

Introductory Econometrics

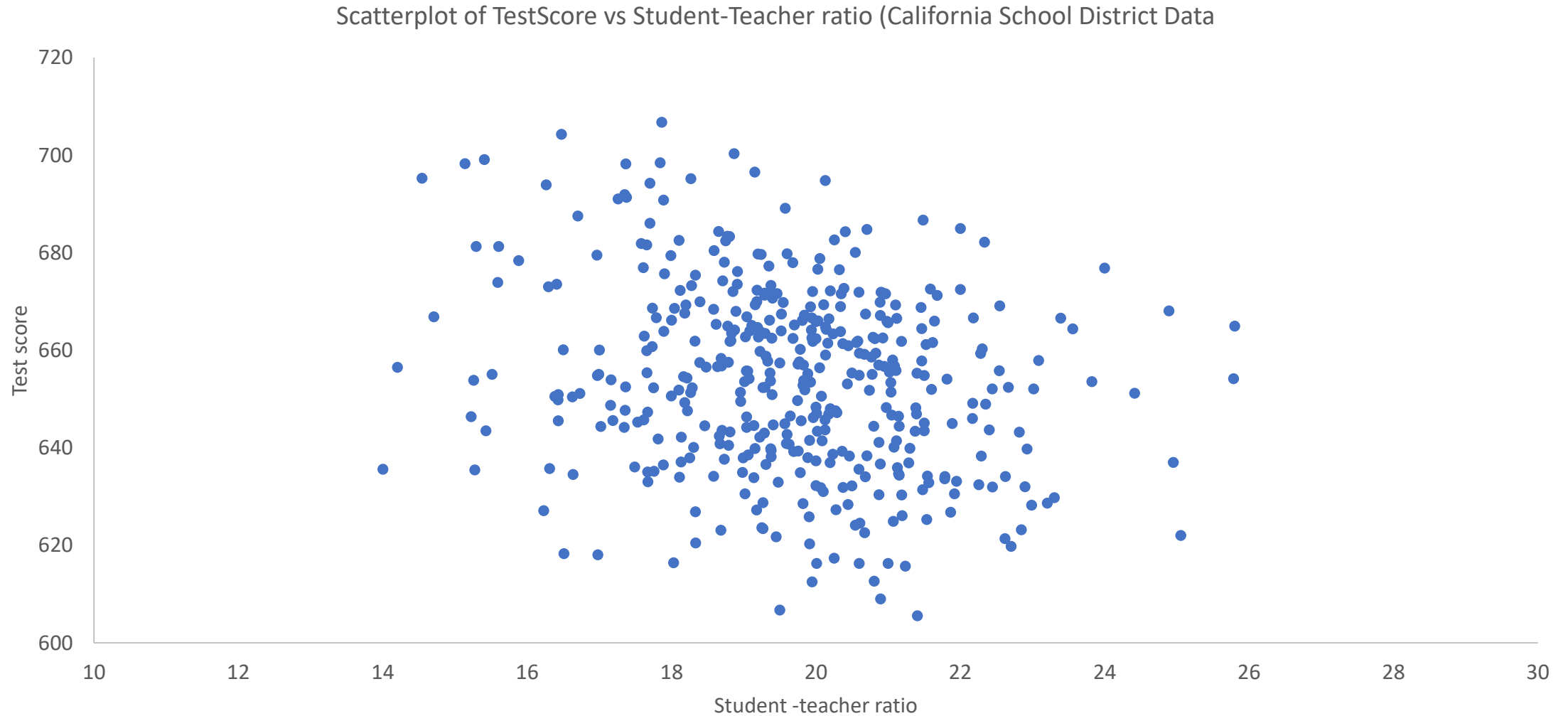
Using Excel

Outline

- Generate Scatter plot Figure 4.3 page 161 of Stock and Watson book.
- Generate Table 4.1 page 161 of the book.
- Linear regression: Regression Statistics, ANOVA, coefficients, p-value, standard error, confidence intervals, etc.
- Fit a trend line Figure 4.3 in page 164
- Change plot style and colour.
- Prediction
- Sensitivity of OLS to large outliers
- Exercise

Objective: Generate Figure 4.2
page 161 of the book.

You will find the data and description file [here](#). Use the data **caschool.xlsx**.



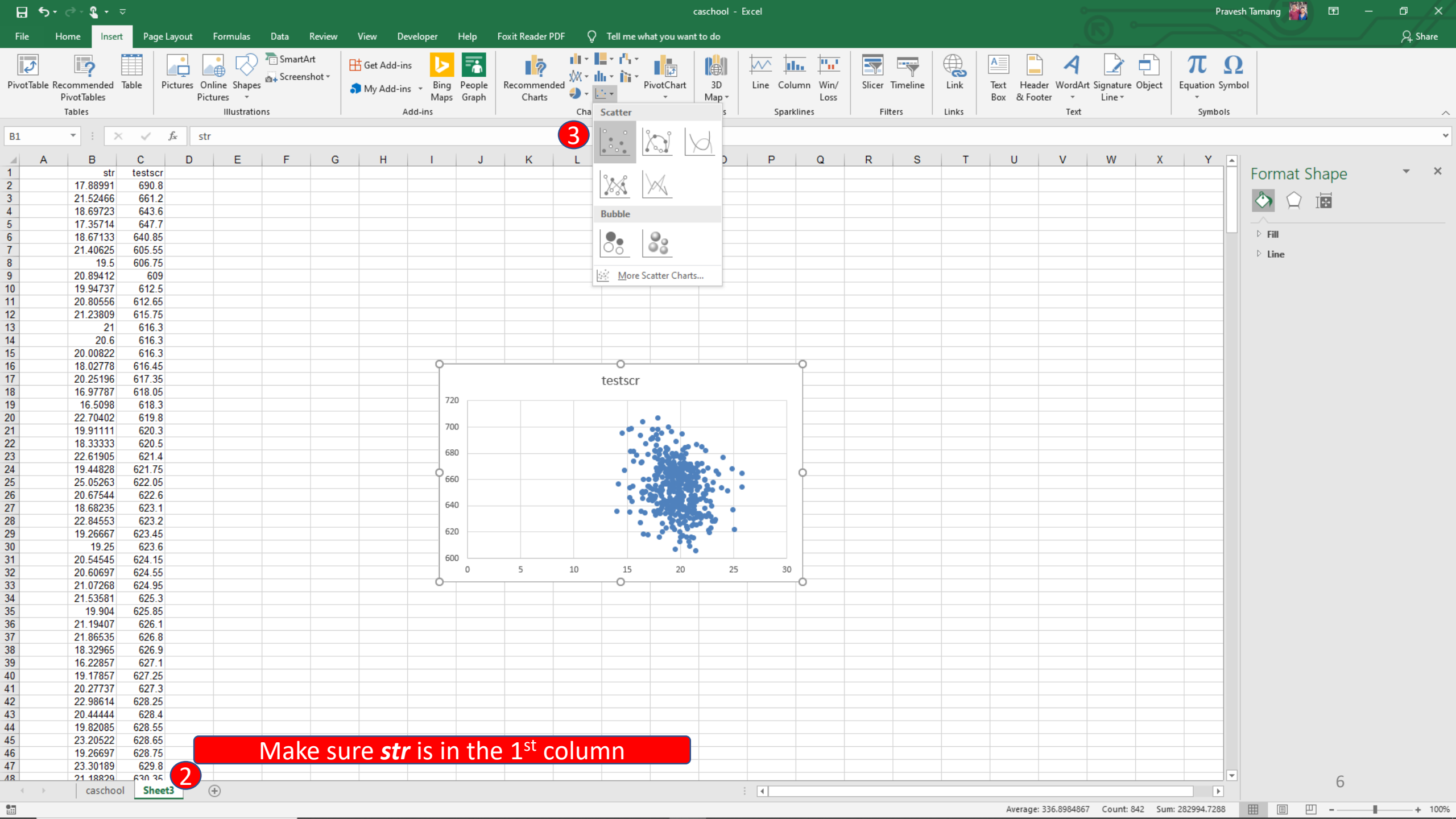


Figure 1: A scatter plot titled "testscr" showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 30, and the y-axis ranges from 600 to 720. The data points are blue dots, showing a positive correlation. The plot is displayed on a grid background. The plot is titled "testscr".


Figure 2: A screenshot of the Microsoft Excel interface showing the data used for the scatter plot. The data is organized in columns A and B, with rows 1 through 48. Column A is labeled "str" and Column B is labeled "testscr". The data points are as follows:


str	testscr
17.88991	690.8
21.52466	661.2
18.69723	643.6
17.35714	647.7
18.67133	640.85
21.40625	605.55
19.5	606.75
20.89412	609
19.94737	612.5
20.80556	612.65
21.23809	615.75
21	616.3
20.6	616.3
20.00822	616.3
18.02778	616.45
20.25196	617.35
16.97787	618.05
16.5098	618.3
22.70402	619.8
19.91111	620.3
18.33333	620.5
22.61905	621.4
19.44828	621.75
25.05263	622.05
20.67544	622.6
18.68235	623.1
22.84553	623.2
19.26667	623.45
19.25	623.6
20.54545	624.15
20.60697	624.55
21.07268	624.95
21.53581	625.3
19.904	625.85
21.19407	626.1
21.86535	626.8
18.32965	626.9
16.22857	627.1
19.17857	627.25
20.27737	627.3
22.98614	628.25
20.44444	628.4
19.82085	628.55
23.20522	628.65
19.26697	628.75
23.30189	629.8
21.18829	630.35

