

ECON-Online  
Assignment - 8  
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Q. 10.2

$$a) \text{Hwrs} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{Wage} + \beta_3 \text{EDU} + \beta_4 \text{Age} \\ + \beta_5 \text{Kids L6} + \beta_6 \text{Kids G18} + \beta_7 \text{NWIFEINC}$$

Wage  $\rightarrow$  +ve more wage more supply  
EDU  $\rightarrow$  could be +ve or -ve. How much education women have it doesn't mean they ~~more~~ work more. They can work part-time too if they are more qualified.

Age  $\rightarrow$  Age ~~could~~ be negative. More the age, less the number of hours.

Kids L6  $\rightarrow$  negative. ~~A~~ presence of young children will reduce the tendency to work.

Kids G18  $\rightarrow$  +ve As children grow up, women can start working.

NWIFEINC  $\rightarrow$  -ve more the household income, less the tendency of women working.

b) The term wage could be endogenous. Wages may be taking the effect of underlying or omitted variable  $\rightarrow$  Ability. Ability could be correlated with education as well. It can be correlated with the error term.



wage  $\rightarrow$  correlated with error

education  $\rightarrow$  correlated with error

$\rightarrow$  This will cause endogeneity problem & OLS will fail.

Wage depends on experience also

c) wage & Expr & wage & Expr<sup>2</sup> could be correlated as ~~expr~~ <sup>age</sup> increases, wage increases & after a certain point, it will start declining this shows wage & Expr<sup>2</sup> is also correlated. at the same point Expr & Expr<sup>2</sup> will be not correlated with the error term.

$\therefore$  they can be used as instrument variables.

d) Yes the equation is identified.

1  $\rightarrow$  endogenous variable  $\rightarrow$  wage

2  $\rightarrow$  instrument variables  $\rightarrow$  Expr & Expr<sup>2</sup>  
instrument var  $\gg$  endogenous variables

e) First estimate wage as

$$\hat{wage} = r_1 + r_2 Edu + r_3 Age + r_4 Kids LG + r_5 Kids 618 + r_6 N Wife INC + \theta_1 Expr + \theta_2 Expr^2 + error$$



second replace endogenous wage variable with regressed wage in first step. that is use two step least square.

Q.10.6

a)

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x + e$$

$$= 3 + x + e$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = 2, \quad \sigma_e^2 = 1$$

$$\text{cov}(x, e) = 0.9$$

correlation bet<sup>n</sup>  $x$  &  $e$  =

$$r_{xe} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, e)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x) \times \text{Var}(e)}} = \frac{0.9}{\sqrt{2 \times 1}}$$

$$= 0.634$$

$$= 0.6364$$

b) Using R correlation = 0.65136

c) Plotted using R

d)	Observations	$\beta_1$	<del>error</del> $\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	<del>error</del> $\beta_2$
	10	2.775	0.3608	1.3722	0.1727
	20	3.0169	0.2036	1.3876	0.1211
	100	3.007	0.07872	1.4016	0.05336
	500	3.01825	0.030410	1.4535	0.02367



for  $\beta_1$ , as the sample size increases, the value is moving closer to 3 (true value) but after 100 it ~~goes~~ moves away from 3 for  $\beta_2$ , as sample size is increasing, the value is moving away from true value.

this could be because of correlation between  $x$  &  $e$ .

e)  $z_1$  &  $x$  have high correlation (0.62) &  $z_1$  &  $e$  have practically zero correlation (-0.003) makes it a good instrument variable.

$z_2$  also can be used (0.28 & 0.027) correlation but  $z_1$  is better choice than  $z_2$  as it have higher correlation with  $x$  & low with  $e$ .

f)	Observations	$\beta_1$	<del>error</del> $\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	<del>error</del> $\beta_2$
	10	2.7144	0.4277	1.0640	0.2526
	20	3.0810	0.2500	1.0263	0.1966
	100	2.9771	0.1051	0.9363	0.1132
	500	3.03150	0.04512 <del>0.05613</del>	0.99613	0.05044



As sample size increases,  $\beta_1$  &  $\beta_2$  both are converging towards true parameter.

g)

Observations	$\beta_1$	error $\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	error $\beta_2$
10	2.7144	0.4277	1.0640	0.2526
20	3.0810	0.2500	1.0263	0.1966
100	2.9771	0.1051	0.9363	0.1132
500	3.03150	<del>0.04512</del> <del>0.996</del>	0.99613	0.05044

for small sample size, estimates are far away from true parameters.

As sample size is increasing, estimates are moving closer to true value.

