

```

-----
-----
name: <unnamed>
log: C:\Users\nw\Documents\HILDA Project\Training\Melbourne Nov
2011\Exercises\ex5.log
log type: text
opened on: 8 Nov 2011, 09:31:29

```

```

.
. *****
. * Load the panel data and tell Stata it is panel data *
. * then, only keep males to reduce the sample size and increase*
. * the speed of estimation.
*
. *****
. use "`working'\panelex5.dta",replace

. tsset id wave
panel variable: id (unbalanced)
time variable: wave, 1 to 9, but with gaps
delta: 1 unit

```

```
. tab2 wave sex
```

```
-> tabulation of wave by sex
```

wave	Sex		Total
	[1] Male	[2] Femal	
1	3,380	3,306	6,686
2	3,245	3,137	6,382
3	3,223	3,148	6,371
4	3,175	3,083	6,258
5	3,283	3,319	6,602
6	3,372	3,415	6,787
7	3,344	3,472	6,816
8	3,380	3,446	6,826
9	3,488	3,491	6,979
Total	29,890	29,817	59,707

```
. sort id wave
```

```
. keep if sex==1
(29817 observations deleted)
```

```

.
. *****
. * We continue with the estimation of a linear earnings model.*
. * However, we are now concerned with another additional *
. * problem: *
. * - that there might exist important unobserved factors *
. * (such as motivation, ability, etc.) that affect wages *
. * (already seen - this is controlled for in the FE model); *
. * - that job tenure might be affected by the same *

```

```

. * unobserved factors (already seen - this is controlled *
. * for in the FE model as long as these factors are time- *
. * invariant); *
. * - that job tenure is correlated with the error terms *
. * epsilon(it) (seen in last exercise); *
. * - that there may be slow adjustment of earnings to changes *
. * in circumstances (new). *
. * In order to address all these issues, we will estimate a *
. * dynamic wage equation. *
. ***** *
. ***** *
. * We will firstly estimate dynamic models with one lag using *
. * the pooled OLS estimator, the fixed effect estimator, the *
. * random effect estimator, and the first-difference estimator *
. * and we will compare them to the static wage models. Recall *
. * that the standard Least Square Dummy Variable estimator is *
. * inconsistent in a normal panel setting when N is large and *
. * T is fixed (Nickell, [1981]). *
. * Note: lags and first-differences can be created directly *
. * within the syntax of a command in Stata 9, with no need to *
. * create them in advance using the "generate" command, and *
. * the "l." and the "d." operators. We will also create linear *
. * splines of age, rather than using age and agesq, with knots *
. * at 20, 30, 40 and 50. Also use dummy variables for year. *
. ***** *
.
. list id wave lwage_hr l1.lwage_hr l2.lwage_hr in 1/10

```

```

+-----+
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
|          |          |          |          |          |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

	id	wave	lwage_hr	L. lwage_hr	L2. lwage_hr
1.	100001	2	2.822461	.	.
2.	100001	3	2.995732	2.822461	.
3.	100001	4	2.931194	2.995732	2.822461
4.	100003	7	2.779509	.	.
5.	100003	9	3.149883	.	2.779509
6.	100014	1	3.378241	.	.
7.	100014	2	3.530826	3.378241	.
8.	100014	3	3.658666	3.530826	3.378241
9.	100014	4	3.635748	3.658666	3.530826
10.	100014	5	3.672678	3.635748	3.658666

```

. mkspline age1 20 age2 30 age3 40 age4 50 age5 =hgage
.
. /*NB: cluster() implies robust; specifying robust cluster()*/
. /*is equivalent to typing cluster() by itself.*/
.
. * create binary variable w1- w7 *
. recode wave(1=1) (else=0), gen(w1)
(26510 differences between wave and w1)
.
. recode wave(2=1) (else=0), gen(w2)
(29890 differences between wave and w2)

```

```

. recode wave(3=1) (else=0), gen(w3)
(29890 differences between wave and w3)

. recode wave(4=1) (else=0), gen(w4)
(29890 differences between wave and w4)

. recode wave(5=1) (else=0), gen(w5)
(29890 differences between wave and w5)

. recode wave(6=1) (else=0), gen(w6)
(29890 differences between wave and w6)

. recode wave(7=1) (else=0), gen(w7)
(29890 differences between wave and w7)

. recode wave(8=1) (else=0), gen(w8)
(29890 differences between wave and w8)

. recode wave(9=1) (else=0), gen(w9)
(29890 differences between wave and w9)

```

```

.
.
. * Dynamic pooled OLS estimator *
. reg lwage_hr 1.lwage_hr age2-age5 jbemp tucov permanent nsw ///
> w1-w9, cl(id)
note: w1 omitted because of collinearity
note: w4 omitted because of collinearity

```

