

## EXERCISE: Analysis of the Pearson Height Data using GRETTL

**The Pearson data** on the height of fathers  $v1$  and the height of sons  $v2$  is in a plain text (ASCII) file labelled `Pearson.txt`. These can be brought in **gretl** using using the  $\langle File \rangle \langle Open Data \rangle \langle Import ASCII \rangle$  menu sequence accessed via the menu bar at the top of the **gretl** window.

**For a statistical summary of the imported data**, select the variables  $v1$  and  $v2$  within the data window by holding down the shift key and clicking on each in succession to highlight them. Then, follow the menu sequence  $\langle View \rangle \langle Summary Statistics \rangle$  and the  $\langle\langle\text{gretl: summary statistics}\rangle\rangle$  window will appear.

**For a graphical representation of the data**, use the menu sequence  $\langle View \rangle \langle Graph specified vars \rangle \langle X-Y scatter \rangle$ . This will lead to the  $\langle\langle\text{gretl: define graph}\rangle\rangle$  window. To create the X-Y scatterplot, select  $v1$  from the list box on the left and click on the  $[Choose\rightarrow]$  button. Then,  $v1$  will become the X-axis variable. To identify  $v2$  as the Y-axis variable, select it and click on the  $[Add\rightarrow]$  bottom. Then click on the  $[OK]$  button and a graph will be revealed. (The graph also shows an interpolated regression line.)

**To perform a full regression analysis**, access the  $\langle Model \rangle \langle Ordinary Least Squares \rangle$  (OLS) menu items via the menu bar at the top of the Gretl window. The  $\langle\langle\text{gretl; select model}\rangle\rangle$  window will appear. Choose  $v2$  as the dependent variable using the  $[Choose \rightarrow]$  button; and use the  $[Add \rightarrow]$  button to add  $v1$  to the list of independent variables, which already contains the constant.

Click the  $[OK]$  button to create the output window  $\langle\langle\text{gretl: models 1}\rangle\rangle$ . This may be hidden behind the  $\langle\langle\text{gretl; select model}\rangle\rangle$  window, which can be dragged aside.

**Repeat the exercise with  $v1$  as the dependent variable** and  $v2$  as an explanatory variable and record the values of the intercept and slope parameters, which can be compared with those obtained previously. Comment on your findings.

**To save command script of the current session** access the  $\langle Tools \rangle \langle Command log \rangle$  menu items. The  $\langle\langle\text{gretl; command log}\rangle\rangle$  window will appear. The script in this log contains the simple commands for opening the data file and for running the regressions. To save the script, click on the *Save as* icon, which is the first icon at the top of the window. (The identity of the icon is confirmed by a small tab that appears when the cursor is placed on top of it.) Save the file in a convenient place with a name such a `PeaTrial.inp`. The suffix `.inp` will serve to identify the file to **gretl** as a script file.

**To rerun the session**, start the **gretl** program and recover the command script file via a  $\langle File \rangle \langle Script Files \rangle$  menus sequence. If you have named the command script as suggested, then a window titled  $\langle\langle\text{gretl; PeaTrial.inp}\rangle\rangle$  will be created. Click on the run icon, which is the third icon at the top of the window that takes the form of a cogwheel. This will regenerate the results of the regression analysis.