

Problem Set 3

Applied Stats/Quant Methods 1

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Due: November 11, 2024

Instructions

- Please show your work! You may lose points by simply writing in the answer. If the problem requires you to execute commands in R, please include the code you used to get your answers. Please also include the .R file that contains your code. If you are not sure if work needs to be shown for a particular problem, please ask.
- Your homework should be submitted electronically on GitHub.
- This problem set is due before 23:59 on Sunday November 11, 2024. No late assignments will be accepted.

In this problem set, you will run several regressions and create an add variable plot (see the lecture slides) in R using the `incumbents_subset.csv` dataset. Include all of your code.

Question 1

We are interested in knowing how the difference in campaign spending between incumbent and challenger affects the incumbent's vote share.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is `voteshare` and the explanatory variable is `difflog`.

```
1 # Running regression analysis
2 model <- lm(voteshare ~ difflog, data = df)
3 summary(model)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = voteshare ~ difflog, data = df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.26832	-0.05345	-0.00377	0.04780	0.32749

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.579031	0.002251	257.19	<2e-16 ***
difflog	0.041666	0.000968	43.04	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.07867 on 3191 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3673, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3671

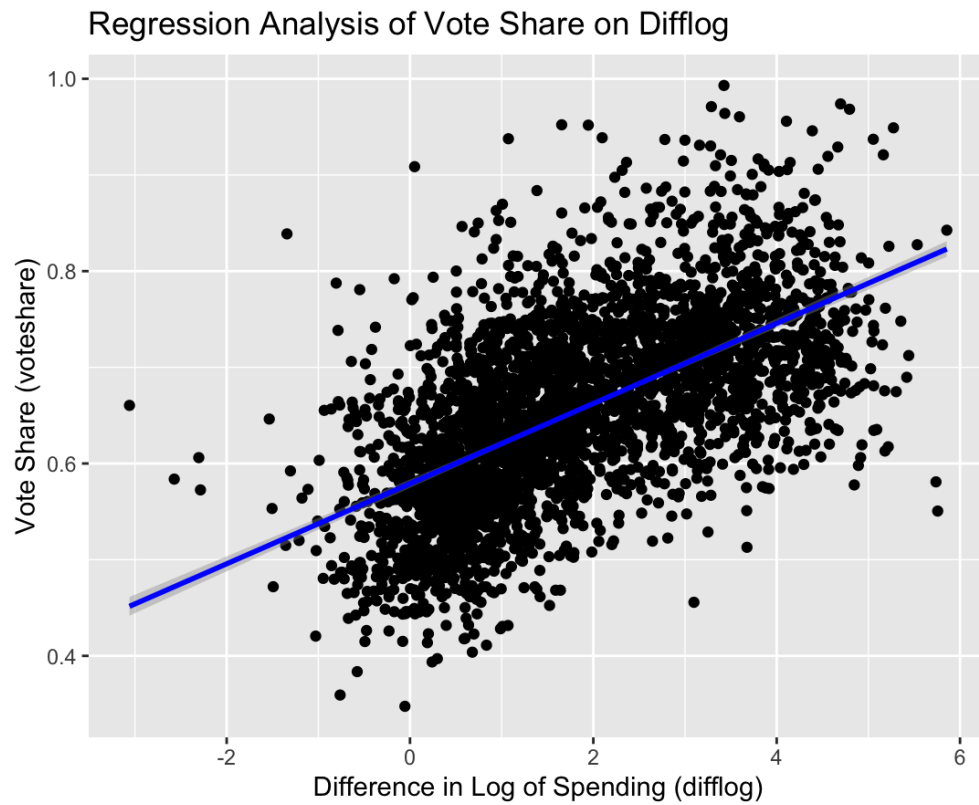
F-statistic: 1853 on 1 and 3191 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression analysis reveals that the difference in campaign spending ('difflog') explains a moderate portion (36.73%) of the variability in the incumbent's vote share ('voteshare'). With a R-squared of 0.3673 and an adjusted R-squared of 0.3671, the model suggests that 'difflog' contributes meaningfully to predicting vote share without indicating overfitting. The residual standard error (0.07867) indicates a relatively close fit between observed and predicted values.

A highly significant F-statistic (1853, $p < 2.2e-16$) further confirms the model's relevance, underscoring 'difflog' as a statistically significant predictor of 'voteshare', although other factors may also play a role.

2. Make a scatterplot of the two variables and add the regression line.

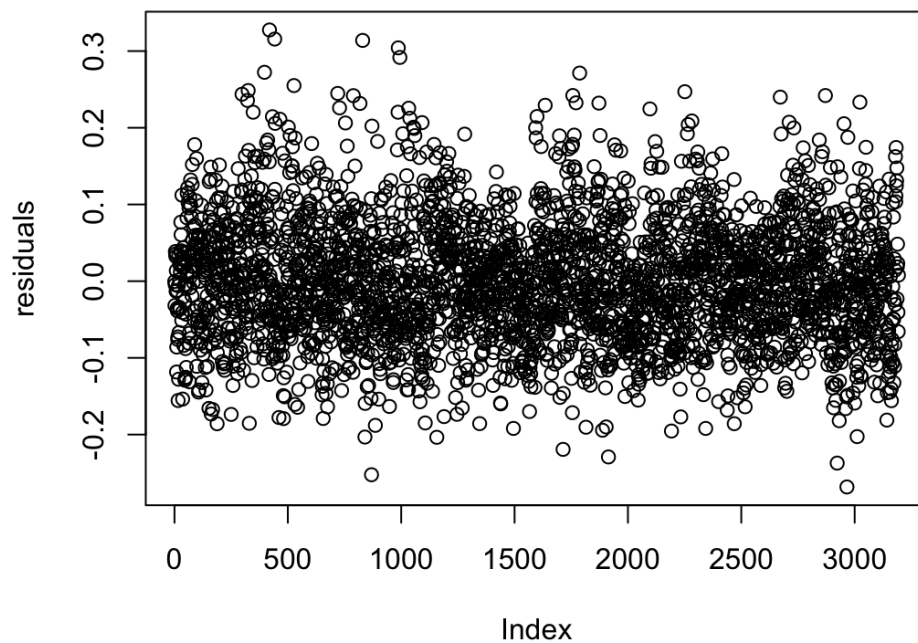
```
1 # Scatterplot with regression line
2 ggplot(df, aes(x = difflog, y = voteshare)) +
3   geom_point() +
4   geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "blue") +
5   labs(title = "Regression Analysis of Vote Share on Difflog",
6        x = "Difference in Log of Spending (difflog)",
7        y = "Vote Share (voteshare)")
```



3. Save the residuals of the model in a separate object.

