

ASKING ABOUT 'WHICH': IMPROVING SUBSTANTIVE INTERPRETATIONS OF DURATION MODELS

Shawna K. Metzger
University Scholars Programme
National University of Singapore
smetzger@nus.edu.sg

Benjamin T. Jones
Department of Political Science
University of Mississippi
btjones1@olemiss.edu

24 March 2017

Research Question

Research Question

- How should we consider modeling binary time-series cross-section (BTSCS) data?

Research Question

- How should we consider modeling binary time-series cross-section (BTSCS) data?
- Logit/Probit models

Research Question

- How should we consider modeling binary time-series cross-section (BTSCS) data?
- Logit/Probit models
- Cox duration models

Research Question

Research Question

- How should we interpret Cox model results?

Research Question

- How should we interpret Cox model results?
- Transition probabilities

BTSCS: Current

- Event occurrence
- Possible duration dependence

BTSCS: Current

- Event occurrence
- Possible duration dependence
- Splines (Beck, Katz, and Tucker 1998)
- Time polynomials (Carter and Signorino 2010)

BTSCS: Challenges

BTSCS: Challenges

1. Baseline hazard misspecification

BTSCS: Challenges

1. Baseline hazard misspecification
2. Proportional hazards (PH) violation(s)

BTSCS: Challenges

1. Baseline hazard misspecification
2. Proportional hazards (PH) violation(s)
3. Onset vs. ongoing (McGrath 2015)



Cox Duration Models



Cox Duration Models

- Whether vs. when

Cox Duration Models

- Whether vs. when

1. Semi-parametric

Cox Duration Models

- Whether vs. when

1. Semi-parametric
2. Well-established PH tests

Cox Duration Models

■ Whether vs. when

1. Semi-parametric
2. Well-established PH tests
3. Flexibility

(Jones and Branton 2005, Metzger and Jones 2016)

Issue: Interpreting the Cox

“This approach [logit with time polynomials] is functionally equivalent to a traditional duration analysis and **offers clearer interpretation.**”

(emphasis added, Hall and Ura 2015, 824)



Issue: Interpreting the Cox

- Proportional hazard model



Issue: Interpreting the Cox

- Proportional hazard model
- $h(t)$: risk of experiencing event for an infinitesimally small increase in t 's value

Issue: Interpreting the Cox

- Proportional hazard model
- $h(t)$: risk of experiencing event for an infinitesimally small increase in t 's value
- Hazard ratios

Issue: Interpreting the Cox

- Proportional hazard model
- $h(t)$: risk of experiencing event for an infinitesimally small increase in t 's value
- Hazard ratios
- % change in $h(t)$ (Box-Steffensmeier and Jones 2004)

Solution: Transition Probabilities

- The probability of a subject experiencing the event by time t , given:

Solution: Transition Probabilities

- The probability of a subject experiencing the event by time t , given:
 - Starting point (“stage”)
 - Starting time
 - Covariate profile

Solution: Transition Probabilities

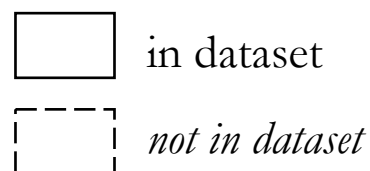
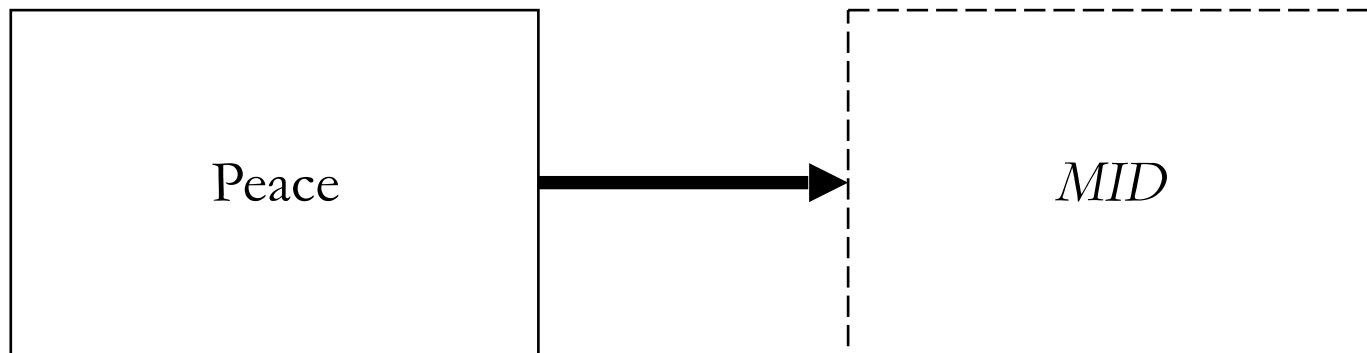
- The probability of a subject experiencing the event by time t , given:
 - Starting point (“stage”)
 - Starting time
 - Covariate profile
- R (`mstate`), Stata (*in progress*)

