Lab05: Extended Topics of Regression Analysis

**Handed out:** Thursday, October 22, 2020

**Return date:** Friday, November 13, 2020 by midnight in *eLearning*’s **Lab05Sumbit** link.

**Grading:** This lab counts 12 % towards your final grade.

# Data

## Data Files

The data are documented in the file **TXCntyVoteVars2016.pdf** which can be found in the zipped file **TXCnty2018.zip** together with the necessary data.

Three ESRI shape files are packed into **TXCnty2018.zip**. Since these maps were digitized for high resolution, it may take  a several seconds to draw the maps. Be a little patient and try to get right the first time!

The file names are:

* **TXCnty.shp**: *Area layer* with the 254 counties of Texas. Its associate **dBase** file holds the attribute information for this analysis.
* **TXNeighbors.shp**: *Area layer* with the neighboring states of Mexico and the United States of America. You *may* use this shape file as reference frame for the Texas counties.
* **InterStateHwy.shp**: *Line layer* of the main highways in and around Texas. You *may* use this shape file as spatial reference frame to locate the Texas counties.

# Analysis and Modelling Tasks

## Analysis Tasks

**Task 1: Specification of the Dependent Variable (1 points)**

You are given the *absolute counts* of votes for Trump (**TRUMPVOT16**), Clinton (**CLINTONVOT**) and others[[1]](#footnote-1) (**OTHERVOT16**), as well as the number of persons 18 years and older[[2]](#footnote-2) (**POP18PLUS**), number of registered voters[[3]](#footnote-3) (**REGVOT16**) and the turnout rate[[4]](#footnote-4) (**TURNOUT16**).

[a] Calculate the ***percentage of voters*** who voted for either candidate. Be careful to select the proper reference population in the denominator. *Justify your calculation*.

[b] Evaluate the ***distribution*** of both percentages and chose that dependent variable, those percentage distribution is easier to transform to symmetry. Map the percentage of voters of your candidate and interpret its spatial distribution.

[c] Can all 254 counties be used in the analysis or do a few counties have a too small denominator, thus leading to instable percentage estimates.

Note: The  mapping function in the library **TexMix** uses quantiles; therefore, your map pattern will look slightly different from that shown in the back of your handout, which uses fixed intervals in 10% increments.

**Task 2: Selection of Independent Variables (2 points)**

[a] Identify 4 to 6 potential independent *metric* variables plus at least one *factor* that you expect to influence the proportion of voters.

[b] Formulate common-sense hypotheses why and which direction these potential independent variables will influence the election outcome.   
Document items 2 [a] and [b] in a table.

**Task 3: Exploration of Variables (1 points)**

In a scatterplot matrix or, where appropriate, boxplot:

[a] Explore the univariate distribution of the dependent variable.

[b] Explore the relationship of the independent variables and factor(s) with the dependent variable.

[c] Explore the univariate and bivariate distributions of the independent metric variables.

[d] Does this exploration point at any variable transformations for your initial regression model?

Note: If required, only consider transformations rounded to the closest 0.5 increments with a preference for the *log*-transformation. The log-transformation is preferred because it allows to interpret any relationships in percentage changes. If required because a variable has negative or zero values add an additional reasonably small shift parameter.

At this point redo the scatterplot matrix or box-plot with the any selected variable transformation.

Your initial trial model should already incorporate these transformations.

**Task 4: Initial Trial Regression Model (3 points)**

Even though the dependent variable is a rate and therefore technically follows a binomial distribution, proceed in your analysis with ordinary least squares, which is approximately valid. Based on the selected variables build an *initial trial* ordinary least squares regression model and perform a thorough aspatial model diagnostics. Provide supportive plots and statistics.

Guiding questions are:

1. Are all selected variables and factors relevant and do their regression coefficients exhibit the expected sign?
2. Is multicollinearity a problem?
3. Are the model residuals approximately normally distributed?
4. Do you need to refine the variable transformations or add quadratic terms?
5. Are there influential cases and outliers present in the model?
6. Speculate why some observations appear to be “extreme” and decide what to do with these observations: Do you need to drop the associated counties from the analysis because they are not representative of the underlying population or have “unstable” variable values?

**Task 5: Revised Regression Model (2 points)**

[a] Build a *revised* regression model and re-check its properties. Are all identified problems from Task 4 ─ at least to some degree ─ addressed? Make sure to work with at least 4 meaningful metric variables and if the selected factor remains relevant, then keep it.

[b] Interpret your final model. Does it support the hypotheses that you have formulated in Task 2?

**Task 6: Heteroscedasticity Investigation (2 points)**

Note: The size of the reference population underlying the voters’ percentages for selected candidate varies widely from county to county. Use the model structure from Task 5.

[a] Estimate and interpret the parameters of the multiplicative heteroscedasticity model .   
[b] Interpret the likelihood ratio test whether it is necessary to account for heteroscedasticity.  
[c] Interpret the regression parameters of your independent variables with regards to whether they or their significances are substantially different from those of your revised OLS model in Task 5.  
[d] Test whether the model accounts for the heteroscedasticity.

**Task 7: Map Regression Residuals (1 point)**

[a] Generate a map of the regression residuals (or if necessary, the weighted regression residuals) for the counties in Texas.  
[b] Do negative and positive regression residuals tend to cluster spatially, that is, do they violate the assumption of spatial independence?

1. Besides the two main candidates, the electorate also has had a choice to vote for independent candidates and Libertarians. Only a very small number of voters in each county has chosen these alternatives. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Note that not all persons 18 years and older qualify to vote; for instance, because some are not U.S. citizens. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. In Texas, voters need to register in order to be eligible to vote. This does not imply that all registered voters will participate in an election. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The turnout percentage is that proportion of registered voters who participate in an election. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)