Package ‘hettx’

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Description

This package implements methods developed by Ding, Feller, and Miratrix (JRSS-B, 2016) "Randomization Inference for Treatment Effect Variation", for validly testing whether there is unexplained variation in treatment effects across observations. The package also implements methods introduced in Ding, Feller, and Miratrix (JASA, 2019) "Decomposing Treatment Effect Variation", for measuring the degree of treatment effect heterogeneity explained by covariates. The package includes wrapper functions implementing the proposed methods, as well as helper functions for analyzing and visualizing the results of the tests.
Details

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References


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**Extract coefficients of a fit RI regression model.**

**Description**

Extract coefficients of a fit RI regression model.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'RI.regression.result'
coef(object, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A RI.regression.result object.
- `...`: Unused

**Examples**

```r
df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
es <- estimate_systematic( Yobs ~ Z, interaction.formula = ~ A + B, data = df )
coef(es)
```
detect_idiosyncratic

detect_idiosyncratic

Description

Test for systematic treatment effect heterogeneity using Fisherian permutation inference methods.

Usage

detect_idiosyncratic(formula, data, interaction.formula, 
control.formula, plugin, tau.hat, test.stat, te.vec, B, gamma, grid.gamma, 
grid.size, return.matrix, na.rm, n.cores, verbose, ...)

Arguments

- **formula**: An object of class formula, as in lm(), such as Y ~ Z with only the treatment 
  variable on the right-hand side.
- **data**: A data.frame, tbl_df, or data.table with the input data.
- **interaction.formula**: A right-sided formula with pre-treatment covariates to model treatment effects 
  for on the right hand side, such as ~ x1 + x2 + x3. Default is NULL (no interactions modeled)
- **control.formula**: A right-sided formula with pre-treatment covariates to adjust for on the right 
  hand side, such as ~ x1 + x2 + x3. Default is NULL (no variables adjusted for)
- **plugin**: Whether to calculate the plug-in p-value without sweeping over range of possible treatment effect magnitudes. Default is FALSE.
- **tau.hat**: The value of the plug-in treatment effect. Default is sample average treatment effect.
- **test.stat**: Test statistic function to use on the data. Default is shifted Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, potentially with covariate adjustment depending on passed arguments. test.stat can be a string name for a test statistic function, or the function itself.
- **te.vec**: Vector of taus to examine if you want to override generating ones automatically. Default is NULL.
- **B**: Number of permutations to take. Default is 500.
- **gamma**: How wide of a CI to make around tau-hat for search. Default is 0.0001.
- **grid.gamma**: Parameter to govern where the grid points are sampled. Bigger values means more samples towards the estimated tau-hat. Default is 100*gamma.
- **grid.size**: Number of points in the grid. Default is 151.
- **return.matrix**: Whether to return the matrix of all the imputed statistics. Default is FALSE.
- **na.rm**: A logical flag indicating whether to list-wise delete missing data. The function will report an error if missing data exist. Default is FALSE.
- **n.cores**: Number of cores to use to parallelize permutation step. Default is 1.
estimate_systematic

verbose Whether to print out progress bar when fitting and other diagnostics. Default is TRUE.

... Extra arguments passed to the generate.permutations function and test.stat functions.

Value

If plug-in, the value of the test and the associated p-value. If not, a list with the value of the test statistic on the observed data, the value of the CI-adjusted p-value, the plug-in p-value, and other information on the test.

Examples

Z <- rep(c(0, 1), 100)
tau <- 4
Y <- ifelse(Z, rnorm(100, tau), rnorm(100, 0))
df <- data.frame(Y=Y, Z=Z)
tst <- detect_idiosyncratic(Y ~ Z, df, B = 50, grid.size = 50)

estimate_systematic Calculate systematic effects model using LATE, ITT, or full potential outcomes.

Description

Implements the systematic effects model proposed in Ding, Feller, and Miratrix (2018). Can estimate an ITT or LATE model, or the actual beta in cases where full potential outcomes schedule is available.

