Assignment#3

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1 Assignment 3

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Due Wednesday, Oct.24 at 11:30 AM

1.0.3 1. Simulation in Sociology, Moretti (2002)

See the attached PDF.

1.0.4 2. Simulating your income

(a) Assume you will work for 40 years after you graduate (2020 to 2059). Simulate 10,000 different realizations of your lifetime income.

```
In [8]: # import initial packages
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from matplotlib.ticker import MultipleLocator
        import pandas as pd
```

```
In [9]: def lognormal_income_sim(p):
            np.random.seed(524)
            ln_errors_mat = np.zeros((p['num_draws'], p['work_years']))
            for draw in range(p['num_draws']):
                income_errors = np.random.lognormal(p['mean'], p['sd'], p['work_years'])
                ln_errors_mat[draw, :] = np.log(income_errors)
            ln_errors_mat = np.transpose(ln_errors_mat)

            #create a matrix of dim(lf_years, num_draws)
            ln_income_mat = np.zeros((p['work_years'], p['num_draws']))

            #fill the matrix
            ln_income_mat[0, :] = np.log(p['inc0']) + ln_errors_mat[0, :]

            #loop and apply model
```

```
        for yr in range(1, p['work_years']):
            ln_income_mat[yr, :] = (1 - 0.4) * (np.log(p['inc0']) + p['gr'] * yr) + 0.4 * 

        income_mat = np.exp(ln_income_mat)
        return income_mat
```

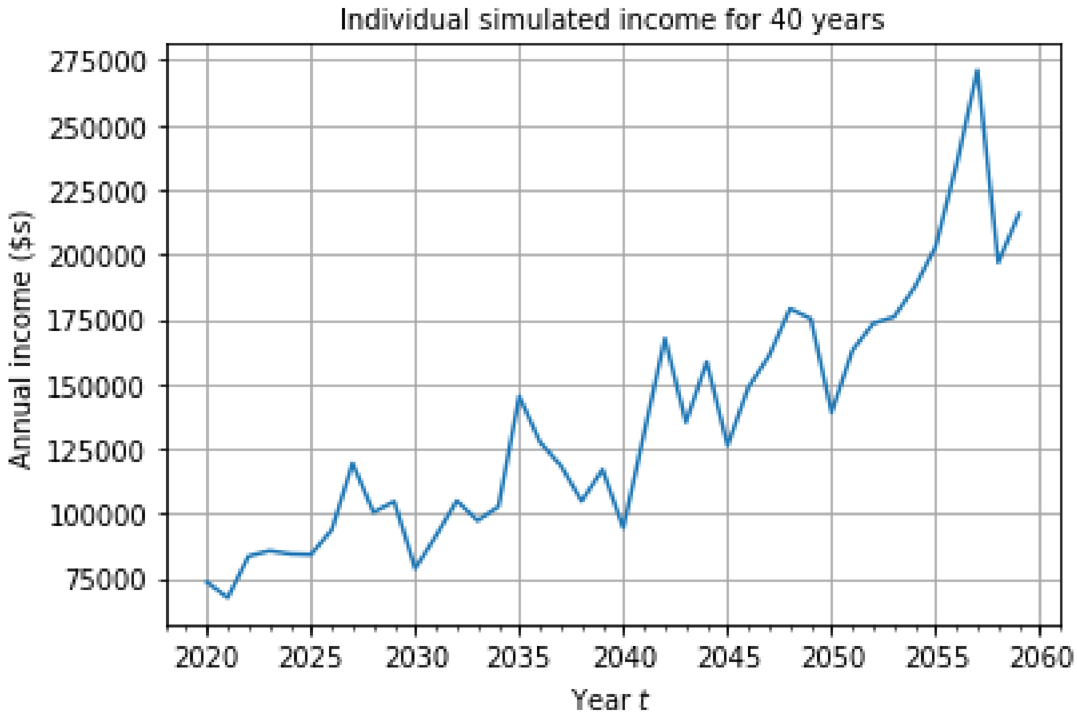
```
In [10]: simulation_profile = {
             'mean' : 0,            # mean for ln(errors)
             'sd' : 0.13,           # standard deviation for ln(errors)
             'inc0' : 80000,        # starting income
             'gr' : 0.025,          # growth rate
             'work_years' : 40,     # working years
             'num_draws' : 10000,   # simulations
             'st_year' : 2020       # start year
         }

         income_mat = lognormal_income_sim(simulation_profile)
         print(income_mat)
```

```
[[ 66409.15585396  87090.02361606  77964.9128787  ...  82615.14768903
   73060.280769    96185.73700534]
 [ 92599.54181011 110753.4836433   75396.13433933 ...  91033.55488888
   72981.70901205  93862.20664804]
 [111373.07206917  94963.7575539   79613.59599191 ...  89798.18450708
   88417.6480529  101046.98628708]
 ...
 [184381.71271416 225888.14811901 207083.55365427 ... 256618.44418765
  192277.34637423 220022.33445344]
 [232334.57698127 193323.26525541 178471.60929258 ... 294250.66877047
  167032.88455955 234668.51878321]
 [224611.55424288 233696.52700494 190202.35706111 ... 290792.67259199
  196285.97182101 233683.64036871]]
```

