Package 'GK2011'

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Description Implementations of the treatment effect estimators for hybrid (self-selection) experiments, as developed by Brian J. Gaines and James H. Kuklinski, (2011), "Experimental Estimation of Heterogeneous Treatment Effects Related to Self-Selection," American Journal of Political Science 55(3): 724-736.
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Author Thomas J. Leeper [aut, cre]
Maintainer Thomas J. Leeper <thosjleeper@gmail.com></thosjleeper@gmail.com>
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GK2011

Description

Gaines and Kuklinski (2011) Estimators for Hybrid Experiments

Author(s)

Thomas J. Leeper <thosjleeper@gmail.com>

References

Brian J. Gaines and James H. Kuklinski, (2011), "Experimental Estimation of Heterogeneous Treatment Effects Related to Self-Selection," *American Journal of Political Science* 55(3): 724-736.

See Also

estimate

ajps

Gaines and Kuklinski (2011) AJPS data

Description

Subset of data from Gaines and Kuklinski (2011)

Usage

ajps

Format

tr The treatment indicator, where 1=treatment, 2=control, 3=chose treatment, 4=chose control.

therm.obama A "feeling thermometer" toward John McCain.

therm.mccain A "feeling thermometer" toward Barack Obama.

pid An indicator of party identification, where -1=Republican, 0=Independent, 1=Democrat.

Details

This dataset contains a subset of variables, extracted from the dataset used by Gaines and Kuklinski (2011).

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Source

Brian J. Gaines and James H. Kuklinski, (2011), "Experimental Estimation of Heterogeneous Treatment Effects Related to Self-Selection," *American Journal of Political Science* 55(3): 724-736.

See Also

estimate

Examples

```
data(ajps)
# replicate Gaines and Kuklinski (2011) Table 2
pmean <- function(x) sprintf("%0.1f", mean(x))</pre>
cbind(
  # Democrats
  aggregate(cbind(therm.mccain, therm.obama) ~ tr,
            data = ajps[ajps$pid == 1, ], FUN = pmean)[, 1:3],
  n_dem = aggregate(therm.obama \sim tr,
                    data = ajps[ajps$pid == 1, ], FUN = length)[, 2],
  # Republicans
  aggregate(cbind(therm.mccain, therm.obama) \sim tr,
            data = ajps[ajpspid == -1, ], FUN = pmean)[, 2:3],
  n_rep = aggregate(therm.obama ~ tr,
                    data = ajps[ajps$pid == -1, ], FUN = length)[, 2]
)
# effects for McCain among Democrats
with(ajps[ajps$pid == 1, ], {
  estimate(rand = tr %in% 1:2, tr = tr %in% c(1,3), y = therm.mccain)
# effects for McCain among Republicans
with(ajps[ajps$pid == -1, ], {
  estimate(rand = tr \%in% 1:2, tr = tr \%in% c(1,3), y = therm.mccain)
})
# effects for Obama among Democrats
with(ajps[ajps$pid == 1, ], {
  estimate(rand = tr %in% 1:2, tr = tr %in% c(1,3), y = therm.obama)
})
# effects for Obama among Republicans
with(ajps[ajps$pid == -1, ], {
  estimate(rand = tr %in% 1:2, tr = tr %in% c(1,3), y = therm.obama)
})
```

estimate

estimate

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Description

Estimators for Hybrid Experiments

Usage

```
estimate(rand, tr, y, iterations = 5000L)
```

Arguments

rand	An integer or logical vector specifying whether each observation is from the random (1) or self-selection (0) arm of the experiment.
tr	An integer or logical vector specifying whether each observation was treated (1) or control (0), regardless of the arm of the experiment.
У	A numeric vector specifying outcome values.
iterations	An integer specifying the number of bootstrap iterations used to estimate standard errors.

Details

The package provides R implementations of the treatment effect estimators for hybrid (self-selection) experiments, as developed by Gaines and Kuklinski (2011). These functions estimate local average treatment effects for unobserved population subgroups inclined and disinclined to be treated, as revealed by a three-condition (two-arm) experimental design. In the design, participants are randomly assigned to one of three conditions: 1) treatment (T), 2) control (C), or 3) self-selection (S) of treatment or control. The design enables the estimation of three treatment effects:

- 1. First, the sample average treatment effect is estimated from conditions (1) and (2) as:\ $\hat{t}=\bar{Y}_T-\bar{Y}_C$
- 2. The effect for those inclined to choose treatment is given by:\\ \hat{t}_s = \frac{\bar{Y}_S \bar{Y}_C}{\hat{\alpha}}\ \text{ where } \hat{\alpha}\ \text{ is the observed proportion of individuals in group S that choose T (rather than C).}
- 3. The effect for those disinclined to choose treatment (or, equivalently, inclined to choose control) is given by: $\hat{t}_n = \frac{\bar{Y}_T \bar{Y}_S}{1 \hat{\alpha}}$

By definition, the sample average treatment effect is an average of the other two effects.

Value

A data.frame containing the following variables:

- Effect, a character vector of effect names ("t", "t_s", "t_n", "naive")
- Estimate, a numeric vector of effect estimates
- SE, a numeric vector of bootstrapped standard errors
- t, a t-statistic for the effect
- p, a two-tailed p-value

The return value will also carry an attribute "alpha", indicating the estimated proportion α .

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Author(s)

Thomas J. Leeper <thosjleeper@gmail.com>

References

Brian J. Gaines and James H. Kuklinski, (2011), "Experimental Estimation of Heterogeneous Treatment Effects Related to Self-Selection," *American Journal of Political Science* 55(3): 724-736.

See Also

ajps

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