

Homework4

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```
# Load the dataset and print descriptions
load("athletics.RData")
desc
```

```
##      variable                                label
## 1      year                                1992 or 1993
## 2      apps                                # applies for admission
## 3      top25    perc frsh class in 25 hs    perc
## 4      ver500    perc frsh >= 500 on verbal SAT
## 5      mth500    perc frsh >= 500 on math SAT
## 6      stufac                                student-faculty ratio
## 7      bowl      = 1 if bowl game in prev yr
## 8      btitle    = 1 if men's cnf chmps prv yr
## 9      finfour    = 1 if men's final 4 prv yr
## 10     lapps                                log(apps)
## 11     avg500                                (ver500+mth500)/2
## 12     school                                name of university
## 13     bball      =1 if btitle or finfour
```

Question1

How many observations and variables are in the dataset?

There are 116 observations of 14 variables in the data set.

Data Analysis

- **apps** - The histogram shows a data distribution that's positively skewed with most universities showing between 3000 and 10000 applications for the years 1992 and 1993.
- **bowl** - The bowl variable is a binary categorical variable. We note that over the 2 year period considered there are fewer universities that appear in bowl games than universities that do.
- **btitle** - The btitle variable is also a binary categorical variable. The histogram, (as one would expect) shows that there are significantly fewer universities that have won a title over the 2 year period considered than universities that have.
- **finfour** - The finfour variable is also a binary categorical variable. The histogram, (as one would expect) shows that there are significantly fewer universities that have participated in men's final four games over the 2 year period considered than universities that have.

```
# How many observations and variables are in the dataset
str(data)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   116 obs. of  14 variables:
## $ year      : int  1992 1993 1992 1993 1992 1993 1992 1993 1992 1993 ...
```

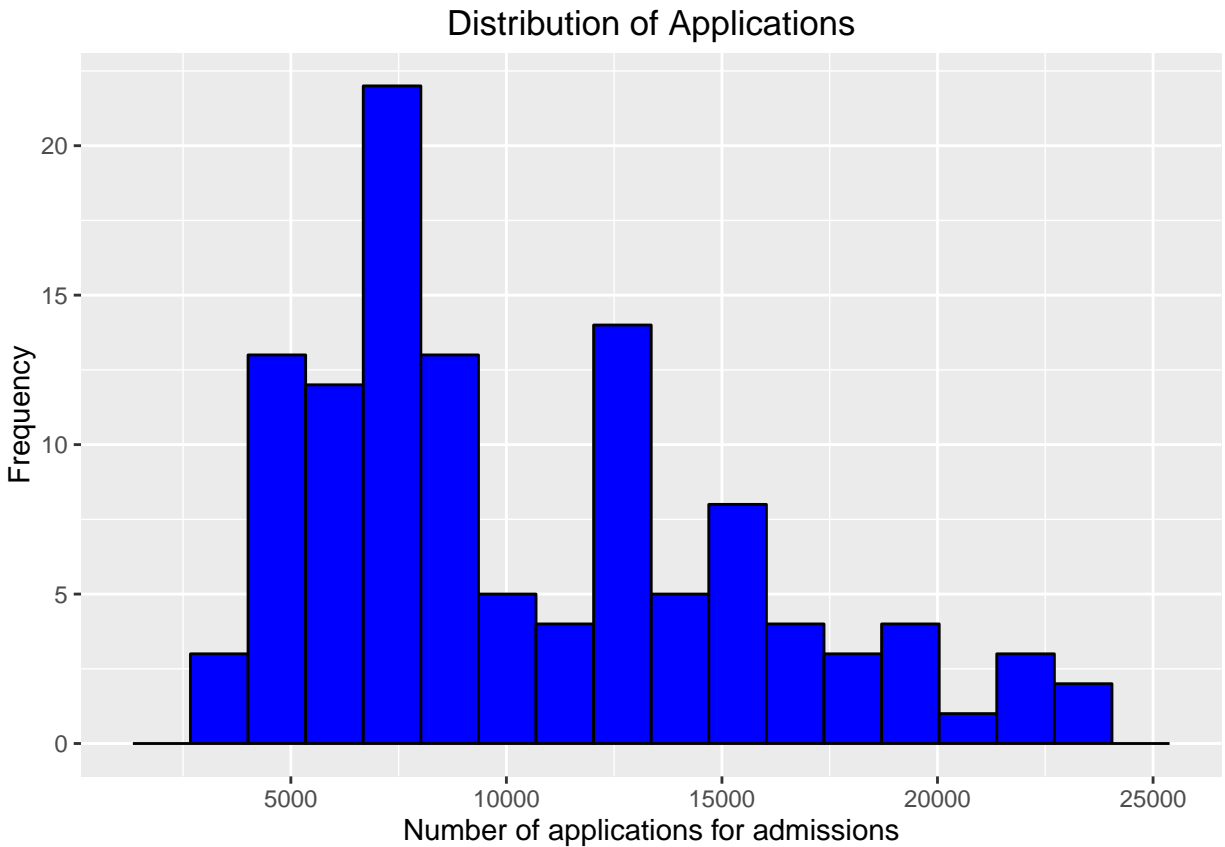
```
## $ apps : int 6245 7677 13327 19860 10422 12809 4103 3303 8661 7548 ...
## $ top25 : int 49 58 57 57 37 49 60 67 54 54 ...
## $ ver500 : int NA NA 36 36 28 31 NA NA 46 51 ...
## $ mth500 : int NA NA 58 58 58 62 NA NA 86 83 ...
## $ stufac : int 20 15 16 16 20 14 16 18 16 16 ...
## $ bowl : int 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 ...
## $ btitle : int 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 ...
## $ finfour: int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ lapps : num 8.74 8.95 9.5 9.9 9.25 ...
## $ avg500 : num NA NA 47 47 43 46.5 NA NA 66 67 ...
## $ school : chr "alabama" "alabama" "arizona" "arizona" ...
## $ bball : int 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 ...
## $ perf : int 1 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 ...
```

