Package ‘causalweight’

July 8, 2021

Title Estimation Methods for Causal Inference Based on Inverse Probability Weighting

Version 1.0.2

Maintainer Hugo Bodory <hugo.bodory@unisg.ch>


License MIT + file LICENSE

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), ranger

Imports mvtnorm, np, LARF, hdm, SuperLearner, glmnet, xgboost, e1071, fastDummies

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Hugo Bodory [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3645-1204>), Martin Huber [aut] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8590-9402>)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-07-08 09:30:05 UTC
R topics documented:

attrlateweight ................................................................. 2
coffeefeaflet ................................................................. 4
didweight ................................................................. 6
dyntreatDML ................................................................. 8
games ................................................................. 11
ivnr ................................................................. 12
JC ................................................................. 15
lateweight ................................................................. 17
medDML ................................................................. 19
medlateweight ................................................................. 21
medweight ................................................................. 24
medweightcont ................................................................. 26
RDDcovar ................................................................. 29
swissexper ................................................................. 30
treatDML ................................................................. 32
treatselDML ................................................................. 34
treatweight ................................................................. 36
ubduration ................................................................. 39
wexpect ................................................................. 40

Index ................................................................................. 43

---

attrlateweight

Local average treatment effect estimation in multiple follow-up periods with outcome attrition based on inverse probability weighting

Description

Instrumental variable-based evaluation of local average treatment effects using weighting by the inverse of the instrument propensity score.

Usage

```r
attrlateweight( 
y1, 
y2, 
s1, 
s2, 
d, 
z, 
x0, 
x1, 
weightmax = 0.1, 
boot = 1999, 
cluster = NULL
)
```
Arguments

- **y1**: Outcome variable in the first outcome period.
- **y2**: Outcome variable in the second outcome period.
- **s1**: Selection indicator for first outcome period. Must be one if y1 is observed (non-missing) and zero if y1 is not observed (missing).
- **s2**: Selection indicator for second outcome period. Must be one if y1 is observed (non-missing) and zero if y1 is not observed (missing).
- **d**: Treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
- **z**: Instrument for the endogenous treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
- **x0**: Baseline (pre-instrument) confounders of the instrument and outcome, must not contain missings.
- **x1**: Confounders in outcome period 1 (may include outcomes of period 1 y1)
- **weightmax**: Trimming rule based on the maximum relative weight a single observation may obtain in estimation - observations with higher weights are discarded. Default is 0.1 (no observation can be assigned more than 10 percent of weights)
- **boot**: Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors. Default is 1999.
- **cluster**: A cluster ID for block or cluster bootstrapping when units are clustered rather than iid. Must be numerical. Default is NULL (standard bootstrap without clustering).

Details

Estimation of local average treatment effects of a binary endogenous treatment on outcomes in two follow up periods that are prone to attrition. Treatment endogeneity is tackled by a binary instrument that is assumed to be conditionally valid given observed baseline confounders x0. Outcome attrition is tackled by either assuming that it is missing at random (MAR), i.e. selection w.r.t. observed variables d, z, x0, x1 (in the case of y2), and s1 (in the case of y2); or by assuming latent ignorability (LI), i.e. selection w.r.t. the treatment compliance type as well as z, x0, x1 (in the case of y2), and s1 (in the case of y2). Units are weighted by the inverse of their conditional instrument and selection propensities, which are estimated by probit regression. Standard errors are obtained by bootstrapping the effect.

Value

An attrlateweight object contains one component results:

- **results**: a 4X4 matrix containing the effect estimates in the first row ("effects"), standard errors in the second row ("se"), p-values in the third row ("p-value"), and the number of trimmed observations due to too large weights in the fourth row ("trimmed obs"). The first column provides the local average treatment effect (LATE) on y1 among compliers under missingness at random (MAR). The second column provides the local average treatment effect (LATE) on y2 under missingness at random (MAR). The third column provides the local average treatment effect (LATE) on y1 under latent ignorability (LI). The forth column provides the local average treatment effect (LATE) on y2 under latent ignorability (LI).
References


Examples

# A little example with simulated data (4000 observations)
## Not run:
n=4000
e=(rmvnorm(n,rep(0,3), matrix(c(1,0.3,0.3, 0.3,1,0.3, 0.3,0.3,1),3,3))
x0=runif(n,0,1)
z=(0.25*x0+rnorm(n)>0)*1
d=(1.2*z-0.25*x0+e[,1]>0.5)*1
y1_star=0.5*x0+0.5*d+e[,2]
s1=(0.25*x0+0.25*d+rnorm(n)>-0.5)*1
y1=s1*1
x1=(0.5*x0+0.5*1)
y2_star=0.5*x0+0.25*d+e[,3]
s2=s1*((0.25*x0+0.25*x1+0.25*d+rnorm(n)>-0.5)*1)
y2=s2*1
## End(Not run)

coffeeleaflet

Information leaflet on coffee production and environmental awareness
of high school / university students in Bulgaria

Description

A dataset on the impact of an information leaflet about coffee production on students’ awareness about environmental issues collected at Bulgarian highschools and universities in the year 2015.

Usage
coffeeleaflet

Format

A data frame with 522 rows and 48 variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>grade</th>
<th>school grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sex</td>
<td>1=male, 0=female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>age in years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mob</td>
<td>month of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulgnationality</td>
<td>dummy for Bulgarian nationality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
langbulg  dummy for Bulgarian mother tongue
mumage  mother’s age in years
numedu  mother’s education (1=lower secondary or less, 2=upper secondary, 3=higher)
mumprof  mother’s profession (1=manager, 2=specialist, 3=worker, 4=self-employed,5=not working,6=retired,7=other)
dadage  father’s age in years
dadedu  father’s education (1=lower secondary or less, 2=upper secondary, 3=higher)
dadprof  father’s profession (1=manager, 2=specialist, 3=worker, 4=self-employed,5=not working,6=retired,7=other)
material  material situation of the family (1=very bad,...,5=very good)
withbothpar  dummy for living with both parents
withmum  dummy for living with mother only
withdad  dummy for living with father only
withneither  dummy for living with neither mother nor father
oldsiblings  number of older siblings
younsgsiblings  number of younger siblings
schoolmaths  school dummy (for highschool with maths specialization)
schoolrakdelsve  school dummy
schoolvazov  school dummy
schoolfinance  school dummy
schoolvarna  school dummy (for highschool in city of Varna)
schoolspanish  school dummy (for Spanish highschool)
schooltechuni  school dummy (for technical university)
schoolvidin  school dummy (for highschool in city of Vidin)
schooluni  school dummy (for university)
citysofia  dummy for the capital city of Sofia
cityvarna  dummy for the city of Varna
cityvidin  dummy for the city of Vidin
treatment  treatment (1=leaflet on environmental impact of coffee growing, 0=control group)
drinkcoffee  drinks coffee (1=never, 2=not more than 1 time per week,3=several times per week, 4=1 time per day, 5=several times per day)
cupsest  outcome: guess how many cups of coffee per capita are consumed in Bulgaria per year
devi_cupsest  outcome: deviation of guess from true coffee consumption per capita and year in Bulgaria
impworldecon  outcome: assess the importance of coffee for world economy (1=not at all important,..., 5=very important)
impincome  assess the importance of coffee as a source of income for people in Africa and Latin America (1=not at all important,..., 5=very important)
awarewaste outcome: awareness of waste production due to coffee production (1=not aware, ..., 5=fully aware)
awarepesticide outcome: awareness of pesticide use due to coffee production (1=not aware, ..., 5=fully aware)
awarededeforestation outcome: awareness of deforestation due to coffee production (1=not aware, ..., 5=fully aware)
awarewastewater outcome: awareness of waste water due to coffee production (1=not aware, ..., 5=fully aware)
awarebiodiversityloss outcome: awareness of biodiversity loss due to coffee production (1=not aware, ..., 5=fully aware)
awareunfairworking outcome: awareness of unfair working conditions due to coffee production (1=not aware, ..., 5=fully aware)
reasurepurposeful outcome: can coffee waste be reused purposefully (1=no, 2=maybe, 3=yes)
reusesoil outcome: can coffee waste be reused as soil (1=no, 2=maybe, 3=yes)
choiceprice importance of price when buying coffee (1=not important at all, ..., 5=very important, 6=I don’t drink coffee)
choicetastetasteleasure importance of pleasure or taste when buying coffee (1=not important at all, ..., 5=very important, 6=I don’t drink coffee)
choiceenvironmental importance of environmental or social impact when buying coffee (1=not important at all, ..., 5=very important, 6=I don’t drink coffee)

References

Faldzhyskiy, S. (Ecosystem Europe, Bulgaria) and Huber, M. (University of Fribourg): "The impact of an information leaflet about coffee production on students’ awareness about environmental issues".

