

Statistical Analysis

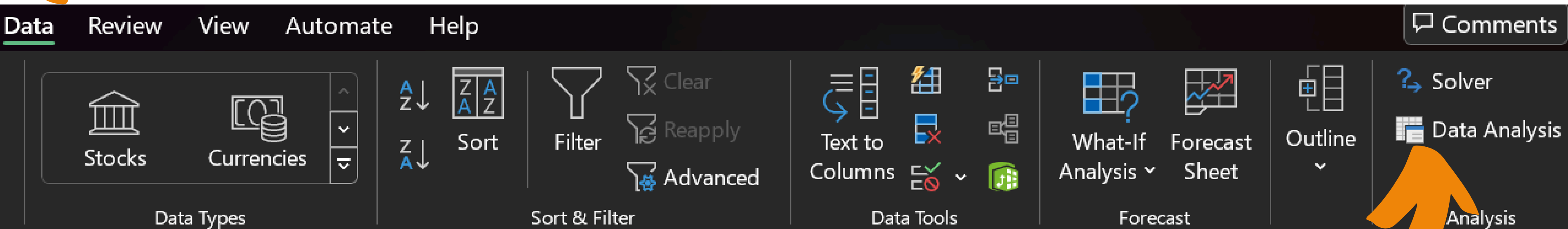
Methodological Questions of Chinese
Economic Research

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25.06.2024



Preperations for the Statistics Session



(that's Excel, I hope that's obviously)

Click 'Data' and look if you already have the 'Data Analysis' tool

Preperations for the Statistics Session

If you don't have the tool yet, please install the add-in:

File

More

Options

Add-ins

Analysis ToolPak

Activate or download the add-in and your're good to go!

Disclaimer:



This is just a very brief introduction to a complex topic. If you are interested in statistical methods, you will have to put more work into it. This lesson alone is not detailed enough to allow you to write statistics-based papers.



Disclaimer:



Nevertheless, I want to show you that statistics can be a lot easier than you might expect. You don't need to know any complicated models by heart to use basic statistical tools in your research. It also requires no mathematical skills.



Disclaimer:



Lastly, I am not an expert, just a fan. This is an excerpt of what I have learned over several statistics classes and through my thesis. So, I am **technically not an expert, but the experts never explain it in a sensible way.**



What are we doing here?

well, technically...

What are we doing here?

well, technically...



ECONOMETRICS



ECONOMETRICS

It is a combination of economics,
mathematics, and statistics

Applied economics is always reliant on
econometrics

It relies on non-experimental data

Economic models are needed to interpret
the results

ECONOMETRICS

1 Data Collection



2 Data Preparation



3 Data Visualization



4 Data Analysis



5 Data Storytelling



www.effectiveatastorytelling.com



Why
tho?

Why tho?



Because you're afraid of statistics

I know you're skipping the statistics part of every paper you read so far. Been there, done that

It's actually quicker and easier to just check the output tables instead of reading the explanation

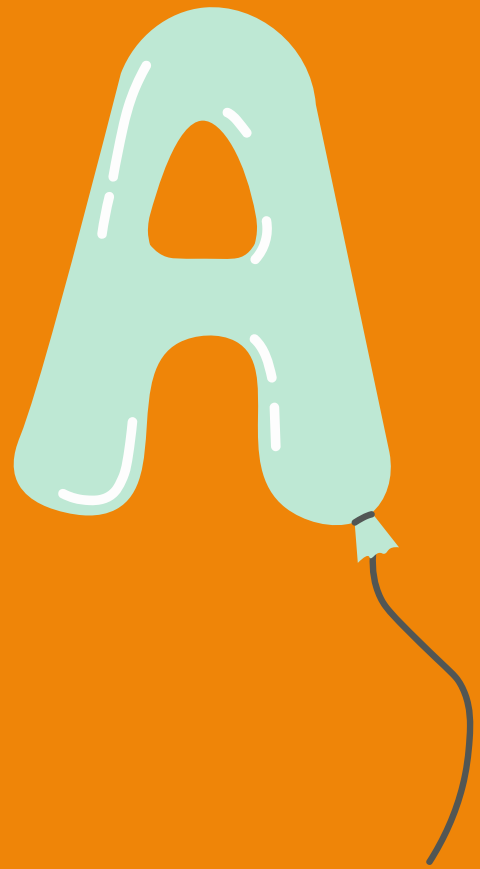
Why tho?



Better understand the papers you read

Check the quality of your work and the work of others

Do your own research



asics



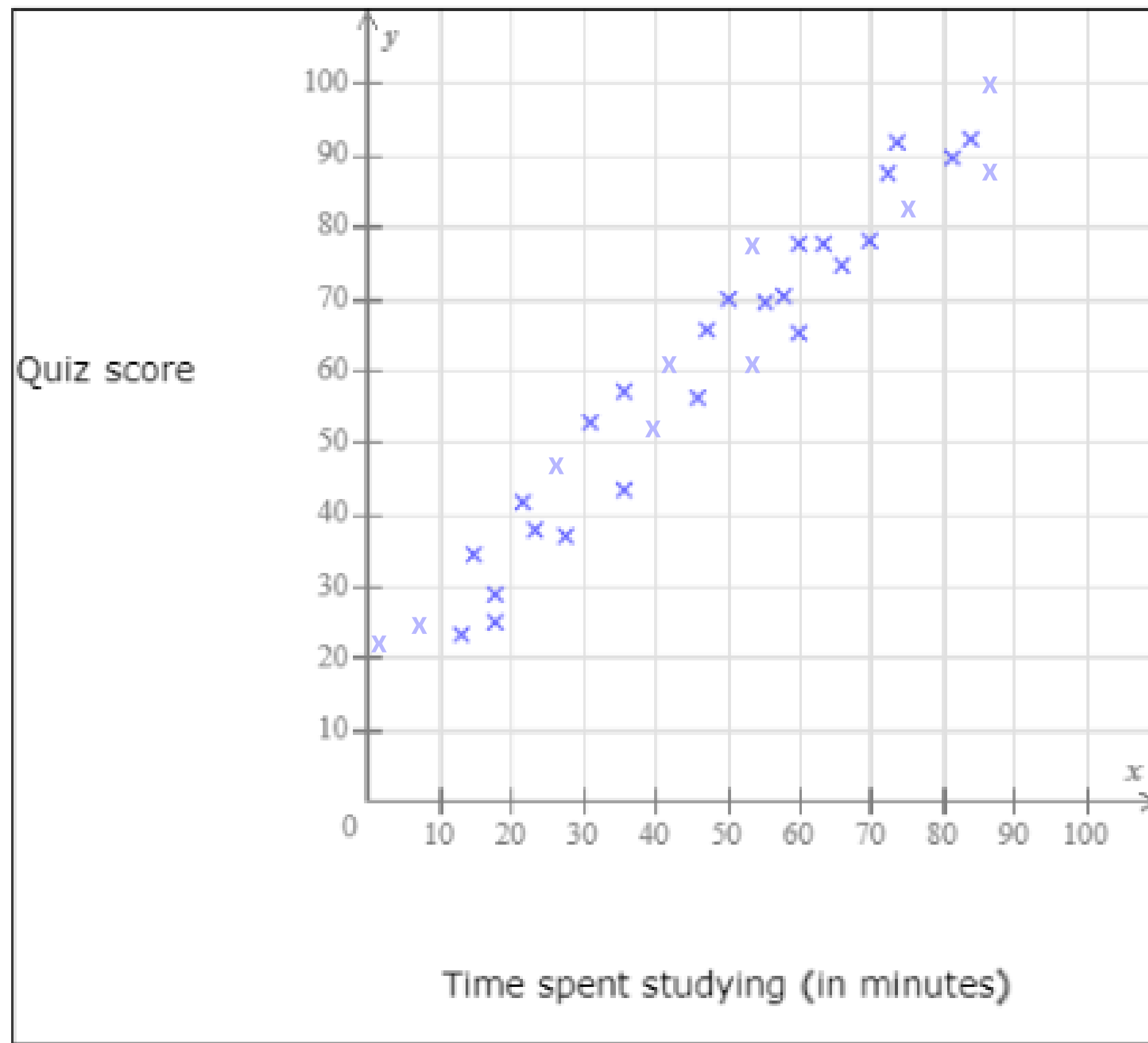
The Basics

What do we want to find out?

