

Q2

(a)

b2: +, 工資 up, 勞動誘因 up, 勞動供給 up

b3: +, 教育程度 up, 工資可能也較高, 勞動供給 up

b4: 不確定, 年齡可能代表經驗, 也可能代表職業生命剩多少

b5: -, 小孩 up, 要花時間顧, 勞動供給 down

b6: -, 家中其他收入越多, 妻子工作賺錢誘因低, 勞動供給 down

(b)

因為 WAGE 很可能是內生變數

倒因為果：工作時數可能會影響工資（ex: 工作較多經驗增長導致升職加薪）

遺漏變數偏誤：例如「能力」同時影響工資與工作時數，但未被放入回歸

而有 $\text{Cov}(\text{WAGE}, e) \neq 0$ 的結果

違反 OLS 的關鍵假設，OLS 估計為偏誤且不一致

(c)

他們同時滿足關聯性（與工資高度相關）和排除性（假設 EXPER 與勞動供給的誤差項無關），

(d)

WAGE 是內生變數，工具變數有 WAGE、WAGE²， $2 > 1$ ，因此 supply equation is identified

(e)

Step 1

使用工具變數去預測內生變數 WAGE

$$\mathbf{WAGE_hat} = b_0 + b_1 \text{EXPER} + b_2 \text{EXPER}^2 + \text{其他解釋變數} + e$$

Step 2

將 WAGE 換成第一階段的預測值 **WAGE_hat**，放入原本的回歸式中，重新估計係數

$$\text{HOURS} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{WAGE_hat} + \beta_3 \text{EDUC} + \beta_4 \text{AGE} + \beta_5 \text{KIDSL6} + \beta_6 \text{NWIFEINC} + u$$

這樣估計出來的係數就是一致的了

Q3

(a) 在 2SLS 中的 stage 1, $x = y_1 + \theta_1 z + v$ → simple OLS

The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Estimators

$$b_2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (2.7)$$
$$\theta_1 = \frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2} = \frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(y_i - \bar{y}) \times \frac{1}{N-1}}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2 \times \frac{1}{N-1}} = \frac{\hat{\text{Cov}}(z, y)}{\hat{\text{Var}}(z)} \quad \#$$

(b) $y = \pi_0 + \pi_1 z + u$ → simple OLS

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2} = \frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(y_i - \bar{y}) \times \frac{1}{N-1}}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2 \times \frac{1}{N-1}} = \frac{\hat{\text{Cov}}(z, y)}{\hat{\text{Var}}(z)} \quad \#$$

(c) 原模型 model

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x + e, \text{ 代入 } x = y_1 + \theta_1 z + v$$
$$\Rightarrow y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 (y_1 + \theta_1 z + v) + e$$
$$\Rightarrow y = (\beta_1 + \beta_2 y_1) + \beta_2 \theta_1 z + \beta_2 v + e$$

$\text{let } \pi_0 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 y_1$
 $\pi_1 = \beta_2 \theta_1 \Rightarrow y = \pi_0 + \pi_1 z + u$
 $u = \beta_2 v + e$
 $\#$

(d) $\pi_1 = \beta_2 \theta_1$, 同除 $\theta_1 \Rightarrow \beta_2 = \frac{\pi_1}{\theta_1}$

$$(c) \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{\hat{\text{cov}}(z, x)}{\hat{\text{var}}(z)} = \frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2}, \quad \hat{\pi}_1 = \frac{\hat{\text{cov}}(z, y)}{\hat{\text{var}}(z)} = \frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{\hat{\pi}_1}{\hat{\theta}_1} = \frac{\frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2}}{\frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})^2}} = \frac{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (z_i - \bar{z})(x_i - \bar{x})} = \frac{\hat{\text{cov}}(z, y)}{\hat{\text{cov}}(z, x)}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{\hat{\text{cov}}(z, y)}{\hat{\text{cov}}(z, x)} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{\text{cov}(z, y)}{\text{cov}(z, x)} = \beta_2$$