```

Linear regression                                Number of obs =
21421                                           F( 16, 4830) =
1087.14                                        Prob > F      =
0.0000                                        R-squared     =
0.5955                                           Root MSE     =
.32466

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 4831 clusters

in id)

```

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-----

```

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lwage_hr	.6968933	.0126734	54.99	0.000	.6720477
age2	.0119925	.0012587	9.53	0.000	.009525
age3	.0003756	.0009016	0.42	0.677	-.001392

```

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```

.0005442	age4		-.0013663	.0009745	-1.40	0.161	-.0032768	
.0028281	age5		.0001102	.0013864	0.08	0.937	-.0026078	
.0019761	jbempt	|	.0012374	.0003768	3.28	0.001	.0004988	
.0293551	tucov	|	.0189416	.0053118	3.57	0.000	.0085281	
.0062234	permanent	|	-.0067281	.0066064	-1.02	0.309	-.0196797	
.0198329	nsw	|	.0090174	.0055169	1.63	0.102	-.0017982	
	w1	|	(omitted)					
.0130355	w2	|	-.0302597	.0087858	-3.44	0.001	-.047484	-
.0026671	w3	|	-.0161759	.0096115	-1.68	0.092	-.0350189	
	w4	|	(omitted)					
.0369433	w5	|	.0188238	.0092425	2.04	0.042	.0007044	
.0524714	w6	|	.0361382	.0083313	4.34	0.000	.019805	
.0811739	w7	|	.0643318	.0085909	7.49	0.000	.0474896	
.0835276	w8	|	.066388	.0087427	7.59	0.000	.0492484	
.0872904	w9	|	.0697705	.0089367	7.81	0.000	.0522505	
.9160067	_cons	|	.8553246	.0309531	27.63	0.000	.7946424	

```

.
. * Dynamic RE estimator *
. xtreg lwage_hr l.lwage_hr age2-age5 jbempt tucov permanent nsw ///
> w1-w9, re cl(id)
note: w1 omitted because of collinearity
note: w9 omitted because of collinearity

```

Random-effects GLS regression	Number of obs	=	21421
Group variable: id	Number of groups	=	4831
R-sq: within = 0.1982	Obs per group: min	=	1
between = 0.6294	avg	=	4.4
overall = 0.5482	max	=	8
9589.69	Wald chi2(16)	=	
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 4831 clusters

in id)

```
-----
-----
      lwage_hr |
      Interval |
-----+-----
      lwage_hr |
      L1. |      .398135   .0153086   26.01   0.000   .3681307
.4281393
      age2 |      .0309413   .0015981   19.36   0.000   .0278091
.0340735
      age3 |      .0025211   .0011601    2.17   0.030   .0002474
.0047948
      age4 |     -.0013234   .0012247   -1.08   0.280   -.0037238
.0010769
      age5 |     -.0017407   .0017339   -1.00   0.315   -.0051391
.0016577
      jbempt |      .0019689   .0005274    3.73   0.000   .0009353
.0030025
      tucov |      .0347616   .0070544    4.93   0.000   .0209352
.0485881
      permanent |     -.0132309   .0070376   -1.88   0.060   -.0270244
.0005625
      nsw |      .0233081   .0091798    2.54   0.011   .0053161
.0413001
      w1 |      (omitted)
      w2 |     -.2139693   .009825   -21.78   0.000   -.2332259   -
.1947127
      w3 |     -.1859635   .00963   -19.31   0.000   -.204838   -
.1670891
      w4 |     -.1571971   .0087967   -17.87   0.000   -.1744383   -
.1399558
      w5 |     -.1243144   .0084979   -14.63   0.000   -.14097   -
.1076588
      w6 |     -.0904175   .0080016   -11.30   0.000   -.1061003   -
.0747347
      w7 |     -.0468241   .0072647    -6.45   0.000   -.0610627   -
.0325855
      w8 |     -.0235518   .0077749    -3.03   0.002   -.0387903   -
.0083133
      w9 |      (omitted)
      _cons |      1.709485   .0418107   40.89   0.000   1.627537
1.791433
-----+-----
-----
      sigma_u |      .2000063
      sigma_e |      .25222695
      rho |      .38604663   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----
-----
```

```
. * Dynamic FE estimator *
. xtreg lwage_hr l.lwage_hr age2-age5 jbempt tucov permanent nsw ///
```

```
> w1-w9, fe cl(id)
note: w1 omitted because of collinearity
note: w2 omitted because of collinearity
```

```
Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs      =
21421
Group variable: id                    Number of groups   =
4831

