

1 Estimation equation

The simplest form of the LES demand equation in share form that we would like to estimate is

$$w_{it} = \omega^i(z_t, \theta) = \frac{p_{it}b_i}{\mu_t} + \alpha_i \left(1 - \frac{\sum p_{kt}b_k}{\mu_t} \right) + u_{it} \quad (1.1)$$

where t indicates time, w_{it} is the budget share of good i , z_t is a vector of explanatory variables, θ are the coefficients p_{it} is the price of good i , μ_t is the income, b_{it} is the subsistence level of consumption of good i and u_{it} is a stochastic error term. The equation is estimated in share form to reduce the likelihood of heteroscedasticity, which is argued by Pollak and Wales (1992). A proposed extension is to let the minimum consumption level depend on the consumption of the past, which can be interpreted as a simple form of 'habit formation.

$$b_{it} = b_i^* + \beta_i x_{i,t-1}, \quad (1.2)$$

where b_i^* can be interpreted as the 'physiological necessity' and b_{it} as the psychological necessity, where x_{it} is consumption of good i . This is a simple 'habit formation' model. Inserting habit formation into the simple LES equation gives the estimation equation:

$$w_{it} = \omega^i(z_t, \theta) = \frac{p_{it}(b_i^* + \beta_i x_{i,t-1})}{\mu_t} + \alpha_i \left(1 - \frac{\sum_k (p_{kt}\beta_k x_{k,t-1})}{\mu_t} \right) + u_{it} \quad (1.3)$$

It must hold for every consumption good i that

$$\sum w_{it} = \sum \omega^i(z_t, \theta) = 1 \quad (1.4)$$

which also implies that $\sum_i \alpha_i = 1$ and $\sum u_{it} = 0$ for each t , thus the u_{it} 's cannot be independent.

Due to this restriction, according to Pollak and Wales (1992), one (arbitrarily chosen) good can be dropped, such that the vector of error terms is

$$u_t = [u_{1t}, u_{2t}, \dots, u_{n-1,t}], \quad u_t \sim N(0, \Omega), \quad (1.5)$$

and a likelihood function can be written:

$$L(\theta, \Omega) = -\frac{(n-1)T}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{T}{2} \log |\Omega| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T u_t' \Omega^{-1} u_t \quad (1.6)$$

This likelihood function should be maximized with respect to θ and Ω . The question is just: How do we do that in practice?

Bibliography

Pollak, R. A. and Wales, T. J. (1992). *Demand system specification and estimation*. Oxford University Press on Demand.