

# Assignment 5, Social Science Inquiry II (SOSC13200-W22-3)

Monday 2/14/22 at 5pm

Packages

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Analysis is based on:

Pager, Devah. The mark of a criminal record. *American Journal of Sociology* 108, no. 5 (2003): 937-975.

1.

(1a)

Re-generate the data used in Pager (2003) based on a reading of the text. Create a data set that has the following variables:

- **black**, which is an indicator that is 1 if the respondent is black, and 0 otherwise.
- **record**, which is an indicator that is 1 if the respondent has a criminal record, and 0 otherwise.
- **call\_back**, which is an indicator that is 1 if the respondent was called back, and 0 otherwise.

The data set should have one row for every observation, where an observation is an individual audit. I.e., the data set should have 700 rows, and 3 columns. *Note: total number of call backs for whites with criminal records could plausibly take on two values.*

```
# your code here
```

(1b)

Recreate Figure 6 in the paper.

```
# your code here
```

## 2. Randomization inference.

Pager reports that “The main effects of race and criminal record are statically significant ( $P < .01$ ).”

(2a)

Create a new variable called **D**, which is a copy of **record**. Create a new variable called **Y** which is a copy of **call\_back**. Report the number of audits assigned treatment and control if we consider having a criminal record to be the treatment condition.

```
# your code here
```

(2b)

Get the difference-in-means estimate of the ATE on *Y*, and save the estimate as an object called `ate`. Report the value of your difference-in-means estimate of the ATE.

```
# your code here
```

(2c)

Create a new column called `newD` which resamples from *D* *without* replacement. Report the number of individuals assigned treatment and control under `newD`. Is it the same as under *D*?

```
# your code here
```

(2d)

Calculate the difference-in-means estimate of the average treatment effect UNDER THE RE-SAMPLED TREATMENT, `newD`.

```
# your code here
```

(2e)

Write a randomization inference function that takes a data frame `df` as an argument, then:

- Creates a new column called `newD` which resamples from *D*.
- Calculates the difference in means estimate of the average treatment effect UNDER THE RE-SAMPLED TREATMENT, `newD`.
- Returns the value of estimated ATE.

Apply your randomization inference function to the pager data and report the estimated ATE.

```
# your code here
```

(2f)

Using `replicate()`, apply your function to the pager data 1000 times. Save the output but DO NOT print it out here.

```
# your code here
```

(2g)

Report the portion of your results from question 2f that have a larger *absolute value* than the *absolute value* of the object `ate`.

```
# your code here
```

(2h)

How do you interpret the p-value in 2g? Is your answer consistent with what Pager reports?

*# your answer here*

## (XX) Extra credit

Worth 2 points.

Consider the function `gendist()` in the `ri` package. Look at the inputs, and what the function outputs. Using the toy data set from class (recreated below), write your own function that takes the same inputs and produces the same output.

```
df <- data.frame(  
  # our initial treatment vector  
  D = c(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1),  
  # our initial response vector  
  Y = c(15, 15, 20, 20, 10, 15, 30),  
  # treatment assignment probability  
  probs = rep(2/7, 7)  
)
```