Introductory Econometrics I

Final Review

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Final Exam

- June 20 (Thursday), 14:30-16:30
- Location
 - ► 6A016: student ID 2017080182 2021013291
 - ► 6A017: student ID 2021013292 2022011397
 - ► 6A018: student ID 2022011398 2022011456
 - ► 6A201: student ID 2022011457 2022011510
 - ► 6A203: student ID 2022011511 2022012732
 - ► 6A205: student ID 2022012733 2024403080
- You can bring an A4 two-sided cheatsheet. No calculator is needed
- Regular office hour: Thursdays 4-5pm
- Additional office hour before the exam: June 19 (Wednesday), 5-6pm

Final Exam

- Usually 3 questions. Each contains several parts.
 - ▶ The 1st question may require some mathematical derivations
 - Other questions are usually based on specific empirical examples
- Focus on contents covered after midterm
 - ▶ Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15 and discussion about causal inference
 - All topics not covered in class will NOT be tested
 - ▶ All contents marked with a star will NOT be tested
 - ▶ Some basic knowledge from the 1st half is necessary
 - Stata commands are NOT tested, but interpreting Stata outputs might be needed
 - ► Take a look at the past finals, but remember the coverage of the course slightly differs in each semester

Review: Before the Midterm

- Basics of regression analysis
 - ▶ From Simple Regression to Multiple Regression
 - ▶ **Identification**: what do we want to get?
 - ★ Zero conditional mean assumption
 - **Estimation**: how do we get it?
 - * OLS regression/method of moment estimation
 - ★ Algebraic properties of OLS
 - ★ Statistical properties: unbiasedness, consistency
 - ▶ **Inference**: how do we characterize an estimator's uncertainty?
 - * Standard errors
 - **★** Asymptotic normality
 - ⋆ Confidence intervals, t test, F test, etc.

- OLS further issues (Ch6):
 - ► Impact of units of measurements (special case: beta coefficient)
 - Functional form (logs, quadratics, interaction) that characterize more flexible relationships between y and x
 - ▶ Important: Interpret results precisely (sign, magnitude, effect for different groups, etc.); characterize heterogeneous partial effects
 - ► What factors do you want to control for in a regression? (ceteris paribus interpretation)
 - ▶ Adjusted R-Sqaured will NOT be tested

- Dummy variable approach (Ch7, important!)
 - ▶ One single dummy, dummies for multiple categories
 - ▶ Interaction with other dummies or with continuous variables
 - Dummy variable trap (perfect multicolinearity)
 - ► Important: Interpret results precisely; use dummies appropriately to check heterogeneity across groups!
 - ▶ Linear probability model
 - ★ Interpretation, heteroskedasiticity (and other shortcomings)

- Causal inference and program evaluation (Ch2.7, 3.7e, 7.6)
 - ► Goal: define causality in a formal framework; understand when regression has a causal meaning and when it does not
 - ▶ Understand the potential outcomes y(1) and y(0), observed outcome y, treatment d in context
 - ▶ Randomized experiments: key assumption $(y_i(1), y_i(0)) \perp d_i$; comparison of means of two groups immediately identifies ATE
 - ► Explain if you think the randomized experiment assumption holds or fails in context; provide solutions if it fails (e.g., control for some observed features?)
 - ► The technical justification of multiple regression $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 d + \beta_2 x + e$ in the potential outcomes framework will NOT be tested
 - ▶ Question 1 (the technical one) will not be about potential outcomes

- Heteroskedasticity, intra-cluster correlation, serial correlation (Ch8&12)
 - ▶ Technically, we view them as inference issues!
 - ► They do not directly affect unbiasedness/consistency of OLS
 - ► They affect how we compute standard errors, construct CIs, or do testing
 - ► Two general strategies:
 - Still use OLS estimators, but use various kinds of robust standard errors
 - ② Use generalized least squares and hopefully improve efficiency (we only discussed WLS for heteroskedasticity)
 - What kind of robust standard errors are appropriate for a certain research question? At what level do you want to cluster your standard errors?
 - ▶ Testing for existence of these issues is NOT required
 - ► For time series, you only need to know what HAC standard error is and when you want to use it

- Endogeneity and solutions (Ch9&15, important!)
 - Different sources of endogeneity
 - * Omitted variables
 - Measurement errors (do not just memorize conclusions; understand the underlying assumptions)
 - ★ Sample selection and simultaneity are NOT required
 - Endogeneity makes OLS biased/inconsistent
 - ▶ Don't forget one solution is multiple regression
 - ► Another solution: instrumental variables
 - ★ Two stage least squares
 - ★ When is an IV valid/invalid? (theoretically and empirically)
 - \star Interpretation of IV estimation, comparison with OLS
 - * Test for relevance/weak IV, test for endogeneity
 - * Test for overidentifying restrictions (you need to know the basic idea, but I will not ask you to write down testing procedures)

Takeaways From This Course

- Think as a "researcher"
 - ▶ What do you want?
 - ▶ What method do you want to use?
 - Differentiate correlation and causation
- Good research
 - ▶ Be very clear about what you want (e.g., causality or statistical association?)
 - ► Choose an **appropriate** (maybe not the newest) approach
 - Base your analysis on theory, reasoning, background knowledge (good "story")
 - ▶ Do not "search" for results!!