```
# apps variable
print(quantile(data$app, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9,
0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##      1%      5%     10%     25%     50%     75%     90%     95%
## 3565.20 4218.50 4801.00 6896.75 8646.00 13423.50 18116.00 19975.00
##      99%     100%
## 22815.25 23342.00
```

```
# Plot the histogram of apps at 15 bins
apps.hist <- ggplot(data, aes(apps)) + theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_histogram(fill = "Blue", colour = "Black", binwidth = (range(data$app)[2] -
    range(data$app)[1])/15) + labs(title = "Distribution of Applications",
    x = "Number of applications for admissions", y = "Frequency")

plot(apps.hist)
```

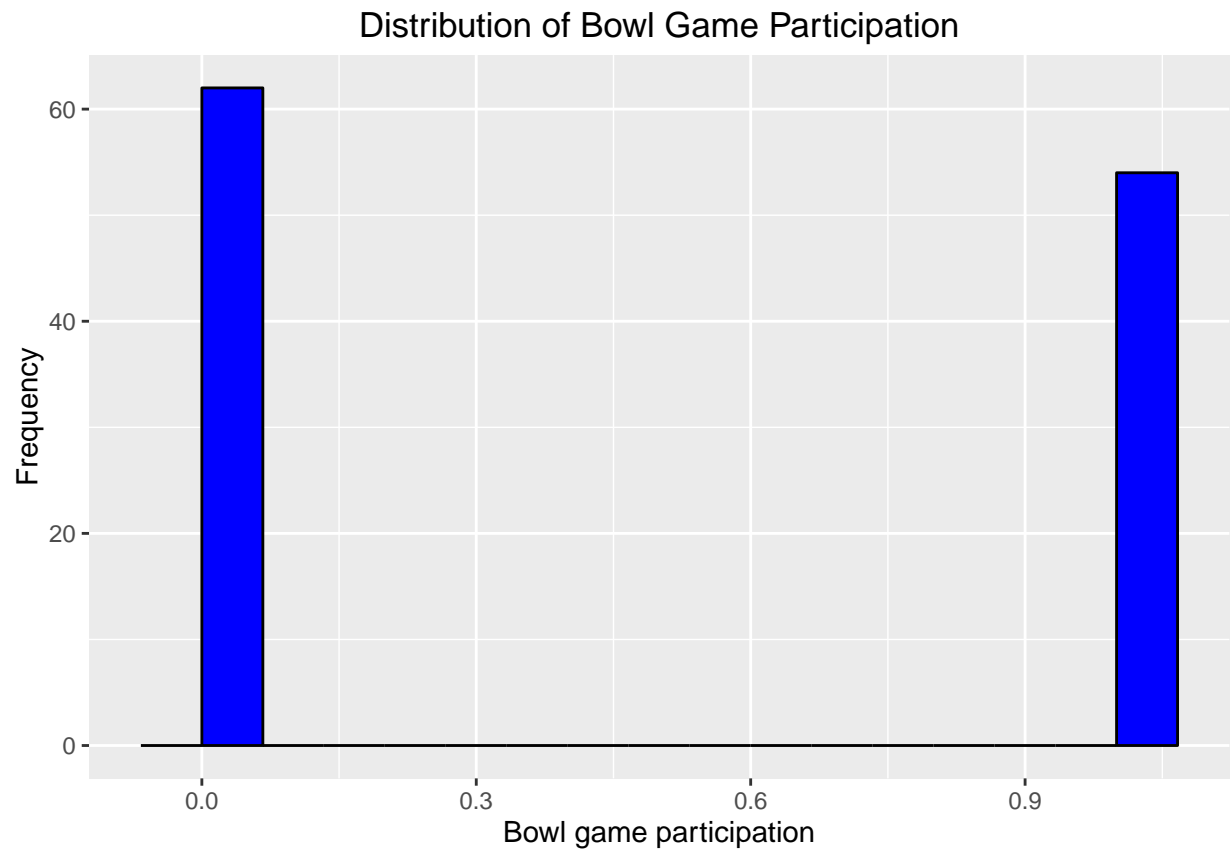


```
# bowl variable
print(quantile(data$bowl, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9,
0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##    1%    5%   10%   25%   50%   75%   90%   95%   99%  100%
##     0     0     0     0     0     1     1     1     1     1
```

```
# Plot the histogram of bowl at 15 bins
bowl.hist <- ggplot(data, aes(bowl)) + theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_histogram(fill = "Blue", colour = "Black", binwidth = (range(data$bowl)[2] -
    range(data$bowl)[1])/15) + labs(title = "Distribution of Bowl Game Participation",
    x = "Bowl game participation", y = "Frequency")

