



1st SEM. 2018/2019

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

**PROGRAMME: B.Sc. in Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness Management
Year 3**

COURSE CODE: AEM307

TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMETRICS

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

**INSTRUCTION: 1.
2.**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
EACH QUESTION CARRIES TWENTY FIVE (25)
MARKS**

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THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

In this question we will look at the relation between the logarithm of weekly earnings and years of education. Using data from the National longitudinal study of youth, we find the following results for a regression of log weekly wage on years of education, experience, experience squared and an intercept:

$$\widehat{\log earnings} = 4.016 + 0.092educ_i + 0.079exper_i - 0.002exper_i^2$$

$$se = \quad (0.222) \quad (0.008) \quad (0.025) \quad (0.001)$$

- i. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the effect of years of education on log weekly earnings. [5 Marks]
- ii. Consider an individual with 10 years of experience. What would you expect to be the return to an additional year of experience for such an individual (the effects on log weekly earnings)? [6 MARKS]
- iii. Labor economists studying the relation between education and earnings are often concerned about what they call "ability bias." Suppose that individuals differ in ability, and that the correct specification of the regression function is one that includes ability:

$$\widehat{\log earnings} = \beta_0 + \beta_1educ_i + \beta_2exper_i + \beta_3exper_i^2 + \beta_4ability_i + \varepsilon_i$$

In this regression, what do you expect the sign of β_4 (the coefficient on ability) to be?

[4 MARKS]

- iv. What do you think is the sign of the correlation between ability and years of education? [4 MARKS]
- v. If we estimate the regression function with ability included, do you think that the estimated value of β_1 will be greater or less than what it was in the regression without ability? Explain. [6 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

You have been commissioned to investigate the relationship between the annual salaries of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of firms and the annual profits of their firms. The dependent variable is $salary_i$, the annual salary of the CEO of the i -th firm, measured in thousands of dollars per year. The explanatory variable is $profits_i$, the annual profits of the i -th firm, measured in millions of dollars per year. The model you propose to estimate is given by the population regression equation

$$Salary_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Profits_i + \mu_i$$

Your research assistant has used observations on $salary_i$ and $profits_i$ for a sample of 177 corporations to estimate the following OLS sample regression equation, where the figures in parentheses below the coefficient estimates are the estimated standard errors of the coefficient estimates:

$$Salary_i = 746.92 + 0.57230 Profits_i + \mu_i$$

Standard errors (45.798) (0.10094)

- i. Perform a test of the null hypothesis $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ against the alternative hypothesis $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$ at the 1% significance level (i.e., for significance level $\alpha = 0.01$). Show how you calculated the test statistic. State the decision rule you use, and the inference you would draw from the test. Briefly state the conclusion you would draw from the test. **[8 MARKS]**
- ii. Perform a test of the proposition that CEOs' annual salaries are positively related to their firms' profits, i.e., that an increase in firms' profits increases the annual salaries of their CEOs. Use the 1 percent significance level (i.e., $\alpha = 0.01$). State the null hypothesis H_0 and the alternative hypothesis H_1 . Show how you calculated the test statistic. State the decision rule you use, and the inference you would draw from the test. **[8 MARKS]**
- iii. Compute the two-sided 95% confidence interval for the slope coefficient β_1 . **[9 MARKS]**

QUESTION 3

A researcher has data on hourly earnings in dollars, EARNINGS, years of schooling (highest grade completed), S, and sector of employment, GOV, for 1,355 male respondents in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 - for 2002. GOV is defined as a dummy variable equal to 0 if the respondent was working in the private sector and 1 if the respondent was working in the government sector. 91 percent of the private sector workers and 95 per cent of the government sector workers had at least 12 years of schooling. The mean value of S was 13.5 for the private sector and 14.6 for the government sector. The researcher regresses LG EARN, the natural logarithm of EARNINGS:

- (1) on GOV alone
- (2) on GOV and S
- (3) on GOV, S, and SGOV

where the variable SGOV is defined to be the product of S and GOV, with the results shown in the following table.

Standard errors are shown in parentheses and t statistics in square brackets. RSS = residual sum of squares.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>GOV</i>	0.007 (0.043) [0.16]	-0.121 (0.038) [-3.22]	0.726 (0.193) [3.76]
<i>S</i>		0.116 (0.006) [21.07]	0.130 (0.006) [20.82]
<i>SGOV</i>			-0.059 (0.013) [-4.48]
constant	2.941 (0.018) [163.62]	1.372 (0.076) [18.04]	1.195 (0.085) [14.02]
R^2	0.000	0.247	0.258
<i>RSS</i>	487.7	367.2	361.8

