

Sociology 63993

Exam 2

April 4, 2008

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

1. When a model has two independent variables, e.g. X1 and X2, it is usually a good idea to test whether their effects are equal.
2. A Chow test is used to examine whether or not data are missing at random.
3. A researcher regresses Y on X1, X2, X3 and X4. The estimated effect of X1 is zero. We can therefore be confident that, if something is done that causes the value of X1 to increase, Y will be unaffected.
4. A larger sample size will help to reduce the problems caused by omitted variable bias.
5. A researcher believes that the effect of age is greater (larger in magnitude) for those older than 50 than for those who are younger. The following results contradict her hypothesis:

```
. use "http://www.indiana.edu/~jslsoc/stata/spex_data/ordwarm2.dta", clear
(77 & 89 General Social Survey)
```

```
. mkspline age1 50 age2=age
```

```
. reg warm age1 age2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	2293
Model	85.5158632	2	42.7579316	F(2, 2290) =	51.83
Residual	1889.23512	2290	.824993501	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.0433
				Adj R-squared =	0.0425
				Root MSE =	.90829
Total	1974.75098	2292	.861584198		

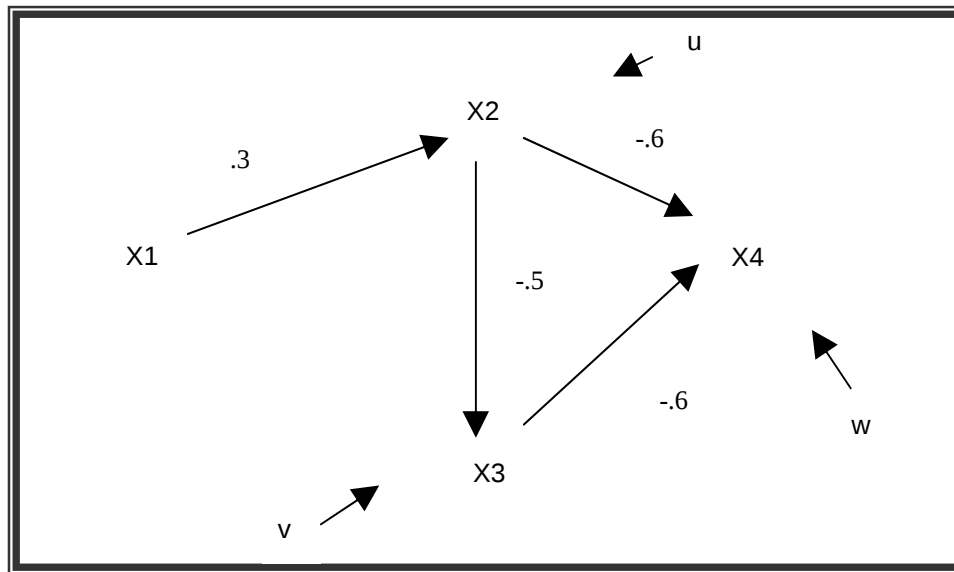
warm	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
age1	-.0106279	.0022345	-4.76	0.000	-.0150098 -.006246
age2	-.0126036	.0026858	-4.69	0.000	-.0178705 -.0073368
_cons	3.094973	.0844513	36.65	0.000	2.929364 3.260582