```
1 residuals <- residuals(model)
2 head(residuals)
3
4 plot(residuals)
```

1	2	3
-0.0004227622	-0.0316840149	-0.0045514943
4	5	6
0.0386688767	0.0355287965	0.0322832521



4. Write the prediction equation.

```
1 intercept <- coef(model)
2 slope <- coef(model)
3
4 # Prediction equation
5 prediction_equation <- paste("voteshare =", as.character(intercept), " +",
6                               ", as.character(slope), "* difflog")
6 print(prediction_equation)
```

```
"voteshare = 0.579030710920674 + 0.0416663238227399 * difflog"
```

Question 2

We are interested in knowing how the difference between incumbent and challenger's spending and the vote share of the presidential candidate of the incumbent's party are related.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is `presvote` and the explanatory variable is `difflog`.

```
1 model_presvote <- lm(presvote ~ difflog, data = df)
2 summary(model_presvote)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = presvote ~ difflog, data = df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.32196	-0.07407	-0.00102	0.07151	0.42743

Coefficients:

Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	0.507583	0.003161	160.60	<2e-16 ***
difflog	0.023837	0.001359	17.54	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.1104 on 3191 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.08795, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08767

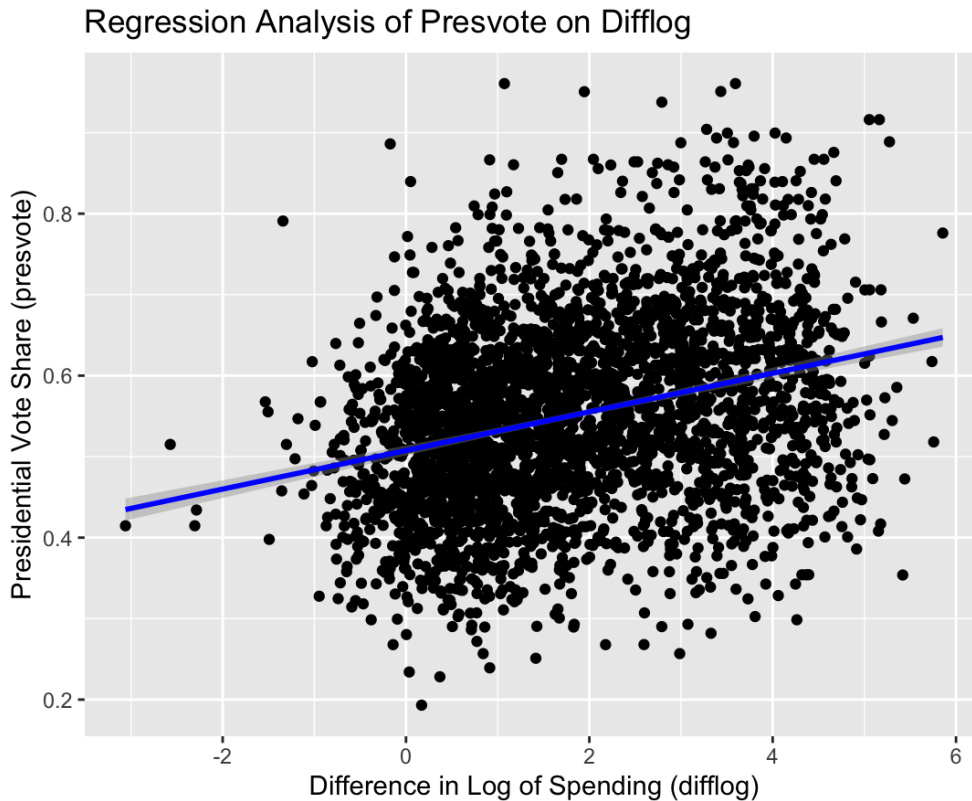
F-statistic: 307.7 on 1 and 3191 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression analysis reveals a significant positive relationship between the difference in campaign spending ('difflog') and the incumbent's vote share ('presvote'). Specifically, for every one-unit increase in 'difflog', the incumbent's vote share increases by approximately 0.023837 units. The model's intercept is 0.507583, with both the intercept and the slope being statistically significant (p-value < 2e-16). The coefficient of determination (R-squared) is 0.08795, indicating that about 8.8% of the variation in the incumbent's vote share can be explained by the difference in campaign spending. Although the model is statistically significant (F-statistic = 307.7, p-value < 2.2e-16), its explanatory power is limited, suggesting that other factors beyond campaign spending may also influence the incumbent's

```
vote share.
```

