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Notes on Willis & Rosen, “Education & Self-Selection”

Model

Two levels of Schooling: A (some College) and B (High School)

Observe earnings at 2 points in life cycle: soon after entrance into labor force & ~20 years later.

Expected Earnings:

If person i chooses A (some College), earnings are:

$$\begin{aligned} y_{ai}(t) &= 0, & 0 < t \leq S \\ y_{ai}(t) &= \bar{y}_{ai} \exp[g_{ai}(t - S)], & S \leq t < \infty \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where S is incremental schooling period associated with A over B and $t - S$ is (potential) market work experience.

If person i chooses B (High School), earnings are:

$$y_{bi}(t) = \bar{y}_{bi} \exp[g_{bi}t], \quad 0 \leq t < \infty. \quad (6)$$

So, earnings prospects of individuals characterized by $(\bar{y}_a, g_a, \bar{y}_b, g_b)$, i.e., initial earnings and rates of growth in each of schooling alternatives.

Present Value of Earnings under A and B, respectively:

$$V_{ai} = \int_S^\infty y_{ai}(t) \exp(-r_i t) dt = \left[\frac{\bar{y}_{ai}}{(r_i - g_{ai})} \right] \exp(-r_i S) \quad (7)$$

$$V_{bi} = \int_0^\infty y_{bi}(t) \exp(-r_i t) dt = \frac{\bar{y}_{bi}}{(r_i - g_{bi})}, \quad (8)$$

where r_i is person i 's discount rate, with $r_i > g_{ai}, g_{bi}$ and W&R ignore direct costs of school.

Selection Rule:

Choose A if $V_{ai} > V_{bi}$ and choose B if $V_{ai} \leq V_{bi}$. Let $I_i = \ln(V_{ai}/V_{bi})$ or, substituting in for V_{ai} and V_{bi} from (5) – (8), we get

$$I_i = \ln \bar{y}_{ai} - \ln \bar{y}_{bi} - r_i S - \ln(r_i - g_{ai}) + \ln(r_i - g_{bi})$$

Use Taylor series approx. to nonlinear terms in above around population means, we get

$$I_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(\ln \bar{y}_{ai} - \ln \bar{y}_{bi}) + \alpha_2 g_{ai} + \alpha_3 g_{bi} + \alpha_4 r_i \quad (9)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 1 \\ \alpha_2 &= \partial I / \partial g_a = 1/\bar{r} - \bar{g}_a > 0 \\ \alpha_3 &= \partial I / \partial g_b = -1/\bar{r} - \bar{g}_b < 0 \\ \alpha_4 &= - \left[S + \frac{(\bar{g}_a - \bar{g}_b)}{(\bar{r} - \bar{g}_a)(\bar{r} - \bar{g}_b)} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Then it follows that selection criteria are:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(\text{choose } A) &= \Pr(V_a > V_b) = \Pr(I > 0) \\ \Pr(\text{choose } B) &= \Pr(V_a \leq V_b) = \Pr(I \leq 0) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Earnings & Discount Functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \bar{y}_{ai} &= X_i \beta_a + u_{1i} \\ g_{ai} &= X_i \gamma_a + u_{2i} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \bar{y}_{bi} &= X_i \beta_b + u_{3i} \\ g_{bi} &= X_i \gamma_b + u_{4i} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

and

$$r_i = Z_i \delta + u_{5i} \quad (14)$$

Let vector \mathbf{u} normally distributed with mean $\mathbf{0}$ and Σ unrestricted.

Reduced Form:

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \alpha_0 + X[\alpha_1(\beta_a - \beta_b) + \alpha_2\gamma_a + \alpha_3\gamma_b] + \alpha_4 Z\delta + \alpha_1(u_1 - u_2) \\
&\quad + \alpha_2 u_2 + \alpha_3 u_3 + \alpha_5 u_5 \\
&\equiv W\pi - \varepsilon
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

where $W = [X, Z]$ and $-\varepsilon = \alpha_1(u_1 - u_2) + \alpha_2 u_2 + \alpha_3 u_3 + \alpha_5 u_5$. Then

$$\Pr(A \text{ is observed}) = \Pr(W\pi > \varepsilon) = F\left(\frac{W\pi}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\right) \tag{16}$$

