Package: ivdoctr (via r-universe)

November 2, 2024

Title Ensures Mutually Consistent Beliefs When Using IVs

Version 1.0.1

Description Uses data and researcher's beliefs on measurement error and instrumental variable (IV) endogeneity to generate the space of consistent beliefs across measurement error, instrument endogeneity, and instrumental relevance for IV regressions. Package based on DiTraglia and Garcia-Jimeno (2020) <doi:10.1080/07350015.2020.1753528>.

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LazyData TRUE

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports AER, coda, data.table, graphics, MASS, Rcpp (>= 0.11.6), rgl, sandwich, stats

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

Suggests testthat, haven, MCMCpack, knitr, rmarkdown

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

Encoding UTF-8

NeedsCompilation yes

BugReports https://github.com/emallickhossain/ivdoctr/issues

VignetteBuilder knitr

Repository https://emallickhossain.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/emallickhossain/ivdoctr

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha be1cc13e325a2f98f3f2e2d2a3ac11059af9675b

Contents

`afghan` *Burde and Linden (2013, AEJ Applied) Dataset*

Description

Replicates IV using controls from Table 2

Usage

```
afghan
```

Format

A data frame with 687 rows and 17 variables:

enrolled Indicator if child is enrolled in formal school. Outcome.

testscore Normalized test score

buildschool Indicator if village is treated. Instrument.

headchild Indicator if child is child of head of household

nhh Number of household members

female Female indicator

age Child's age

yrsvill Time family has lived in village

farsi Indicator for speaking Farsi

tajik Indicator for speaking Tajik

farmers Indicator for if head of household is a farmer

land Number of jeribs of land owned

agehead Head of household age

educhead Years of education for head of household

sheep Number of sheep and goats owned

chagcharan Indicator if village is in Chagcharan district

distschool Distance to nearest non-community based school

Source

Provided by author.

References

https://www.jstor.org/stable/3083335

b_functionA3 *B function from Proposition A3*

Description

B function from Proposition A3

Usage

```
b_functionA3(obs_draws, g, psi)
```

Arguments

obs_draws	Row of the data.frame of observable draws
g	Value from g function
psi	Psi value

Value

A min and a max of the B function

candidate1 *Evaluates the corners given user bounds. Vectorized wrt multiple draws of obs.*

Description

Evaluates the corners given user bounds. Vectorized wrt multiple draws of obs.

Usage

```
candidate1(r_TstarU_lower, r_TstarU_upper, k_lower, k_upper, obs)
```

Arguments

r_TstarU_lower	Vector of lower bounds of endogeneity
r_TstarU_upper	Vector of upper bounds of endogeneity
k_lower	Vector of lower bounds on measurement error
k_upper	Vector of upper bounds on measurement error
obs	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

List containing vector of lower bounds and vector of upper bounds of r_uz

`candidate2` *Evaluates the edge where k is on the boundary. Vectorized wrt multiple draws of obs.*

Description

Evaluates the edge where k is on the boundary. Vectorized wrt multiple draws of obs.

Usage

```
candidate2(r_TstarU_lower, r_TstarU_upper, k_lower, k_upper, obs)
```

Arguments

`r_TstarU_lower`	Vector of lower bounds of endogeneity
`r_TstarU_upper`	Vector of upper bounds of endogeneity
`k_lower`	Vector of lower bounds on measurement error
`k_upper`	Vector of upper bounds on measurement error
`obs`	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

List containing vector of lower bounds and vector of upper bounds of r_uz

`candidate3` *Evaluates the edge where r_TstarU is on the boundary.*

Description

Evaluates the edge where r_TstarU is on the boundary.

Usage

```
candidate3(r_TstarU_lower, r_TstarU_upper, k_lower, k_upper, obs)
```

Arguments

`r_TstarU_lower`	Vector of lower bounds of endogeneity
`r_TstarU_upper`	Vector of upper bounds of endogeneity
`k_lower`	Vector of lower bounds on measurement error
`k_upper`	Vector of upper bounds on measurement error
`obs`	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

List containing vector of lower bounds and vector of upper bounds of r_uz

collapse_3d_array *Collapse 3-d array to matrix*

Description

Collapse 3-d array to matrix

Usage

```
collapse_3d_array(myarray)
```

Arguments

myarray	A three-dimensional array.

