

Today's Agenda

Extending the OLS Regression using Dataset 1

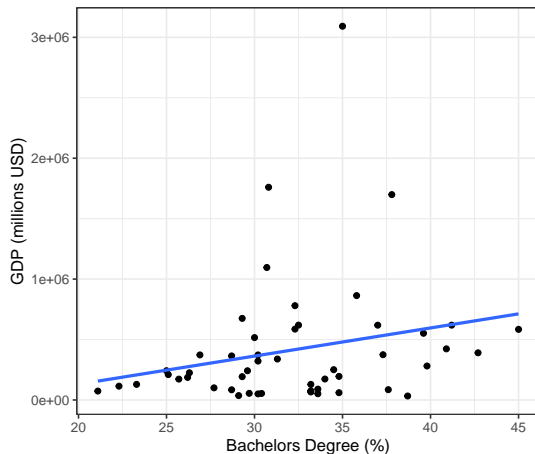
- 1 Dummy predictors
- 2 Categorical predictors
- 3 Transforming the variables
- 4 Transforming the model

Justin Leinaweaver (Spring 2022)

Transforming the Variables

	GDP (millions)
Bachelors (%)	23,271.42 (14,124.28)
Intercept	-335,020.10 (460,391.60)
Observations	50
Adjusted R ²	0.03
Residual Std. Error	528,114.80 (df = 48)
F Statistic	2.71 (df = 1; 48)

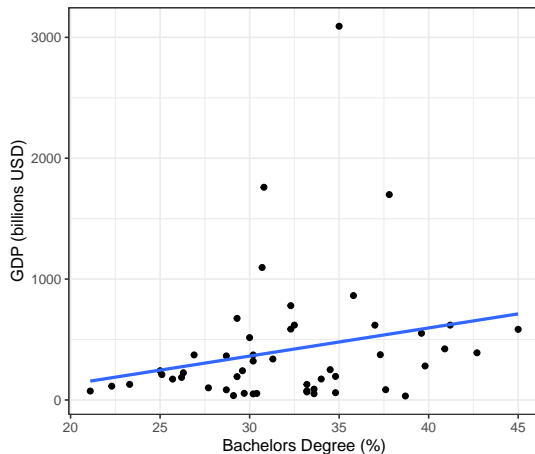
Note: *p<0.05



Transforming the Variables

	GDP (billions)
Bachelors (%)	23.27 (14.12)
Intercept	-335.02 (460.39)
Observations	50
Adjusted R ²	0.03
Residual Std. Error	528.11 (df = 48)
F Statistic	2.71 (df = 1; 48)