Plot one of the lifetime income paths.

```
In [11]: %matplotlib inline
         p = simulation_profile
         year_vec = np.arange(p['st_year'], p['st_year'] + p['work_years'])
         individual = 500
         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         plt.plot(year_vec, income_mat[:, individual])
         minorLocator = MultipleLocator(1)
         ax.xaxis.set_minor_locator(minorLocator)
         plt.grid(b = True, which = 'major', color = '0.65', linestyle = '-')
         plt.title('Individual simulated income for 40 years', fontsize = 10)
         plt.xlabel(r'Year $t$')
         plt.ylabel(r'Annual income (\$s)')
```

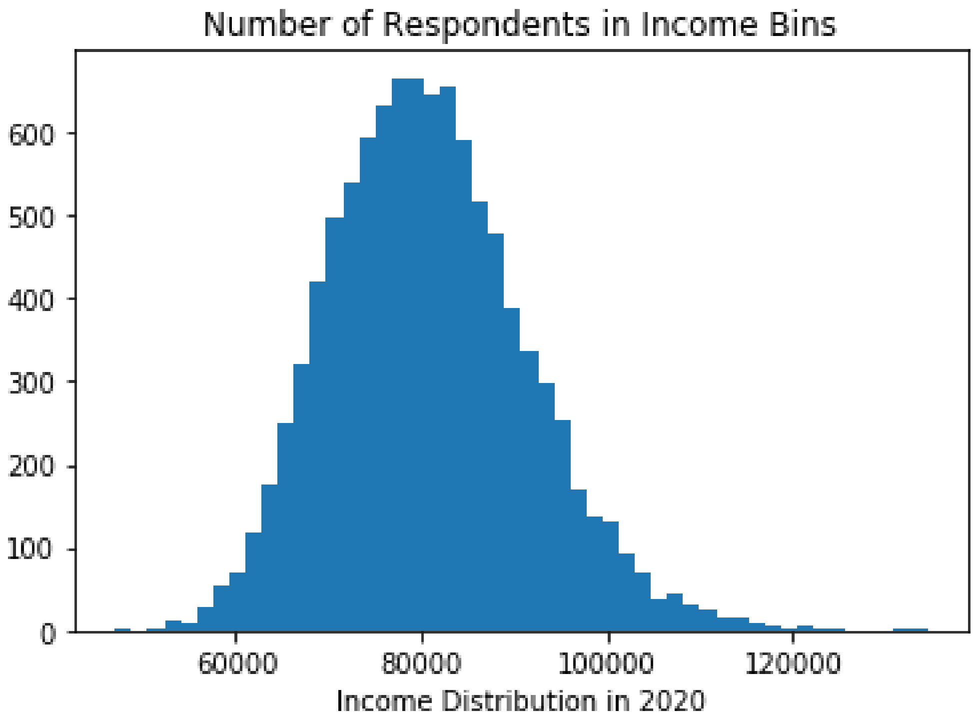
```
Out[11]: Text(0,0.5,'Annual income (\\$s)')
```



(b) Plot a histogram with 50 bins of year t = 2020 initial income for each of the 10,000 simulations.

```
In [12]: plt.hist(income_mat[0, :], bins = 50)
         plt.xlabel("Income Distribution in 2020")
         plt.title("Number of Respondents in Income Bins")
```

```
Out[12]: Text(0.5,1,'Number of Respondents in Income Bins')
```




```
In [13]: print(income_mat[0, :])
```

```
[66409.15585396 87090.02361606 77964.9128787  ... 82615.14768903
 73060.280769   96185.73700534]
```

```
In [14]: from scipy import stats
         percent1 = 100 - stats.percentileofscore(income_mat[0, :], 100000)
         percent2 = stats.percentileofscore(income_mat[0, :], 70000)
         print(percent1)
         print(percent2)
```

```
4.510000000000005
15.19
```

From my simulation, around 4.51% of our class will earn more than 100,000 dollars in the first year out of this program. And about 15.19% of our class will earn less than 70,000 dollars in the first year. I think this distribution is roughly normal distribution, with a little bit skewed. We may use larger number of simulation or more bins to make it more normally ditributed.

