

Package ‘OPSR’

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Title Ordered Probit Switching Regression

Version 1.0.1

Description Estimates ordered probit switching regression models - a Heckman type selection model with an ordinal selection and continuous outcomes. Different model specifications are allowed for each treatment/regime. For more details on the method, see Wang & Mokhtarian (2024) <[doi:10.1016/j.tra.2024.104072](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tra.2024.104072)> or Chiburis & Lokshin (2007) <[doi:10.1177/1536867X0700700202](https://doi.org/10.1177/1536867X0700700202)>.

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 OPSR-package

OPSR: Ordered Probit Switching Regression

Description

Estimates ordered probit switching regression models - a Heckman type selection model with an ordinal selection and continuous outcomes. Different model specifications are allowed for each treatment/regime. For more details on the method, see Wang & Mokhtarian (2024) [doi:10.1016/j.tra.2024.104072](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tra.2024.104072) or Chiburis & Lokshin (2007) [doi:10.1177/1536867X0700700202](https://doi.org/10.1177/1536867X0700700202).

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/dheimgartner/OPSR>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/dheimgartner/OPSR/issues>

anova.opsr

ANOVA for OPSR Model Fits

Description

Conducts likelihood ratio tests for one or more OPSR model fits.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr'  
anova(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "opsr".
...	additional objects of class "opsr". See also the 'Details' section.

Details

If only a single object is passed then the model is compared to the null model ([opsr_null_model](#)). If more than one object is specified, a likelihood ratio test is conducted for each pair of neighboring models. It is conventional to list the models from smallest to largest, but this is up to the user.

Value

An object of class "anova.opsr".

See Also

[stats::anova](#), [print.anova.opsr](#)

Examples

```

sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
model <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2
fit <- opsr(model, dat)
fit_null <- opsr_null_model(fit)
fit_intercept <- update(fit, ~ . | 1)

anova(fit)
anova(fit_null, fit_intercept, fit)

```

extract,opsr-method	<i>Extract Method for OPSR Model Fits</i>
---------------------	---

Description

This is the main method called when using functions from the texreg-package.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'opsr'
extract(
  model,
  beside = FALSE,
  include.structural = TRUE,
  include.selection = TRUE,
  include.outcome = TRUE,
  include.pseudoR2 = FALSE,
  include.R2 = FALSE,
  repeat.gofs = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

model	an object of class "opsr".
beside	if TRUE, prints structural, selection and outcome coefficients side-by-side.
include.structural	whether or not structural coefficients should be printed.
include.selection	whether or not selection coefficients should be printed.
include.outcome	whether or not outcome coefficients should be printed.
include.pseudoR2	whether or not the pseudo R2 statistic for the selection component should be printed. See also the 'Details' section.

include.R2 whether or not the R2 statistic for the outcome components should be printed.
 repeat.gofs if beside = TRUE whether or not to repeat the gofs.
 ... additional arguments passed to [summary.opsr](#).

Details

The extract method is called internally. Higher-level functions from the texreg-package pass arguments via ... to extract.

include.pseudoR2 reports both the "equally likely" (EL) and "market share" (MS) pseudo R2.

Value

A texreg-class object representing the statistical model.

See Also

texreg-package, [texreg::texreg](#), [texreg::screenreg](#) and related functions.

Examples

```
sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
model <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2
fit <- opsr(model, dat)
fit_null <- opsr_null_model(fit)
fit_intercept <- update(fit, ~ . | 1)

texreg::screenreg(fit)
texreg::screenreg(fit, beside = TRUE)
texreg::screenreg(fit, beside = TRUE, include.pseudoR2 = TRUE, include.R2 = TRUE)
texreg::screenreg(list(fit_null, fit_intercept, fit))
```

Description

This is the main computation engine wrapped by [opsr.fit](#).

Usage

```
loglik_cpp(theta, W, X, Y, weights, nReg, nThreads)
```

Arguments

theta	named coefficient vector as parsed from formula interface opsr .
W	list of matrices with explanatory variables for selection process for each regime.
X	list of matrices with explanatory variables for outcome process for each regime.
Y	list of vectors with continuous outcomes for each regime.
weights	vector of weights. See also opsr .
nReg	integer number of regimes.
nThreads	number of threads to be used by OpenMP (should be max. nReg).

