

Cap14Python

May 14, 2018

0.1 Ejercicio 7

- i) Se esperaría que el número de ejecuciones tenga un efecto negativo en la tasa de asesinatos y que la tasa de desempleo tenga un efecto positivo por que un aumento en la tasa de desempleo puede generar más violencia en general.

```
In [24]: from rpy2.robjects import r, pandas2ri
         from linearmodels import PooledOLS, FirstDifferenceOLS
         pandas2ri.activate()
         r.load('data/murder.RData')
         murder = r['data'][(r.data.year > 87)].set_index(["id", "year"])
         #7.2
         model14 = PooledOLS.from_formula("mrdрте ~ 1 + d93 + exec + unem", murder)
         model14.fit().summary
```

```
Out[24]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>
        """
```

```

                                PooledOLS Estimation Summary
=====
Dep. Variable:                  mrdрте      R-squared:                  0.1016
Estimator:                     PooledOLS   R-squared (Between):         0.1167
No. Observations:              102         R-squared (Within):         -5.0117
Date:                          Mon, May 14 2018   R-squared (Overall):        0.1016
Time:                          05:17:32         Log-likelihood              -379.81
Cov. Estimator:                Unadjusted

                                F-statistic:              3.6947
Entities:                      51                 P-value                   0.0144
Avg Obs:                       2.0000             Distribution:              F(3,98)
Min Obs:                       2.0000
Max Obs:                       2.0000             F-statistic (robust):      3.6947
                                P-value                   0.0144
Time periods:                  2                 Distribution:              F(3,98)
Avg Obs:                       51.000
Min Obs:                       51.000
Max Obs:                       51.000
```

```

                                Parameter Estimates
=====
```

	Parameter	Std. Err.	T-stat	P-value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Intercept	-5.2780	4.4278	-1.1920	0.2361	-14.065	3.5088
d93	-2.0674	2.1446	-0.9640	0.3374	-6.3234	2.1885
exec	0.1277	0.2632	0.4852	0.6286	-0.3947	0.6501
unem	2.5289	0.7817	3.2350	0.0017	0.9776	4.0802

=====

"""

ii) El efecto de *exec* es positivo pero estadísticamente insignificante.

In [2]: #7.3

```
model14_3 = FirstDifferenceOLS.from_formula("mrdрте ~ (d93 - d90)\n          + exec + unem ", murder)\nmodel14_3.fit().summary
```

Out[2]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>

```
=====
FirstDifferenceOLS Estimation Summary
=====
Dep. Variable:          mrdрте      R-squared:          0.1653
Estimator:      FirstDifferenceOLS  R-squared (Between): -0.0370
No. Observations:      51          R-squared (Within):   0.1653
Date:      Mon, May 14 2018        R-squared (Overall): -0.0366
Time:      04:53:12               Log-likelihood      -74.693
Cov. Estimator:      Unadjusted

                                F-statistic:          3.1694
Entities:      51          P-value          0.0326
Avg Obs:      2.0000      Distribution:          F(3,48)
Min Obs:      2.0000
Max Obs:      2.0000      F-statistic (robust):      3.1694
                                P-value          0.0326
Time periods:      2          Distribution:          F(3,48)
Avg Obs:      51.000
Min Obs:      51.000
Max Obs:      51.000
```

Parameter Estimates						
	Parameter	Std. Err.	T-stat	P-value	Lower CI	Upper CI
d93	0.4133	0.2094	1.9737	0.0542	-0.0077	0.8343
exec	-0.1038	0.0434	-2.3918	0.0207	-0.1911	-0.0165
unem	-0.0666	0.1587	-0.4196	0.6766	-0.3857	0.2525

=====

"""

iii) el número de ejecuciones ahora es significativo, y cada que se incrementan las ejecuciones, la tasa de homicidios se reduce en 0.104.

```
In [3]: model14.fit(cov_type='robust').summary
```

```
Out[3]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>
"""
```

```

                                PooledOLS Estimation Summary
=====
Dep. Variable:                 mrdрте    R-squared:                 0.1016
Estimator:                   PooledOLS    R-squared (Between):        0.1167
No. Observations:              102        R-squared (Within):        -5.0117
Date:                         Mon, May 14 2018    R-squared (Overall):        0.1016
Time:                         04:53:12    Log-likelihood              -379.81
Cov. Estimator:               Robust

                                F-statistic:                 3.6947
Entities:                     51        P-value                   0.0144
Avg Obs:                      2.0000    Distribution:              F(3,98)
Min Obs:                      2.0000
Max Obs:                      2.0000    F-statistic (robust):      10.744
                                P-value                   0.0000
Time periods:                 2        Distribution:              F(3,98)
Avg Obs:                      51.000
Min Obs:                      51.000
Max Obs:                      51.000

