

- 10.18 Consider the data file *mroz* on working wives. Use the 428 observations on married women who participate in the labor force. In this exercise, we examine the effectiveness of a parent's college education as an instrumental variable.
- Create two new variables. *MOTHERCOLL* is a dummy variable equaling one if *MOTHEREDUC* > 12, zero otherwise. Similarly, *FATHERCOLL* equals one if *FATHEREDUC* > 12 and zero otherwise. What percentage of parents have some college education in this sample?
 - Find the correlations between *EDUC*, *MOTHERCOLL*, and *FATHERCOLL*. Are the magnitudes of these correlations important? Can you make a logical argument why *MOTHERCOLL* and *FATHERCOLL* might be better instruments than *MOTHEREDUC* and *FATHEREDUC*?
 - Estimate the wage equation in Example 10.5 using *MOTHERCOLL* as the instrumental variable. What is the 95% interval estimate for the coefficient of *EDUC*?
 - For the problem in part (c), estimate the first-stage equation. What is the value of the *F*-test statistic for the hypothesis that *MOTHERCOLL* has no effect on *EDUC*? Is *MOTHERCOLL* a strong instrument?
 - Estimate the wage equation in Example 10.5 using *MOTHERCOLL* and *FATHERCOLL* as the instrumental variables. What is the 95% interval estimate for the coefficient of *EDUC*? Is it narrower or wider than the one in part (c)?
 - For the problem in part (e), estimate the first-stage equation. Test the joint significance of *MOTHERCOLL* and *FATHERCOLL*. Do these instruments seem adequately strong?
 - For the IV estimation in part (e), test the validity of the surplus instrument. What do you conclude?

a. mother: 12.15%
father: 11.68%

b.

	educ	mothercoll	fathercoll
educ	1.0000	0.3595	0.3985
mothercoll	0.3595	1.0000	0.3546
fathercoll	0.3985	0.3546	1.0000

mothercoll & fathercoll vs mothereduc & fathereduc 好,

(1) mothercoll & fathercoll 與 educ 相關性夠強, 可以當 IV.

(2) 用是否有大學學歷為 dummy variable, 可能比直接用教育年數更能排除直接影響子女工資的風險

(3) educ 可能含更多資訊 (ex: 念 11 年 & 12 年不一定有顯著差異)
但用 dummy 是聚焦在是否有大學學歷, 有更清楚的界定

c. $[-0.0012, 0.1533]$

d. $F = 63.563$, ≥ 10 , 且 *p*-value 小, 因此是強工具變數

e. $[0.0275, 0.1482]$, narrower than (c)

f. $F = 56.963$, reject H_0 , IV adequate strong.

g. Sargan test : 0.238, p-value = 0.626. > 0.05

H_0 : IV 有效

H_a : 至少一个无效

do not reject H_0 , IV 是有效的

10-20 / 10.20 The CAPM [see Exercises 10.14 and 2.16] says that the risk premium on security j is related to the risk premium on the market portfolio. That is

$$r_j - r_f = \alpha_j + \beta_j(r_m - r_f)$$

where r_j and r_f are the returns to security j and the risk-free rate, respectively. r_m is the return on the market portfolio, and β_j is the j th security's "beta" value. We measure the market portfolio using the Standard & Poor's value weighted index, and the risk-free rate by the 30-day LIBOR monthly rate of return. As noted in Exercise 10.14, if the market return is measured with error, then we face an errors-in-variables, or measurement error, problem.

- Use the observations on Microsoft in the data file *capm5* to estimate the CAPM model using OLS. How would you classify the Microsoft stock over this period? Risky or relatively safe, relative to the market portfolio?
- It has been suggested that it is possible to construct an IV by ranking the values of the explanatory variable and using the rank as the IV, that is, we sort $(r_m - r_f)$ from smallest to largest, and assign the values $RANK = 1, 2, \dots, 180$. Does this variable potentially satisfy the conditions IV1-IV3? Create $RANK$ and obtain the first-stage regression results. Is the coefficient of $RANK$ very significant? What is the R^2 of the first-stage regression? Can $RANK$ be regarded as a strong IV?
- Compute the first-stage residuals, \hat{v} , and add them to the CAPM model. Estimate the resulting augmented equation by OLS and test the significance of \hat{v} at the 1% level of significance. Can we conclude that the market return is exogenous?
- Use $RANK$ as an IV and estimate the CAPM model by IV/2SLS. Compare this IV estimate to the OLS estimate in part (a). Does the IV estimate agree with your expectations?
- Create a new variable $POS = 1$ if the market return $(r_m - r_f)$ is positive, and zero otherwise. Obtain the first-stage regression results using both $RANK$ and POS as instrumental variables. Test the joint significance of the IV. Can we conclude that we have adequately strong IV? What is the R^2 of the first-stage regression?
- Carry out the Hausman test for endogeneity using the residuals from the first-stage equation in (c). Can we conclude that the market return is exogenous at the 1% level of significance?
- Obtain the IV/2SLS estimates of the CAPM model using $RANK$ and POS as instrumental variables. Compare this IV estimate to the OLS estimate in part (a). Does the IV estimate agree with your expectations?
- Obtain the IV/2SLS residuals from part (g) and use them (not an automatic command) to carry out a Sargan test for the validity of the surplus IV at the 5% level of significance.