Examples

```r
# Not run:
data(coffeepackage)
attach(coffeepackage)
data=na.omit(cbind(awarewaste,treatment,grade,sex,age))
# effect of information leaflet (treatment) on awareness of waste production
treatweight(y=data[,1],d=data[,2],x=data[,3:5],boot=199)
# End(Not run)
```

didweight *Difference-in-differences based on inverse probability weighting*

Description

Difference-in-differences-based estimation of the average treatment effect on the treated in the post-treatment period, given a binary treatment with one pre- and one post-treatment period. Permits controlling for differences in observed covariates across treatment groups and/or time periods based on inverse probability weighting.
Usage

didweight(y, d, t, x = NULL, boot = 1999, trim = 0.05, cluster = NULL)

Arguments

y Dependent variable, must not contain missings.
d Treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
t Time period, must be binary, 0 for pre-treatment and 1 for post-treatment, must not contain missings.
x Covariates to be controlled for by inverse probability weighting. Default is NULL.
boot Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors. Default is 1999.
trim Trimming rule for discarding observations with extreme propensity scores in the 3 reweighting steps, which reweight (1) treated in the pre-treatment period, (2) non-treated in the post-treatment period, and (3) non-treated in the pre-treatment period according to the covariate distribution of the treated in the post-treatment period. Default is 0.05, implying that observations with a probability lower than 5 percent of not being treated in some weighting step are discarded.
cluster A cluster ID for block or cluster bootstrapping when units are clustered rather than iid. Must be numerical. Default is NULL (standard bootstrap without clustering).

Details

Estimation of the average treatment effect on the treated in the post-treatment period based Difference-in-differences. Inverse probability weighting is used to control for differences in covariates across treatment groups and/or over time. That is, (1) treated observations in the pre-treatment period, (2) non-treated observations in the post-treatment period, and (3) non-treated observations in the pre-treatment period are reweighted according to the covariate distribution of the treated in the post-treatment period. The respective propensity scores are obtained by probit regressions.

Value

A didweight object contains 4 components, eff, se, pvalue, and ntrimmed.
eff: estimate of the average treatment effect on the treated in the post-treatment period.
se: standard error obtained by bootstrapping the effect.
pvalue: p-value based on the t-statistic.
ntrimmed: total number of discarded (trimmed) observations in any of the 3 reweighting steps due to extreme propensity score values.

References

Examples

# A little example with simulated data (4000 observations)
## Not run:
n=4000 # sample size
t=1*(rnorm(n)>0) # time period
u=rnorm(n) # time constant unobservable
x=0.5*t+rnorm(n) # time varying covariate
d=1*(x+u+rnorm(n)>0) # treatment
y=d*t+d+t+x+u # outcome
# The true effect equals 1
didweight(y=y, d=d, t=t, x=x, boot=199)
## End(Not run)

dyntreatDML

Dynamic treatment effect evaluation with double machine learning

Description

Dynamic treatment effect estimation for assessing the average effects of sequences of treatments (consisting of two sequential treatments). Combines estimation based on (doubly robust) efficient score functions with double machine learning to control for confounders in a data-driven way.

Usage

dyntreatDML(
y2,
d1,
d2,
x0,
x1,
s = NULL,
d1treat = 1,
d2treat = 1,
d1control = 0,
d2control = 0,
trim = 0.01,
MLmethod = "lasso",
fewsplits = FALSE,
normalized = TRUE
)

Arguments

y2 Dependent variable in the second period (=outcome period), must not contain missings.
d1 Treatment in the first period, must be discrete, must not contain missings.
d2 Treatment in the second period, must be discrete, must not contain missings.
Covariates in the baseline period (prior to the treatment in the first period), must not contain missings.

- `x1`: Covariates in the first period (prior to the treatment in the second period), must not contain missings.

- `s`: Indicator function for defining a subpopulation for whom the treatment effect is estimated as a function of the subpopulation’s distribution of `x0`. Default is `NULL` (estimation of the treatment effect in the total population).

- `d1treat`: Value of the first treatment in the treatment sequence. Default is 1.

- `d2treat`: Value of the second treatment in the treatment sequence. Default is 1.

- `d1control`: Value of the first treatment in the control sequence. Default is 0.

- `d2control`: Value of the second treatment in the control sequence. Default is 0.

- `trim`: Trimming rule for discarding observations with products of treatment propensity scores in the first and second period that are smaller than `trim` (to avoid too small denominators in weighting by the inverse of the propensity scores). Default is 0.01.

- `MLmethod`: Machine learning method for estimating the nuisance parameters based on the SuperLearner package. Must be either "lasso" (default) for lasso estimation, "randomforest" for random forests, "xgboost" for xg boosting, "svm" for support vector machines, "ensemble" for using an ensemble algorithm based on all previously mentioned machine learners, or "parametric" for linear or logit regression.

- `fewsplits`: If set to `TRUE`, the same training data are used for estimating a nested model of conditional mean outcomes, namely \(E[E[y2|d1,d2,x0,x1]|d1,x0]\). If `fewsplits` is `FALSE`, the training data are split for the sequential estimation of the nested model. Default of `fewsplits` is `FALSE`.

- `normalized`: If set to `TRUE`, then the inverse probability-based weights are normalized such that they add up to 1 within treatment groups. Default is `TRUE`.

**Details**

Estimation of the causal effects of sequences of two treatments under sequential conditional independence, assuming that all confounders of the treatment in either period and the outcome of interest are observed. Estimation is based on the (doubly robust) efficient score functions for potential outcomes, see e.g. Bodory, Huber, and Laffers (2020), in combination with double machine learning with cross-fitting, see Chernozhukov et al (2018). To this end, one part of the data is used for estimating the model parameters of the treatment and outcome equations based machine learning. The other part of the data is used for predicting the efficient score functions. The roles of the data parts are swapped (using 3-fold cross-fitting) and the average dynamic treatment effect is estimated based on averaging the predicted efficient score functions in the total sample. Standard errors are based on asymptotic approximations using the estimated variance of the (estimated) efficient score functions.

**Value**

A `dyntreatDML` object contains ten components, `effect`, `se`, `pval`, `ntrimmed`, `meantreat`, `meancontrol`, `psd1treat`, `psd2treat`, `psd1control`, and `psd2control`:
effect: estimate of the average effect of the treatment sequence.
se: standard error of the effect estimate.
pval: p-value of the effect estimate.
ntrimmed: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to low products of propensity scores.
meantreat: Estimate of the mean potential outcome under the treatment sequence.
meanscontrol: Estimate of the mean potential outcome under the control sequence.
psd1treat: P-score estimates for first treatment in treatment sequence.
psd2treat: P-score estimates for second treatment in treatment sequence.
psd1control: P-score estimates for first treatment in control sequence.
psd2control: P-score estimates for second treatment in control sequence.

References

Examples
# A little example with simulated data (2000 observations)
## Not run:
n=2000
# sample size
p0=10
# number of covariates at baseline
s0=5
# number of covariates that are confounders at baseline
p1=10
# number of additional covariates in period 1
s1=5
# number of additional covariates that are confounders in period 1
x0=matrix(rnorm(n*p0),ncol=p0)
# covariate matrix at baseline
beta0=c(rep(0.25,s0), rep(0,p0-s0))
# coefficients determining degree of confounding for baseline covariates
d1=(x0%*%beta0+rnorm(n)>0)*1
# equation of first treatment in period 1
x1=matrix(rnorm(n*p1),ncol=p1)
# covariate matrix for covariates of period 1
beta1=c(rep(0.25,s1), rep(0,p1-s1))
# coefficients determining degree of confounding for additional covariates of period 1
d2=(x0%*%beta0+x1%*%beta1+0.5*d1+rnorm(n)>0)*1
# equation of second treatment in period 2
\[ y_2 = x_0 \beta_0 + x_1 \beta_1 + 1 \delta_1 + 0.5 \delta_2 + r\text{norm}(n) \]

# outcome equation in period 2
output = dyntreatDML(y2 = y2, d1 = d1, d2 = d2, x0 = x0, x1 = x1,
                        d1treat = 1, d2treat = 1, d1control = 0, d2control = 0)
cat("dynamic ATE: ", round(c(output$effect),3), ", standard error: ",
     round(c(output$se),3), ", p-value: ",round(c(output$pval),3))
output$ntrimmed

# The true effect of the treatment sequence is 1.5
## End(Not run)

games

Sales of video games

Description
A dataset containing information on 3956 video games, including sales as well as expert and user ratings.

