

Sociology 593
Exam 1
February 13, 2004

- I. *True-False.* (20 points) These questions all pertain to the following analysis: A researcher is interested in the relationship between race (white, black, and other; dummy variables have been computed for race) and an attitudinal scale she has constructed (psyscale). Her results are as follows:

```
. reg psyscale white black
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 438			
Model	334.812471	2	167.406236	F(2, 435)	=	155.90	
Residual	467.105132	435	1.0738049	Prob > F	=	0.0000	
				R-squared	=	0.4175	
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4148	
Total	801.917603	437	1.83505172	Root MSE	=	1.0362	

psyscale	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
white	1.897789	.1212834	15.65	0.000	1.659415	2.136163
black	1.808343	.1212834	14.91	0.000	1.569969	2.046718
_cons	7.081524	.0857603	82.57	0.000	6.912968	7.25008

```
. test white = black
```

```
( 1) white - black = 0
```

```
      F( 1, 435) = 0.54
      Prob > F = 0.4612
```

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. If false, briefly explain why.

1. Based on these results, she should conclude that race does not significantly affect attitudes.
2. The researcher is confident that race is well measured, but she also believes that psyscale suffers from random measurement error. Increasing the sample size would help to make this less problematic.
3. The researcher has conducted a GQ test and the test statistic is not significant. This shows that heteroscedasticity is not a problem in her data.
4. The researcher has decided to re-estimate her regression model, this time using robust standard errors. This will probably cause her coefficient estimates, standard errors, and t values to change.
5. The researcher has again decided to re-estimate her regression model, this time using backwards stepwise selection. Hence, in the next step, black will be dropped from her model.

II. Short answer. Discuss three of the following five problems. (15 points each, 45 points total, up to 5 points extra credit for each additional problem.) In each case, the researcher has used SPSS or Stata to test for a possible problem, concluded that there is a problem, and then adopted a strategy to address that problem. Explain (a) what problem the researcher was testing for, why the test or tests used were appropriate, and why she concluded that there was a problem, (b) the rationale behind the solution she chose, i.e. how does it try to address the problem, and (c) at least one or two alternative solutions she could have tried, and why.

II-1.

```
. reg y x1 x2 x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 400		
Model	126.086202	3	42.0287339	F(3, 396)	=	70.33
Residual	236.656252	396	.597616798	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	362.742454	399	.909128957	R-squared	=	0.3476
				Adj R-squared	=	0.3426
				Root MSE	=	.77306

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	-.0749123	.7937044	-0.09	0.925	-1.635313	1.485489
x2	-.0834071	.7894182	-0.11	0.916	-1.635382	1.468567
x3	.390442	.790224	0.49	0.622	-1.163117	1.944001
_cons	-.0138723	.0387045	-0.36	0.720	-.0899643	.0622196

```
. vif
```

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
x3	1358.71	0.000736
x1	454.95	0.002198
x2	445.10	0.002247
Mean VIF	752.92	

```
. reg y x1 x2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 400		
Model	125.940308	2	62.9701542	F(2, 397)	=	105.57
Residual	236.802145	397	.596478956	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	362.742454	399	.909128957	R-squared	=	0.3472
				Adj R-squared	=	0.3439
				Root MSE	=	.77232

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.3166639	.0433117	7.31	0.000	.2315151	.4018128
x2	.3060416	.0435516	7.03	0.000	.2204209	.3916622
_cons	-.0130207	.0386293	-0.34	0.736	-.0889642	.0629228

//-2.

