Inference in Shift-Share Designs

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The package BartikSE implements confidence intervals proposed by Adão, Kolesár, and Morales (2018) for inference in shift-share least squares and instrumental variables regressions, in which the regressor of interest (or the instrument) has a shift-share structure, as in Bartik (1991). A shift-share variable has the structure $X_i = \sum_{s=1}^{S} w_{is} \mathcal{X}_s$, where *i* indexes regions, *s* indexes sectors, \mathcal{X}_s are sectoral shifters (or shocks), and w_{is} are shares, such as initial share of region *i*'s employment in sector *s*.

This vignette illustrates the use of the package using a dataset from Autor, Dorn, and Hanson (2013) (ADH hereafter). The dataset is included in the package as the list ADH. The first element of the list, ADH\$reg is a data-frame with regional variables, the second element, ADH\$sic is a vector of SIC codes for the sectors, and ADH\$W is a matrix of shares. See ?ADH for a description of the dataset.

We now replicate the first row of Table 6 in Adão, Kolesár, and Morales (2018). First we load the package, define the vector of controls, and define a vector of 3-digit SIC codes:

We cluster the standard errors at teh 3-digit SIC code (using the option sector_cvar), and, following ADH, weight the data using the weights ADH\$reg\$weights. See ?lmBartik and ?IVBartik for full description of the options.

The first-stage regression:

```
lmBartik(as.formula(paste("shock ~ ", ctrls)), W = ADH$W,
   X = IV, data = ADH$reg, weights = weights, region_cvar = statefip,
    sector_cvar = sic, method = "all", residual_sector = TRUE)
#> Estimate: 0.631041
#>
#> Inference:
                               p-value Lower CI Upper CI
#>
                 Std. Error
#> Homoscedastic 0.0273252 0.00000e+00 0.577485 0.684597
                 0.0870072 4.08340e-13 0.460510 0.801572
#> Req. cluster 0.0914237 5.11391e-12 0.451854 0.810228
#> AKM
                  0.0528650 0.00000e+00 0.527427 0.734654
                  0.0765960 1.31003e-03 0.537541 0.837792
#> AKMO
```

The reduced-form and IV regressions:

```
#> AKM
                  0.1658518 3.22105e-03 -0.813632 -0.163505
#> AKMO
                  0.2579765 3.95206e-04 -1.249907 -0.238657
ivBartik(as.formula(paste("d_sh_empl ~", ctrls, "| shock")),
   W = ADH$W, X = IV, data = ADH$reg, region_cvar = statefip,
   weights = weights, sector_cvar = sic, method = "all",
   residual_sector = TRUE)
#> Estimate: -0.774227
#>
#> Inference:
                               p-value Lower CI Upper CI
#>
                 Std. Error
#> Homoscedastic 0.106953 4.52305e-13 -0.983851 -0.564602
#> EHW
                   0.164789 2.62353e-06 -1.097207 -0.451246
#> Reg. cluster
                  0.175810 1.06381e-05 -1.118807 -0.429646
#> AKM
                   0.244751 1.55981e-03 -1.253931 -0.294523
                   0.339691 3.95206e-04 -1.717277 -0.385713
#> AKMO
```

References

Adão, Rodrigo, Michal Kolesár, and Eduardo Morales. 2018. "Inference in Shift-Share Designs: Theory and Inference." https://arxiv.org/abs/1806.07928.

Autor, David H., David Dorn, and Gordon H. Hanson. 2013. "The China Syndrome: Local Labor Market Effects of Import Competition in the United States." *American Economic Review* 103 (6): 2121–68.

Bartik, Timothy J. 1991. Who Benefits from State and Local Economic Development Policies? Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.