The labor supply of married women has been a subject of a great deal of economic research. Consider the following supply equation specification

 $HOURS = \beta_1 + \beta_2 WAGE + \beta_3 EDUC + \beta_4 AGE + \beta_5 KIDSL6 + \beta_6 NWIFEINC + e_i$

where HOURS is the supply of labor, WAGE is hourly wage, EDUC is years of education, KIDSL6 is the number of children in the household who are less than 6 years old, and NWIFEINC is household income from sources other than the wife's employment.

a. Discuss the signs you expect for each of the coefficients.

Ans.

 $\beta_2 > 0$:時薪 (WAGE) 越高,勞動供給增加。

 $\beta_3 > 0$:教育程度(EDUC)較高的女性通常有更多工作機會,因此工作時間可能增加。

 $eta_4 > {
m or} < 0$:不一定。年齡(AGE)較大的女性可能因經驗增加而工作更多,但也可能因家庭責任或健康因素減少工作時間。

 $\beta_5 < 0$:有更多未滿6歲的孩子(KIDSL6)更需要時間照顧,導致女性減少工作時間。

 $eta_6 < 0$:如果家庭其他收入(NWIFEINC)較高,經濟壓力減少,女性可能減少工作時間。

Explain why this supply equation cannot be consistently estimated by OLS regression.
 Ans.

WAGE 是內生性(endogenous)變數:時薪(WAGE)與勞動供給(HOURS)是同時決定的(反向因果)。

c. Suppose we consider the woman's labor market experience EXPER and its square, $EXPER^2$, to be instruments for WAGE. Explain how these variables satisfy the logic of instrumental variables. Ans.

工具變數的條件: (1) 不直接影響 y,(2) 與誤差 e 不相關,(3) 與內生變數 x 有相關

- (1) EXPER 和 EXPER² 不直接影響 HOURS
- (2) EXPER 不受當前勞動供給方程的誤差項 e 影響
- (3) 勞動市場經驗(EXPER)通常與薪資(WAGE)高度相關
- d. Is the supply equation identified? Explain.

Ans.

供給方程式具有識別性,有兩個工具變數(EXPER和EXPER2)用於一個內生變數(WAGE)。

e. Describe the steps [not a computer command] you would take to obtain IV/2SLS estimates.

Ans.

第一階段:將內生變數(WAGE)對所有外生變數(包括工具變數)進行迴歸,獲取WAGE的預測值($W\widehat{AGE}$)。

第二階段:使用第一階段得到的預測值進行原始方程式的估計,將HOURS對第一階段得到的WAGE預測

值,以及所有其他外生變數進行迴歸。

第二階段得到的係數即為 IV/2SLS 估計值。