

# PS3\_Code

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## 1 Pset 3

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```
[60]: # Load Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm
import random
# ignore warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

[61]: # set paths to working directory
path = '/Users/muhammadbashir/GitHub/MuhammadCourses/Ec240a/Problem Sets'
# load RPS_calorie_data.out data and read only columns Y0tc and X0te.
nlsy97ss = pd.read_csv('/Users/muhammadbashir/GitHub/MuhammadCourses/Ec240a/
↳ Ec240a_Fall2023/Data/NLSY97/nlsy97ss.csv')
nlsy97ss['LogEarn'] = np.log(nlsy97ss['avg_earn_2014_to_2018'])

[62]: def summary(data):
    # Create a table of summary statistics for avg_earn_2014_to_2018, LogEarn,
    ↳ hgc_ever and asvab for this sub-sample.
    summary_stats = data[['avg_earn_2014_to_2018', 'LogEarn', 'hgc_ever',
    ↳ 'asvab']].describe()
    summary_stats = summary_stats.rename(columns={
        'avg_earn_2014_to_2018': 'Average Earnings (2014-2018)',
        'LogEarn': 'Log of Earnings',
        'hgc_ever': 'Highest Grade Completed',
        'asvab': 'ASVAB Score'
    })
    summary_stats.loc['count'] = summary_stats.loc['count'].astype('int64')
    summary_stats = summary_stats.rename(index={'count': 'Number of
    ↳ Observations', 'mean': 'Mean', '50%': 'Median', 'std': 'SD', 'min': 'Minimum',
    ↳ 'max': 'Maximum', '25%': 'Q1', '75%': 'Q3'})
    summary_stats.index.name = 'Statistic'
    summary_stats = summary_stats.round(2)
```

```
print(summary_stats)
```

```
[63]: # do least square fit of LogEarn on hgc_ever and a constant.
```

```
def LSQfit(data):  
    X = data['hgc_ever']  
    X = sm.add_constant(X)  
    Y = data['LogEarn']  
    model = sm.OLS(Y, X).fit(cov_type='HC3')  
    return model
```

```
[64]: # LS fit of LogEarn on hgc_ever and asvab, constant
```

```
def LSQfit2(data):  
    """Least squares fit of LogEarn on hgc_ever and asvab"""  
    X = data[['hgc_ever', 'asvab']]  
    X = sm.add_constant(X)  
    Y = data['LogEarn']  
    model = sm.OLS(Y, X).fit(cov_type='HC3')  
    return model
```

```
[65]: # create variables for asvab-50, (asvab-50)*hgc_ever and then regression of  
↳ logearn on hgc_ever, asvab-50, (asvab-50)*hgc_ever and a constant
```

```
def LSQfit3(data):  
    """Least squares fit of LogEarn on hgc_ever, asvab, and interaction term"""  
    nlsy97ss1['asvab_50'] = nlsy97ss1['asvab'] - 50  
    nlsy97ss1['asvab_50_hgc_ever'] = nlsy97ss1['asvab_50'] *  
↳ nlsy97ss1['hgc_ever']  
    X = nlsy97ss1[['hgc_ever', 'asvab', 'asvab_50_hgc_ever']]  
    X = sm.add_constant(X)  
    Y = nlsy97ss1['LogEarn']  
    model = sm.OLS(Y, X).fit(cov_type='HC3')  
    return model
```

```
[66]: # plot coefficient estimates 0 + 0 (asvab - 50) against asvab
```

```
def predict_yhat(model, data):  
    beta0 = model.params['hgc_ever']  
    gamma0 = model.params['asvab_50_hgc_ever']  
    data['asvab_50_hgc_ever_hat'] = beta0 + gamma0 * data['asvab_50']  
    return data
```

```
[67]: def bayesian_bootstrap(data, num_bootstraps):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Perform Bayesian bootstrap to estimate the distribution of OLS coefficients.
```

```
    Parameters:
```

- Y: 1D array-like, dependent variable.*
- X: 2D array-like, independent variables (including a constant if needed).*
- num\_bootstraps: int, number of bootstrap samples.*