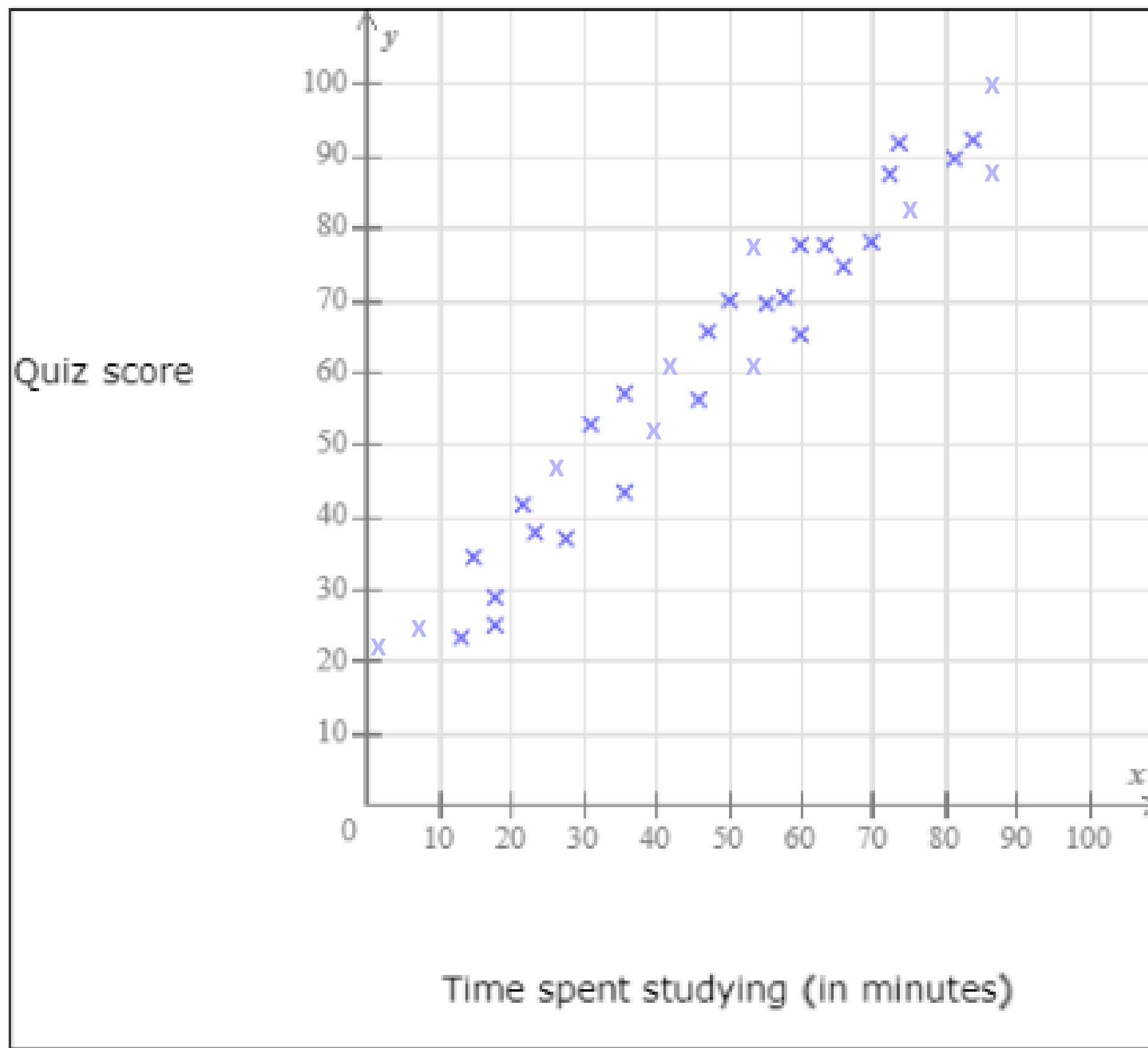
The connection between two or more variables

What kind of connection do we hope for?

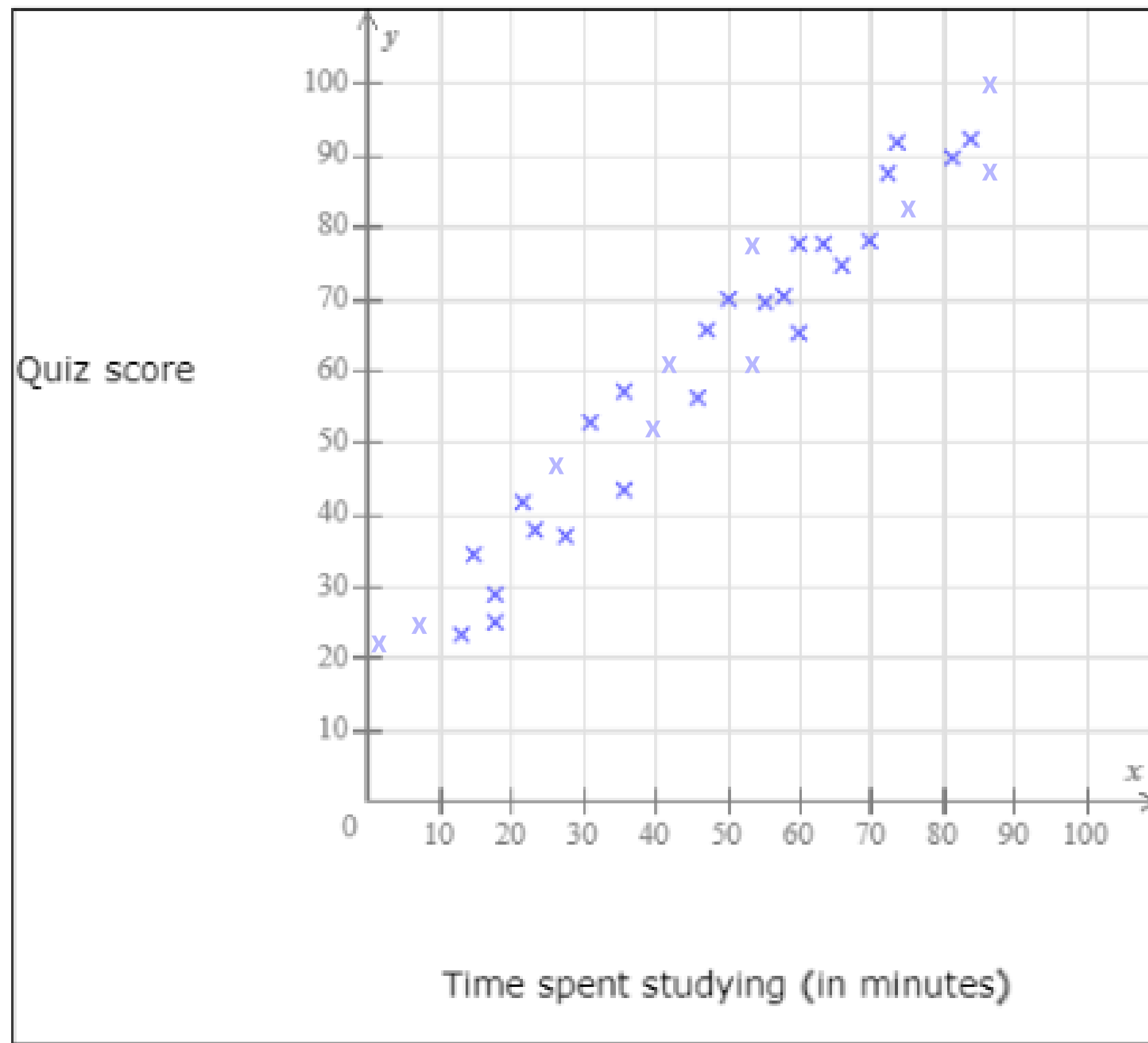
A causal relationship, correlations are not enough