$Z_1$  gives better estimates compared with  $Z_2$ .

h)

Observations	$\beta_1$	error $\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	error $\beta_2$
10	2.7144	0.4277	1.0640	0.2526
20	3.0810	0.2500	1.0263	0.1966
100	2.9771	0.1051	0.9363	0.1132
500	3.03150	<del>0.99613</del> 0.04152	0.99613	0.05044

As sample size is increasing, estimates are converging towards true parameter.



g)

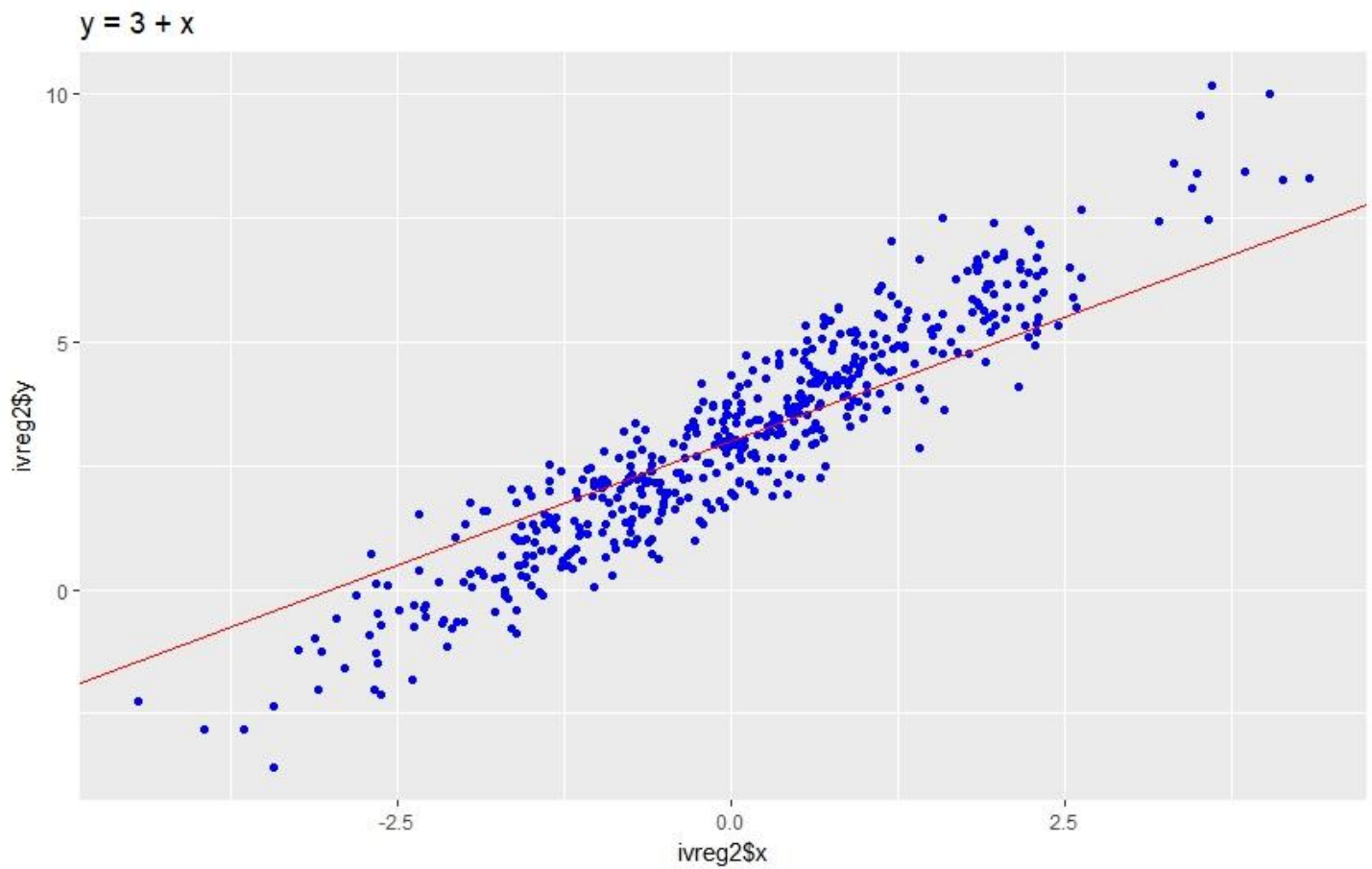
estimates

Observations	$\beta_1$	error $\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	error $\beta_2$
10	1.892	11.061	-2.950	51.705
20	3.2433	0.6975	0.1110	2.4712
100	2.99020	0.08865	1.13489	0.14697
500	3.0294	0.04236	1.06665	0.10136

for less no. of observations, estimates are way too far from true parameter  $Z_1$  is better than  $Z_2$

h)

