treatment group).
- `outcome` a character string indicating the name of outcome variable.
- `data` data frame containing the variables in the model.
- `pscore` an optional character string indicating the name of estimated propensity score. Note that pre-specified propensity score should be bounded away from zero and one.
- `unit.index` a character string indicating the name of unit variable used in the models. The index of unit should be factor.
- `time.index` a character string indicating the name of time variable used in the models. The index of time should be factor.
- `method` method for weighted fixed effects regression, either `unit` for unit fixed effects; `time` for time fixed effects. The default is `unit`.
within.unit  a logical value indicating whether propensity score is estimated within unit. The default is TRUE.
qoi  one of "ate" or "att". The default is "ate". "fd" and "did" are not compatible with pwfe.
estimator  an optional character string "fd" indicating whether the first-difference estimator will be used.
C.it  an optional non-negative numeric vector specifying relative weights for each unit of analysis.
White  a logical value indicating whether White misspecification statistics should be calculated. The default is TRUE.
White.alpha  level of functional specification test. See White (1980) and Imai. The default is 0.05.
hetero.se  a logical value indicating whether heteroskedasticity across units is allowed in calculating standard errors. The default is TRUE.
auto.se  a logical value indicating whether arbitrary autocorrelation is allowed in calculating standard errors. The default is TRUE.
unbiased.se  logical. If TRUE, bias-adjusted heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are used. See Stock and Watson (2008). Should be used only for balanced panel. The default is FALSE.
verbose  logical. If TRUE, helpful messages along with a progress report of the weight calculation are printed on the screen. The default is TRUE.

Details

To fit the weighted unit (time) fixed effects model with propensity score weighting, use the syntax for the formula, \( y \sim x1 + x2 \), where \( x1 \) and \( x2 \) are unit (time) varying covariates.

One can provide his/her own estimated pscore which can be used to transform the outcome variable. If so, one does not need to specify formula.

If pscore is not provided, bayesglm will be used to estimate propensity scores. If within.unit = TRUE, propensity score will be separately estimated within time (unit) when method is unit (time). Otherwise, propensity score will be estimated on entire data at once.

The estimated propensity scores will be used to transform the outcome variable as described in Imai and Kim (2012).

pwfe calculates weights based on different underlying causal quantity of interest: Average Treatment Effect (qoi = "ate") or Average Treatment Effect for the Treated (qoi = "att").

One can further set estimating methods: First-Difference (estimator = "fd") or Difference-in-differences (estimator = "did").

To specify different ex-ante weights for each unit of analysis, use non-negative weights C.it. For instance, using the survey weights for C.it enables the estimation for the average treatment effect for the target population.
Value

`pwfe` returns an object of class "pwfe", a list that contains the components listed below.
The function `summary` (i.e., `summary.pwfe`) can be used to obtain a table of the results.

- **coefficients**: a named vector of coefficients
- **residuals**: the residuals, that is responses minus fitted values
- **df**: the degree of freedom
- **W**: weight matrix calculated from the model. Row and column indices can be found from `unit.name`, `time.name`.
- **call**: the matched call
- **causal**: causal quantity of interest
- **estimator**: the estimating method
- **unit.name**: a vector containing unique unit names
- **unit.index**: a vector containing unique unit index number
- **time.name**: a vector containing unique time names
- **time.index**: a vector containing unique time index number
- **method**: call of the method used
- **vcov**: the variance covariance matrix
- **White.alpha**: the alpha level for White specification test
- **White.pvalue**: the p-value for White specification test
- **White.stat**: the White statistics
- **x**: the design matrix
- **y**: the response vector
- **mf**: the model frame

Author(s)