Usage
games

Format
A data frame with 3956 rows and 9 variables:

- **name**: factor variable providing the name of the video game
- **genre**: factor variable indicating the genre of the game (e.g. Action, Sports...)
- **platform**: factor variable indicating the hardware platform of the game (e.g. PC,....)
- **esrbrating**: factor variable indicating the age recommendation for the game (E is age 6+, T is 13+, M is 17+)
- **publisher**: factor variable indicating the publisher of the game
- **year**: numeric variable indicating the year the video game was released
- **metascore**: numeric variable providing a weighted average rating of the game by professional critics
- **userscore**: numeric variable providing the average user rating of the game
- **sales**: numeric variable indicating the total global sales (in millions) of the game up to the year 2018

References
Examples

```r
## Not run:
#load data
data(games)
#select non-missing observations
games_nomis=na.omit(games)
#turn year into a factor variable
games_nomis$year=as.factor(games_nomis$year)
#attach data
attach(games_nomis)
#load library for generating dummies
library(fastDummies)
#generate dummies for genre
dummies=dummy_cols(genre, remove_most_frequent_dummy = TRUE)
#drop original variable
genredummies=dummies[,2:ncol(dummies)]
#make dummies numeric
genredummies=apply(genredummies, 2, function(genredummies) as.numeric(genredummies))
#generate dummies for year
dummies=dummy_cols(year, remove_most_frequent_dummy = TRUE)
#drop original variable
yeardummies=dummies[,2:ncol(dummies)]
#make dummies numeric
yeardummies=apply(yeardummies, 2, function(yeardummies) as.numeric(yeardummies))
# mediation analysis with metascore as treatment, userscore as mediator, sales as outcome
x=cbind(genredummies,yeardummies)
output=medweightcont(y=sales,d=metascore, d0=60, d1=80, m=userscore, x=x, boot=199)
round(output$results,3)
output$ntrimmed
## End(Not run)
```

---

**ivnr**  
*Instrument-based treatment evaluation under endogeneity and non-response bias*

---

**Description**

Non- and semiparametric treatment effect estimation under treatment endogeneity and selective non-response in the outcome based on a binary instrument for the treatment and a continuous instrument for response.

**Usage**

```r
ivnr(
  y,  
  d,  
  r,  
  z1,  
  z2,
)```
x = NULL,
xpar = NULL,
ruleofthumb = 1,
wgtfct = 2,
rtype = "ll",
umresprob = 20,
boot = 499,
estlate = TRUE,
trim = 0.01
}

Arguments

y Dependent variable.
d Treatment, must be binary and must not contain missings.
r Response, must be a binary indicator for whether the outcome is observed.
z1 Binary instrument for the treatment, must not contain missings.
z2 Continuous instrument for response, must not contain missings.
x A data frame of covariates to be included in the nonparametric estimation, must not contain missings. Factors and ordered variables must be appropriately defined as such by factor() and ordered(). Default is NULL (no covariates included). Covariates are only considered if both x and xpar are not NULL.
xpar Covariates to be included in the semiparametric estimation, must not contain missings. Default is NULL (no covariates included). Covariates are only considered if both x and xpar are not NULL.
ruleofthumb If 1, bandwidth selection in any kernel function is based on the Silverman (1986) rule of thumb. Otherwise, least squares cross-validation is used. Default is 1.
wgtfct Weighting function to be used in effect estimation. If set to 1, equation (18) in Fricke et al (2020) is used as weight. If set to 2, equation (19) in Fricke et al (2020) is used as weight. If set to 3, the median of LATEs across values of response probabilities numresprob is used. Default is 2.
rtype Regression type used for continuous outcomes in the kernel regressions. Either "ll" for local linear or "lc" for local constant regression. Default is "ll".
umresprob number of response probabilities at which the effects are evaluated. An equidistant grid is constructed based on the number provided. Default is 20.
boot Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors of the effects. Default is 499.
estlate If set to TRUE the local average treatment effect on compliers (LATE) is estimated, otherwise the average treatment effect (ATE) is estimated. Default is TRUE.
trim Trimming rule for too extreme denominators in the weighting functions or inverses of products of conditional treatment probabilities. Values below trim are set to trim to avoid values that are too close to zero in any denominator. Default is 0.01.
Details

Non- and semiparametric treatment effect estimation under treatment endogeneity and selective non-response in the outcome based on a binary instrument for the treatment and a continuous instrument for response. The effects are estimated both semi-parametrically (using probit and OLS for the estimation of plug-in parameters like conditional probabilities and outcomes) and fully non-parametrically (based on kernel regression for any conditional probability/mean). Besides the instrument-based estimates, results are also presented under a missing-at-random assumption (MAR) when not using the instrument $z_2$ for response (but only $z_1$ for the treatment). See Fricke et al. (2020) for further details.

Value

A ivnr object contains one output component:

output: The first row provides the effect estimates under non- and semi-parametric estimation using both instruments, see "nonpara (L)ATE IV" and "semipara (L)ATE IV" as well as under a missing-at-random assumption for response when using only the first instrument for the treatment, see "nonpara (L)ATE MAR" and "semipara (L)ATE MAR". The second row provides the standard errors based on bootstrapping the effects. The third row provides the p-values based on the t-statistics.

References


Examples

# A little example with simulated data (1000 observations)
## Not run:
n=1000 # sample size
e<-(rmvnorm(n,rep(0,3), matrix(c(1,0.5,0.5, 0.5,1,0.5, 0.5,0.5,1),3,3)))
# correlated error term of treatment, response, and outcome equation
x=runif(n,-0.5,0.5) # observed confounder
z1<-(-0.25*x+rnorm(n)>0)*1 # binary instrument for treatment
z2<- -0.25*x+rnorm(n) # continuous instrument for selection
d<-(z1-0.25*x+e[,1]>0)*1 # treatment equation
y_star<- -0.25*x+d+e[,2] # latent outcome
r<-(0.25*x+z2+d+e[,3]>0)*1 # response equation
y=y_star # observed outcome
y[r==0]=0 # nonobserved outcomes are set to zero
# The true treatment effect is 1
ivnr(y=y,d=d,r=r,z1=z1,z2=z2,x=x,xpar=x,numresprob=4,boot=39)
## End(Not run)
Job Corps data

Description

A dataset from the U.S. Job Corps experimental study with information on the participation of disadvantaged youths in (academic and vocational) training in the first and second year after program assignment.

Usage

Format

A data frame with 9240 rows and 46 variables:

- **assignment** 1=randomly assigned to Job Corps, 0=randomized out of Job Corps
- **female** 1=female, 0=male
- **age** age in years at assignment
- **white** 1=white, 0=non-white
- **black** 1=black, 0=non-black
- **hispanic** 1=hispanic, 0=non-hispanic
- **educ** years of education at assignment
- **educmis** 1=education missing at assignment
- **geddegree** 1=has a GED degree at assignment
- **hsdegree** 1=has a high school degree at assignment
- **english** 1=English mother tongue
- **cohabmarried** 1=cohabiting or married at assignment
- **haschild** 1=has at least one child, 0=no children at assignment
- **everwkd** 1=has ever worked at assignment, 0=has never worked at assignment
- **mwearn** average weekly gross earnings at assignment
- **hhsizemis** 1=household size missing
- **hhsizemis** 1=household size missing
- **educmum** mother’s years of education at assignment
- **educnummis** 1=mother’s years of education missing
- **educdad** father’s years of education at assignment
- **educdadmis** 1=father’s years of education missing
- **welfarechild** welfare receipt during childhood in categories from 1 to 4 (measured at assignment)
- **welfarechildmis** 1=missing welfare receipt during childhood
**health**  general health at assignment from 1 (excellent) to 4 (poor)

**healthmis** 1=missing health at assignment

**smoke**  extent of smoking at assignment in categories from 1 to 4

**smokemis** 1=extent of smoking missing

**alcohol**  extent of alcohol consumption at assignment in categories from 1 to 4

**alcoholmis** 1=extent of alcohol consumption missing

**everwkdy1** 1=has ever worked one year after assignment, 0=has never worked one year after assignment

**earnq4**  weekly earnings in fourth quarter after assignment

**earnq4mis** 1=missing weekly earnings in fourth quarter after assignment

**pworky1**  proportion of weeks employed in first year after assignment

**pworky1mis** 1=missing proportion of weeks employed in first year after assignment

**health12**  general health 12 months after assignment from 1 (excellent) to 4 (poor)

**health12mis** 1=missing general health 12 months after assignment

**trainy1** 1=enrolled in education and/or vocational training in the first year after assignment, 0=no education or training in the first year after assignment

**trainy2** 1=enrolled in education and/or vocational training in the second year after assignment, 0=no education or training in the second year after assignment

**pworky2**  proportion of weeks employed in second year after assignment

**pworky3**  proportion of weeks employed in third year after assignment

**pworky4**  proportion of weeks employed in fourth year after assignment

**earny2**  weekly earnings in second year after assignment

**earny3**  weekly earnings in third year after assignment

**earny4**  weekly earnings in fourth year after assignment

**health30**  general health 30 months after assignment from 1 (excellent) to 4 (poor)

**health48**  general health 48 months after assignment from 1 (excellent) to 4 (poor)

### References


### Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(JC)
# Dynamic treatment effect evaluation of training in 1st and 2nd year
# define covariates at assignment (x0) and after one year (x1)
x0=JC[,2:29]; x1=JC[,30:36]
# define treatment (training) in first year (d1) and second year (d2)
d1=JC[,37]; d2=JC[,38]
# define outcome (weekly earnings in fourth year after assignment)
```
lateweight

lateweight(y2=JC[,44], d1=d1, d2=d2, x0=x0, x1=x1)
cat("dynamic ATE: ",round(c(output$effect),3), ", standard error: ", 
   round(c(output$se),3), ", p-value: ",round(c(output$pval),3))
## End(Not run)

lateweight

Local average treatment effect estimation based on inverse probability weighting

Description
Instrumental variable-based evaluation of local average treatment effects using weighting by the inverse of the instrument propensity score.