```

Returns:
- beta_hat: NumPy array of shape (num_bootstraps, number_of_parameters),
            containing bootstrap estimates of the coefficients.
"""
beta0 = []
gamma0 = []
N = len(data)

for i in range(num_bootstraps):
    # Draw weights from Gamma(1,1) and normalize to sum to 1
    W = np.random.gamma(1,1,N)
    W = np.array(W)/sum(W)
    # create variables for asvab-50, (asvab-50)*hgc_ever and then
    ↪ regression of logearn on hgc_ever, asvab-50, (asvab-50)*hgc_ever and a
    ↪ constant
    X = data[['hgc_ever', 'asvab', 'asvab_50_hgc_ever']]
    X = sm.add_constant(X)
    Y = data['LogEarn']
    model = sm.WLS(Y, X, weights=W).fit(cov_type='HC3')
    # Append the parameter estimates as a dictionary with variable names
    ↪ beta0 = model.params['hgc_ever']
    beta0.append(model.params['hgc_ever'])
    gamma0.append(model.params['asvab_50_hgc_ever'])

return beta0, gamma0

```

```

[68]: # use each iteration of beta0 and gamma0 to predict the value of 0 + 0 (asvab
    ↪ - 50) for each observation in the sample
def predict_LB_UB(data,beta0,gamma0,num_bootstraps):
    """ Predict the 95% confidence interval for 0 + 0 (asvab - 50)"""
    asvab_50_hgc_ever_hat = np.array([b0 + g0 * data['asvab_50'] for b0, g0 in
    ↪ zip(beta0, gamma0)])
    upper_i = int(np.floor(num_bootstraps * .025))
    lower_i = int(np.floor(num_bootstraps * .975))
    lower_bound = []
    upper_bound = []
    for i in range(len(data['asvab_50'])):
        level_i_prediction = asvab_50_hgc_ever_hat[:, i]
        # sort the predictions
        level_i_prediction.sort()
        # get the 95% confidence interval
        lower_bound.append(level_i_prediction[lower_i])
        upper_bound.append(level_i_prediction[upper_i])

    data['asvab_LB'] = lower_bound
    data['asvab_UB'] = upper_bound

```

```
return data
```

```
[69]: # plot the 95% confidence interval for 0 + 0 (asvab - 50) against asvab. Sort
      ↪ the data by asvab before plotting.
def plot_CI(data):
    data = data.sort_values(by='asvab')
    plt.scatter(data['asvab'], data['asvab_50_hgc_ever_hat'], color='blue',
    ↪ s=10)
    plt.plot(data['asvab'], data['asvab_LB'], color='red')
    plt.plot(data['asvab'], data['asvab_UB'], color='red')
    plt.xlabel('ASVAB Score')
    plt.ylabel('0 + 0 (ASVAB - 50)')
    plt.title('0 + 0 (ASVAB - 50) against ASVAB')
    plt.legend(['Point Estimate from OLS', '95% Confidence Interval'])
    plt.show()
```

## 1.1 Using First subsetting of data as in the question

```
[70]: # subset to non-black, non-hispanic, non-female respondents with positive
      ↪ earnings in 2014-2018
nlsy97ss1 = nlsy97ss[(nlsy97ss['black'] == 0) & (nlsy97ss['hispanic'] == 0) &
    ↪ (nlsy97ss['female'] == 0) & (nlsy97ss['avg_earn_2014_to_2018'] > 0)]
# summary statistics
summary(nlsy97ss1)
# LSQfit
lsq1 = LSQfit(nlsy97ss1)
print("OLS Regression 1")
print(lsq1.summary())
# LSQfit2
lsq2 = LSQfit2(nlsy97ss1)
print("OLS Regression 2")
print(lsq2.summary())
# LSQfit3
lsq3 = LSQfit3(nlsy97ss1)
print("OLS Regression 3")
print(lsq3.summary())
# plot coefficient estimates 0 + 0 (asvab - 50) against asvab
nlsy97ss1 = predict_yhat(lsq3, nlsy97ss1)
# Bayesian Bootstrap
num_bootstraps=1000
[beta0, gamma0]= bayesian_bootstrap(nlsy97ss1, num_bootstraps)
nlsy97ss1 = predict_LB_UB(nlsy97ss1, beta0, gamma0, num_bootstraps)
plot_CI(nlsy97ss1)
```

Statistic	Average Earnings (2014-2018)	Log of Earnings \
Number of Observations	1606.00	1606.00

Mean	75821.77	10.93
SD	59827.90	0.91
Minimum	58.45	4.07
Q1	38395.24	10.56
Median	61895.37	11.03
Q3	94180.04	11.45
Maximum	383978.89	12.86

	Highest Grade Completed	ASVAB Score
Statistic		
Number of Observations	1606.00	1606.00
Mean	14.35	56.95
SD	3.01	28.40
Minimum	6.00	0.00
Q1	12.00	33.78
Median	14.00	59.53
Q3	16.00	82.03
Maximum	20.00	100.00

OLS Regression 1

#### OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	LogEarn	R-squared:	0.103
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.102
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	188.7
Date:	Sat, 23 Nov 2024	Prob (F-statistic):	1.14e-40
Time:	15:46:53	Log-Likelihood:	-2048.6
No. Observations:	1606	AIC:	4101.
Df Residuals:	1604	BIC:	4112.
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	HC3		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	9.5328	0.107	89.068	0.000	9.323	9.743
hgc_ever	0.0973	0.007	13.735	0.000	0.083	0.111

Omnibus:	778.410	Durbin-Watson:	1.881
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	7568.453
Skew:	-2.035	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	12.825	Cond. No.	71.7

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC3)

OLS Regression 2

#### OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	LogEarn	R-squared:	0.116
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```

Model:                OLS      Adj. R-squared:          0.115
Method:               Least Squares    F-statistic:          107.1
Date:                 Sat, 23 Nov 2024    Prob (F-statistic):      2.22e-44
Time:                 15:46:53    Log-Likelihood:         -2036.1
No. Observations:     1606    AIC:                    4078.
Df Residuals:         1603    BIC:                    4094.
Df Model:              2
Covariance Type:      HC3

