dummies and interactions

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outline

fa24

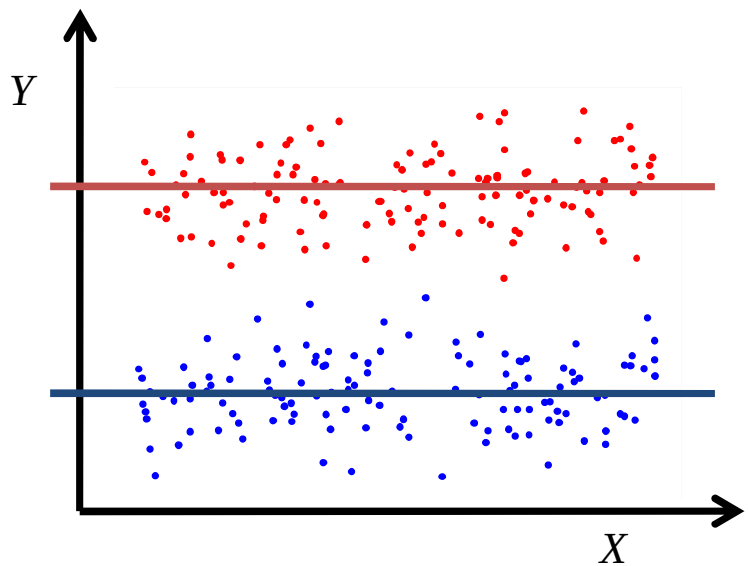
- note i beefed up ps3 with dummies and interactions
  - really, use your own data
- and lets go over canvas announcement per ps2

what is it?

- fun! test new hypotheses and contribute to lit
- dummies identify nominal or ordinal characteristics, eg:
  - gender, race, region, rel, edu (highest degree attained)
- dummies are binary indicators
  - 1 if the condition is true and 0 otherwise
  - say 'male' dummy=1 if a guy; 0 if a girl
- not 'gender'!: impossible to figure out what it means!
- dummies create separate lines (intercepts and slopes) for subgroups within one regression
- dummies must always be interpreted relative to "base case," "omitted category", "reference group"

dummy

- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 female_i + u_i$
- if $female_i = 1 \quad \hat{Y}_i = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2(1) = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2$
  - $E[Y|female = 1] = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2$
- if $female_i = 0 \quad \hat{Y}_i = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2(0] = \hat{\beta}_1$
  - $E[Y|female = 0] = \beta_1$
- β_2: how much more or less female make relative to male