Usage
lateweight(
  y, 
  d, 
  z, 
  x, 
  LATT = FALSE, 
  trim = 0.05, 
  logit = FALSE, 
  boot = 1999, 
  cluster = NULL
)

Arguments
  y  Dependent variable, must not contain missings.
  d  Treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
  z  Instrument for the endogenous treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
  x  Confounders of the instrument and outcome, must not contain missings.
  LATT  If FALSE, the local average treatment effect (LATE) among compliers (whose treatment reacts to the instrument) is estimated. If TRUE, the local average treatment effect on the treated compliers (LATT) is estimated. Default is FALSE.
  trim  Trimming rule for discarding observations with extreme propensity scores. If LATT=FALSE, observations with Pr(Z=1|X)<trim or Pr(Z=1|X)>(1-trim) are dropped. If LATT=TRUE, observations with Pr(Z=1|X)>(1-trim) are dropped. Default is 0.05.
  logit  If FALSE, probit regression is used for propensity score estimation. If TRUE, logit regression is used. Default is FALSE.
**boot**  Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors. Default is 1999.

**cluster**  A cluster ID for block or cluster bootstrapping when units are clustered rather than iid. Must be numerical. Default is NULL (standard bootstrap without clustering).

**Details**

Estimation of local average treatment effects of a binary endogenous treatment based on a binary instrument that is conditionally valid, implying that all confounders of the instrument and the outcome are observed. Units are weighted by the inverse of their conditional instrument propensities given the observed confounders, which are estimated by probit or logit regression. Standard errors are obtained by bootstrapping the effect.

**Value**

A lateweight object contains 10 components, `effect`, `se.effect`, `pval.effect`, `first`, `se.first`, `pval.first`, `ITT`, `se.ITT`, `pval.ITT`, and `ntrimmed`:

- `effect`: local average treatment effect (LATE) among compliers if `LATT=FALSE` or the local average treatment effect on treated compliers (LATT) if `LATT=TRUE`.
- `se.effect`: bootstrap-based standard error of the effect.
- `pval.effect`: p-value of the effect.
- `first`: first stage estimate of the complier share if `LATT=FALSE` or the first stage estimate among treated if `LATT=TRUE`.
- `se.first`: bootstrap-based standard error of the first stage effect.
- `pval.first`: p-value of the first stage effect.
- `ITT`: intention to treat effect (ITT) of `z` on `y` if `LATT=FALSE` or the ITT among treated if `LATT=TRUE`.
- `se.ITT`: bootstrap-based standard error of the ITT.
- `pval.ITT`: p-value of the ITT.
- `ntrimmed`: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to extreme propensity score values.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# A little example with simulated data (10000 observations)
## Not run:
n=10000
u=rnorm(n)
x=rnorm(n)
z=(0.25*x+rnorm(n)>0)*1
d=(z*0.25*x+0.25*u+rnorm(n)>0.5)*1
y=0.5*d+0.25*x+u
# The true LATE is equal to 0.5
output=lateweight(y=y,d=d,z=z,x=x,trim=0.05,LATT=FALSE,logit=TRUE,boot=19)
```
Description

Causal mediation analysis (evaluation of natural direct and indirect effects) for a binary treatment and one or several mediators using double machine learning to control for confounders based on (doubly robust) efficient score functions for potential outcomes.

Usage

```r
medDML(
  y,
  d,
  m,
  x,
  k = 3,
  trim = 0.05,
  order = 1,
  multmed = TRUE,
  fewsplits = FALSE,
  normalized = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **y**: Dependent variable, must not contain missings.
- **d**: Treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
- **m**: Mediator, must not contain missings. May be a scalar or a vector of binary, categorical, or continuous variables if `multmed` is `TRUE`. Must be a binary scalar if `multmed` is `FALSE`.
- **x**: (Potential) pre-treatment confounders of the treatment, mediator, and/or outcome, must not contain missings.
- **k**: Number of folds in k-fold cross-fitting if `multmed` is `FALSE`. k-1 folds are used for estimating the model parameters of the treatment, mediator, and outcome equations and one fold is used for predicting the efficient score functions. The roles of the folds are swapped. Default for k is 3. If `multmed` is `TRUE`, then 3-fold cross-validation is used, irrespective of the number provided in k (i.e. k is ignored if `multmed` is `TRUE`).
trim: Trimming rule for discarding observations with extreme conditional treatment or mediator probabilities (or products thereof). Observations with (products of) conditional probabilities that are smaller than \( \text{trim} \) in any denominator of the potential outcomes are dropped. Default is 0.05.

order: If set to an integer larger than 1, then polynomials of that order and interactions (using the power series) rather than the original control variables are used in the estimation of any conditional probability or conditional mean outcome. Polynomials/interactions are created using the `Generate.Powers` command of the LARF package.

multmed: If set to \text{TRUE}, a representation of direct and indirect effects that avoids conditional mediator densities/probabilities is used, see Farbmacher, Huber, Langen, and Spindler (2019). This method can incorporate multiple and/or continuous mediators. If \text{multmed} is \text{FALSE}, the representation of Tchetgen Tchetgen and Shpitser (2012) is used, which involves mediator densities. In this case, the mediator must be a binary scalar. Default of \text{multmed} is \text{TRUE}.

fewsplits: If set to \text{TRUE}, the same training data are used for estimating nested models of nuisance parameters, i.e. \( \mathbb{E}[Y|D=d,M,X] \) and \( \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y|D=d,M,X]|D=1-d,X] \). If \text{fewsplits} is \text{FALSE}, the training data are split for the sequential estimation of nested models \( \mathbb{E}[Y|D=d,M,X] \) and \( \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y|D=d,M,X]|D=1-d,X] \). This parameter is only relevant if \text{multmed} is \text{TRUE}. Default of \text{fewsplits} is \text{FALSE}.

normalized: If set to \text{TRUE}, then the inverse probability-based weights are normalized such that they add up to 1 within treatment groups. Default is \text{TRUE}.

Details

Estimation of causal mechanisms (natural direct and indirect effects) of a treatment under selection on observables, assuming that all confounders of the binary treatment and the mediator, the treatment and the outcome, or the mediator and the outcome are observed and not affected by the treatment. Estimation is based on the (doubly robust) efficient score functions for potential outcomes, see Tchetgen Tchetgen and Shpitser (2012) and Farbmacher, Huber, Langen, and Spindler (2019), as well as on double machine learning with cross-fitting, see Chernozhukov et al (2018). To this end, one part of the data is used for estimating the model parameters of the treatment, mediator, and outcome equations based on post-lasso regression, using the `rlasso` and `rlassologit` functions (for conditional means and probabilities, respectively) of the hdm package with default settings. The other part of the data is used for predicting the efficient score functions. The roles of the data parts are swapped and the direct and indirect effects are estimated based on averaging the predicted efficient score functions in the total sample. Standard errors are based on asymptotic approximations using the estimated variance of the (estimated) efficient score functions.

Value

A medDML object contains two components, \text{results} and \text{ntrimmed}:

- \text{results}: a 3X6 matrix containing the effect estimates in the first row ("effects"), standard errors in the second row ("se"), and p-values in the third row ("p-value"). The first column provides the total effect, namely the average treatment effect (ATE). The second and third columns provide the direct effects under treatment and control, respectively ("dir.treat", "dir.control"). The fourth and fifth columns provide the indirect effects under treatment and control, respectively ("indir.treat", "indir.control"). The sixth column provides the estimated mean under non-treatment ("Y(0,M(0))").
ntrimmed: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to extreme conditional probabilities.

References


Examples

```r
# A little example with simulated data (10000 observations)
## Not run:
n=10000  # sample size
p=100  # number of covariates
s=2  # number of covariates that are confounders
x=matrix(rnorm(n*p),ncol=p)  # covariate matrix
beta=c(rep(0.25,s), rep(0,p-s))  # coefficients determining degree of confounding
d=(x%*%beta+rnorm(n)>0)*1  # treatment equation
m=(x%*%beta+0.5*d+rnorm(n)>0)*1  # mediator equation
y=x%*%beta+0.5*d+m+rnorm(n)  # outcome equation
# The true direct effects are equal to 0.5, the indirect effects equal to 0.19
output=medDML(y=y,d=d,m=m,x=x)
round(output$results,3)
output$ntrimmed
## End(Not run)
```

Causal mediation analysis with instruments for treatment and mediator based on weighting

Description

Causal mediation analysis (evaluation of natural direct and indirect effects) with instruments for a binary treatment and a continuous mediator based on weighting as suggested in Frölich and Huber (2017), Theorem 1.
Usage

medlateweight(
    y,
    d,
    m,
    zd,
    zm,
    x,
    trim = 0.1,
    csquared = FALSE,
    boot = 1999,
    cminobs = 40,
    bwreg = NULL,
    bwm = NULL,
    logit = FALSE,
    cluster = NULL
)

Arguments

y Dependent variable, must not contain missings.
d Treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
m Mediator(s), must be a continuous scalar, must not contain missings.
zd Instrument for the treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
zm Instrument for the mediator, must contain at least one continuous element, may be a scalar or a vector, must not contain missings. If no user-specified bandwidth is provided for the regressors when estimating the conditional cumulative distribution function \( F(M|Z^2, X) \), i.e. if \( bwreg=NULL \), then \( zm \) must be exclusively numeric.
x Pre-treatment confounders, may be a scalar or a vector, must not contain missings. If no user-specified bandwidth is provided for the regressors when estimating the conditional cumulative distribution function \( F(M|Z^2, X) \), i.e. if \( bwreg=NULL \), then \( x \) must be exclusively numeric.
trim Trimming rule for discarding observations with extreme weights. Discards observations whose relative weight would exceed the value in \( trim \) in the estimation of any of the potential outcomes. Default is 0.1 (i.e. a maximum weight of 10 percent per observation).

