Ec533: Labour Economics for Research Students

Instrumental variables estimates of the returns to schooling

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LSE

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Remember that we would like to run the *long regression*

\[ y_i = \alpha + \rho S_i + \gamma A_i + e_i. \]

- The **regression solution** was to look for variables which can act as proxies for ability \( A_i \). The key to regression is that we need something that captures *all* the variation in \( A_i \), otherwise we are left with OVB.

- The **IV solution** is to isolate variation in \( S_i \) which is unrelated to \( A_i \). The variable which does the “isolating” is the instrumental variable. The good thing is that we just need *some* of the variation in \( S_i \); so the requirements on the instrument seem weaker than those on the regression control \( A_i \). But IV comes with other possible complications.
Conditions for a valid instrument

Call the instrumental variable $Z_i$. A valid instrument needs to satisfy three conditions:

1. $Z_i$ is as good as randomly assigned.
2. $Z_i$ satisfies the exclusion restriction, i.e. it does not appear as a separate regressor in the long regression we like to run.
3. $Z_i$ affects the endogenous regressor $S_i$.

Of these only condition 3. can be tested. This is the strength of the first stage. Conditions 1. and 2. have to be argued based on knowledge from outside the data we have.
Three causal effects

There are three causal effects we can think about:

1. The causal effect of $Z_i$ on $S_i$.
2. The causal effect of $Z_i$ on $y_i$.
3. The causal effect of $S_i$ on $y_i$.

The last one is the one we are ultimately interested in, the return to schooling $\rho$. 

The instrumental variables language comes from old style simultaneous equations models but we can think of it as related to the three causal effects.

- **Structural equation**: The regression of earnings on schooling is called the structural equation

\[ y_i = \alpha + \rho S_i + \eta_i, \]

where \( \eta_i = \gamma A_i + e_i \), i.e. it is a structural error term, not a regression residual. This involves causal effect number 3.

- **First stage**: The regression of schooling on the instrument is called the first stage (causal effect number 1)

\[ S_i = \pi_{10} + \pi_{11} Z_i + \xi_{1i} \]

- **Reduced form**: The regression of earnings on the instrument is called the reduced form (causal effect number 2)

\[ y_i = \pi_{20} + \pi_{21} Z_i + \xi_{2i}. \]
Conditions 1 and 3 on the instrument are enough to get causal effects 1 and 2. I.e. these conditions are sufficient for the first stage and reduced forms to have a causal interpretation. Often, the reduced form coefficient may be interesting in its own right. For example, the instrument might be a policy variable in which case it is the policy effect.

To get causal effect 3, i.e. the structural parameter $\rho$, we also need condition 2, the exclusion restriction. This condition is often the most difficult requirement on an instrument. It is distinct from random assignment, so having experimental variation does not guarantee a valid IV interpretation of the estimates.
Linking the three equations

The coefficients in the three equations are linked. Substitute the first stage into the structural equation:

\[
y_i = \alpha + \rho S_i + \eta_i
\]

\[
= \alpha + \rho [\pi_{10} + \pi_{11} Z_i + \xi_{1i}] + \eta_i
\]

\[
= (\alpha + \rho \pi_{10}) + \rho \pi_{11} Z_i + (\xi_{1i} + \eta_i)
\]

\[
= \pi_{20} + \pi_{21} Z_i + \xi_{2i}.
\]

Hence, the reduced form coefficients are:

\[
\pi_{20} = \alpha + \rho \pi_{10}
\]

\[
\pi_{21} = \rho \pi_{11}
\]
Indirect least squares

It is straightforward to see that

$$\rho = \frac{\pi_{21}}{\pi_{11}},$$

i.e. the IV estimate is equal to the ratio of the reduced form coefficient on the instrument to the first stage coefficient. This is called *indirect least squares*. 
Just identified vs. over-identified models

- Indirect least squares only works when there is one endogenous regressor and one instrument. Such a model is just identified (there is only one single solution to get $\rho$ from the first stage and reduced form coefficients).

- If there are multiple instruments for a single endogenous regressor the model is over-identified.

\[
S_i = \pi_{10} + \pi_{11}Z_{1i} + \pi_{12}Z_{2i} + \xi_{1i}
\]
\[
y_i = \pi_{20} + \pi_{21}Z_{1i} + \pi_{22}Z_{2i} + \xi_{2i}.
\]

There is no unique way to get $\rho$ from $\pi_{11}$, $\pi_{12}$, $\pi_{21}$, and $\pi_{22}$. Two stage least squares (2SLS) is a particular average (it is the optimally weighted GMM estimator for the homoskedastic model).
So what’s a good instrument?

