

# Research Proposal: Robustness of Distributional Assumption on Structural Error in Moment Inequality Estimation

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March 30, 2018

## 1 Introduction

In various empirical problems, such as entry games, discrete choice with social interactions and network formation, economic theory are stranded in selection among multiple equilibria. Take a  $2 \times 2$  entry game as an example, when one firm's entry has negative effects on the other's, the equilibrium could be either firm enters as a monopolist. As a result, without further assumptions on equilibrium selection mechanism or restriction on heterogeneity across agents, it is infeasible to back out the parameters in the profit function with the method of maximum likelihood estimation (MLE).

In the recent decade, moment inequality emerges as a method to estimate such *incomplete* models. As summarized in [Pakes \[2010\]](#), there are mainly two different ways of constructing inequalities that are based on different assumptions on *measurement errors* and *structural errors*.

The first approach is labeled as the *generalized discrete choice* approach (GDC henceforth), as it generalizes familiar discrete choice model to allow for multiple-agent interaction. The ideas behind this approach date to [Tamer \[2003\]](#), and are developed in more details in papers by [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#) and [Andrews et al. \[2004\]](#). The basic idea of GDC is constructing upper and lower bounds for the probability of each observed outcome, then all parameters that makes the bounds cover the observed probabilities are included in the parameter sets. However, GDC sometimes are undesirable due to computation burden and the risk of misspecification. Specifically, since there are usually no analytical forms for the probability bounds, researchers have to use simulated ones instead. The fact that the number of the possible outcomes increases exponentially with the number of players may induce a computational issue. In addition, the inevitable distributional assumption on the unobservables is likely to expose the model to misspecification. [Pakes \[2010\]](#) has shown that the normal distribution assumption on the *structural error* leads to biased estimation.

The second approach, *profit inequality* (PI henceforth), is based on the idea of *revealed preference* in the sense that inequalities are generated by the assumption that expected profits from the observed choice must be at least as great as those from alternative feasible choices. Since it avoids the computation of probabilities, those two issues of GDC becomes trivial. However, unless the structural errors are arbitrarily assumed away or in a restricted form, PI requires a weight function to circumvent the them without violating the inequalities, or there would be *selection bias* problem. And such a weight function may be infeasible in a specific cases, for example, the entry game with additive structural errors as in [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#).

Therefore, the objective of this paper is using the method of PI to reestimate the model in [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#) where GDC is used originally, checking whether the estimates are robust to changes in the distributional assumptions. Furthermore, since the weight function required by PI is infeasible in this specific case, I need to find a new approach to address the selection bias problem.

## 2 Related Literature

This paper aims at contributing to the following two strands of literature.

First, I am trying to find a new approach to resolve the selection bias problem in the applications of PI so that it allows agent-specific structural errors and interaction among a relative large number of agents with a reasonable computational burden. In particular, although PI does not require distributional assumption on the unobservable part of the profit function, it does require a nonnegative weight function that makes the

weighted sum of the unobservables negligible in the inequalities. i.e. if the unobservables have a expectation with a sign opposite to the inequality, ignoring them will not change the sign of the inequality.

Such a requirement would be trivial if the unobservables are *measurement errors* or *structural errors independent* to agents' decisions with a zero expectation. For example, in Ishii [2008], the marginal ATM installation cost of each bank has an idiosyncratic deviation from the average level, and it is unobservable to researchers. However, it is assumed to be invariant with the number of ATM installed by the bank, so its sample analog across all banks in the market goes to zero in probability. Similar approach is adopted in Ho [2009]. On the other hand, when the *structural errors* are decision-specific, such a weight function may be infeasible. For instance, in the entry game among airlines, there is an unobserved component linearly added to the profit function, so it is likely to be relatively higher for the entrants who yield nonnegative profits in the market. Such a positive correlation is the source of *selection bias* in moment inequality estimation. And ignoring them may turn the inequality over. More details can be found in Section 3.

In the existing literature, the most commonly-used approach to address this *selection bias* problem is to assume that the unobservables is some market-level fixed effects, so the unobservables can be canceled out by differencing the inequalities of two agents in the same market. (Ellickson et al. [2013], Ho and Pakes [2014]). As far as I know, the only work that allows for agent-level, decision-dependent unobservables is Eizenberg [2014]. The author estimates the fixed cost for each PC makers to offer a new configuration, and there is a mean-zero configuration-specific cost shock that are unobservable to econometricians. **To a construct...** the unlisted products is assumed to be bounded above. It is plausible in that specific context because potential products considered there are CPU selected from a finite set of options installed in existing notebook PC product lines. However, it is inapplicable for the entry in airline markets, since the decision of not entering might have been characterized by an infinitely-large negative demand shock. That is why we need a new approach to solve the selection bias problem.

