# ECON312 Problem Set B3

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<pre>library(tidyverse) library(knitr)</pre>	
set.seed(112345)	

### 2: Roy Model of College

$$Y_1 = \alpha + \bar{\beta} + U_1$$
$$Y_0 = \alpha + U_0$$

$$D = \mathbf{1}\{Y_1 - Y_0 - C \ge 0\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_0 \\ U_1 \\ V \end{pmatrix} \sim N(0, \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_0^2 & \sigma_{01} & \sigma_{0,V} \\ \sigma_{01} & \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{1,V} \\ \sigma_{0,V} & \sigma_{1,V} & \sigma_V^2 \end{bmatrix})$$

Where C = Z + V, Z is tuition and V is psychic costs

$$Z \perp \!\!\! \perp (U_1, U_0, V)$$

$$U_D = \Phi(\frac{V}{\sigma_V})$$

Where  $\alpha = 0.67$  and  $\bar{\beta} = 0.2$ 

Assume  $Z \sim U[-0.5, 0.5]$ 

#### Monte Carlo simulation of model

```
roy_MC <- function(sigma_11, sigma_00, sigma_V, sigma_01, sigma_0V, sigma_1V,
                                                                         alpha = 0.67, beta = 0.2, N = 10000,
                                                                         zmin = -0.5, zmax = 0.5
       Sigma <- matrix(c(sigma_00, sigma_01, sigma_0V, sigma_01, sigma_11, sigma_1V, sigma_0V, sigma_1V, sigma_1V
       Z <- runif(N, zmin, zmax)</pre>
       latent_vars <- MASS::mvrnorm(N, c(0,0,0), Sigma) %>%
                                          as_tibble()
       colnames(latent vars) <- c("U 0", "U 1", "V")</pre>
       outcomes <- latent_vars %>%
               cbind(Z) %>%
              mutate(Y_1 = alpha + beta + U_1,
                                          Y_0 = alpha + U_0,
                                          beta_i = Y_1 - Y_0,
                                          C = Z + V,
                                          D = ifelse(Y_1 - Y_0 - C >= 0, 1, 0),
                                          U_D = pnorm(V/sigma_V),
                                          mu_d_sigma_check = pnorm((beta + U_1 - U_0 - Z)/sigma_V),
                                          D_check = ifelse(mu_d_sigma_check >= U_D, 1, 0),
                                          Y = D*Y 1 + (1-D)*Y 0
       outcomes
```

#### Derive and graph the MTE

The propensity score P(Z) is

$$P(D=1|Z) = E[\mathbf{1}\{Y_1 - Y_0 - C \ge 0\}|Z]$$

plugging in for  $Y_1 - Y_0 - C = \bar{\beta} + U_1 - U_0 - Z - V$ , we have

$$P(Z) = P(\bar{\beta} + U_1 - U_0 - Z - V > 0)$$

re-arranging and dividing by  $\sigma_V$  we get

$$P(Z) = P(\frac{\bar{\beta} + U_1 - U_0 - Z}{\sigma_V} \ge \frac{V}{\sigma_V})$$

