GSERM -St. Gallen 2023

Analyzing Panel Data

June 12, 2023

Preliminaries

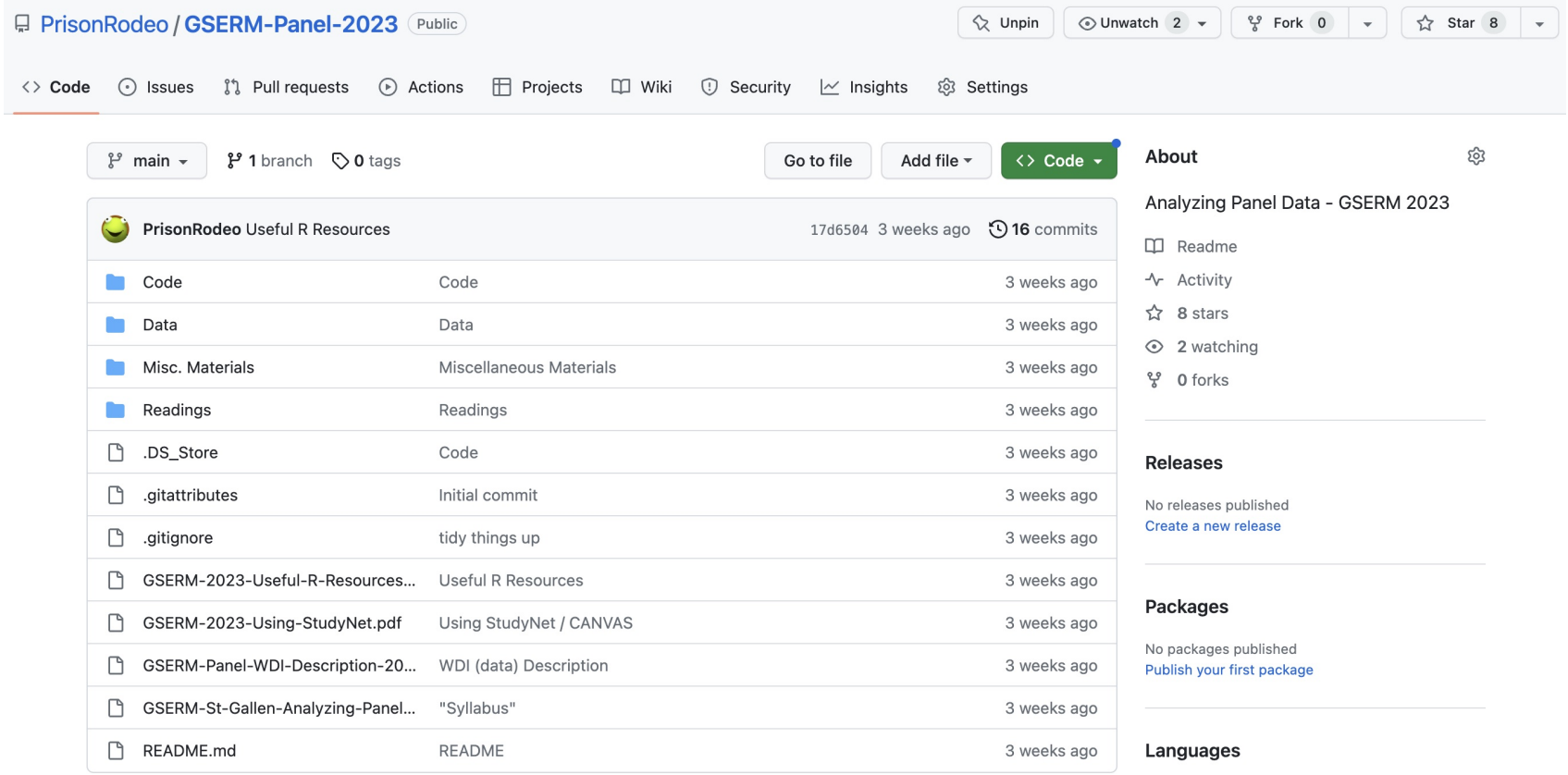
Logistics:

- Instructor: Prof. Christopher Zorn
  - Email: zorn@psu.edu
  - Phone: +1-803-553-4077
  - Twitter / Instagram / etc.: @prisonrodeo

- Class: June 12-16, 2023, 09:15 - 15:15 CET, at the University of St. Gallen SQUARE building, room 11-0061 Rotmonten.

- The course outline / syllabus is here.

- More important: The syllabus, slides, readings, code, data, etc. are all available on the course github repo (viewable at https://github.com/PrisonRodeo/GSERM-Panel-2023).


PrisonRodeo / GSERM-Panel-2023
Public
Unpin
Unwatch 2
Fork 0
Star 8
Code
Issues
Pull requests
Actions
Projects
Wiki
Security
Insights
Settings
main
1 branch
0 tags
Go to file
Add file
Code
PrisonRodeo Useful R Resources
17d6504 3 weeks ago
16 commits
Code Code 3 weeks ago
Data Data 3 weeks ago
Misc. Materials Miscellaneous Materials 3 weeks ago
Readings Readings 3 weeks ago
.DS_Store Code 3 weeks ago
.gitattributes Initial commit 3 weeks ago
.gitignore tidy things up 3 weeks ago
GSERM-2023-Useful-R-Resources... Useful R Resources 3 weeks ago
GSERM-2023-Using-StudyNet.pdf Using StudyNet / CANVAS 3 weeks ago
GSERM-Panel-WDI-Description-20... WDI (data) Description 3 weeks ago
GSERM-St-Gallen-Analyzing-Panel... "Syllabus" 3 weeks ago
README.md README 3 weeks ago
About
Analyzing Panel Data - GSERM 2023
Readme
Activity
8 stars
2 watching
0 forks
Releases
No releases published
Create a new release
Packages
No packages published
Publish your first package
Languages

Assessment

Evaluation at GSERM isn't easy... the plan:

- One "homework exercise"
  - Practical exercise – "real" data analysis and discussion
  - Assigned Tuesday (June 13); due Friday (June 16)
  - Worth 300 possible points
- Final Examination
  - Multiple essay-style questions + "real" data analysis
  - Some choice of questions to answer
  - Assigned Friday (June 16)
  - Due either Friday, June 16, 2023 ("in-class" alternative) or Friday, June 23, 2023 ("take-home" alternative)
  - Worth 700 possible points
- Total course = 1000 possible points
- Grades assessed on Swiss (1 - 6) scale

Software

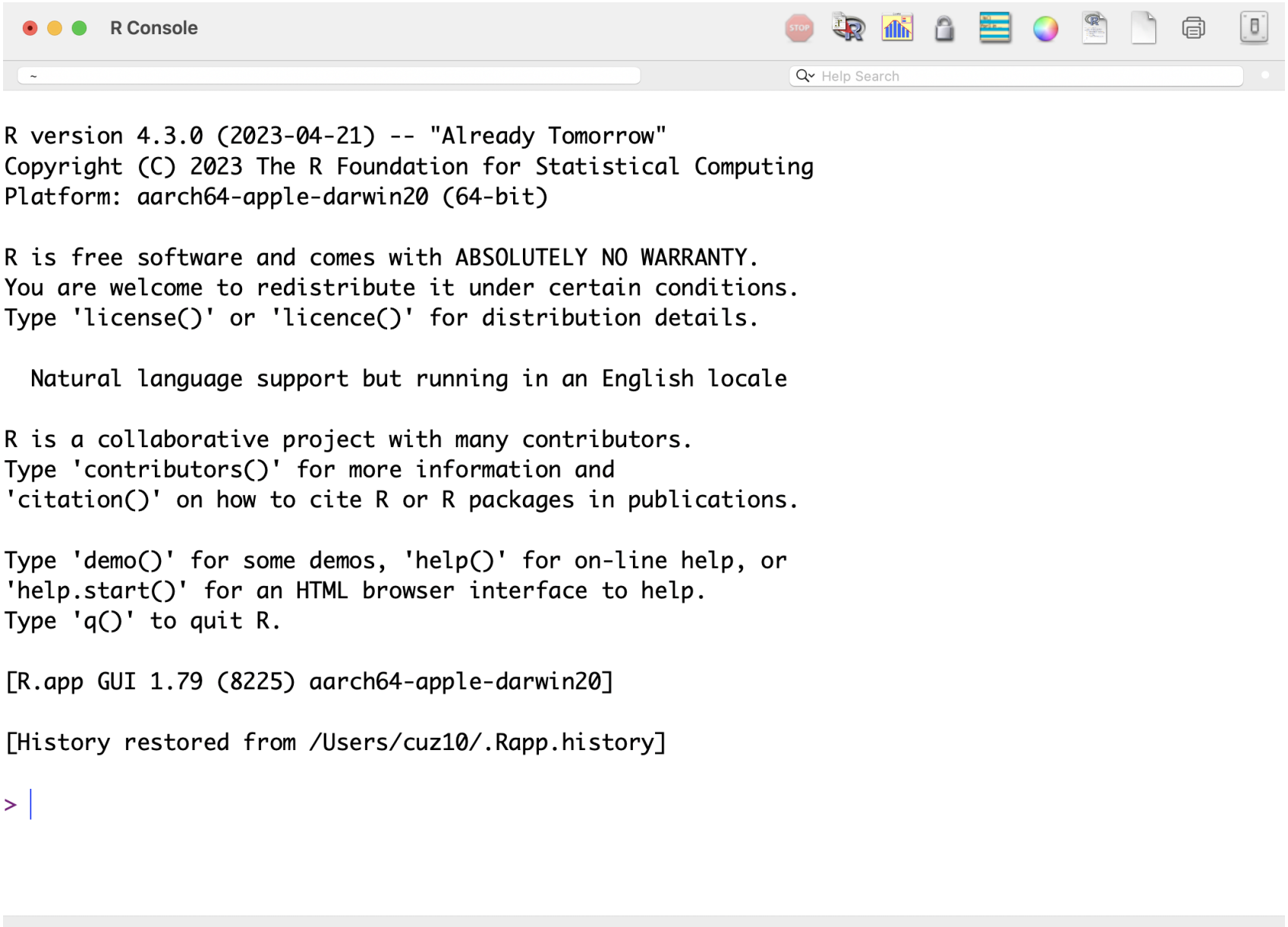
R

- All examples, plots, etc. are generated using R
- Current version is 4.3.0
- Desktop: Be sure to get the RStudio / Posit IDE...
- Alternatively: Can be run in a browser, using Posit Cloud
- The course Github repo contains a bit of introductory code for people who may never have used R, and a list of R resources.
- A few of the primary packages we'll use include:
  - `plm`
  - `lme4`
  - `gee`

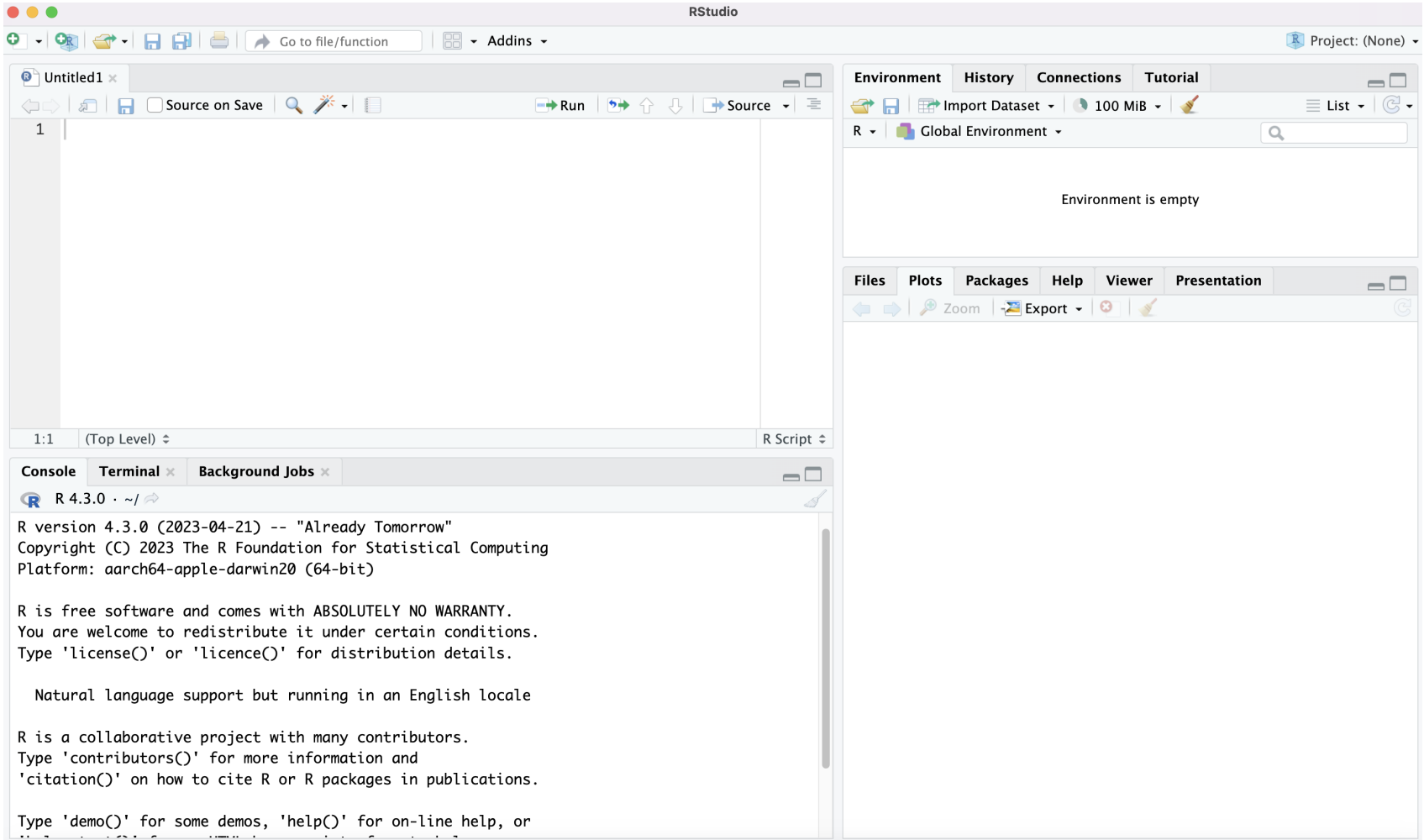
  See the econometrics task view for more.