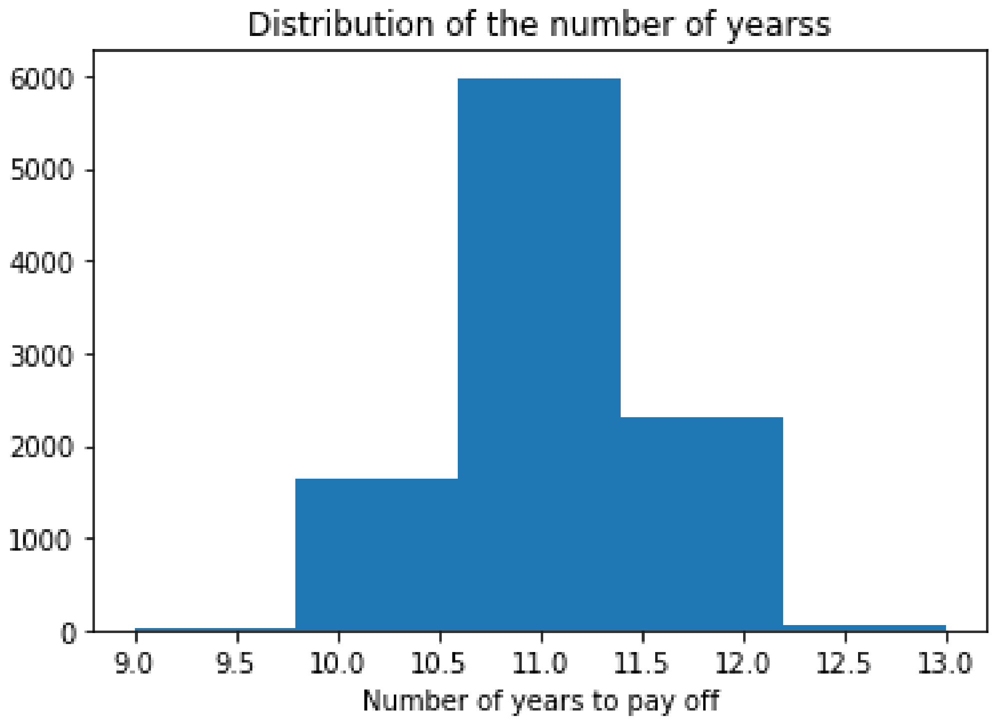
(c) Plot the histogram of how many years it takes to pay off the loan in each of your 10,000 simulations. In what percent of the simulations are you able to pay off the loan in 10 years (on or before t = 2029).

```
In [18]: print(income_mat[:, 0])
```

```
[ 66409.15585396  92599.54181011 111373.07206917 122194.65652677
 127358.79497421  96824.84561766  86057.43636323  96252.30212676
  78651.1549493   98323.40641264  99496.7096998  103497.2587772
 102769.74593133 128910.06778349 116089.30079579  95949.03851307
  97127.70852012  99017.12056153 117575.16966408 126377.78704524
 125183.1094563  131451.05049864 138313.94130761 128250.40564584
 142673.55179783 133413.75985555 112146.10199612 153041.64193608
 151900.8484764  183171.42152481 173928.53151172 179271.16984628
 153120.80561031 132028.44133026 175433.43075292 188239.09534137
 176418.57801121 184381.71271416 232334.57698127 224611.55424288]
```

```
In [22]: years_to_pay_off = []
         for i in range(p['num_draws']):
             year = 0
             amount = 0
             income = income_mat[:, i]
             for inc in income:
                 amount += inc * 0.1
                 if amount < 95000:
                     year += 1
                 else:
                     break
             year += 1
             years_to_pay_off.append(year)

         years_to_pay_off = np.asarray(years_to_pay_off)
         plt.hist(years_to_pay_off, bins = 5)
         plt.xlabel("Number of years to pay off")
         plt.title("Distribution of the number of yearss")

         from scipy import stats
         percent = stats.percentileofscore(years_to_pay_off, 10.5)
         print(percent, "percent of the simulations will be able to pay off the loan in 10 yea
```

```
16.66 percent of the simulations will be able to pay off the loan in 10 years.
```



(d) Plot the new histogram of how many years it takes to pay off your loan of $95,000 in your new 10,000 simulations with the new standard deviation and the new average initial salary. In what percent of the simulations are you able to pay off the loan in 10 years (on or before t = 2029)?

```
In [16]: simulation_profile_new = {
             'mean' : 0,               # mean for ln(errors)
             'sd' : 0.17,              # standard deviation for ln(errors)
             'inc0' : 90000,           # starting income
             'gr' : 0.025,             # growth rate
             'work_years' : 40,        # working years
             'num_draws' : 10000,      # simulations
             'st_year' : 2020          # start year
         }

         income_mat_new = lognormal_income_sim(simulation_profile_new)
```

```
In [23]: years_to_pay_off_new = []
         for i in range(p['num_draws']):
             year = 0
             amount = 0
             income_new = income_mat_new[:, i]
             for inc in income_new:
                 amount += inc * 0.1
```

```
        if amount < 95000:
            year += 1
        else:
            break
    year += 1
    years_to_pay_off_new.append(year)

years_to_pay_off_new = np.asarray(years_to_pay_off_new)
plt.hist(years_to_pay_off_new, bins = 6)
plt.xlabel("Number of years to pay off")
plt.title("Distribution of the number of yearss")

from scipy import stats
percent = stats.percentileofscore(years_to_pay_off_new, 10.5)
print("In the new circumstance,", percent, "percent of the simulations will be able to
```

```
In the new circumstance, 76.4 percent of the simulations will be able to pay off the loan in 10
```