```

```

                                Parameter Estimates
=====
                                Parameter  Std. Err.    T-stat    P-value    Lower CI    Upper CI
-----
Intercept    -5.2780    5.3868    -0.9798    0.3296    -15.968    5.4119
d93          -2.0674    1.9981    -1.0347    0.3034    -6.0326    1.8978
exec         0.1277    0.1342    0.9515    0.3437    -0.1387    0.3941
unem         2.5289    1.1076    2.2833    0.0246    0.3310    4.7268
=====
"""
```

- iv) Los errores estándar robustos a heterocedasticidad para son 2 para d93, 0.13 para exec y 1.11 para unem. usando estos errores se pierde la significancia de los estimadores.

```
In [25]: # 7.5
```

```
murder[(murder.exec == murder.exec.max())]
murder.sort_values(by = ['exec'], ascending = False).head(2)
```

```
Out[25]:
```

	state	mrdрте	exec	unem	d90	d93	cmrdрте	cexec	cunem	cexec_1 \
id year										
44 93	TX	11.9	34	7.0	0	1	-2.200001	23	0.8	-11
47 93	VA	8.3	11	5.0	0	1	-0.500000	8	0.7	-1

```

                                cunem_1
id year

```

```
44 93      -2.2
47 93      0.1
```

- v) El estado que más veces aplicó la pena de muerte fue Texas con un total de 34 y le sigue Virginia con 11.

```
In [27]: # 7.6
murder_wo_tx = murder[(murder.state != 'TX')]
formula = 'mrdрте ~ (d93 - d90) + exec + unem + \
          EntityEffects + TimeEffects'
model14_6 = FirstDifferenceOLS.from_formula(formula, murder_wo_tx)
model14_6.fit().summary.tables[1]
```

```
Out[27]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

```
In [5]: #Errores Robustos a Heterocedasticidad
model14_6.fit(cov_type='robust').summary.tables[1]
```

```
Out[5]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

- vi) sin el estado de Texas, se obtiene que la tasa de ejecuciones no es significativa cuando se usan estimaciones robustas. Al tener menos datos puede que no se hagan bien los cálculos y exista más varianza.

```
In [28]: import pandas as pd
from linearmodels import BetweenOLS, PanelOLS
murder = r['data'].set_index(["id", "year"])
murder['year'] = pd.Categorical(r['data'].year)
formula = 'mrdрте ~ exec + unem + TimeEffects + EntityEffects'
model14_7 = PanelOLS.from_formula(formula, murder)

model14_7.fit().summary
```

```
Out[28]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>
"""
```

```

                                PanelOLS Estimation Summary
=====
Dep. Variable:                  mrdрте      R-squared:                  0.0109
Estimator:                      PanelOLS    R-squared (Between):         0.1249
No. Observations:                153        R-squared (Within):         0.0026
Date:                            Mon, May 14 2018    R-squared (Overall):        0.1178
Time:                            05:27:40          Log-likelihood              -375.63
Cov. Estimator:                  Unadjusted

                                F-statistic:         0.5391
Entities:                        51                P-value                0.5850
Avg Obs:                        3.0000              Distribution:            F(2,98)
Min Obs:                        3.0000
Max Obs:                        3.0000              F-statistic (robust):      0.5391
                                                P-value                  0.5850
```

Time periods: 3 Distribution: F(2,98)
 Avg Obs: 51.000
 Min Obs: 51.000
 Max Obs: 51.000

Parameter Estimates						
	Parameter	Std. Err.	T-stat	P-value	Lower CI	Upper CI
exec	-0.1383	0.1770	-0.7815	0.4364	-0.4896	0.2129
unem	0.2213	0.2964	0.7467	0.4570	-0.3668	0.8095

F-test for Poolability: 16.796
 P-value: 0.0000
 Distribution: F(52,98)

