

# Introduction to Linear Regression

## (SW Chapter 4)

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# Empirical problem: Class size and educational output

**Policy question:** What is the effect of reducing class size by one student per class? by 8 students/class?

What is the right output (performance) measure?

- parent satisfaction
- student personal development
- future adult welfare
- future adult earnings
- performance on standardized tests

# What do data say about class sizes and test scores?

## The California Test Score Data Set

All K-6 and K-8 California school districts ( $n = 420$ )

Variables:

- 5th grade test scores (Stanford-9 achievement test, combined math and reading), district average
- Student-teacher ratio (STR) = no. of students in the district divided by no. full-time equivalent teachers

# An initial look at the California test score data

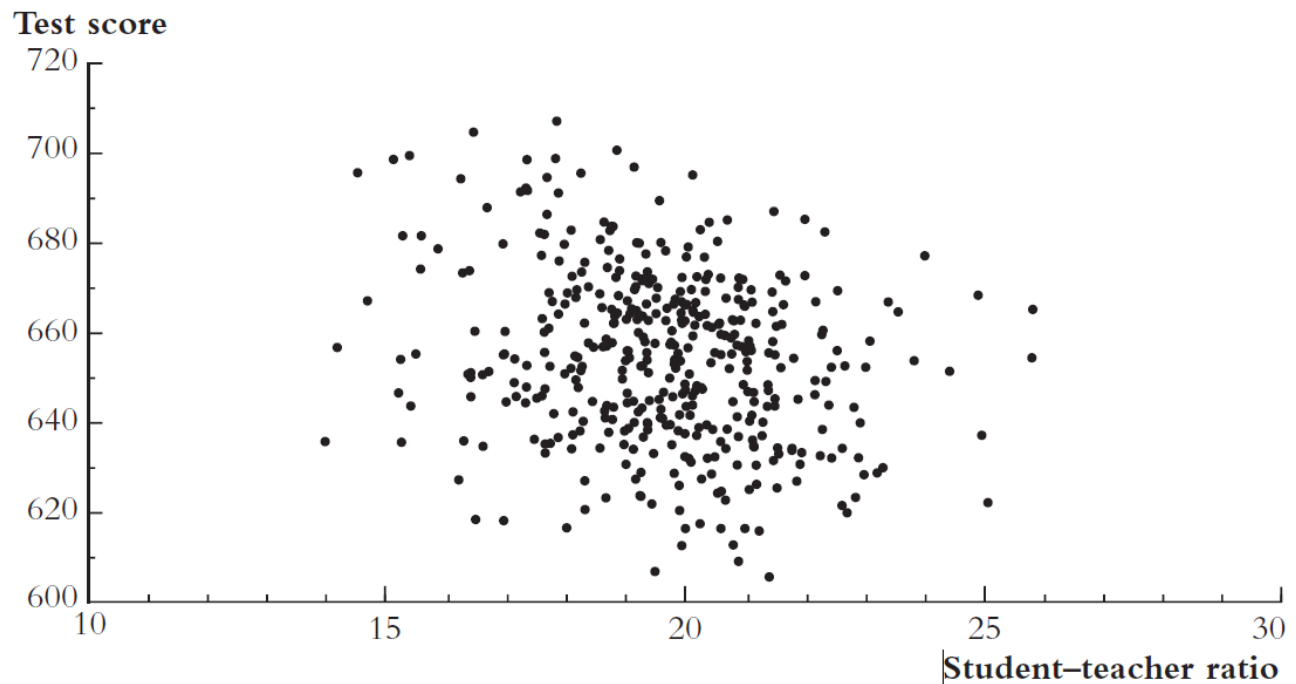
**TABLE 4.1** Summary of the Distribution of Student–Teacher Ratios and Fifth-Grade Test Scores for 420 K–8 Districts in California in 1999

	Average	Standard Deviation	Percentile						
			10%	25%	40%	50% (median)	60%	75%	90%
Student–teacher ratio	19.6	1.9	17.3	18.6	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.9	21.9
Test score	654.2	19.1	630.4	640.0	649.1	654.5	659.4	666.7	679.1

# Do districts with smaller classes (lower STR) have higher test scores?

**FIGURE 4.2** Scatterplot of Test Score vs. Student–Teacher Ratio (California School District Data)

Data from 420 California school districts. There is a weak negative relationship between the student–teacher ratio and test scores: The sample correlation is  $-0.23$ .



# Some Notation and Terminology

- The *population regression line*:

$$TestScore = \beta_0 + \beta_1 STR$$

$\beta_1$  = slope of population regression line

$$= \frac{\Delta Test Score}{\Delta STR}$$

= change in test score for a unit change in *STR*

Why are  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$  “population” parameters?

