

Pol Sci 630: Problem Set 10: 2SLS, Matching, Outlier, Heckman

Prepared by: Anh Le (anh.le@duke.edu)

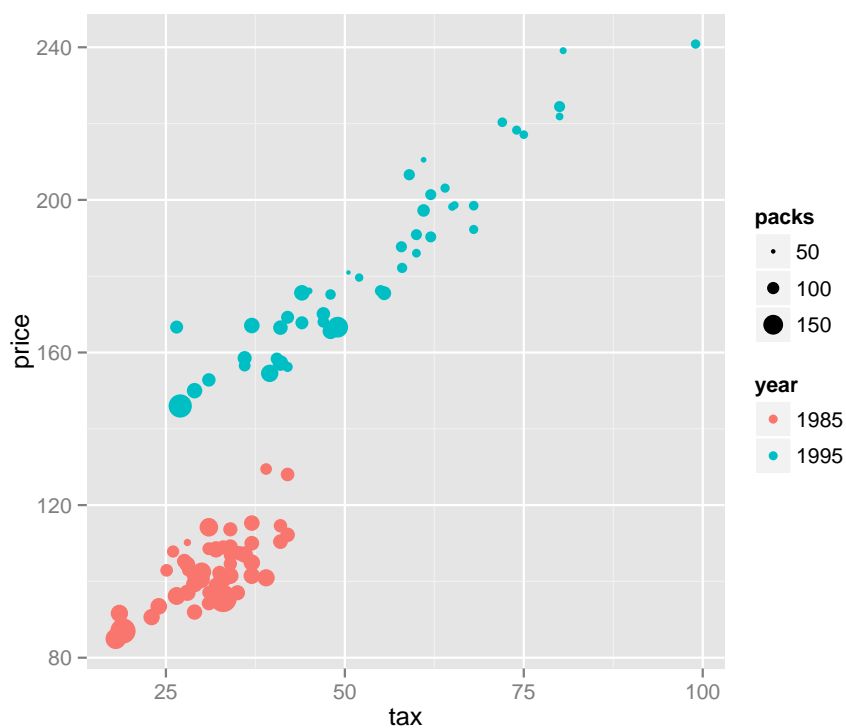
Due Date: Tue, Nov 3, 2015, 12 AM (Beginning of Lab)

1 2SLS

1.1 Load dataset CigarettesSW from package AER

1.2 Plot the following

What can we say about the relationship between tax, price, and packs? Note: This is a good way to show the relationship between 3 variables with a 2D plot.



1.3 Divide variable income by 1000 (for interpretability)

1.4 Run 2SLS

Run 2SLS with `ivreg`. Outcome: packs. Exogenous var: income. Endogenous var: price, whose instrument is tax. Interpret the coefficient of income and price.

1.5 2SLS diagnostics: use F-test to check for weak instrument

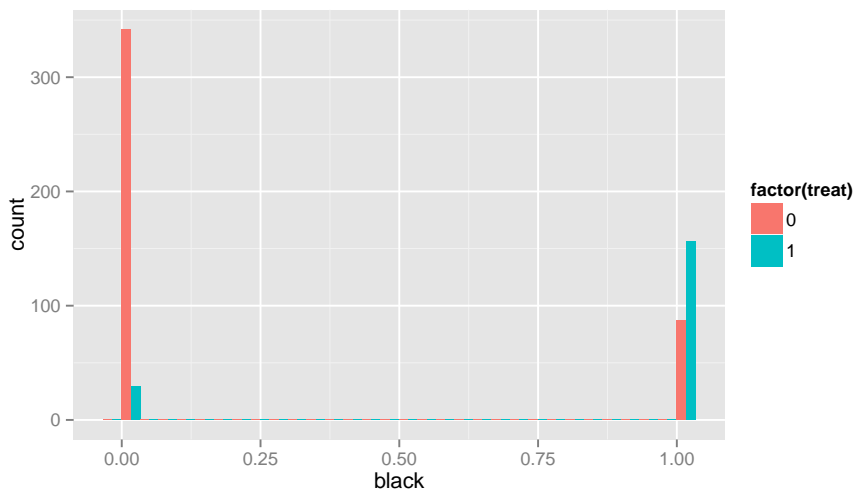
1.6 2SLS by hand

Run the 2SLS by hand, i.e. not using `ivreg`, but run 2 stages of `lm`. Do you get the same estimate from `ivreg`?

2 Matching

2.1 Load dataset lalonde from MatchIt, show covariate imbalance

Plot the following. Hint: Look up `position="dodge"` for `ggplot2`



2.2 See the effect of omitting an important variable

Regress `re78` against 1) `treat`, `age`, `educ`; 2) `treat`, `age`, `educ`, `black`. Do the treatment effect differ a lot? Why?

2.3 Running CEM: Matching and check balance

Match the treatment and the control group based on age, educ, and black. Check the balance

2.4 Running CEM: Analysis after matching

Run a weighted regression of re78 against 1) treat, age, educ, 2) treat, age, educ, and black. Do the treatment effect differ? Compare this result with part 2.

3 Heckman

3.1 Load Mroz87 data from package sampleSelection

3.2 Run a Heckman model

The selection variable is lfp. Run a heckman model with huswage, kid5, educ, city explaining the selection, and educ and city explaining the outcome variable log(wage). Interpret the result for the outcome model

3.3 Outlier

Load the anscombe dataset (the famous Anscombe quartet). Run a regression of y3 against x3, and find the outlier using any tools that we have discussed (DFbeta, cook distance, etc.)

Brownie point: Fit a linear model for y1 against x1, y2 against x2, etc. What spooky thing did you notice?