Observations	$\beta_1$	error $\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	error $\beta_2$
10	2.7114	0.4337	1.0491	0.2549
20	3.0852	0.2555	1.0026	0.1989
100	2.98076	0.09974	0.99206	0.09316
500	3.03113	0.04458	1.00899	0.04490



```
> # -----calculating error
```

```
>
```

```
> e <- ivreg2$y - 3 - ivreg2$x
```

```
>
```

```
> # --- Correlation in x and e
```

```
>
```

```
> cor(ivreg2$x, e)
```

```
[1] 0.65136
```

```
>
```

```
> line <- abline(3,1)
```

```
Error in int_abline(a = a, b = b, h = h, v = v, untf = untf, ...) :
```

```
plot.new has not been called yet
```

```
>
```

```
> # --- Scatterplot ---
```

```
>
```

```

> library(ggplot2)
>
> ggplot(data = ivreg2, aes(x = ivreg2$x, y = ivreg2$y)) +
+   geom_point(color = 'blue') +
+   geom_abline(intercept = 3, slope = 1, color = "red") + ggtitle('y = 3 + x')
> # ----- OLS Regression with different observations -----
> data_10 <- ivreg2[1:10,]
> model_10 <- lm(y ~ x, data = data_10)
> summary(model_10)

```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x, data = data_10)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.6450	-0.6888	-0.2390	0.4484	1.9556

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	2.7775	0.3608	7.698	5.76e-05 ***
x	1.3722	0.1727	7.945	4.59e-05 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.136 on 8 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8875, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8735

F-statistic: 63.12 on 1 and 8 DF, p-value: 4.589e-05

```

> data_20 <- ivreg2[1:20,]
> model_20 <- lm(y ~ x, data = data_20)
> summary(model_20)

```



Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x, data = data_20)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.83171	-0.52577	0.08304	0.45379	1.75205

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.0169	0.2036	14.81	1.59e-11 ***
x	1.3876	0.1211	11.46	1.05e-09 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.9056 on 18 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8795, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8728

F-statistic: 131.4 on 1 and 18 DF, p-value: 1.053e-09

```
> data_100 <- ivreg2[1:100,]
```

```
> model_100 <- lm(y ~ x, data = data_100)
```

```
> summary(model_100)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x, data = data_100)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.1199	-0.5289	0.0271	0.5255	1.7940

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.00783	0.07872	38.21	<2e-16 ***

```
x      1.40164  0.05330 26.30 <2e-16 ***
```

```
---
```

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Residual standard error: 0.7864 on 98 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8759, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8746

F-statistic: 691.5 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> model_500 <- lm(y ~ x, data = ivreg2)
```

```
> summary(model_500)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x, data = ivreg2)
```

Residuals:

```
      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-2.20345 -0.51588 -0.01086  0.52412  2.26606
```

Coefficients:

```
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  3.01825    0.03410   88.5 <2e-16 ***
x            1.45352    0.02367   61.4 <2e-16 ***
```

```
---
```

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Residual standard error: 0.7624 on 498 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8833, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8831

F-statistic: 3770 on 1 and 498 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> # -----correlation between x, z1, z2 ,e-----
```

```
> dat <- cbind(ivreg2, e)
```

```
> cor(dat)
```



	x	y	z1	z2	e
x	1.0000000	0.9398447	0.620821104	0.28948601	0.651359982
y	0.9398447	1.0000000	0.399870154	0.19965601	0.871374239
z1	0.6208211	0.3998702	1.000000000	-0.01530765	-0.003447192
z2	0.2894860	0.1996560	-0.015307651	1.00000000	0.027708992
e	0.6513600	0.8713742	-0.003447192	0.02770899	1.000000000

```
> # ----- IV reg Z1-----
```

```
>
```

```
> library(AER)
```

```
> ivreg_10 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 , data =data_10)
```

```
> summary(ivreg_10)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1, data = data_10)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.63964	-0.67660	-0.09229	1.06554	1.56448

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	2.7144	0.4277	6.346	0.000222 ***
x	1.0640	0.2526	4.211	0.002951 **

```
---
```

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.343 on 8 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8427, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8231

Wald test: 17.73 on 1 and 8 DF, p-value: 0.002951

```
> ivreg_20 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 , data =data_20)
```

```
> summary(ivreg_20)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1, data = data_20)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.13540	-0.43910	0.09362	0.65356	1.77434

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.0810	0.2500	12.323	3.29e-10 ***
x	1.0263	0.1966	5.219	5.79e-05 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.107 on 18 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8199, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8099

Wald test: 27.24 on 1 and 18 DF, p-value: 5.79e-05

