

# Introductory Econometrics

Using Excel

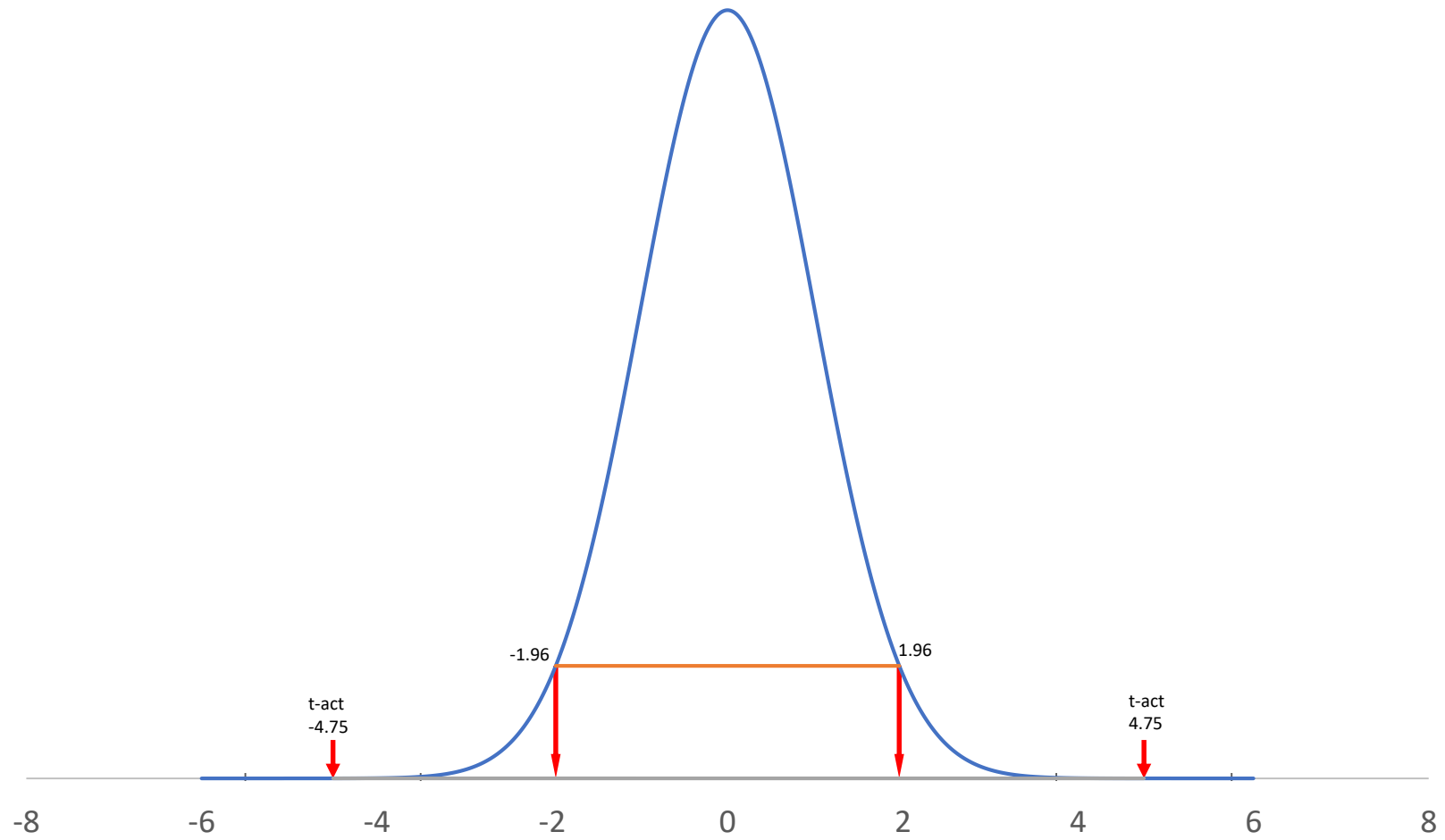
# Testing hypothesis concerning the slope coefficient

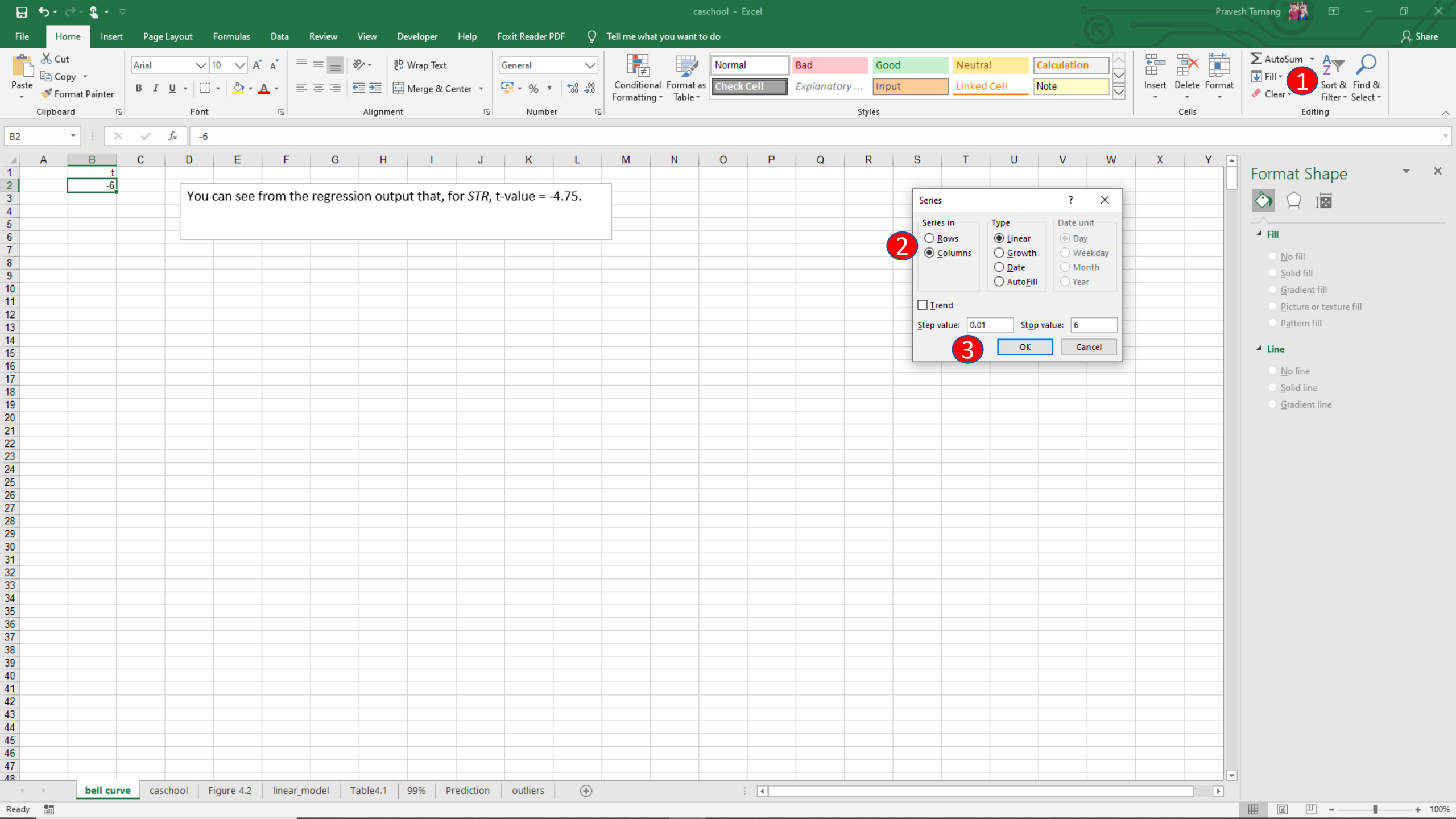
# Do smaller classes lead to higher scores?