Stata

- Current version is 18
- Mostly use the `-xt-` series of commands (for "cross-sectional time series")


R Console
~
Help Search
R version 4.3.0 (2023-04-21) -- "Already Tomorrow"
Copyright (C) 2023 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: aarch64-apple-darwin20 (64-bit)
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
Natural language support but running in an English locale
R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.
[R.app GUI 1.79 (8225) aarch64-apple-darwin20]
[History restored from /Users/cuz10/.Rapp.history]
>

RStudio


RStudio
Go to file/function
Addins
Project: (None)
Untitled1
Source on Save
Run
Source
1
1:1
(Top Level)
R Script
Environment
History
Connections
Tutorial
Import Dataset
100 MiB
List
R
Global Environment
Environment is empty
Files
Plots
Packages
Help
Viewer
Presentation
Zoom
Export
Console
Terminal
Background Jobs
R 4.3.0 · ~/
R version 4.3.0 (2023-04-21) -- "Already Tomorrow"
Copyright (C) 2023 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
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R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
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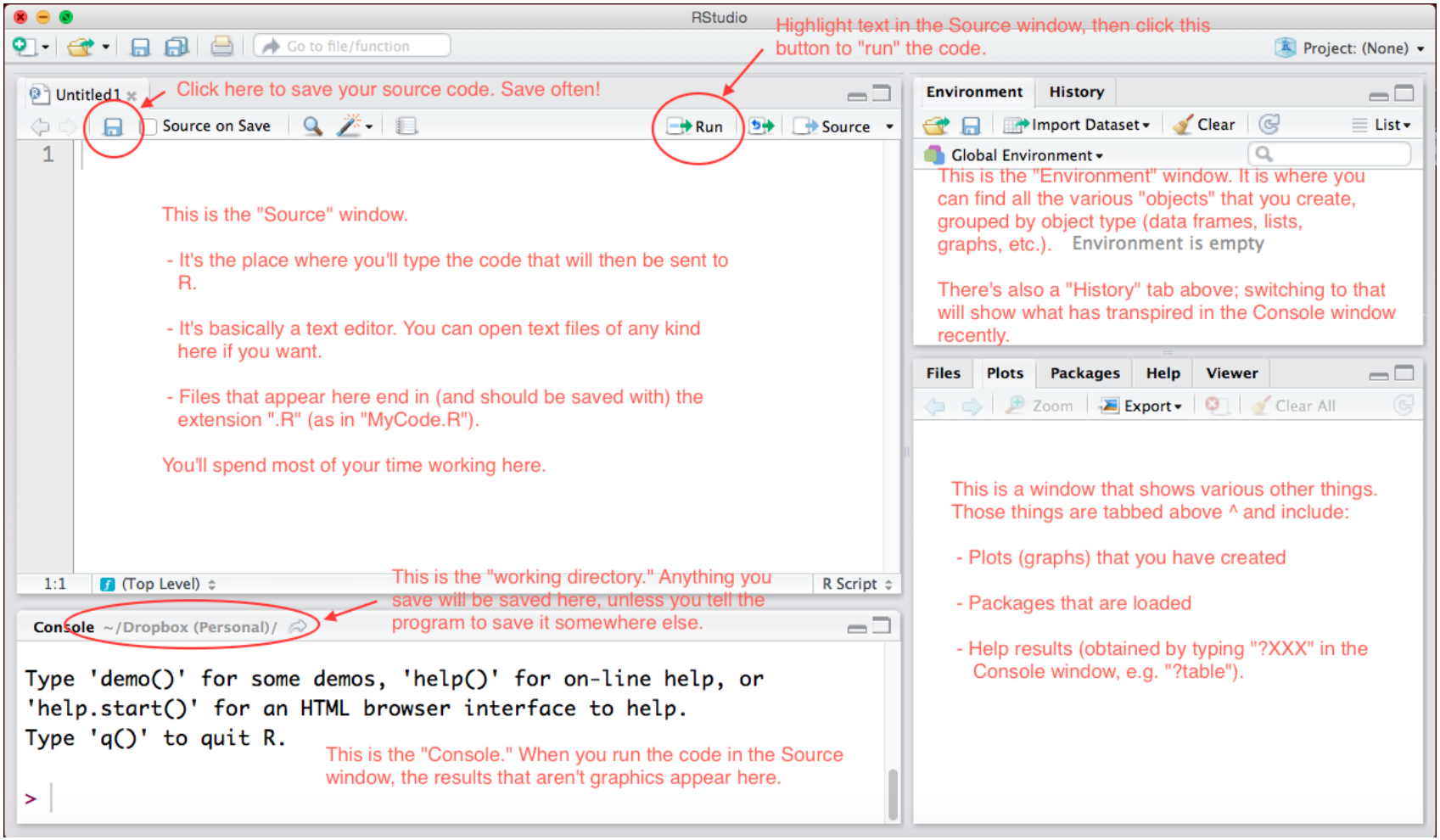
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or

RStudio (annotated)



Starting Points

- Panel data: Data comprising repeated observations over time on a set of cross-sectional units.
- Terminology:
  - "Unit" / "Units" / "Units of observation" / "Panels" = Things we observe repeatedly
  - "Observations" = Each (one) measurement of a unit
  - "Time points" = When each observation on a unit is made
  - $i \in \{1....N\}$ indexes units
  - $t \in \{1...T\}$ or $\{1...T_i\}$ indexes observations / time points
  - If $T_i = T \; \forall i$ then we have **"balanced"** panels / units
  - Balanced panels also imply $N_t = N \; \forall t$
  - NT = Total number of observations (if balanced)
- "Panel" $\neq$ "Time Series"
- "Panel" $\neq$ "Multilevel" / "Hierarchical" / etc.

More Terminology

$N >> T \rightarrow$ "panel" data...

- (American) National Election Study panel studies ($N \approx 2000$, $T = 3$)
- Swiss Household Panel (FORS) ($N =$ large, $T = 23$)
- Often:
  - Cross-sectional units are a sample from a population
  - T is (relatively) fixed

$T >> N$ or $T \approx N \rightarrow$ "time-series cross-sectional" ("TSCS") data

- National OECD data ($N = 20$ original members, $T \approx 60$)
- Often:
  - N is an entire population, and is (relatively) fixed
  - Asymptotics are in T

$N = 1 \rightarrow$ "time series" data

$T = 1 \rightarrow$ "cross-sectional" data

Panel Data Structure + Organization

Typical: "long":

id	t	Y	X	...
1	1	250	3.4	...
1	2	290	3.3	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	...
2	1	160	4.7	...
2	2	150	4.9	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	...

Sometimes: "wide":

id	$Y1$	$Y2$	...	$X1$	$X2$	...
1	250	290	...	3.4	3.3	...
2	160	1250	...	4.7	4.9	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

Introduction to Panel Variation: A Tiny (Fake) Example

	ID	Year	Female	Pres	GOP	Approve
1	1	2014	1	obama	0	4
2	1	2016	1	obama	0	5
3	1	2018	1	trump	0	2
4	1	2020	1	trump	0	1
5	2	2014	0	obama	1	2
6	2	2016	0	obama	1	1
7	2	2018	0	trump	1	4
8	2	2020	0	trump	1	3
9	3	2014	0	obama	1	2
10	3	2016	0	obama	1	2
11	3	2018	0	trump	1	4
12	3	2020	0	trump	0	1

Aggregation (means)

Cross-Sectional:

	ID	Year	Female	Pres	GOP	Approve
1	1	2017	1	?	0.00	3.00
2	2	2017	0	?	1.00	2.50
3	3	2017	0	?	0.75	2.25

Temporal:

	Year	Female	Pres	GOP	Approve
1	2014	0.333	obama	0.667	2.67
2	2016	0.333	obama	0.667	2.67
3	2018	0.333	trump	0.667	3.33
4	2020	0.333	trump	0.333	1.67

The Point

Aggregation:

- Always loses information
- Sometimes distorts relationships
- Occasionally forces arbitrary decisions

If you have variation in multiple dimensions, use it.

Two-Way Variation

Two "dimensions" of variation:

- Cross-sectional variation: how each unit is – on average – different from other units – a/k/a **between-unit** variation
- Temporal variation: how each measurement / time point is – on average – different from other time points on average – a/k/a/ **within-unit** variation

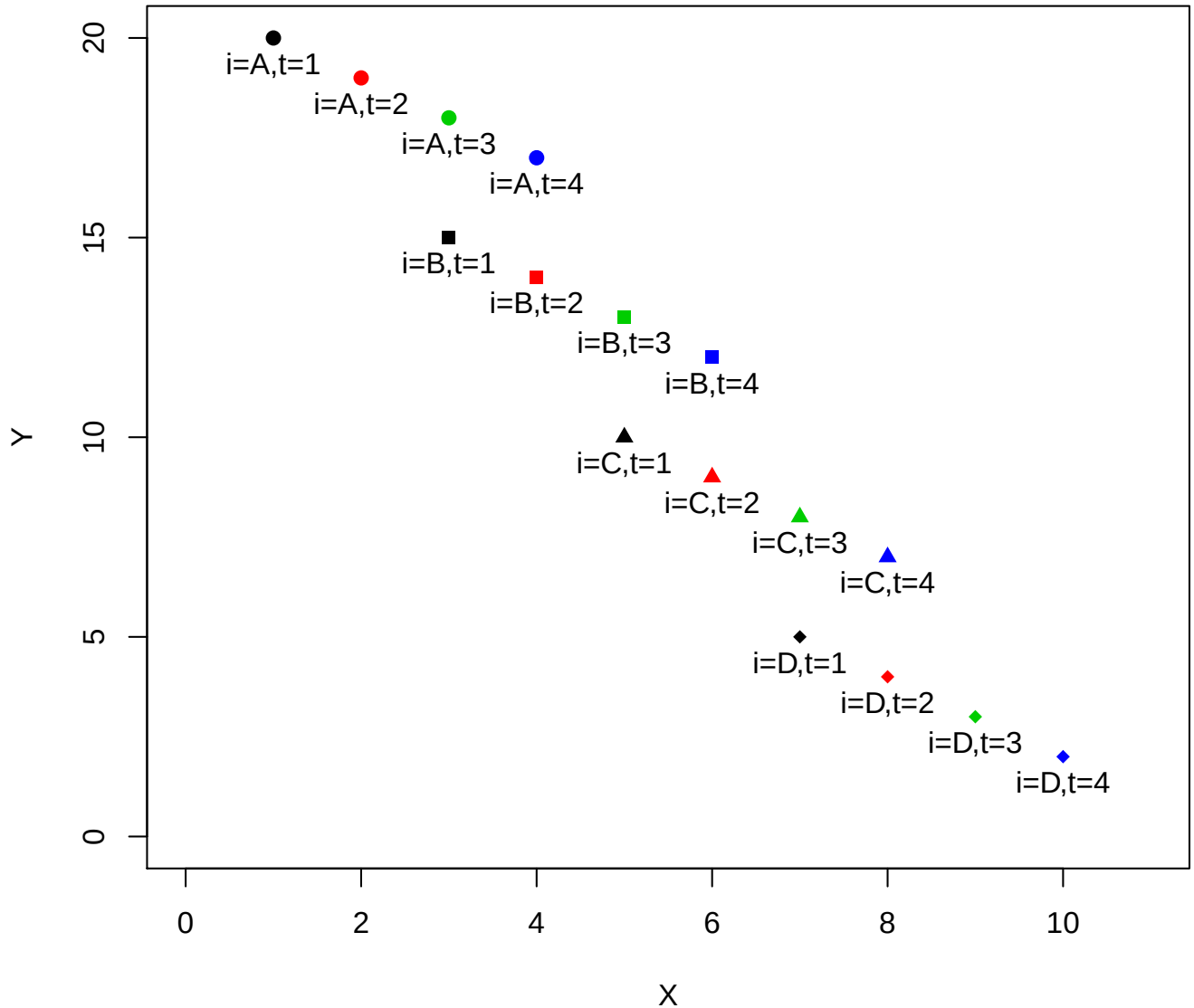
In panel data, a random variable may:

- Have only between-unit variation (i.e., lack *temporal variation*)
- Have only within-unit variation (i.e., lack *cross-sectional variation*)
- Have *both* within- and between-unit variation

