#### Robust, easy standard errors with the clubSandwich package

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#### Conventional regression analysis

A generic regression model:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \dots + \beta_p x_{pi} + e_i$$

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Statistics 101 regression analysis makes two strong assumptions:

- **1.** Errors are **independent**, so that  $corr(e_i, e_j) = 0$  when  $i \neq j$
- 2. Errors are **homoskedastic**, so  $Var(e_i) = \sigma^2$  for all i

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Many situations where these assumptions are untenable:

- Multi-stage survey data
- Repeated measurements data
- Longitudinal/panel data
- Cluster-randomized trials

# Effect of minimum legal drinking age on motor vehicle fatalities

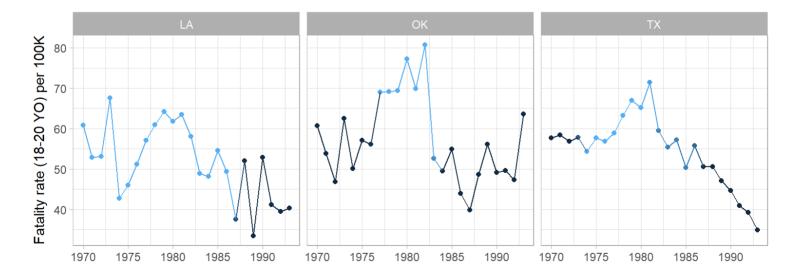
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- Use *sandwich* estimators for standard errors of  $\hat{\beta}$ .
- Sandwich estimators are based on *weaker* assumption that observations can be grouped into J *clusters* of independent observations:

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1ij} + \beta_2 x_{2ij} + \dots + \beta_p x_{pij} + e_{ij}$$

- $cor(e_{hj}, e_{ik}) = 0$  if observations are in different clusters  $(j \neq k)$
- $cor(e_{hj}, e_{ij}) = \rho_{hij}$  for observations in the same cluster
- $Var(e_{ij}) = \phi_{ij}$ , allowing for heteroskedasticity

#### Plain sandwich estimators

Actual variance of coefficient estimate  $\hat{\beta}$ :

$$\operatorname{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{1}{J} B \left( \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^{J} X_{j}' \Phi_{j} X_{j} \right) B$$

where  $\Phi_j = \text{Var}(e_j)$  and  $B = \left(\frac{1}{J}\sum_{j=1}^J X'_j X_j\right)^{-1}$ .

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The plain sandwich estimator:

$$\mathbf{V}^{\text{plain}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{J}} \mathbf{B} \left( \frac{1}{\mathbf{J}} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \mathbf{X}_{j}^{'} \mathbf{e}_{j} \mathbf{e}_{j}^{'} \mathbf{X}_{j} \right) \mathbf{B}$$

for residuals  $e_j = Y_j - X_j \hat{\beta}$ 







library(clubSandwich)



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coef\_test(MLDA\_fit, vcov = MLDA\_plain, test = "z", coefs = 1:3)

##		Coef	Estimate	SE	p-val (z)	Sig.
##	1	legal	3.17	1.75	0.0690	
##	2	beertaxa	3.25	4.81	0.4989	
##	3	totpercap	7.71	3.61	0.0327	*



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• Similar methods implemented in the sandwich package (Zeileis, 2004).

# Problems with plain sandwiches



Plain sandwich estimators *require a large number of clusters* to work well.

- Downward bias if the number of clusters is not big enough
- Hypothesis tests have inflated type-I error
- Confidence intervals have less-than-advertised coverage

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- *number of clusters*, not number of observations
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How can you tell whether your plain sandwich estimators are edible?

• Adjust the residuals so that they are unbiased under a working model (Bell & McCaffrey, 2002, 2006; Pustejovsky & Tipton, 2016):

$$\mathbf{V}^{club} = \frac{1}{J} \mathbf{B} \left( \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \mathbf{X}_{j}^{'} \mathbf{A}_{j} \mathbf{e}_{j} \mathbf{e}_{j}^{'} \mathbf{A}_{j} \mathbf{X}_{j} \right) \mathbf{B}$$



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• Use degrees-of-freedom adjustments for hypothesis tests and confidence intervals.



- These methods work well *even when* J *is small* and even when the working model isn't correct.
- Degrees-of-freedom are *diagnostic*, so low d.f. implies:
  - little information available for variance estimation
  - asymptotic approximations haven't "kicked in"

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## Coef Estimate SE p-val (z) Sig.
## 1 legal 3.17 1.75 0.0690 .
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```

##		Coef	Estimate	SE	d.f.	p-val	(Satt)	Sig.
##	1	legal	3.17	1.93	6.52	•	0.148	-
##	2	beertaxa	3.25	5.20	8.23		0.548	
##	3	totpercap	7.71	3.42	5.73		0.067	•

#### R package clubSandwich



Methods work with many sorts of regression models:

- logistic/generalized linear models with glm()
- multivariate regression with mlm objects
- instrumental variables with AER::ivreg()
- panel data models with plm::plm()
- generalized least squares with nlme::gls()
- hierarchical linear models with nlme::lme()
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**Object-oriented design** for extensibility.

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**Object-oriented design** for extensibility.

#### Under active development

- Available on CRAN
- Development repo: https://github.com/jepusto/clubSandwich

### Thanks!

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http://jepusto.github.io

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