

# ECO375 Applied Econometrics I

Lecture Slide Notes

Tianyu Du

December 6, 2018

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons  
“Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International” li-  
cense.



**Updated** version can be found on [www.tianyudu.com/notes](http://www.tianyudu.com/notes)

## Contents

<b>4</b>	<b>Slide 4: Simple &amp; Multiple Regression - Estimation</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Regression Model . . . . .	4
4.2	OLS . . . . .	4
4.3	Partialling Out . . . . .	6
4.3.1	Steps . . . . .	6
4.3.2	Interpretation . . . . .	6
4.4	Omitted Variable Bias . . . . .	7
<b>5</b>	<b>Slide 5: Matrix Algebra for Regression Analysis</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Slide 6: Multiple Regression in Matrix Algebra</b>	<b>8</b>
6.1	The Model . . . . .	8
6.2	Variance Matrix . . . . .	9
<b>7</b>	<b>Slide 7: Multiple Regression - Properties</b>	<b>9</b>
7.1	Assumptions (MLRs) in Matrix Form . . . . .	9
7.2	Properties of OLS Estimator . . . . .	10
7.3	Variance Inflation . . . . .	11
<b>8</b>	<b>Slide 8: Multiple Regression - Inference</b>	<b>12</b>
8.1	t-test for significance of individual predictor . . . . .	12
8.2	t-test for comparing 2 coefficients . . . . .	12
8.3	Partial F-test for joint significance . . . . .	13
8.4	Full F-test for the significance of the model . . . . .	13
8.5	F-test for general restrictions . . . . .	13

<b>9</b>	<b>Slide 9: Multiple Regression - Further Issues</b>	<b>14</b>
9.1	Data Scaling . . . . .	14
9.1.1	Multiplier . . . . .	14
9.1.2	Standardization . . . . .	14
9.2	Regression Functional Forms . . . . .	15
9.2.1	Logarithmic Function . . . . .	15
9.2.2	Quadratics and Polynomials . . . . .	15
9.3	Interaction Effects . . . . .	15
9.4	Regression Selection and Adjusted R-Square . . . . .	16
9.5	Over Controlling . . . . .	16
9.6	Confidence Interval for Prediction . . . . .	16
<b>10</b>	<b>Slide 10: Multiple Regression - Qualitative Information</b>	<b>17</b>
10.1	Binary Predictors . . . . .	17
10.1.1	On Intercept . . . . .	17
10.1.2	On Slopes . . . . .	17
10.1.3	F-test(Chow test) . . . . .	17
10.2	Linear Probability Model . . . . .	17
10.3	Heteroskedasticity of LPM . . . . .	18
<b>11</b>	<b>Slide 11: Heteroskedasticity</b>	<b>18</b>
11.1	Robust Standard Errors . . . . .	20
11.2	Test for Heteroskedasticity . . . . .	20
11.2.1	General Principle . . . . .	20
11.2.2	Breusch-Pagan test . . . . .	21
11.2.3	White test version 1 . . . . .	21
11.2.4	White test version 2 . . . . .	21
11.3	Generalized/Weighted Least Squared . . . . .	22
11.3.1	GLS with Known Functional Form . . . . .	22
11.4	Feasible GLS . . . . .	22
<b>12</b>	<b>Slide 12: Specification and Data Problems</b>	<b>23</b>
12.1	Regression Specification Error Test (RESET) . . . . .	23
12.1.1	RESET: Nested Alternatives . . . . .	23
12.1.2	Non-nested Alternatives: RESET . . . . .	24
12.1.3	Non-nested alternatives: Davidson-MacKinnon test . . . . .	24
12.2	Proxy Variables . . . . .	25
12.2.1	Procedures . . . . .	25
12.2.2	Proxy Bias . . . . .	26
12.3	Measurement Error in an Explanatory Variable . . . . .	26
12.3.1	Case 1: $Cov(x_1, e_1) = 0$ . . . . .	27
12.3.2	Case 2 $Cov(x_1^*, e_1) = 0$ : Classical errors-in-variance(CEV) . . . . .	27
12.4	Measurement Error in Dependent Variable . . . . .	28

