

PSC7475: Interactions and Nonlinearities

Week 8 & 9

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Heterogeneous treatment effects

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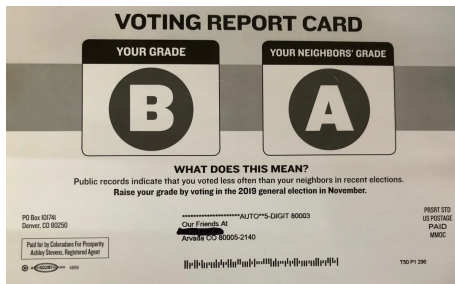
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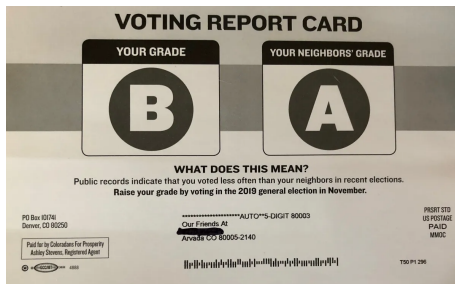
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Social pressure experiment

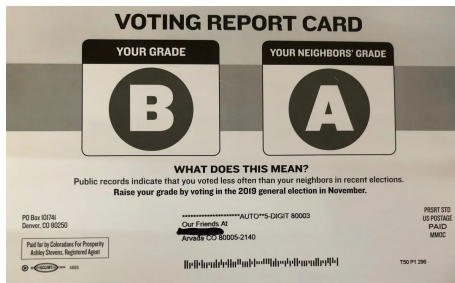


Social pressure experiment



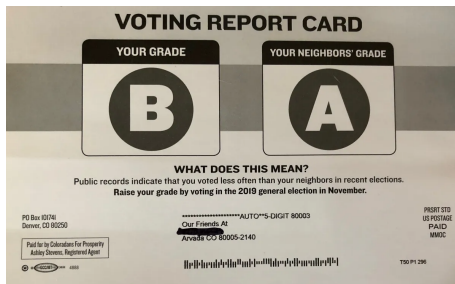
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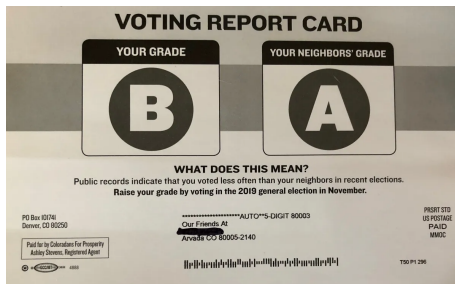
- primary2004 whether the person voted in 2004, before the experiment.
- Do 2004 voters react differently to social pressure mailer than nonvoters?

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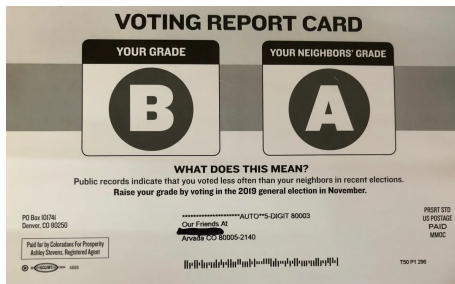
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 - Subsets, subsets, subsets.

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- primary 2004 whether the person voted in 2004, before the experiment.
- Do 2004 voters react differently to social pressure mailer than nonvoters?
- Two approaches:
 - Subsets, subsets, subsets.
 - Interaction terms in regression.

Subset approach

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Subset approach

- Easy way to estimate heterogeneous effects: our old friend, `filter()`, `group_by()`, and `summarize()`. Woo!
 - First, get the data

```
data(social, package="qss")
```

Subset approach

- Now, estimate the ATE for the **voters**:

Subset approach

- Now, estimate the ATE for the **voters**:

```
VotersATE <- social %>%  
  filter(primary2004 == 1,  
         messages %in% c("Control", "Neighbors")) %>%  
  group_by(messages) %>%  
  summarize(primary2006_mean = mean(primary2006)) %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from = "messages",  
              values_from = "primary2006_mean") %>%  
  mutate(ate_v = Neighbors - Control) %>%  
  select(ate_v)  
VotersATE
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1  
##   ate_v  
##   <dbl>  
## 1 0.0965
```