R-sq:  within = 0.2875                Obs per group: min =
1                                     avg =
4.4                                 max =
8
                                     overall = 0.0450

258.55                                F(16,4830)        =
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.9659              Prob > F           =
0.0000
```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 4831 clusters

in id)

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]
lwage_hr	.02967	.0148089	2.00	0.045	.0006378
age2	-.095134	.0091958	-10.35	0.000	-.1131619
age3	-.1259262	.008767	-14.36	0.000	-.1431135
age4	-.1363629	.0087253	-15.63	0.000	-.1534685
age5	-.1417049	.0091042	-15.56	0.000	-.1595532
jbempt	.0001848	.0008221	0.22	0.822	-.0014269
tucov	.0392642	.0099627	3.94	0.000	.0197328
permanent	-.0419392	.0081455	-5.15	0.000	-.0579081
nsw	.0376911	.0291235	1.29	0.196	-.0194041
w1	(omitted)				
w2	(omitted)				
w3	.1814797	.0113095	16.05	0.000	.1593079
w4	.3590308	.0189392	18.96	0.000	.3219013
w5	.5446367	.0271792	20.04	0.000	.4913531

.8045193	w6	|	.7347863	.0355698	20.66	0.000	.6650532
1.021183	w7	|	.9345034	.0442141	21.14	0.000	.8478236
1.221683	w8	|	1.117941	.0529174	21.13	0.000	1.014198
1.419922	w9	|	1.299532	.0614092	21.16	0.000	1.179142
4.716706	_cons	|	4.438944	.1416821	31.33	0.000	4.161183

```

-----
-----
sigma_u | 1.8826131
sigma_e | .25222695
rho | .98236667 (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----
-----

```

```

.
. * First-difference estimator
. reg d.lwage_hr ld.lwage d.age2 d.age3 d.age4 d.age5 ///
> d.jbemp d.tucov d.permanent d.nsw d.w2 d.w3 d.w4 ///
> d.w5 d.w6 d.w7 d.w8 d.w9, cl(id) noconstant
note: _delete omitted because of collinearity

```

Linear regression	Number of obs =
15966	
	F(16, 3834) =
158.66	
	Prob > F =
0.0000	
	R-squared =
0.2088	
	Root MSE =
.29246	

(Std. Err. adjusted for 3835 clusters

in id)

```

-----
-----
D.lwage_hr |          Coef.      Robust          t      P>|t|      [95% Conf.
Interval]
-----+-----
lwage_hr |
LD. | - .3803641      .0133773     -28.43     0.000     - .4065913 -
.3541368
age2 |
D1. | - .098604       .013198      -7.47      0.000     - .1244798 -
.0727281
age3 |
D1. | - .1481024      .0127252    -11.64     0.000     - .1730513 -
.1231536
age4 |

```

.1355805	D1.	-.160278	.012597	-12.72	0.000	-.1849755	-
	age5						
.1355571	D1.	-.1608587	.0129052	-12.46	0.000	-.1861604	-
	jbempt						
.0007999	D1.	-.0005206	.0006735	-0.77	0.440	-.0018411	
	tucov						
.0517471	D1.	.034354	.0088714	3.87	0.000	.0169609	
	permanent						
.0185741	D1.	-.0323504	.0070266	-4.60	0.000	-.0461268	-
	nsw						
.0904792	D1.	.021837	.0350111	0.62	0.533	-.0468052	
	w2						
	D1.	(omitted)					
	w3						
.2515541	D1.	.2239701	.0140693	15.92	0.000	.1963861	
	w4						
.4987683	D1.	.4476052	.0260958	17.15	0.000	.3964422	
	w5						
.7542964	D1.	.6795914	.0381034	17.84	0.000	.6048865	
	w6						
1.012007	D1.	.9136215	.050182	18.21	0.000	.8152355	
	w7						
1.281214	D1.	1.159318	.0621733	18.65	0.000	1.037422	
	w8						
1.544492	D1.	1.39919	.0741113	18.88	0.000	1.253889	
	w9						
1.795418	D1.	1.626343	.0862368	18.86	0.000	1.457269	

 . /* note ld. or dl. creates the first lad of the first-diff */

```

. *****
. * Note: the size of the coefficient on the lagged dependent *
. * variable in the different specifications is as predicted by*
. * the theory. In particular, the coefficient in the first- *
. * difference model is even negative, due to the negative *
. * correlation between the differenced lagged wage and the *
. * differenced error term. *
. *****
.
. *****
. * Now we estimate the dynamic wage equation using the simple *
. * Anderson-Hsiao [1982] estimator. This involves first time- *
. * differencing the data, and then using the observations on *
. * wages lagged two periods (as one is used up in the *
. * differencing process) [or more] as instrument for the first*
. * difference. This estimator is consistent, but inefficient, *
. * as it does not make use of all the available information. *
. *****
. ivreg d.lwage_hr ld.lwage d.age2 d.age3 d.age4 d.age5 ///
> d.jbemp d.tucov d.permanent d.nsw d.w2 d.w3 d.w4 ///
> d.w5 d.w6 d.w7 d.w8 d.w9 (ld.lwage_hr=12.lwage_hr), ///
> first cl(id) noconstant

```

First-stage regressions