<b>13 Slide 13: Instrumental Variables</b>	<b>28</b>
13.1 Endogeneity . . . . .	28
13.2 Instrumental Variables . . . . .	29
13.3 Implementation of IV: Method of Moments . . . . .	29
13.3.1 In Simple Regression . . . . .	30
13.3.2 Inference . . . . .	30
13.3.3 Properties . . . . .	31
13.4 IV in Multiple Regression . . . . .	31
<b>14 Slide 14: Two Stage Least Square</b>	<b>32</b>
14.1 Procedure . . . . .	32
14.2 Equivalence between IV and 2SLS . . . . .	33
14.3 Evaluating 2SLS . . . . .	33
14.3.1 Regressor Endogeneity . . . . .	33
14.3.2 Instrument Relevance . . . . .	34
14.3.3 Instrument Exogeneity . . . . .	34
<b>15 Slide 15: Simultaneous Equations</b>	<b>35</b>
15.1 Simultaneity Bias in OLS . . . . .	35
15.2 IV Estimator and 2SLS . . . . .	35
<b>17 Slide 17: Intro to Time Series</b>	<b>37</b>
17.1 Random Walk . . . . .	37
17.2 Trend . . . . .	37
17.3 Seasonality . . . . .	38
17.4 Serial Correlation . . . . .	38
17.5 Stationarity . . . . .	38
17.6 Weakly Dependent Time Series . . . . .	38
<b>18 Slide 18: Asymptotic Analysis</b>	<b>39</b>
18.1 Estimator Properties . . . . .	40
18.2 OLS Consistency . . . . .	41
18.3 Asymptotic Normality . . . . .	42

## 4 Slide 4: Simple & Multiple Regression - Estimation

### 4.1 Regression Model

**Assumption 4.1.** Assuming the population follows

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$$

and assume that  $x$  *causes*  $y$ .

### 4.2 OLS

$$\min_{\hat{\beta}} \sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

With FOC:

$$\sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_i x_{ij} (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = 0, \forall j$$

**Remark 4.1.** Both  $\hat{\beta}_0$  and  $\hat{\beta}_j$  are functions of *random variables* and therefore themselves *random* with *sampling distribution*. And the estimated coefficients are random up to random sample chosen.

**Proposition 4.1.** Properties of OLS estimators

- **Unbiased**  $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}|X] = \beta$
- **Consistent**  $\hat{\beta} \rightarrow \beta$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$
- **Efficient** min variance.

**Definition 4.1.** The **Simple Coefficient of Determination**

$$R^2 = \frac{SSE}{SST}$$

and  $SST_{Total} = SSE_{Explained} + SS_{Residual}$

$$\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_i (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 + \sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

**Proposition 4.2** (Logarithms). Interpretation with logarithmic transformation.

- $\ln y = \alpha + \beta \ln x + u$ :  $x$  increases by 1%,  $y$  increases by  $\beta\%$ .
- $\ln y = \alpha + \beta x + u$ :  $x$  increases by 1 unit,  $y$  increases by  $100\beta\%$ .

- $y = \alpha + \beta \ln x + u$ :  $x$  increases by 1%,  $y$  increases by  $0.01\beta$  unit.

**Assumption 4.2.** (SLR) Simple regression model assumptions

1. Model is linear in parameter.
2. Random samples  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ .
3. Sample outcomes  $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$  are not the same.<sup>1</sup>
4.  $\mathbb{E}[u|x] = 0$  conditional on random sample  $x$ .
5. Error is homoskedastic.  $\text{Var}(u|x) = \sigma^2$  for all  $x$ .

**Benefits of MLR compared with SLR**

- More accurate causal effect estimation.
- More flexible function forms.
- Could explicitly include more predictors so  $\mathbb{E}(u|\mathbf{x}) = 0$  is easier to be satisfied.<sup>2</sup>
- MLR4 is less restrictive than SLR4.

**Proposition 4.3.** MLR OLS residual satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i \hat{u}_i &= 0 \\ \sum_i x_{ji} \hat{u}_i &= 0, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}\end{aligned}$$

**Proposition 4.4.** MLR OLS estimators  $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \dots, \hat{\beta}_k$  pass through the average point.

$$\bar{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k \bar{x}_k$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i \hat{u}_i &= 0 \\ \implies \sum_i \hat{y}_i - y_i &= 0 \\ \implies \sum_i \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{1i} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k x_{ki} - y_i &= 0 \\ \implies \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k \bar{x}_k &= \bar{y}\end{aligned}$$

■

---

<sup>1</sup>Otherwise,  $SST = 0$ .

<sup>2</sup>If we suspect some predictors may interact with certain component in  $u$ , moving the portion of  $u$  to the predictor set solves the problem.

