

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	44953
<b>Name</b>	Microeconometrics
<b>Cycle</b>	Master's degree
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	5.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2020 - 2021

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
2242 - M.D. in Economics	Faculty of Economics	1	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
2242 - M.D. in Economics	10 - Materia instrumental	Optional

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
ROCHINA BARRACHINA, MARIA ENGRACIA	132 - Economic Structure
SANCHIS LLOPIS, JUAN ALBERTO	132 - Economic Structure

**SUMMARY**

Microeconometrics is a subject in the second semester of the Master in Economics. The aim of this subject is to provide economists sufficient knowledge of the most updated topics in microeconometrics so that they can choose the most appropriate estimators as well as exploit both the databases and economic models.

The programme is designed to respond to the needs of researchers and practitioners when working with real data, where an important dimension in the unit of analysis is the individual. This requires the use of micro data and the use of advanced techniques in (micro) econometrics.

The practical content of this course has two objectives: on the one hand, the knowledge and management of the statistic-econometric package STATA; on the other hand, and in each of the issues, being able to solve practical cases that require the use of the various estimators explained in the theoretical part of the program.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Econometrics in the first semester of the Master in Economics.

## OUTCOMES

### 2242 - M.D. in Economics

- Students should apply acquired knowledge to solve problems in unfamiliar contexts within their field of study, including multidisciplinary scenarios.
- Students should be able to integrate knowledge and address the complexity of making informed judgments based on incomplete or limited information, including reflections on the social and ethical responsibilities associated with the application of their knowledge and judgments.
- Students should communicate conclusions and underlying knowledge clearly and unambiguously to both specialized and non-specialized audiences.
- Students should demonstrate self-directed learning skills for continued academic growth.
- Students should possess and understand foundational knowledge that enables original thinking and research in the field.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successful completion of the course, the student should be able to:

- Know and understand advanced micro-econometric methods.
- Choose between them depending on the economic problem at hand.
- Know how to estimate a specific economic model using real data, proper techniques and handling the statistic-econometric package STATA.
- Get familiar with the usage of Spanish and international databases.
- Be able to interpret estimation results from an economic perspective.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS



## **1. Panel data models.**

- 1.1. Fixed effects and random effects.
- 1.2. Static models.
  - 1.2.1. The random effects estimator: Generalized Least Squares (GLS).
  - 1.2.2. The fixed effects estimator: Within-Groups (WG) and individual dummies regression.
  - 1.2.3. Random effects versus fixed effects: Hausman test.
  - 1.2.4. Some instrumental variables (IV) extensions for the random and the fixed effects estimators.
- 1.3. Dynamic models.
  - 1.3.1. Problems in estimation of dynamic models with panel data.
  - 1.3.2. The Arellano and Bond estimator: An application of the Generalized Method of Moments estimator (GMM).
  - 1.3.3. The Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions.
  - 1.3.4. The test of correlation of idiosyncratic errors.
  - 1.3.5. The Arellano and Bover, and the Blundell and Bond estimator: the System Generalized Method of Moments estimator (Sistem-GMM).

## **2. Discrete choice models.**

- 2.1. Introduction.
- 2.2. Binomial response models: the linear probability model for binary response; and, the Probit and Logit models. Maximum likelihood estimation.
- 2.3. Reporting the results for Probit and Logit.
- 2.4. Multinomial discrete choice models: non-ordered (multinomial logit), probabilistic choice models (conditional multinomial logit) and non-ordered models.

## **3. Censored dependent variable models.**

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. The Tobit model
- 3.3. Estimation and inference of the Tobit model.
- 3.4. Reporting the results.
- 3.5. Heckmans method (sample selection models).

## **4. Count data models.**

- 4.1. Definition, examples and distribution functions.
- 4.2. Poisson model.
  - 4.2.1. Distribution function, properties and assumptions.
  - 4.2.2. Maximum likelihood estimator and consistency.
  - 4.2.3. Interpretation of coefficients: Marginal effects.
  - 4.2.4. Main limitation of the Poisson model, consequences and solutions.
- 4.3. Negative Binomial model.
- 4.4. Zero inflated count data models.