plot(bowl.hist)
```

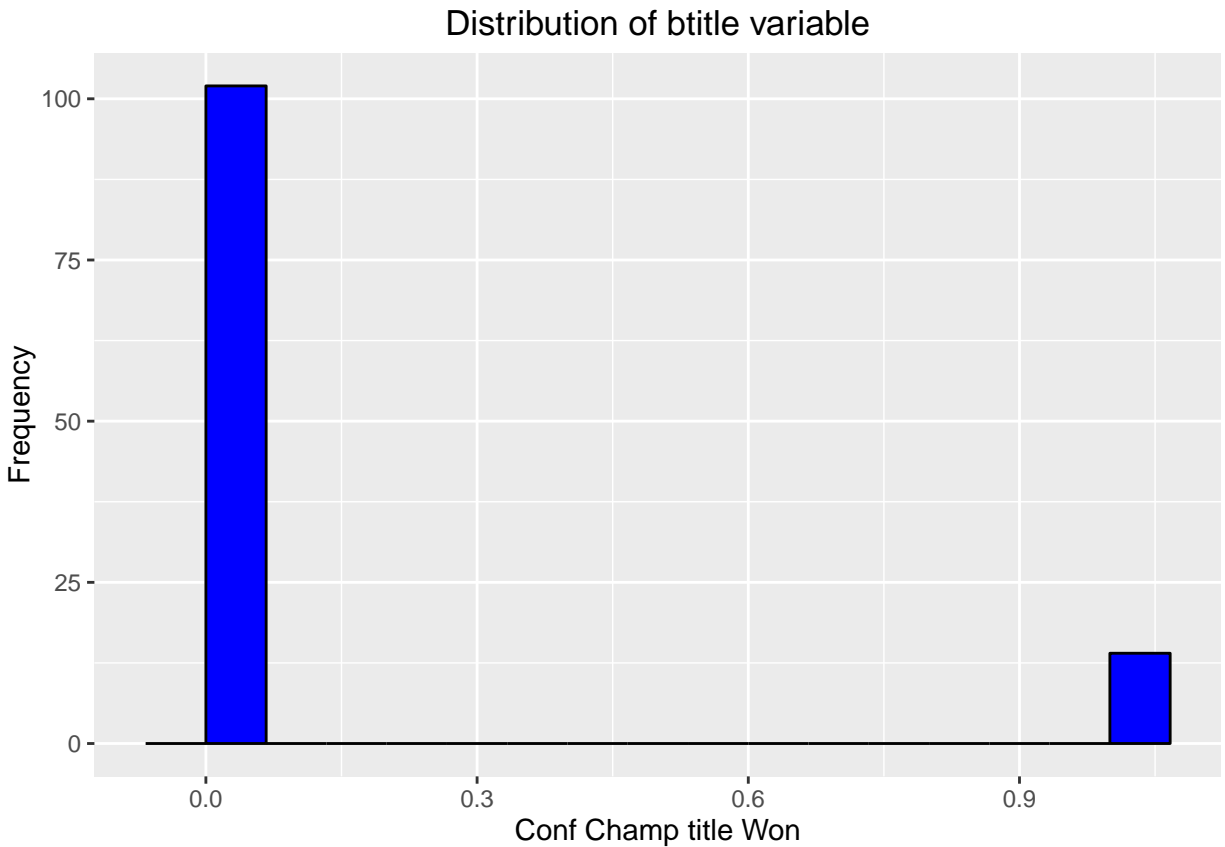


```
# btitle variable
print(quantile(data$btitle, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75,
  0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##    1%    5%   10%   25%   50%   75%   90%   95%   99%  100%
##    0     0     0     0     0     0     1     1     1     1
```

```
# Plot the histogram of btitle at 15 bins
btitle.hist <- ggplot(data, aes(btitle)) + theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_histogram(fill = "Blue", colour = "Black", binwidth = (range(data$btitle)[2] -