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References


See Also

`wfe` for fitting weighted fixed effect models.
Examples

### NOTE: this example illustrates the use of `wfe` function with randomly generated panel data with arbitrary number of units and time.

```r
# generate panel data with number of units = N, number of time = Time
# Not run:

N <- 10  # number of distinct units
Time <- 15  # number of distinct time

# generate treatment variable
treat <- matrix(rbinom(N*Time, size = 1, 0.25), ncol = N)
# make sure at least one observation is treated for each unit
while ((sum(apply(treat, 2, mean) == 0) > 0) | (sum(apply(treat, 2, mean) == 1) > 0)) {
  treat <- matrix(rbinom(N*Time, size = 1, 0.25), ncol = N)
}
treat.vec <- c(treat)

# unit fixed effects
alphai <- rnorm(N, mean = apply(treat, 2, mean))

# generate two random covariates
x1 <- matrix(rnorm(N*Time, 0.5,1), ncol=N)
x2 <- matrix(rbeta(N*Time, 5,1), ncol=N)
pscore <- matrix(runif(N*Time, 0,1), ncol=N)
x1.vec <- c(x1)
x2.vec <- c(x2)
pscore.vec <- c(pscore)

# generate outcome variable
y <- matrix(NA, ncol = N, nrow = Time)
for (i in 1:N) {
  y[, i] <- alphai[i] + treat[, i] + x1[,i] + x2[,i] + rnorm(Time)
}
y.vec <- c(y)

# generate unit and time index
unit.index <- rep(1:N, each = Time)
time.index <- rep(1:Time, N)

Data.str <- as.data.frame(cbind(y.vec, treat.vec, unit.index, x1.vec, x2.vec))
colnames(Data.str) <- c("y", "tr", "strata.id", "x1", "x2")

Data.obs <- as.data.frame(cbind(y.vec, treat.vec, unit.index, time.index, x1.vec, x2.vec, pscore))
colnames(Data.obs) <- c("y", "tr", "unit", "time", "x1", "x2", "pscore")
```

# Example 1: Stratified Randomized Experiments

# Example 2: Crossed Randomized Experiments
## run the weighted fixed effect regression with strata fixed effect.
## Note: the quantity of interest is Average Treatment Effect ("ate")
## and the standard errors allow heteroskedasticity and arbitrary
## autocorrelation.

### Average Treatment Effect
ps.ate <- pwfe(~ x1+x2, treat = "tr", outcome = "y", data = Data.str,
            unit.index = "strata.id", method = "unit", within.unit = TRUE,
            qoi = "ate", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE)
## summarize the results
summary(ps.ate)

### Average Treatment Effect for the Treated
ps.att <- pwfe(~ x1+x2, treat = "tr", outcome = "y", data = Data.str,
              unit.index = "strata.id", method = "unit", within.unit = TRUE,
              qoi = "att", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE)
## summarize the results
summary(ps.att)

# Example 2: Observational Studies with Unit Fixed-effects

## run the weighted fixed effect regression with unit fixed effect.
## Note: the quantity of interest is Average Treatment Effect ("ate")
## and the standard errors allow heteroskedasticity and arbitrary
## autocorrelation.

### Average Treatment Effect
ps.obs <- pwfe(~ x1+x2, treat = "tr", outcome = "y", data = Data.obs,
             unit.index = "unit", time.index = "time",
             method = "unit", within.unit = TRUE,
             qoi = "ate", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE)
## summarize the results
summary(ps.obs)

## extracting weights
summary(ps.obs)$Weights

### Average Treatment Effect with First-difference
ps.fd <- pwfe(~ x1+x2, treat = "tr", outcome = "y", data = Data.obs,
              unit.index = "unit", time.index = "time",
              method = "unit", within.unit = TRUE,
              qoi = "ate", estimator = "fd", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE)
## summarize the results
summary(ps.fd)
### Example 3: Estimation with pre-specified propensity score

```r
mod.ps <- pwfe(treat = "tr", outcome = "y", data = Data.obs, pscore = "pscore",
               unit.index = "unit", time.index = "time",
               method = "unit", within.unit = TRUE,
               qoi = "ate", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE)
```

```r
## summarize the results
summary(mod.ps)
```

## End(Not run)

---

**wfe**

*Fitting the Weighted Fixed Effects Model for Causal Inference*

---

**Description**

`wfe` is used to fit weighted fixed effects model for causal inference. `wfe` also derives the regression weights for different causal quantity of interest.