Solution: Transition Probabilities

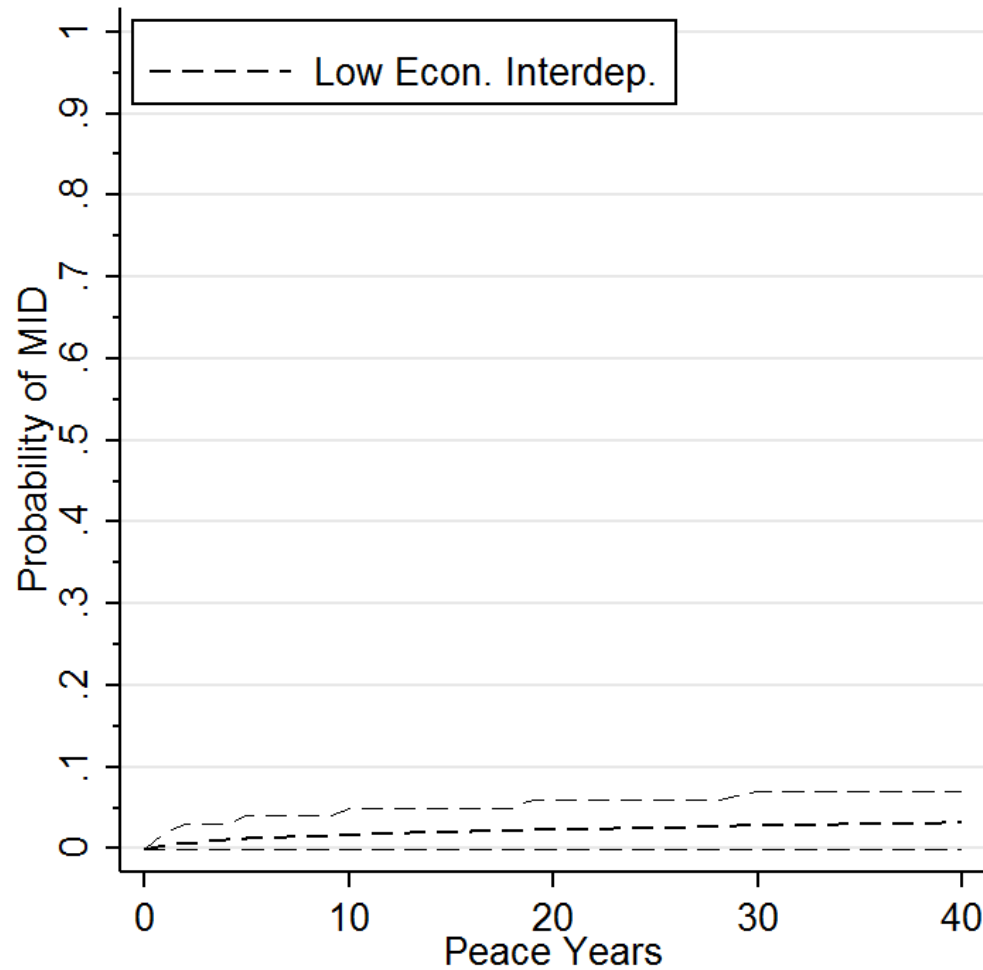
How does a dyad's level of economic interdependence affect whether it experiences a MID?

Solution: Transition Probabilities

How does a dyad's level of economic interdependence affect whether it experiences a MID?