Value

Numeric vector of (weighted) log-likelihood contributions.

See Also

[opsr.fit](#), [loglik_R](#)

model.frame.opsr

Extracting the Model Frame from OPSR Model Fits

Description

Extracting the Model Frame from OPSR Model Fits

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr'
model.frame(formula, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	an object of class "opsr".
...	a mix of further arguments such as data, na.action or subset, passed to the default method.

Value

A [data.frame](#) containing the variables used in formula\$formula.

See Also

[stats::model.frame](#)

model.matrix.opsr	<i>Construct Design Matrices for OPSR Model Fits</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Construct Design Matrices for OPSR Model Fits

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr'
model.matrix(object, data, .filter = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "opsr".
data	a data frame containing the terms from object\$formula. Passed to model.frame.opsr . Can be omitted.
.filter	used internally in predict.opsr for counterfactual predictions.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A list of lists with the design matrices W (selection process) and X (outcome process). Both of these lists have object\$nReg elements (a separate design matrix for each regime).

See Also

[model.frame.opsr](#), [stats::model.matrix](#)

opsr	<i>Fitting Ordered Probit Switching Regression Models</i>
------	---

Description

High-level formula interface to the workhorse [opsr.fit](#).

Usage

```
opsr(
  formula,
  data,
  subset,
  weights,
  na.action,
  start = NULL,
```

```

fixed = NULL,
method = "BFGS",
iterlim = 1000,
printLevel = 2,
nThreads = 1,
.get2step = FALSE,
.useR = FALSE,
.censorRho = TRUE,
.loglik = FALSE,
...
)

```

Arguments

formula	an object of class "Formula" "formula": A symbolic description of the model to be fitted. The details of model specification are given under 'Details'.
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>opsr</code> is called.
subset	an optional vector specifying a subset of observations to be used in the fitting process. (See additional details in the 'Details' section of the model.frame documentation.).
weights	an optional vector of weights to be used in the fitting process. Should be NULL or a numeric vector. If non-NULL, then observation-specific log-likelihood contributions are multiplied by their corresponding weight before summing.
na.action	a function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The default is set by the <code>na.action</code> setting of options , and is <code>na.fail</code> if that is unset. The 'factory-fresh' default is <code>na.omit</code> . Another possible value is NULL, no action. Value <code>na.exclude</code> can be useful.
start	a numeric vector with the starting values (passed to <code>maxLik::maxLik</code>). If no starting values are provided, reasonable values are auto-generated via the Heckman 2-step procedure opsr_2step . The structure of <code>start</code> has to conform with <code>opsr</code> 's expectations. See opsr_check_start for further details.
fixed	parameters to be treated as constants at their start values. If present, it is treated as an index vector of <code>start</code> parameters (passed to <code>maxLik::maxLik</code>).
method	maximization method (passed to <code>maxLik::maxLik</code>).
iterlim	maximum number of iterations (passed to <code>maxLik::maxLik</code>).
printLevel	larger number prints more working information (passed to <code>maxLik::maxLik</code>).
nThreads	number of threads to be used. Do not pass higher number than number of ordinal outcomes. See also opsr_check_omp and opsr_max_threads .
.get2step	if TRUE, returns starting values as generated by opsr_2step . Will not proceed with the maximum likelihood estimation.
.useR	if TRUE uses loglik_R . Go grab a coffe.
.censorRho	if TRUE, rho starting values are censored to lie in the interval [-0.85, 0.85].

```
.loglik      if TRUE, returns the vector of log-likelihood values given the parameters passed
              via start.

...          further arguments passed to maxLik::maxLik.
```

Details

Models for `opsr` are specified symbolically. A typical model has the form `ys | yo ~ terms_s | terms_o1 | terms_o2 | ...`. `ys` is the ordered (numeric) response vector (starting from 1, in integer-increasing fashion). For the terms specification the rules of the regular formula interface apply (see also [stats::lm](#)). The intercept in the `terms_s` (selection process) is excluded automatically (no need to specify -1). If the user wants to specify the same process for all continuous outcomes, two processes are enough (`ys | yo ~ terms_s | terms_o`). Note that the model is poorly identifiable if `terms_s == terms_o` (same regressors are used in selection and outcome processes).

