Answers for Plotting

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1. Load essential packages

```
library(VGAM)
library(car)
library(MASS)
library(effects)
library(ggplot2)
library(Zelig)
library(ZeligChoice)
library(readstata13)
play<- read.dta13('https://github.com/haowang666/POS603-Lab/blob/master/Lab%206/stdSingh.dta?raw=true')</pre>
```

2. Run Zelig estimates

```
zlogit <- zelig(voted ~severity*age + polinfrel + income + efficacy + partyID +</pre>
                 dist_magnitude + enep + vicmarg_dist +
                 parliamentary + development, model ="logit", data=play, cite = FALSE)
summary(zlogit)
## Model:
##
## Call:
## z5$zelig(formula = voted ~ severity * age + polinfrel + income +
      efficacy + partyID + dist_magnitude + enep + vicmarg_dist +
##
      parliamentary + development, data = play)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
      Min
           10 Median
                                 30
                                        Max
## -3.5291
          0.2564 0.4129 0.5869
                                      1.7531
##
## Coefficients:
##
                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
                 ## (Intercept)
## severity
                 0.637247
                            0.020068 31.754 < 2e-16
## age
                 0.303940 0.011051 27.504 < 2e-16
                 0.333097
                            0.010654 31.264 < 2e-16
## polinfrel
## income
                 0.220452
                            0.010350 21.300 < 2e-16
## efficacy
                 0.362777   0.009043   40.116   < 2e-16
## partyID
                 0.424113
                            0.010723 39.553 < 2e-16
## dist_magnitude 0.185052
                            0.012521 14.779 < 2e-16
## enep
                 -0.107988
                            0.014018 -7.703 1.32e-14
## vicmarg_dist -0.035428
                            0.010394 -3.408 0.000653
## parliamentary 0.137085
                            0.011165 12.278 < 2e-16
## development
                            0.012371 25.168 < 2e-16
                 0.311358
```

```
## severity:age -0.119769 0.016218 -7.385 1.52e-13
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 77479 on 92740 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 67443 on 92728 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 67469
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
##
## Next step: Use 'setx' method
```

Run simulation

```
#check range
summary(play$development)

## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.

## -1.8040 -0.7614 0.2206 0.0000 0.7541 1.9530
```

Create data and run simulation

```
#41 Xs
x.sim \leftarrow setx(zlogit, development = seq(from = -2, to = 2, by = 0.1))
s.out \leftarrow sim(zlogit, x = x.sim)
#plot(s.out)
ci.plot(s.out, qi ="ev")
        0.92
Expected Values: E(Y|X)
        0.88
                                                                                                         ci99.9
        0.84
                                                                                               ci95
                                                                                                         ci80
                -2
                                       -1
                                                              0
                                                                                    1
                                                                                                           2
```

Range of development

Or use vanilla GLM code

```
glm <- glm(formula = voted ~severity*age + polinfrel + income</pre>
                   + efficacy + partyID +
                   dist_magnitude + enep + vicmarg_dist +
                   parliamentary + development,
              data = play, family = binomial(link = "logit"))
development<-seq(-2,2,by=.1)</pre>
attach(play)
newdata <- as.data.frame(cbind(1,development,mean(severity),</pre>
                             mean(age),mean(polinfrel),mean(income),
                             mean(efficacy),mean(partyID),
                             mean(vicmarg_dist),mean(parliamentary),
                             mean(dist_magnitude),mean(enep)))
colnames(newdata)<-c("constant","development",</pre>
                      "severity", "age", "polinfrel", "income",
                      "efficacy","partyID","vicmarg_dist",
                      "parliamentary", "dist_magnitude", "enep")
#response offers expected value
pr <- predict(glm, newdata = newdata, se.fit=TRUE, type="response")</pre>
#what if you missed the command type="reaponse"?
#you get linear prediction results
pr2 <- predict(glm, newdata = newdata)</pre>
fit2 <- 1/(1+exp(-pr2))
cor(pr$fit, fit2)
## [1] 1
detach(play)
```

Plot it

```
plotdata <- as.data.frame(pr$fit)
colnames(plotdata)<-c("fit")
plotdata$se <- pr$se.fit
plotdata$low <- plotdata$fit - 1.96*plotdata$se
plotdata$high <- plotdata$fit + 1.96*plotdata$se
plotdata$development <- development

ggplot(data = plotdata, aes(x = development)) +
    geom_line(aes(y =fit)) +
    geom_line(aes(y =high), linetype="dashed", color="blue") +
    geom_line(aes(y =low), linetype="dashed", color="blue") +
    xlab("Level of Development (95% CI)") +
    ylab("Expected Values E(Y|X)") +
    ggtitle("Marginal Effect of Development")+
    geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=low, ymax=high), alpha=0.5)</pre>
```

Marginal Effect of Development

