

Semiparametric Thresholding Least Squares

Pierre Chausse*, Mihai Giurcanu†, George Luta‡

Abstract

The vignette includes ideas for improving the `causalTLSE` package.

Introduction

This document presents one possible extension to the `causalTLSE` package. The TLSE causal effects will eventually be based on the following functions and methods. The causal effect model is

$$Y = \beta_0(1 - Z) + \beta_1 Z + f_0(X) + f_1(X) + \varepsilon,$$

and it is approximated by the regression

$$Y = \beta_0(1 - Z) + \beta_1 Z + \psi_0^T U_0(X)(1 - Z) + \psi_1^T U_1(X)Z + u,$$

where $Y \in \mathbb{R}$ is the response variable, X is a $k \times 1$ vector of confounders, and $U_0(X) \in \mathbb{R}^{p_0}$ and $U_1(X) \in \mathbb{R}^{p_1}$ are spline vectors. We can represent $U_j(X)$, for $j = 0, 1$, into a block vector $\{U_{j1}(X_1)^T, U_{j2}(X_2)^T, \dots, U_{jk}(X_k)^T\}^T$, where $U_{jl}(X_l) \in \mathbb{R}^{p_{jl}}$ is the vector of basis functions for group j associated with X_l , with $\sum_{l=1}^k p_{jl} = p_j$, $j = 0, 1$. This is equivalent to estimating the following two models separately:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \beta_0 + \psi_0^T U_0(X) + u(0) \\ Y &= \beta_1 + \psi_1^T U_1(X) + u(1) \end{aligned}$$

The detail on how $U_0(X)$ and $U_1(X)$ are defined and selected is presented in the `causalTLSE` vignette, so we won't repeat it here. It is therefore important to be familiar with this vignette to understand what follows.

What is important here is to realize that the package provides a semiparametric method for estimating the model

$$Y = \beta + f(X) + \varepsilon.$$

using the following basis function representation:

$$Y = \beta + \psi^T U(X) + u$$

We can create a model similar to the `tlseModel`, but without splitting the sample into two groups. We would simply have one set of knots per covariate. For now, we name the class “`slse`”. The model constructor would be simpler, because it would not divide the sample in two. Also, the formula would not need a `|` operator. We would only provide the regression formula

*University of Waterloo, pchausse@uwaterloo.ca

†University of Chicago, giurcanu@uchicago.edu

‡Georgetown University, George.Luta@georgetown.edu

```

slse <- function (form, data, nbasis = function(n) n^0.3, knots,
                  userRem = NULL)
{
  mf <- model.frame(form, data)
  X <- model.matrix(form, data)
  Y <- model.response(mf)
  if (attr(terms(form), "intercept") == 1)
  {
    X <- X[, -1, drop = FALSE]
    reg <- "~Xf"
  } else {
    reg <- "~Xf-1"
  }
  formY <- as.formula(paste(all.vars(form)[1], reg, sep=""),
                     env = .GlobalEnv)
  formX <- formula(delete.response(terms(form)), env = .GlobalEnv)
  na <- na.omit(cbind(Y, X))
  if (missing(knots)) {
    select <- "SLSE"
    crit <- ""
  } else {
    select <- "User Based"
    crit <- ""
  }
  if (missing(knots))
    knots <- as.list(rep(NA, ncol(X)))
  if (is.null(knots))
    knots <- lapply(1:ncol(X), function(i) NULL)
  if (!is.list(knots))
    stop("knots must be a list")
  if (length(knots) != ncol(X))
    stop("The length of knots must be equal to the number of covariates")
  if (!is.null(attr(na, "omit")))
  {
    na <- attr(na, "omit")
    X <- X[-na, , drop = FALSE]
    data <- data[-na, , drop = FALSE]
  } else {
    na <- NULL
  }
  if (!is.null(userRem))
  {
    w <- which(colnames(X) %in% userRem)
    if (length(w))
      knots[w] <- lapply(w, function(i) NULL)
  }
  nameX <- colnames(X)
  nameY <- all.vars(formY)[1]
  knots <- lapply(1:ncol(X), function(i)
    causalTLSE:::setKnots(X[, i], nbasis=nbasis, knots=knots[[i]]))
  names(knots) <- nameX
  obj <- list(na = na, formY = formY, formX = formX,
             nameY = nameY, knots = knots, data = data,

```

```

    nameX = nameX, method = list(select = select, crit = crit))
class(obj) <- "slse"
obj
}