**Usage**

```r
wfe(formula, data, treat = "treat.name",
     unit.index, time.index = NULL, method = "unit",
     qoi = "ate", estimator = NULL, C.it = NULL,
     hetero.se = TRUE, auto.se = TRUE, df.adjustment = TRUE,
     White = TRUE, White.alpha = 0.05,
     verbose = TRUE, unbiased.se = FALSE, unweighted = FALSE,
     store.wdm = FALSE, maxdev.did = NULL,
     tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. The formula should not include dummies for fixed effects. The details of model specifications are given under 'Details'.
- `data`: data frame containing the variables in the model.
- `treat`: a character string indicating the name of treatment variable used in the models. The treatment should be binary indicator (integer with 0 for the control group and 1 for the treatment group).
- `unit.index`: a character string indicating the name of unit variable used in the models. The index of unit should be factor.
time.index a character string indicating the name of time variable used in the models. The index of time should be factor.

method method for weighted fixed effects regression, either unit for unit fixed effects; time for time fixed effects. The default is unit. For two-way weighted fixed effects regression models, set method to the default value unit.

qoi one of "ate" or "att". The default is "ate". If set to "att" in implementing "fd" and "did" estimators, the comparison of the treated observation is restricted to the control observation from the previous time period but not with the control observation from the next time period.

estimator an optional character string indicating the estimating method. One of "fd", "did", or "mdid". "fd" is for First-Difference Design. "did" is for multi-period Difference-in-Differences design. The default is NULL. Setting estimator to be "mdid" implements the Difference-in-Differences design with Matching on the pretreatment outcome variables.

C.it an optional non-negative numeric vector specifying relative weights for each unit of analysis. If not specified, the weights will be calculated based on the estimator and quantity of interest.

hetero.se a logical value indicating whether heteroskedasticity across units is allowed in calculating standard errors. The default is TRUE.

auto.se a logical value indicating whether arbitrary autocorrelation is allowed in calculating standard errors. The default is TRUE.

df.adjustment a logical value indicating whether a degrees of freedom adjustment for standard errors calculation is performed. The default is TRUE.

White a logical value indicating whether White misspecification statistics should be calculated. The default is TRUE.

White.alpha level of functional specification test. See White (1980) and Imai and Kim (2016). The default is 0.05.

verbose logical. If TRUE, helpful messages along with a progress report of the weight calculation are printed on the screen. The default is TRUE.

unbiased.se logical. If TRUE, bias-adjusted heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are used. See Stock and Watson (2008). Should be used only for balanced panel. The default is FALSE.

unweighted logical. If TRUE, standard unweighted fixed effects model is estimated. The default is FALSE. Note: users do not need to specify qoi when unweighted=TRUE. For standard two-way fixed effects model (unit and time), set estimator="did" and unweighted="TRUE".

store.wdm logical. If TRUE, weighted demeaned dataframe will be stored. The default is FALSE.

maxdev.did an optional positive numeric value specifying the maximum deviation in pretreatment outcome when "mdid" is implemented. The default is NULL, which implements nearest-neighbor matching.

tol a relative tolerance to detect zero singular values for generalized inverse. The default is sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)
Details

To fit the weighted unit (time) fixed effects model, use the syntax for the formula, $y \sim x_1 + x_2$, where $y$ is a dependent variable and $x_1$ and $x_2$ are unit (time) varying covariates.

`wfe` calculates weights based on different underlying causal quantity of interest: Average Treatment Effect (qoi = "ate") or Average Treatment Effect for the Treated (qoi = "att").

One can further set estimating methods: First-Difference (estimator ="fd") or Difference-in-differences (estimator = "did"). For the two-way fixed effects model, set estimator = "did"

To specify different ex-ante weights for each unit of analysis, use non-negative weights `c.it`. For instance, using the survey weights for `c.it` enables the estimation for the average treatment effect for the target population.

An object of class "wfe" contains vectors of unique unit(time) names and unique unit(time) indices.

Value

`wfe` returns an object of class "wfe", a list that contains the components listed below.

The function summary (i.e., `summary.wfe`) can be used to obtain a table of the results.

- `coefficients` a named vector of coefficients
- `residuals` the residuals, that is respons minus fitted values
- `df` the degree of freedom
- `W` a dataframe containing unit and time indices along with the weights used for the observation. If method=unit, integer numbers corresponding to the order of input data will be used for generating time index.
- `Num.nonzero` Number of observations with non-zero weights
- `call` the matched call
- `causal` causal quantity of interest
- `estimator` the estimating method
- `units` a dataframe containing unit names used for $W$
- `times` a dataframe containing time names used for $W$
- `method` call of the method used
- `vcov` the variance covariance matrix
- `White.alpha` the alpha level for White specification test
- `White.pvalue` the p-value for White specification test
- `White.stat` the White statistics
- `X` the design matrix
- `Y` the response vector
- `X.wdm` the demeaned design matrix
- `Y.wdm` the demeaned response vector
- `mf` the model frame where the last column is the weights used for the analysis
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References


See Also

pwfe for fitting weighted fixed effects models with propensity score weighting

Examples

### NOTE: this example illustrates the use of wfe function with randomly generated panel data with arbitrary number of units and time.

## generate panel data with number of units = N, number of time = Time

N <- 10 # number of distinct units
Time <- 15 # number of distinct time

## generate treatment effect

beta <- 1

treat <- matrix(rbinom(N*Time, size = 1, 0.25), ncol = N)

## make sure at least one observation is treated for each unit

while (sum(apply(treat, 2, mean) == 0) > 0) {
  treat <- matrix(rbinom(N*Time, size = 1, 0.25), ncol = N)
}

treat.vec <- c(treat)

## unit fixed effects

alphai <- rnorm(N, mean = apply(treat, 2, mean))

## generate two random covariates

x1 <- matrix(rnorm(N*Time, 0.5,1), ncol=N)
x2 <- matrix(rbeta(N*Time, 5,1), ncol=N)

x1.vec <- c(x1)
x2.vec <- c(x2)

## generate outcome variable

y <- matrix(NA, ncol = N, nrow = Time)

for (i in 1:N) {
  y[i, treat[i]] <- x1.vec[i] + x2.vec[i] + alphai[i] + y[i]
}
y[, i] <- alphai[i] + treat[, i] + x1[,i] + x2[,i] + rnorm(Time)
}
y.vec <- c(y)

## generate unit and time index
unit.index <- rep(1:N, each = Time)
time.index <- rep(1:Time, N)

Data.str <- as.data.frame(cbind(y.vec, treat.vec, unit.index, x1.vec, x2.vec))
colnames(Data.str) <- c("y", "tr", "strata.id", "x1", "x2")

Data.obs <- as.data.frame(cbind(y.vec, treat.vec, unit.index, time.index, x1.vec, x2.vec))
colnames(Data.obs) <- c("y", "tr", "unit", "time", "x1", "x2")

# Example 1: Stratified Randomized Experiments
### run the weighted fixed effect regression with strata fixed effect.
### Note: the quantity of interest is Average Treatment Effect ("ate")
### and the standard errors allow heteroskedasticity and arbitrary
### autocorrelation.

### Average Treatment Effect
mod.ate <- wfe(y~ tr+x1+x2, data = Data.str, treat = "tr",
               unit.index = "strata.id", method = "unit",
               qoi = "ate", hetero=TRUE, auto=TRUE)
## summarize the results
summary(mod.ate)

### Average Treatment Effect for the Treated
mod.att <- wfe(y~ tr+x1+x2, data = Data.str, treat = "tr",
               unit.index = "strata.id", method = "unit",
               qoi = "att", hetero=TRUE, auto=TRUE)
## summarize the results
summary(mod.att)

# Example 2: Observational Studies with Unit Fixed-effects
### run the weighted fixed effect regression with unit fixed effect.
### Note: the quantity of interest is Average Treatment Effect ("ate")
### and the standard errors allow heteroskedasticity and arbitrary
### autocorrelation.

mod.obs <- wfe(y~ tr+x1+x2, data = Data.obs, treat = "tr",
               unit.index = "unit", time.index = "time", method = "unit",
               qoi = "ate", hetero=TRUE, auto=TRUE, 
               White = TRUE, White.alpha = 0.05)
```r
## summarize the results
summary(mod.obs)