Usage

estimate_systematic(formula, data, interaction.formula, control.formula, method, na.rm)

Arguments

formula An object of class formula, as in lm(). For ITT estimation, specify as Y ~ Z with only the treatment variable on the right-hand side. For LATE estimation, specify as Y ~ D | Z with only the endogenous variable (D) and the instrument (Z) on the right-hand side separated by a vertical bar (|). For oracle estimation (where full potential outcome schedule is known), specify as Y(1) + Y(0) ~ Z with only the treatment variable on the right-hand side and the variables indicating the outcome under treatment and the outcome under control on the left-hand-side. The first variable on the left-hand-side will be treated as the outcome under treatment, and the second variable on the right-hand-side will be treated as the outcome under control.

data A data.frame, tbl_df, or data.table with the input data.
interaction.formula
A right-sided formula with pre-treatment covariates to model treatment effects for on the right hand side, such as \( \sim x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \).

countrol.formula
A right-sided formula with pre-treatment covariates to adjust for on the right hand side, such as \( \sim x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \). Default is NULL (no variables adjusted for). Will be ignored for LATE estimation and oracle estimation. Default is NULL.

method
RI or OLS (for ITT and oracle), RI or 2SLS (for LATE). method=OLS is shorthand for setting the empirical.Sxx variable to TRUE, nothing more.

na.rm
A logical flag indicating whether to list-wise delete missing data. The function will report an error if missing data exist. Default is FALSE.

Details
The OLS method differs from the RI method only by how the Sxx matrix is handled. In the OLS case, separate Sxx for treatment and control are calculated for each treatment arm. For RI the known Sxx based on all units is used.

Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
es <- estimate_systematic( Yobs ~ Z, interaction.formula = ~ A + B, data = df )

get.p.value
get p-value along with uncertainty on p-value

Description
Give confidence bounds (from monte carlo simulation error) for the p-values returned by a test

Usage
get.p.value(tst)

Arguments
tst
A FRTCI.test object from detect_idiosyncratic()

Value
p-value and range of p-values due to monte carlo error.
Examples

```r
Z <- rep(c(0, 1), 100)
tau <- 4
Y <- ifelse(Z, rnorm(100, tau), rnorm(100, 0))
df <- data.frame(Y=Y, Z=Z)
tst <- detect_idiosyncratic(Y ~ Z, df, B = 50, grid.size = 50)
get.p.value(tst)
```

**Description**

Calculate classic (not shifted) KS statistic; code is a modified version of R’s `ks.test()`.

**Usage**

```r
KS.stat(Y, Z, tau, alternative)
```

**Arguments**

- `Y` Observed outcome vector
- `Z` Treatment assignment vector
- `tau` Value of treatment effect for shifting $Y_1$. Default is `NULL` ($Y_1$ not shifted).
- `alternative` Direction of test ("two.sided", "less", "greater")

**Details**

If `tau` passed, $Y_1$ will be shifted by `tau`.

**Value**

The value of the test.

**See Also**

detect_idiosyncratic

**Examples**

```r
df <- make.randomized.dat(1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0))
KS.stat(df$Yobs, df$Z)
```
make.linear.data

Generate dataset according to a linear model.

Description
Given the parameters, generate a dataset and return a potential outcomes schedule (science table) of synthetic potential outcomes.

Usage
make.linear.data(
  n, 
  gamma.vec = c(1, 2, 2, 1),
  gamma2.vec = NULL,
  beta.vec = c(-1, -1, 1),
  ideo.sd = 0,
  quad.tx = FALSE,
  mu.X = FALSE,
  corr.X = TRUE
)

make.quadratic.data(n, beta.vec = c(-1, -1, 1))

make.skew.data(n, beta.vec = c(-1, -1, 1))

Arguments
n Sample size

 gamma.vec Control outcome surface

gamma2.vec Quadratic terms

beta.vec Treatment effect surface

ideo.sd Ideosyncratic residual variation

quad.tx Quadratic treatment effects?

mu.X Center of the X covariates (can be single number or vector of length equal to the max of the length of gamma.vec, gamma2.vec, and beta.vec)

corr.X TRUE or FALSE. Have Xs correlated or no.