```
. reg inc educ jobexp
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 500		
Model	32482.8173	2	16241.4087	F(2, 497)	=	77.17
Residual	104599.191	497	210.461149	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	137082.008	499	274.713444	R-squared	=	0.2370
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2339
				Root MSE	=	14.507

inc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
educ	1.99003	.164487	12.10	0.000	1.666854	2.313206
jobexp	.5617026	.1293588	4.34	0.000	.307545	.8158602
_cons	-5.911479	3.021675	-1.96	0.051	-11.84831	.0253521

```
. hettest educ
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: educ

chi2(1) = 78.73

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```
. reg inc educ jobexp [aw = 1/educ^2]
(sum of wgt is 6.3404e+00)
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 500		
Model	59996.7523	2	29998.3762	F(2, 497)	=	338.25
Residual	44077.9356	497	88.6879992	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	104074.688	499	208.566509	R-squared	=	0.5765
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5748
				Root MSE	=	9.4174

inc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
educ	1.884388	.0830109	22.70	0.000	1.721293	2.047484
jobexp	.5667619	.0905118	6.26	0.000	.388929	.7445948
_cons	-4.628755	1.219253	-3.80	0.000	-7.02428	-2.233229

//-3.

. reg y x

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	300
Model	12944.8562	1	12944.8562	F(1, 298) =	7.34
Residual	525247.207	298	1762.57452	Prob > F =	0.0071
Total	538192.063	299	1799.97345	R-squared =	0.0241
				Adj R-squared =	0.0208
				Root MSE =	41.983

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	2.04354	.754064	2.71	0.007	.5595746	3.527505
_cons	-4.00445	3.877035	-1.03	0.303	-11.63429	3.625385

. predict rstandard, rstandard

. dfbeta

DFx: DFbeta(x)

. extremes rstandard DFx y x

obs:	rstandard	DFx	y	x
131.	-.4009594	-.0302183	-4.013718	8.195821
204.	-.3840846	-.0318037	-2.460587	8.606113
42.	-.3784217	-.032272	-1.941961	8.74255
134.	-.3583736	-.0484251	4.542933	11.46649
151.	-.3270369	-.0070271	-7.064314	5.208639

96.	.2108727	-.0019709	11.97055	3.492507
285.	.2430508	-.0384514	-3.518938	-4.685962
276.	.2586429	-.0271533	3.099044	-1.799608
286.	.3552958	-.0373423	7.11564	-1.8055
3.	17.18468	14.61801	731.2714	8.495018

. rreg y x, nolog

Robust regression estimates

Number of obs = 299
F(1, 297) = 194.24
Prob > F = 0.0000

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	1.021697	.0733091	13.94	0.000	.8774255	1.165968
_cons	-2.244073	.3758284	-5.97	0.000	-2.983697	-1.504449

//-4.

SUMMARIZE

```

/TABLES=y x1 x2
/FORMAT=VALIDLIST NOCASENUM TOTAL LIMIT=100
/TITLE='Case Summaries'
/MISSING=VARIABLE
/CELLS=COUNT .

```

Summarize

Case Processing Summary^a

	Cases					
	Included		Excluded		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Y	40	100.0%	0	.0%	40	100.0%
X1	28	70.0%	12	30.0%	40	100.0%
X2	28	70.0%	12	30.0%	40	100.0%

a. Limited to first 100 cases.

Case Summaries^a

	Y	X1	X2
1	3.02	.57	.
2	3.28	.	1.71
3	3.34	.	1.07
4	3.38	3.05	2.32
5	3.54	.	.
6	3.67	3.24	1.93
7	4.02	1.89	2.90
8	4.23	3.70	.
9	4.29	.	1.94
10	4.31	3.06	.41
11	4.43	3.26	.51
12	4.53	3.07	1.31
13	4.53	.	1.54
14	4.55	2.93	.
15	4.57	.	1.83
16	4.60	3.12	2.49
17	4.65	4.44	3.08
18	4.73	2.83	1.05
19	4.74	4.78	1.95
20	4.80	2.35	.44
21	5.06	3.65	.
22	5.19	.	.70
23	5.28	4.09	3.17
24	5.32	.	2.30
25	5.36	.	2.31
26	5.37	2.99	2.18
27	5.52	3.96	.
28	5.66	3.90	.
29	5.71	3.83	.
30	5.74	1.40	.72
31	5.91	.	1.81
32	5.93	3.32	2.91
33	6.15	4.41	.
34	6.17	3.33	.
35	6.19	3.73	1.54
36	6.22	2.10	.
37	6.28	3.53	3.50
38	6.36	.	.
39	6.57	3.75	2.83
40	6.80	.	2.45
Total N	40	28	28

a. Limited to first 100 cases.

REGRESSION

