

List 04: Prediction

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sleep equation #1

For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression `sleep` `totwrk`, `age`, `south`, `male`, `smsa`, `yngkid`, `marr`.

Fitting results:

Dependent variable:	
sleep	
totwrk	-0.169*** (0.018)
age	2.689* (1.469)
south	101.568** (41.837)
male	87.669** (35.104)
smsa	-54.748* (33.123)
yngkid	-13.962 (50.341)
marr	31.211

```

(42.233)
Constant          3450.913***
                  (80.726)

-----
Observations      706
R2                0.131
Adjusted R2       0.123
Residual Std. Error 416.296
F Statistic       15.064***
=====

```

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Consider individuals with the following characteristics:

```

=====
totwrk age south male smsa yngkid marr
-----
1  2150  37    0    1    1    0    1
2  1950  28    1    1    0    1    0
3  2240  26    0    0    1    0    0
-----

```

Evaluate the prediction of the dependent variable for each individual.

Round the answer to 2 decimal places.

The answer

```

=====
Prediction
-----
1  3250.68
2  3371.46
3  3086.98
-----

```

sleep equation #2

For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression `sleep` `totwrk`, `age`, `age2`, `south`, `male`.

Fitting results:

```

=====
Dependent variable:
-----
sleep
-----
totwrk          -0.167***
                (0.018)

age             -6.255
                (11.191)

```

I(age2)	0.109 (0.134)
south	114.547*** (40.637)
male	90.457*** (34.257)
Constant	3613.995*** (218.433)

```
-----
Observations      706
R2                0.128
Adjusted R2       0.121
Residual Std. Error 416.558
F Statistic       20.488***
=====
```

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Consider individuals with the following characteristics:

```
=====
totwrk age south male
-----
1  2160  32    1    0
2  1720  24    0    1
3  2390  44    0    1
-----
```

Evaluate the prediction of the dependent variable for each individual.

Round the answer to 2 decimal places.

The answer

```
=====
Prediction
-----
1  3278.46
2  3329.25
3  3240.11
-----
```

wage equation #1

For the dataset `wage2` consider a regression `log(wage)` `age`, `IQ`, `south`, `married`, `urban`.

Fitting results:

```
=====
Dependent variable:
-----
```

`log(wage)`

```

-----
age                0.021***
                  (0.004)

IQ                 0.008***
                  (0.001)

south             -0.099***
                  (0.027)

married            0.201***
                  (0.040)

urban              0.175***
                  (0.028)

Constant           4.974***
                  (0.165)

```

```

-----
Observations      935
R2                 0.200
Adjusted R2        0.195
Residual Std. Error 0.378
F Statistic        46.346***
=====

```

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Consider individuals with the following characteristics:

```

=====
age IQ  south married urban
-----
1 36 105   1      1      1
2 29 123   0      1      0
3 25 112   1      0      1
-----

```

Evaluate the prediction of the dependent variable for each individual.

Round the answer to 2 decimal places.

The answer

```

=====
Prediction
-----
1  969.95
2  897.93
3  665.07
-----

```

wage equation #2

For the dataset `wage1` consider a regression $\log(\text{wage})$ `exper`, `exper2`, `female`, `married`, `smsa`.

Fitting results:

Dependent variable:	
log(wage)	
exper	0.037*** (0.006)
I(exper2)	-0.001*** (0.0001)
female	-0.363*** (0.040)
married	0.144*** (0.045)
smsa	0.273*** (0.044)
Constant	1.250*** (0.061)
Observations	526
R2	0.293
Adjusted R2	0.287
Residual Std. Error	0.449
F Statistic	43.168***

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Consider individuals with the following characteristics:

	exper	female	married	smsa
1	5	1	1	1
2	26	0	0	1
3	38	1	1	0

Evaluate the prediction of the dependent variable for each individual.

Round the answer to 2 decimal places.

The answer

Prediction	
1	4.35
2	7.10

3 3.74

output equation #1

For the dataset Labour consider a regression $\log(\text{output}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(\text{capital}) + \beta_2 \log(\text{labour})$.

Fitting results:

```
=====
                        Dependent variable:
                        -----
                        log(output)
                        -----
log(capital)           0.208***
                        (0.017)

log(labour)            0.715***
                        (0.023)

Constant              -1.711***
                        (0.097)

-----
Observations           569
R2                     0.838
Adjusted R2            0.837
Residual Std. Error    0.478
F Statistic            1462.078***
=====
```

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Consider firms with the following characteristics:

```
=====
capital labour
-----
1  2.970    85
2 10.450    60
3  3.850   105
-----
```

Evaluate the prediction of the dependent variable for each individual.

Round the answer to 2 decimal places.

The answer

```
=====
Prediction
-----
1    5.42
2    5.49
3    6.65
-----
```

output equation #2

For the dataset Labour consider a regression $\log(\text{output}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(\text{capital}) + \beta_2 \log(\text{labour}) + \beta_3 \log^2(\text{capital}) + \beta_4 \log^2(\text{labour})$.

Fitting results:

```
=====
                        Dependent variable:
                        -----
                        log(output)
                        -----
log(capital)           0.183***
                        (0.017)

log(labour)            0.515***
                        (0.083)

I(log(capital)2)       0.023***
                        (0.005)

I(log(labour)2)        0.020**
                        (0.010)

Constant               -1.304***
                        (0.189)

-----
Observations           569
R2                     0.855
Adjusted R2            0.854
Residual Std. Error    0.452
F Statistic            834.240***
=====
Note:                  *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
```

Consider firms with the following characteristics:

```
=====
capital labour
-----
1 22.140  407
2  7.320  197
3  0.670   31
-----
```

Evaluate the prediction of the dependent variable for each individual.
Round the answer to 2 decimal places.

The answer

```
=====
Prediction
-----
1  27.37
```

2	11.46
3	1.89