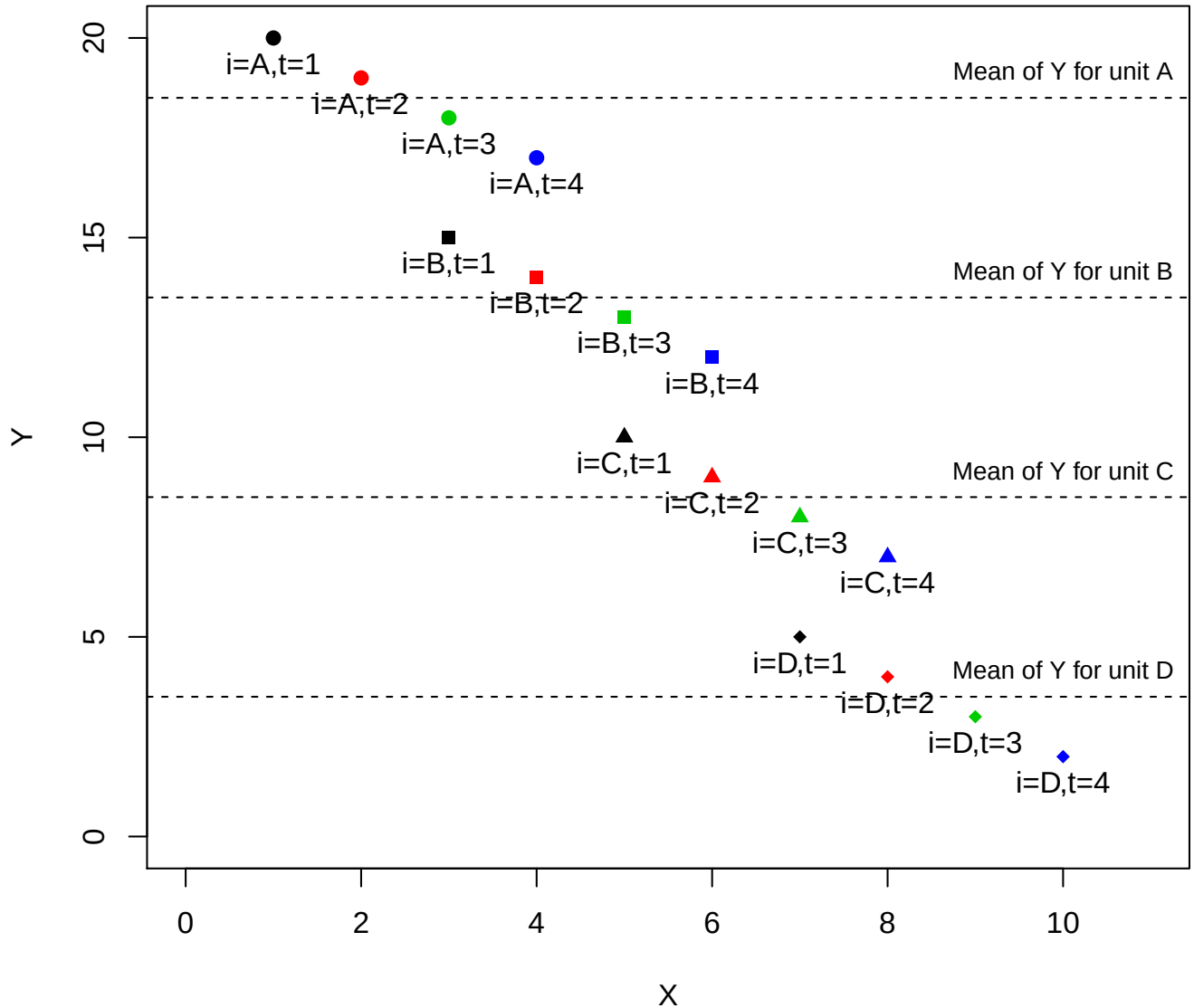
For Y_{it}, a variable that varies over both units and time:

- $\bar{Y}_i = \frac{1}{T_i} \sum_{t=1}^{T} Y_{it}$ is the over-time mean of Y for unit i,
- $\bar{Y}_t = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Y_{it}$ is the across-unit mean of Y at time t, and
- $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{NT} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T} Y_{it}$ is the grand mean of Y.

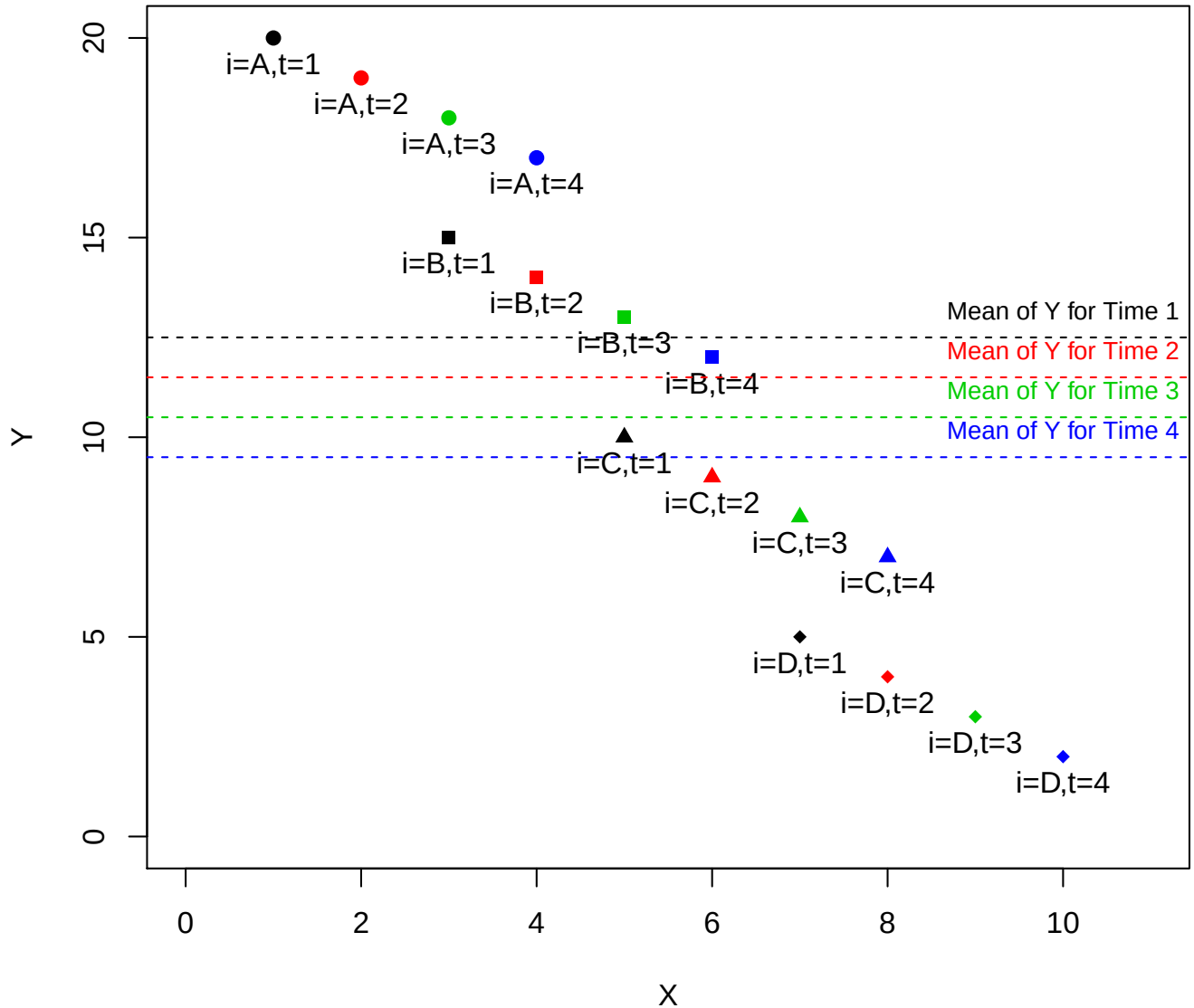
Dimensions of Variation



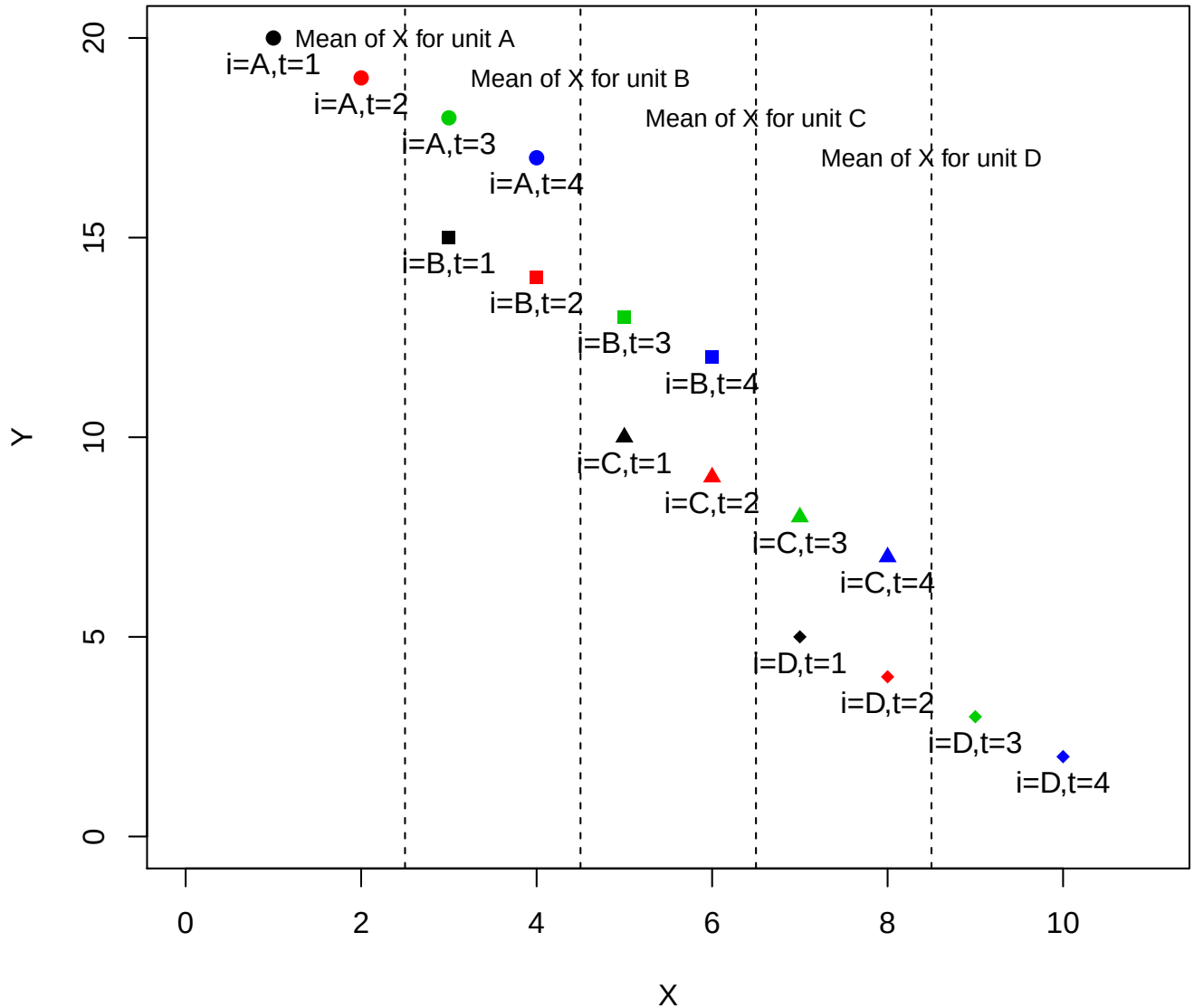
Dimensions of Variation: Y



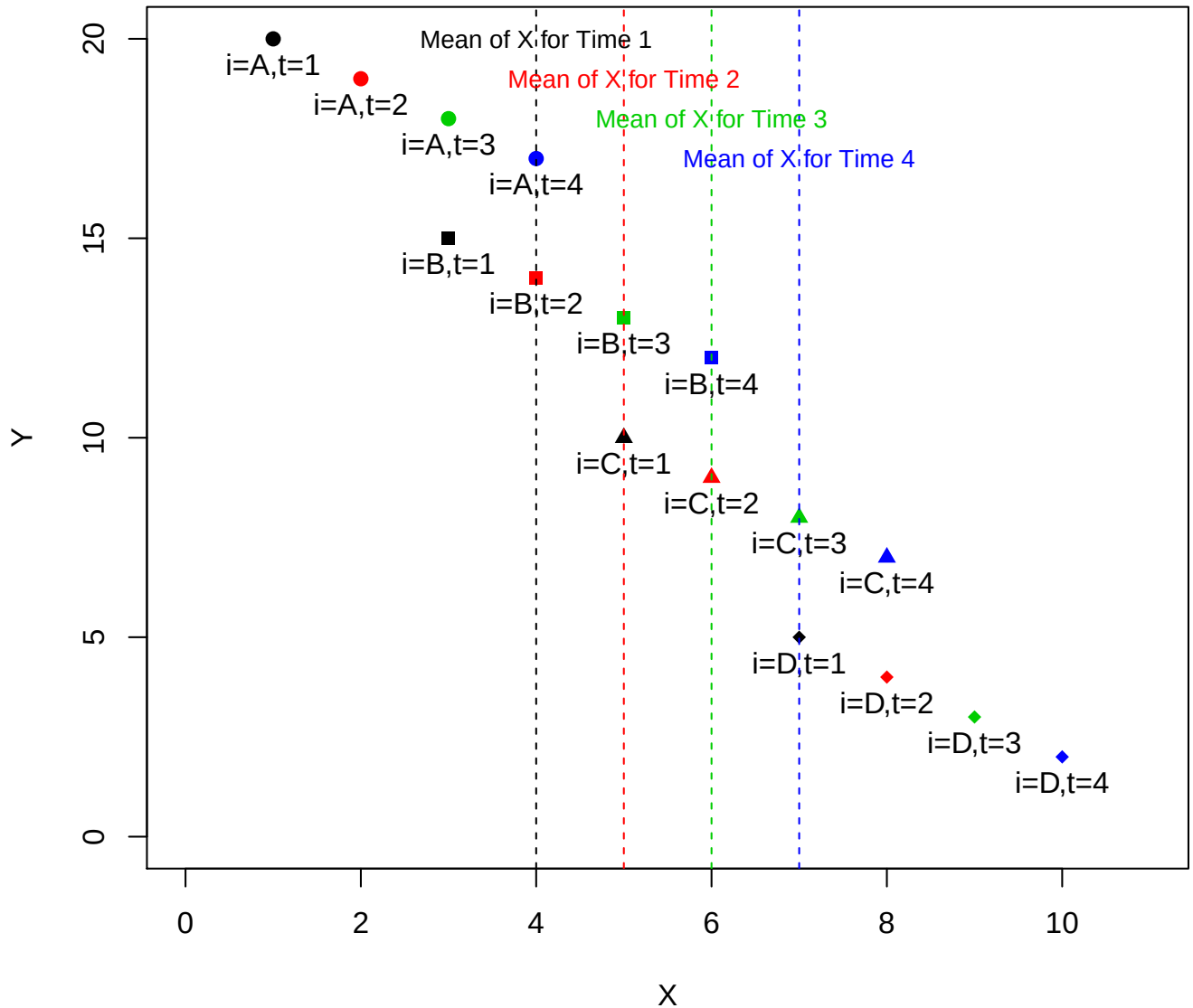
Dimensions of Variation: Y



Dimensions of Variation: X



Dimensions of Variation: X



Within- and Between-Unit Variation

The *within-unit mean* of Y is:

$$\bar{Y}_i = \frac{1}{T_i} \sum_{t=1}^{T_i} Y_{it}$$

That means that we can write:

$$Y_{it} = \bar{Y}_i + (Y_{it} - \bar{Y}_i).$$

That is, the *total* variation in Y_{it} can be decomposed into:

- The *between-unit* variation in the $\bar{Y}_i$s, and
- The *within-unit* variation around $\bar{Y}_i$ (that is, $Y_{it} - \bar{Y}_i$).