Value

Matrix with the 3rd dimension appended as rows to the matrix

colonial *Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson (2001) Dataset*

Description

Cross-country dataset used to construct Table 4 of Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson (2001).

Usage

```
colonial
```

Format

A data frame with 64 rows and 9 variables:

shortnam three letter country abbreviation, e.g. AUS for Australia

africa dummy variable =1 if country is in Africa

lat_abst absolute distance to equator (scaled between 0 and 1)

rich4 dummy variable, =1 for "Neo-Europes" (AUS, CAN, NZL, USA)

avexpr Average protection against expropriation risk. Measures risk of government appropriation of foreign private investment on a scale from 0 (least risk) to 10 (most risk). Averaged over all years from 1985-1995.

logpgp95 Natural logarithm of per capita GDP in 1995 at purchasing power parity

logem4 Natural logarithm of European settler mortality

asia dummy variable, =1 if country is in Asia

loghjypl Natural logarithm of output per worker in 1988

Source

http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001

References

https://www.aeaweb.org/articles.php?doi=10.1257/aer.91.5.1369

`draw_bounds` *Computes bounds for simulated data*

Description

This function takes data and user restrictions on measurement error and endogeneity and simulates data and the resulting bounds on instrument validity.

Usage

```
draw_bounds(
  y_name,
  T_name,
  z_name,
  data,
  controls = NULL,
  r_TstarU_restriction = NULL,
  k_restriction = NULL,
  n_draws = 5000
)
```

Arguments

`y_name`	Character vector of the name of the dependent variable
`T_name`	Character vector of the names of the preferred regressors
`z_name`	Character vector of the names of the instrumental variables
`data`	Data to be analyzed
`controls`	Character vector containing the names of the exogenous regressors
`r_TstarU_restriction`	2 element vector of bounds on r_TstarU
`k_restriction`	2-element vector of bounds on kappa
`n_draws`	Integer number of simulations to draw

Value

List containing simulated data observables (covariances, correlations, and R-squares), indications of whether the identified set is empty, the unrestricted and restricted bounds on instrumental relevance, instrumental validity, and measurement error.

draw_observables *Simulates different data draws*

Description

This function takes the data and simulates potential draws of data from the properties of the observed data.

Usage

```
draw_observables(y_name, T_name, z_name, data, controls = NULL, n_draws = 5000)
```

Arguments

y_name	Character vector of the name of the dependent variable
T_name	Character vector of the names of the preferred regressors
z_name	Character vector of the names of the instrumental variables
data	Data to be analyzed
controls	Character vector containing the names of the exogenous regressors
n_draws	Integer number of simulations to draw

Value

Data frame containing covariances, correlations, and R-squares for each data simulation

draw_sigma_jeffreys *Draws covariance matrix using the Jeffrey's Prior*

Description

Draws covariance matrix using the Jeffrey's Prior

Usage

```
draw_sigma_jeffreys(y, Tobs, z, k, n_draws)
```

Arguments

y	Vector of dependent variable
Tobs	Matrix containing data for the preferred regressor
z	Matrix containing data for the instrumental variable
k	Number of covariates, including the intercept
n_draws	Integer number of draws to perform