    range(data$btitle)[1])/15) + labs(title = "Distribution of btitle variable",
    x = "Conf Champ title Won", y = "Frequency")

plot(btitle.hist)
```

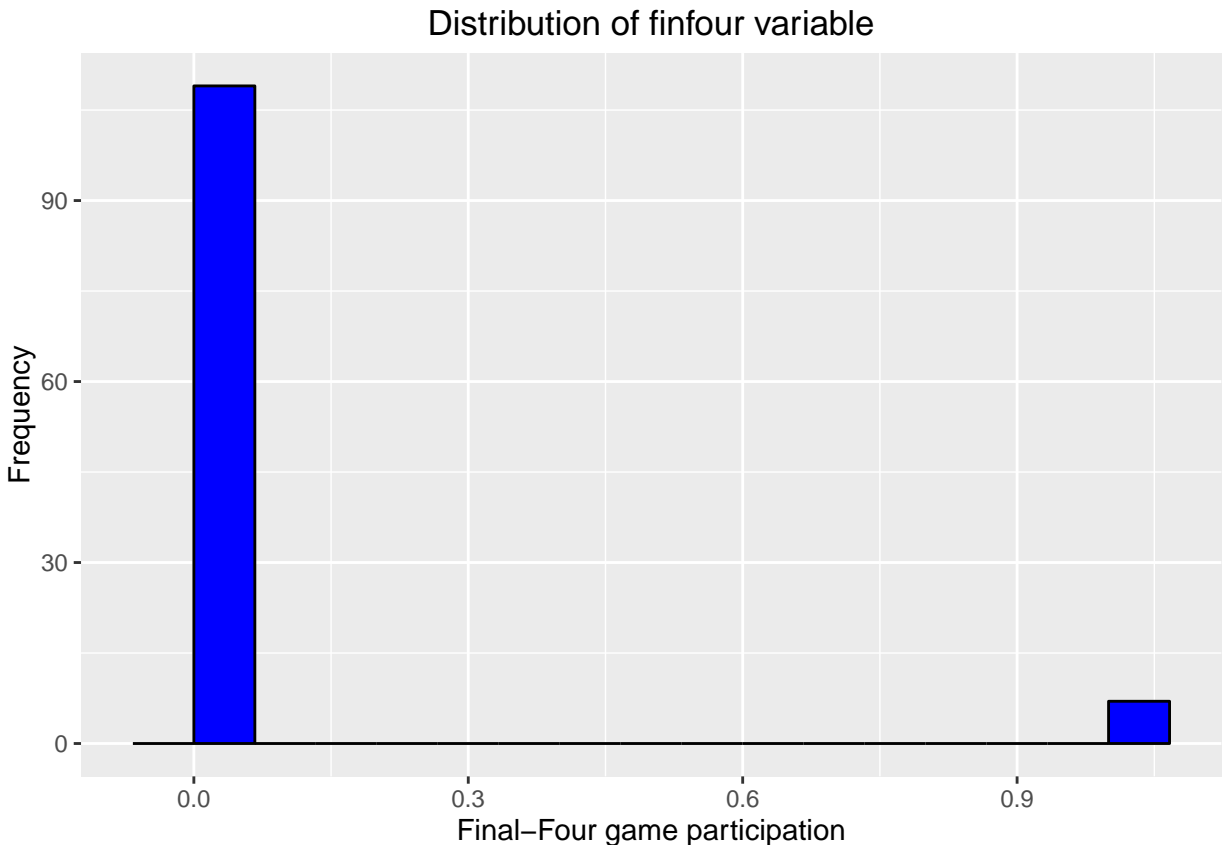


```
# finfour variable
print(quantile(data$finfour, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75,
    0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##    1%    5%   10%   25%   50%   75%   90%   95%   99%  100%
##    0     0     0     0     0     0     0     1     1     1
```