### 4.3 Partialling Out

#### 4.3.1 Steps

1. Regress  $x_1$  on  $x_2, x_3, \dots, x_K$  and calculate the residual  $\tilde{r}_1$ .
2. Regress  $y$  on  $\tilde{r}_1$  with simple regression and find the estimated coefficient  $\hat{\lambda}_1$ .
3. Then the multiple regression coefficient estimator  $\hat{\beta}_1$  is

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \hat{\lambda}_1 = \frac{\sum_i y_i \tilde{r}_{1i}}{\sum_i (\tilde{r}_{1i})^2}$$

*Proof.* By the first order condition of OLS,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum x_1 \hat{u} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \sum (\hat{x}_1 + \tilde{r}_1) \hat{u} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \sum \tilde{r}_1 \hat{u} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \sum \tilde{r}_1 (y - \hat{y}) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \sum \tilde{r}_1 (y - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 - \hat{\beta}_2 x_2 - \dots - \hat{\beta}_k x_k) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \sum \tilde{r}_1 y = \hat{\beta}_1 \sum \tilde{r}_1 x_1 \\ \Rightarrow & \sum \tilde{r}_1 y = \hat{\beta}_1 \sum \tilde{r}_1 (\hat{x}_1 + \tilde{r}_1) = \hat{\beta}_1 \sum \tilde{r}_1^2 \\ \Rightarrow & \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum \tilde{r}_1 y}{\sum \tilde{r}_1^2} \end{aligned}$$

■

#### 4.3.2 Interpretation

This OLS estimator only uses the **unique variance** of one independent variable. And the parts of variation correlated with other independent variables is partialled out.

**Assumption 4.3.** (MLR) Multiple Regression Assumptions

1. (MLR.1) The model is **linear** in parameters.
2. (MLR.2) **Random sample** from population  $\{(x_{1i}, \dots, x_{ki}, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ .
3. (MLR.3) No perfect **multicollinearity**.
4. (MLR.4) **Zero expected error** conditional on population slice given by  $X$ .

$$\mathbb{E}(u|\mathbf{x}) \equiv \mathbb{E}(u|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = 0$$

5. (MLR.5) **Homoskedastic error** conditional on population slice given by  $X$ .

$$\text{Var}(u|\mathbf{x}) = \sigma^2$$

6. (MLR.6, *strict assumption*) Normally distributed error

$$u \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

#### 4.4 Omitted Variable Bias

Suppose population follows the *real model*

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \cdots + \beta_k x_{ki} + u_i \quad (4.1)$$

Consider the *alternative model*, and  $x_k$  is omitted, which is assumed to be relevant.

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \cdots + \beta_{k-1} x_{(k-1)i} + r_i \quad (4.2)$$

and use the partialling-out result on the second regression we have

$$\tilde{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_i \tilde{r}_{1i} y_i}{\sum_i (\tilde{r}_{1i})^2}$$

where

$$\tilde{r}_{1i} = x_{1i} - \tilde{\alpha}_0 - \tilde{\alpha}_2 x_{2i} - \cdots - \tilde{\alpha}_{k-1} x_{(k-1)i}$$

and

$$\tilde{\beta}_1 = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_k \frac{\sum_i (\tilde{r}_{1i} x_{ki})}{\sum_i (\tilde{r}_{1i})^2} \quad (4.3)$$

and take the expectation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\tilde{\beta}_1|X) &= \beta_1 + \tilde{\delta}_1 \beta_k \\ \text{Bias}(\tilde{\beta}_1) &= \tilde{\delta}_1 \beta_k \end{aligned}$$

**Conclusion** the sign of bias depends on  $\text{Cov}(x_1, x_k)$  and  $\beta_k$ .

*Proof.* **TODO** ■

## 5 Slide 5: Matrix Algebra for Regression Analysis

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \implies \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A} \quad (5.1)$$

Let  $\alpha = \mathbf{y}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$ , notice that  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ , then

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{y}'\mathbf{A} \quad (5.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{x}'\mathbf{A}' \quad (5.3)$$

Consider special case  $\alpha = \mathbf{x}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$ , then

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{x}'\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{x}'\mathbf{A}' \quad (5.4)$$

and if  $\mathbf{A}$  is symmetric,

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = 2\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{A} \quad (5.5)$$

## 6 Slide 6: Multiple Regression in Matrix Algebra

### 6.1 The Model

#### Independent Variable Matrix

$$\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{M}_{n \times (k+1)}(\mathbb{R})$$

where  $n$  is the number of observations and  $k$  is the number of features.

