

Experiments on Interactive Groups, and Network Effects

Examples from Legislative Studies

Sayali Phadke¹ Bruce A. Desmarais²

¹PhD student
Department of Statistics

²Associate Professor
Department of Political Science

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Motivation: Bergan and Cole (Political Behavior, 2015)

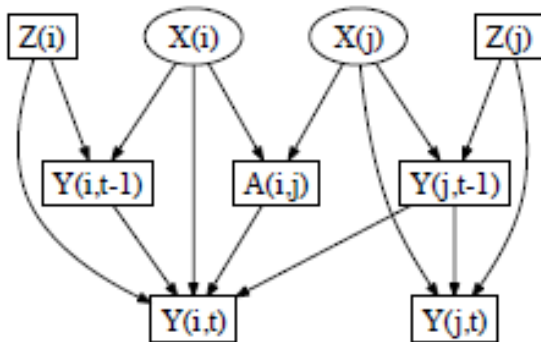
- Field experiment on 148 Michigan legislators
- Treatment: Calls from constituents
- Outcome: Vote on anti-bullying bill
- Could there have been spillover effects?

Overview

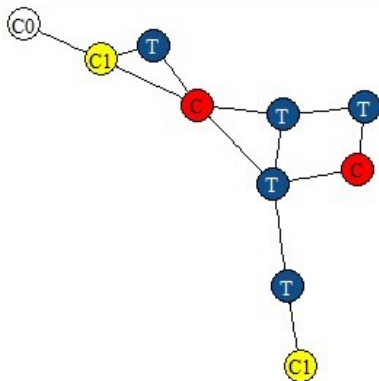
- 1 Motivation
- 2 Methodology
- 3 Applications
- 4 Final remarks

Motivation: Identification of causal effect

Homophily and Contagion Are Generically Confounded in Observational Social Network Studies (Shalizi and Thomas, Sociological methods and research 2011)



Motivation: Network plot



Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption (SUTVA)

Treatment status of a unit does not affect the outcome of another.

Research objectives

- Model spillover of treatment effect via network structures.
- Examine sensitivity to specification of the model of treatment effects
- Evaluate models using data from field experiments on US State legislatures.

Methodology: Intuition

- Researcher specifies network model of effects
- How do we compare outcomes across groups?
- How do we measure effect of experiment?

Causal model (Bowers et al., Political Analysis, 2012)

- Sharp null of no effects assumed
- Spillover depends on $\#$ treated neighbors
- Spillover modeled as a nonlinear growth curve
- Separate direct and indirect effect parameters

Testing (Bowers et al., Political Analysis, 2012)

- Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test statistic used to compare treatment-control outcomes
- Compared under large number of permutations
- p-value is proportion of permutation statistics greater than observed statistics

Salient dimensions

- Network selection: ties through which units interact
- Neighborhood specification: extent of spreading of treatment
- Diffusion model: form taken by the spreading of treatment

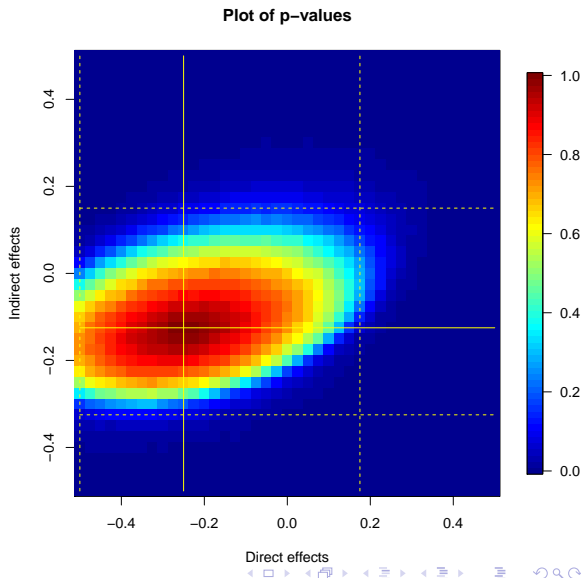
Application: Butler, Nickerson et al. (2012) experiment

- Field experiment on 70 New Mexico legislators
- Letters indicating constituent opinion about a spending bill
- Analysis concluded significant treatment effect
- Coppock (2014) extended analysis to model spillovers

Application: Replication of Coppock (2014)

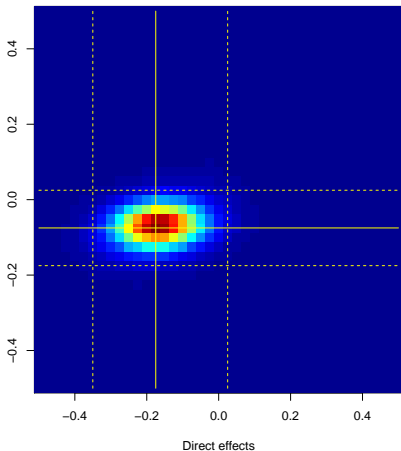
$$y_{i,z} = y_{i,0} + \beta_1 * z_i + \beta_2 * g(\Gamma_z)$$

- β_1 on X axis
- β_2 on Y axis
- Higher p-value indicates evidence for effect of experiment

