

MIDTERM EXAM

1. The following STATA log runs a regression of the birth weight in grams of children in Cebu the Philippines against sex of the child, whether the family lives in an urban location, the mother's age and years of education, and the mother's height.

```
. regress bw sexchild urban mothage motgrd moheight
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	32540996.5	5	6508199.3	Number of obs =	3022	
Residual	546471499	3016	181190.815	F(5, 3016) =	35.92	
				Prob > F	= 0.0000	
				R-squared	= 0.0562	
				Adj R-squared	= 0.0546	
				Root MSE	= 425.67	

bw	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sexchild	40.85196	15.52463	2.63	0.009	10.41202	71.2919
urban	44.26499	18.98823	2.33	0.020	7.033813	81.49617
mothage	8.716754	1.301816	6.70	0.000	6.164218	11.26929
motgrd	.679521	2.474886	0.27	0.784	-4.173113	5.532155
moheight	16.23067	1.577784	10.29	0.000	13.13703	19.32431
_cons	258.8253	235.8906	1.10	0.273	-203.6974	721.348

```
. intest
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Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	30.92	18	0.0294
Skewness	14.57	5	0.0124
Kurtosis	10.00	1	0.0016

Total	55.49	24	0.0003

```
. regress bw sexchild urban mothage motgrd moheight,robust
```

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 3022
F(5, 3016) = 34.51
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.0562
Root MSE = 425.67

bw	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sexchild	40.85196	15.4868	2.64	0.008	10.4862	71.21772
urban	44.26499	18.65565	2.37	0.018	7.685904	80.84408
mothage	8.716754	1.369204	6.37	0.000	6.032087	11.40142
motgrd	.679521	2.443228	0.28	0.781	-4.11104	5.470082
moheight	16.23067	1.545999	10.50	0.000	13.19935	19.26199
_cons	258.8253	233.486	1.11	0.268	-198.9826	716.6332

a. Interpret the coefficient for sex of the child.

B. Explain the results of the test and the subsequent regression.

2. Given the following model:

$$Y_i = X_i\beta + \epsilon_i$$

where all terms are scalars, X is non-stochastic, and the ϵ 's are iid normal with mean zero and variance σ^2 . You can assume that the full Gauss-Markov assumptions hold.

a. Derive the least squares estimator for β . Show that it is unbiased.

b. Derive the method of moments estimator for β .

c. Suppose that we can no longer assume that X is non-stochastic. Furthermore $E(X_i\epsilon_i) \neq 0$. However, there exists Z 's such that $E(Z_i\epsilon_i) = 0$. Derive the method of moments estimator.

d. Suppose we add the following equation to the model:

$$X_i = Z_i\gamma + \mu_i$$

1). Test for identification using the order condition.

2). Discuss the two-stage least squares method of estimation.

3). Show that the two-stage least squares estimator and the method of moments estimator from part c are identical.

3. Given the following model:

$$Y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

where all the standard assumptions are satisfied except:

$$\epsilon_t = \mu_t + \lambda_1\mu_{t-1} + \lambda_2\mu_{t-2}$$

where the μ 's are independent with mean zero and variances σ_t^2 and $\mu_0 = \mu_{-1} = 0$.

a. Derive the covariance matrix of ϵ .

b. Show that the OLS estimator of β is unbiased.

c. Discuss a method of obtaining a consistent estimator for the covariance matrix of the OLS estimator for β .