

Homework 3

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#Question 1a

```
x1= read.csv(choose.files(), header = T)
stargazer::stargazer(x1, type = 'text')

##
## =====
## Statistic  N    Mean    St. Dev.    Min    Pctl(25) Pctl(75)    Max
## -----
## meal_pct  420  44.705    27.123    0.000    23.282    66.865    100.000
## testscr   420  654.157    19.053    605.550    640.050    666.663    706.750
## comp_stu   420   0.136     0.065     0.000     0.094     0.164     0.421
## str        420  19.640     1.892    14.000    18.582    20.872    25.800
## avginc     420  15.317     7.226     5.335    10.639    17.629    55.328
## -----
```

#Question 1b

```
reg1=lm(testscr ~ str, x1)
reg1

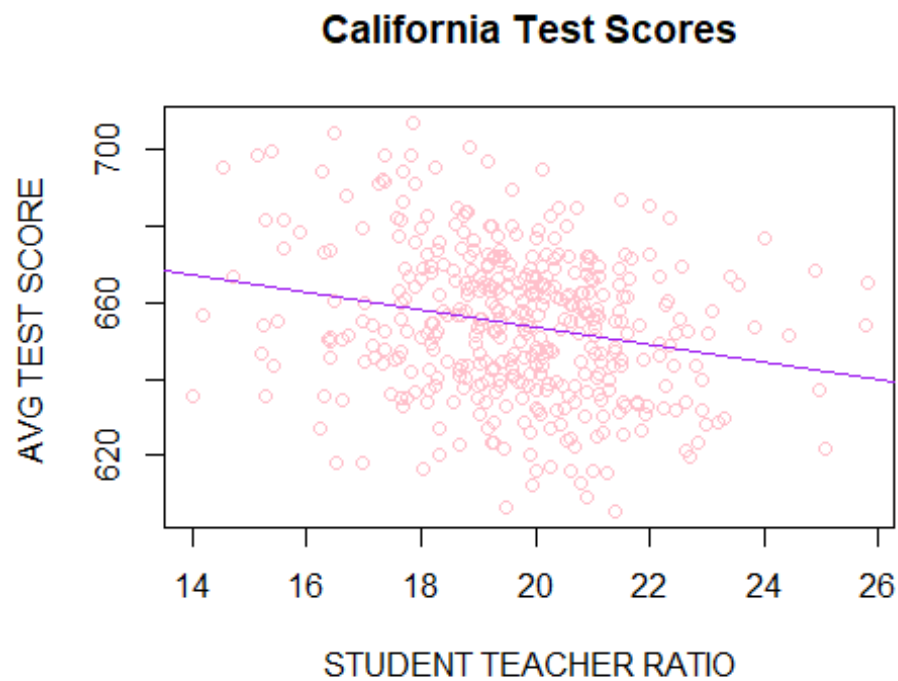
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = testscr ~ str, data = x1)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          str
##      698.93         -2.28

jtools::summ(reg1)

## MODEL INFO:
## Observations: 420
## Dependent Variable: testscr
## Type: OLS linear regression
##
## MODEL FIT:
## F(1,418) = 22.58, p = 0.00
## R2 = 0.05
## Adj. R2 = 0.05
##
## Standard errors: OLS
## -----
```

```
##               Est.   S.E.   t val.    p
## -----
## (Intercept)    698.93   9.47    73.82   0.00
## str            -2.28   0.48    -4.75   0.00
## -----
```

```
plot(x=x1$str, y=x1$testscr, xlab = "STUDENT TEACHER RATIO", ylab = "AVG TEST SCORE ", main = "California Test Scores", col="pink")
abline(reg1, col="purple")
```



```
stargazer::stargazer(reg1, type = 'text')
```

```
##
## =====
##               Dependent variable:
##               -----
##               testscr
## -----
## str            -2.280***
##                (0.480)
##
## Constant       698.933***
##                (9.467)
##
## -----
## Observations           420
## R2                     0.051
```

```
## Adjusted R2                0.049
## Residual Std. Error      18.581 (df = 418)
## F Statistic              22.575*** (df = 1; 418)
## =====
## Note:                    *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

cor(x1$str,x1$testscr)

## [1] -0.2263628
```

The descriptive statistic for text scores gives you the mean close to the constant, a standard deviation close to the residual standard error.

looking at the t-value which is -4.75, the model appears that class size has a statistically significant effect on student learning (test score).

