

```
In [63]: #import packages
import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.api as sm
import plotly.express as plt
import geopandas as gpd
import plotly.graph_objects as go
import matplotlib.pyplot as mp
from shapely.geometry import Point
import numpy as np
```

```
In [237]: #read in data
cities = pd.read_csv('pset3_cities.csv')
stations = pd.read_csv('pset3_stations.csv')
lines = pd.read_csv('pset3_lines.csv')
```

1.a

```
In [238]: #merge lines and stations
stations2 = stations.merge(lines, how = 'left')
stations = stations.merge(lines, how = 'left')
stations['year_opening'] = stations['year_opening'].replace([2017, 2018], 2019)
stations = stations.dropna()
stations['year_opening'].describe()
```

```
Out[238]: count      339.000000
mean      2012.846608
std         2.179805
min       2008.000000
25%       2011.000000
50%       2013.000000
75%       2015.000000
max       2016.000000
Name: year_opening, dtype: float64
```

```
In [239]: #get iteration tools
stationsdum = pd.get_dummies(stations['cityid'])
statdum = pd.get_dummies(stations2['cityid'])
```

In [240]: *#create gik, Si, qik*

```
#initiating variables
stationsdum.head()
cities['numstat'] = cities['cityid']
cities['numlinks'] = cities['cityid']
cities['avgspd'] = cities['cityid']
for i in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18]:
    cities['x_' + str(i)] = cities['cityid'].astype(str) + '_' + str(i)
a = []

#looping over cities
for i in cities['cityid']:
    if i in stationsdum.columns:
        #filling values
        cities['numstat'] = cities['numstat'].replace(i, stationsdum[i])
        cities['numlinks'] = cities['numlinks'].replace(i, stationsdum[i])
        cities['avgspd'] = cities['avgspd'].replace(i, stationsdum[i])
        citiestr = cities[cities['cityid'] == i]
        for h in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18]:
            cities['x_' + str(h)] = cities['x_' + str(h)].replace(str(i), citiestr)

    elif i in statdum.columns:
        #filling values
        cities['numstat'] = cities['numstat'].replace(i, 0)
        cities['numlinks'] = cities['numlinks'].replace(i, 0)
        cities['avgspd'] = cities['avgspd'].replace(i, None)
        for h in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18]:
            cities['x_' + str(h)] = cities['x_' + str(h)].replace(str(i), None)

    else:
        #filling empties
        cities['numstat'] = cities['numstat'].replace(i, 0)
        cities['numlinks'] = cities['numlinks'].replace(i, 0)
        cities['avgspd'] = cities['avgspd'].replace(i, None)
        for h in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18]:
            cities['x_' + str(h)] = cities['x_' + str(h)].replace(str(i), None)
```

In [249]: *#A*

```
#summarizing delta_lines
print(cities['numstat'].describe())
```

```
count    340.000000
mean      0.997059
std       1.143143
min       0.000000
25%      0.000000
50%      1.000000
75%      1.250000
max       7.000000
Name: numstat, dtype: float64
```

1.b

```
In [232]: #getting region dummies  
regions = pd.get_dummies(cities['province_en'])  
cities = pd.concat([cities, regions], axis = 1)
```

In [233]: *# B with fixed effects*

```

citiessmpt = cities.dropna(subset = ['empgrowth'])

treat = ['numstat']
dummies = list(set(list(cities['province_en'])))
vals = sm.OLS(citiessmpt['empgrowth'], citiessmpt[treat + dummies])
out = vals.fit(cov_type = 'HC0')
print(out.summary())