```
> ivreg_100 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 , data =data_100)
```

```
> summary(ivreg_100)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1, data = data_100)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.3405	-0.8786	0.0898	0.7411	2.1542

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	2.9771	0.1051	28.320	< 2e-16 ***



```
x      0.9363  0.1132  8.268 6.77e-13 ***
```

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.049 on 98 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.7793, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7771

Wald test: 68.36 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: 6.775e-13

```
> model <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 , data =ivreg2)
```

```
> summary(model)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1, data = ivreg2)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.18955	-0.72094	0.01315	0.62964	3.54344

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.03150	0.04512	67.18	<2e-16 ***
x	0.99613	0.05044	19.75	<2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.008 on 498 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.7958, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7954

Wald test: 390 on 1 and 498 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> # -----IV Reg Z2-----
```

```
>
```

```
>
```

```
> library(AER)
> ivregz2_10 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z2 , data =data_10)
> summary(ivregz2_10)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z2, data = data_10)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-15.593	-5.249	-1.467	4.665	18.598

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	1.892	11.061	0.171	0.868
x	-2.950	51.705	-0.057	0.956

Residual standard error: 10.11 on 8 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: -7.919,      Adjusted R-squared: -9.034

Wald test: 0.003256 on 1 and 8 DF, p-value: 0.9559

```
> ivregz2_20 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z2 , data =data_20)
> summary(ivregz2_20)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z2, data = data_20)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-6.4388	-1.3000	0.2736	1.4712	4.5745

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
--	----------	------------	---------	----------



(Intercept) 3.2433 0.6975 4.650 0.000199 \*\*\*

x 0.1110 2.4712 0.045 0.964670

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.426 on 18 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.1351, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08702

Wald test: 0.002017 on 1 and 18 DF, p-value: 0.9647

```
> ivregz2_100 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z2 , data =data_100)
```

```
> summary(ivregz2_100)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z2, data = data_100)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.672103	-0.632638	-0.007235	0.667518	1.778049

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
--	----------	------------	---------	----------

(Intercept)	2.99020	0.08865	33.729	< 2e-16 ***
-------------	---------	---------	--------	-------------

x	1.13489	0.14697	7.722	9.9e-12 ***
---	---------	---------	-------	-------------

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.8812 on 98 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8441, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8426

Wald test: 59.63 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: 9.904e-12

```
> modelz2 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z2 , data =ivreg2)
```

```
> summary(modelz2)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z2, data = ivreg2)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.945541	-0.687447	-0.007559	0.586303	3.291229

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.02946	0.04236	71.51	<2e-16 ***
x	1.06665	0.10136	10.52	<2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.945 on 498 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8207, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8204

Wald test: 110.7 on 1 and 498 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> # -----IV Reg z1 + Z2-----
```

```
>
```

```
>
```

```
> library(AER)
```

```
> ivregz1z2_10 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 + z2 , data =data_10)
```

```
> summary(ivregz1z2_10)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1 + z2, data = data_10)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.6876	-0.6756	-0.0865	1.1177	1.5746

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	2.7114	0.4337	6.252	0.000245	***
x	1.0491	0.2549	4.116	0.003362	**

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.361 on 8 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8383, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8181

Wald test: 16.94 on 1 and 8 DF, p-value: 0.003362

```
> ivregz1z2_20 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 + z2 , data =data_20)
```

```
> summary(ivregz1z2_20)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1 + z2, data = data_20)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.22102	-0.41855	0.08397	0.63692	1.78915

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	3.0852	0.2555	12.074	4.57e-10	***
x	1.0026	0.1987	5.045	8.42e-05	***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.132 on 18 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8118, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8013

Wald test: 25.45 on 1 and 18 DF, p-value: 8.42e-05



```
> ivregz1z2_100 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 + z2 , data =data_100)
> summary(ivregz1z2_100)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1 + z2, data = data_100)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.15279	-0.82933	0.05788	0.70203	1.95563

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	2.98076	0.09974	29.88	<2e-16 ***
x	0.99206	0.09316	10.65	<2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.9955 on 98 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8011,      Adjusted R-squared: 0.799

Wald test: 113.4 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> modelz1z2 <- ivreg( y ~ x | z1 + z2 , data =ivreg2)
> summary(modelz1z2)
```

Call:

```
ivreg(formula = y ~ x | z1 + z2, data = ivreg2)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.145058	-0.721230	0.008719	0.622161	3.497457

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.03113	0.04458	67.99	<2e-16 ***
x	1.00899	0.04490	22.47	<2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.9964 on 498 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.8007,      Adjusted R-squared: 0.8003

Wald test: 505 on 1 and 498 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16