```

```

=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          9.6195        0.108     89.463     0.000        9.409        9.830
hgc_ever        0.0732        0.009      7.973     0.000        0.055        0.091
asvab           0.0046        0.001      4.123     0.000        0.002        0.007
=====
Omnibus:                780.475    Durbin-Watson:          1.907
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):       7638.672
Skew:                    -2.040    Prob(JB):                0.00
Kurtosis:                12.875    Cond. No.               322.
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC3)

OLS Regression 3

#### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          LogEarn    R-squared:          0.117
Model:                 OLS      Adj. R-squared:          0.115
Method:               Least Squares    F-statistic:          75.74
Date:                 Sat, 23 Nov 2024    Prob (F-statistic):      8.14e-46
Time:                 15:46:53    Log-Likelihood:         -2035.7
No. Observations:     1606    AIC:                    4079.
Df Residuals:         1602    BIC:                    4101.
Df Model:              3
Covariance Type:      HC3
=====
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          9.8137        0.275     35.694     0.000        9.275
10.353
hgc_ever        0.0713        0.010      7.202     0.000        0.052
0.091
asvab           0.0010        0.004      0.222     0.824       -0.008
0.009
asvab_50_hgc_ever 0.0003        0.000      0.841     0.400       -0.000

```

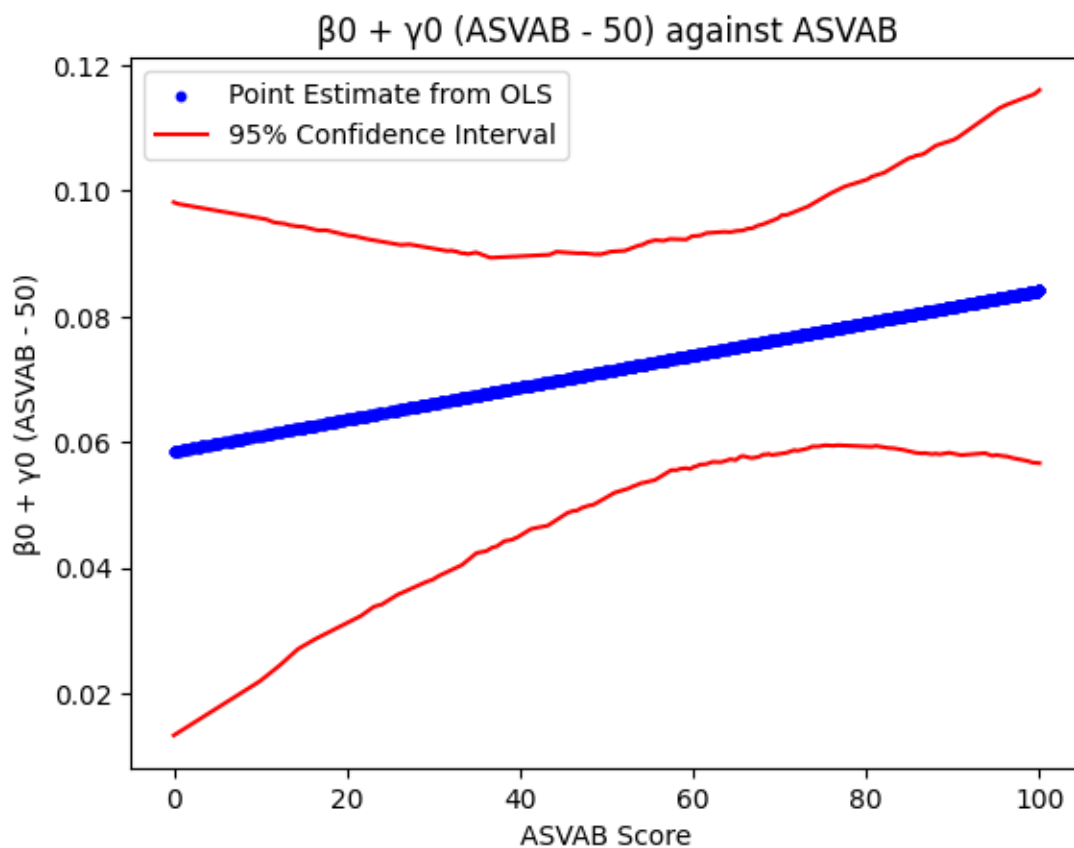
0.001

```
=====
Omnibus:                779.561    Durbin-Watson:                1.908
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):            7612.557
Skew:                   -2.037    Prob(JB):                     0.00
Kurtosis:               12.857    Cond. No.                    4.73e+03
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC3)

[2] The condition number is large, 4.73e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.



2. Compute the least squares fit of LogEarn onto a constant and hgc\_ever. Report the point estimate on the schooling variable as well as its heteroscedastic robust asymptotic standard error (you may use the StatsModels implementation of OLS to do this; later in the course we will construct our own program for these calculations).