Details
The control outcome surface is either linear or quadratic, of the form:

\[ Y_i = \gamma_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{J_1} \gamma_k X_{ki} + \sum_{k=1}^{J_2} \gamma_k^{(2)} X_{ki}^2 + \epsilon_{ni} \]

The individual treatment effects are similarly a linear or quadratic model.
make.randomized.compliance.dat

Value

List of elements of data (not data frame)

Functions

• make.quadratic.data: Generate dataset according to a quadratic model
• make.skew.data: Generate dataset with a skew

Description

This will generate and randomize a science table to get observed outcomes and treatment assignment

Usage

make.randomized.compliance.dat(
  n,
  p = 0.6,
  science.table.generator = make.linear.data,
  include.POs = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

n Sample size
p Proportion treated
science.table.generator Method to generate potential outcomes
include.POs Preserve potential outcomes in returned value
...

Value

Data frame with data randomized to tx and control, and compliers, etc.

See Also

make.randomized.dat
make.randomized.dat  Make fake data for simulations

Description
Randomize a science table to get observed outcomes and treatment assignment

Usage
make.randomized.dat(
  n,
  p = 0.6,
  science.table.generator = make.linear.data,
  include.POs = TRUE,
  as.data.frame = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments
  n    Sample size
  p    Proportion treated
  science.table.generator    Data generator
  include.POs    TRUE/FALSE. Keep POs
  as.data.frame    TRUE/FALSE. Return as dataframe or as list of elements.
  ...    Additional to be passed to science.table.generator

Value
Either a list of elements or a dataframe.

Penn46_ascii  Sample data set

Description
This is a sample data set to illustrate the package methods.

Usage
Penn46_ascii

Format
A dataframe containing 6384 observations and 12 columns.
plot.FRTCI.test

Description

Plot curve from FRTCI.test object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'FRTCI.test'
plot(x, true.tau, xlab, ylab, true.tau.col, plot.envelope, ci.line.col, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: An object of class FRTCI.test
- **true.tau**: The true value of tau, if known. Default is NULL.
- **xlab**: X-axis label. Default is τ.
- **ylab**: Y-axis label. Default is "p-value".
- **true.tau.col**: Color to plot true τ value, if provided. Default is red.
- **plot.envelope**: Plot envelope around tested values of τ. Default is TRUE.
- **ci.line.col**: Color to plot confidence interval around estimated treatment effect. Default is blue.
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed to print.FRTCI.test()

Examples

```
Z <- rep(c(0, 1), 100)
tau <- 4
Y <- ifelse(Z, rnorm(100, tau), rnorm(100, 0))
df <- data.frame(Y=Y, Z=Z)
tst <- detect_idiosyncratic(Y ~ Z, df, B = 50, grid.size = 50)
plot(tst)
```

plot.RI.R2.result

Make a plot of the treatment effect R2 estimates

Description

Make a plot of the treatment effect R2 estimates
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'RI.R2.result'
plot(
  x,
  main = paste("R2 for Het Tx (", x$type, ")", sep = ""),
  ADD = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: Results from `est.beta`, etc.
- `main`: Title for plot
- `ADD`: TRUE if add to existing plot. FALSE make a new plot.
- `...`: Arguments to pass to plotting of points.

See Also

calc.beta

Examples

```r
df <- make.randomized.dat(1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0))
es <- estimate_systematic(Yobs ~ Z, interaction.formula = ~ A + B, data = df)
r2_out <- R2(es)
plot(r2_out)
```

---

R2

**Estimate treatment variation R2**

Description

Bounds the R2 measure (how much of treatment variation is explained by given covariates) using either the OLS output for the ITT from `est.beta`, or the LATE estimation from `est.beta`.

