

Answer Key: Problem Set 3

Applied Stats/Quant Methods 1

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Instructions

- Please show your work! You may lose points by simply writing in the answer. If the problem requires you to execute commands in **R**, please include the code you used to get your answers. Please also include the **.R** file that contains your code. If you are not sure if work needs to be shown for a particular problem, please ask.
- Your homework should be submitted electronically on GitHub in **.pdf** form.
- This problem set is due before 23:59 on Monday November 11, 2024. No late assignments will be accepted.

In this problem set, you will run several regressions and create an add variable plot (see the lecture slides) in **R** using the **incumbents_subset.csv** dataset. Include all of your code.

Question 1

We are interested in knowing how the difference in campaign spending between incumbent and challenger affects the incumbent's vote share.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is **voteshare** and the explanatory variable is **difflog**.

```
1 # read in data
2 inc.sub <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ASDS-TCD/StatsI_
  Fall2024/main/datasets/incumbents_subset.csv")
3
4 # (a) run regression where the outcome variable is \texttt{voteshare}
5 # and the explanatory variable is \texttt{difflog}
6 model_a <- lm(voteshare ~ difflog, data= inc.sub)
7 #texreg(list(model_a), digits=3)
```

Table 1: Outcome variable is `voteshare` and the explanatory variable is `difflog`.

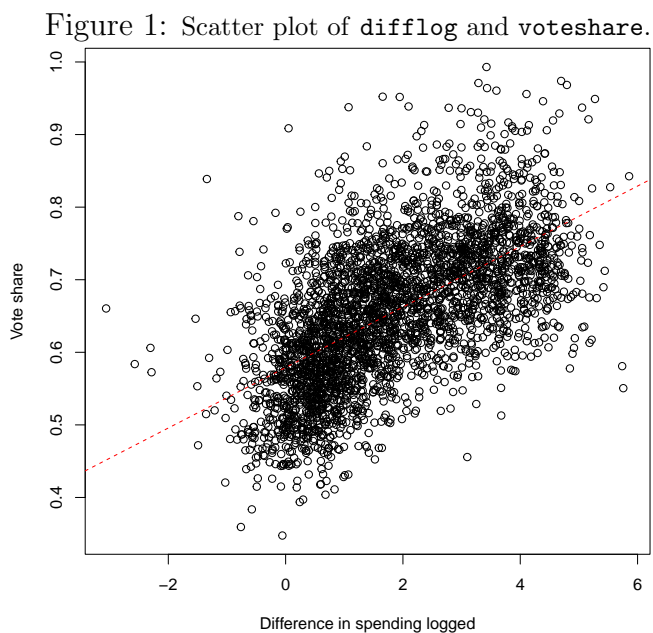
	Model 1
(Intercept)	0.579*** (0.002)
difflog	0.042*** (0.001)
R ²	0.367
Adj. R ²	0.367
Num. obs.	3193
RMSE	0.079

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

There is a positive and statistically reliable relationship between the amount of spending between the incumbent and challenger and the incumbent's vote share, such that a one unit increase in the logged difference in spending is associated with an average increase of 0.04 in the incumbent's vote share (4%)

2. *Make a scatterplot of the two variables and add the regression line.*

```
1 plot(inc.sub$difflog, inc.sub$voteshare,
2      ylab="Vote share", xlab="Difference in spending logged")
3 abline(model_a, col="red", lty=2)
```



3. Save the residuals of the model in a separate object.

```
1 model_a$resid <- resid(model_a)
```

4. Write the prediction equation.

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \times \text{difflog}$$
$$\text{voteshare} = 0.579 + 0.042 \times \text{difflog}$$

Question 2

We are interested in knowing how the difference between incumbent and challenger's spending and the vote share of the presidential candidate of the incumbent's party are related.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is **presvote** and the explanatory variable is **difflog**.

```
1 # (a) run regression where the outcome variable is \texttt{presvote}
2 # and the explanatory variable is \texttt{difflog}
3 model_b <- lm(presvote ~ difflog, data= inc.sub)
```

Table 2: Outcome variable is **presvote** and the explanatory variable is **difflog**.