```

-----
Source |      SS      df      MS                Number of obs =
15966
-----+-----
.      Model |  1924.12636   17   113.183903          F( 17, 15949) =
.      Residual |           0 15949           0          Prob > F      =
1.0000
-----+-----
1.0000          Adj R-squared =
0      Total |  1924.12636 15966   .12051399          Root MSE      =

```

```

-----
LD.lwage_hr |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf.
Interval]
-----+-----
.      lwage_hr |
.      LD. |           1           .           .           .           .
.
.      age2 |
.      D1. |  1.02e-16           .           .           .           .
.
.      age3 |
.      D1. |  6.95e-17           .           .           .           .
.
.      |

```

.	age4	|					
	D1.	|	6.23e-17	.	.	.	.
.							
	age5	|					
	D1.	|	6.56e-17	.	.	.	.
.							
	jbempt	|					
	D1.	|	1.07e-19	.	.	.	.
.							
	tucov	|					
	D1.	|	5.50e-19	.	.	.	.
.							
	permanent	|					
	D1.	|	5.56e-18	.	.	.	.
.							
	nsw	|					
	D1.	|	-3.07e-18	.	.	.	.
.							
	w2	|					
	D1.	|	3.31e-15	.	.	.	.
.							
	w3	|					
	D1.	|	2.86e-15	.	.	.	.
.							
	w4	|					
	D1.	|	2.39e-15	.	.	.	.
.							
	w5	|					
	D1.	|	1.93e-15	.	.	.	.
.							
	w6	|					
	D1.	|	1.45e-15	.	.	.	.
.							
	w7	|					
	D1.	|	9.76e-16	.	.	.	.
.							
	w8	|					
	D1.	|	4.90e-16	.	.	.	.
.							
	w9	|					
	D1.	|	(omitted)				
.							
	lwage_hr	|					
	L2.	|	1.28e-16	.	.	.	.
.							

Instrumental variables (2SLS) regression
15966

Number of obs =

158.66

F(16, 3834) =

0.0000

Prob > F =

.

R-squared =

.29246

Root MSE =

(Std. Err. adjusted for 3835 clusters

in id)

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]
lwage_hr					
LD.	-.3803641	.0133773	-28.43	0.000	-.4065913 -
.3541368					
LD.	(omitted)				
age2					
D1.	-.098604	.013198	-7.47	0.000	-.1244798 -
.0727281					
age3					
D1.	-.1481024	.0127252	-11.64	0.000	-.1730513 -
.1231536					
age4					
D1.	-.160278	.012597	-12.72	0.000	-.1849755 -
.1355805					
age5					
D1.	-.1608587	.0129052	-12.46	0.000	-.1861604 -
.1355571					
jbempt					
D1.	-.0005206	.0006735	-0.77	0.440	-.0018411
.0007999					
tucov					
D1.	.034354	.0088714	3.87	0.000	.0169609
.0517471					
permanent					
D1.	-.0323504	.0070266	-4.60	0.000	-.0461268 -
.0185741					
nsw					

.0904792	D1.	|	.021837	.0350111	0.62	0.533	-.0468052
	w2	|					
	D1.	|	(omitted)				
	w3	|					
.2515541	D1.	|	.2239701	.0140693	15.92	0.000	.1963861
	w4	|					
.4987683	D1.	|	.4476052	.0260958	17.15	0.000	.3964422
	w5	|					
.7542964	D1.	|	.6795914	.0381034	17.84	0.000	.6048865
	w6	|					
1.012007	D1.	|	.9136215	.050182	18.21	0.000	.8152355
	w7	|					
1.281214	D1.	|	1.159318	.0621733	18.65	0.000	1.037422
	w8	|					
1.544492	D1.	|	1.39919	.0741113	18.88	0.000	1.253889
	w9	|					
1.795418	D1.	|	1.626343	.0862368	18.86	0.000	1.457269

```

-----
-----
Instrumented: LD.lwage_hr
Instruments: LD.lwage_hr D.age2 D.age3 D.age4 D.age5 D.jbempt D.tucov
              D.permanent D.nsw D.w2 D.w3 D.w4 D.w5 D.w6 D.w7 D.w8 D.w9
              L2.lwage_hr
-----
-----

```