Filter approach

- Now, estimate the ATE for the **nonvoters**:

Filter approach

- Now, estimate the ATE for the **nonvoters**:

```
NonvotersATE <- social %>%  
  filter(primary2004 == 0,  
         messages %in% c("Control", "Neighbors")) %>%  
  group_by(messages) %>%  
  summarize(primary2006_mean = mean(primary2006)) %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from = "messages",  
             values_from = "primary2006_mean") %>%  
  mutate(ate_nv = Neighbors - Control) %>%  
  select(ate_nv)  
NonvotersATE
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1  
##   ate_nv  
##   <dbl>  
## 1 0.0693
```

Difference in effects

- How much does the estimated treatment effect differ between groups?

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```
VotersATE$ate_v - NonvotersATE$ate_nv
```

```
## [1] 0.02722908
```

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- How much does the estimated treatment effect differ between groups?

```
VotersATE$ate_v - NonvotersATE$ate_nv
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- Any easier way to allow for different effects of treatment by groups?

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$$\text{turnout}_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{primary2004}_i + \beta_2 \text{neighbors}_i + \beta_3 (\text{primary2004}_i \times \text{neighbors}_i) + \varepsilon_i$$

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 - Equal to 1 if voted in 2004 ($\text{primary2004} == 1$) and received neighbors mailer ($\text{neighbors} == 1$)

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$$\text{turnout}_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{primary2004}_i + \beta_2 \text{neighbors}_i + \beta_3 (\text{primary2004}_i \times \text{neighbors}_i) + \varepsilon_i$$

- Primary 2004 variable multiplied by the neighbors variable.
 - Equal to 1 if voted in 2004 ($\text{primary2004} == 1$) and received neighbors mailer ($\text{neighbors} == 1$)
- Easiest to understand by investigating predicted values.

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	Control ($Z_i = 0$)	Neighbors ($Z_i = 1$)
non-voter ($X_i = 0$)		
voter ($X_i = 1$)		



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non-voter ($X_i = 0$)	$\hat{\alpha}$	
voter ($X_i = 1$)		



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- Effect of Neighbors for non-voters: $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_2) - (\hat{\alpha}) = \hat{\beta}_2$
- Effect of Neighbors for voters: $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1) = \hat{\beta}_2$

Predicted from interacted model

- Now for the interacted model:

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i + \hat{\beta}_2 Z_i + \hat{\beta}_3 X_i Z_i$$

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Interpreting coefficients

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 \text{primary2004}_i + \hat{\beta}_2 \text{neighbors}_i \\ + \hat{\beta}_3 (\text{primary2004}_i \times \text{neighbors}_i)$$

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	Control Group	Neighbors Group
2004 primary non-voter	$\hat{\alpha}$	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_2$
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- $\hat{\alpha}$: turnout rate for 2004 nonvoters in control group.

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- $\hat{\alpha}$: turnout rate for 2004 nonvoters in control group.
- $\hat{\beta}_1$: avg difference in turnout between 2004 voters and nonvoters.
- $\hat{\beta}_2$: effect of neighbors for 2004 nonvoters.
- $\hat{\beta}_3$: difference in the effect of neighbors mailer between 2004 voters and nonvoters.

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```
social.neighbor <- social %>%  
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  mutate(neighbors = ifelse(messages=="Neighbors", 1, 0))
```

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```

```
fit <- lm(primary2006 ~ primary2004 + neighbors +  
          primary2004:neighbors, data = social.neighbor)  
coef(fit)
```

##	(Intercept)	primary2004
##	0.23710990	0.14869507
##	neighbors	primary2004:neighbors
##	0.06929617	0.02722908

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coef(fit)
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```

- Compare coefficients to earlier approach:

```
NonvotersATE$ate_nv
```

```
## [1] 0.06929617
```

Interactions in R

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coef(fit)
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```

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```

```
VotersATE$ate_v - NonvotersATE$ate_nv
```

```
## [1] 0.02722908
```

Interactions with Continuous Variables

Interactions with Continuous Variables

- Create an age variable for the Michigan **social pressure get-out-the-vote** experiment:

```
social.neighbor <- social.neighbor %>%  
  mutate(age = 2006 - yearofbirth)  
summary(social.neighbor$age)
```

##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
##	20.00	41.00	50.00	49.82	59.00	106.00

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 - Effect of the Neighbors mailer differ from previous voters vs. nonvoters?
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- Remarkable, the same **interaction term** will work here too!

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{age}_i + \beta_2 \text{neighbors}_i + \beta_3 (\text{age}_i \times \text{neighbors}_i) + \varepsilon_i$$

Predicted values from non-interacted model

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	Control ($Z_i = 0$)	Neighbors ($Z_i = 1$)
25 year-old ($X_i = 25$)		
26 year-old ($X_i = 26$)		



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$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i + \hat{\beta}_2 Z_i$$

	Control ($Z_i = 0$)	Neighbors ($Z_i = 1$)
25 year-old ($X_i = 25$)	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25$	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2$
26 year-old ($X_i = 26$)	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 26$	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 26 + \hat{\beta}_2$

- Effect of Neighbors for a 25 year-old:
-

Predicted values from non-interacted model

- Let $X_i = \text{age}_i$ and $Z_i = \text{neighbors}_i$

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i + \hat{\beta}_2 Z_i$$

	Control ($Z_i = 0$)	Neighbors ($Z_i = 1$)
25 year-old ($X_i = 25$)	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25$	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2$
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- Effect of Neighbors for a 25 year-old:
 $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25) = \hat{\beta}_2$



Predicted values from non-interacted model

- Let $X_i = \text{age}_i$ and $Z_i = \text{neighbors}_i$

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- Effect of Neighbors for a 25 year-old:
 $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25) = \hat{\beta}_2$
- Effect of Neighbors for a 26 year-old:

Predicted values from non-interacted model

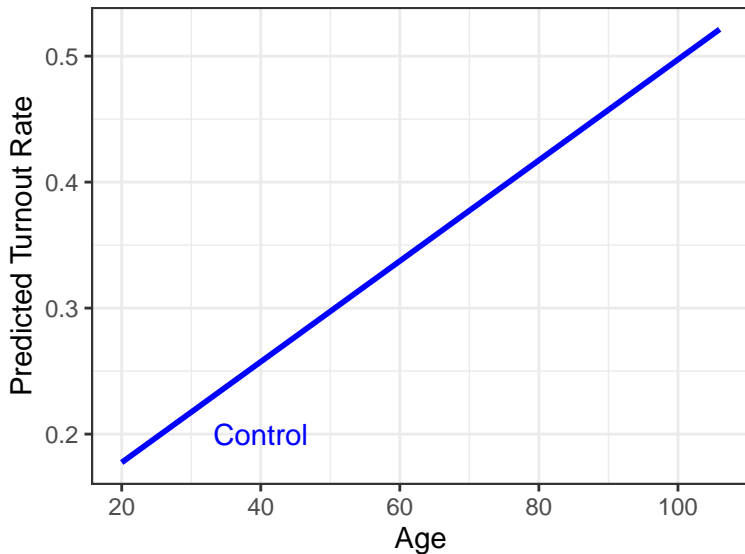
- Let $X_i = \text{age}_i$ and $Z_i = \text{neighbors}_i$

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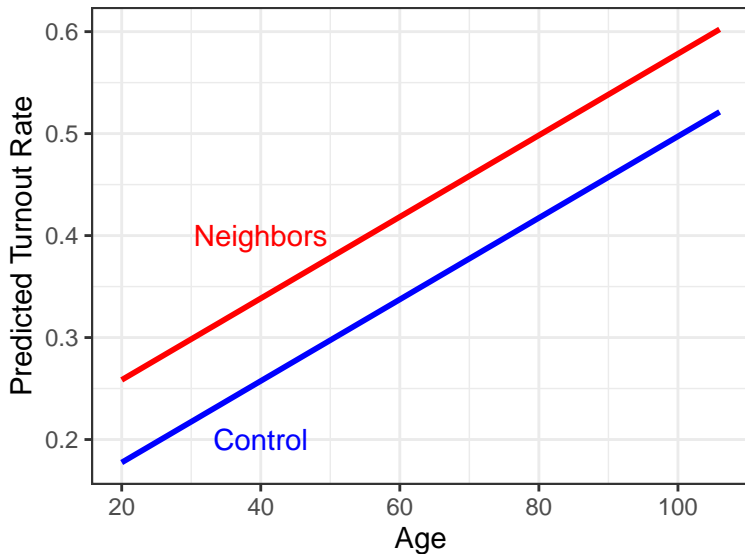
	Control ($Z_i = 0$)	Neighbors ($Z_i = 1$)
25 year-old ($X_i = 25$)	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25$	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2$
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 $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25) = \hat{\beta}_2$
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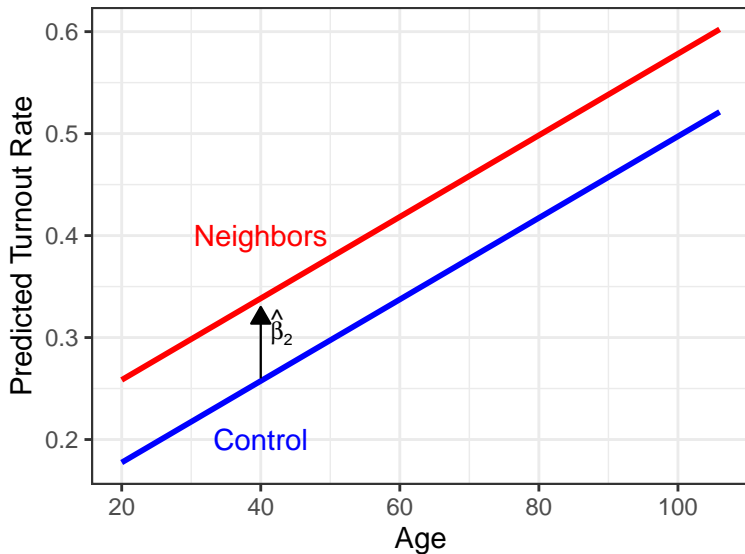
Visualizing the regression



