

EC 320 Problem Set 4

Winter 2022

1. (Textbook Question 6.6) 10 points

In a Monte Carlo experiment, a variable Y is generated as a linear function of two variables X_2 and X_3 ;

$$Y = 10.0 + 10.0X_2 + 0.5X_3 + u$$

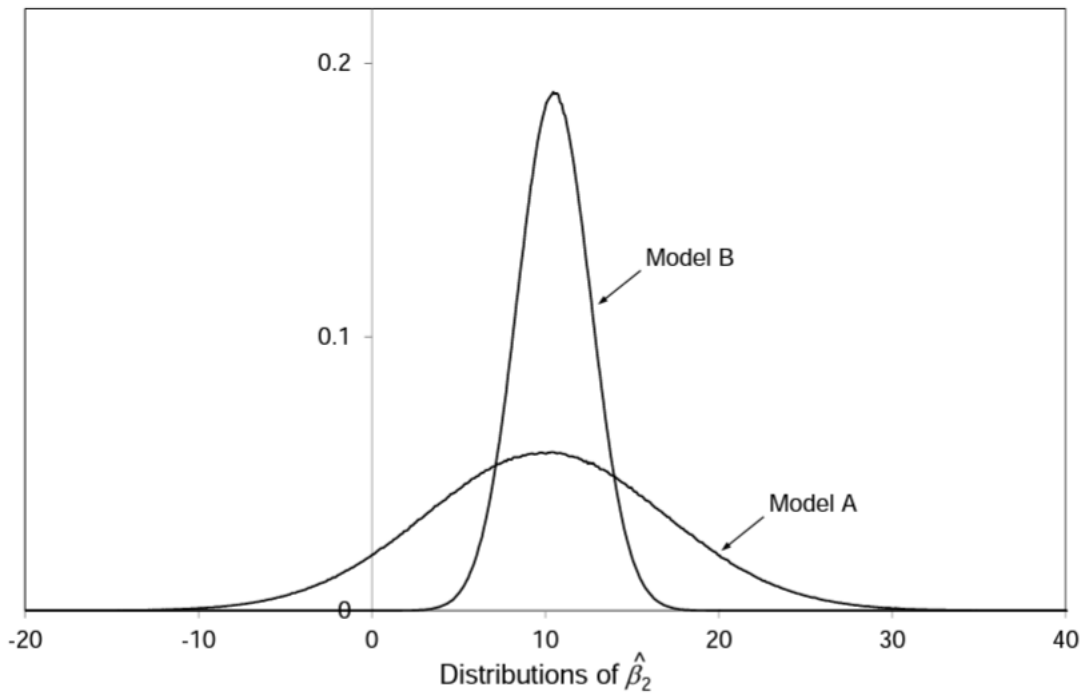
where X_2 is the sequence of integers $1, 2, \dots, 30$, X_3 is generated from X_2 by adding random numbers, and u is a disturbance term with a normal distribution with mean zero and variance 10,000. The correlation between X_2 and X_3 is 0.95. The table shows the result of fitting the following regressions for 10 samples:

$$\text{Model A : } \hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 X_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 X_3$$

$$\text{Model B : } \hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 X_2$$

The figure shows the distributions of $\hat{\beta}_2$ for the two models for 10 million samples. In the case of Model A, the distribution of $\hat{\beta}_2$ has mean 10.001 and standard deviation 6.910. For Model B, the mean is 10.500 and the standard deviation is 2.109. Comment on all aspects of the regression results, giving full explanations of what you observe.

| <i>Sample</i> | Model A | | | | | Model B | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|
| | $\hat{\beta}_2$ | s.e. $(\hat{\beta}_2)$ | $\hat{\beta}_3$ | s.e. $(\hat{\beta}_3)$ | R^2 | $\hat{\beta}_2$ | s.e. $(\hat{\beta}_2)$ | R^2 |
| 1 | 10.68 | 6.05 | 0.60 | 5.76 | 0.5800 | 11.28 | 1.82 | 0.5799 |
| 2 | 7.52 | 7.11 | 3.74 | 6.77 | 0.5018 | 11.26 | 2.14 | 0.4961 |
| 3 | 7.26 | 6.58 | 2.93 | 6.26 | 0.4907 | 10.20 | 1.98 | 0.4865 |
| 4 | 11.47 | 8.60 | 0.23 | 8.18 | 0.4239 | 11.70 | 2.58 | 0.4239 |
| 5 | 13.07 | 6.07 | -3.04 | 5.78 | 0.5232 | 10.03 | 1.83 | 0.5183 |
| 6 | 16.74 | 6.63 | -4.01 | 6.32 | 0.5966 | 12.73 | 2.00 | 0.5906 |
| 7 | 15.70 | 7.50 | -4.80 | 7.14 | 0.4614 | 10.90 | 2.27 | 0.4523 |
| 8 | 8.01 | 8.10 | 1.50 | 7.71 | 0.3542 | 9.51 | 2.43 | 0.3533 |
| 9 | 1.08 | 6.78 | 9.52 | 6.45 | 0.5133 | 10.61 | 2.11 | 0.4740 |
| 10 | 13.09 | 7.58 | -0.87 | 7.21 | 0.5084 | 12.22 | 2.27 | 0.5081 |



2. (Textbook Question 6.8) 10 points

Following is the results of regressing *LGEARN* on *S*, *EXP*, *ASVABC*, *MALE*, *ETHBLACK*, *ETHHISP*. Now we repeat the regression adding *AGE*. (*LGEARN* denotes the logged hourly earnings, *S* represents years of schoolings, *EXP* represents the total out-of-school work experience (years), *ASVABC* represents scaled score on a component of the *ASVAB* test, *MALE* is a binary variable denoting male, *ETHBLACK*, *ETHHISP* are binary variables denoting certain ethnicity.)