Usage

```r
R2(est.beta, rho.step)
```

Arguments

- `est.beta`: The output from ‘`est.beta()`’. Either an estimate of overall systematic effect variation, or systematic effect variation for compliers.
- `rho.step`: Grid size for sensitivity analysis on values of rho. Default is 0.05
Value

RI.R2.result object.

See Also

print.RI.R2.result

Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
es <- estimate_systematic( Yobs ~ Z, interaction.formula = ~ A + B, data = df )
r2_out <- R2(es)

Description

rq.stat is the Kolmogorov-smirnov statistic via quantile regression with covariates without further adjustment.

rq.stat.cond.cov does Kolmogorov-smirnov statistic via quantile regression with covariates, with a conditional approach; see Koenker and Xiao (2002).

rq.stat.uncond.cov implements a Kolmogorov-smirnov statistic via quantile regression with covariates, unconditional approach; see Firpo (2007).

Usage

rq.stat(Y, Z, rq.pts)

rq.stat.cond.cov(Y, Z, X, rq.pts)

rq.stat.uncond.cov(Y, Z, X, rq.pts)

Arguments

Y Observed outcome vector
Z Treatment assignment vector
rq.pts Sequence of quantile points at which to evaluate the test. Default is seq(.1, .9, by = .1). Should not go beyond 0 and 1.
X Additional pre-treatment covariates to adjust for in estimation, but not to interact with treatment.

Details

Warning: This function suppresses all warnings of the ‘rq()’ method call.
Warning: This function suppresses all warnings of the ‘rq()’ method call.
Value

The value of the test.

Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat(1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0))
rq.stat(df$Yobs, df$Z)

df <- make.randomized.dat(1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0))
rq.stat.cond.cov(df$Yobs, df$Z, df$A)

df <- make.randomized.dat(1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0))
rq.stat.uncond.cov(df$Yobs, df$Z, df$A)

Extract the standard errors from a var-cov matrix.

Description

Extract the standard errors from a var-cov matrix.

Usage

SE(object, ...)

Arguments

object est.beta object

... unused

Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat(1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0))
es <- estimate_systematic(Yobs ~ Z, interaction.formula = ~ A + B, data = df)
SE(es)
**SKS.pool.t**

**Description**
Subtract off group level treatment effect estimates and then look at KS statistic on residuals.

**Usage**
```r
SKS.pool.t(Y, Z, W)
```

**Arguments**
- `Y`: Observed outcome vector
- `Z`: Treatment assignment vector
- `W`: A factor or categorical covariate.

**Details**
Distinct from the interacted lm in that the control units are not shifted and centered with respect to each other.

**Examples**
```r
df <- make.randomized.dat(1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0))
df$W <- sample(c("A", "B", "C"), nrow(df), replace = TRUE)
SKS.pool.t(df$Yobs, df$Z, df$W)
```

---

**SKS.stat**

**Description**
Shifted kolmogorov-smirnov statistic. Calculate KS distance between Y0 and Y1 shifted by sample tau.

**Usage**
```r
SKS.stat(Y, Z)
```

**Arguments**
- `Y`: Observed outcome vector
- `Z`: Treatment assignment vector
Description

SKS.stat.cov.pool is the shifted kolmogorov-smirnov statistic with covariates to increase precision. This is the test statistic used Ding, Feller, and Miratrix (2016), JRSS-B.

SKS.stat.cov is the shifted kolmogorov-smirnov statistic with covariates with model for outcomes calculated on control group only. This avoids "splitting" the treatment variation between tx and co groups. We recommend this method over the "pool" method.

Usage

SKS.stat.cov.pool(Y, Z, X)

SKS.stat.cov(Y, Z, X)

Arguments

Y  
Observed outcome vector

Z  
Treatment assignment vector

X  
Additional pre-treatment covariates to adjust for in estimation, but not to interact with treatment.