```

The print method also needs to be simplified:

```

print.slse <- function (x, knots = FALSE, ...)
{
  if (!knots) {
    cat("Semiparametric LSE Model\n")
    cat("*****\n\n")
    cat("Number of observations: ", nrow(x$data), "\n")
    cat("Number of missing values: ", length(x$na), "\n")
    cat("Selection Method: ", x$method$select, "\n", sep = "")
    if (x$method$crit != "")
      cat("Criterion: ", x$method$crit, "\n\n", sep = "")
    cat("Covariates approximated by semiparametric LSE:\n")
    w <- sapply(x$knots, is.null)
    selPW <- x$nameX[!w]
    nonselPW <- x$nameX[w]
    isApp <- if (length(selPW))
      paste(selPW, collapse = ", ", sep = "")
      else "None"
    notApp <- if (length(nonselPW))
      paste(nonselPW, collapse = ", ", sep = "")
      else "None"
    cat("\t", isApp, "\n", sep = "")
    cat("Covariates not approximated by semiparametric LSE:\n")
    cat("\t", notApp, "\n", sep = "")
  } else {
    cat("Lists of knots\n")
    cat("*****\n")
    for (sel in 1:length(x$knots)) {
      cat(x$nameX[sel], ":\n", sep = "")
      if (is.null(x$knots[[sel]]))
        cat("None\n")
      else print.default(format(x$knots[[sel]], ...),
        print.gap = 2L, quote = FALSE)
    }
  }
  invisible()
}

```

We can try it with the simDat4 dataset

```

data(simDat4)
mod1 <- slse(Y~X1+X2+X3+X4, data=simDat4)
mod1

## Semiparametric LSE Model
## *****
##
## Number of observations: 500
## Number of missing values: 0

```

```
## Selection Method: SLSE
## Covariates approximated by semiparametric LSE:
## X1, X3
## Covariates not approximated by semiparametric LSE:
## X2, X4

print(mod1, knots=TRUE)

## Lists of knots
## *****
## X1:
## 33.33333%      50%      66.66667%      83.33333%
## 0.03860281    1.19725489    5.69003907    15.45468686
## X2:
## None
## X3:
## 33.33333%
##      2
## X4:
## None
```

Estimation

We first simplify the internal functions:

```
.chkSelKnots <- function (model, w)
{
  wK <- "knots"
  knots <- model[[wK]]
  if (is.null(w))
    return(knots)
  if (!is.list(w))
    stop("The knots selection must be included in a list")
  if (length(w) != length(knots))
    stop(paste("The length of the knots selection list does not match the length of ",
              wK, sep = ""))
  k <- lapply(1:length(w), function(i) {
    ki <- knots[[i]]
    wi <- w[[i]]
    if (is.null(ki))
      return(NULL)
    if (is.null(wi))
      return(NULL)
    if (any(is.na(wi)))
      stop("The knots selection list cannot contain NAs")
    if (!is.integer(wi))
      stop("The knots selection list can only contain integers")
    wi <- unique(wi)
    if (any(wi < 1) | any(wi > length(ki)))
      stop(paste("Knot selection out of bound in ", wK,
                sep = ""))
    ki <- ki[wi]
  })
  names(k) <- model$nameX
  k
```

```

}

.splineMatrix <- function (model, which)
{
  X <- causalTLSE:::model.matrix.tlseModel(model)[, which]
  knots <- model$knots[[which]]
  if (is.null(knots))
    return(as.matrix(X))
  n <- length(X)
  p <- length(knots) + 1
  Xf <- matrix(0, nrow = n, ncol = p)
  Xf[, 1] <- X * (X <= knots[1]) + knots[1] * (X > knots[1])
  Xf[, p] <- (X - knots[p - 1]) * (X > knots[p - 1])
  if (p >= 3) {
    for (j in 2:(p - 1)) {
      Xf[, j] <- (X - knots[j - 1]) * (X >= knots[j - 1]) * (X <= knots[j]) + (knots[j] - knots[j - 1]) * (X > knots[j])
    }
  }
  Xf
}

multiSplines <- function (model)
{
  all <- lapply(1:length(model$nameX), function(i) {
    ans <- .splineMatrix(model, i)
    nk <- length(model$knots[[i]]) + 1
    colnames(ans) <- if (nk == 1) {
      model$nameX[i]
    } else {
      paste(model$nameX[i], "_", 1:nk, sep = "")
    }
    ans
  })
  names(all) <- model$nameX
  cnames <- lapply(all, colnames)
  names(cnames) <- names(all)
  all <- do.call(cbind, all)
  attr(all, "p") <- sapply(knots, length) + 1
  attr(all, "colnames") <- cnames
  all
}

```

Then we rewrite the estimation function

```

estSLSE <- function(model, w = NULL)
{
  if (!inherits(model, "slse"))
    stop("model must be an object of class slse")
  model$knots <- .chkSelKnots(model, w)
  data <- model$data
  data$Xf <- multiSplines(model)
  form <- model$formY
}

```

```

environment(form) <- environment()
fit <- lm(form, data)
obj <- list(lm.out = fit, model = model)
class(obj) <- "slseFit"
obj
}
print.slseFit <- function (x, ...)
{
  cat("Semiparametric LSE Estimate\n")
  cat("*****\n")
  cat("Selection Method: ", x$model$method$select, "\n", sep = "")
  if (x$model$method$crit != "") {
    cat("Criterion: ", x$model$method$crit, "\n\n", sep = "")
  }
  else {
    cat("\n")
  }
  print.default(format(coef(x$lm.out), ...), print.gap = 2L,
    quote = FALSE)
  invisible()
}

summary.slseFit <- function(object, vcov.=vcovHC, ...)
  summary.tlseFit(object, vcov., ...)