```

#### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:                empgrowth    R-squared:
0.480
Model:                        OLS         Adj. R-squared:
0.416
Method:                       Least Squares    F-statistic:
nan
Date:                         Sat, 18 Nov 2023    Prob (F-statistic):
nan
Time:                         19:49:45         Log-Likelihood:
74.782
No. Observations:             275         AIC:
-87.56
Df Residuals:                 244         BIC:
24.55
Df Model:                     30
Covariance Type:              HC0
=====
=====

```

		coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.02
5	0.975]					
numstat		0.0496	0.014	3.576	0.000	0.02
2	0.077					
qinghai		0.1558	0.007	22.480	0.000	0.14
2	0.169					
qinghai		0.1558	0.007	22.480	0.000	0.14
2	0.169					
shandong		0.1245	0.019	6.452	0.000	0.08
7	0.162					
shandong		0.1245	0.019	6.452	0.000	0.08
7	0.162					
guangdong		0.1518	0.024	6.442	0.000	0.10
6	0.198					
guangdong		0.1518	0.024	6.442	0.000	0.10
6	0.198					
liaoning		0.0140	0.021	0.678	0.498	-0.02
6	0.054					
liaoning		0.0140	0.021	0.678	0.498	-0.02
6	0.054					
guangxi		0.0905	0.021	4.390	0.000	0.05
0	0.131					
guangxi		0.0905	0.021	4.390	0.000	0.05

0	0.131					
yunnan		0.1064	0.022	4.918	0.000	0.06
4	0.149					
yunnan		0.1064	0.022	4.918	0.000	0.06
4	0.149					
xinjiang		0.1418	0.058	2.440	0.015	0.02
8	0.256					
xinjiang		0.1418	0.058	2.440	0.015	0.02
8	0.256					
anhui		0.1407	0.027	5.150	0.000	0.08
7	0.194					
anhui		0.1407	0.027	5.150	0.000	0.08
7	0.194					
beijing		0.1432	0.021	6.887	0.000	0.10
2	0.184					
beijing		0.1432	0.021	6.887	0.000	0.10
2	0.184					
fujian		0.0993	0.033	3.003	0.003	0.03
5	0.164					
fujian		0.0993	0.033	3.003	0.003	0.03
5	0.164					
zhejiang		0.1359	0.037	3.635	0.000	0.06
3	0.209					
zhejiang		0.1359	0.037	3.635	0.000	0.06
3	0.209					
hunan		0.0420	0.028	1.526	0.127	-0.01
2	0.096					
hunan		0.0420	0.028	1.526	0.127	-0.01
2	0.096					
hebei		0.0644	0.022	2.878	0.004	0.02
1	0.108					
hebei		0.0644	0.022	2.878	0.004	0.02
1	0.108					
hubei		0.2431	0.044	5.578	0.000	0.15
8	0.329					
hubei		0.2431	0.044	5.578	0.000	0.15
8	0.329					
heilongjiang		-0.1482	0.031	-4.836	0.000	-0.20
8	-0.088					
heilongjiang		-0.1482	0.031	-4.836	0.000	-0.20
8	-0.088					
chongqing		0.1757	0.028	6.339	0.000	0.12
1	0.230					
chongqing		0.1757	0.028	6.339	0.000	0.12
1	0.230					
tibet		0.2052	5.65e-16	3.63e+14	0.000	0.20
5	0.205					
tibet		0.2052	5.65e-16	3.63e+14	0.000	0.20
5	0.205					
jiangsu		0.2217	0.032	6.972	0.000	0.15
9	0.284					
jiangsu		0.2217	0.032	6.972	0.000	0.15
9	0.284					
guizhou		0.1209	0.026	4.563	0.000	0.06
9	0.173					
guizhou		0.1209	0.026	4.563	0.000	0.06

9	0.173					
inner mongolia		0.0549	0.038	1.455	0.146	-0.01
9	0.129					
inner mongolia		0.0549	0.038	1.455	0.146	-0.01
9	0.129					
shanxi		0.0483	0.023	2.144	0.032	0.00
4	0.092					
shanxi		0.0483	0.023	2.144	0.032	0.00
4	0.092					
ningxia		0.0508	0.016	3.268	0.001	0.02
0	0.081					
ningxia		0.0508	0.016	3.268	0.001	0.02
0	0.081					
shanghai		0.2799	0.021	13.465	0.000	0.23
9	0.321					
shanghai		0.2799	0.021	13.465	0.000	0.23
9	0.321					
jilin		0.0599	0.025	2.406	0.016	0.01
1	0.109					
jilin		0.0599	0.025	2.406	0.016	0.01
1	0.109					
jiangxi		0.1870	0.027	6.980	0.000	0.13
5	0.240					
jiangxi		0.1870	0.027	6.980	0.000	0.13
5	0.240					
gansu		0.1251	0.019	6.479	0.000	0.08
7	0.163					
gansu		0.1251	0.019	6.479	0.000	0.08
7	0.163					
sichuan		0.1018	0.034	3.003	0.003	0.03
5	0.168					
sichuan		0.1018	0.034	3.003	0.003	0.03
5	0.168					
shaanxi		0.1320	0.026	5.081	0.000	0.08
1	0.183					
shaanxi		0.1320	0.026	5.081	0.000	0.08
1	0.183					
henan		0.1713	0.019	8.843	0.000	0.13
3	0.209					
henan		0.1713	0.019	8.843	0.000	0.13
3	0.209					
tianjin		0.0804	0.028	2.900	0.004	0.02
6	0.135					
tianjin		0.0804	0.028	2.900	0.004	0.02
6	0.135					

