# PLSC 503 – Spring 2022 Regression, Conceptually

January 19, 2022

### "Multivariate Analysis for Political Research"

- "Regression" course
- Texts: Weisberg (2013) plus some other readings
- Class materials: https://github.com/PrisonRodeo/PLSC503-2022-git
- Preceptor: Ilayda Onder
- Software: R > Stata > Others
- Grading: Ten homework assignments (@ 50 points), plus a final project (500 points)

### Things We Will And Won't Do

Will: "Regression":

$$Y = f(\mathbf{X})$$

Won't: Multivariate regression:

$$\mathbf{Y} = f(\mathbf{X})$$

Won't: Measurement (e.g. PCA, factor analysis, etc.):

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X}$$

#### Won't: Classification:

- Cluster Analysis
- ullet Classification and Regression Trees o Random Forests, etc.
- Pattern Recognition
- Machine Learning, Support Vector Machines, etc.

### Regression

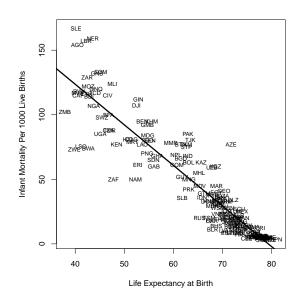
"Regression," conceptually:

$$Pr(Y|\mathbf{X}) = f(\mathbf{X})$$

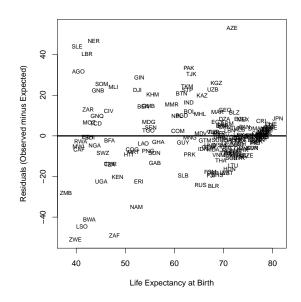
#### Two important things:

- The distribution of Y is conditional on all variables in X, and
- The conditional distribution of *Y* is conditional on the *joint* distribution of the elements of **X**.
- $\rightarrow$  Regression is <u>hard</u>...

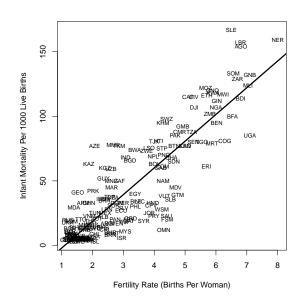
Figure: Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy (data from 2000)



#### Figure: Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy: "Residuals"



#### Figure: Infant Mortality and Fertility



#### Figure: Infant Mortality and Wealth

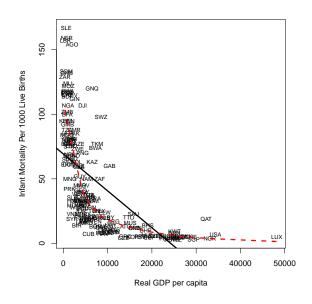
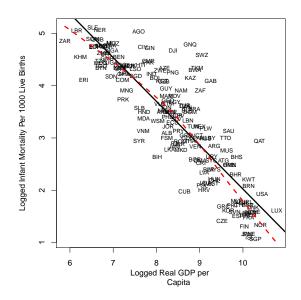


Figure: (Logged) Infant Mortality and (Logged) Wealth



#### Figure: Infant Mortality and Democracy

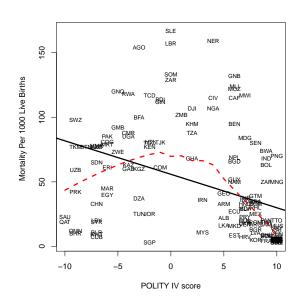


Figure: Infant Mortality, (Dichotomized) Wealth, and Democracy

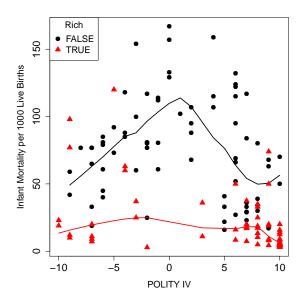


Figure: Measurement: National Health Indicators

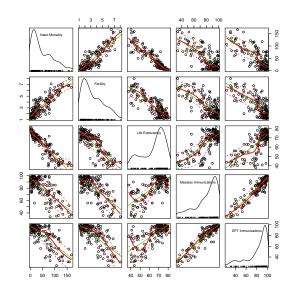
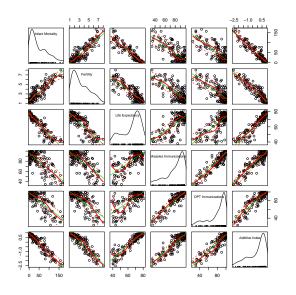


Figure: Measurement: National Health Indicators, Plus Additive Index



## Why regression?

	Description	Explanation	Prediction
Task	Summarize data	Correlation/causation	Forecast OOS / future data
Emphasis	Data	Theory / Hypotheses	Outcomes
Focus	Univariate	Multivariate	Multivariate
Typical Application	Summarize / "reduce" data	Discuss marginal associations between predictors and an outcome of interest	Optimize out-of- sample predictive power / minimize prediction error