Value

An object of class "opsr" "maxLik" "maxim".

Examples

```
## simulated data
sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data # 1000 observations
sim_dat$sigma # cov matrix of errors
sim_dat$params # ground truth

## specify a model
model <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2 | xo1 + xo2 | xo1 + xo2
model <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2 # since we use the same specification...

## estimate
fit <- opsr(model, dat)

## inference
summary(fit)

## using update and model comparison
fit_updated <- update(fit, ~ . | 1) # only intercepts for the continuous outcomes
## null model
fit_null <- opsr_null_model(fit)

## likelihood ratio test
anova(fit_null, fit_updated, fit)

## predict
p1 <- predict(fit, group = 1, type = "response")
p2 <- predict(fit, group = 1, counterfact = 2, type = "response")
plot(p1, p2)
abline(a = 0, b = 1, col = "red")

## produce formatted tables
```

```
texreg::screenreg(fit, beside = TRUE, include.pseudoR2 = TRUE, include.R2 = TRUE)
```

opsr.fit

Fitter Function for Ordered Probit Switching Regression Models

Description

This is the basic computing engine called by [opsr](#) used to fit ordinal probit switching regression models. Should usually *not* be used directly. The log-likelihood function is implemented in C++ which yields a considerable speed-up. Parallel computation is implemented using OpenMP.

Usage

```
opsr.fit(
  Ws,
  Xs,
  Ys,
  start,
  fixed,
  weights,
  method,
  iterlim,
  printLevel,
  nThreads,
  .useR = FALSE,
  .loglik = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

Ws	list of matrices with explanatory variables for selection process for each regime.
Xs	list of matrices with explanatory variables for outcome process for each regime.
Ys	list of vectors with continuous outcomes for each regime.
start	a numeric vector with the starting values (passed to maxLik::maxLik).
fixed	parameters to be treated as constants at their start values. If present, it is treated as an index vector of start parameters (passed to maxLik::maxLik).
weights	a vector of weights to be used in the fitting process. Has to conform with order (<code>w <- weights[order(Z)]</code> , where Z is the ordinal outcome).
method	maximization method (passed to maxLik::maxLik).
iterlim	maximum number of iterations (passed to maxLik::maxLik).
printLevel	larger number prints more working information (passed to maxLik::maxLik).
nThreads	number of threads to be used. Do not pass higher number than number of ordinal outcomes. See also opsr_check_omp and opsr_max_threads .

.useR if TRUE, use `loglik_R`. Go grab a coffe.
 .loglik if TRUE, returns the vector of log-likelihood values given the parameters passed via `start`.
 ... further arguments passed to `maxLik::maxLik`.

Value

object of class "maxLik" "maxim".

See Also

`maxLik::maxLik`, `loglik_cpp`, `opsr`

 opsr_2step

Heckman Two-Step Estimation

Description

This is a utility function, used in `opsr` and should not be used directly. Tow-step estimation procedure to generate reasonable starting values.

Usage