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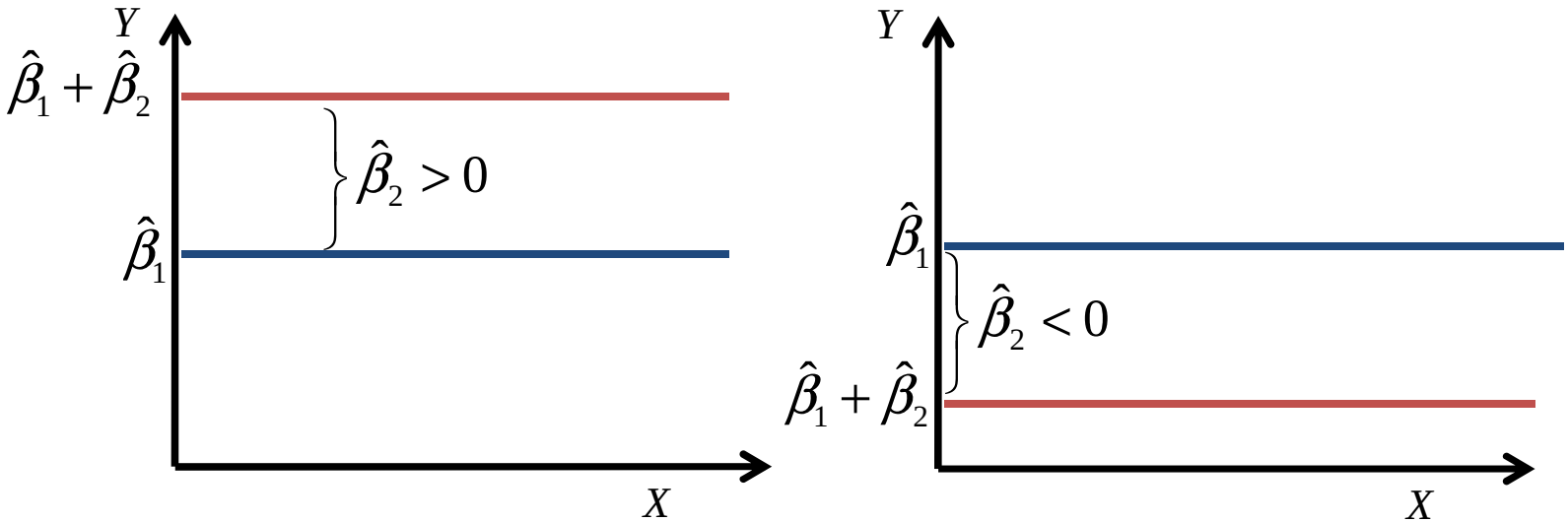
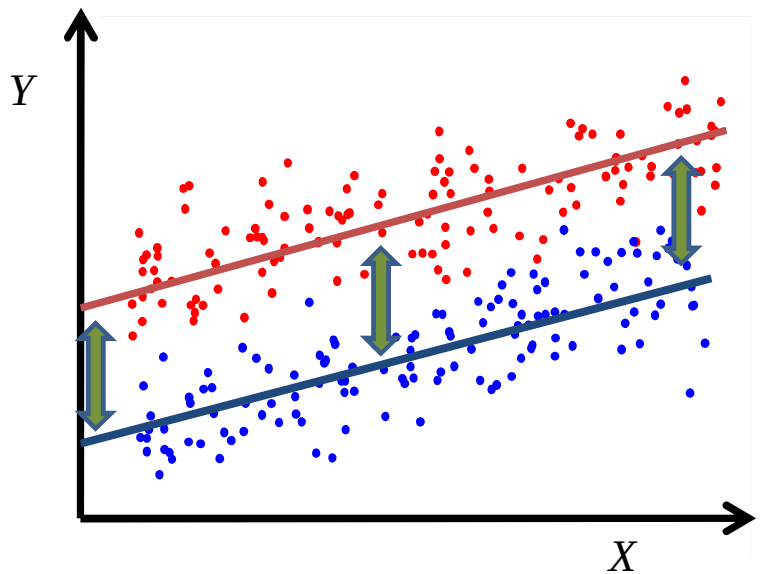
schematic

- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 female_i + u_i$
- $\hat{\beta}_2 = \bar{Y}_{female} - \bar{Y}_{male}$
- this is like a t-test!