Since the R^2 is close to 0, the regressor is not at predicting Y. Therefore we can infer that the model does not appear to fit the data well

#Question 1c

```
reg2=lm(testscr ~ str+avginc, x1)
jtools::summ(reg2)

## MODEL INFO:
## Observations: 420
## Dependent Variable: testscr
## Type: OLS linear regression
##
## MODEL FIT:
## F(2,417) = 218.30, p = 0.00
## R2 = 0.51
## Adj. R2 = 0.51
##
## Standard errors: OLS
## -----
##               Est.   S.E.   t val.   p
## -----
## (Intercept)    638.73   7.45    85.75   0.00
## str            -0.65   0.35    -1.83   0.07
## avginc          1.84   0.09    19.82   0.00
## -----
```

The omitted variable that income control for the square of income

The T value and P value is changed

No class size does not continue to be statistically significant

The R^2 increased compared to the first regression. Also, it seem to be a lot closer to 1 but still small, therefore we can infer that it is not a better fit.

#Question 1d

```
reg3=lm(testscr ~ str+avginc+meal_pct, x1)
jtools::summ(reg3)

## MODEL INFO:
## Observations: 420
## Dependent Variable: testscr
## Type: OLS linear regression
##
## MODEL FIT:
## F(3,416) = 513.28, p = 0.00
## R2 = 0.79
## Adj. R2 = 0.79
##
## Standard errors: OLS
## -----
##               Est.   S.E.   t val.   p
## -----
## (Intercept)    685.03   5.31   129.02   0.00
## str            -0.83   0.23    -3.55   0.00
## avginc          0.53   0.08     6.33   0.00
## meal_pct       -0.51   0.02   -23.23   0.00
## -----
```

The percent qualifying for reduced-price lunch variable appears to be statistically significant based in the t-value

The model predicts that an increase in percent qualifying for reduced-price lunch is associated with a decrease of 0.51 in test scores.

#Question 1e

```
reg4=lm(testscr ~ str+avginc+meal_pct+comp_stu, x1)
jtools::summ(reg4)

## MODEL INFO:
## Observations: 420
## Dependent Variable: testscr
## Type: OLS linear regression
##
## MODEL FIT:
## F(4,415) = 393.43, p = 0.00
## R2 = 0.79
## Adj. R2 = 0.79
##
## Standard errors: OLS
## -----
##               Est.   S.E.   t val.   p
## -----
## (Intercept)    678.36   5.77   117.55   0.00
```

```
## str          -0.64   0.24   -2.64   0.01
## avginc       0.52   0.08    6.31   0.00
## meal_pct     -0.50   0.02  -22.96   0.00
## comp_stu     19.84   7.02    2.83   0.00
## -----
```

The model predicts that an increase in computers per student is associated with an increase of 19.85% in test scores.

I think district should add more capital (computers) in order to improve test scores

```
stargazer::stargazer(reg1,reg2,reg3, type = 'text')
```

```
##
##
=====
=====
##                                     Dependent variable:
##                                     -----
##                                     testscr
##                                     (2)
##                                     (1)
## (3)
## -----
## str          -2.280***          -0.649*
## -0.831***
##              (0.480)            (0.354)
## (0.234)
##
## avginc       1.839***
## 0.527***
##              (0.093)
## (0.083)
##
## meal_pct     -0.506***
##
## (0.022)
##
## Constant     698.933***          638.729***
## 685.031***
##              (9.467)            (7.449)
##
## -----
## Observations          420          420
## R2                   0.051          0.511
## 0.787
```

[illegible]