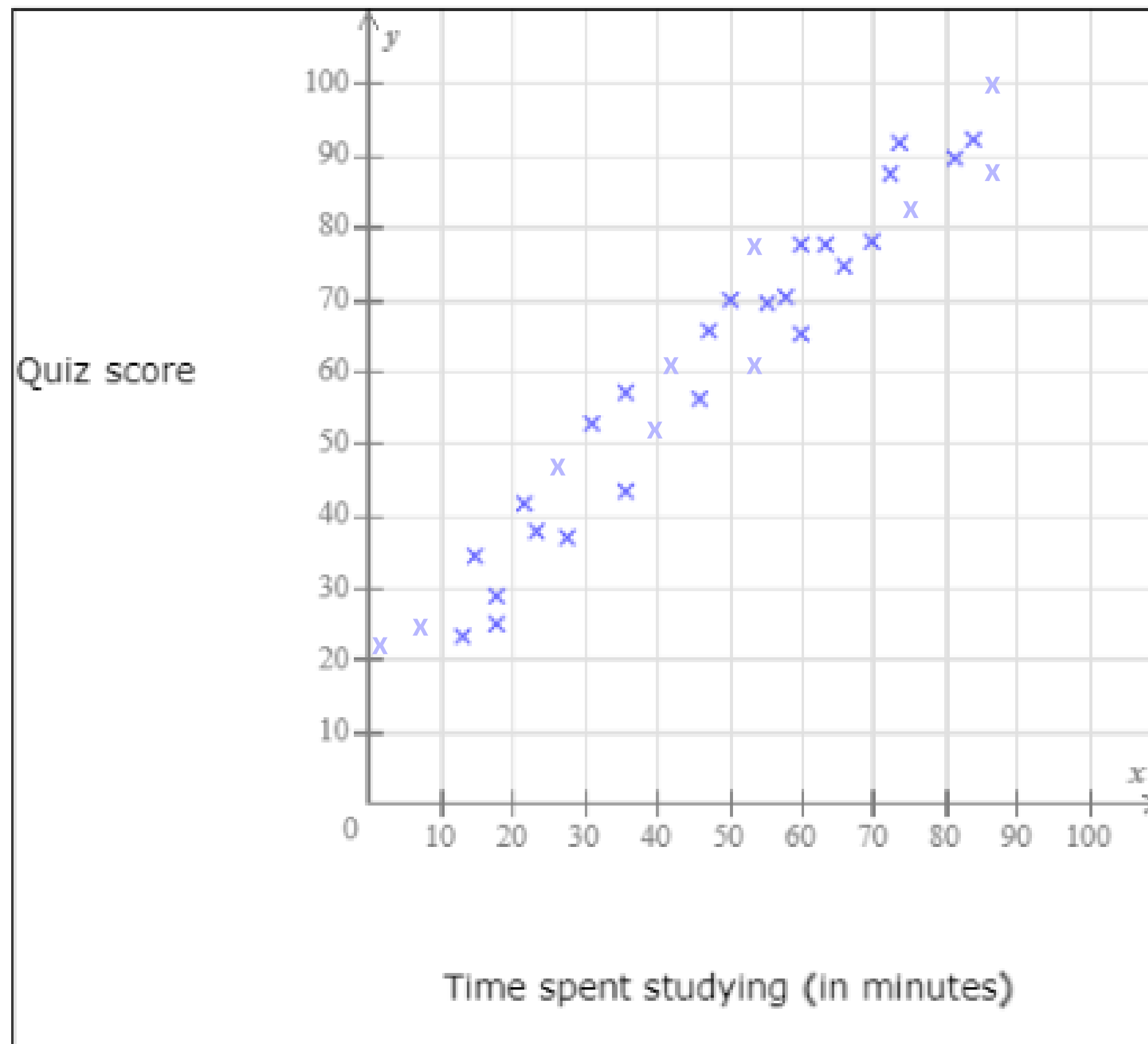
Comparing points
scored in a quiz
and time studied
for said quiz



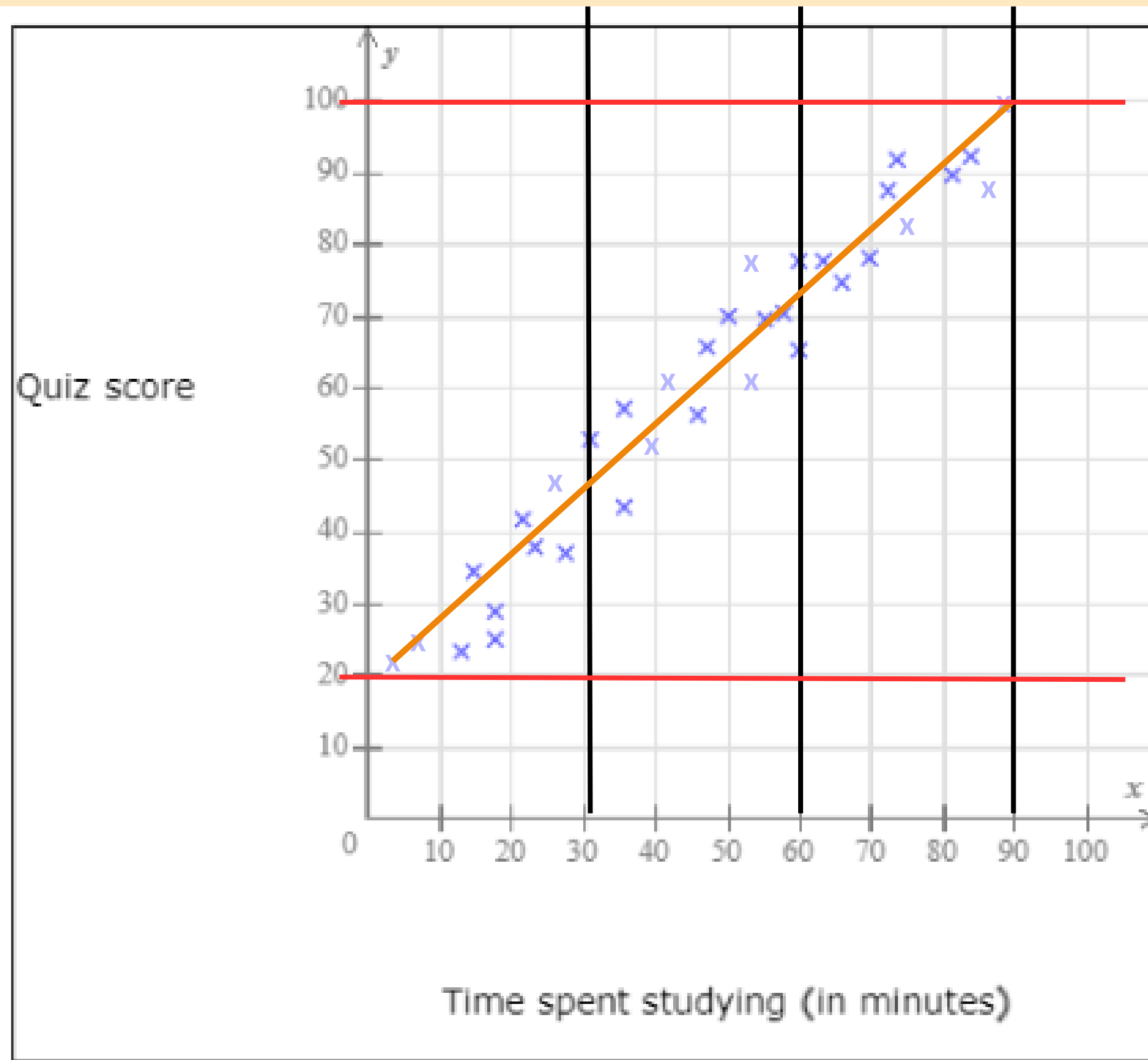
How much do the
average point
scores change
among
students with
different study
times?