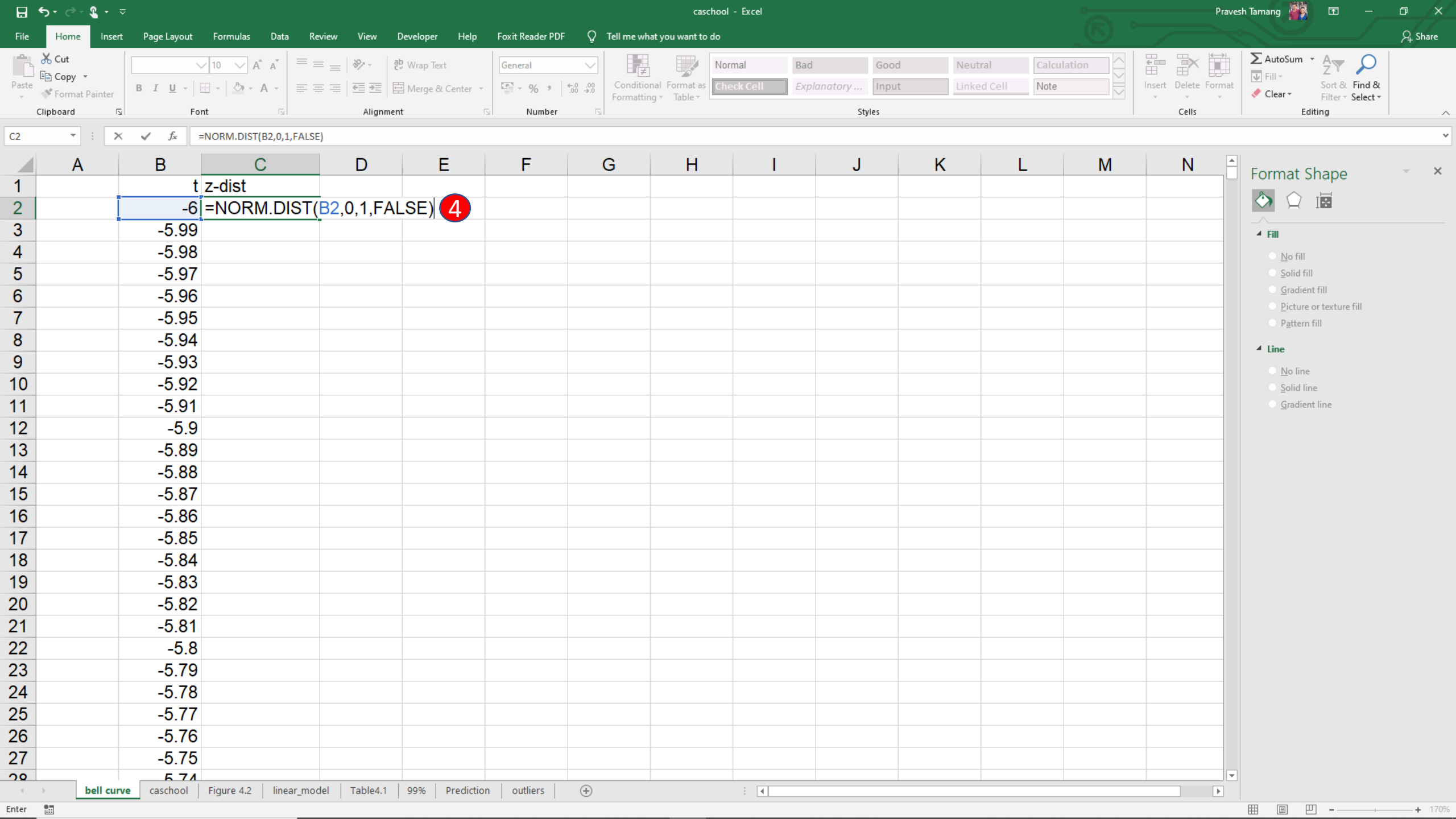
- Our regression equation is  $\text{TestScore} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{STR}$
- Null hypothesis:  $H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$
- Alternative hypothesis:  $H_0 : \beta_1 < 0$

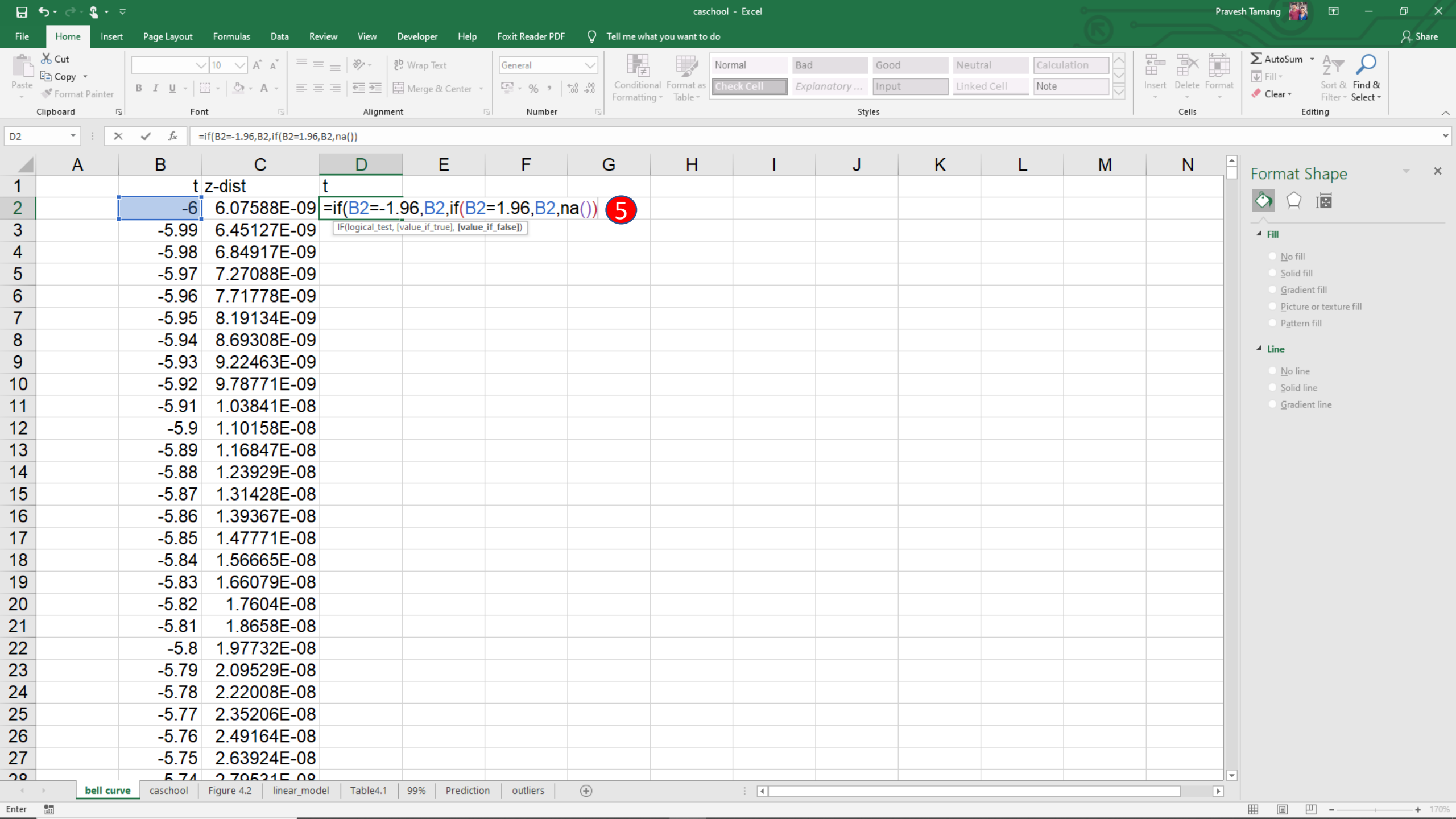
After inspecting the regression output, reject the null hypothesis at the 5% significance level if the  $p$ -value is less than 0.05 or, equivalently, if  $|t_{act}| > 1.96$ .

# Graphical inspection of p-value











FileHomeInsertPage LayoutFormulasDataReviewViewDeveloperHelpFoxit Reader PDFTell me what you want to do

CutCopyFormat Painter

Clipboard

Font

Font

Alignment

Alignment

Number

Number

Styles

Styles

Cells

Cells

Editing

Editing

E2

=if(B2=4.75,B2,if(B2=-4.5,B2,na()))

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1		t z-dist	t		t-act									
2		-6	6.07588E-09	#N/A	=if(B2=4.75,B2,if(B2=-4.5,B2,na()))									
3		-5.99	6.45127E-09	#N/A										
4		-5.98	6.84917E-09	#N/A										
5		-5.97	7.27088E-09	#N/A										
6		-5.96	7.71778E-09	#N/A										
7		-5.95	8.19134E-09	#N/A										
8		-5.94	8.69308E-09	#N/A										
9		-5.93	9.22463E-09	#N/A										
10		-5.92	9.78771E-09	#N/A										
11		-5.91	1.03841E-08	#N/A										
12		-5.9	1.10158E-08	#N/A										
13		-5.89	1.16847E-08	#N/A										
14		-5.88	1.23929E-08	#N/A										
15		-5.87	1.31428E-08	#N/A										
16		-5.86	1.39367E-08	#N/A										
17		-5.85	1.47771E-08	#N/A										
18		-5.84	1.56665E-08	#N/A										
19		-5.83	1.66079E-08	#N/A										
20		-5.82	1.7604E-08	#N/A										
21		-5.81	1.8658E-08	#N/A										
22		-5.8	1.97732E-08	#N/A										
23		-5.79	2.09529E-08	#N/A										
24		-5.78	2.22008E-08	#N/A										
25		-5.77	2.35206E-08	#N/A										
26		-5.76	2.49164E-08	#N/A										
27		-5.75	2.63924E-08	#N/A										
28		-5.74	2.79521E-08	#N/A										