**5. Duration models.**

- 5.1. General definitions.
- 5.2. Non-parametric analysis: the Kaplan-Meier estimator.
- 5.3. Regression analysis: proportional risk models and parametric models.
- 5.4. State-dependence versus unobserved heterogeneity.
- 5.5. Time varying regressors and models in discrete time.

**6. An advanced topic.**

To be chosen among the following ones:

- 6.1. Semiparametric and nonparametric methods.
- 6.2. Quantile regression.
- 6.3. Public policy evaluation and Matching techniques.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	40,00	100
Classroom practices	10,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	35,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	25,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125,00</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

Development for the course is structured around three elements.

First, the theoretical lectures, where we explain the most important concepts and illustrate the use of essential analysis techniques. The most relevant literature will be referenced. Attendance to these classes is considered crucial as it guarantees a proper transmission of knowledge and, at the same time, serves as a personal orientation to students.

Second, the practical classes where we solve exercises with real databases and use the statistic-econometric package STATA. In this way students will have sufficient knowledge for solving personal exercises that will be delivered during the development of the subject.

Third, the study and preparation of materials by the student, as well as attendance at academic seminars.



## EVALUATION

The composition of the final score for this topic will be 80% from the exam score and 20% from the work developed by the student through the course.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Cameron, A. C., and Trivedi, P. K. (2005): Microeconometrics: Methods and applications. Cambridge University Press.
- Greene, W. H. (2003): Econometric analysis. 7th edition. Prentice-Hall.
- Wooldridge, J. M. (2006): Introductory econometrics: a modern approach. South-Western.
- Wooldridge, J. M. (2008): Econometric analysis of cross section and panel data, 2nd edition. The MIT press.

### Additional

- Topic 1
  - Arellano, M. (2003): Panel data econometrics. Oxford University Press.
  - Hsiao, C. (1986): Analysis of Panel Data. Econometric Society Monographs, Cambridge.
  - Lee, M. J. (2002): Panel data econometrics: Methods of moments and limited dependent variables. Elsevier Science.
- Topics 2 & 3
  - Lee, M. J. (2002): Panel data econometrics: Methods of moments and limited dependent variables. Elsevier Science.
  - Maddala, G.S. (1983): Limited Dependent and Qualitative Variables in Econometrics, Cambridge.
- Topic 4
  - Winkelmann, R. (1997): Econometric analysis of count data. Springer.
- Topic 5
  - Jenkins, S.P. (2005). Survival Analysis. Unpublished manuscript, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, Colchester, UK. Downloadable from [http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/teaching/degree/stephenj/ec968/pdfs/ec968lno tesv5.pdf](http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/teaching/degree/stephenj/ec968/pdfs/ec968lno%20tesv5.pdf). Lancaster, T. (1990): The econometric analysis of transition data. Cambridge.
- Topic 6
  - Härdle, W. (1990): Applied nonparametric regression. Cambridge University Press.
  - Silverman, B. W. (1986): Density estimation for statistics and data analysis. Chapman and Hall.
  - Angrist; J. D. and J.S. Pischke (2008) , Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricists Companion, Princeton University Press.
  - Chamberlain, G. (1994): Quantile Regression, Censoring, and the Structure of Wages, in C.A. Sims (ed.), Advances in Econometrics, Sixth World Congress, vol. 1, Cambridge.
  - Koenker, R. (2005): Quantile Regression, Cambridge University Press.





## **ADDENDUM COVID-19**

**This addendum will only be activated if the health situation requires so and with the prior agreement of the Governing Council**

The teaching of the 2020-2021 academic year to which this Teaching Guide refers is programmed in face-to-face mode.

If at any time, during the course, for justified and supervening causes it cannot be carried out as planned, the responsible teaching staff will communicate more specific and detailed information about the changes that should be made through the virtual classroom of the subject.