Included effects: Entity, Time
 """"

- vii) Los resultados siguen sin tener significancia estadística, ahora el valor de exes de -0.14 con un T de -0.78 por lo que no se puede aceptar que el número de ejecuciones tenga algún efecto en la tasa de homicidios

0.2 Ejercicio 8

```
In [36]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from statsmodels.api import OLS
from rpy2.robjects import r, pandas2ri
from linearmodels import PooledOLS, PanelOLS
from math import log
pandas2ri.activate()
r.load('data/mathpnl.RData')
params = ['year', 'lrexp', 'lrexp_1', 'lenrol', 'lunch', 'math4']
math = r['data'].set_index(["distid", "year"])
math['year'] = pd.Categorical(r['data'].year)
math = math.dropna(0, how = "any", subset=params)
params.remove('math4')

model8_1 = PooledOLS(math.math4, math[params])
model8_1.fit().summary
```

Out[36]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>
 """"

PooledOLS Estimation Summary			
Dep. Variable:	math4	R-squared:	0.5053

```

Estimator:                PooledOLS    R-squared (Between):      0.3884
No. Observations:         3300    R-squared (Within):       0.5903
Date:                     Mon, May 14 2018    R-squared (Overall):      0.5053
Time:                     05:52:23    Log-likelihood            -1.289e+04
Cov. Estimator:           Unadjusted

                               F-statistic:      373.34
Entities:                  550    P-value      0.0000
Avg Obs:                   6.0000    Distribution:  F(9,3290)
Min Obs:                   6.0000
Max Obs:                   6.0000    F-statistic (robust):     7993.7
                               P-value      0.0000
Time periods:              7    Distribution:  F(9,3290)
Avg Obs:                   471.43
Min Obs:                   0.0000
Max Obs:                   550.00

```

Parameter Estimates

```

=====
      Parameter  Std. Err.    T-stat    P-value    Lower CI    Upper CI
-----
year.1993      -31.662     10.301    -3.0736    0.0021     -51.859     -11.464
year.1994      -25.284     10.358    -2.4409    0.0147     -45.594     -4.9746
year.1995      -13.011     10.486    -1.2408    0.2148     -33.571      7.5483
year.1996      -13.628     10.545    -1.2924    0.1963     -34.304      7.0475
year.1997      -16.321     10.573    -1.5437    0.1228     -37.052      4.4086
year.1998       -1.2637     10.590    -0.1193    0.9050     -22.027     19.500
lrexpp          0.5339      2.4281     0.2199    0.8260      -4.2268      5.2947
lrexpp_1        9.0492      2.3053     3.9253    0.0001      4.5292     13.569
lenrol          0.5927      0.2050     2.8905    0.0039      0.1906      0.9947
lunch          -0.4067      0.0138    -29.396    0.0000     -0.4338     -0.3796
=====
"""

```

- i) Estimando por Sección Cruzada, Cuando el gasto real por alumno incrementa en 100%, la tasa de aprobados aumenta en $100 * [\exp(0.5339) - 1] = 70.56\%$ pero no es significativo.
- ii) La variable lunch es el porcentaje de elegibles para almuerzo gratis, lo que se analiza aquí es que para un aumento del 1% en lunch, el número de aprobados en matemáticas se reduce en 0.41%, Se puede explicar por que a mayor porcentaje de inscritos en el programa para almuerzos gratis más pobre es el estado en observación.

```

In [37]: def lag(array, periods = 1):
          arr = np.empty_like(array)
          arr[:periods] = [np.NaN]
          arr[periods:] = array[:-periods]
          return arr

```

```

resids = model8_1.fit()._resids
years = ['y94', 'y95', 'y96', 'y97', 'y98']
params = math[years]
params['lresid'] = lag(resids)
params['resid'] = resids
formula = 'resid ~ lresid + 1 + y94 + y95 + y96 + y97 + y98'
ARtest = PooledOLS.from_formula(formula, params ).fit()
ARtest.summary

```

/home/hudson94/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:11: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#>
This is added back by InteractiveShellApp.init_path()
/home/hudson94/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:12: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#>
if sys.path[0] == '':
/home/hudson94/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/utility.py:492: MissingValueWarning: Inputs contain missing values. Dropping rows with missing observations.
warnings.warn(missing_value_warning_msg, MissingValueWarning)