Value

Array of covariance matrix draws

`format_est` *Creates LaTeX code for parameter estimates*

Description

Creates LaTeX code for parameter estimates

Usage

```
format_est(est)
```

Arguments

`est`	Number

Value

LaTeX string for the number

`format_HPDI` *Creates LaTeX code for the HPDI*

Description

Creates LaTeX code for the HPDI

Usage

```
format_HPDI(bounds)
```

Arguments

`bounds`	2-element vector of the upper and lower HPDI bounds

Value

LaTeX string of the HPDI

format_se *Creates LaTeX code for the standard error*

Description

Creates LaTeX code for the standard error

Usage

```
format_se(se)
```

Arguments

se	Standard error

Value

LaTeX string for the standard error

getCoverage *Computes coverage of list of intervals*

Description

Computes coverage of list of intervals

Usage

```
getCoverage(data, guess)
```

Arguments

data	2-column data frame of confidence intervals
guess	2-element vector of confidence interval

Value

Coverage percentage

getInterval *Generates smallest covering interval*

Description

Generates smallest covering interval

Usage

```
getInterval(data, center, conf = 0.9, tol = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

data	2-column data frame of confidence intervals
center	2-element vector to center coverage interval
conf	Confidence level
tol	Tolerance level for convergence

Value

2-element vector of confidence interval

get_alpha_bounds *Computes a0 and a1 bounds*

Description

Computes a0 and a1 bounds

Usage

```
get_alpha_bounds(draws, p)
```

Arguments

draws	data.frame of observables of simulated data
p	Treatment probability from binary data

Value

List of alpha bounds

get_beta *Solves for beta*

Description

This function solves for beta given r_TstarU and kappa. It handles 3 potential cases when beta must be evaluated: 1. Across multiple simulations, but given the same r_TstarU and k 2. For multiple simulations, each with a value of r_TstarU and k 3. For one simulation across a grid of r_TstarU and k

Usage

```
get_beta(r_TstarU, k, obs)
```

Arguments

r_TstarU	Vector of r_TstarU values
k	Vector of kappa values
obs	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

Vector of betas

get_beta_bounds_binary *Returns beta bounds in binary case using grid search*

Description

Returns beta bounds in binary case using grid search

Usage

```
get_beta_bounds_binary(obs_draws, p, r_TstarU_restriction)
```

Arguments

obs_draws	Row of the data.frame of observable draws
p	Treatment probability from data
r_TstarU_restriction	2-element vector of restrictions on r_TstarU

Value

Min and max values for beta

get_beta_bounds_binary_post

Generates beta bounds off of beta draws

Description

Generates beta bounds off of beta draws

Usage

```
get_beta_bounds_binary_post(draws, n_observables)
```

Arguments

draws	Posterior draws
n_observables	Number of observable draws

Value

Upper and lower bounds of beta based on posterior draws

get_bounds_unrest

Wrapper function combines all unrestricted bounds together. Vectorized

Description

Wrapper function combines all unrestricted bounds together. Vectorized

Usage

```
get_bounds_unrest(obs)
```

Arguments

obs	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

List of unrestricted bounds for r_TstarU, r_uz, and kappa

get_estimates *Computes OLS and IV estimates*

Description

Computes OLS and IV estimates

Usage

```
get_estimates(y_name, T_name, z_name, data, controls = NULL, robust = FALSE)
```

Arguments

y_name	Character vector of the name of the dependent variable
T_name	Character vector of the names of the preferred regressors
z_name	Character vector of the names of the instrumental variables
data	Data to be analyzed
controls	Character vector containing the names of the exogenous regressors
robust	Boolean of whether to compute heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors

Value

List of beta estimates and associated standard errors for OLS and IV estimation

get_k_bounds_unrest *Given observables from the data, generates unrestricted bounds for kappa. Vectorized*

Description

Given observables from the data, generates unrestricted bounds for kappa. Vectorized

Usage

```
get_k_bounds_unrest(obs, tilde)
```

Arguments

obs	Observables generated by get_observables
tilde	Boolean of whether or not kappa_tilde or kappa is desired

Value

List of upper bounds and lower bounds for kappa

get_L — *Computes L, lower bound for kappa_tilde in paper*

Description

Computes L, lower bound for kappa_tilde in paper

Usage