- We would like to know the population value of  $\beta_1$ .
- We don’t know  $\beta_1$ , so must estimate it using data

# The Ordinary Least Squares Estimator

We will focus on the least squares (“*ordinary least squares*” or “*OLS*”) estimator of the unknown parameters  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ .

The OLS estimator solves,

$$\min_{b_0, b_1} \sum_{i=1}^n [Y_i - (b_0 + b_1 X_i)]^2$$

- The OLS estimator minimizes the average squared difference between the actual values of  $Y_i$  and the prediction (predicted value) based on the estimated line.
- This minimization problem can be solved using calculus (App. 4.2).
- **The result is the OLS estimators of  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ .**

# Why use OLS, rather than some other estimator?

- OLS is a generalization of the sample average: if the “line” is just an intercept (no  $X$ ), then the OLS estimator is just the sample average of  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  ( $\bar{Y}$ ).
- Like  $\bar{Y}$ , the OLS estimator has some desirable properties: under certain assumptions, it is unbiased (that is,  $E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_1$ ), and it has a tighter sampling distribution than some other candidate estimators of  $\beta_1$  (more on this later)
- Importantly, this is what everyone uses – the common “language” of linear regression.



# The OLS Estimator, Predicted Values, and Residuals

The OLS estimators of the slope  $\beta_1$  and the intercept  $\beta_0$  are

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} = \frac{s_{XY}}{s_X^2} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}. \quad (4.8)$$

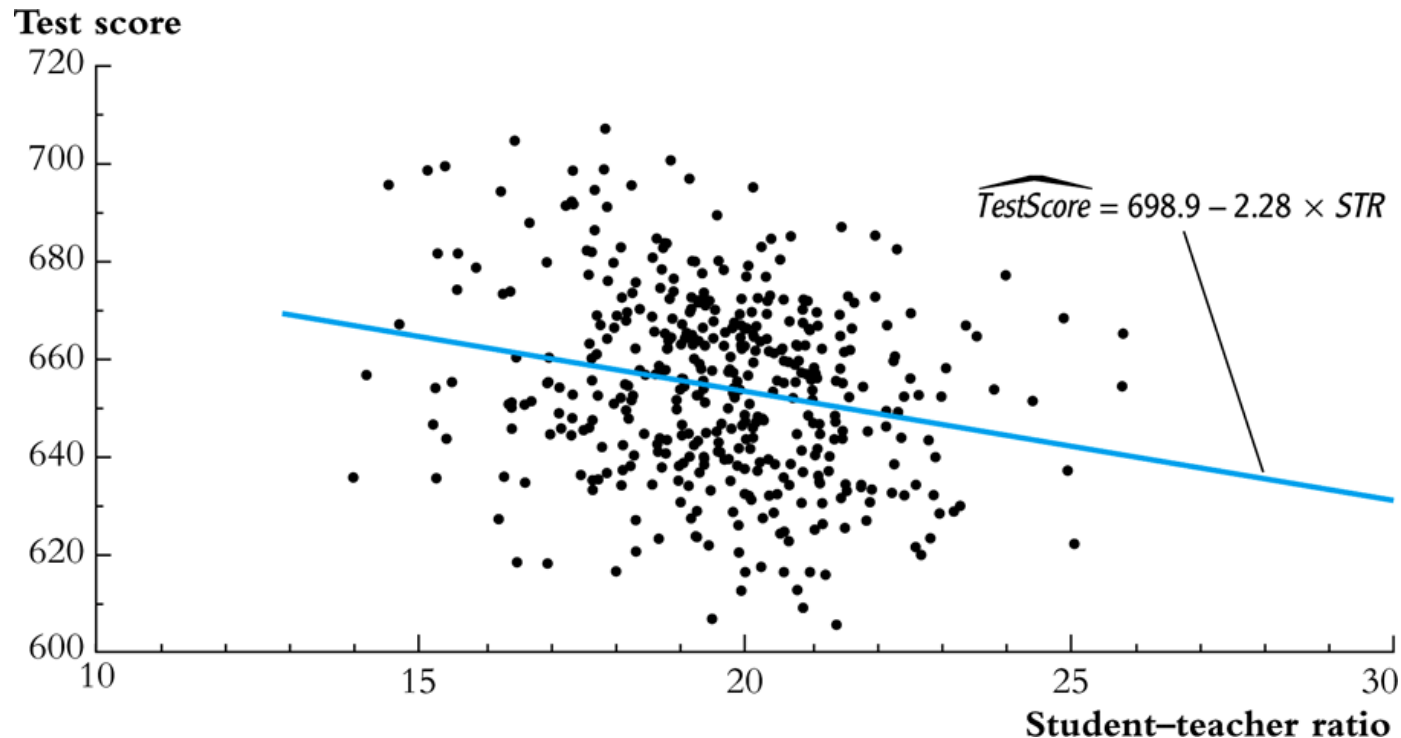
The OLS predicted values  $\hat{Y}_i$  and residuals  $\hat{u}_i$  are