Out[37]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>
"""

```

                                PooledOLS Estimation Summary
=====
Dep. Variable:                  resid    R-squared:                  0.1931
Estimator:                     PooledOLS  R-squared (Between):        0.6108
No. Observations:              3299      R-squared (Within):         -0.2603
Date:                          Mon, May 14 2018  R-squared (Overall):        0.1931
Time:                          05:52:37      Log-likelihood              -1.253e+04
Cov. Estimator:                Unadjusted

                                F-statistic:              131.34
Entities:                      550      P-value                    0.0000
Avg Obs:                       5.9982    Distribution:               F(6,3292)
Min Obs:                       5.0000
Max Obs:                       6.0000    F-statistic (robust):       131.34
                                P-value                    0.0000
Time periods:                  6      Distribution:               F(6,3292)
Avg Obs:                       549.83
Min Obs:                       549.00
Max Obs:                       550.00

```

Parameter Estimates						
	Parameter	Std. Err.	T-stat	P-value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Intercept	0.0188	0.4615	0.0408	0.9674	-0.8860	0.9237
lresid	0.4395	0.0157	28.072	0.0000	0.4088	0.4702
y94	-0.0188	0.6524	-0.0289	0.9770	-1.2979	1.2602
y95	-0.0188	0.6524	-0.0289	0.9770	-1.2979	1.2602
y96	-0.0188	0.6524	-0.0289	0.9770	-1.2979	1.2602
y97	-0.0188	0.6524	-0.0289	0.9770	-1.2979	1.2602
y98	-0.0188	0.6524	-0.0289	0.9770	-1.2979	1.2602

```
In [38]: formula = 'math4 ~ lrexpp + lrexpp_1 + lenrol + lunch + \
                TimeEffects + EntityEffects'
model8_4 = PanelOLS.from_formula(formula, math)
model8_4.fit().summary
```

```
Out[38]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>
        """
```

PanelOLS Estimation Summary			
Dep. Variable:	math4	R-squared:	0.0042
Estimator:	PanelOLS	R-squared (Between):	0.9622
No. Observations:	3300	R-squared (Within):	0.0694
Date:	Mon, May 14 2018	R-squared (Overall):	0.9215
Time:	05:52:46	Log-likelihood	-1.163e+04
Cov. Estimator:	Unadjusted		
		F-statistic:	2.9056
Entities:	550	P-value	0.0206
Avg Obs:	6.0000	Distribution:	F(4,2741)
Min Obs:	6.0000		
Max Obs:	6.0000	F-statistic (robust):	2.9056
		P-value	0.0206
Time periods:	7	Distribution:	F(4,2741)
Avg Obs:	471.43		
Min Obs:	0.0000		
Max Obs:	550.00		

Parameter Estimates						
	Parameter	Std. Err.	T-stat	P-value	Lower CI	Upper CI
lrexpp	-0.4112	2.4577	-0.1673	0.8671	-5.2302	4.4079
lrexpp_1	7.0030	2.3692	2.9559	0.0031	2.3574	11.649
lenrol	0.2451	1.1004	0.2227	0.8238	-1.9126	2.4027

lunch	0.0615	0.0515	1.1955	0.2320	-0.0394	0.1624
-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	--------

=====

F-test for Poolability: 11.346
P-value: 0.0000
Distribution: F(554,2741)

Included effects: Entity, Time
"""

- iv) El gasto rezagado sigue siendo altamente significativo.
- v) Se pierde total significación en *lenrol* y *lunch* por que estas variables no presentan cambios notables en los periodos de la muestra, y su efecto se va al error idiosincrático.

```
In [39]: formula = 'math4 ~ lrexpp + I(lrexpp_1 - lrexpp) + \
               TimeEffects + EntityEffects '
model8_5 = PanelOLS.from_formula(formula, math)
model8_5.fit().summary
```

```
Out[39]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>
"""
```

```

                                PanelOLS Estimation Summary
=====
Dep. Variable:                  math4      R-squared:                  0.0037
Estimator:                     PanelOLS    R-squared (Between):         0.9640
No. Observations:              3300        R-squared (Within):         0.0629
Date:                          Mon, May 14 2018  R-squared (Overall):        0.9229
Time:                          05:52:54      Log-likelihood              -1.163e+04
Cov. Estimator:                Unadjusted

                                F-statistic:                  5.0817
Entities:                      550          P-value                    0.0063
Avg Obs:                       6.0000        Distribution:              F(2,2743)
Min Obs:                       6.0000
Max Obs:                       6.0000        F-statistic (robust):      5.0817
                                P-value                    0.0063
Time periods:                   7          Distribution:              F(2,2743)
Avg Obs:                       471.43
Min Obs:                       0.0000
Max Obs:                       550.00