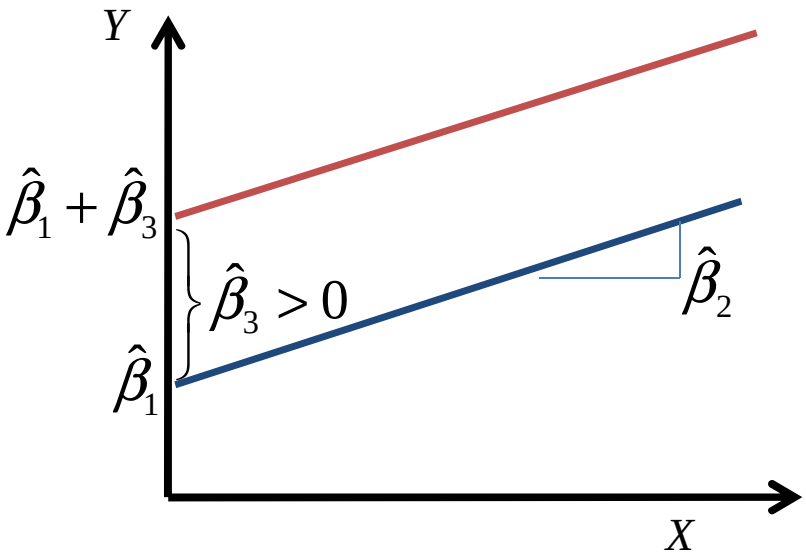
and add a continuous var

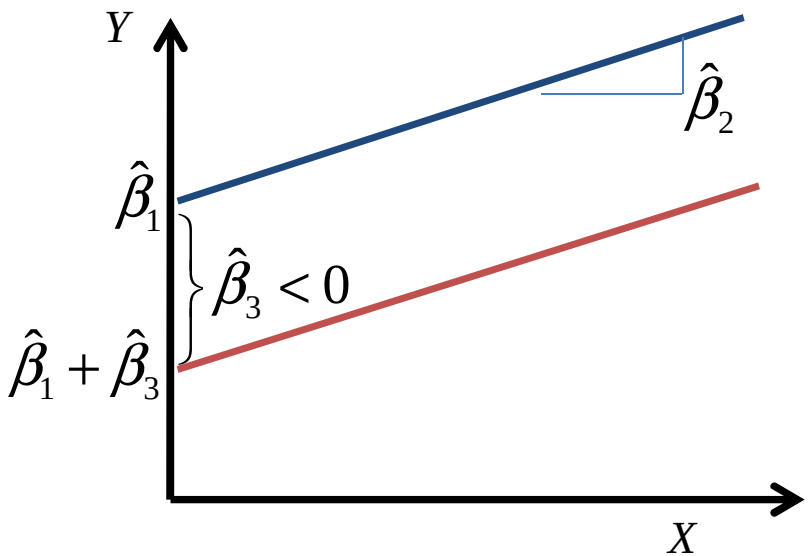
- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + \beta_3 female_i + u_i$
- if $female_i = 1 \quad \hat{Y}_i = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 X_i + \hat{\beta}_3(1) = (\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_3) + \hat{\beta}_2 X_i$
- if $female_i = 0 \quad \hat{Y}_i = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 X_i + \hat{\beta}_3(0) = (\hat{\beta}_1) + \hat{\beta}_2 X_i$



