

# Economics 312

## Daily Problem #11

Spring 2020  
Valentine's Day

Consider once again the multiple regression with dependent variable of grade in Econ 201. The regressors are high-school GPA, verbal and math SAT scores (divided by 100 for scaling), female dummy, and the inverted reader rating (5 is best).

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. reg gpoints hsgpa satv100 satm100 female
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Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	405
Model	31.5318792	4	7.88296979	F(4, 400)	=	11.63
Residual	271.017899	400	.677544747	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	302.549778	404	.748885589	R-squared	=	0.1042
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0953
				Root MSE	=	.82313

  

gpoints	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
hsgpa	.5723204	.1116918	5.12	0.000	.3527441 .7918967
satv100	.0924651	.0614782	1.50	0.133	-.0283956 .2133258
satm100	.15441	.0683045	2.26	0.024	.0201293 .2886907
female	.0192882	.0910424	0.21	0.832	-.1596932 .1982697
_cons	-.9125915	.5730471	-1.59	0.112	-2.039152 .2139689

1. Verify the 95% confidence interval that Stata computes for the coefficient of hsgpa using the reported standard error and the critical values of the  $t$  distribution.
2. What would the 99% confidence interval be? (Use the two-tailed 0.01 critical values from Wooldridge's Table G.2.)
3. Verify the  $t$  statistic that Stata computes for the coefficient of hsgpa using the estimated coefficient and its standard error. What null hypothesis does this  $t$  statistic test? What is the conclusion of the test at a 5% and a 1% level of significance? Is this consistent with the results from your confidence intervals in the last two problems? How is this result related to the  $p$  value in the table?
4. For each of the coefficients in the table, discuss the results of testing the hypothesis that the coefficient equals zero. Interpret these results.