```
. test age1 = age2
```

```
( 1) age1 - age2 = 0
```

```
      F( 1, 2290) =    0.21
      Prob > F =    0.6507
```

II. Path Analysis/Model specification (25 pts). A sociologist believes that the following model describes the relationship between X1, X2, X3, and X4. All her variables are in standardized form. The estimated value of each path in her model is included in the diagram.



a. (5 pts) Write out the structural equation for each endogenous variable, using both the names for the paths (e.g. β_{42}) and the estimated value of the path coefficient.

b. (10 pts) Part of the correlation matrix is shown below. Determine the complete correlation matrix. (Remember, variables are standardized. You can use either normal equations or Sewall Wright, but you might want to use both as a double-check.)

	x1	x2	x3	x4
x1	1.0000			
x2	0.3000	1.0000		
x3	?	?	1.0000	
x4	?	?	?	1.0000

c. (5 pts) Decompose the correlation between X2 and X4 into

- Correlation due to direct effects
- Correlation due to indirect effects
- Correlation due to common causes

d. (5 pts) Suppose the above model is correct, but instead the researcher believed in and estimated the following model:

$$X3 \longrightarrow X4 \longleftarrow w$$

What conclusions would the researcher likely draw? In particular, what would the researcher conclude about the effect of changes in X3 on X4? Discuss the consequences of this misspecification, and in what ways, if any, the results would be misleading. Why would she make these mistakes?

III. Group comparisons (25 points). It is April 23, 2008. To the dismay of her critics, Hillary Clinton continues to fight fiercely for the presidency – and her landslide victory in Pennsylvania yesterday has the Obama camp worried. With Clinton surging, everyone agrees that, if she can repeat her success in the key battleground state of Indiana, the party convention could well become hopelessly deadlocked in August. Obama's staff therefore feels it must get a better understanding of the reasons for Clinton's popularity. In particular, the staff feels that it has to know how people's gender and their concerns about health care are related to their attitudes towards Clinton. Pollsters have therefore collected information on the following variables:

Variable	Description
clinton	Liking for Clinton, measured on a scale that ranges from a low of 0 to a high of 100
female	Coded 1 if female, 0 otherwise
hlthcare	How concerned the respondent is with health care. Scores can range from a low of 0 (not concerned at all) to a high of 30 (extremely concerned)
femed	female * hlthcare

Almost 2300 likely voters are surveyed. The results of the analysis are as follows:

```
. * Estimate Models
. nestreg: reg clinton hlthcare female femed
```

Block 1: hlthcare

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 2293		
Model	319218.141	1	319218.141	F(1, 2291)	= 547.23	
Residual	1336427.49	2291	583.33806	Prob > F	= 0.0000	
Total	1655645.64	2292	722.35848	R-squared	= 0.1928	
				Adj R-squared	= 0.1925	
				Root MSE	= 24.152	

clinton	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
hlthcare	2.971744	.1270363	23.39	0.000	2.722626	3.220862
_cons	7.295779	1.868545	3.90	0.000	3.631561	10.96

Block 2: female

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	2293
Model	888439.231	2	444219.616	F(2, 2290) =	1325.93
Residual	767206.404	2290	335.024631	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	1655645.64	2292	722.35848	R-squared =	0.5366
				Adj R-squared =	0.5362
				Root MSE =	18.304

clinton	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
hlthcare	1.090055	.1065482	10.23	0.000	.8811136 1.298996
female	34.96084	.8481638	41.22	0.000	33.29759 36.62409
_cons	15.2379	1.429109	10.66	0.000	12.43542 18.04038

Block 3: femed

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	2293
Model	889272.558	3	296424.186	F(3, 2289) =	885.36
Residual	766373.078	2289	334.806936	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	1655645.64	2292	722.35848	R-squared =	0.5371
				Adj R-squared =	0.5365
				Root MSE =	18.298

clinton	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
hlthcare	.9038511	.158982	5.69	0.000	.5920873 1.215615
female	30.27528	3.088626	9.80	0.000	24.21848 36.33208
femed	.3378538	.2141501	1.58	0.115	-.0820948 .7578023
_cons	17.53522	2.039965	8.60	0.000	13.53485 21.5356

Block	F	Block df	Residual df	Pr > F	R2	Change in R2
1	547.23	1	2291	0.0000	0.1928	
2	1699.04	1	2290	0.0000	0.5366	0.3438
3	2.49	1	2289	0.1148	0.5371	0.0005

. * Differences by gender
. ttest clinton, by(female)

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]
Male	1066	28.68668	.5322045	17.37629	27.64239 29.73097
Female	1227	67.36528	.565294	19.80143	66.25623 68.47433
combined	2293	49.38386	.5612733	26.87673	48.28321 50.48452
diff		-38.6786	.7835188		-40.21508 -37.14212

diff = mean(Male) - mean(Female)	t = -49.3653
Ho: diff = 0	degrees of freedom = 2291
Ha: diff < 0	Ha: diff != 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.0000	Pr(T > t) = 0.0000
	Ha: diff > 0
	Pr(T > t) = 1.0000