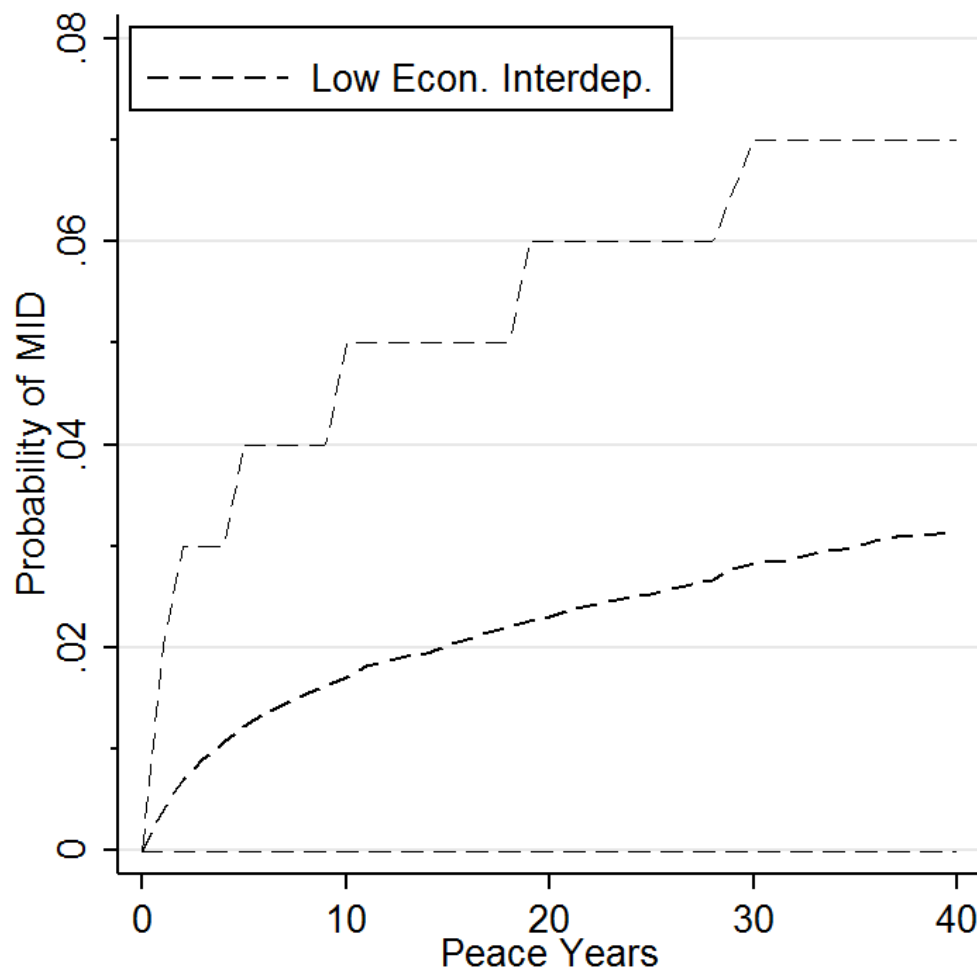


MID Onset



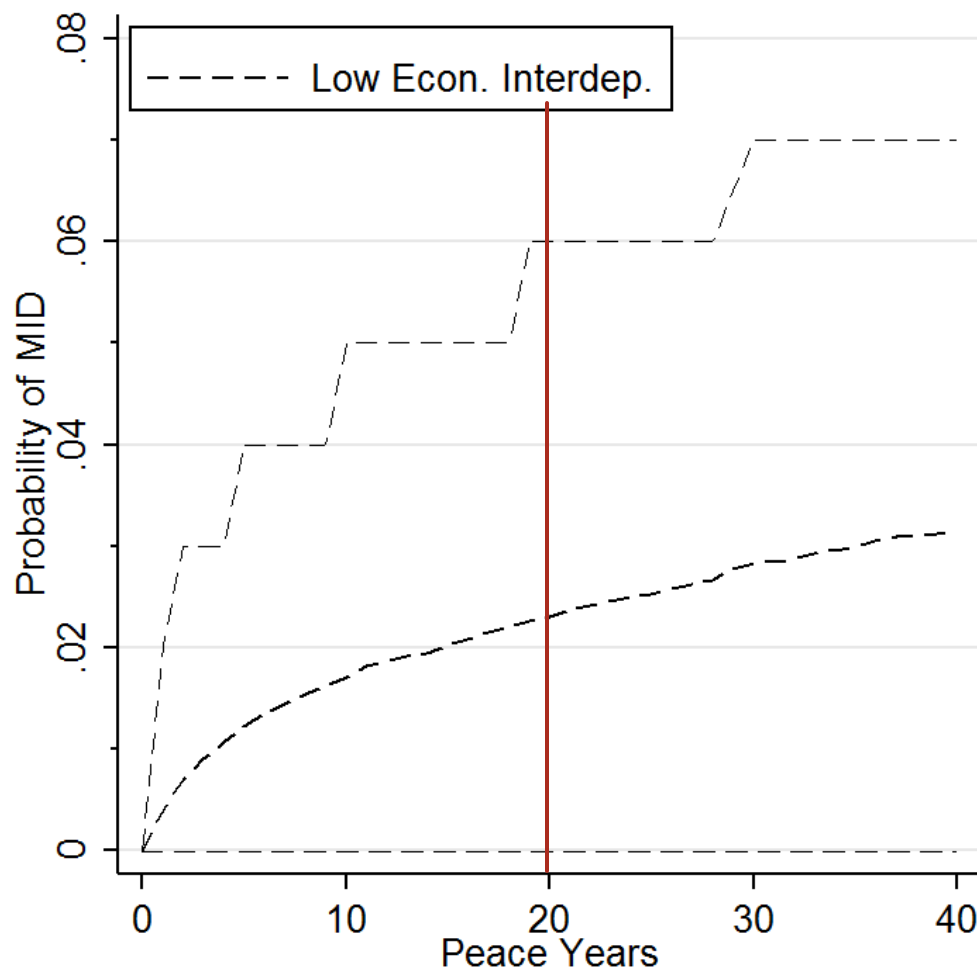
NOTE: thinner lines = 95% CIs

MID Onset



NOTE: thinner lines = 95% CIs

MID Onset



NOTE: thinner lines = 95% CIs

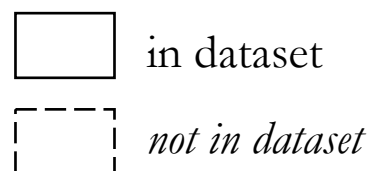
