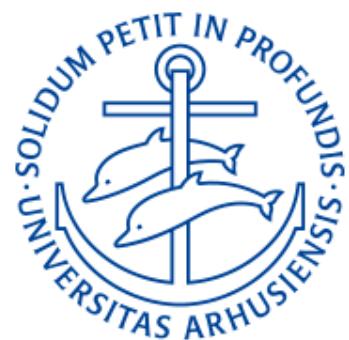


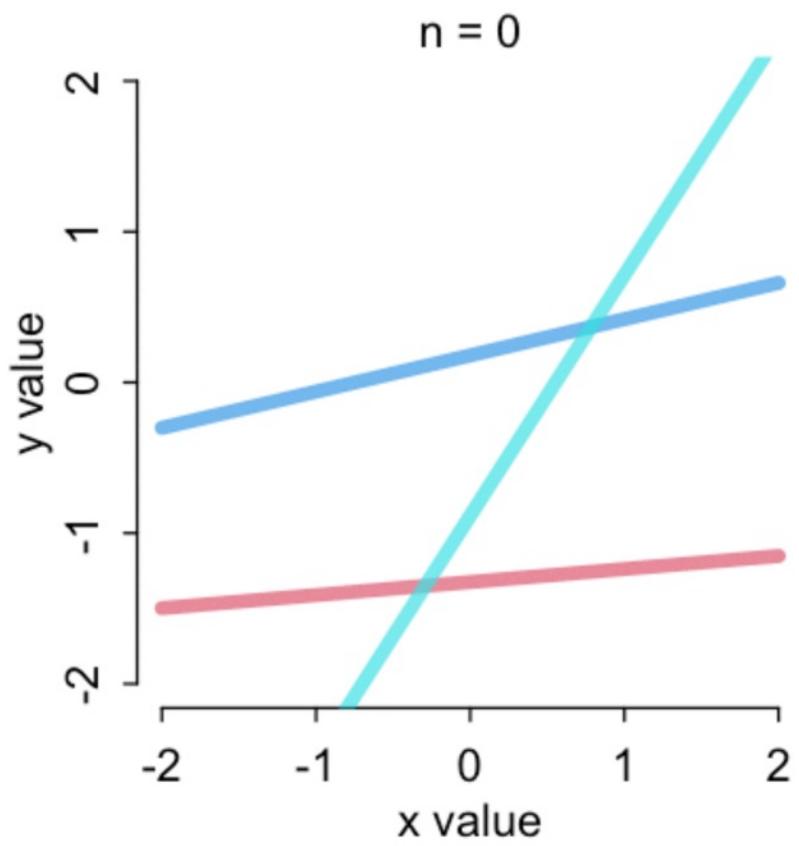
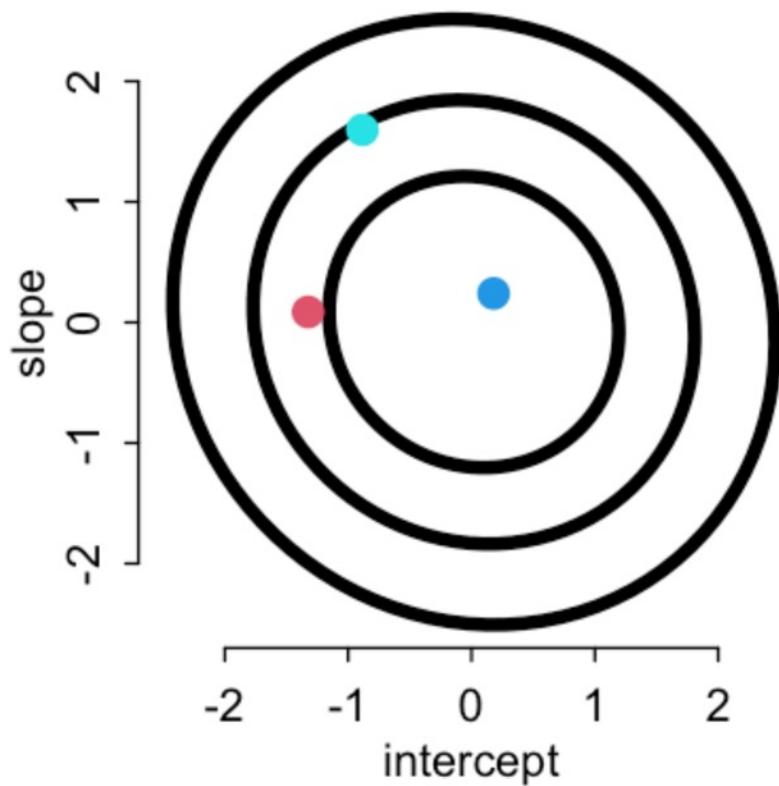
Methods 4 - 9

