

Sociology 593
Exam 1
February 11, 2005

I. *True-False.* (20 points) Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. If false, briefly explain why.

1. A researcher is trying to construct a scale that measures political liberalism. She obtains the following results:

`. alpha lib*, c i`

Test scale = mean(unstandardized items)

Item	Obs	Sign	item-test correlation	item-rest correlation	average inter-item covariance	alpha
liberal1	3975	+	0.8436	0.3092	.0592051	0.5014
liberal2	3975	+	0.5812	0.4236	.0544034	0.7169
liberal3	3975	+	0.5262	0.3809	.0575775	0.7238
liberal4	3975	+	0.5010	0.3260	.0578235	0.7337
liberal5	3975	+	0.6197	0.4707	.0527308	0.7086
liberal6	3975	+	0.6542	0.5158	.0513626	0.7007
liberal7	3975	+	0.5306	0.3668	.0567058	0.7264
liberal8	3975	+	0.6010	0.4630	.0543518	0.7108
liberal9	3975	+	0.3012	0.5006	.0515661	0.8392
Test scale					.0550807	0.7459

Based on these results, if she wants to increase the reliability of her scale, she should drop liberal1.

2. $sr_1^2 = .23$, $sr_2^2 = .15$. Therefore, dropping both x1 and x2 from the equation will reduce R^2 by .38.

3. In a bivariate regression, random measurement error in X causes the slope coefficient to be attenuated. Unfortunately, increasing the sample size will not alleviate this problem.

4. Religion is coded 1 = Catholic, 2 = Protestant, 3 = Other. However, information on religion is missing for several respondents. According to Allison and others, the best way to deal with this problem is to treat missing as another category of religion and then construct 3 dummy variables from religion.

5. Outlying values on Y will have the greatest influence on regression coefficients when (a) their corresponding X values are close to the mean of X, and (b) the Y value is out of line with the rest of the Y values, i.e. it does not fall on the same line that the other cases do.

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 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, 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) one alternative solution she could have tried, and why. (NOTE: a few sentences on each point will probably suffice – you don't have to repeat everything that was in the lecture notes.)

II-1.

```
. reg y x
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 80		
Model	8161.29461	1	8161.29461	F(1, 78)	=	0.64
Residual	987754.387	78	12663.5178	Prob > F	=	0.4245
Total	995915.682	79	12606.5276	R-squared	=	0.0082
				Adj R-squared	=	-0.0045
				Root MSE	=	112.53

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	-2.032806	2.532175	-0.80	0.425	-7.073978	3.008366
_cons	-12.75283	12.58149	-1.01	0.314	-37.80066	12.295

```
. predict rstudent, rstudent
. predict cooksd, cooksd
. extremes rstudent cooksd y x
```

obs:	rstudent	cooksd	y	x
75.	-188.0042	1.870291	-999	8.116624
1.	-.3794509	.0082487	-26.45146	-13.27932
2.	-.2554911	.0021359	-20.94568	-9.759867
10.	-.1944049	.0005867	-22.56966	-5.837373
3.	-.1862795	.000874	-16.46544	-8.301276

76.	.4368796	.0052328	17.54447	8.773149
77.	.4445563	.0059247	17.25927	9.270648
78.	.4700404	.0067283	19.84505	9.361078
74.	.4758831	.0050422	24.34256	7.662218
80.	.511474	.0102893	20.86036	10.86633