Observed Earnings & Selection Bias:

$$E(\ln \bar{y}_a | I > 0) = X\beta_a + \frac{\sigma_{1\varepsilon}}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \lambda_a \tag{18}$$

$$E(g_a | I > 0) = X\gamma_a + \frac{\sigma_{2\varepsilon}}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \lambda_a \tag{19}$$

$$E(\ln \bar{y}_b | I \leq 0) = X\beta_b + \frac{\sigma_{3\varepsilon}}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \lambda_b \tag{20}$$

$$E(g_b | I \leq 0) = X\gamma_b + \frac{\sigma_{4\varepsilon}}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \lambda_b \tag{21}$$

where

$$\lambda_a \equiv -f(W\pi/\sigma_\varepsilon)/F(W\pi/\sigma_\varepsilon) < 0 \tag{17}$$

$$\lambda_b \equiv f(W\pi/\sigma_\varepsilon)/[1 - F(W\pi/\sigma_\varepsilon)] > 0 \tag{22}$$

$$\sigma_{j\varepsilon} = \text{cov}(u_j, \varepsilon), \quad j = 1, \dots, 4.$$

Positive Selection Bias if $\frac{\sigma_{j\varepsilon}}{\sigma_\varepsilon} < 0$, $j = 1, 2$, since $\lambda_a < 0$ **and** $\frac{\sigma_{j\varepsilon}}{\sigma_\varepsilon} > 0$, $j = 3, 4$, since $\lambda_b > 0$. Positive bias in both A and B implies **comparative advantage**.

Estimation:

Step 1: Estimate schooling choice (A or B) by probit to obtain $\widehat{\pi/\sigma_\varepsilon}$.

Step 2: Using $\widehat{\pi/\sigma_\varepsilon}$ to form $\hat{\lambda}_a$ and $\hat{\lambda}_b$ and then estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln \bar{y}_a &= X\beta_a + \beta_a^* \hat{\lambda}_a + \eta_1 \\
 g_a &= X\gamma_a + \gamma_a^* \hat{\lambda}_a + \eta_2 \\
 \ln \bar{y}_b &= X\beta_b + \beta_b^* \hat{\lambda}_b + \eta_3 \\
 g_b &= X\gamma_b + \gamma_b^* \hat{\lambda}_b + \eta_4
 \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

with data on initial earnings and change in earnings to measure earnings growth rate.

Step 3: Can go back and form structural version of schooling choice probit, to see how well model based on maximizing earnings “fits” the observed schooling choices, i.e.,

$$\Pr(\text{choose } A) = \Pr \left\{ \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln(\widehat{\bar{y}_a/\bar{y}_b}) + \alpha_2 \hat{g}_a + \alpha_3 \hat{g}_b + \alpha_4 Z \hat{\delta}}{\sigma_\varepsilon} > \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \right\} \tag{26}$$

where estimated values formed from (24).