Format Shape

Fill

No fill

Solid fill

Gradient fill

Picture or texture fill

Pattern fill

Line

No line

Solid line

Gradient line

bell curve

caschool

Figure 4.2

linear\_model

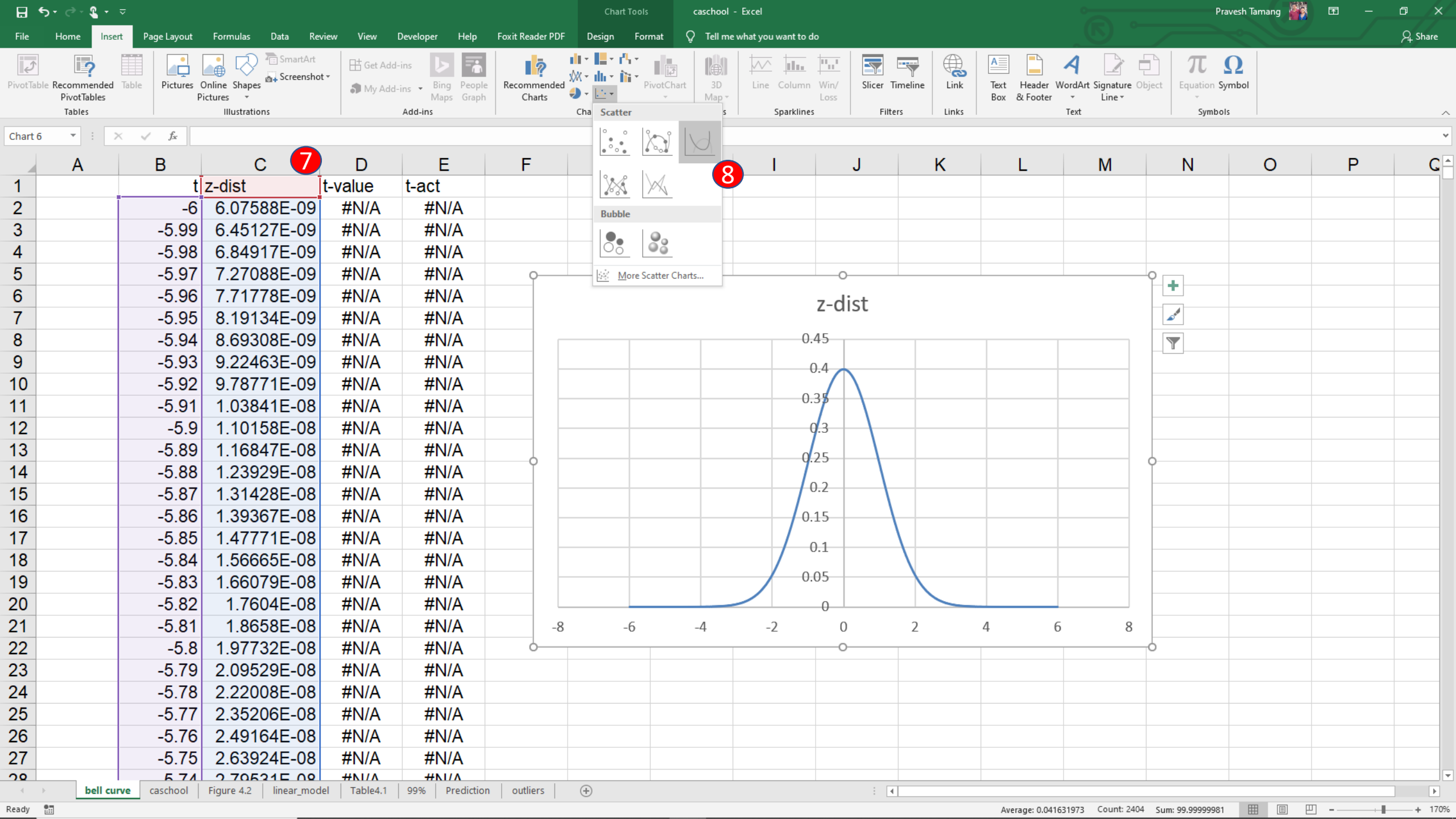
Table4.1

99%

Prediction

outliers

170%



The screenshot displays an Excel spreadsheet with columns A through Q. The data table has the following structure:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1		t	z-dist	t-value	t-act												
2		-6	6.07588E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
3		-5.99	6.45127E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
4		-5.98	6.84917E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
5		-5.97	7.27088E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
6		-5.96	7.71778E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
7		-5.95	8.19134E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
8		-5.94	8.69308E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
9		-5.93	9.22463E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
10		-5.92	9.78771E-09	#N/A	#N/A												
11		-5.91	1.03841E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
12		-5.9	1.10158E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
13		-5.89	1.16847E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
14		-5.88	1.23929E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
15		-5.87	1.31428E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
16		-5.86	1.39367E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
17		-5.85	1.47771E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
18		-5.84	1.56665E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
19		-5.83	1.66079E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
20		-5.82	1.7604E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
21		-5.81	1.8658E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
22		-5.8	1.97732E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
23		-5.79	2.09529E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
24		-5.78	2.22008E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
25		-5.77	2.35206E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
26		-5.76	2.49164E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
27		-5.75	2.63924E-08	#N/A	#N/A												
28		-5.74	2.79531E-08	#N/A	#N/A												

Overlaid on the spreadsheet are three dialog boxes and a context menu:

- Select Data Source** (labeled 9): Shows the chart data range as `=bell curve!$B$1:$C$1202`. The legend entries list `z-dist`. The horizontal axis labels are `-6`, `-5.99`, `-5.98`, `-5.97`, and `-5.96`.

Select Data Source

Chart data range: `=bell curve!$B$1:$C$1202`

Switch Row/Column

Legend Entries (Series)

☒ z-dist

Horizontal (Category) Axis Labels

☒ Edit

-6  
-5.99  
-5.98  
-5.97  
-5.96

Hidden and Empty Cells

OK Cancel


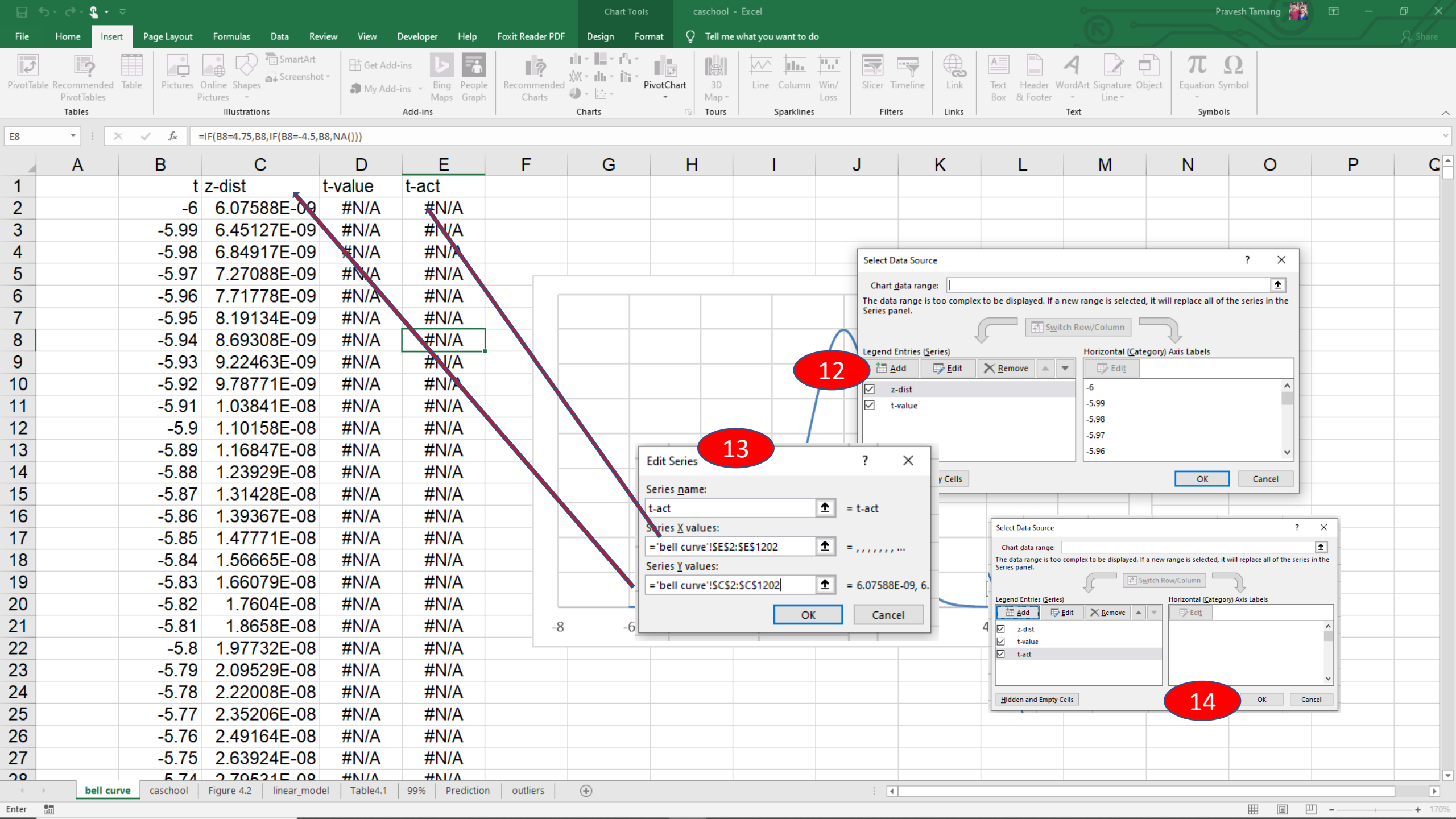
[illegible]

Chart Area

- Cut
- Copy
- Paste Options:**
- Reset to Match Style
- Font...
- Change Chart Type...
- Save as Template...
- Select Data...**
- Move Chart...
- 3-D Rotation...
- Group
- Bring to Front
- Send to Back
- Assign Macro...
- Edit Alt Text...
- Format Chart Area...
- PivotChart Options...