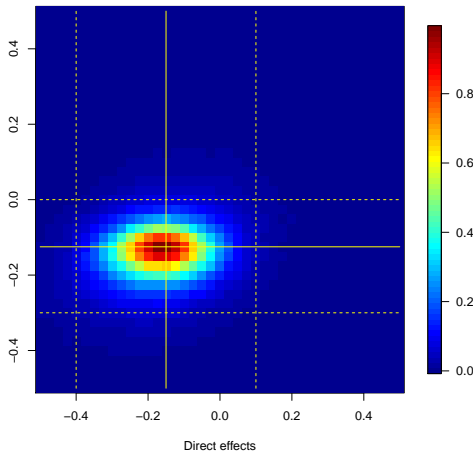


Extension: K-nearest ideological neighbors

Plot of p-values: k=3

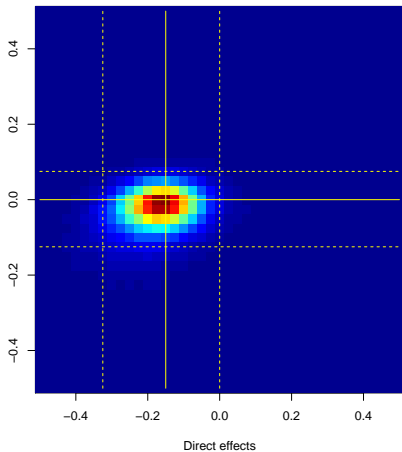


Plot of p-values: k=12

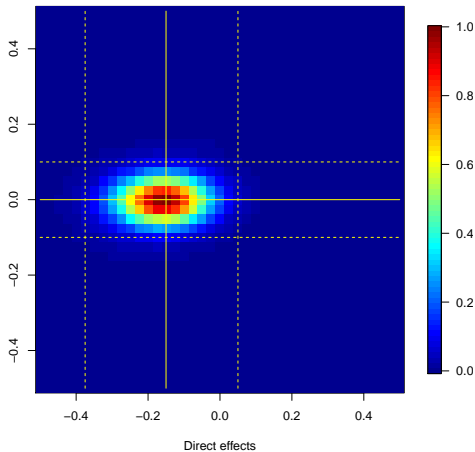


Extension: Committee network

Plot of p-values: Committees>0

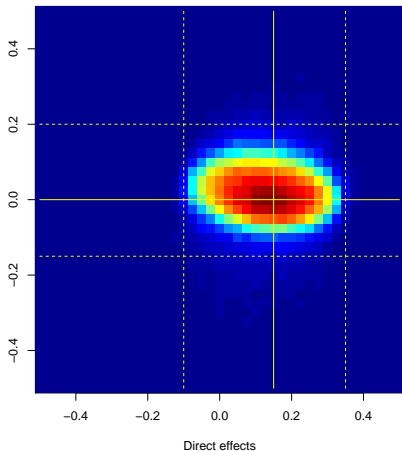


Plot of p-values: Committees>1

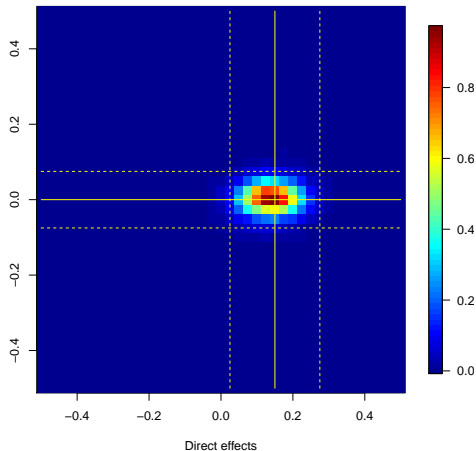


Application: Bergan and Cole (2015)

Plot of p-values



Plot of p-values: k=5



Replication overview

- Treatment spreads among New Mexico legislators via ideological network
- Spending is a fairly partisan issue
- Spillover not observed among Michigan legislators

Summary

- Interference exists in experiments on interactive social groups
- Several dimensions important to models for interference
- Simulation and power analysis can assist in optimal design

Next steps

- Replicate Broockman (2013) that studies legislators from multiple states
- Consider other networks
- Model a mixture of networks
- Model proportion of treated neighbors

Thank you

Questions?

Network plots

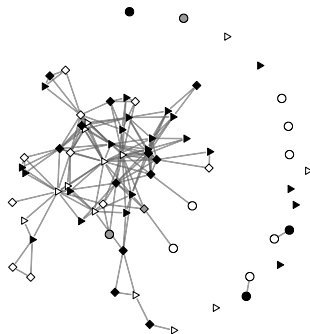
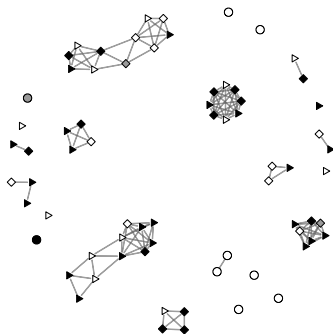


Figure: Ideological network: New Mexico

Figure: Committee network: New Mexico