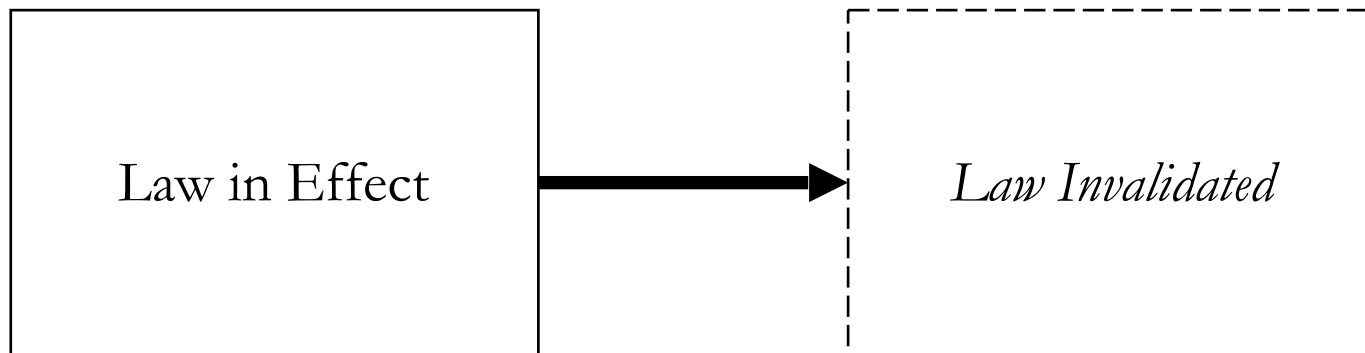


Solution: Transition Probabilities

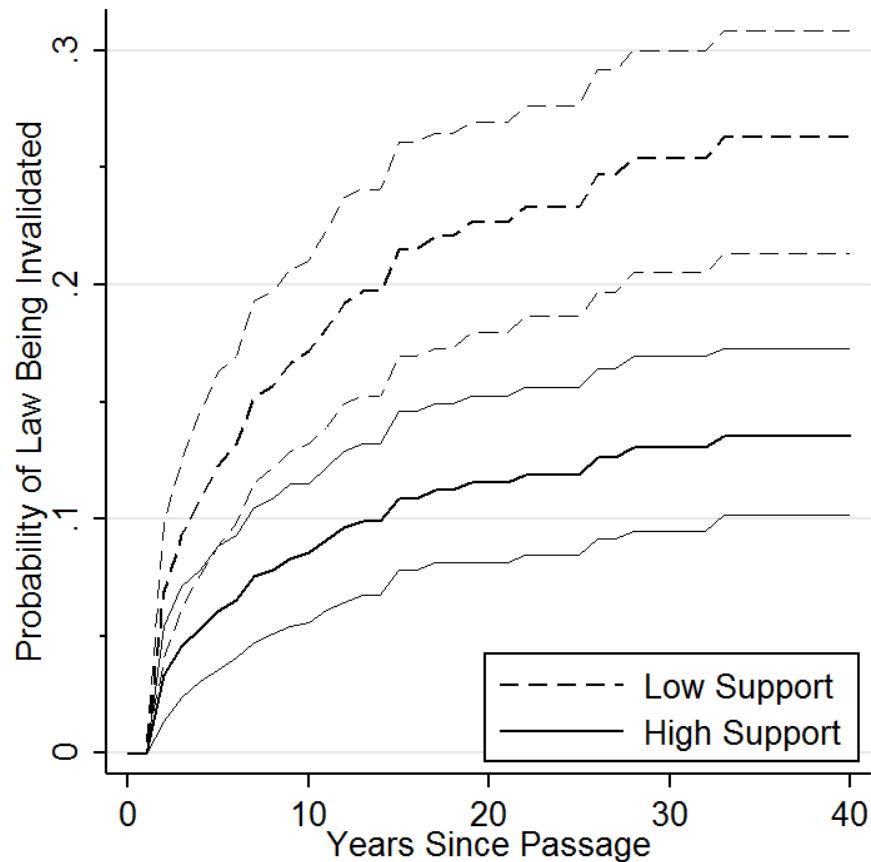
How does legislative support affect the risk of significant legislation being invalidated by the Supreme Court?

