613_hw4

Q₁

```
library(Matrix)
DATA<-read.csv("~/Desktop/613/hw4/Koop-Tobias.csv")
set.seed(100)
#Randomly select 5 individuals
vect<-as.vector(sample(1:2178, size=5))</pre>
#Set a vector to store the panel dimension of these 5 individuals
freque<-c()
w<-table(DATA$PERSONID)
w<-as.data.frame(w)</pre>
w<-as.matrix(w)</pre>
for (i in 1:5){
  ans<-w[vect[i],2]</pre>
  freque<-c(freque,ans)</pre>
}
#Print the outcome
print(vect)
```

```
## [1] 671 561 1202 123 1019
```

```
print(freque)
```

```
## Freq Freq Freq Freq ## "14" " 5" " 8" " 9" " 3"
```

Q2

```
library(nlme)
model_q2<-gls(LOGWAGE~EDUC+POTEXPER, data=DATA)
summary(model_q2)</pre>
```

```
## Generalized least squares fit by REML
     Model: LOGWAGE ~ EDUC + POTEXPER
##
##
     Data: DATA
##
          AIC
                   BIC
                          logLik
     24927.91 24959.08 -12459.95
##
##
## Coefficients:
##
                   Value
                           Std.Error t-value p-value
## (Intercept) 0.7941911 0.027359284 29.02821
## EDUC
               0.0938637 0.001929927 48.63590
                                                     0
## POTEXPER 0.0374053 0.000898886 41.61293
##
##
   Correlation:
##
            (Intr) EDUC
## EDUC
            -0.954
## POTEXPER -0.470 0.219
##
## Standardized residuals:
##
           Min
                                   Med
                                                 Q3
                        Q1
                                                            Max
## -5.16347553 -0.57658469 0.04692351 0.65688942 4.38118968
##
## Residual standard error: 0.4846115
## Degrees of freedom: 17919 total; 17916 residual
```

Q3

Between Estimator

```
#Calculate average logwage i overtime
groupDATAwage<-as.matrix(tapply(DATA$LOGWAGE, fact, FUN=mean))</pre>
freque<-as.data.frame(table(DATA$PERSONID))</pre>
Freque<-as.matrix(freque$Freq)</pre>
DATAlogwagenew<-c()
for (i in 1:nrow(Freque)){
  DATAlogwagenew<-c(DATAlogwagenew, as.vector(rep(groupDATAwage[i,1],Freque[i,1])))
#Calculate average educ i overtime
groupDATAeduc<-as.matrix(tapply(DATA$EDUC, fact, FUN=mean))</pre>
DATAeducnew<-c()
for (i in 1:nrow(Freque)){
  DATAeducnew<-c(DATAeducnew,as.vector(rep(groupDATAeduc[i,1],Freque[i,1])))
}
#Calculate average potexper i overtime
groupDATApote<-as.matrix(tapply(DATA$POTEXPER,fact,FUN=mean))</pre>
DATApotenew<-c()
for (i in 1:nrow(Freque)){
  DATApotenew<-c(DATApotenew,as.vector(rep(groupDATApote[i,1],Freque[i,1])))</pre>
}
DATApersonidnew<-as.matrix(DATA$PERSONID)</pre>
constant<-matrix(1,nrow=17919,ncol=1)</pre>
#Do Estimation (Between model)
DATA q3between<-as.matrix(data.frame(DATApersonidnew,DATAlogwagenew,constant,DATAeduc
new,DATApotenew))
X q3between<-DATA q3between[,3:5]
Y q3between<-DATA q3between[,2]
beta q3between<-solve((t(X q3between)%*%X q3between))%*%(t(X q3between)%*%Y q3between
print(beta q3between)
##
                      [,1]
## constant 0.93223961
## DATAeducnew 0.08767487
## DATApotenew 0.03027864
#Use lm package to check the answer
DATA q3between<-data.frame(DATApersonidnew,DATAlogwagenew,DATAeducnew,DATApotenew)
model between < - lm (DATAlogwagenew~DATAeducnew+DATApotenew, data=DATA q3between)
summary(model between)$coefficients
##
                 Estimate Std. Error t value
                                                      Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 0.93223961 0.028898982 32.25856 5.719617e-222
## DATAeducnew 0.08767487 0.001688905 51.91226 0.000000e+00
```

