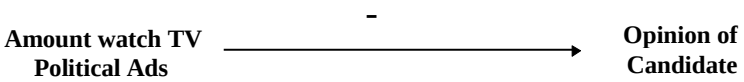
Soc 63993, Advanced Social Statistics II
Homework No. 5
Model Mis-Specification/Equality Constraints/Group Comparisons

1. Model mis-specification. A campaign manager has found that the amount of time spent watching TV political ads is negatively correlated with favorable opinion of her candidate. Two models have been proposed to explain this relationship:

(i)

(ii)



A. Suppose that model (i) is correct. What harm will result from estimating model (ii) and relying on the results? If appropriate, discuss such things as biased coefficients, inflated standard errors, and misguided policy decisions (particularly with regards to the use of TV advertising). Similarly, discuss the harm that will result if Model (ii) is correct and model (i) is mistakenly estimated and relied upon.

B. Model (i) is estimated, yielding the following results. Based on this information, determine what the regression coefficient would be for model (ii). Compute the regression coefficient using both the formula for omitted variable bias and the formula for the slope coefficient in a bivariate regression.

```
. sum

    Variable |       Obs        Mean    Std. Dev.       Min        Max
-------------+--------------------------------------------------------
     opinion |       200          79         9.4   57.15274   99.79181
        educ |       200          14         2.7   6.597328   20.61872
          tv |       200          15         5.6  -.8872261   34.85936

. corr

             |  opinion     educ       tv
-------------+---------------------------
     opinion |   1.0000
        educ |   0.3500   1.0000
          tv |  -0.2200  -0.9000   1.0000


. corr, cov

             |  opinion     educ       tv
-------------+---------------------------
     opinion |    88.36
        educ |    8.883     7.29
          tv | -11.5808  -13.608    31.36
```

```
. reg  opinion educ tv, beta

      Source |       SS       df       MS              Number of obs =     200
-------------+------------------------------           F(  2,   197) =   20.17
       Model |  2989.21851     2  1494.60926           Prob > F      =  0.0000
    Residual |   14594.421   197  74.0833553           R-squared     =  0.1700
-------------+------------------------------           Adj R-squared =  0.1616
       Total |  17583.6395   199  88.3599975           Root MSE      =  8.6072

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     opinion |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|                     Beta
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
        educ |   2.785185   .5184337     5.37   0.000                      .8
          tv |   .8392856   .2499591     3.36   0.001                      .5
       _cons |   27.41812   10.77459     2.54   0.012                       .
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

C. Based on these results, which model do you think is most plausible? Why?

D. The campaign manager is concerned by the large correlation between educ and tv. Suppose the manager decided to "solve" the problem of multicollinearity by excluding education from the model. What would be the consequence of that decision? Do you think this would be a good idea in this case?

2. Equality constraints. From the course web page, download gender.dta and/or gender.sav. These contain yet another modified version of our income/education/job experience example. The sample now consists of 225 men and 275 women. Using either Stata or SPSS, regress income on education and job experience. Test the following hypotheses:

(a) H_0: $\beta_{Educ} = \beta_{Jobexp}$
H_A: $\beta_{Educ} \neq \beta_{Jobexp}$

Use both Wald tests and incremental F tests. The use of the T-Test method is optional but recommended.

(b) H_0: $\beta_{Educ} = \beta_{Jobexp}$
H_A: $\beta_{Educ} > \beta_{Jobexp}$

Part (b) is optional. However, no additional analysis should be necessary to test this hypothesis – just explain what part of your earlier analysis is relevant for this hypothesis.

3. Group comparisons. Using the same data as in problem 2, do the following:

(a) Do T-tests of whether the means of men and women significantly differ on education, job experience, and income. If using Stata, use commands such as

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

(b) Test the following:

H_0: Model parameters are the same for both men and women
H_A: Model parameters are not the same for both men and women.

(c) Based on your results, explain whether men make more than women and if so why. [Note: these are hypothetical data, and the results are a little peculiar in some respects!]

(d) Suppose there were no gender-related compositional differences, i.e. women had the same levels of education and job experience as men did. If education and job experience continued to have the same effects on women that they do now, how much would the gap in income between men and women be affected?