Chris Mathys

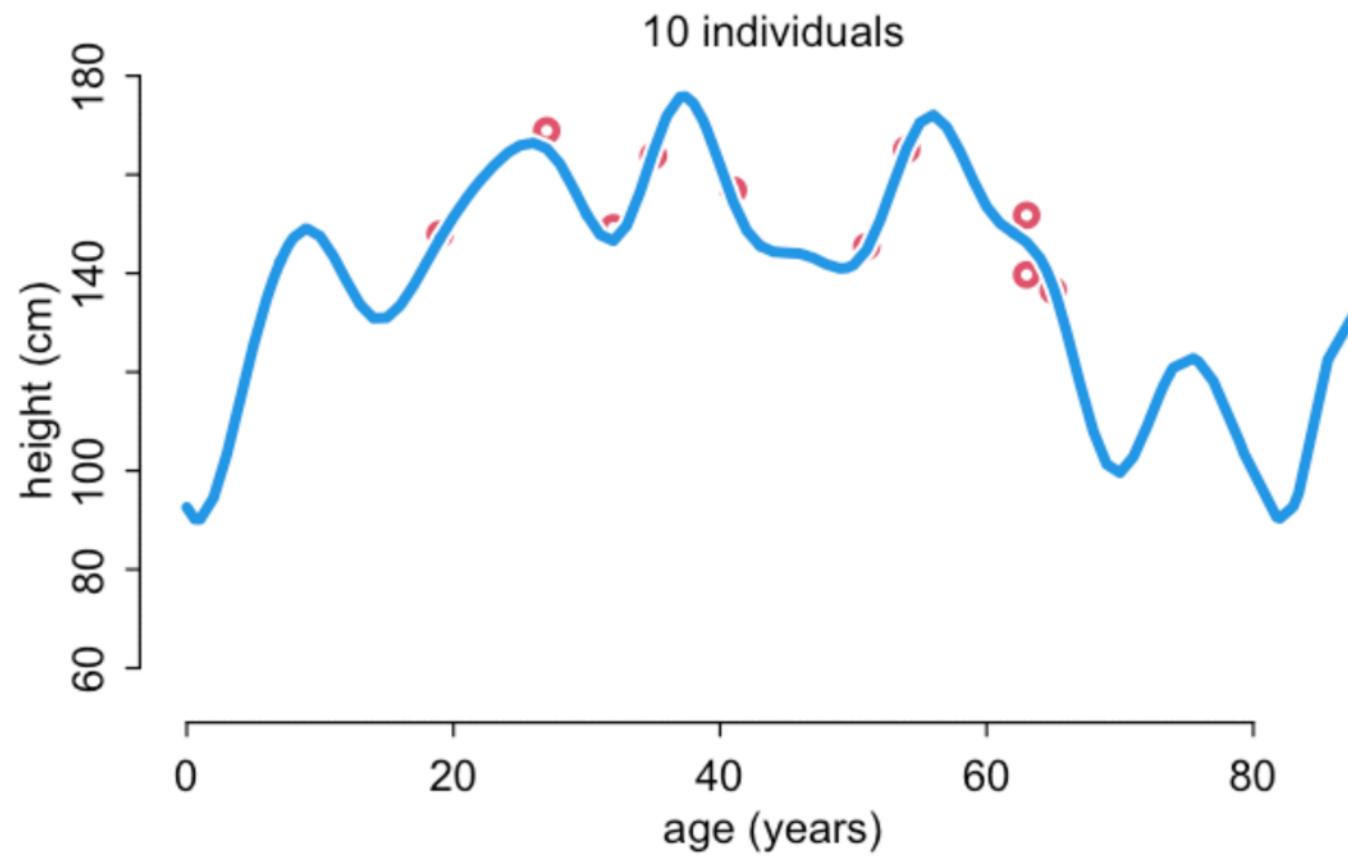


BSc Programme in Cognitive Science

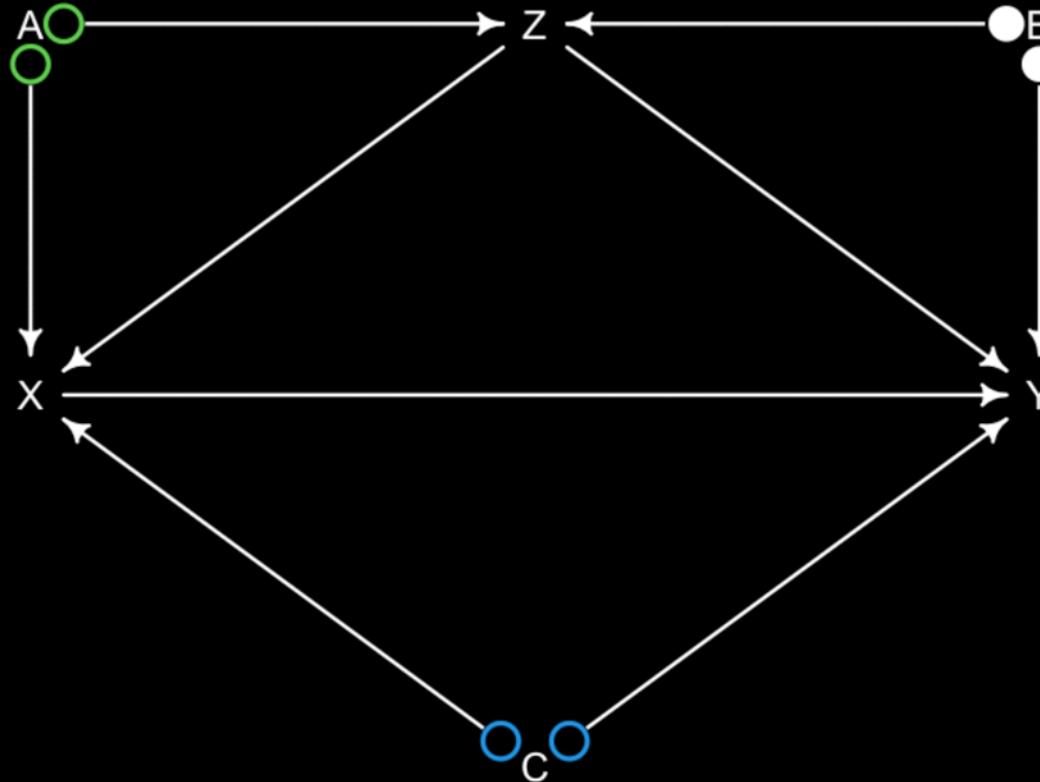
Spring 2023



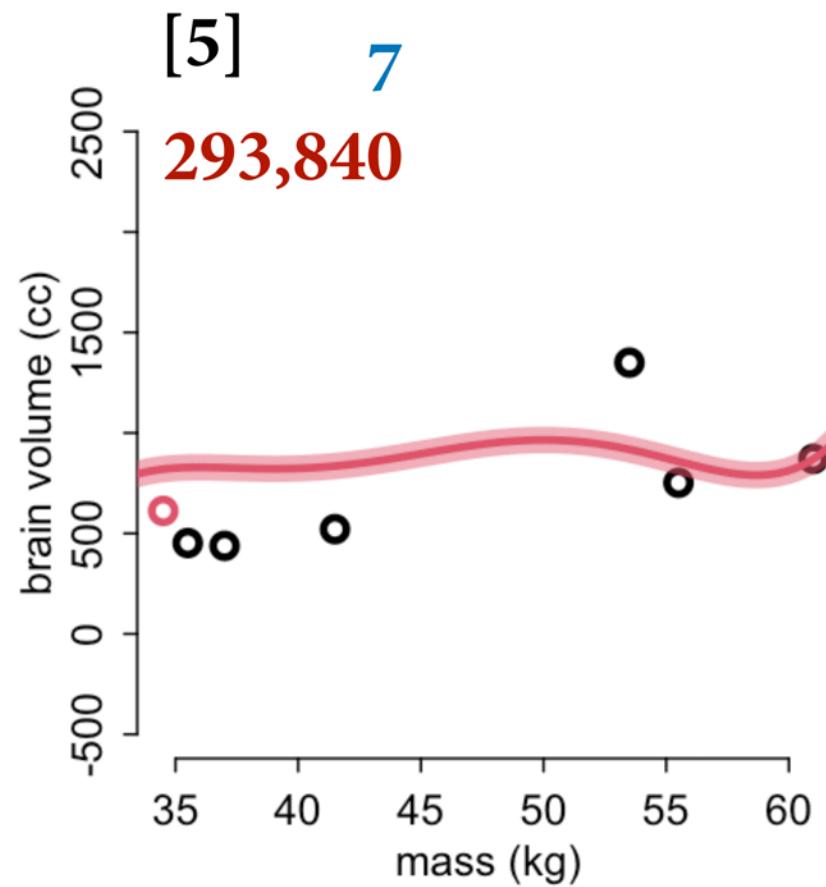
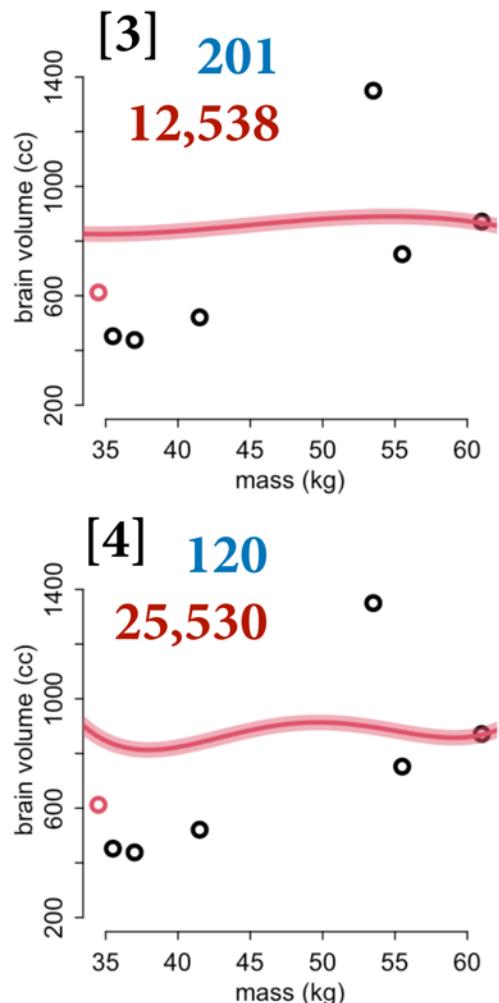
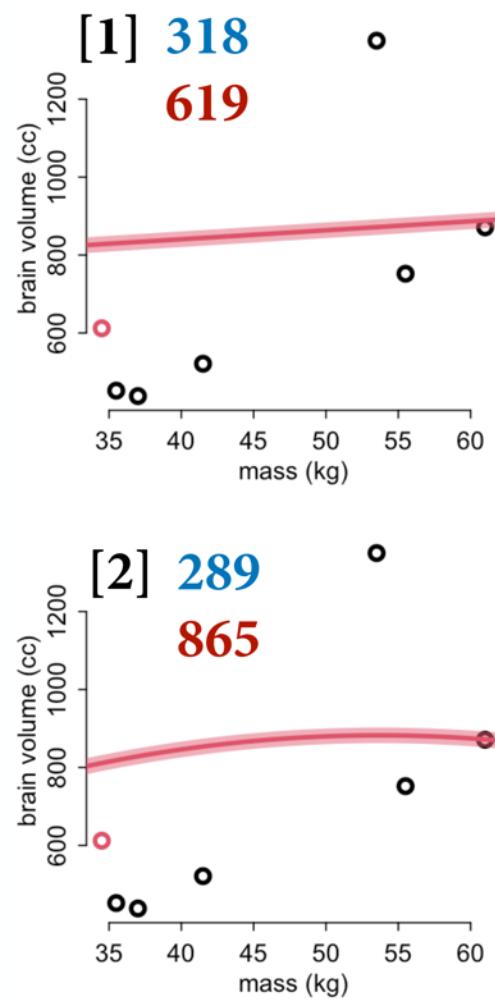
Lecture 3



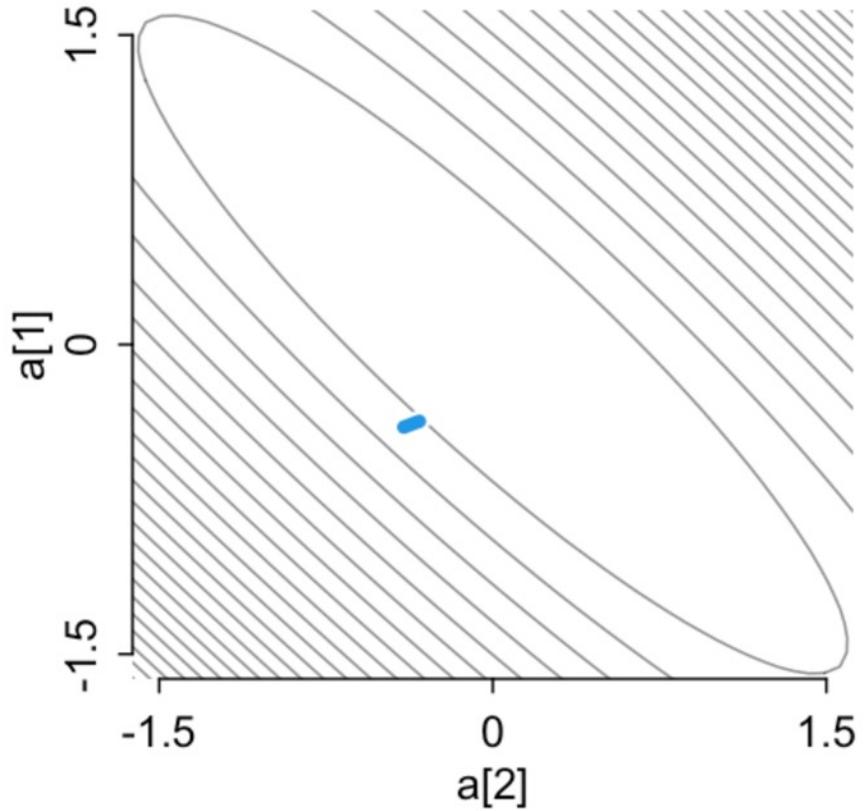
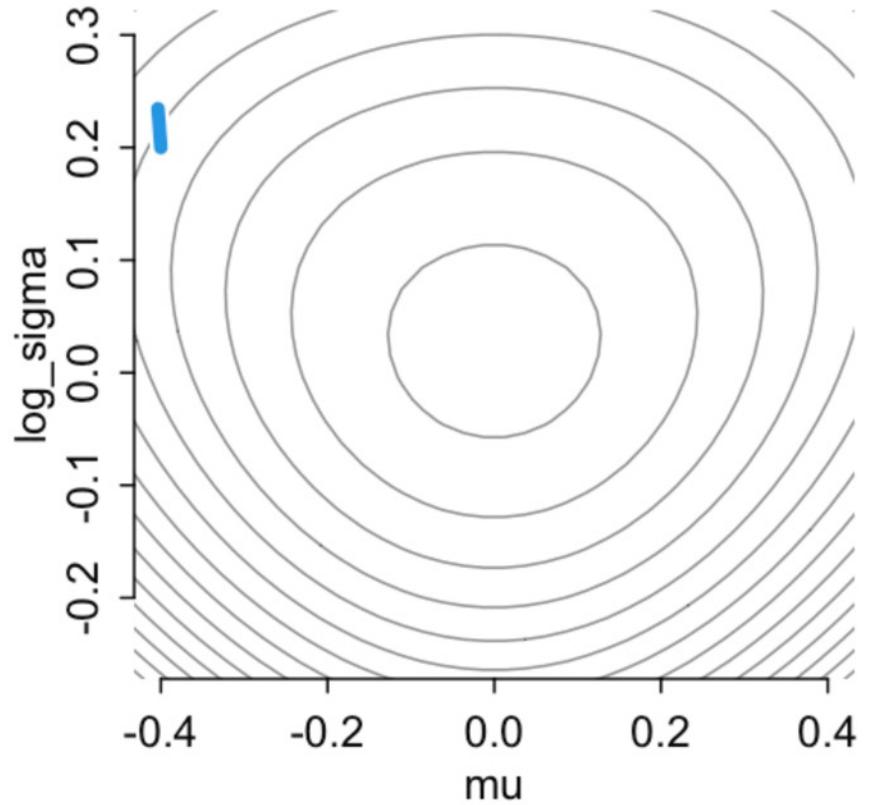
Lecture 4



Lecture 6



Lecture 7



Lecture 8

UC Berkeley Admissions



4526 graduate school
applications for 1973 UC
Berkeley

Stratified by department and
gender of applicant

Evidence of gender
discrimination?

	dept	admit	reject	applications	gender
1	A	512	313	825	male
2	A	89	19	108	female
3	B	353	207	560	male
4	B	17	8	25	female
5	C	120	205	325	male
6	C	202	391	593	female
7	D	138	279	417	male
8	D	131	244	375	female
9	E	53	138	191	male
10	E	94	299	393	female
11	F	22	351	373	male
12	F	24	317	341	female

See ?UCBAdmissions for citation

Admissions: Drawing the Owl

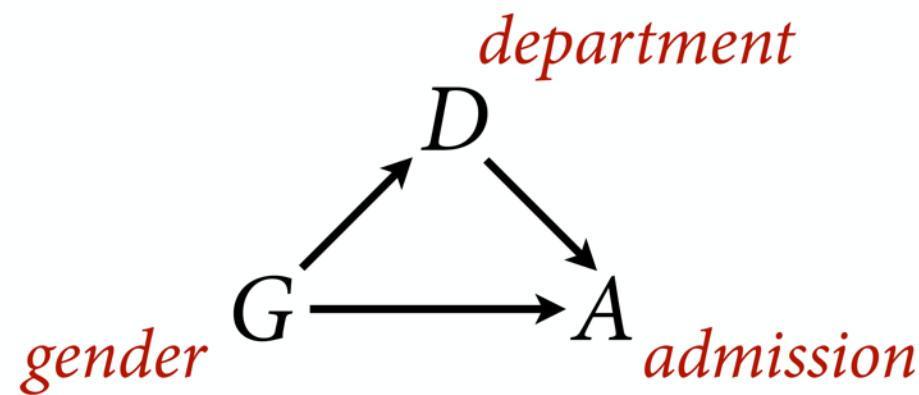
- (1) Estimand(s)
- (2) Scientific model(s)
- (3) Statistical model(s)
- (4) Analyze