The point estimate on schooling variable is 0.0973 and heteroskedastic robust standard error on this is 13.735. Note that schooling significantly predicts earnings in this model and higher schooling leads to more earnings.

3. Compute the least squares fit of LogEarn on a constant, hgc\_ever and asvab. Does the estimate coefficient on hgc\_ever change?

Yes the coefficient changes as the value is now lower which means some of variations in earnings that was being captured by education before is due to asvab.

4. Estimate the parameters of the following linear regression model by the method of least squares  $E[\text{LogEarn} | X] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{hgc\_ever} + \beta_2 \text{hgc\_ever} \times (\text{asvab} - 50) + \beta_3 \text{asvab}$  where  $X = (\text{hgc\_ever}, \text{hgc\_ever} \times (\text{asvab} - 50), \text{asvab})'$ .
  - (a) Provide a semi-elasticity interpretation of  $\beta_0$ .
  - (b) Provide a semi-elasticity interpretation of  $\beta_0 + \beta_2 (\text{asvab} - 50)$ .
    - a. A one-year increase in schooling is associated with a 7.13% increase in earnings.
    - b.  $(\beta_0 + \beta_2 (\text{asvab} - 50)) \times 100$  gives percentage change in earnings with one extra year of schooling for those with given level of asvab-50
5. Construct a plot with the OLS estimate of  $\beta_0 + \beta_2 (\text{asvab} - 50)$  on the y-axis and a grid of asvab values on the x-axis.
6. Using the Bayes' Bootstrap to approximate a posterior distribution for  $\beta_0 + \beta_2 (\text{asvab} - 50)$  at each value of asvab shown in your plot. Add (estimates of) the 0.025 and 0.975 quantiles, as well as the mean, of the posterior distribution of  $\beta_0 + \beta_2 (\text{asvab} - 50)$  to your plot.

The marginal impact increases as asvab score increases. But there is certain non-linearity into Bayesian confidence intervals. In general, for SEs in OLS, I had assume structure of error term to estimate error but in this case I did not need any specification of error term to get CI. This is great about Bayesian. However, we had to assume gamma weights and I am not sure how sensitive results are to that.

## 1.2 Using 2nd subsetting where instead of white males I look at white females

