Roger Koenker Spring 2006

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS Department of Economics

Economics 471: Econometric Analysis

Midterm Review Question

1. A number of econometric studies have set out to answer the question: "Do different income sources have different marginal propensities to consume?" Below we present some (stylized) empirical results along these lines based on cross-section data on households. Denote

C = annual consumption expenditure

 $x_h =$ earned income of household head

 $x_s =$ earned income of spouse

 $x_w =$ transfer income (welfare)

 $x_p =$ property income

 $x_e = x_h + x_s$

 $x_t = x_e + x_p$

Consider the following regression results.

(1.)
$$C = .90x_h + .85x_s + .95x_w + .75x_p$$
; $S_1 = 500$

(2.)
$$C = .98x_w + .88x_e + .74x_p$$
; $S_2 = 510$

(3.)
$$C - x_w = .88x_e + .74x_p$$
; $S_3 = 530$

(4.)
$$C - x_w = .90x_t$$
; $S_4 = 620$

The sample size is n = 104 for each model, standard errors are reported below the estimates and $S_j = \sum \hat{u}_i^2$ for the j^{th} equation. Formulate and test the following hypotheses.

Treat the hypotheses and tests as independent (even though this is obviously formally incorrect). In each case, present a test statistic and critical value as well as a conclusion drawn from the test. Use $\alpha = .05$ throughout. Treat the model represented in eequation (1.) as the alternative hypothesis in each case.

- a.) The mpc on x_h and x_s are equal.
- b.) The mpc on x_w is one.
- c.) The mpc on x_w is one and (a.) is true.
- d.) The mpc on x_w is one and the mpc's on x_n , x_s and x_p are equal.

Note on terminology: Marginal propensity to consume is abbreviated mpc. Each of the estimated coefficients is a mpc in the sense that it purports to estimate the proportion of an increment of a given type of income that is spent on consumption.