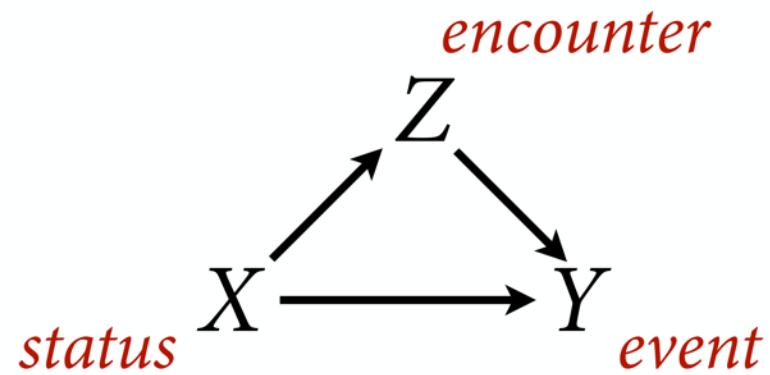
Admissions

gender $G \longrightarrow A$ *admission*

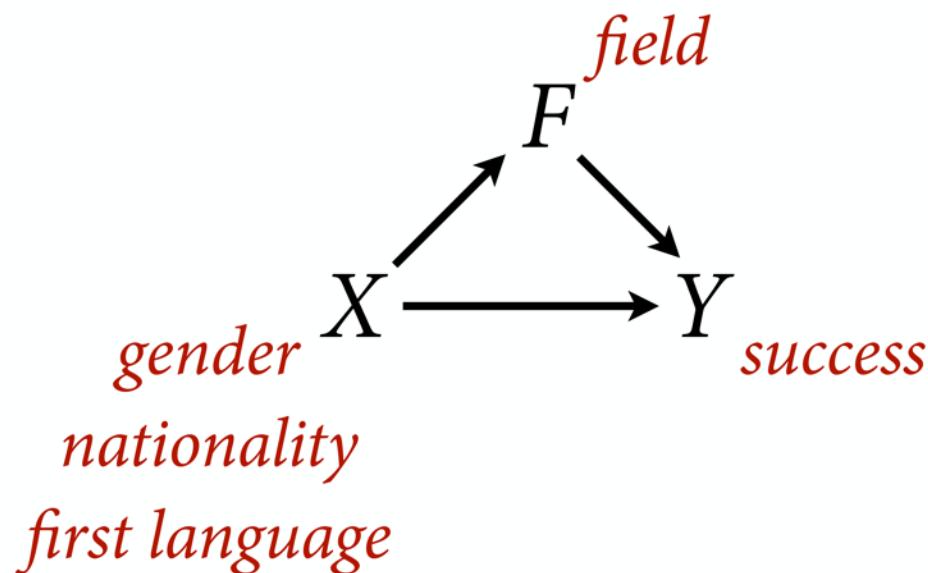
Admissions



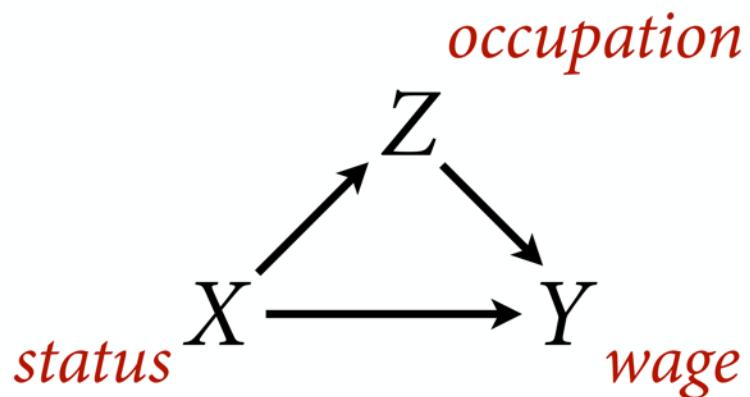
Encounters & discrimination



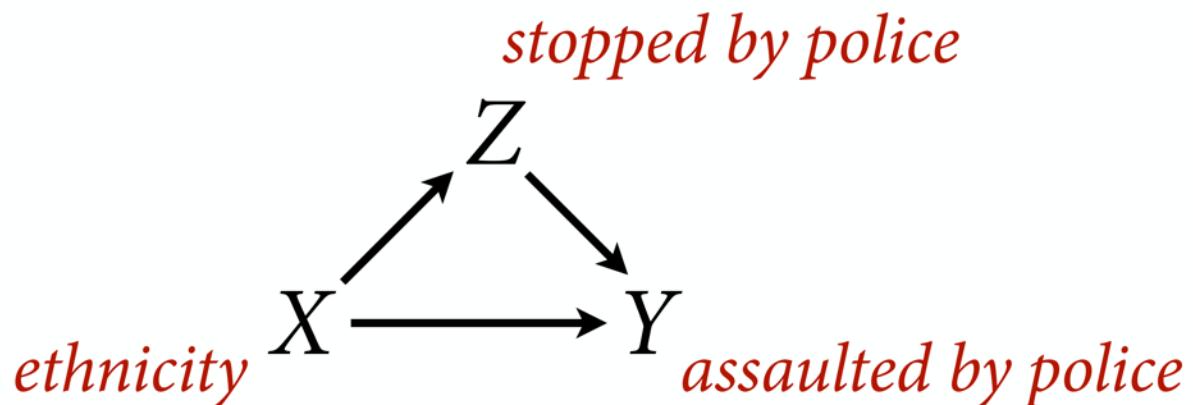
Grants



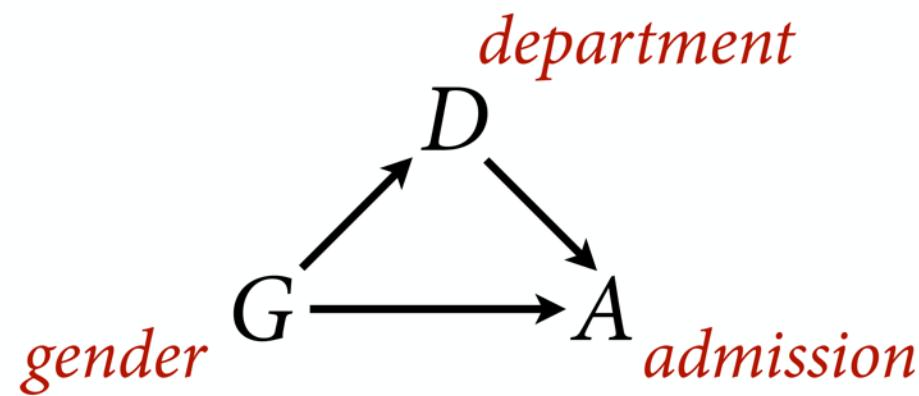
Wage discrimination



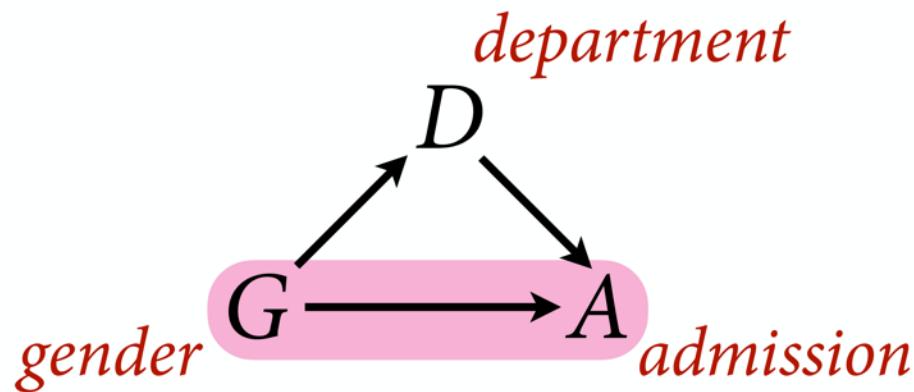
Policing



Which path is “discrimination”?

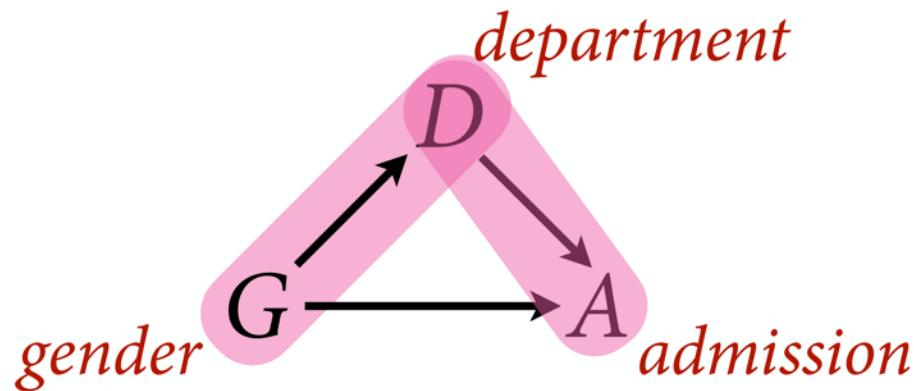


Which path is “discrimination”?



Direct discrimination
(status-based or taste-based discrimination)

Which path is “discrimination”?



Indirect discrimination
(structural discrimination)

Admissions: Drawing the Owl

- (1) Estimand(s)
- (2) Scientific model(s)
- (3) Statistical model(s)
- (4) Analyze



Generative model

How can choice of department create structural discrimination?

When departments vary in baseline admission rates.

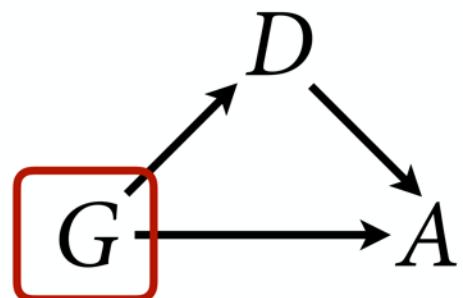
```
# generative model, basic mediator scenario  
  
N <- 1000 # number of applicants  
# even gender distribution  
G <- sample( 1:2 , size=N , replace=TRUE )  
# gender 1 tends to apply to department 1, 2 to 2  
D <- rbern( N , ifelse( G==1 , 0.3 , 0.8 ) ) + 1  
# matrix of acceptance rates [dept,gender]  
accept_rate <- matrix( c(0.1,0.3,0.1,0.3) , nrow=2 )  
# simulate acceptance  
A <- rbern( N , accept_rate[D,G] )
```

```
> accept_rate  
      [,1] [,2]  
[1,]   0.1   0.1  
[2,]   0.3   0.3
```

Generative model

```
# generative model, basic mediator scenario

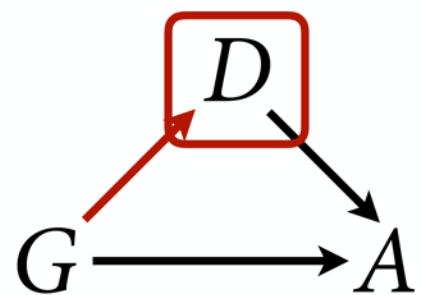
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Generative model

```
# generative model, basic mediator scenario

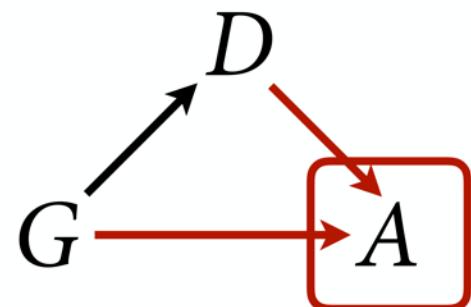
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Generative model