```

=====
=====
Omnibus:                12.517    Durbin-Watson:
2.157
Prob(Omnibus):          0.002    Jarque-Bera (JB):
19.555
Skew:                   0.291    Prob(JB):
5.67e-05
Kurtosis:               4.170    Cond. No.
2.74e+16
=====
=====

```

=====

Notes:

- [1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC0)
  - [2] The smallest eigenvalue is  $9.79e-31$ . This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular
- ~

In [234]: #B no FE

```

citiesempt = cities.dropna(subset = ['empgrowth'])

treat = ['numstat']

vals = sm.OLS(citiesempt['empgrowth'], sm.add_constant(citiesempt[treat]))
out = vals.fit(cov_type = 'HC0')
print(out.summary())

```

### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          empgrowth    R-squared:
0.123
Model:                  OLS          Adj. R-squared:
0.120
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:
35.15
Date:                   Sat, 18 Nov 2023    Prob (F-statistic):
9.19e-09
Time:                   19:49:45          Log-Likelihood:
2.9709
No. Observations:      275              AIC:
-1.942
Df Residuals:          273              BIC:
5.292
Df Model:               1
Covariance Type:       HC0
=====
=====

```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025
0.975]					
const	0.1812	0.021	8.529	0.000	0.140
numstat	0.0765	0.013	5.929	0.000	0.051

```

=====
=====
Omnibus:                7.984    Durbin-Watson:
1.452
Prob(Omnibus):          0.018    Jarque-Bera (JB):
13.741
Skew:                   -0.053    Prob(JB):
0.00104
Kurtosis:               4.090    Cond. No.
2.71
=====
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC0)



1.d

In [274]: #C/D

```

citiesempt = cities.dropna(subset = ['empgrowth'])

treat = ['numstat']
controls = ['x_1', 'x_2', 'x_3', 'x_4', 'x_5', 'x_6', 'x_7', 'x_8', 'x_9']
vals = sm.OLS(citiesempt['empgrowth'], sm.add_constant(citiesempt[treat + controls]))
out = vals.fit(cov_type = 'HC0')
print(out.summary())

cities['pred'] = out.predict(sm.add_constant(cities[treat + controls]))
cities['resid'] = cities['pred'] - cities['empgrowth']

```

### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          empgrowth    R-squared:
0.202
Model:                  OLS          Adj. R-squared:
0.169
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:
7.683
Date:                   Sun, 19 Nov 2023    Prob (F-statistic):
1.69e-11
Time:                   16:03:51          Log-Likelihood:
15.905
No. Observations:      275              AIC:
-7.810
Df Residuals:          263              BIC:
35.59
Df Model:               11
Covariance Type:       HC0
=====
=====

```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025
const	0.1625	0.024	6.665	0.000	0.115
numstat	0.0210	0.022	0.951	0.342	-0.022
x_1	-0.0006	0.023	-0.028	0.978	-0.045
x_2	0.0077	0.029	0.263	0.792	-0.050
x_3	0.0286	0.029	0.985	0.324	-0.028
x_4	0.0105	0.034	0.312	0.755	-0.056
x_5	0.0520	0.041	1.278	0.201	-0.028
x_6	0.1089	0.029	3.712	0.000	0.051
x_7	0.2145	0.046	4.697	0.000	0.125

0.304					
x_8	0.1418	0.072	1.977	0.048	0.001
0.282					
x_9	0.0611	0.043	1.414	0.157	-0.024
0.146					
x_18	0.0865	0.046	1.875	0.061	-0.004
0.177					

```
=====
=====
Omnibus:          9.348   Durbin-Watson:
1.534
Prob(Omnibus):    0.009   Jarque-Bera (JB):
17.638
Skew:             -0.054   Prob(JB):
0.000148
Kurtosis:         4.236   Cond. No.
11.2
=====
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC0)

1.e