```
opsr_2step(W, Xs, Z, Ys)
```

Arguments

W matrix with explanatory variables for selection process.
 Xs list of matrices with expalanatory varialbes for outcome process for each regime.
 Z vector with ordinal outcomes (in integer increasing fashion).
 Ys list of vectors with continuous outcomes for each regime.

Details

These estimates can be retrieved by specifying `.get2step = TRUE` in `opsr`.

Value

Named vector with starting values passed to `opsr.fit`.

Remark

Since the Heckman two-step estimator includes an estimate in the second step regression, the resulting OLS standard errors and heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are incorrect (Greene 2002).

References

Greene WH (2002). *LIMDEP Version 8.0 Econometric Modeling Guide*, vol. 2.. Econometric Software, Plainview, New York.

See Also

[opsr.fit](#), [opsr.prepare_coefs](#)

opsr_check_omp	<i>Check Whether OpenMP is Available</i>
----------------	--

Description

Check Whether OpenMP is Available

Usage

opsr_check_omp()

Value

boolean

opsr_check_start	<i>Check the User-Specified Starting Values</i>
------------------	---

Description

This is a utility function, used in [opsr](#) and should not be used directly. It is included here to document the expected structure of [opsr](#)'s start argument. Makes sure, the start vector conforms to the expected structure. Adds the expected parameter names to the numeric vector. Therefore the user has to conform to the expected order. See 'Details' for further explanation.

Usage

opsr_check_start(start, W, Xs)

Arguments

- | | |
|-------|--|
| start | vector of starting values. |
| W | matrix with explanatory variables for selection process. |
| Xs | list of matrices with explanatory variables for outcome process for each regime. |

Details

Expected order: 1. kappa threshold parameters (for ordered probit model), 2. parameters of the selection process (names starting with s_), 3. parameters of the outcome processes (names starting with o[0-9]_), 4. sigma, 5. rho. If the same outcome process specification is used in the formula, the starting values have to be repeated (i.e., the length of the start vector has to correspond to the total number of estimated parameters in the model).

Value

Named numeric vector conforming to the expected structure.

See Also

[opsr_2step](#)

opsr_max_threads	<i>Check Maximum Number of Threads Available</i>
------------------	--

Description

Check Maximum Number of Threads Available

Usage

opsr_max_threads()

Value

integer

See Also

[opsr_check_omp](#)

opsr_null_model	<i>Null Model for OPSR Model fits</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Intercept-only model with no error correlation.

Usage

opsr_null_model(object, ...)

Arguments

object an object of class "opsr".
 ... further arguments passed to [opsr](#).

Value

An object of class "opsr.null" "opsr".

Examples

```
sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
model <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2
fit <- opsr(model, dat)
fit_null <- opsr_null_model(fit)
summary(fit_null)
```

opsr_prepare_coefs *Prepares Coefficients for Likelihood Function*

Description

Extracts the coefficients for each regime

Usage

```
opsr_prepare_coefs(theta, nReg)
```

Arguments

theta named coefficient vector as parsed from formula interface [opsr](#).
 nReg integer number of regimes.

Value

Named list of length nReg

Examples

```
sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
model <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2
start <- opsr(model, dat, .get2step = TRUE)
opsr_prepare_coefs(start, 3)
```

opsr_simulate	<i>Simulate Data from an OPSR Process</i>
---------------	---

Description

Simulates data from an ordered probit process and separate (for each regime) OLS process where the errors follow a multivariate normal distribution.

Usage

```
opsr_simulate(nobs = 1000, sigma = NULL, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

nobs	number of observations to simulate.
sigma	the covariance matrix of the multivariate normal.
seed	a single value, interpreted as an integer, or NULL passed to set.seed .

Details

Three ordinal outcomes are simulated and the distinct design matrices (W and X) are used (if W == X the model is poorly identified). Variables ys and xs in data correspond to the selection process and yo, xo to the outcome process.

Value

Named list:

params	ground truth parameters.
data	simulated data (as observed by the researcher). See also 'Details' section.
errors	error draws from the multivariate normal (as used in the latent process).
sigma	assumed covariance matrix (to generate errors).

opsr_step	<i>Step Function for OPSR Model Fits</i>
-----------	--

Description

Excludes all coefficients with p-values below pval and fits again.

Usage

```
opsr_step(object, pval, log = new.env(), .step = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "opsr".
pval	coefficients with p-values < pval are dropped.
log	environment to keep track of changes to object (in particular variables being eliminated). This could be useful in a function that repeatedly calls opsr_step internally in order to keep track of the full elimination history.
.step	used to generate identifier in log environment.
...	additional arguments passed to update (and hence opsr).

Value

An object of class "opsr".

Examples

```
sim_dat <- OPSR::opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
dat$xo3 <- runif(n = nrow(dat))
dat$xo4 <- factor(sample(c("level1", "level2", "level3"), nrow(dat), replace = TRUE))
f <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 + log(xo3) | xo1 + xo2 + xo3 + xo4 | xo1 + xo2 + xo3 | xo1 + xo2
fit <- OPSR::opsr(f, dat, printLevel = 0)
fit_step <- opsr_step(fit, pval = 0.1)
texreg::screenreg(list(fit, fit_step))
```

opsr_te

Treatment Effect Computations for OPSR Model Fits

Description

Treatment Effect Computations for OPSR Model Fits

Usage

```
opsr_te(
  object,
  type = c("response", "unlog-response", "prob", "mills", "correction", "xb"),
  weights = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	object an object of class "opsr".
type	see predict.opsr for details.
weights	a vector of weights. If NULL then weights from object will be used.
...	additional arguments passed to predict.opsr .

