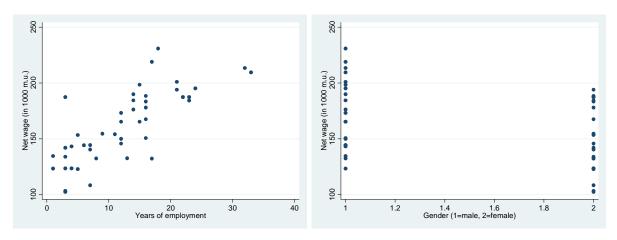
Example 1: For 45 employees we gathered data in the file wage1.dta on their net wage (in 1,000 m.u.), period of employment (in years) and gender (a variable that equals 1 for males and 2 for females). For gender we introduce a dummy variable D, which has value of 1 for males and value of 0 for females.

Estimate the regression models in which the dummy variable will appear in various ways and explain the obtained regression coefficients.

Computer printout of the results in Stata:

. scatter wage employment

. scatter wage gender



- . gen d=1
- . replace d=0 if gender==2

(24 real changes made)

- . label variable d "Gender of the employee (1=male, 0=female)"
- . gen dalt=1
- . replace dalt=0 if gender==1

(21 real changes made)

- . label variable dalt "Gender of the employee (1=female, 0=male)"
- . regress wage d

Source	SS	df	MS		Number of obs	= 45
+					F(1, 43)	= 5.90
Model	5549.44883	1 554	9.44883		Prob > F	= 0.0194
Residual	40416.5491	43 939	.919746		R-squared	= 0.1207
+					Adj R-squared	= 0.1003
Total	45965.9979	44 104	4.68177		Root MSE	= 30.658
'						
wage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Intervall
+						
d l	22.25953	9.160863	2.43	0.019	3.784886	40.73417
cons	151.3167	6.258061	24.18	0.000	138.6961	163.9372

. tab d, sum(wage)

Gender of the employee (1=male, 0=female)	 Summary of Ne Mean	et wage (in Std. Dev.	1000 m.u.) Freq.
0	151.31667 173.57619	29.742015 31.678887	24 21
Total	 161.70444	32.321537	45

. regress wage employment d

Source	SS	df	MS		Number of obs	
Model Residual 	29052.7 16913.2979 	42 402	4526.35 2.697568 14.68177		Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared Root MSE	= 0.0000 = 0.6320
wage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
employment d _cons	2.975623 12.67731 118.9568	.3894964 6.126038 5.89244	7.64 2.07 20.19	0.000 0.045 0.000	2.189588 .314466 107.0653	3.761659 25.04015 130.8482

. gen demployment=d*employment

. regress wage employment d demployment

Source	SS	df	MS		Number of obs	
Model Residual	29052.7495 16913.2484		.24985 518253		F(3, 41) Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared	= 0.0000 = 0.6320
Total	45965.9979	44 1044	.68177		Root MSE	= 20.311
wage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
employment	2.970835	.5886187	5.05	0.000	1.782095	4.159574
employment d	2.970835 12.57033	.5886187 11.56706	5.05 1.09	0.000 0.284	1.782095 -10.78982	4.159574 35.93047
!						
d	12.57033	11.56706	1.09	0.284	-10.78982	35.93047

. list wage employment d demployment

_				
	wage	employ~t	d	demplo~t
1.	150.6	16	1	16
2.	213.4	32	1	32
3.	108.4	7	0	0
4.	123.6	4	0	0
5.	194	21	0	0
6.	154.1	11	0	0
7.	184.5	14	1	14
8.	173.2	12	1	12
9.	167.5	16	0	0

10.	144.3	6	1	6
11. 12. 13. 14.	165.3 103.4 154.7 219 188.4	15 3 9 17 16	1 0 0 1 0	15 0 0 17 0
16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	201 153.4 132.7 183.4 165.3	21 5 13 16 12	1 0 0 0	21 0 0 0 12
21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	187.4 132.4 123.6 176.3 187.4	22 17 3 14 23	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 14 0
26. 27. 28. 29.	134.5 102.3 198.4 150 140.4	1 3 15 12 7	1 0 1 1 0	1 0 15 12 0
31. 32. 33. 34. 35.	184.3 143.1 187.5 132.5 190	23 4 3 8 14	0 1 0 1	0 4 0 8 14
36. 37. 38. 39. 40.	145.7 123.4 142 195.3 123	12 1 3 24 5	0 1 0 1 0	0 1 0 24 0
41. 42. 43. 44. 45.	144.4 134 231 178 209.6	7 3 18 16 33	1 0 1 0 1	7 0 18 0 33

. regress wage d dalt

note: dalt omitted because of collinearity

Source	SS	df	MS		Number of obs F(1, 43)	
Model Residual Total	5549.44883 40416.5491 45965.9979		.44883 919746 		Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared Root MSE	= 0.0194 = 0.1207
wage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
d dalt _cons	22.25953 (omitted) 151.3167	9.160863 6.258061	2.43	0.019	3.784886 138.6961	40.73417

. regress wage employment d dalt

note: dalt omitted because of collinearity

Source	SS	df 	MS		Number of obs F(2, 42)		45 36.07
Model Residual	29052.7 16913.2979		4526.35		Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared	=	0.0000 0.6320 0.6145
Total	45965.9979	44 104	4.68177		Root MSE	=	20.067
wage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Int	erval]
employment d dalt _cons	2.975623 12.67731 (omitted) 118.9568	.3894964 6.126038 5.89244	7.64 2.07 20.19	0.000 0.045 0.000	2.189588 .314466 107.0653	25	761659 5.04015 80.8482

Example 2: We gathered a sample of data for 32 European countries for the year 2003. We have the following variables available (the data are provided in Stata Data file health.dta, while the programming code is given in Stata Do file health-commands-112.do):

- life expectancy at birth (*LIFE*; in years);
- health expenditure per capita (*EXP*; in U.S. dollars);
- percentage of smokers among adults (*TOBACCO*);
- consumption of alcohol per capita (ALCO; in liters of distilled spirits).

We divided the countries into two groups based on whether they are EU15 member states (in this case the dummy variable DEU equals 1) or not (in this case the dummy variable DEU equals 0).

We estimated separately for each group the following regression model:

$$LIFE_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 EXP_i + \beta_3 ALCO_i + \beta_4 TOBACCO_i + u_i$$

and found based on the Chow test that the analyzed regression function differs between the aforementioned groups of countries. Fill in the findings with the use of dummy variables.

Computer printout of the results in Stata:

. regress life exp alco tobacco

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	32
 +-				F(3, 28)	=	26.30
Model	413.850212	3	137.950071	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	146.874565	28	5.24552017	R-squared	=	0.7381
 -				Adj R-squared	=	0.7100
Total	560.724777	31	18.087896	Root MSE	=	2.2903

life Coef. Std. Err. t P> t [95% Conf. Inte	
	erval]
alco 6493606 .2805689 -2.31 0.028 -1.2240807 tobacco 2238391 .0837702 -2.67 0.012395434605	026809 746412 522436 .99359

- . gen dexp=deu*exp
- . gen dalco=deu*alco
- . gen dtobacco=deu*tobacco

. regress life exp alco tobacco deu

Source	SS	df	MS		Number of obs F(4, 27)	~ -
Model Residual	439.854433 120.870344		.963608 7667939		Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared	= 0.0000 = 0.7844
Total	560.724777	31 18	.087896		Root MSE	= 2.1158
life	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
exp alco tobacco deu _cons	.0015803 4965685 2039382 2.144349 79.81336	.0003889 .2668332 .0778272 .8897162 2.600354	4.06 -1.86 -2.62 2.41 30.69	0.000 0.074 0.014 0.023 0.000	.0007823 -1.044065 3636265 .3188019 74.47788	.0023783 .050928 0442499 3.969896 85.14885

. regress life exp alco tobacco deu dexp dalco dtobacco

Source Model Residual Total	SS 489.576762 71.1480148 560.724777	24 2.96	MS 9395375 6450062 		Number of obs F(7, 24) Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared Root MSE	= 23.59 = 0.0000 = 0.8731
life	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
exp alco tobacco deu dexp dalco dtobacco _cons	.001538853355374019988 -7.9344720014602 .6710069 .4129869 85.90512	.0003798 .2317374 .0917503 4.162727 .0007901 .8493576 .1349227 3.096202	4.05 -2.30 -4.38 -1.91 -1.85 0.79 3.06 27.75	0.000 0.030 0.000 0.069 0.077 0.437 0.005 0.000	.0007548 -1.011836 5913622 -16.52592 0030908 -1.081981 .1345201 79.51487	.0023227 0552712 2126354 .6569745 .0001705 2.423995 .6914537 92.29537

. test deu=dexp=dalco=0

- (1) deu dexp = 0 (2) deu dalco = 0
- (3) deu = 0

$$F(3, 24) = 4.20$$

 $Prob > F = 0.0159$

. test dexp=dalco=0

(1) dexp - dalco = 0 (2) dexp = 0

F(2, 24) = 2.20Prob > F = 0.1332

. regress life exp alco tobacco deu dtobacco

Source	SS	df	MS		Number of obs = $F(5, 26) = 29$	
Model Residual	476.562498 84.1622793		3124995 3701074		Prob > F R-squared Adj R-squared	= 0.0000 = 0.8499
Total	560.724777	31 18	.087896		Root MSE	= 1.7992
life	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
exp alco tobacco deu dtobacco _cons	.0012305 5723521 4311841 -10.55756 .4550991 87.19745	.0003467 .228013 .0945176 3.847028 .1351442 3.114081	3.55 -2.51 -4.56 -2.74 3.37 28.00	0.001 0.019 0.000 0.011 0.002 0.000	.000518 -1.04104 6254678 -18.46524 .1773063 80.79636	.0019431 1036647 2369004 -2.64988 .7328919 93.59853