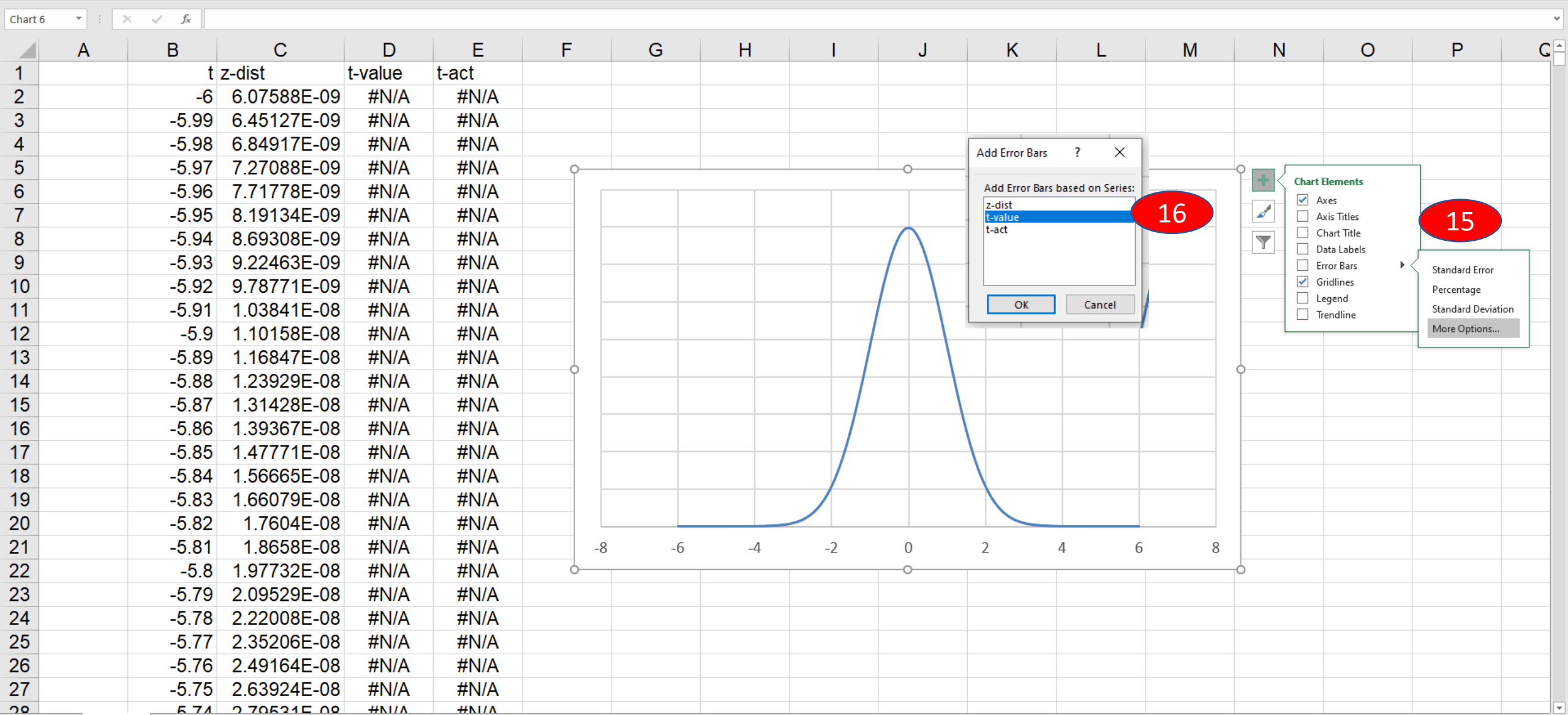




Chart Tools

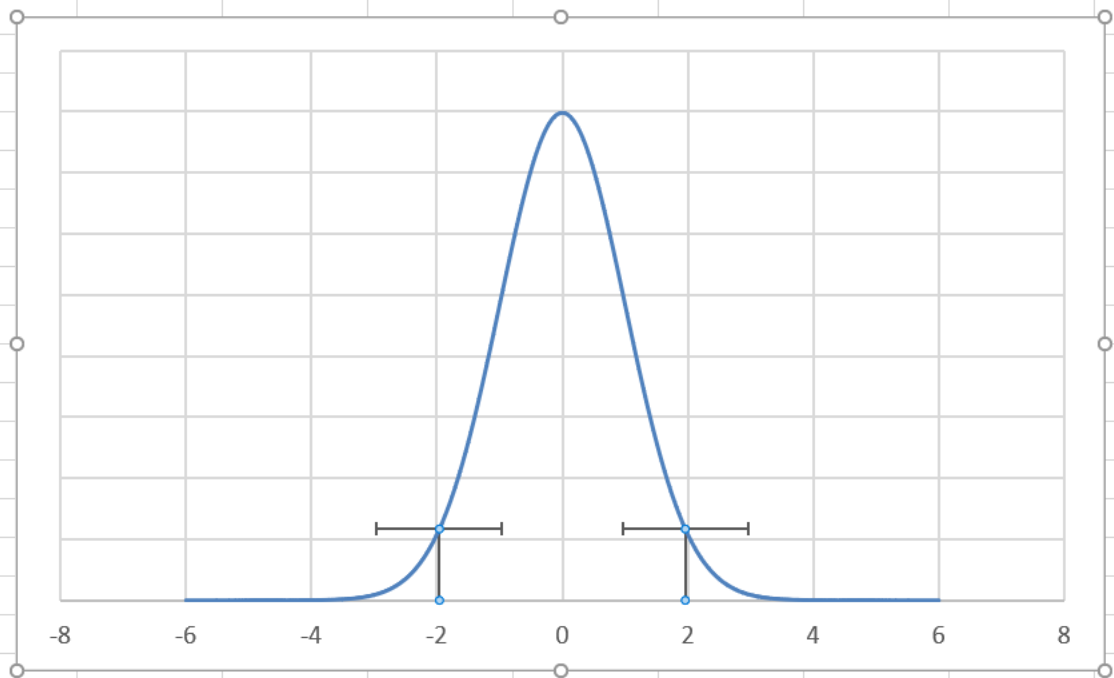
Chart Layouts: Add Chart Element, Quick Layout, Chart Layouts

Chart Styles: Change Colors, Chart Styles

Chart Tools: Switch Row/Column, Select Data, Change Chart Type, Move Chart Location

Chart 6

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1			t z-dist	t-value	t-act									
2		-6	6.07588E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
3		-5.99	6.45127E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
4		-5.98	6.84917E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
5		-5.97	7.27088E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
6		-5.96	7.71778E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
7		-5.95	8.19134E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
8		-5.94	8.69308E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
9		-5.93	9.22463E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
10		-5.92	9.78771E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
11		-5.91	1.03841E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
12		-5.9	1.10158E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
13		-5.89	1.16847E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
14		-5.88	1.23929E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
15		-5.87	1.31428E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
16		-5.86	1.39367E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
17		-5.85	1.47771E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
18		-5.84	1.56665E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
19		-5.83	1.66079E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
20		-5.82	1.7604E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
21		-5.81	1.8658E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
22		-5.8	1.97732E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
23		-5.79	2.09529E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
24		-5.78	2.22008E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
25		-5.77	2.35206E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
26		-5.76	2.49164E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
27		-5.75	2.63924E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
28		-5.74	2.79521E-08	#N/A	#N/A									