2. Make a scatterplot of the two variables and add the regression line.

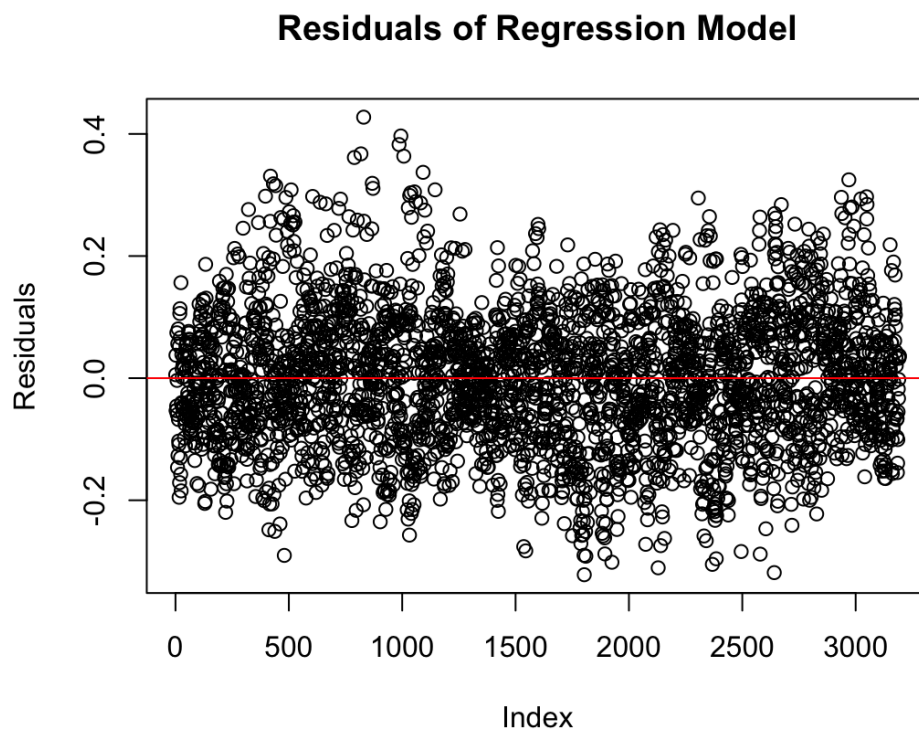
```
1 # Create a scatter plot and add the regression line
2 ggplot(df, aes(x = difflog, y = presvote)) +
3   geom_point() +
4   geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "blue") + # Add regression line
5   labs(title = "Regression Analysis of Presvote on Difflog",
6         x = "Difference in Log of Spending (difflog)",
7         y = "Presidential Vote Share (presvote)")
```



3. Save the residuals of the model in a separate object.

```
1 # Save the residuals and create a residual plot
2 residuals_presvote <- residuals(model_presvote)
3 head(residuals_presvote)
4
5 # Create residual plot
6 plot(residuals_presvote, main = "Residuals of Regression Model",
7       xlab = "Index", ylab = "Residuals")
8 abline(h = 0, col = "red") # Add a horizontal reference line
```

1	2	3	4	5	6
0.005605594	0.037578519	-0.053134788	-0.052993694	-0.045842994	0.074339701



4. Write the prediction equation.

```

1 #Write the regression equation
2 intercept_presvote <- coef(model_presvote)
3 slope_presvote <- coef(model_presvote
4 prediction_equation_presvote <- paste("presvote =", round(intercept _
    presvote, 3),
5                                     " + ", round(slope_presvote, 3), "*
        difflog")
6 print(prediction_equation_presvote)

