lab_6

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Question 1

We need to split our data into test and training datasets so we can develop a model using the training set and then test that model on the test set and see how well the model performs with out of sample predictions. This is a way to test if the model is overfit to the data used to develop it.

Question 2

There are 378 observations in the training set (treatament) and 363 in the test set (control).

Question 3

Question 4

% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu % Date and time: Thu, Mar 31, 2022 - 11:37:19

Table 1:

	Table 1.	
	(1)	(2)
bowl_per_capita	0.369***	0.361***
	(0.035)	(0.035)
$single parent_share 1990$	-65.535***	-65.237***
	(4.246)	(4.276)
frac_coll_plus2000	7.717***	
	(2.979)	
Constant	52.840***	54.239***
	(1.058)	(0.916)
Observations	378	378
R^2	0.596	0.589
Adjusted R ²	0.593	0.587
Residual Std. Error	3.781 (df = 374)	3.809 (df = 375)
F Statistic	$184.155^{***} (df = 3; 374)$	$268.786^{***} (df = 2; 375)$
Note:	*p	<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

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Part a

The table above shows the regression results for the two variable regression in the starter code and a modified regression with 3 variables.

Part b (check this)

- Using theregression coefficients from the 3 variable model, we can predict the upward mobility rate in Milwaukee, WI using the equation $y = 53.3898 + .3475bowl_per_capita 68.2430singleparent_share1990 + 8.9554frac_coll_plus2000. Using this equation, we can predict that Milwaukee has an upward mobility rate of$ **42.1955697**.
- To calculate the prediction error, we subtract the prediction calculated above from the actual value of Milwaukee's kfr_pooled_pooled_25 variable (which is 38.88789). The prediction error = **3.30768**

Part c, d, e, f

- The root mean squared prediction error for the test data = 3.966274.
- The root mean squared prediction error for the train data = 3.7604983.
- The rmspe for the test data is higher than the rmspe for the train data.