- US compulsory schooling laws are in terms of age, not number of years of schooling completed. If compulsory schooling age is 16, you can drop out on your 16th birthday (even if in the middle of the school year).
- School entry is once a year, and cutoffs are based on birthdays.
- The combination of these two generates variation in schooling for those who drop out as soon as they can. This variation depends on birthday within the year.
How compulsory schooling laws and school entry rules interact

Bob

Dec

Dec 31

enter at age 6

turn 16

9 years + 3 months

Ron

Jan

enter at age 7

turn 16

8 years + 4 months
Variation indeed comes from the cost/compulsion side of the schooling problem. Let’s check the three conditions

1. Random assignment: Are birthdays random with respect to the counterfactual earnings for different schooling levels?
   - There are small differences in average SES by birthday throughout the year.

2. Do birthdays satisfy the exclusion restriction, or could birthdays be correlated with earnings for other reasons than their effect on schooling?
   - Birthday affects, e.g., age rank in class.

3. Do birthdays indeed affect schooling?
   - Check the first stage.
Angrist and Krueger data

- Data are from the 1980 US Census.
- 329,509 men born 1930 to 1939 (i.e. in their 40s when observed).
- For these men we have year of birth, quarter of birth, years of schooling, and earnings in 1979.
First stage regressions of schooling on quarter of birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regressor</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quarter 2</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.017)</td>
<td>(0.016)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter 3</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.016)</td>
<td>(0.016)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter 4</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.151</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>0.148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.013)</td>
<td>(0.016)</td>
<td>(0.013)</td>
<td>(0.016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 year of birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dummies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dependent variable: schooling
## Reduced form regressions of log wages on quarter of birth

**Dependent variable:** log wages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regressor</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quarter 2</td>
<td>0.0045</td>
<td>0.0046</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.0034)</td>
<td>(0.0034)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter 3</td>
<td>0.0149</td>
<td>0.0150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.0033)</td>
<td>(0.0033)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter 4</td>
<td>0.0068</td>
<td>0.0135</td>
<td>0.0068</td>
<td>0.0135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.0027)</td>
<td>(0.0034)</td>
<td>(0.0027)</td>
<td>(0.0034)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 year of birth dummies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**IV regressions of log wages on schooling**

Coefficient on schooling from an OLS regression: 0.071 (0.0004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>schooling</td>
<td>0.074</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.028)</td>
<td>(0.020)</td>
<td>(0.028)</td>
<td>(0.020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments</td>
<td>Quarter 4</td>
<td>4 quarter dummies</td>
<td>Quarter 4</td>
<td>4 quarter dummies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 year of birth dummies</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A way to look at IV with a binary instrument, like the dummy for quarter 4, is the following. With $Q_4$ a dummy instrument it turns out that

$$\beta_{IV} = \frac{\text{cov} (\ln y_i, Q_4)}{\text{cov} (S_i, Q_4)}$$

$$= \frac{E [\ln y_i | Q_4 = 1] - E [\ln y_i | Q_4 = 0]}{E [S_i | Q_4 = 1] - E [S_i | Q_4 = 0]}.$$ 

This is called the *Wald* estimator (due to Abraham Wald, 1944).
Constructing the Wald Estimator

The first stage and reduced form are

\[ S_i = \pi_{11} + \pi_{14} Q4_i + \xi_{1i}, \]
\[ \ln y_i = \pi_{21} + \pi_{24} Q4_i + \xi_{2i}. \]

Taking expectations conditionally on \( Q4_i \) yields

\[ E [\ln y_i | Q4_i = 1] = \pi_{21} + \pi_{24} \]
\[ E [\ln y_i | Q4_i = 0] = \pi_{21} \]

Hence, the reduced form coefficients on \( Q4_i \) are the differences in group means with the instrument switched on and off:

\[ \pi_{24} = E [\ln y_i | Q4_i = 1] - E [\ln y_i | Q4_i = 0] \]
\[ \pi_{14} = E [S_i | Q4_i = 1] - E [S_i | Q4_i = 0] \]

The IV estimate is the ratio of the two.
# The Wald estimate of the return to schooling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>born quarter 1, 2, 3</th>
<th>born quarter 4</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>log earnings</td>
<td>5.8983</td>
<td>5.9051</td>
<td>0.0068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schooling</td>
<td>12.747</td>
<td>12.839</td>
<td>0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wald estimate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Wald estimate of the return to schooling for log earnings is 0.0068, with a standard error of 0.0027. For schooling, the Wald estimate is 0.092, with a standard error of 0.013. The Wald estimate for the difference in log earnings is 0.074, with a standard error of 0.028.
A plot of the Wald estimate of the return to schooling
We can do this with all four quarter dummies.
Now the regression line doesn’t fit the four means exactly anymore.
Grouping is IV

The analogy between IV and the Wald estimator can be extended to IV with multiple dummy instruments. Suppose we have a variable $Q_i$, for quarter, which takes on four values 1 to 4. Then, using the structural equation

$$\ln y_i = \alpha + \beta S_i + \eta_i.$$ 

we get

$$E[\ln y_i|Q_i] = \alpha + \beta E[S_i|Q_i].$$

The sample analog of $E[\ln y_i|Q_i = j]$ is $\ln y_j$, and similarly with $E[S_i|Q_i]$. Hence, the IV estimate of log earnings on schooling, instrumenting with a set of mutually exclusive and exhaustive dummy variables is the same as the regression using the group means

$$\bar{\ln y}_j = \alpha + \beta \bar{S}_j + \bar{\eta}_j$$

weighted by the size of the cells.
So does it work in practice?

Here is 2SLS

```stata
.ivregress 2sls lnw (s = q2 q3 q4)
```

Instrumental variables (2SLS) regression

|      | Coef.    | Std. Err. |   z  |   P>|z| | [95% Conf. Interval] |
|------|----------|-----------|------|-------|----------------------|
| lnw  |          |           |      |       |                      |
| s    | 0.1025976| 0.0195006 | 5.26 | 0.000 | 0.064377 to 0.1408182 |
| cons | 4.589782 | 0.2490241 | 18.43| 0.000 | 4.101703 to 5.07786  |

Instrumented: s

Instruments: q2 q3 q4
And here is grouped data

```
. generate n = 1
. collapse (mean) lnw s (sum) n, by(qob)
. regress lnw s [aweight=n]
(sum of wgt is 3.2951e+05)
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>Number of obs = 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>.000140329</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.000140329</td>
<td>F( 1, 2) = 19.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>.00001443</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.2152e-06</td>
<td>Prob &gt; F = 0.0478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>.000154759</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.000051586</td>
<td>R-squared = 0.9068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|       | Coef.  | Std. Err. | t     | P>|t|   | [95% Conf. Interval] |
|-------|--------|-----------|-------|------|----------------------|
| s     | .1025991 | .0232646   | 4.41  | 0.048 | .0024997 - .2026984   |
| _cons | 4.589763 | .2970895   | 15.45 | 0.004 | 3.31149 - 5.868036   |
```
Consider a regression model in matrix notation:

\[ y = X\beta + e \]

We have matrix of \( q \) exhaustive dummy variable instruments \( Z \). Note that

\[
Z = \begin{bmatrix}
\iota_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & \iota_2 & \cdots & \vdots \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\
0 & \cdots & 0 & \iota_q
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where \( \iota_j \) is a column vector of \( n_j \) ones.
A quick derivation

The 2SLS estimator is

$$\beta_{2SLS} = \left( X'Z (Z'Z)^{-1} Z'X \right)^{-1} X'Z (Z'Z)^{-1} Z'y. $$

Given the definition of $Z$:

$$Z'X = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 n_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 n_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_q n_q \end{bmatrix}, \quad Z'y = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{y}_1 n_1 \\ \bar{y}_2 n_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{y}_q n_q \end{bmatrix}, \quad (Z'Z)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{n_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n_2} & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{n_q} \end{bmatrix}$$

and hence

$$\beta_{2SLS} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{q} \bar{y}_j \bar{x}_j n_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{q} \bar{x}_j^2 n_j}$$
Aside on grouped data
Discrete regressor: grouping is OLS

Consider a generic regression model

\[ y_i = \alpha + \beta x_i + e_i \]

where \( x_i \) is a discrete regressor, taking on \( J \) different values. The regression

\[ \bar{y}_j = \alpha + \beta x_j + \bar{e}_j \]

weighted by the cell size is identical to OLS on the micro data (see MHE, section 3.1.2).
Aside on grouped data
Continuous regressor, discrete instrument: grouping is IV

If, on the other hand, $x_i$ is continuous, and we have a discrete instrument, $z_i$, which takes on $J$ different values, the IV estimation of the micro data model with $J - 1$ dummy instruments is the same as

$$\bar{y}_j = \alpha + \beta \bar{x}_j + \bar{e}_j$$

weighted by the cell size.
Aside on grouped data

Why are the two cases different?

- Discrete regressor: the regressor defines the groups. The grouped data regression is OLS because all the variation in $x_i$ is only at the group level. By aggregating $y_i$, we are not changing anything about $x_i$.

- Continuous regressor, discrete instrument: now the instrument defines the groups. The grouped data regression is IV because we are changing the variation in $x_i$ by aggregating.