

# Ass3

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```
pulitzer<- read.csv("E:/taming/pulitzer.csv")
pulitzer
```

##	newspaper	circ_2004	circ_2013	change_0413	prizes_9014
## 1	USA Today	2192098	1674306	-24%	3
## 2	Wall Street Journal	2101017	2378827	13%	51
## 3	New York Times	1119027	1865318	67%	118
## 4	Los Angeles Times	983727	653868	-34%	86
## 5	Washington Post	760034	474767	-38%	101
## 6	New York Daily News	712671	516165	-28%	7
## 7	New York Post	642844	500521	-22%	1
## 8	Chicago Tribune	603315	414930	-31%	39
## 9	San Jose Mercury News	558874	583998	4%	7
## 10	Newsday	553117	377744	-32%	19
## 11	Houston Chronicle	549300	360251	-34%	6
## 12	Dallas Morning News	528379	409265	-23%	18
## 13	San Francisco Chronicle	499008	218987	-56%	10
## 14	Arizona Republic	466926	293640	-37%	8
## 15	Chicago Sun-Times	453757	470548	4%	3
## 16	Boston Globe	446241	245572	-45%	42
## 17	Atlanta Journal Constitution	409873	231094	-44%	7
## 18	Newark Star Ledger	395000	340778	-14%	9
## 19	Detroit Free Press	379304	209652	-45%	13
## 20	Minneapolis Star Tribune	377058	301345	-20%	9
## 21	Philadelphia Inquirer	376454	306831	-18%	33
## 22	Cleveland Plain Dealer	367528	311605	-15%	12
## 23	San Diego Union-Tribune	355771	250678	-30%	3
## 24	Tampa Bay Times	348502	340260	-2%	22
## 25	Denver Post	340168	416676	22%	10
## 26	Rocky Mountain News	340007	0	-100%	6
## 27	Oregonian	339169	228909	-33%	18
## 28	Miami Herald	325032	147130	-55%	25
## 29	Orange County Register	310001	356165	15%	6
## 30	Sacramento Bee	303841	200802	-34%	9
## 31	St. Louis Post-Dispatch	281198	167199	-41%	8
## 32	Baltimore Sun	277947	177054	-36%	14
## 33	Kansas City Star	275747	189283	-31%	3
## 34	Detroit News	271465	115643	-57%	5
## 35	Orlando Sentinel	269269	161070	-40%	8
## 36	South Florida Sun-Sentinel	268297	163728	-39%	2
## 37	New Orleans Times-Picayune	262008	0	-100%	9

## 38	Columbus Dispatch	259127	137148	-47%	2
## 39	Indianapolis Star	253778	156850	-38%	2
## 40	San Antonio Express-News	246057	139005	-44%	1
## 41	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	242514	180433	-26%	4
## 42	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	241605	198469	-18%	11
## 43	Tampa Tribune	238877	191477	-20%	1
## 44	Fort Worth Star-Telegram	237318	188593	-21%	2
## 45	Boston Herald	236899	95929	-60%	1

##Question 1(a):

```
pulitzer_1<- Pulitzer %>%
  mutate(change_0413 = str_replace(change_0413, "%", "")) %>% as.integer()
pulitzer_1
```

##	newspaper	circ_2004	circ_2013	change_0413	prizes_9014
## 1	USA Today	2192098	1674306	-24	3
## 2	Wall Street Journal	2101017	2378827	13	51
## 3	New York Times	1119027	1865318	67	118
## 4	Los Angeles Times	983727	653868	-34	86
## 5	Washington Post	760034	474767	-38	101
## 6	New York Daily News	712671	516165	-28	7
## 7	New York Post	642844	500521	-22	1
## 8	Chicago Tribune	603315	414930	-31	39
## 9	San Jose Mercury News	558874	583998	4	7
## 10	Newsday	553117	377744	-32	19
## 11	Houston Chronicle	549300	360251	-34	6
## 12	Dallas Morning News	528379	409265	-23	18
## 13	San Francisco Chronicle	499008	218987	-56	10
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## 18	Newark Star Ledger	395000	340778	-14	9
## 19	Detroit Free Press	379304	209652	-45	13
## 20	Minneapolis Star Tribune	377058	301345	-20	9
## 21	Philadelphia Inquirer	376454	306831	-18	33
## 22	Cleveland Plain Dealer	367528	311605	-15	12
## 23	San Diego Union-Tribune	355771	250678	-30	3
## 24	Tampa Bay Times	348502	340260	-2	22
## 25	Denver Post	340168	416676	22	10
## 26	Rocky Mountain News	340007	0	-100	6
## 27	Oregonian	339169	228909	-33	18
## 28	Miami Herald	325032	147130	-55	25
## 29	Orange County Register	310001	356165	15	6
## 30	Sacramento Bee	303841	200802	-34	9
## 31	St. Louis Post-Dispatch	281198	167199	-41	8
## 32	Baltimore Sun	277947	177054	-36	14
## 33	Kansas City Star	275747	189283	-31	3
## 34	Detroit News	271465	115643	-57	5
## 35	Orlando Sentinel	269269	161070	-40	8
## 36	South Florida Sun-Sentinel	268297	163728	-39	2
## 37	New Orleans Times-Picayune	262008	0	-100	9

## 38	Columbus Dispatch	259127	137148	-47	2
## 39	Indianapolis Star	253778	156850	-38	2
## 40	San Antonio Express-News	246057	139005	-44	1
## 41	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	242514	180433	-26	4
## 42	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	241605	198469	-18	11
## 43	Tampa Tribune	238877	191477	-20	1
## 44	Fort Worth Star-Telegram	237318	188593	-21	2
## 45	Boston Herald	236899	95929	-60	1

##Question 1(b):