Details

This function only prepares the input to a further call to [summary.opsr.te](#).

Value

An object of class "opsr.te".

See Also

[summary.opsr.te](#)

Examples

```
sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
weights <- runif(nrow(dat))
fit <- opsr(ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2, dat = dat, weights = weights,
            printLevel = 0)
te <- opsr_te(fit, type = "response")
print(te)
summary(te)

te_w <- opsr_te(fit, type = "response", weights = rep(1, nrow(dat)))
summary(te_w)

pairs(te)
```

pairs.opsr.te

Pairs Plot for OPSR TE Objects

Description

Pairs Plot for OPSR TE Objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr.te'
pairs(
  x,
  pch = 21,
  labels.diag = paste0("T", 1:x$nReg),
  labels.reg = paste0("G", 1:x$nReg),
  col = 1:x$nReg,
  add.rug = TRUE,
  lower.digits = 0,
  diag.digits = 0,
  lwd.dens = 1.5,
  diag.cex.text = 1,
```

```

    upper.digits = 2,
    upper.cex.text = 2,
    prefix = "",
    postfix = "",
    lty.diag = 1,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class "opsr.te".
<code>pch</code>	plotting 'character', i.e., symbol to use. See also pch .
<code>labels.diag</code>	labels used in the diagonal panels.
<code>labels.reg</code>	labels for the treatment regimes.
<code>col</code>	colour vector.
<code>add.rug</code>	if TRUE, adds rugs to the lower panels.
<code>lower.digits</code>	rounding of the digits in the lower panel.
<code>diag.digits</code>	rounding of the digits in the diagonal panel.
<code>lwd.dens</code>	linewidth of the densities in the diagonal panel.
<code>diag.cex.text</code>	cex for the text in the diagonal panel.
<code>upper.digits</code>	rounding of the digits in the upper panel.
<code>upper.cex.text</code>	cex for the text in the upper panel.
<code>prefix</code>	for the number plotted in the upper panel.
<code>postfix</code>	for the number plotted in the upper panel.
<code>lty.diag</code>	linetype for the diagonal panel.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Presents all potential counterfactual outcomes. The diagonal depicts distributions in any given treatment regime and separate by the current (factual) treatment group. The weighted mean values are shown as red numbers. The lower triangular panels compare the model-implied (predicted) outcomes of two treatment regimes again separate by current treatment group. The red line indicates the 45-degree line of equal outcomes while the red squares depict again the weighted mean values. The upper triangular panels show (weighted) average treatment effects.

Value

Returns `x` invisibly.

See Also

[pairs](#)

Examples

```

sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
weights <- runif(nrow(dat))
fit <- opsr(ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2, dat = dat, weights = weights,
            printLevel = 0)
te <- opsr_te(fit, type = "response")
print(te)
summary(te)

te_w <- opsr_te(fit, type = "response", weights = rep(1, nrow(dat)))
summary(te_w)

pairs(te)

```

plot.opsr

*Plot Method for OPSR Model Fits***Description**

Wrapper around [pairs.opsr.te](#).

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'opsr'
plot(
  x,
  type = c("response", "unlog-response", "prob", "mills", "correction", "xb"),
  weights = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	an object of class "opsr".
type	see predict.opsr for details.
weights	a vector of weights. If NULL then weights from object will be used.
...	further arguments passed to pairs.opsr.te .

Value

Returns x invisibly.