```

/DESCRIPTIVES MEAN STDDEV CORR SIG N
/MISSING PAIRWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT y
/METHOD=ENTER x1 x2 .

```

Regression

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Y	5.0000	1.00000	40
X1	3.2237	.92467	28
X2	1.8892	.87957	28

Correlations

		Y	X1	X2
Pearson Correlation	Y	1.000	.356	.294
	X1	.356	1.000	.421
	X2	.294	.421	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Y	.	.031	.065
	X1	.031	.	.041
	X2	.065	.041	.
N	Y	40	28	28
	X1	28	28	18
	X2	28	18	28

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.390 ^a	.152	.039	.98034

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.584	2	1.292	1.344	.290 ^a
	Residual	14.416	15	.961		
	Total	17.000	17			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.639	.879		4.141	.001
	X1	.306	.283	.283	1.079	.298
	X2	.198	.298	.175	.666	.516

a. Dependent Variable: Y

//-5.

```
. reg y x
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	460
Model	99566.5528	1	99566.5528	F(1, 458) =	487.50
Residual	93541.5301	458	204.239149	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	193108.083	459	420.714778	R-squared =	0.5156
				Adj R-squared =	0.5145
				Root MSE =	14.291

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	2.847209	.1289532	22.08	0.000	2.593796	3.100622
_cons	10.9082	.6663333	16.37	0.000	9.598751	12.21765

```
. hettest
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

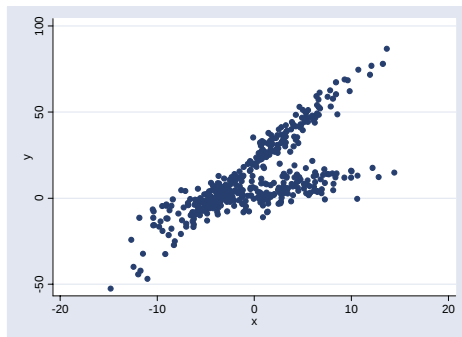
H0: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of y

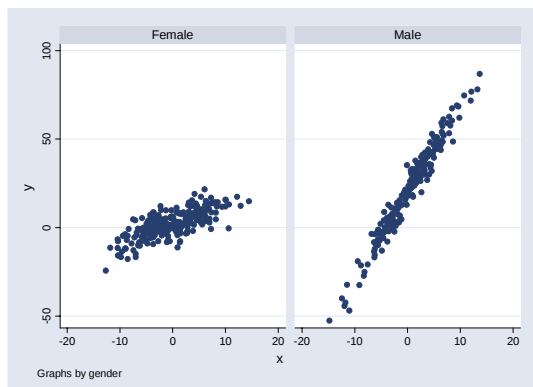
chi2(1) = 166.77

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```
. twoway (scatter y x)
```



```
. twoway (scatter y x), by(gender )
```



```
. reg y x if gender == 1
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	253
Model	7547.24475	1	7547.24475	F(1, 251) =	292.60
Residual	6474.24443	251	25.7938025	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.5383
Total	14021.4892	252	55.6408301	Adj R-squared =	0.5364
				Root MSE =	5.0788

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	1.047045	.0612109	17.11	0.000	.9264922	1.167597
_cons	2.252601	.3198793	7.04	0.000	1.622611	2.88259

```
. hettest
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of y

chi2(1) = 0.58

Prob > chi2 = 0.4480

```
. reg y x if gender == 2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	207
Model	128707.047	1	128707.047	F(1, 205) =	4983.35
Residual	5294.62	205	25.8274147	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.9605
Total	134001.667	206	650.493528	Adj R-squared =	0.9603
				Root MSE =	5.0821

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	4.906713	.0695072	70.59	0.000	4.769672	5.043754
_cons	20.05133	.3541185	56.62	0.000	19.35314	20.74951

```
. hettest
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of y

chi2(1) = 0.07

Prob > chi2 = 0.7977

III. Computation and interpretation. (35 points total)

A research is interested in the relationship between health, socio-economic status, race and gender. She has collected data from 600 individuals on the following variables:

Variable	Description
health	Physical health, measured on a scale ranging from 0 to 1500. Higher scores indicate better health.
black	Coded 1 if the respondent is black, 0 otherwise
male	Coded 1 if the respondent is male, 0 otherwise
ses	Socio-economic status, measured on a scale that ranges from a low of 0 to a high of 200.

