

Package ‘kcmeans’

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Title Conditional Expectation Function Estimation with
K-Conditional-Means

Version 0.1.0

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Description Implementation of the KCMeans regression estimator studied by
Wiemann (2023) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2311.17021](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2311.17021)> for expectation function estimation conditional on
categorical variables. Computation leverages the unconditional KMeans
implementation in one dimension using dynamic programming algorithm of
Wang and Song (2011) <[doi:10.32614/RJ-2011-015](https://doi.org/10.32614/RJ-2011-015)>, allowing for global solutions in time polynomial in
the number of observed categories.

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URL <https://github.com/thomaswiemann/kcmeans>

BugReports <https://github.com/thomaswiemann/kcmeans/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Depends R (>= 3.6)

Imports stats, Ckmeans.1d.dp, MASS, Matrix

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), covr, knitr, rmarkdown

Config/testthat/edition 3

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

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kcmeans	<i>K-Conditional-Means Estimator</i>
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Description

Implementation of the K-Conditional-Means estimator.

Usage

```
kcmeans(y, X, which_is_cat = 1, K = 2)
```

Arguments

- y The outcome variable, a numerical vector.
- X A (sparse) feature matrix where one column is the categorical predictor.
- which_is_cat An integer indicating which column of X corresponds to the categorical predictor.
- K The number of support points, an integer greater than 2.

Value

kcmeans returns an object of S3 class kcmeans. An object of class kcmeans is a list containing the following components:

cluster_map A matrix that characterizes the estimated predictor of the residualized outcome $\tilde{Y} \equiv Y - X_{2:}^T \hat{\pi}$. The first column x denotes the value of the categorical variable that corresponds to the unrestricted sample mean mean_x of $\tilde{Y}$, the sample share p_x, the estimated cluster cluster_x, and the estimated restricted sample mean mean_xK of $\tilde{Y}$ with just K support points.

mean_y The unconditional sample mean of $\tilde{Y}$.

pi The best linear prediction coefficients of Y on X corresponding to the non-categorical predictors $X_{2:}$.

which_is_cat,K Passthrough of user-provided arguments. See above for details.

References

Wang H and Song M (2011). "Ckmeans.1d.dp: optimal k-means clustering in one dimension by dynamic programming." The R Journal 3(2), 29–33.

Wiemann T (2023). "Optimal Categorical Instruments." <https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.17021>

Examples

```
# Simulate simple dataset with n=800 observations
X <- rnorm(800) # continuous predictor
Z <- sample(1:20, 800, replace = TRUE) # categorical predictor
Z0 <- Z %% 4 # lower-dimensional latent categorical variable
y <- Z0 + X + rnorm(800) # outcome
# Compute kcmeans with four support points
kcmeans_fit <- kcmeans(y, cbind(Z, X), K = 4)
# Print the estimated support points of the categorical predictor
print(unique(kcmeans_fit$cluster_map[, "mean_xK"]))
```

predict.kcmeans	<i>Prediction Method for the K-Conditional-Means Estimator.</i>
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Description

Prediction method for the K-Conditional-Means estimator.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'kcmeans'
predict(object, newdata, clusters = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class kcmeans.
newdata	A (sparse) feature matrix where the first column corresponds to the categorical predictor.
clusters	A boolean indicating whether estimated clusters should be returned.
...	Currently unused.

Value

A numerical vector with predicted values (if `clusters = FALSE`) or predicted clusters (if `clusters = TRUE`).

References

Wiemann T (2023). "Optimal Categorical Instruments." <https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.17021>

Examples

```
# Simulate simple dataset with n=800 observations
X <- rnorm(800) # continuous predictor
Z <- sample(1:20, 800, replace = TRUE) # categorical predictor
Z0 <- Z %% 4 # lower-dimensional latent categorical variable
y <- Z0 + X + rnorm(800) # outcome
# Compute kcmeans with four support points
```

```
kcmeans_fit <- kcmeans(y, cbind(Z, X), K = 4)
# Calculate in-sample predictions
fitted_values <- predict(kcmeans_fit, cbind(Z, X))
# Print sample share of estimated clusters
clusters <- predict(kcmeans_fit, cbind(Z, X), clusters = TRUE)
table(clusters)
```

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