Line of averages is
upwardsloping,
indicating a clear
and apparent
positive effect of
study time on the
point score

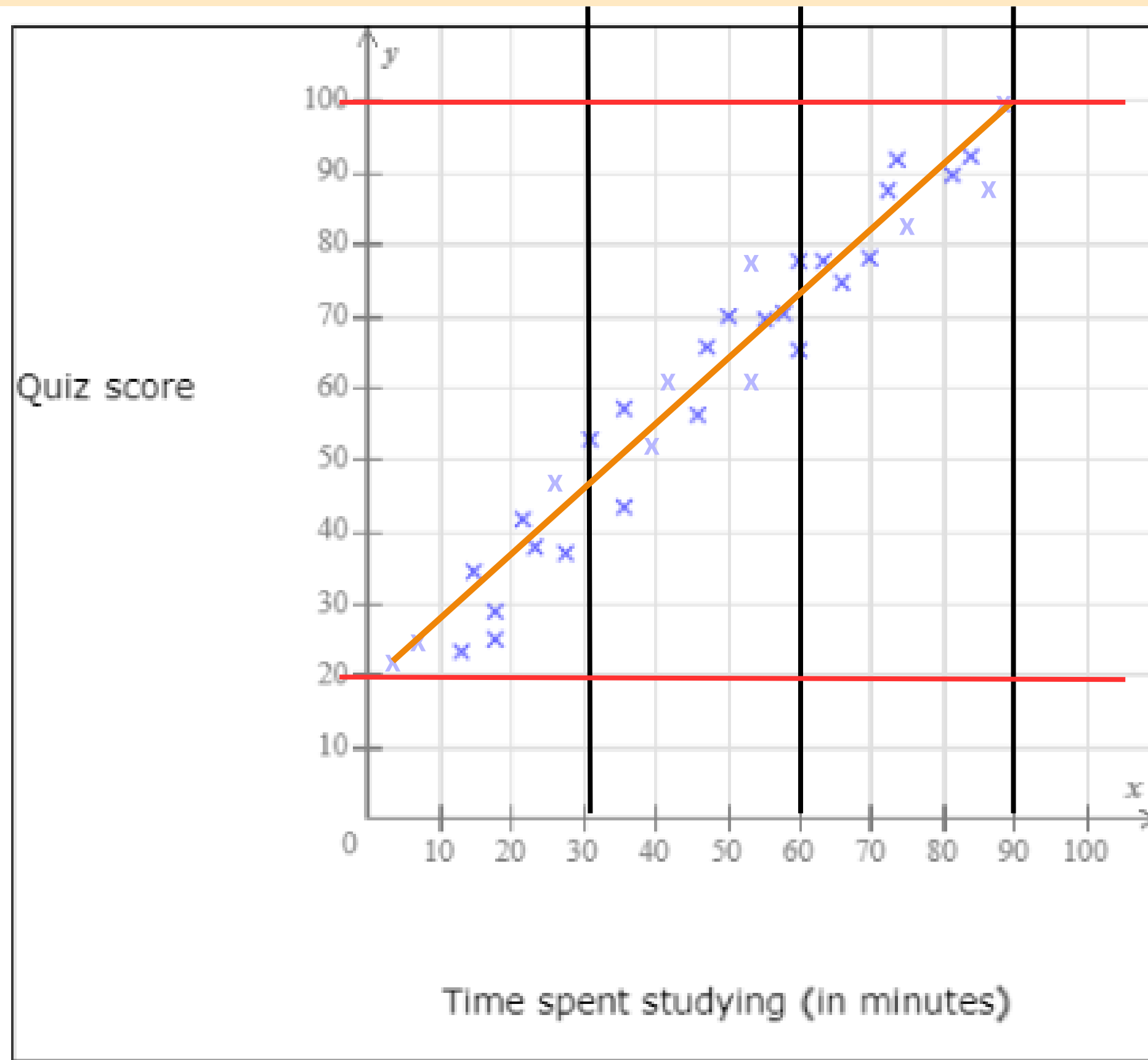


All fun and games,
but what do we
need that for?



Intercept:
line starts at 20 points

Slope or Regression
Coefficient:
80 points / 90 minutes
= 0.89 points per
minutes of studying



$$\text{Score} = 20 + 0.89 * \text{time}$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * x_1$$

Y = dependent variable

β_0 = intercept

β_1 = slope or regression
coefficient

x_1 = independent variable

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + v_1$$

Y = dependent variable

β_0 = intercept

β = regression coefficients

x = independent variables

v = error term

Dummy Variables

Dummies represent categorical data

They take on the values 0 (not present) and 1 (present)

If you want to differentiate between man and women, you assign 1 to women and 0 to men (not women)

Dummy Variables

If you want to differentiate between man and women, you assign 1 to women and 0 to men (not women)

Do not simultaneously do a “man” category, where you assign 1 to men and 0 to women (not men)

If you have two dummies that express the same concept, you will get faulty results

Warning!

Warning!

We already have left out a couple of important details

If you want to apply statistical methods in your thesis, read up on the following problems:

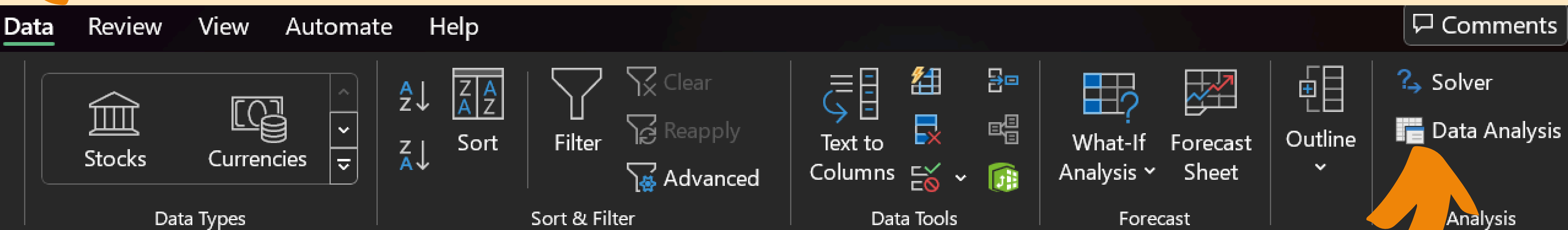
Normal distribution, fuzziness, multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, endogeneity, ect

How to Excel Regression



$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + v_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\log) \text{ GDP per Capita} = \\ &\beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{nominal GDP per Capita growth} + \\ &\quad \beta_2 * \text{Utilized FDI} + \\ &\quad \beta_3 * \text{International Border} + \\ &\quad \beta_4 * \text{Urbanization Rate} + \\ &\quad \beta_5 * \text{Landlocked} + v_1 \end{aligned}$$