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (4.9)$$

$$\hat{u}_i = Y_i - \hat{Y}_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (4.10)$$

The estimated intercept ( $\hat{\beta}_0$ ), slope ( $\hat{\beta}_1$ ), and residual ( $\hat{u}_i$ ) are computed from a sample of  $n$  observations of  $X_i$  and  $Y_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ . These are estimates of the unknown true population intercept ( $\beta_0$ ), slope ( $\beta_1$ ), and error term ( $u_i$ ).

# Application to the California *Test Score* vs *Class Size* data

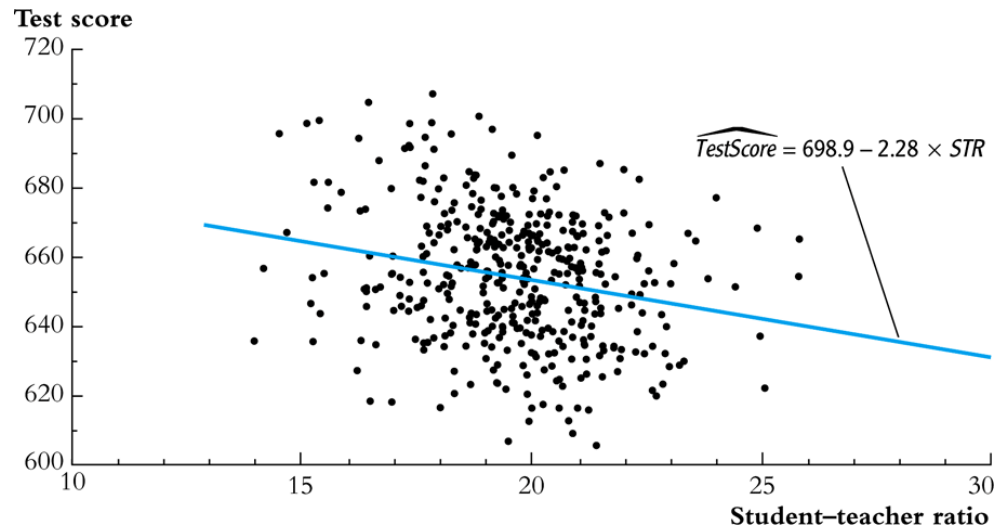


- Estimated slope =  $\hat{\beta}_1 = -2.28$
- Estimated intercept =  $\hat{\beta}_0 = 698.9$
- Estimated regression line:  $\widehat{TestScore} = 698.9 - 2.28 \times STR$

# Interpretation of the estimated slope and intercept

- $\widehat{TestScore} = 698.9 - 2.28 \times STR$
- Districts with one more student per teacher on average have test scores that are 2.28 points lower.
- That is,  $\frac{\Delta E(Test\ score|STR)}{\Delta STR} = -2.28$
- The intercept (taken literally) means that, according to this estimated line, districts with zero students per teacher would have a (predicted) test score of 698.9. But this interpretation of the intercept makes no sense – it extrapolates the line outside the range of the data – here, the intercept is not economically meaningful.

# Predicted values & residuals



One of the districts in the data set is Antelope, CA, for which  $STR = 19.33$  and  $Test\ Score = 657.8$

predicted value:  $\hat{Y}_{Antelope} = 698.9 - 2.28 \times 19.33 = 654.8$

residual:  $\hat{u}_{Antelope} = 657.8 - 654.8 = 3.0$

# Looking ahead

The OLS regression line is an estimate, computed using our sample of data; a different sample would have given a different value of  $\hat{\beta}_1$ .

How can we:

- quantify the sampling uncertainty associated with  $\hat{\beta}_1$ ?
- use  $\hat{\beta}_1$  to test hypotheses such as  $\beta_1 = 0$ ?
- construct a confidence interval for  $\beta_1$ ?

Like estimation of the mean, we proceed in four steps:

1. The probability framework for linear regression
2. Estimation
3. Hypothesis Testing
4. Confidence intervals

# Excel live session: Analysis Toolpak Addin

- [https://www.wedu.github.io/BC4400/Lecture2/Excel\\_Formulas\\_and\\_Functions.pdf#page=25](https://www.wedu.github.io/BC4400/Lecture2/Excel_Formulas_and_Functions.pdf#page=25)

# Excel live session: CASchools dataset

- <https://wwwedu.github.io/BC4400/Lecture7/CASchools.csv>