```
[73]: # subset to non-black, non-hispanic, females respondents with positive earnings
      ↪ in 2014-2018
nlsy97ss1 = nlsy97ss[(nlsy97ss['black'] == 0) & (nlsy97ss['hispanic'] == 0) &
      ↪ (nlsy97ss['female'] == 1) & (nlsy97ss['avg_earn_2014_to_2018'] > 0)]
# summary statistics
summary(nlsy97ss1)
# LSQfit
lsq1 = LSQfit(nlsy97ss1)
print("OLS Regression 1")
print(lsq1.summary())
# LSQfit2
lsq2 = LSQfit2(nlsy97ss1)
print("OLS Regression 2")
print(lsq2.summary())
# LSQfit3
lsq3 = LSQfit3(nlsy97ss1)
print("OLS Regression 3")
print(lsq3.summary())
# plot coefficient estimates  $\beta_0 + \beta_2 (\text{asvab} - 50)$  against asvab
```



```

nlsy97ss1 = predict_yhat(lsq3,nlsy97ss1)
# Bayesian Bootstrap
num_bootstraps=1000
[beta0, gamma0]= bayesian_bootstrap(nlsy97ss1, num_bootstraps)
predict_LB_UB(nlsy97ss1,beta0,gamma0,num_bootstraps)
plot_CI(nlsy97ss1)

```

	Average Earnings (2014-2018)	Log of Earnings \
Statistic		
Number of Observations	1449.00	1449.00
Mean	50839.69	10.38
SD	45172.37	1.18
Minimum	81.54	4.40
Q1	20749.86	9.94
Median	42422.72	10.66
Q3	66817.67	11.11
Maximum	336241.07	12.73

	Highest Grade Completed	ASVAB Score
Statistic		
Number of Observations	1449.00	1449.00
Mean	15.18	59.36
SD	3.06	25.94
Minimum	0.00	0.00
Q1	13.00	39.78
Median	16.00	62.25
Q3	17.00	81.43
Maximum	20.00	100.00

OLS Regression 1

#### OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          LogEarn    R-squared:                0.172
Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:            0.171
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:            204.2
Date:                   Sat, 23 Nov 2024    Prob (F-statistic):      1.99e-43
Time:                   15:47:25    Log-Likelihood:         -2155.1
No. Observations:      1449    AIC:                    4314.
Df Residuals:          1447    BIC:                    4325.
Df Model:               1
Covariance Type:       HC3
=====

```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	7.9640	0.180	44.266	0.000	7.611	8.317
hgc_ever	0.1594	0.011	14.289	0.000	0.138	0.181

```

=====
Omnibus:                500.448    Durbin-Watson:           1.977
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        2007.828

```

Skew:	-1.630	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	7.757	Cond. No.	78.7

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC3)

OLS Regression 2

#### OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	LogEarn	R-squared:	0.185
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.184
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	135.7
Date:	Sat, 23 Nov 2024	Prob (F-statistic):	9.41e-55
Time:	15:47:25	Log-Likelihood:	-2143.0
No. Observations:	1449	AIC:	4292.
Df Residuals:	1446	BIC:	4308.
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	HC3		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	7.9700	0.172	46.362	0.000	7.633	8.307
hgc_ever	0.1355	0.013	10.788	0.000	0.111	0.160
asvab	0.0060	0.001	4.480	0.000	0.003	0.009

Omnibus:	521.725	Durbin-Watson:	1.969
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	2139.340
Skew:	-1.699	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	7.887	Cond. No.	337.

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC3)

OLS Regression 3

#### OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	LogEarn	R-squared:	0.186
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.184
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	91.41
Date:	Sat, 23 Nov 2024	Prob (F-statistic):	3.62e-54
Time:	15:47:25	Log-Likelihood:	-2142.7
No. Observations:	1449	AIC:	4293.
Df Residuals:	1445	BIC:	4315.
Df Model:	3		
Covariance Type:	HC3		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
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0.975]

const	7.7549	0.379	20.438	0.000	7.011
8.499					
hgc_ever	0.1374	0.012	11.048	0.000	0.113
0.162					
asvab	0.0100	0.007	1.463	0.143	-0.003
0.023					
asvab_50_hgc_ever	-0.0003	0.000	-0.630	0.529	-0.001
0.001					
=====					
Omnibus:	522.563	Durbin-Watson:		1.969	
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):		2137.797	
Skew:	-1.703	Prob(JB):		0.00	
Kurtosis:	7.879	Cond. No.		4.81e+03	
=====					

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors are heteroscedasticity robust (HC3)

[2] The condition number is large, 4.81e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