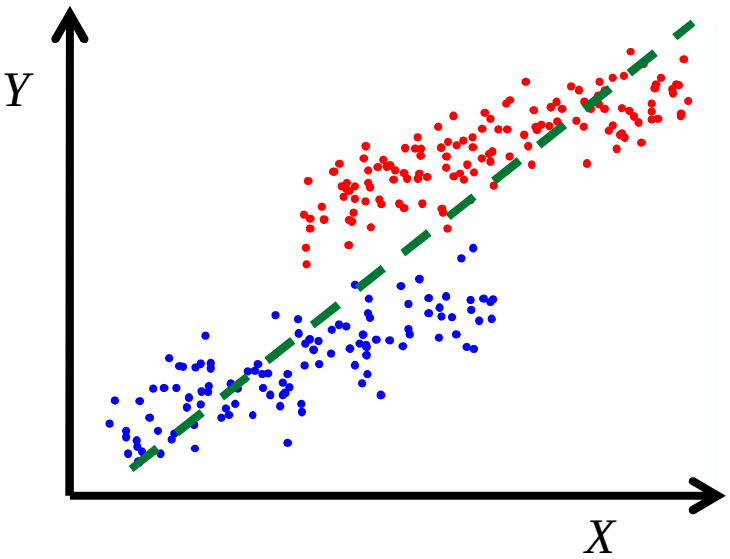
schematic

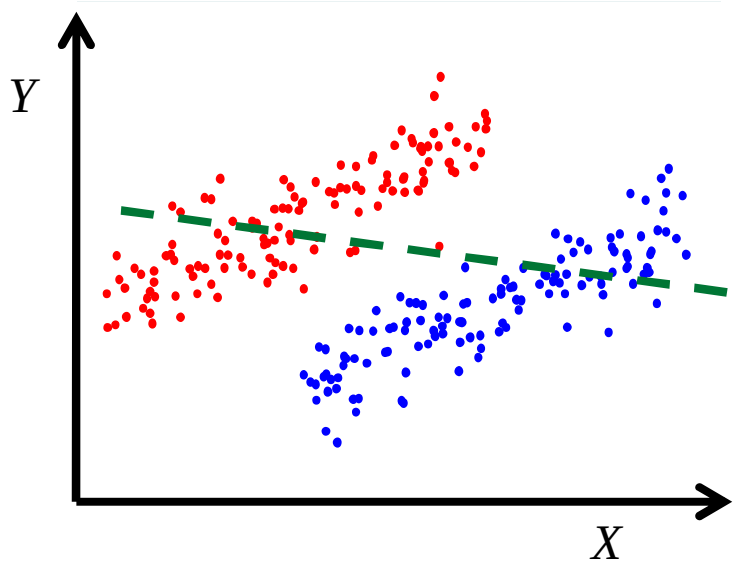
- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + \beta_3 female_i + u_i$





bias from omitting a dummy...