Value

The value of the test.
Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
SKS.stat.cov.pool(df$Yobs, df$Z, df$A)

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
SKS.stat.cov(df$Yobs, df$Z, df$A)

Description

Shifted kolmogorov-smirnov statistic with covariates and quantile regression.

Usage

SKS.stat.cov.rq(Y, Z, X)

Arguments

Y Observed outcome vector
Z Treatment assignment vector
X Additional pre-treatment covariates to adjust for in estimation, but not to interact with treatment.

Value

The test statistic value.

Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
SKS.stat.cov.rq(df$Yobs, df$Z, df$A)
Description

SKS.stat.int.cov.pool is a shifted kolmogorov-smirnov statistic with a linear treatment effect model defined by W. It will attempt to remove any systematic variation corresponding to W and then return a SKS statistic on the residuals to measure any variation "left over".

SKS.stat.int.cov() is a Shifted kolmogorov-smirnov statistic with a linear treatment effect model defined by W. It will attempt to remove any systematic variation corresponding to W and then return a SKS statistic on the residuals to measure any variation "left over".

Usage

SKS.stat.int.cov.pool(Y, Z, W, X)

SKS.stat.int.cov(Y, Z, W, X)

Arguments

Y Observed outcome vector
Z Treatment assignment vector
W Additional pre-treatment covariates to interact with T to define linear model of treatment effects.
X Additional pre-treatment covariates to adjust for in estimation, but not to interact with treatment.

Details

X are _additional_ covariates to adjust for beyond those involved in treatment effect model. It will automatically adjust for W as well. Do not put a covariate in for both X and W.

This is the test statistic used in Ding, Feller, and Miratrix (2016), JRSS-B.

SKS.stat.int.cov first adjusts for baseline and then models treatment effect on the residuals to not split treatment effects (see the vignette for more information on this).

We recommend SKS.stat.int.cov over the "pool" method.

Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
SKS.stat.int.cov.pool(Y = df$Yobs, Z = df$Z, W = df$A, X = df$B)

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
SKS.stat.int.cov(Y = df$Yobs, Z = df$Z, W = df$A, X = df$B)
Description

A list of test statistics for detect.idiosyncratic(), and information on use cases when each is appropriate.

Usage

test.stat.info()

Examples

test.stat.info()

ToyData

Toy data set

Description

This is a toy data set to illustrate the package methods.

Usage

ToyData

Format

A dataframe containing 500 observations and 7 columns.

variance.ratio.test

Variance ratio test

Description

Given vector of observed outcomes and treatment vector, test to see if there is evidence the variances are different (taking kurtosis into account).

Usage

variance.ratio.test(Yobs, Z, data = NULL)
**Arguments**

- `Yobs`  
  Outcome

- `Z`  
  Treatment assignment vector

- `data`  
  Dataframe with variables listed in formula and control.formula

**Examples**

```r
df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
variance.ratio.test(df$Yobs, df$Z)
```

---

**Description**

Get vcov() from object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'RI.regression.result'
vcov(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`  
  est.beta object

- `...`  
  unused

**Examples**

```r
df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
es <- estimate_systematic( Yobs ~ Z, interaction.formula = ~ A + B, data = df )
vcov(es)
```
WSKS.t

Description

Weighted average of the group-level SKS statistics. This is useful for a blocked experiment.

Usage

WSKS.t(Y, Z, W)

Arguments

Y

Observed outcome vector

Z

Treatment assignment vector

W

A factor or categorical covariate.

Value

The value of the test.

Examples

df <- make.randomized.dat( 1000, gamma.vec=c(1,1,1,2), beta.vec=c(-1,-1,1,0) )
df$W <- sample(c("A", "B", "C"), nrow(df), replace = TRUE)
WSKS.t(df$Yobs, df$Z, df$W)
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