4

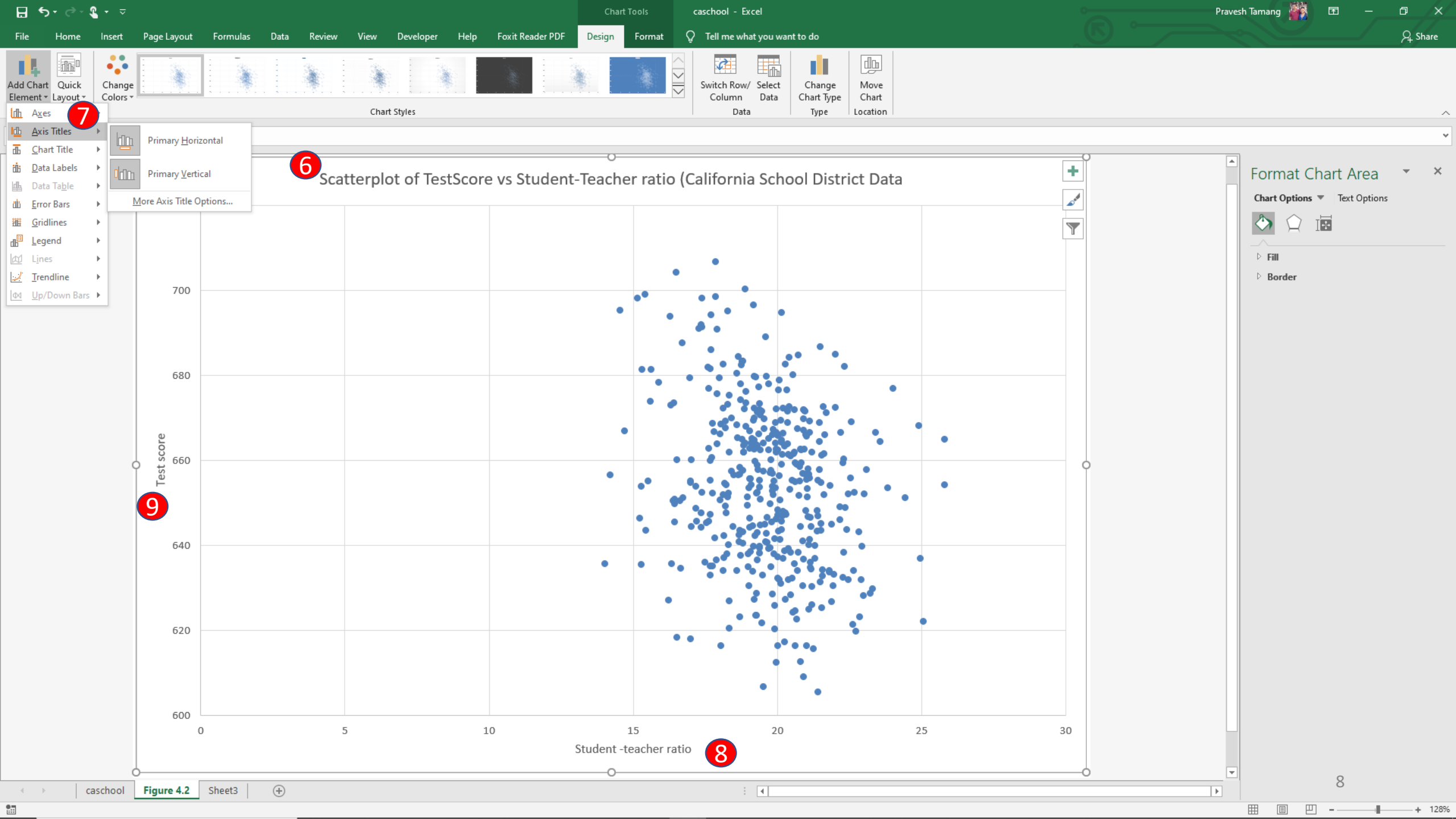
Move Chart ? X

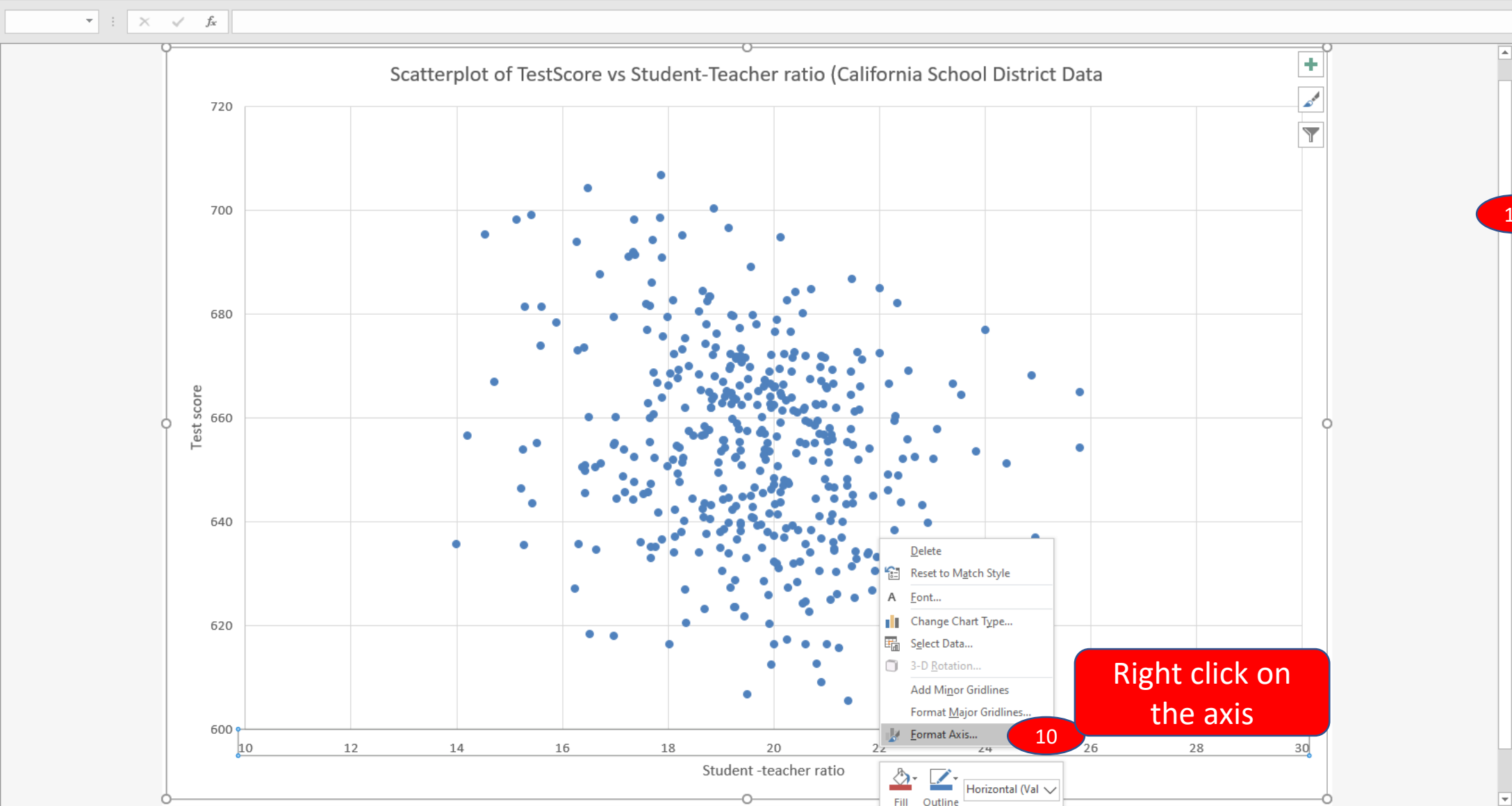
Choose where you want the chart to be placed:

 ☒ New sheet: Figure 4.2 5

 ☐ Object in: Sheet3

OK Cancel





Format Axis

Axis Options Text Options

Axis Options

Bounds

Minimum 10.0 Reset

Maximum 30.0 Reset

Units

Major 2.0 Auto

Minor 0.4 Auto

Vertical axis crosses

☒ Automatic

☐ Axis value 0.0

☐ Maximum axis value

Display units None

☐ Show display units label on chart

☐ Logarithmic scale Base 10

☐ Values in reverse order

Tick Marks

Labels

Number

11

10

Right click on the axis

Objective: Generate Table 4.1
page 161 of the book.

Objective: Generate Table 4.1 page 161 of the book.

	Average	Standard Deviation	Percentile					
			10%	25%	50% (Median)	60%	75%	90%
Student Teacher Ratio	19.64	1.88	17.34	18.58	19.72	20.07	20.87	21.86
Test Score	654.15	19.03	630.39	640.05	654.44	659.4	666.66	678.86

N12																											
1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
2		str	testscr																								
3		17.88991	690.8																								
4		21.52466	661.2																								
5		18.69723	643.6																								
6		17.35714	647.7																								
7		18.67133	640.85																								
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37		21.19407	626.1																								
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41		19.17857	627.25																								
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44		20.44444	628.4																								
45		19.82085	628.55																								
46		23.20522	628.65																								
47		19.26697	628.75																								
48		23.30189	629.8																								
49		21.18829	630.35																								

	Average	Standard Deviation	10%	25%	50% (Median)	60%	75%	90%
Student Teacher Ratio	19.64043	1.889558288	17.3486	18.58236	19.72320843	20.0783	20.87181	21.8674
Test Score	654.1565	19.03065157	630.395	640.05	654.4499817	659.4	666.6625	678.86

Formulae used:

Cell G6=AVERAGE(B2:B421)

Cell H6=STDEV.P(B2:B421)

Cell I6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.1)

Cell J6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.25)

Cell K6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.5)

Cell L6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.6)

Cell M6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.75)

Cell N6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.9)

Repeat the same for G7:GN7

Formulae used:

Cell G6=AVERAGE(B2:B421)
Cell H6=STDEV.P(B2:B421)
Cell I6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.1)
Cell J6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.25)
Cell K6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.5)
Cell L6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.6)
Cell M6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.75)
Cell N6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.9)

Repeat the same for G7:GN7

	Average	Standard Deviation	10%	25%	50% (Median)	60%	75%	90%
Student Teacher Ratio	19.64043	1.889558288	17.3486	18.58236	19.72320843	20.0783	20.87181	21.8674
Test Score	654.1565	19.03065157	630.395	640.05	654.4499817	659.4	666.6625	678.86

Linear regression

Regression Statistics, ANOVA, coefficients, p-value, standard error, confidence intervals, etc.