If TRUE, then not only the control function \( C \), but also its square is used as regressor in any estimated function that conditions on \( C \). Default is FALSE.

Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors. Default is 1999.

cminobs Minimum number of observations to compute the control function \( C \), see the numerator of equation (7) in Frölich and Huber (2017). A larger value increases boundary bias when estimating the control function for lower values of \( M \), but reduces the variance. Default is 40, but should be adapted to sample size and the number of variables in \( Z^2 \) and \( X \).
Bandwidths for \( zm \) and \( x \) in the estimation of the conditional cumulative distribution function \( F(M|Z2,X) \) based on the np package by Hayfield and Racine (2008). The length of the numeric vector must correspond to the joint number of elements in \( zm \) and \( x \) and will be used both in the original sample for effect estimation and in bootstrap samples to compute standard errors. If set to NULL, then the rule of thumb is used for bandwidth calculation, see the np package for details. In the latter case, all elements in the regressors must be numeric. Default is NULL.

Bandwidth for \( m \) in the estimation of the conditional cumulative distribution function \( F(M|Z2,X) \) based on the np package by Hayfield and Racine (2008). Must be scalar and will be used both in the original sample for effect estimation and in bootstrap samples to compute standard errors. If set to NULL, then the rule of thumb is used for bandwidth calculation, see the np package for details. Default is NULL.

If FALSE, probit regression is used for any propensity score estimation. If TRUE, logit regression is used. Default is FALSE.

A cluster ID for block or cluster bootstrapping when units are clustered rather than iid. Must be numerical. Default is NULL (standard bootstrap without clustering).

Details

Estimation of causal mechanisms (natural direct and indirect effects) of a binary treatment among treatment compliers based on distinct instruments for the treatment and the mediator. The treatment and its instrument are assumed to be binary, while the mediator and its instrument are assumed to be continuous, see Theorem 1 in Frölich and Huber (2017). The instruments are assumed to be conditionally valid given a set of observed confounders. A control function is used to tackle mediator endogeneity. Standard errors are obtained by bootstrapping the effects.

Value

A medlateweight object contains two components, results and ntrimmed:

- results: a 3x7 matrix containing the effect estimates in the first row ("effects"), standard errors in the second row ("se"), and p-values in the third row ("p-value"). The first column provides the total effect, namely the local average treatment effect (LATE) on the compliers. The second and third columns provide the direct effects under treatment and control, respectively ("dir.treat", "dir.control"). The fourth and fifth columns provide the indirect effects under treatment and control, respectively ("indir.treat", "indir.control"). The sixth and seventh columns provide the parametric direct and indirect effect estimates ("dir.para", "indir.para") without interaction terms, respectively. For the parametric estimates, probit or logit specifications are used for the treatment model and OLS specifications for the mediator and outcome models.

- ntrimmed: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to large weights.

References

Examples

```r
# A little example with simulated data (3000 observations)
## Not run:
n=3000; sigma=matrix(c(1,0.5,0.5,0.5,1,0.5,0.5,0.5,1),3,3)
e=(rmvnorm(n,rep(0,3),sigma))
x=rnorm(n)
zd=(0.5*x+rnorm(n)>0)*1
d=(-1+0.5*x+2*xzd+e[,3]>0)
zm=0.5*x+rnorm(n)
m=(0.5*x+2*xm+0.5*d+m+e[,2])
y=0.5*x+d+m+e[,1]
# The true direct and indirect effects on compliers are equal to 1 and 0.5, respectively
medlateweight(y,d,m,zd,zm,x,trim=0.1,csquared=FALSE,boot=19,cminobs=40,
bwreg=NULL,bwm=NULL,logit=FALSE)
## End(Not run)
```

medweight

*Causal mediation analysis based on inverse probability weighting with optional sample selection correction.*

Description

Causal mediation analysis (evaluation of natural direct and indirect effects) based on weighting by the inverse of treatment propensity scores as suggested in Huber (2014) and Huber and Solovyeva (2018).

Usage

```r
medweight(
  y,
  d,
  m,
  x,
  w = NULL,
  s = NULL,
  z = NULL,
  selpop = FALSE,
  ATET = FALSE,
  trim = 0.05,
  logit = FALSE,
  boot = 1999,
  cluster = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `y` Dependent variable, must not contain missings.
- `d` Treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.
**Details**

Estimation of causal mechanisms (natural direct and indirect effects) of a binary treatment under a selection on observables assumption assuming that all confounders of the treatment and the mediator, the treatment and the outcome, or the mediator and the outcome are observed. Units are weighted by the inverse of their conditional treatment propensities given the mediator and/or observed confounders, which are estimated by probit or logit regression. The form of weighting depends on whether the observed confounders are exclusively pre-treatment (x), or also contain post-treatment confounders of the mediator and the outcome (w). In the latter case, only partial indirect effects (from d to m to y) can be estimated that exclude any causal paths from d to w to m to y, see the discussion in Huber (2014). Standard errors are obtained by bootstrapping the effects. In the absence of post-treatment confounders (such that w is NULL), defining s allows correcting for sample selection due to missing outcomes based on the inverse of the conditional selection probability. The latter might either be related to observables, which implies a missing at random assumption, or in...
addition also to unobservables, if an instrument for sample selection is available. Effects are then estimated for the total population, see Huber and Solovyeva (2018) for further details.

Value

A medweight object contains two components, results and ntrimmed:

results: a 3x5 matrix containing the effect estimates in the first row ("effects"), standard errors in the second row ("se"), and p-values in the third row ("p-value"). The first column provides the total effect, namely the average treatment effect (ATE) if ATET=FALSE or the average treatment effect on the treated (ATTET) if ATET=TRUE. The second and third columns provide the direct effects under treatment and control, respectively ("dir.treat", "dir.control"). See equation (6) if w=NULL (no post-treatment confounders) and equation (13) if w is defined, respectively, in Huber (2014). If w=NULL, the fourth and fifth columns provide the indirect effects under treatment and control, respectively ("indir.treat", "indir.control"), see equation (7) in Huber (2014). If w is defined, the fourth and fifth columns provide the partial indirect effects under treatment and control, respectively ("par.in.treat", "par.in.control"), see equation (14) in Huber (2014).

ntrimmed: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to extreme propensity score values.

References


Examples

# A little example with simulated data (10000 observations)
## Not run:
n=10000
x=rnorm(n)
d=(0.25*x+rnorm(n)>0)*1
w=0.25*d+0.25*x+rnorm(n)
m=0.5*w+0.5*d+0.25*x+rnorm(n)
y=0.5*d+m+w+0.25*x+rnorm(n)
# The true direct and partial indirect effects are all equal to 0.5
output=medweight(y=y,d=d,m=m,x=x,w=w,trim=0.05,ATET=FALSE,logit=TRUE,boot=19)
round(output$results,3)
output$ntrimmed
## End(Not run)
Description

Causal mediation analysis (evaluation of natural direct and indirect effects) of a continuous treat-
ment based on weighting by the inverse of generalized propensity scores as suggested in Hsu, Huber,
Lee, and Lettry (2020).

Usage

```r
medweightcont(
  y, d, m, x, d0, d1,
  ATET = FALSE, trim = 0.1, lognorm = FALSE,
  bw = NULL, boot = 1999,
  cluster = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `y` Dependent variable, must not contain missings.
- `d` Continuous treatment, must not contain missings.
- `m` Mediator(s), may be a scalar or a vector, must not contain missings.
- `x` Pre-treatment confounders of the treatment, mediator, and/or outcome, must not contain missings.
- `d0` Value of `d` under non-treatment. Effects are based on pairwise comparisons, i.e. differences in potential outcomes evaluated at `d1` and `d0`.
- `d1` Value of `d` under treatment. Effects are based on pairwise comparisons, i.e. differences in potential outcomes evaluated at `d1` and `d0`.
- `ATET` If FALSE, the average treatment effect (ATE) and the corresponding direct and indirect effects are estimated. If TRUE, the average treatment effect on the treated (ATET) and the corresponding direct and indirect effects are estimated. Default is FALSE.
- `trim` Trimming rule for discarding observations with too large weights in the estimation of any mean potential outcome. That is, observations with a weight>`trim` are dropped from the sample. Default is a maximum weight of 0.1 (or 10 percent) per observation.
- `lognorm` If FALSE, a linear model with normally distributed errors is assumed for generalized propensity score estimation. If TRUE, a lognormal model is assumed. Default is FALSE.
bw  Bandwidth for the second order Epanechnikov kernel functions of the treatment. If set to NULL, bandwidth computation is based on the rule of thumb for Epanechnikov kernels, determining the bandwidth as the standard deviation of the treatment times $2.34/(n^{0.25})$, where $n$ is the sample size. Default is NULL.

boot Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors. Default is 1999.

cluster A cluster ID for block or cluster bootstrapping when units are clustered rather than iid. Must be numerical. Default is NULL (standard bootstrap without clustering).

