

Package: hbal (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Hierarchically Regularized Entropy Balancing

Version 1.2.15

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Description Implements hierarchically regularized entropy balancing proposed by Xu and Yang (2022) <[doi:10.1017/pan.2022.12](https://doi.org/10.1017/pan.2022.12)>. The method adjusts the covariate distributions of the control group to match those of the treatment group. 'hbal' automatically expands the covariate space to include higher order terms and uses cross-validation to select variable penalties for the balancing conditions.

URL <https://yiqingxu.org/packages/hbal/>

BugReports <https://github.com/xuyiqing/hbal/issues>

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Depends R (>= 3.6.0)

Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.1), estimatr, glmnet, gtable, gridExtra, ggplot2, stringr, nloptr, generics

Suggests MASS, knitr, rmarkdown, broom, ebal

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Encoding UTF-8

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.onAttach	<i>Subsidiary hbal Function</i>
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Description

Function to load package description.

Usage

```
.onAttach(lib, pkg)
```

Arguments

lib	libname
pkg	package name

References

Xu, Y., & Yang, E. (2022). Hierarchically Regularized Entropy Balancing. *Political Analysis*, 1-8. doi:10.1017/pan.2022.12

att *Estimating the ATT from an hbal object*

Description

att estimates the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT) from an hbal object returned by hbal.

Usage

```
att(hbalobject, method="lm_robust", dr=TRUE, displayAll=FALSE, alpha=0.9, ...)
```

Arguments

hbalobject	an object of class hbal as returned by hbal.
method	estimation method for the ATT. Default is the Lin (2016) estimator.
dr	doubly robust, whether an outcome model is included in estimating the ATT.
displayAll	only displays treatment effect by default.
alpha	tuning parameter for glmnet
...	arguments passed to lm_lin or lm_robust

Details

This is a wrapper for lm_robust and lm_lin from the **estimatr** package.

Value

A matrix of estimates with their robust standard errors

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

Examples

```
#EXAMPLE 1
set.seed(1984)
N <- 500
X1 <- rnorm(N)
X2 <- rbinom(N,size=1,prob=.5)
X <- cbind(X1, X2)
treat <- rbinom(N, 1, prob=0.5) # Treatment indicator
y <- 0.5 * treat + X[,1] + X[,2] + rnorm(N) # Outcome
dat <- data.frame(treat=treat, X, Y=y)
out <- hbal(Treat = 'treat', X = c('X1', 'X2'), Y = 'Y', data=dat)
sout <- summary(att(out))
```

contenderJudges *Data from Black and Owens (2016)*

Description

Data on the contender judges from Black and Owens (2016): *Courting the president: how circuit court judges alter their behavior for promotion to the Supreme Court*. This dataset includes 10,171 period-judge observations for a total of 68 judges. The treatment variable of interest is `treatFinal0`, which indicates whether there was a vacancy in the Supreme Court. The outcome of interest is ideological alignment of judges' votes with the sitting President (`presIdeoVote`). The remaining variables are characteristics of the judges and courts, to be used as controls.

Format

A data frame with 10171 rows and 10 columns.

presIdeoVote ideological alignment of judges' votes with the sitting President (outcome)

treatFinal0 treatment indicator for vacancy period

judgeJCS judge's Judicial Common Space (JCS) score

presDist Ideological distribution of the sitting President

panelDistJCS ideological composition of the panel with whom the judge sat

circmed median JCS score of the circuit judges

sctmed JCS score of the median justice on the Supreme Court

coarevtc indicator for whether the case decision was reversed by the circuit court

casepub indicator for the publication status of the court's opinion

judge name of the judge

References

- Black, R. C., and Owens, R. J. (2016). *Courting the president: how circuit court judges alter their behavior for promotion to the Supreme Court*. *American Journal of Political Science*, 60(1), 30-43.

covarExclude *Match Column Names to be Excluded*

Description

Internal function called by `hbal` to serially expand covariates.

Usage

```
covarExclude(colname, exclude)
```

Arguments

colname column name.
exclude list of covariate name pairs or triplets to be excluded.

Value

Logical

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

covarExpand *Serial Expansion of Covariates*

Description

Internal function called by hbal to serially expand covariates.

Usage

covarExpand(X, exp.degree = 3, treatment = NULL, exclude = NULL)

Arguments

X matrix of covariates.
exp.degree the degree of the polynomial.
treatment treatment indicator
exclude list of covariate name pairs or triplets to be excluded.

Value

A matrix of serially expanded covariates

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

 crossValidate

Ridge Penalty Selection through Cross Validation

Description

Internal function called by hbal to select ridge penalties through cross-validation.

