

Introductory Econometrics

Multiple Hypothesis Testing

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1.

File `wage.csv` contains a cross-sectional dataset on 526 working individuals for the year 1976 in the US. Using this labor market data, estimate a simple model describing the impact of years of education and work experience on hourly wage in USD per hour:

$$\text{wage} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{educ} + \beta_2 \text{exper} + \epsilon.$$

- (a) Import data into Gretl from the `.csv` file. Carry out a basic inspection of data (display values, visually, descriptive statistics).
- (b) Comment on the expected signs of coefficients β_1 and β_2 first and then estimate the model.
- (c) Evaluate the statistical significance of β_1 and β_2 based on the Gretl output.
- (d) How much of the variation in wage for these 526 individuals is explained by `educ` and `exper`? Explain.
- (e) Estimate also the model without `exper`, compare R^2 and R_{adj}^2 . Which is a better model? Why?
- (f) Test formally the following hypotheses at the 5% significance level:
 - (i) Education has a significant impact on wages.
 - (ii) Workforce experience has a significantly positive impact on wages.
 - (iii) The regression is overall significant.
- (g) Set up a 90% confidence interval for β_2 (and a 99% confidence interval for β_1).
- (h) How would the estimated coefficients, standard errors, and t-statistics have differed if we transformed the wage variable into monthly income and `exper` into decades? Explain.

2.

Answer the following questions about data on the sales prices of houses in the UK. The variables in this study are:

- $PRICE_i$: sales price for house i ;
- $ASSESS_i$: assessed price of house i ;
- $LOTSIZE_i$: size of lot (in square feet) for house i ;
- $BDRMS_i$: number of bedrooms for house i ;
- $BATH_i$: number of bathrooms for house i ;
- $OCEAN_i$: a variable equal to 1 if house i is located within 10 miles of the ocean, 0 otherwise;
- $URBAN_i$: a variable equal to 1 if house i is located in an area classified as urban, 0 otherwise;
- $LAKE_i$: a variable equal to 1 if house i is located within 10 miles of a lake, 0 otherwise;

Table 1: Results of regressions

	Dependent variable PRICE _i , n = 238						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ASSESS _i	0.90 (0.03)	0.90 (0.03)	0.91 (0.03)	0.90 (0.03)	0.89 (0.03)	0.90 (0.03)	0.90 (0.03)
LOTSIZE _i	0.0035 (0.00002)	0.00059 (0.00002)	0.00059 (0.00002)	0.00057 (0.00002)	0.00058 (0.00002)	0.00059 (0.00002)	0.00060 (0.00002)
BDRMS _i	11.5 (2.32)	9.74 (3.11)	7.65 (3.29)	8.74 (3.54)	10.43 (3.77)		
BATH _i			3.57 (2.24)	3.78 (1.11)			
OCEAN _i	15.6 (11.43)	14.32 (5.21)	16.76 (4.32)	15.32 (4.98)	14.56 (7.01)		
URBAN _i		9.54 (8.99)	10.29 (5.43)	12.32 (5.22)			
LAKE _i				11.36 (4.28)	12.87 (8.32)	11.98 (6.43)	
INTERCEPT	261.9 (11.98)	-38.91 (6.78)	-40.30 (7.32)	-43.21 (6.99)	-36.54 (5.87)	-42.37 (7.22)	-38.44 (9.43)
RSS	145.69	142.99	136.66	134.54	135.38	135.22	136.54
R ²	0.143	0.159	0.196	0.209	0.204	0.205	0.197

- *INTERCEPT*: intercept in the model.

Table 1 lists estimated coefficients with standard errors in parentheses below.

- Using the reported regressions, could you test whether the value of the house near water was different from the value of the house away from water at the 5% significance level, controlling for assessed value, lot size, and the number of bedrooms? If so, perform the test. If not, explain what results you would need to do the test.
- Could you test whether bathrooms change the house value, controlling for assessed value, lot size, and the number of bedrooms at the 5% significance level? If so, perform the test. If not, explain what results you would need to do the test.
- Can you test whether the assessed value and number of bedrooms are jointly significant, controlling for lot size? If yes, perform the test at the 5% significance level. If not, explain what you would need to perform this test.
- Could you test whether all 7 of the listed variables (excluding the intercept) are jointly significant at the 5% significance level? Be sure to state any assumptions you are making.