```

```

                                Parameter Estimates
=====
                                Parameter  Std. Err.    T-stat    P-value    Lower CI    Upper CI
-----
lrexpp                6.4927    2.6362    2.4629    0.0138    1.3236    11.66
I(lrexpp_1 - lrexpp)  6.5983    2.1455    3.0753    0.0021    2.3912    10.80
=====

```

F-test for Poolability: 13.974
P-value: 0.0000
Distribution: F(554,2743)

Included effects: Entity, Time
"""

v) El efecto de largo plazo $\hat{\theta} = 6.5983$ y su $sd(2.15)$

0.3 Ejercicio 9

```
In [14]: from rpy2.robjects import r, pandas2ri
         from statsmodels.api import OLS
         pandas2ri.activate()
         r.load('data/pension.RData')
         pension = r['data']
         formula = """pctstck ~ 1 + choice + prftshr + female + age +
                        educ + finc25 + finc35 + finc50 + finc75 + finc100
                        + finc101 + wealth89 + stckin89 + irain89"""
         model9_1 = OLS.from_formula(formula, pension)
         model9_1.fit().summary()
```

```
Out[14]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>
        """
```

```

                                OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:                  pctstck      R-squared:                0.108
Model:                            OLS      Adj. R-squared:            0.038
Method:                    Least Squares      F-statistic:                1.542
Date:                Mon, 14 May 2018      Prob (F-statistic):            0.100
Time:                04:54:28      Log-Likelihood:            -978.02
No. Observations:                194      AIC:                        1986.
Df Residuals:                    179      BIC:                        2035.
Df Model:                        14
Covariance Type:                nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	128.5442	55.170	2.330	0.021	19.677	237.411
choice	11.7443	6.232	1.884	0.061	-0.553	24.042
prftshr	14.3361	7.231	1.982	0.049	0.066	28.606
female	1.4522	6.766	0.215	0.830	-11.898	14.803
age	-1.5006	0.777	-1.932	0.055	-3.033	0.032
educ	0.7036	1.197	0.588	0.557	-1.658	3.065
finc25	-15.2887	14.229	-1.074	0.284	-43.368	12.790
finc35	0.1880	14.693	0.013	0.990	-28.806	29.182
finc50	-3.8617	14.551	-0.265	0.791	-32.576	24.852

finc75	-13.7481	16.022	-0.858	0.392	-45.364	17.868
finc100	-2.6861	15.719	-0.171	0.865	-33.704	28.331
finc101	-25.0504	17.800	-1.407	0.161	-60.176	10.075
wealth89	-0.0026	0.013	-0.200	0.841	-0.028	0.023
stckin89	6.6742	6.683	0.999	0.319	-6.513	19.862
irain89	-7.4978	6.378	-1.176	0.241	-20.083	5.088

Omnibus:	52.568	Durbin-Watson:	1.856
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	9.876
Skew:	0.055	Prob(JB):	0.00717
Kurtosis:	1.900	Cond. No.	6.74e+03

Warnings:

```
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified
[2] The condition number is large, 6.74e+03. This might indicate that there are
strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
"""
```

- i) El stock de pensiones aumenta en 11.74 cuando se puede elegir como hacer la inversión, y es significativa al 96%.

```
In [15]: hypotheses = """(finc25 = finc35 = finc50 = finc75 = finc100 =
finc101 = wealth89 = stckin89 = irain89 = 0)"""
print(model9_1.fit().f_test(hypotheses))
```

```
<F test: F=array([[1.03087375]]), p=0.4171606761558133, df_denom=179, df_num=9>
```

- ii) La prueba F de significancia conjunta tiene un p-valor de 0.42 por lo tanto no son conjuntamente significativas estas variables.