Visualizing the regression



Visualizing the regression



Predicted values from interacted model

Predicted values from interacted model

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i + \hat{\beta}_2 Z_i + \hat{\beta}_3 X_i Z_i$$

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$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i + \hat{\beta}_2 Z_i + \hat{\beta}_3 X_i Z_i$$

	Control ($Z_i = 0$)	Neighbors ($Z_i = 1$)
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26 year-old ($X_i = 26$)	$\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 26$	



Predicted values from interacted model

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-
-
-

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-
-

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- Effect of Neighbors for a 25 year-old:

$$(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 25) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25) = \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 25$$

-
-

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 $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 25) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25) = \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 25$
- Effect of Neighbors for a 26 year-old:
-

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- Effect of Neighbors for a 25 year-old:
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- Effect of Neighbors for a 26 year-old:
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-

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- Effect of Neighbors for a x year-old:

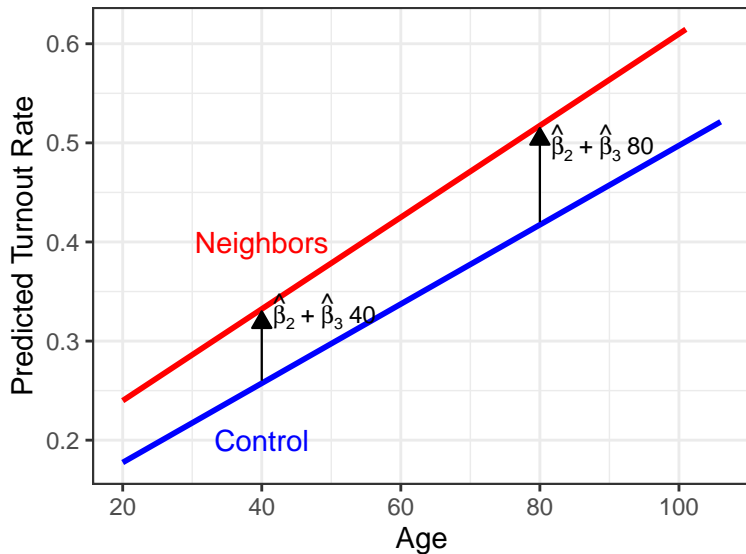
Predicted values from interacted model

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 $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 25) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 25) = \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 25$
- Effect of Neighbors for a 26 year-old:
 $(\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 26 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 26) - (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 26) = \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 26$
- Effect of Neighbors for a x year-old: $\hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 x$

Visualizing the interaction



Interpreting coefficients

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$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{age}_i + \beta_2 \text{neighbors}_i + \beta_3 (\text{age}_i \times \text{neighbors}_i)$$

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Interpreting coefficients

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 - Change in effect: $\hat{\beta}_3$

Interactions in R

Interactions in R

- You can use the `:` way to create interaction terms like last time:

```
int.fit <- lm(primary2006 ~ age + neighbors + age:neighbors, data=primary)
coef(int.fit)
```

```
##      (Intercept)              age      neighbors age:neighbors
## 0.0974732574    0.0039982107    0.0498294321    0.0006283079
```

Interactions in R

- You can use the `:` way to create interaction terms like last time:

```
int.fit <- lm(primary2006 ~ age + neighbors + age:neighbors, data = social.networks)
coef(int.fit)
```

```
##      (Intercept)              age      neighbors age:neighbors
## 0.0974732574    0.0039982107    0.0498294321    0.0006283079
```

- Or you can use the `var1 * var2` shortcut, which will add both variable and their interaction:

```
int.fit2 <- lm(primary2006 ~ age*neighbors, data = social.networks)
coef(int.fit2)
```

```
##      (Intercept)              age      neighbors age:neighbors
## 0.0974732574    0.0039982107    0.0498294321    0.0006283079
```


General interpretation of interactions

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General interpretation of interactions

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i + \hat{\beta}_2 Z_i + \hat{\beta}_3 X_i Z_i$$

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 - $\hat{\beta}_1$: average change in Y_i of a one-unit change in X_i when $Z_i = 0$.

General interpretation of interactions

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 - Change in the effect/slope of X_i for a one-unit change in Z_i
 - Change in the effect/slope of Z_i for a one-unit change in X_i

Nonlinear relationships

Nonlinear relationships

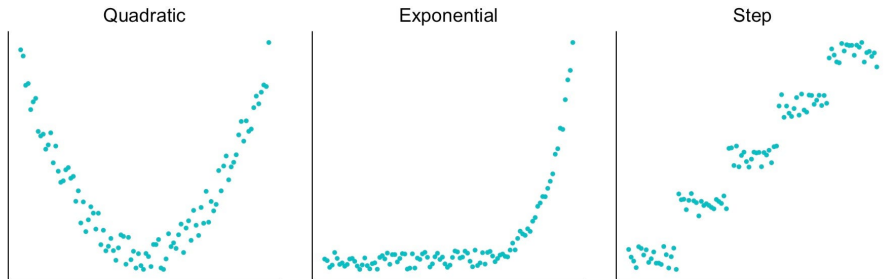


Figure 1: Types of Non-linear Relationships

Linear regression are linear

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i$$

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- Standard linear regression can only pick up **linear** relationships.

Linear regression are linear

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i$$

- Standard linear regression can only pick up **linear** relationships.
- What if the relationship between X_i and Y_i is nonlinear?

Adding a squared term

Adding a squared term

- To allow for nonlinearity in age, add a squared term to the model

Adding a squared term

- To allow for nonlinearity in age, add a squared term to the model

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 \text{age}_i + \hat{\beta}_2 \text{age}_i^2$$

Adding a squared term

- To allow for nonlinearity in age, add a squared term to the model

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- We are now fitting a **parabola** to the data.
- In R, we need to wrap the squared term in `I()`:

```
fit.sq <- lm(primary2006 ~ age + I(age^2), data = social.neigh)
coef(fit.sq)
```

```
## (Intercept)          age      I(age^2)
## -0.080067046  0.012154358 -0.000079999
```

Adding a squared term

- To allow for nonlinearity in age, add a squared term to the model

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 \text{age}_i + \hat{\beta}_2 \text{age}_i^2$$

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coef(fit.sq)
```

```
## (Intercept)          age      I(age^2)
## -0.080067046  0.012154358 -0.000079999
```

- $\hat{\beta}_2$: how the effect of age increases as age increases

Predicted values from `lm()`

Predicted values from `lm()`

- We can get predicted values out of R using the `predict()` function:

Predicted values from lm()

