## Problemset 1, Econ 980w, Spring 2019: Estimating the Pareto parameter

## 1 By hand exercises

- 1. Suppose a data-set contains the following observations on the wealth of 10 random rich individuals (in thousands): 100, 105, 112, 120, 129, 141, 158, 183, 224, 316. Calculate an estimate of the Pareto parameter  $\alpha$ , and of E[Y|Y > 100].
- 2. Now suppose that you just observe that the number of people in the tax bracket [100, 200] equals 800, and the number of people with wealth above 200 equals 200.

Calculate an estimate of the Pareto parameter  $\alpha$ , and of E[Y|Y > 100].

## 2 R exercises

Write code that performs the following:

1. Generate n independent draws from the Pareto distribution with parameters y and  $\alpha$ 

*Hint:* You can take  $Y_i = y \cdot U_i^{-1/\alpha}$  for U uniformly [0, 1] distributed. Why?

- 2. Save these data to a .csv file, and exchange your file with a classmate.
- 3. Use your classmate's data to estimate  $\alpha$ , using the formula

$$\widehat{\alpha}^{MLE} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i} \log\left(y_i/\underline{y}\right)}.$$

4. Now generate new data using the same procedure as before, and just tell your classmate the value  $\underline{y}$ , as well as the number of observation below / above the cutoff  $2 \cdot \underline{y}$ . Ask her/him to provide an estimate of  $\alpha$  based on these numbers, using

$$\widehat{\alpha}^{MLE} = \frac{\log(N_2/n)}{\log\left(\underline{y}/y_l\right)}.$$

5. Now we are going to verify the result underpinning Piketty's argument about "r - g" by simulations. Generate data following the process

$$Y_{t+1} = w_t + R_t \cdot Y_t,$$

where  $w_t$  and  $R_t$  are independent draws from uniform distributions with boundary values that you pick. Generate 10.000 observations, and only keep the last 2.000. Save them, and give them to a classmate.

- 6. Sort the data you got from your classmate, and only keep the top 200. Use these observations to estimate the Pareto parameter as in step 2.
- 7. Repeat the last two steps, but for a different distribution of  $R_t$ . Does the estimated Pareto parameter change in the way that you would expect?