See Also

[opsr_te](#), [pairs.opsr.te](#)

predict.opsr

*Predict Method for OPSR Model Fits***Description**

Obtains predictions for the selection process (probabilities), the outcome process, or returns the inverse mills ratio. Handles also log-transformed outcomes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr'
predict(
  object,
  newdata,
  group,
  counterfact = NULL,
  type = c("response", "unlog-response", "prob", "mills", "correction", "Xb"),
  delta = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "opsr".
newdata	an optional data frame in which to look for variables used in object\$formula. See also model.matrix.opsr . Ensure that at least one selection outcome matches the 'group' argument (see 'Examples').
group	predict outcome of this group (regime).
counterfact	counterfactual group.
type	type of prediction. Can be abbreviated. See 'Details' section for more information.
delta	constant that was added during the continuity correction ($\log(Y_j + \delta)$). Only applies for type = "unlog-response".
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Elements are NA_real_ if the group does not correspond to the observed regime (selection outcome). This ensures consistent output length.

If the type argument is "response" then the continuous outcome is predicted. Use "unlog-response" if the outcome response was log-transformed (i.e., either in the formula specification or during data pre-processing). "prob" returns the probability vector of belonging to group, "mills" returns the inverse mills ratio, "correction" the heckman correction (i.e., $\rho_j * \sigma_j * \text{mills}$) and "Xb" returns $X\beta$.

Value

a vector of length nrow(newdata) (or data used during estimation).

See Also

[stats::predict](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
sim_dat <- opsr_simulate()
dat <- sim_dat$data
model <- ys | yo ~ xs1 + xs2 | xo1 + xo2
fit <- opsr(model, dat)
p <- predict(fit, group = 1, type = "response")

fit_log <- update(fit, . | log(yo) ~ .)
p_unlog <- predict(fit, group = 1, type = "unlog-response")

