

# ECON4150 - Introductory Econometrics Seminar 9

Stock and Watson EE13.1

April 28, 2015

- Names.dta: data from a randomized controlled experiment conducted by Marianne Bertrand and Sendhil Mullainathan
- Names contains resume, call-back and employer information for 4,870 fictitious resumes sent in response to employment advertisements in Chicago and Boston in 2001
- The resumes contained information concerning the race of the applicant
- race is not typically included on a resume
- Randomly assigned "white-sounding" names and "African american sounding" names to resumes and sent out as job application behavior.
- Recorded the number of "call backs" from employers

<b>Variable</b>	<b>description</b>
<i>first name</i>	applicant's first name
<i>female</i>	=1 if female, =0 otherwise
<i>black</i>	=1 if black sounding name, =0 otherwise
<i>high</i>	=1 high quality resume, =0 otherwise
<i>call_back</i>	=1 if called back, =0 otherwise
<i>chicago</i>	=1 if data from chicago, =0 otherwise

```
clear
set more off

clear all

cd M:\pc\Desktop\courses\introductory_econometrics\seminar_9

use "Names.dta",clear
summ
```



## a) second possibility, summ and then calculate IC

```
summ call_back if black==0
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
call_back	2435	.0965092	.295349	0	1

```
summ call_back if black==1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
call_back	2435	.0644764	.2456501	0	1

The estimated call back rate for whites ( $\hat{P}_W$ ) is 0.097 while for blacks ( $\hat{P}_B$ ) is 0.064. Difference again is 0.032

## a) second possibility, summ and then calculate IC

The 95% confidence interval for the difference between  $(\hat{P}_W)$  and  $(\hat{P}_B)$  is constructed as in equation 3.21 in the book,  $(\hat{P}_W - \hat{P}_B) \pm 1.96SE(\hat{P}_W - \hat{P}_B)$  where

$SE(\hat{P}_W - \hat{P}_B) = \sqrt{\frac{s_W^2}{n_W} + \frac{s_B^2}{n_B}}$  and  $s_W^2, s_B^2$  are the sample variances and  $n_W, n_B$  are the number of observations of the two groups.

$$CI = 0.032 \pm 1.96 * \sqrt{\frac{0.295^2}{2435} + \frac{0.246^2}{2435}} = [0.017, 0.047] \quad (1)$$

## a) third possibility, regression

```
regress call_back black, r
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs = 4870  
F( 1, 4868) = 16.93  
Prob > F = 0.0000  
R-squared = 0.0035  
Root MSE = .27164
```

		Robust				
call_back	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
black	-.0320329	.007785	-4.11	0.000	-.0472949	-.0167708
_cons	.0965092	.0059853	16.12	0.000	.0847753	.1082431

The difference is statistically significant different from 0 and the 95 % confidence interval is [-.047 -.017].



b)

```
gen femaleblack = female*black
reg call_back black femaleblack, r
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs = 4870
F( 2, 4867) = 8.80
Prob > F = 0.0002
R-squared = 0.0035
Root MSE = .27166
```

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
black	-.0382214	.0116566	-3.28	0.001	-.0610735	-.0153693
femaleblack	.00799	.0115272	0.69	0.488	-.0146085	.0305886
_cons	.0965092	.0059859	16.12	0.000	.0847741	.1082443

The coefficient on  $\text{femaleblack} = \text{female} * \text{black}$  measures the differential effect of being black for female relative to male. The coefficient of the interaction term is not statistically significant different from 0, so that we can reject the hypothesis that the call back differential differs between man and women.

```
ttest call_back, by(high)
```

Two-sample t test with equal variances

Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
0	2424	.0734323	.0052991	.2608987	.063041	.0838237
1	2446	.0874898	.0057142	.2826092	.0762845	.098695
combined	4870	.0804928	.0038988	.2720826	.0728493	.0881363
diff		-.0140574	.007796		-.0293411	.0012262

diff = mean(0) - mean(1) t = -1.8032  
 Ho: diff = 0 degrees of freedom = 4868

Ha: diff < 0 Ha: diff != 0 Ha: diff > 0  
 Pr(T < t) = 0.0357 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0714 Pr(T > t) = 0.9643

The difference is not statistical significant at a 5% level

c)

```
gen highxblack = high*black
reg call_back black highxblack high
Linear regression
```

```
Number of obs = 4870
F( 3, 4866) = 6.61
Prob > F = 0.0002
R-squared = 0.0044
```

call_back	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
black	-.0231023	.0105901	-2.18	0.029	-.0438636	-.002341
highxblack	-.0177808	.0155605	-1.14	0.253	-.0482864	.0127248
high	.0229478	.0119584	1.92	0.055	-.000496	.0463917
_cons	.0849835	.0080133	10.61	0.000	.0692739	.1006931