```
# Plot the histogram of finfour at 15 bins
finfour.hist <- ggplot(data, aes(finfour)) + theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_histogram(fill = "Blue", colour = "Black", binwidth = (range(data$finfour)[2] -
    range(data$finfour)[1])/15) + labs(title = "Distribution of finfour variable",
    x = "Final-Four game participation", y = "Frequency")

plot(finfour.hist)
```



Question2

The distribution of the change of log of application number has the appearance of a normal(ish) distribution. There are 2 outlier points with a change of -0.2 and $+0.4$ that correspond to Arizona University and Arkansas University. There are however no indications that these outliers would affect the regression at this point or that they should be removed.

Which schools had the greatest increase in number of log applications?

Arizona, Alabama and Arizona State (see table below).

Which schools had the greatest decrease in number of log applications?

Arkansas, Oklahoma State and Penn State (see table below).

```
reshaped.data <- reshape(data, v.names = c("apps", "top25", "ver500", "mth500",
    "stufac", "bowl", "btitle", "finfour", "lapps", "avg500", "bball",
    "perf"), timevar = "year", idvar = "school", direction = "wide")
# Check the layout of the reshaped data
str(reshaped.data)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   58 obs. of  25 variables:
```

```
## $ school      : chr "alabama" "arizona" "arizona state" "arkansas" ...
## $ apps.1992   : int 6245 13327 10422 4103 8661 12283 20281 8037 13761 12420 ...
## $ top25.1992  : int 49 57 37 60 54 96 NA 63 66 97 ...
## $ ver500.1992 : int NA 36 28 NA 46 86 75 38 NA 94 ...
## $ mth500.1992 : int NA 58 58 NA 86 98 93 78 NA 98 ...
## $ stufac.1992 : int 20 16 20 16 16 15 20 19 19 12 ...
## $ bowl.1992   : int 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 ...
## $ btitle.1992 : int 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 ...
## $ finfour.1992: int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 ...
## $ lapps.1992   : num 8.74 9.5 9.25 8.32 9.07 ...
## $ avg500.1992 : num NA 47 43 NA 66 92 84 58 NA 96 ...
## $ bball.1992   : int 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 ...
## $ perf.1992    : int 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 2 ...
## $ apps.1993    : int 7677 19860 12809 3303 7548 13112 19873 8065 14063 13789 ...
## $ top25.1993   : int 58 57 49 67 54 NA NA 65 57 97 ...
## $ ver500.1993 : int NA 36 31 NA 51 82 NA 44 52 93 ...
