# In-person session 2

**January 18, 2024** 

PMAP 8521: Program evaluation Andrew Young School of Policy Studies

### Plan for today

Files, folders, and projects

Transforming data with {dplyr}

Regression, p-values, and null worlds

# Files, folders, and projects

# Why so much content these first two weeks?

### How much should I be reading?

# File paths, working directories, and RStudio projects

## .zip files

### The hyperliterality of computers

Warnings and messages

### Quarto tips

# Transforming data with {dplyr}

## Regression with R



From slides

Many simultaneous continuous variables



Many simultaneous categorical variables

### Regression equations

And is the intercept ever useful, or should we always ignore it?

# Why use two steps to create a regression in R? (i.e. assigning it to an object with <-?)

Why use tidy() from the broom package?

# How was the 0.05 significance threshold determined?

Could we say something is significant if p > 0.05, but just note that it is at a higher p-value?

Or does it have to fall under 0.05?

# Why all this convoluted logic of null worlds?



### 5-Minute Healthy Oatmeal

Fit Foodie Finds

4.6 \*\*\*\* (93)

10 min



**Basic Oatmeal Recipe** 

Del's cooking twist

5.0 ★★★★★ (1)

15 min



#### FeelGoodFoodie

https://feelgoodfoodie.net > recipe > how-to-make-oat...

#### **How to Make Oatmeal**

Jan 17, 2019 — Microwave Instructions. Place the **oats**, water and salt in a microwave safe bowl. Heat in the microwave on high for 90 seconds. · Stovetop ...

★★★★ Rating: 5 · 8,192 votes · 4 min

Microwave Cooking... · Stovetop Cooking... · Healthy Oatmeal Recipes



#### Downshiftology

https://downshiftology.com > ... > Courses > Breakfast

#### Easy Oatmeal Recipe

Sep 11, 2023 — Learn how to make **oatmeal** that's hearty and creamy. It's easy to make on the stove or in the microwave - and it's healthy too!

 $\star\star\star\star$  Rating: 5 · 21 votes · 7 min

Popular Types Of Oatmeal · How To Make Oatmeal Like A... · Make Your Oatmeal Taste...





Do we care about the actual coefficients or just whether or not they're significant?

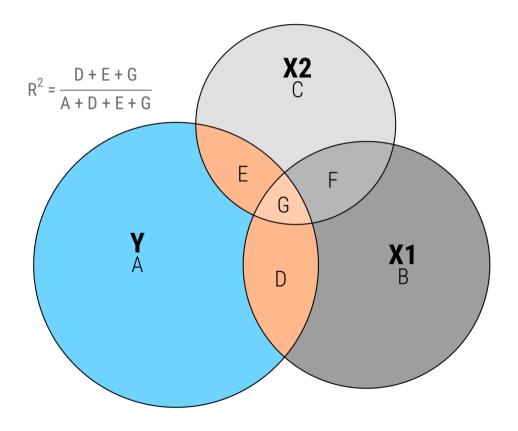
How does significance relate to causation?

If we can't use statistics to assert causation how are we going to use this information in program evaluation?

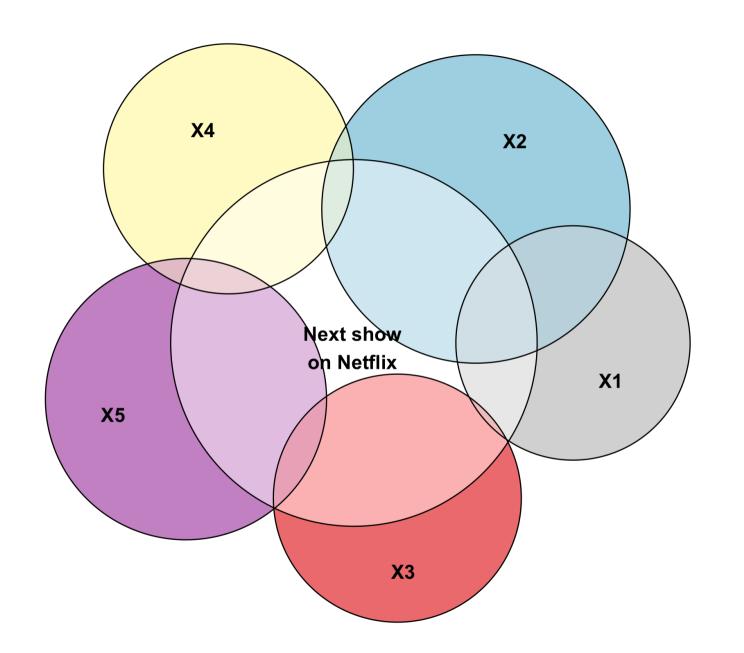
### What counts as a "good" R<sup>2</sup>?

