

Example to show results of variable transformations

```

u psldat                /* read in data */

/* simple 2 variable regression of log hourly pay on age */
reg lhw age

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	17321
Model	184.631739	1	184.631739	F( 1, 17319) =	534.59
Residual	5981.53099	17319	.345373924	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.0299
				Adj R-squared =	0.0299
Total	6166.16272	17320	.356014014	Root MSE =	.58769

lhw	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
age	.0090856	.000393	23.12	0.000	.0083154 .0098558
_cons	1.603024	.0158896	100.89	0.000	1.571879 1.634169

```

/* add constant (in this case the value 1) to original rhs variable */
g age1=age+1

```

```
reg lhw age1
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	17321
Model	184.631739	1	184.631739	F( 1, 17319) =	534.59
Residual	5981.53099	17319	.345373924	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.0299
				Adj R-squared =	0.0299
Total	6166.16272	17320	.356014014	Root MSE =	.58769

lhw	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
age1	.0090856	.000393	23.12	0.000	.0083154 .0098558
_cons	1.593939	.0162671	97.99	0.000	1.562054 1.625824

Can see slope coefficient (on age) is unchanged and new constant equals original minus original slope on age multiplied by constant

```
. di 1.593939+(1*.0090856)
```

1.6030246

```
/* now try transformation by multiplication in logarithmic specification */
```

```
g lage=log(age)
```

```
. reg lhw lage
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	285.731332	1	285.731332	Number of obs =	17321	
Residual	5880.43139	17319	.339536428	F( 1, 17319) =	841.53	
Total	6166.16272	17320	.356014014	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.0463	
				Adj R-squared =	0.0463	
				Root MSE =	.5827	

  

lhw	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lage	.4078875	.0140606	29.01	0.000	.3803273	.4354478
_cons	.4824305	.0509756	9.46	0.000	.3825132	.5823477

```
g twoage=2*age
```

```
g l2age=log(twoage)
```

```
reg lhw l2age
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	285.731304	1	285.731304	Number of obs =	17321	
Residual	5880.43142	17319	.339536429	F( 1, 17319) =	841.53	
Total	6166.16272	17320	.356014014	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.0463	
				Adj R-squared =	0.0463	
				Root MSE =	.5827	

  

lhw	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
l2age	.4078875	.0140606	29.01	0.000	.3803272	.4354477
_cons	.1997046	.0606907	3.29	0.001	.0807446	.3186645

Can see slope unchanged and new constant equals original minus original slope on age multiplied by constant

```
. di ln(2)*.4078875
```

```
.28272607
```

```
. di .4824305-(ln(2)*.4078875)
```

```
.19970443
```

/\* Effect of multiplication of variable by a scalar \*/

reg lhw lage

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	17321
Model	285.731332	1	285.731332	F( 1, 17319) =	841.53
Residual	5880.43139	17319	.339536428	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.0463
				Adj R-squared =	0.0463
Total	6166.16272	17320	.356014014	Root MSE =	.5827

lhw	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lage	.4078875	.0140606	29.01	0.000	.3803273 .4354478
_cons	.4824305	.0509756	9.46	0.000	.3825132 .5823477

/\* now multiply log age by a scalar (in this case two) \*/

g tlogage=2\*lage

reg lhw tlogage

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	17321
Model	285.731332	1	285.731332	F( 1, 17319) =	841.53
Residual	5880.43139	17319	.339536428	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.0463
				Adj R-squared =	0.0463
Total	6166.16272	17320	.356014014	Root MSE =	.5827

lhw	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
tlogage	.2039438	.0070303	29.01	0.000	.1901636 .2177239
_cons	.4824305	.0509756	9.46	0.000	.3825132 .5823477

Can see constant unchanged and slope coefficient is reduced by original slope/constant (ie halved in this case), which makes sense. If units of observation doubled, estimated effect of unit increase of this transformed variable must halve.