## $ mth500.1993 : int NA 58 62 NA 83 98 NA 81 81 98 ...
## $ stufac.1993 : int 15 16 14 18 16 15 18 17 22 12 ...
## $ bowl.1993    : int 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 ...
## $ btitle.1993 : int 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ finfour.1993: int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ lapps.1993   : num 8.95 9.9 9.46 8.1 8.93 ...
## $ avg500.1993 : num NA 47 46.5 NA 67 90 NA 62.5 66.5 95.5 ...
## $ bball.1993   : int 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ perf.1993    : int 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 ...
## - attr(*, "reshapeWide")=List of 5
## ..$ v.names: chr "apps" "top25" "ver500" "mth500" ...
## ..$ timevar: chr "year"
## ..$ idvar   : chr "school"
## ..$ times   : int 1992 1993
## ..$ varying: chr [1:12, 1:2] "apps.1992" "top25.1992" "ver500.1992" "mth500.1992" ...
```

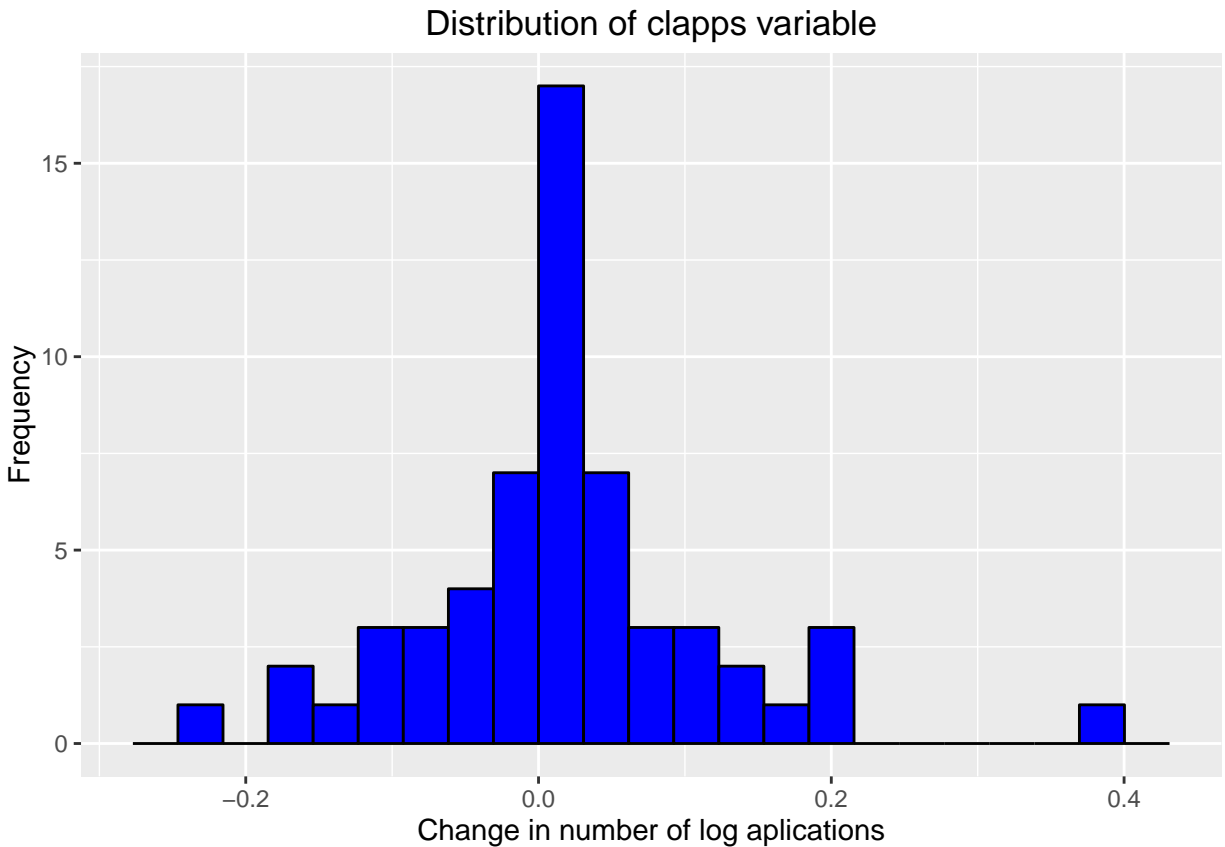
```
# Create the new variable for the change in the log of the number of
# applications
reshaped.data$clapps <- reshaped.data$lapps.1993 - reshaped.data$lapps.1992

# examine the new variable
print(quantile(reshaped.data$clapps, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5,
  0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##           1%           5%           10%           25%           50%
## -0.193653297 -0.142649984 -0.099300671 -0.026628017 0.006773949
##           75%           90%           95%           99%          100%
## 0.049490690 0.133792496 0.189876366 0.289209118 0.398916245
```

```
# Plot the histogram of at 20 bins
clapps.hist <- ggplot(reshaped.data, aes(clapps)) + theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_histogram(fill = "Blue", colour = "Black", binwidth = (range(reshaped.data$clapps)[2] -
    range(reshaped.data$clapps)[1])/20) + labs(title = "Distribution of clapps variable",
  x = "Change in number of log applications", y = "Frequency")

plot(clapps.hist)
```



```
# Which schools had the greatest increase in number of log
# applications?
```

```
head(reshaped.data[order(reshaped.data$clapps, decreasing = TRUE), c("school",
"clapps")])
```

```
##          school    clapps
## 3      arizona 0.3989162
## 1      alabama 0.2064476
## 5  arizona state 0.2062283
## 77      oregon 0.1869907
## 107 villanova 0.1601181
## 61    n.c. state 0.1362371
```

```
# Which schools had the greatest decrease in number of log
# applications?
```

```
head(reshaped.data[order(reshaped.data$clapps, decreasing = FALSE), c("school",
"clapps")])
```