Details

Estimation of causal mechanisms (natural direct and indirect effects) of a continuous treatment under a selection on observables assumption assuming that all confounders of the treatment and the mediator, the treatment and the outcome, or the mediator and the outcome are observed. Units are weighted by the inverse of their conditional treatment densities (known as generalized propensity scores) given the mediator and/or observed confounders, which are estimated by linear or loglinear regression. Standard errors are obtained by bootstrapping the effects.

Value

A medweightcont object contains two components, results and ntrimmed:

results: a 3x5 matrix containing the effect estimates in the first row ("effects"), standard errors in the second row ("se"), and p-values in the third row ("p-value"). The first column provides the total effect, namely the average treatment effect (ATE) if ATET=FALSE or the average treatment effect on the treated (ATET), i.e. those with $D=d_1$, if ATET=TRUE. The second and third columns provide the direct effects under treatment and control, respectively ("dir.treat", "dir.control"). The fourth and fifth columns provide the indirect effects under treatment and control, respectively ("indir.treat", "indir.control").

ntrimmed: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to extreme propensity score values.

References


Examples

# A little example with simulated data (10000 observations)
## Not run:
n=10000
x=runif(n=n,min=-1,max=1)
d=0.25*x+runif(n=n,min=-2,max=2)
d=d-min(d)
m=0.5*d+0.25*x+runif(n=n,min=-2,max=2)
y=0.5*d+m+0.25*x+runif(n=n,min=-2,max=2)
# The true direct and indirect effects are all equal to 0.5
output=medweightcont(y,d,m,x,d0=2,d1=3,ATET=FALSE,trim=0.1,
10gnorm=FALSE,bw=NULL,boot=19)
round(output$results,3)
output$ntrimmed
## End(Not run)

## RDDcovar

### Sharp regression discontinuity design conditional on covariates

**Description**

Nonparametric (kernel regression-based) sharp regression discontinuity controlling for covariates that are permitted to jointly affect the treatment assignment and the outcome at the threshold of the running variable, see Frölich and Huber (2019).

**Usage**

```r
RDDcovar(
  y, z, x,
  boot = 1999,
  bw0 = NULL,
  bw1 = NULL,
  regtype = "ll",
  bwz = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- **y**: Dependent variable, must not contain missings.
- **z**: Running variable. Must be coded such that the treatment is zero for \( z \) being smaller than zero and one for \( z \) being larger than or equal to zero. Must not contain missings.
- **x**: Covariates, must not contain missings.
- **boot**: Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors. Default is 1999.
- **bw0**: Bandwidth for a kernel regression of \( y \) on \( z \) and \( x \) below the threshold (for treatment equal to zero), using the Epanechnikov kernel. Default is NULL, implying that the bandwidth is estimated by least squares cross-validation.
- **bw1**: Bandwidth for a kernel regression of \( y \) on \( z \) and \( x \) above the threshold (for treatment equal to one), using the Epanechnikov kernel. Default is NULL, implying that the bandwidth is estimated by least squares cross-validation.
- **regtype**: Defines the type of the kernel regressions of \( y \) on \( z \) and \( x \) below and above the threshold. Must either be set to "ll" for local linear regression or to "11" for local constant regression. Default is "11".
- **bwz**: Bandwidth for the (Epanechnikov) kernel function on \( z \). Default is NULL, implying that the bandwidth is estimated by least squares cross-validation.
Details

Sharp regression discontinuity design conditional on covariates to control for observed confounders jointly affecting the treatment assignment and outcome at the threshold of the running variable as discussed in Frölich and Huber (2019). This is implemented by running kernel regressions of the outcome on the running variable and the covariates separately above and below the threshold and by applying a kernel smoother to the running variable around the threshold. The procedure permits choosing kernel bandwidths by cross-validation, even though this does in general not yield the optimal bandwidths for treatment effect estimation (checking the robustness of the results by varying the bandwidths is therefore highly recommended). Standard errors are based on bootstrapping.

Value

effect: Estimated treatment effect at the threshold.
se: Bootstrap-based standard error of the effect estimate.
pvalue: P-value based on the t-statistic.
bw0: Bandwidth for kernel regression of \( y \) on \( z \) and \( x \) below the threshold (for treatment equal to zero).
bw1: Bandwidth for kernel regression of \( y \) on \( z \) and \( x \) above the threshold (for treatment equal to one).
bwz: Bandwidth for the kernel function on \( z \).

References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
# load unemployment duration data
data(ubduration)
# run sharp RDD conditional on covariates with user-defined bandwidths
output=RDDcovar(y=ubduration[,1],z=ubduration[,2],x=ubduration[,c(-1,-2)],
bw0=c(0.17, 1, 0.01, 0.05, 0.54, 70000, 0.12, 0.91, 100000),
bw1=c(0.59, 0.65, 0.30, 0.06, 0.81, 0.04, 0.12, 0.76, 1.03),bwz=0.2,boot=19)
cat("RDD effect estimate: ",round(c(output$effect),3), ", standard error: ", round(c(output$se),3), ", p-value: ", round(c(output$pvalue),3))
## End(Not run)
```

swissexper Correspondence test in Swiss apprenticeship market

Description

A dataset related to a field experiment (correspondence test) in the Swiss apprenticeship market 2018/2019. The experiment investigated the effects of applicant gender and parental occupation in applications to apprenticeships on callback rates (invitations to interviews, assessment centers, or trial apprenticeships)
Usage

swissexper

Format

A data frame with 2928 rows and 18 variables:

- **city**: agglomeration of apprenticeship: 1=Bern, 2=Zurich, 3=Basel, 6=Lausanne
- **foundatdate**: date when job add was found
- **employees**: (estimated) number of employees: 1=1-20; 2=21-50; 3=51-100; 4=101-250; 5=251-500; 6=501-1000; 7=1001+
- **sector**: 1=public sector; 2=trade/wholesale; 3=manufacturing/goods; 4=services
- **uniqueID**: ID of application
- **sendatdate**: date when application was sent
- **job_father**: treatment: father’s occupation: 1=professor; 2=unskilled worker; 3=intermediate commercial; 4=intermediate technical
- **job_mother**: treatment: mother’s occupation: 1= primary school teacher; 2=homemaker
- **tier**: skill tier of apprenticeship: 1=lower; 2=intermediate; 3=upper
- **hasmoved**: applicant moved from different city: 1=yes; 0=no
- **contgender**: gender of contact person in company: 0=unknown; 1=female; 2=male
- **letterback**: 1: letters sent from company to applicant were returned; 0: no issues with returned letters
- **outcome_invite**: outcome: invitation to interview, assessment center, or trial apprenticeship: 1=yes; 0=no
- **female_appl**: treatment: 1=female applicant; 0=male applicant
- **antidiscrpolicy**: 1=explicit antidiscrimination policy on company’s website; 0=no explicit antidiscrimination policy
- **outcome_interest**: outcome: either invitation, or asking further questions, or keeping application for further consideration
- **gender_neutrality**: 0=gender neutral job type; 1=female dominated job type; 2=male dominated type
- **company_activity**: scope of company’s activity: 0=local; 1=national; 2=international

References

**treatDML**

*Binary or multiple discrete treatment effect evaluation with double machine learning*

---

**Description**

Treatment effect estimation for assessing the average effects of discrete (multiple or binary) treatments. Combines estimation based on (doubly robust) efficient score functions with double machine learning to control for confounders in a data-driven way.