```

.
. *****
. * The "canned" Stata routine for linear dynamic panel data *
. * models is xtabond. However, this command can only perform *
. * the Arellano-Bond [1991] estimator. So, we will first use *
. * it for its simplicity, and we will then show how to use a *
. * more advanced user-written command, xtabond2. *
. *****
.
. *****
. * First estimate the dynamic wage equation with only one lag *
. * using the A-B estimator, and compare the estimate of the *
. * coefficient on the wage in the previous period to those *
. * from the OLS, RE and FE estimators used above: is the sign *
. * of the bias as predicted by the theory? *
. * Now check the diagnostics: *

```

```

. * - what does the Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions*
. *   suggest? *
. * - is there any evidence of first- or second-order *
. *   autocorrelation? Is this problematic? *
. *****
.
. * One-step A-B estimator with one lag *
. xtabond lwage_hr age2-age5 jbempt tucov permanent nsw ///
>      w1-w9, lags(1)
note: w1 dropped from div() because of collinearity
note: w1 dropped because of collinearity
note: w4 dropped because of collinearity

```

```

Arellano-Bond dynamic panel-data estimation   Number of obs   =
15966
Group variable: id                           Number of groups =
3835
Time variable: wave
Obs per group:   min =
1
                                avg =
4.163233
                                max =
7
Number of instruments =      44           Wald chi2(16)     =
4207.76           Prob > chi2       =
0.0000

```

One-step results

```

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-----

```

lwage_hr	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
lwage_hr					
L1.	.0954983	.0133694	7.14	0.000	.0692947
.1217019					
age2	-.0645156	.0093825	-6.88	0.000	-.0829049
.0461263					
age3	-.0994718	.0088425	-11.25	0.000	-.1168027
.0821409					
age4	-.1066205	.00882	-12.09	0.000	-.1239074
.0893337					
age5	-.1078009	.0090147	-11.96	0.000	-.1254695
.0901324					
jbempt	-.0008499	.0007508	-1.13	0.258	-.0023215
.0006217					
tucov	.0288931	.0100001	2.89	0.004	.0092931
.048493					
permanent	-.035712	.0076383	-4.68	0.000	-.0506828
.0207412					
nsw	.0316156	.0261638	1.21	0.227	-.0196645
.0828957					
w2	-.2986033	.0185429	-16.10	0.000	-.3349467
.2622599					

.1998793	L1.	|	.1537381	.0235419	6.53	0.000	.1075969	
.0889507	L2.	|	.0622678	.013614	4.57	0.000	.0355849	
.0280801	age2	|	-.0554004	.0139392	-3.97	0.000	-.0827207	-
.0498381	age3	|	-.076711	.0137109	-5.59	0.000	-.103584	-
.0613507	age4	|	-.0882888	.0137442	-6.42	0.000	-.1152269	-
.0626683	age5	|	-.0900198	.0139551	-6.45	0.000	-.1173712	-
.0007955	jbempt	|	-.000812	.0008202	-0.99	0.322	-.0024195	
.0607892	tucov	|	.038379	.011434	3.36	0.001	.0159688	
.0132204	permanent	|	-.0307553	.0089465	-3.44	0.001	-.0482901	-
.074741	nsw	|	.0175135	.0291983	0.60	0.549	-.0397141	
.1606528	w4	|	.1297879	.0157477	8.24	0.000	.098923	
.3172152	w5	|	.2603455	.0290157	8.97	0.000	.2034758	
.4670664	w6	|	.3828229	.0429822	8.91	0.000	.2985795	
.6337564	w7	|	.5220487	.0569948	9.16	0.000	.410341	
.7879371	w8	|	.6484401	.0711732	9.11	0.000	.5089431	
.9418187	w9	|	.7747644	.0852334	9.09	0.000	.60771	
3.976892	_cons	|	3.458177	.2646553	13.07	0.000	2.939462	

 Instruments for differenced equation
 GMM-type: L(2/.)lwage_hr
 Standard: D.age2 D.age3 D.age4 D.age5 D.jbempt D.tucov
 D.permanent D.nsw D.w3 D.w4 D.w5 D.w6 D.w7 D.w8 D.w9
 Instruments for level equation
 Standard: _cons

.
 . *****
 . * Note: by explicitly modelling the dynamics of earnings with*
 . * the addition of a second lag we can no longer reject the *
 . * null hypothesis of no second-order serial correlation in *
 . * the differenced residuals. What about three lags? *
 . *****
 . *****
 . * Note: The one-step estimator is recommended for inference, *
 . * the two-step estimator is recommended to evaluate the *
 . * Sargan test and the specification of the model, as its *
 . * standard errors are known to have poor finite sample *
 . * properties. *
 . *****