	Model 1
(Intercept)	0.508*** (0.003)
difflog	0.024*** (0.001)
R ²	0.088
Adj. R ²	0.088
Num. obs.	3193
RMSE	0.110

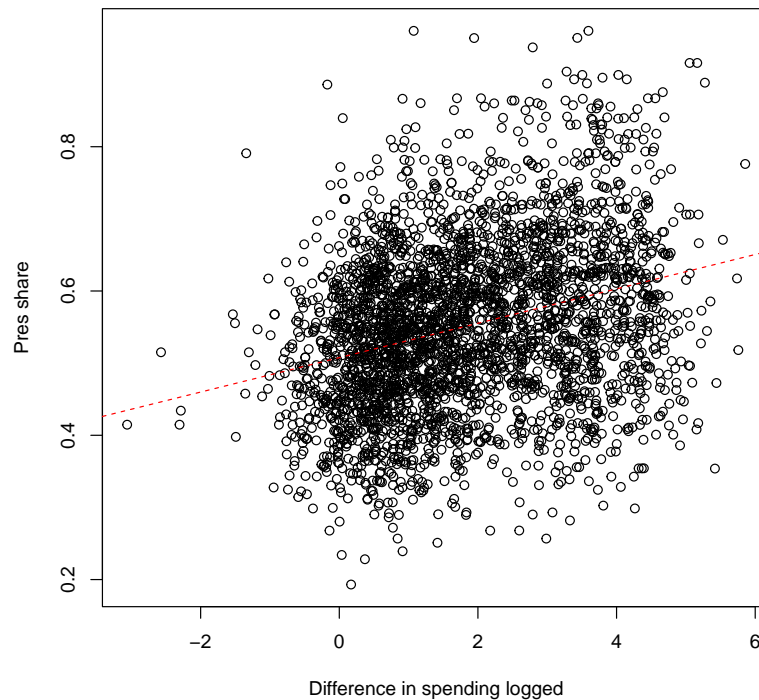
*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

There is a positive and statistically reliable relationship between the amount of spending between the incumbent and challenger and the president vote share, such that a one unit increase in the logged difference in spending is associated with an average increase of 0.024 in the incumbent's vote share (2.4%)

2. *Make a scatterplot of the two variables and add the regression line.*

```
1 plot(inc.sub$difflog, inc.sub$presvote,
2       ylab="Pres share", xlab="Difference in spending logged")
3 abline(model_b, col="red", lty=2)
```

Figure 2: Scatter plot of difflog and presshare.



3. *Save the residuals of the model in a separate object.*

```
1 # (c)
2 model_b$resid <- resid(model_b)
```

4. *Write the prediction equation.*

$$\text{presvote} = 0.508 + 0.024 \times \text{difflog}$$

Question 3

We are interested in knowing how the vote share of the presidential candidate of the incumbent's party is associated with the incumbent's electoral success.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is *voteshare* and the explanatory variable is *presvote*.

```
1 # (a) run regression where the outcome variable is \texttt{voteshare}
2 # and the explanatory variable is \texttt{presvote}
3 model_c <- lm(voteshare ~ presvote, data= inc.sub)
```

Table 3: Outcome variable is *voteshare* and the explanatory variable is *presvote*.

	Model 1
(Intercept)	0.441*** (0.008)
presvote	0.388*** (0.013)
R ²	0.206
Adj. R ²	0.206
Num. obs.	3193
RMSE	0.088

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

There is a positive and statistically reliable relationship between president vote share and *voteshare*, such that a one unit increase in the president's vote share is associated with an average increase of 0.388 in the incumbent's vote share (38.8%)

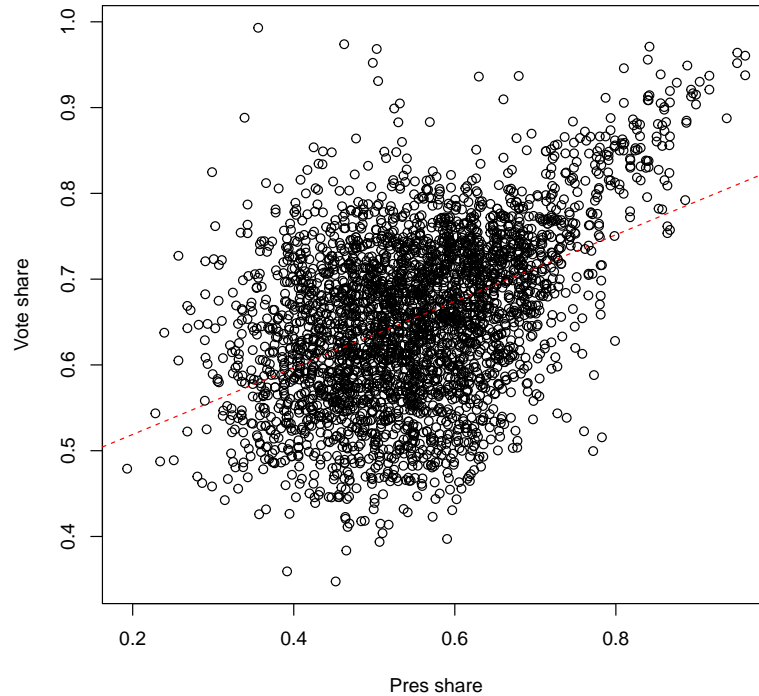
2. Make a scatterplot of the two variables and add the regression line.

```
1 plot(inc.sub$presvote, inc.sub$voteshare,
2      ylab="Vote share", xlab="Pres share")
3 abline(model_c, col="red", lty=2)
```

3. Write the prediction equation.

$$\text{voteshare} = 0.441 + 0.388 \times \text{presvote}$$

Figure 3: Scatter plot of `pressshare` and `voteshare`.