Estimate the regression coefficients in

$$TestScore = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 STR$$

Where, *TestScore* is the average test score in the district, and *STR* is the student-teacher ratio.

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$
$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}$$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1		str	testscr													
2		17.88991	690.8													
3		21.52466	661.2													
4		18.69723	643.6													
5		17.35714	647.7													
6		18.67133	640.85													
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Cell L6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.6)

Cell M6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.75)

Cell N6=PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B421, 0.9)

Repeat the same for G7:GN7

Data Analysis

Analysis Tools

- F-Test Two-Sample for Variances
- Fourier Analysis
- Histogram
- Moving Average
- Random Number Generation
- Rank and Percentile
- Regression**
- Sampling
- t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means
- t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances

OK Cancel Help

Regression

Input

Input Y Range: SC\$1:SC\$421

Input X Range: SB\$1:SB\$421

☒ Labels ☐ Constant is Zero

☒ Confidence Level: 95 %

Output options

☐ Output Range:

☒ New Worksheet Ply: linear_model

☐ New Workbook

Residuals

☒ Residuals ☒ Residual Plots

☐ Standardized Residuals ☒ Line Fit Plots

Normal Probability

☐ Normal Probability Plots

OK Cancel Help

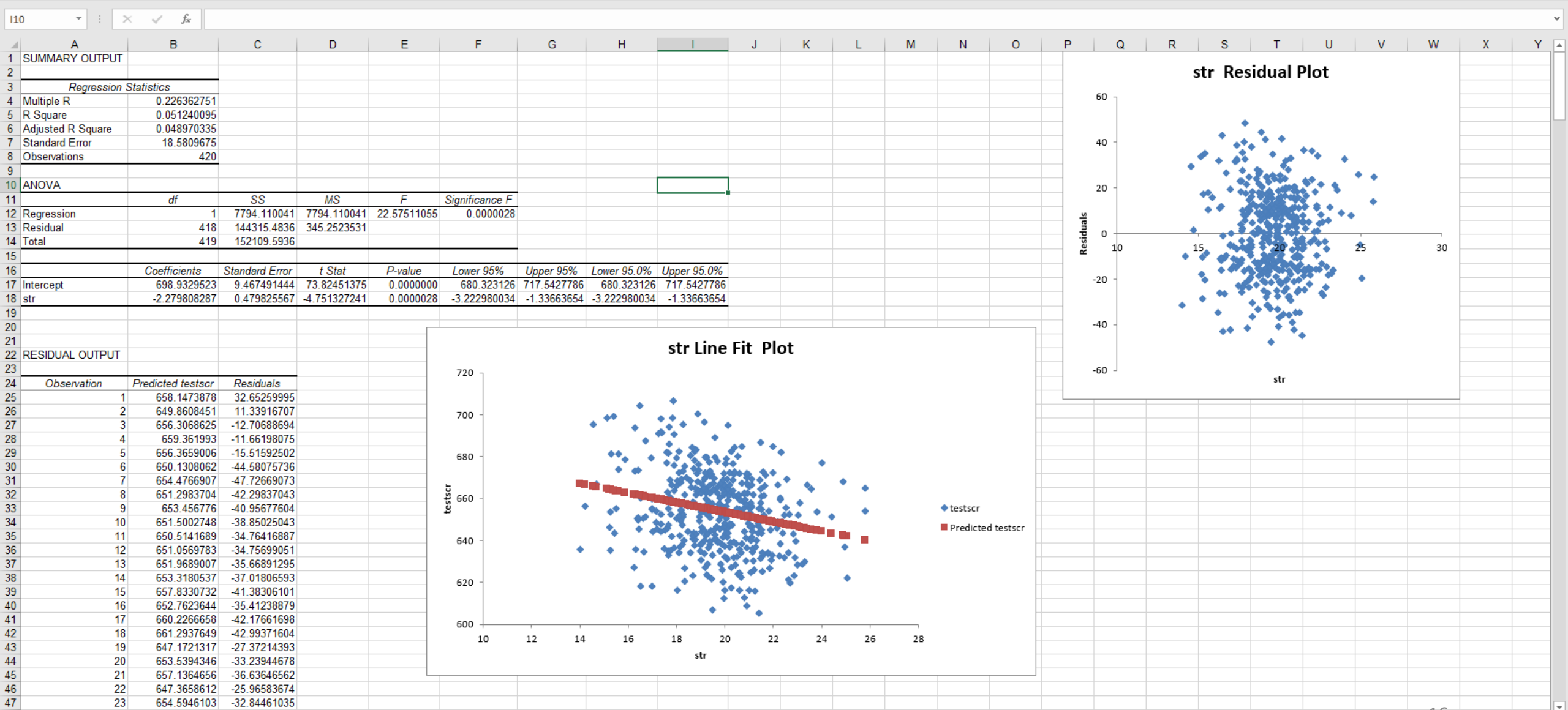
Format Shape

Fill

- No fill
- Solid fill
- Gradient fill
- Picture or texture fill
- Pattern fill

Line

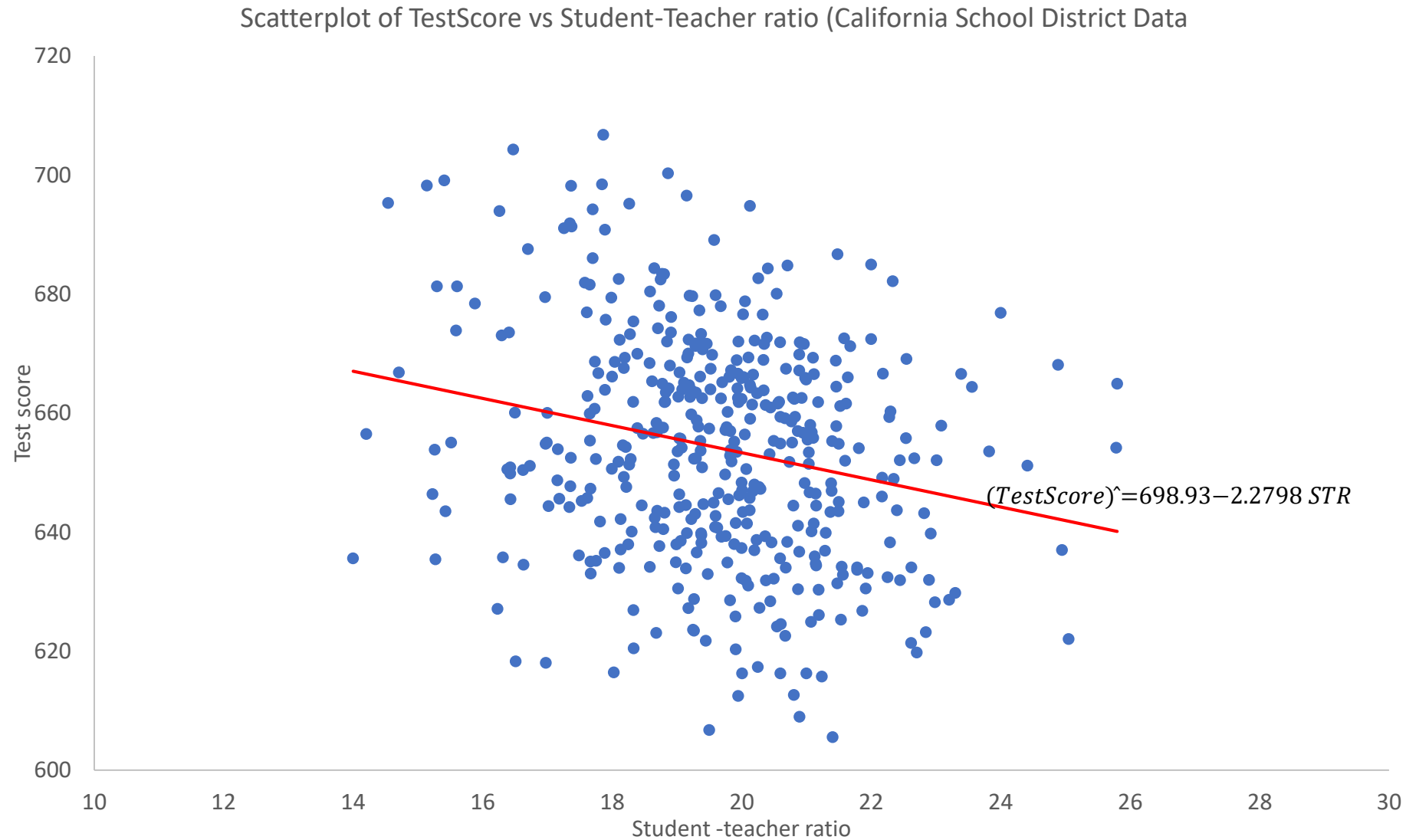
- No line
- Solid line
- Gradient line

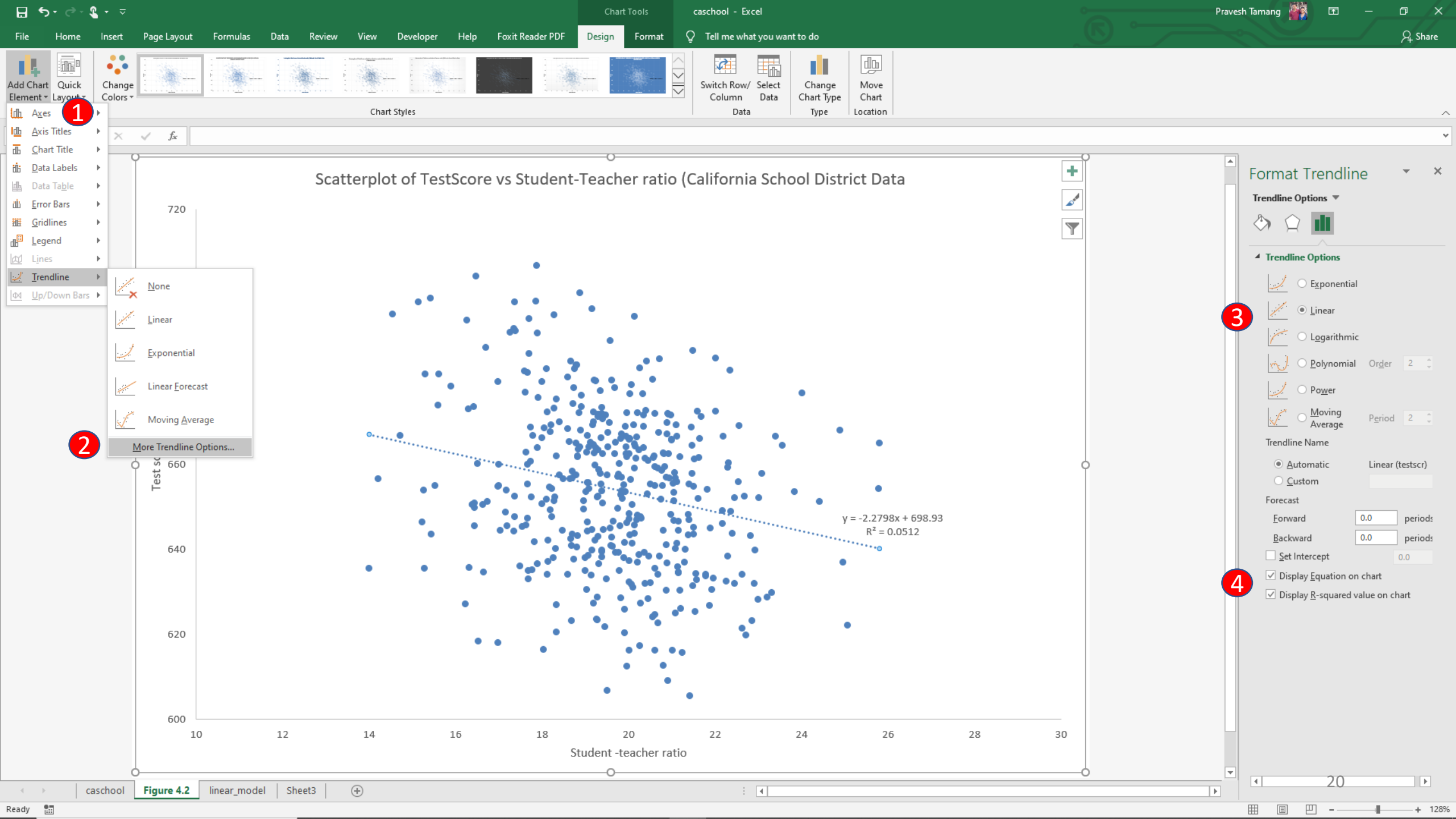


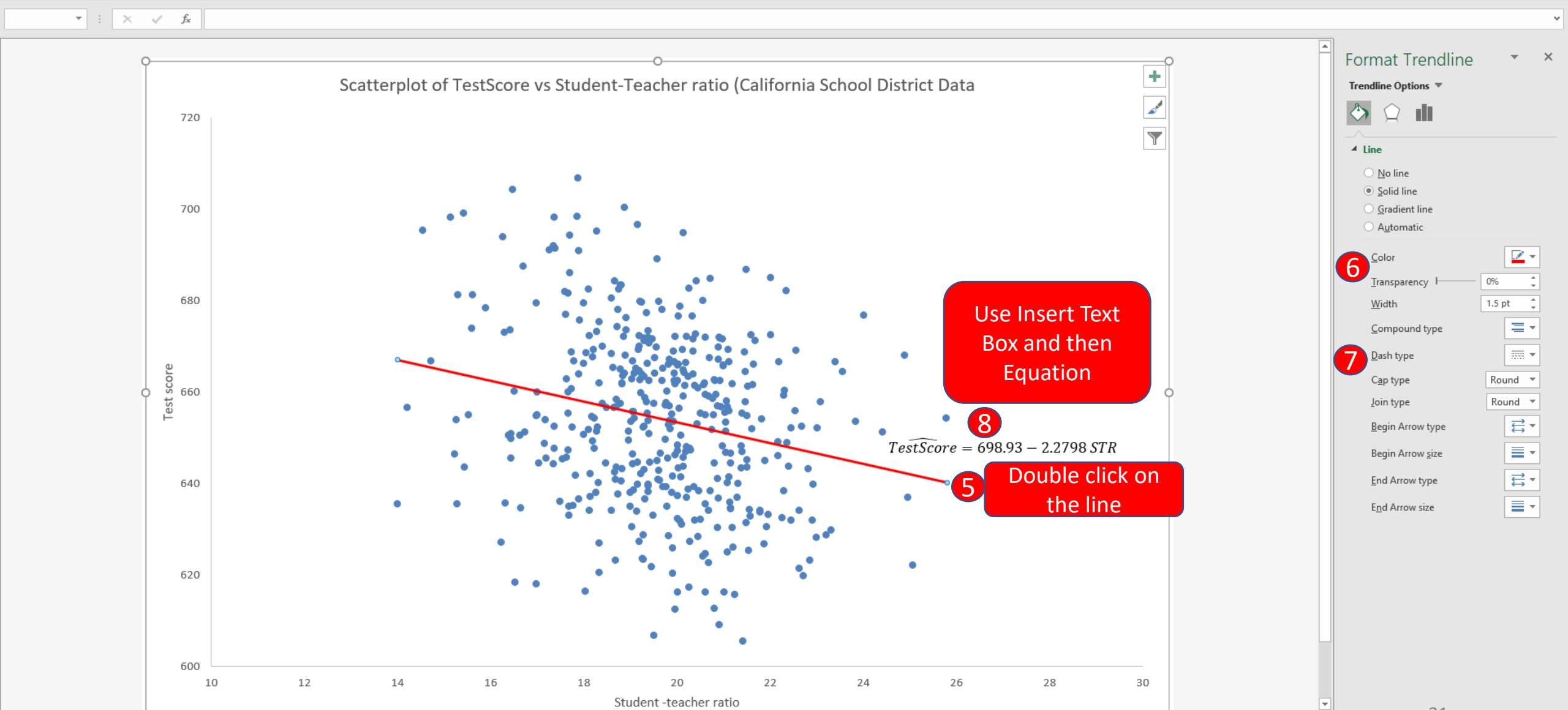
E22											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
2											
3	Regression Statistics										
4	Multiple R	0.226362751									
5	R Square	0.051240095									
6	Adjusted R Square	0.048970335									
7	Standard Error	18.5809675									
8	Observations	420									
9											
10	ANOVA										
11		df	SS	MS	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	658.1473878	32.65259995								
26	2	640.8608151	11.22016707								

Fit a trend line Figure 4.3 in page
164

Fit a trend line Figure 4.3 in page 164







Format Trendline

Trendline Options

Line

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

6 Color

Transparency 0%

Width 1.5 pt

Compound type

7 Dash type

Cap type Round

Join type Round

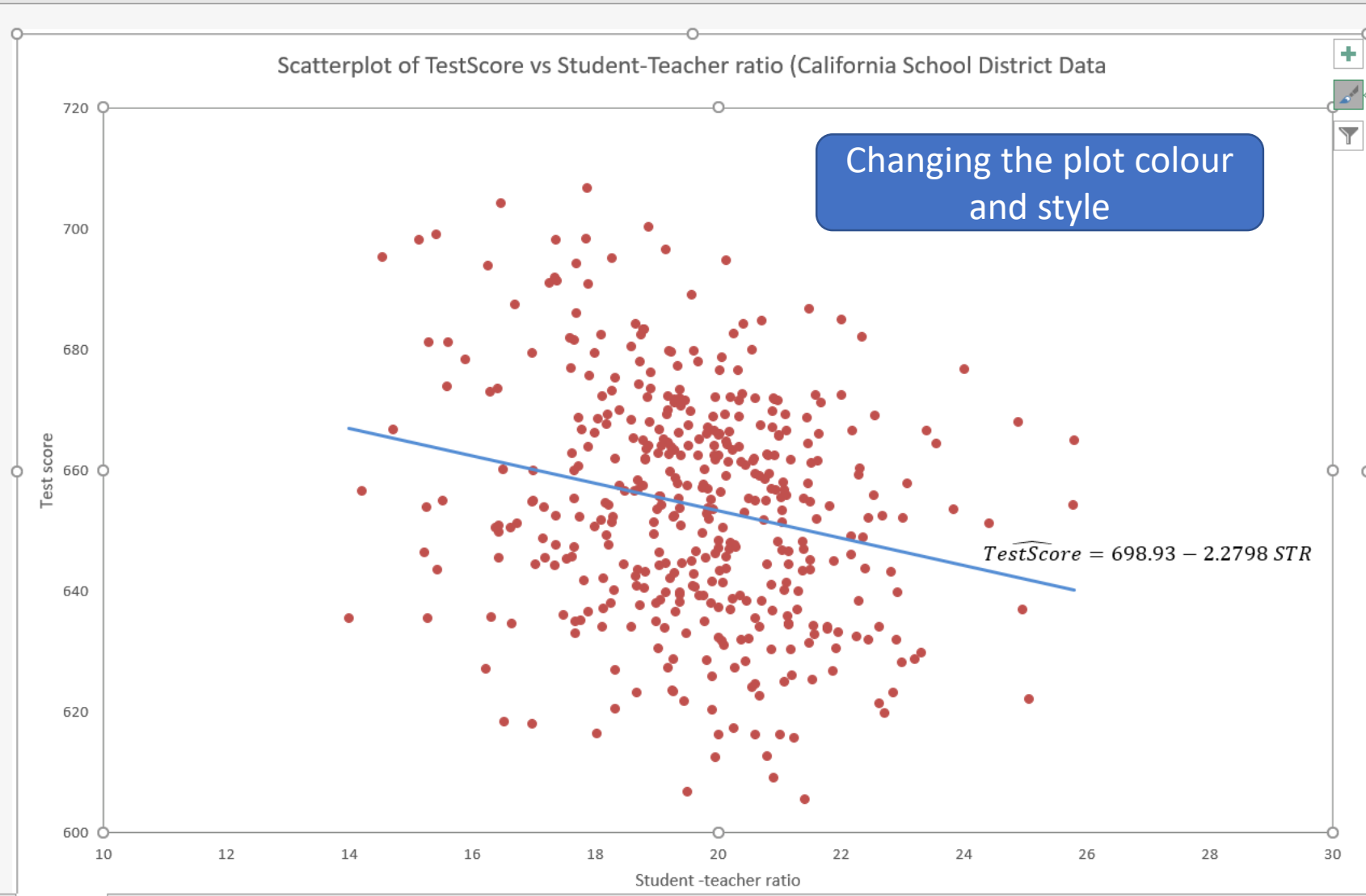
Begin Arrow type

Begin Arrow size

End Arrow type

End Arrow size

Changing the plot colour and style



Format Plot Area

Plot Area Options

Style Color

Colorful

Monochromatic

How do I change these colors?