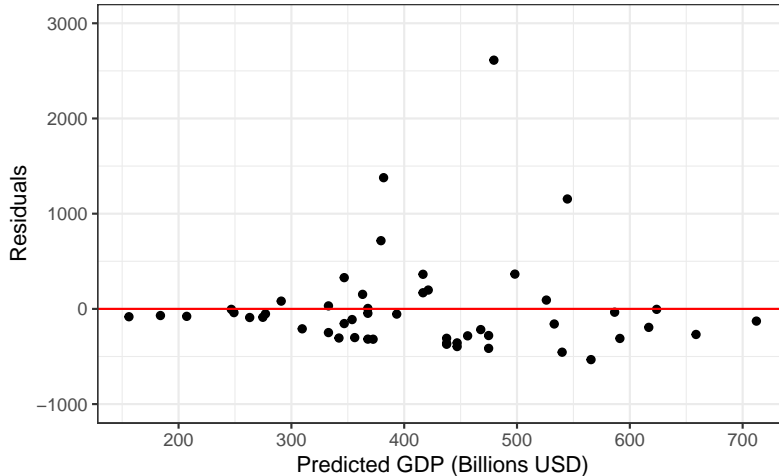
Note: *p<0.05



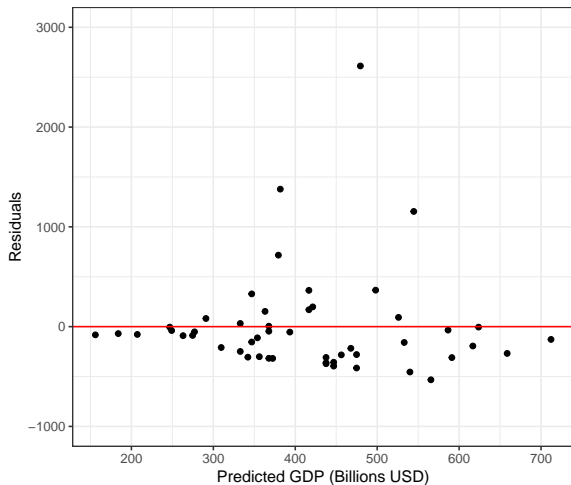
	GDP (millions)	(billions)	(10 billion)	(100 billion)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bachelors (%)	23,271.42 (14,124.28)	23.27 (14.12)	2.33 (1.41)	0.23 (0.14)
Intercept	-335,020.10 (460,391.60)	-335.02 (460.39)	-33.50 (46.04)	-3.35 (4.60)
Observations	50	50	50	50
Adjusted R ²	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Residual Std. Error (df = 48)	528,114.80	528.11	52.81	5.28
F Statistic (df = 1; 48)	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71

Note: *p<0.05

Transformation 1: Shift the Decimal Point



Transformation 1: Shift the Decimal Point



36 / 50 (72 %) are
below the zero line.

Aim is 50%-50%

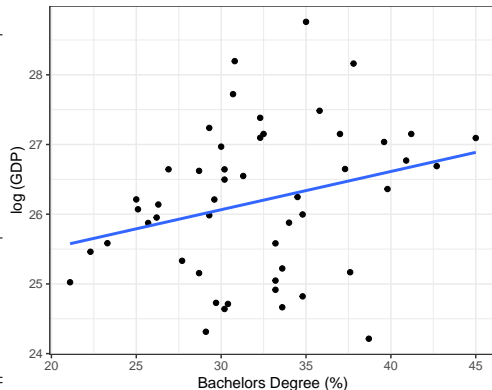
Transformation 2: Natural Logarithms

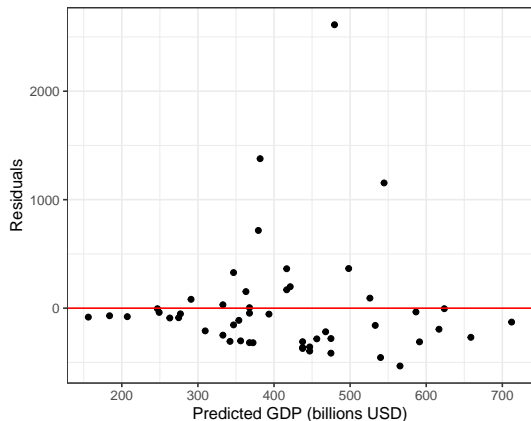
- 1 Create a new variable: "log GDP"
 - Excel function for the natural log is $= \text{LN}()$
 - GDP in Dataset 1 is in millions so you have to convert it to dollars first!
 - $= \text{LN}(\text{GDP} * 1\text{e}6)$
- 2 Practice: Regress log GDP on bachelors

	(billions)	(log)
	(1)	(2)
Bachelors (%)	23.27 (14.12)	0.05 (0.03)
Intercept	-335.02 (460.39)	24.42* (0.91)
Observations	50	50
Adjusted R ²	0.03	0.06
Residual Std. Error (df = 48)	528.11	1.04
F Statistic (df = 1; 48)	2.71	3.86

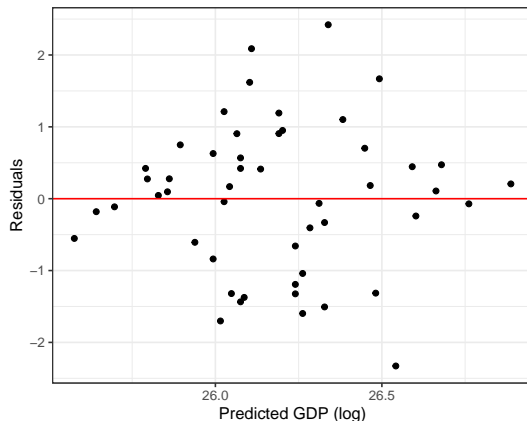
Note:

* $p < 0.05$



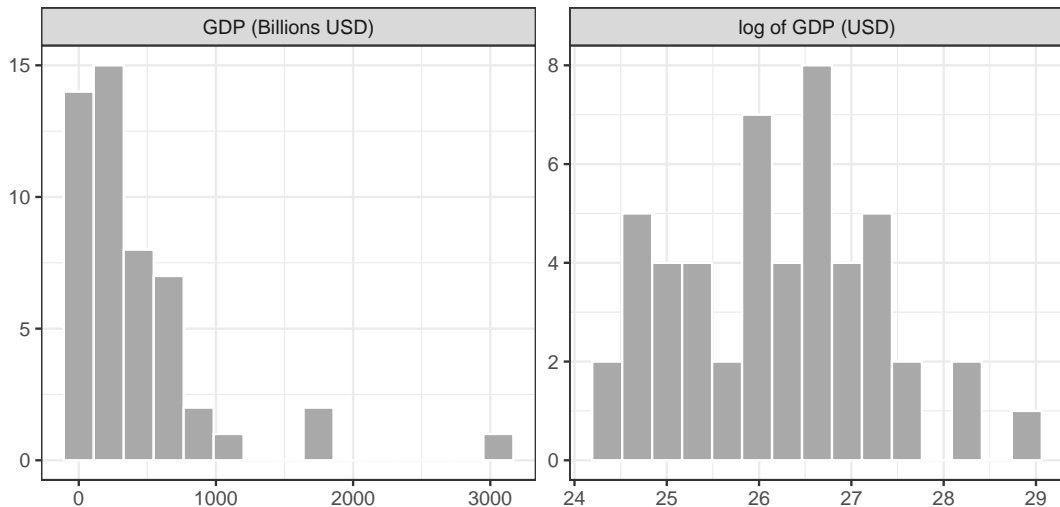


Above the line = 14 (28%)
 Below the line = 36 (72%)

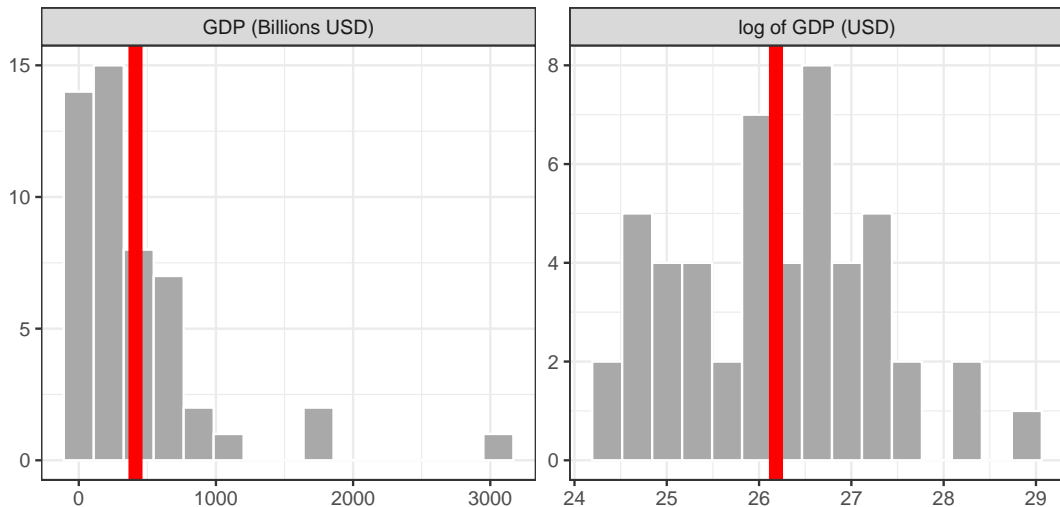


Above the line = 27 (54%)
 Below the line = 23 (46%)