## newdata
newdat <- dat[1:4, ]
unique(newdat$ys) # available selection outcomes
predict(fit, newdata = newdat, group = 2)
```

print.anova.opsr

Print Method for ANOVA OPSR Objects

Description

Print Method for ANOVA OPSR Objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'anova.opsr'
print(
  x,
  digits = max(getOption("digits") - 2L, 3L),
  signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"),
  print.formula = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x an object of class "anova.opsr".

digits minimal number of *significant* digits, see [print.default](#).

`signif.stars` if TRUE, P-values are additionally encoded visually as 'significance stars' in order to help scanning of long coefficient tables. It defaults to the `show.signif.stars` slot of `options`.
`print.formula` if TRUE, the formulas of the models are printed.
`...` further arguments passed to `stats::printCoefmat`.

Value

Prints tables in a 'pretty' form and returns x invisibly.

See Also

`stats::printCoefmat`, `anova.opsr`

print.ate	<i>Print Method for ATE Objects</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Print Method for ATE Objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ate'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), signif.legend = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` an object of class "ate".
`digits` minimum number of significant digits to be used for most numbers (passed to `stats::printCoefmat`).
`signif.legend` if TRUE, a legend for the 'significance stars' is printed.
`...` further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Prints x in 'pretty' form and returns reformatted treatment effects invisibly.

print.opsr.te	<i>Print Method for OPSR ATE Objects</i>
---------------	--

Description

Print Method for OPSR ATE Objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr.te'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "opsr.te".
...	further arguments passed to summary.opsr.te .

Details

This is just a wrapper around [summary.opsr.te](#) and a subsequent call to [print.summary.opsr.te](#).

Value

Returns x invisibly.

See Also

[print.summary.opsr.te](#)

print.summary.opsr	<i>Print Method for Summary OPSR Objects</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Print Method for Summary OPSR Objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.opsr'  
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), print.call = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	and object of class "summary.opsr"
<code>digits</code>	minimum number of significant digits to be used for most numbers (passed to stats::printCoefmat).
<code>print.call</code>	if TRUE, prints the underlying opsr call.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Prints summary in 'pretty' form and returns x invisibly.

See Also

[stats::printCoefmat](#), [summary.opsr](#)

`print.summary.opsr.te` *Print Method for Summary OPSR TE Objects*

Description

Print Method for Summary OPSR TE Objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.opsr.te'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), print.call = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class "summary.opsr.te".
<code>digits</code>	minimum number of significant digits to be used for most numbers (passed to stats::printCoefmat).
<code>print.call</code>	if TRUE, prints the underlying call.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Prints x in 'pretty' form and returns it invisibly.

print.te	<i>Print Method for TE Objects</i>
----------	------------------------------------

Description

Print Method for TE Objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'te'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), signif.legend = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "te".
digits	minimum number of significant digits to be used for most numbers (passed to stats::printCoefmat).
signif.legend	if TRUE, a legend for the 'significance stars' is printed.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Prints x in 'pretty' form and returns reformatted treatment effects invisibly.

summary.opsr	<i>Summarizing OPSR Model Fits</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Follows the convention that [opsr](#) does the bare minimum model fitting and inference is performed in `summary`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr'
summary(object, rob = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "opsr".
rob	if TRUE, the sandwich::sandwich covariance matrix estimator is used.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

An object of class "summary.opsr". In particular the elements GOF, GOFcomponents and wald require further explanation:

GOF	Contains the conventional <i>goodness of fit</i> indicators for the full model. LL2step is the log-likelihood of the Heckman two-step solution (if the default starting values were used). LLfinal is the log-likelihood at final convergence and AIC, BIC the corresponding information critereon.
GOFcomponents	Contains the <i>goodness of fit</i> for the model components. LLprobit is the log-likelihood (LL) contribution of the ordered probit model. LLprobitE1 the LL of the "equally likely" and LLprobitMs the LL of the "market share" model. With these three metrics the pseudo R2 is computed and returned as pseudoR2e1 and pseudoR2ms. R2 reports the usual coefficient of determination (for the continuous outcomes jointly and for each regime separately).
wald	Contains the results of two <i>Wald-tests</i> as conducted with help of car::linearHypothesis . The two H0 hypothesis are 1. All coefficients of the explanatory variables are 0 and 2. The rho parameters (capturing error correlation) are zero.

summary.opsr.te

*Summarizing OPSR TE Objects***Description**

This function computes weighted treatment effects and corresponding weighted paired t-tests.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opsr.te'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object an object of class "opsr.te".
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

An object of class "summary.opsr.te" containing among others:

- ate: An object of class "ate".
- te: An object of class "te".

The p-values of the weighted paired t-test are attached as attributes.

telework_data	<i>Telework Data</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Telework data as used in Wang and Mokhtarian (2024).

Usage

telework_data

Format

Data frame with numeric columns

- id** Respondent ID
- weight** Sample weight
- vmd** Weekly vehicle-miles traveled
- vmd_ln** Log-transformed VMD, the dependent variable of the outcome model
- twing_status** Teleworking status: 1=Non-TWer, 2=Non-usual TWer, 3=Usual TWer
- female** Sex: female
- age_mean** Mean-centered age
- age_mean_sq** Square of mean-centered age
- race_white** Race: white only
- race_black** Race: black only
- race_other** Race: other
- edu_1** Education: high school or lower
- edu_2** Education: some college
- edu_3** Education: BA or higher
- hhincome_1** Household income: less than \$50,000
- hhincome_2** Household income: \$50,000 to \$99,999
- hhincome_3** Household income: \$100,000 or more
- flex_work** Flexible work schedule
- work_fulltime** Full-time worker
- twing_feasibility** Teleworking feasibility (days/month)
- vehicle** Number of household vehicles
- child** Number of children
- urban** Residential location: urban
- suburban** Residential location: suburban
- smalltown** Residential location: small town

rural Residential location: rural
att_prolargehouse Attitude: pro-large-house
att_proactivemode Attitude: pro-active-mode
att_procarowning Attitude: pro-car-owning
att_wif Attitude: work-interferes-with-family
att_proteamwork Attitude: pro-teamwork
att_tw_effective_teamwork Attitude: TW effective teamwork
att_tw_enthusiasm Attitude: TW enthusiasm
att_tw_location_flex Attitude: TW location flexibility
region_waa Region indicator: respondents from WAA MSA

References

Wang X, Mokhtarian PL (2024). “Examining the Treatment Effect of Teleworking on Vehicle-Miles Driven: Applying an Ordered Probit Selection Model and Incorporating the Role of Travel Stress.” *Transportation Research Part A*, **186**, 104072. doi:10.1016/j.tra.2024.104072.

Examples