### Format Error Bars

#### Error Bar Options



#### Vertical Error Bar

##### Direction

- ☐ Both
- ☒ Minus
- ☐ Plus

##### End Style

- ☒ No Cap
- ☐ Cap

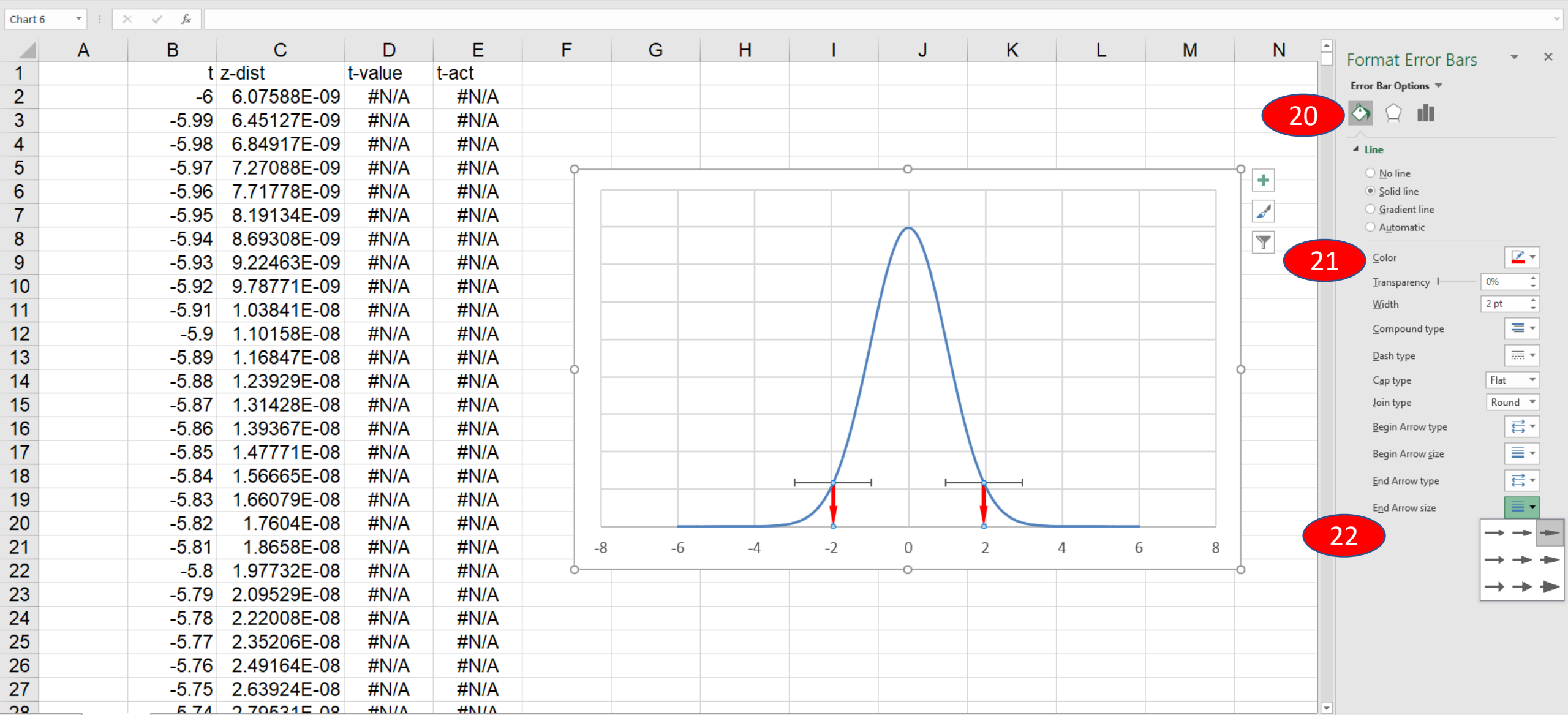
##### Error Amount

- ☐ Fixed value: 1.0
- ☒ Percentage: 100 %
- ☐ Standard deviation(s): 1.0
- ☐ Standard error
- ☐ Custom: Specify Value

17

18

19



Format Error Bars

Error Bar Options

Line

- ☐ No line
- ☒ Solid line
- ☐ Gradient line
- ☐ Automatic

Color

Transparency 0%

Width 2 pt

Compound type

Dash type

Cap type Flat

Join type Round

Begin Arrow type

Begin Arrow size

End Arrow type

End Arrow size

Chart Tools

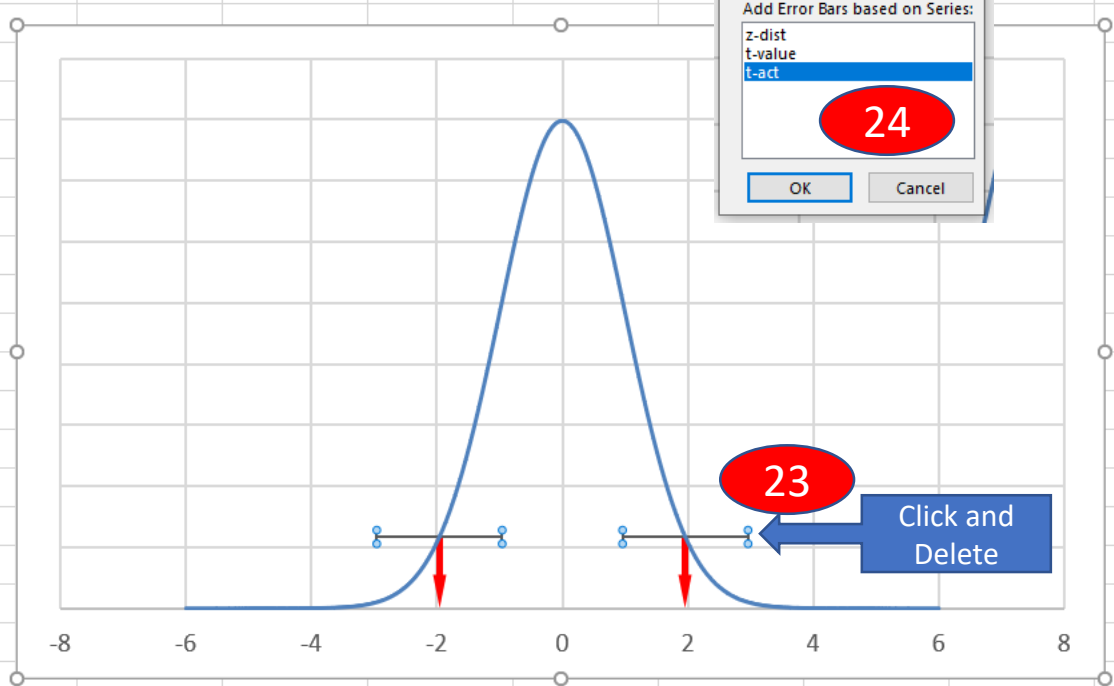
Chart Layouts: Add Chart Element, Quick Layout, Chart Layouts

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Chart Tools: Switch Row/Column, Select Data, Change Chart Type, Move Chart

Chart 6

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1		t	z-dist	t-value	t-act									
2		-6	6.07588E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
3		-5.99	6.45127E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
4		-5.98	6.84917E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
5		-5.97	7.27088E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
6		-5.96	7.71778E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
7		-5.95	8.19134E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
8		-5.94	8.69308E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
9		-5.93	9.22463E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
10		-5.92	9.78771E-09	#N/A	#N/A									
11		-5.91	1.03841E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
12		-5.9	1.10158E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
13		-5.89	1.16847E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
14		-5.88	1.23929E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
15		-5.87	1.31428E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
16		-5.86	1.39367E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
17		-5.85	1.47771E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
18		-5.84	1.56665E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
19		-5.83	1.66079E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
20		-5.82	1.7604E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
21		-5.81	1.8658E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
22		-5.8	1.97732E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
23		-5.79	2.09529E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
24		-5.78	2.22008E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
25		-5.77	2.35206E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
26		-5.76	2.49164E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
27		-5.75	2.63924E-08	#N/A	#N/A									
28		-5.74	2.79521E-08	#N/A	#N/A									



Add Error Bars ? X

Add Error Bars based on Series:

- z-dist
- t-value
- t-act

OK Cancel

## Format Error Bars

### Error Bar Options

Line

- ☐ No line
- ☐ Solid line
- ☐ Gradient line
- ☒ Automatic

Color

Transparency 0%

Width 0.75 pt

Compound type

Dash type

Cap type Flat

Join type Round

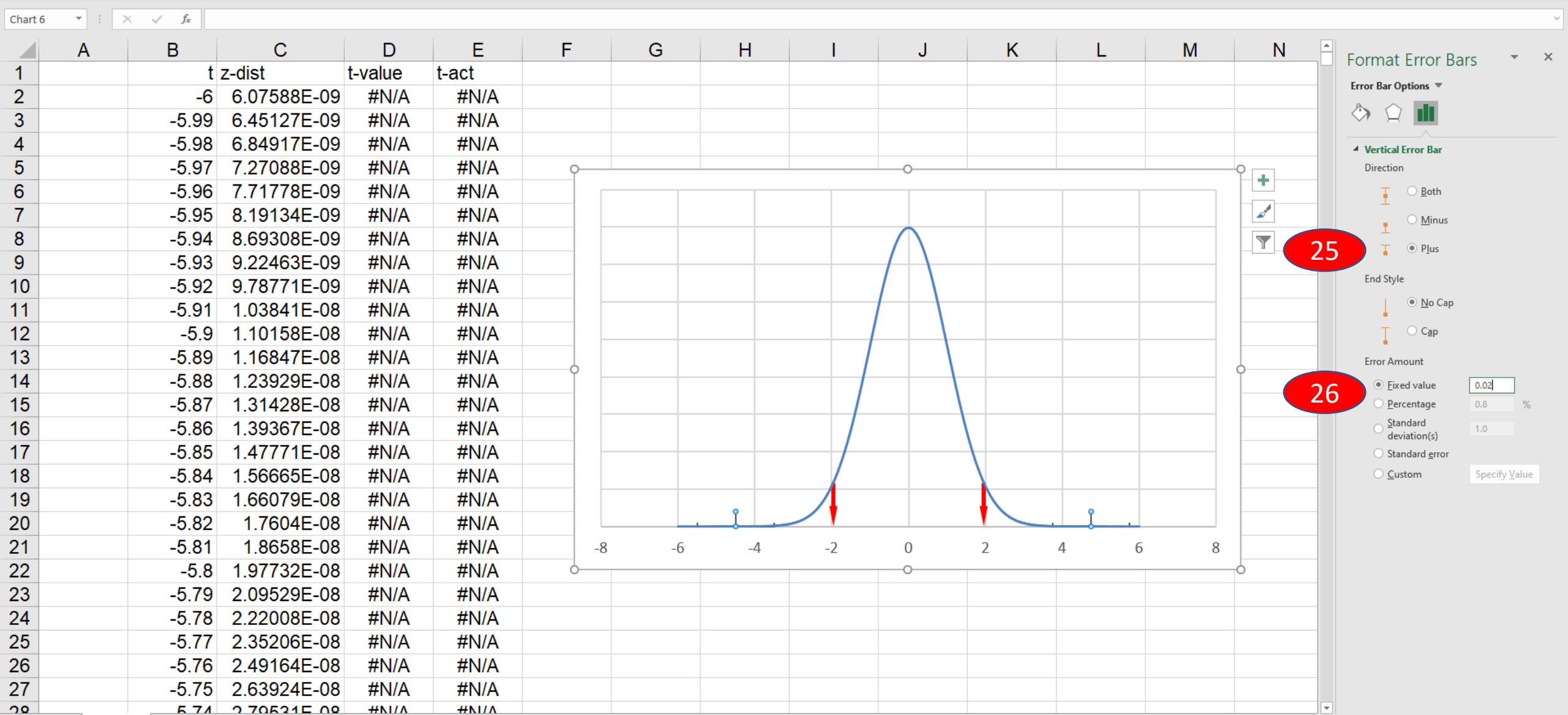
Begin Arrow type

Begin Arrow size

End Arrow type

End Arrow size





### Format Error Bars

Error Bar Options

Vertical Error Bar

Direction

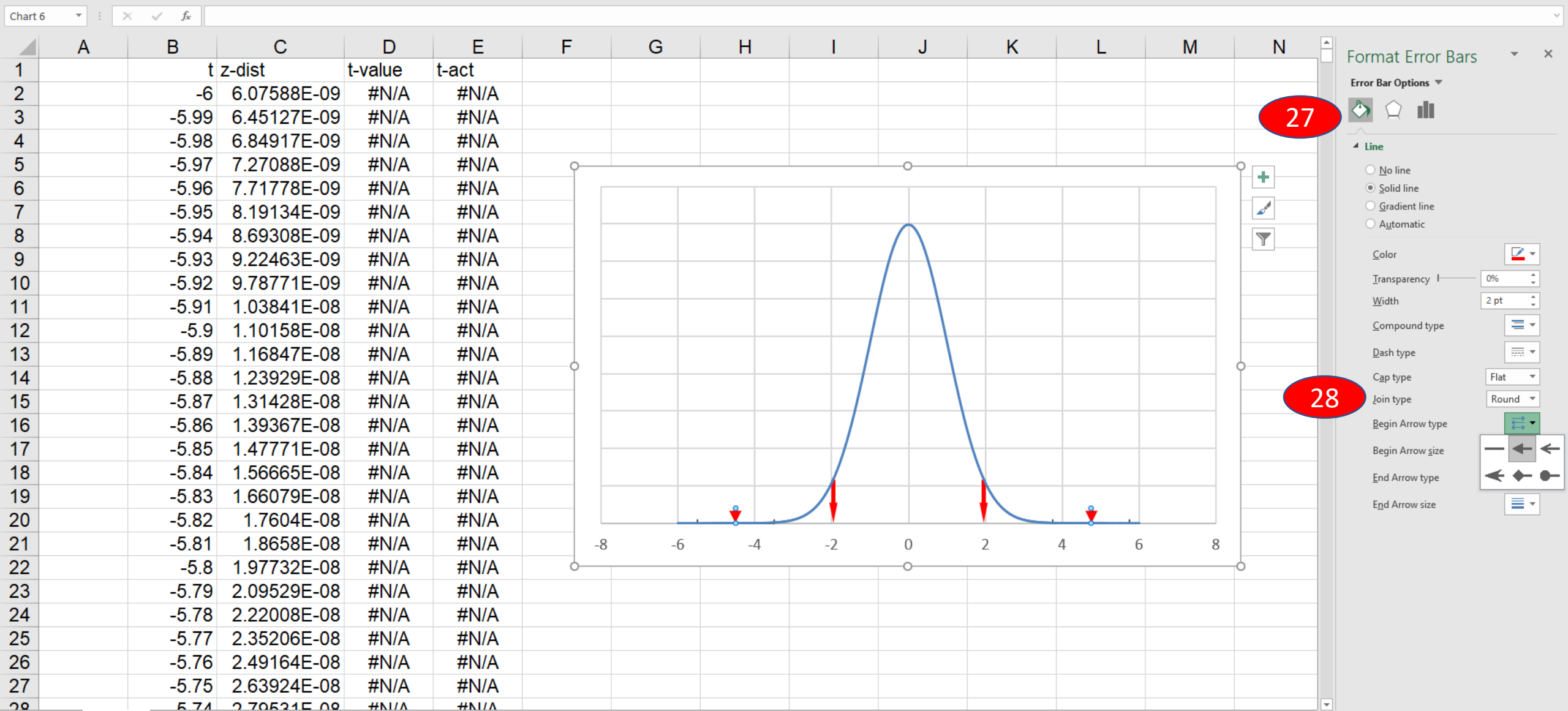
- ☐ Both
- ☐ Minus
- ☒ Plus

End Style

- ☒ No Cap
- ☐ Cap

Error Amount

- ☒ Fixed value: 0.02
- ☐ Percentage: 0.8 %
- ☐ Standard deviation(s): 1.0
- ☐ Standard error
- ☐ Custom: Specify Value



# Confidence intervals for a regression coefficient

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	SUMMARY OUTPUT										
2											
3	Regression Statistics										
4	Multiple R	0.226362751									
5	R Square	0.051240095									
6	Adjusted R Square	0.048970335									
7	Standard Error	18.5809675									
8	Observations	420									
9											
10	ANOVA										
11		df	SS	MS	F	Significance F					
12	Regression	1	7794.110041	7794.110041	22.57511055	0.0000028					
13	Residual	418	144315.4836	345.2523531							
14	Total	419	152109.5936								
15											
16		Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%		
17	Intercept	698.9329523	9.467491444	73.82451375	0.0000000	680.323126	717.542779	680.323126	717.5427786		
18	str	-2.279808287	0.479825567	-4.75132724	0.0000028	-3.222980034	-1.33663654	-3.22298003	-1.33663654		
19											
20											
21											
22	RESIDUAL OUTPUT										
23											
24	Observation	Predicted testscr	Residuals								
25	1	658.1472878	22.65250005								

Regression

Input

Input Y Range:

Input X Range:

☐ Labels

☐ Constant is Zero

☒ Confidence Level: 

99

 %

Output options

☐ Output Range:

☒ New Worksheet Ply:

☐ New Workbook

Residuals

☐ Residuals

☐ Standardized Residuals

☐ Residual Plots

☐ Line Fit Plots

Normal Probability

☐ Normal Probability Plots

OK

Cancel

Help

Just change the value to 90, 95 or 99

Regression
?
X

Input

Input Y Range:

Input X Range:

☐ Labels
☐ Constant is Zero

☒ Confidence Level: 99 %

Output options

☐ Output Range:
☒ New Worksheet Ply:
☐ New Workbook

Residuals

☐ Residuals
☐ Standardized Residuals
☐ Residual Plots
☐ Line Fit Plots

Normal Probability

☐ Normal Probability Plots

OK
Cancel
Help

Just change the value to 90, 95 or 99

# Regression when $X$ is a binary variable

- Equation with a binary regressor:

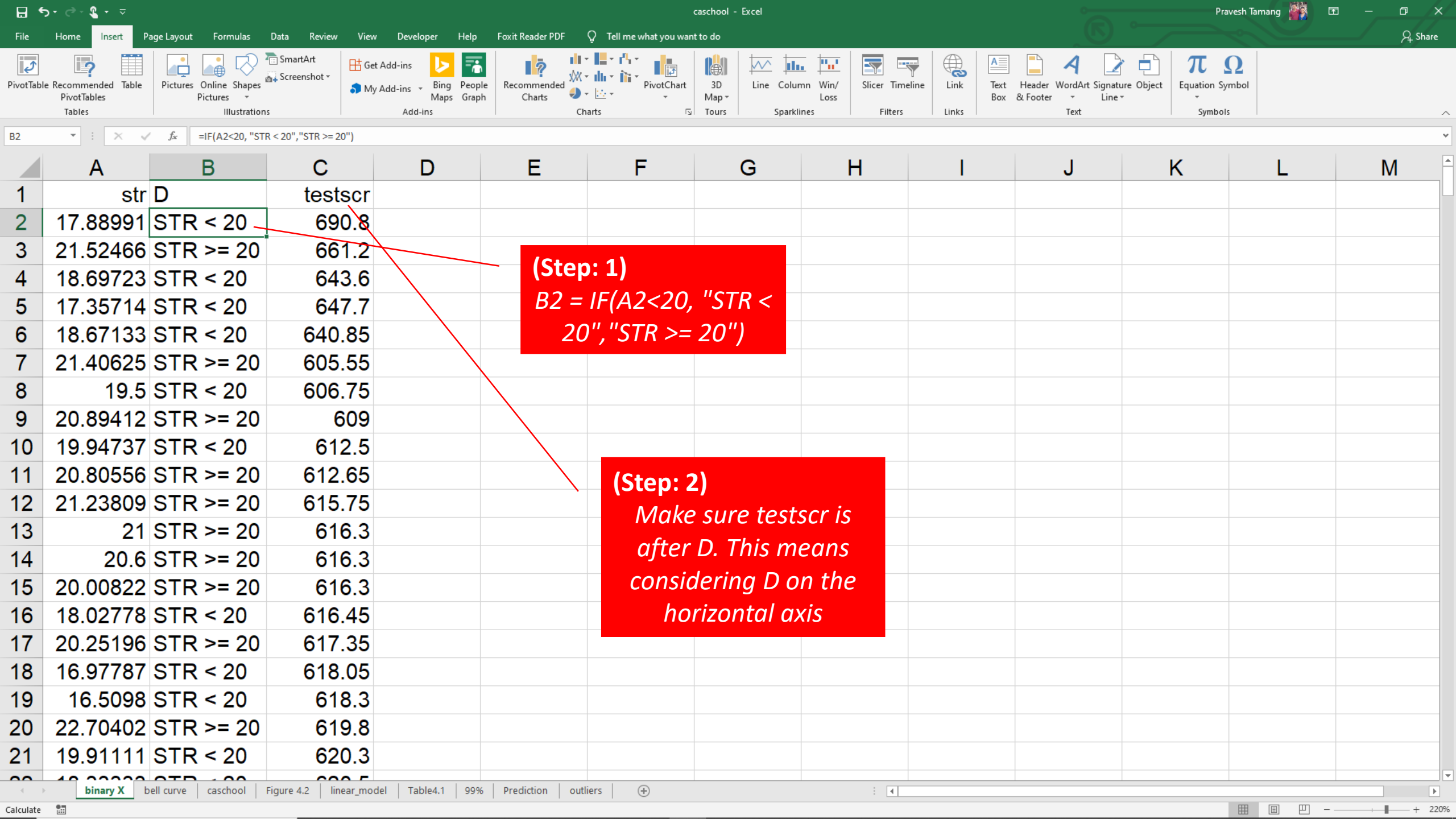
$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_i + u_i$$

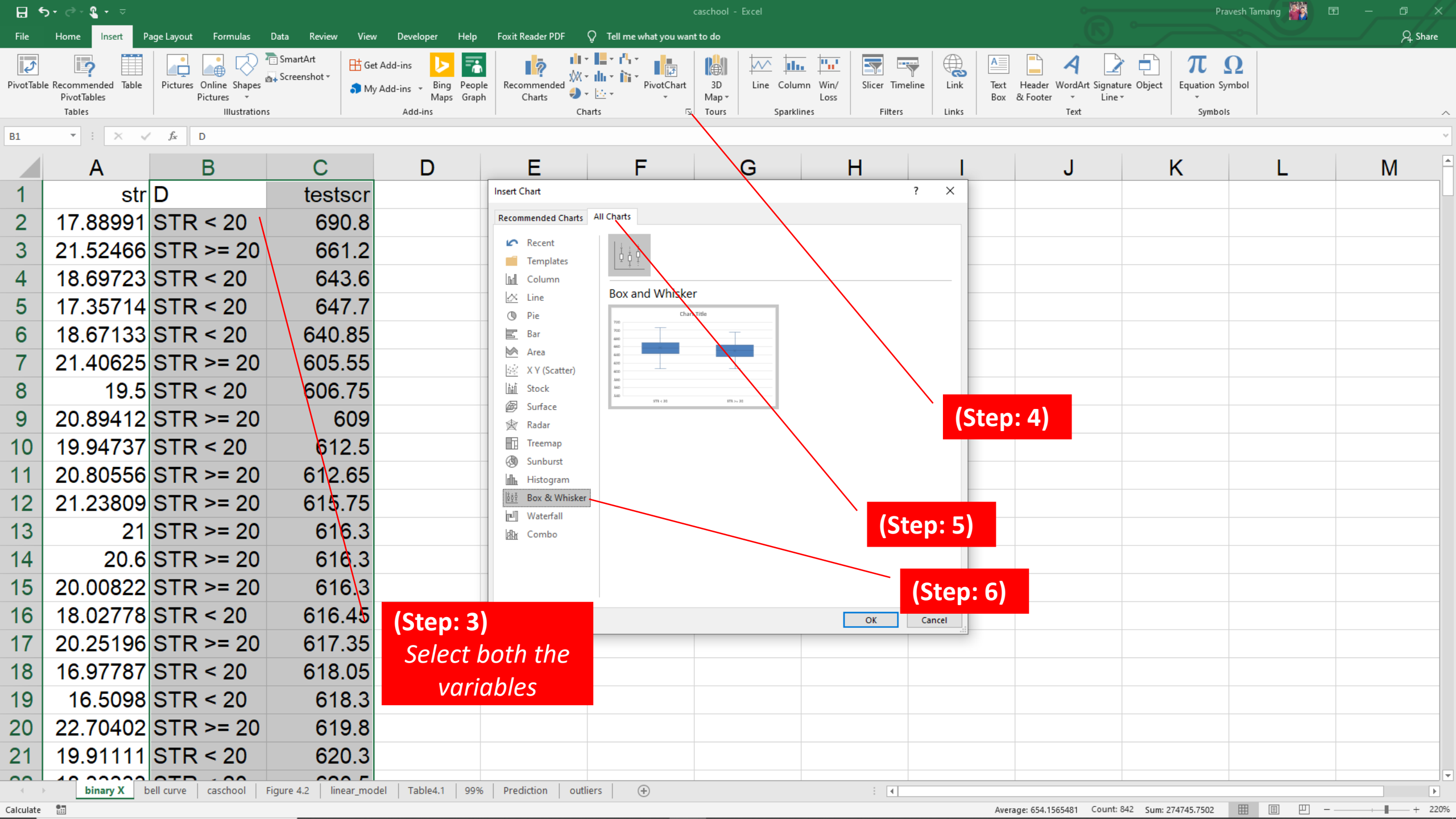
$$D_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } STR \text{ in } i^{th} \text{ school district} < 20 \\ 0 & \text{if } STR \text{ in } i^{th} \text{ school district} \geq 20 \end{cases}$$