```
pulitzer_1 <- pulitzer_1 %>% mutate(avg_cir = (circ_2004+circ_2013)/2)
pulitzer_1
```

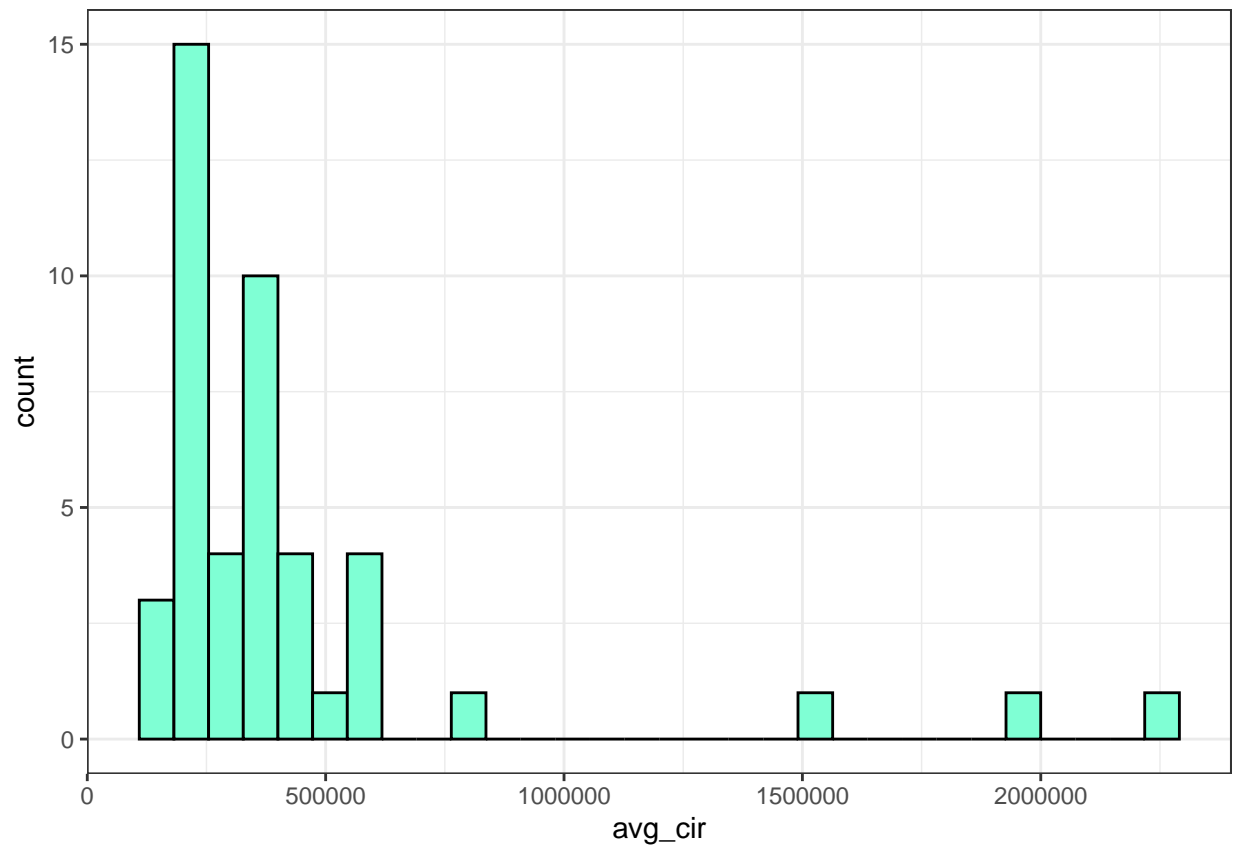
##	newspaper	circ_2004	circ_2013	change_0413	prizes_9014
## 1	USA Today	2192098	1674306	-24	3
## 2	Wall Street Journal	2101017	2378827	13	51
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## 4	Los Angeles Times	983727	653868	-34	86
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## 7	New York Post	642844	500521	-22	1
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## 13	San Francisco Chronicle	499008	218987	-56	10
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## 17	Atlanta Journal Constitution	409873	231094	-44	7
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## 23	San Diego Union-Tribune	355771	250678	-30	3
## 24	Tampa Bay Times	348502	340260	-2	22
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## 27	Oregonian	339169	228909	-33	18
## 28	Miami Herald	325032	147130	-55	25
## 29	Orange County Register	310001	356165	15	6
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## 35	Orlando Sentinel	269269	161070	-40	8
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## 37	New Orleans Times-Picayune	262008	0	-100	9
## 38	Columbus Dispatch	259127	137148	-47	2

## 39	Indianapolis Star	253778	156850	-38	2
## 40	San Antonio Express-News	246057	139005	-44	1
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## 42	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	241605	198469	-18	11
## 43	Tampa Tribune	238877	191477	-20	1
## 44	Fort Worth Star-Telegram	237318	188593	-21	2
## 45	Boston Herald	236899	95929	-60	1
##	avg_cir				
## 1	1933202.0				
## 2	2239922.0				
## 3	1492172.5				
## 4	818797.5				
## 5	617400.5				
## 6	614418.0				
## 7	571682.5				
## 8	509122.5				
## 9	571436.0				
## 10	465430.5				
## 11	454775.5				
## 12	468822.0				
## 13	358997.5				
## 14	380283.0				
## 15	462152.5				
## 16	345906.5				
## 17	320483.5				
## 18	367889.0				
## 19	294478.0				
## 20	339201.5				
## 21	341642.5				
## 22	339566.5				
## 23	303224.5				
## 24	344381.0				
## 25	378422.0				
## 26	170003.5				
## 27	284039.0				
## 28	236081.0				
## 29	333083.0				
## 30	252321.5				
## 31	224198.5				
## 32	227500.5				
## 33	232515.0				
## 34	193554.0				
## 35	215169.5				
## 36	216012.5				
## 37	131004.0				
## 38	198137.5				
## 39	205314.0				
## 40	192531.0				
## 41	211473.5				
## 42	220037.0				
## 43	215177.0				
## 44	212955.5				
## 45	166414.0				

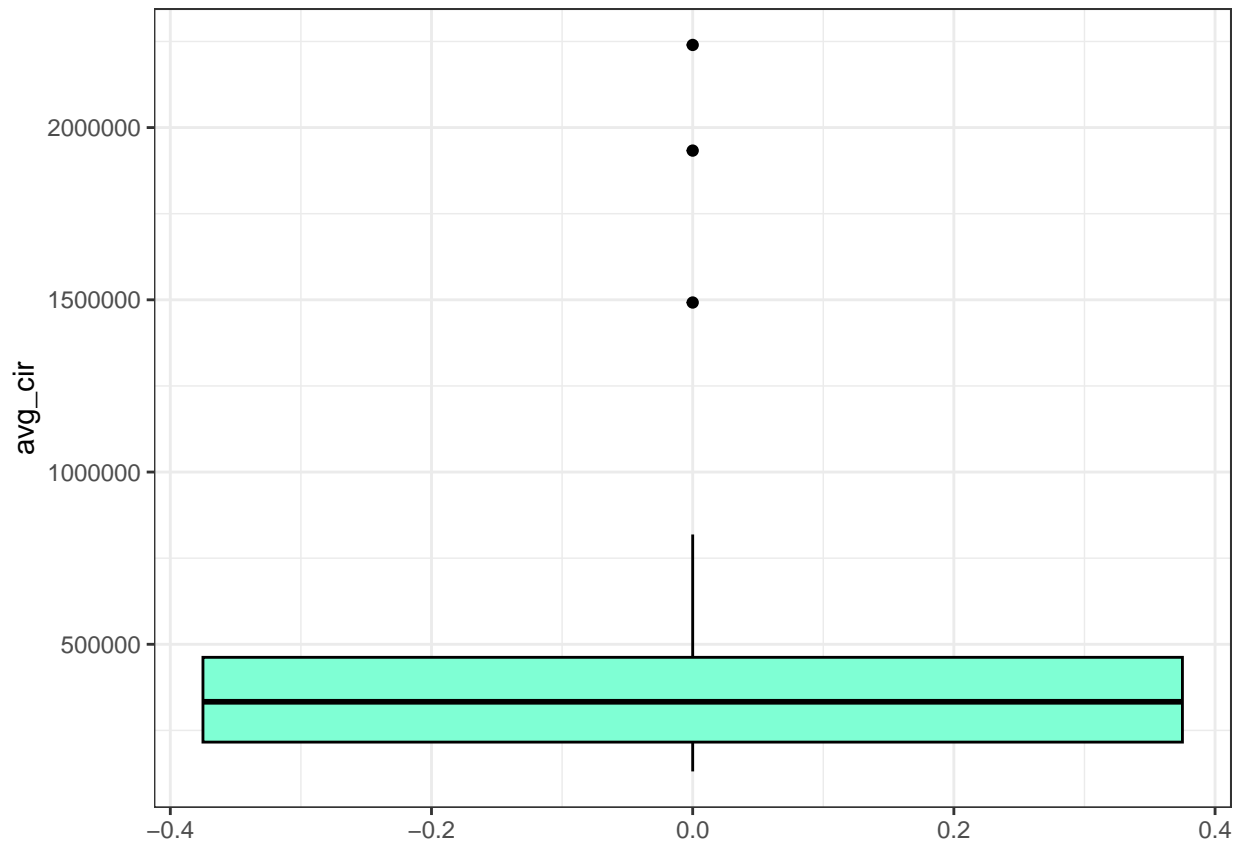
##Question 2(a)