Solution: Transition Probabilities

How does legislative support affect the risk of significant legislation being invalidated by the Supreme Court?

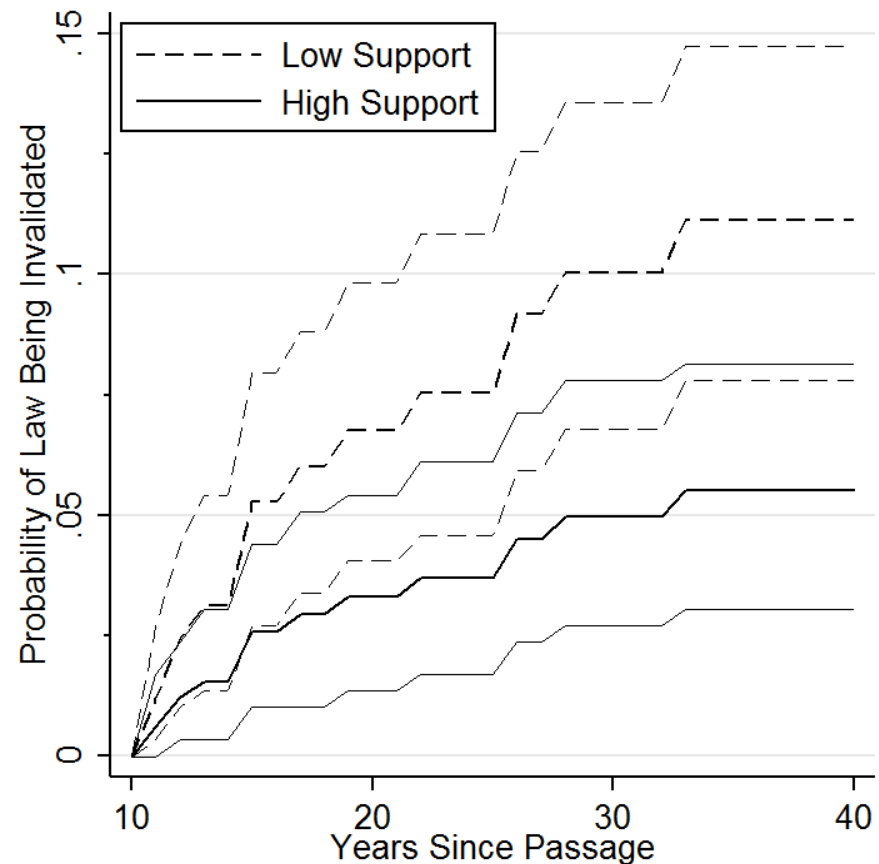
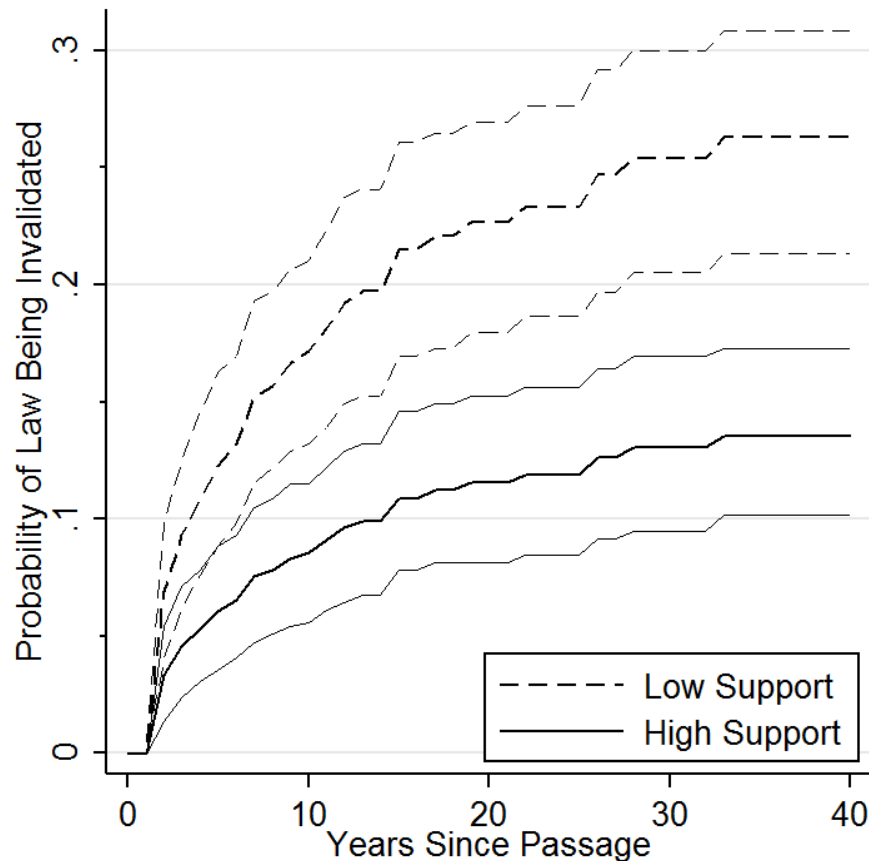


