BUS 41201 Homework 4 Assignment

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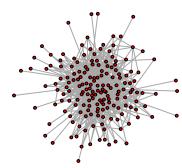
16 April 2024

Setup

```
## microfinance network
## data from BANERJEE, CHANDRASEKHAR, DUFLO, JACKSON 2012
## data on 8622 households
hh <- read.csv("microfi_households.csv", row.names="hh")</pre>
hh$village <- factor(hh$village)</pre>
## We'll kick off with a bunch of network stuff.
## This will be covered in more detail in lecture 6.
## get igraph off of CRAN if you don't have it
## install.packages("igraph")
## this is a tool for network analysis
## (see http://igraph.sourceforge.net/)
library(igraph)
## Attaching package: 'igraph'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       decompose, spectrum
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       union
edges <- read.table("microfi_edges.txt", colClasses="character")</pre>
## edges holds connections between the household ids
hhnet <- graph.edgelist(as.matrix(edges))</pre>
hhnet <- as.undirected(hhnet) # two-way connections.
## igraph is all about plotting.
V(hhnet) ## our 8000+ household vertices
## + 8182/8182 vertices, named, from 128e388:
      [1] 1002 1001 1020 1042 1053 1163 1003 1004 1026 1029
##
                                                                      1076 1159
     [13] 1106 1031 1048 1081 1006
                                       1005
                                              1008
                                                    1016
                                                          1021
                                                                1024
                                                                      1089 1103
##
     [25] 1007 1019 1155
                           1015
                                 1040
                                       1044
                                              1045
                                                    1078
                                                          1088
                                                                1110
                                                                      1115 1140
     [37] 1145 1009 1018 1060
                                 1064
                                       1073
                                                          1099
##
                                              1153
                                                    1067
                                                                1010
                                                                      1162
##
     [49] 1143 1013 1023 1028
                                1034
                                       1065
                                              1117
                                                    1139
                                                          1154
                                                                1157
                                                                      1173 1014
     [61] 1068 1071 1148 1017 1036
                                             1112 1118
##
                                       1062
                                                         1120
                                                                1129
                                                                      1134 1165
     [73] 1183 1126 1122 1049 1058 1093 1108 1114 1119 1022 1043 1079
##
```

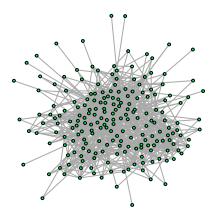
```
[85] 1033 1102 1104 1105 1152 1169 1171 1025 1027 1147 1032 1035
##
     [97] 1037 1039 1041 1113 1174 1069 1116 1132 1178 1146 1080 1086
##
## [109] 1101 1172 1059 1141 1142 1038 1094 1052 1092 1082 1095 1158
## + ... omitted several vertices
## Each vertex (node) has some attributes, and we can add more.
V(hhnet)$village <- as.character(hh[V(hhnet),'village'])</pre>
## we'll color them by village membership
vilcol <- rainbow(nlevels(hh$village))</pre>
names(vilcol) <- levels(hh$village)</pre>
V(hhnet)$color = vilcol[V(hhnet)$village]
## drop HH labels from plot
V(hhnet) $label=NA
# graph plots try to force distances proportional to connectivity
# imagine nodes connected by elastic bands that you are pulling apart
# The graphs can take a very long time, but I've found
# edge.curved=FALSE speeds things up a lot. Not sure why.
## we'll use induced.subgraph and plot a couple villages
village1 <- induced.subgraph(hhnet, v=which(V(hhnet)$village=="1"))</pre>
village33 <- induced.subgraph(hhnet, v=which(V(hhnet)$village=="33"))</pre>
# vertex.size=3 is small. default is 15
```





plot(village33, vertex.size=3, edge.curved=FALSE)

plot(village1, vertex.size=3, edge.curved=FALSE)



library(gamlr)

Loading required package: Matrix

```
## match id's; I call these 'zebras' because they are like crosswalks
zebra <- match(rownames(hh), V(hhnet)$name)

## calculate the `degree' of each hh:
## number of commerce/friend/family connections
degree <- degree(hhnet)[zebra]
names(degree) <- rownames(hh)
degree[is.na(degree)] <- 0 # unconnected houses, not in our graph

## if you run a full glm, it takes forever and is an overfit mess
# > summary(full <- glm(loan ~ degree + .^2, data=hh, family="binomial"))
# Warning messages:
# 1: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge
# 2: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred</pre>
```

Question 1

I'd transform degree to create our treatment variable d. What would you do and why?

Question 2

Build a model to predict d from x, our controls.

Comment on how tight the fit is, and what that implies for estimation of a treatment effect.

Question 3

Use predictions from [2] in an estimator for effect of d on loan.

Question 4

Compare the results from [3] to those from a straight (naive) lasso for loan on d and x.

Explain why they are similar or different.

Question 5

Bootstrap your estimator from [3] and describe the uncertainty.

[+]

Can you think of how you'd design an experiment to estimate the treatment effect of network degree?