DATApotenew 0.03027864 0.001362515 22.22261 5.950585e-108

fact<-as.factor(DATA\$PERSONID)</pre>

Within Estimator

```
#Modify the data
DATAlogwagenew deta<-as.matrix(DATA$LOGWAGE)-DATAlogwagenew
DATAeducnew deta<-as.matrix(DATA$EDUC)-DATAeducnew
DATApotenew deta<-as.matrix(DATA$POTEXPER)-DATApotenew
DATApersonidnew<-as.matrix(DATA$PERSONID)
DATA q3within<-as.matrix(data.frame(DATApersonidnew,DATAlogwagenew deta,DATAeducnew d
eta, DATApotenew deta))
#Use ols method to calculate within model estimators
X q3within<-DATA q3within[,3:4]
Y q3within<-as.matrix(DATAlogwagenew deta)
beta q3within<-solve((t(X q3within)%*%X q3within))%*%(t(X q3within)%*%Y q3within)
print(beta q3within)
##
                          [,1]
## DATAeducnew_deta 0.12366202
## DATApotenew_deta 0.03856107
#Use lm package to check the answer
DATA q3within<-data.frame(DATApersonidnew,DATAlogwagenew_deta,DATAeducnew_deta,DATApo
tenew deta)
model within<-lm(DATAlogwagenew deta~DATAeducnew deta+DATApotenew deta,data=DATA q3wi
thin)
summary(model within)$coefficients
##
                        Estimate Std. Error
                                                   t value
                                                                Pr(>|t|)
                    9.231826e-17 0.002348813 3.930422e-14 1.000000e+00
## (Intercept)
## DATAeducnew deta 1.236620e-01 0.005400471 2.289837e+01 2.107861e-114
```

```
## DATApotenew deta 3.856107e-02 0.000710902 5.424245e+01 0.000000e+00
```

First time difference Estimator

```
diff wage<-c()
diff educ<-c()</pre>
diff potex<-c()</pre>
logwage<-as.matrix(DATA$LOGWAGE)</pre>
educ<-as.matrix(DATA$EDUC)
potex<-as.matrix(DATA$POTEXPER)</pre>
index<-1
#Take the difference of the data
for (i in 1:2178){
  if(Freque[i]>=2){
    #Take variables at time t-1: logwage t-1, educ t-1, potexper t-1
    i lag wage<-logwage[index:(index-1+Freque[i]-1),1]</pre>
    i lag educ<-educ[index:(index-1+Freque[i]-1),1]</pre>
    i lag potex<-potex[index:(index-1+Freque[i]-1),1]</pre>
    #Take variables at time t: logwage t, educ t, potexper t
    #print(index+1)
    #print(freque[i,1])
    i t wage<-logwage[(index+1):(index-1+Freque[i]),1]</pre>
    i t educ<-educ[(index+1):(index-1+Freque[i]),1]</pre>
    i_t_potex<-potex[(index+1):(index-1+Freque[i]),1]</pre>
    i diff wage<-i t wage-i lag wage
    i diff educ<-i t educ-i lag educ
    i diff potex<-i t potex-i lag potex
    diff wage<-c(diff wage,i diff wage)</pre>
    diff educ<-c(diff educ,i diff educ)</pre>
    diff potex<-c(diff potex,i diff potex)</pre>
    index<-index+Freque[i,1]
  }
}
#Do estimation (First Difference Model)
DATA q3diff<-as.matrix(data.frame(diff wage, diff educ, diff potex))</pre>
X q3diff<-DATA q3diff[,2:3]</pre>
Y q3diff<-DATA q3diff[,1]
beta q3diff<-solve((t(X q3diff)%*%X q3diff))%*%(t(X q3diff)%*%Y q3diff)
#Print out the outcome
print(beta q3diff)
##
## diff educ 0.08558180
```

```
#Use lm package to check the answer
DATA_q3diff<-data.frame(diff_wage,diff_educ,diff_potex)
model_diff<-lm(diff_wage~diff_educ+diff_potex,data=DATA_q3diff)
summary(model_diff)$coefficients</pre>
```

diff potex 0.03796838

```
## Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -0.0008820122 0.003423167 -0.2576597 7.966729e-01
## diff_educ 0.0855828031 0.003472454 24.6462057 1.249147e-131
## diff_potex 0.0379680401 0.000945046 40.1758632 0.0000000e+00
```

