

Statistical Methods for Discrete Response, Time Series, and Panel Data (W271): Group Lab 3

Due Sunday 8 August 2021 11:59pm

Instructions (Please Read Carefully):

- Submit by the due date. **Late submissions will not be accepted**
- 20 page limit (strict)
- Do not modify fontsize, margin or line-spacing settings
- One student from each group should submit the lab to their student github repo by the deadline
- Submit two files:
 1. A pdf file that details your answers. Include all R code used to produce the answers
 2. The R markdown (Rmd) file used to produce the pdf file

The assignment will not be graded unless **both** files are submitted

- Name your files to include all group members' names. For example, if the students' names are Stan Cartman and Kenny Kyle, name your files as follows:
 - StanCartman_KennyKyle_Lab3.Rmd
 - StanCartman_KennyKyle_Lab3.pdf
- Although it sounds obvious, please write your name on page 1 of your pdf and Rmd files
- All answers should include a detailed narrative; make sure that your audience can easily follow the logic of your analysis. All steps used in modelling must be clearly shown and explained; do not simply 'output dump' the results of code without explanation
- If you use libraries and functions for statistical modeling that we have not covered in this course, you must provide an explanation of why such libraries and functions are used and reference the library documentation
- For mathematical formulae, type them in your R markdown file. Do not e.g. write them on a piece of paper, snap a photo, and use the image file
- Incorrectly following submission instructions results in deduction of grades
- Students are expected to act with regard to UC Berkeley Academic Integrity.

U.S. traffic fatalities: 1980-2004

In this lab, you are asked to answer the question “**Do changes in traffic laws affect traffic fatalities?**” To do so, you will conduct the tasks specified below using the data set *driving.Rdata*, which includes 25 years of data that cover changes in various state drunk driving, seat belt, and speed limit laws.

Specifically, this data set contains data for the 48 continental U.S. states from 1980 through 2004. Various driving laws are indicated in the data set, such as the alcohol level at which drivers are considered legally intoxicated. There are also indicators for “per se” laws—where licenses can be revoked without a trial—and seat belt laws. A few economic and demographic variables are also included. The description of each of the variables in the dataset is come with the dataset.

1. (30%) Load the data. Provide a description of the basic structure of the dataset, as we have done throughout the semester. Conduct a very thorough EDA, which should include both graphical and tabular techniques, on the dataset, including both the dependent variable *totfatrte* and the potential explanatory variables. You need to write a detailed narrative of your observations of your EDA. *Reminder: giving an “output dump” (i.e. providing a bunch of graphs and tables without description and hoping your audience will interpret them) will receive a zero in this exercise.*
2. (15%) How is the our dependent variable of interest *totfatrte* defined? What is the average of this variable in each of the years in the time period covered in this dataset? Estimate a linear regression model of *totfatrte* on a set of dummy variables for the years 1981 through 2004. What does this model explain? Describe what you find in this model. Did driving become safer over this period? Please provide a detailed explanation.
3. (15%) Expand your model in *Exercise 2* by adding variables *bac08*, *bac10*, *perse*, *sbprim*, *sbsecon*, *sl70plus*, *gdl*, *perc14_24*, *unem*, *vehicmilespc*, and perhaps *transformations of some or all of these variables*. Please explain carefully your rationale, which should be based on your EDA, behind any transformation you made. If no transformation is made, explain why transformation is not needed. How are the variables *bac8* and *bac10* defined? Interpret the coefficients on *bac8* and *bac10*. Do *per se laws* have a negative effect on the fatality rate? What about having a primary seat belt law? (Note that if a law was enacted sometime within a year the fraction of the year is recorded in place of the zero-one indicator.)
4. (15%) Reestimate the model from *Exercise 3* using a fixed effects (at the state level) model. How do the coefficients on *bac08*, *bac10*, *perse*, and *sbprim* compare with the pooled OLS estimates? Which set of estimates do you think is more reliable? What assumptions are needed in each of these models? Are these assumptions reasonable in the current context?
5. (10%) Would you prefer to use a random effects model instead of the fixed effects model you built in *Exercise 4*? Please explain.
6. (10%) Suppose that *vehicmilespc*, the number of miles driven per capita, increases by 1,000. Using the FE estimates, what is the estimated effect on *totfatrte*? Please interpret the estimate.
7. (5%) If there is serial correlation or heteroskedasticity in the idiosyncratic errors of the model, what would be the consequences on the estimators and their standard errors?