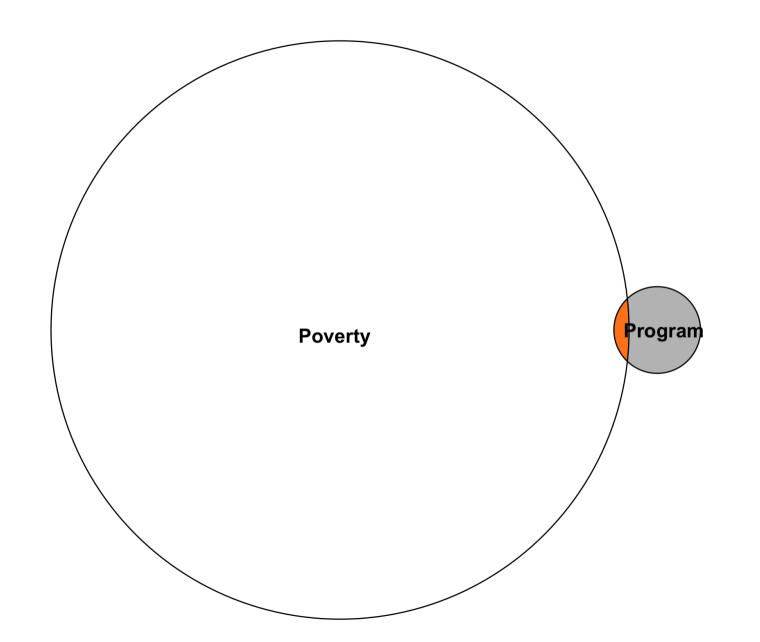
### R<sup>2</sup> represented as an Euler diagram

Orange area (D + E + G) shows the total variance in outcome Y that is jointly explained by X1 and X2



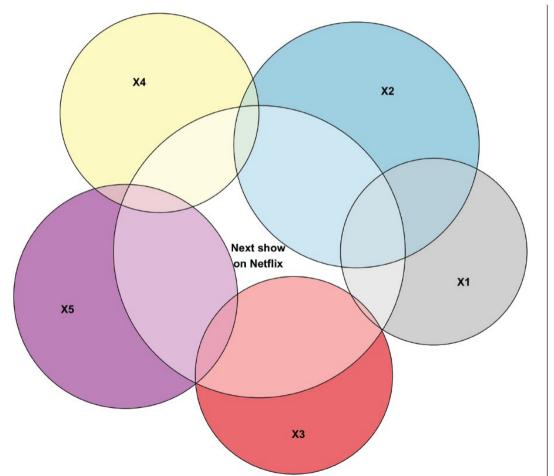
Circles sized according to each variable's sum of squares; size of overlapping areas is not 100% correct due to limitations in available geometric space





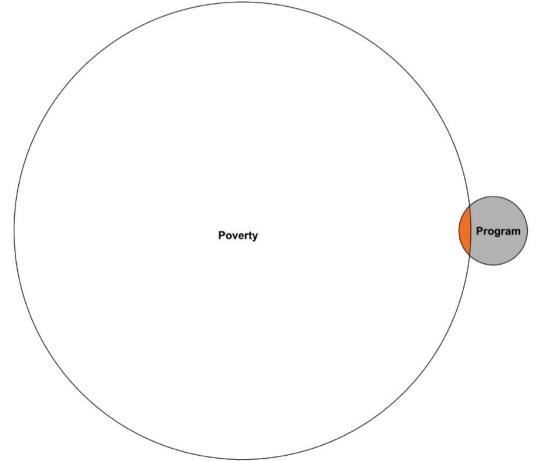
#### **Regression focused on prediction**

Focus is on Y Minimize unexplained variation in the outcome



#### **Regression focused on estimation**

Focus is on a single X
Get that little sliver as accurate as possible



## R time!