No fill
Solid fill
Gradient fill
Picture or texture fill
Pattern fill
Automatic

Color

Border

No line
Solid line
Gradient line
Automatic

Color

Transparency

Width

Compound type

Dash type

Cap type

Join type

Begin Arrow type

Begin Arrow size

End Arrow type

End Arrow size

Prediction

Syntax

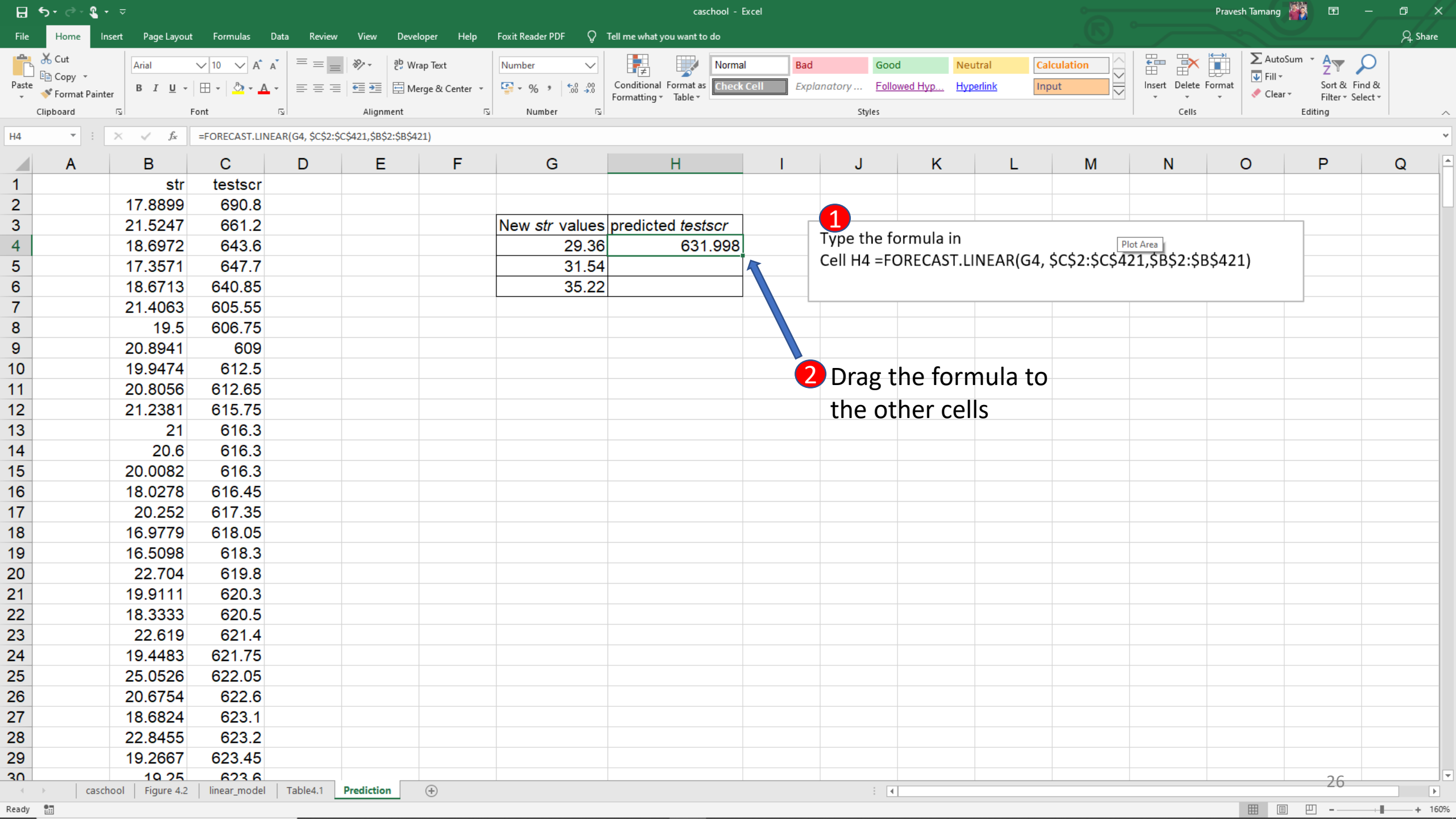
FORECAST.LINEAR(x, known_y's, known_x's)

- or -

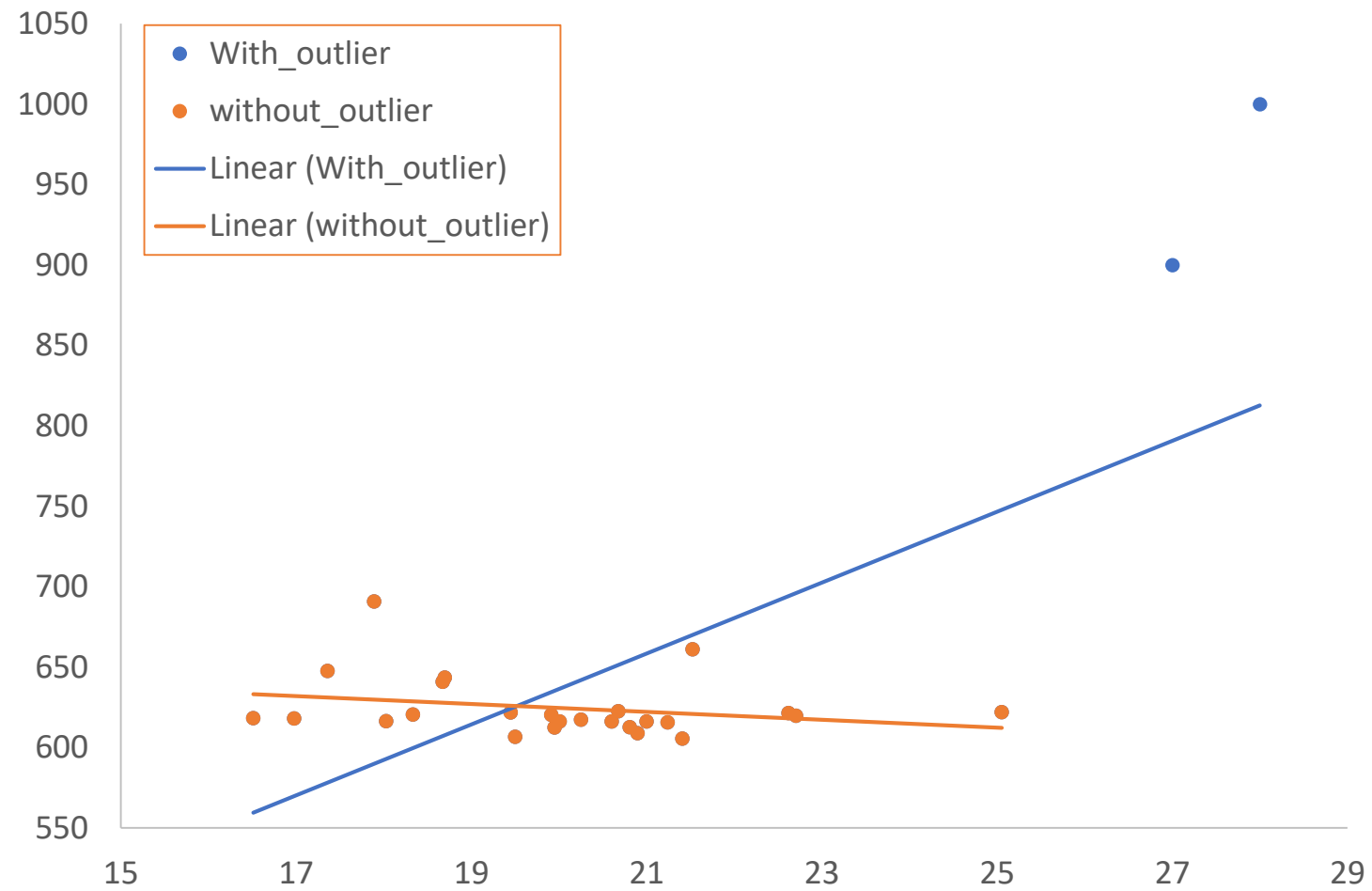
FORECAST(x, known_y's, known_x's)

The FORECAST/FORECAST.LINEAR function syntax has the following arguments:

Argument	Required	Refers to
x	yes	The data point for which you want to predict a value.
known_y's	yes	The dependent array or range of data.
known_x's	yes	The independent array or range of data.