Within- and Between-Time Point Variation

Note that (while unusual) one could do a similar decomposition vis-à-vis time:

$$Y_{it} = \bar{Y}_t + (Y_{it} - \bar{Y}_t).$$

That is, the *total* variation in Y_{it} can be decomposed into:

- The *temporal* variation in the $\bar{Y}_t$s, and
- The *within-time-point* variation around $\bar{Y}_t$ (that is, $Y_{it} - \bar{Y}_t$).

In a similar fashion, we can also calculate the within- and between-unit variability (e.g., the standard deviations) of the constituent variables $\bar{Y}_i$ and $(Y_{it} - \bar{Y}_i)$...

Variation ("Toy" Data from Above, Y)

"Total" Variation:

```
> with(toy, describe(Y))
   vars  n mean  sd median trimmed mad min max range skew kurtosis  se
X1    1 16   11 5.9     11      11 7.4   2  20    18    0     -1.5 1.5
```

"Between" Variation:

```
> Ymeans <- ddply(toy, .(ID), summarise, Y=mean(Y))
> with(Ymeans, describe(Y)) # between-unit variation
   vars n mean  sd median trimmed mad min max range skew kurtosis  se
X1    1 4   11 6.5     11      11 7.4 3.5  18    15    0     -2.1 3.2
```

"Within" Variation:

```
> toy <- ddply(toy, .(ID), mutate, Ymean=mean(Y))
> toy$within <- with(toy, Y-Ymean)
> with(toy, describe(within)) # within-unit variation
   vars  n mean  sd median trimmed mad  min max range skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 16    0 1.1      0       0 1.5 -1.5 1.5     3    0     -1.6 0.29
```

Regression!

Cross-sectional regression:

$$\underset{N\times 1}{\mathbf{Y}_i} = \underset{N\times K}{\mathbf{X}_i}\ \underset{K\times 1}{\boldsymbol{\beta}} + \underset{N\times 1}{\mathbf{u}_i}$$

...requires all the usual OLS assumptions:

- $\mathrm{E}(\mathbf{u} = 0)$
- $\mathrm{E}(\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}') = \sigma^2\mathbf{I}$
- $\mathrm{Cov}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{u}) = 0$
- $\mathrm{Rank}(\mathbf{X}) = K$

In addition, we usually assume:

- $\boldsymbol{\beta}_i = \boldsymbol{\beta}\ \forall\ i$

Key point: For the model

$$\mathbf{Y}_{it} = \mathbf{X}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{u}_{it}$$

...the same is true.

That is

Variable Intercepts

Unit-specific intercepts:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_1 X_{it} + u_{it} \tag{1}$$

Time-point-specific intercepts:

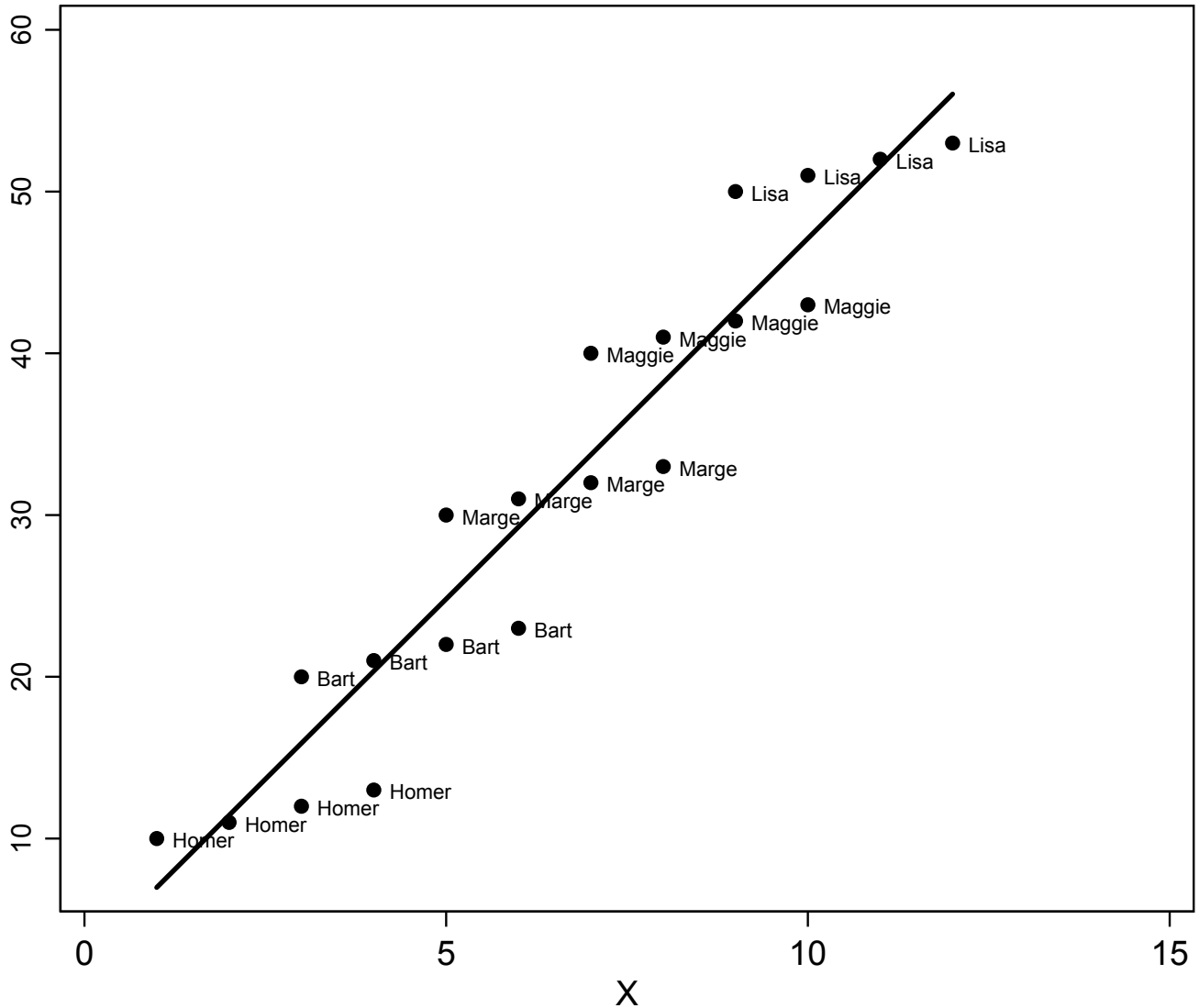
$$Y_{it} = \beta_{0t} + \beta_1 X_{it} + u_{it} \tag{2}$$

Both:

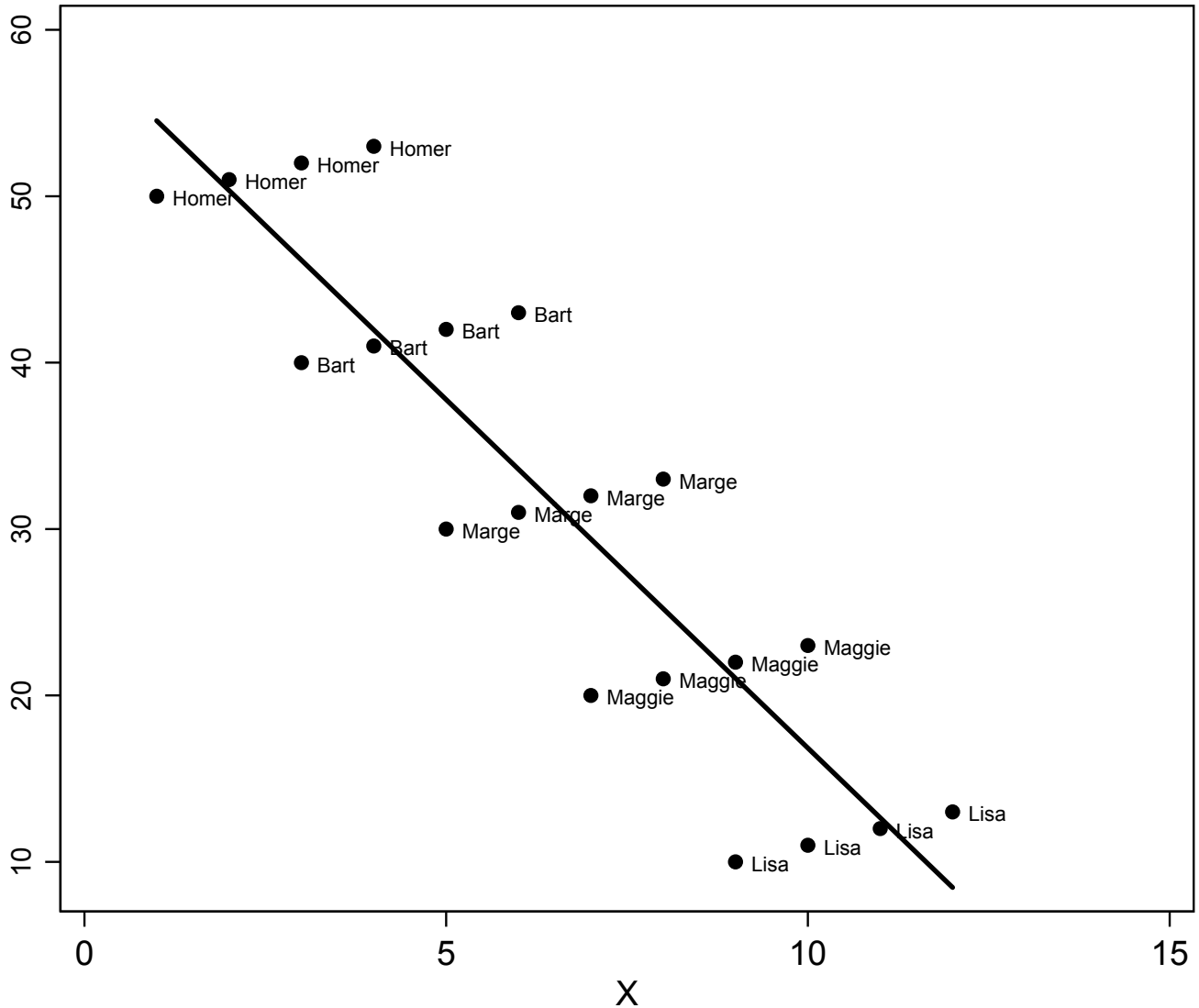
$$Y_{it} = \beta_{0it} + \beta_1 X_{it} + u_{it} \tag{3}$$

Note: Equation 3 is not identified (as written)!

Varying Intercepts



Varying Intercepts



Varying Slopes (+ Intercepts)

Unit-specific slopes:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_{1i} X_{it} + u_{it} \tag{4}$$

(...one can also have time-point specific slopes, or both – again, the last of those is not identified as written.)