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	Province	GDP per Capita 2023	log GDP per Capita 2022	nominal GDP growth	Utilized FDI	Iterational Border	Urbanization Rate	Landlocked	Highest Point	Municipality	Area	HDI									
2	Anhui	10,903	4.037546012	5.4	21.6	0	60	1	1,873	0	139,400	0.744									
3	Beijing	28,421	4.453639355	5.4	174.1	0	88	1	2,303	1	16,411	0.907									
4	Chongqing	13,359	4.12577395	5.8	18.6	0	71	1	2,685	1	82,400	0.774									
5	Fujian	18,429	4.26550177	5.1	49.9	0	70	0	2,158	0	123,900	0.775									
6	Gansu	6,793	3.832061615	7.2	0.11	1	54	1	5,798	0	425,800	0.693									
7	Guangdong	15,182	4.181328987	4.7	278.9	0	75	0	1,902	0	179,700	0.799									
8	Guanxi	7,664	3.884455496	4	1.2	1	56	0	2,141	0	237,600	0.734									
9	Guizhou	7,688	3.885813375	4.3	5.3	0	55	1	2,900	0	176,200	0.69									
10	Hainan	10,353	4.015066214	8.4	37.1	0	61	0	1,867	0	35,354	0.769									
11	Hebei	8,420	3.925312091	5	16.6	0	62	0	2,882	0	188,800	0.744									
12	Heilongjiang	7,317	3.864333055	1.4	2.3	1	66	1	1,690	0	454,800	0.743									
13	Henan	8,525	3.930694388	1.9	17.8	0	57	1	2,414	0	167,000	0.748									
14	Hubei	13,558	4.13219563	5.7	26.5	0	65	1	3,105	0	185,900	0.775									
15	Hunan	10,776	4.032457583	5.6	35.3	0	60	1	2,099	0	211,800	0.762									
16	Inner Mongolia	14,571	4.163489358	5.4	5.4	1	69	1	3,556	0	1,183,000	0.777									
17	Jiangsu	21,356	4.329519912	4.9	305	0	74	0	625	0	102,600	0.81									
18	Jiangxi	10,106	4.004579294	4.1	21.7	0	62	1	2,158	0	166,900	0.747									
19	Jilin	7,762	3.889973638	0.8	4.5	1	64	1	2,744	0	187,400	0.751									
20	Liaoning	10,233	4.010002974	5.4	61.6	1	73	0	1,336	0	148,400	0.78									
21	Ningxia	10,353	4.015066214	3.8	3.4	0	66	1	3,556	0	66,400	0.734									
22	Qinghai	9,069	3.957559402	4.9	0.1	0	61	1	6,860	0	722,300	0.695									
23	Shaanxi	12,126	4.083717564	2.9	14.6	0	64	1	3,767	0	205,800	0.768									
24	Shandong	12,881	4.10994958	5.4	228.7	0	65	0	1,545	0	157,100	0.765									
25	Shanghai	27,001	4.431379849	5.4	239.6	0	89	0	118	1	6,340,000	0.88									
26	Shanxi	10,499	4.021147936	0.7</																	

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface. The background shows a data table with columns A through L. The 'Regression' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing the following settings:

- Input Y Range:** (Empty text box)
- Input X Range:** (Empty text box)
- Labels:** ☐
- Confidence Level:** 95 %
- Constant is Zero:** ☐
- Output options:**
 - Output Range:** (Empty text box)
 - New Worksheet Ply:** ☒
 - New Workbook:** ☐
- Residuals:**
 - Residuals:** ☐
 - Standardized Residuals:** ☐
 - Residual Plots:** ☐
 - Line Fit Plots:** ☐
- Normal Probability:**
 - Normal Probability Plots:** ☐

The dialog box has buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface with the **Data** tab selected. The ribbon includes sections for **Get & Transform Data**, **Queries & Connections**, **Data Types**, **Sort & Filter**, and **What-If Analysis**. A **Regression** dialog box is open over the spreadsheet.

Spreadsheet Data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
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10	Hainan	10,353	4.015066214	8.4	37.1	0	61	0	1,867	0	35,354	0.7
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18	Jiangxi	10,106	4.004579294	4.1	21.7	0	62	1	2,158	0	166,900	0.7
19	Jilin	7,762	3.889973638	0.8	4.5	1	64	1	2,744	0	187,400	0.7
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21	Ningxia	10,353	4.015066214	3.8	3.4	0	66	1	3,556	0	66,400	0.7
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24	Shandong	12,881	4.10994958	5.4	228.7	0	65	0	1,545	0	157,100	0.7
25	Shanghai	27,001	4.431379849	5.4	239.6	0	89	0	118	1	6,340,00	0
26	Shanxi	10,499	4.021147936	0.7	8.3	0	64	1	3,058	0	156,700	0.7
27	Sichuan	10,194	4.008344629	6.2	35.3	0	58	1	7,556	0	486,100	0
28	Tianjin	17,420	4.241048151	4.1	59.5	0	85	0	1,078	1	11,917	0.8
29	Tibet	9,315	3.969182859	11.4	0.3	1	37	1	8,848	0	1,228,400	0.8
30	Xinjiang	10,469	4.0199052	5								

