

# NS125 PCW Session 12

2022-10-14

## Installing packages and inspecting the data

```
library(dplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

library(ggplot2)
library(readxl)
library(ellipse)

##
## Attaching package: 'ellipse'
## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
##
##   pairs
df <- read_excel("./data.xls", col_names = TRUE)

## Warning: Expecting numeric in AJ1369 / R1369C36: got '1 3'

head(df)

## # A tibble: 6 x 66
##   caseid start~1 start~2 start~3 endmo~4 endday endyear ongoi~5 ongoi~6 ongoi~7
##   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1  1.95e9     12     16    1945      5     27    1947     NA     NA     NA
## 2  1.95e9      2      8    1946      6     19    1949     NA     NA     NA
## 3  1.95e9      3     11    1946     10      9    1993     NA     NA     NA
## 4  1.95e9      4      9    1946      8      3    1960     NA     NA     NA
## 5  1.95e9      5     10    1946      8      9    1946     NA     NA     NA
## 6  1.95e9      7     21    1946     NA     NA     NA     10     22    1946
## # ... with 56 more variables: sender1 <dbl>, sender2 <dbl>, sender3 <dbl>,
## #   sender4 <dbl>, sender5 <dbl>, primarysender <dbl>, targetstate <dbl>,
## #   institution <dbl>, institutionid <chr>, targetinstitution <dbl>,
## #   otherinstitution <chr>, issue1 <dbl>, issue2 <dbl>, issue3 <dbl>,
## #   otherissue <chr>, threat <dbl>, threatid1 <dbl>, threatid2 <dbl>,
## #   threatid3 <dbl>, sanctiontypethreat <chr>,
## #   othersanctiontypethreatened <chr>, bspecif <dbl>, scommit <dbl>, ...
```



```

## # ... with 7 more variables: bspecif <dbl>, scommit <dbl>,
## #   anticipatedsendercosts <dbl>, sanctiontype <chr>, targetcosts <dbl>,
## #   sendercosts <dbl>, finaloutcome <dbl>, and abbreviated variable names
## #   1: startyear, 2: primarysender, 3: targetstate, 4: institution,
## #   5: targetinstitution, 6: threatid1, 7: sanctiontypethreat
dim(new_df)

## [1] 358 17

Creating a binary outcome:
new_df$outcome <- ifelse(new_df$finaloutcome == 7, 1, 0)

library(caTools)
library(ROCR)

lm <- glm (outcome ~ targetcosts + sendercosts, data=new_df, family="binomial")
lm

##
## Call:  glm(formula = outcome ~ targetcosts + sendercosts, family = "binomial",
##   data = new_df)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept) targetcosts sendercosts
##      -1.4866      1.0306      -0.6242
##
## Degrees of Freedom: 318 Total (i.e. Null); 316 Residual
## (39 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Null Deviance:      395.2
## Residual Deviance: 373.8    AIC: 379.8

summary(lm)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = outcome ~ targetcosts + sendercosts, family = "binomial",
##   data = new_df)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.6121  -0.7646  -0.7646   1.1986   1.9347
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  -1.4866     0.6301  -2.359  0.0183 *
## targetcosts    1.0306     0.2316   4.449 8.62e-06 ***
## sendercosts  -0.6242     0.5838  -1.069  0.2850
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 395.16  on 318  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 373.80  on 316  degrees of freedom
## (39 observations deleted due to missingness)

```

```
## AIC: 379.8
```

```
##
```

```
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

Looking at a binary outcome for target costs vs sender costs, we can see there is a statistical significance only for target costs, where the higher the costs, the more likely the outcome is to succeed, however no such relationship exists for sender cost. Based on this analysis, it only partially support the hypothesis that cost of target > cost of sender.

```
# Predict test data based on model
```

```
predict_reg <- predict(lm, new_df, type = "response")
```

```
predict_reg <- ifelse(predict_reg > 0.5, 1, 0)
```

```
# Evaluating model accuracy
```

```
# using confusion matrix
```

```
table(new_df$outcome, predict_reg)
```

```
##      predict_reg
```

```
##           0    1
```

```
##    0 215    5
```

```
##    1   90    9
```