Package 'multe'

February 12, 2024

Title Multiple Treatment Effects Regression Version 1.0.0
Description This R package implements contamination bias diagnostics and alternative estimators for regressions with multiple treatments. The implementation is based on Goldsmith-Pinkham, Hull, and Kolesár (2022) <arxiv:2106.05024>.</arxiv:2106.05024>
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BugReports https://github.com/kolesarm/multe/issues Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE) RoxygenNote 7.3.1 VignetteBuilder knitr
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ECLS data from Fryer and Levitt (2013)

Description

fl

This dataset contains a subset of the publicly available Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Birth Cohort data from Fryer and Levitt (2013).

Usage

fl

Format

A data frame with 8806 rows corresponding to children and 21 columns corresponding to the variables:

W1C0 Sampling weights (first interview)

W2C0 Sampling weights (second interview)

multiple_birth Multiple birth status

parent_score Interviewer rating of the effectiveness of the 'parent as a teacher', Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale (total score).

SES_quintile Quintile of socioeconomic status

region US region

interviewer_ID_9 Interviewer ID (first interview)

interviewer_ID_24 Interviewer ID (second interview)

mom_age Age of mother

days_premature Days premature

siblings Number of siblings

family_structure Family structure

birthweight Birthweight category

female Female

mom_age_NA Age of mother missing

age_9 Age at first interview

age_24 Age at second interview

std_iq_9 Standardized IQ at first interview

std_iq_24 Standardized IQ at second interview

parent_score_NA parent_score missing

race Race

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Source

doi:10.3886/E112609V1

References

Roland G Fryer and Steven D Levitt. Testing for racial differences in the mental ability of young children. American Economic Review, 103(2):981–1005, April 2013. doi:10.1093/qje/qjy006

multe

Multiple Treatment Effects Regression

Description

Compute contamination bias diagnostics for the partially linear (PL) regression estimator with multiple treatments. Also report four alternative estimators:

OWN The own treatment effect component of the PL estimator.

ATE The unweighted average treatment effect, implemented using interacted regression.

EW Weighted ATE estimator based on easiest-to-estimate weighting (EW) scheme, implemented by running one-treatment-at-a-time regressions.

CW Weighted ATE estimator using easiest-to-estimate common weighting (CW) scheme, implemented using weighted regression.

Usage

```
multe(r, treatment_name, cluster = NULL, tol = 1e-07, cw_uniform = FALSE)
```

Arguments

r	Fitted model, output of the 1m function.
treatment_name	name of treatment variable

cluster Factor variable that defines clusters. If NULL (or not supplied), the command

computes heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors, rather than cluster-robust

standard errors.

tol Numerical tolerance for computing LM test statistic for testing variability of the

propensity score.

cw_uniform For the CW estimator, should the target weighting scheme give all comparisons

equal weight (if FALSE), or should it draw from the marginal empirical treatment

distribution (if TRUE)?

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Value

Returns a list with the following components:

- est_f Data frame with alternative estimators and standard errors for the full sample
- est_o Data frame with alternative estimators and standard errors for the overlap sample
- cb_f, cb_0 Data frame with differences between PL and alternative estimators, along with standard errors for the full, and for the overlap sample.
- **n_f**, **n_o** Sample sizes for the full, and for the overlap sample.
- $k_{\underline{f}}, k_{\underline{o}}$ Number of controls for the full, and for the overlap sample.
- **t_f**, **t_o** LM and Wald statistic, degrees of freedom, and p-values for the full and for the overlap sample, for testing the hypothesis of no variation in the propensity scores.
- Y,X, wgt Vector of outcomes, treatments and weights in the overlap sample
- **Zm** Matrix of controls in the overlap sample

References

Paul Goldsmith-Pinkham, Peter Hull, and Michal Kolesár. Contamination bias in linear regressions. ArXiv:2106.05024, August 2022.

Examples

```
wbh <- fl[fl$race=="White" | fl$race=="Black" | fl$race=="Hispanic", ]
wbh <- droplevels(wbh)
r1 <- stats::lm(std_iq_24~race+factor(age_24)+female, weight=W2C0, data=wbh)
m1 <- multe(r1, treatment="race")</pre>
```

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