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

| VARIABLE | HIGH SCHOOL (Group B) | | MORE THAN HIGH SCHOOL (Group A) | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| Father's ED | 8.671 | 2.966 | 10.26 | 3.623 |
| Father's ED ² | 83.99 | 55.53 | 118.4 | 78.09 |
| DK ED | .0999 | ... | .0464 | ... |
| Manager | .3628 | ... | .4954 | ... |
| Clerk | .1239 | ... | .1450 | ... |
| Foreman | .2238 | ... | .1695 | ... |
| Unskilled | .1492 | ... | .0819 | ... |
| Farmer | .1062 | ... | .0720 | ... |
| DK job | .0177 | ... | .0124 | ... |
| Catholic | .2933 | ... | .2138 | ... |
| Jew | .0405 | ... | .0617 | ... |
| Old sibs | 1.143 | 1.634 | .9035 | 1.383 |
| Young sibs | .9381 | 1.486 | .8138 | 1.266 |
| Mother works: | | | | |
| Full 5 | .0468 | ... | .0486 | ... |
| Part 5 | .0392 | ... | .0504 | ... |
| None 5 | .7168 | ... | .7507 | ... |
| Full 14 | .0822 | ... | .0936 | ... |
| Part 14 | .0708 | ... | .0851 | ... |
| None 14 | .6384 | ... | .6713 | ... |
| H.S. shop | .2592 | ... | .0908 | ... |
| Read | 20.57 | 10.17 | 24.06 | 11.63 |
| NR read | .0291 | ... | .0128 | ... |
| Mech | 59.24 | 18.27 | 58.88 | 18.96 |
| NR mech | .0025 | ... | 0 | ... |
| Math | 18.13 | 11.82 | 28.94 | 17.17 |
| NR math | .0683 | ... | .0188 | ... |
| Dext | 50.04 | 9.359 | 50.68 | 9.811 |
| NR dext | 0 | ... | .0071 | ... |
| Exp | 29.33 | 2.439 | 24.54 | 2.907 |
| Exp ² | 866.1 | 147.1 | 610.4 | 147.4 |
| S13-15 | ... | ... | .3106 | ... |
| S16 | ... | ... | .3993 | ... |
| S20 | ... | ... | .0823 | ... |
| Year 48 | 46.62 | 1.584 | 48.05 | 1.869 |
| Year 69 | 69.11 | .3691 | 69.08 | .3437 |
| ln \bar{y} | 8.635 | .4107 | 8.526 | .3871 |
| ln $\bar{y}(t)$ | 9.326 | .4573 | 9.639 | .4904 |
| g | .0309 | .0251 | .0535 | .0283 |
| λ_a | -1.2870 | .2873 | -.3193 | .2256 |
| λ_b | .4666 | .3763 | 1.605 | .5212 |
| No. observations | | 791 | | 2820 |

NOTE.—Variables are defined in Appendix A.

TABLE 2
COLLEGE SELECTION RULES: PROBIT ANALYSIS

| VARIABLE | REDUCED FORM (16) | | STRUCTURE (26) | | STRUCTURE (29) | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Coefficient | <i>t</i> | Coefficient | <i>t</i> | Coefficient | <i>t</i> |
| Constant | .0485 | .20 | .1512 | .22 | .1030 | .17 |
| Background: | | | | | | |
| Father's ED | -.0145 | -.41 | -.0168 | -.54 | -.0152 | -.49 |
| Father's ED ² | .0037 | 2.05 | .0038 | 2.26 | .0037 | 2.26 |
| DK ED | -.4059 | -3.96 | -.3924 | -2.79 | -.4001 | -2.91 |
| Manager | .1897 | 2.17 | .1825 | 2.13 | .1871 | 2.21 |
| Clerk | .0556 | .54 | .0561 | .59 | .0554 | .59 |
| Foreman | .0182 | .19 | .0210 | .23 | .0200 | .22 |
| Unskilled | -.0910 | -.85 | -.0948 | -.89 | -.0928 | -.87 |
| Farmer | -.2039 | -2.12 | -.2256 | -2.27 | -.2094 | -2.14 |
| DK job | -.0413 | -.19 | -.0629 | -.29 | -.0609 | -.28 |
| Catholic | -.1144 | -1.91 | -.0982 | -1.51 | -.1083 | -1.66 |
| Jew | -.0293 | -.23 | .0143 | .12 | -.0158 | -.14 |
| Old sibs | -.0162 | -.93 | -.0162 | -.93 | -.0161 | -.93 |
| Young sibs | .0122 | .63 | .0096 | .49 | .0112 | .57 |
| Mother works: | | | | | | |
| Full 5 | .1039 | .66 | .1168 | .81 | .1104 | .76 |
| Part 5 | .2179 | 1.42 | .2106 | 1.52 | .2156 | 1.56 |
| None 5 | .0655 | .63 | .0677 | .65 | .0661 | .64 |
| Full 14 | .2898 | 2.29 | .2884 | 2.30 | .2888 | 2.33 |
| Part 14 | .2709 | 2.20 | .2768 | 2.02 | .2693 | 2.03 |
| None 14 | .1980 | 1.91 | .1990 | 1.92 | .1966 | 1.92 |
| H.S. shop | -.4411 | -6.14 | -.4397 | -3.74 | -.4379 | -3.90 |
| Ability: | | | | | | |
| Read | .0047 | 1.67 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NR read | -.2575 | -1.41 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mech | -.0070 | -4.29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NR mech | -3.0236 | -1.04 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Math | .0244 | 12.34 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NR math | -.7539 | -5.75 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dext | .0019 | .72 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NR dext | 2.2797 | .47 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Earnings: | | | | | | |
| ln (\bar{y}_a/\bar{y}_b) | ... | ... | 5.1486 | 2.25 | ... | ... |
| g_a | ... | ... | 138.3850 | 1.83 | 7.6632 | .11 |
| g_b | ... | ... | -44.2697 | -1.28 | 71.8981 | 2.34 |
| ln $y_a(t)/y_b(t)$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.1501 | 2.57 |
| Observations | | 3611 | | 3611 | | 3611 |
| Limit observations | | 791 | | 791 | | 791 |
| Nonlimit observations | | 2820 | | 2820 | | 2820 |
| -2 ln (likelihood ratio) | | 579.5 | | 568.8 | | 576.6 |
| χ^2 degree freedom | | 28 | | 23 | | 23 |

