Appendix B: Implementing OVB Model Methods in R

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## Introduction

To demonstrate the simplicity of the approaches outlined in the manuscript, here we present an analysis of a single simulated data set that stems from the simulations in the text. We have provided a data file (Supplementary Data 1) for ease of use[1](#fn1). To start, we will load a few libraries. If you do not have them installed already, you can do so via install.packages() or substitute pacman::p\_load() for library() below after installing pacman.

For those not familiar with the packages used in this example, here we describe what purpose each one serves. We will use dplyr for making sure columns are of the right class and for the action of calculating group meand and anomalies. purrr will be used to automate some summary output creation later in the script. lme4 will be used to fit linear mixed effects models. Last, broom.mixed is a wonderful package that generates easily readable output from mixed models.

# libraries  
library(dplyr)  
library(purrr)  
library(lme4)  
library(broom.mixed)

First, we will load the data and turn the site variable into a character. We note that it is common to forget to make items like ‘site’ into categorical variables, and this can have disastrous consequences. We then output the first six lines of the data to show what it looks like. Interested readers are welcome to explore using other methods (we are fans of the visdat and skimr packages as well as just using str()).

dat <- read.csv("data/sim\_snails\_seed\_ovb.csv") |>  
 mutate(site = as.character(site))  
  
head(dat)

site year temp snails  
1 1 1 13.68623 25.62675  
2 1 2 15.45278 23.87720  
3 1 3 13.67513 23.96380  
4 1 4 15.09723 27.00633  
5 1 5 15.13115 28.56318  
6 1 6 15.11702 31.11580

## Models

With the data as shown above, we can now fit a naive linear model that does not incorporate site using lm(). We can then fit an Random Effects form of the model with site as the RE using lmer() from lme4.

mod\_naive <- lm(snails ~ temp, data = dat)  
  
mod\_re <- lmer(snails ~ temp + (1|site),  
 data = dat)

To fit an Econometric Fixed Effects model, we can again use lm() and incorporate site as a Fixed Effect predictor.

mod\_fe <- lm(snails ~ temp + site, data = dat)

To see the dummy coding of the FE, try model.matrix(mod\_fe).

We can implement a FE model using the Fixed Effects Transformation as well. To do this, we group by site and then calculate the site-level anomaly for both snails and temperature. We then fit the linear model with lm() examining the relationship between these two site-level anomalies.

dat <- dat |>  
 group\_by(site) |>  
 mutate(snail\_site\_anom = snails - mean(snails),  
 temp\_site\_anom = temp - mean(temp)) |>  
 ungroup()  
  
# FE Transformation Model  
mod\_fe\_trans <- lm(snail\_site\_anom ~ temp\_site\_anom, data = dat)

For the Group Mean Covariate (Mundlak) model and the Group Mean Centered model, we need to calculate a mean temperature by site. Then we can fit both models with that mean as a hierarchical predictor and a random effect of site using lmer().

dat <- dat |>  
 group\_by(site) |>  
 mutate(site\_mean\_temp = mean(temp)) |>  
 ungroup()  
  
# Group Mean Covariate Model  
mod\_gmcov <- lmer(snails ~ temp + site\_mean\_temp + (1|site),  
 data = dat)  
  
# Group Mean Centered Model  
mod\_gmcent <- lmer(snails ~ temp\_site\_anom + site\_mean\_temp + (1|site),  
 data = dat)

## Comparison

Let’s compare the performance of these different models as estimators of the temperature effect. Here, we create a named list of models, and then use purrr::map() functions along with tidy() from broom and broom.mixed to get well formatted output.

mods <- list(mod\_naive = mod\_naive,   
 mod\_re = mod\_re,   
 mod\_fe = mod\_fe,  
 mod\_fe\_trans = mod\_fe\_trans,  
 mod\_gmcov = mod\_gmcov,  
 mod\_gmcent = mod\_gmcent)  
  
out <- map(mods, tidy) |>  
 map\_dfr(~ .x |> select(term, estimate, std.error),  
 .id = "model") |>  
 filter(term %in% c("temp", "temp\_site\_anom"))  
  
out

# A tibble: 6 × 4  
 model term estimate std.error  
 <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 mod\_naive temp 0.164 0.105  
2 mod\_re temp 0.579 0.169  
3 mod\_fe temp 0.955 0.213  
4 mod\_fe\_trans temp\_site\_anom 0.955 0.203  
5 mod\_gmcov temp 0.955 0.213  
6 mod\_gmcent temp\_site\_anom 0.955 0.213

## Robust Standard Errors

Robust standard errors are of use in a great many cases. If errors are hetergeneous between groups, have temporal autocorrelation, or other issues, they can be very used Oshchepkov and Shirokanova ([2022](#ref-oshchepkov_bridging_2022)). In R, two main ways to use them are either via the sandwich package along with lmtest or to fit them with the fixest package.

library(lmtest)  
library(sandwich)  
library(fixest)

We can look at the SE for the temperature effect from mod\_fe first with no correction, then the Huber-White correction from sandwich, and finally we can fit the same model using fixest::feols(), which uses slightly different syntax for incorporating fixed effects, and also output the Huber-White correction.

# No correction  
tidy(mod\_fe) |>  
 filter(term == "temp")

# A tibble: 1 × 5  
 term estimate std.error statistic p.value  
 <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 temp 0.955 0.213 4.49 0.0000215

# Huber-White SE via Sandwich  
coeftest(mod\_fe, vcov = vcovCL(mod\_fe,   
 cluster = ~ site,  
 type = "HC0")) |>  
 tidy() |>  
 filter(term == "temp")

# A tibble: 1 × 5  
 term estimate std.error statistic p.value  
 <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 temp 0.955 0.136 7.02 4.20e-10

# Using fixest for Huber-White correction with feols  
feols(snails ~ temp | site,   
 vcov = "cluster",  
 data = dat) |>  
 tidy()

# A tibble: 1 × 5  
 term estimate std.error statistic p.value  
 <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 temp 0.955 0.137 6.99 0.0000643

### References

Abadie, Alberto, Susan Athey, Guido W. Imbens, and Jeffrey Wooldridge. 2017. “When Should You Adjust Standard Errors for Clustering?” Working Paper 24003. National Bureau of Economic Research. <https://doi.org/10.3386/w24003>.

Cameron, A. Colin, and Douglas L. Miller. 2015. “A Practitioner’s Guide to Cluster-Robust Inference.” *Journal of Human Resources* 50 (2): 317–72. <https://doi.org/10.3368/jhr.50.2.317>.

Oshchepkov, Aleksey, and Anna Shirokanova. 2022. “Bridging the Gap Between Multilevel Modeling and Economic Methods.” *Social Science Research* 104 (May): 102689. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2021.102689>.

## Footnotes

1. Of note, we generated it using the functions make\_environment() piped to make\_plots() in Appendix A. We set a seed to make a reproducible example. The number for the seed was generated by TeachingDemos::char2seed("OVB") which translated to 834.[↩︎](#fnref1)