17.871

Spring 2007

Problem Set #3

Work together, write up individually, and show your work.

Handed out: May 3, 2007

Due: May 10, 2007

1. (20 points) Does the incumbent president do better in New York State when the Yankees win more games?

Variables

vote_i: incumbent president's vote share in New York State counties
 pct: the Yankees winning percentage over the election-year season

incterms: the number of terms the president has served in office

gnp4: per capita GNP growth in the election-year

year: year of the presidential election

(Each row in the data set is a New York state county year.)

. sum vote_i pct incterms gnp4 year

Variable	0bs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
vote_i	1302	.4913937	.1586309	.16	.86
pct	1361	.5830786	.0585386	.41	.71
incterms	1302	2	1.069456	1	5
gnp4	1302	2.041905	4.912677	-14.96	11.57
year	1361	1960.025	24.17222	1920	2000

. regress vote_i pct incterms gnp4 year if year > 1919

Source	SS	df	MS		Number of obs F(4, 1297)	=	1302 129.37
Model Residual	9.33695094 23.4011068		.33423773		Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared	=	0.0000 0.2852 0.2830
Total	32.7380578	1301 .	025163765		Root MSE	=	.13432
vote_i	Coef.	Std. Er	r. t	P> t	[95% Conf.	In	terval]
pct incterms gnp4 year _cons	.2090739 0758338 .006453 .0006841 8065863	.085556 .003658 .000845 .000193 .411745	3 -20.73 3 7.63 4 3.54	b. 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.050	.0412299 e. .0081113 .0003047 -1.614347		.376918 e. 0047948 0010635 0011739

- a. Calculate the missing statistic.
- b. Calculate the missing statistic.
- c. Interpret the coefficient for Yankee winning percentage (pct).
- d. Interpret the coefficient for incumbent terms (incterms).
- e. Calculate the missing confidence interval.
- f. Interpret the confidence interval in e.
- g. Calculate the 90% confidence interval in e.

- h. Pretend that the regression results above (coefficients and standard errors) were from a model with only 20 degrees of freedom. Calculate b. and e.
- i. Do you believe that citizens of New York State vote more for the incumbent president when the Yankees win more games? What additional graphs or analyses would you like to see?
- j. What does this model predict about the change in the incumbent president's winning percentage between 1920 and the year 3000? Believable?
- 2. (10 points) Understanding interactions.

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. g postwar = year > 1945
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. g pctXpostwar = pct * postwar

. regress vote_i pct incterms gnp4 year postwar pctXpostwar

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of o	bs =	1302
 +-				F(6, 129	5) =	109.38
Model	11.0111805	6	1.83519675	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	21.7268773	1295	.016777511	R-squared	=	0.3363
 +-				Adj R-squar	ed =	0.3333
Total	32.7380578	1301	.025163765	Root MSE	=	.12953
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vote_i	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
pct pct pct pct pot postwar pctXpostwar cons	.3116188 0855107 0062222 0020971 .4466541 5048986 4.497279	.1380185 .0036936 .0008759 .0003352 .0992433 .1591314 .6683988	2.26 -23.15 -7.10 -6.26 4.50 -3.17 6.73	0.024 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	.0408545 0927569 0079406 0027547 .2519587 8170821 3.186016	.582383 0782646 0045038 0014395 .6413494 1927151 5.808542

- a. Interpret the coefficient on prewar Yankee winning percentage.
- b. What is the effect of Yankee winning percentage postwar. (Hint: You need to calculate this using the interactions.)
- c. From the model, predict the county vote share for the incumbent president for Erie County in 1936. Here's the relevant row:

name	vote_i	pct	incterms	gp4	year	postwar
ERIE	.52	.66	1	11.57	1936	0

d. From the model, predict the average county vote share for the incumbent president for Erie County in 2000. Here's the relevant row:

name	vote_i	pct	incterms	gp4	year	postwar
ERIE	. 47	.54	2	1.95	2000	1

- e. What does this model predict about the change in the incumbent president's winning percentage between 1920 and the year 3000? Why might the coefficient on year change from the model in question 1? (Hint: think about what changes between the models.)
- 3. (Infinite points) True or False: Yankees suck.