```
ggplot(pulitzer_1, aes(x=avg_cir)) +geom_histogram(fill = "aquamarine", color = "black") +  
theme_bw()
```

## 'stat\_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



```
ggplot(pulitzer_1, aes(y=avg_cir)) +geom_boxplot(fill = "aquamarine", color = "black") +theme_bw()
```



```
summary(pulitzer_1$avg_cir)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## 131004  216013  333083  437141  462153 2239922
```

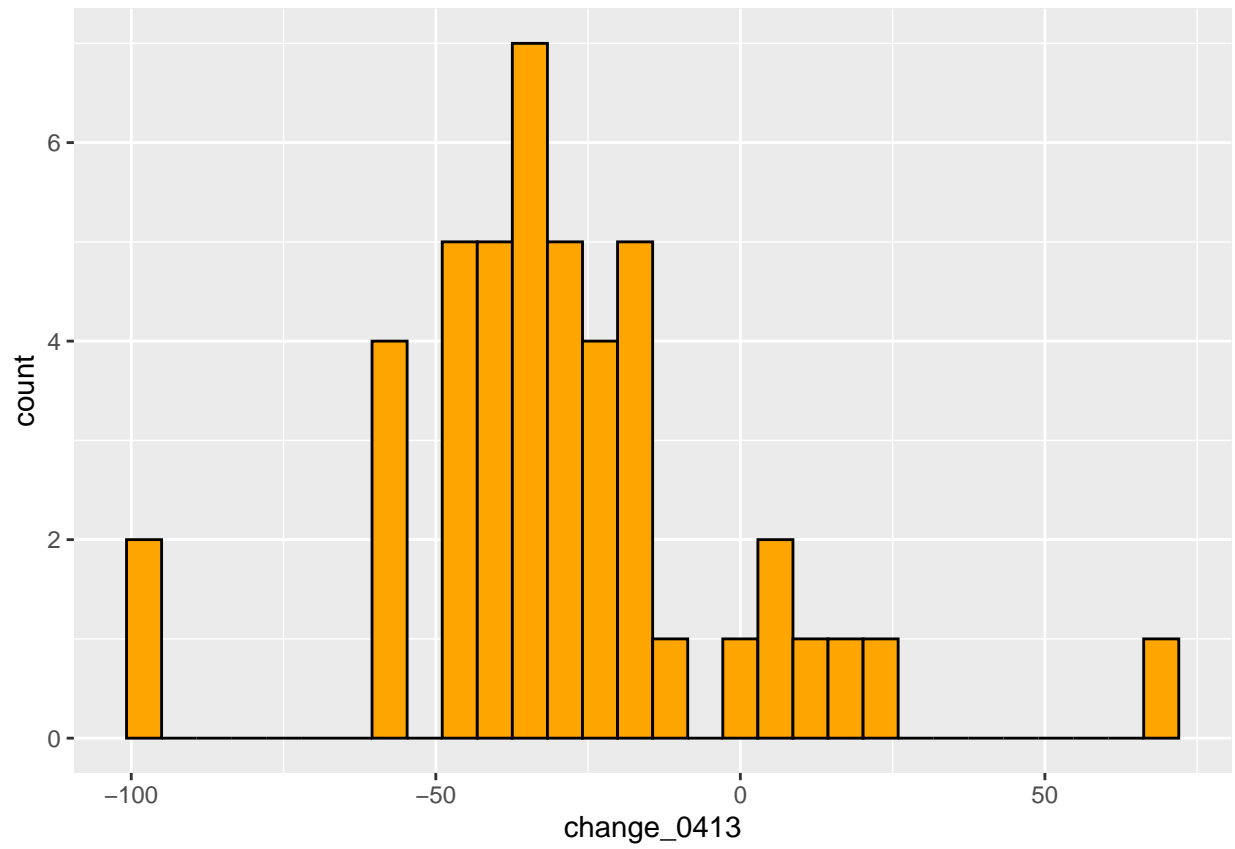
```
sd(pulitzer_1$avg_cir)
```