- coefficient on high represents the estimated difference in call backs between high and low white sounding name applications. 2.2 %
- coefficients on high+highxblack represents the estimated difference in call backs between high and low black sounding name applications. 0.5%
- difference in the high-quality/low-quality call back difference for white versus african Americans is then 1.7%, the coefficient on highXblack.
- But, the interaction term is not statistical significant, meaning that the difference is not statistical significant.

d)

```
foreach var of varlist  yearsexp honors volunteer military empholes workinschool ///
  email computerskills specialskills eoe manager supervisor secretary offsupport ///
  salesrep retailsales req expreq comreq educreq compreq orgreq manuf ///
transcom bankreal trade busservice othservice missind chicago high female college call_back {
di "'var'"
ttest 'var', by(black)
scalar p_value_'var' = r(p)
scalar mean1_'var' = r(mu_1)
scalar mean0_'var' = r(mu_2)
}
```

```
foreach var of varlist  yearsexp honors volunteer military empholes workinschool ///
  email computerskills specialskills eoe manager supervisor secretary offsupport ///
  salesrep retailsales req expreq comreq educreq compreq orgreq manuf ///
transcom bankreal trade busservice othservice missind chicago high female college call_back {
if 'var'== yearsexp {
noisily display _column(1) "Variable " ///
               _column(15)"mean white" ///
               _column(30)"mean black " ///
               _column(45) "difference" _column(60)"p-value difference=0"
}
}
```

```
noisily display _column(1) "'var'" _column(17) string(round( mean1_'var',0.001)) ///
               _column(32) string(round(mean0_'var',0.001)) ///
               _column(47) string(round(mean1_'var'-mean0_'var',0.001)) ///
               _column(62) string(round(p_value_'var',0.001))
}
```

d)

Variable	mean white	mean black	difference	p-value difference=0
yearsexp	7.856	7.83	.027	.854
honors	.054	.051	.003	.654
volunteer	.409	.414	-.006	.684
military	.092	.102	-.009	.266
empholes	.45	.446	.004	.773
workinschool	.558	.561	-.003	.84
email	.479	.48	-.001	.954
computerskills	.809	.832	-.024	.03
specialskills	.33	.327	.003	.831
eeo	.291	.291	0	1
manager	.152	.152	0	.968
supervisor	.077	.077	0	1
secretary	.333	.333	0	.976
offsupport	.119	.119	0	1
salesrep	.151	.151	0	1
retailsales	.168	.168	0	1
req	.787	.787	0	1
expreq	.435	.435	0	1
comreq	.125	.125	0	1
educreq	.107	.107	0	1

d)

Variable	mean white	mean black	difference	p-value difference=0
compreq	.437	.437	0	.977
orgreq	.073	.073	0	1
manuf	.083	.083	0	1
transcom	.03	.03	0	1
bankreal	.085	.085	0	1
trade	.214	.214	0	1
busservice	.268	.268	0	1
othservice	.155	.155	0	1
missind	.165	.165	0	1
chicago	.555	.555	0	1
high	.502	.502	0	1
female	.764	.775	-.011	.377
college	.716	.723	-.007	.61
call_back	.097	.064	.032	0

There are only two significant differences in the mean values: the call-back rate (the variable of interest) and computer skills (for which blacknamed resumes had a slightly higher fraction than white-named resumes). Thus, there is no evidence of non-random assignment.

## d) F statistic regression

```
reg black yearsexp honors volunteer military empholes workinschool email computerskills\\\
specialskills eoe manager supervisor secretary offsupport salesrep retailsales req expreq\\\
comreq educreq compreq orgreq manuf transcom bankreal trade busservice othservice\\\
missind chicago high female college
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	4870
Model	2.24727714	31	.072492811	F( 31, 4838) =	0.29
Residual	1215.25272	4838	.25118907	Prob > F =	1.0000
				R-squared =	0.0018
				Adj R-squared =	-0.0045
				Root MSE =	.50119
Total	1217.5	4869	.250051345		

  

black	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
yearsexp	.0007854	.0016711	0.47	0.638	-.0024906 .0040615
honors	-.0127871	.0337575	-0.38	0.705	-.0789672 .053393

...  
...

log close

If you run the regression with all the control variables the p-value of the F-statistic of the full regression is still insignificant.