```
get_L(draws)
```

Arguments

draws	data.frame of observables of simulated data

Value

Vector of L values

get_M — *Solves for the magnification factor*

Description

This function solves for the magnification factor given r_TstarU and kappa. It handles 3 potential cases when the magnification factor must be evaluated: 1. Across multiple simulations, but given the same r_TstarU and k 2. For multiple simulations, each with a value of r_TstarU and k 3. For one simulation across a grid of r_TstarU and k

Usage

```
get_M(r_TstarU, k, obs)
```

Arguments

r_TstarU	Vector of r_TstarU values
k	Vector of kappa values
obs	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

Vector of magnification factors

get_new_draws *Computes beliefs that support valid instrument*

Description

Computes beliefs that support valid instrument

Usage

```
get_new_draws(obs_draws, post_draws)
```

Arguments

obs_draws	data.frame of draws of reduced form parameters
post_draws	data.frame of posterior draws

Value

data.frame of new draws

get_observables *Given data and function specification, returns the relevant correlations and covariances with any exogenous controls projected out.*

Description

Given data and function specification, returns the relevant correlations and covariances with any exogenous controls projected out.

Usage

```
get_observables(y_name, T_name, z_name, data, controls = NULL)
```

Arguments

y_name	Name of the dependent variable
T_name	Name(s) of the preferred regressor(s)
z_name	Name(s) of the instrumental variable(s)
data	Data to be analyzed
controls	Exogenous regressors to be included

Value

List of correlations, covariances, and R^2 of first and second stage regressions after projecting out any exogenous control regressors

get_psi_lower *Computes the lower bound of psi for binary data*

Description

Computes the lower bound of psi for binary data

Usage

```
get_psi_lower(s2_T, p, kappa)
```

Arguments

s2_T	Vector of s2_T draws from observables
p	Treatment probability from binary data
kappa	Vector of kappa, NOTE: kappa_tilde in the paper

Value

Vector of lower bounds for psi

get_psi_upper *Computes the upper bound of psi for binary data*

Description

Computes the upper bound of psi for binary data

Usage

```
get_psi_upper(s2_T, p, kappa)
```

Arguments

s2_T	Vector of s2_T draws from observables
p	Treatment probability from binary data
kappa	Vector of kappa, NOTE: kappa_tilde in the paper

Value

Vector of upper bounds for psi

`get_p_valid` *Compute the share of draws that could contain a valid instrument.*

Description

Compute the share of draws that could contain a valid instrument.

Usage

```
get_p_valid(draws)
```

Arguments

`draws`	List of simulated draws

Value

Numeric of the share of valid draws as determined by having the the restricted bounds for r_uz contain zero.

`get_r_TstarU_bounds_unrest` *Given observables from the data, generates the unrestricted bounds for rho_TstarU. Data does not impose any restrictions on r_TstarU Vectorized*

Description

Given observables from the data, generates the unrestricted bounds for rho_TstarU. Data does not impose any restrictions on r_TstarU Vectorized

Usage

```
get_r_TstarU_bounds_unrest(obs)
```

Arguments

`obs`	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

List of upper and lower bounds for r_TstarU

get_r_uz *Solves for r_uz given observables, r_TstarU, and kappa*

Description

This function solves for r_uz given r_TstarU and kappa. It handles 3 potential cases when r_uz must be evaluated: 1. Across multiple simulations, but given the same r_TstarU and k 2. For multiple simulations, each with a value of r_TstarU and k 3. For one simulation across a grid of r_TstarU and k

Usage

```
get_r_uz(r_TstarU, k, obs)
```

Arguments

r_TstarU	Vector of r_TstarU values
k	Vector of kappa values
obs	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

Vector of r_uz values.

get_r_uz_bounds *Evaluates r_uz bounds given user restrictions on r_TstarU and kappa*

Description

This function takes observables from the data and user beliefs over the extent of measurement error (kappa) and the direction of endogeneity (r_TstarU) to generate the implied bounds on instrument validity (r_uz)

Usage