Unit-specific slopes + intercepts:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} X_{it} + u_{it} \tag{5}$$

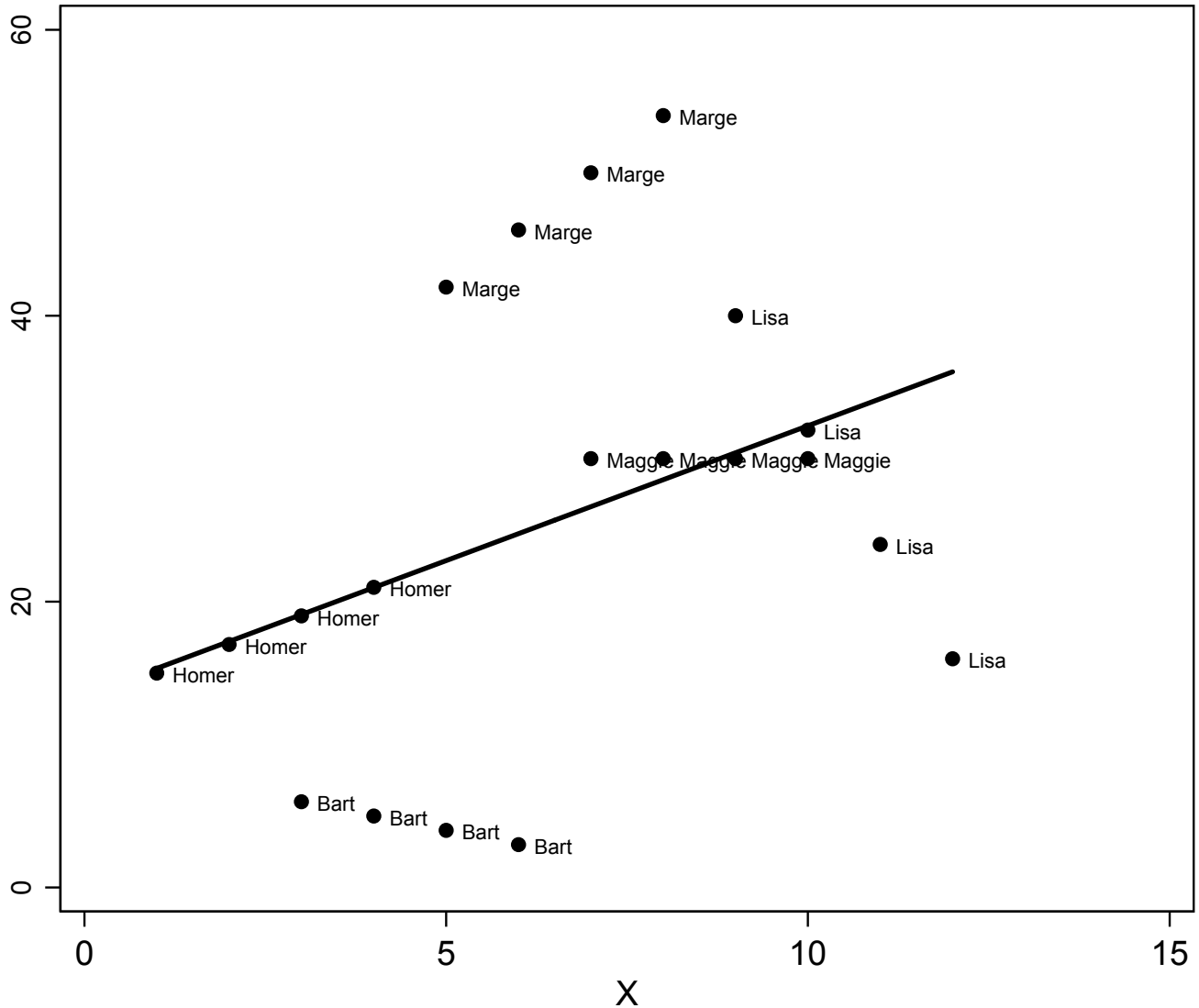
Time-point-specific slopes + intercepts:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_{0t} + \beta_{1t} X_{it} + u_{it} \tag{6}$$

Both...:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_{0it} + \beta_{1it} X_{it} + u_{it} \tag{7}$$

Varying Slopes + Intercepts



The Error Term...

Usual OLS assumption:

$$u_{it} \sim \text{i.i.d.} N(0, \sigma^2) \; \forall \; i, t$$

or, equivalently:

$$\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}' \sim \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$$

implies:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(u_{it}) &= \text{Var}(u_{jt}) \; \forall \; i \neq j \text{ (i.e., no cross-unit heteroscedasticity)} \\
\text{Var}(u_{it}) &= \text{Var}(u_{is}) \; \forall \; t \neq s \text{ (i.e., no temporal heteroscedasticity)} \\
\text{Cov}(u_{it}, u_{js}) &= 0 \; \forall \; i \neq j, \; \forall \; t \neq s \text{ (i.e., no auto- or spatial correlation)}
\end{aligned}$$

Pooling

Pooling = combining (repeated) observations on different units, and/or observations on different time points, into a single data frame.

Why should we pool data?:

- Adds data ($\rightarrow$ increases *precision*)
- Enhances *generalizability*

Every panel dataset requires that we make decisions about pooling.

Pooling Challenges

Fitting (say) the model:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{it} + u_{it}$$

implies:

- that the process governing the relationship between X and Y is exactly the same for each i,
- that the process governing the relationship between X and Y is the same for all t,
- that the process governing the us is the same $\forall$ i and t as well.

Q: When can we "pool" data on different units?

"Partial" Pooling (Bartels 1996)

Two regimes:

$$Y_A = \beta_A' \mathbf{X}_A + u_A$$

$$Y_B = \beta_B' \mathbf{X}_B + u_B$$

with $\sigma_A^2 = \sigma_B^2$, and $\text{Cov}(u_A, u_B) = 0$.

Estimators:

$$\hat{\beta}_{A,B} = (\mathbf{X}_{A,B}' \mathbf{X}_{A,B})^{-1} \mathbf{X}_{A,B}' Y_{A,B}$$

and

$$\widehat{\text{Var}(\beta_{A,B})} = \hat{\sigma}_{A,B}^2 (\mathbf{X}_{A,B}' \mathbf{X}_{A,B})^{-1},$$

A Pooled Estimator

Pooling As and Bs gives:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta}_P &= (\mathbf{X}_A'\mathbf{X}_A + \mathbf{X}_B'\mathbf{X}_B)^{-1}(\mathbf{X}_A'Y_A + \mathbf{X}_B'Y_B) \\ &= (\mathbf{X}_A'\mathbf{X}_A + \mathbf{X}_B'\mathbf{X}_B)^{-1}[\beta_A(\mathbf{X}_A'\mathbf{X}_A) + \beta_B(\mathbf{X}_B'\mathbf{X}_B)],\end{aligned}$$

What is the expectation?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{E}(\hat{\beta}_P) &= \beta_A + (\mathbf{X}_A'\mathbf{X}_A + \mathbf{X}_B'\mathbf{X}_B)^{-1}\mathbf{X}_B'\mathbf{X}_B(\beta_B - \beta_A) \\ &= \beta_B + (\mathbf{X}_A'\mathbf{X}_A + \mathbf{X}_B'\mathbf{X}_B)^{-1}\mathbf{X}_A'\mathbf{X}_A(\beta_A - \beta_B)\end{aligned}$$

Pooling: A Test

We can assess whether $\hat{\beta}_A = \hat{\beta}_B$ via:

$$F = \frac{\frac{\hat{\mathbf{u}}_P'\hat{\mathbf{u}}_P - (\hat{\mathbf{u}}_A'\hat{\mathbf{u}}_A + \hat{\mathbf{u}}_B'\hat{\mathbf{u}}_B)}{K}}{\frac{(\hat{\mathbf{u}}_A'\hat{\mathbf{u}}_A + \hat{\mathbf{u}}_B'\hat{\mathbf{u}}_B)}{(N_A + N_B - 2K)}} \sim F_{[K,(N_A+N_B-2K)]}$$

Fractional Pooling

Bartels suggests:

$$\hat{\beta}_\lambda = (\lambda^2 \mathbf{X}_A' \mathbf{X}_A + \mathbf{X}_B' \mathbf{X}_B)^{-1} (\lambda^2 \mathbf{X}_A' Y_A + \mathbf{X}_B' Y_B)$$

with $\lambda \in [0, 1]$:

- $\lambda = 0 \ \rightarrow$ separate estimators for $\hat{\beta}_A$ and $\hat{\beta}_B$,
- $\lambda = 1 \ \rightarrow$ "fully pooled" estimator $\hat{\beta}_P$,
- $0 < \lambda < 1 \ \rightarrow$ a regression where data in regime A are given some "partial" weighting in their contribution towards an estimate of β.

Pooling, Summarized

"(R)oughly speaking, it makes sense to pool disparate observations if the underlying parameters governing those observations are sufficiently similar, but not otherwise."

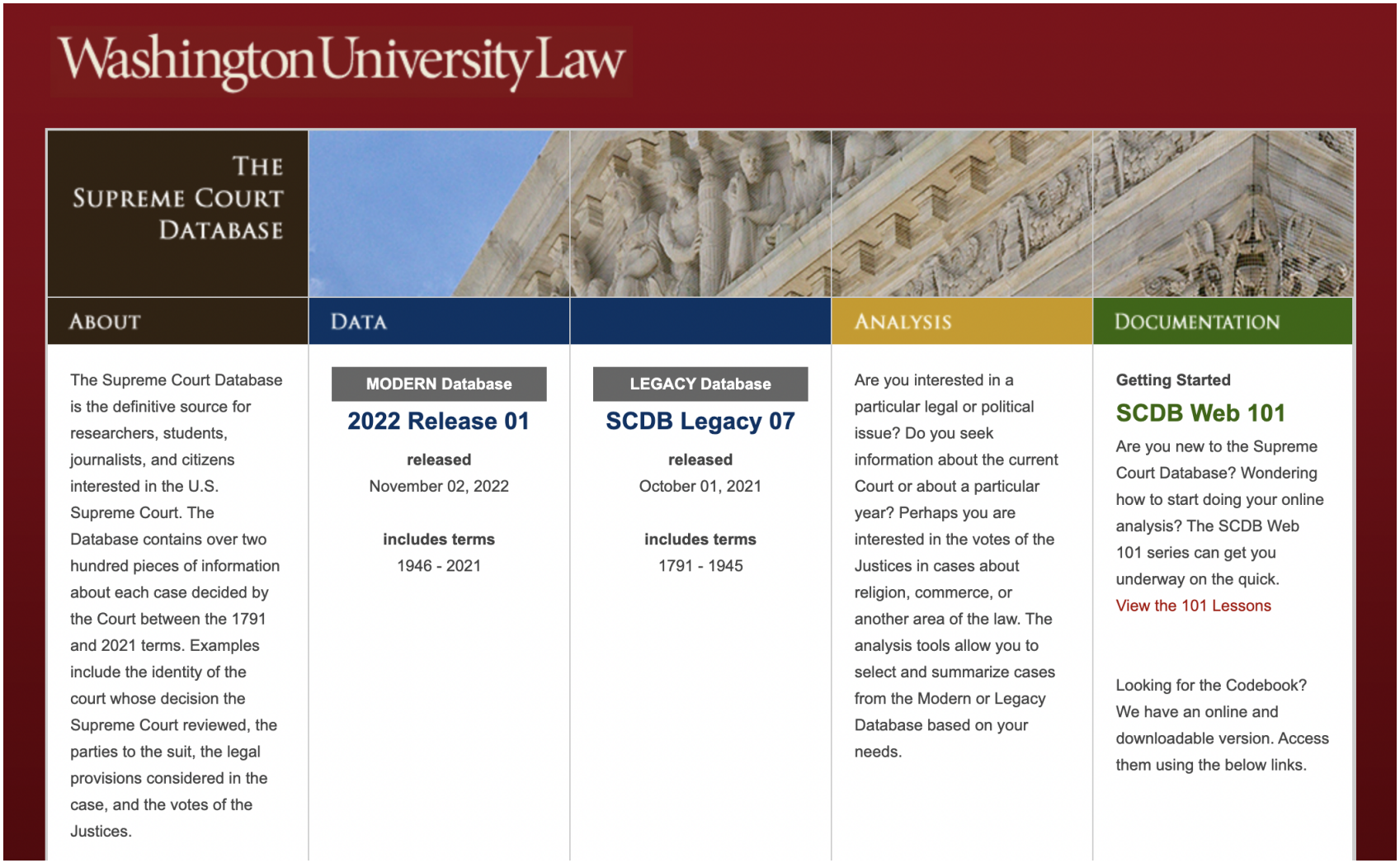
- Bartels (1996)

Exploring Variation: A Running Example

The U.S. Supreme Court, 1946-2020

- Court has nine "justices" at any time
- Appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate (simple majority vote)
- Serve for life / good behavior
- One is appointed as the "Chief Justice" (a sitting justice may be elevated to that position)
- Sit in annual "terms" (October through June/July); decide 80-150 cases per term
- Cases are appealed from lower federal and state supreme courts
- Simple majority decision rule ("five")
- Nearly all decisions have a ideological (left / right) valence ("liberal" vs. "conservative")

The Supreme Court Database



http://scdb.wustl.edu/

Supreme Court Panel Data

Structure: One observation per justice (i) per term (t)

Important variables:

- `justice`: A justice (unit) ID variable [range: 78-116]
- `term`: A term (time) variable [range: 1946-2019]
- `LiberalPct`: The percentage of cases in that term in which that justice voted in a politically left / "liberal" direction
- `MajPct`: The percentage of cases in that term in which that justice voted with the majority in a case
- `Ideology`: A variable measuring the justice's (pre-confirmation) political ideology [range: 0 (most conservative) - 1 (most liberal)]*
- `Qualifications`: A measure of the justice's qualifications prior to his/her appointment [range: 0 (least qualified) - 1 (most qualified)]*
- `President`: The name of the president who appointed that justice*
- `YearApptd`: The year that justice was appointed*
- `NCases`: The number of cases the Court decided *during that term***
- `ChiefJustice`: The identity of the Chief Justice *during that term***

* indicates variables that are non-time-varying (that is, that have only between-unit variation)