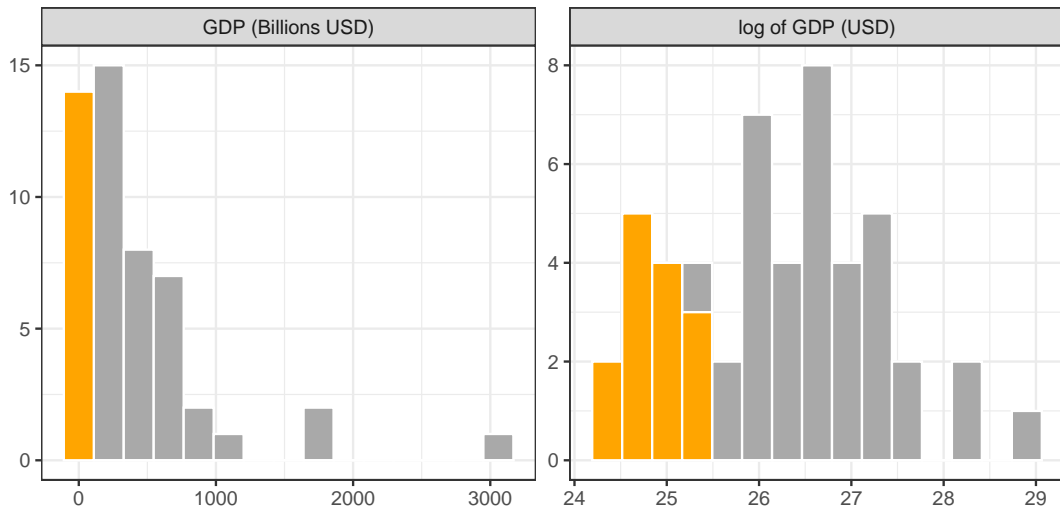
Transformation 2: Natural Logarithms



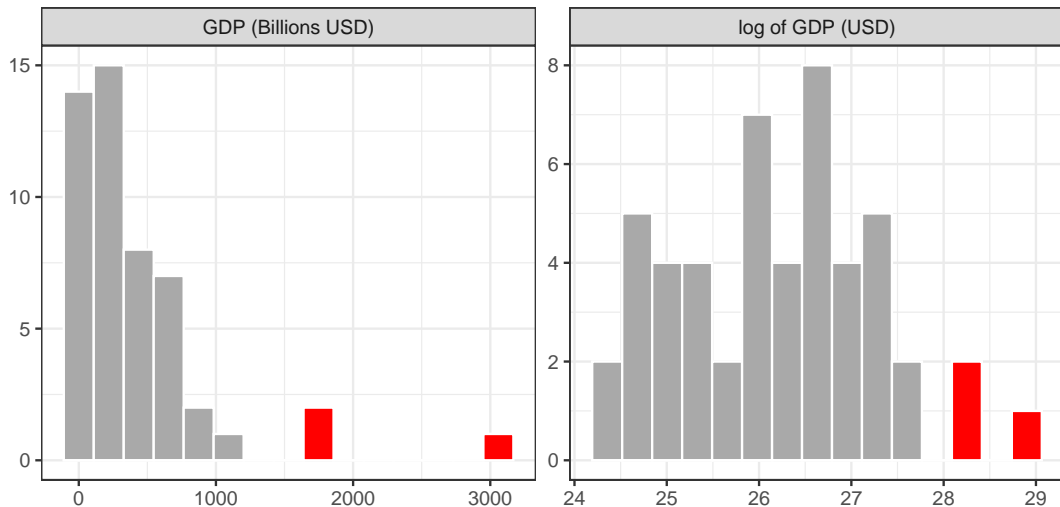
Transformation 2: Natural Logarithms



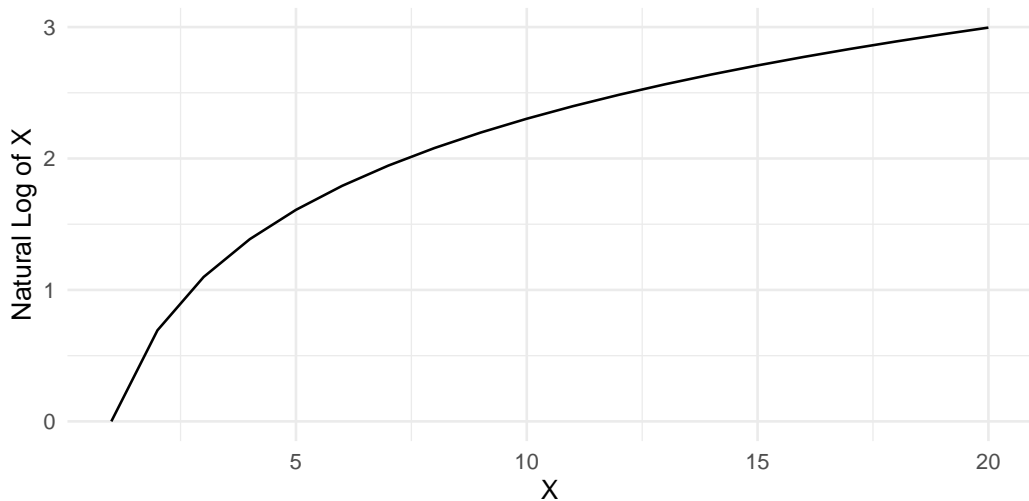
Transformation 2: Natural Logarithms



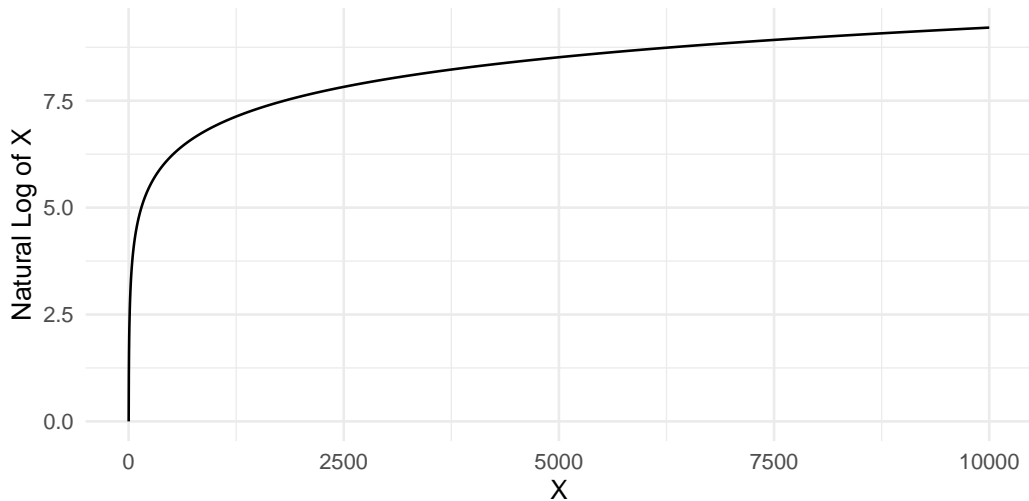
Transformation 2: Natural Logarithms



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Transformation 2: Natural Logarithms

The natural log scale = multiplying by e

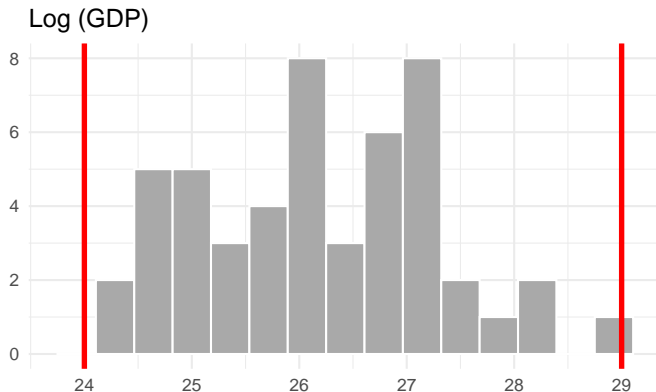
- e is Euler's Number (2.718282...)
- Typically written as $\log_e X$ or $\ln X$