Usage

```
crossValidate(
  group.alpha = NULL,
  penalty.pos = NULL,
  penalty.val = NULL,
  group.exact = NULL,
  grouping = NULL,
  folds = NULL,
  treatment = NULL,
  fold.co = NULL,
  fold.tr = NULL,
  coefs = NULL,
  control = NULL,
  constraint.tolerance = NULL,
  print.level = NULL,
  base.weight = NULL,
  full.t = NULL,
  full.c = NULL,
  shuffle.treat = NULL
)
```

Arguments

group.alpha	group.alpha. Controls degree of regularization.
penalty.pos	positions of user-supplied penalties.
penalty.val	values of user-supplied penalties.
group.exact	binary indicator of whether each covariate group should be penalized.
grouping	different groupings of the covariates.
folds	number of folds to perform cross validation.
treatment	covariate matrix for treatment group.
fold.co	fold assignments for control units.
fold.tr	fold assignments for treated units.
coefs	starting coefficients (lambda).
control	covariate matrix for control group.
constraint.tolerance	tolerance level for imbalance.

print.level	details of printed output.
base.weight	target weight distribution for the control units.
full.t	(unresidualized) oivariate matrix for treatment group.
full.c	(unresidualized) oivariate matrix for control group.
shuffle.treat	whether to create folds for the treated units

Value

group.alpha, lambda

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

doubleSelection	<i>Double Selection</i>
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Description

Internal function called by hbal to perform double selection.

Usage

```
doubleSelection(X, W, Y, grouping)
```

Arguments

X	covaraite matrix
W	treatment indicator
Y	outcome variable
grouping	groupings of covariates

Value

resX, penalty.list, covar.keep

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

Description

hbal performs hierarchically regularized entropy balancing such that the covariate distributions of the control group match those of the treatment group. hbal automatically expands the covariate space to include higher order terms and uses cross-validation to select variable penalties for the balancing conditions.

hbal performs hierarchically regularized entropy balancing such that the covariate distributions of the control group match those of the treatment group. hbal automatically expands the covariate space to include higher order terms and uses cross-validation to select variable penalties for the balancing conditions.

Usage

```
hbal(data, Treat, X, Y = NULL, w = NULL,
      X.expand = NULL, X.keep = NULL, expand.degree = 1,
      coefs = NULL, max.iterations = 200, cv = NULL, folds = 4,
      ds = FALSE, group.exact = NULL, group.alpha = NULL,
      term.alpha = NULL, constraint.tolerance = 1e-3, print.level = 0,
      grouping = NULL, group.labs = NULL, linear.exact = TRUE, shuffle.treat = TRUE,
      exclude = NULL, force = FALSE, seed = 94035)
```

Arguments

data	a dataframe that contains the treatment, outcome, and covariates.
Treat	a character string of the treatment variable.
X	a character vector of covariate names to balance on.
Y	a character string of the outcome variable.
w	a character string of the weighting variable for base weights
X.expand	a character vector of covariate names for serial expansion.
X.keep	a character vector of covariate names to keep regardless of whether they are selected in double selection.
expand.degree	degree of series expansion. 1 means no expansion. Default is 1.
coefs	initial coefficients for the reweighting algorithm (lambdas).
max.iterations	maximum number of iterations. Default is 200.
cv	whether to use cross validation. Default is TRUE.
folds	number of folds for cross validation. Only used when cv is TRUE.
ds	whether to perform double selection prior to balancing. Default is FALSE.
group.exact	binary indicator of whether each covariate group should be exact balanced.
group.alpha	penalty for each covariate group

term.alpha	a named vector of user-specified ridge penalties. The names need to be variable names. Value should be non-negative (0 means exact balancing). Only work with 'expand.degree = 1'
constraint.tolerance	tolerance level for overall imbalance. Default is 1e-3.
print.level	details of printed output.
grouping	different groupings of the covariates. Must be specified if expand is FALSE.
group.labs	labels for user-supplied groups
linear.exact	seek exact balance on the level terms
shuffle.treat	whether to use cross-validation on the treated units. Default is TRUE.
exclude	list of covariate name pairs or triplets to be excluded.
force	binary indicator of whether to expand covariates when there are too many
seed	random seed to be set. Set random seed when cv=TRUE for reproducibility.

Details

In the simplest set-up, user can just pass in {Treatment, X, Y}. The default settings will serially expand X to include higher order terms, hierarchically residualize these terms, perform double selection to only keep the relevant variables and use cross-validation to select penalties for different groupings of the covariates.

