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 the 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: 0.6310409
#>
#> Inference:
#>
                 Std. Error
                                 p-value Lower CI Upper CI
#> Homoscedastic 0.02732516 0.000000e+00 0.5774846 0.6845973
                 0.08700719 4.083400e-13 0.4605100 0.8015719
#> Req. cluster 0.09142372 5.113909e-12 0.4518537 0.8102281
#> AKM
                 0.05286498 0.000000e+00 0.5274275 0.7346544
#> AKMO
                 0.07659602 1.310031e-03 0.5375408 0.8377916
```

The reduced-form and IV regressions:

```
#> AKM
                 0.16585182 3.221054e-03 -0.8136323 -0.1635051
#> AKMO
                 0.25797650 3.952061e-04 -1.2499065 -0.2386572
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: -0.7742267
#>
#> Inference:
#>
                 Std. Error
                                 p-value
                                          Lower\ CI
                                                      Upper CI
#> Homoscedastic 0.1069532 4.523049e-13 -0.9838511 -0.5646022
                  0.1647892 2.623532e-06 -1.0972075 -0.4512459
#> Reg. cluster 0.1758096 1.063809e-05 -1.1188071 -0.4296462
#> AKM
                  0.2447514 1.559814e-03 -1.2539306 -0.2945228
                  0.3396909 3.952061e-04 -1.7172769 -0.3857130
#> 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.