# 1. Estimating Keynesian Consumption Function Fitted Model: C = -49.7522 + 0.9174 \* YdCoefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -49.7522318 17.876691035 -2.783078 6.872126e-03 0.9173958 0.005411752 169.519190 1.965090e-95 R^2: 0.9975008 | Adjusted R^2: 0.997466 Number of observations: 74 Graph is attached. 2. Estimating Cobb-Douglas Function Fitted Model: GDP = -3.3385 + 1.4988 \* log(Labor) + 0.4899 \* log(Capital)Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -3.3384555 2.4495082 -1.362908 0.1979394665 log(Labor) 1.4987669 0.5398026 2.776509 0.0167584828 log(Capital) 0.4898585 0.1020435 4.800487 0.0004331776 R^2: 0.8890304 | Adjusted R^2: 0.8705354 Number of observations: 15 A = 0.03549173, alpha = 1.498767, beta = 0.4898585 3. Determinants of Cross-Country GDP Growth Rates Fitted Model: GDPgrowth = -0.0378 + -0.0184 \* initGDP + 0.0010 \* MSE + -0.0083 \* FSE + 0.1231 \* MHE + -0.1245 \* FHE + 0.0483 \* life\_exp + 0.2716 \* eduGDP + 0.0562 \* invGDP + -0.1225 \* govGDP + -0.0005 \* pol Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -0.0378375650 0.061778059 -0.61247578 0.5425374067 initGDP -0.0184378783 0.004558853 -4.04441184 0.0001520132 MSF 0.0010498612 0.010548703 0.09952514 0.9210531137 FSE -0.0083014020 0.010762527 -0.77132465 0.4435416441 MHE 0.1231189845 0.049398947 2.49234027 0.0154697443 FHE -0.1244888172 0.057359790 -2.17031507 0.0339518267 life\_exp 0.0482844763 0.019064781 2.53265305 0.0139539716 eduGDP 0.2715559171 0.201546079 1.34736393 0.1829293631 invGDP 0.0562215097 0.030366125 1.85145484 0.0690270026 aovGDP -0.1224601668 0.043683064 -2.80337863 0.0068019612 -0.0005337157 0.016221240 -0.03290227 0.9738617301 R^2: 0.4222773 | Adjusted R^2: 0.3259902

Number of observations: 71

```
The following models have each have eliminated the variable from the previous with the highest P-value.
The Adjusted R^2 has been given in each case for comparison, the highest value represents the best model.
arowth$GDParowth ~ growth$initGDP + growth$MSE + growth$FSE + growth$MHE + growth$FHE + growth$life exp + growth$eduGDP + growth$invGDP
+ growth$govGDP + growth$pol
Adjusted R^2 = 0.325990179422733
arowth$GDPqrowth ~ growth$initGDP + growth$MSE + growth$FSE + growth$MHE + growth$FHE + growth$life_exp + growth$eduGDP +
growth$invGDP + growth$govGDP
Adjusted R^2 = 0.337027559172956
growth$GDPgrowth ~ growth$initGDP + growth$FSE + growth$MHE + growth$FHE + growth$life_exp + growth$eduGDP + growth$invGDP +
arowth$aovGDP
Adjusted R^2 = 0.347624749898788
growth$GDPgrowth ~ growth$initGDP + growth$FSE + growth$MHE + growth$FHE + growth$life_exp + growth$invGDP + growth$govGDP
Adjusted R^2 = 0.338527921273906
growth$GDPgrowth ~ growth$initGDP + growth$MHE + growth$FHE + growth$life_exp + growth$invGDP + growth$qovGDP
Adjusted R^2 = 0.331538687357407
growth$GDPgrowth ~ growth$initGDP + growth$MHE + growth$FHE + growth$life_exp + growth$govGDP
Adjusted R^2 = 0.294285981714504
arowth$GDParowth ~ arowth$initGDP + arowth$MHE + arowth$FHE + arowth$life exp
Adjusted R^2 = 0.239567152287585
arowth$GDParowth ~ growth$initGDP + growth$MHE + growth$FHE
Adjusted R^2 = 0.140543070354936
growth$GDPgrowth ~ growth$MHE + growth$FHE
Adjusted R^2 = 0.132852598911581
growth$GDPgrowth ~ growth$MHE
Adjusted R^2 = 0.00558044106156197
4. Estimating Crime Model
Fitted Model 1:
crime = 1638.805 + 83.2998 * pov + 31.1747 * metro + 0.4563 * popdens
Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value
                                                 Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 1638.8046250 774.6802653 2.115459 0.0397188728
vog
              83,2997846 35,4091183 2,352495 0,0228868083
metro
              31.1746603 7.3552889 4.238401 0.0001043325
popdens
              0.4563047 0.1279502 3.566269 0.0008451603
R^2: 0.562504 | Adjusted R^2: 0.5345787
Number of observations: 51
Fitted Model 2:
log(crime) = 7.8125 + 0.0142 * pov + 0.0069 * metro + 0.0000 * popdens
Coefficients:
```

Pr(>|t|)

Estimate Std. Error t value

(Intercept) 7.812496e+00 1.622168e-01 48.160845 1.176785e-41

```
pov 1.415772e-02 7.414610e-03 1.909435 6.232082e-02 metro 6.890744e-03 1.540185e-03 4.473971 4.854949e-05 popdens 4.344114e-05 2.679255e-05 1.621389 1.116247e-01 R^2: 0.443232 | Adjusted R^2: 0.4076936 Number of observations: 51
```

### Interpretations:

- A 1 point ceterus paribus increase in the percentage impoverished would yeild a 1.415772 percent increase in crime.
- A 1 point ceterus paribus increase in the percentage metropolitan would yeild a 0.6890744 percent increase in crime.
- A 1 person per square mile ceterus paribus increase in population density would yeild a 0.6890744 percent increase in crime.

## E.C. Estimating Wage Model

Number of observations: 935

### Fitted Model 1:

 $log(wage) = 5.3587 + 0.0643 * educ + 0.0172 * exper + -0.0001 * exper_2 + 0.0249 * tenure + -0.0008 * tenure_2 + 0.1985 * married + -0.1907 * black + -0.0912 * south + 0.1854 * urban$ 

#### Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value
                                                    Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 5.3586755928 0.1259142936 42.5581198 4.658568e-220
            0.0642760588 0.0063114760 10.1839979 3.691563e-23
educ
            0.0172145971 0.0126137688 1.3647465 1.726646e-01
exper
exper_2
           -0.0001138015 0.0005318714 -0.2139643 8.306220e-01
            0.0249290622 0.0081296615 3.0664330 2.229260e-03
tenure
tenure 2
           -0.0007964474 0.0004710134 -1.6909229 9.118840e-02
married
          0.1985469819 0.0391103437 5.0765849 4.645856e-07
           -0.1906636159 0.0377011200 -5.0572401 5.128487e-07
black
south
           -0.0912153107 0.0262356205 -3.4767735 5.311015e-04
            0.1854240938 0.0269585368 6.8781216 1.115870e-11
urban
R^2: 0.2549576 | Adjusted R^2: 0.2477085
```

The marginal effect of the 10th year of experience on log(wage) is 0.01516617 The marginal effect of the 10th year of tenure on log(wage) is 0.01059301

Being black vs. non-black changes wage by -19.06636 percent. Living in the South vs. elsewhere changes wage by -9.121531 percent. Living in an urban area vs. a rural area changes wage by 18.54241 percent.

We can observe interactions of dummy variables by adding them.

Married blacks can be expected to earn -3.785569 percent different wages than single non-blacks.