Get Data

Get & Transform Data

Refresh All

Queries & Connections

Stocks

Currencies

Data Types

Sort

Filter

Sort & Filter

Text to Columns

Data Tools

What-If Analysis

Forecast Sheet

Forecast

Solver

Data Analysis

Analysis

AutoSave Off

Save

Undo

Redo

Notes

Insert Sheet Rows

Insert Sheet Columns

Delete Sheet Rows

Delete Sheet Columns

U34

1

SUMMARY OUTPUT

2

3

Regression Statistics

4

Multiple R0.9475267

5

R Square0.89780685

6

Adjusted R Square0.80838785

7

Standard Error0.07031837

8

Observations31

9

10

ANOVA

11

12

Regression

13

Residual

14

Total

15

16

17

Intercept

18

nominal GDP growth

19

Utilized FDI

20

Interational Border

21

Urbanization Rate

22

Landlocked

23

Highest Point

24

Municipality

25

Area

26

HDI

27

Autonomous Province

28

Population

29

Utilized FDI per Capita

30

Number of Provinces Bodered

31

Population Density

df

SS

MS

F

Significance F

14

0.695054248

0.04964673

10.0404479

2.0212E-05

16

0.079114769

0.00494467

30

0.774169017

Coefficients

Standard Error

t Stat

P-value

Lower 95%

Upper 95%

Lower 95.0%

Upper 95.0%

2.03802221

0.69894737

2.91584502

0.01010309

0.55631997

3.51972444

0.55631997

3.51972444

0.01927687

0.011328295

1.70165694

0.10816741

-0.00473804

0.04329178

-0.00473804

0.04329178

0.00118893

0.000475905

2.49824545

0.02375793

0.00018005

0.0021978

0.00018005

0.0021978

-0.06987477

0.039006582

-1.79135858

0.09216886

-0.15256503

0.01281548

-0.15256503

0.01281548

-0.00080828

0.005705294

-0.14167223

0.88910741

-0.01290297

0.0112864

-0.01290297

0.0112864

0.03494292

0.045657398

0.76532869

0.45521769

-0.06184644

0.13173228

-0.06184644

0.13173228

8.1071E-06

1.26754E-05

0.63959261

0.53148932

-1.8764E-05

3.4978E-05

-1.8764E-05

3.4978E-05

-0.02801687

0.078288002

-0.35786932

0.72511846

-0.19398002

0.13794628

-0.19398002

0.13794628

4.3711E-09

7.60128E-08

0.05750428

0.95485553

-1.5677E-07

1.6551E-07

-1.5677E-07

1.6551E-07

2.5930242

1.279471994

2.02663615

0.05970242

-0.11933526

5.30538366

-0.11933526

5.30538366

0.03696043

0.050183096

0.73651164

0.47208107

-0.06942298

0.14334385

-0.06942298

0.14334385

-1.9516E-09

1.17577E-09

-1.65980419

0.11642278

-4.4441E-09

5.4097E-10

-4.4441E-09

5.4097E-10

-0.34498442

0.355144711

-0.97139113

0.34581061

-1.09785758

0.40788873

-1.09785758

0.40788873

0.00517604

0.011371519

0.45517567

0.65509857

-0.0189305

0.02928258

-0.0189305

0.02928258

5.12E-05

5.99592E-05

0.85391097

0.40575794

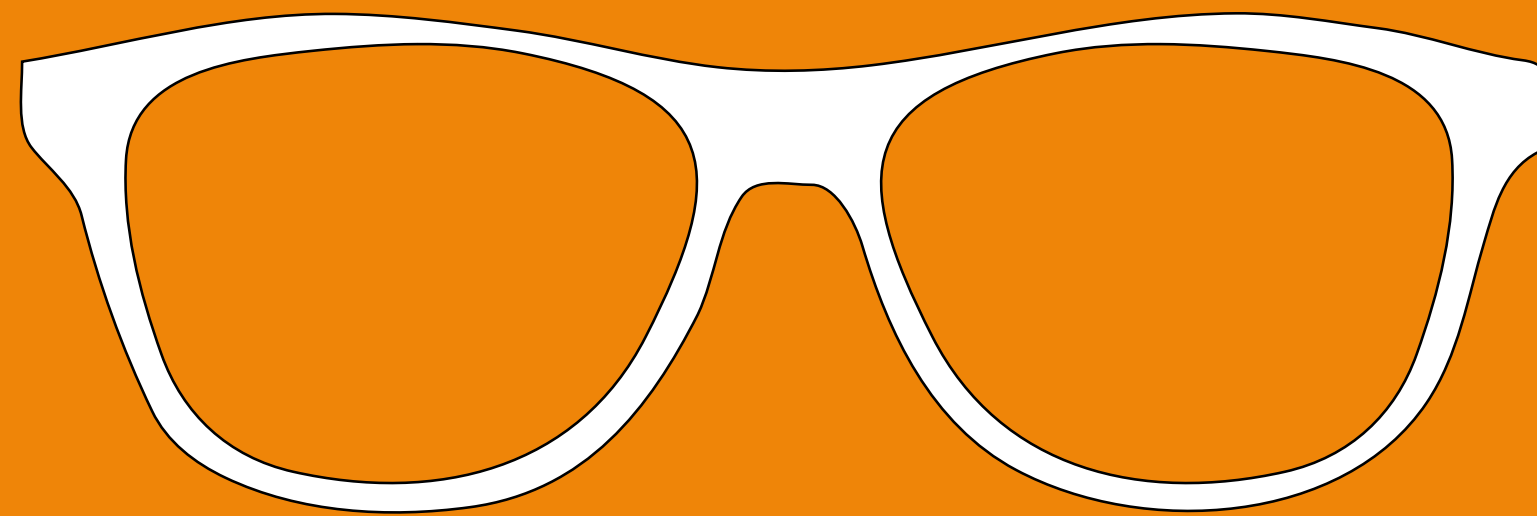
-7.5908E-05

0.00017831

-7.5908E-05

0.00017831

How to Read Regression Results



Regression Output Table

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics								
Multiple R	0.915874304							
R Square	0.83882574							
Adjusted R Square	0.789772705							
Standard Error	0.073654929							
Observations	31							
ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	7	0.649392899	0.092770414	17.10038392	9.82675E-08			
Residual	23	0.124776118	0.005425049					
Total	30	0.774169017						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	3.14779984	0.208812264	15.07478432	2.06127E-13	2.715838761	3.579760918	2.715838761	3.579760918
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617	0.009015909	2.538137556	0.018376518	0.004232788	0.041534445	0.004232788	0.041534445
Utilized FDI	0.000572133	0.000227463	2.515276682	0.01933087	0.000101589	0.001042677	0.000101589	0.001042677
Interational Border	-0.048146856	0.033179093	-1.451120326	0.160249916	-0.11678304	0.020489327	-0.11678304	0.020489327
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653	0.002832581	3.977478603	0.000594891	0.00540689	0.01712617	0.00540689	0.01712617
Landlocked	0.045988881	0.041440363	1.109760564	0.278570866	-0.039737042	0.131714803	-0.039737042	0.131714803
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	9.76394E-06	0.728816235	0.473470569	-1.30821E-05	2.73144E-05	-1.30821E-05	2.73144E-05
Municipality	0.004459406	0.063858304	0.069832824	0.944930342	-0.127641561	0.136560372	-0.127641561	0.136560372

Regression Output Table

SUMMARY OUTPUT		
R Square	0.83882574	
Adjusted R Square	0.789772705	
Observations	31	
		<div>Significance F</div>
		9.82675E-08
	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	3.14779984	2.06127E-13
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617	0.018376518
Utilized FDI	0.000572133	0.01933087
Iterational Border	-0.048146856	0.160249916
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653	0.000594891
Landlocked	0.045988881	0.278570866
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	0.473470569
Municipality	0.004459406	0.944930342

Regression Output Table

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R Square	0.83882574	
Adjusted R Square	0.789772705	
Observations	31	
		Significance F
		9.82675E-08
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Landlocked	0.045988881	0.278570866
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	0.473470569
Municipality	0.004459406	0.944930342

R Squared

How much of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables

In our example, R Squared is 0.83882574

83.88 percent of the variation in the (log) GDP per capita of Chinese provinces is explained by the nominal GDP growth, Utilized FDI, ect.

R Squared

Which of the following R Square values is the most desirable?

- A) 0.18326755
- B) 0.34278910
- C) 0.73356691

What does an R Square value of 0.93771268 tell us?

What would you recon is the lowest acceptable R Squared?

Regression Output Table

SUMMARY OUTPUT		
R Square	0.83882574	
Adjusted R Square	0.789772705	
Observations	31	
		Significance F
		9.82675E-08
	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	3.14779984	2.06127E-13
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617	0.018376518
Utilized FDI	0.000572133	0.01933087
Iterational Border	-0.048146856	0.160249916
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653	0.000594891
Landlocked	0.045988881	0.278570866
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	0.473470569
Municipality	0.004459406	0.944930342

Adjusted R Squared

There is a problem with the R Squared indicator: it rises with every independent variable you add. Therefore, there is a possibility to artificially increase R Squared with irrelevant independent variables

The Adjusted R Squared indicator accounts for this by including the number of independent variables. The actual variability in the dependent variable is therefore close to this value

In our example, Adjusted R Squared is 0.789772705

Adjusted R Squared

Why do you need to report the Adjusted R Squared value alongside the R Squared value?

Is the Adjusted R Squared usually higher or lower than the R Squared?
Or is either always the case?

Regression Output Table

SUMMARY OUTPUT

R Square	0.83882574
----------	------------

Adjusted R Square 0.789772705

Observations	31
--------------	----

Significance F

9.82675E-08

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>P-value</i>
Intercept	3.14779984	2.06127E-13
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617	0.018376518
Utilized FDI	0.000572133	0.01933087
Iterational Border	-0.048146856	0.160249916
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653	0.000594891
Landlocked	0.045988881	0.278570866
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	0.473470569
Municipality	0.004459406	0.944930342

Observations

Simple regression analysis requires at least 30 observations

This ensures adequate statistical power to detect meaningful relationships between the dependent and independent variables

Estimates become more robust as more observations are included

Findings can be generalized more easily if the sample size is bigger

Significance F

Tells you whether the regression model is useful in explaining the variability in the dependent variable

If Significance F is smaller than 0.05, the overall model is statistically significant (the chance that the model actually does not predict any variance is smaller than 5 percent)

If Significance F is bigger than 0.05, the model is statistically insignificant and there is no need to proceed with the interpretation of the model

Significance F

We usually differentiate between the 5 percent level (0.05 and below), the 1 percent level (0.01 and below), and the 0.1 percent level (0.001 and below)

This can help you to interpret the statistical significance of the model of any study. Significance levels are often denoted by asterisks: (*) for the 5, (**) for the 1, and (***) for the 0.1 percent level

In our case, Significance F is at 9.82675E-08 (0.0000000982675)

Significance F

Does a Significance F value of 9.82675 indicate statistical significance?

At what level of significance are the Significance F values below?

- A) 0.0324450
- B) 0.5673309
- C) 7.9931E-05

What does a Significance F value of 0.02134 tell you?

Regression Output Table

SUMMARY OUTPUT		
R Square	0.83882574	
Adjusted R Square	0.789772705	
Observations	31	
		Significance F
		9.82675E-08
	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	3.14779984	2.06127E-13
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617	0.018376518
Utilized FDI	0.000572133	0.01933087
Interational Border	-0.048146856	0.160249916
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653	0.000594891
Landlocked	0.045988881	0.278570866
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	0.473470569
Municipality	0.004459406	0.944930342

P-value

Similar to Significance F, which tells us if the whole model is significant, the P-value enables us to assess the significance of the independent variables

The same levels apply here as well

If the P-value is above the 5 percent significance level, it does not have to be interpreted and can be disregarded

P-value

Which of the variables in our case are significant? At what level of significance are they?