Second, to my knowledge, there is no existing works that compare the results from GDC and PI with real data from entry games. The most closely-related work is Pakes [2010]. The author lists different assumptions of GDC and PI and checks their robustness with simulated data and the real data from a network formation problem in Ho [2009]. The result indicates that the estimates from both models are surprisingly robust to all likely sources of problems but one: the need to assume a distribution for the GDC model. This on the other hand indicates reestimating Ciliberto and Tamer [2009] with PI might be a challenge to the results from GDC model.

### Questions:

#### 1. Assumptions required by each paper

#### 2. Equilibrium concepts

?

- Single-agent model, pension plan switch
- **Necessary Condition**
- multinomial discrete choice
- turn a dynamic problem into a static one by differencing
- construct a lower bound the the moment equality, which can be parametrized by "weights", doesn't depend on choice.
- require exogeneity
- the moment inequality might be wrong

### Questions:

- Is it possible to incorporate multi-dimension unobservables

?

- Binary choices
- incomplete information  $\Rightarrow$  expectational error

- discusses the case without distributional assumption

#### Questions:

- exogeneity
- bias by assuming no expectational error

### 3 Model and Assumptions

In order to make comparison to the results in [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#), I will follow their basic settings and discuss the implications of GDC and PI assumptions in this specific case.

The main idea of [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#) is estimating the heterogeneous competitive effects among airlines, i.e., how would one firm's entry affects the profit of other firms. Specifically, suppose there are  $K$  potential airlines indexed by  $i = 1, \dots, K$  in market  $m$ , and a market is defined as a trip between two airports. Let  $\mathcal{J}_{im}$  denote the information set available to airline  $i$  when decision is made for market  $m$ . Its profit ( $\pi_{im}$ ) is determined by its own entry decision ( $y_{im} \in \{0, 1\}$ ), other airlines' decisions ( $y_{-im} = \{y_{jm}\}_{j \neq i}$ ) and an additional set of airline and market characteristics ( $X_{im}$ ), i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}) &= y_{im}(S'_m \alpha_i + Z'_{im} \beta_i + W'_{im} \gamma_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j^i y_{jm} + \sum_{j \neq i} Z'_{jm} \phi_j^i y_{jm} + \epsilon_{im}) \\ &= y_{im} S'_m \alpha_i + Z'_{im} \beta_i + W'_{im} \gamma_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j^i y_{jm} + \sum_{j \neq i} Z'_{jm} \phi_j^i y_{jm} + y_{im} \epsilon_{im} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where  $S_m$  are market-specific explanatory variables,  $Z_m = (Z_{1m}, \dots, Z_{Km})$  are firm-specific explanatory variables that enter the profit functions of all firms and  $W_{im}$  are firm-specific variables that enter the profit function of firm  $i$  only. They are all components of the set of observable airline and market characteristics, i.e.  $X_{im}^o = [S'_m, Z'_{im}, W'_{im}]$  and  $X_{im}^o \in X_{im}$ . Respectively,  $\epsilon_{im}$  indicates the airline and market characteristics that are unobservable to researchers but observable to agents when the entry decisions are made.

#### 3.1 Common Assumptions

For both GDC and PI, we need to assume that airlines make decisions according to their expected profit conditional on their available information, i.e.,

**Assumption 1:** We assume

$$E[\pi(\sigma(\mathcal{J}_{im}), \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) | \mathcal{J}_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{im} = \sigma(\mathcal{J}_{im})] \geq \sup_{y' \in \{0,1\}} E[\pi(y', \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) | \mathcal{J}_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{im} = y']^1,$$

where function  $\sigma(\cdot)$  gives airline  $i$ 's strategy given its information set  $\mathcal{J}_{im}$ ,  $\mathbf{y}_{-im}$  is the vector of other competitors' strategies which is a random variable to airline  $i$  and  $\mathbf{X}_{im}$  includes other random characteristics (I use boldface to distinguish random variables from their realization). The expectation is over both  $\mathbf{y}_{-im}$  and  $\mathbf{X}_{im}$ . Assumption 1 is a necessary condition for any Bayes-Nash equilibrium. It implies that given agent  $i$ 's belief about its competitors' strategies and market conditions, the realized action must be at least as profitable as any other available counterfactual choices.