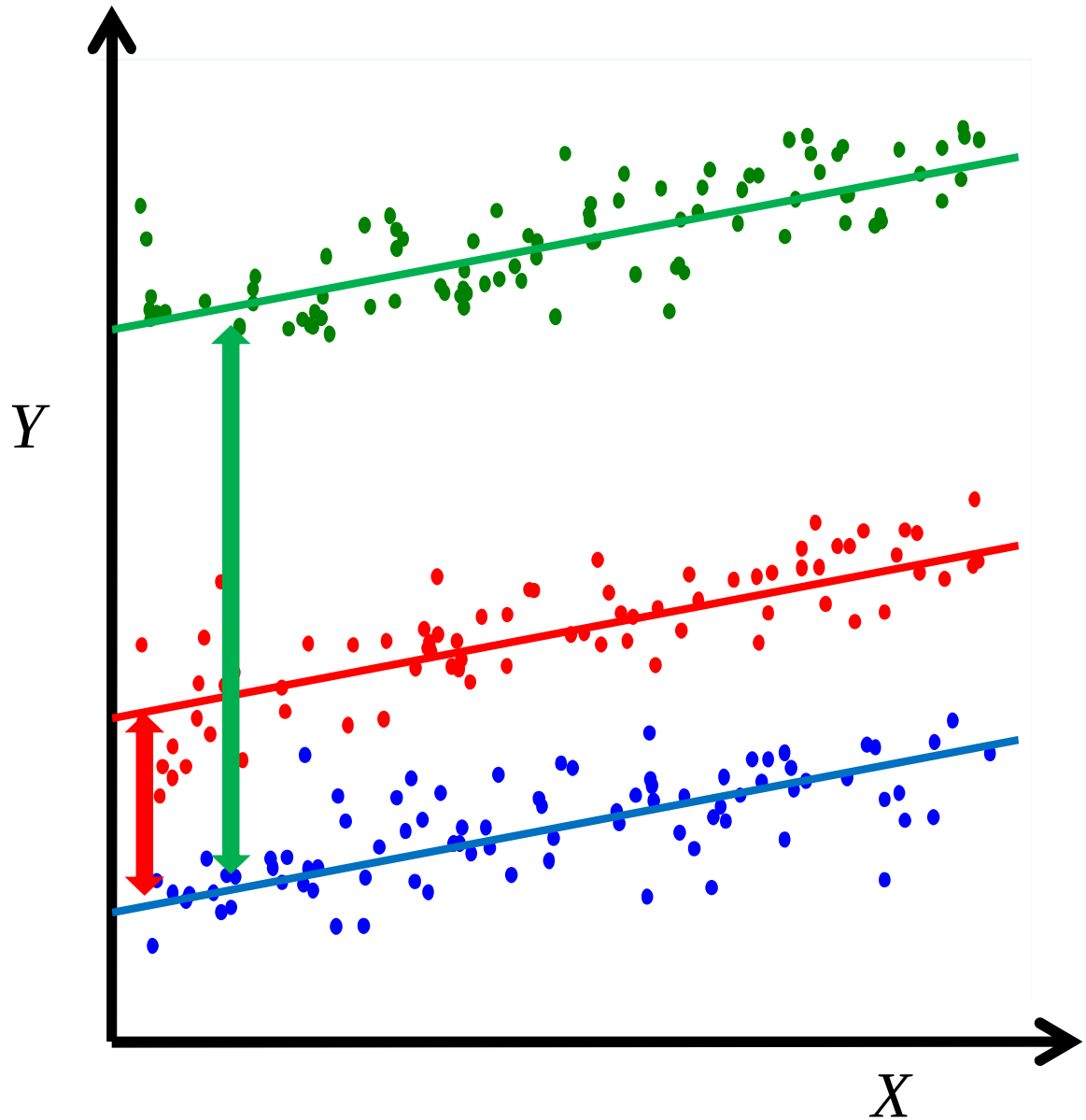




- difficult to know if there should be a dummy or not
- can experiment; and again use theory! it will tell you!

ordinal vars: blackboard: asst assoc full prof

- omit one category (ie pick base case)

