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

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

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.
- **b.** Explain why this supply equation cannot be consistently estimated by OLS regression.
- 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.
- **d.** Is the supply equation identified? Explain.
- e. Describe the steps [not a computer command] you would take to obtain IV/2SLS estimates.

a. ·

1. beta 2 (WAGE 的係數) >0

一般來說,工資越高,個人可能更願意工作(替代效應),因此預期 > 0。但如果收入效應主導(工資高到一定程度後,個人可能選擇減少工作以享受更多休閒),則可能為負。

2. beta 3 (EDUC 的係數) >0

教育年數(EDUC)通常與更高的技能和生產力相關,這可能增加勞動供給(因為高教育者可能有更好的工作機會)。

3. beta 4 (AGE 的係數) 不確定

年齡(AGE)的影響可能因年齡階段而異。年輕時,勞動供給可能隨年齡增加而增加,但到一定年齡後(例如接近退休),勞動供給可能減少。對於已婚女性,考慮到家庭責任,年齡增加可能導致勞動供給減少(特別是在中年時),可能為負,但這取決於樣本年齡分佈。

4. beta 5 (KIDS6 的係數) <0

6歲以下的子女數量(KIDS6)通常會增加照顧責任,特別是對已婚女性來說,這可能減少勞動供給(因為需要更多時間照顧孩子)。

5. beta 6 (NWIFEINC 的係數) <0

除妻子收入外的家庭收入(NWIFEINC)越高,妻子可能減少勞動供給,因為家庭經濟壓力降低,她可以選擇更多休閒或家庭時間(收入效應)。

h.

1. 內生性問題 (Endogeneity)

工資(WAGE)很可能是一個內生變數。勞動供給(HOURS)和工資(WAGE)之間存在雙向因果關係:工資會影響勞動供給,但勞動供給(例如工作小時數)也可能影響工資(例如,通過工作經驗或勞動市場的供需)。這種雙向因果導致 WAGE 與誤差項 e 相關,違反 OLS 的基本假設(自變數與誤差項不相關)。

2. 省略變數偏誤 (Omitted Variable Bias)

方程中可能存在未觀察到的變數(例如個人能力、健康狀況或偏好),這些變數可能同時影響 HOURS 和 WAGE。如果這些變數未包含在模型中,它們會進入誤差項 e,導致 WAGE 與 e 相關。

由於上述原因,OLS 估計會有偏誤且不一致,需要使用工具變數(Instrumental Variables, IV)方法來解決內生性問題。

c.

工具變數 (IV) 需要滿足兩個條件:

- 1. 相關性(Relevance):工具變數必須與內生變數(WAGE)顯著相關。
- 2. <mark>外生性(Exogeneity):工具</mark>變數不能與誤差項 e 相關(即不能直接影響 HOURS,只能通過 WAGE 影響 HOURS)。 分析 EXPER 和 EXPER² 是否滿足條件:
- 1. 相關性

勞動市場經驗(EXPER)通常與工資(WAGE)高度相關,因為更多的經驗往往意味著更高的技能和生產力,從而導致更高的工資。EXPER²(經驗的平方)則捕捉了經驗與工資之間的非線性關係(例如,經驗對工資的影響可能隨著經驗增加而減弱)。因此,EXPER 和 EXPER² 很可能是與 WAGE 相關的,滿足相關性條件。

2. 外生性

EXPER 和 EXPER² 需要與誤差項 e 不相關。勞動市場經驗通常是過去的累積(例如,過去的工作年數),因此它在某種程度上是外生的,不會直接受到當前勞動供給(HOURS)或未觀察到的當前因素(例如當前的健康狀況或偏好)影響。

工具變數的數量必須至少等於內生變數的數量(這是必要條件,稱為秩序條件,order condition)。這裡我們有 1 個內生變數(WAGE)和 2 個工具變數(EXPER 和 EXPER²),因此滿足秩序條件。

此外,工具變數還需滿足前面提到的相關性和外生性條件(即秩條件,rank condition)。假設 EXPER 和 EXPER² 與 WAGE 充分相關,且與誤差項不相關,則方程可以識別。

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1.	第一	階段	(First	Stage)
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對內生變數 WAGE 進行回歸,使用工具變數 EXPER 和 EXPER 以及其他外生變數 (EDUC、AGE、KIDS6、NWIFEINC) 作為解釋變數:

 $WAGE = \pi_0 + \pi_1 \cdot EXPER + \pi_2 \cdot EXPER + \pi_3 \cdot EDUC + \pi_4 \cdot AGE + \pi_5 \cdot KIDS6 + \pi_6 \cdot NWIFEINC + v$

從中得到 WAGE 的預測值 $W\hat{A}GE$ 。

2. 第二階段 (Second Stage)

將第一階段得到的 $W\hat{A}GE$ 代入原始的勞動供給方程,然後用 OLS 估計:

 $HOURS = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \cdot W \\ \hat{A}GE + \beta_3 \cdot EDUC + \beta_4 \cdot AGE + \beta_5 \cdot KIDS6 + \beta_6 \cdot NWIFEINC + e$