Question 4

The residuals from part (a) tell us how much of the variation in `voteshare` is not explained by the difference in spending between incumbent and challenger. The residuals in part (b) tell us how much of the variation in `presvote` is not explained by the difference in spending between incumbent and challenger in the district.

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is the residuals from Question 1 and the explanatory variable is the residuals from Question 2.

```
1 # (a) run regression where the outcome variable is \texttt{model_a.resid}
2 # and the explanatory variable is \texttt{model_b.resid}
3 model_d <- lm(model_a.resid ~ model_b.resid)
```

There is a positive and statistically reliable relationship between `model_a.resid` and `model_b.resid`, such that a one unit increase in the residual error from model A is associated with an average increase of 0.257 in residual error from model B (25.7%).

Table 4: Outcome variable is `model_a.resid` and the explanatory variable is `model_b.resid`.

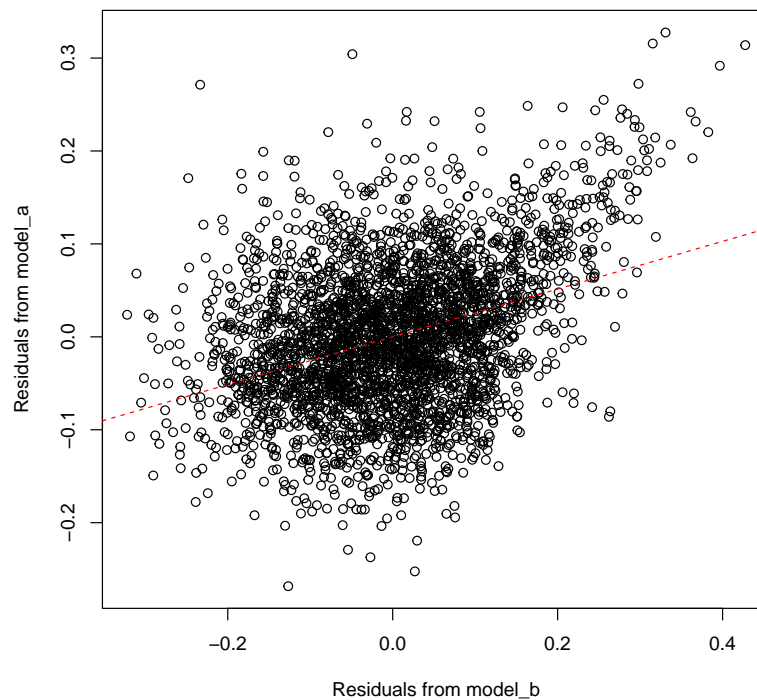
	Model 1
(Intercept)	-0.000 (0.001)
model_b.resid	0.257*** (0.012)
R ²	0.130
Adj. R ²	0.130
Num. obs.	3193
RMSE	0.073

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

2. Make a scatterplot of the two residuals and add the regression line.

```
1 plot(model_b.resid, model_a.resid,
2      ylab="Residuals from model_a", xlab="Residuals from model_b")
3 abline(model_d, col="red", lty=2)
```

Figure 4: Scatter plot of `model_a.resid` and `model_b.resid`.



3. Write the prediction equation.

$$\text{model_a.resid} = 0 + 0.257 \times \text{model_b.resid}$$

Question 5

What if the incumbent's vote share is affected by both the president's popularity and the difference in spending between incumbent and challenger?

1. Run a regression where the outcome variable is the incumbent's **voteshare** and the explanatory variables are **difflog** and **presvote**.

```
1 # (a) run regression where the outcome variable is \texttt{voteshare}
2 # and the explanatory variable is \texttt{difflog} and presvote
3 model_e <- lm(voteshare ~ difflog + presvote, data= inc.sub)
```

Table 5: Outcome variable is **voteshare** and the explanatory variables are **difflog** and **presvote**.

	Model 1
(Intercept)	0.449*** (0.006)
difflog	0.036*** (0.001)
presvote	0.257*** (0.012)
R ²	0.450
Adj. R ²	0.449
Num. obs.	3193
RMSE	0.073
*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$	

2. Write the prediction equation.

$$\text{voteshare} = 0.449 + 0.036 \times \text{difflog} + 0.257 \times \text{presvote}$$

3. What is it in this output that is identical to the output in Question 4? Why do you think this is the case?

The coefficient for **presvote** in **model_e** is the same as the coefficient for **model_b.resid** in **model_d** because it represents the partial effect of **presvote** (the amount of co-variation between **presvote** and **voteshare** that is unexplained by **difflog**).