- Our regression model is

$$TestScore_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_i + u_i.$$

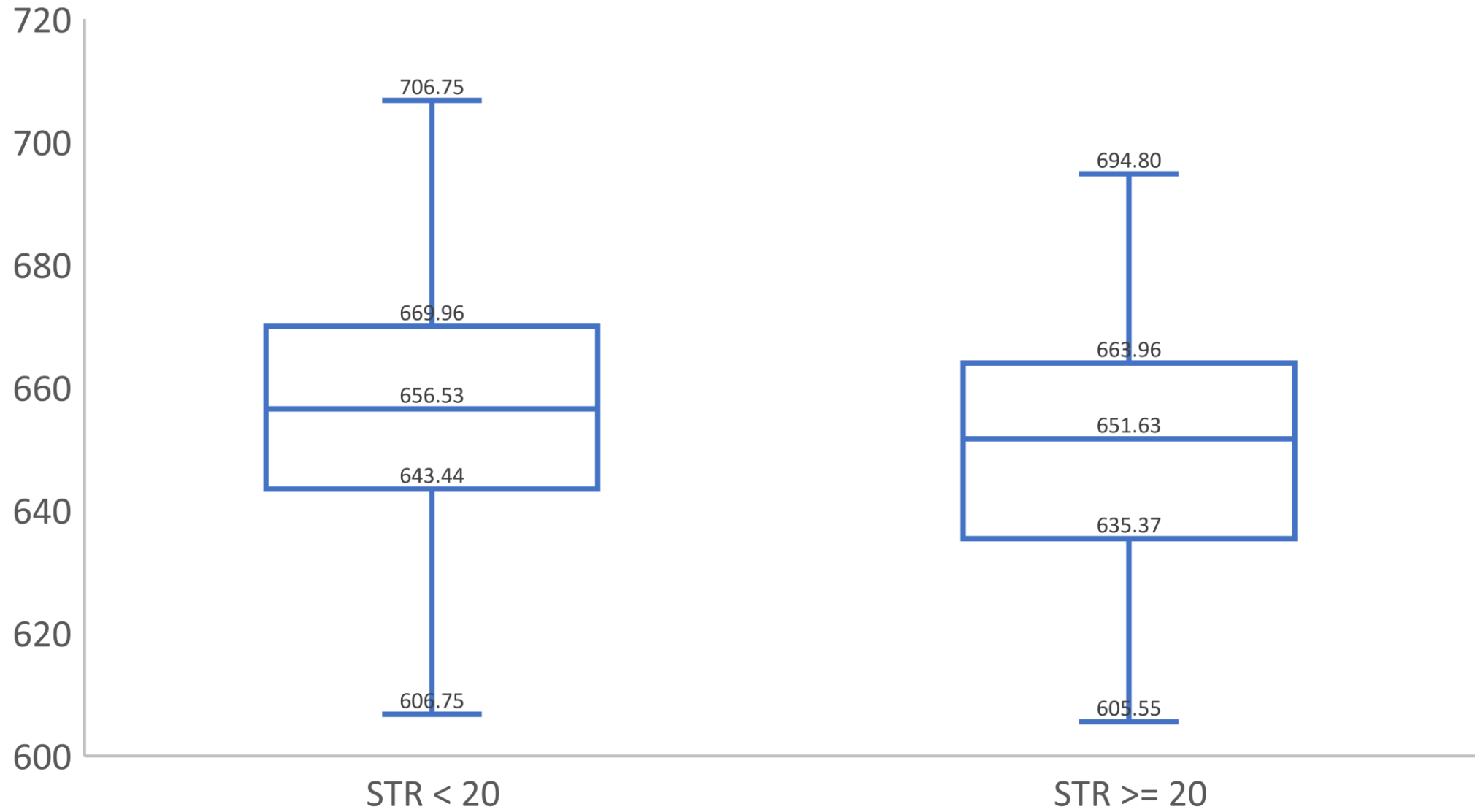
What is the difference in the expected test scores in districts with lower student-teacher ratio  $STR < 20$  ( $D_i = 1$ ) and those with higher student-teacher ratio  $STR \geq 20$  ( $D_i = 0$ )?







testscr



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	str	STR<20	testscr													
2	17.8899	1	690.8			SUMMARY OUTPUT										
3	21.5247	0	661.2													
4	18.6972	1	643.6			Regression Statistics										
5	17.3571	1	647.7			Multiple R	0.19196883									
6	18.6713	1	640.85			R Square	0.03685203									
7	21.4063	0	605.55			Adjusted R Square	0.03454785									
8	19.5	1	606.75			Standard Error	18.7213287									
9	20.8941	0	609			Observations	420									
10	19.9474	1	612.5			ANOVA										
11	20.8056	0	612.65													
12	21.2381	0	615.75				df	SS	MS	F	Significance F					
13	21	0	616.3			Regression	1	5605.547425	5605.54742	15.9935434	7.5154E-05					
14	20.6	0	616.3			Residual	418	146504.0462	350.488149							
15	20.0082	0	616.3			Total	419	152109.5936								
16	18.0278	1	616.45													
17	20.252	0	617.35				Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%		
18	16.9779	1	618.05			Intercept	649.978849	1.387717212	468.3799	0	647.2510751	652.706623	647.2510751	652.7066229		
19	16.5098	1	618.3			STR<20	7.37241015	1.843474529	3.99919285	7.5154E-05	3.748774368	10.9960459	3.748774368	10.99604593		
20	22.704	0	619.8													
21	19.9111	1	620.3													
22	18.3333	1	620.5													
23	22.619	0	621.4													
24	19.4483	1	621.75													
25	25.0526	0	622.05													
26	20.6754	0	622.6													
27	18.6824	1	623.1													
28	22.8455	0	623.2													
29	19.2667	1	623.45													
30	19.25	1	623.6													
31	20.5455	0	624.15													
32	20.607	0	624.55													

**(Step: 1)**  
B2 =IF(A2<20,  
1,0)

**(Step: 2)**  
Change the  
name of the  
variable to STR <  
20

**(Step: 3)**  
Regress STR<20  
on testscr

	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1											
2		SUMMARY OUTPUT									
3											
4		Regression Statistics									
5		Multiple R	0.191968828								
6		R Square	0.036852031								
7		Adjusted R Square	0.034547849								
8		Standard Error	18.72132871								
9		Observations	420								
10											
11		ANOVA									
12			df	SS	MS	F	Significance F				
13		Regression	1	5605.547425	5605.547425	15.99354341	7.5154E-05				
14		Residual	418	146504.0462	350.4881488						
15		Total	419	152109.5936							
16											
17			Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%	
18		Intercept	649.978849	1.387717212	468.3799001	0	647.2510751	652.7066229	647.2510751	652.7066229	
19		STR<20	7.372410149	1.843474529	3.999192845	7.5154E-05	3.748774368	10.99604593	3.748774368	10.99604593	
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											

Average test score for  $STR \geq 20$

Difference in the average test scores beteen  $STR < 20$  and  $STR \geq 20$

	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1											
2		SUMMARY OUTPUT									
3											
4		<i>Regression Statistics</i>									
5		Multiple R	0.191968828								
6		R Square	0.036852031								
7		Adjusted R Square	0.034547849								
8		Standard Error	18.72132871								
9		Observations	420								
10											
11		ANOVA									
12			<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>				
13		Regression	1	5605.547425	5605.547425	15.99354341	7.5154E-05				
14		Residual	418	146504.0462	350.4881488						
15		Total	419	152109.5936							
16											
17			<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>	
18		Intercept	649.978849	1.387717212	468.3799001	0	647.2510751	652.7066229	647.2510751	652.7066229	
19		STR<20	7.372410149	1.843474529	3.999192845	7.5154E-05	3.748774368	10.99604593	3.748774368	10.99604593	
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											

Is the difference in the population mean test scores in the two groups statistically significantly different from zero at the 5% level?

$|t - Stat| > 1.96$  ; Reject  $H_0$ : *population mean test scores in the two groups are statistically significantly different from zero at 5% significance level.*

95% CI:  $7.37 \pm 1.96 \times 1.8$   
 This CI excludes  $\beta_0 = 0$ .  $\Rightarrow$  Reject the hypothesis that  $\beta_1 = 0$  at 5% significance level.

# Exercises

E5.1 Use the data set Earnings\_and\_Height described in Empirical Exercise 4.2 to carry out the following exercises.

- a. Run a regression of Earnings on Height.
  - i. Is the estimated slope statistically significant?
  - ii. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the slope coefficient.
- b. Repeat (a) for women.
- c. Repeat (a) for men.
- d. Test the null hypothesis that the effect of height on earnings is the same for men and women. (Hint: See Exercise 5.15.)
- e. One explanation for the effect on height on earnings is that some professions require strength, which is correlated with height. Does the effect of height on earnings disappear when the sample is restricted to occupations in which strength is unlikely to be important?

Using the data set **Growth** described in Empirical Exercise 4.1, but excluding the data for Malta, run a regression of *Growth* on *TradeShare*.

- a.** Is the estimated regression slope statistically significant? This is, can you reject the null hypothesis  $H_0: b_1 = 0$  vs. a two-sided alternative hypothesis at the 10%, 5%, or 1% significance level?
- b.** What is the  $p$ -value associated with the coefficient's  $t$ -statistic?
- c.** Construct a 90% confidence interval for  $b_1$ .

On the text website, [www.pearsonglobaleditions.com/Stock\\_Watson](http://www.pearsonglobaleditions.com/Stock_Watson), you will find the data file **Birthweight\_Smoking**, which contains data for a random sample of babies born in Pennsylvania in 1989. The data include the baby's birth weight together with various characteristics of the mother, including whether she smoked during the pregnancy. A detailed description is given in **Birthweight\_Smoking\_Description**, also available on the website. In this exercise you will investigate the relationship between birth weight and smoking during pregnancy.

**a.** In the sample:

- i. What is the average value of *Birthweight* for all mothers?
- ii. For mothers who smoke?
- iii. For mothers who do not smoke?

**b.** i. Use the data in the sample to estimate the difference in average birth weight for smoking and nonsmoking mothers.

- ii. What is the standard error for the estimated difference in (i)?
- iii. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the difference in the average birth weight for smoking and nonsmoking mothers.

**c.** Run a regression of *Birthweight* on the binary variable *Smoker*.

- i. Explain how the estimated slope and intercept are related to your answers in parts (a) and (b).
- ii. Explain how the  $SE(\hat{\beta}_1)$  is related to your answer in b(ii).
- iii. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the effect of smoking on birth weight.

**d.** Do you think smoking is uncorrelated with other factors that cause low birth weight? That is, do you think that the regression error term, say  $u_i$ , has a conditional mean of zero, given *Smoking* ( $X_i$ )? (You will investigate this further in *Birthweight* and *Smoking* exercises in later chapters.)