She obtains the following results.

```
. corr health ses male black, means
(obs=600)
```

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
health	763.4698	166.7891	197.6368	1243.452
ses	107.6862	18.52201	53.78384	151.8031
male	.5	.5004172	0	1
black	.15	.3573694	0	1

	health	ses	male	black
health	1.0000			
ses	0.2901	1.0000		
male	-0.0772	0.5102	1.0000	
black	-0.3280	-0.2542	0.0093	1.0000

```
. * Model 1:
```

```
. reg health black
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	600
Model	1792453.8	1	1792453.8	F(1, 598) =	[1]
Residual	14870886.7	598	24867.7035	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	16663340.5	599	27818.5985	R-squared =	0.1076
				Adj R-squared =	0.1061
				Root MSE =	157.69

health	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
black	-153.0711	18.02964	-8.49	0.000	-188.4802 -117.662
_cons	786.4305	6.982851	112.62	0.000	772.7166 800.1444

. * Model 2:

. reg health ses male black, beta

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	600
Model	3367869.52	3	1122623.17	F(3, 596) =	50.32
Residual	13295471	596	22307.8372	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	16663340.5	599	27818.5985	R-squared =	[2]
				Adj R-squared =	0.1981
				Root MSE =	149.36

health	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	Beta
ses	3.276419	.401744	8.16	0.000	[3]
male	-86.89344	14.38207	[4]	0.000	-.2607064
black	-108.7724	17.90827	-6.07	0.000	-.2330604
_cons	470.4073	41.2488	11.40	0.000	.

. test ses male

(1) ses = 0

(2) male = 0

F(2, 596) = 35.31
Prob > F = 0.0000

. collin ses male black

Collinearity Diagnostics

Variable	VIF	SQRT VIF	Tolerance	Eigenval	Cond Index1	Cond Index2	R- Squared
ses	1.49	1.22	[5]	1.5664	1	1.0000	0.3274
male	1.39	1.18	0.7190	1.0075	2	1.2469	0.2810
black	1.10	1.05	0.9093	0.4262	3	1.9171	0.0907
					4	16.5776	
Mean VIF	1.33			Condition Number	1.9171	16.5776	
				Determinant of correlation matrix	0.6725		
				Cond Index1 from deviation SSCP (no intercept)			
				Cond Index2 from scaled raw SSCP (w/ intercept)			

. pcorr2 health ses male black
(obs=600)

Partial and Semipartial correlations of health with

Variable	Partial	SemiP	Sig.
ses	0.3168	0.2984	0.000
male	-0.2402	-0.2211	0.000
black	-0.2414	-0.2222	0.000

a) (15 pts) Fill in the missing quantities [1] – [5].

b) (15 points) Interpret the results. Be sure to answer the following questions, explaining how the printout supports your conclusions.

1. What percentage of the sample is black? What percentage is male?
2. Who has higher socio-economic status – men or women?
3. Which variable has the strongest impact on health? Cite at least two or three pieces of evidence from the printout to support your conclusion on this point.
4. The effect of black declines once ses and male are added to the model (compare Model 1 with Model 2). Why? Offer a substantive explanation that is supported by the printout.
5. According to the model, which types of individuals will tend to have the worst health?

c) (5 points) In the first regression, health is regressed on black only. In the second regression, health is regressed on black, ses, and male. Test whether the joint effects of male and ses significantly differ from zero, i.e. test

$$H_0: \beta_{\text{ses}} = \beta_{\text{male}} = 0$$

$$H_A: \beta_{\text{ses}} \text{ and/or } \beta_{\text{male}} \neq 0$$