```
In [16]: len(pension.id.unique())
```

```
Out[16]: 171
```

- iii) Hay 171 familias en la muestra

```
In [17]: model9_1.fit().get_robustcov_results(cov_type='cluster', \
groups = pension.id).summary().tables[1]
```

```
Out[17]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

- iv) no son tan diferentes, en la tabla anterior se presentan los errores robustos. no sorprende este resultado porque con 171 familias en una muestra de 194 se espera que sean independientes.

```
In [18]: from linearmodels import FirstDifferenceOLS
couples = pd.concat(id for _, id in pension.groupby('id') if len(id)>1)
i = (1,2)*(int(len(couples)/2))
```

```

couples['i'] = i
couples = couples.set_index(['id', 'i'])
couples['i'] = pd.Categorical(i)
formula = """pctstck ~ i + choice + prftshr + female + age + educ
              + EntityEffects"""
model9_5 = FirstDifferenceOLS.from_formula(formula, couples)
model9_5.fit().summary

```

Out[18]: <class 'linearmodels.compat.statsmodels.Summary'>

```

"""
                                FirstDifferenceOLS Estimation Summary
=====
Dep. Variable:                    pctstck      R-squared:                    0.2060
Estimator:                      FirstDifferenceOLS  R-squared (Between):          -16.307
No. Observations:                 23      R-squared (Within):           0.2060
Date:                            Mon, May 14 2018  R-squared (Overall):         -15.160
Time:                            04:54:28      Log-likelihood                -110.38
Cov. Estimator:                  Unadjusted

                                F-statistic:                    0.7351
Entities:                        23      P-value                      0.6284
Avg Obs:                        2.0000      Distribution:                F(6,17)
Min Obs:                        2.0000
Max Obs:                        2.0000      F-statistic (robust):        0.7351
                                P-value                      0.6284
Time periods:                    2      Distribution:                F(6,17)
Avg Obs:                        23.000
Min Obs:                        23.000
Max Obs:                        23.000

                                Parameter Estimates
=====
                                Parameter  Std. Err.    T-stat    P-value    Lower CI    Upper CI
-----
i                15.927    10.938     1.4562    0.1636    -7.1495    39.003
choice           2.2757    15.000     0.1517    0.8812    -29.372    33.923
prftshr          -9.2671    16.924    -0.5476    0.5911    -44.973    26.439
female           21.551    21.485     1.0031    0.3299    -23.779    66.881
age              -3.5727    8.9992    -0.3970    0.6963    -22.559    15.414
educ             -1.2203    3.4290    -0.3559    0.7263    -8.4550     6.0143
=====
"""

```

- v) En la primera diferencia se borran todas las variables que eran iguales para el mismo hogar.
- vi) En este modelo ninguna variable es significativa. puede deberse a que solo se tienen 23 observaciones.

0.4 Ejercicio 11

```
In [19]: from rpy2.robjects import r, pandas2ri
         from linearmodels import PooledOLS, PanelOLS
         pandas2ri.activate()
         r.load('data/wagepan.RData')
         wagepan = r.data.set_index(['year', 'nr'])
         wagepan['year'] = pd.Categorical(r.data['year'])

         formula = "lwage ~ 1+educ + black + hisp \
                    + exper + expersq + married + union \
                    + EntityEffects + TimeEffects"

         model_i = PooledOLS.from_formula(formula, wagepan)
         model_i.fit(cov_type='kernel').summary.tables[1]
```

```
Out[19]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

- i) Como es de esperarse, los estimadores robustos a heterocedasticidad y autocorrelación son más grandes, para el caso de educ el EE es 0.009, casi el doble del estimado por OLS clásico. para hisp el EE es 0.04 y antes era 0.024, y married ahora tiene EE 0.026 a diferencia de 0.016.

```
In [20]: model_ii = PanelOLS.\
         from_formula("lwage ~ expersq + married + \
                    union + EntityEffects + TimeEffects",
                    wagepan)
         model_ii.fit(cov_type='kernel').summary.tables[1]
```

```
Out[20]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

- ii) Estos Errores estándar son mas grandes que los normales pero la diferencia es muy pequeña, en el caso de *Exper*² el error es solo 0.0002 mas grande. esto puede deberse a que se han eliminado las variables constantes en el tiempo, al igual que parte del error *ai*
- iii) Es más importante hacer robustos los errores a autocorrelación en el modelo de sección agregada. puesto que es más probable que el error se correlacione serialmente.