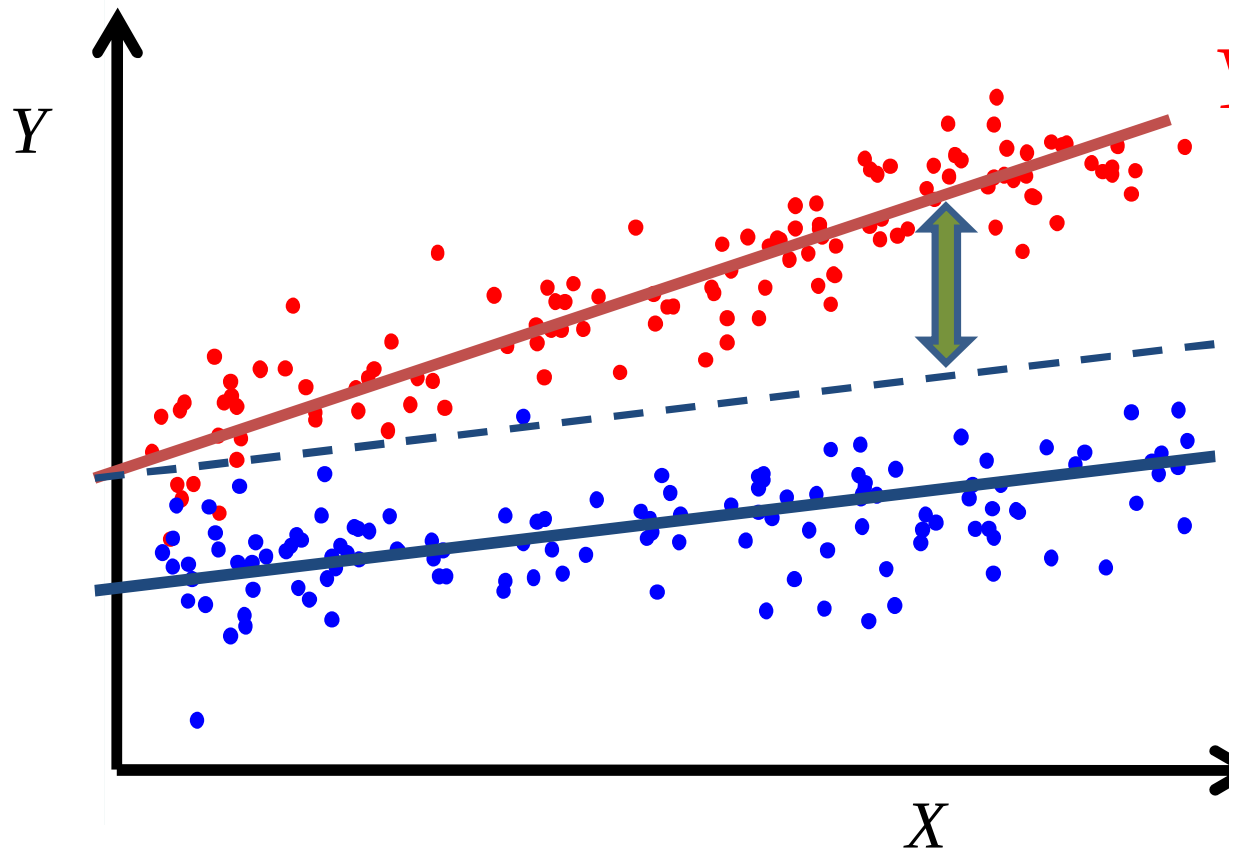


choosing the base case

- be meaningful, eg pick typical or default situation
  - eg in my paper on wrk hrs I picked 40,
  - and dummies are then relative to the typical case
- think about what hypotheses you are most interested in
- base case affects coefficients' significance
  - eg 40-50 hrs may not be significant relative to 40, but would be significant relative to < 20
- make your choice(s) clear in your tables **and** text