** indicates variables that are non-unit-varying (that is, that have only within-unit variation)

Summary Statistics

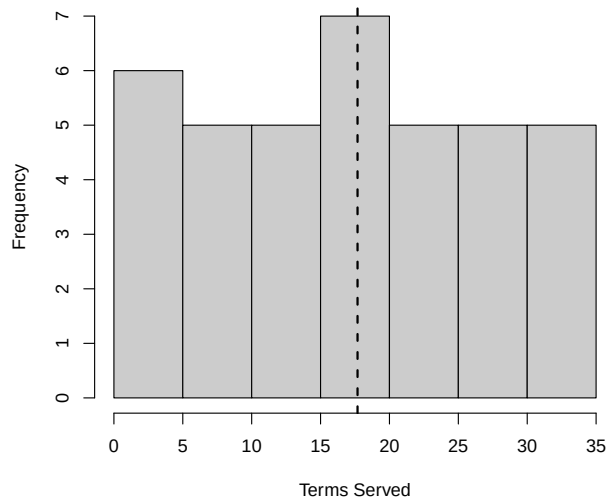
```
> summary(SCData)
      term          justice      justiceName          LiberalPct       MajPct
 Min.   :1946   Min.   : 78.0   Length:672         Min.   :16.7   Min.   : 46.7
 1st Qu.:1964   1st Qu.: 91.0   Class :character   1st Qu.:38.4   1st Qu.: 76.2
 Median :1982   Median :100.0   Mode  :character   Median :49.5   Median : 82.8
 Mean   :1982   Mean   : 98.1                      Mean   :51.9   Mean   : 81.7
 3rd Qu.:2001   3rd Qu.:106.0                      3rd Qu.:65.7   3rd Qu.: 88.0
 Max.   :2019   Max.   :116.0                      Max.   :87.7   Max.   :100.0
     Order         Nominee           SenateVote           Ideology     Qualifications
 Min.   : 1.0   Length:672         Length:672         Min.   :0.000   Min.   :0.125
 1st Qu.:15.0   Class :character   Class :character   1st Qu.:0.160   1st Qu.:0.750
 Median :27.0   Mode  :character   Mode  :character   Median :0.488   Median :0.885
 Mean   :24.5                                         Mean   :0.488   Mean   :0.802
 3rd Qu.:36.0                                         3rd Qu.:0.750   3rd Qu.:0.978
 Max.   :47.0                                         Max.   :1.000   Max.   :1.000
  President           YearApptd        NCases      ChiefJustice
 Length:672         Min.   :1937   Min.   : 76   Length:672
 Class :character   1st Qu.:1955   1st Qu.: 96   Class :character
 Mode  :character   Median :1970   Median :141   Mode  :character
                    Mean   :1970   Mean   :142
                    3rd Qu.:1988   3rd Qu.:182
                    Max.   :2018   Max.   :258
```

Some Basics

How many justices are in the data?

```
> length(unique(SCData$justice))
[1] 38
```

How many terms do justices typically serve?

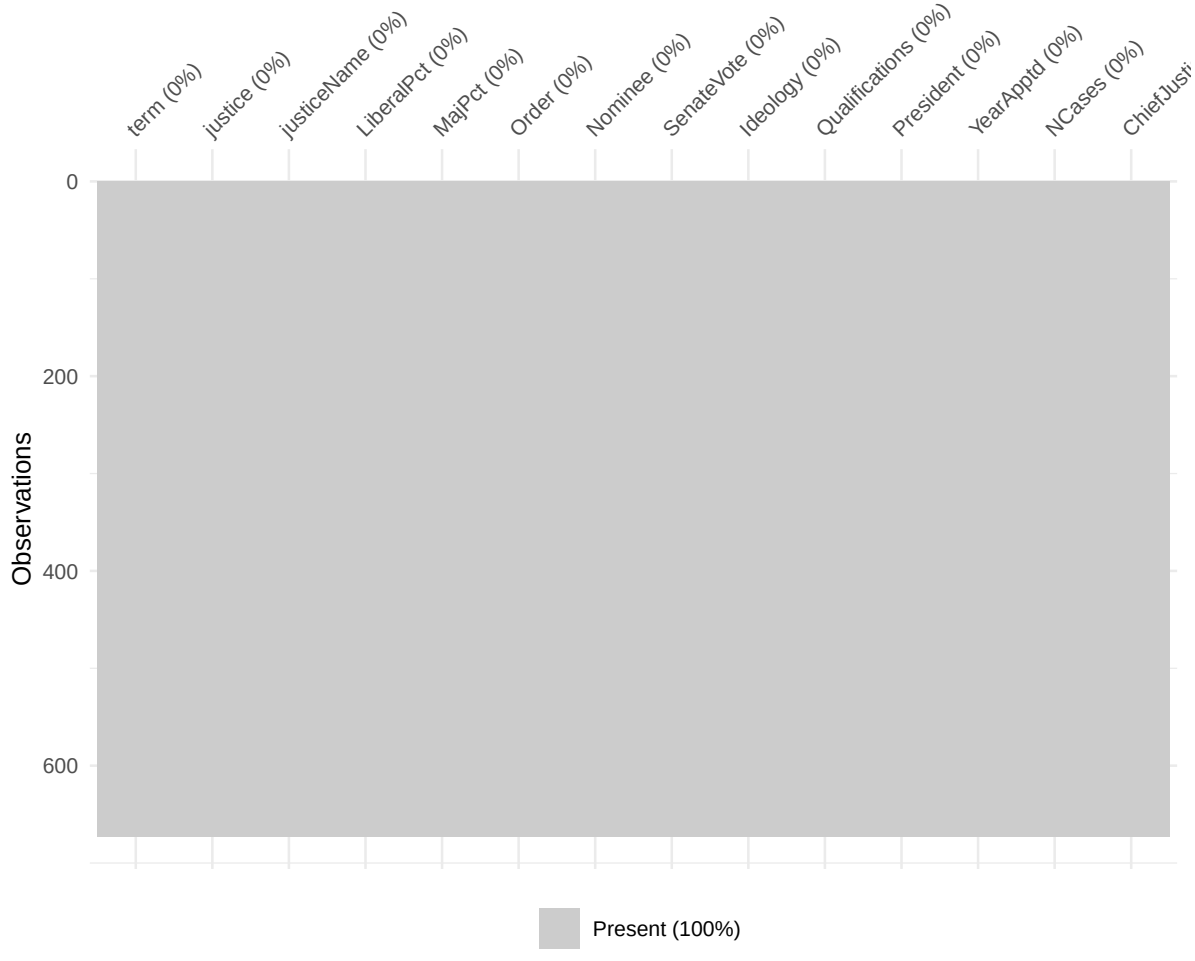


So we have:

- $N = 38$ units (justices)
- $\bar{T} = 17.7$ time periods (terms) of data per justice, on average [range: 2-35], for a total of
- $NT = 672$ justice-terms in the data

Missing Data

```
> library(naniar)
> vis_miss(SCData)
```



Variation: LiberalPct

```
> # Total variation:
>
> with(SCData, describe(LiberalPct))
   vars   n mean   sd median trimmed mad  min  max range skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 672 51.9 16.2   49.5    51.5  19 16.7 87.7    71 0.19       -1 0.63


> # Between-Justice variation:
>
> LibMeans <- ddply(SCData,.(justice),summarise,
+                   MeanLibPct=mean(LiberalPct))
> with(LibMeans, describe(MeanLibPct))
   vars  n mean   sd median trimmed  mad  min  max range skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 38 52.5 14.8   48.3    52.2 16.5 29.9 77.2  47.2 0.31    -1.29 2.39


> # Within-Justice variation:
>
> SCData <- ddply(SCData,.(justice), mutate,
+               LibMean=mean(LiberalPct))
> SCData$LibWithin <- with(SCData, LiberalPct-LibMean)
> with(SCData, describe(LibWithin))
   vars   n mean   sd median trimmed  mad   min  max range skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 672    0 7.36  -0.16   -0.02 7.05 -30.8 32.8  63.6 0.04     1.03 0.28
```

Variation: Ideology

```
> # Total variation:
>
> with(SCData, describe(Ideology))
   vars   n mean   sd median trimmed  mad min max range skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 672 0.49 0.32   0.49    0.48 0.39   0   1     1 0.09     -1.3 0.01


> # Between-Justice variation:
>
> IdeoMeans <- ddply(SCData,.(justice),summarise,
+                    MeanIdeo=mean(Ideology))
> with(IdeoMeans, describe(MeanIdeo))
   vars  n mean   sd median trimmed  mad min max range  skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 38 0.54 0.33   0.58    0.54 0.43   0   1     1 -0.11    -1.46 0.05


> # Within-Justice variation (hint - there is none):
>
> SCData <- ddply(SCData,.(justice), mutate,
+                 IdeoMean=mean(Ideology))
> SCData$IdeoWithin <- with(SCData, Ideology-IdeoMean)
> with(SCData, describe(IdeoWithin))
   vars   n mean sd median trimmed mad min max range skew kurtosis se
X1    1 672    0  0      0       0   0   0   0     0  NaN      NaN  0
```

Variation: NCases

```
> # Total variation:
>
> with(SCData, describe(NCases))
   vars   n mean   sd median trimmed  mad min max range skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 672  142 44.7    141     141 60.8  76 258   182 0.18    -1.06 1.73


> # Between-Term variation:
>
> NCMeans <- ddply(SCData,.(term),summarise,
+                  MeanNCases=mean(NCases))
> with(NCMeans, describe(MeanNCases))
   vars  n mean   sd median trimmed  mad min max range skew kurtosis   se
X1    1 74  142 45.1    142     141 60.8  76 258   182 0.17    -1.11 5.24


> # Within-Term variation (none):
>
> SCData <- ddply(SCData,.(term), mutate,
+                 NCMean=mean(NCases))
> SCData$NCWithin <- with(SCData, NCases-NCMean)
> with(SCData, describe(NCWithin))
   vars   n mean sd median trimmed mad min max range skew kurtosis se
X1    1 672    0  0      0       0   0   0   0     0  NaN      NaN  0
```

Visualization: ExPanDaR

An interactive tool for exploring panel data...

- Creator: Joachim Gassen (Department of Accounting, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)
- Built upon / consistent with `ggplot` / `tidyverse`
- Requires installing the `ExPanDaR` package
- Calling

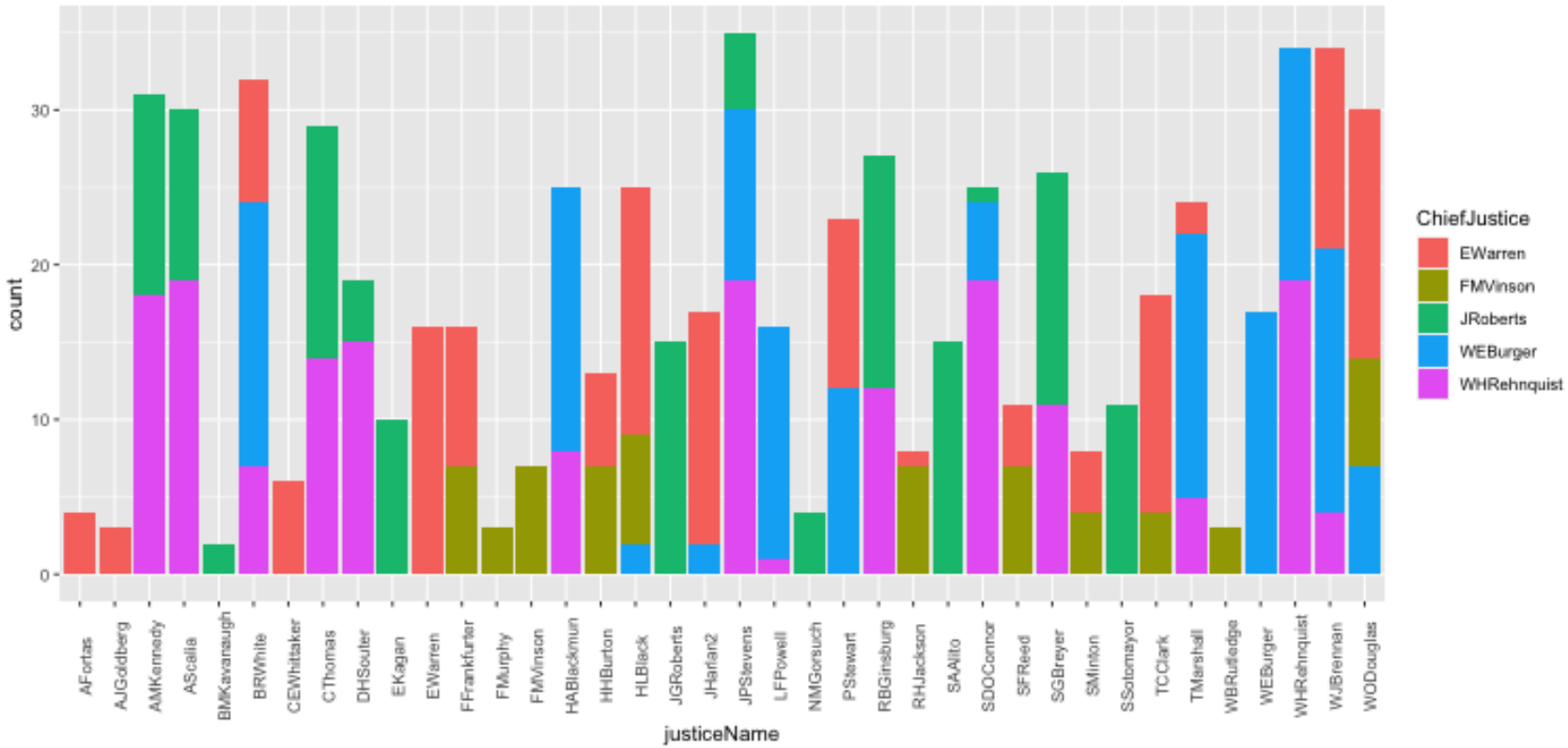
  ```
  > ExPanD()
  ```

  ...opens the Shiny app, and asks for a (pre-formatted) data frame (typically in CSV format)
- More information is here: https://joachim-gassen.github.io/ExPanDaR/

Some examples...

