

## 2.1) Omitted Variables

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## Wooldridge (2010). **Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data.** Ch 4.3

<https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/wayne/detail.action?docID=3339196&>

# OLS Omitted Variables Bias

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + \gamma q + v$$

$$q = \delta_0 + \delta_1 x_1 + \dots + \delta_k x_k + r$$

$$y = (\beta_0 + \gamma \delta_0) + (\beta_1 + \gamma \delta_1) x_1 + (\beta_2 + \gamma \delta_2) x_2 + \dots + (\beta_k + \gamma \delta_k) x_k + v + \gamma r$$

$$\text{plim} \hat{\beta}_k = \beta_k + \gamma \left[ \frac{\text{Cov}(x_k, q)}{\text{Var}(x_k)} \right]$$

$$\log(wage) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 exper + \beta_2 exper^2 + \beta_3 educ + \gamma abil + v$$

$$abil = \delta_0 + \delta_3 educ + r$$

$$\hat{\beta}_3 = \beta_3 + \gamma \delta_3$$

$$E(y|x, q, z) = E(y|x, q) \quad (1)$$

$$L(q|1, x_1, \dots, x_k, z) = L(q|1, z) \quad (2)$$

$$q = \theta_0 + \theta_1 z + r$$

$$\text{Cov}(x_j, r) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + \gamma q + v$$

$$q = \theta_0 + \theta_1 z + r$$

$$y = (\beta_0 + \gamma\theta_0) + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + \gamma\theta_1 z + (\gamma r + v)$$

## Imperfect Proxy

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + \gamma q + v$$

$$q = \theta_0 + \rho_1 x_1 + \dots + \rho_k x_k + \theta_1 z + r$$

$$\text{plim} \hat{\beta}_j = \beta_j + \gamma \rho_j$$

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**If**  $\theta_1 \neq 0$ ,

$$\text{Var}(\gamma r + v) < \text{Var}(\gamma q + v)$$

# Blackburn and Neumark (1992)

$$\begin{aligned}\log(\hat{wage}) = & 5.40 + .014 \textit{exper} + .012 \textit{tenure} + .199 \textit{married} \\ & (0.11) \quad (.003) \quad (.002) \quad (.039) \\ & - .091 \textit{south} + .184 \textit{urban} - .188 \textit{black} + .065 \textit{educ} \\ & \quad (.026) \quad (.027) \quad (.038) \quad (.006)\end{aligned}$$

$$N = 935, \quad R^2 = .253$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log(\hat{wage}) = & 5.18 + .014 \textit{exper} + .011 \textit{tenure} + .200 \textit{married} \\ & (0.13) \quad (.003) \quad (.002) \quad (.039) \\ & - .080 \textit{south} + .182 \textit{urban} - .143 \textit{black} + .054 \textit{educ} \\ & \quad (.026) \quad (.027) \quad (.039) \quad (.007) \\ & + .0036 \textit{IQ} \\ & \quad (.0010)\end{aligned}$$

$$N = 935, \quad R^2 = .263$$



# Effects of Job Training Grants on Worker Productivity

$$\log(\hat{s}crap) = .409 + .057 \textit{grant}$$

(.240)    (.406)

$$N = 54, \quad R^2 = .0004$$

$$\log(\hat{s}crap) = .021 - .254 \textit{grant} + .831 \log(scrap_{-1})$$

(.089)    (.147)            (.044)

$$N = 54, \quad R^2 = .873$$

Holzer, Block, Cheatham, and Knott (1993)