```
get_r_uz_bounds(r_TstarU_lower, r_TstarU_upper, k_lower, k_upper, obs)
```

Arguments

r_TstarU_lower	Vector of lower bounds of endogeneity
r_TstarU_upper	Vector of upper bounds of endogeneity
k_lower	Vector of lower bounds on measurement error
k_upper	Vector of upper bounds on measurement error
obs	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

2-column data frame of lower and upper bounds of r_uz

`get_r_uz_bounds_unrest` *Given observables from the data, generates the unrestricted bounds for rho_uz. Vectorized*

Description

Given observables from the data, generates the unrestricted bounds for rho_uz. Vectorized

Usage

```
get_r_uz_bounds_unrest(obs)
```

Arguments

`obs`	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

List of upper and lower bounds for rho_uz

`get_s_u` *Solves for the variance of the error term u*

Description

This function solves for the variance of u given r_TstarU and kappa. It handles 3 potential cases when the variance of u must be evaluated: 1. Across multiple simulations, but given the same r_TstarU and k 2. For multiple simulations, each with a value of r_TstarU and k 3. For one simulation across a grid of r_TstarU and k

Usage

```
get_s_u(r_TstarU, k, obs)
```

Arguments

`r_TstarU`	Vector of r_TstarU values
`k`	Vector of kappa values
`obs`	Observables generated by get_observables

Value

Vector of variances of u

g_functionA2 *G function from Proposition A.2*

Description

G function from Proposition A.2

Usage

```
g_functionA2(kappa, r_TstarU, obs_draws)
```

Arguments

kappa	Kappa value
r_TstarU	r_TstarU value
obs_draws	a row of the data.frame of observable draws

Value

G value

ivdoctr *Generates parameter estimates given user restrictions and data*

Description

Generates parameter estimates given user restrictions and data

Usage

```
ivdoctr(
  y_name,
  T_name,
  z_name,
  data,
  example_name,
  controls = NULL,
  robust = FALSE,
  r_TstarU_restriction = c(-1, 1),
  k_restriction = c(1e-04, 1),
  n_draws = 5000,
  n_RF_draws = 1000,
  n_IS_draws = 1000,
  resample = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

y_name	Character string with the column name of the dependent variable
T_name	Character string with the column name of the endogenous regressor(s)
z_name	Character string with the column name of the instrument(s)
data	Data frame
example_name	Character string naming estimation
controls	Vector of character strings specifying the exogenous variables
robust	Indicator for heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors
r_TstarU_restriction	2-element vector of min and max of r_TstarU.
k_restriction	2-element vector of min and max of kappa.
n_draws	Number of draws when generating frequentist-friendly draws of the covariance matrix
n_RF_draws	Number of reduced-form draws
n_IS_draws	Number of draws on the identified set
resample	Indicator of whether or not to resample using magnification factor

Value

List with elements:

- ols: lm object of OLS estimation,
- iv: ivreg object of the IV estimation
- n: Number of observations
- b_OLS: OLS point estimate
- se_OLS: OLS standard errors
- b_IV: IV point estimate
- se_IV: IV standard errors
- k_lower: lower bound of kappa
- p_empty: fraction of parameter draws that yield an empty identified set
- p_valid: fraction of parameter draws compatible with a valid instrument
- r_uz_full_interval: 90% posterior credible interval for fully identified set of rho
- beta_full_interval: 90% posterior credible interval for fully identified set of beta
- r_uz_median: posterior median for partially identified rho
- r_uz_partial_interval: 90% posterior credible interval for partially identified set of rho under a conditionally uniform reference prior
- beta_median: posterior median for partially identified beta
- beta_partial_interval: 90% posterior credible interval for partially identified set of beta under a conditionally uniform reference prior
- a0: If treatment is binary, mis-classification probability of no-treatment case. NULL otherwise

- a1: If treatment is binary, mis-classification probability of treatment case. NULL otherwise
- psi_lower: lower bound for psi
- binary: logical indicating if treatment is binary
- k_restriction: User-specified bounds on kappa
- r_TstarU_restriction: User-specified bounds on r_TstarU