```
## [1] 425701.9
```

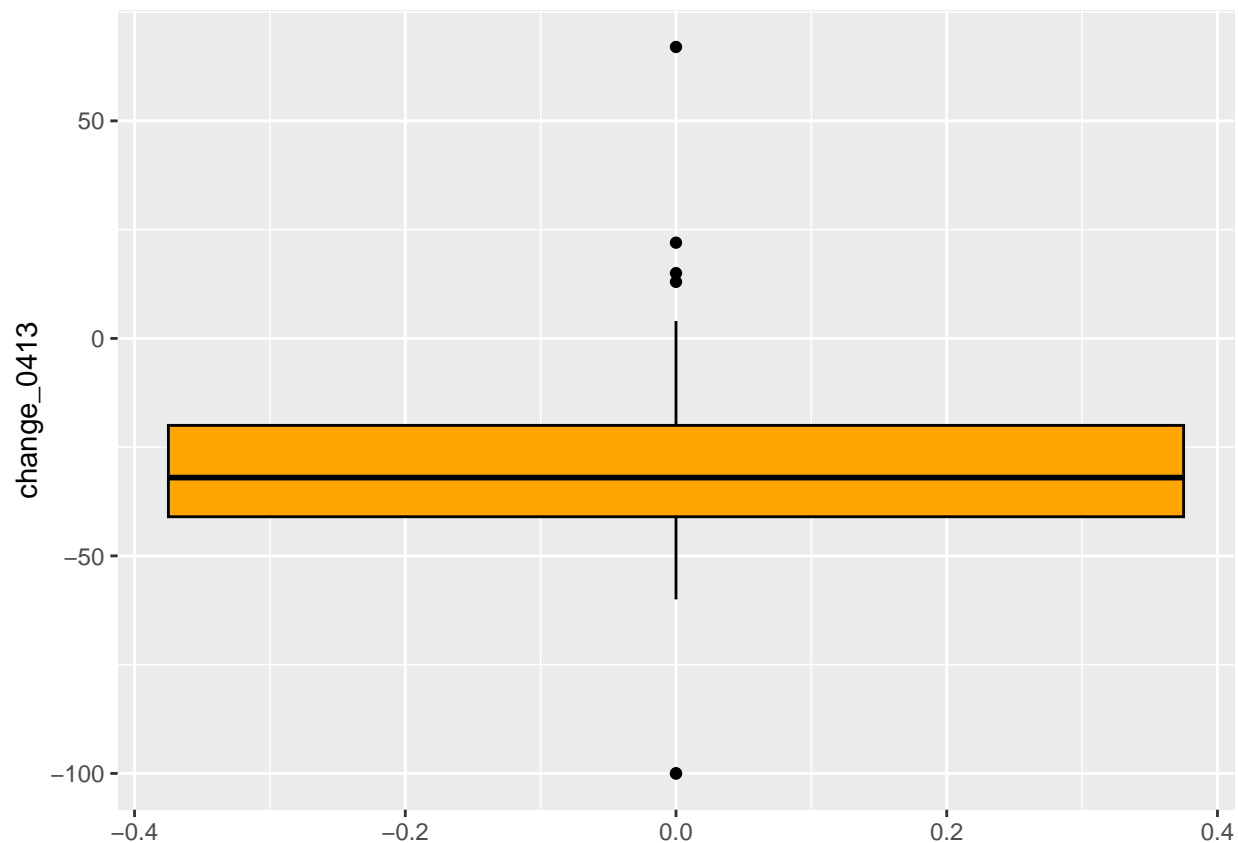
##Ans 2a- Shape: The distribution is rightly skewed and unimodal. ##Location: From box plot, median circulation is near about 299,000. ##Spread:220,000 is the interquartile range. ##Outliers: there are 4 outliers which are - 800,000, 1.5 million, 2 million and 2.25 million. ###Question 2b

```
ggplot(pulitzer_1, aes(x = change_0413)) +geom_histogram(color = "black", fill = "orange")
```

```
## 'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.
```



```
ggplot(pulitzer_1, aes(y=change_0413)) +geom_boxplot(fill = "orange", color = "black")
```



```
summary(pulitzer_1$change_0413)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -100.00  -41.00  -32.00  -29.04  -20.00   67.00
```

```
sd(pulitzer_1$change_0413)
```

```
## [1] 28.08263
```

##Ans 2b-Shape: The distribution is symmetrical with slightly right skewness, and unimodal. ##Location: From the graph,-32.5% is change in the median while -29.2% is mean. ##Spread: 20.75% is IQR (from box plot or summary).sd is 27%. ##Outliers: There are 3 outliers. 1 at 67% and 2 at -100%.

##Ans 2c- As change\_0413 is roughly symmetrical,it doesn't need a log transform. avg\_cir can be transformed to resolve the skewness.

##Question 3(a)-

```
pu_cir <- lm(log(avg_cir) ~ prizes_9014, data=pulitzer_1)
summary(pu_cir)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = log(avg_cir) ~ prizes_9014, data = pulitzer_1)
```



```
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.8573 -0.3249 -0.1005  0.1752  1.9141
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 12.520712   0.092499 135.361 < 2e-16 ***
## prizes_9014  0.013288   0.003017   4.405 6.91e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.5137 on 43 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.3109, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2949
## F-statistic: 19.4 on 1 and 43 DF,  p-value: 6.91e-05
```

