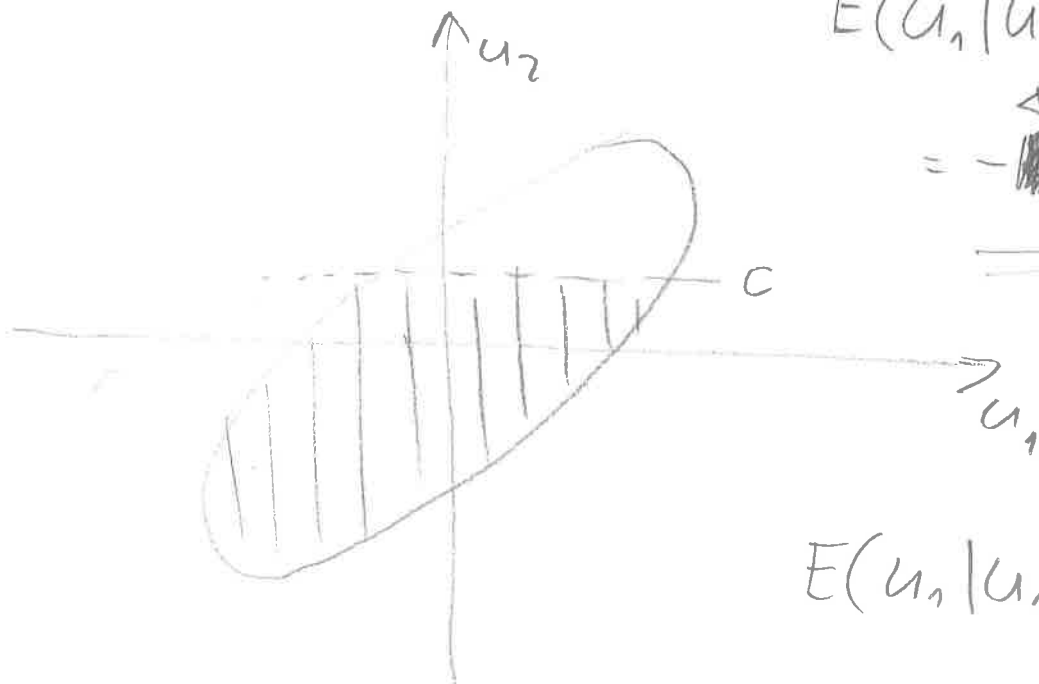


$$E(u_1 | u_1 > c_1) = \frac{\phi(c_1)}{1 - \Phi(c_1)}$$

$$E(u_1 | u_1 < c_1) = \frac{-\phi(c_1)}{\Phi(c_1)}$$



$$E(u_1 | u_2 < c) = \Delta_{12} E(u_2 | u_2 < c)$$

$$= -\Delta_{12} \frac{\phi(c)}{\Phi(c)}$$

$$E(u_1 | u_2 > c) = \Delta_{12} E(u_2 | u_2 > c)$$

$$= \Delta_{12} \frac{\phi(c)}{1 - \Phi(c)}$$

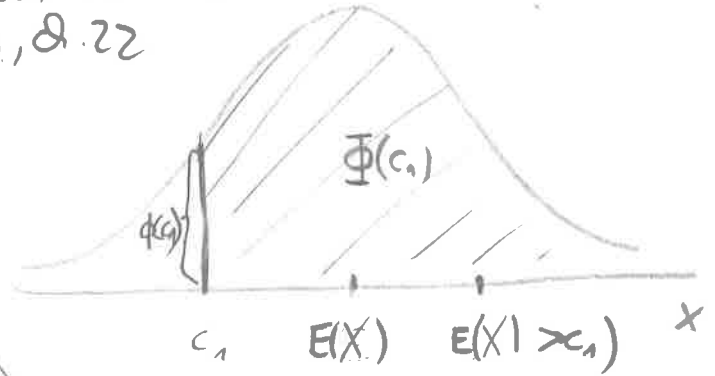
Mean & Variance of truncated normal dist

- Maddala 365-367 on www
- Green, Ch. 22

$$X \sim N(0, 1)$$

A If X truncated from below:

$$E(X | X > c_1) = \frac{\phi(c_1)}{1 - \Phi(c_1)}$$



A If X truncated from above:

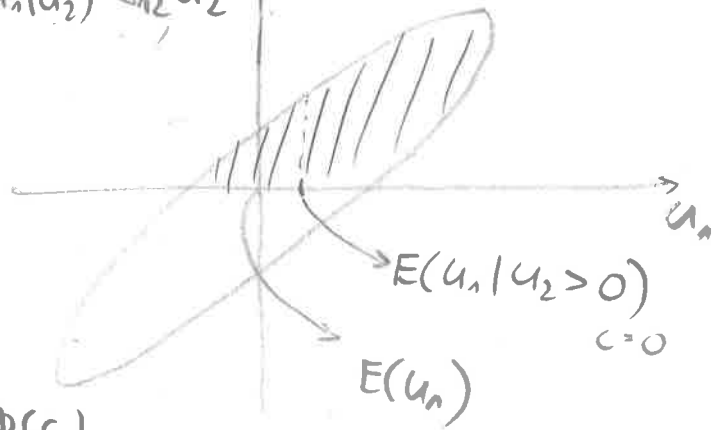
$$E(X | X < c_1) = \frac{-\phi(c_1)}{\Phi(c_1)}$$

If $\varepsilon \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow$ substitute $\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{\sigma}$, $\frac{c_1 - \mu}{\sigma}$, $\frac{c_2 - \mu}{\sigma}$

B Truncation by values of u_2

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet E(u_1 | u_2 > c) &= \\ &= \sigma_{12} E(u_2 | u_2 > c) = \\ &= \sigma_{12} \frac{\phi(c)}{1 - \Phi(c)} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(u_1 | u_2) = \sigma_{12} u_2$$



$$\bullet E(u_1 | u_2 < c) = \dots = -\sigma_{12} \frac{\phi(c)}{\Phi(c)}$$

Estimating Labor Supply

X, Z exog
 H ... hours worked

$$S_r = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 H + \gamma_2 Z + u_1 \quad S_r \dots \text{shadow wage}$$

$$W = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + u_2 \quad \text{wage}$$

when working $H > 0$

$$W \equiv S = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 H + \gamma_2 Z + u_1 \quad \text{if } H > 0$$

Problems with OLS:

① H is endogenous since

$$H^* = \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \dots}{\gamma_1} + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{\gamma_1}$$

② $E(u_1 | H > 0) \neq 0$

→ truncated u_1
→ inconsistent OLS

$$E(u_1 | \frac{u_2 - u_1}{\gamma} > \Delta)$$

⇒ ① Instrument H by \hat{H} →

② Correct for self-selection →
truncation