

# Methoden-Workshop

## Leading House „Economics of Education“/SKBF

### Beispiele zu Cluster Bootstrap

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## 1 Daten generieren

10 Klumpen mit je 50 Beobachtungen; Intraklassenkorrelation im Fehlerterm wie auch in x.

```
. set seed 4530492
. set obs 10
number of observations (_N) was 0, now 10
. gen id = _n
. generate x = rnormal()
. generate e = rnormal()
. expand 50
(490 observations created)
. replace x = x + rnormal()
(500 real changes made)
. replace e = e + rnormal()
(500 real changes made)
. generate y = 0 + 1 * x + e
```

## 2 Ergebnisse ohne Berücksichtigung der Klumpenstruktur

```
. regress y x
Source |      SS      df      MS      Number of obs      =      500
```

				F(1, 498)	=	813.60
Model	1593.33814	1	1593.33814	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	975.273995	498	1.95838152	R-squared	=	0.6203
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6195
Total	2568.61214	499	5.14751931	Root MSE	=	1.3994

  

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
x	1.236349	.0433447	28.52	0.000	1.151188	1.32151
_cons	.1854082	.0626821	2.96	0.003	.0622541	.3085622

### 3 Cluster-robuste Standardfehler

```
. regress y x, cluster(id)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 500  
F(1, 9) = 48.28  
Prob > F = 0.0001  
R-squared = 0.6203  
Root MSE = 1.3994

(Std. Err. adjusted for 10 clusters in id)

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
x	1.236349	.1779247	6.95	0.000	.8338557	1.638843
_cons	.1854082	.3157479	0.59	0.572	-.5288633	.8996796

### 4 Naiver Custer-Bootstrap

```
. regress y x, vce(boot, reps(500) nodots cluster(id))
```

Linear regression

Number of obs = 500  
Replications = 500  
Wald chi2(1) = 58.01  
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000  
R-squared = 0.6203  
Adj R-squared = 0.6195  
Root MSE = 1.3994

(Replications based on 10 clusters in id)

	Observed Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	z	P> z	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
x	1.236349	.1623279	7.62	0.000	.9181925	1.554506
_cons	.1854082	.2937799	0.63	0.528	-.3903899	.7612063

### 5 Pairs cluster bootstrap-t

Das Programm clusterbts kann mit dem Befehl `ssc install clusterbts` installiert werden.

```
. clusterbts regress y x, cluster(id) reps(500)
Cluster variable is id
Number of clusters for model is 10
```

```

Starting 500 Bootstrap Replications
.....
> .....
> .....
> .....
> .....
> .....
> .....
Bootstrap iterations completed. Now storing model results...
The model ran succesfully and stored results in 500 bootstrap iterations.

Model Results

```

	Coefficient	Prob> t	95%_CI_low	95%_CI_high
x	1.2363494	0.0	.6411953	1.8315035
_cons	.18540816	0.6	-.7513213	1.1221376

The t-statistics and 95% confidence intervals are generated from the pairs cluster bootstrap-t procedure and are robust to clustering with a small number of sampling units. Please note that the accuracy of the t-statistics and CIs is conditional on the number of bootstrap replications that were used to calculate the distribution of t. For  $p < .05$  significance tests, specify reps(500) or more. For  $p < .01$  level, specify reps(1000) or more. For  $p < .001$  level, specify reps(5000) or more. More iterations will also yield more accurate confidence intervals. Post-estimation procedures should not be run on this model.

## 6 Wild cluster bootstrap-t

Installation: cgmreg.ado und cgmreg.hlp sowie cgmwildboot.ado und cgmwildboot.hlp von <https://sites.google.com/site/judsoncaskey/data> herunterladen und im Arbeitsverzeichnis speichern. Zudem mit ssc install unique das Programm unique installieren.

```

. cgmwildboot y x, cluster(id) bootcluster(id) reps(500) null(1)
Bootstrap reps (500)
----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5
..... 50
..... 100
..... 150
..... 200
..... 250
..... 300
..... 350
..... 400
..... 450
..... 500
.
Regress with clustered SEs/Wild bootstrap (500 successful resamples)
Number of clustvars= 1          Number of obs = 500
Num combinations = 1          R-squared = 0.6203
                               Adj R-squared = 0.6195
                               G(id) = 10
                               (Bootstrapped)

```

	Coef.	Null	p-value	[95% Conf. Interval]
x	1.2363494	1	.32	.66877449 1.358281
cons	.18540816	.	.588	-.45403808 .83229738

Option null(1) führt dazu, dass für den Effekt von x der p-Wert für die Nullhypothese  $\beta = 1$  berechnet wird.