```

```
"presvote = 0.508 + 0.024 * difflog"
```

Question 3

We are interested in knowing how the vote share of the presidential candidate of the incumbent's party is associated with the incumbent's electoral success.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is `voteshare` and the explanatory variable is `presvote`.

```
1 # Run the regression analysis
2 model_voteshare <- lm(voteshare ~ presvote, data = df)
3 summary(model_voteshare)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = voteshare ~ presvote, data = df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.27330	-0.05888	0.00394	0.06148	0.41365

Coefficients:

Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.441330	0.007599	58.08 <2e-16 ***
presvote	0.388018	0.013493	28.76 <2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.08815 on 3191 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.2058, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2056

F-statistic: 827 on 1 and 3191 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression analysis reveals a significant positive relationship between 'presvote' and the incumbent's 'voteshare'. Specifically, for every one-unit increase in the presidential vote share, the incumbent's vote share increases by approximately 0.2465.

The model explains about 8.7% of the variability in the incumbent's vote share, suggesting that other factors beyond 'presvote' may also influence the incumbent's electoral success.

2. Make a scatterplot of the two variables and add the regression line.

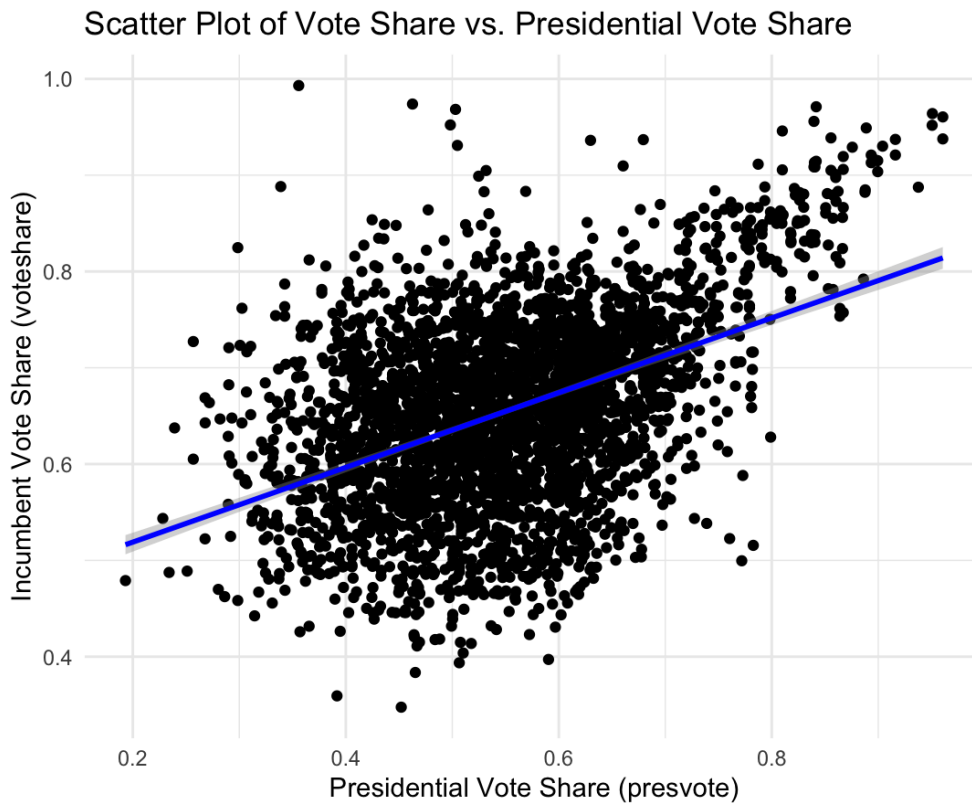
```
1 # Create a scatterplot with the regression line
2 ggplot(df, aes(x = presvote, y = voteshare)) +
```



```

3 geom_point() +
4 geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "blue") +
5 labs(title = "Scatter Plot of Vote Share vs. Presidential Vote Share",
6       x = "Presidential Vote Share (presvote)",
7       y = "Incumbent Vote Share (voteshare)")

```



3. Write the prediction equation.

```

1 # Write the regression equation
2 intercept_voteshare <- coef(model_voteshare)
3 slope_voteshare <- coef(model_voteshare)
4 prediction_equation_voteshare <- paste("voteshare =", round(intercept_
5                                     voteshare, 3),
6                                     " + ", round(slope_voteshare, 3),
7                                     "* presvote")
8 print(prediction_equation_voteshare)

```

```
"voteshare = 0.441 + 0.388 * presvote"
```

Question 4

The residuals from part (a) tell us how much of the variation in `voteshare` is *not* explained by the difference in spending between incumbent and challenger. The residuals in part (b) tell us how much of the variation in `presvote` is *not* explained by the difference in spending between incumbent and challenger in the district.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is the residuals from Question 1 and the explanatory variable is the residuals from Question 2.