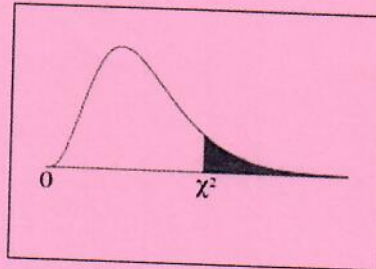
- Explain verbally why the estimates of the coefficient of GOV are different in regressions (1) and (2).
- Explain the difference in the estimates of the coefficient of GOV in regressions (2) and (3).
- The correlation between GOV and SGOV was 0.977. Explain the variations in the standard error of the coefficient of GOV in the three regressions.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

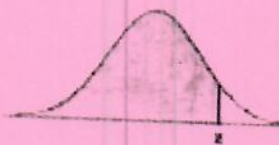
- i. Why do we need regression analysis? Why not simply use the mean value of the regressand as its best value? [8 MARKS]
- ii. Briefly explain the purpose of including an error term in a regression equation. [6 MARKS]
- iii. One of the problems that are associated with regression model is heteroskedasticity. Discuss how one can detect this problem using the White's General Heteroskedasticity test. [11 MARKS]

Chi-Square Distribution Table



The shaded area is equal to α for $\chi^2 = \chi^2_{\alpha}$.

df	$\chi^2_{.995}$	$\chi^2_{.990}$	$\chi^2_{.975}$	$\chi^2_{.950}$	$\chi^2_{.900}$	$\chi^2_{.100}$	$\chi^2_{.050}$	$\chi^2_{.025}$	$\chi^2_{.010}$	$\chi^2_{.005}$
1	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.041	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.559
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.573	16.151	18.114	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.256	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.791	18.493	20.599	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672
40	20.707	22.164	24.433	26.509	29.051	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766
50	27.991	29.707	32.357	34.764	37.689	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154	79.490
60	35.534	37.485	40.482	43.188	46.459	74.397	79.082	83.298	88.379	91.952
70	43.275	45.442	48.758	51.739	55.329	85.527	90.531	95.023	100.425	104.215
80	51.172	53.540	57.153	60.391	64.278	96.578	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321
90	59.196	61.754	65.647	69.126	73.291	107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	128.299
100	67.328	70.065	74.222	77.929	82.358	118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.169



Normal Distribution from $-\infty$ to Z

Z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3	0.6179	0.6217	0.6255	0.6293	0.6331	0.6368	0.6406	0.6443	0.6480	0.6517
0.4	0.6554	0.6591	0.6628	0.6664	0.6700	0.6736	0.6772	0.6808	0.6844	0.6879
0.5	0.6915	0.6950	0.6985	0.7019	0.7054	0.7088	0.7123	0.7157	0.7190	0.7224
0.6	0.7257	0.7291	0.7324	0.7357	0.7389	0.7422	0.7454	0.7486	0.7517	0.7549
0.7	0.7580	0.7611	0.7642	0.7673	0.7704	0.7734	0.7764	0.7794	0.7823	0.7852
0.8	0.7881	0.7910	0.7939	0.7967	0.7995	0.8023	0.8051	0.8078	0.8106	0.8133
0.9	0.8159	0.8186	0.8212	0.8238	0.8264	0.8289	0.8315	0.8340	0.8365	0.8389
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2	0.8849	0.8869	0.8888	0.8907	0.8925	0.8944	0.8962	0.8980	0.8997	0.9015
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5	0.9332	0.9345	0.9357	0.9370	0.9382	0.9394	0.9406	0.9418	0.9429	0.9441
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9	0.9713	0.9719	0.9726	0.9732	0.9738	0.9744	0.9750	0.9756	0.9761	0.9767
2.0	0.9772	0.9778	0.9783	0.9788	0.9793	0.9798	0.9803	0.9808	0.9812	0.9817
2.1	0.9821	0.9826	0.9830	0.9834	0.9838	0.9842	0.9846	0.9850	0.9854	0.9857
2.2	0.9861	0.9864	0.9868	0.9871	0.9875	0.9878	0.9881	0.9884	0.9887	0.9890
2.3	0.9893	0.9896	0.9898	0.9901	0.9904	0.9906	0.9909	0.9911	0.9913	0.9916
2.4	0.9918	0.9920	0.9922	0.9925	0.9927	0.9929	0.9931	0.9932	0.9934	0.9936
2.5	0.9938	0.9940	0.9941	0.9943	0.9945	0.9946	0.9948	0.9949	0.9951	0.9952
2.6	0.9953	0.9955	0.9956	0.9957	0.9959	0.9960	0.9961	0.9962	0.9963	0.9964
2.7	0.9965	0.9966	0.9967	0.9968	0.9969	0.9970	0.9971	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974
2.8	0.9974	0.9975	0.9976	0.9977	0.9977	0.9978	0.9979	0.9979	0.9980	0.9981
2.9	0.9981	0.9982	0.9982	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9985	0.9985	0.9986	0.9986
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990

