

POLS 6481. Research Design and Quantitative Methods II
 Lecture 3. Properties of Simple Regression Estimates and Residuals
 Readings: source unknown

4. Example: *Unemployment and Political Violence*

i	x_i	y_i	$(x_i-\bar{x})$	$(x_i-\bar{x})^2$	$(y_i-\bar{y})$	$(y_i-\bar{y})^2$	$(x_i-\bar{x})(y_i-\bar{y})$
1930	8.7	3					
1931	15.9	28					
1932	23.6	21					
1933	24.9	17					
1934	21.7	37					
1935	20.1	30					
1936	16.9	31					
1937	14.3	22					
1938	19.0	2					
1939	17.2	9					
Σ	182.3	200	$SST_x =$		$SST_y =$		
Σ/n	$\bar{x} = 18.2$	$\bar{y} = 20$					
$\Sigma/(n-1)$			$var(x) =$		$var(y) =$		$cov(x,y) =$

Slope: $\widehat{\beta}_1 = \frac{cov(x,y)}{var(x)} = - = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Intercept: $\widehat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \widehat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

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i	x_i	y_i	$(x_i-\bar{x})$	$(x_i-\bar{x})^2$	$(y_i-\bar{y})$	$(y_i-\bar{y})^2$	$(x_i-\bar{x})(y_i-\bar{y})$
1930	8.7	3	-9.5	90.25	-17	289	161.5
1931	15.9	28	-2.3	5.29	8	64	-18.4
1932	23.6	21	5.4	29.16	1	1	5.4
1933	24.9	17	6.7	44.89	-3	9	-20.1
1934	21.7	37	3.5	12.25	17	289	59.5
1935	20.1	30	1.9	3.61	10	100	19
1936	16.9	31	-1.3	1.69	11	121	-14.3
1937	14.3	22	-3.9	15.21	2	4	-7.8
1938	19.0	2	0.8	0.64	-18	324	-14.4
1939	17.2	9	-1.0	1.00	-11	121	11
Σ	182.3	200	$SST_x = 203.99$		$SST_y = 1322$		
Σ/n	$\bar{x} = 18.2$	$\bar{y} = 20$					
$\Sigma/(n-1)$			$var(x) = 22.67$		$var(y) = 146.89$		$cov(x,y) = 20.16$

Slope: $\widehat{\beta}_1 = \frac{cov(x,y)}{var(x)} = \frac{20.16}{22.67} = 0.889$ Intercept: $\widehat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \widehat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = 20 - 0.889 \cdot 18.23 = 3.79$

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i	x_i	y_i	$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$	$(y_i - \hat{y}_i) = \hat{u}_i$	$\hat{u}_i \cdot x_i$	$\hat{u}_i^2 = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$
1930	8.7	3				
1931	15.9	28				
1932	23.6	21				
1933	24.9	17				
1934	21.7	37				
1935	20.1	30				
1936	16.9	31				
1937	14.3	22				
1938	19.0	2				
1939	17.2	9				
Σ	182.3	200		$\Sigma \hat{u}_i = 0$	$\Sigma \hat{u}_i \cdot x_i \approx 0$	SSR =
Σ/n	$\bar{x} = 18.23$	$\bar{y} = 20$	$\bar{\hat{y}} = 20$			

sigma: $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{SSR}{n-2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$se(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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i	x_i	y_i	$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$	$(y_i - \hat{y}_i) = \hat{u}_i$	$\hat{u}_i \cdot x_i$	$\hat{u}_i^2 = (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$
1930	8.7	3	11.5	-8.5	-73.95	72.25
1931	15.9	28	17.9	10.1	160.59	102.01
1932	23.6	21	24.8	-3.8	-89.68	14.44
1933	24.9	17	25.9	-8.9	-221.61	79.21
1934	21.7	37	23.1	13.9	301.63	193.21
1935	20.1	30	21.7	8.3	166.83	68.89
1936	16.9	31	18.8	12.2	206.18	148.84
1937	14.3	22	16.5	5.5	78.65	30.25
1938	19.0	2	20.7	-18.7	-355.30	349.69
1939	17.2	9	19.1	-10.1	-173.72	102.01
Σ	182.3	200		$\Sigma \hat{u}_i = 0$	$\Sigma \hat{u}_i \cdot x_i \approx 0$	SSR = 1160.8
Σ/n	$\bar{x} = 18.23$	$\bar{y} = 20$	$\bar{\hat{y}} = 20$			

sigma: $\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{SSR}{n-2}} = 12.04575$

$se(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2}} = \frac{12.04575}{14.2825} = 0.8434$

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4. Example: *Unemployment and Political Violence*

```
Unrest <- read.table("C:/Unrest.txt", header=TRUE, quote="\")  
Unrest  
covxy = cov(Unrest[2:3], use = "pairwise.complete.obs"); covxy
```

```
model <- lm(Riots~Unemp, data=Unrest)  
summary(model)$coef  
summary(model)$sigma
```

```
round(model$fitted, digits=1)  
round(model$residuals, digits=1)  
round(sum(model$residuals), digits=4)  
round(cor(model$residuals, Unrest$Unemp), digits=4)
```

⇐ fill in column 4 on previous slide

⇐ fill in column 5 on previous slide

⇐ check property $\sum \hat{u}_i = 0$

⇐ check property $\sum \hat{u}_i x_i = 0$

```
plot(Unemp, Riots, pch = 16, ylim = c(0,40))  
text(Unemp, Riots, labels= Year, pos=3, cex=.6, xpd=TRUE)  
abline(lm(Riots~Unemp, data=Unrest), col= "red")  
points(Unemp, model$fitted, pch = 16, col= "red")
```

⇐ make figure on next page ...
with labels ...
and fitted line ...
and predicted values

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Check R results – estimate slope & intercept; compute fitted values and residuals; check properties; plot points and include regression line

