## ECO220Y: Homework, Lecture 20

Readings: Sections 18.6 – 18.7, review sections 18.1-18.4

Lottery

**Exercises:** 37, 39, 41, 44

## **Problems:**

(1) Variable "Lottery" measures the percent of income a respondent's household spends on lotteries. Variable "Education" measures the number of years of education of the respondent (the head of the household). Consider the following STATA summaries of these two variables and regression results.

	Percent:	 i les	 Smal	 lest							
1%	1 01 001101	0	011101	0							
5%		0		0							
10%	0		0			Obs		100			
25%	1		0		Sum of Wgt.		100				
50%	(	6.5				Mean		5.39			
			Lar	Largest		Std. Dev.		3.786993			
75%	8			11							
90%	10			11		Variance		14.34131			
95%	11			12		Skewness -		2000242			
99%	12.5		13			Kurtosis		1.807037			
	Education										
	Percent	Smal	Smallest								
1%		7		7							
5%	8			7							
10%	9			7		Obs		100			
25%		10		8		Sum of Wgt.		100			
50%	12		_					12.78			
			Lar	Largest		Std. Dev.		3.356224			
75%	16			19				11 06 40 4			
90%	17					Variance					
95%	18			20				.196852			
99%	20			20		Kurtosis		1.932887			
regress lottery education											
			~ ~			1.00			6 1		
	Source		SS	di		MS		Number	oi obs	=	100
		•				150622		F( 1,			
Residual			546.159633					Prob >			
	esiduai					1439338		R-squar Adj R-s			
•		•	 1419.79 99					Root MS			
	10041	1 + 1	10.75	9,9		3113131		11000 110			2.9007
	lottery	 I C	 oef.	 Std.	Err.	 t	 P> t	 95%	Conf.	In	tervall
		+									
е	ducation	699	8278	.0894	1092	-7.83	0.000	877	2575		5223982
	_cons	14.	3338	1.181	014	-7.83 $12.14$	0.000	11.9	9012	1	6.67748

- (a) What is interpretation of the slope estimate?
- (b) What is interpretation of the intercept?

- (c) Verify that the Least Squares Line passes through the mean.
- (d) Compute <u>95%</u> prediction and confidence intervals when given value of education is 15 years. Compute <u>90%</u> prediction and confidence intervals. Compare. What have you noticed?