Judicial Invalidation— $s = 0$

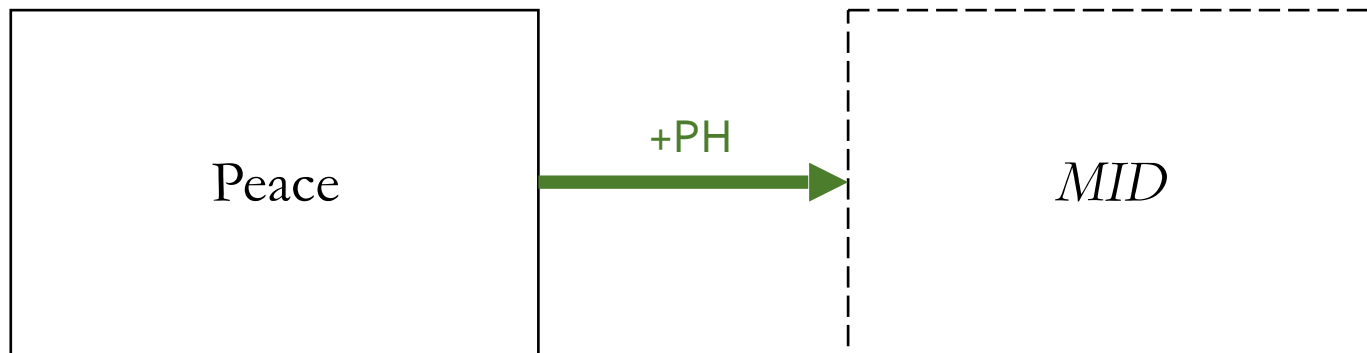


NOTE: thinner lines = 95% CIs

Judicial Invalidation – $s = 10$



PH Violations





PH Violations

	<i>Logit</i>	<i>Cox</i>
Allies	-0.205* (0.090)	-0.081 (0.062)
Democracy (Low)	-0.064** (0.007)	-0.065** (0.005)
Joint IGOs	0.011** (0.002)	0.021** (0.002)

† = $p \leq 0.10$, * = $p \leq 0.05$, ** = $p \leq 0.01$, two-tailed tests.



PH Violations

	<i>Logit</i>	<i>Cox</i>	<i>Cox with PH Corrections</i>
Allies	-0.205* (0.090)	-0.081 (0.062)	-0.261** (0.091)
Democracy (Low)	-0.064** (0.007)	-0.065** (0.005)	-0.056** (0.007)
Joint IGOs	0.011** (0.002)	0.021** (0.002)	0.037** (0.003)
Allies * ln(Time)			0.103* (0.044)
Democracy * ln(Time)			-0.006 [†] 0.0034
Joint IGOs * ln(Time)			-0.012** (0.001)

[†] = $p \leq 0.10$, * = $p \leq 0.05$, ** = $p \leq 0.01$, two-tailed tests.



