# Problem Set 4 – Maximum Likelihood Estimation

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### Likelihood Function

We estimate the following model:

 $\ln(w_{i,t}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Educi, t + \beta_2 Agei, t + \beta_3 Age_{i,t}^2 + \beta_4 Blacki, t + \beta_5 Other Racei, t + \epsilon_{i,t},$ where  $\epsilon_{i,t} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ .

The log-likelihood function for this model is:

$$\ell(\beta, \sigma^2 \mid y, X) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y - X\beta)^{\top} (y - X\beta),$$

with y the vector of log wages, X the matrix of regressors (intercept, education, age, age<sup>2</sup>, Black, Other), and  $\beta = (\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_5)$ .

### MLE Results

The table below shows the maximum likelihood estimates for each year:

Year	1971	1980	1990	2000
Education coefficient	0.0665	0.0660	0.0955	0.1102

## Interpretation

The coefficient on education measures the percentage change in wages associated with an additional year of schooling, holding age and race constant.

- In 1971, one more year of education is associated with about a 6.7% increase in wages.
- In 1980, the effect is very similar, about 6.6%.
- By 1990, the return rises to roughly 9.6%.
- By 2000, the return increases further to about 11.0%.

Conclusion: The return to education increased steadily between 1971 and 2000, indicating that education became increasingly valuable in the labor market.

## Screenshots

Figure 1: Successful test results from pytest.

MLE Results:										
Year	Success	LogLik	Intercept	Educ	Age	Age^2	Black	0ther	Sigma^2	
1971	True	-713.706788	0.586333	0.066500	0.064904	-0.000617	-0.164137	0.017512	0.164718	
1980	True	-1142.420586	1.002273	0.066002	0.045569	-0.000399	-0.103028	0.012315	0.200524	
1990	True	-1385.080151	0.277244	0.095499	0.057864	-0.000540	-0.167987	-0.052001	0.231832	
2000	True	-2043.016695	-0.295246	0.110212	0.084495	-0.000888	-0.259771	-0.062168	0.285320	

Figure 2: MLE results table.