

Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition for Linear and Non-linear Models

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Theoretical Framework

- Consider the following linear regression model, which is estimated separately for the groups $g = (A, B)$,

$$Y_{ig} = \mathbf{X}_{ig}\beta_g + \varepsilon_{ig},$$

for $i = 1, \dots, N_g$, and $\sum_g N_g = N$.

- Decomposition proposed by Blinder (1973) and Oaxaca (1973):

$$\bar{Y}_A - \bar{Y}_B = \Delta^{OLS} = (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_A - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_B)\hat{\beta}_A + \bar{\mathbf{X}}_B(\hat{\beta}_A - \hat{\beta}_B).$$

- In the non-linear (NL) case, the conditional expectations $E(Y_{ig}|\mathbf{X}_{ig})$ may differ from $\bar{\mathbf{X}}_g\beta_g$. Therefore, we rewrite the conventional decomposition equation in terms of conditional expectations to obtain a general version of the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_A^{NL} &= [E_{\beta_A}(Y_{iA}|\mathbf{X}_{iA}) - E_{\beta_A}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB})] \\ &\quad + [E_{\beta_A}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB}) - E_{\beta_B}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB})],\end{aligned}$$

where $E_{\beta_g}(Y_{ig}|\mathbf{X}_{ig})$ refers to the conditional expectation of Y_{ig} and $E_{\beta_g}(Y_{ih}|\mathbf{X}_{ih})$ to the conditional expectation of Y_{ih} evaluated at the parameter vector β_g , with $g, h = (A, B)$ and $g \neq h$.

- Oaxaca and Ransom (1994) give an overview of the application of the following generalized linear decomposition:

$$\bar{Y}_A - \bar{Y}_B = (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_A - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_B)\beta^* + \bar{\mathbf{X}}_A(\beta_A - \beta^*) + \bar{\mathbf{X}}_B(\beta^* - \beta_B).$$

β^* is defined as a weighted average of the coefficient vectors β_A and β_B :

$$\beta^* = \Omega\beta_A + (\mathbf{I} - \Omega)\beta_B,$$

where Ω is a weighting matrix and \mathbf{I} is an identity matrix.

Common assumptions about the form of Ω :

- The decomposition equations proposed by Blinder (1973) and Oaxaca (1973) represent special cases of the generalized equation in which Ω is a null-matrix or equal to \mathbf{I} .
- Reimers (1983): $\Omega = (0.5)\mathbf{I}$.
- Cotton (1988): $\Omega = s\mathbf{I}$, where s denotes the relative sample size of the majority group.
- Neumark (1988), Oaxaca and Ransom (1994): estimation of a pooled model to derive the counterfactual coefficient vector β^* .

- In the non-linear case, the generalized equation of Oaxaca and Ransom (1994) is

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{Y}_A - \bar{Y}_B &= [E_{\beta^*}(Y_{iA}|\mathbf{X}_{iA}) - E_{\beta^*}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB})] \\ &+ [E_{\beta_A}(Y_{iA}|\mathbf{X}_{iA}) - E_{\beta^*}(Y_{iA}|\mathbf{X}_{iA})] \\ &+ [E_{\beta^*}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB}) - E_{\beta_B}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB})].\end{aligned}$$

- Daymont and Andrisani (1984) have proposed the following extension of the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{Y}_A - \bar{Y}_B &= (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_A - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_B)\beta_B + \bar{\mathbf{X}}_B(\beta_A - \beta_B) \\ &+ (\bar{\mathbf{X}}_A - \bar{\mathbf{X}}_B)(\beta_A - \beta_B) = E + C + CE,\end{aligned}$$

- The different components of the non-linear decomposition are given by

$$E = [E_{\beta_B}(Y_{iA}|\mathbf{X}_{iA}) - E_{\beta_B}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB})],$$

$$C = [E_{\beta_A}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB}) - E_{\beta_B}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB})],$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}CE &= [E_{\beta_A}(Y_{iA}|\mathbf{X}_{iA}) - E_{\beta_B}(Y_{iA}|\mathbf{X}_{iA})] \\ &+ [E_{\beta_A}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB}) - E_{\beta_B}(Y_{iB}|\mathbf{X}_{iB})].\end{aligned}$$

- The conditional expectations $E_{\beta}(Y_{ig}|\mathbf{X}_{ig})$ can be estimated by using the sample counterpart $S(\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{X}_{ig})$
- Example (see Bauer and Sinning (2006)):
Zero-inflated Poisson (ZIP) model: $Y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S(\hat{\beta}_{g,ZIP}, \mathbf{X}_{ig}) &= \frac{1}{N_g} \sum_{i=1}^{N_g} [1 - (\widehat{Pr}(R1)|\mathbf{X}_{ig})] \hat{\mu}_{ig} \\ &= \frac{1}{N_g} \sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \frac{\exp(\mathbf{X}_{ig} \hat{\beta}_{g,ZIP})}{1 + \exp(\mathbf{Z}_{ig} \hat{\gamma}_{g,ZIP})} \end{aligned}$$