```

Let's try it

```

fit <- estSLSE(mod1)
fit

```

```

## Semiparametric LSE Estimate
## *****
## Selection Method: SLSE
##
## (Intercept)      XfX1_1      XfX1_2      XfX1_3      XfX1_4
## -0.351596632  -4.157343475   0.111423712   0.030350442  -0.016260848
##      XfX1_5      XfX2      XfX3_1      XfX3_2      XfX4
##  0.001876416   0.045432141   0.135984110  -0.070563799  -0.171961824

```

```
summary(fit)
```

```

## Semiparametric TLSE Estimate
## *****
## Selection method: SLSE
##
##      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -0.351597   0.379806  -0.926   0.3546
## XfX1_1      -4.157343   4.108908  -1.012   0.3116
## XfX1_2       0.111424   0.178622   0.624   0.5328
## XfX1_3       0.030350   0.048955   0.620   0.5353
## XfX1_4      -0.016261   0.022725  -0.716   0.4743
## XfX1_5       0.001876   0.004204   0.446   0.6554
## XfX2         0.045432   0.096267   0.472   0.6370
## XfX3_1       0.135984   0.112177   1.212   0.2254
## XfX3_2      -0.070564   0.104240  -0.677   0.4984

```

```
## XfX4          -0.171962   0.087088  -1.975   0.0483 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Multiple R-squared:  0.0154, Adjusted R-squared:  -0.002686
```

Predict and Plot

Selection

```
.testKnots <- function (fit, model, whichK, whichX, treated, vcov)
{
  wK <- "knots"
  wX <- "Xf"
  if (whichX > length(model[[wK]]))
    stop("whichX exceeds the number of covariates")
  if (any(whichK > length(model[[wK]][[whichX]])))
    stop("whichK exceeds the number of knots")
  if (is.null(model[[wK]][[whichX]]))
    return(NA)
  b <- coef(fit)
  b <- na.omit(b)
  sapply(whichK, function(wi) {
    nX <- names(model[[wK]])[[whichX]]
    t <- c(paste(wX, nX, "_", wi, sep = ""), paste(wX, nX,
      "_", wi + 1, sep = ""))
    c1 <- which(names(b) == t[1])
    c2 <- which(names(b) == t[2])
    if (length(c(c1, c2)) < 2)
      return(NA)
    s2 <- vcov[c1, c1] + vcov[c2, c2] - 2 * vcov[c1, c2]
    ans <- 1 - pf((b[c1] - b[c2])^2/s2, 1, fit$df)
    names(ans) <- NULL
    ans
  })
}

.getPvalB <- function (model, vcov. = vcovHC, ...)
{
  data2 <- model$data
  data2$Xf <- multiSplines(model)
  form <- model$formY
  environment(form) <- environment()
  fit <- lm(form, data2)
  p <- attr(data2$Xf, "p")
  v <- vcov.(fit, ...)
  pval <- lapply(1:length(model$knots), function(i) {
    ki <- length(model$knots[[i]])
    if (ki == 0)
      NA
    else .testKnots(fit, model, 1:ki, i, FALSE, v)
  })
  pval1 <- lapply(1:length(model$knots1), function(i) {
    ki <- length(model$knots1[[i]])
```

```

    if (ki == 0)
      NA
    else .testKnots(fit, model, 1:ki, i, TRUE, v)
  })
names(pval0) <- names(pval1) <- names(p0) <- names(p1) <- model$nameX
list(pval0 = pval0, pval1 = pval1, p0 = p0, p1 = p1)
}

selSLSE <- function (model, method = c("FTLSE", "BTLSE"), crit = c("AIC",
  "BIC", "ASY"), pvalT = function(p) 1/log(p), vcov. = vcovHC,
  ...)
{
  crit <- match.arg(crit)
  method <- match.arg(method)
  critFct <- if (crit == "ASY") {
    causalTLSE.selASY
  }
  else {
    .selIC
  }
  if (method == "BTLSE")
    pval <- .getPvalB(model, vcov., ...)
  else pval <- .getPvalF(model, vcov., ...)
  model <- critFct(model, pval, pvalT, crit)
  model$method <- list(select = method, crit = crit, pval = pval)
  model
}

```