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \dots & x_{1k} \\ 1 & x_{21} & \dots & x_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & \dots & x_{nk} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times (k+1)}$$

#### Model

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta} + \mathbf{u}$$

#### First order condition for OLS

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta})^2}{\partial \vec{\beta}} = \mathbf{0} \iff \mathbf{X}'(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta}) = \mathbf{0}$$

#### Estimator

$$\hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$$

*Proof.* From the first order condition for the OLS estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X}'(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}) &= \mathbf{0} \\ \implies \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} &= \mathbf{0} \\ \implies \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} \\ \implies \hat{\beta} &= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

and

**Remark 6.1.** note that  $(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})$  is guaranteed to be invertible by assumption *no perfect multi-collinearity* and the implicit assumption that the number of features  $k$  is sufficiently greater than the number of observations  $n$ . i.e.  $k \gg n$ . ■



### Sum Squared Residual

$$SSR(\hat{\beta}) = \|\hat{u}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}\|^2$$

## 6.2 Variance Matrix

Consider

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{z}_t &= [z_{1t}, z_{2t}, \dots, z_{nt}]' \\ \mathbf{z}_s &= [z_{1s}, z_{2s}, \dots, z_{ns}]'\end{aligned}$$

Notice that the variance and covariance are defined as

$$\begin{aligned}Var(\vec{z}_t) &= \mathbb{E}[(\vec{z}_t - \mathbb{E}[\vec{z}_t])^2] \\ Cov(\vec{z}_t, \vec{z}_s) &= \mathbb{E}[(\vec{z}_t - \mathbb{E}[\vec{z}_t])(\vec{z}_s - \mathbb{E}[\vec{z}_s])]\end{aligned}$$

The **variance matrix** of  $\mathbf{z} = [z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned}Var(\mathbf{z}) &= \begin{bmatrix} Var(z_1) & Cov(z_1, z_2) & \dots & Cov(z_1, z_n) \\ Cov(z_2, z_1) & \dots & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ Cov(z_n, z_1) & \dots & \dots & Var(z_n) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{E}[(z_1 - \bar{z}_1)^2] & \mathbb{E}[(z_1 - \bar{z}_1)(z_2 - \bar{z}_2)] & \dots \\ \mathbb{E}[(z_2 - \bar{z}_2)(z_1 - \bar{z}_1)] & \dots & \\ \vdots & & \\ \mathbb{E}[(z_n - \bar{z}_n)(z_1 - \bar{z}_1)] & \dots & \mathbb{E}[(z_n - \bar{z}_n)^2] \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{z} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{z}])_{n \times 1} \cdot (\mathbf{z} - \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{z}])'_{1 \times n}] \in \mathbb{M}_{n \times n}\end{aligned}$$

In the special case  $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{z}] = \mathbf{0}$ , variance is reduced to

$$Var(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{X}) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{z}'|\mathbf{X}]$$

**Residual** Since residual  $u_i$  are *i.i.d* with variance  $\sigma^2$ , the variance matrix of  $\mathbf{u}$  is

$$Var(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{X}) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}'|\mathbf{X}] = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n$$

**Estimator** If  $\hat{\beta}$  is unbiased,  $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{X}] = \vec{\beta}$ , then

$$Var(\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{X}) = \mathbb{E}[(\hat{\beta} - \vec{\beta}) \cdot (\hat{\beta} - \vec{\beta})'|\mathbf{X}] \in \mathbb{M}_{(k+1) \times (k+1)}$$

## 7 Slide 7: Multiple Regression - Properties

### 7.1 Assumptions (MLRs) in Matrix Form

**E.0.** **Random sample** from population.

**E.1.** Linear in parameter

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta} + \mathbf{u}$$

**E.2.** No perfect multi-collinearity

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{X}) = k + 1$$

**E.3.** Error has expected value of  $\mathbf{0}$  conditional on  $\mathbf{X}$  and  $\mathbf{X}$  is orthogonal to residual  $\mathbf{u}$ .