Q3.4 Compare beta_1 and beta_2 under different models.

The beta calculated by using between model and using first difference model are very close.

The coefficient of potexper calculated by using all three types of fixed effect model and that by using the random effect model are very similar as well.

However, the coefficient of education of the random effect model is a little bit different from that calculated by using fixed effect models.

This implies that the individual effect might be somekind correlated with the explaining variables

Q4

Q4.1

```
###Select 100 samples
set.seed(613)
Sample q4 < -sample(1:2178, 100)
DATA q4<-matrix(0,nrow=1,ncol=9)</pre>
for (i in 1:100){
  WAGE i<-as.matrix(DATA$LOGWAGE[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])</pre>
  EDUC i<-as.matrix(DATA$EDUC[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])</pre>
  POTEXPER i<-as.matrix(DATA$POTEXPER[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])
  PERSONID i <- as.matrix(DATA$PERSONID[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])
  ABILITY i<-as.matrix(DATA$ABILITY[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])
  MOTHERED i<-as.matrix(DATA$MOTHERED[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])
  FATHERED i<-as.matrix(DATA$FATHERED[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])</pre>
  BRKNHOME i<-as.matrix(DATA$BRKNHOME[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])</pre>
  SIBLINGS i<-as.matrix(DATA$SIBLINGS[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])
  PERSONID i<-as.matrix(DATA$PERSONID[DATA$PERSONID==Sample q4[i]])
  individual<-as.matrix(data.frame(PERSONID_i,WAGE_i,EDUC_i,POTEXPER_i,ABILITY i,MOTH</pre>
ERED i,FATHERED i,BRKNHOME i,SIBLINGS i))
  DATA q4<-rbind(DATA q4, individual)
}
M<-nrow(DATA q4)
DATA q4 < -DATA q4[2:M,]
DATA q4df<-as.data.frame(DATA q4)
#Get frequency matrix which stores the frequency of each individual's observations
W q4<-as.data.frame(table(DATA q4df$PERSONID i))</pre>
Freque q4<-as.matrix(W q4$Freq)</pre>
#Construct a likelihood function
likelihood<-function(par,DATA.=DATA q4){
  likewage<-DATA.[,2]
  likeeduc<-DATA.[,3]
  likepotexper<-DATA.[,4]</pre>
  alfa<-par[2:101]
  beta1<-par[102]
  beta2<-par[103]
  alfanew<-rep(alfa,Freque q4)</pre>
  alfanew<-as.matrix(alfanew)</pre>
  Estimation<-alfanew+likeeduc*beta1+likepotexper*beta2
  proEstimation<-dnorm((likewage- Estimation)/par[1])</pre>
  proEstimation[proEstimation<0.00001]<-0.00001</pre>
  proEstimation[proEstimation>0.99999]<-0.99999</pre>
  loglikelihood<--sum(log(proEstimation))</pre>
  return(loglikelihood)
#Set initial value for the parameter
parameter<-rnorm(102)</pre>
parameter<-c(1,parameter)</pre>
#Optimize the likelihood function
result q4.1<-optim(par = parameter,likelihood)</pre>
print(result q4.1)
```

```
## $par
##
     [1] 1.00000000 -1.25077351 -1.23742224 0.69523430 -1.17679012
##
     [6] -0.08068324  0.46081104  0.91278708  1.59763959  -1.98707776
   [11] 0.08445674 1.29185357 1.53491371 -0.55306496 0.54951946
##
    [16] 0.58542189 1.20576095 -1.73014998 -0.25530253 -1.82794356
##
    [21] 0.56809363 0.10682645 0.48153848 -1.22774092 -1.52015605
##
    [26] -0.12177822 0.66043497 0.43014612 0.23186502 0.14623862
##
    [31] -2.55806843 -0.46124848 0.46038107 -0.73495133 -1.10109127
##
    [36] 0.15664930 -0.83188237 -1.24190168 1.50975916 -0.02710235
##
##
    [41]
         0.44862196 - 1.84793619 - 3.97142785 0.28449669 - 0.32978955
##
    [46] -0.15063015  0.31059439  0.29797915  -0.90850221  0.84660544
##
    [51] -0.08764736 -0.65966377 -1.59920585 0.07589521 -1.89898829
##
    [56] -1.06989123 -0.55748048 -0.85508621 -0.74909498 1.03530167
##
    [61] -0.63154088 0.39075821 -0.12786100 1.25552988 0.25942019
##
    [66] -1.51348038 0.46534419 -1.05643416 0.28022557 0.81562739
   [71] -0.18974537  0.87958593  0.23597572 -1.07435090  2.13786887
##
##
   [76] 0.15546938 0.95314884 -0.45760452 2.19346820 -0.07392728
##
   [81] -1.32512697 1.67854378 -1.91708432 0.43020511 -1.11165067
   [86] 0.73019837 0.45803767 1.14799478 -2.05271300 -1.07523924
##
##
   [91] 1.10489036 -0.25848502 1.55271742 -0.67354231 -0.48442545
   [96] -0.59664023 2.17925548 0.23984158 -0.98578039 -1.59232450
##
## [101] 0.58990485 -1.10913704 -0.10000147
##
## $value
## [1] 9947.168
##
## $counts
## function gradient
##
        104
                 NA
##
## $convergence
## [1] 0
##
## $message
## NULL
```