	<i>P-value</i>
Intercept	2.06127E-13
nominal GDP growth	0.018376518
Utilized FDI	0.01933087
Interational Border	0.160249916
Urbanization Rate	0.000594891
Landlocked	0.278570866
Highest Point	0.473470569
Municipality	0.944930342

Regression Output Table

SUMMARY OUTPUT		
R Square	0.83882574	
Adjusted R Square	0.789772705	
Observations	31	
		Significance F
		9.82675E-08
	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	3.14779984	2.06127E-13
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617	0.018376518
Utilized FDI	0.000572133	0.01933087
Iterational Border	-0.048146856	0.160249916
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653	0.000594891
Landlocked	0.045988881	0.278570866
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	0.473470569
Municipality	0.004459406	0.944930342

Coefficients (Slope)

Coefficients represent the average expected change in the dependent variable following a one-unit change in the independent variable, all else being equal

In our table, we find that the independent variable 'Urbanization Rate' has a coefficient of ~ 0.0113

Thus, if the urbanization rate of a province rises by one unit while all other variables stay unchanged, we can expect the (log) GDP per Capita to rise 0.0113 points

Coefficients (Slope)

If an independent variable is a dummy variable, coefficients represent the difference in the average response between the reference category (coded 0) and the category represented by the dummy variable (coded 1)

In our example, we see that the independent variable 'International Border' has a coefficient of ~ -0.0481 . Provinces with international borders are coded as 1, while those without are coded as 0

Coefficients (Slope)

Thus, if a province has an international border, its (log) GDP per Capita is, on average and all else being equal, 0.0481 points smaller than the average (log) GDP per Capita of provinces without international borders

Lastly, we also receive our intercept, which tells us how high the average (log) GDP per Capita of a Chinese province is without the influence of any of the independent variables

Coefficients (Slope)

Choose one of the coefficients and interpret its value. You can ignore the P-value for this exercises

Municipality and landlocked are dummy variables

	<i>Coefficients</i>
Intercept	3.14779984
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617
Utilized FDI	0.000572133
Interational Border	-0.048146856
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653
Landlocked	0.045988881
Highest Point	7.11612E-06
Municipality	0.004459406

Coefficients (Slope)

We can see that the independent variable **A** has a coefficient of **B** points. Thus, if **A** rises by one unit, all else being equal, the average (log) GDP per Capita rises **B** points.

	<i>Coefficients</i>
Intercept	3.14779984
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617
Utilized FDI	0.000572133
Interational Border	-0.048146856
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653
Landlocked	0.045988881
Highest Point	7.11612E-06
Municipality	0.004459406

Regression Output Table

Regression Statistics								
Multiple R	0.915874304							
R Square	0.83882574							
Adjusted R Square	0.789772705							
Standard Error	0.073654929							
Observations	31							
ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	7	0.649392899	0.092770414	17.10038392	9.82675E-08			
Residual	23	0.124776118	0.005425049					
Total	30	0.774169017						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	3.14779984	0.208812264	15.07478432	2.06127E-13	2.715838761	3.579760918	2.715838761	3.579760918
nominal GDP growth	0.022883617	0.009015909	2.538137556	0.018376518	0.004232788	0.041534445	0.004232788	0.041534445
Utilized FDI	0.000572133	0.000227463	2.515276682	0.01933087	0.000101589	0.001042677	0.000101589	0.001042677
Iterational Border	-0.048146856	0.033179093	-1.451120326	0.160249916	-0.11678304	0.020489327	-0.11678304	0.020489327
Urbanization Rate	0.01126653	0.002832581	3.977478603	0.000594891	0.00540689	0.01712617	0.00540689	0.01712617
Landlocked	0.045988881	0.041440363	1.109760564	0.278570866	-0.039737042	0.131714803	-0.039737042	0.131714803
Highest Point	7.11612E-06	9.76394E-06	0.728816235	0.473470569	-1.30821E-05	2.73144E-05	-1.30821E-05	2.73144E-05
Municipality	0.004459406	0.063858304	0.069832824	0.944930342	-0.127641561	0.136560372	-0.127641561	0.136560372

Regression Output Table

Regression Statistics								
Multiple R	0.895798084							
R Square	0.802454207							
Adjusted R Square	0.753067759							
Standard Error	0.07982633							
Observations	31							
ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	6	0.621235185	0.103539197	16.24846971	2.14941E-07			
Residual	24	0.152933832	0.006372243					
Total	30	0.774169017						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	3.45640024	0.139758914	24.73116122	1.37751E-18	3.167952018	3.744848462	3.167952018	3.744848462
Urbanization Rate	0.006471698	0.002202293	2.9386184	0.007176735	0.001926389	0.011017007	0.001926389	0.011017007
Autonomous Province	0.071334297	0.043985215	1.621778963	0.117915859	-0.019446726	0.162115319	-0.019446726	0.162115319
Population	5.37657E-10	5.56611E-10	0.965946014	0.343704626	-6.11133E-10	1.68645E-09	-6.11133E-10	1.68645E-09
Utilized FDI per Capita	0.628706216	0.174814304	3.596423184	0.001450451	0.267907225	0.989505207	0.267907225	0.989505207
Number of Provinces Bodered	0.021151396	0.010043801	2.105915376	0.045857505	0.000422009	0.041880783	0.000422009	0.041880783
Population Density	-6.64632E-05	4.5181E-05	-1.471043006	0.154270478	-0.000159712	2.67858E-05	-0.000159712	2.67858E-05

Your Turn

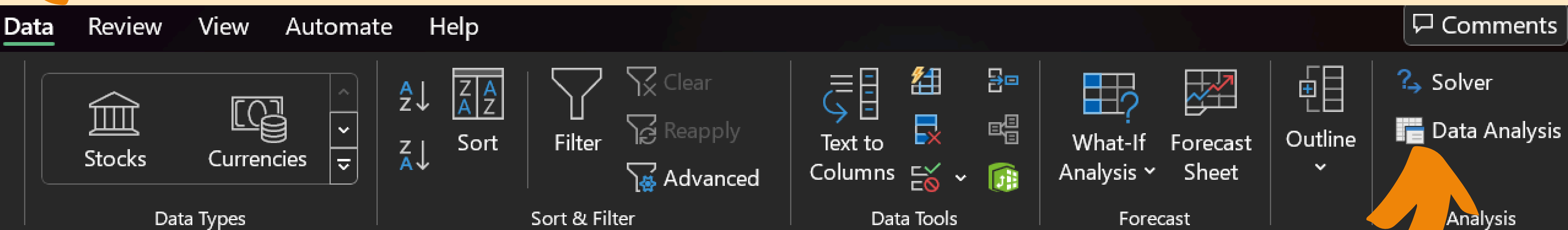


Your Turn

Download the Excel data sheet I uploaded in our WueCampus room

Try to experiment with different dependent and independent variables and try to understand the output tables

Take note of some things you found interesting, we will discuss your results in the end