Examples

```
library(ivdoctr)
endog <- c(0, 0.9)
meas <- c(0.6, 1)

colonial_example1 <- ivdoctr(y_name = "logpgp95", T_name = "avexpr",
                             z_name = "logem4", data = colonial,
                             controls = NULL, robust = FALSE,
                             r_TstarU_restriction = endog,
                             k_restriction = meas,
                             example_name = "Colonial Origins")
```

`makeTable` *Generates table of parameter estimates given user restrictions and data*

Description

Generates table of parameter estimates given user restrictions and data

Usage

```
makeTable(..., output)
```

Arguments

`...`	Arguments of TeX code for individual examples to be combined into a single table
`output`	File name to write

Value

LaTeX code that generates output table with regression results

Examples

```
library(ivdoctr)
endog <- c(0, 0.9)
meas <- c(0.6, 1)

colonial_example1 <- ivdoctr(y_name = "logpgp95", T_name = "avexpr",
                             z_name = "logem4", data = colonial,
                             controls = NULL, robust = FALSE,
                             r_TstarU_restriction = endog,
                             k_restriction = meas,
                             example_name = "Colonial Origins")
makeTable(colonial_example1, output = file.path(tempdir(), "colonial.tex"))
```

---

make_full_row *Takes the OLS and IV estimates and converts it to a row of the LaTeX table*

Description

Takes the OLS and IV estimates and converts it to a row of the LaTeX table

Usage

```
make_full_row(stats, example_name)
```

Arguments

stats	List with OLS and IV estimates and the bounds on kappa and r_uz
example_name	Character string detailing the example

Value

LaTeX code passed to makeTable()

---

make_tex_row *Makes LaTeX code to make a row of a table and shift by some amount of columns if necessary*

Description

Makes LaTeX code to make a row of a table and shift by some amount of columns if necessary

Usage

```
make_tex_row(char_vec, shift = 0)
```

Arguments

char_vec	Vector of characters to be collapsed into a LaTeX table
shift	Number of columns to shift over

Value

LaTeX string of the whole row of the table

---

map2color *Generates a custom color palette given a vector of numbers*

Description

Generates a custom color palette given a vector of numbers

Usage

```
map2color(x, pal, limits = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of numbers
pal	Palette function generate from colorRampPalette
limits	Limits on the numeric sequence

Value

Hex values for colors

---

myformat *Rounds x to two decimal places*

Description

Rounds x to two decimal places

Usage

```
myformat(x)
```

Arguments

x	Number to be rounded

Value

Number rounded to 2 decimal places

plot_3d_beta *Plot ivdoctr Restrictions*

Description

Plot ivdoctr Restrictions

Usage

```
plot_3d_beta(
  y_name,
  T_name,
  z_name,
  data,
  controls = NULL,
  r_TstarU_restriction = c(-1, 1),
  k_restriction = c(0, 1),
  n_grid = 30,
  n_colors = 500,
  fence = NULL,
  gray_k = NULL,
  gray_rTstarU = NULL,
  theta = 0,
  phi = 15
)
```

Arguments

y_name	Character string with the column name of the dependent variable
T_name	Character string with the column name of the endogenous regressor(s)
z_name	Character string with the column name of the instrument(s)
data	Data frame
controls	Vector of character strings specifying the exogenous variables
r_TstarU_restriction	2-element vector of bounds for r_TstarU
k_restriction	2-element vector of bounds for kappa
n_grid	Number of points to put in grid
n_colors	Number of colors to use
fence	Vector of left, bottom, right, and top corners of rectangle
gray_k	2-element vector of kappa restrictions to recolor graph as gray
gray_rTstarU	2-element vector of rTstarU restrictions to recolor graph as gray
theta	Graphing parameters for orienting plot
phi	Graphing parameters for orienting plot

Value

Interactive 3d plot which can be oriented and saved using rgl.snapshot()

Examples