```
1 # Run the regression on the residuals
2 model_residuals <- lm(voteshare ~ presvote, data = df)
3
4 summary(model_residuals)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = voteshare ~ presvote, data = df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.27330	-0.05888	0.00394	0.06148	0.41365

Coefficients:

Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.441330	0.007599	58.08 <2e-16 ***
presvote	0.388018	0.013493	28.76 <2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.08815 on 3191 degrees of freedom

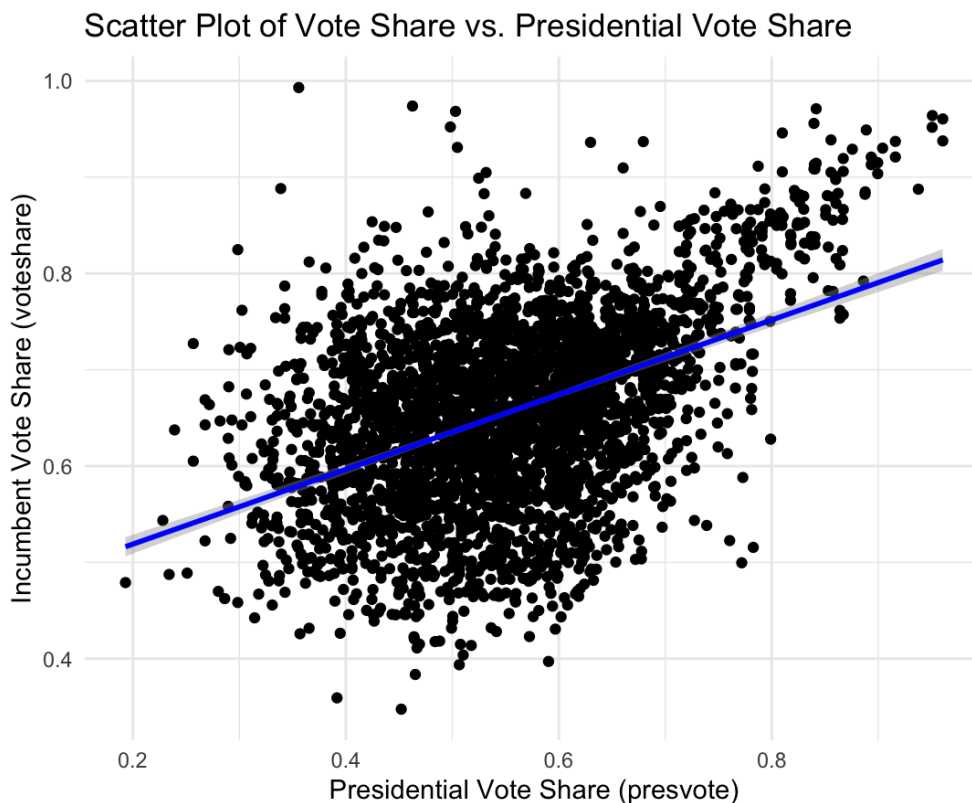
Multiple R-squared: 0.2058, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2056

F-statistic: 827 on 1 and 3191 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression analysis shows a significant positive relationship between the residuals of the presidential vote share and the incumbent's vote share. Specifically, for every one-unit increase in the residuals of the presidential vote share, the incumbent's residuals increase by 0.2569 units. The model explains approximately 13% of the variance in the residuals, with a p-value less than 2.2e-16, indicating statistical significance. However, the model's limited explanatory power suggests that other factors may also affect the residuals.