```
##          school    clapps
## 7      arkansas -0.2168865
## 75 oklahoma state -0.1761265
## 81    penn state -0.1715641
## 9      auburn -0.1375475
## 45 louisiana state -0.1113930
## 23    florida state -0.1036940
```


Question3

Which of these new variables has the highest variance?

The cperf variable has the highest variance, with a value of 0.82425892

```
# Create the additional variables
reshaped.data$cperf <- reshaped.data$perf.1993 - reshaped.data$perf.1992
print(quantile(reshaped.data$cperf, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5,
  0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##      1%      5%     10%     25%     50%     75%     90%     95%     99%    100%
## -2.00 -1.15 -1.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  1.00  1.15  2.43  3.00
```

```
print(stat.desc(reshaped.data$cperf))
```

```
##      nbr.val      nbr.null      nbr.na      min      max
## 58.00000000 34.00000000 0.00000000 -2.00000000 3.00000000
##      range      sum      median      mean      SE.mean
## 5.00000000 -1.00000000 0.00000000 -0.01724138 0.11921141
## CI.mean.0.95      var      std.dev      coef.var
## 0.23871673 0.82425892 0.90788707 -52.65744978
```

```
reshaped.data$cball <- reshaped.data$bball.1993 - reshaped.data$bball.1992
print(quantile(reshaped.data$cball, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5,
  0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##      1%      5%     10%     25%     50%     75%     90%     95%     99%    100%
## -1.0 -1.0 -0.3  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  1.0  1.0  1.0
```

```
print(stat.desc(reshaped.data$cball))
```

```
##      nbr.val      nbr.null      nbr.na      min      max
## 58.00000000 48.00000000 0.00000000 -1.00000000 1.00000000
##      range      sum      median      mean      SE.mean
## 2.00000000 -2.00000000 0.00000000 -0.03448276 0.05480824
## CI.mean.0.95      var      std.dev      coef.var
## 0.10975160 0.17422868 0.41740709 -12.10480548
```

```
reshaped.data$cbowl <- reshaped.data$bowl.1993 - reshaped.data$bowl.1992
print(quantile(reshaped.data$cbowl, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5,
  0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
##      1%      5%     10%     25%     50%     75%     90%     95%     99%    100%
## -1 -1 -1  0  0  0  1  1  1  1
```

```
print(stat.desc(reshaped.data$cbowl))
```

```
##      nbr.val      nbr.null      nbr.na      min      max
## 58.00000000 40.00000000 0.00000000 -1.00000000 1.00000000
##      range      sum      median      mean      SE.mean
## 2.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.07378785
## CI.mean.0.95      var      std.dev      coef.var
## 0.14775761 0.31578947 0.56195149      Inf
```

```
reshaped.data$cbtitle <- reshaped.data$btitle.1993 - reshaped.data$btitle.1992
print(quantile(reshaped.data$cbtitle, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25,
0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
## 1% 5% 10% 25% 50% 75% 90% 95% 99% 100%
## -1.0 -1.0 -0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
```

```
print(stat.desc(reshaped.data$cbtitle))
```

```
##      nbr.val      nbr.null      nbr.na      min      max
## 58.00000000 48.00000000 0.00000000 -1.00000000 1.00000000
##      range      sum      median      mean      SE.mean
## 2.00000000 -2.00000000 0.00000000 -0.03448276 0.05480824
## CI.mean.0.95      var      std.dev      coef.var
## 0.10975160 0.17422868 0.41740709 -12.10480548
```

```
reshaped.data$cfinfour <- reshaped.data$finfour.1993 - reshaped.data$finfour.1992
print(quantile(reshaped.data$cfinfour, probs = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25,
0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99, 1)))
```

```
## 1% 5% 10% 25% 50% 75% 90% 95% 99% 100%
## -1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.15 1.00 1.00
```