```
. preserve
. drop if y == -999
(1 observation deleted)
```

```
. * [CONTINUED NEXT PAGE]
```

. reg y x

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 79		
Model	8772.60996	1	8772.60996	F(1, 77)	=	314.60
Residual	2147.13658	77	27.8848907	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	10919.7465	78	139.996751	R-squared	=	0.8034
				Adj R-squared	=	0.8008
				Root MSE	=	5.2806

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	2.144088	.1208823	17.74	0.000	1.903381	2.384795
_cons	-.0483975	.5942454	-0.08	0.935	-1.231691	1.134896

. restore

//-2.

. reg y x

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 240		
Model	2611.95343	1	2611.95343	F(1, 238)	=	14.98
Residual	41486.6545	238	174.313674	Prob > F	=	0.0001
Total	44098.6079	239	184.513004	R-squared	=	0.0592
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0553
				Root MSE	=	13.203

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	1.148551	.2967106	3.87	0.000	.5640361	1.733065
_cons	-.3421508	1.841041	-0.19	0.853	-3.968968	3.284666

. hettest

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of y

chi2(1) = 81.80

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

. reg y x, robust

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 240

F(1, 238) = 13.00

Prob > F = 0.0004

R-squared = 0.0592

Root MSE = 13.203

y	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	1.148551	.3185281	3.61	0.000	.521056	1.776045
_cons	-.3421508	1.224297	-0.28	0.780	-2.753993	2.069692

//-3.

. reg activism ses liberalism black white

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	400
Model	27155.3953	4	6788.84883	F(4, 395) =	589.72
Residual	4547.19637	395	11.5118895	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.8566
				Adj R-squared =	0.8551
Total	31702.5917	399	79.455117	Root MSE =	3.3929

activism	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
ses	1.756392	.0488747	35.94	0.000	1.660305	1.852479
liberalism	.6095345	.0363666	16.76	0.000	.5380382	.6810308
black	1.420534	.6593005	2.15	0.032	.1243567	2.71671
white	5.159183	.569313	9.06	0.000	4.039921	6.278446
_cons	-7.413753	1.019549	-7.27	0.000	-9.418173	-5.409332

. sum

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
activism	500	27.79	8.973491	5	48.3
ses	400	12.96	3.961393	2	21
liberalism	500	13.52	5.061703	1	21
black	500	.2	.4004006	0	1
other	500	.1	.3003005	0	1
white	500	.7	.4587165	0	1
race	500	1.4	.6639893	1	3

. impute ses liberalism black white, gen(xses)
20.00% (100) observations imputed

. sum ses xses

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
ses	400	12.96	3.961393	2	21
xses	500	13.04019	3.627564	2	21

. reg activism xses liberalism black white

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	500
Model	29226.966	4	7306.7415	F(4, 495) =	330.18
Residual	10954.2833	495	22.1298652	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.7274
				Adj R-squared =	0.7252
Total	40181.2493	499	80.5235456	Root MSE =	4.7042

activism	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
xses	1.756392	.0677641	25.92	0.000	1.623251	1.889533
liberalism	.6381163	.04471	14.27	0.000	.5502715	.7259611
black	1.901355	.8433631	2.25	0.025	.244342	3.558368
white	5.155422	.7217568	7.14	0.000	3.737337	6.573507
_cons	-7.730077	1.342503	-5.76	0.000	-10.36778	-5.09237

//-4.

. reg y x1 x2 x3

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	142
Model	2487.49068	3	829.163558	F(3, 138) =	4.14
Residual	27620.5083	138	200.148611	Prob > F =	0.0076
				R-squared =	0.0826
				Adj R-squared =	0.0627
Total	30107.999	141	213.531908	Root MSE =	14.147

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	-1.264819	1.710862	-0.74	0.461	-4.647712	2.118074
x2	.4646403	1.195707	0.39	0.698	-1.899635	2.828915
x3	1.547936	1.196244	1.29	0.198	-.817401	3.913273
_cons	20.29428	1.376812	14.74	0.000	17.5719	23.01666

. test x1=x2=x3

- (1) x1 - x2 = 0
- (2) x1 - x3 = 0

F(2, 138) = 0.60
Prob > F = 0.5504

. alpha x1 x2 x3, c i gen(xscale)

Test scale = mean(unstandardized items)

Item	Obs	Sign	item-test correlation	item-rest correlation	average inter-item covariance	alpha
x1	142	+	0.9958	0.9907	26.42669	0.9816
x2	142	+	0.9898	0.9770	26.46523	0.9907
x3	142	+	0.9900	0.9773	26.26876	0.9906
Test scale					26.38689	0.9917

. reg y xscale

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	142
Model	2247.45567	1	2247.45567	F(1, 140) =	11.29
Residual	27860.5433	140	199.003881	Prob > F =	0.0010
				R-squared =	0.0746
				Adj R-squared =	0.0680
Total	30107.999	141	213.531908	Root MSE =	14.107

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
xscale	.773987	.2303132	3.36	0.001	.3186454	1.229329
_cons	20.21559	1.370705	14.75	0.000	17.50563	22.92555

//-5.

. reg activism anomia1 anomia2 anomia3 anomia4 anomia5

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	3975
Model	14532.664	5	2906.5328	F(5, 3969) =	29.11
Residual	396311.025	3969	99.8516062	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.0354
