

# An Experiment with ‘OrthoPanels’

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Let’s investigate the accuracy of *opm*’s parameter estimates on 200 simulated datasets.

First, let’s define the parameters used by the data-generating process:

```
rho <- .5
beta <- .5
sig2 <- 1
```

The following function generates a synthetic dataset of desired dimensions ( $N$  cases and  $T$  time points) and distribution parameters ( $\rho = \text{rho}$ ,  $\beta = \text{beta}$ , and  $\sigma^2 = \text{sig2}$ ):

```
generate <- function(N, T, rho, beta, sig2) {
  f <- runif(N, -2, 2)
  K <- length(beta)
  beta <- matrix(beta, K, 1)

  x <- array(.75*f, dim=c(N, K, T)) + rnorm(N*K*T, sd = 1)

  y <- matrix(0, N, T)
  for (t in 1:T) {
    yy <- if (t>1) y[,t-1] else 0
    y[,t] <- rho * yy + f + x[, , t] %*% beta + rnorm(N, sd = sqrt(sig2))
  }

  data.frame(i = rep(seq(N), T),
             t = rep(seq(T), each = N),
             as.data.frame(matrix(aperm(x, c(1, 3, 2)), N*T, K,
                                 dimnames = list(NULL, paste0('x', seq(K))))),
             y = c(y))
}
```

Now we generate a dataset with  $N=1000$  cases and  $T=3$  time points and fit the model to it 200 times:

```
library(OrthoPanels)
library(knitr)

N <- 1000
T <- 3
reps <- 200

set.seed(123)
opms <- replicate(n = reps,
                  opm(y~x1,
                       data = generate(N = N, T = T,
                                      rho = rho,
                                      beta = beta,
                                      sig2 = sig2),
```

```
n.samp = 1000),
simplify = FALSE)
```

Let's check the sampled parameters:

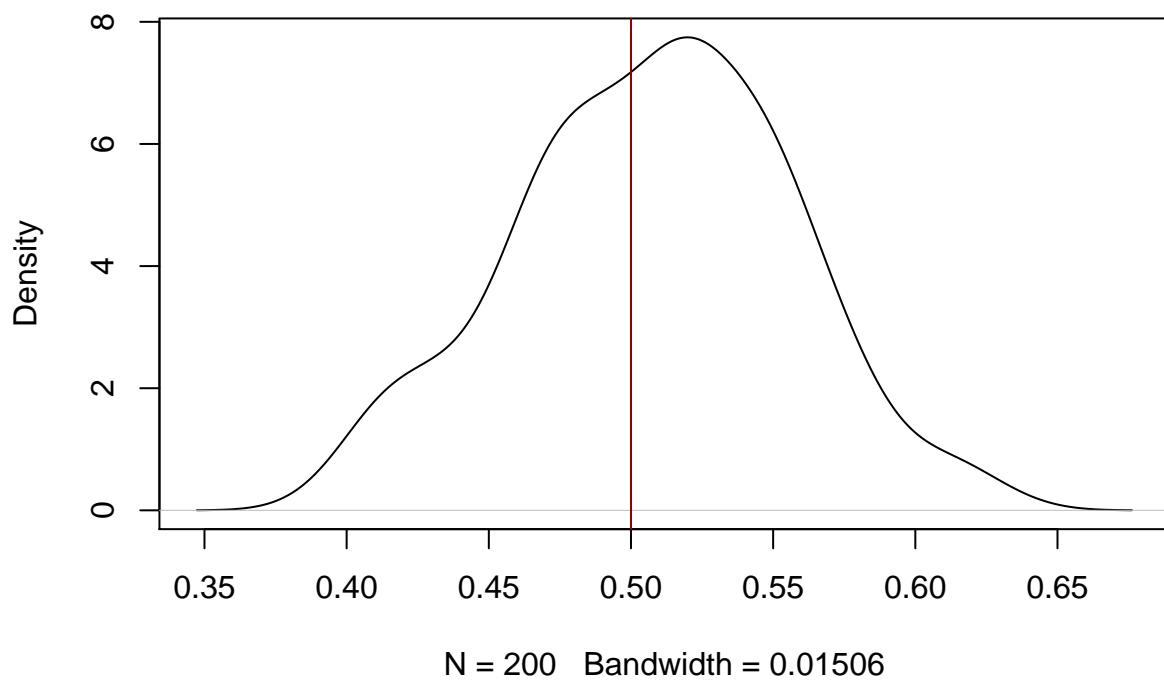
```
true_param <- c(rho = rho, sig2 = sig2, beta = beta)
est_param <- sapply(opms, coef)
resid <- sweep(est_param, 1, true_param)
rmse <- sqrt(rowMeans(resid^2))
kable(rbind(`True` = true_param,
`Est` = rowMeans(est_param),
`Bias` = rowMeans(resid),
`RMSE` = rmse))
```

	rho	sig2	beta
True	0.5000000	1.0000000	0.5000000
Est	0.5077575	1.0110569	0.5017668
Bias	0.0077575	0.0110569	0.0017668
RMSE	0.0487883	0.0639009	0.0346781

Density plot for each parameter, with true value marked with a vertical line:

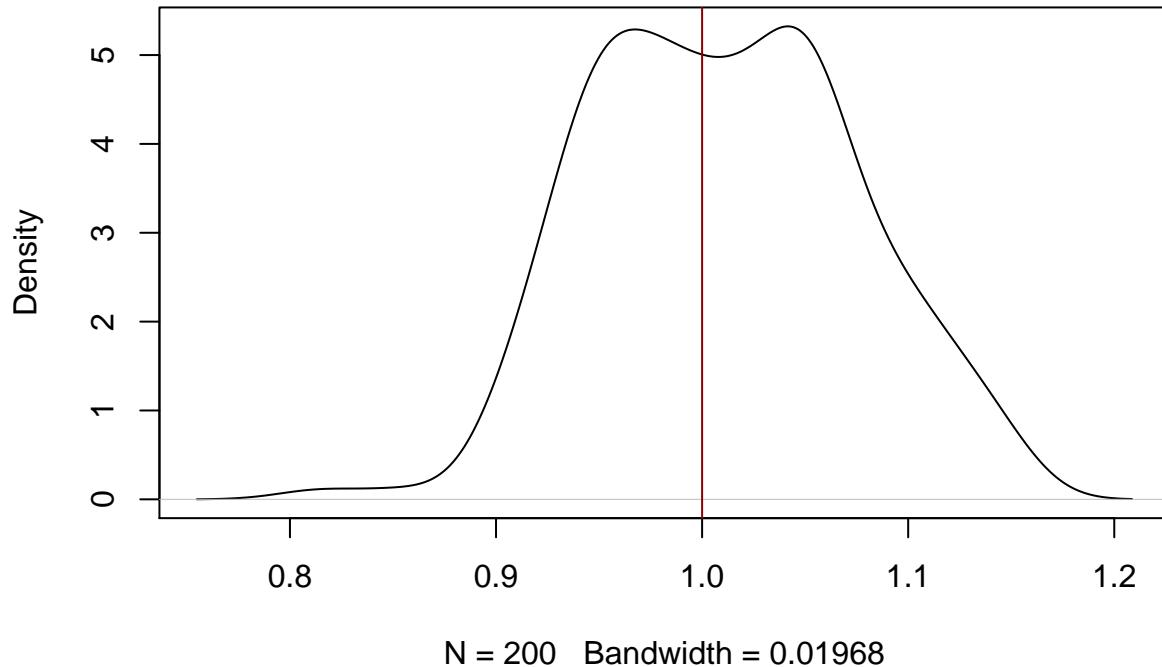
```
plot(density(sapply(opms, coef)[1,]),
     main = 'Density of median of posterior samples of rho')
abline(v = rho, col='darkred')
```

## Density of median of posterior samples of rho



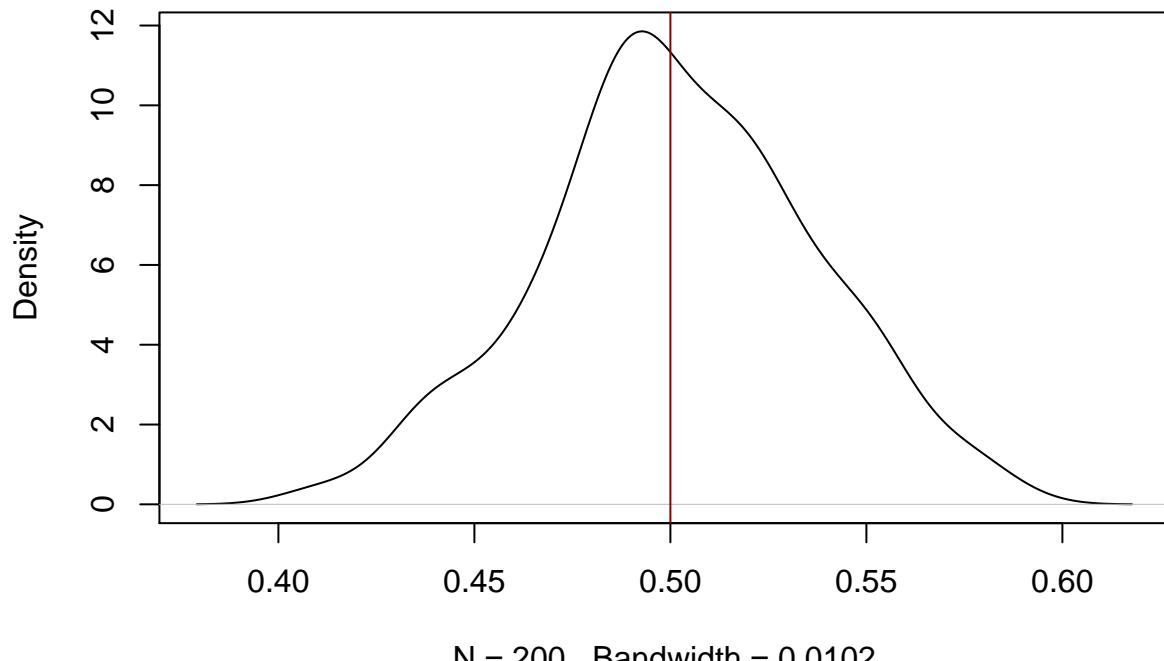
```
plot(density(sapply(opms, coef)[2,]),  
     main = 'Density of median of posterior samples of sig2')  
abline(v = sig2, col='darkred')
```

## Density of median of posterior samples of sig2



```
plot(density(sapply(opms, coef)[3,]),  
     main = 'Density of median of posterior samples of beta')  
abline(v = beta, col='darkred')
```

## Density of median of posterior samples of beta



The proportion of time the 95% credible interval includes the true value of the parameter:

```
cis <- sapply(lapply(opms, confint),
              function(ci) {
                ci[, '2.5%'] <= c(rho, sig2, beta) &
                ci[, '97.5%'] >= c(rho, sig2, beta)
              })
kable(rowSums(cis) / reps)
```

rho	0.920
sig2	0.970
beta	0.935