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	Province	GDP per Capita 2023	log GDP per Capita 2022	nominal GDP growth	Utilized FDI	Iterational Border	Urbanization Rate	Landlocked	Highest Point	Municipality	Area	HDI									
2	Anhui	10,903	4.037546012	5.4	21.6	0	60	1	1,873	0	139,400	0.744									
3	Beijing	28,421	4.453639355	5.4	174.1	0	88	1	2,303	1	16,411	0.907									
4	Chongqing	13,359	4.12577395	5.8	18.6	0	71	1	2,685	1	82,400	0.774									
5	Fujian	18,429	4.26550177	5.1	49.9	0	70	0	2,158	0	123,900	0.775									
6	Gansu	6,793	3.832061615	7.2	0.11	1	54	1	5,798	0	425,800	0.693									
7	Guangdong	15,182	4.181328987	4.7	278.9	0	75	0	1,902	0	179,700	0.799									
8	Guanxi	7,664	3.884455496	4	1.2	1	56	0	2,141	0	237,600	0.734									
9	Guizhou	7,688	3.885813375	4.3	5.3	0	55	1	2,900	0	176,200	0.69									
10	Hainan	10,353	4.015066214	8.4	37.1	0	61	0	1,867	0	35,354	0.769									
11	Hebei	8,420	3.925312091	5	16.6	0	62	0	2,882	0	188,800	0.744									
12	Heilongjiang	7,317	3.864333055	1.4	2.3	1	66	1	1,690	0	454,800	0.743									
13	Henan	8,525	3.930694388	1.9	17.8	0	57	1	2,414	0	167,000	0.748									
14	Hubei	13,558	4.13219563	5.7	26.5	0	65	1	3,105	0	185,900	0.775									
15	Hunan	10,776	4.032457583	5.6	35.3	0	60	1	2,099	0	211,800	0.762									
16	Inner Mongolia	14,571	4.163489358	5.4	5.4	1	69	1	3,556	0	1,183,000	0.777									
17	Jiangsu	21,356	4.329519912	4.9	305	0	74	0	625	0	102,600	0.81									
18	Jiangxi	10,106	4.004579294	4.1	21.7	0	62	1	2,158	0	166,900	0.747									
19	Jilin	7,762	3.889973638	0.8	4.5	1	64	1	2,744	0	187,400	0.751									
20	Liaoning	10,233	4.010002974	5.4	61.6	1	73	0	1,336	0	148,400	0.78									
21	Ningxia	10,353	4.015066214	3.8	3.4	0	66	1	3,556	0	66,400	0.734									
22	Qinghai	9,069	3.957559402	4.9	0.1	0	61	1	6,860	0	722,300	0.695									
23	Shaanxi	12,126	4.083717564	2.9	14.6	0	64	1	3,767	0	205,800	0.768									
24	Shandong	12,881	4.10994958	5.4	228.7	0	65	0	1,545	0	157,100	0.765									
25	Shanghai	27,001	4.431379849	5.4	239.6	0	89	0	118	1	6,340,00	0.88									
26	Shanxi	10,499	4.021147936	0.7	8.3	0	64	1													

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface. The background shows a data table with columns A through L. The 'Regression' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing the following settings:

- Input Y Range:** (Empty text box)
- Input X Range:** (Empty text box)
- Labels:** ☐
- Confidence Level:** 95 %
- Constant is Zero:** ☐
- Output options:**
 - Output Range:** (Empty text box)
 - New Worksheet Ply:** ☒
 - New Workbook:** ☐
- Residuals:**
 - Residuals:** ☐
 - Standardized Residuals:** ☐
 - Residual Plots:** ☐
 - Line Fit Plots:** ☐
- Normal Probability:**
 - Normal Probability Plots:** ☐

The dialog box has buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Get & Transform Data

Get Data Data

Queries & Connections

Refresh All Properties Workbook Links

Data Types

Stocks Currencies

Sort & Filter

Sort Filter Clear Reapply Advanced

Text to Columns

What-If Analysis Forecast Sheet

Solver

Data Analysis

AutoSave Off Save Undo Redo Notes Insert Sheet Rows Insert Sheet Columns Delete Sheet Columns

A34 fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Province	GDP per Capita 2023	log GDP per Capita 2022	nominal GDP growth	Utilized FDI	Iterational Border	Urbanization Rate	Landlocked	Highest Point	Municipality	Area	HDI
2	Anhui	10,903	4.037546012	5.4	21.6	0	60	1	1,873	0	139,400	0.7
3	Beijing	28,421	4.453639355	5.4	174.1	0	88	1	2,303	1	16,411	0.9
4	Chongqing	13,359	4.12577395	5.8	18.6	0	71	1	2,685	1	82,400	0.7
5	Fujian	18,429	4.26550177	5.1	49.9	0	70	0	2,158	0	123,900	0.7
6	Gansu	6,793	3.832061615	7.2	0.11	1	54	1	5,798	0	425,800	0.6
7	Guangdong	15,182	4.181328987	4.7	278.9	0	75	0	1,902	0	179,700	0.7
8	Guanxi	7,664	3.884455496	4	1.2	1	56	0	2,141	0	237,600	0.7
9	Guizhou	7,688	3.885813375	4.3	5.3	0	55	1	2,900	0	176,200	0
10	Hainan	10,353	4.015066214	8.4	37.1	0	61	0	1,867	0	35,354	0.7
11	Hebei	8,420	3.925312091	5	16.6	0	62	0	2,882	0	188,800	0.7
12	Heilongjiang	7,317	3.864333055	1.4	2.3	1	66	1	1,690	0	454,800	0.7
13	Henan	8,525	3.930694388	1.9	17.8	0	57	1	2,414	0	167,000	0.7
14	Hubei	13,558	4.13219563	5.7	26.5	0	65	1	3,105	0	185,900	0.7
15	Hunan	10,776	4.032457583	5.6	35.3	0	60	1	2,099	0	211,800	0.7
16	Inner Mongolia	14,571	4.163489358	5.4	5.4	1	69	1	3,556	0	1,183,000	0.7
17	Jiangsu	21,356	4.329519912	4.9	305	0	74	0	625	0	102,600	0
18	Jiangxi	10,106	4.004579294	4.1	21.7	0	62	1	2,158	0	166,900	0.7
19	Jilin	7,762	3.889973638	0.8	4.5	1	64	1	2,744	0	187,400	0.7
20	Liaoning	10,233	4.010002974	5.4	61.6	1	73	0	1,336	0	148,400	0
21	Ningxia	10,353	4.015066214	3.8	3.4	0	66	1	3,556	0	66,400	0.7
22	Qinghai	9,069	3.957559402	4.9	0.1	0	61	1	6,860	0	722,300	0.6
23	Shaanxi	12,126	4.083717564	2.9	14.6	0	64	1	3,767	0	205,800	0.7
24	Shandong	12,881	4.10994958	5.4	228.7	0	65	0	1,545	0	157,100	0.7
25	Shanghai	27,001	4.431379849	5.4	239.6	0	89	0	118	1	6,340.00	0
26	Shanxi	10,499	4.021147936	0.7	8.3	0	64	1	3,058	0	156,700	0.7
27	Sichuan	10,194	4.008344629	6.2	35.3	0	58	1	7,556	0	486,100	0
28	Tianjin	17,420	4.241048151	4.1	59.5	0	85	0	1,078	1	11,917	0.8
29	Tibet	9,315	3.969182859	11.4	0.3	1	37	1	8,848	0	1,228,400	0.6
30	Xinjiang	10,469	4.0199052	5.8	4.6	1	58	1	8,611	0	1,664,900	0.7
31	Yunnan	9,097	3.958898195	5.3	7	1	52	1	6,740	0	394,100	0.697
32	Zhejiang	17,745	4.249076004	5.1	193	0	73	0	1,921	0	101,800	0.801
33												
34		wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Chinese_administrativ	wikipedia.org/wiki/List	MOFCOM			statista.com/statistics/1088173/chin	wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Ch	wikipedia.or	wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_adminir	wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_administrative_divisions_of_Greater_Chin	statista.com/statistics/1183370/china-population-density-by-re
35				In 100k USD			rounded to next decimal					rounded to next decimal
36												

Regression

Input

Input Y Range: \$C\$1:\$C\$32

Input X Range: \$D\$1:\$Q\$32

☒ Labels

☐ Constant is Zero

☐ Confidence Level: 95 %

Output options

☐ Output Range:

☒ New Worksheet Ply:

☐ New Workbook

Residuals

☐ Residuals

☐ Standardized Residuals

☐ Residual Plots

☐ Line Fit Plots

Normal Probability

☐ Normal Probability Plots

OK

Cancel

Help

[illegible]

Questions



References and Reading Suggestions

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