Syntax

- A simplified syntax reads as follows:

```
nldecompose, by(varname) [options]: regcmd
```

- `by(varname)` specifies the groups for which the difference in the outcome variable should be analyzed. *varname* should be defined as an indicator variable taking the value 1 for the group with the higher outcome and the value 0 for the group with the lower outcome. `by(varname)` is required.
- `regcmd` is the command of the regression model to be decomposed. The survey commands may be used if available (see `help svy`).
- `nldecompose` supports the following Stata commands: `regress`, `tobit`, `intreg`, `truncreg`, `poisson`, `nbreg`, `zip`, `zinb`, `ztp`, `ztnb`, `logit`, `probit`, `ologit`, `oprobit`.

Syntax

- nldecompose, by(*varname*) [threefold omega(*#*[, *#*, *#*, ...]| *string*) gamma(*#*[, *#*, *#*, ...]) mu(*#*[, *#*, *#*, ...]) sigma(*#*) ll(*varname*) ul(*varname*) regoutput nooutput bootstrap reps(*#*) seed(*#*)]: regcmd

Options:

- threefold displays the components of the decomposition proposed by Daymont and Andrisani (1984).
- omega(*w1*[, *w2*, ..., *wk*] | *omega_options*) represents the general weighting matrix as specified by Oaxaca and Ransom (1994). omega() may either contain a scalar weight *w1* or a vector including the weights *w1*, ..., *wk* on the diagonal of the weighting matrix, where *k* corresponds to the number of coefficients of the model.

omega()-suboptions:

- reimers: Weighting matrix proposed by Reimers (1983).
- cotton: Weighting matrix proposed by Cotton (1988).
- neumark: Weighting matrix proposed by Neumark (1988) and Oaxaca and Ransom (1994).

Options:

- `gamma(w_gamma1, w_gamma2, ..., w_gammaM)` contains a vector of weights for the $m = 1, \dots, M$ parameter estimates of zip and zinb models which determine whether a count variable is zero. The default of the weighting matrix of `gamma()` is a $M \times M$ identity matrix.

Options:

- $\text{mu}(w_mu1, w_mu2, \dots, w_muJ)$ contains a vector of weights for the $j = 1, \dots, J$ threshold values of `ologit` and `oprobit`. The default of the weighting matrix of `mu()` is a $J \times J$ identity matrix.
- $\text{sigma}(w_sigma)$ contains a scalar weight for the calculation of counterfactual standard errors of `tobit`, `intreg` and `truncreg` models. The default of the scalar weight is $w_sigma = 1$.
- $\text{ll}(varname)$ specifies the lower limit of the outcome variable. *varname* may either be a scalar or a variable. $\text{ll}(varname)$ may only be used with `intreg`.
- $\text{ul}(varname)$ specifies the upper limit of the outcome variable. *varname* may either be a scalar or a variable. $\text{ul}(varname)$ may only be used with `intreg`.

Options:

- `bootstrap` calculates bootstrap standard errors. See `help bootstrap`.
`bootstrap` *suboptions* :
 - `reps(#)` performs # bootstrap replications, the default is `reps(50)`.
 - `seed(#)` sets random-number seed to #.
- `regoutput` displays the regression output.
- `nooutput` suppresses the decomposition output.

Saved results

Scalars

r(raw)	r(charAB)
r(coefAB)	r(charBA)
r(coefBA)	r(pcharAB)
r(pcoefAB)	r(pcharBA)
r(pcoefBA)	r(level)
r(N_reps)	r(obsA)
r(obsB)	r(pintBA)
r(pchar_intBA)	r(intBA)
r(char_intBA)	r(pintAB)
r(pchar_intAB)	r(intAB)
r(char_intAB)	r(w_noout)
r(noout)	r(praw)
r(c_expvalBA)	r(c_expvalAB)
r(c_expvalB)	r(c_expvalA)
r(_expvalBA)	r(_expvalAB)
r(_expvalB)	r(_expvalA)

Macros

r(regcmd) regression command

Matrices

r(result) result matrix
(only bootstrap)

Examples

```
. nldecompose, by(d): regress y x1 x2, cluster(id)
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage
-----+-----		
Omega = 1		
Char	5.884262	248.8643%
Coef	-3.519816	-148.8643%
-----+-----		
Omega = 0		
Char	1.031193	43.61245%
Coef	1.333253	56.38755%
-----+-----		
Raw	2.364446	100%
-----+-----		

Examples