Value

An list object of class hbal with the following elements:

coefs	vector that contains coefficients from the reweighting algorithm.
mat	matrix of serially expanded covariates if expand=TRUE. Otherwise, the original covariate matrix is returned.
penalty	vector of ridge penalties used for each covariate
weights	vector that contains the control group weights assigned by hbal.
W	vector of treatment status
Y	vector of outcome

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

Yiqing Xu <yiqingxu@stanford.edu>, Eddie Yang <z5yang@ucsd.edu>

References

Xu, Y., & Yang, E. (2022). Hierarchically Regularized Entropy Balancing. *Political Analysis*, 1-8. doi:10.1017/pan.2022.12

Examples

```
# Example 1
set.seed(1984)
N <- 500
X1 <- rnorm(N)
X2 <- rbinom(N,size=1,prob=.5)
X <- cbind(X1, X2)
treat <- rbinom(N, 1, prob=0.5) # Treatment indicator
y <- 0.5 * treat + X[,1] + X[,2] + rnorm(N) # Outcome
dat <- data.frame(treat=treat, X, Y=y)
out <- hbal(Treat = 'treat', X = c('X1', 'X2'), Y = 'Y', data=dat)
summary(hbal::att(out))

# Example 2
## Simulation from Kang and Shafer (2007).
library(MASS)
set.seed(1984)
n <- 500
X <- mvrnorm(n, mu = rep(0, 4), Sigma = diag(4))
prop <- 1 / (1 + exp(X[,1] - 0.5 * X[,2] + 0.25*X[,3] + 0.1 * X[,4]))
# Treatment indicator
treat <- rbinom(n, 1, prop)
# Outcome
y <- 210 + 27.4*X[,1] + 13.7*X[,2] + 13.7*X[,3] + 13.7*X[,4] + rnorm(n)
# Observed covariates
X.mis <- cbind(exp(X[,1])/2, X[,2]*(1+exp(X[,1]))^(-1)+10,
               (X[,1]*X[,3]/25+.6)^3, (X[,2]+X[,4]+20)^2)
dat <- data.frame(treat=treat, X.mis, Y=y)
out <- hbal(Treat = 'treat', X = c('X1', 'X2', 'X3', 'X4'), Y='Y', data=dat)
summary(att(out))
```

hbal-data

Data from Black and Owens (2016) and Hazlett (2020)

Description

The `contenderJudges` dataset is from Black and Owens (2016): *Courting the president: how circuit court judges alter their behavior for promotion to the Supreme Court*. This dataset includes 10,171 period-judge observations for a total of 68 judges. The treatment variable of interest is `treatFinal0`, which indicates whether there was a vacancy in the Supreme Court. The outcome of interest is ideological alignment of judges' votes with the sitting President (`presIdeoVote`). The remaining variables are characteristics of the judges and courts, to be used as controls.

The `LaLonde` dataset has treated units from Dehejia and Wahba (1999), containing 185 individuals; data on the control units is from Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID-1), containing 2,490 individuals.

Usage

```
data(hbal)
```

Source

- Black, R. C., and Owens, R. J. (2016). Courting the president: how circuit court judges alter their behavior for promotion to the Supreme Court. *American Journal of Political Science*, 60(1), 30-43.
- Dehejia, R. H., and Wahba, S. (1999). Causal effects in nonexperimental studies: Reevaluating the evaluation of training programs. *Journal of the American statistical Association*, 94(448), 1053-1062.
- Hazlett, C. (2020). KERNEL BALANCING. *Statistica Sinica*, 30(3), 1155-1189.

lalonge

*Data from Hazlett (2020)***Description**

Data on the treated units is from Dehejia and Wahba (1999), containing 185 individuals; data on the control units is from Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID-1), containing 2,490 individuals.

Format

A data frame with 2675 rows and 13 columns.

nsw treatment indicator of whether an individual participated in the National Supported Work (NSW) program

age

educ years of education

black demographic indicator variables for Black

hisp idemographic indicator variables for Hispanic

married demographic indicator variables for married

re74 real earnings in 1974

re75 real earnings in 1975

re78 real earnings in 1978, outcome

u74 unemployment indicator for 1974

u75 unemployment indicator for 1975

u78 unemployment indicator for 1978

nodegr indicator for no high school degree

References

- Dehejia, R. H., and Wahba, S. (1999). Causal effects in nonexperimental studies: Reevaluating the evaluation of training programs. *Journal of the American statistical Association*, 94(448), 1053-1062.
- Hazlett, C. (2020). KERNEL BALANCING. *Statistica Sinica*, 30(3), 1155-1189.

plot.hbal *Plotting Covariate Balance from an hbal Object*

Description

This function plots the covariate difference between the control and treatment groups in standardized means before and after weighting.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hbal'
plot(x, type = 'balance', log = TRUE, base_size = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class hbalobject as returned by hbal.
type	type of graph to plot.
log	log scale for the weight plot
base_size	base font size
...	Further arguments to be passed to plot.hbal().

Value

A matrix of ggplots of covariate balance by group

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

summary.hbal *Summarizing from an hbal Object*

Description

This function prints a summary from an hbal Object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hbal'
summary(object, print.level = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class hbalobject as returned by hbal.
print.level	level of details to be printed
...	Further arguments to be passed to summary.hbal().

Value

a summary table

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

updateCoef	<i>Update lambda</i>
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Description

Internal function called by hba1 to residualize covariates.

Usage

```
updateCoef(old.coef, new.coef, counter)
```

Arguments

old.coef	previous coefficients
new.coef	new coefficients
counter	which fold in CV

Value

updated coefficients

Author(s)

Yiqing Xu, Eddie Yang

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