```

. * two-step A-B estimator with three lags *
. xtabond lwage_hr age2-age5 jbempt tucov permanent nsw ///
>      w1-w9, lags(3) twostep
note: w1 dropped from div() because of collinearity
note: w2 dropped from div() because of collinearity
note: w3 dropped from div() because of collinearity
note: w1 dropped because of collinearity
note: w2 dropped because of collinearity
note: w3 dropped because of collinearity
note: w4 dropped because of collinearity

```

```

Arellano-Bond dynamic panel-data estimation   Number of obs   =
8823
Group variable: id                           Number of groups =
2536
Time variable: wave
Obs per group:   min =
1
                  avg =
3.479101
                  max =
5
Number of instruments =      39                Wald chi2(16)    =
1804.79                Prob > chi2      =
0.0000

```

Two-step results

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]
lwage_hr					
L1.	.2520954	.0450209	5.60	0.000	.1638561
L2.	.1423514	.0264557	5.38	0.000	.0904991
L3.	.03196	.0181309	1.76	0.078	-.0035759
age2	-.0760488	.0309955	-2.45	0.014	-.1367989
age3	-.0911472	.0311254	-2.93	0.003	-.1521518
age4	-.0976093	.0313948	-3.11	0.002	-.1591419
age5	-.0979276	.031759	-3.08	0.002	-.1601742
jbempt	-.000479	.0010975	-0.44	0.663	-.0026302
tucov	.04155	.0144995	2.87	0.004	.0131315
permanent	-.0225235	.0124983	-1.80	0.072	-.0470197
nsw	.0681906	.0544617	1.25	0.211	-.0385523

.1964111	w5 |	.1301089	.0338283	3.85	0.000	.0638066
.3824449	w6 |	.2521842	.0664608	3.79	0.000	.1219234
.5813018	w7 |	.3872871	.0989889	3.91	0.000	.1932724
.7760348	w8 |	.5171124	.1321057	3.91	0.000	.25819
.9619886	w9 |	.6385908	.1650019	3.87	0.000	.3151931
4.548224	_cons |	3.275822	.6491967	5.05	0.000	2.003419

 Warning: gmm two-step standard errors are biased; robust standard errors are recommended.

Instruments for differenced equation

GMM-type: L(2/.)lwage_hr

Standard: D.age2 D.age3 D.age4 D.age5 D.jbempt D.tucov

D.permanent D.nsw D.w4 D.w5 D.w6 D.w7 D.w8 D.w9

Instruments for level equation

Standard: _cons

```

.
.
. *****
. * Now we install xtabond2, and we show how to use it first *
. * to implement the A-B estimator (i.e. to replicate xtabond's*
. * results), and then to implement the more efficient Blundell*
. * -Bond [1998] estimator. For the replication example, we *
. * choose a one-step version with two lags, job tenure treated*
. * as endogenous and tucov treated as predetermined (recall *
. * that predetermined variables are correlated with past *
. * errors, while endogenous ones are correlated with past and *
. * present errors). *
. * Warning: difference in syntax! xtabond2 is more complicated*
. * but you have fuller control of the instrument matrix. In *
. * addition, for one-step robust estimation (and for all two- *
. * step estimations), xtabond2 reports the Hansen J statistic,*
. * which is robust to heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation. *
. *****
.
. ssc inst xtabond2, replace
checking xtabond2 consistency and verifying not already installed...
all files already exist and are up to date.

```

```

.
. mata: mata set matafavor speed // to speed up computation

```

```

. *****
. * The latest version of xtabond2 uses the Mata programming *
. * language available in Stata 9. To use it with earlier *
. * versions of Stata, include the nomata option. *
. *****

```

```

. * Replicate A-B results (one-step estimator with two lags)
. xtabond lwage_hr age2-age5 w1-w9, lags(2) ///

```

```

> pre(jbemp, endog) pre(tucov) robust small nocons
small is a deprecated option
note: w1 dropped from div() because of collinearity
note: w9 dropped from div() because of collinearity
note: w1 dropped because of collinearity
note: w2 dropped because of collinearity

```

```

Arellano-Bond dynamic panel-data estimation   Number of obs   =
11952
Group variable: id                           Number of groups =
3094
Time variable: wave
Obs per group:   min =
1
avg =
3.862961
max =
6
Number of instruments =   97                 Wald chi2(14)   =
2184.33
Prob > chi2       =
0.0000

```

One-step results

(Std. Err. adjusted for clustering

on id)