0.5 Ejercicio 12

```
In [21]: import numpy as np
         from rpy2.robjects import r, pandas2ri
         pandas2ri.activate()
         r.load('data/elem94_95.RData')
         elem = r["data"]
         i = elem.groupby(["distid"])["schid"]
         print("Menor: ", min(i.count()), "\nMayor: ", max(i.count()), \
```

```

        "\nMedia: ", round(sum(i.count())/len(i), 2))

del i

Menor: 1
Mayor: 162
Media: 3.44

In [14]: from statsmodels.api import OLS
        formula = "lavgsal ~ bs + lenrol + lstaff + lunch"
        modii = OLS.from_formula(formula, elem)
        modii.fit().summary()

Out[14]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>
        """
                                OLS Regression Results
        =====
        Dep. Variable:          lavgsal    R-squared:                0.488
        Model:                  OLS        Adj. R-squared:           0.487
        Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:              439.4
        Date:                   Mon, 14 May 2018    Prob (F-statistic):       4.22e-266
        Time:                   04:59:15          Log-Likelihood:           689.98
        No. Observations:       1848             AIC:                     -1370.
        Df Residuals:           1843             BIC:                     -1342.
        Df Model:                4
        Covariance Type:        nonrobust
        =====
                                coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
        -----
        Intercept              13.8315      0.110     126.055      0.000      13.616      14.047
        bs                    -0.5161      0.110     -4.702      0.000      -0.731      -0.301
        lenrol                 -0.0284      0.008     -3.360      0.001      -0.045      -0.012
        lstaff                 -0.6906      0.018    -37.615      0.000      -0.727      -0.655
        lunch                  -0.0008      0.000     -4.695      0.000      -0.001      -0.000
        =====
        Omnibus:                46.324    Durbin-Watson:              0.921
        Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):          105.674
        Skew:                    0.009    Prob(JB):                  1.13e-23
        Kurtosis:                4.171    Cond. No.:                  1.46e+03
        =====

        Warnings:
        [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified
        [2] The condition number is large, 1.46e+03. This might indicate that there are
        strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
        """

```

ii) El estimador para *bs* es -0.52 con un error estándar de 0.11

```
In [7]: modii.fit().get_robustcov_results(cov_type='cluster', \
      groups = r.data.distid).summary().tables[1]
```

```
Out[7]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

iii) El error estándar robusto a cluster por distrito es 0.25 y el valor de t es -2.04 el cual se redujo bastante y pierde significatividad pero aun es aceptable.

```
In [8]: modii = OLS.from_formula(formula, elem[(elem.bs < 0.5)])
      modii.fit().get_robustcov_results(cov_type='cluster', \
      groups = elem.distid[(elem.bs < 0.5)]).summary().tables[1]
```

```
Out[8]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.table.SimpleTable'>
```

iV) Al omitir las observaciones donde bs es > a .5, el estimador ahora pierde significancia y toma el valor de -0.19 con un error de 0.273 por lo que el efecto que tiene es estadísticamente cero.

