

**EE 325 HW 4 (Submit the answers for question 1-3 on Dec 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2011)**

1. From the data for 46 states in the United States for 1992, Baltagi obtained the following regression results

$$\widehat{\log C} = 4.30 - 1.34 \log P + 0.17 \log Y$$
$$se = (0.91) \quad (0.32) \quad (0.20)$$
$$\bar{R}^2 = 0.27$$

Where  $C$  = cigarette consumption, packs per year

$P$  = real price per pack

$Y$  = real disposable income per capita

and the figures in the parentheses are the estimated standard errors

- a. What is the elasticity of demand for cigarettes with respect to price? Is it statistically significant? If so, is it statistically different from 1?
- b. What is the income elasticity of demand for cigarettes? Is it statistically significant?
2. From the sample of 209 firms, Wooldridge obtained the following regression results:

$$\widehat{\log(\text{salary})} = 4.32 + 0.280 \log(\text{sales}) + 0.0174 \text{roe} + 0.00024 \text{ros}$$
$$se = (0.32) \quad (0.035) \quad (0.0041) \quad (0.00054)$$
$$R^2 = 0.283$$

Where salary = salary of CEO

sales = annual firm sales

roe = return on equity in percent

ros = return on firm's stock

and the figures in the parentheses are the estimated standard errors

- a. Interpret the preceding regression taking into account any prior expectations that you may have about the signs of the various coefficients
- b. Which of the coefficients are individually statistically significant at the 5 percent level?
- c. What is the overall significance of the regression? Which test do you use?

3. Data on advertising impressions retained and advertising expenditure for a sample of 21 firms. Letting Y represent impressions retained and X the advertising expenditure, the following regressions were obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Model I} \quad \hat{Y}_i &= 22.163 + 0.3631X_i \\ se &= (7.089) \quad (0.0971) \\ r^2 &= 0.424 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Model II} \quad \hat{Y}_i &= 7.059 + 1.0847X_i - 0.0040X_i^2 \\ se &= (9.986) \quad (0.3699) \quad (0.0019) \\ R^2 &= 0.53 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Interpret both models
- b. Which is a better model? Why?
- c. Which statistical test(s) would you use to choose between the two models?
- d. Are there “diminishing returns” to advertising expenditure, that is, after a certain level of advertising expenditure (the saturation level), does it not pay to advertise? Can you find out what the level of expenditure might be?

Empirical exercise using STATA ☺☺

4. *Disposable income and personal savings* The Chow test was introduced to see if a structural change occurred within the data between the two time periods. Table 8.11 includes updated data containing the values from 1970-2005. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the most recent U.S. business contraction cycle ended in late 2001.
- a. Estimate both the model for the full dataset (years 1970-2005) and 1970-1981
  - b. Using Chow test, determine if there is a significant difference between 1970-1981 and the full dataset.