

Stata-solution: Exercises Day 1

PSY8003

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Exercise 2: Simple regression

Interpret the Intercept as the level where the predictor is zero, i.e., a person with no work experience earned about 198.8 thousand NOK. The slope is the increase with the predictor, i.e., for each year of work experience, someone will earn 0.88 thousand NOK more.

```
use "../data/loenn.dta"
regress loenn erfaring
regress loenn kvinne
* etc...
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	464
Model	50797.8678	1	50797.8678	F(1, 462)	=	4.18
Residual	5620317.65	462	12165.1897	Prob > F	=	0.0416
Total	5671115.52	463	12248.6296	R-squared	=	0.0090
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0068
				Root MSE	=	110.3

loenn	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
erfaring	.8807123	.4309935	2.04	0.042	.0337617 1.727663
_cons	198.7606	9.268197	21.45	0.000	180.5475 216.9736

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	471
Model	223139.819	1	223139.819	F(1, 469)	=	18.93
Residual	5527759.06	469	11786.2667	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.0388

-----+-----					Adj R-squared	=	0.0368
Total		5750898.88	470	12235.9551	Root MSE	=	108.56
-----+-----							
loenn		Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
-----+-----							
kvinne		-43.83181	10.0737	-4.35	0.000	-63.62699	-24.03664
_cons		234.136	6.694378	34.98	0.000	220.9814	247.2907
-----+-----							

Exercise 3: Multiple regression

When interpreting, it is important to include the “keeping constant” qualifier for all included variables. I.e., For each year in work experience, someone would earn 2400 NOK more **controlling for gender and education**.

```
use "../data/loenn.dta"
regress loenn erfaring kvinne utdann

regress loenn kvinne alder fagfor gift
margins, at(alder=(40) gift=(1) fagfor=(1) kvinne=(0))
```

Source		SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	455
-----+-----					F(3, 451)	=	44.75
Model		1281049.52	3	427016.508	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual		4303262.68	451	9541.6024	R-squared	=	0.2294
-----+-----					Adj R-squared	=	0.2243
Total		5584312.2	454	12300.2471	Root MSE	=	97.681
-----+-----							
loenn		Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
-----+-----							
erfaring		2.417205	.4131308	5.85	0.000	1.605304	3.229105
kvinne		-50.11816	9.241881	-5.42	0.000	-68.28065	-31.95566
utdann		19.08477	1.872227	10.19	0.000	15.4054	22.76414
_cons		-58.81691	28.71604	-2.05	0.041	-115.2508	-2.383058

Source		SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	471
-----+-----					F(4, 466)	=	10.35
Model		469247.606	4	117311.901	Prob > F	=	0.0000

Residual		5281651.27	466	11334.0156	R-squared	=	0.0816
-----+-----							
Total		5750898.88	470	12235.9551	Adj R-squared	=	0.0737
					Root MSE	=	106.46

loenn		Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
-----+-----							
kvinne		-43.7214	10.04341	-4.35	0.000	-63.45738	-23.98541
alder		1.79559	.453446	3.96	0.000	.9045381	2.686642
fagfor		23.02044	12.62738	1.82	0.069	-1.793211	47.83409
gift		-2.455176	10.95962	-0.22	0.823	-23.99158	19.08123
_cons		164.5541	17.47449	9.42	0.000	130.2155	198.8926

Adjusted predictions

Number of obs = 471

Model VCE: OLS

Expression: Linear prediction, predict()

At: kvinne = 0

alder = 40

fagfor = 1

gift = 1

		Delta-method					
		Margin	std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
-----+-----							
_cons		256.9429	11.75805	21.85	0.000	233.8376	280.0483

Exercise 4: Brain weight and total sleep across species

The two “weight” variables are highly correlated (collinear). Individually, they are both related to the total sleep. However, when inputting them simultaneously, the effect disappears.

```
use "../data/total_sleep.dta"
correlate
regress totalsleep brainwt
regress totalsleep bodywt
```

(species ignored because string variable)
(obs=42)

	brainwt	bodywt	totals~p
brainwt	1.0000		
bodywt	0.9558	1.0000	
totalsleep	-0.3371	-0.3428	1.0000

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	42
Model	103.320849	1	103.320849	F(1, 40)	=	5.13
Residual	806.001996	40	20.1500499	Prob > F	=	0.0290
				R-squared	=	0.1136
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0915
Total	909.322845	41	22.178606	Root MSE	=	4.4889

totalsleep	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
brainwt	-.0021661	.0009566	-2.26	0.029	-.0040995	-.0002328
_cons	11.11656	.7235503	15.36	0.000	9.654209	12.57891

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	42
Model	106.879467	1	106.879467	F(1, 40)	=	5.33
Residual	802.443378	40	20.0610845	Prob > F	=	0.0262
				R-squared	=	0.1175
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0955
Total	909.322845	41	22.178606	Root MSE	=	4.479

totalsleep	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
bodywt	-.0040155	.0017397	-2.31	0.026	-.0075315	-.0004995
_cons	11.04768	.7130249	15.49	0.000	9.606599	12.48875

Exercise 5: Random data

When running enough of the regressions, some will be significant (approximately 5% when using the alpha-level of 0.05). The correlation matrix has some pretty large correlations. This is because of the low number of observations (N=20).

```

use "../data/random_data.dta"
regress x1 x43 x21
pwcorr x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7 x8 x9 x10, sig star(0.05)

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	20
				F(2, 17)	=	1.81
Model	5.25624358	2	2.62812179	Prob > F	=	0.1939
Residual	24.6906185	17	1.45238932	R-squared	=	0.1755
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0785
Total	29.946862	19	1.57615063	Root MSE	=	1.2052

x1	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
x43	.4971569	.2718395	1.83	0.085	-.0763742	1.070688
x21	.3040078	.2632187	1.15	0.264	-.2513351	.8593507
_cons	-.0543406	.2773098	-0.20	0.847	-.6394132	.5307319

	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7
x1	1.0000						
x2	0.1170	1.0000					
	0.6234						
x3	-0.0762	0.2533	1.0000				
	0.7494	0.2812					
x4	0.0482	-0.2952	0.0128	1.0000			
	0.8401	0.2063	0.9571				
x5	-0.3391	-0.4572*	-0.4202	-0.1140	1.0000		
	0.1436	0.0427	0.0651	0.6322			
x6	-0.0941	-0.0638	-0.0186	0.1202	0.2956	1.0000	
	0.6932	0.7894	0.9378	0.6136	0.2057		
x7	-0.1527	0.0902	-0.1023	-0.2309	0.1321	0.0611	1.0000
	0.5204	0.7053	0.6679	0.3273	0.5789	0.7979	

x8		0.0304	-0.3157	0.1056	0.1504	-0.0900	0.1400	-0.5311*
		0.8987	0.1751	0.6578	0.5267	0.7058	0.5562	0.0160
x9		0.0191	0.1300	0.2776	0.2956	0.0020	0.1334	-0.0816
		0.9362	0.5848	0.2360	0.2058	0.9934	0.5750	0.7325
x10		0.0095	0.0285	-0.0426	0.2529	0.1370	0.0693	0.3339
		0.9684	0.9052	0.8585	0.2820	0.5646	0.7716	0.1502
			x8	x9	x10			

x8		1.0000						
x9		0.1846	1.0000					
		0.4360						
x10		-0.1022	0.2040	1.0000				
		0.6682	0.3882					