## Coursera MOOC Econometrics - Test Exercise 5

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a) The marginal effect of activity status is defined as

$$\frac{\partial Pr[resp_i = 1]}{\partial active_i} = Pr[resp_i = 1]Pr[resp_i = 0]\beta_2$$

We could use this result to construct an activity status elasticity

$$\frac{\partial Pr[resp_i = 1]}{\partial active_i} \, \frac{active_i}{Pr[resp_i = 1]} = Pr[resp_i = 0] active_i \beta_2$$

Use these results to compute the elasticity effect of active status for a 50-year-old active male customer. Do the same for a 50-year-old inactive male customer.

## Answer:

Probability of response 0 of active 50-year male customer:

$$\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-2,49 + 0,95 + 0,91 + 0,07 \times 50 - 0,07 \times 0,5^2)} \approx 0,25$$

Elasticity is probability of above times the active dummy and caution:

$$\approx 0.25 \times 1 \times 0.91 \approx 0.23$$

For inactive male the dummy is 0 therefore:

$$.... \times 0 \times 0.91 = 0$$

**b)** The activity status variable is only a dummy variable and hence it can take only two values. It is therefore better to define the elasticity as

$$\frac{Pr[resp_i = 1; active_i = 1] - Pr[resp_i = 1; active_i = 0]}{Pr[resp_i = 1; active_i = 0]}$$

Show that you can simplify the expression for the elasticity as

$$(\exp(\beta_2)-1)\Pr[\operatorname{resp}_i = 0; \operatorname{active}_i = 1]$$

## Answer:

$$\frac{\Pr[\text{resp}_i = 1; \text{ active}_i = 1] - \Pr[\text{resp}_i = 1; \text{ active}_i = 0]}{\Pr[\text{resp}_i = 1; \text{ active}_i = 0]} = \frac{\frac{\exp(\beta_2) 2_i}{1 + \exp(\beta_2) 2_i} - \frac{2_i}{1 + 2_i}}{\frac{2_i}{1 + 2_i}}$$

$$\frac{\exp(\beta_2)(1+2_i)}{1+\exp(\beta_2)2_i}-1=\frac{\exp(\beta_2)(1+2_i)-(1+\exp(\beta_2)2_i)}{1+\exp(\beta_2)2_i}=\frac{\exp(\beta_2)-1}{1+\exp(\beta_2)2_i}$$

$$(\exp(\beta_2)-1) \times \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\beta_2)2_i} = (\exp(\beta_2)-1)\Pr[\text{resp}_i = 0; \text{ active}_i = 1]$$

c) Use the formula in (b) to compute the activity elasticity of 50 years old male active customer

## **Answer:**

$$(\exp(0.91=-1)\frac{1}{1+\exp(-2.49+0.95+0.91+0.07+50\text{-}0.07\times(0.5)^2}\approx 1.48\times0.24\approx0.35$$