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```



```
[> accept_rate
 [,1] [,2]
 [1,] 0.1 0.1
 [2,] 0.3 0.3]
```

Generative model

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# simulate acceptance  
A <- rbern( N , accept_rate[D,G] )
```

```
> table(G,D)  
   D  
G  1  2  
 1 361 161  
 2  99 379
```

```
> table(G,A)  
   A  
G  0  1  
 1 421 101  
 2 350 128
```

Accept rates
Gender 1: 19%
Gender 2: 27%

Generative model

```
# generative model, basic mediator scenario

N <- 1000 # number of applicants
# even gender distribution
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# gender 1 tends to apply to department 1, 2 to 2
D <- rbern( N , ifelse( G==1 , 0.3 , 0.8 ) ) + 1
# matrix of acceptance rates [dept,gender]
accept_rate <- matrix( c(0.05,0.2,0.1,0.3) , nrow=2 )
# simulate acceptance
A <- rbern( N , accept_rate[D,G] )
```

```
> accept_rate
[,1] [,2]
[1,] 0.05  0.1
[2,] 0.20  0.3
```

```
> table(G,D)
   D
G   1   2
  1 355 164
  2  95 386
```

```
> table(G,A)
   A
G   0   1
  1 473  46
  2 404  77
```

Accept rates
Gender 1: 9%
Gender 2: 16%

Generative model

Is a start, but lots missing

Admission rate usually depends upon size of applicant pool, distribution of qualifications

In principle, should sample applicant pool and then sort to select admissions

Rates are conditional on structure of applicant pool

		D
G	1	2
1	355	164
2	95	386

		A
G	0	1
1	473	46
2	404	77

Accept rates

Gender 1: 9%

Gender 2: 16%

Admissions: Drawing the Owl

- (1) Estimand(s)
- (2) Scientific model(s)
- (3) Statistical model(s)
- (4) Analyze



Generalized Linear Models

Linear Models: Expected value is additive (“linear”) combination of parameters

$$Y_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma)$$
$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i$$

Generalized Linear Models

Linear Models: Expected value is additive (“linear”) combination of parameters

$$Y_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma)$$
$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i$$

Generalized Linear Models:
Expected value is **some function** of an additive combination of parameters

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$
$$f(p_i) = \alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i$$

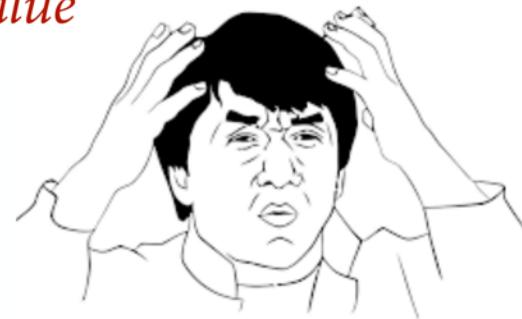
Generalized Linear Models

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$
$$f(p_i) = \frac{\alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i}{\text{can take any real value}}$$

0/1 outcome

probability of event

*f() maps probability scale
to linear model scale*



Links and inverse links