In reality, the conditional distributions of both  $\mathbf{y}_{-im}$  and  $\mathbf{X}_{im}$  could change with  $y_{im}$ . For instance, say market price is a component in  $\mathbf{X}_{im}$ , if airline  $i$  decides to enter market  $m$ , the increased competition may lower the market price, which may further drive those less profitable airlines out of market thus change  $\mathbf{y}_{-im}$ . In this respect, we need a "structural" model which characterizes such interaction for future counterfactual analysis. However, to avoid such complexity, we assume that agent's perception about other agents' strategies and market characteristics does not change with its own actions given that the information set is kept unchanged, i.e.,

**Assumption 2:** The distribution of  $(\mathbf{X}_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im})$  conditional on  $\mathcal{J}_{im}$  and  $\mathbf{y}_{im} = y$  does not depend on  $y$ .

<sup>1</sup>Throughout this proposal, we use  $E[\cdot]$  to denote expectation with respect to the true data generating process. In general, agents' expectations are allowed to deviated from the "true expectation". The "subjective expectation" is usually denoted as  $\mathcal{E}[\cdot]$  in literature ([Pakes \[2010\]](#)) and additional assumptions are needed for estimation. Here, for simplicity, we assume "correct expectation", following [Pakes et al. \[2015\]](#), i.e.,  $E[\cdot] = \mathcal{E}[\cdot]$

With *Assumption 2*, *Assumption 1* can be rewritten without conditional on  $\mathbf{y}_{im}$ ,

$$E[\pi(\sigma(\mathcal{J}_{im}), \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) | \mathcal{J}_{im}] \geq \sup_{y' \in \{0,1\}} E[\pi(y', \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) | \mathcal{J}_{im}] \quad (2)$$

Next, in accordance with [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#), we further assume agents have complete information,

**Assumption 3:**  $\forall y_{im} \in \{0, 1\}$

$$E[\pi(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) | \mathcal{J}_{im}] = \pi(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}),$$

To rationalize the observed data, it is necessary to have errors in profit or utility function, either expectational error or structural error. In theory, structural error is always there as long as it is agreed that econometricians can not observe everything that agents observe. Whether to have expectational error depends on information assumption, complete or incomplete.

so there is no uncertainty in either firm and market characteristics ( $\mathbf{X}_{im}$ ) or in the strategies of the firm's competitors ( $\mathbf{y}_{-im}$ ).

Generally, PI does not require complete information, it allows agents to have expectational errors and denote it as  $v_{i,m,y}^1$ , where  $v_{i,m,y}^1 = \pi(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) - E[\pi(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) | \mathcal{J}_{im}]$ . However, since its unconditional expectation is 0 by definition, such an assumption is not too restrictive in the estimation.

As a result, Eq.(2) can be further simplified by *Assumption 3* as

$$\pi(\sigma(\mathcal{J}_{im}), \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) \geq \sup_{y' \in \{0,1\}} \pi(y', \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) \quad (3)$$

### 3.2 Distinguishing Assumptions

The assumptions of GDC and PI diverges regarding the *structural error* generated by the difference between the real profit function  $\pi(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im})$  and researcher's approximation  $r(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}^o; \theta)$ . Specifically, since researchers usually do not have much knowledge about the real functional form of  $\pi(\cdot)$  and cannot observe the whole vector of  $\mathbf{X}_{im}$ , they instead assume an approximate profit function  $r(\cdot)$  which is a function of the observed subset of characteristics ( $\mathbf{X}_{im}^o$ ) and is identified up to a finite set of parameters  $\theta$ . Following [Pakes et al. \[2015\]](#), we define such structural error as

$$v_{i,m,y}^2 = \pi(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}) - r(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}^o, \theta). \quad (4)$$

Therefore, in Eq.(1),

$$r(y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}, \mathbf{X}_{im}^o, \theta) = y_{im}(S'_m \alpha_i + Z'_{im} \beta_i + W'_{im} \gamma_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j^i y_{jm} + \sum_{j \neq i} Z'_{jm} \phi_j^i y_{jm}) \quad (5)$$

$$v_{i,m,y}^2 = y_{im} \epsilon_{im} \quad (6)$$

In [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#), in order to solve the equilibria in each market, they made distributional assumptions on  $\epsilon_{im}$  so that they can back out the "real" profit  $\pi(\cdot)$  by simulation. Specifically,

**Assumption GDC:** We assume

$$\epsilon_{im} = u_m + u_m^o + u_m^d + u_{im},$$

where  $u_m$  is market-specific unobserved heterogeneity,  $u_m^o$  is an error that is common across all markets whose origin is  $o$ ,  $u_m^d$  is an error that is common across all markets whose origin is  $d$  and  $u_{im}$  is firm-specific unobserved heterogeneity.  $u_m$ ,  $u_m^o$ ,  $u_m^d$  and  $u_{im}$  are *independent and normally* distributed.