```

-----
-----

```

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]
lwage_hr					
L1.	.1437217	.0324417	4.43	0.000	.0801371
L2.	.0567555	.0186272	3.05	0.002	.0202469
jbempt	-.0136771	.0068039	-2.01	0.044	-.0270126
tucov	.0748146	.021221	3.53	0.000	.0332221
age2	-.055443	.0195159	-2.84	0.004	-.0936934
age3	-.075088	.0193822	-3.87	0.000	-.1130765
age4	-.0868559	.0194515	-4.47	0.000	-.1249801
age5	-.0868297	.0198158	-4.38	0.000	-.125668
w3	-.8075558	.1207021	-6.69	0.000	-1.044128
w4	-.6723289	.1010585	-6.65	0.000	-.8703999
w5	-.5353715	.0809895	-6.61	0.000	-.6941079

```

-----
-----

```

```

w6 | -.4092353 .0610725 -6.70 0.000 -.5289351 -
.2895354
w7 | -.2650086 .0412566 -6.42 0.000 -.34587 -
.1841472
w8 | -.1312016 .0211052 -6.22 0.000 -.1725669 -
.0898362
w9 | (omitted)

```

Instruments for differenced equation

GMM-type: L(2/.)lwage_hr L(2/.)jbempt L(1/.)tucov

Standard: D.age2 D.age3 D.age4 D.age5 D.w2 D.w3 D.w4 D.w5 D.w6

D.w7 D.w8

```

.
.
. xtabond2 lwage_hr 1.lwage_hr 12.lwage_hr age2-age5 jbemp tucov ///
> w1-w9, gmm(1.lwage_hr 12.lwage_hr 1.jbemp ///
> tucov) iv(age2-age5 w1-w9) noleveleq robust ///
> nomata small
w1 dropped because of collinearity.
w2 dropped because of collinearity.
w3 dropped because of collinearity.
Building GMM instruments.....
24 instrument(s) dropped because of collinearity.
Estimating.
Performing specification tests.

```

Dynamic panel-data estimation, one-step difference GMM

```

-----
Group variable: id                Number of obs    =
11952
Time variable : wave             Number of groups  =
3094
Number of instruments = 97        Obs per group: min =
1
F(12, 3093) = 125.36              avg =
3.86
Prob > F = 0.000                  max =
6

```

```

-----
          |
lwage_hr |      Coef.      Robust      t      P>|t|      [95% Conf.
Interval] |      Std. Err.
-----+-----
lwage_hr |
L1. | .1442774 .0320473  4.50  0.000 .0814413
.2071135
L2. | .0563361 .0183284  3.07  0.002 .0203991
.0922732
age2 | -.0561894 .0195301 -2.88  0.004 -.0944827 -
.0178961
age3 | -.0769754 .0193545 -3.98  0.000 -.1149243 -
.0390264

```

.0511189	age4	|	-.0892159	.01943	-4.59	0.000	-.1273128	-
.0505381	age5	|	-.0893204	.0197795	-4.52	0.000	-.1281027	-
.0028417	jbempt	|	-.010995	.0070569	-1.56	0.119	-.0248316	
.1173704	tucov	|	.0761218	.0210374	3.62	0.000	.0348732	
.1758306	w4	|	.1345165	.0210708	6.38	0.000	.0932023	
.3520582	w5	|	.2725963	.0405267	6.73	0.000	.1931344	
.5176049	w6	|	.3995247	.0602225	6.63	0.000	.2814445	
.7024679	w7	|	.5455146	.0800483	6.81	0.000	.3885613	
.8773376	w8	|	.6800264	.1006314	6.76	0.000	.4827152	
1.047622	w9	|	.8116474	.1203502	6.74	0.000	.5756731	

 Instruments for first differences equation

Standard

D.(age2 age3 age4 age5 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7 w8 w9)

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

L(1/.) .(L.lwage_hr L2.lwage_hr L.jbempt tucov)

 Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z = -13.71 Pr > z = 0.000

Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z = 1.85 Pr > z = 0.064

 Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(83) = 115.40 Prob > chi2 = 0.011

(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)

Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(83) = 95.49 Prob > chi2 = 0.165

(Robust, but can be weakened by many instruments.)

.

.

. *****
 . * Mind the syntax: xtabond uses by default T_i-prelags-1 *
 . * lagged levels as instruments for predetermined variables *
 . * and T_i-prelags-2 lagged levels as instruments for *
 . * endogenous variables, here the option gmm() in xtabond2 *
 . * specifies that all available lags of the listed variables *
 . * dated t-1 and earlier should be used as instruments for the *
 . * first-differenced equation. *
 . *****

.

. *****
 . * To speed up computation, we have used a more parsimonious *
 . * model in the last two examples. However, the output *