f is the link function

Links parameters of distribution to linear model

f^{-1} is the inverse link function

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$
$$f(p_i) = \alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i$$

$$p_i = f^{-1}(\alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i)$$

Example inverse function

$$f(a) = a^2 = b$$

Example inverse function

$$f(a) = a^2 = b$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = \sqrt{b} = a$$

Logit link

Bernoulli/Binomial models
most often use **logit** link

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i}$$

$$p_i = \text{logit}^{-1}(\alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i)$$

Logit link

Bernoulli/Binomial models
most often use **logit** link

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i}$$

“log odds”

odds

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i$$

$$p_i = \text{logit}^{-1}(\alpha + \beta_X X_i + \beta_Z Z_i)$$

“*logistic*”

From link to inverse link

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} = q_i$$

$$\text{logit}^{-1}(q_i) = ?$$

From link to inverse link

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} = q_i$$

$$\text{logit}^{-1}(q_i) = ? = p_i$$

From link to inverse link

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} = q_i$$

$$\text{logit}^{-1}(q_i) = ? = p_i$$

$$\log \frac{p_i}{1 - p_i} = q_i$$

$$p_i = \frac{\exp(q_i)}{1 + \exp(q_i)}$$

logit^{-1}

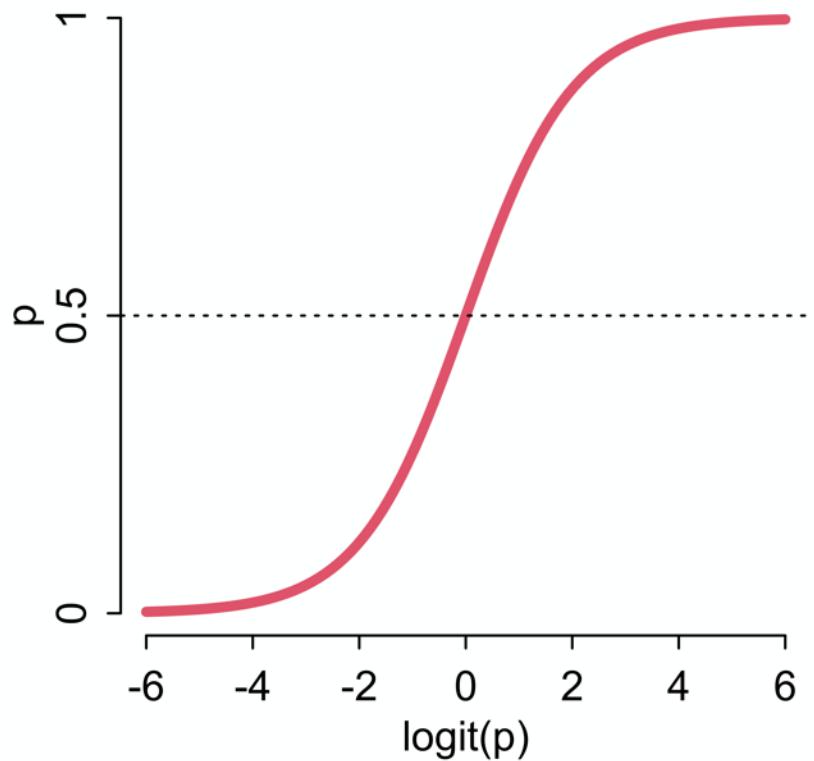
logit link is a harsh transform

“log-odds scale”: The value of the linear model

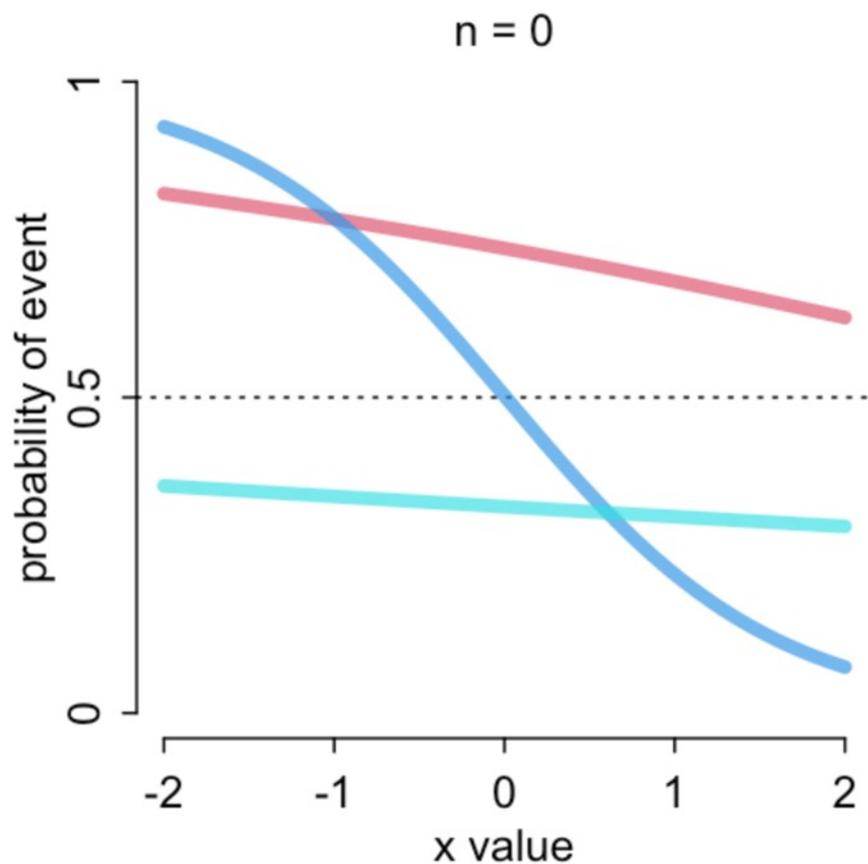
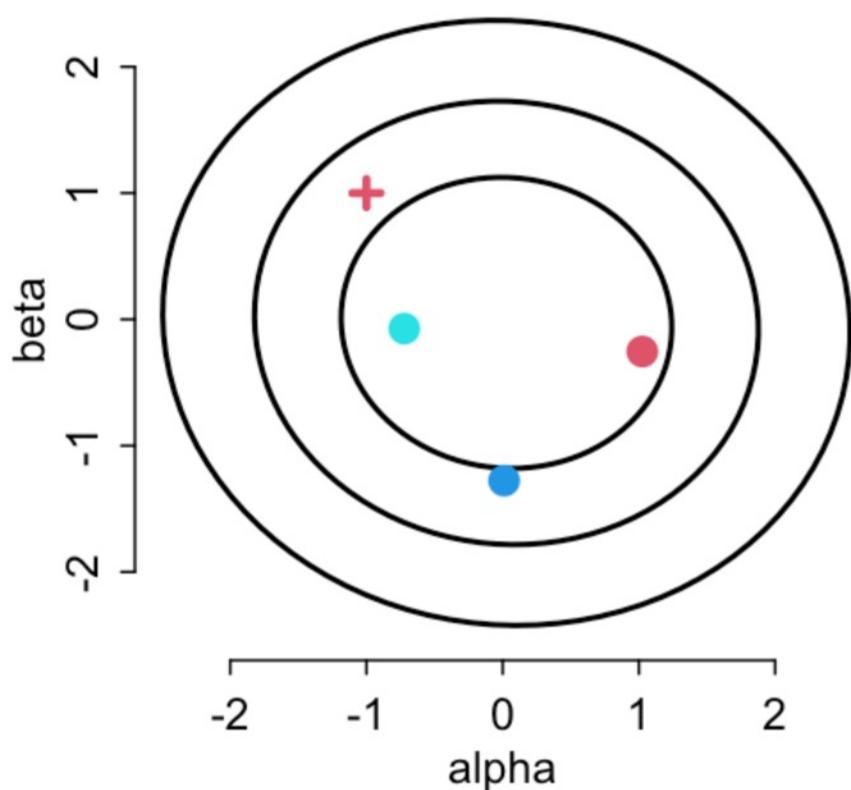
$\text{logit}(p)=0, p=0.5$

$\text{logit}(p)=6, p=\text{always}$

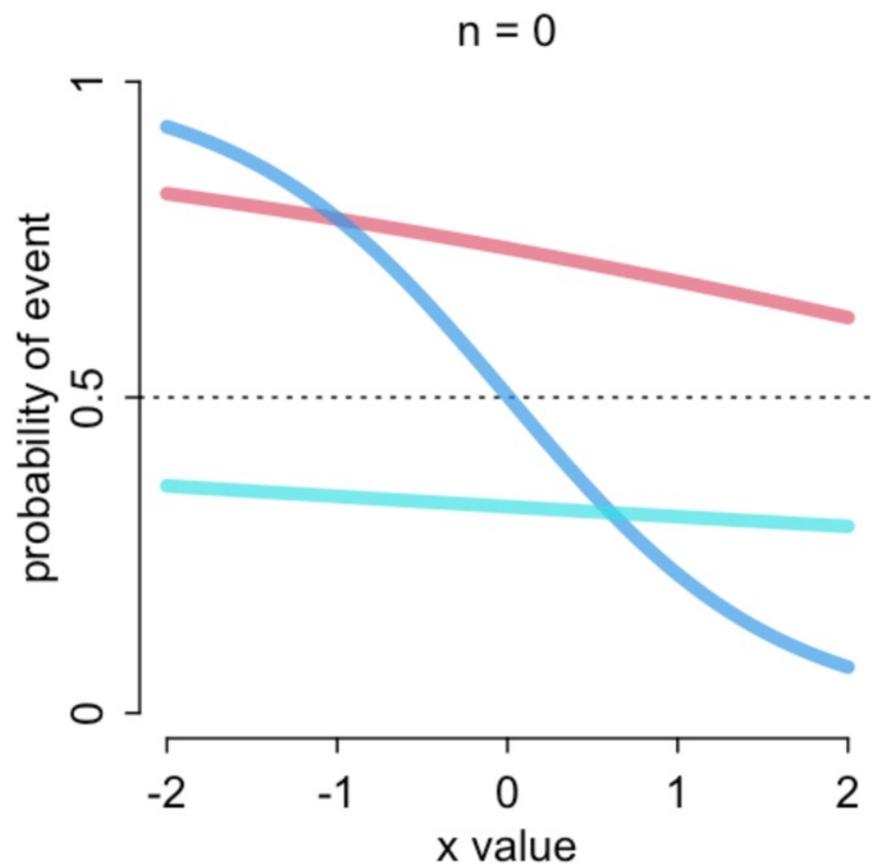
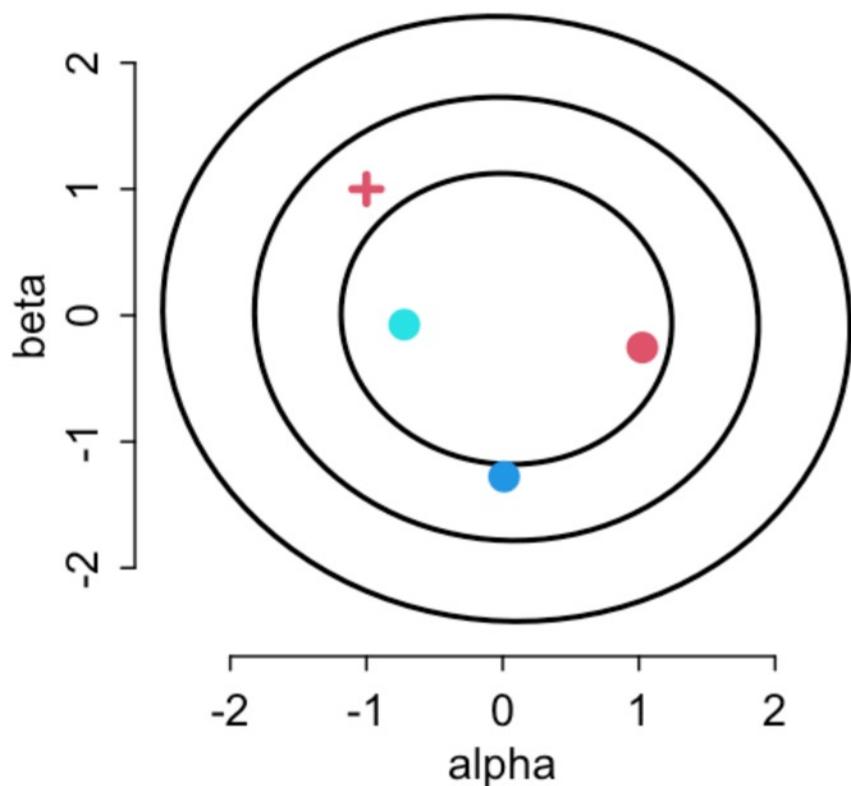
$\text{logit}(p)=-6, p=\text{never}$



$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha + \beta x_i$$



$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha + \beta x_i$$

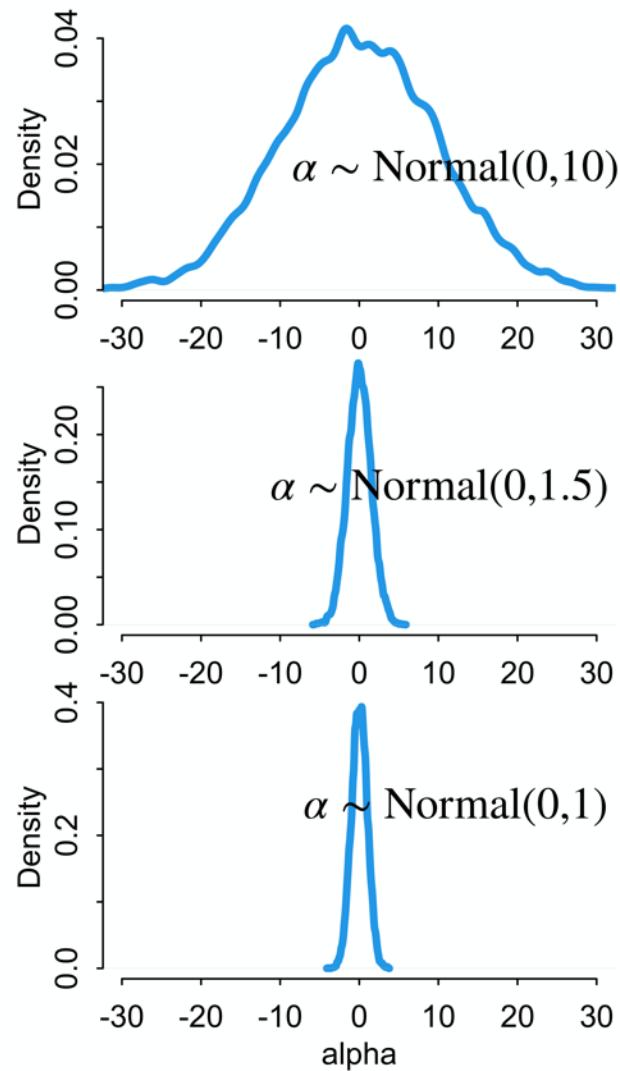


Logistic priors

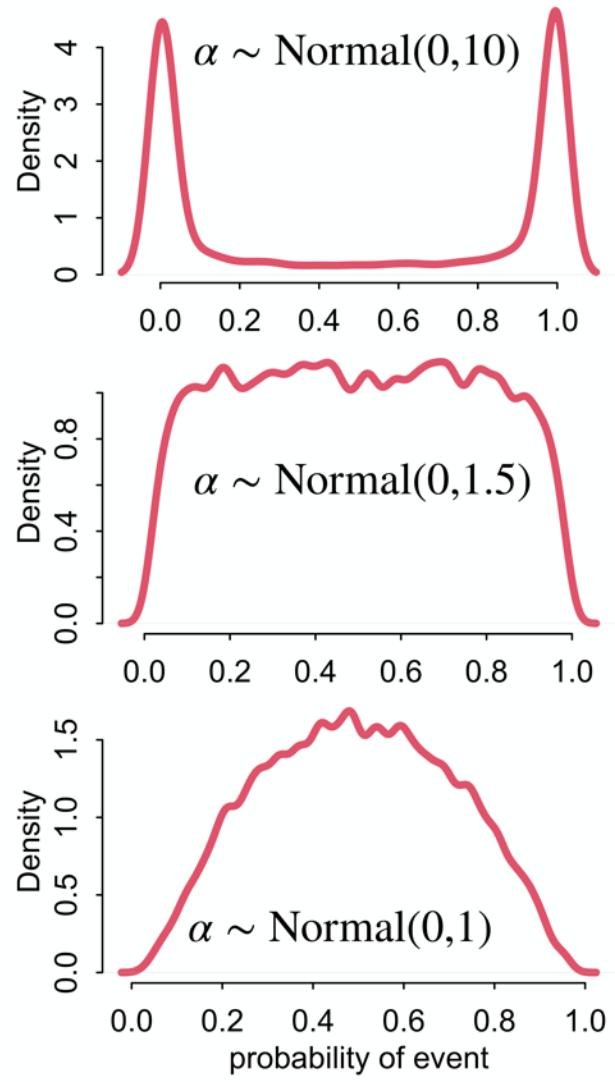
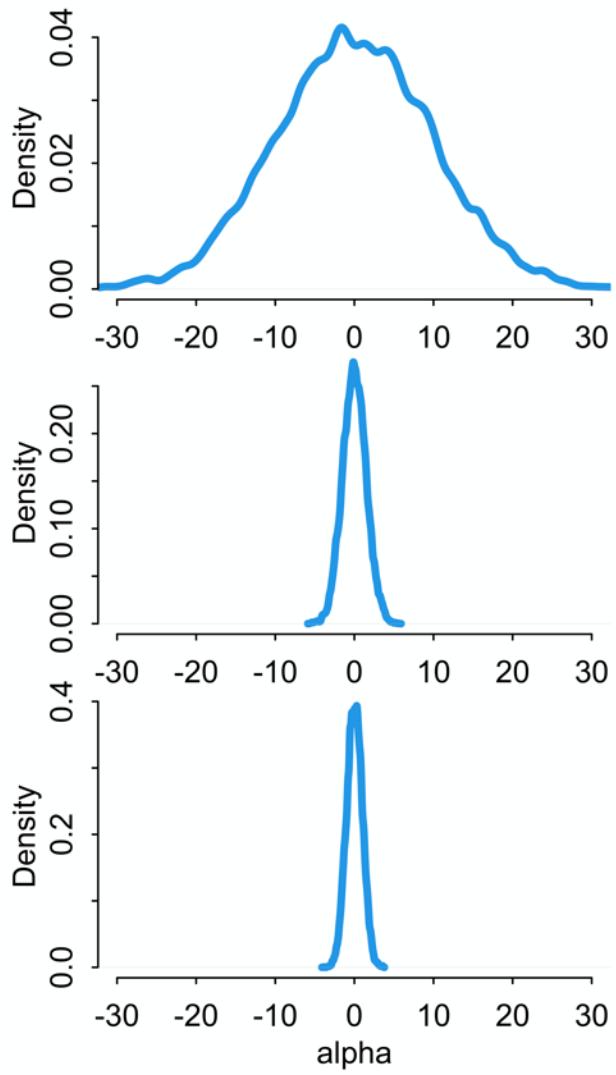
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha$$

The logit link compresses parameter distributions

Anything above +4 = almost always
Anything below -4 = almost never



$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha$$



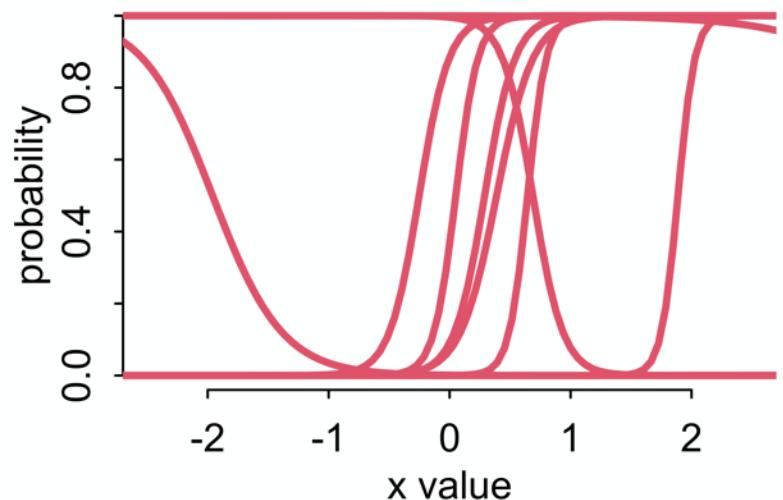
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha + \beta x_i$$

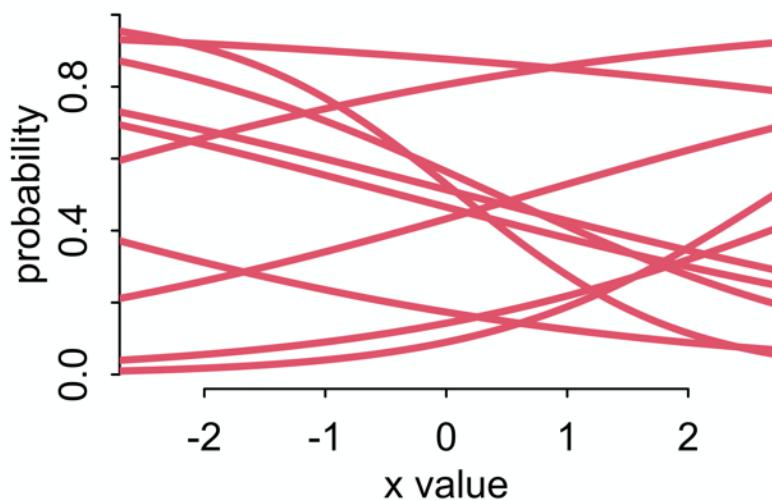
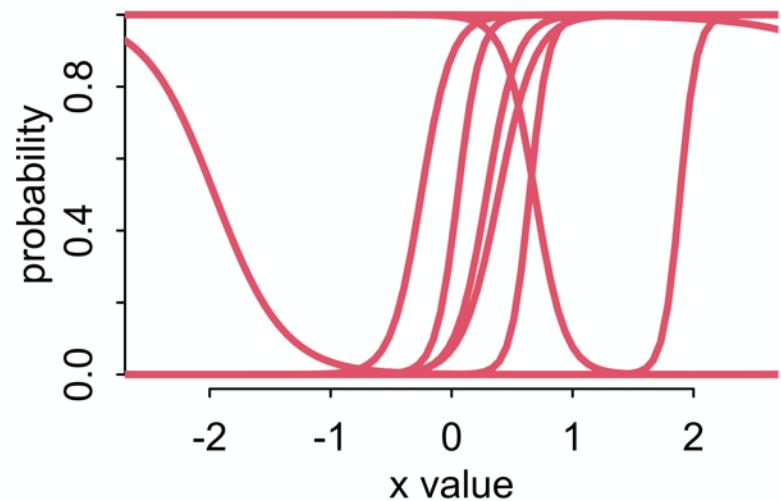
```
a <- rnorm(1e4,0,10)
b <- rnorm(1e4,0,10)

