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<unnamed>
        name:
               C:\Users\Connor\Documents\ECON 121\pset3 log file.smcl
         loa:
    log type:
               smcl
   opened on: 13 Feb 2020, 13:32:34
1 . clear all
                             // this closes data currenty open
2 . use "nlsy deming.dta" // this opens desired dataset
3.
  > Head Start is an early-childhood development program run by the U.S. federal governm
  > ent. It provides health, nutrition, and education services to children from disadvan
  > taged backgrounds. The dataset contains a sample of children of NLSY79 participants,
   some of whom participated in Head Start. All of the sample children have at least o
  > ne sibling also in the sample. The variables are ordered as follows:
  > • head start - sibdiff relate to head start participation.
  > • mom Id - lnbw were determined prior to Head Start participation. (Note: the PPVT i
  > s an earlychildhood cognitive test.)

    comp_score_5to6 - comp_score_11to14 correspond to test scores in childhood.
    repeat - fphealth deal with outcomes in the teenage years and young adulthood.

  > For various reasons, some variables have missing data. You may decide how to deal wi
  > th missing values on your own.
  > */
5.
 . /*
6
  > Question 1:
  > Summarize the data. What can you say about the backgrounds of children who participa
  > ted in Head Start?
7.
8 . // Answer 1:
10. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
11.
12.
13.
14. /*
  > Question 2:
  > As a first step, estimate the association between Head Start participation and age 5
  > -6 test scores using OLS. Make sure you estimate standard errors correctly. If we as
  > sumed Head Start participation is exogenous, what would we conclude about the effect
  > s of Head Start on test scores? Be sure to explain the magnitude of the estimated ef
  > fect. Is it reasonable to assume that Head Start participation is exogenous?
  > */
15.
16. // Answer 2:
17.
18. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
19.
20.
21.
22. /*
  > Question 3:
  > Now estimate the same association using a random effects model (with mother random e
  > ffects). How do the results compare with OLS? Does the comparison make you more or 1
  > ess confident that OLS or random effects can shed light on the causal effect of Head
  > Start on test scores?
  > */
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23.
24. // Answer 3:
25.
26. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
28.
29.
30. /*
 > Now estimate a mother fixed effects model. Run regressions both with and without pre
 > -Head Start control variables. Which control variables can you include, and which ca
 > n't you include? Why? What do the results imply about the effects of Head Start on t
 > est scores? If the fixed effects results are different from those in your answer fro
 > m question (2), explain why.
31.
32. // Answer 4:
33.
34. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
35.
36.
37.
38. /*
 > Question 5:
 > Some advocates for early-childhood education suggest that the effects of programs li
 > ke Head Start are long-lasting. Carry out fixed effects analyses of test scores at 1
 > ater ages. Does Head Start participation have similar effects on test scores in late
 > r childhood, or do the effects fade out with age? Make sure you compare results usin
 > g comparable test-score units. (Hint: you can convert test scores to standard deviat
 > ions.)
 > */
39.
40. // Answer 5:
41.
42. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
43.
44.
45.
46. /*
 > Question 6:
 > Estimate fixed effects models of the effect of Head Start on longer-term outcomes be
 > sides test scores. Many of these outcomes are binary, but you may use linear models.
 > Interpret your results.
47.
48. // Answer 6:
49.
50. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
51.
52.
53.
54.
55.
56. /*
 > Question 7:
 > Do the effects of Head Start participation on longer-term outcomes vary by race/ethn
 > icity? By sex?
57.
58. // Answer 7:
```

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59.
60. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
61.
62.
63.
64.
65.
66. /*
  > The Obama administration advocated expanding federal funding for early-childhood edu > cation programs, while the Trump administration has argued for cuts. Based on your r
  > esults, which position seems better supported by evidence? Would you feel comfortabl > e using your results to predict the effects of such an expansion? Why or why not?
  > */
67.
68. // Answer 8:
69. 70. * --> Write you answer here. If it's not Stata code, make sure it's in comments.
72.
73.
74.
75.
```