- We can get predicted values out of R using the `predict()` function:

```
predict(fit.sq, newdata = list(age = c(20, 21, 22)))
```

```
##           1           2           3  
## 0.1310205 0.1398949 0.1486093
```

Predicted values from lm()

- We can get predicted values out of R using the `predict()` function:

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predict(fit.sq, newdata = list(age = c(20, 21, 22)))
```

```
##           1           2           3  
## 0.1310205 0.1398949 0.1486093
```

- Create a vector of ages to predict and save predictions:

Predicted values from lm()

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```
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```

```
##           1           2           3  
## 0.1310205 0.1398949 0.1486093
```

- Create a vector of ages to predict and save predictions:

```
age.vals <- 20:85  
age.preds <- predict(fit.sq, newdata = list(age = age.vals))  
age.plot <- tibble(age.vals, age.preds)
```


Predicted values from lm()

- We can get predicted values out of R using the `predict()` function:

```
predict(fit.sq, newdata = list(age = c(20, 21, 22)))
```

```
##           1           2           3  
## 0.1310205 0.1398949 0.1486093
```

- Create a vector of ages to predict and save predictions:

```
age.vals <- 20:85  
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- Plot the predictions:

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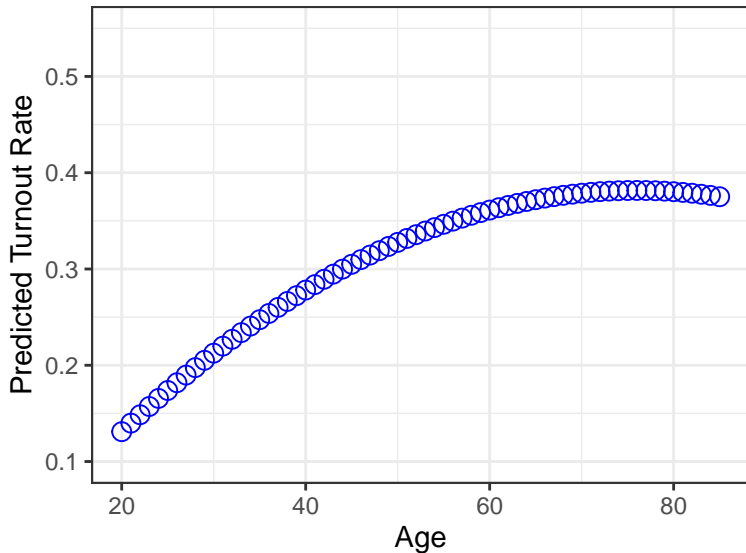
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```

- Plot the predictions:

```
ggplot(age.plot, aes(x = age.vals, y = age.preds)) +
  geom_point(color = "blue", size = 3, shape = 1) + ylim(0.1, 0.55)
  labs(x = "Age", y = "Predicted Turnout Rate") + theme_bw()
```

Plotting predicted values

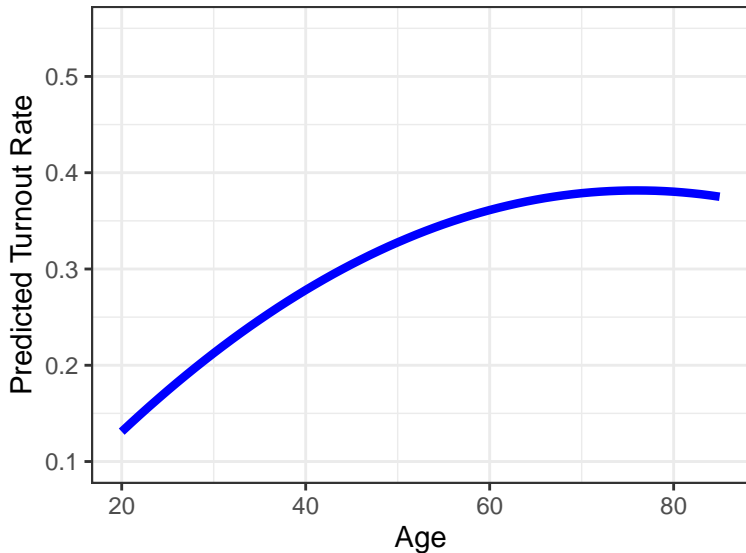


Plotting lines instead of points:

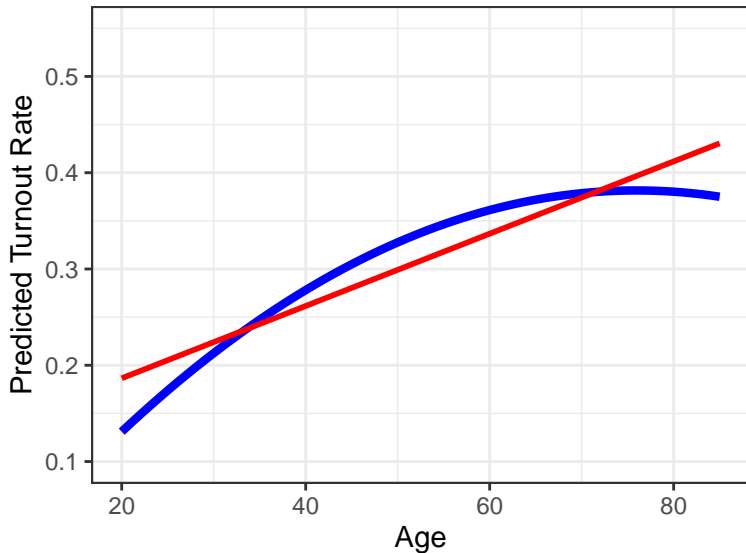
- If you want to connect the dots in your scatterplot, you can use `geom_line()`:

```
ggplot(age.plot, aes(x = age.vals, y = age.preds)) +  
  geom_line(color = "blue", size = 1.5) +  
  ylim(0.1, 0.55) +  
  labs(x = "Age", y = "Predicted Turnout Rate") +  
  theme_bw()
```

Plotting predicted values



Comparing to linear fit



Diagnosing nonlinearity

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- One independent variable: just look at a scatterplot.

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Diagnosing nonlinearity

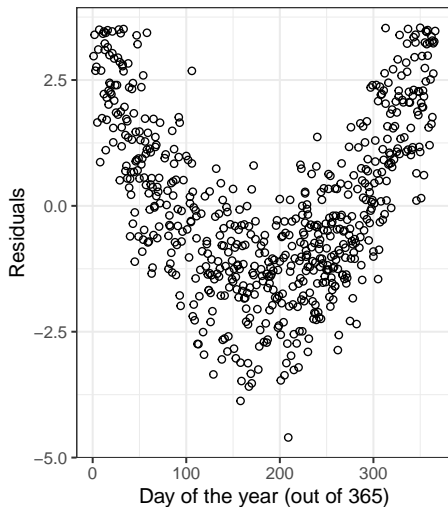
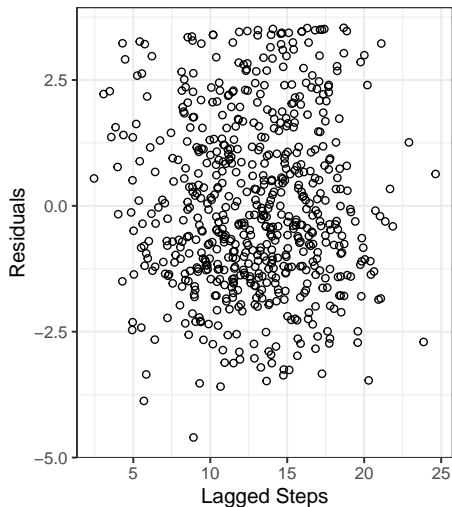
- One independent variable: just look at a scatterplot.
- With multiple independent variables, harder to diagnose.
- One useful tool: scatterplot of residuals versus independent variables.
- Example: let's talk about walking and health

```
health <- read.csv("../data/health.csv")
```

```
w.fit <- lm(weight ~ steps.lag + dayofyear, data = health)
```

Residual plot

Residual plot



Add a squared term for a better fit

```
w.fit.sq <- lm(weight ~ steps.lag + dayofyear +  
               I(dayofyear^2), data = health)  
coef(w.fit.sq)
```

```
##      (Intercept)      steps.lag      dayofyear I(dayofyear^2)  
## 1.749194e+02 -2.509427e-03 -5.288116e-02 1.439635e-04
```

Residual plot, redux

