

Economics 142
Problem Set #3

1. Consider a regression model of the relationship between y_i and a vector of explanatory variables x_i : $y_i = x_i'\beta + u_i$. Let $\hat{\beta}$ denote the OLS estimates of the coefficients, which are assumed to satisfy the condition: $\sum_{i=1}^N x_i(y_i - x_i'\hat{\beta}) = 0$ where N is the sample size.

(a) Show that if x_i contains a constant, then $\bar{y} = \bar{x}'\hat{\beta}$, where $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i$, and $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$.

(b) Show that if x_i contains a dummy variable for membership in group g (which has N_g observations in the sample) then $\bar{y}_g = \bar{x}_g'\hat{\beta}$, where $\bar{y}_g = \frac{1}{N_g} \sum_{i \in g} y_i$, and $\bar{x}_g = \frac{1}{N_g} \sum_{i \in g} x_i$

(c) Complete the proof of the Frisch-Waugh theorem for the sample OLS regression coefficients by showing that the j^{th} row of $\hat{\beta}$ is:

$$\hat{\beta}_j = \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\xi}_i^2 \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{\xi}_i y_i \right]$$

where $\hat{\xi}_i$ is the *estimated residual* from an OLS regression of x_{ji} on all the other x' s:

$$x_{ji} = x'_{(\sim j)i} \hat{\pi} + \hat{\xi}_i.$$

HINT: follow all the steps used in Lecture 4 for the corresponding properties of the population regression coefficients.

2. On the course web site you will find a .csv data set called ovb.csv (for “omitted variable bias”). This has 11,306 observations on men and 10,601 observations on women who are age 35-44, and worked in 2011, and were surveyed in the March 2012 Current Population Survey. The variables are: age (in years); female (0 or 1); imm (an indicator for immigrant status); hispanic (an indicator for hispanic ethnicity); black (an indicator for black race), asian (an indicator for asian race); educ (years of education, ranging from 0 to 20, with value of 12 for high school grads, 16 for people with a BA, etc); wagesal (total earnings last year); wage (average hourly wage earned last year); logwage (the log of wage); state (a categorical variable indicating state of residence, 93=California, 74=Texas, 21=NY, etc); and 3 indicators for government workers (fedwkr, statewkr, and localwkr, which are 1 if the person works for the Federal govt, a state government, or a local government). We are using the Census Bureau convention that people can be Hispanic ethnicity and of any race, so it is possible to be Hispanic and Asian.

As a way to check you have captured the data correctly, the last page of this problem set shows the means of the variables (plus their mins and maxes) for men (female=0) and women (female=1).

In lecture we presented a table showing regressions for **female** workers in this sample. There were 5 models:

1. $\log \text{wage} = \text{constant, immigrant status}$
2. $\log \text{wage} = \text{constant, education}$
3. $\text{immigrant status} = \text{constant, education}$
4. $\text{education} = \text{constant, immigrant status}$
5. $\log \text{wage} = \text{constant, education, immigrant status}$

(a) Using the omitted variable formula, write out an expression for the OLS estimate of the coefficient on immigrant status from model (1), if the true model is model (5).

(b) Using a regression package, estimate the 5 models, and show the values of the terms for part (a), first for females, then for males. Your answers for females should be the same as the ones reported in the table in Lecture 5.

(c) Consider 3 groups of immigrants: **Asian immigrants** are those with ($\text{asian}=1$) and ($\text{hispanic}=0$) and ($\text{imm}=1$). **Hispanic immigrants** are those with ($\text{hispanic}=1$) and ($\text{imm}=1$). **Other immigrants** are those with ($\text{imm}=1$) who are not included in the first 2 groups. Redo the 5 models for females and for males, distinguishing the 3 groups of immigrants. So your models will have 3 separate dummies for the 3 immigrant groups, treating natives as the omitted group. Put your results in 2 new tables that are similar to the table in Lecture 5, and include these tables in your answers.

ovb-means

MEANS

female	N Obs	Variable	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
0	11306	state	11306	55.0212277	11.0000000	95.0000000
		age	11306	39.5678401	35.0000000	44.0000000
		wagesal	11306	63033.76	2.0000000	1099999.00
		imm	11306	0.2182027	0	1.0000000
		hispanic	11306	0.1929949	0	1.0000000
		black	11306	0.0879179	0	1.0000000
		asian	11306	0.0630639	0	1.0000000
		educ	11306	13.8376968	0	20.0000000
		wage	11306	29.0460995	4.0000000	400.0000000
		logwage	11306	3.1025074	1.3862944	5.9914645
		fedwkr	11306	0.0408633	0	1.0000000
		statewkr	11306	0.0396250	0	1.0000000
		localwkr	11306	0.0636830	0	1.0000000
1	10601	state	10601	54.2026224	11.0000000	95.0000000
		age	10601	39.6222998	35.0000000	44.0000000
		wagesal	10601	40367.94	7.0000000	1099999.00
		imm	10601	0.1872465	0	1.0000000
		hispanic	10601	0.1710216	0	1.0000000
		black	10601	0.1188567	0	1.0000000
		asian	10601	0.0656542	0	1.0000000
		educ	10601	14.1724366	0	20.0000000
		wage	10601	22.2085205	4.0000000	400.0000000
		logwage	10601	2.8526766	1.3862944	5.9914645
		fedwkr	10601	0.0274502	0	1.0000000
		statewkr	10601	0.0627299	0	1.0000000
		localwkr	10601	0.1086690	0	1.0000000