```
In [22]: from linearmodels import PanelOLS
      elem = elem[(elem.bs < 0.5)].set_index(["distid", "schid"])
      modeliv = PanelOLS.from_formula("lavgsl ~ bs + lenrol + lstaff + lunch + \
      EntityEffects + TimeEffects", elem)
      modeliv.fit(cov_type = "clustered").summary.tables[1]
```

MemoryError

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-22-b9db816f8182> in <module>()
      2 elem = elem[(elem.bs < 0.5)].set_index(["distid", "schid"])
      3 modeliv = PanelOLS.from_formula("lavgsl ~ bs + lenrol + lstaff + lunch +
----> 4 modeliv.fit(cov_type = "clustered").summary.tables[1]

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/panel/model.py in fit(self, use_olsdv,
1149         y, x, ybar, y_effects, x_effects = self._slow_path()
1150     elif not weighted:
-> 1151         y, x, ybar = self._fast_path()
1152     else:
1153         y, x, ybar, y_effects, x_effects = self._weighted_fast_path()

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/panel/model.py in _fast_path(self)
946         x = x.general_demean(groups)
947     elif self.entity_effects and self.time_effects:
--> 948         y = y.demean('both')
949         x = x.demean('both')
950     elif self.entity_effects:
```

```

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/panel/data.py in demean(self, group, w
456         raise ValueError
457         if group == 'both':
--> 458             return self._demean_both(weights)
459
460         level = 0 if group == 'entity' else 1

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/panel/data.py in _demean_both(self, w
340         d = self.dummies(dummy, drop_first=True)
341         d.index = e.index
--> 342         d = PanelData(d).demean(group, weights=weights)
343         d = d.values2d
344         e = e.values2d

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/panel/data.py in __init__(self, x, var
205         raise ValueError('The index on the time dimension must be either '
206                             'numeric or date-like')
--> 207         self._k, self._t, self._n = self.panel.shape
208         self._frame.index.levels[0].name = 'entity'
209         self._frame.index.levels[1].name = 'time'

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/panel/data.py in panel(self)
213         """pandas Panel view of data"""
214         if self._panel is None:
--> 215             self._panel = _Panel(self._frame)
216         return self._panel
217

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/linearmodels/panel/data.py in __init__(self, df)
38         self._full_index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([self._minor_axis,
39                                                         self._major_axis])
---> 40         new_df = df.reindex(self._full_index)
41         self._frame = new_df
42         i, j, k = len(self._items), len(self._major_axis), len(self._minor_axis)

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.py in wrapper(*args, **kwar
125         @wraps(func)
126         def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
--> 127             return func(*args, **kwargs)
128
129         if not PY2:

```



```

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in reindex(self, *args, **kwargs)
2933     kwargs.pop('axis', None)
2934     kwargs.pop('labels', None)
-> 2935     return super(DataFrame, self).reindex(**kwargs)
2936
2937     @Appender(_shared_docs['reindex_axis'] % _shared_doc_kwargs)

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/generic.py in reindex(self, *args, **kwargs)
3021     # perform the reindex on the axes
3022     return self._reindex_axes(axes, level, limit, tolerance, method,
-> 3023                             fill_value, copy).__finalize__(self)
3024
3025     def _reindex_axes(self, axes, level, limit, tolerance, method, fill_value,

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in _reindex_axes(self, axes, level, limit, tolerance, method, fill_value, copy)
2868     if index is not None:
2869         frame = frame._reindex_index(index, method, copy, level,
-> 2870                                     fill_value, limit, tolerance)
2871
2872     return frame

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in _reindex_index(self, new_index, index, method, copy, level, fill_value, limit, tolerance)
2879     return self._reindex_with_indexers({0: [new_index, indexer]}),
2880                                     copy=copy, fill_value=fill_value,
-> 2881                                     allow_dups=False)
2882
2883     def _reindex_columns(self, new_columns, method, copy, level,

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/generic.py in _reindex_with_indexers(self, new_index, index, method, copy, level, fill_value, limit, tolerance, allow_dups)
3143     fill_value=fill_value,
3144     allow_dups=allow_dups,
-> 3145     copy=copy)
3146
3147     if copy and new_data is self._data:

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/internals.py in reindex_indexer(self, new_index, index, method, copy, level, fill_value, limit, tolerance, allow_dups)
4148     new_blocks = [blk.take_nd(indexer, axis=axis, fill_tuple=(
4149         fill_value if fill_value is not None else blk.fill_value,))
-> 4150                  for blk in self.blocks]
4151
4152     new_axes = list(self.axes)

```

```

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/internals.py in <listcomp>(.0)
4148         new_blocks = [blk.take_nd(indexer, axis=axis, fill_tuple=(
4149             fill_value if fill_value is not None else blk.fill_value,))
-> 4150         for blk in self.blocks]
4151
4152         new_axes = list(self.axes)

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/internals.py in take_nd(self, indexer,
1219         fill_value = fill_tuple[0]
1220         new_values = algos.take_nd(values, indexer, axis=axis,
-> 1221             allow_fill=True, fill_value=fill_value)
1222
1223         if new_mgr_locs is None:

~/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/pandas/core/algorithms.py in take_nd(arr, indexer,
1377         out = np.empty(out_shape, dtype=dtype, order='F')
1378     else:
-> 1379         out = np.empty(out_shape, dtype=dtype)
1380
1381     func = _get_take_nd_function(arr.ndim, arr.dtype, out.dtype, axis=axis,

```

MemoryError:

MemoryError: el software no es capaz de hacer este cálculo con 3.5 gb de memoria :/