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      2.13   11.53   15.49   18.44   21.79  132.89

## # A tibble: 7 x 5
##   term          estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)    0.977    0.194     5.04 6.62e- 7
## 2 S              0.0954   0.0106     8.99 5.35e-18
## 3 EXP            0.0431   0.00893    4.83 1.81e- 6
## 4 ASVABC         0.0478   0.0283     1.69 9.18e- 2
## 5 MALE           0.195    0.0443     4.41 1.28e- 5
## 6 ETHBLACK      -0.0448   0.0747    -0.600 5.49e- 1
## 7 ETHHISP        0.123    0.0693     1.77 7.72e- 2

## # A tibble: 8 x 5
##   term          estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)    1.29     0.475     2.71 6.94e- 3
## 2 S              0.0985   0.0115     8.57 1.30e-16
## 3 EXP            0.0473   0.0107     4.44 1.12e- 5
## 4 ASVABC         0.0450   0.0286     1.57 1.16e- 1
## 5 MALE           0.194    0.0444     4.36 1.57e- 5
## 6 ETHBLACK      -0.0398   0.0751    -0.530 5.96e- 1
## 7 ETHHISP        0.122    0.0693     1.76 7.91e- 2
## 8 AGE          -0.0132   0.0185    -0.715 4.75e- 1
```

Correlations between *AGE* and other explanatory variables are given as follows:

```
##           S      EXP  ASVABC  MALE ETHBLACK ETHHISP  AGE
## S          1.0000 -0.5003  0.5338 -0.1852 -0.0891 -0.1215  0.0748
## EXP        -0.5003  1.0000 -0.2119  0.0990 -0.0804  0.0607  0.4165
## ASVABC      0.5338 -0.2119  1.0000 -0.0902 -0.3162 -0.1328 -0.0511
## MALE        -0.1852  0.0990 -0.0902  1.0000 -0.0381 -0.0558 -0.0581
## ETHBLACK    -0.0891 -0.0804 -0.3162 -0.0381  1.0000 -0.1299  0.0417
## ETHHISP     -0.1215  0.0607 -0.1328 -0.0558 -0.1299  1.0000 -0.0196
## AGE         0.0748  0.4165 -0.0511 -0.0581  0.0417 -0.0196  1.0000
```

Compare the results of the two regressions.

3. (Textbook Question 5.10) 10 points

The regression model looks as follows:

$$\log(\text{EARNINGS})_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 S_i + \beta_2 EXP_i + \beta_3 MALE + \beta_4 COLLBARG + u_i.$$

Following is the results of regressing logged hourly earnings, denoted by $\log(\text{EARNINGS})$, on S , EXP , $MALE$, and $COLLBARG$. ($LGEARN$ denotes the logged hourly earnings, S represents years of schoolings, EXP represents the total out-of-school work experience (years), $MALE$ is a binary variable denoting male.)

Does belonging to a union have an impact on earnings? In the output below, $COLLBARG$ is a dummy variable defined to be 1 for workers whose wages are determined by collective bargaining and 0 for the others. Provide an interpretation of the regression coefficients and perform appropriate statistical tests.

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 5
##   term          estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>         <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)   1.04      0.197      5.29 1.87e- 7
## 2 S             0.0932    0.0101     9.19 1.11e-18
## 3 EXP           0.0423    0.00940    4.50 8.61e- 6
## 4 MALE          0.172     0.0452     3.79 1.67e- 4
## 5 COLLBARG      0.258     0.0631     4.08 5.19e- 5
```

4. (Textbook Question 5.19) 10 points

Is the effect of education on earnings different for members of a union? In the output below, *COLLBARG* is a dummy variable defined to be 1 for workers whose wages are determined by collective bargaining and 0 for the others. *SBARG* is a slope dummy variable defined as the product of *S* and *COLLBARG*. Provide an interpretation of the regression coefficients, comparing them with those in question 3, and perform appropriate statistical tests.

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##   term          estimate std.error statistic  p.value
##   <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)    1.03      0.205      5.05 6.24e- 7
## 2 S              0.0937    0.0108      8.66 6.65e-17
## 3 EXP            0.0423    0.00941     4.49 8.75e- 6
## 4 MALE           0.171     0.0454      3.78 1.78e- 4
## 5 COLLBARG       0.298     0.357      0.835 4.04e- 1
## 6 SBARG        -0.00261    0.0227     -0.115 9.08e- 1
```