With such an assumption, [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#) use simulation to calculate the equilibria where the condition in Eq. (3) is satisfied for all firms in the market. Explicitly, for each draw of  $\{\epsilon_{im}\}_{i,m}$ , if  $\mathbf{y}_m = \{y_{im}, \mathbf{y}_{-im}\}$  is the unique equilibrium, they add one to both the upper and lower bounds for the probability of  $\mathbf{y}_m$ ; if it is one of the multiple equilibria, they add one to the upper bound only, then they take the average

over all random draws. Then those parameter values that make the inequalities hold are included in the identified set.

Rather than constructing bounds for outcome probabilities, [Pakes et al. \[2015\]](#) directly uses Eq.(3) for estimation. Since for any airline  $i$ , the profit is zero if it chooses not to enter the market, i.e.,  $\pi(0, y_{-im}, X_{im}) = 0$ , for any observed  $(\{y_{im}\}_i, \{X_{im}^o\}_i)^2$ , we have

$$y_{im} = 1 \quad \text{iff} \quad \pi(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}) \geq 0$$

which is equivalent to

$$(-1)^{y_{im}+1} [r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) + \epsilon_{im}] \geq 0 \quad (7)$$

However,  $\epsilon_{im}$  is unobservable to researchers. To circumvent it in estimation, [Pakes et al. \[2015\]](#) makes the following assumption.

**Assumption PI:** Let  $h(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o)$  be a nonnegative function whose value can depend on market structure  $\{y_{im}, y_{-im}\}$  and the observed firm and market characteristics  $X_{im}^o$ . Assume that

$$E\left[\sum_i h(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o) (-1)^{y_{im}+1} (\epsilon_{im})\right] \quad (8)$$

*Assumption PI* implies that although  $\epsilon_{im}$  is not observable to econometricians, it is ignorable in limit when the number of markets goes to infinity so that we could focus on  $r(\cdot)$  in estimation.

## 4 Issues in applying PI

### 4.1 Selection Bias

As Eq.(8) indicates, the difference in structural error  $\Delta y_{i,m,y}^2 = (-1)^{y_{im}+1} \epsilon_{im}$  depends on firm's decision  $y_{im}$ , which makes it a more complicated case than [Ishii \[2008\]](#). In this section, we will show that due to the *sample selection* problem, *Assumption PI* is infeasible in this specific context of [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#), i.e. the required weight function  $h(\cdot)$  does not exist. Specifically, define  $I_m$  as the set of incumbents in market  $m$ , i.e.,  $I_m = \{k : y_{km} = 1\}$ . Then Eq.(8) in *Assumption PI* can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} E\left[\sum_i h(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o) (-1)^{y_{im}+1} \epsilon_{im}\right] &= E\left[\sum_{j \in I_m} h(1, y_{-jm}, X_{jm}^o) \epsilon_{jm} | y_{jm} = 1\right] - E\left[\sum_{k \notin I_m} h(0, y_{-km}, X_{km}^o) \epsilon_{km} | y_{km} = 0\right] \\ &= \sum_{j \in I_m} h(1, y_{-jm}, X_{jm}^o) E[\epsilon_{jm} | y_{jm} = 1] - \sum_{k \notin I_m} h(0, y_{-km}, X_{km}^o) E[\epsilon_{km} | y_{km} = 0] \end{aligned}$$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} E[\epsilon_{jm} | y_{jm} = 1] &= E[\epsilon_{jm} | r(1, y_{-jm}, X_{jm}^o, \theta) + \epsilon_{jm} > 0] \\ &= E[\epsilon_{jm} | \epsilon_{jm} > -r(1, y_{-jm}, X_{jm}^o, \theta)] \\ E[\epsilon_{km} | y_{km} = 0] &= E[\epsilon_{km} | \epsilon_{km} < -r(0, y_{-km}, X_{km}^o, \theta)] \end{aligned}$$

Then, given  $E[\epsilon_{im}] = 0$ ,  $E[\epsilon_{jm} | y_{jm} = 1] > 0$  and  $E[\epsilon_{km} | y_{km} = 0] < 0$ . Therefore, there is no nonnegative  $h(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o)$  that makes their weighted sum to be less than 0.

