
PO12Q - Introduction to Quantitative Political Analysis II:

Worksheet Week 2 - Solutions

Dr Florian Reiche
F.Reiche@warwick.ac.uk



1 | Recoding

```
wdi <- wdi %>%
  mutate(politybin=
    ordered(
      cut(polity5, breaks=c(-11,0,11),
        labels=c("Dictatorship", "Democracy"))))

wdi <- wdi %>%
  mutate(gdpcat=
    ordered(
      cut(gdppc, breaks=c(-Inf, median(gdppc, na.rm=TRUE), Inf),
        labels=c("Developing", "Developed"))))

wdi <- wdi %>%
  mutate(growth=
    ordered(
      cut(gdpgrowth, breaks=c(-Inf, mean(gdpgrowth, na.rm=TRUE), Inf),
        labels=c("slow-growing", "fast-growing"))))
```

2 | Two-Sample Test of a Proportion

- Which proportion of developing and developed countries are dictatorships?
 - **developing=29.87%, developed=22.86%**
- Do we verify or falsify our hypothesis at a 95% confidence level?
 - **We verify the null hypothesis, $p > 0.05$**

2.1 Exercises

- Is a higher proportion of fast-growing countries democratic than slow-growing countries? Use a 95% confidence level.

```
table(wdi$growth, wdi$politybin)
##
##           Dictatorship  Democracy
## slow-growing         34         76
## fast-growing          5         32
prop.test(c(76,32),c(110,37), correct=F, alternative = "less")
##
## 2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction
##
## data:  c(76, 32) out of c(110, 37)
## X-squared = 4.2983, df = 1, p-value = 0.01907
## alternative hypothesis: less
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -1.00000000 -0.05648807
## sample estimates:
##      prop 1      prop 2
## 0.6909091 0.8648649
#####
# Yes, they are: the p-value is small enough.
#####
```

- Now repeat the exercise, but this time with the democracy variable. Do the results differ? Why? Why not?

```
table(wdi$growth, wdi$democracy)
##
##           0  1
## slow-growing 60 70
## fast-growing  7 41
prop.test(c(70,41),c(130,48), correct=F, alternative = "less")
##
## 2-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction
##
## data:  c(70, 41) out of c(130, 48)
## X-squared = 14.886, df = 1, p-value = 5.711e-05
## alternative hypothesis: less
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -1.0000000 -0.2052814
## sample estimates:
##      prop 1      prop 2
## 0.5384615 0.8541667
## same as before
```

- Calculate the last two-sample test by hand.

Standard Error under H_0 :

$$\hat{\pi} = (70 + 41)/(130 + 48) = 0.6235955$$

$$se_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\pi}(1 - \hat{\pi})}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{\pi}(1 - \hat{\pi})}{n_2}} = \sqrt{\hat{\pi}(1 - \hat{\pi}) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.624(0.376) \left(\frac{1}{130} + \frac{1}{48} \right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.0066928} = 0.08180953$$

$$z = \frac{\hat{\pi}_1 - \hat{\pi}_2}{se_0} = \frac{0.538 - 0.854}{0.08180953} = -3.862631$$

This is well beyond the required 1.96 standard errors required for a 95% confidence level.

3 | Two-Sample Test of Means

- Can we conclude at a 95% confidence level, that people live longer in developed countries than in developing countries?
 - **We can: the p-value is small enough, and the mean in the developing group is smaller than in the developed group**

3.1 Exercises

- Do people live longer under democracies than under dictatorships? Use a 95% confidence level.

```
leveneTest(wdi$lifeexp ~ wdi$politybin)
## Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
##      Df F value Pr(>F)
## group  1  0.0893 0.7655
##      151

#####
# This means we accept H0, and the variances are equal.
#####

t.test(lifeexp ~ politybin, data=wdi, var.equal = TRUE, alternative="less")
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: lifeexp by politybin
## t = -2.1588, df = 151, p-value = 0.01622
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Dictatorship and group
## Democracy is less than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##      -Inf -0.7356554
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Dictatorship      mean in group Democracy
##      68.79351                71.94581

#####
# They do! The p-value is small.
#####
```