The sensitivity of OLS to large outliers



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC
1	str	testscr																											
2	17.88991	690.8																											
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45																													
46																													
47																													
48																													

1 Copy and paste the first 25 rows of the data

2 Add 2 new rows of data

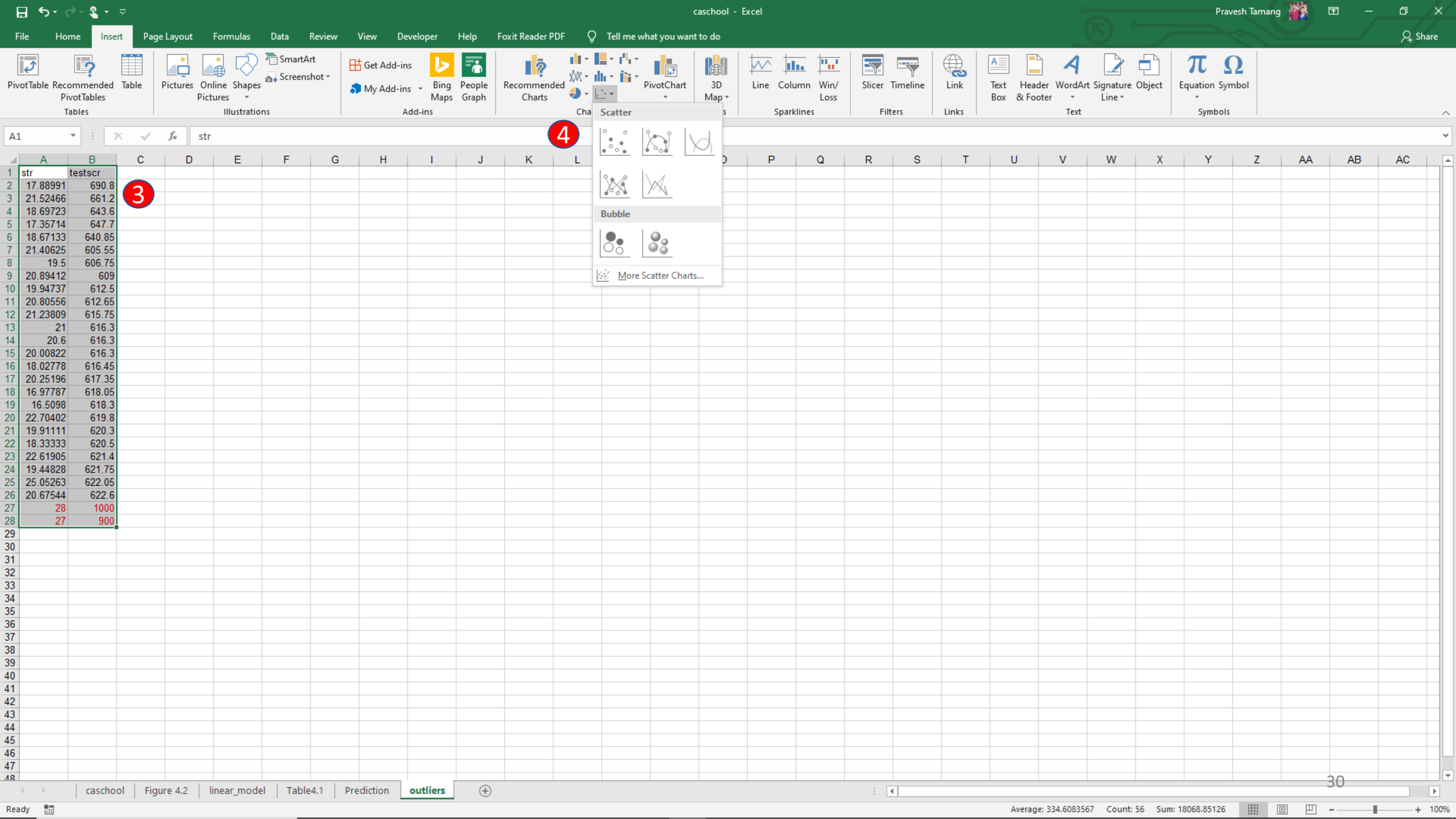


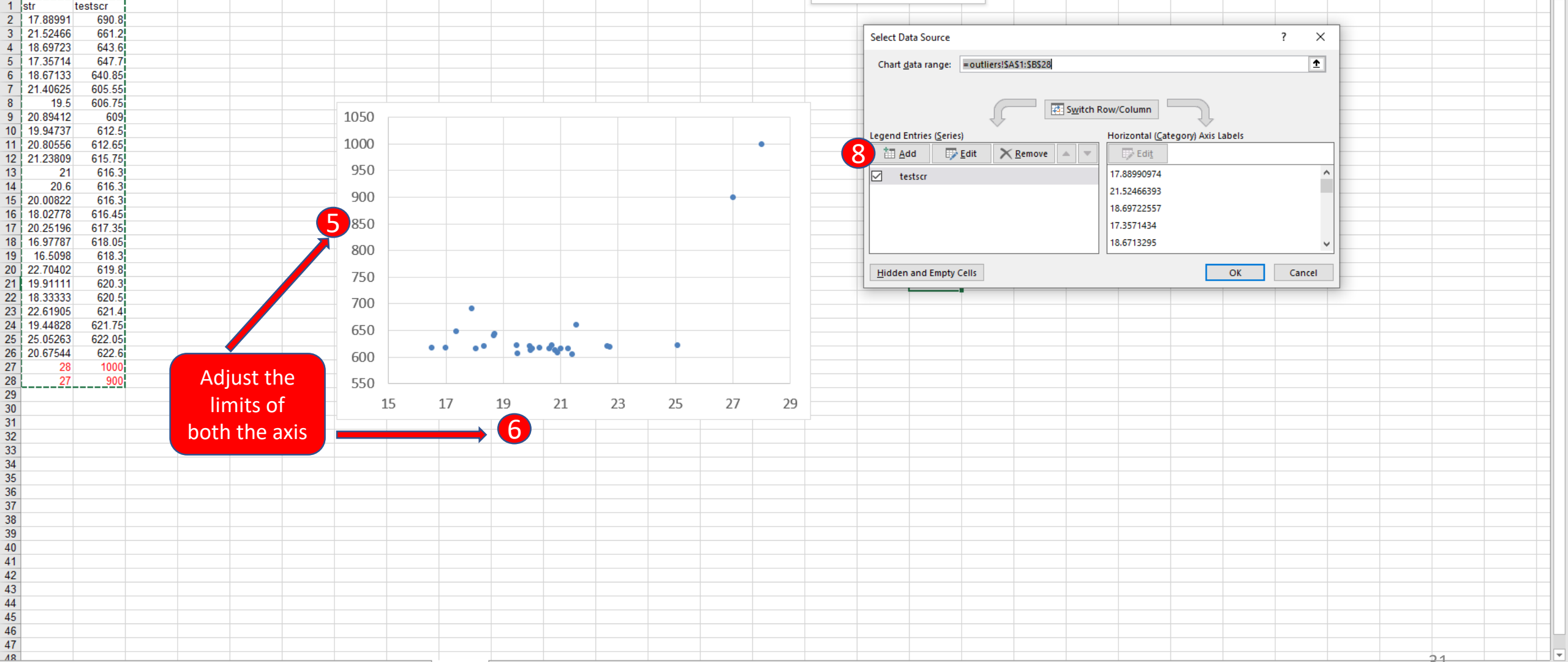
Chart Tools

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

Chart Styles: 12 styles

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC
1	str	testscr																								



Adjust the limits of both the axis

Select Data
Change the data range included in the chart.

Select Data Source

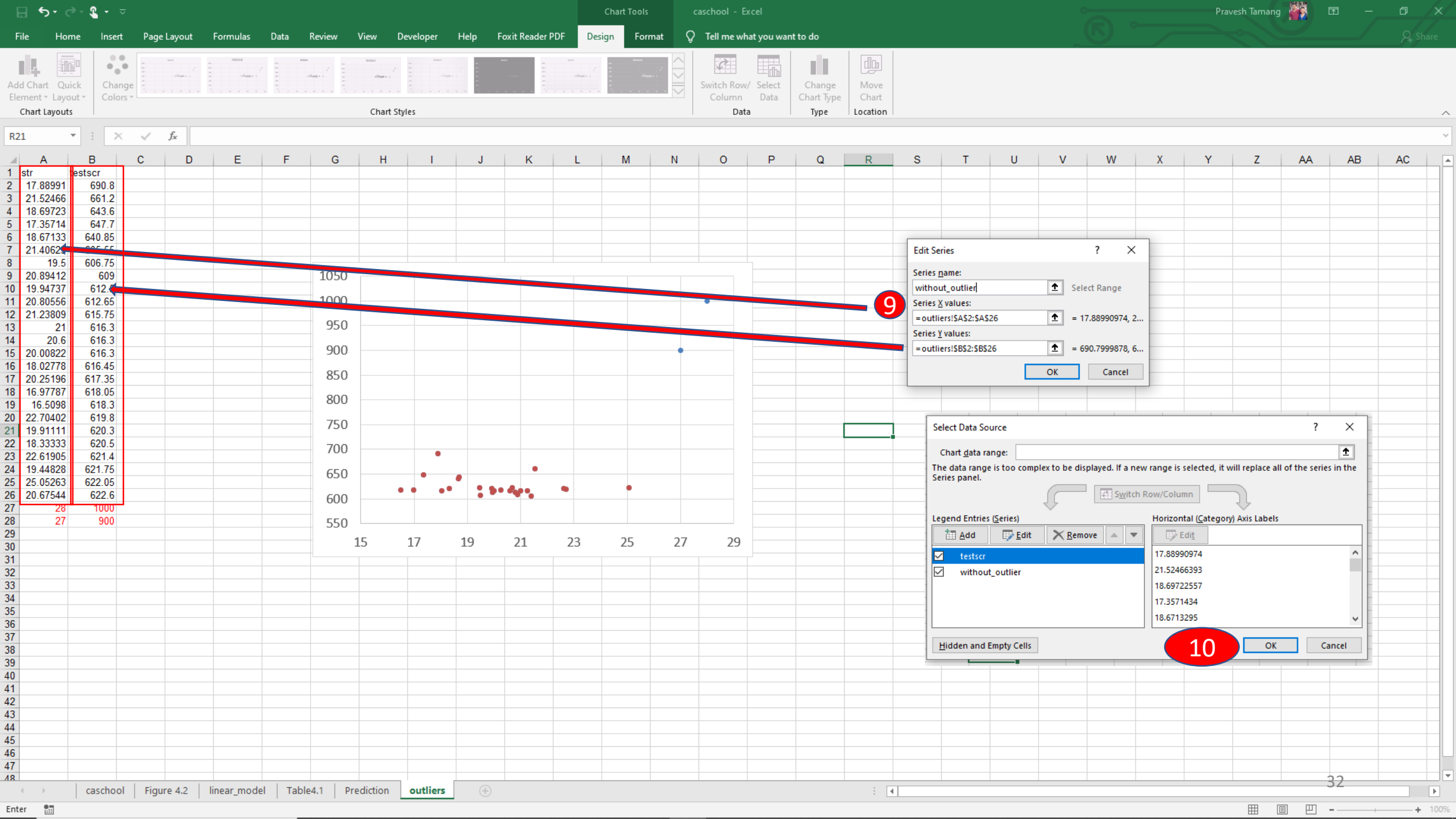
Chart data range: =outliers!\$A\$1:\$B\$28