				Adj R-squared =	0.0342
Total	410843.689	3974	103.382911	Root MSE =	9.9926

activism	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
anomia1	4.374225	3.002524	1.46	0.145	-1.512409 10.26086
anomia2	-1.658814	1.585215	-1.05	0.295	-4.766726 1.449098
anomia3	-2.497017	1.585327	-1.58	0.115	-5.605148 .6111143
anomia4	1.868915	1.129336	1.65	0.098	-.3452169 4.083047
anomia5	1.932719	1.58515	1.22	0.223	-1.175066 5.040504
_cons	-.0062429	.1910416	-0.03	0.974	-.3807918 .3683061

. corr

(obs=3975)

	anomia1	anomia2	anomia3	anomia4	anomia5	activism
anomia1	1.0000					
anomia2	0.9776	1.0000				
anomia3	0.9775	0.9556	1.0000			
anomia4	0.9571	0.9353	0.9345	1.0000		
anomia5	0.9774	0.9555	0.9554	0.9354	1.0000	
activism	0.1829	0.1753	0.1735	0.1827	0.1828	1.0000

. sw reg activism anomia1 anomia2 anomia3 anomia4 anomia5, pe(.05)

begin with empty model
p = 0.0000 < 0.0500 adding anomia1

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	3975
Model	13744.2243	1	13744.2243	F(1, 3973) =	137.51
Residual	397099.465	3973	99.9495254	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.0335
				Adj R-squared =	0.0332
Total	410843.689	3974	103.382911	Root MSE =	9.9975

activism	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
anomia1	4.014533	.342346	11.73	0.000	3.343342 4.685723
_cons	-.0045298	.1911315	-0.02	0.981	-.3792549 .3701952

III. Computation and interpretation. (35 points total)

President Bush realizes that he faces a tough battle in getting the American people to back his plan for reforming Social Security. He wants to know what factors currently affect support for his plan. His pollsters have collected data from 3000 individuals on the following variables:

Variable	Description
ssplan	Support for Bush's plan, measured on a scale that ranges from 0 (strongly opposes plan) to 100 (strongly supports plan).
bush	Coded 1 if the respondent voted for Bush in 2004, 0 otherwise
female	Coded 1 if the respondent is female, 0 otherwise
age	Age in years

The study obtains the following results.

. corr, means
(obs=3000)

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
ssplan	54.95611	18.35886	5.713294	97.19326
bush	.5166667	.4998055	0	1
female	.5333333	.4989708	0	1
age	47.15	14.16359	13.08336	82.43011

	ssplan	bush	female	age
ssplan	1.0000			
bush	0.7023	1.0000		
female	-0.1564	-0.1025	1.0000	
age	-0.1319	0.1359	0.0814	1.0000

. reg ssplan bush female age, beta

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	3000
Model	555765.846	3	185255.282	F(3, 2996) =	1219.73
Residual	455039.916	2996	151.882482	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	1010805.76	2999	337.047603	R-squared =	[1]
				Root MSE =	12.324

ssplan	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	Beta
bush	26.68239	.4575126	58.32	0.000	.726407
female	-2.338038	.4555404	[2]	0.000	-.0635449
age	-.292231	.0161132	-18.14	0.000	[3]
_cons	56.19586	.8172954	68.76	0.000	.

. vif

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
bush	[4]	0.968552
age	1.03	0.972347
female	1.02	0.980228
Mean VIF	1.03	

. test bush

(1) bush = 0

F(1, 2996) = [5]
Prob > F = 0.0000

. test bush = female

(1) bush - female = 0

F(1, 2996) = 2283.01
Prob > F = 0.0000

. test female age

(1) female = 0

(2) age = 0

F(2, 2996) = 188.40
Prob > F = 0.0000

. pcorr2 ssplan bush female age

(obs=3000)

Partial and Semipartial correlations of ssplan with

Variable	Partial	SemiP	Partial^2	SemiP^2	Sig.
bush	0.7292	0.7149	0.5317	0.5111	0.000
female	-0.0934	-0.0629	0.0087	0.0040	0.000
age	-0.3145	-0.2223	0.0989	0.0494	0.000

. hettest age

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

H0: Constant variance

Variables: age

chi2(1) = 0.75
Prob > chi2 = 0.3872

a) (10 pts) Fill in the missing quantities [1] – [5].

b) (20 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 female? What percentage voted for Bush?
2. Who was more likely to have voted for Bush – men or women? Younger people or older people?
3. Which variable has the strongest impact on support for Bush's plan? Cite at least two pieces of evidence from the printout to support your conclusion on this point.
4. According to the model, which types of individuals are most likely to support Bush's plan?
5. Bush's statistical advisors were worried that there would be heteroscedasticity associated with age, i.e. the older the respondents were, the more variability there would be in their responses. Were these fears warranted?

c) (5 points) The advisor preparing the report for Bush is very annoyed with his assistant who did the computer runs. He specifically told her that he wanted to be able to do an incremental F test of the hypothesis that neither age nor gender affected support for Bush's plan; but since only one model was estimated, he says he cannot do that. Explain why you either agree or disagree with him; if you disagree, give him the information he wants.