**Usage**

```r
treatDML(
  y,
  d,
  x,
  s = NULL,
  dtreat = 1,
  dcontrol = 0,
  trim = 0.01,
  MLmethod = "lasso",
  k = 3,
  normalized = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `y`  
  Dependent variable, must not contain missings.

- `d`  
  Treatment variable, must be discrete, must not contain missings.

- `x`  
  Covariates, must not contain missings.

- `s`  
  Indicator function for defining a subpopulation for whom the treatment effect is estimated as a function of the subpopulation’s distribution of `x`. Default is `NULL` (estimation of the average treatment effect in the total population).

- `dtreat`  
  Value of the treatment in the treatment group. Default is 1.

- `dcontrol`  
  Value of the treatment in the control group. Default is 0.

- `trim`  
  Trimming rule for discarding observations with treatment propensity scores that are smaller than `trim` or larger than `1 - trim` (to avoid too small denominators in weighting by the inverse of the propensity scores). Default is 0.01.

- `MLmethod`  
  Machine learning method for estimating the nuisance parameters based on the SuperLearner package. Must be either "lasso" (default) for lasso estimation, "randomforest" for random forests, "xgboost" for xg boosting, "svm" for support vector machines, "ensemble" for using an ensemble algorithm based on all previously mentioned machine learners, or "parametric" for linear or logit regression.

- `k`  
  Number of folds in k-fold cross-fitting. Default is 3.
If set to TRUE, then the inverse probability-based weights are normalized such that they add up to 1 within treatment groups. Default is TRUE.

Details

Estimation of the causal effects of binary or multiple discrete treatments under conditional independence, assuming that confounders jointly affecting the treatment and the outcome can be controlled for by observed covariates. Estimation is based on the (doubly robust) efficient score functions for potential outcomes in combination with double machine learning with cross-fitting, see Chernozhukov et al (2018). To this end, one part of the data is used for estimating the model parameters of the treatment and outcome equations based machine learning. The other part of the data is used for predicting the efficient score functions. The roles of the data parts are swapped (using k-fold cross-fitting) and the average treatment effect is estimated based on averaging the predicted efficient score functions in the total sample. Standard errors are based on asymptotic approximations using the estimated variance of the (estimated) efficient score functions.

Value

A `treatDML` object contains eight components, `effect`, `se`, `pval`, `ntrimmed`, `meantreat`, `meancontrol`, `pstreat`, and `pscontrol`:

- `effect`: estimate of the average treatment effect.
- `se`: standard error of the effect.
- `pval`: p-value of the effect estimate.
- `ntrimmed`: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to extreme propensity scores.
- `meantreat`: Estimate of the mean potential outcome under treatment.
- `meancontrol`: Estimate of the mean potential outcome under control.
- `pstreat`: P-score estimates for treatment in treatment group.
- `pscontrol`: P-score estimates for treatment in control group.

References


Examples

```r
# A little example with simulated data (2000 observations)
## Not run:
N=2000
p=100
s=2
x=matrix(rnorm(n*p),ncol=p) # covariate matrix
beta=c(rep(0.25,s), rep(0,p-s)) # coefficients determining degree of confounding
D=(x%*%beta+rnorm(n)>0)*1 # treatment equation
```
```r
y = x %*% beta + 0.5 * d + rnorm(n) # outcome equation
# The true ATE is equal to 0.5
output = treatDML(y, d, x)
cat("ATE: ", round(c(output$effect), 3), ", standard error: ",
  round(c(output$se), 3), ", p-value: ", round(c(output$pval), 3))
output$ntrimmed
## End(Not run)
```

treatselDML  Binary or multiple treatment effect evaluation with double machine learning under sample selection/outcome attrition

Description

Average treatment effect (ATE) estimation for assessing the average effects of discrete (multiple or binary) treatments under sample selection/outcome attrition. Combines estimation based on Neyman-orthogonal score functions with double machine learning to control for confounders in a data-driven way.

Usage

```r
treatselDML(
  y,  # Dependent variable, may contain missings.
  d,  # Treatment variable, must be discrete, must not contain missings.
  x,  # Covariates, must not contain missings.
  s,  # Selection indicator. Must be 1 if y is observed (non-missing) and 0 if y is not observed (missing).
  z = NULL,  # Optional instrumental variable(s) for selection s. If NULL, outcome selection based on observables (x, d) - known as "missing at random" - is assumed. If z is defined, outcome selection based on unobservables - known as "non-ignorable missingness" - is assumed. Default is NULL.
  selected = 0,
  dtreat = 1,
  dcontrol = 0,
  trim = 0.01,
  MLmethod = "lasso",
  k = 3,
  normalized = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **y**: Dependent variable, may contain missings.
- **d**: Treatment variable, must be discrete, must not contain missings.
- **x**: Covariates, must not contain missings.
- **s**: Selection indicator. Must be 1 if y is observed (non-missing) and 0 if y is not observed (missing).
- **z**: Optional instrumental variable(s) for selection s. If NULL, outcome selection based on observables (x, d) - known as "missing at random" - is assumed. If z is defined, outcome selection based on unobservables - known as "non-ignorable missingness" - is assumed. Default is NULL.
selected: Must be 1 if ATE is to be estimated for the selected population without missing outcomes. Must be 0 if the ATE is to be estimated for the total population. Default is 0 (ATE for total population). This parameter is ignored if $z$ is NULL (under MAR, the ATE in the total population is estimated).

dtreat: Value of the treatment in the treatment group. Default is 1.

dcontrol: Value of the treatment in the control group. Default is 0.

trim: Trimming rule for discarding observations with (products of) propensity scores that are smaller than $\text{trim}$ (to avoid too small denominators in weighting by the inverse of the propensity scores). If selected is 0 (ATE estimation for the total population), observations with products of the treatment and selection propensity scores that are smaller than $\text{trim}$ are discarded. If selected is 1 (ATE estimation for the subpopulation with observed outcomes), observations with treatment propensity scores smaller than $\text{trim}$ are discarded. Default for $\text{trim}$ is 0.01.

MLmethod: Machine learning method for estimating the nuisance parameters based on the SuperLearner package. Must be either "lasso" (default) for lasso estimation, "randomforest" for random forests, "xgboost" for xg boosting, "svm" for support vector machines, "ensemble" for using an ensemble algorithm based on all previously mentioned machine learners, or "parametric" for linear or logit regression.

k: Number of folds in k-fold cross-fitting. Default is 3.

normalized: If set to TRUE, then the inverse probability-based weights are normalized such that they add up to 1 within treatment groups. Default is TRUE.

Details

Estimation of the causal effects of binary or multiple discrete treatments under conditional independence, assuming that confounders jointly affecting the treatment and the outcome can be controlled for by observed covariates, and sample selection/outcome attrition. The latter might either be related to observables, which implies a missing at random assumption, or in addition also to unobservables, if an instrument for sample selection is available. Estimation is based on Neyman-orthogonal score functions for potential outcomes in combination with double machine learning with cross-fitting, see Chernozhukov et al (2018). To this end, one part of the data is used for estimating the model parameters of the treatment and outcome equations based machine learning. The other part of the data is used for predicting the efficient score functions. The roles of the data parts are swapped (using k-fold cross-fitting) and the average treatment effect is estimated based on averaging the predicted efficient score functions in the total sample. Standard errors are based on asymptotic approximations using the estimated variance of the (estimated) efficient score functions.

Value

A treatDML object contains eight components, effect, se, pval, ntrimmed, meantreat, meancontrol, pstreat, and pscontrol:

effect: estimate of the average treatment effect.

se: standard error of the effect.

pval: p-value of the effect estimate.
ntrimmed: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to extreme propensity scores.
meantreat: Estimate of the mean potential outcome under treatment.
meancontrol: Estimate of the mean potential outcome under control.
pstreat: P-score estimates for treatment in treatment group.
pscontrol: P-score estimates for treatment in control group.

References

Examples

```r
# A little example with simulated data (2000 observations)
## Not run:
# sample size
n=2000
# number of covariates
p=100
# number of covariates that are confounders
s=2
sigma=matrix(c(1,0.5,0.5,1),2,2)
e=(2*rmvnorm(n,rep(0,2),sigma))
x=matrix(rnorm(n*p),ncol=p) # covariate matrix
beta=c(rep(0.25,s), rep(0,p-s)) # coefficients determining degree of confounding
d=(x%*%beta+runif(n)>0)*1 # treatment equation
z=rnorm(n)
s=(x%*%beta+0.25*d+z+e[,1]>0)*1 # selection equation
y=x%*%beta+0.5*d+e[,2] # outcome equation
y[s==0]=0

# The true ATE is equal to 0.5
output=treatselDML(y,d,x,s,z)
cat("ATE: ",round(c(output$effect),3),", standard error: ",
    round(c(output$se),3), ", p-value: ",round(c(output$pval),3))
output$ntrimmed
## End(Not run)
```

treatweight

Treatment evaluation based on inverse probability weighting with optional sample selection correction.

Description

Treatment evaluation based on inverse probability weighting with optional sample selection correction.
treatweight

Usage

treatweight(
    y,
    d,
    x,
    s = NULL100x378
    z = NULL,
    selpop = FALSE,
    ATET = FALSE,
    trim = 0.05,
    logit = FALSE,
    boot = 1999,
    cluster = NULL
)

Arguments

y Dependent variable.

d Treatment, must be binary (either 1 or 0), must not contain missings.

x Confounders of the treatment and outcome, must not contain missings.

s Selection indicator. Must be one if y is observed (non-missing) and zero if y is not observed (missing). Default is NULL, implying that y does not contain any missings.

z Optional instrumental variable(s) for selection s. If NULL, outcome selection based on observables (x,d) - known as "missing at random" - is assumed. If z is defined, outcome selection based on unobservables - known as "non-ignorable missingness" - is assumed. Default is NULL. If s is NULL, z is ignored.

selpop Only to be used if both s and z are defined. If TRUE, the effect is estimated for the selected subpopulation with s=1 only. If FALSE, the effect is estimated for the total population. (note that this relies on somewhat stronger statistical assumptions). Default is FALSE. If s or z is NULL, selpop is ignored.