PH Violations

Logit: $-$, SS

The Effect of Alliances

Logit: $+$, SS

The Effect of Joint IGO Membership

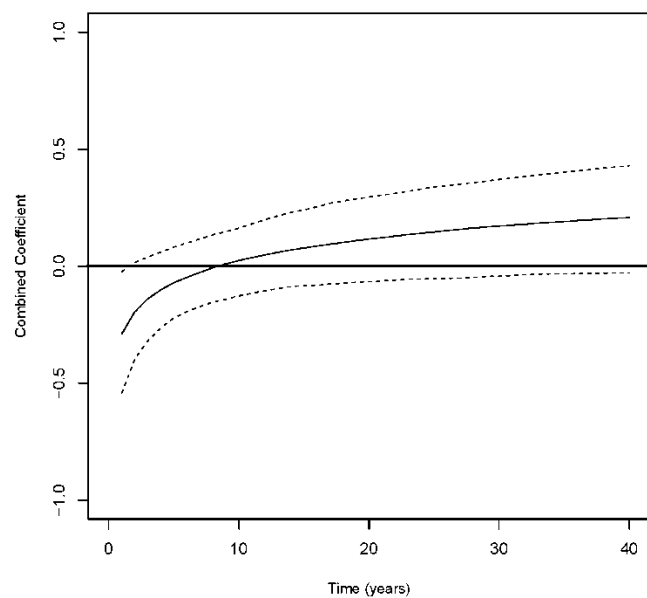
Logit: $-$, SS

The Effect of Democracy

PH Violations

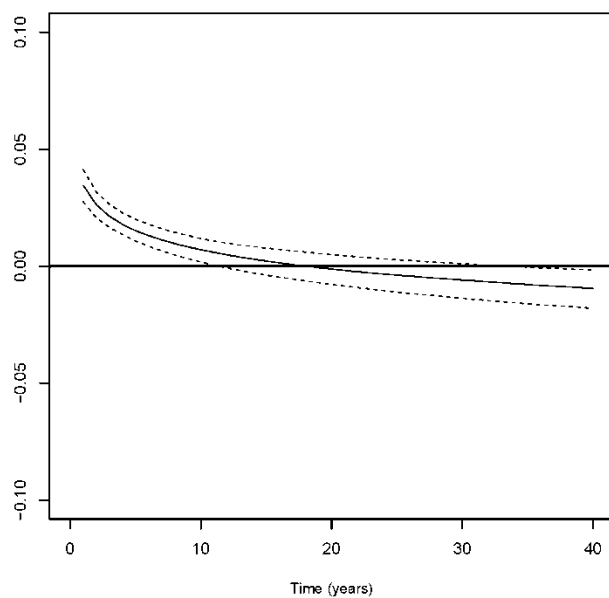
Logit: −, SS

The Effect of Alliances



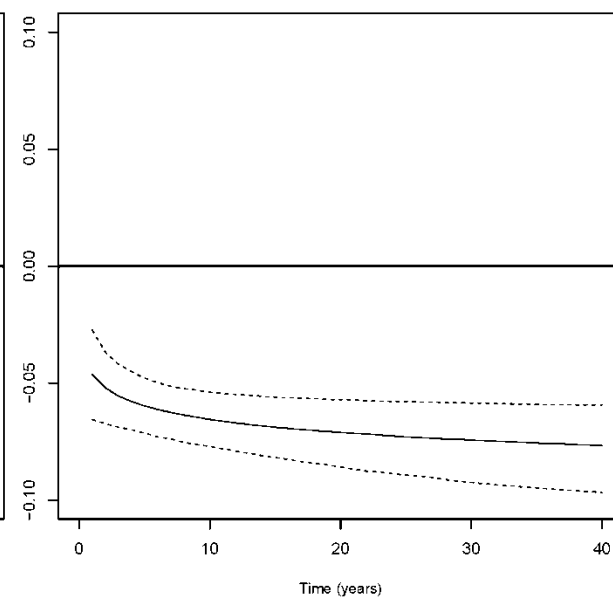
Logit: +, SS

The Effect of Joint IGO Membership



Logit: −, SS

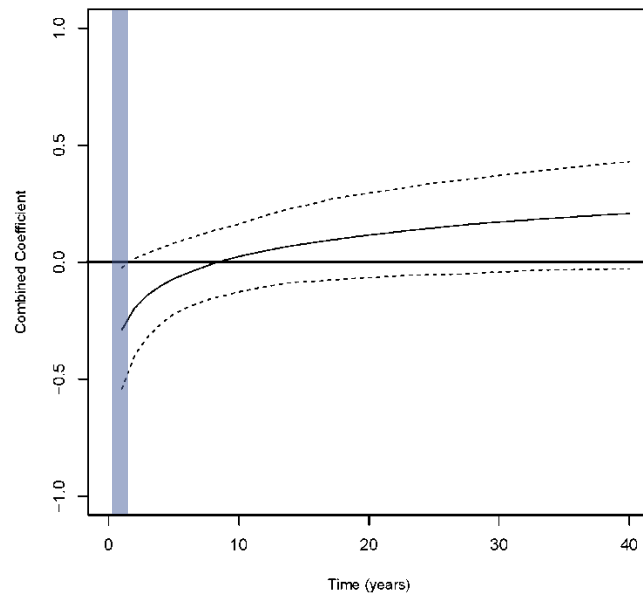
The Effect of Democracy



PH Violations

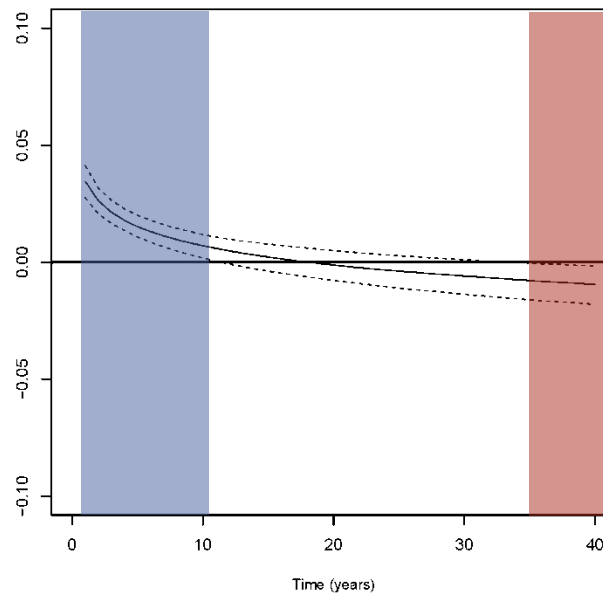
Logit: −, SS

The Effect of Alliances



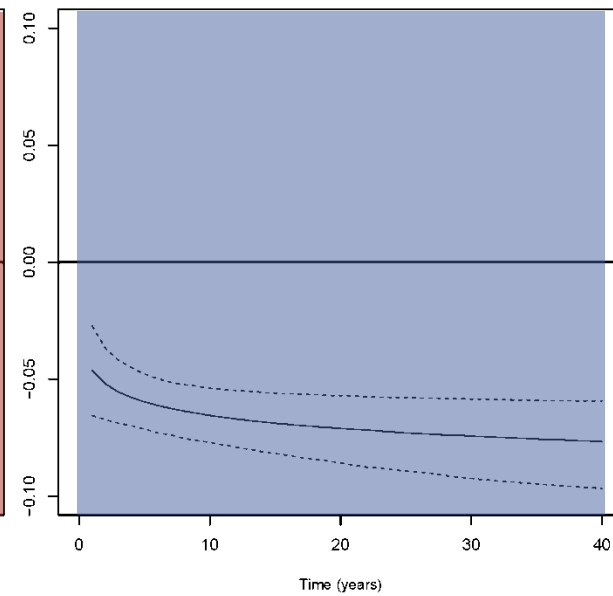
Logit: +, SS

The Effect of Joint IGO Membership

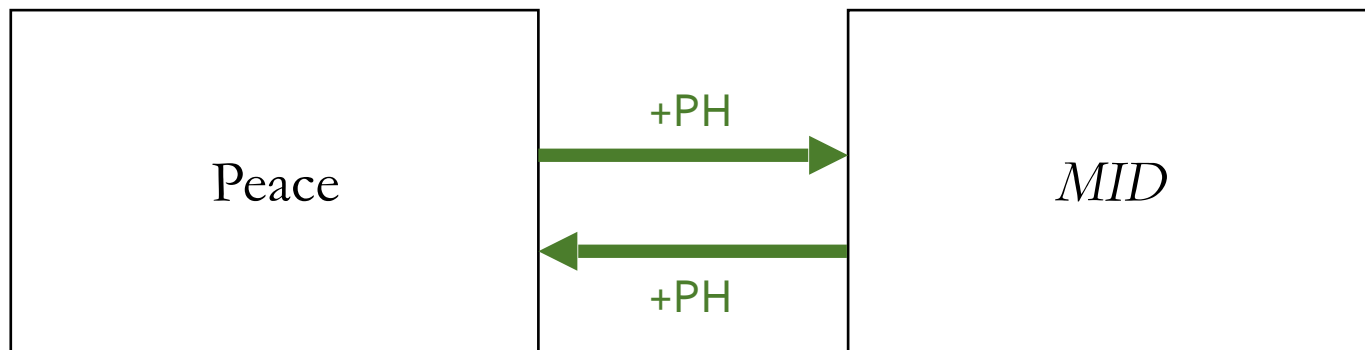


Logit: −, SS

The Effect of Democracy



Modeling Onset & Duration



Onset & Duration + PH

	Cox
Economic Interdep. (Low)	-28.15**
	(6.017)

Onset & Duration + PH

	<i>Cox</i>	<i>Two-Stage Cox + PH</i>	
		Peace → MID	MID → Peace
Economic Interdep. (Low)	-28.15**	-23.230**	12.620**
	(6.017)	(6.000)	(3.420)

† = $p \leq 0.10$, * = $p \leq 0.05$, ** = $p \leq 0.01$, two-tailed tests.

Summary

- Cox duration models for modeling BTSCS data
- Transition probabilities to interpret

Summary

- Cox duration models for modeling BTSCS data
- Transition probabilities to interpret
- Adaptability, PH violation corrections

Summary

- Cox duration models for modeling BTSCS data
- Transition probabilities to interpret
- Adaptability, PH violation corrections
- More holistic perspective

Questions?