```

. * is not completely satisfactory: can you spot what is the *
. * problem? *
. *****
.
.
. * Blundell-Bond or System GMM *
. * NB there's an unknown problem that causes xtabond2 to crash
. * in these examples if it uses mata - so we use the nomata
. * option henceforth
.
.
. xtabond2 lwage_hr 1.lwage_hr 12.lwage_hr 13.lwage_hr age2-age5 jrbemp
///
>          tucov w1-w9, nomata gmm(1.lwage_hr 12.lwage_hr 13.lwage_hr
1.jrbemp, ///
>          lag(2 .)) gmm(tucov, lag(1 .)) iv(age2-age5) ///
>          iv(w1-w9, eq(level)) robust
w1 dropped because of collinearity.
w2 dropped because of collinearity.
w3 dropped because of collinearity.
w5 dropped because of collinearity.
Building GMM instruments.....
29 instrument(s) dropped because of collinearity.
Estimating.
Performing specification tests.

```

Dynamic panel-data estimation, one-step system GMM

```

-----
-----
Group variable: id                Number of obs    =
11952
Time variable : wave              Number of groups  =
3094
Number of instruments = 109        Obs per group: min =
1
Wald chi2(13) = 4828.22            avg =
3.86
Prob > chi2    = 0.000             max =
6
-----
-----

```

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]
lwage_hr					
L1.	.5123337	.0874584	5.86	0.000	.3409184
L2.	.1373627	.0364613	3.77	0.000	.0658998
L3.	.0460692	.0228968	2.01	0.044	.0011923
age2	.0069257	.0030346	2.28	0.022	.000978
age3	.001403	.0013593	1.03	0.302	-.0012612

.0013785	age4	|	-.0016427	.0015414	-1.07	0.287	-.0046638	
.0028188	age5	|	-.0001815	.0015308	-0.12	0.906	-.0031818	
.0026371	jbempt	|	-.0012053	.0019604	-0.61	0.539	-.0050477	
.0753469	tucov	|	.0478626	.0140229	3.41	0.001	.0203783	
.0040612	w4	|	-.0212496	.0087697	-2.42	0.015	-.038438	-
.0272784	w6	|	.0102836	.008671	1.19	0.236	-.0067112	
.0601103	w7	|	.0410452	.0097272	4.22	0.000	.0219802	
.0729771	w8	|	.0499574	.011745	4.25	0.000	.0269377	
.086874	w9	|	.0606115	.0133995	4.52	0.000	.034349	
1.20738	_cons	|	.9484843	.1320921	7.18	0.000	.6895886	

 Instruments for first differences equation

Standard

D.(age2 age3 age4 age5)

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

L(2/.) (L.lwage_hr L2.lwage_hr L3.lwage_hr L.jbempt)

L(1/.) .tucov

Instruments for levels equation

Standard

_cons

age2 age3 age4 age5

w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7 w8 w9

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

DL.(L.lwage_hr L2.lwage_hr L3.lwage_hr L.jbempt)

D.tucov

 Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z = -7.10 Pr > z = 0.000

Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z = 2.05 Pr > z = 0.041

 Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(94) = 194.34 Prob > chi2 = 0.000

(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)

Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(94) = 124.16 Prob > chi2 = 0.020

(Robust, but can be weakened by many instruments.)

.
 . /*The wave dummies are used as instruments for the equations*/
 . /*in levels only. This treatment ensures that the correct*/
 . /*number of moment conditions is used.*/
 .

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

DL.(L.lwage_hr L2.lwage_hr L3.lwage_hr L.jbempt)
D.tucov

Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z = -5.24 Pr > z = 0.000

Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z = 1.63 Pr > z = 0.103

Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(94) = 194.34 Prob > chi2 = 0.000

(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)

Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(94) = 124.16 Prob > chi2 = 0.020

(Robust, but can be weakened by many instruments.)

.

. clear mata

. *-----*
. * Additional material]: An alternative to the *
. * traditional GMM estimators when N is only moderately large *
. * is the LSDV estimator corrected for the bias. Bruno [2005] *
. * has extended the bias approximation formula by Bun and *
. * Kiviet [2003] and Kiviet [1995] to unbalanced panels, and *
. * has implemented a Stata code for the LSDVC estimator. Monte *
. * Carlo experiments have shown that the LSDVC estimator *
. * outperforms consistent IV-GMM estimators in small samples. *
. * This estimator is downloadable as xtlsdvc from ssc and it *
. * has a very simple syntax! *
. *-----*

. *-----*
. * End of session! Now clear up and close the log-file. *
. *-----*

. clear

. set more on

. log c

name: <unnamed>
log: C:\Users\nw\Documents\HILDA Project\Training\Melbourne Nov
2011\Exercises\ex5.log
log type: text
closed on: 8 Nov 2011, 09:34:31