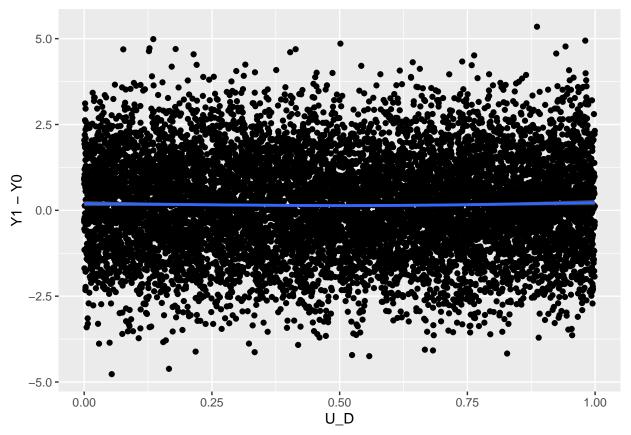
The MTE is defined as

$$E[Y_1 - Y_0 | U_D = u_d]$$

#### Configuration I

```
plot_MTE <- function(result){
  result %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = U_D, y = beta_i)) +
  geom_point() + geom_smooth() +
    labs(x = "U_D", y = "Y1 - Y0")
}
config_1 <- roy_MC(1,1,1,0,0,0)

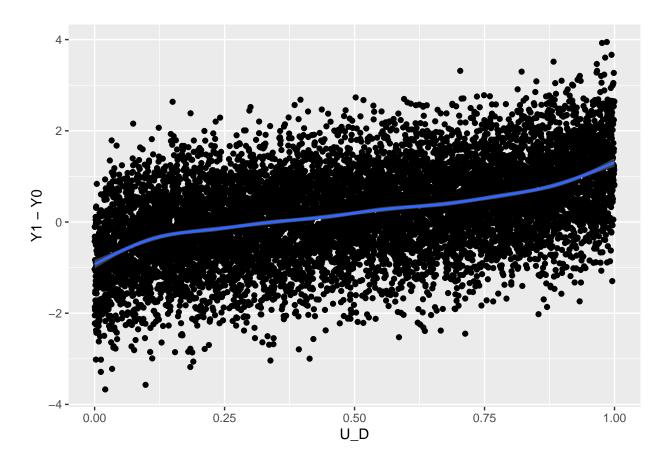
plot_MTE(config_1)</pre>
```



The MTE is constant in configuration I

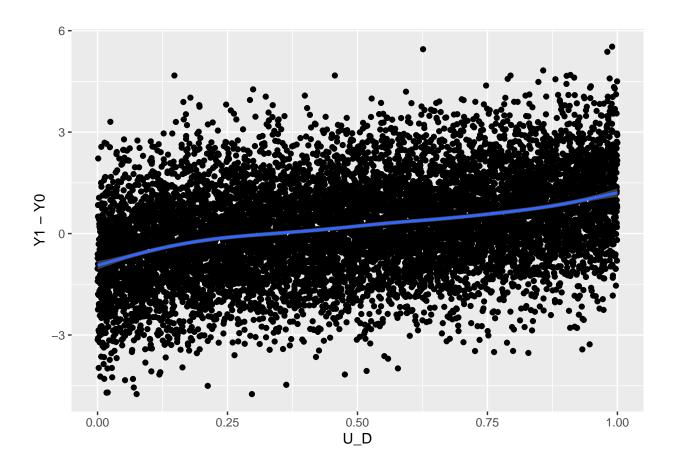
#### Configuration II

```
config_2 <- roy_MC(1,1,1,0.5,-0.5,0)
plot_MTE(config_2)</pre>
```



## Configuration III

```
config_3 <- roy_MC(1,1,1,0,0,0.5)
plot_MTE(config_3)</pre>
```

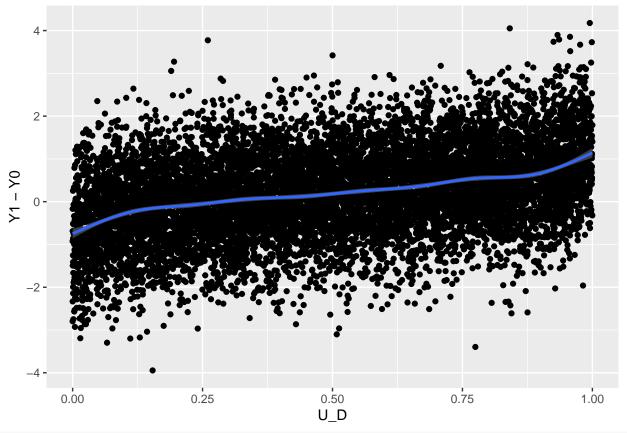


### ${\bf Configuration~IV}$

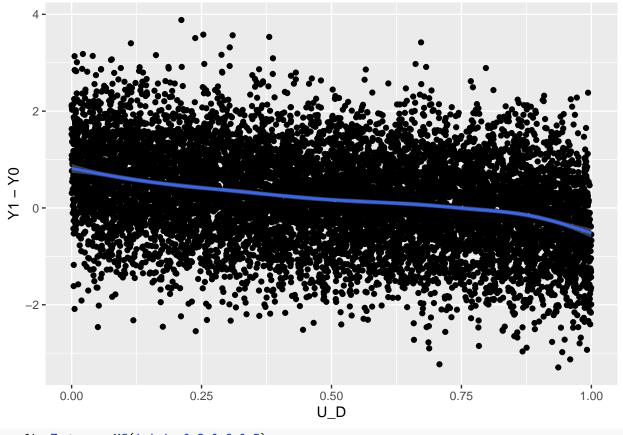
In configuration IV,  $\sigma_V = 0$ , so there is no latent variable that effects treatment choice.

### Configuration V

```
config_5 <- roy_MC(1,0.25,1,0.1,-0.2,0.2)
plot_MTE(config_5)</pre>
```



config\_6 <- roy\_MC(0.25,0.25,1,-0.2,0.1,-0.2)
plot\_MTE(config\_6)</pre>



config\_7 <- roy\_MC(1,1,1,-0.2,0.6,0.5)
plot\_MTE(config\_7)</pre>