Percentage Points of the t-Distribution

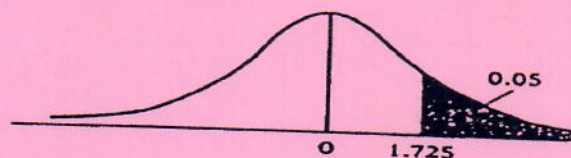
TABLE D.2
Percentage points of the *t* distribution

Example

$$\Pr(t > 2.086) = 0.025$$

$$\Pr(t > 1.725) = 0.05 \quad \text{for } df = 20$$

$$\Pr(|t| > 1.725) = 0.10$$



df	Pr	0.25 0.50	0.10 0.20	0.05 0.10	0.025 0.05	0.01 0.02	0.005 0.010	0.001 0.002
1		1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.31
2		0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327
3		0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.214
4		0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173
5		0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893
6		0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208
7		0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785
8		0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501
9		0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297
10		0.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144
11		0.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025
12		0.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930
13		0.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852
14		0.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787
15		0.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733
16		0.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686
17		0.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646
18		0.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610
19		0.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579
20		0.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552
21		0.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527
22		0.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505
23		0.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485
24		0.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467
25		0.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450
26		0.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435
27		0.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421
28		0.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408
29		0.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396
30		0.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385
40		0.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	3.307
60		0.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	3.232
120		0.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	3.160
∞		0.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090

Note: The smaller probability shown at the head of each column is the area in one tail; the larger probability is the area in both tails.

Source: From E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, eds., *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, vol. 1, 3d ed., table 1, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1966. Reproduced by permission of the editors and trustees of *Biometrika*.

Source: Damodar N. Gujarati, *Basic Econometrics*, Third Edition, New York: 1995, p. 809.

Selected Upper Percentage Points of the F-Distribution

TABLE D.3
Upper percentage points of the F distribution (continued)

df for denom- inator N_2	df for numerator N_1												
	Pr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22	.25	1.40	1.48	1.47	1.45	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.37
	.10	2.95	2.56	2.35	2.22	2.13	2.06	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.90	1.88	1.86
	.05	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.23
	.01	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	3.18	3.12
24	.25	1.39	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.36
	.10	2.93	2.54	2.33	2.19	2.10	2.04	1.98	1.94	1.91	1.88	1.85	1.83
	.05	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.18
	.01	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26	3.17	3.09	3.03
26	.25	1.38	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.35
	.10	2.91	2.52	2.31	2.17	2.08	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.86	1.84	1.81
	.05	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.15
	.01	7.72	5.53	4.64	4.14	3.82	3.59	3.42	3.29	3.18	3.09	3.02	2.96
28	.25	1.38	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34
	.10	2.89	2.50	2.29	2.16	2.06	2.00	1.94	1.90	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.79
	.05	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.12
	.01	7.64	5.45	4.57	4.07	3.75	3.53	3.36	3.23	3.12	3.03	2.96	2.90
30	.25	1.38	1.45	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.34
	.10	2.88	2.49	2.28	2.14	2.05	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.77
	.05	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.13	2.09
	.01	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07	2.98	2.91	2.84
40	.25	1.36	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.39	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31
	.10	2.84	2.44	2.23	2.09	2.00	1.93	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.76	1.73	1.71
	.05	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.04	2.00
	.01	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89	2.80	2.73	2.66
60	.25	1.35	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.29
	.10	2.79	2.39	2.18	2.04	1.95	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.74	1.71	1.68	1.66
	.05	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.92
	.01	7.08	4.98	4.13	3.65	3.34	3.12	2.95	2.82	2.72	2.63	2.56	2.50
120	.25	1.34	1.40	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26
	.10	2.75	2.35	2.13	1.99	1.90	1.82	1.77	1.72	1.68	1.65	1.62	1.60
	.05	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.83
	.01	6.85	4.79	3.95	3.48	3.17	2.96	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.47	2.40	2.34
200	.25	1.33	1.39	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25
	.10	2.73	2.33	2.11	1.97	1.88	1.80	1.75	1.70	1.66	1.63	1.60	1.57
	.05	3.89	3.04	2.65	2.42	2.26	2.14	2.06	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.80
	.01	6.76	4.71	3.88	3.41	3.11	2.89	2.73	2.60	2.50	2.41	2.34	2.27
∞	.25	1.32	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.25	1.24	1.24
	.10	2.71	2.30	2.08	1.94	1.85	1.77	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.60	1.57	1.55
	.05	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.75
	.01	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41	2.32	2.25	2.18

Source: Damodar N. Gujarati, *Basic Econometrics*, Third Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1995, p. 814.