```
. ttest hlthcare, by(female)
```

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Male	1066	12.33771	.1080179	3.526749	12.12576	12.54966
Female	1227	15.74833	.1039811	3.642307	15.54433	15.95233
combined	2293	14.16276	.0829322	3.971231	14.00013	14.32539
diff		-3.410618	.1502729		-3.705304	-3.115933
diff = mean(Male) - mean(Female)					t = -22.6962	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom =	2291	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0		
Pr(T < t) = 0.0000		Pr(T > t) = 0.0000		Pr(T > t) = 1.0000		

Based on the above results, advise the Obama team on the following. When thinking about your answers, keep in mind the various reasons that two groups can differ on some outcome measure.

- (15 pts) The researchers begin by estimating a series of models. Which of the models do you think is best, and why? What do these models tell us about how concern about healthcare affects support for Clinton? What ways (if any) do the determinants of support for Clinton differ by gender?
- (10 pts) The researchers then run a series of t-tests. What do these t-tests tell us about how attitudes differ by gender? What additional insights, if any, do these tests give us as to why support for Clinton differs by gender?

IV. Short answer. Answer *both* of the following questions. (15 points each, 30 points total.) In each of the following problems, a researcher runs through a sequence of commands. Explain why she didn't stop after the first command, i.e. explain what the purpose of each subsequent command was, what it told her, and why she did not run additional commands after the last one. If she had stopped after the first command, what would the consequences have been, i.e. in what ways would her conclusions have been incorrect or misleading?

1.

```
. reg y x
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 2293		
Model	94109363.8	1	94109363.8	F(1, 2291) =	223.47	
Residual	964794055	2291	421123.551	Prob > F =	0.0000	
Total	1.0589e+09	2292	461999.746	R-squared =	0.0889	
				Adj R-squared =	0.0885	
				Root MSE =	648.94	

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	12.07653	.8078496	14.95	0.000	10.49234	13.66072
_cons	422.1198	13.55198	31.15	0.000	395.5444	448.6952

. estat ovtest

Ramsey RESET test using powers of the fitted values of y
 Ho: model has no omitted variables
 F(3, 2288) = 526.10
 Prob > F = 0.0000

. gen x2 = x^2

. reg y x x2

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 2293		
Model	487727633	2	243863816	F(2, 2290) = 977.72		
Residual	571175786	2290	249421.741	Prob > F = 0.0000		
Total	1.0589e+09	2292	461999.746	R-squared = 0.4606		
				Adj R-squared = 0.4601		
				Root MSE = 499.42		

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	2.012126	.671355	3.00	0.003	.6955989	3.328654
x2	1.443811	.0363446	39.73	0.000	1.37254	1.515083
_cons	15.8122	14.60768	1.08	0.279	-12.83346	44.45787

. estat ovtest

Ramsey RESET test using powers of the fitted values of y
 Ho: model has no omitted variables
 F(3, 2287) = 0.08
 Prob > F = 0.9714

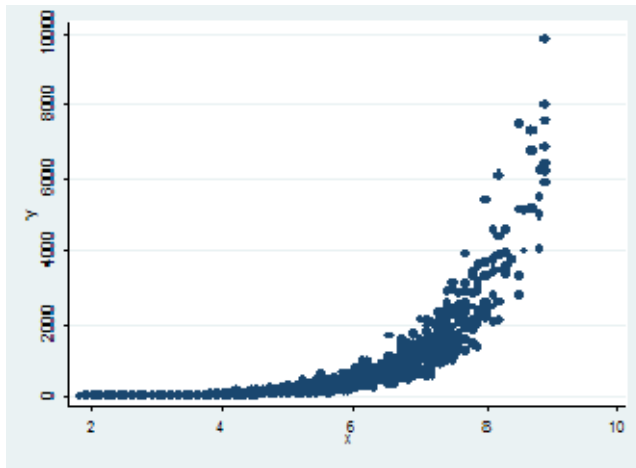
2.

. reg y x

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 2293		
Model	728202953	1	728202953	F(1, 2291) = 2024.47		
Residual	824073563	2291	359700.377	Prob > F = 0.0000		
Total	1.5523e+09	2292	677258.515	R-squared = 0.4691		
				Adj R-squared = 0.4689		
				Root MSE = 599.75		

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	335.9325	7.466141	44.99	0.000	321.2914	350.5736
_cons	-1139.057	35.81109	-31.81	0.000	-1209.282	-1068.831

```
. scatter y x
```



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. gen lny = ln(y)
```

```
. reg lny x
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	6346.42315	1	6346.42315	Number of obs =	2293	
Residual	205.8379	2291	.089846312	F(1, 2291) =	70636.43	
Total	6552.26105	2292	2.85875264	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9686	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9686	
				Root MSE =	.29974	

lny	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	.9917227	.0037314	265.78	0.000	.9844054	.9990401
_cons	.0371944	.0178977	2.08	0.038	.002097	.0722918

```
. scatter lny x
```