xseq <- seq(from=-3,to=3,len=100)
p <- sapply( xseq , function(x)
inv_logit(a+b*x) )

plot( NULL , xlim=c(-2.5,2.5) , ylim=c(0,1) ,
xlab="x value" , ylab="probability" )
for ( i in 1:10 ) lines( xseq , p[i,] , lwd=3 ,
col=2 )
```

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0,10)$$
$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0,10)$$

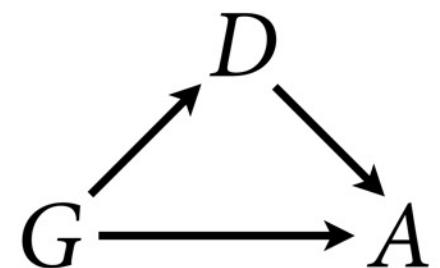


$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1.5)$$
$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 0.5)$$

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 10)$$
$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 10)$$


A statistical model

```
# generative model, basic mediator scenario

N <- 1000 # number of applicants
# even gender distribution
G <- sample( 1:2 , size=N , replace=TRUE )
# gender 1 tends to apply to department 1, 2 to 2
D <- rbern( N , ifelse( G==1 , 0.3 , 0.8 ) ) + 1
# matrix of acceptance rates [dept,gender]
accept_rate <- matrix( c(0.05,0.2,0.1,0.3) , nrow=2 )
# simulate acceptance
A <- rbern( N , accept_rate[D,G] )
```



Estimand: Total effect of G

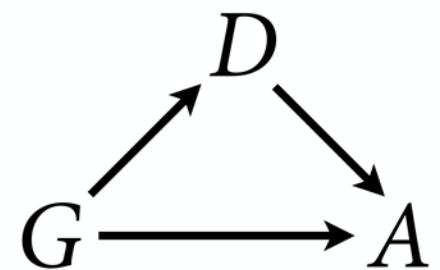
$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i]$$

Genders

$$\alpha = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$$

$$\Pr(A_i = 1) = p_i$$
$$p_i = \frac{\exp(\alpha[G_i])}{1 + \exp(\alpha[G_i])}$$



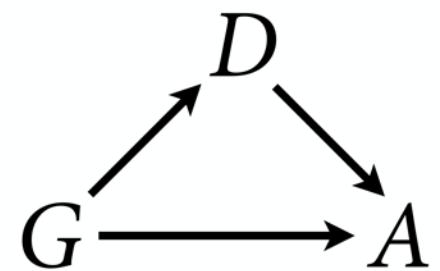
Estimand: Direct effect of G

$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

Departments

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1,1} & \alpha_{1,2} \\ \alpha_{2,1} & \alpha_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Genders}$$



Total effect

Direct effect(s)

$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i]$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

$$\alpha_j \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

$$\alpha_{j,k} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

Total effect

$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i]$$
$$\alpha_j \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

```
dat_sim <- list( A=A , D=D , G=G )

m1 <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ bernoulli(p),
    logit(p) <- a[G],
    a[G] ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

Direct effect(s)

$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$
$$\alpha_{j,k} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

```
dat_sim <- list( A=A , D=D , G=G )

m2 <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ bernoulli(p),
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

Total effect

```
dat_sim <- list( A=A , D=D , G=G )

m1 <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ bernoulli(p),
    logit(p) <- a[G],
    a[G] ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

```
precis(m1,depth=2)
```

	mean	sd	5.5%	94.5%	n_eff	Rhat4
a[1]	-1.80	0.13	-2.01	-1.60	1549	1
a[2]	-1.09	0.10	-1.25	-0.93	1159	1

Direct effect(s)

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dat_sim <- list( A=A , D=D , G=G )

m2 <- ulam(
  alist(
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    logit(p) <- a[G,D],
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Total effect

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  alist(  
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```

```
precis(m1,depth=2)
```

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a[1]	-1.80	0.13	-2.01	-1.60	1549	1
a[2]	-1.09	0.10	-1.25	-0.93	1159	1

Direct effect(s)

```
dat_sim <- list( A=A , D=D , G=G )  
  
m2 <- ulam(  
  alist(  
    A ~ bernoulli(p),  
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],  
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)  
) , data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

```
precis(m2,depth=3)
```

	mean	sd	5.5%	94.5%	n_eff	Rhat4
a[1,1]	-2.31	0.18	-2.60	-2.04	2529	1
a[1,2]	-0.92	0.19	-1.23	-0.62	2216	1
a[2,1]	-1.93	0.31	-2.45	-1.44	2214	1
a[2,2]	-0.93	0.11	-1.11	-0.75	2055	1

Total effect

```
dat_sim <- list( A=A , D=D , G=G )

m1 <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ bernoulli(p),
    logit(p) <- a[G],
    a[G] ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

```
precis(m1,depth=2)
```

	mean	sd	5.5%	94.5%	n_eff	Rhat4
a[1]	-1.80	0.13	-2.01	-1.60	1549	1
a[2]	-1.09	0.10	-1.25	-0.93	1159	1

Direct effect(s)

```
dat_sim <- list( A=A , D=D , G=G )

m2 <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ bernoulli(p),
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

```
precis(m2,depth=3)
```

	mean	sd	5.5%	94.5%	n_eff	Rhat4
a[1,1]	-2.31	0.18	-2.60	-2.04	2529	1
a[1,2]	-0.92	0.19	-1.23	-0.62	2216	1
a[2,1]	-1.93	0.31	-2.45	-1.44	2214	1
a[2,2]	-0.93	0.11	-1.11	-0.75	2055	1

```
> inv_logit(coef(m2))
      a[1,1]      a[1,2]      a[2,1]      a[2,2]
0.06296434 0.21109945 0.08253890 0.20003819
```

Admissions: Drawing the Owl

- (1) Estimand(s)
- (2) Scientific model(s)
- (3) Statistical model(s)
- (4) Analyze



UC Berkeley Admissions



4526 graduate school
applications for 1973 UC
Berkeley

Stratified by department and
gender of applicant

Evidence of gender
discrimination?

	dept	admit	reject	applications	gender
1	A	512	313	825	male
2	A	89	19	108	female
3	B	353	207	560	male
4	B	17	8	25	female
5	C	120	205	325	male
6	C	202	391	593	female
7	D	138	279	417	male
8	D	131	244	375	female
9	E	53	138	191	male
10	E	94	299	393	female
11	F	22	351	373	male
12	F	24	317	341	female

See ?UCBAdmissions for citation

Logistic & Binomial Regression

Logistic regression:

Binary [0,1] outcome and logit link

$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

Binomial regression:

Count [0,N] outcome and logit link

$$A_i \sim \text{Binomial}(N_i, p_i)$$

$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

Completely equivalent for inference

LOOKING

	A	G	D
1	0	2	1
2	0	1	1
3	1	2	2
4	1	2	2
5	0	2	2
6	0	1	1
7	0	2	2
8	0	2	2
9	0	2	2
10	0	2	2
11	0	2	2
12	1	2	2
13	0	2	2
14	0	1	1
15	0	2	2
16	0	1	2
17	0	1	1
18	0	1	1
19	0	1	1
20	0	1	1

```
dat_sim2 <- aggregate( A ~ G + D , dat_sim , sum )
dat_sim2$N <- aggregate( A ~ G + D , dat_sim , length )$A
```

	G	D	A	N
1	1	1	30	355
2	2	1	10	92
3	1	2	38	135
4	2	2	117	418

Aggregated

Logistic & Binomial Regression

```
m2 <- ulam(  
  alist(  
    A ~ bernoulli(p),  
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],  
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)  
) , data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

$$A_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

```
m2_bin <- ulam(  
  alist(  
    A ~ binomial(N,p),  
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],  
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)  
) , data=dat_sim2 , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

$$A_i \sim \text{Binomial}(N_i, p_i)$$
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

Completely equivalent for inference

Logistic & Binomial Regression

```
m2 <- ulam(  
  alist(  
    A ~ binomial(1,p),  
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],  
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)  
) , data=dat_sim , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

$$A_i \sim \text{Binomial}(1, p_i)$$
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

```
m2_bin <- ulam(  
  alist(  
    A ~ binomial(N,p),  
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],  
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)  
) , data=dat_sim2 , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

$$A_i \sim \text{Binomial}(N_i, p_i)$$
$$\text{logit}(p_i) = \alpha[G_i, D_i]$$

Completely equivalent for inference

Total effect