```
## model as in Xinyi & Mokhtarian (2024)
f <-
  ## ordinal and continuous outcome
  twing_status | vmd_ln ~
  ## selection model
  edu_2 + edu_3 + hhincome_2 + hhincome_3 +
  flex_work + work_fulltime + twing_feasibility +
  att_proactivemode + att_procarowning +
  att_wif + att_proteamwork +
  att_tw_effective_teamwork + att_tw_enthusiasm + att_tw_location_flex |
  ## outcome model NTW
  female + age_mean + age_mean_sq +
  race_black + race_other +
  vehicle + suburban + smalltown + rural +
  work_fulltime +
  att_prolargehouse + att_procarowning +
  region_waa |
  ## outcome model NUTW
  edu_2 + edu_3 + suburban + smalltown + rural +
  work_fulltime +
  att_prolargehouse + att_proactivemode + att_procarowning |
  ## outcome model UTW
  female + hhincome_2 + hhincome_3 +
  child + suburban + smalltown + rural +
  att_procarowning +
  region_waa

fit <- opsr(f, telework_data)
texreg::screenreg(fit, beside = TRUE, include.pseudoR2 = TRUE, include.R2 = TRUE)
```

timeuse_data	<i>TimeUse+ Data</i>
--------------	----------------------

Description

TimeUse+ (Winkler et al. 2024) was a tracking study conducted at the Institute for Transport Planning and Systems (IVT) at ETH Zurich. The data allows researchers to investigate time-use and mobility patterns. Full data access can be requested via [doi:10.3929/ethz-b-000634868](https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000634868).

Usage

timeuse_data

Format

- Data frame with numeric and factor columns
- id** Respondent ID
 - start_tracking** Indicator for the months when the participant started tracking
 - weekly_km** Weekly distance covered (in km) across all modes
 - log_weekly_km** Log of weekly_km
 - wfh_days** Based on tracked work episodes. Average full working days spent in home office during a typical week.
 - wfh** Derived from wfh_days: NTW=Non-TWer, NUTW=Non-usual TWer (< 3 days/week), UTW=Usual TWer(3+ days/week)
 - commute_km** Map matched commute distance in km
 - log_commute_km** Log of commute_km
 - age** Age
 - car_access** Has access to a household car
 - dogs** Household owns dogs
 - driverlicense** Owns driver’s license for cars
 - educ_higher** Higher education (e.g., university)
 - fixed_workplace** Main work location does not change regularly
 - grocery_shopper** Does usually do the grocery shopping
 - hh_income** Gross household income per month (CHF)
 - hh_size** Total household size
 - isco_clerical** International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Clerical support workers
 - isco_craft** International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Craft related trade workers

isco_elementary International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Elementary occupations

isco_managers International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Managers

isco_plant International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Plant and machine operators, and assemblers

isco_professionals International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Professionals

isco_service International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Service and sales workers

isco_agri International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers

isco_tech International standard classification of Occupations (ISCO-08): Technicians and associate professionals

married Married

n_children Number of household members below the age of 18

freq_onl_order Orders products online more than once a month

parking_home Has at least one reserved parking space at home

parking_work Has at least one reserved parking space at work location

permanent_employment Employment contract type: permanent (unlimited employed)

rents_home Residential situation: Rents home

res_loc Residential location

sex_male Gender

shift_work Whether participant works in shifts

swiss Swiss citizen

vacation Participant took time off of work during study

workload Workload (% of full-time employment which is 41.7 h/week)

young_kids Whether children aged 12 or younger live in the household

Details

The data comprises employed individuals only and is based on valid days only. A valid day has at least 20h of information where 70% of the events were validated by the user. The telework variables are based on tracked work activities.

References

Winkler C, Meister A, Axhausen KW (2024). “The TimeUse+ Data Set: 4 Weeks of Time Use and Expenditure Data Based on GPS Tracks.” *Transportation*, 1–27. doi:10.1007/s11116024105171.

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