```
library(ivdoctr)
endog <- matrix(c(0, 0.9), nrow = 1)
meas <- matrix(c(0.6, 1), nrow = 1)

plot_3d_beta(y_name = "logpgp95", T_name = "avexpr",
             z_name = "logem4", data = colonial,
             r_TstarU_restriction = endog,
             k_restriction = meas)
```

`rect_points` *Construct vectors of points that outline a rectangle.*

Description

Construct vectors of points that outline a rectangle.

Usage

```
rect_points(xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop, step_x, step_y)
```

Arguments

`xleft`	The left side of the rectangle
`ybottom`	The bottom of the rectangle
`xright`	The right side of the rectangle
`ytop`	The top of the rectangle
`step_x`	The step size of the x coordinates
`step_y`	The step size of the y coordinates

Value

List of x-coordinates and y-coordinates tracing the points around the rectangle

rinvwish *Simulate draws from the inverse Wishart distribution*

Description

Simulate draws from the inverse Wishart distribution

Usage

```
rinvwish(n, v, S)
```

Arguments

n	An integer, the number of draws.
v	An integer, the degrees of freedom of the distribution.
S	A numeric matrix, the scale matrix of the distribution.

Details

Employs the Bartlett Decomposition (Smith & Hocking 1972). Output exactly matches that of riwish from the MCMCpack package if the same random seed is used.

Value

A numeric array of matrices, each of which is one simulation draw.

toList *Convert 3-d array to list of matrixes*

Description

Convert 3-d array to list of matrixes

Usage

```
toList(myArray)
```

Arguments

myArray	A three-dimensional numeric array.

Value

A list of numeric matrices.

weber *Becker and Woessmann (2009) Dataset*

Description

Data on Prussian counties in 1871 from Becker and Woessmann's (2009) paper "Was Weber Wrong? A Human Capital Theory of Protestant Economic History."

Usage

```
weber
```

Format

A data frame with 452 rows and 44 variables:

kreiskey1871 kreiskey1871

county1871 County name in 1871

rbkey District key

lat_rad Latitude (in rad)

lon_rad Longitude (in rad)

kmwittenberg Distance to Wittenberg (in km)

zupreussen Year in which county was annexed by Prussia

hhsize Average household size

gpop Population growth from 1867-1871 in percentage points

f_prot Percent Protestants

f_jew Percent Jews

f_rw Percent literate

f_miss Percent missing education information

f_young Percent below the age of 10

f_fem Percent female

f_ortsgeb Percent born in municipality

f_pruss Percent of Prussian origin

f_blind Percent blind

f_deaf Percent deaf-mute

f_dumb Percent insane

f_urban Percent of county population in urban areas

lnpop Natural logarithm of total population size

lnkmb Natural logarithm of distance to Berlin (km)

poland Dummy variable, =1 if county is Polish-speaking

latlon Latitude * Longitude * 100

f_over3km Percent of pupils farther than 3km from school

f_mine Percent of labor force employed in mining

inctaxpc Income tax revenue per capita in 1877

perc_secB Percentage of labor force employed in manufacturing in 1882

perc_secC Percentage of labor force employed in services in 1882

perc_secBnC Percentage of labor force employed in manufacturing and services in 1882

lnyteacher 100 * Natural logarithm of male elementary school teachers in 1886

rhs Dummy variable, =1 if Imperial of Hanseatic city in 1517

yteacher Income of male elementary school teachers in 1886

pop Total population size

kmb Distance to Berlin (km)

uni1517 Dummy variable, =1 if University in 1517

reichsstadt Dummy variable, =1 if Imperial city in 1517

hansestadt Dummy variable, =1 if Hanseatic city in 1517

f_cath Percentage of Catholics

sh_al_in_tot Share of municipalities beginning with letter A to L

ncloisters1517_pkm2 Monasteries per square kilometer in 1517

school1517 Dummy variable, =1 if school in 1517

dnpop1500 City population in 1500

Source

https://www.ifo.de/en/iPEHD

References

https://www.ifo.de/en/iPEHD doi:10.1162/qjec.2009.124.2.531

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