```
data(UCBadmit)
d <- UCBadmit

dat <- list(
  A = d$admit,
  N = d$applications,
  G = ifelse(d$applicant.gender=="female",1,2),
  D = as.integer(d$dept)
)

# total effect gender
mG <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ binomial(N,p),
    logit(p) <- a[G],
    a[G] ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

Total effect

```
data(UCBadmit)
d <- UCBadmit

dat <- list(
  A = d$admit,
  N = d$applications,
  G = ifelse(d$applicant.gender=="female",1,2),
  D = as.integer(d$dept)
)

# total effect gender
mG <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ binomial(N,p),
    logit(p) <- a[G],
    a[G] ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

Direct effect(s)

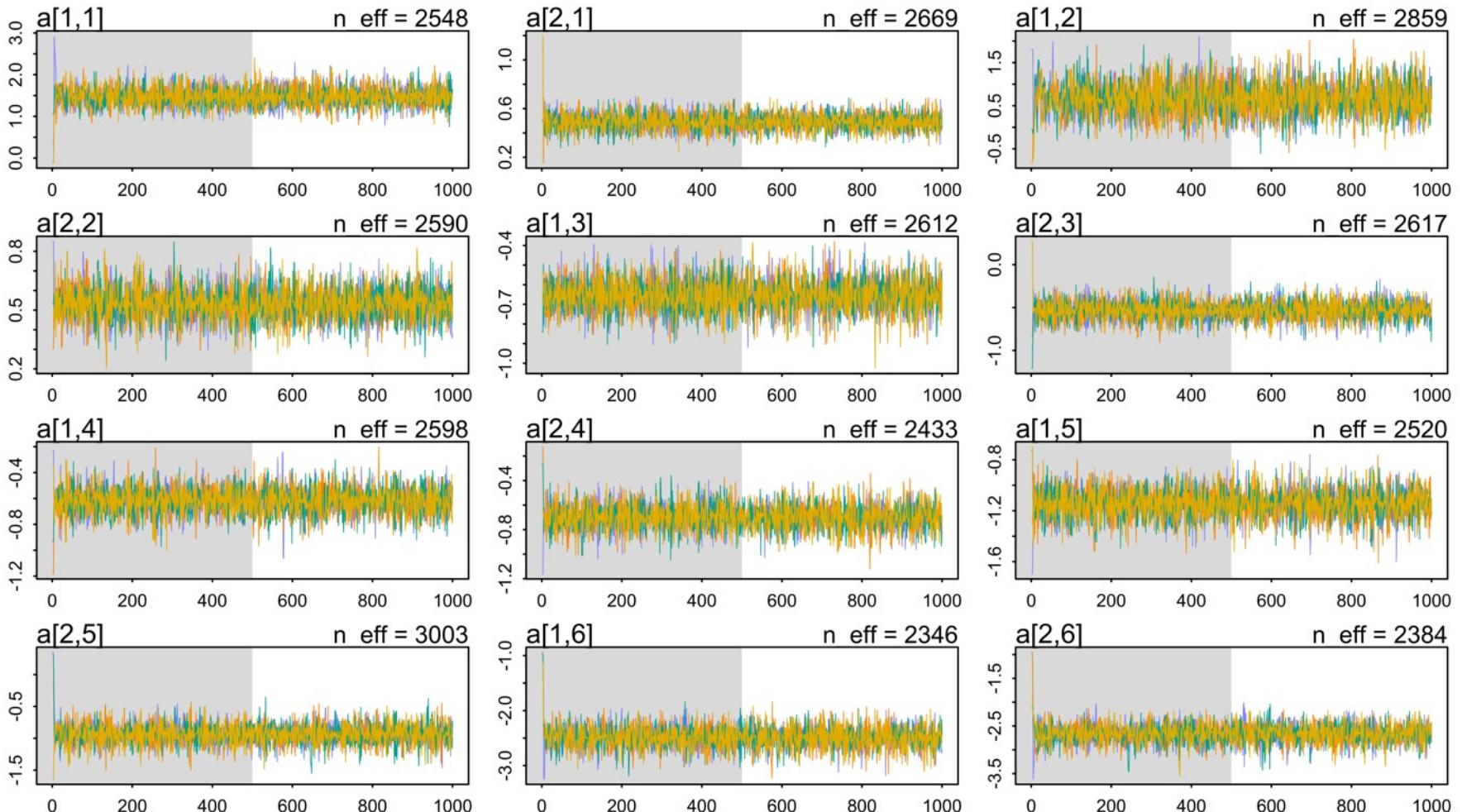
```
# direct effects
mGD <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ binomial(N,p),
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

```
# total effect gender
mG <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ binomial(N,p),
    logit(p) <- a[G],
    a[G] ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

	mean	sd	5.5%	94.5%	n_eff	Rhat4
a[1]	-0.83	0.05	-0.91	-0.75	1487	1
a[2]	-0.22	0.04	-0.28	-0.16	1499	1

```
# direct effects
mGD <- ulam(
  alist(
    A ~ binomial(N,p),
    logit(p) <- a[G,D],
    matrix[G,D]:a ~ normal(0,1)
  ), data=dat , chains=4 , cores=4 )
```

	mean	sd	5.5%	94.5%	n_eff	Rhat4
a[1,1]	1.48	0.24	1.11	1.87	2548	1
a[1,2]	0.66	0.40	0.03	1.32	2859	1
a[1,3]	-0.65	0.08	-0.79	-0.52	2612	1
a[1,4]	-0.62	0.11	-0.79	-0.45	2598	1
a[1,5]	-1.15	0.12	-1.34	-0.96	2520	1
a[1,6]	-2.50	0.20	-2.81	-2.18	2346	1
a[2,1]	0.49	0.07	0.38	0.60	2669	1
a[2,2]	0.53	0.08	0.40	0.67	2590	1
a[2,3]	-0.53	0.11	-0.72	-0.35	2617	1
a[2,4]	-0.70	0.10	-0.87	-0.54	2433	1
a[2,5]	-0.94	0.16	-1.20	-0.69	3003	1
a[2,6]	-2.67	0.21	-3.00	-2.34	2384	1

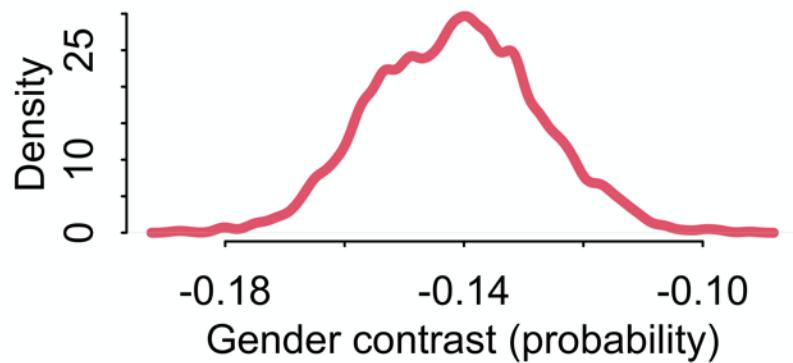




Total effect

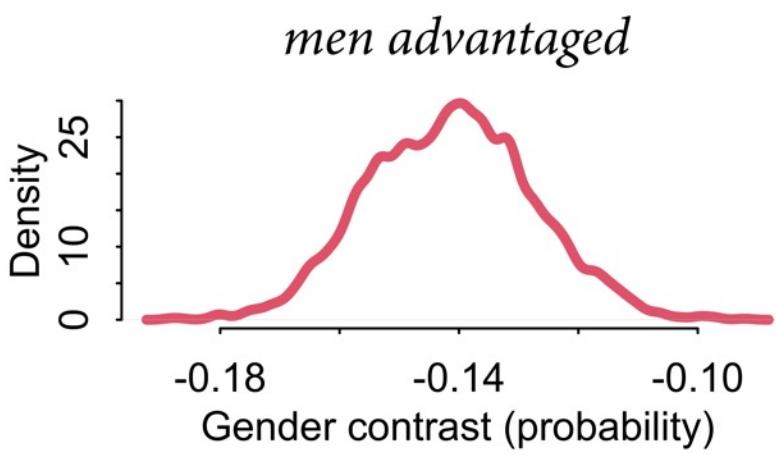
```
post1 <- extract.samples(mG)
PrA_G1 <- inv_logit( post1$a[,1] )
PrA_G2 <- inv_logit( post1$a[,2] )
diff_prob <- PrA_G1 - PrA_G2
dens(diff_prob, lwd=4, col=2, xlab="Gender
contrast (probability)")
```

men advantaged



Total effect

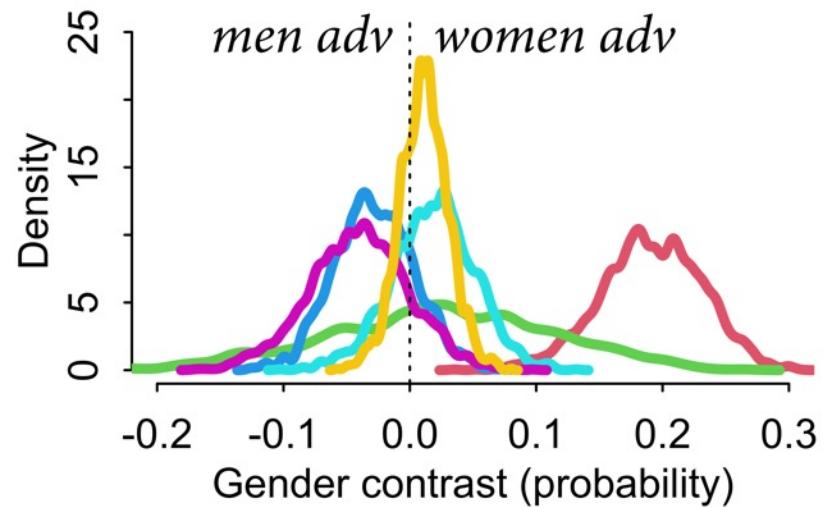
```
post1 <- extract.samples(mG)
PrA_G1 <- inv_logit( post1$a[,1] )
PrA_G2 <- inv_logit( post1$a[,2] )
diff_prob <- PrA_G1 - PrA_G2
dens(diff_prob, lwd=4, col=2, xlab="Gender contrast (probability)")
```



Direct effect(s)

```
post2 <- extract.samples(mGD)
PrA <- inv_logit( post2$a )
diff_prob_D_ <- sapply( 1:6 , function(i) PrA[,1,i] - PrA[,2,i] )