ATET If FALSE, the average treatment effect (ATE) is estimated. If TRUE, the average treatment effect on the treated (ATET) is estimated. Default is FALSE.

trim Trimming rule for discarding observations with extreme propensity scores. If ATET=FALSE, observations with Pr(D=1|X)<trim or Pr(D=1|X)>(1-trim) are dropped. If ATET=TRUE, observations with Pr(D=1|X)>(1-trim) are dropped. If s is defined and z is NULL, observations with extremely low selection propensity scores, Pr(S=1|D,X)<trim, are discarded, too. If s and z are defined, the treatment propensity scores to be trimmed change to Pr(D=1|X,Pr(S=1|D,X,Z)). If in addition selpop is FALSE, observation with Pr(S=1|D,X,Z)<trim are discarded, too. Default for trim is 0.05.

logit If FALSE, probit regression is used for propensity score estimation. If TRUE, logit regression is used. Default is FALSE.

boot Number of bootstrap replications for estimating standard errors. Default is 1999.
cluster

A cluster ID for block or cluster bootstrapping when units are clustered rather than iid. Must be numerical. Default is NULL (standard bootstrap without clustering).

Details

Estimation of treatment effects of a binary treatment under a selection on observables assumption assuming that all confounders of the treatment and the outcome are observed. Units are weighted by the inverse of their conditional treatment propensities given the observed confounders, which are estimated by probit or logit regression. Standard errors are obtained by bootstrapping the effect. If s is defined, the procedure allows correcting for sample selection due to missing outcomes based on the inverse of the conditional selection probability. The latter might either be related to observables, which implies a missing at random assumption, or in addition also to unobservables, if an instrument for sample selection is available. See Huber (2012, 2014) for further details.

Value

A treatweight object contains six components: effect, se, pval, y1, y0, and ntrimmed.

- **effect**: average treatment effect (ATE) if ATET=FALSE or the average treatment effect on the treated (ATET) if ATET=TRUE.
- **se**: bootstrap-based standard error of the effect.
- **pval**: p-value of the effect.
- **y1**: mean potential outcome under treatment.
- **y0**: mean potential outcome under control.
- **ntrimmed**: number of discarded (trimmed) observations due to extreme propensity score values.

References


Examples

# A little example with simulated data (10000 observations)
## Not run:
n=10000
x=rnorm(n); d=(0.25*x+rnorm(n)>0)*1
y=0.5*d+0.25*x+rnorm(n)
# The true ATE is equal to 0.5
output=treatweight(y=y,d=d,x=x,trim=0.05,ATET=FALSE,logit=TRUE,boot=19)
cat("ATE: ",round(c(output$effect),3),", standard error: ",round(c(output$se),3),", p-value: ",round(c(output$pval),3))
output$ntrimmed
## End(Not run)
# An example with non-random outcome selection and an instrument for selection
## Not run:

n = 10000
sigma = matrix(c(1, 0.6, 0.6, 1), 2, 2)
e = (2 * rmvnorm(n, rep(0, 2), sigma))
x = rnorm(n)
d = (0.5 * x + rnorm(n) > 0) * 1
z = rnorm(n)
s = (0.25 * x + 0.25 * d + 0.5 * z + e[, 1] > 0) * 1
y = d + x + e[, 2]; y[s == 0] = 0

# The true ATE is equal to 1
output = treatweight(y = y, d = d, x = x, s = s, z = z, selpop = FALSE, trim = 0.05, ATET = FALSE, logit = TRUE, boot = 19)
cat("ATE: ", round(c(output$effect), 3), ", standard error: ", round(c(output$se), 3), ", p-value: ", round(c(output$pval), 3))
output$ntrimmed

## End(Not run)

---

**ubduration**

Austrian unemployment duration data

**Description**

A dataset containing unemployed females between 46 and 53 years old living in an Austrian region where an extension of the maximum duration of unemployment benefits (from 30 to 209 weeks under particular conditions) for job seekers aged 50 or older was introduced.

**Usage**

ubduration

**Format**

A data frame with 5659 rows and 10 variables:

- **y** Outcome variable: unemployment duration of the jobseeker in weeks (registered at the unemployment office). Variable is numeric.
- **z** Running variable: distance to the age threshold of 50 (implying an extended duration of unemployment benefits), measured in months divided by 12. Variable is numeric.
- **marrstatus** Marital status: 0=other, 1=married, 2=single. Variable is a factor.
- **education** Education: 0=low education, 1=medium education, 2=high education. Variable is ordered.
- **foreign** Migrant status: 1=foreigner, 0=Austrian. Variable is a factor.
- **rr** Replacement rate (of previous earnings by unemployment benefits). Variable is numeric.
- **lwageljob** Log wage in last job. Variable is numeric.
- **experience** Ratio of actual to potential work experience. Variable is numeric.
**whitecollar** 1=white collar worker, 0=blue collar worker. Variable is a factor.

**industry** Industry: 0=other, 1=agriculture, 2=utilities, 3=food, 4=textiles, 5=wood, 6=machines, 7=other manufacturing, 8=construction, 9=tourism, 10=traffic, 11=services. Variable is a factor.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# load unemployment duration data
data(ubduration)
# run sharp RDD conditional on covariates with user-defined bandwidths
output=RDDcovar(y=ubduration[,1],z=ubduration[,2],x=ubduration[,c(-1,-2)],
  bw0=c(0.17, 1, 0.01, 0.05, 0.54, 70000, 0.12, 0.91, 100000),
  bw1=c(0.59, 0.65, 0.30, 0.06, 0.81, 0.04, 0.12, 0.76, 1.03),bwz=0.2,boot=19)
cat("RDD effect estimate: ",round(c(output$effect),3), ", standard error: ", round(c(output$se),3), ", p-value: ", round(c(output$pvalue),3))
## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

A dataset containing information on wage expectations of 804 students at the University of Fribourg and the University of Applied Sciences in Bern in the year 2017.

**Usage**

wexpect

**Format**

A data frame with 804 rows and 39 variables:

- **wexpect1** wage expectations after finishing studies: 0=less than 3500 CHF gross per month; 1=3500-4000 CHF; 2=4000-4500 CHF;...; 15=10500-11000 CHF; 16=more than 11000 CHF
- **wexpect2** wage expectations 3 years after studying: 0=less than 3500 CHF gross per month; 1=3500-4000 CHF; 2=4000-4500 CHF;...; 15=10500-11000 CHF; 16=more than 11000 CHF
- **wexpect1othersex** expected wage of other sex after finishing studies in percent of own expected wage
wexpect2othersex expected wage of other sex 3 years after studying in percent of own expected wage

male 1=male; 0=female
business 1=BA in business
econ 1=BA in economics
communi 1=BA in communication
businform 1=BA in business informatics
plansex 1=plans working fulltime after studies
planseduc 1=plans obtaining further education (e.g. MA) after studies
sectorcons 1=planned sector: construction
sectortradesales 1=planned sector: trade and sales
sectortransware 1=planned sector: transport and warehousing
sectorhosprest 1=planned sector: hospitality and restaurant
sectorinfocom 1=planned sector: information and communication
sectorfininsur 1=planned sector: finance and insurance
sectorconsult 1=planned sector: consulting
sectoreduscience 1=planned sector: education and science
sectorhealthsocial 1=planned sector: health and social services
typegenstratman 1=planned job type: general or strategic management
typemarketing 1=planned job type: marketing
typecontrol 1=planned job type: controlling
typefinance 1=planned job type: finance
typesales 1=planned job type: sales
typetechengin 1=planned job type: technical/engineering
typehumanres 1=planned job type: human resources
posmanager 1=planned position: manager
age age in years
swiss 1=Swiss nationality
hassiblings 1=has one or more siblings
motherhighedu 1=mother has higher education
fatherhighedu 1=father has higher education
motherworkedfull 1=mother worked fulltime at respondent’s age 4-6
motherworkedpart 1=mother worked parttime at respondent’s age 4-6
matwellbeing self-assessed material wellbeing compared to average Swiss: 1=much worse; 2=worse; 3=as average Swiss; 4=better; 5=much better
homeowner 1=home ownership
treatmentinformation 1=if information on median wages in Switzerland was provided (randomized treatment)
treatmentorder 1=if order of questions on professional plans and personal information in survey has been reversed (randomized treatment), meaning that personal questions are asked first and professional ones later
References


Examples

data(wexpect)
attach(wexpect)
# effect of randomized wage information (treatment) on wage expectations 3 years after
# studying (outcome)
treatweight(y=wexpect2,d=treatmentinformation,x=cbind(male,business,econ,communi,
businform,age,swiss,motherhighedu,fatherhighedu),boot=199)
# direct effect of gender (treatment) and indirect effect through choice of field of
# studies (mediator) on wage expectations (outcome)
medweight(y=wexpect2,d=male,m=cbind(business,econ,communi,businform),
x=cbind(treatmentinformation,age,swiss,motherhighedu,fatherhighedu),boot=199)
Index

* datasets
  coffeeleaflet, 4
  games, 11
  JC, 15
  swissexper, 30
  ubduration, 39
  wexpect, 40
  attrlateweight, 2
  coffeeleaflet, 4
  didweight, 6
  dynTreatDML, 8
  games, 11
  ivnr, 12
  JC, 15
  lateweight, 17
  medDML, 19
  medlateweight, 21
  medweight, 24
  medweightcont, 26
  RDDcovar, 29
  swissexper, 30
  treatDML, 32
  treatSelDML, 34
  treatweight, 36
  ubduration, 39
  wexpect, 40