```
. nldecompose, by(d) threefold: regress y x1 x2, cluster(id)
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage

Omega = 1		
Char	1.031193	43.61245%
Coef	-3.519816	-148.8643%
Int	4.853069	205.2518%

Omega = 0		
Char	5.884262	248.8643%
Coef	1.333253	56.38755%
Int	-4.853069	-205.2518%

Raw	2.364446	100%

```
. nldecompose, by(d) ll(0): intreg y1 y2 x1 x2 [pweight=weight]
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage
-----+-----		
Omega = 1		
Char	3.494235	138.9611%
Coef	-.9796924	-38.96105%
-----+-----		
Omega = 0		
Char	1.756513	69.85415%
Coef	.7580302	30.14585%
-----+-----		
Raw	2.514543	100%
-----+-----		

```
. nldecompose, by(d) ll(minimum) ul(1000): svy: intreg y1 y2 x1 x2
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage
-----+-----		
Omega = 1		
Char	3.493632	138.9371%
Coef	-.9790894	-38.93707%
-----+-----		
Omega = 0		
Char	1.756513	69.85415%
Coef	.7580302	30.14585%
-----+-----		
Raw	2.514543	100%
-----+-----		

```
. nldecompose, by(d) omega(.4): ologit y x1 x2 if y <5
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage

Omega = 1		
Char	-.3341318	-82.89937%
Coef	.737189	182.8994%

Omega = 0		
Char	.7454523	184.9495%
Coef	-.3423951	-84.94952%

Omega = .4		
Prod	.4260655	105.7085%
Adv	-.2467973	-61.23135%
Disadv	.223789	55.52289%

Raw	.4030572	100%

```
. nldecompose, by(d) omega(neumark) noout: truncreg y x1 x2, ll(0)
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage

Omega = 1		
Char	4.407057	169.3513%
Coef	-1.804741	-69.35134%

Omega = 0		
Char	2.232395	85.78493%
Coef	.369921	14.21507%

OMAT		
Prod	4.489889	172.5343%
Adv	-.0845089	-3.247451%
Disadv	-1.803064	-69.2869%

Raw	2.602316	100%

```
. nldecompose, by(d) omega(.2,.1,.4): nbreg y x1 x2
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage

Omega = 1		
Char	2.666069	111.4219%
Coef	-.2733	-11.42191%

Omega = 0		
Char	2.513497	105.0455%
Coef	-.1207276	-5.04552%

OMAT		
Prod	2.416621	100.9968%
Adv	.0605136	2.529021%
Disadv	-.0843654	-3.525847%

Raw	2.392769	100%

```
. nldecompose, by(d) omega(.2,.1) mu(.2,.2,.3,.4): oprobit y x1 x2 if y <5
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage

Omega = 1		
Char	-.3167109	-76.15043%
Coef	.7326125	176.1504%

Omega = 0		
Char	.7926034	190.5747%
Coef	-.3767018	-90.57473%

OMAT		
Prod	.738272	177.5112%
Adv	-.3571064	-85.86318%
Disadv	.034736	8.35197%

Raw	.4159016	100%

```
. nldecompose, by(d) omega(.5,.5,1) sigma(.5): tobit y x1 x2, ll(0)
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage

Omega = 1		
Char	3.335179	132.6356%
Coef	-.8206362	-32.6356%

Omega = 0		
Char	1.383091	55.00369%
Coef	1.131452	44.99631%

OMAT		
Prod	1.931815	76.82572%
Adv	1.236531	49.17519%
Disadv	-.653804	-26.00091%

Raw	2.514543	100%

```
. nldecompose, by(d) omega(.3,.75,.9) gamma(.1,.6): zinb y x1 x2, inflate(x2)
```

Results	Coef.	Percentage

Omega = 1		
Char	2.232112	106.9339%
Coef	-.144737	-6.933925%

Omega = 0		
Char	-.6878501	-32.95288%
Coef	2.775225	132.9529%

OMAT		
Prod	-.3642925	-17.45218%
Adv	2.427688	116.3034%
Disadv	.0239792	1.148771%

Raw	2.087375	100%

```
. nldecompose, by(d) bootstrap reps(10) sigma(.2): tobit y x1 x2, ll(0)
```

Results	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
Omega = 1						
Char	3.202099	.2387929	13.41	0.000	2.734073	3.670124
Coef	-.687556	.1005683	-6.84	0.000	-.8846663	-.4904457
-----+-----						
Omega = 0						
Char	1.193525	.2602833	4.59	0.000	.6833791	1.703671
Coef	1.321018	.295544	4.47	0.000	.7417622	1.900273
-----+-----						
Raw	2.514543	.2390652	10.52	0.000	2.045984	2.983102
-----+-----						