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{X}] = \mathbf{0}$$

**E.4.** Error  $\mathbf{u}$  is homoskedastic.

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{X}) = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n$$

**E.5.** Normally distributed error  $\mathbf{u}$ . Note that this assumption is relatively strong.

$$\mathbf{u} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n)$$

## 7.2 Properties of OLS Estimator

**Theorem 7.1.** Given E.1. E.2. E.3., the OLS estimator  $\hat{\beta}$  is an unbiased estimator for  $\vec{\beta}$ .

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{X}] = \vec{\beta}$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta} &= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y} \\ &= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'(\mathbf{X}\vec{\beta} + \mathbf{u}) \\ &= \vec{\beta} + (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{u}\end{aligned}$$

Taking expectation conditional on  $\mathbf{X}$  on both sides,

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{X}] = \vec{\beta} + (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{0} = \vec{\beta}$$

■

**Lemma 7.1.** Suppose  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{M}_{m \times n}$  and  $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{M}_{n \times 1}$  then

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{A}\text{Var}(\mathbf{z})\mathbf{A}'$$

**Theorem 7.2.** Given E.1 ~ E.4

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{X}) = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\sigma^2$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{X}) &= \text{Var}((\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{X}) \\
&= \text{Var}((\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'(\mathbf{X}\vec{\beta} + \mathbf{u})|\mathbf{X}) \\
&= \text{Var}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{X}) \\
&\quad \text{By the lemma above,} \\
&= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\text{Var}(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{X})[(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}']' \\
&= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\text{Var}(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}''(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \\
&= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\sigma^2\mathbf{I}_n\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \\
&= \sigma^2(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

■

**Theorem 7.3 (Gauss-Markov Theorem).** Given  $E.1. \sim E.4.$ , i.e.

1. Models is linear in parameters.
2. No perfect multi-collinearity presents.
3. Error has expected value of zero conditional on  $\mathbf{X}$ .
4. Homoskedastic.

the OLS estimator is the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE).  
*(The best here refers to the OLS has the least variance among all estimators.)*

### 7.3 Variance Inflation

Let  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ , then the variance of an individual estimator on particular feature  $j$  is

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_j) = \frac{\sigma^2}{(1 - R_j^2)SST_j}$$

where

$$SST_j = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j)^2$$

and  $R_j^2$  is the coefficient of determination while regressing  $x_j$  on all other features  $x_i, \forall i \neq j$ .

**Definition 7.1.** The **variance inflation** on estimator for feature  $j$  is

$$VIF_j = \frac{1}{1 - R_j^2}$$

**Remark 7.1** (Interpretation). the standard error of estimator on a particular variable ( $\hat{\beta}_j$ ) is *inflated* by it's( $x_j$ ) relationship with other explanatory variables. If a predictor is highly correlated with other predictors, it's estimated coefficient will be inefficient (i.e. with high variance/uncertainty)

### Solutions to high VIF

1. Drop the highly inflated explanatory variable.
2. Use ratio  $\frac{x_i}{x_j}$  instead.
3. Ridge regression.

**Remark 7.2** (Interpretation). VIF highlights the importance of **not** including redundant predictors.

## 8 Slide 8: Multiple Regression - Inference

**Hypothesis Testing** on multiple regression model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots \beta_k x_{ik} + u_i$$

### 8.1 t-test for significance of individual predictor

**Test statistic** Given  $MLR.1 \sim MLR.6$ ,  
(requires  $\mathbf{u} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n)$  so that  $t$ -statistic follows the  $t$  distribution),

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j - b}{s.e.(\hat{\beta}_j)} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : \beta_j &= b \\ H_1 : \beta_j &(\neq, >, <) b \end{aligned}$$

### 8.2 t-test for comparing 2 coefficients

**Test statistic**

$$t = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_j) - b}{s.e.(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_j)} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : \beta_i - \beta_j &= b \\ H_1 : \beta_i - \beta_j &(\neq, >, <) b \end{aligned}$$

notice

$$\begin{aligned} s.e.(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_j) &= \sqrt{Var(\hat{\beta}_i - \hat{\beta}_j)} \\ &= \sqrt{Var(\hat{\beta}_i) + Var(\hat{\beta}_j) - 2Cov(\hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\beta}_j)} \end{aligned}$$

### 8.3 Partial F-test for joint significance

$$H_0 : \beta_i = \beta_j = \beta_k = \dots = 0$$

$$H_1 : \exists z \in \{i, j, k, \dots\} \text{ s.t. } \beta_z \neq 0$$

Test significance by comparing the restricted and unrestricted models, see whether restricting the model by removing certain explanatory variables "significantly" hurts the fit of the model.

$$df = (q, n - k - 1)$$

**Test statistic** Let  $SSR$  denote the regression residual,

$$F = \frac{(SSR_r - SSR_{ur})/q}{SSR_{ur}/(n - k - 1)} \sim F_{(q, n - k - 1)}$$

or

$$F' = \frac{(R_{ur}^2 - R_r^2)/q}{(1 - R_{ur}^2)/(n - k - 1)} \sim F_{(q, n - k - 1)}$$

### 8.4 Full F-test for the significance of the model

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_k = 0$$

$$H_1 : \exists i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\} \text{ s.t. } \beta_i \neq 0$$

**Remark 8.1.** R<sup>2</sup> version only and substitute  $R_r^2 = 0$  (restricted model explains nothing), since  $SSR_r$  is undefined.

