

A Dynamic Model of Health, Education, and Wealth with Credit Constraints and Rational Addiction

Rong Hai and James J. Heckman

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Introduction

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Differences between structural estimation and reduced form estimation:

- Reduced form economists don't know what "reduced form" means
- Reduced form economists are obsessed with finding exogenous sources of variation, and structural economists rely only on functional form for identification
- Both parts of this statement are too extreme, but there is also some truth to them
- Most of my discussion will be about identification, but first some other concerns

Modeling Concerns

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Tradition:

$$\Psi_t = \Psi (\Psi_{t-1}, h_t, d_{et}, d_{kt}, ..)$$

(eg, Heckman , 1976)

Modeling Concerns

Advantages of tradition:

- ① Allows for permanent effects of temporary health problems (eg, Almond, Currie)
- ② Gives more meaning to “human capital:” actual object rather than just a function
- ③ Only human capital must be stored as a state variable; not schooling and experience
- ④ Further reductions in size of state space by modelling Ψ as a Poisson process (Flynn \rightarrow Kennan \rightarrow me)

Modeling Concerns

Model of Intergenerational Transmission: Parents provide exogenous benefits to child, child grows up, but child never has children

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Model of Intergenerational Transmission: Parents provide exogenous benefits to child, child grows up, but child never has children

- Cost of children of children is not part of the budget constraint of the child
- If children having children were part of the model, it would be apparent that both parental characteristics and parental benefits would not be exogenous

Modeling Concerns

Decision to model variation in subjective discount rates across people:

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Decision to model variation in subjective discount rates across people:

$$\rho_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_h h_{it} + \alpha_n \theta_{ni} + \alpha_c \theta_{ci}$$

$$\theta_n \sim iidN(0, 1)$$

$$\theta_c \sim iidN(0, 1)$$

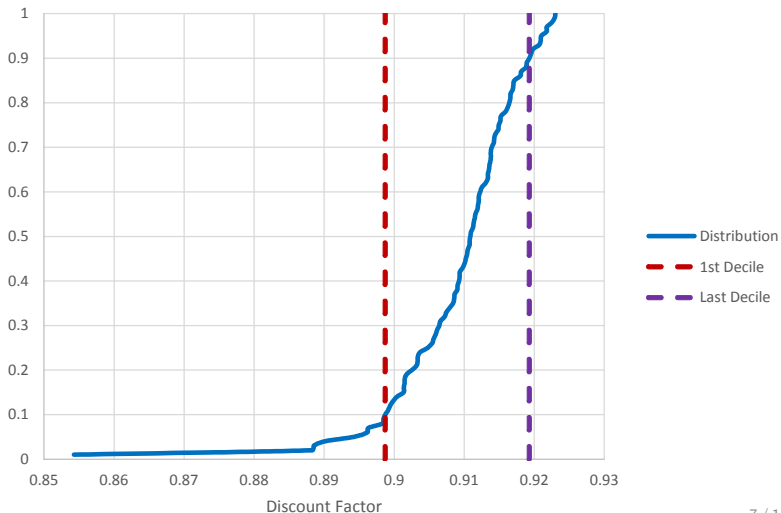
(Approximation)

$$h_{it} \sim iidN(0, 1).$$

Note: $\hat{\alpha}_h = 0.0052$

Modeling Concerns

Distribution of Discount Factors



Modeling Concerns

Implications:

- 1 Not an important source of variation
- 2 What is allowing for such precise estimates of α when there is no meaningful variation and nothing is directly observed?

Modeling Concerns

- 1 Bad effects of smoking (other than cost and smelly breath) mostly much later in life, so young adults ignore them:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1 + \rho} \right)^{30} = 0.92^{30} = 0.08$$

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$$\left(\frac{1}{1 + \rho} \right)^{30} = 0.92^{30} = 0.08$$

- 2 Lack of motivation for choice of particular variables to include in model.

Identification Concerns

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Introduction

Modeling
Concerns

Identification
Concerns

Really Nice
Feature of
Model

Decompose identification into three parts:

- 1 Parameters associated with exogenous explanatory variables
- 2 Variance parameters and other parameters
- 3 Implications of endogenous explanatory variables

Identification Concerns

$$y_i = X_i\beta + u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$u_i \sim iid(0, \sigma^2)$$

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- 1 \bar{y}, \bar{X}
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Type 1 moments identify nothing.

Type 2 moments identify nothing of interest.

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- Discussion of identification has some problems with how instruments work
- Some of the arguments in identification argument depend on moments that are not included in Table B4 (eg, wealth and health)
- No second moments
- These problems are all easy to solve using the appropriate covariation of variables within observations across people

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Implications of Endogenous Variables: Need exogenous variation

- 1 There is limited (and mostly incorrect) discussion of available instruments and how they aid in identification
- 2 There are no variables in the model that one can make a good case are exogenous
 - Only ones suggested in paper are parent characteristics
 - Other potential instruments might include objects like local labor market conditions, local variation in cigarette prices, local observed variation in school quality, etc. Use of these would require using moments at observation level.

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Model explains why people like to smoke after sex