NOTE.—*t* is asymptotic *t*-statistic; DK: Don't know, dummy variable; NR: No response, dummy variable; other variables are defined in Appendix A.

TABLE 3
STRUCTURAL EARNINGS ESTIMATES: EQUATIONS (24) AND (28), OLS

| REGRESSOR | DEPENDENT VARIABLE | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | $\ln \bar{y}_a$ (1) | $\ln \bar{y}_b$ (2) | g_a (3) | g_b (4) | $\ln y_a(\bar{t})$ (5) | $\ln y_b(\bar{t})$ (6) |
| Constant | 8.7124 (16.51) | 2.8901 (1.37) | .1261 (3.90) | .2517 (2.11) | 10.3370 (5.52) | 7.5328 (2.08) |
| Read | .0009 (1.21) | -.0019 (-1.17) | .0001 (1.11) | .0003 (3.20) | .0027 (2.80) | .0057 (3.28) |
| NR read | .0791 (1.24) | .0506 (.58) | -.0034 (-.76) | -.0046 (-.89) | .0033 (.04) | -.0402 (-.42) |
| Mech | -.0002 (-.48) | -.0005 (-.54) | -.0001 (-2.16) | -.0001 (-1.13) | -.0021 (-3.59) | -.0017 (-1.73) |
| NR mech | ... | .1969 (.69) | ... | .0002 (.01) | ... | .2196 (.68) |
| Math | .0015 (2.02) | -.0013 (.74) | .0001 (1.18) | -.0000 (-.20) | .0030 (3.31) | -.0019 (-1.00) |
| NR math | -.1087 (-1.94) | .0562 (.83) | .0015 (.38) | .0006 (.15) | -.0877 (-1.24) | .0712 (.96) |
| Dext | .0008 (1.03) | -.0019 (-1.21) | -.0000 (-.78) | .0003 (2.77) | .0002 (.16) | .0036 (2.19) |
| NR dext | .0751 (.28) | ... | -.0004 (-.02) | ... | .1466 (.43) | ... |
| Exp | -.0523 (-1.49) | .4260 (3.10) | -.0028 (-1.11) | -.0154 (-1.93) | -.0129 (-.29) | .0776 (.53) |
| Exp ² | .0015 (2.22) | -.0067 (-2.95) | .0000 (.21) | .0002 (1.82) | -.0000 (-.01) | -.0012 (-.49) |
| Year 48 | -.0020 (-.48) | -.0156 (-1.72) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Year 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | -.0067 (-.26) | .0039 (.09) |
| S13-15 | .1288 (5.15) | ... | -.0062 (-3.49) | ... | .0168 (.52) | ... |
| S16 | .0760 (3.82) | ... | .0026 (1.79) | ... | .1095 (4.26) | ... |
| S20 | .1318 (4.10) | ... | .0049 (2.13) | ... | .2560 (6.15) | ... |
| λ_a | -.1069 (-3.21) | ... | .0058 (2.45) | ... | .0206 (.49) | ... |
| λ_b | ... | -.0558 (-.66) | ... | .0118 (2.39) | ... | .2267 (2.48) |
| R ² | .0750 | .0439 | .1578 | .0513 | .0740 | .0358 |

NOTE.—NR: No response, dummy variable; other variables are defined in Appendix A; *t*-values are shown in parentheses.