## extracting weigths
summary(mod.obs)$#

## Not run:
#############################################################
# Example 3: Observational Studies with differences-in-differences
#############################################################

## run difference-in-differences estimator.
## Note: the quantity of interest is Average Treatment Effect ("ate")
## and the standard errors allow heteroskedasticity and arbitrary
## autocorrelation.

mod.did <- wfe(y ~ tr+x1+x2, data = Data.obs, treat = "tr",
  unit.index = "unit", time.index = "time", method = "unit",
  qoi = "ate", estimator ="did", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE,
  White = TRUE, White.alpha = 0.05, verbose = TRUE)

## summarize the results
summary(mod.did)

## extracting weigths
summary(mod.did)$#

#############################################################
# Example 4: DID with Matching on Pre-treatment Outcomes
#############################################################

## implements matching on pre-treatment outcomes where the maximum
## deviation is specified as 0.5

mod.Mdid <- wfe(y ~ tr+x1+x2, data = Data.obs, treat = "tr",
  unit.index = "unit", time.index = "time", method = "unit",
  qoi = "ate", estimator ="Mdid", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE,
  White = TRUE, White.alpha = 0.05, maxdev.did = 0.5, verbose = TRUE)

## summarize the results
summary(mod.Mdid)

## Note: setting the maximum deviation to infinity (or any value
## bigger than the maximum pair-wise difference in the outcome) will
## return the same result as Example 3.

dev <- 1000+max(Data.obs$y)-min(Data.obs$y)
mod.did2 <- wfe(y ~ tr+x1+x2, data = Data.obs, treat = "tr",
  unit.index = "unit", time.index = "time", method = "unit",
  qoi = "ate", estimator ="Mdid", hetero.se=TRUE, auto.se=TRUE,
  White = TRUE, White.alpha = 0.05, maxdev.did = dev, verbose = TRUE)
```
## summarize the results

```r
summary(mod.did2)
mod.did2$coef[1] == mod.did$coef[1]
```

## End(Not run)
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