Furthermore, since  $\epsilon_{im}$  is firm-and-market-specific, it is impossible to eliminate it by differencing two inequalities with the same  $\epsilon$  as is some preceding studies. Therefore, I need a new approach to solve this selection bias problem.

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<sup>2</sup>Note that we can not say anything about unobserved outcomes. For example, in a market with 2 potential entrants, if (1, 0) is observed, it does not necessary indicate that  $\pi_i(0, 1)$  is less than 0

## 5 Preliminary Empirical Strategy

### 5.1 A starting point - PI estimation w/o structural errors:

To start the analysis, we first circumvent the complexity of selection bias by assuming away the structural error  $v_{i,m,y}^2$ . This exercise would be useful in checking how identified set changes with assumptions. Instead, we allow for a measurement error in  $cost$ , which is an element of  $W'_{im}$  in [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#). In general, we would expect the identified set from PI without distributional assumptions to be consistent, and cover that from GDC. Therefore, if this not the case, we should be worried about the results from GDC to be inconsistent. Furthermore, we could do the comparison with simulated data where the true identified sets are know, as in [Pakes et al. \[2015\]](#).

The profit function in this scenario is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}) &= y_{im}(S'_m \alpha_i + Z'_{im} \beta_i + W'_{im} \gamma_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j^i y_{jm} + \sum_{j \neq i} Z'_{jm} \phi_j^i y_{jm}) \\
 &= y_{im}(S'_m \alpha_i + Z'_{im} \beta_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j^i y_{jm} + \sum_{j \neq i} Z'_{jm} \phi_j^i y_{jm}) + y_{im} W'_{im} \gamma_i \\
 &= y_{im}(S'_m \alpha_i + Z'_{im} \beta_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j^i y_{jm} + \sum_{j \neq i} Z'_{jm} \phi_j^i y_{jm}) + (y_{im} W'_{im} + \varphi_{im}) \gamma_i \\
 &= y_{im}(S'_m \alpha_i + Z'_{im} \beta_i + W'_{im} \gamma_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j^i y_{jm} + \sum_{j \neq i} Z'_{jm} \phi_j^i y_{jm}) + \varphi_{im} \gamma_i \\
 &= r(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) + v_{i,m}^1
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Assume that  $E[\varphi_{im} | \mathcal{J}_{im}] = 0$ , i.e.,  $E[v_{i,m}^1 | \mathcal{J}_{im}] = 0$ .

Furthermore, we begin with model (1) with the restrictions  $\phi_j^i = \phi_j = 0$ ,  $\beta_i = \beta$ ,  $\alpha_i = \alpha$  and  $\delta_j^i = \delta_j$ ,  $\forall i, j$ , then

$$r(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) = y_{im}(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j y_{jm})$$

Then, Eq.(7) can be rewritten as

$$(-1)^{y_{im}+1} (r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) + v_{i,m}^1) \geq 0 \tag{10}$$

Taking expectations and using the fact that  $E[v_{i,m}^1 | \mathcal{J}_{im}] = 0$ , we find that

$$E[(-1)^{y_{im}+1} r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) | X_{im}^o \in \mathcal{J}_{im}] \geq 0 \tag{11}$$

Translating expectations into sample means, the equations for estimation is therefore

$$\frac{1}{MI} \sum_m \sum_i (-1)^{y_{im}+1} r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) \geq 0 \tag{12}$$

And the objective function is

$$Q_n(\theta) = \sum_m \sum_i \|(-1)^{y_{im}+1} r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta)\|_+$$

where  $\|a\|_+ = a1[a \leq 0]$ .

Then we can construct the confidence sets for  $\theta$  following [Chernozhukov et al. \[2007\]](#) as [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#) does.

### A semiparametric first-stage - PI estimation w/ structural errors

Similarly, we begin with the simplest specification of the profit function where  $\alpha_i = \alpha$ ,  $\beta_i = \beta$ ,  $\gamma_i = \gamma$ ,  $\delta_j^i = \delta_j$  and  $\phi_j^i = 0$  for  $\forall i, j$ , i.e.

$$\pi(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}) = y_{im}(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j y_{jm}) + y_{im} \epsilon_{im} \tag{13}$$

**[Brief About the Plan]**

**Assumption 1:** Nash Equilibrium?

**Assumption 2:** Complete information

**Assumption 3:** Negative competition effects

**Assumption 4:** iid shock?

**Question:** When to consider lateral deviation, bilateral deviation or multilateral deviation? Does it depends on Eq def? Which paper?