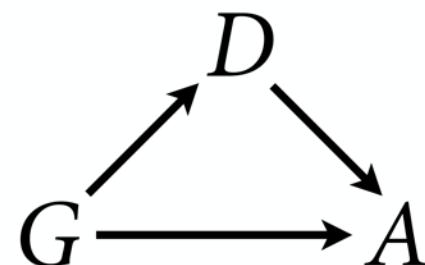
plot(NULL, xlim=c(-0.2,0.3), ylim=c(0,25), xlab="Gender contrast (probability)", ylab="Density")
for ( i in 1:6 ) dens( diff_prob_D_[,i] , lwd=4 , col=1+i , add=TRUE )
```



What is the **average direct effect** of gender across departments?

Depends upon distribution of applications, probability
woman/man applies to each department

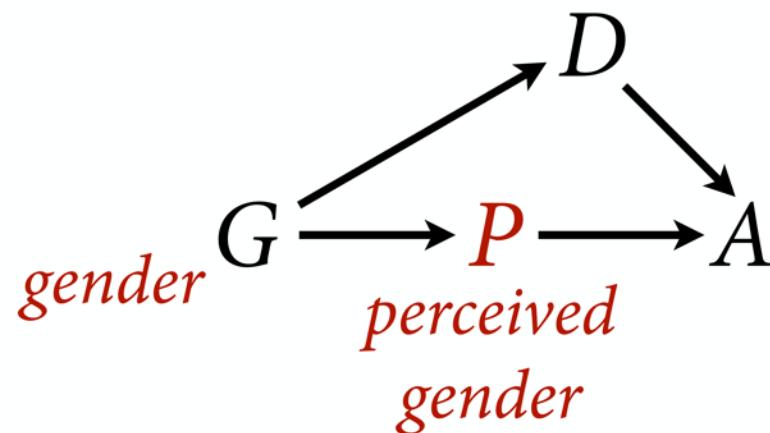
*What is the
invention actually?*



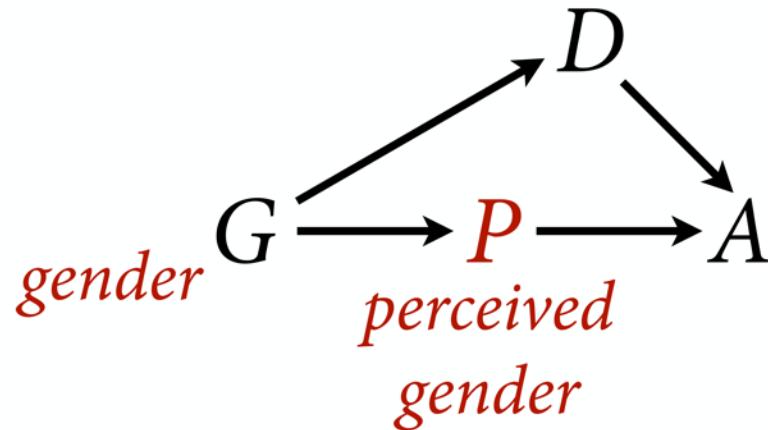
What is the average **direct** effect of gender across departments?

Depends upon distribution of applications, probability
woman/man applies to each department

*What is the
invention actually?*



*What is the
invention actually?*



To calculate causal effect of P , must average
(marginalize) over departments

Easy to do it as a simulation

```

# number of applications to simulate
total_apps <- sum(dat$N)

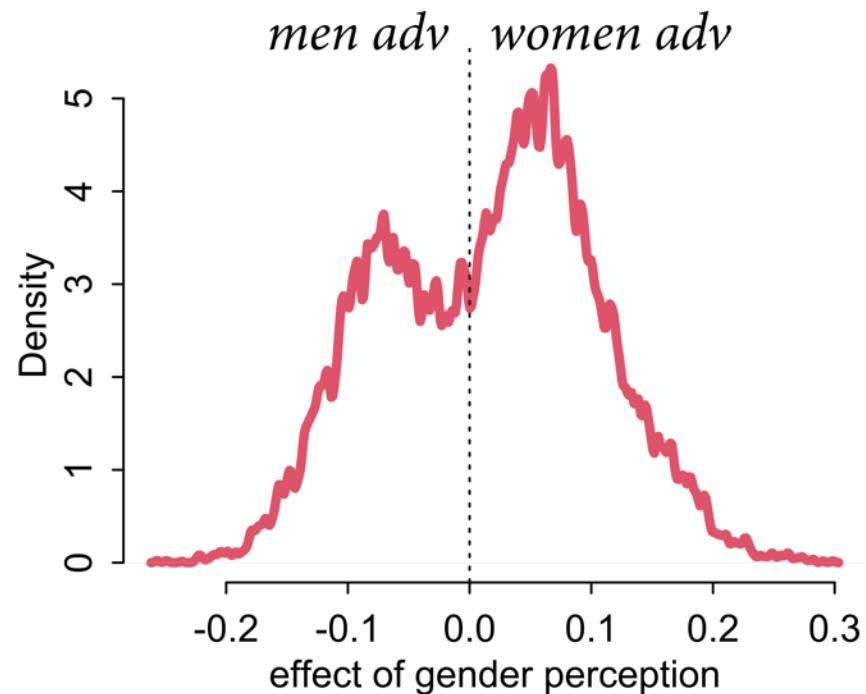
# number of applications per department
apps_per_dept <- sapply( 1:6 , function(i)
sum(dat$N[dat$D==i]) )

# simulate as if all apps from women
p_G1 <- link(m2,data=list(
  D=rep(1:6,times=apps_per_dept),
  N=rep(1,total_apps),
  G=rep(1,total_apps)))

# simulate as if all apps from men
p_G2 <- link(m2,data=list(
  D=rep(1:6,times=apps_per_dept),
  N=rep(1,total_apps),
  G=rep(2,total_apps)))

# summarize
dens( p_G1 - p_G2 , lwd=4 , col=2 ,
xlab="effect of gender perception" )

```

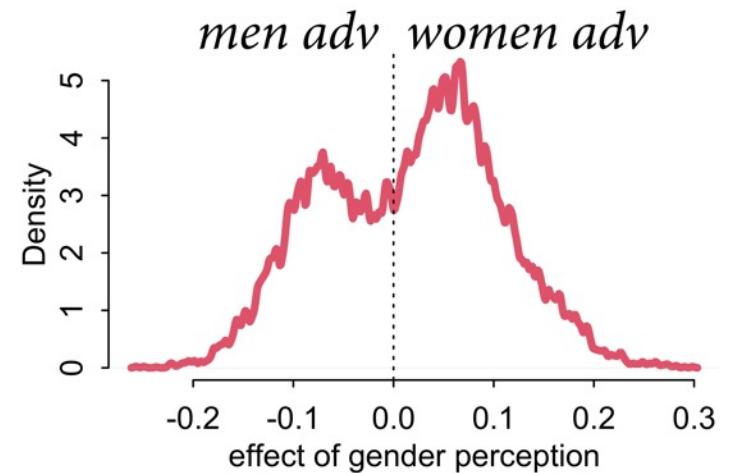


```

# simulate as if all apps from women
p_G1 <- link(m2,data=list(
  D=rep(1:6,times=apps_per_dept),
  N=rep(1,total_apps),
  G=rep(1,total_apps)))

# simulate as if all apps from men
p_G2 <- link(m2,data=list(
  D=rep(1:6,times=apps_per_dept),
  N=rep(1,total_apps),
  G=rep(2,total_apps)))

```

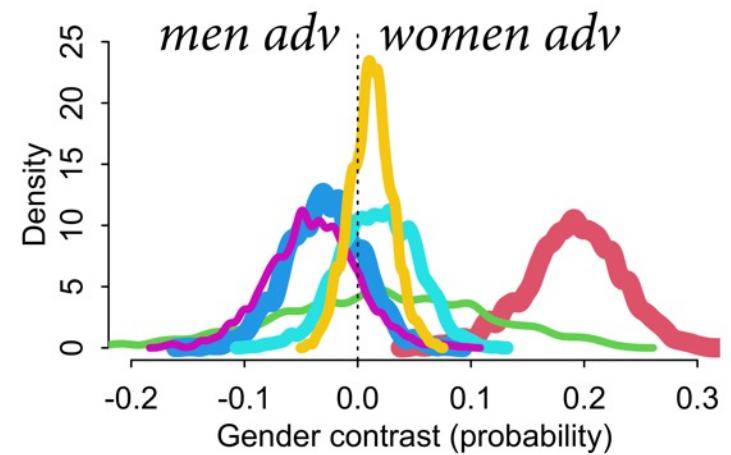


```

# show each dept density with weight as in
# population
w <- xtabs( dat$N ~ dat$D ) / sum(dat$N)

plot(NULL,xlim=c(-0.2,0.3),ylim=c(0,25),xlab="Gender contrast (probability)",ylab="Density")
for ( i in 1:6 ) dens( diff_prob_D_[,i] ,
lwd=2+20*w[i] , col=1+i , add=TRUE )
abline(v=0,lty=3)

```

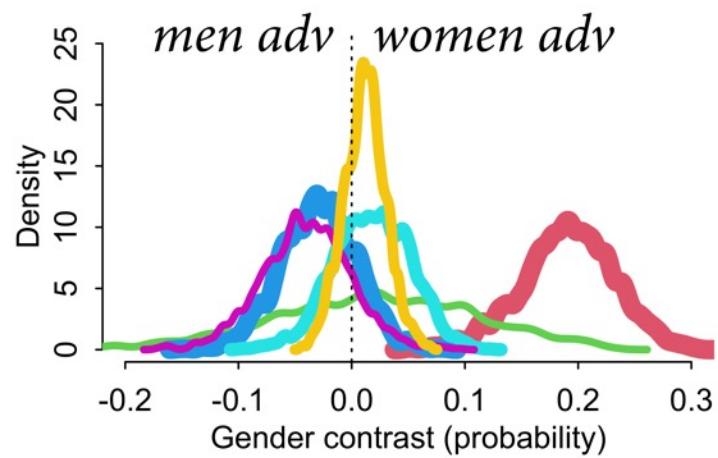


Post-stratification

Description, prediction & causal inference often require **post-stratification**

Post-stratification: Re-weighting estimates for target population

At a different university, distribution of applications will differ => predicted consequence of intervention different



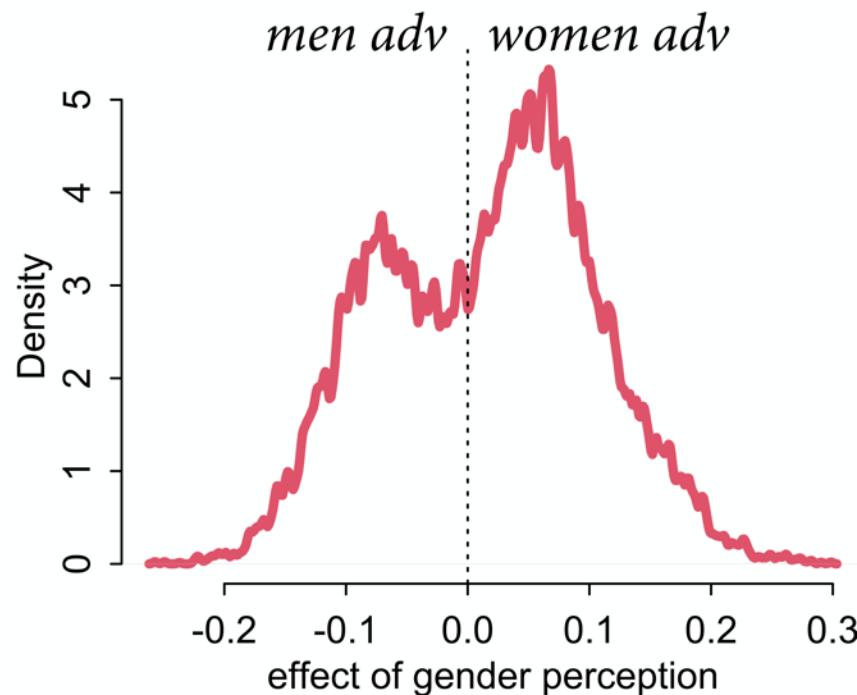
Admissions so far

Evidence for gender discrimination?

No overall evidence for, but:

(1) Distribution of applications can be a consequence of discrimination
(data do not speak to this)

(2) Confounds are likely



Binomial Generalized Linear Models

Outcome is a count with a maximum

Maximum needn't be known,
sometimes target of inference
(population size estimation)

logit link is not only option

Is maximum entropy distribution for
count with constant expectation



