Small-Sample Methods for Cluster-Robust Variance Estimation and Hypothesis Testing in Fixed Effects Models

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In brief...

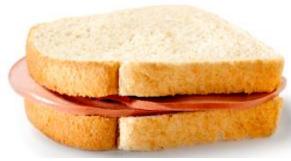
- Standard cluster-robust variance estimators behave poorly when the number of clusters is small
- McCaffrey, Bell, & Botts (2001; Bell & McCaffrey, 2002) proposed "bias-reduced linearization" variance estimator (BRL)
 - Improves bias of standard errors when number of clusters is small
 - Satterthwaite degrees of freedom correction for t-tests
 - Breaks in models with fixed effects in multiple dimensions
- Our work:
 - Extends BRL so that it works in models with fixed effects
 - Develops an F-test for multi-parameter hypothesis tests
 - Provides easy-to-use software implementation in R

Fixed effects models

Consider state-by-year panel data model

$$y_{it} = \mathbf{x}_{it} \mathbf{\delta} + \gamma_i + \zeta_t + e_{it} \qquad i = 1, ..., m; \quad t = 1, ..., T$$
$$\mathbf{Y}_i = \mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{\beta} + \mathbf{e}_i$$

- Common to treat γ_i , ζ_t as fixed effects, estimate **\beta** by OLS/FGLS
- Cluster standard errors to allow for further correlation among errors within each state.
 - Asymptotic Wald tests/t-tests with m-1 degrees of freedom
 - These tests have excessive type-I error when m is small (Cameron & Miller, 2015; Imbens & Kolesar, 2015)
 - And there's no bright-line rule for "large enough"



Bias-reduced linearization

- McCaffrey, Bell, & Botts (2001) proposed a correction to V^{CR} based on a working model for the error covariance structure.
- The corrected variance estimator is a "fancy" sandwich:

$$\mathbf{V}^{BRL} = \left(\mathbf{X}^{t}\mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \mathbf{X}_{j}^{t}\mathbf{A}_{j}\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{j}\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{j}^{t}\mathbf{A}_{j}^{t}\mathbf{X}_{j}\right) \left(\mathbf{X}_{j}^{t}\mathbf{X}$$

with adjustment matrices A_1, \dots, A_G chosen to satisfy

$$E(\mathbf{V}^{BRL}) = Var(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})$$

Fixed effects models



- BRL breaks when the model includes fixed effects in multiple dimensions (Angrist & Pischke, 2009; Young, 2016).
 - Requires inversion of rank-deficient matrices
- We demonstrate that the *Moore-Penrose generalized inverse* can be used to construct a variance estimator that is still unbiased under the working model.
 - Adjustment matrices can be calculated from least-squares dummy variable fit or from "within" estimation, after absorbing fixed effects

Approximate Hotelling Test

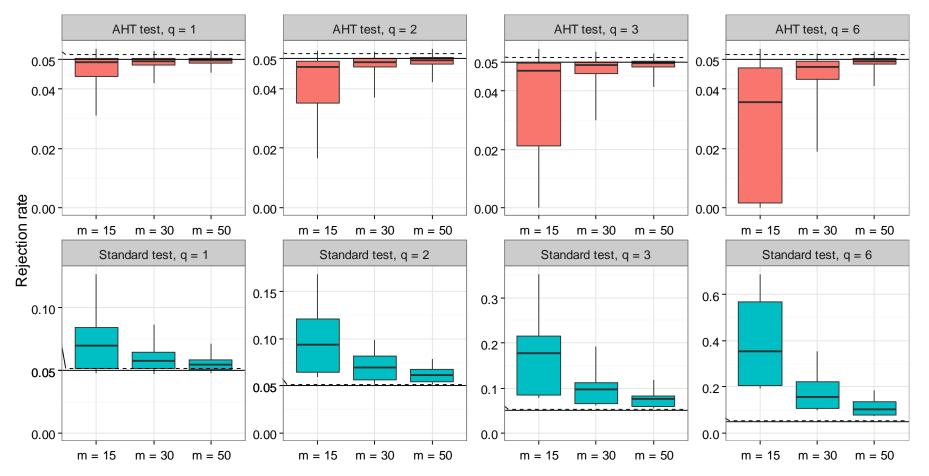


- We propose a generalization of the Satterthwaite approximation to the multi-dimensional case, with $H_0: C\beta = 0$
- Approximate the distribution of V^{BRL} using a Wishart distribution with degrees of freedom η .
- Estimate η by matching mean and **total variance** of V^{BRL}.

$$F_{AHT} = \frac{\eta - q + 1}{\eta q} \left(\mathbf{C}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \right)^{t} \left(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{V}^{BRL}\mathbf{C} \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{C}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \right)$$
$$F_{AHT} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} F\left(q, \eta - q + 1\right)$$

AHT maintains close-to-nominal α





Angrist & Lavy (2009)



- Cluster-randomized trial in 40 high schools in Israel.
- Tested effects of monetary incentives on post-secondary matriculation exam (Bagrut) completion rates.
- Longitudinal data, difference-in-differences specification.
- Focus on effects for higher-achieving girls

Hypothesis	Test	F	df	p-value
treatment effect (q = 1)	Standard	5.746	34.00	.022
	Satterthwaite	5.169	18.13	.035
Moderation by school sector (q = 2)	Standard	3.186	34.00	.054
	AHT	1.665	7.84	.250

Software



- R package clubSandwich
 - Available on Comprehensive R Archive Network (v0.2.1)
 - Development version at https://github.com/jepusto/clubSandwich
- Works with a wide variety of fitted models
 - 1m models: Ordinary/weighted least squares
 - plm package: Fixed-effects/random-effects panel models
 - nlme package: GLS and HLM models
 - Meta-analysis (metafor and robumeta packages)

Thank you

- pusto@austin.utexas.edu
- <u>http://jepusto.github.io/</u>
- Working paper available at http://arxiv.org/abs/1601.01981



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