Legend Entries (Series): testscr

Horizontal (Category) Axis Labels:

- 17.88990974
- 21.52466393
- 18.69722557
- 17.3571434
- 18.6713295

OK Cancel



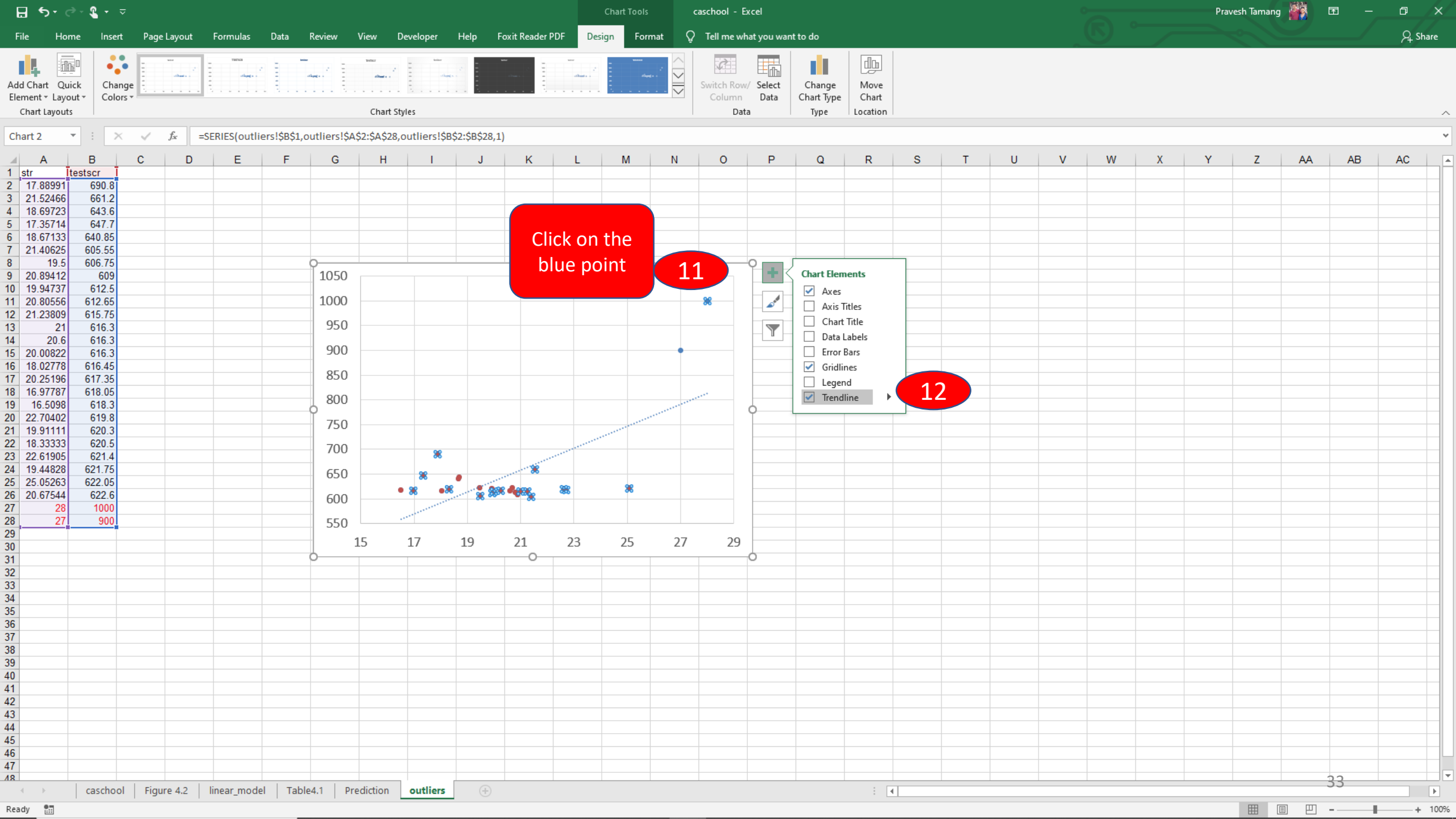


Chart Tools

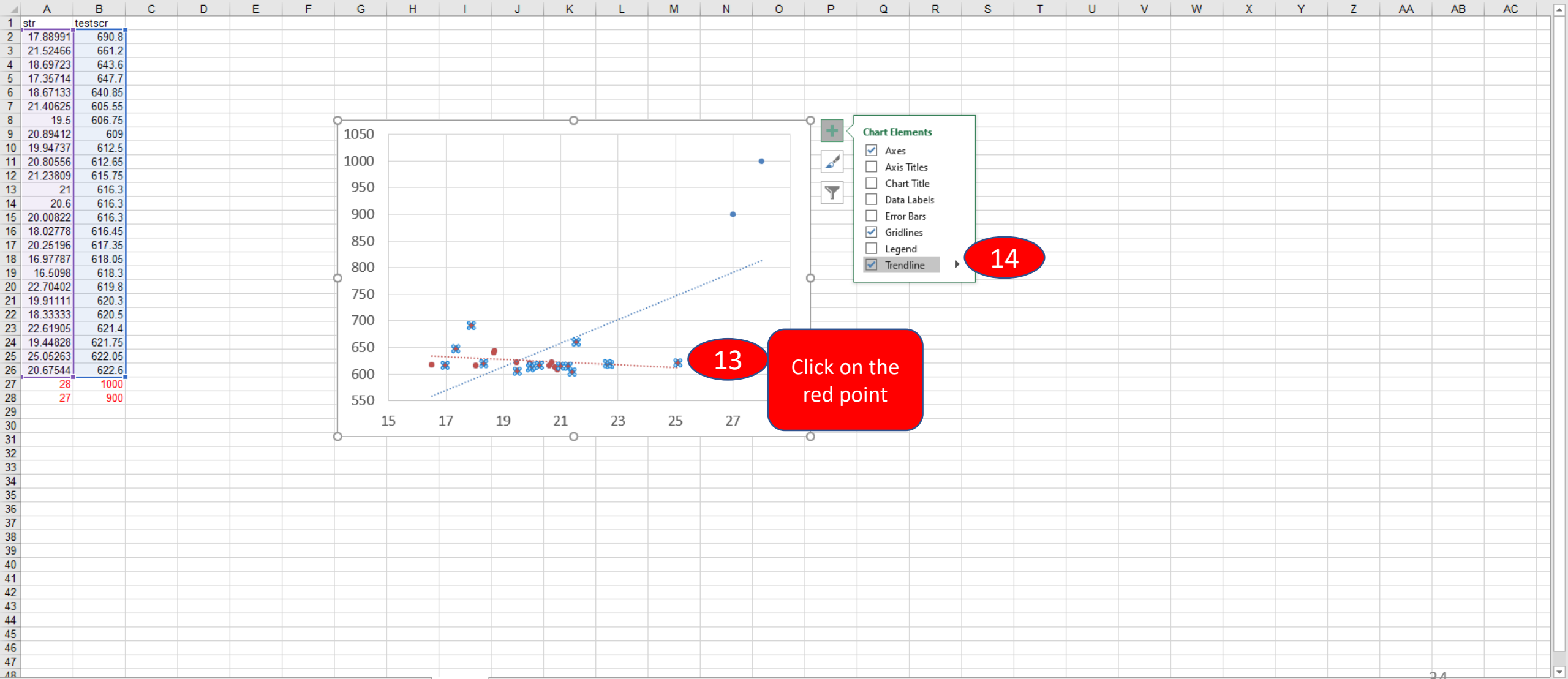
Chart Styles

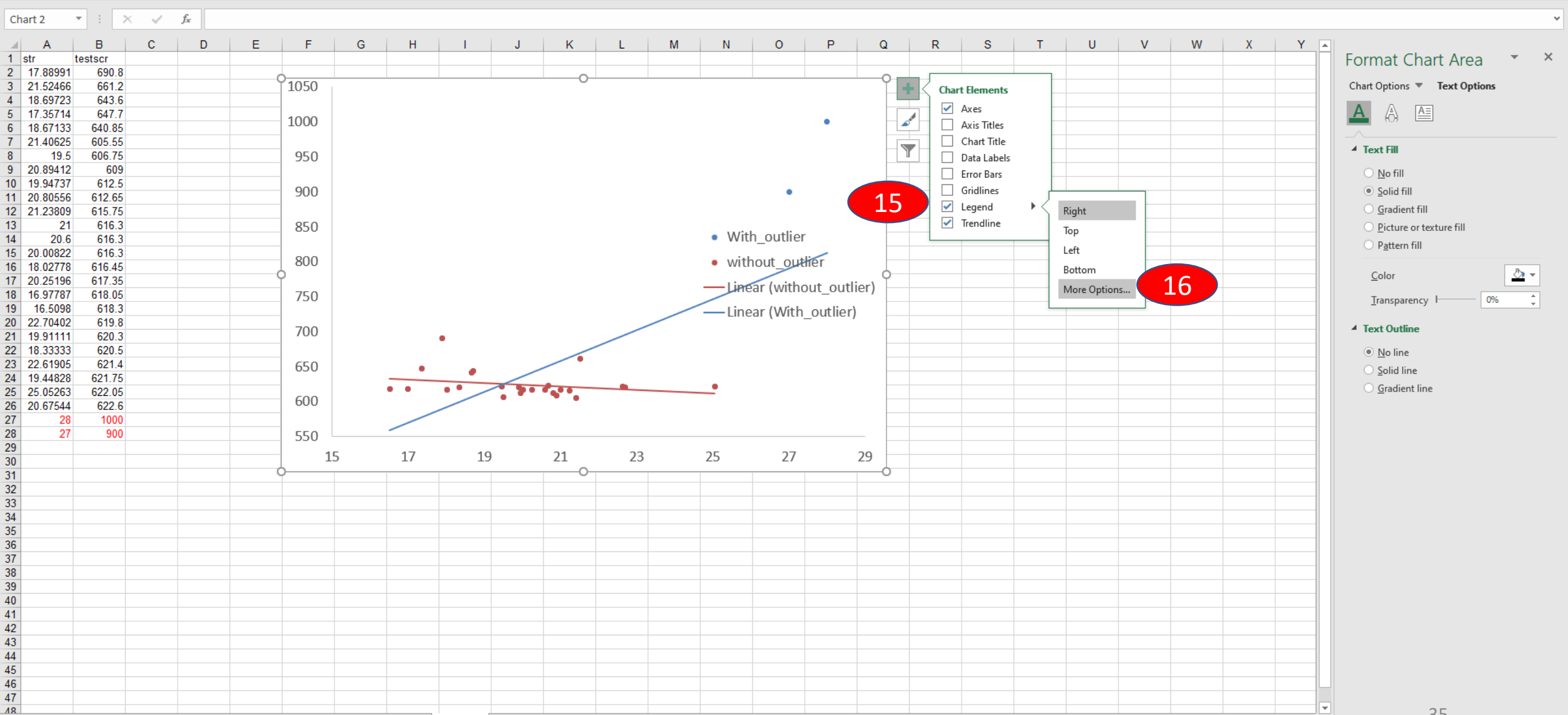
Chart Elements

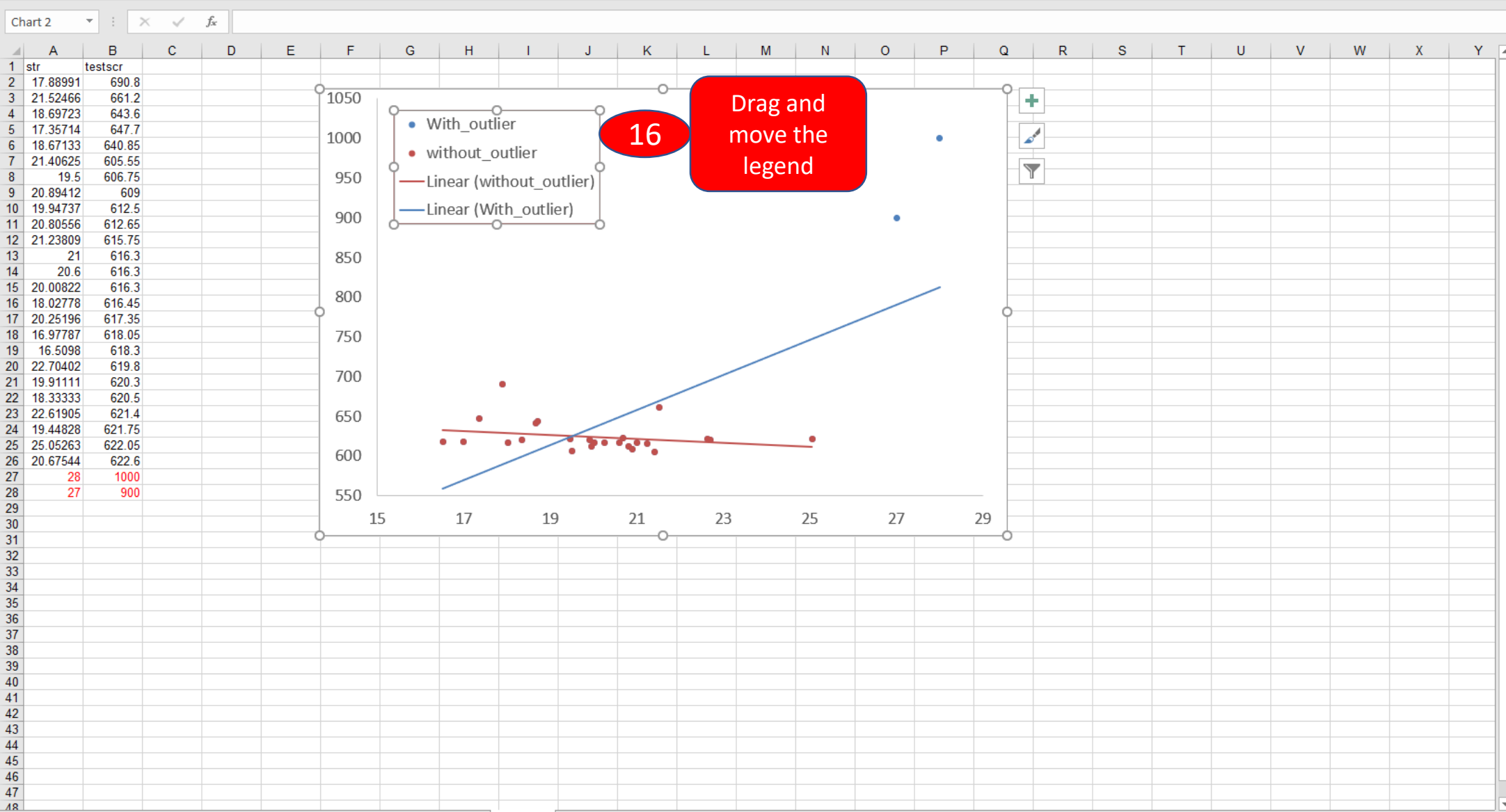
- ☒ Axes
- ☐ Axis Titles
- ☐ Chart Title
- ☐ Data Labels
- ☐ Error Bars
- ☒ Gridlines
- ☐ Legend
- ☒ Trendline

Chart 2

=SERIES("without_outlier",outliers!\$A\$2:\$A\$26,outliers!\$B\$2:\$B\$26,2)







Format Legend

Legend Options Text Options

Fill

- ☐ No fill
- ☐ Solid fill
- ☐ Gradient fill
- ☐ Picture or texture fill
- ☐ Pattern fill
- ☒ Automatic

Color

Border

- ☐ 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

36

Exercise

E4.1 You will find the data and description file [here](#). Use the data **Growth.xlsx**.

- a) Construct a scatterplot of average annual growth rate (*Growth*) on the average trade share (*TradeShare*). Does there appear to be a relationship between the variables?
- b) One country, Malta, has a trade share much larger than the other countries. Find Malta on the scatterplot. Does Malta look like an outlier?
- c) Using all observations, run a regression of *Growth* on *TradeShare*. What is the estimated slope? What is the estimated intercept? Use the regression to predict the growth rate for a country with a trade share of 0.5 and with a trade share equal to 1.0.
- d) Estimate the same regression, excluding the data from Malta. Answer the same questions in (c).
- e) Plot the estimated regression functions from (c) and (d). Using the scatterplot in (a), explain why the regression function that includes Malta is steeper than the regression function that excludes Malta.
- f) Where is Malta? Why is the Malta trade share so large? Should Malta be included or excluded from the analysis?