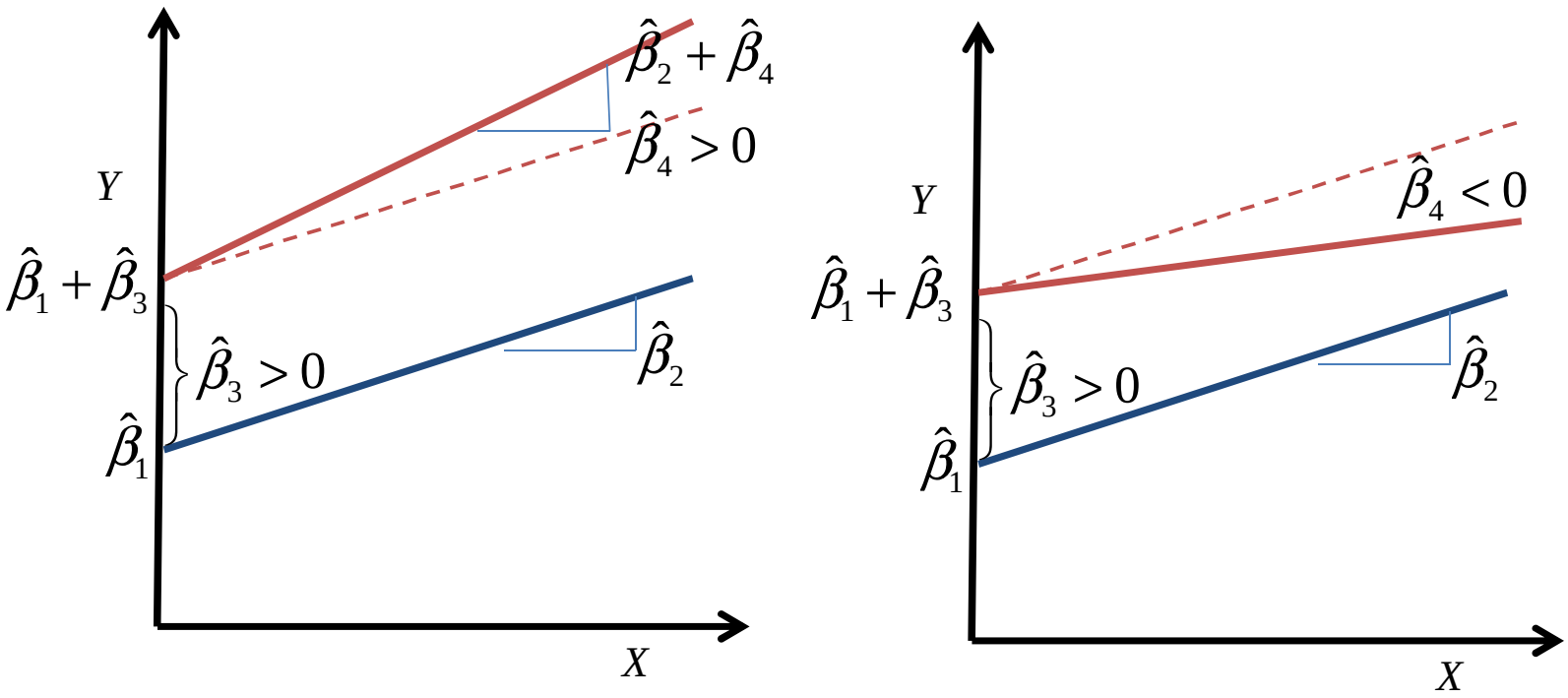
continuous/dummy interactions

- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + \beta_3 female_i + \beta_4 female_i * X_i + u_i$



schematic

- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + \beta_3 female_i + \beta_4 female_i * X_i + u_i$



interaction of dummies

- if there is an interaction effect between two variables, the effect of one variable depends on the level of the other
- eg the effect of marriage on wage depends on gender
- interactions go both ways:
  - the effect of gender depends on marital status, too

interactions

- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 female + \beta_3 married + \beta_4 female * married + u_i$

	Male	Female	Gender Difference
Unmarried	$\hat{\beta}_1$	$\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2$	$\hat{\beta}_2$
Married	$\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_3$	$\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 + \hat{\beta}_4$	$\hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_4$
Effect of Marriage	$\hat{\beta}_3$	$\hat{\beta}_3 + \hat{\beta}_4$	$\hat{\beta}_4$

example [let's calc tab from reg]

```
. table married female, c(mean wage) row col f(%7.2f)
----------------------------------
           |          Gender
   Married |    male  female   Total
-----------+----------------------
        no |    8.35    8.26    8.31
       yes |   10.88    7.68    9.40
           |
     Total |    9.99    7.88    9.02
----------------------------------

. gen femxmar = female*married
. reg wage female married femxmar
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
        wage |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
   β̂2 female |  -.0951892   .7350367    -0.13   0.897    -1.539132    1.348754
  β̂3 married |   2.521222   .6120814     4.12   0.000     1.318819    3.723626
  β̂4 femxmar |   -3.09704   .9072785    -3.41   0.001    -4.879344   -1.314737
    β̂1 _cons |   8.354677   .4936728    16.92   0.000     7.384882    9.324473
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

interactions of continuous variables

- $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \beta_4 (X_{2i} X_{3i}) + u_i$
- $\frac{\Delta Y_i}{\Delta X_{2i}} = \beta_2 + \beta_4 X_{3i}$
- $\frac{\Delta Y_i}{\Delta X_{3i}} = \beta_3 + \beta_4 X_{2i}$

interactions links

- again, interactions are a great way to contribute
- see sections 3.7 and 3.8 https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/stata/webbooks/reg/chapter3/regression-with-statachapter-3-regression-with-categorical-predictors/
- http://www.stata.com/support/faqs/stat/anoregcoef.html
- http://nd.edu/~rwilliam/stats2/l51.pdf
- http://www.stata.com/manuals13/rmarginsplot.pdf: scroll down to examples

- marginsplot is a terrific command!