```
exp(pu_cir$coefficients[1])
```

```
## (Intercept)
##      273953.1
```

##Slope= 0.014083, intercept=12.463142. ##Interpretation of intercept: Given a newspaper's log circulation of 12.46 at the end of a 25-year period in which it has won no Pulitzer Prizes, we expect it to have an actual circulation of 258,627, which translates to a log circulation of 0 for the newspaper. ##Interpretation of slope: If a newspaper wins 1 more Pulitzer Awards over a 25-year period, log circulation is predicted to rise by 0.0148. The correlation between Pulitzer Awards and newspaper readership is statistically significant.

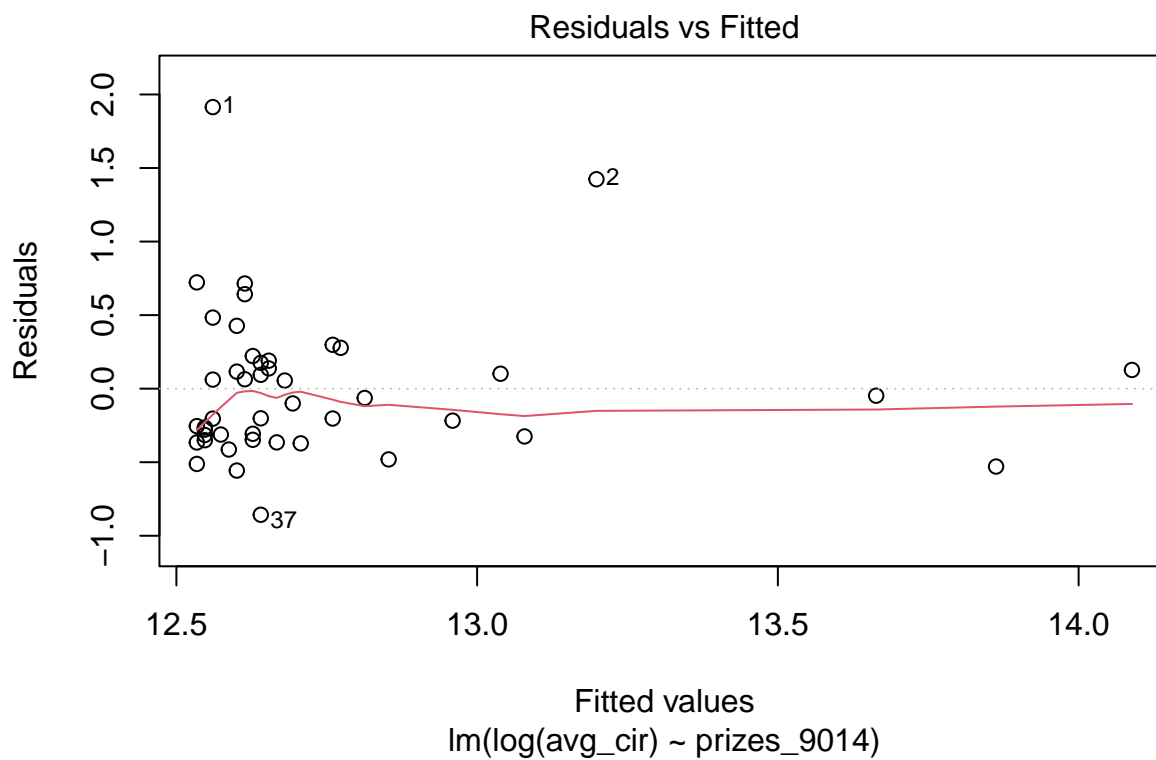
```
pu_ch <- lm(change_0413 ~ prizes_9014, data=pulitzer_1)
summary(pu_ch)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = change_0413 ~ prizes_9014, data = pulitzer_1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -67.834 -11.073  -1.834  13.404  57.675
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -35.5915     4.7955  -7.422 3.17e-09 ***
## prizes_9014  0.3806     0.1564   2.434  0.0192 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 26.63 on 43 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1211, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1006
## F-statistic: 5.924 on 1 and 43 DF,  p-value: 0.01916
```

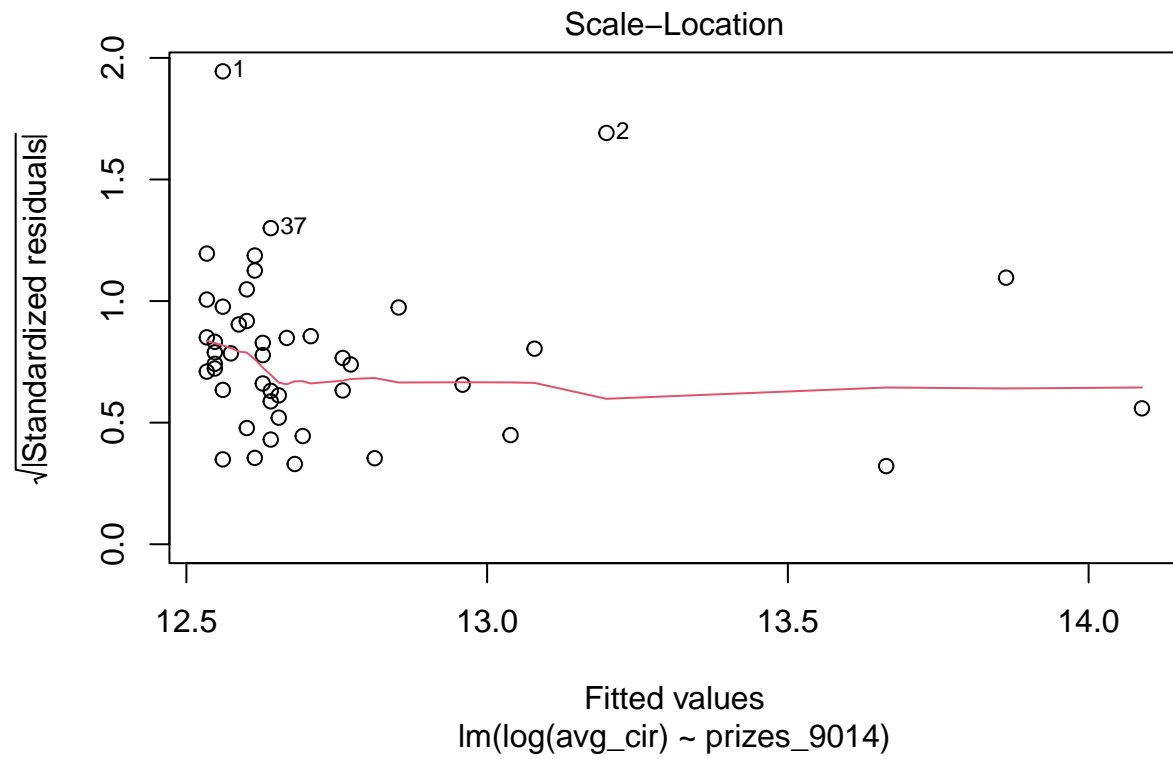
##Slope=0.3870, intercept= -35.4152 ##Interpretation of intercept: If a newspaper receives no Pulitzer Prizes