Testing in Linear Models

Multiple Regression Model

Regression of, Wages (y) on Region, Sex, Experience and Education.

Model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + Exp_{3i}\beta_3 + Edu_{4i}\beta_4 + \varepsilon_i$$

Dummy: South (1) ; North(0)

Dummy: Female (1) ; Male (0)

Years of Experience

Years of Education

Examples of tests of hypothesis that we can do once we fit the model

Type of Test	Example/Description	Set of Hypothesis	Stat. Test
Single-parameter	Are there differences between South & North?	$\begin{cases} H_0 & \beta_1 = 0 \\ Ha & \beta_1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$	t-test (Parameter Estimates Table)
Model as a whole	Do Region, Sex, Experience and Education together have any effect on wages?	$\begin{cases} H_0 & \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0 \\ Ha & \text{At least one of them} \neq 0. \end{cases}$	F-test (ANOVA table)
Groups of predictors	Do Experience and Education together have any effect on wages?	$\begin{cases} H_0 & \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0 \\ Ha & \text{At least one of the two} \neq 0. \end{cases}$	F-test (we will calculate it)

Single-Effect Test

$$\begin{cases} H_0 \quad \beta_j = 0 \\ Ha \quad \beta_j \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

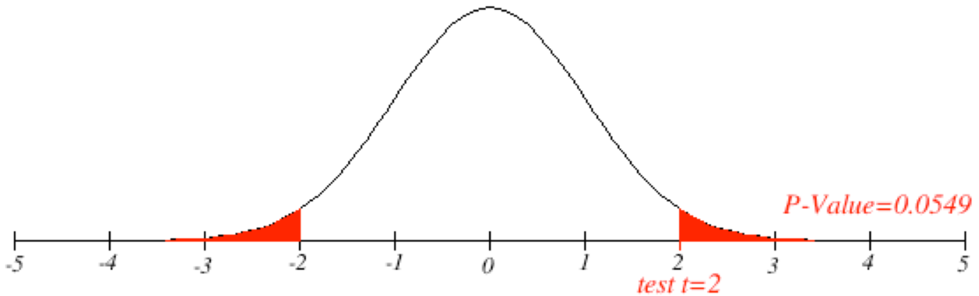
Standard Errors & t-statistic

Standard Error of Estimates $$SE\left(\hat{\beta}\right) = \sqrt{Var\left(\hat{\beta}\right)}$$

Standardized Estimates (t-statistic) $$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{SE\left(\hat{\beta}\right)}$$

pValue: We compare the t-statistic against a reference distribution (the distribution of the t-statistic under the null hypothesis (H0: b1=0). If the observed statistic is 'unusual' for this reference distribution that provides evidence against H0.

Specifically, the p-value is the probability of observing a t-statistic at least as extreme as the one observed if the null hypothesis holds.



Let's discuss this from the JMP output

Testing the Model as a Whole (All effects together)

$$y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + Exp_{3i}\beta_3 + Edu_{4i}\beta_4 + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\begin{cases} H_0 \quad \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0 \\ Ha \quad At \text{ least one of them} \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

If the NULL Hypothesis holds… $y_i = \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i$

Mean of Y

To test the model as a whole we will use the ANOVA Table…

ANOVA and F-test

$$\mathrm{H}_0: \quad y_i = \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\mathrm{H}_\mathrm{a}: \quad y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + Exp_{3i}\beta_3 + Edu_{4i}\beta_4 + \varepsilon_i$$

Mean Square=Sum Sq. / DF

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	4	3707.363	926.841	47.3474
Error	523	10237.889	19.575	Prob > F
C. Total	527	13945.252		<.0001*

F-statistic:
MS.Model/MS.Error

SS Under H0

SS Under Ha

Is the F-ratio large enough to reject the NULL (see H0 above)?