```
In [288]: #predict opening on line speed
vals = sm.WLS(lines['open']/lines['open'].std(), sm.add_constant(lines
out = vals.fit(cov_type = 'HC0')
print(out.summary())
```

### WLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          open    R-squared:
0.001
Model:                  WLS    Adj. R-squared:
-0.006
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:
0.1067
Date:                  Sun, 19 Nov 2023    Prob (F-statistic):
0.744
Time:                  16:48:07    Log-Likelihood:
-227.19
No. Observations:      149    AIC:
458.4
Df Residuals:          147    BIC:
464.4
Df Model:               1
Covariance Type:       HC0
=====
=====
```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025
0.975]					
const	1.0884	0.474	2.294	0.022	0.159
speed	0.0006	0.002	0.327	0.744	-0.003

```
=====
=====
Omnibus:               109.788    Durbin-Watson:
0.628
Prob(Omnibus):         0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):
12.851
Skew:                  -0.307    Prob(JB):
0.00162
Kurtosis:              1.699    Cond. No.
1.45e+03
=====
=====
```

### Notes:

- [1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC0)
- [2] The condition number is large, 1.45e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```
In [289]: #predict number of open stations on distance to beijing
vals = sm.OLS(cities['numstat']/cities['numstat'].std(), sm.add_constant(cities['dist_beijing']))
out = vals.fit(cov_type = 'HC0')
print(out.summary())
```

### OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          numstat    R-squared:
0.005
Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:
0.003
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:
2.374
Date:                  Sun, 19 Nov 2023    Prob (F-statistic):
0.124
Time:                  16:48:09    Log-Likelihood:
-481.00
No. Observations:      340    AIC:
966.0
Df Residuals:          338    BIC:
973.7
Df Model:               1
Covariance Type:        HC0
=====
=====
```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025
const	1.0136	0.109	9.273	0.000	0.799
dist_beijing	-0.0001	7.31e-05	-1.541	0.123	-0.000

```
=====
=====
Omnibus:                113.436    Durbin-Watson:
1.451
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):
308.031
Skew:                   1.577    Prob(JB):
1.29e-67
Kurtosis:               6.435    Cond. No.
3.05e+03
=====
=====
```

#### Notes:

- [1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC0)
- [2] The condition number is large, 3.05e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

1.f

In [276]: *#map nonsense*

```
#open shapefile  
shapefile = gpd.read_file("chn_admbnda_adm2_ocha.shp")
```

In [277]: *#merge cities and stations*

```
merge1 = stations.merge(lines)  
  
cities2 = cities.merge(stations, on = 'cityid')
```

```
In [281]: #turn merge into geofile
cities2['numlinks'] = cities2['numlinks'].replace(0, np.nan)

cities2 = cities2.dropna(subset = ['numlinks'])

geometry = [Point(xy) for xy in zip(cities['longitude'], cities['latitude'])]
gdf1 = gpd.GeoDataFrame(cities, crs=crs, geometry=geometry)

#join shapefile and new geofile
shapefile2 = gpd.sjoin(gdf1, shapefile, how="right", op='intersects')

#print base colored by number of open stations
base = shapefile2.plot(figsize=(15,9), column = 'numstat', edgecolor='black')

geometry = [Point(xy) for xy in zip(cities2['longitude'], cities2['latitude'])]
crs = {'init': shapefile1.crs}

gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(cities2, crs=crs, geometry=geometry)
gdf.plot(ax= base, marker = 'o', markersize = 5, color = 'navy')

#plotting open lines
for i in list(set(list(lines['lineid']))):
    trunc = cities2[cities2['lineid']==i]
    mp.plot(trunc.longitude, trunc.latitude, color = 'navy')
```

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/pyproj/crs/crs.py:141: FutureWarning:

'+init=<authority>:<code>' syntax is deprecated. '<authority>:<code>' is the preferred initialization method. When making the change, be mindful of axis order changes: <https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-order-changes-in-proj-6> (<https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-order-changes-in-proj-6>)

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/IPython/core/interactiveshell.py:3357: FutureWarning:

The `op` parameter is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. Please use the `predicate` parameter instead.

<ipython-input-281-edbb9c49cc6a>:10: UserWarning:

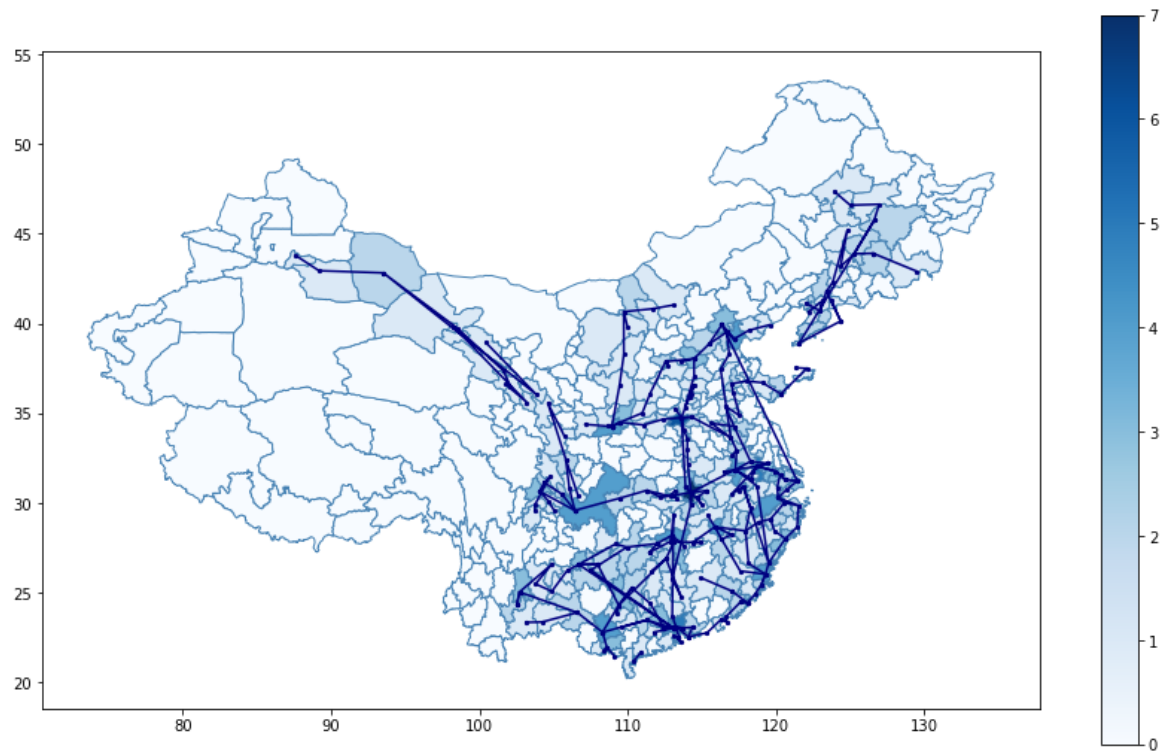
CRS mismatch between the CRS of left geometries and the CRS of right geometries.  
Use `to\_crs()` to reproject one of the input geometries to match the CRS of the other.

Left CRS: +init=epsg:4326 +type=crs  
Right CRS: EPSG:4326

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/pyproj/crs/crs.py:141: FutureWarning:

'+init=<authority>:<code>' syntax is deprecated. '<authority>:<code>'

is the preferred initialization method. When making the change, be mindful of axis order changes: <https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-order-changes-in-proj-6> (<https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-order-changes-in-proj-6>)





```
In [282]: #turn merge into geofile
cities2['numlinks'] = cities2['numlinks'].replace(0, np.nan)

cities2['resid'].fillna(-5)

cities2 = cities2.dropna(subset = ['numlinks'])

geometry = [Point(xy) for xy in zip(cities['longitude'], cities['latitude'])]
gdf1 = gpd.GeoDataFrame(cities, crs=crs, geometry=geometry)

#join shapefile and new geofile
shapefile2 = gpd.sjoin(gdf1, shapefile, how="right", op='intersects')

#print base colored by number of open stations
base = shapefile2.plot(figsize=(15,9), column = 'resid', edgecolor='steelblue')

geometry = [Point(xy) for xy in zip(cities2['longitude'], cities2['latitude'])]
crs = {'init': shapefile1.crs}

gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(cities2, crs=crs, geometry=geometry)
gdf.plot(ax= base, marker = 'o', markersize = 5, color = 'navy')

#plotting open lines
for i in list(set(list(lines['lineid']))):
    trunc = cities2[cities2['lineid']==i]
    mp.plot(trunc.longitude, trunc.latitude, color = 'navy')
```

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/pyproj/crs/crs.py:141: FutureWarning:

'+init=<authority>:<code>' syntax is deprecated. '<authority>:<code>' is the preferred initialization method. When making the change, be mindful of axis order changes: <https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-order-changes-in-proj-6> (<https://pyproj4.github.io/pyproj/stable/gotchas.html#axis-order-changes-in-proj-6>)

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/IPython/core/interactiveshell.py:3357: FutureWarning:

The `op` parameter is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. Please use the `predicate` parameter instead.

<ipython-input-282-6dcd3b901323>:12: UserWarning:

CRS mismatch between the CRS of left geometries and the CRS of right geometries.

Use `to\_crs()` to reproject one of the input geometries to match the

In [ ]:

