#### **PUBPOL 639: ASSIGNMENT 4 - Solutions**

Due: Friday, April 1<sup>st</sup> at the start of class

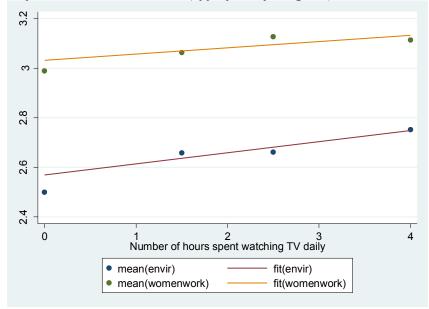
### **PART II – The Conditional Expectation Function**

1. Table 2 presents regression estimates from bivariate regressions of environmental concern and support for working women on hours of television viewed daily. Columns (1) and (2) are estimated on individual data and columns (3) and (4) are estimated on aggregate data, where each observation corresponds to an average for each possible value of hours of TV viewing per day. The regression coefficients for the individual and aggregate regressions are identical.

	Individu	al Analysis	Aggrega	ated Analysis
	Environmental concern	Support for women working	Environmental concern	Support for womer working
Regressor	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hours of TV viewing per day	0.0450***	0.0252***	0.0450*	0.0252
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Constant	2.569***	3.032***	2.569***	3.032***
	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.041)	(0.026)
Observations	17518	17518	4	4
Adjusted R-squared	0.003	0.001	0.74	0.406

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses under coefficients. The individual coefficient is statistically significant at the \*\*\* 1% level, \*\* 5% level, or \*10% level of significance using a two-sided t-test. Data comes from the World Values Survey and includes a sample of individuals in Eastern European, former Soviet, and Balkan counties. Observations in columns (3) and (4) represent averages for each possible value of hours of TV viewing per day.

2. Plot the conditional expectation functions and the (appropriately weighted) fitted OLS lines.



3. In these regressions, we have implicitly assumed that the relationship between outcomes and television viewing is linear. The predicted difference in outcomes between 0 and 1.5 hours of television daily is the same as that between 2.5 and 4 hours daily. From the graph, this doesn't seem like a terrible assumption. However, a nonlinear relationship with a steeper slope when going from no television to some television would probably fit the data better. This would be consistent with diminishing returns to each additional hour of TV viewed.

# PART I: Memo on Media Access, Environmental Concerns, and Views about Women's Rights Overview

Some people believe that increasing access to the media may increase people's awareness of global problems (e.g. global warming and environmental pollution) and promote more progressive values (e.g. gender equality). This memo assesses this theory by examining the relationship between media access (as proxied by television viewing) and views about the environment and women's rights. I analyze data from the World Values Survey from 1995-1998.

#### **Summary of Findings**

Table 1 presents results from OLS regressions of environmental concern and support for working women on hours of television viewed per day and various controls. Both outcomes are measured on a four-point scale. The unadjusted regressions (columns (1) and (3)) indicate that each additional hour of daily TV viewing is associated with a 0.045 point increase in environmental concern and a 0.025 point increase in support for working women. These estimates change very little when controls for education, age, sex, and town size are included, as is done in columns (2) and (4). Controlling for these four factors, each additional hour of daily TV viewing is associated with a 0.042 point increase in environmental concern and a 0.024 point increase in support for working women. Both coefficients are different from zero at a 99% level of confidence. Each additional hour of TV is associated with a change in outcomes that is similar to 15 and 17% of the adjusted outcome difference between college graduates and high school dropouts for environmental concern and working women support, respectively. These findings are strongly consistent with the theory that greater media access may increase awareness of global problems and promote gender equality.

#### Limitations

There are two main limitations of this analysis. First, hours of television viewing is not randomly assigned so there may be other factors that should be controlled for. Failing to control for income and the level of development of respondents' country may cause the relationship between these outcomes and TV viewership to be overstated. Second, the results may not generalize to other populations or time periods. The relationship between media access and beliefs or values may differ in Eastern Europe and Latin America and may have changed due to the spread of the internet since this data was collected.

	Environmen	Depende tal concern		women working
Regressor	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hours of TV viewing per day	0.0450***	0.0415***	0.0252***	0.0239***
· ,	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
High school education		0.142***		0.130***
		(0.016)		(0.016)
College education		0.270***		0.137***
		(0.020)		(0.020)
\ge		-0.0023***		-0.0013***
		(0.0004)		(0.0004)
Лale		-0.026**		-0.121***
		(0.013)		(0.013)
ownsize (million)		-0.0108		-0.162***
		(0.0356)		(0.036)
Constant	2.569***	2.568***	3.032***	3.080***
	(0.016)	(0.029)	(0.016)	(0.029)
Adjusted R-squared	0.003	0.020	0.001	0.012

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses under coefficients. The individual coefficient is statistically significant at the \*\*\* 1% level, \*\* 5% level, or \*10% level of significance using a two-sided t-test. Data comes from the World Values Survey and includes a sample of individuals in Eastern European, former Soviet, and Balkan counties. All regressions have 17,518 observations.

#### Do file

```
#delimit ;
clear all;
set mem 1a;
set more off;
capture log close;
log using assignment4solns.log, text replace;
* Load dataset;
use wvs micro.dta;
desc;
^{\star} Part I - regressions with micro data
* -----;
reg envir tvhours, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 replace;
outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 replace;
reg envir tvhours educ_hs educ_coll, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append;
reg envir tvhours educ_hs educ_coll age, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append;
reg envir tvhours educ_hs educ_coll age male, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append;
reg envir tvhours educ hs educ coll age male townsize, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append;
reg womenwork tvhours, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 replace;
outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 append;
reg womenwork tvhours educ hs educ coll, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append;
reg womenwork tvhours educ hs educ coll age, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append;
reg womenwork tvhours educ hs educ coll age male, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append;
reg womenwork tvhours educ hs educ coll age male townsize, robust;
outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append;
* Part II - regressions with collapsed data
 · _____.
collapse (count) count=country (mean) envir women, by(tvhours);
reg envir tvhours [aweight=count], robust;
outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 append;
reg womenwork tvhours [aweight=count], robust;
outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 append;
twoway scatter envir tvhours || lfit envir tvhours [aw = count] ||
       scatter womenwork tvhours || lfit womenwork tvhours [aw = count] ||,
       legend( lab(1 "mean(envir)") lab(2 "fit(envir)") lab(3 "mean(womenwork)") lab(4
"fit(womenwork)"));
graph export graph4_1.wmf, replace;
log close;
```

## Log file

- . \* Load dataset;
- . use wvs\_micro.dta;

. desc;

Contains data from wvs\_micro.dta

obs: 17,518 vars: 39

vars: 7 Mar 2011 23:01

size: 1,313,850 (99.9% of memory free)

		display		
variable name	type	format	label	variable label
				country/region
countrywear	long	%12 Or	s025	year survey country - year
countryyear age	hvte	%8 Na	×003	age
townsizeg	hyte	%8.0a	x049	highest educational level attained size of town
envir		%9.0g	110 13	Support for tax increase to fund pollution
CIIVII	11000	03.09		reduction
womenwork	float	%9.0g		Agree that working mother can be good parent
educ nohs	float	%9.0q		Did not complete secondary education
educ hs	float	%9.0g		Completed secondary education, no college
educ_coll				Obtained some postsecondary education
townsize	float	%9.0g		size of town, 1000
tvhours	float	%9.0g		Number of hours spent watching TV daily
tvany	float	%9.0g		Watch any TV
male	float			1 = male, 0 = female
c_1	byte	%8.0g		country=="albania"
c_2	byte	%8.0g		country=="bosnia and herzegovina"
c_3	byte	%8.0g		country=="bulgaria"
c_4	byte	%8.0g		country=="belarus"
c_5	byte	%8.0g		country=="hungary"
c_6	byte	%8.0g		country=="latvia"
c_7	byte	%8.0g		country=="lithuania"
c_8	byte	%8.0g		country=="moldova"
c_9	byte	%8.0g		country=="poland"
c_10	-	%8.0g		country=="romania"
c_11	-	%8.0g		country=="russian federation"
c_12	byte	-		country=="slovakia"
c_13	-	%8.0g		country=="slovenia"
c_14	_	%8.0g		country=="ukraine"
c_15	-	%8.0g		country=="macedonia"
c_16	_	%8.0g		country=="serbia and montenegro"
size_1	byte			townsize== 1.5000
size_2	byte			townsize== 3.5000
size_3	byte	-		townsize== 7.5000
size_4	byte	-		townsize== 15.0000
size_5	byte	-		townsize== 35.0000
size_6	byte	-		townsize== 75.0000
size_7	byte	-		townsize== 300.0000
size_8	byte	%8.0g		townsize== 500.0000

Sorted by:

- . \* Part I regressions with micro data > \* -----;
- . reg envir tvhours, robust;

Number of obs = 17518 F( 1, 17516) = 56.05 Prob > F = 0.0000 R-squared = 0.0033 Root MSE = .8609 Linear regression

\_\_\_\_\_

envir	   Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
	.045008				.0332245	.0567916

. outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 replace; dir : seeout  $\,$ 

. outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 replace;

dir : seeout

. reg envir tvhours educ\_hs educ\_coll, robust;

Linear regression

Number of obs = 17518 F( 3, 17514) = 107.91 Prob > F = 0.0000 R-squared = 0.0184 Root MSE = .85441

envir	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
tvhours	.0412061	.0059852	6.88	0.000	.0294746	.0529377
educ_hs	.1666083	.0149291	11.16	0.000	.1373458	.1958707
educ_coll	.2915593	.0183651	15.88	0.000	.2555618	.3275568
_cons	2.440301	.0177687	137.34	0.000	2.405473	2.47513

. outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append;  $\operatorname{dir}$  : seeout

. reg envir tvhours educ\_hs educ\_coll age, robust;

Linear regression

   envir	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
tvhours   educ_hs   educ_coll   age   _cons	.0412715 .1411468 .2687263 0022797 2.555621	.0059802 .0157906 .0189765 .0004332 .0285	6.90 8.94 14.16 -5.26 89.67	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	.0295497 .1101957 .2315305 0031288 2.499758	.0529932 .172098 .305922 0014306 2.611484

. outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append;  $\operatorname{dir}$  : seeout

. reg envir tvhours educ\_hs educ\_coll age male, robust;

Linear regression

Number of obs = 17518 F( 5, 17512) = 72.77 Prob > F = 0.0000 R-squared = 0.0202 Root MSE = .85367

envir	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
tvhours	.0413296	.0059799	6.91	0.000	.0296085	.0530507
educ_hs	.1413356	.0157896	8.95	0.000	.1103865	.1722848
educ_coll	.2684601	.0189783	14.15	0.000	.2312608	.3056594

\_\_\_\_\_\_

age	0022888	.0004332	-5.28	0.000	0031378	0014397		
male	0261305	.012964	-2.02	0.044	0515412	0007199		
_cons	2.568113	.0291615	88.07	0.000	2.510954	2.625272		
. outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append; dir : seeout								
. reg envir tvh	ours educ_hs	educ_coll	age male	townsize	, robust;			
Linear regressi	on			]	Number of obs	s = 17518		

. outreg2 using assignment4a.txt, adjr2 append;
dir : seeout

. reg womenwork tvhours, robust;

. reg womenwork evilours, robuse,

. outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 replace; dir : seeout

. outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 append;  $\operatorname{dir}$  : seeout

. reg womenwork tvhours educ\_hs educ\_coll, robust;