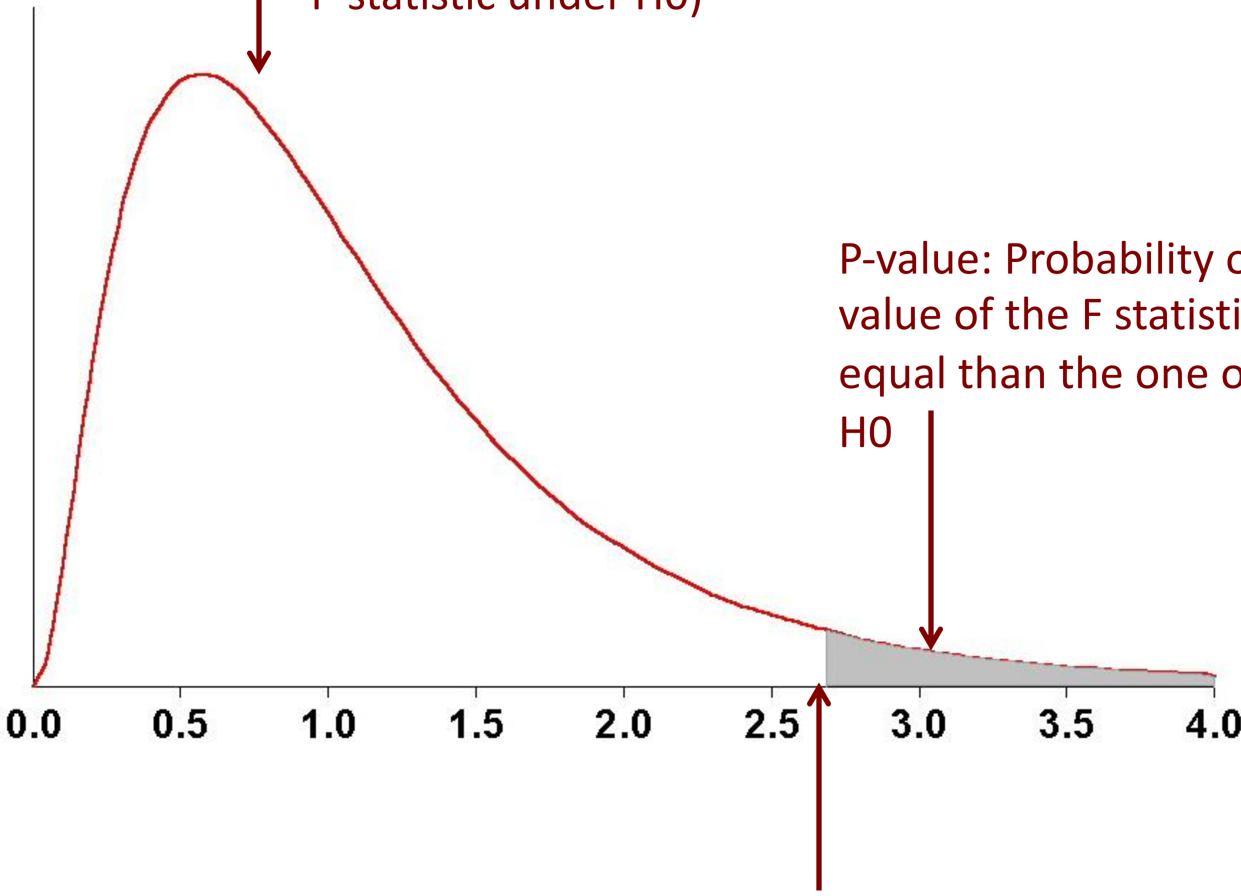
Note:

The F-statistic is directly related to the R-squared of the model.

The larger the R-sq. the larger the F-stat.

ANOVA and F-test

F Distribution (the distribution of the F-statistic under H0)



P-value: Probability of observing a value of the F statistic greater or equal than the one observed under H0

The observed value of the F-statistic (from the ANOVA table)

Testing Groups of Predictors

(e.g., Do Education and Experience Have Any Effect on Wages?)

Null and Alternative

$$y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + Exp_{3i}\beta_3 + Edu_{4i}\beta_4 + \varepsilon_i$$

Short Regression

$$\begin{cases} H_0 \quad y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + \varepsilon_i \\ Ha \quad y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + Exp_{3i}\beta_3 + Edu_{4i}\beta_4 + \varepsilon_i . \end{cases}$$

Long Regression

Implementing the above test boils down to comparing the short and long regressions.

The R-squared of the Long Regression will always be $\geq$ than that of the Short Regression

How can we test whether the reduction in R^2 we observed is large enough to reject the null hypothesis?

F-test

F Test for the Long Vs Short Regression

Long Regression $y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + Exp_{3i}\beta_3 + Edu_{4i}\beta_4 + \varepsilon_i$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: & \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0 \\ H_a: & \text{At least one} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Short Regression (H_0) $y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + \varepsilon_i$

ANOVA Table of the Short Regression (k=3)

Source	DF	SS	MS	R^2	f
Model	2	SSR_0	MSR_0	SSR_0 /SST	MSR_0 / MSE_0
Error	N-3	SSE_0	MSE_0		
Total	N-1	SST	MST		

ANOVA Table of Long Regression (k=5)

Source	DF	SS	MS	R^2	f
Model	4	SSR_A	MSR_A	SSR_A /SST	MSR_A / MSE_A
Error	N-5	SSE_A	MSE_A		
Total	N-1	SST	MST		

F-Test

Source	DF	SS	MS	R^2	F
Model (Ha)	2	$SSE_0 - SSE_A$	$(SSE_0 - SSE_A)/2$	$(SSE_0 - SSE_A)/SSE_0$	$\frac{(SSE_0 - SSE_A)/2}{SSE_A/(N-5)}$
Error	N-5	SSE_A	$SSE_A/(N-5)$		
Total (H_0)	N-3	SSE_0			

F Test for the Long Vs Short Regression

Long Regression $y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + Exp_{3i}\beta_3 + Edu_{4i}\beta_4 + \varepsilon_i$

$$\begin{cases} H_0: & \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0 \\ H_a: & \text{At least one} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Short Regression (H_0) $y_i = \beta_0 + South_{1i}\beta_1 + Fe_{2i}\beta_2 + \varepsilon_i$

ANOVA Short Regression (H_0)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	2	950.000	475.000	19.1897
Error	525	12995.252	24.753	**Prob > F**
C. Total	527	13945.252		<.0001*

ANOVA Long Regression (H_A)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio
Model	4	3707.363	926.841	47.3474
Error	523	10237.889	19.575	**Prob > F**
C. Total	527	13945.252		<.0001*

	ANOVA Table For Testing H_0 Vs H_A					
	DF	SS	MS	R2	f	P(F>f)
Model	2	2757.4	1378.7	0.2122	70.43	8.22909E-28
Error	523	10237.9	19.6			
Total	525	12995.3				

Summary

-Once we fitted a model there are various test we may want to do.

- First we assess whether the model as a whole have any merit. For this we look at the R-sq. and at the F-test (both from the ANOVA table). In this case we are comparing our model against an intercept-only (or mean) model.

- Then we can test:
    - Either individual predictors (we do this with a t-test, from the parameter estimates table)
    - Or groups of predictors. We do this by fitting and comparing the short and long regressions.