E4.2 You will find the data and description file [here](#). Use the data **Earnings_and_Height.xlsx**.

- a) What is the median value of height in the sample?
- b) (i). Estimate average earnings for workers whose height is at most 67 inches.
(ii). Estimate average earnings for workers whose height is greater than 67 inches.
(iii). On average, do taller workers earn more than shorter workers? How much more? What is a 95% confidence interval for the difference in average earnings?
- c) Construct a scatterplot of annual earnings (*Earnings*) on height (*Height*). Notice that the points on the plot fall along horizontal lines. (There are only 23 distinct values of Earnings). Why? (Hint: Carefully read the detailed data description.)
- d) Run a regression of Earnings on Height.
 - (i). What is the estimated slope?
 - (ii). Use the estimated regression to predict earnings for a worker who is 67 inches tall, for a worker who is 70 inches tall, and for a worker who is 65 inches tall.
- e) Suppose height were measured in centimeters instead of inches. Answer the following questions about the Earnings on Height (in cm) regression.
 - (i). What is the estimated slope of the regression?
 - (ii). What is the estimated intercept?
 - (iii). What is the R^2 ?
 - (iv). What is the standard error of the regression?

- (f). Run a regression of Earnings on Height, using data for female workers only.
- (i). What is the estimated slope?
- (ii). A randomly selected woman is 1 inch taller than the average woman in the sample. Would you predict her earnings to be higher or lower than the average earnings for women in the sample? By how much?
- (g). Repeat (f) for male workers.
- (h). Do you think that height is uncorrelated with other factors that cause earning? That is, do you think that the regression error term, say u_i , has a conditional mean of zero, given Height (X_i)?