```
print(stat.desc(reshaped.data$cfinfour))
```

```
##      nbr.val      nbr.null      nbr.na      min      max
## 58.00000000 53.00000000 0.00000000 -1.00000000 1.00000000
##      range      sum      median      mean      SE.mean
## 2.00000000 1.00000000 0.00000000 0.01724138 0.03882250
## CI.mean.0.95      var      std.dev      coef.var
## 0.07774072 0.08741682 0.29566335 17.14847443
```

Question4

a. Additional assumptions needed for the population model to be causal

One important assumption needed for the model to be causal is the exogeneity of the dependent variables in the model with the error term in the model. Exogeneity can be defined as the requirement that the dependent variables are not related to the error term. Assuming the population model presented:

$$lapps_i = \gamma_0 + \beta_0 I_{1993} + \beta_1 bowl_i + \beta_2 btitle_i + \beta_3 finfour_i + a_i + u_i$$

Exogeneity of the variables in the model can be formulated as:

$$Cov(bowl_i, u_i) = Cov(btitle_i, u_i) = Cov(finfour_i, u_i) = 0$$

Another assumption that is needed for the model to be causal is the ability to manipulate one of the x's without that manipulation impacting the exogeneity with the error term. This assumption is not very plausible. It's hard to think of a situation where we can make a school appear in the final four / win a title / be champions in the previous year without affecting other variables (the error term).

b. Additional assumption needed for OLS to consistently estimate the first-difference model

For OLS to consistently estimate the first difference model, we need to assume that assumptions MLR1-MLR4' hold. We also need to assume that the model isn't affected by omitted-variable bias, meaning that all the explanatory variables are included in the model. The presence of omitted variables that are correlated with any of the variables in the model creates a bias in the estimation of the coefficients of the variables selected in the model.

MJ: I think we should remove this paragraph

In the absence of a guarantee that we have not left unmeasured effect in the model, we must make the assumption that we have the ability to make manipulations to the x terms in order to observe changes in the y term, without affecting the error term, so that we can establish that the bias introduced by any unmeasured variables is null.

MJ: and replace it with this one

As long as the effects of the omitted variables from the population model are constant, they don't affect the differences between the variables from time 1 to time 2, so they will not affect the coefficients in the difference model. If the effects of the omitted variables are not constant, then there will still be omitted-variable bias in the difference model. So the assumption that we have to make for the difference model is that the effects of the omitted variables are constant over time.

??need to also write this in mathematical form?

Question5

Model Analysis

- **F-statistic** - The F-statistic for the model has a p-value of 0.03855, which is significant at the 0.05 level.
- **intercept** - The coefficient for the intercept is 0.01684 indicating that the year over year increase in application is 1.6% from 1992 to 1993. However, the t-statistic for that coefficient has a value of 0.1932 and is not significant at the 0.05 level.
- **cbowl** - The coefficient for the cbowl variable is .057, indicating that a win in a bowl the year prior, contributes to a 5.7% increase in applications the subsequent year. The t-statistic for the coefficient is significant at the 0.05 level, with a value of 0.0236.
- **cbtitle** - The coefficient for the cbtitle variable is .041, indicating that a win in the men's conference championship in the previous year, translates into an increase of 4.1% year over year from 1992 to 1993. The t-statistic for the coefficient is 0.1950 and is not significant at the 0.05 level.
- **cfinfour** - The coefficient for the cfinfour variable is -0.06961 and seems to indicate that an appearance in the men's final four the year prior is related to a decrease of 6.9% of applications.

```
# Create the model.
change.lapps.model <- lm(clapps ~ cbowl + cbtitle + cfinfour, data = reshaped.data)
# Estimate the model
print(summary(change.lapps.model))
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = clapps ~ cbowl + cbtitle + cfinfour, data = reshaped.data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.192965 -0.042868 -0.006367  0.040005  0.283578
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  0.01684    0.01278   1.318  0.1932
## cbowl        0.05702    0.02448   2.329  0.0236 *
## cbtitle      0.04148    0.03161   1.312  0.1950
## cfinfour     -0.06961    0.04585  -1.518  0.1348
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.09674 on 54 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1428, Adjusted R-squared:  0.09513
## F-statistic: 2.998 on 3 and 54 DF,  p-value: 0.03855
```

Question6

The F-statistic obtained from the model is the test of overall significance of the model. We have already establish that it has a p-value of 0.03855, which is significant at the 0.05 level. We can obtain the same statistic with the linearHypothesis function.

Because the model is significant, we do not want to read too much into the t-statistics of each of the coefficients of the model. We had noted that 3 out of 4 coefficients had p-values that were not significant at the 0.05 level. It appears that the combined explanatory power of the model is still relevant, as evidenced by the F-statistic.

```
linearHypothesis(change.lapps.model, c("cbowl", "cbtitle", "cfinfour"))
```

```
## Linear hypothesis test
##
## Hypothesis:
## cbowl = 0
## cbtitle = 0
## cfinfour = 0
##
## Model 1: restricted model
## Model 2: clapps ~ cbowl + cbtitle + cfinfour
##
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      57 0.58953
## 2      54 0.50537  3   0.08416 2.9976 0.03855 *
```

```
## ---  
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```