**Test statistic**

$$F = \frac{R_{ur}^2/k}{(1 - R_{ur}^2)/(n - k - 1)} \sim F_{(k, n - k - 1)}$$

### 8.5 F-test for general restrictions

$$H_0 : \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$$

$$H_1 : \neg H_0$$

**Procedure**

1. Substitute the restriction in  $H_0$  into the original model to derive the restricted model.
2. Estimate both the original and restricted models and calculate their  $SSR$ .

Test hypothesis with  $F$  – statistic

$$F = \frac{(SSR_r - SSR_{ur})/q}{SSR_{ur}/(n - k - 1)}$$

where  $q$  denotes the number of restrictions (equations) in  $H_0$ .

**Remark 8.2.** Use the  $SSR$  version only of  $F$  – statistic only since the  $SST$  for restricted and unrestricted models are different.

**Remark 8.3.** We only reject or failed to reject  $H_0$ , we never accept  $H_0$  in a hypothesis test.

## 9 Slide 9: Multiple Regression - Further Issues

### 9.1 Data Scaling

#### 9.1.1 Multiplier

1. Enlarge  $x_j$  by factor  $a$ :  $\hat{\beta}_j$  shrinks by  $a$ .
2. Enlarge  $y$  by factor  $a$ : all  $\hat{\beta}_i$  enlarged by  $a$ .
3. Test statistic  $t = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{s.e.(\hat{\beta})} = \frac{a\hat{\beta}}{s.e.(a\hat{\beta})}$  is unaffected.

#### 9.1.2 Standardization

**Standardized variable** For  $j^{th}$  observation of explanatory variable  $x$ ,

$$z_j = \frac{x_j - \bar{x}}{\sigma_x}$$

which satisfies

$$\mathbb{E}[z_j] = 0, \text{Var}(z_j) = 1$$

**Beta Coefficients** Consider model and find the estimator of regressing standardized  $y$  on standardized  $x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} y_i &= \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k x_{ik} + \hat{u}_i \\ \wedge \quad \bar{y} &= \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k \bar{x}_k \\ \implies (y_i - \bar{y}) &= \hat{\beta}_1 (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k (x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k) + \hat{u}_i \\ \implies \frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{\sigma_y} &= \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 \sigma_{x_1}}{\sigma_y} \frac{x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1}{\sigma_{x_1}} + \dots + \frac{\hat{\beta}_k \sigma_{x_k}}{\sigma_y} \frac{x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k}{\sigma_{x_k}} + \frac{\hat{u}_i}{\sigma_y} \\ &\implies b_j = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j \sigma_{x_j}}{\sigma_y} \end{aligned}$$

**Remark 9.1** (Unit-free Interpretation).  $x_j$  increases by 1 standard deviation,  $y$  increases by  $b_j$  standard deviation.

## 9.2 Regression Functional Forms

### 9.2.1 Logarithmic Function

**Exact** interpretation of log transformation.

$$\widehat{\ln(y_i)} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \dots \hat{\beta}_k x_{ik}$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(y_2) - \ln(y_1) &= \hat{\beta}_j \Delta x_j \\ \implies \ln\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right) &= \hat{\beta}_j \Delta x_j \\ \implies \frac{y_2}{y_1} &= \exp(\hat{\beta}_j \Delta x_j) \\ \implies \frac{y_2 - y_1}{y_1} &= \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 \\ \implies \% \Delta y &= \exp(\hat{\beta}_j \Delta x_j) - 1\end{aligned}$$

■

### 9.2.2 Quadratics and Polynomials

**Model**

$$y_i = \sum_{p=0}^k \beta_p x_i^p + u_i$$

**Remark 9.2.** Consider the **interpretation** and **turning points**. The relation between dependent and independent variables varies across slices of population.

## 9.3 Interaction Effects

Consider model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 z + \beta_3 xz + u$$

then

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \beta_1 + \beta_3 z$$

1. The effects of change of  $x$  on  $y$  depends on  $z$ .
2. Interpretation: **evaluate**  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$  at a  $z$  value that we are interested in.
3. Use **conventional testing** (t-test) to check if interaction term is significant.