over the course of a 25-year period, we can anticipate a 35.4152% decline in circulation over the final 10 years of that time. ##Interpretation of slope: If a newspaper wins one more Pulitzer Awards during a

25-year period, its readership is predicted to increase by 0.387%. ##The change in newspaper circulation and the awarding of Pulitzer Prizes are statistically related.

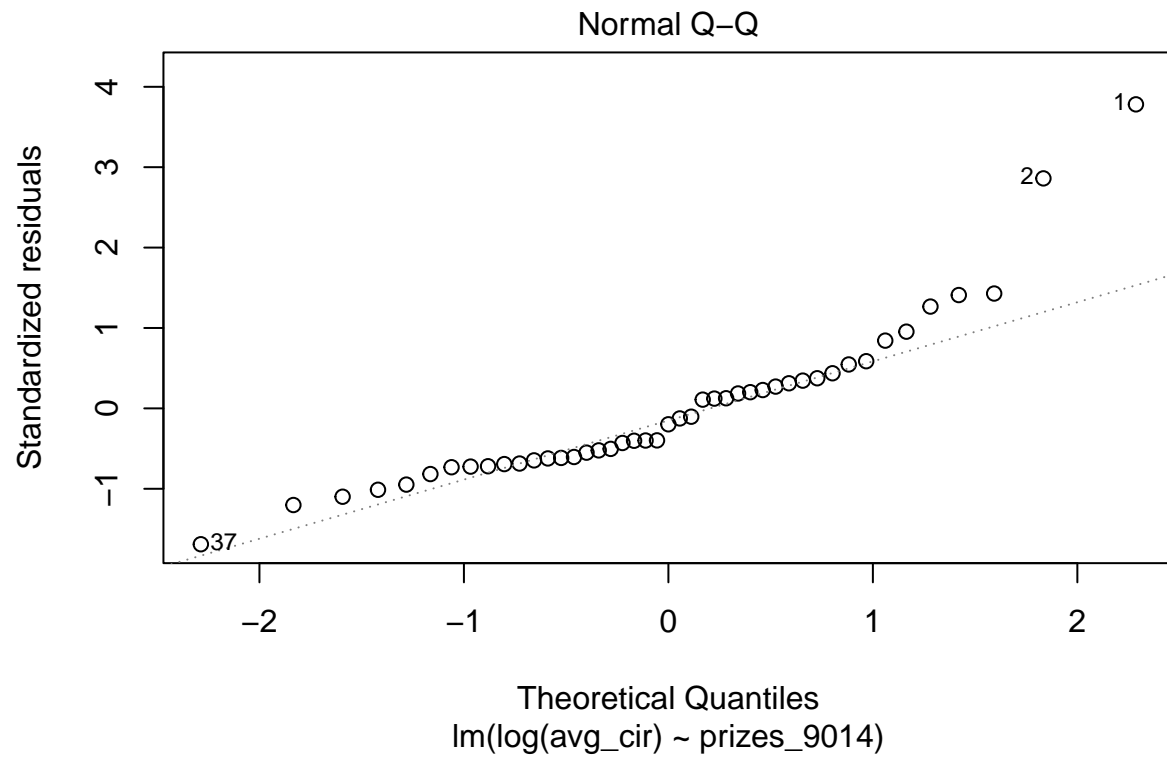
```
#linearity  
plot(pu_cir, which=1)
```



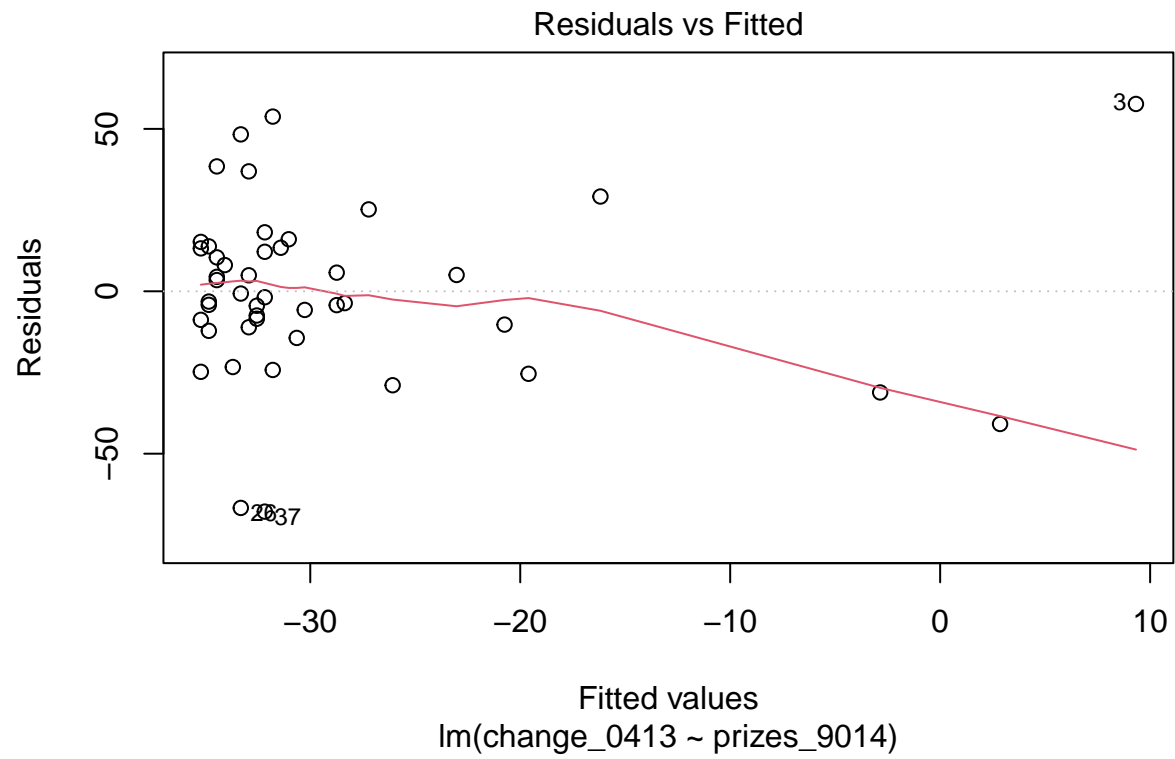
```
#homoscedasticity  
plot(pu_cir, which=3)
```



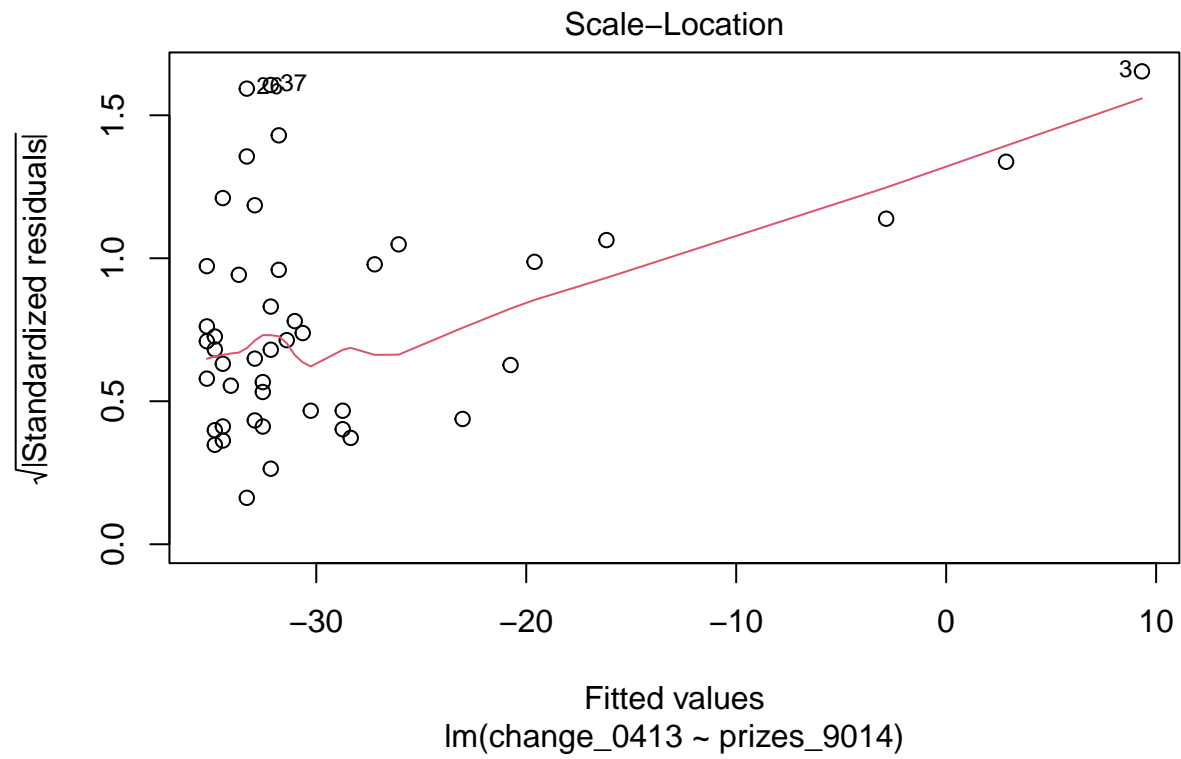
```
#normality  
plot(pu_cir, which=2)
```



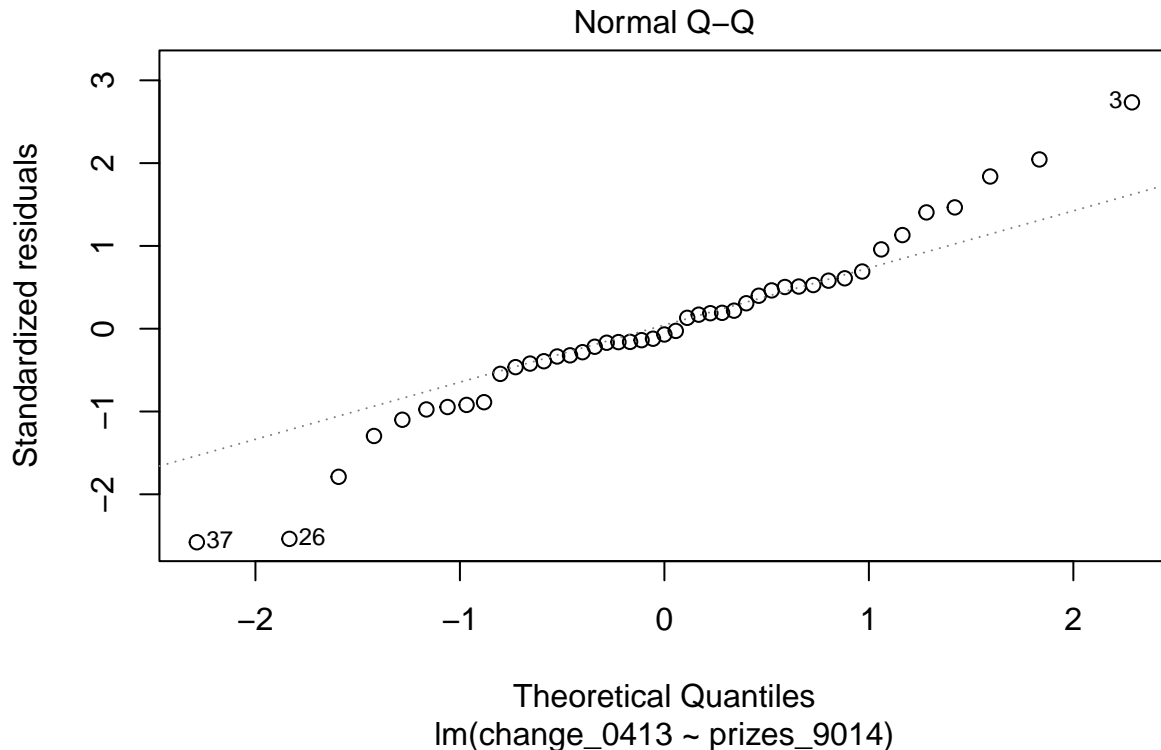
```
#linearity  
plot(pu_ch, which=1)
```