Linear regression Number of obs = 17518

F( 3, 17514) = 34.14 Prob > F = 0.0000 R-squared = 0.0060 Root MSE = .86407

. outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append; dir : seeout

Linear regression

. reg womenwork tvhours educ hs educ coll age, robust;

Number of obs = 17518F(4, 17513) = 28.41Prob > F = 0.0000 R-squared = 0.0066 Root MSE = .86385

Root MSE

womenwork		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
tvhours educ_hs educ_coll age _cons		.0208781 .117087 .1153672 0013683 3.022468	.0060836 .0160754 .0191252 .000437	3.43 7.28 6.03 -3.13 104.93	0.001 0.000 0.000 0.002 0.000	.0089537 .0855776 .0778799 0022249 2.966009	.0328026 .1485963 .1528545 0005117 3.078927

. outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append; dir : seeout

. reg womenwork tvhours educ hs educ coll age male, robust;

Linear regression Number of obs =

F(5, 17512) =F(5, 17512) = 39.64 Prob > F = 0.0000 R-squared = 0.0113 R-squared Root MSE = .86184

\_\_\_\_\_\_ Robust Coef. Std. Err. womenwork | [95% Conf. Interval] t P>|t| \_\_\_\_\_\_ tvhours | .0211424 .0060638 3.49 0.000 .0092567 .033028 educ\_hs | .117945 .0160306 7.36 0.000 .0865235 .1493665 educ\_coll | .1141578 .0190905 5.98 0.000 .0767385 .1515771 age | -.0014094 .0004362 -3.23 0.001 -.0022643 -.0005545 educ coll | male | -.1187484 .0130708 -9.09 0.000 -.1443684 -.0931284 \_cons | 3.079238 .0294144 104.68 0.000 3.021583 3.136894

. outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append;

. req womenwork tvhours educ hs educ coll age male townsize, robust;

Linear regression Number of obs = 17518 F(6, 17511) = 36.61

Prob > F = 0.0000= 0.0124 = .86137 R-squared Root MSE

Robust womenwork | Coef. Std. Err. t P>|t| [95% Conf. Interval] \_\_\_\_\_\_ male | -.1208469 .0130657 -9.25 0.000 -.146457 townsize | -.0001617 .0000362 -4.47 0.000 -.0002326 -.0000908 \_cons | 3.080232 .0294167 104.71 0.000 3.022573 3.137892

. outreg2 using assignment4b.txt, adjr2 append;

```
dir : seeout
. collapse (count) count=country (mean) envir women, by(tvhours);
. reg envir tvhours [aweight=count], robust;
(sum of wgt is 1.7518e+04)
Linear regression
                                                Number of obs =
                                                F(1, 2) = 14.08

Prob > F = 0.0642
                                                         = 0.0642
= 0.8268
                                                R-squared
                                                          = .03213
                                                Root MSE
                Coef. Std. Err.
                                    t P>|t|
                                                 [95% Conf. Interval]
     envir I
_____
tvhours | .045008 .0119933 3.75 0.064 -.0065951 .0966112

_cons | 2.568826 .0406335 63.22 0.000 2.393994 2.743657
. outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 append;
dir : seeout
. reg womenwork tvhours [aweight=count], robust;
(sum of wgt is 1.7518e+04)
                                                Linear regression
                                                Root MSE
                                                          = .03182
                       Robust
               Coef. Std. Err.
  womenwork |
                                    t P>|t|
                                                 [95% Conf. Interval]
_______
tvhours | .0251987 .0112354 2.24 0.154 -.0231431 .0735405

_cons | 3.031834 .0258628 117.23 0.000 2.920555 3.143112
. outreg2 using assignment4c.txt, adjr2 append;
. twoway scatter envir tvhours || lfit envir tvhours [aw = count] ||
   scatter womenwork tvhours || lfit womenwork tvhours [aw = count] ||,
        legend( lab(1 "mean(envir)") lab(2 "fit(envir)") lab(3 "mean(womenwork)") lab(
> 4 "fit(womenwork)"));
. graph export graph4 1.wmf, replace;
. log close;
```