## 9.4 Regression Selection and Adjusted R-Square

The adjusted R-square,  $\overline{R^2}$ , incorporates a *penalty* for including more regressors (if insignificant).

$$\overline{R^2} = 1 - \frac{(1 - R^2)(n - 1)}{n - k - 1}$$

**Remark 9.3** (Algebraic Fact).  $\overline{R^2}$  increases when adding new regressor(group of regressors) if and only if the  $t$ -statistic ( $F$ -statistic) for the individual regression(group of regressors) is more than 1.

## 9.5 Over Controlling

**Example 9.1.** If we want to access the indirect effect of  $x$  on  $y$  through  $z$ . Then if we include  $z$  into the regressors, the coefficient of  $x$  in MLR would only pick up the indirect effect of  $x$  on  $y$  **not** associated with  $z$ . (Partialling out)

## 9.6 Confidence Interval for Prediction

Consider a prediction

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 x_2 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k x_k$$

Evaluate at an arbitrary data point (not necessarily an observation in sample)

$$\mathbf{c} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k)$$

Then the estimation of  $y$  at  $\mathbf{c}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} y_{\mathbf{c}} &= \mathbb{E}[y | x_1 = c_1, x_2 = c_2, \dots, x_k = c_k] \\ &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 c_1 + \beta_2 c_2 + \dots + \beta_k c_k \\ \implies \beta_0 &= y(\mathbf{c}) - \beta_1 c_1 - \beta_2 c_2 - \dots - \beta_k c_k \end{aligned}$$

substitute back into the model

$$y = y_{\mathbf{c}} + \beta_1(x_1 - c_1) + \beta_2(x_2 - c_2) + \dots + \beta_k x_k + u$$

And the margin of error of confidence interval of prediction of  $y$  at  $\mathbf{c}$  can be found by inspecting the intercept on above regression.

$$ME = t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \times s.e.(intercept)$$

The center of confidence interval can be found from

$$\hat{y}_{\mathbf{c}} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 c_1 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k c_k$$

The  $\alpha$  confidence interval is given by

$$\hat{y}_{\mathbf{c}} \pm ME$$



## 10 Slide 10: Multiple Regression - Qualitative Information

### 10.1 Binary Predictors

**Remark 10.1.** With binary independent variables,  $MLR.1 \sim MLR.6$  still holds, but the interpretations are different.

#### 10.1.1 On Intercept

$$y = \delta_0 + \delta_1 male + \cdots + u$$

**Remark 10.2.** To avoid perfect multi-collinearity, never include all categories.

#### 10.1.2 On Slopes

$$y = \delta_0 + (\delta_1 + \delta_2 male) \times education + \cdots + u$$

#### 10.1.3 F-test(Chow test)

Test whether the true coefficients in 2 linear regression models (e.g. for different gender groups) are equal.

1. Restricted model ( $SSR_r$ )

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$$

2. Unrestricted model ( $SSR_{ur}$ )

$$y = (\beta_0 + \delta_0 indicator) + (\beta_1 + \delta_1 indicator)x + u$$

3. Test whether the additional factors in coefficients ( $\delta_0, \delta_1$ ) are significant. ( $q = 2$  in this case)

$$F = \frac{(SSR_r - SSR_{ur})/q}{SSR_{ur}/(n - k - 1)}$$

### 10.2 Linear Probability Model

**Model** *Qualitative binary dependent variable*

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + u, \quad y \in \{0, 1\}$$

**Interpretation** the model above predicts the probability of  $y = 1$ .

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[y|\mathbf{x}] &= 0 \times \Pr(y = 0|\mathbf{x}) + 1 \times \Pr(y = 1|\mathbf{x}) \\ &= \Pr(y = 1|\mathbf{x})\end{aligned}$$

■

**Definition 10.1.** The **response probability** of independent variable  $x_j$  is defined as

$$\beta_j = \frac{\partial P(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_j} \quad (10.1)$$

**Definition 10.2.** The **predicted probability** of  $y$  to be 1 is defined as

$$\hat{P}(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \mathbf{x}'\hat{\beta} \quad (10.2)$$

**Remark 10.3** (**Out-of-range predictions**). Notice the prediction is not necessarily with the range of  $[0, 1]$  for some extreme values of  $\mathbf{x}$ .