### First-stage

The main impediment to MLE is multiple equilibrium, however, those markets where all firms enter or no firms enters are immune to such a complexion. Taking those markets having all firms entered as an example, given the Nash equilibrium definition and negative competition effects assumption, if the firm can benefit from entry even though all other firms enter, it will still enter if any other firm exit. Therefore, any market structure with one or more firms outside the market can not be an equilibrium. In other words,  $\pi(y_{im} = 1, y_{-im} = 1, X_{im}) > 0, \forall i$  and  $\pi(y_{im} = 0, y_{-im} = 0, X_{im}) > 0, \forall i$  are both necessary and sufficient conditions, which enables us to write down the likelihood.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pr(0, 0, \dots, 0 | \mathbf{X}_m^o) &= Pr(\pi(y_{im} = 0, y_{-im} = 0, X_{im}) > 0, \forall i) \\
 &= Pr(\epsilon_{im} < -(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma), \forall i) \\
 &= \prod_i \{1 - F(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma)\} \\
 \\ 
 Pr(1, 1, \dots, 1 | \mathbf{X}_m^o) &= Pr(\pi(y_{im} = 1, y_{-im} = 1, X_{im}) > 0, \forall i) \\
 &= Pr(\epsilon_{im} > -(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j), \forall i) \\
 &= \prod_i F(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $F(\cdot)$  is the distribution of  $\epsilon_{im}, \forall i, m$ . Following ?, we may get a kernel estimation of  $F$ , as well as  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  and  $\sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j$ .

Objective Function:

$$L(F, \theta; \mathbf{X}_m^o, y_m) = \sum_{m=1}^M \{ [\prod_i y_{im}] \sum_i \log(F(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma + \sum_{j \neq i} \delta_j)) + [\prod_i (1 - y_{im})] \sum_i \log(1 - F(S'_m \alpha + Z'_{im} \beta + W'_{im} \gamma)) \}$$

We will Focusing on the markets with equilibrium market structure  $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$  or  $(1, 1, \dots, 1)$  we are trying to construct a non-parametric estimate of  $F(\cdot)$  based on the observed probability of  $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$  and  $(1, 1, \dots, 1)$ .

**Problem:**

1.  $Pr(0, 0, \dots, 0 | \mathbf{X}_m^o)$  &  $Pr(1, 1, \dots, 1 | \mathbf{X}_m^o)$  decreases empirical decreases the no. of firms.

**Question:**

1. It seems that we could get "point identification" from the first stage, what is that actually? Is it possible to nest the stages, like for each possible values of  $\theta$ , there is an  $\hat{F}$ ?

Probably need nested

2. Do we have to revert the conditional expectation of the error term as in ?. Equivalent. I guess it is a more explicit way to show that incumbents and entrants gives 2 sets of moment inequalities that identifies upper and lower bounds separately.
3. How the upper and lower bounds are estimated in Ciliberto and Tamer [2009] (Marc's question).
4. Kernel estimation, is it possible to incorporate Kernel into the second stage.

### Second-stage

Replacing  $h(y_{im}, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o)$  in Eq.(8) with  $\frac{1}{I}$  and using that as weights to summarize Eq.(7) over  $i$ , we have



$$\begin{aligned}
& E\left[\sum_i (-1)^{y_{im}+1} (r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) + \epsilon_{im})\right] > 0 \\
& E\left[\sum_{i \in I_m} (r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) + \epsilon_{im})\right] \\
& = \sum_{i \in I_m} r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) + E\left[\sum_{i \in I_m} \epsilon_{im}\right] \\
& = \sum_{i \in I_m} r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta) + \sum_{i \in I_m} E[\epsilon_{im} | \epsilon_{im} > -r(1, y_{-im}, X_{im}^o, \theta)] > 0
\end{aligned}$$

Following **Lemma A.6.1**, we can show that one moment inequality increases with the index, the other decreases with the index.

The final M.I. should be same as before.

## 6 Data

In [Ciliberto and Tamer \[2009\]](#), the main data comes from the second quarter of the 2001 Airline Origin and Destination Survey (DB1B) which is available to public for free. Furthermore, the authors also offer the cleaned dataset as supplementary materials online, which makes the data more accessible.

Table 1: No. of Incumbents in each							
No. of incumbents	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	200	840	711	431	327	205	28

Particularly, [Table.1](#) gives the number of incumbents in each market, and those with less than 2 takes 37.93%.

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