

**Economics 102: Analysis of Economic Data
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**EXTRA QUESTION FOR MIDTERM 2 PREPARATION
MULTIPLE REGRESSION QUESTION**

Based on Question 4 of Fall 2022 Final Exam (A)

Consider data on monthly family expenditure on food and monthly family income for families in South Africa in 1993.

Dependent Variable

food = Monthly family expenditure on food in South African Rand.

lnfood = Natural logarithm of variable **food**.

Regressors

income = Annual family income in South African Rand.

lnincome = Natural logarithm of variable **income**.

metro = 1 if live in metro area and 0 otherwise

urban = 1 if live in urban area and 0 otherwise

rural = 1 if live in rural area and 0 otherwise

fedu = Father's education (highest grade attended)

medu = Mother's education (highest grade attended)

Note: People live in exactly one out of metro, urban or rural areas.

Use the two pages of output provided at the end of this exam on:

1. Various t critical values.
2. Various descriptive statistics output and correlations for all variables.
3. Three regressions and a test.

Part of the following questions involves deciding which output to use.

You can use the output that gets the correct answer in the quickest possible way.

4. In this question both regressions where **food** is the dependent variable are relevant.

(a) In the second model, what is the impact on family food expenditure of a one standard deviation change in mother's education?

(b) Are income, living in a metro area or rural area, and parental education jointly statistically significant at 5 percent? **Explain your answer.**

(c) Is living in a metro or rural area jointly statistically significant at the 5% level? If there is insufficient information to answer this question then say so. **Explain your answer.**

(d) Using an appropriate measure of goodness-of-fit, which model explains the data better - the second model (with five regressors) or the first model (with one regressor)? **Explain your answer.**

. regress food income

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1,115
Model	21794243.6	1	21794243.6	F(1, 1113)	=	127.42
Residual	190363908	1,113	171036.755	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.1027
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1019
Total	212158151	1,114	190447.174	Root MSE	=	413.57

food	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
income	.0847798	.0075105	11.29	0.000	.0700436	.0995161
_cons	533.127	17.75918	30.02	0.000	498.2817	567.9722

. regress food income metro rural fedu medu

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1,115
Model	27034486.6	5	5406897.31	F(5, 1109)	=	32.39
Residual	185123665	1,109	166928.462	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.1274
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1235
Total	212158151	1,114	190447.174	Root MSE	=	408.57

food	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
income	.0871842	.0076894	11.34	0.000	.0720967	.1022717
metro	-1.965244	61.47301	-0.03	0.975	-122.5818	118.6513
rural	113.8298	39.87293	2.85	0.004	35.59489	192.0647
fedu	15.00759	4.473403	3.35	0.001	6.230304	23.78488
medu	8.470908	3.507814	2.41	0.016	1.588207	15.35361
_cons	387.6434	43.27632	8.96	0.000	302.7307	472.5561

. test metro rural

- (1) metro = 0
- (2) rural = 0

F(2, 1109) = 5.84
 Prob > F = 0.0030

. regress lncfood lnincome metro rural fedu medu

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1,115
Model	62.5314393	5	12.5062879	F(5, 1109)	=	45.47
Residual	305.01077	1,109	.275032254	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.1701
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1664
Total	367.542209	1,114	.32993017	Root MSE	=	.52444

lncfood	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lnincome	.2201653	.0163539	13.46	0.000	.1880773	.2522534
metro	.0384121	.0788383	0.49	0.626	-.116277	.1931012
rural	.1745908	.0514147	3.40	0.001	.0737097	.2754719
fedu	.0176357	.0057446	3.07	0.002	.0063642	.0289072
medu	.0163607	.004504	3.63	0.000	.0075235	.025198
_cons	4.589994	.1315801	34.88	0.000	4.33182	4.848168