ExPanDaR: Summaries

Counts by factors:



ExPanDaR: More Summaries

Summary statistics:

Descriptive Statistics

Hover over variable names with mouse to see variable definitions.

Select Tab to choose the analysis set of variables or the base set of variables (to define new variables).

Click here to delete selected variables from the analysis sample.

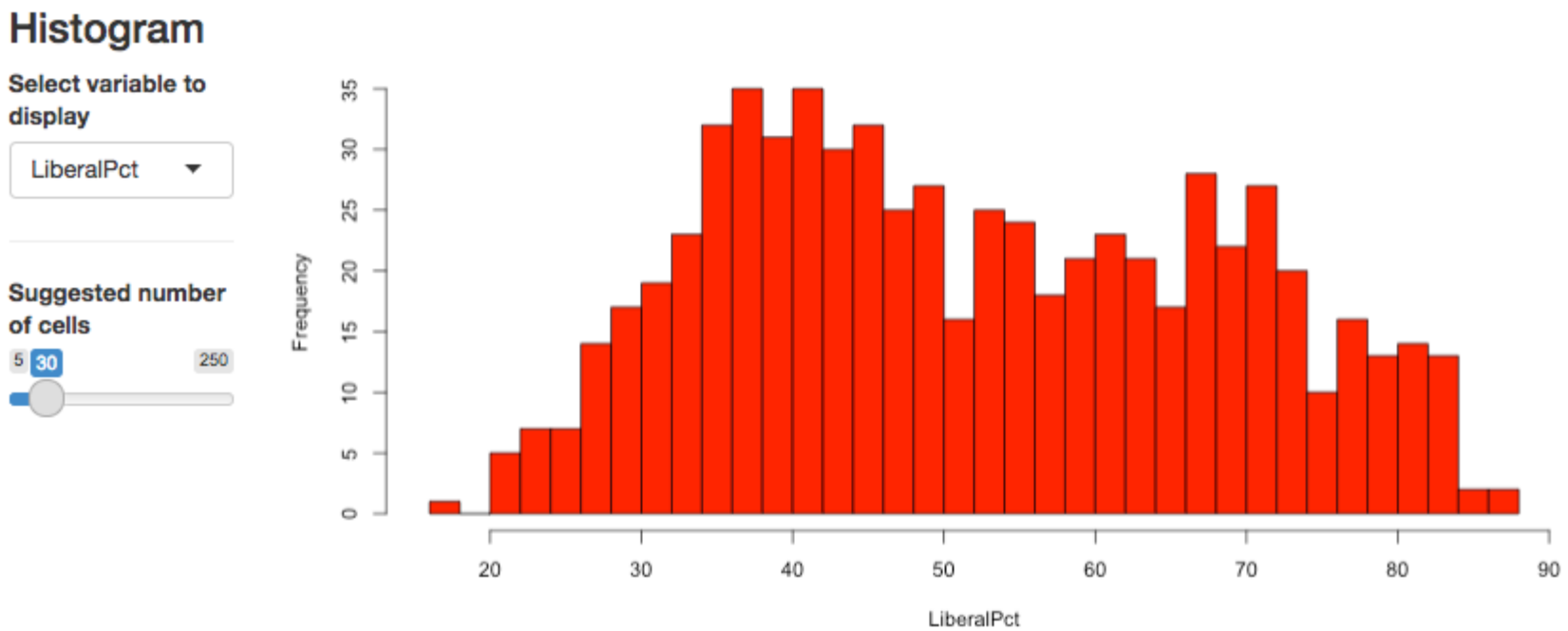
Delete Variables

Analysis Set | Base Set

Variable	N	Mean	Std. dev.	Min.	25 %	Median	75 %	Max.
V1	672	351.475	208.836	1.000	168.750	336.500	538.250	707.000
LiberalPct	672	51.856	16.213	16.667	38.446	49.473	65.713	87.662
MajPct	672	81.714	8.827	46.667	76.193	82.828	87.964	100.000
Order	672	24.531	12.784	1.000	15.000	27.000	36.000	47.000
Ideology	672	0.488	0.320	0.000	0.160	0.487	0.750	1.000
Qualifications	672	0.802	0.245	0.125	0.750	0.885	0.978	1.000
YearApptd	672	1,970.324	20.975	1,937.000	1,955.000	1,970.000	1,988.000	2,018.000

ExPanDaR: Distributions

Histograms:



ExPanDaR: Outliers

Outlier Detection:

Extreme Observations

Select variable to sort data by

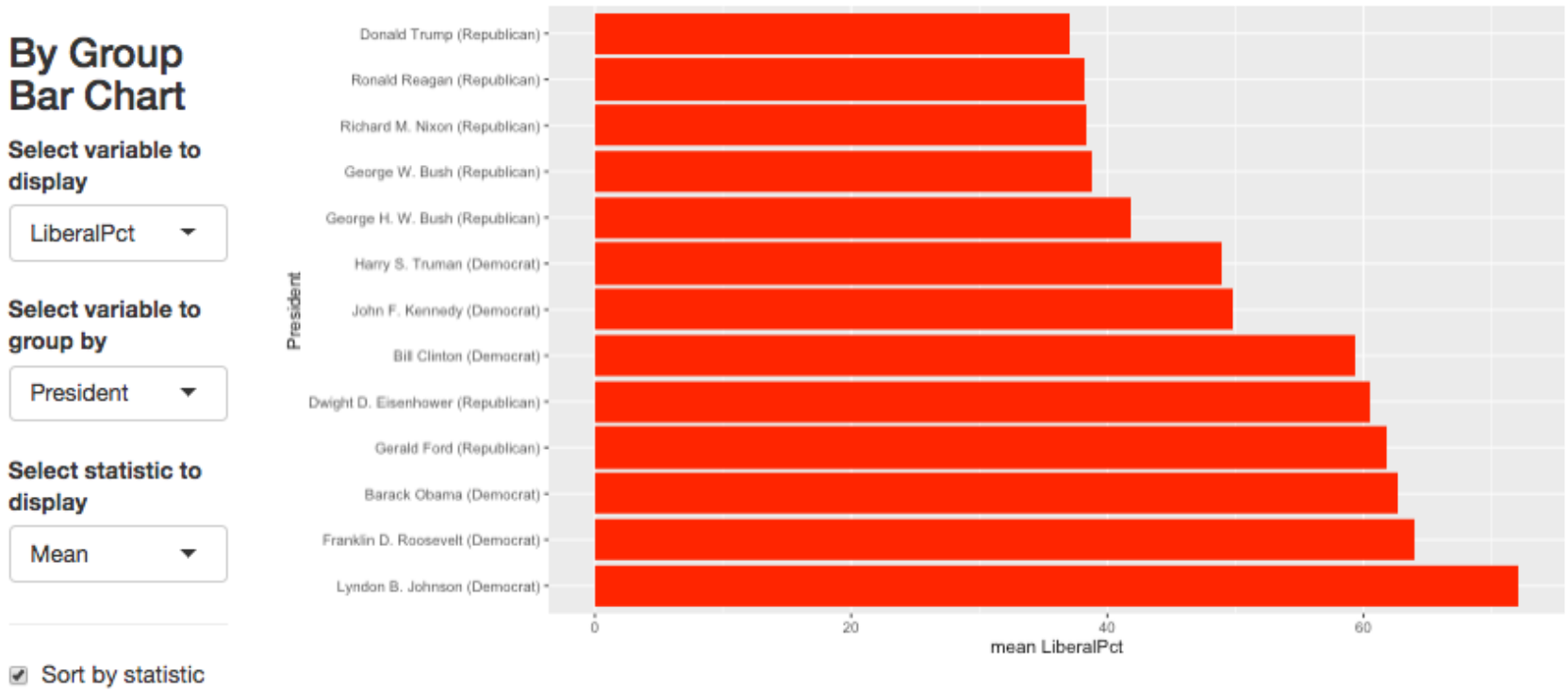
LiberalPct

Select period to subset to

All

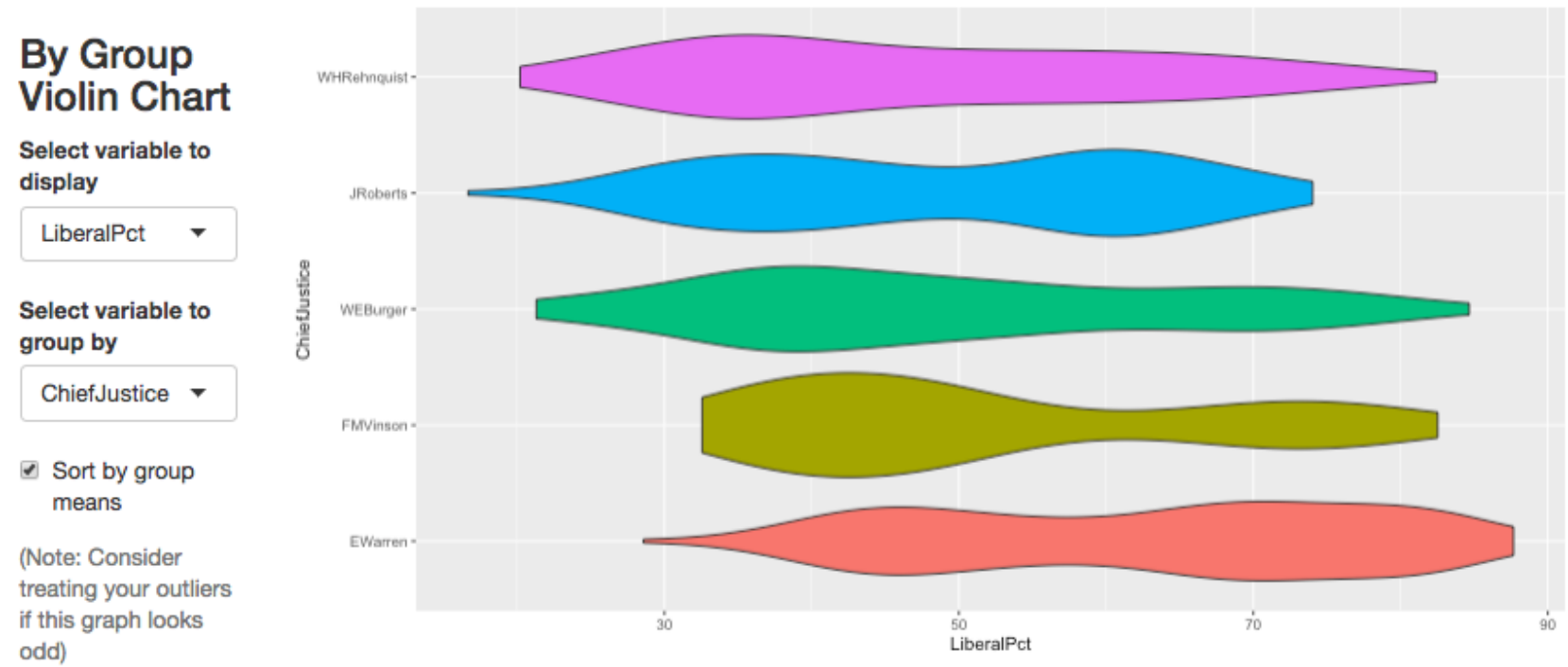
justice	term	LiberalPct
81	1958	87.7
81	1956	87.0
81	1971	84.7
90	1963	84.1
81	1955	83.7
...	...	...
102	1979	21.3
108	2003	21.3
102	1998	20.2
108	1998	20.2
115	2016	16.7

Bar Charts of Means (by factors):



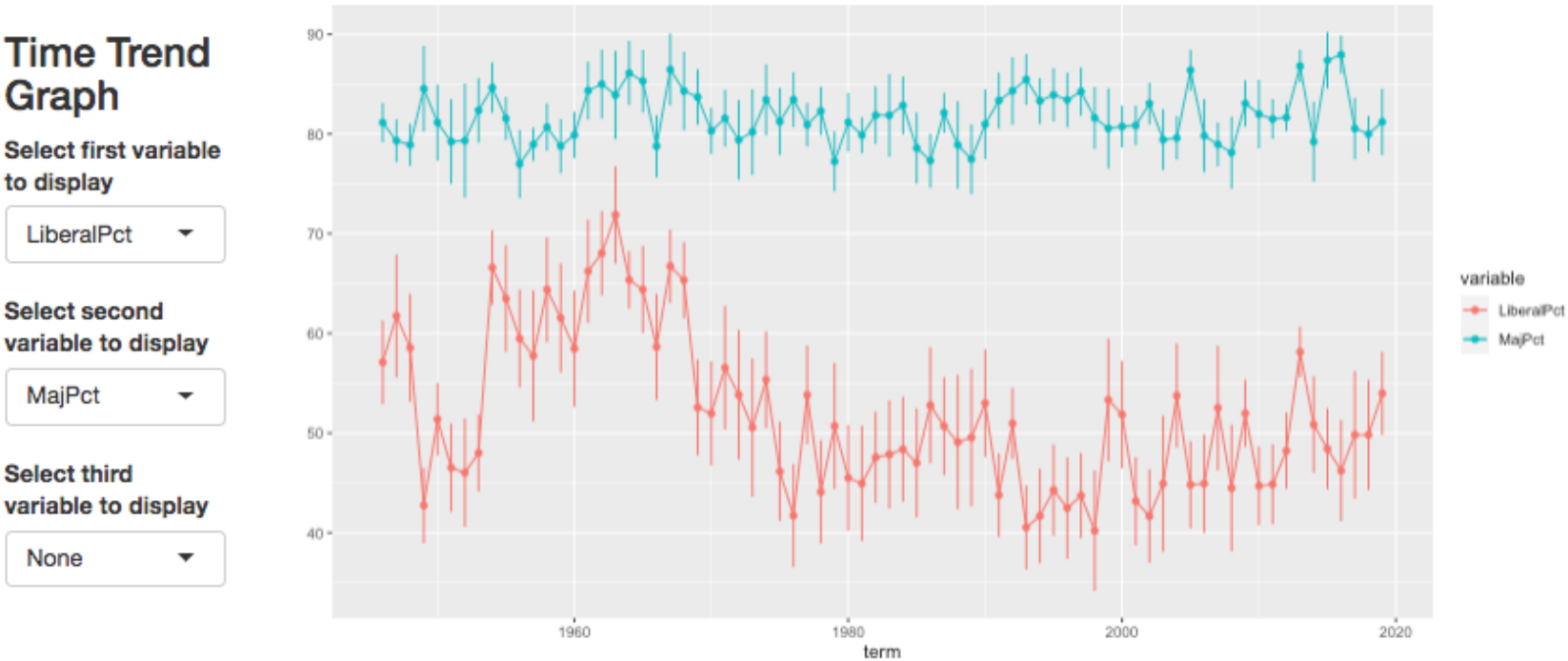
ExPanDaR: More Plots

Violin Plots:



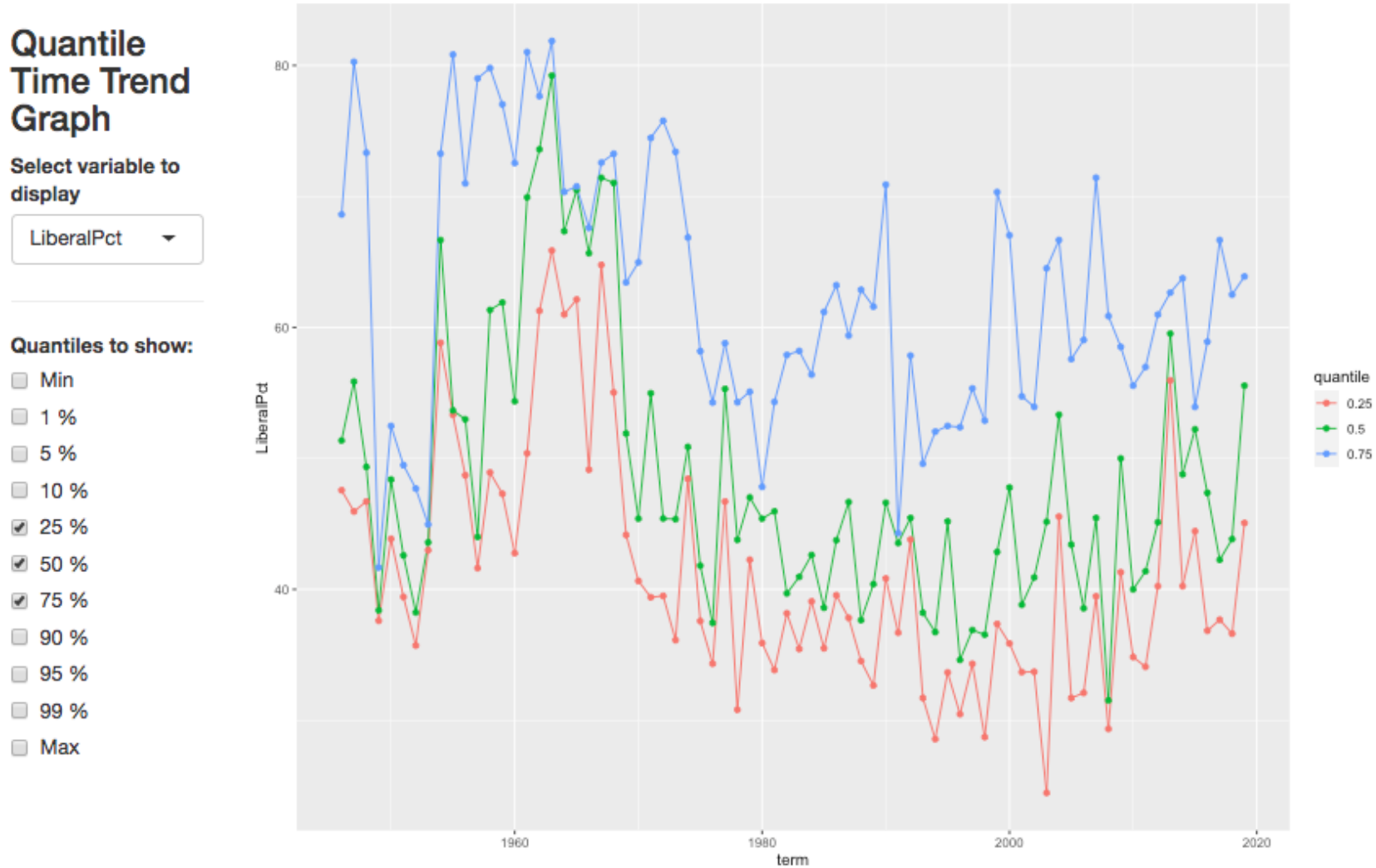
ExPanDaR: Trends

General Trends + Variation:



ExPanDaR: More Trends

Trends in Quantiles:

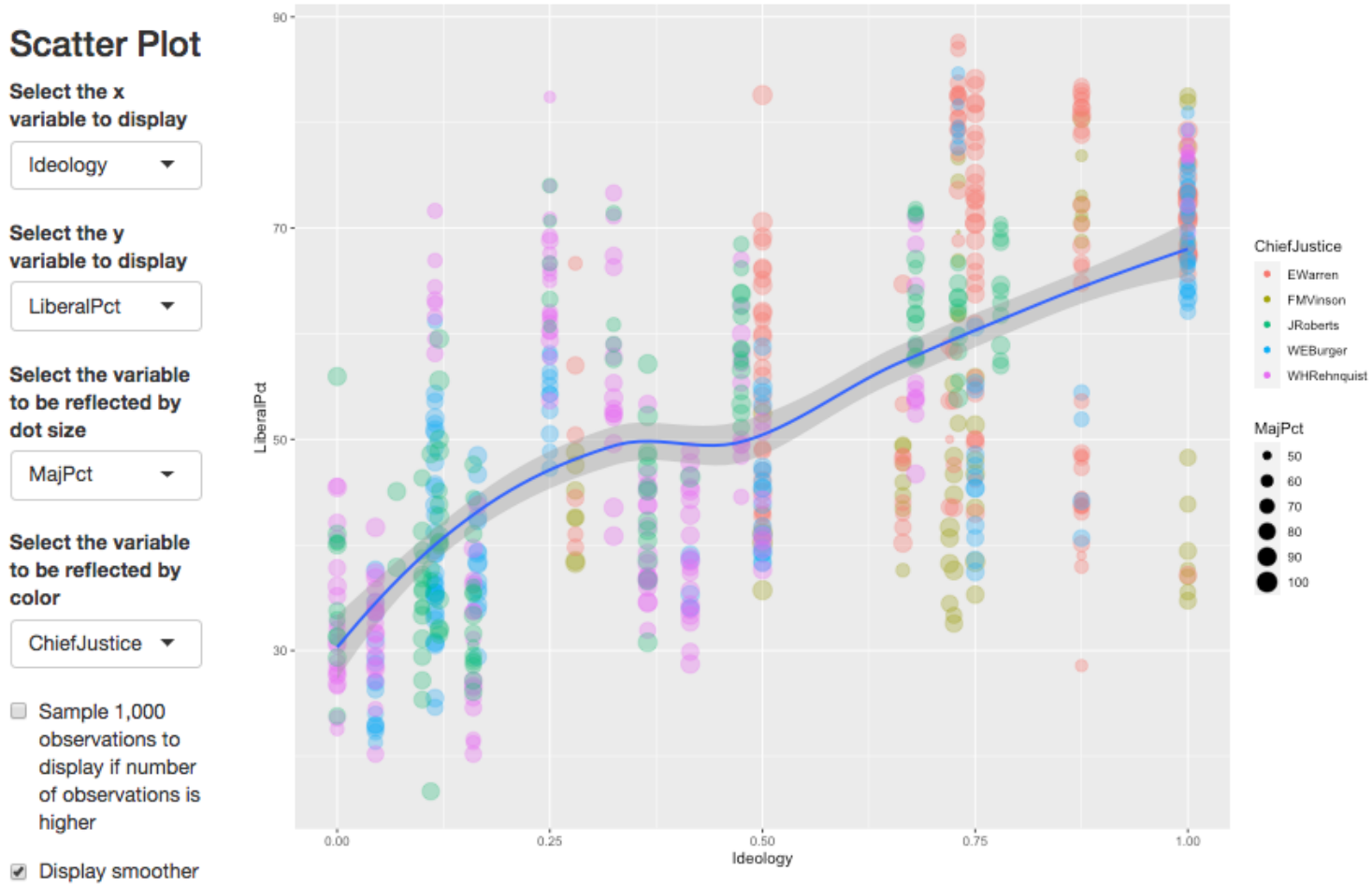


ExPanDaR: Even More Trends

Trends By Group:

ExPanDaR: Scatterplots

Fancy Scatterplots:

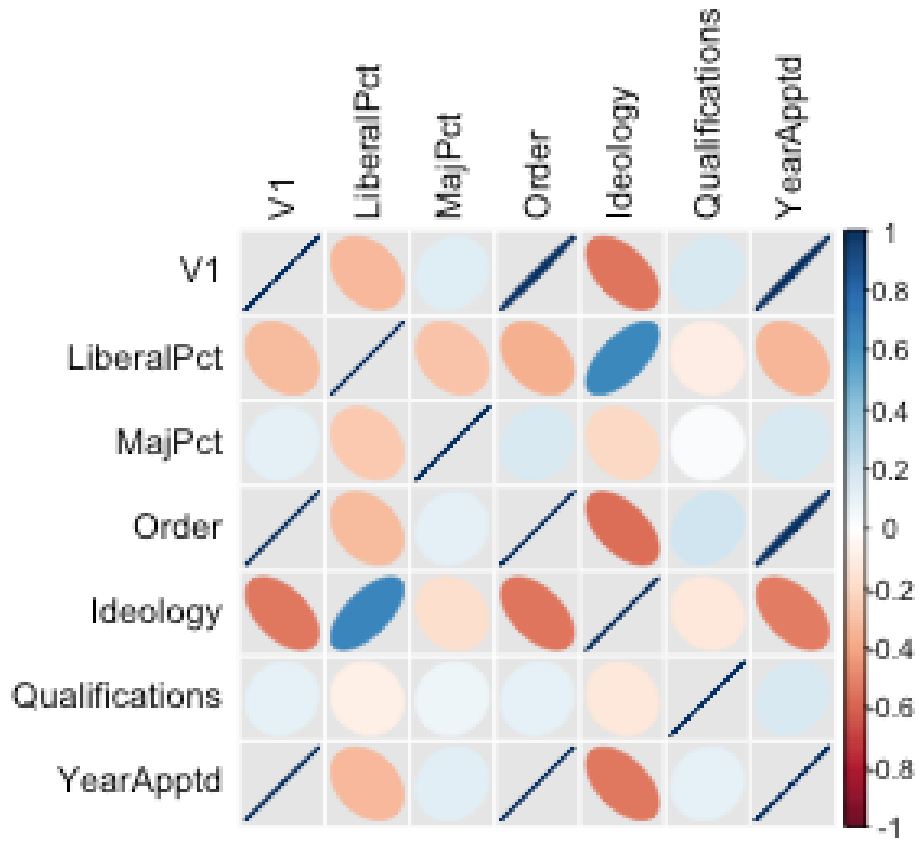


ExPanDaR: Correlations

Bivariate Correlations:

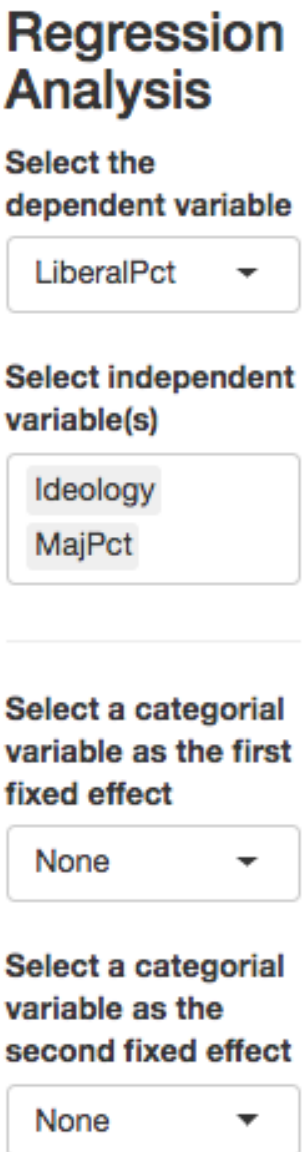
Correlation Plot

This plot visualizes sample correlations (Pearson above, Spearman below diagonal). Reports correlations for all continuous variables. Hover over ellipse to get rho, P-Value and n.



ExPanDaR: Regression

Regression (OLS) Analysis:



	Dependent variable:
	LiberalPct
Ideology	31.200***
	(1.490)
MajPct	-0.287***
	(0.054)
Constant	60.100***
	(4.650)
Estimator	ols
Fixed effects	None
Std. errors clustered	No
Observations	672
R^2	0.445
Adjusted R^2	0.443
Note:	*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

The Course Plan

- Tuesday, June 13: One- and Two-Way "Unit Effects" Models (fixed, "random," etc.)
- Wednesday, June 14: Dynamics in Panel Data
- Thursday, June 15: Panel Data and Causal Inference
- Friday, June 16: Models for Discrete Responses