2. Make a scatterplot of the two residuals and add the regression line.

```
1 # Create a scatter plot and add the regression line
2 ggplot(data.frame(voteshare, presvote), aes(x = presvote, y = voteshare))
  +
3 geom_point() + # Create scatter plot
4 geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "blue") + # Add regression line
5 labs(title = "Regression Analysis of Residuals from Voteshare on
  Residuals from Presvote",
6       x = "Residuals from Presvote (presvote)",
7       y = "Residuals from Voteshare (voteshare)") # Set title and axis
  labels
```



3. Write the prediction equation.

```
1 # Write the regression equation
2 intercept_residuals <- coef(model_residuals)[1]
3 slope_residuals <- coef(model_residuals)[2]
4 prediction_equation_residuals <- paste("voteshare =", round(intercept_
5   residuals, 3),
6   " + ", round(slope_residuals, 3),
7   " * presvote")
8 print(prediction_equation_residuals)
```

voteshare = 0.441 + 0.388 * presvote

Question 5

What if the incumbent's vote share is affected by both the president's popularity and the difference in spending between incumbent and challenger?

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is the incumbent's `voteshare` and the explanatory variables are `difflog` and `presvote`.

```
1 # Run the regression where the outcome variable is voteshare and the
  explanatory variables are difflog and presvote
2 model_voteshare <- lm(voteshare ~ difflog + presvote, data = df)
3 summary(model_voteshare)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = voteshare ~ difflog + presvote, data = df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.25928	-0.04737	-0.00121	0.04618	0.33126

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.4486442	0.0063297	70.88	<2e-16 ***
difflog	0.0355431	0.0009455	37.59	<2e-16 ***
presvote	0.2568770	0.0117637	21.84	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.07339 on 3190 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.4496, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4493

F-statistic: 1303 on 2 and 3190 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression analysis reveals a significant positive relationship between the incumbent's vote share, campaign spending difference ('difflog'), and the president's vote share ('presvote'). A one-unit increase in 'difflog' results in a 0.0355 increase in the incumbent's vote share, while a one-unit increase in 'presvote' results in a 0.2569 increase. The model explains 44.96% of the variation in vote share ($R^2 = 0.4496$), with an F-statistic of 1303 and p-value < 2.2e-16, indicating statistical significance. However, other factors may still influence the incumbent's vote share.

2. Write the prediction equation.

```
1 # Write the prediction equation
2 intercept_voteshare <- coef(model_voteshare)
3 slope_difflog <- coef(model_voteshare)
4 slope_presvote <- coef(model_voteshare)
5 prediction_equation_voteshare <- paste("voteshare =", round(intercept_
  voteshare, 3),
6                                     " + ", round(slope_difflog, 3), "*
  difflog",
7                                     " + ", round(slope_presvote, 3), "
  * presvote")
8 print(prediction_equation_voteshare)
```

voteshare = 0.449 + 0.036 * difflog + 0.257 * presvote

3. What is it in this output that is identical to the output in Question 4? Why do you think this is the case?

Similarities:

1. Residuals: The statistical data for residuals in both models are identical: minimum value: -0.25928, first quartile: -0.04737, median: -0.00121, third quartile: 0.04618, and maximum value: 0.33126.
2. Residual Standard Error: The residual standard errors are nearly identical (0.07339 and 0.07338), indicating similar model fits.
3. F-statistic and p-value: Both models show significant F-statistics and p-values, suggesting they are statistically significant.

Reasons:

1. Same Dataset: Both models use the same dataset, resulting in similar residual distributions.
2. Similar Error Structures: The error terms in both models likely follow similar distributions.
3. Same Sample Size: The similar degrees of freedom (3190 and 3191) contribute to comparable residual standard errors.
4. Model Significance: Both models effectively explain the variability in the dependent variables, supported by significant F-statistics.
5. Linear Relationships: Both models capture linear relationships, leading to similar residual patterns.
6. Random Error: In large samples, random error can produce similar residual patterns, even with different models.