這樣得到的 eta_2 (以及其他係數) 是工具變數法下的估計值,能夠解決 WAGE 的内生性問題。

- 10.3 In the regression model $y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x + e$, assume x is endogenous and that z is a valid instrument. In Section 10.3.5, we saw that $\beta_2 = \text{cov}(z, y)/\text{cov}(z, x)$.
 - a. Divide the denominator of $\beta_2 = \cos(z, y)/\cos(z, x)$ by $\sin(z)$. Show that $\cos(z, x)/\sin(z)$ is the coefficient of the simple regression with dependent variable x and explanatory variable z, $x = \gamma_1 + \theta_1 z + v$. [Hint: See Section 10.2.1.] Note that this is the first-stage equation in two-stage least squares.
 - b. Divide the numerator of $\beta_2 = \text{cov}(z, y)/\text{cov}(z, x)$ by var(z). Show that cov(z, y)/var(z) is the coefficient of a simple regression with dependent variable y and explanatory variable z, $y = \pi_0 + \pi_1 z + u$. [Hint: See Section 10.2.1.]
 - c. In the model $y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x + e$, substitute for x using $x = \gamma_1 + \theta_1 z + v$ and simplify to obtain $y = \pi_0 + \pi_1 z + u$. What are π_0 , π_1 , and u in terms of the regression model parameters and error and the first-stage parameters and error? The regression you have obtained is a **reduced-form** equation.
 - **d.** Show that $\beta_2 = \pi_1/\theta_1$.
 - e. If $\hat{\pi}_1$ and $\hat{\theta}_1$ are the OLS estimators of π_1 and θ_1 , show that $\hat{\beta}_2 = \hat{\pi}_1/\hat{\theta}_1$ is a consistent estimator of $\beta_2 = \pi_1/\theta_1$. The estimator $\hat{\beta}_2 = \hat{\pi}_1/\hat{\theta}_1$ is an **indirect least squares** estimator.

а.

x= r,+ 0,7+V

 $E(X) = r_1 + Q_1 E(2)$

X-E(X)= 0, (7-E(2))+V

 $(Z-E(Z))(X-E(X)) = \theta_1(Z-E(Z))^2 + v(Z-E(Z))$

E[(Z-E(Z))(X-E(X))] = O(E[(Z-E(Z))]+VE(Z-E(Z))

Assuming VE(Z-E(Z)) = 0 = E[(Z-E(Z))(X-E(X))] = 0, $E[(Z-E(Z))^2]$

Solve $\theta_1 = \frac{E[(Z-E(Z))(X-E(X))]}{E[(Z-E(Z))^2]} = \frac{Cov(Z,X)}{Vov(Z)} \#$

This is the estimator of 0, in the life represen X=1,+02+v

Y= Tho+ Th= Z+U

E(y)= Th+ Th E(Z)

y-E1y) = T((Z-E(Z))+U

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(z - E(2))(y - E(y)) = \pi_1(z - E(2))^2 + \mu(z - E(2))
E\left(z-E(z)\right)(y-E(y))=\pi_{1}E\left[\left(z-E(z)\right)^{2}\right]+UE\left(z-E(z)\right)
 Assuming E(z-E(z))=0 =) E(z-E(z))(y-E(y))=\pi_1E[(z-E(z))^2]
 S_{\text{olve}} = \frac{E\left(Z - E(Z)\right)(Y - E(Y))}{E\left[\left(Z - E(Z)\right)^{2}\right]} = \frac{Cov(Z,Y)}{Vov(Z)}
 This is the OLS estimation of Ti in the regression y= To+ Tiz+U
C. y= Bi+ Bix+e
 XA lst regression · X= 1,+0,2+V 1th/12 model
  1= h+ b2(r+ 0,7+ v)+e =(h+ b2r)+ B2,2+ (b2+e)
  compare with y= That T1Z+U, we got of Tho= B1+ B2r1
                                                                                       TI= BO
                                                                                   u= bv+e
d. T_1 = \beta_2 \theta_1 = \beta_1 = \frac{T_1}{\theta_1}
      Q_1 = \underbrace{E\left[\left(\mathcal{Z} - E(\mathcal{Z})\right)\left(X - E(X)\right)^2\right]}_{E\left[\left(\mathcal{Z} - E(\mathcal{Z})\right)^2\right]} = \underbrace{C_{ov}(\mathcal{Z}, X)}_{Vo(\mathcal{Z})}
                                                                                 . This estimator is consistent if Z is uncorpolated with V
\pi_{l} = \frac{E\left(z - E(z)\right)(y - E(y))}{E\left[\left(z - E(z)\right)^{2}\right]} = \frac{Cov(z,y)}{Vow(z)}
  \widehat{\pi_{l}} = \frac{\widehat{C}_{W}(\overline{z}_{1}\gamma)}{\widehat{C}_{W}(\overline{z}_{1})} = \frac{Z(\overline{z}_{1},\overline{z}_{2})(\gamma_{1},\overline{\gamma})}{\Sigma(\overline{z}_{1},\overline{z}_{2})} \quad \text{This estimator is consistent if } \overline{Z} \text{ is uncorrelated with } W
Br = TU1
    \hat{B}_{1} = \frac{\hat{T}_{1}}{\hat{B}_{1}} = \frac{\Sigma(2\lambda - \bar{z})(1\lambda - \bar{y})}{\Sigma(2\lambda - \bar{z})(2\lambda \bar{x})} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\hat{C}_{W}(2\gamma)}{\hat{C}_{W}(2\gamma)}
if N > D Coulzy 1 Coulzx) ; Cou(z,x) - Coulzxx)
  \widehat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\widehat{C}_{N}(Z_{1})}{\widehat{C}_{N}(Z_{1})} \xrightarrow{\beta} \frac{C_{N}(Z_{1})}{C_{N}(Z_{1})}
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