```
#homoscedasticity  
plot(pu_ch, which=3)
```



```
#normality
plot(pu_ch, which=2)
```



##Ans-For the model predicting circulation: ###(1) Linearity appears to be reasonable; we would want to observe random scatter near zero. The residuals vs. fitted plot shows almost no change in trend as we move from left to right. ###(2)The homoscedasticity appears appropriate; I hope the vertical spread does not vary as we move from left to right. The scale vs. location plot shows almost no change in trend as we move from left to right. ###(3)Despite two outliers, normality is reasonable and largely follows the trend line. ###(4)Independence doesn't appear to be warranted because all observations were made during the same dates (1990 and 2014, or 2003 and 2014 for circulation), which indicates that all values will be affected similarly by macro factors in the publishing sector and are therefore are not independent. ###for the model predicting change: ###Linearity appears reasonable; nevertheless, despite the change in the red reference line, the residuals primarily show no trend and are only affected by a few outlier points. If adequately supported, this result would also be unjustifiable. ###The scale vs. location figure shows a clear growing tendency as we move from left to right, which makes homoscedasticity appear implausible. ###Normality appears less rational than the model that predicts circulation because it mainly follows the trend line, save from at the tails. Yet, if effectively argued, it will also appear illogical. ###Independence is not justified.

##Question 4

```
direc <- tibble(prizes_9014 = c(3,25,50))
tibble(Prizes = direc$prizes_9014,
`Expected_circulation` =
predict(pu_cir, direc) %>% exp()) %>%
knitr::kable(digits = 0, format.args = list(big.mark = ","))
```

Prizes	Expected_circulation
3	285,095
25	381,900
50	532,381

###With the greatest investment in investigative journalism, the newspaper's predicted long-term circulation is at its highest. Only the circumstance in which 50 Pulitzer Prizes are won will result in an anticipated increase in circulation, in this case to 522,983 readers, compared to the existing circulation of 453,869 copies.

```
tibble(Prizes = direc$prizes_9014,
`Expected_change (%)` =
predict(pu_ch, direc)) %>%
knitr::kable(digits = 0, format.args = list(big.mark = ","))
```

Prizes	Expected_change (%)
3	-34
25	-26
50	-17

###All tactical options result in an anticipated drop in circulation. This is distinct from the first model, in which a particular circumstance results in an anticipated rise in circulation. When the current circulation is compared to the expected circulation in the first model, the percentage change in circulation does not match (although this is less significant because the change will occur over a future decade, not necessarily from the current circulation).

```
cir_con <- predict(pu_cir, direc, interval = "confidence", level=0.9) %>% exp()
cir_con <- tibble(Prizes = direc$prizes_9014,
`Lower bound for mean` = cir_con[,2],
`Expected circulation` = cir_con[,1],
`Upper bound for mean` = cir_con[,3] )
cir_con %>% knitr::kable(digits = 0, format.args = list(big.mark = ","))
```

Prizes	Lower bound for mean	Expected circulation	Upper bound for mean
3	245,997	285,095	330,406
25	333,782	381,900	436,954
50	431,398	532,381	657,001

###In the last 25 years, newspapers with three Pulitzer Prizes have had an average circulation that falls between 236,000 and 309,000; those with 25 Pulitzer Prizes have an average circulation that falls between 324,000 and 418,000; and those with 50 Pulitzer Prizes have an average circulation that falls between 426,000 and 642,000. So, we can state with 90% certainty that newspapers that follow each of the three mentioned strategic strategies generally have different average circulations.

```
ch_con <- predict(pu_ch, direc, interval = "prediction", level=0.9)
ch_con <- tibble(Prizes = direc$prizes_9014,
`Lower bound for newspaper` = ch_con[,2],
`Expected change in circulation` = ch_con[,1],
`Upper bound for newspaper` = ch_con[,3] )
ch_con %>% knitr::kable(digits = 1, format.args = list(big.mark = ","))
```



Prizes	Lower bound for newspaper	Expected change in circulation	Upper bound for newspaper
3	-79.9	-34.4	11.0
25	-71.4	-26.1	19.2
50	-62.6	-16.6	29.5

**with 90% certainty that the circulation of a newspaper with three Pulitzer Prizes in the last 25 years would have increased between -77.7% and 9.2%, between -69.2% and 17.7%, and between -60.2% and 28.1%. There is a lot of overlap between these prediction intervals, demonstrating that there is a wide range of potential outcomes for the Boston Sun-Herald in terms of change in circulation, independent of how many Pulitzer Awards it has received.**

###Question 5(a) ###There is no proof that winning the Pulitzer Prize affects how widely anything is read. Another possibility is that larger newspapers have a higher probability of winning because the Pulitzer Prize committee is more likely to appreciate the journalism it has read. There is merely association as a result. ###We assume that the newspaper will be able to exact targets for the number of Pulitzer Prizes it will bring home. It cannot do this without the permission of the Pulitzer committee. ### The observations in the data set for the Pulitzer Prizes were made between 1990 and 2014, while those for the circulation numbers were made between 2003 and 2014. So, every macroeconomic and industry-wide variable that may have an effect on circulation figures affects everyone.

###Conclusion- ###The statistical models developed by Masthead Media are useful in identifying an association between the number of Pulitzer prizes won and the average circulation of the Boston Sun-Times. However, it is important to note that correlation does not necessarily imply causation. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that winning more Pulitzer prizes would lead to an increase in circulation.

###There are several other factors that may affect the circulation of the newspaper, such as changing reader preferences, competition from other media outlets, and shifts in advertising trends. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the factors that influence circulation would be necessary to make an informed decision about the newspaper's strategic direction.

###Additionally, as noted in the report, the data used in the models are from a specific time period and may not be applicable to the present or future. Therefore, ongoing monitoring and analysis of the newspaper's circulation trends and readership preferences would be necessary to adapt to changes in the market and make informed decisions about the newspaper's direction.

###In conclusion, while the statistical models developed by Masthead Media provide valuable insights into the relationship between Pulitzer prizes and circulation, they do not provide definitive answers about the direction the Boston Sun-Times should take. A more comprehensive analysis of the factors that influence circulation, ongoing monitoring of readership preferences, and adaptation to changes in the market would be necessary to make informed decisions about the newspaper's strategic direction.