→ $(r_m - r_f)$ 照大小排序

a. OLS 下, $\beta = 1.20$, $\beta > 1$, 因此是 Risky

b. 有滿足,

coefficient of rank : 0.000904, t-value: 43.14 顯著.

$$R^2 = 0.9127$$

$RANK$ 可被視為 strong IV.

$$\text{cov}(r_m - r_f, \text{rank}) \neq 0$$

$$\text{cov}(\text{rank}, e_i) = 0.$$

rank 不影響 y .

c. \hat{v} p-value 為 0.0663, > 0.01 , 因此 do not reject H_0 .
no evidence show $(r_m - r_f)$ is endogenous.

d. 加入 $2V$ 後, $\beta = 1.278$, 與 OLS 不同,
代表原始 OLS 可能有 measure error.

e. F 統計量 951.3, $AP < 2.2e-16$ 因此 we have strong IV
 $R^2 = 0.9149$.

f. \checkmark t -value = -2.105, p -value = 0.0287 > 0.01,
因此仍然不顯著, 沒有顯著 evidence 指出 γ 是內生的

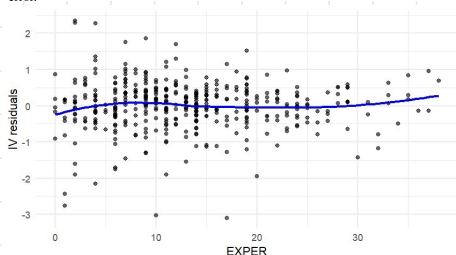
g. 加入 $PO5$ 後, $\beta = 1.283$, 與 OLS 不同,
代表原始 OLS 可能有 measure error.

h. sargan test: p -value = 0.4549 > 0.05,
do not reject H_0 .
因此 IV 有效

10.24 Consider the data file *mroz* on working wives. Use the 428 observations on married women who participate in the labor force. In this exercise, we examine the effectiveness of alternative standard errors for the IV estimator. Estimate the model in Example 10.5 using both *MOTHEREDUC* and *FATHEREDUC* as IV. These will serve as our baseline results.

- Calculate the IV/2SLS residuals, \hat{e}_{IV} . Plot them versus *EXPER*. Do the residuals exhibit a pattern consistent with homoskedasticity?
- Regress \hat{e}_{IV}^2 against a constant and *EXPER*. Apply the NR^2 test from Chapter 8 to test for the presence of heteroskedasticity.
- Obtain the IV/2SLS estimates with the software option for Heteroskedasticity Robust Standard Errors. Are the robust standard errors larger or smaller than those for the baseline model? Compute the 95% interval estimate for the coefficient of *EDUC* using the robust standard error.
- Obtain the IV/2SLS estimates with the software option for Bootstrap standard errors, using $B = 200$ bootstrap replications. Are the bootstrap standard errors larger or smaller than those for the baseline model? How do they compare to the heteroskedasticity robust standard errors in (c)? Compute the 95% interval estimate for the coefficient of *EDUC* using the bootstrap standard error.

a、



前期殘差較大, 後期有收斂,
可能有 heteroskedasticity.

b. $p\text{-value} = 0.0064$.

reject H_0 . \nexists heteroskedasticity

c. 95% C.I. : $[-0.00039, 0.1267]$

d. bootstrap se $\hat{\alpha} > IV/2SLS$

C.I. $[-0.0047, 0.1221]$ @ 95%

the robust $\hat{\alpha}$ \neq