Q4.2

```
#Get alfa by using ols method (Sample: 100 individuals)
result_q4.2<-lm(WAGE_i~EDUC_i+POTEXPER_i+factor(PERSONID_i),data=DATA_q4df)
alfa_q4.2<-as.matrix(coef(result_q4.2))
alfa_q4.2<-alfa_q4.2[3:102]
DATA_q4dfNEW<- DATA_q4df[!duplicated(DATA_q4df$PERSONID_i),]
DATA_4.2dfnew<-data.frame(alfa_q4.2,DATA_q4dfNEW)
#Run a regression of estimated individual fixed effets on the invariant variables.
result_q4.2new<-lm(alfa_q4.2~ABILITY_i+MOTHERED_i+FATHERED_i+BRKNHOME_i+SIBLINGS_i,data=DATA_4.2dfnew)
#Print the outcome
summary(result_q4.2new)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = alfa_q4.2 ~ ABILITY_i + MOTHERED_i + FATHERED_i +
      BRKNHOME i + SIBLINGS i, data = DATA 4.2dfnew)
##
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q Median
                                           Max
## -1.16532 -0.30995 0.02221 0.23708 1.05565
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -1.101043
                          0.215052 -5.120 1.62e-06 ***
## ABILITY i -0.061407
                          0.053026 - 1.158
                                              0.250
## MOTHERED i
             0.011262
                          0.019115 0.589
                                              0.557
## FATHERED i -0.001082
                          0.016940 - 0.064
                                              0.949
## BRKNHOME i -0.153286 0.129872 -1.180
                                            0.241
## SIBLINGS i 0.028928
                          0.018830 1.536
                                              0.128
## ---
                  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Signif. codes:
##
## Residual standard error: 0.4222 on 94 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.04843,
                                  Adjusted R-squared:
                                                        -0.002185
## F-statistic: 0.9568 on 5 and 94 DF, p-value: 0.4484
```

Q4.3

The standard errors in the previous model are wrong because of some auto-correlation issues in the model.

In this case, the standard errors we calculated in the previous model by using ols method can hardly get the robust standard error of coefficients

Alternative approach: We can use robust ols method to get the adjusted standard errors of coefficients. We can also use gls to get robust standard errors of coefficients.