Transform back to linear scale using e^X

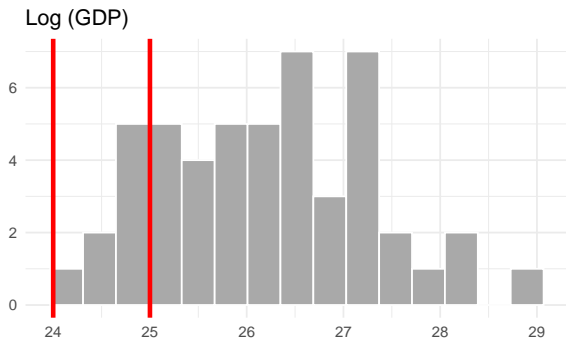
Transformation 2: Natural Logarithms

GDP for State X = \$5,000 or 8.5 (ln)

- $\log_e 5,000 \approx 8.5$
- $e^{8.5} \approx 5,000$
- Excel function is = EXP()



- e^{24} is approximately \$26 billion
- e^{29} is approximately \$3.9 trillion



One unit on the LN scale:

- value $\times e$

General rule of thumb:

- value $\times 3$

- $e^{24} \approx \$26 \text{ billion}$

- $e^{25} \approx \$72 \text{ billion}$

Making Point Estimates

	(log GDP)
Bachelors (%)	0.05* (0.03)
Constant	24.42* (0.91)
Observations	50
Adjusted R ²	0.06
Residual Std. Error	1.04 (df = 48)
F Statistic	3.86* (df = 1; 48)

Note: *p<0.06

$$\ln(\text{Outcome}) = \text{Intercept} + \text{Coefficient} * (\text{Predictor})$$

Making Point Estimates

	(log GDP)
Bachelors (%)	0.05* (0.03)
Constant	24.42* (0.91)
Observations	50
Adjusted R ²	0.06
Residual Std. Error	1.04 (df = 48)
F Statistic	3.86* (df = 1; 48)

Note:

*p<0.06

$$\ln(\text{GDP}) = 24.42 + 0.05 * (\text{Bachelors})$$

Making Point Estimates

	(log GDP)
Bachelors (%)	0.05* (0.03)
Constant	24.42* (0.91)
Observations	50
Adjusted R ²	0.06
Residual Std. Error	1.04 (df = 48)
F Statistic	3.86* (df = 1; 48)

Note: *p<0.06

$$\ln (\text{GDP}) = 24.42 + 0.05 * 32.16 = 26.03$$

Making Point Estimates

	(log GDP)
Bachelors (%)	0.05* (0.03)
Constant	24.42* (0.91)
Observations	50
Adjusted R ²	0.06
Residual Std. Error	1.04 (df = 48)
F Statistic	3.86* (df = 1; 48)

Note: *p<0.06

$$\text{GDP} = 26.03 \text{ (ln)} = e^{26.03} = 201.7 \text{ Billion USD}$$

Making Point Estimates

$$\ln(\text{Outcome}) = \text{Intercept} + \text{Coefficient} * (\text{Predictor})$$

$$\text{Outcome} = e^{\text{Intercept} + \text{Coefficient} * (\text{Predictor})}$$

Dataset 2: Do wealthier countries live longer?

- Regress life expectancy on GDP
- Regress life expectancy on $\log(\text{GDP})$

	Life Expectancy	
	(1)	(2)
GDP	0.00* (0.00)	
log(GDP)		1.65* (0.22)
Constant	72.19* (0.57)	32.07* (5.50)
Observations	173	173
Adjusted R ²	0.03	0.24
Residual Std. Error (df = 171)	7.29	6.47
F Statistic (df = 1; 171)	6.53*	54.61*

Note: *p<0.05