### 10.3 Heteroskedasticity of LPM

**Remark 10.4.** For probability linear models, *MLR.5*(homoskedasticity) fails.

*Proof.*

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ik} + u_i \quad (10.3)$$

$$\text{For binary } y \quad (10.4)$$

$$\text{Var}(u) = \text{Var}(y) = \Pr(y = 1)(1 - \Pr(y = 1)) \quad (10.5)$$

$$\text{Var}(u|\mathbf{x}) = \text{Var}(y - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_1 - \beta_2 x_2 - \dots - \beta_k x_k | \mathbf{x}) \quad (10.6)$$

$$= \text{Var}(y|\mathbf{x}) \quad (10.7)$$

$$= \Pr(y = 1|\mathbf{x})(1 - \Pr(y = 1|\mathbf{x})) \quad (10.8)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[y|\mathbf{x}](1 - \mathbb{E}[y|\mathbf{x}]) \quad (10.9)$$

$$= (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k)(1 - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_1 - \dots - \beta_k x_k) \quad (10.10)$$

$$\neq \sigma_u^2 \quad (10.11)$$

■

## 11 Slide 11: Heteroskedasticity

**Definition 11.1.** Consider model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ik} + u_i \quad (11.1)$$

the error of above model is heteroskedastic if for each *slice* of population captured by  $\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1}$ ,

$$\text{Var}(u_i|\mathbf{x}_i) = \sigma_i^2 \quad (11.2)$$

and  $\sigma_i^2$  is not the same for all  $i$ .

**Remark 11.1** (Consequence). Without *MLR.5*, Gauss-Markov theorem does not hold and

1. OLS estimator is still linear and unbiased.
2. But **not** necessarily the best (variance is affected).

*Proof. unbiasedness, in simple regression.*

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (11.3)$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + u_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (11.4)$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_1 \bar{x} - \beta_1 \bar{x} + u_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (11.5)$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i \beta_1 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + (x_i - \bar{x})(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x} - \bar{y} + u_i)}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (11.6)$$

$$= \beta_1 + \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(0 + u_i)}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (11.7)$$

$$= \beta_1 + \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})u_i}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (11.8)$$

$$\text{Taking expectation conditional on } \mathbf{x} \text{ on both sides} \quad (11.9)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_1 | \mathbf{x}] = \beta_1 \quad (11.10)$$

■

*Proof. variance.*

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1 | \mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}[(\hat{\beta}_1 - \mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_1 | \mathbf{x}])^2 | \mathbf{x}] \quad (11.11)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1)^2 | \mathbf{x}] \quad (11.12)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})u_i}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\right)^2 | \mathbf{x}\right] \quad (11.13)$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \mathbb{E}[u_i^2 | \mathbf{x}]}{\left(\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right)^2} \quad (11.14)$$

$$\neq \frac{\sigma^2}{SST_x} \quad (11.15)$$

For multiple regressions

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_j | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\sum_i \tilde{r}_{ij}^2 \sigma_i^2}{SSR_j^2} \neq \frac{\sigma^2}{SSR_j} = \frac{\sigma}{(1 - R_j^2)SST_j} \quad (11.16)$$

■

## Remedies

1. Change variables so that the new model is homoskedastic.
2. Use robust standard errors.
3. Generalized least square (GLS).

### 11.1 Robust Standard Errors

**Idea** use  $\hat{u}_i^2$  to estimate  $\sigma_i^2$ .

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} Var(u_i|\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbb{E}[(u_i - \mathbb{E}[u_i])^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[u_i^2|\mathbf{x}] - \mathbb{E}[u_i|\mathbf{x}]^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E}[u_i^2|\mathbf{x}] \end{aligned}$$

Consider model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + u_i$$

OLS estimator with it's variance is given as

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_1 &= \beta_1 + \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ Var(\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sigma_i^2}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \end{aligned}$$

And a valid estimate of the variance is

$$\widehat{Var}(\hat{\beta}|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \hat{u}_i^2}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

where  $\hat{u}_i$  is the residual term while running the OLS.

### 11.2 Test for Heteroskedasticity

#### 11.2.1 General Principle

$$H_0 : \mathbb{E}[u_i^2] = Var(u_i|\mathbf{x}) = \sigma^2 \text{ (Homoskedastic)}$$

$$H_1 : \mathbb{E}[u_i^2] = Var(u_i|\mathbf{x}) = \sigma_i^2 \text{ (Heteroskedastic)}$$

**Methodology:** specify the variance in alternative hypothesis to be a specific function of  $\mathbf{x}$  or  $y$ .

Consider the model:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \cdots + \beta_k x_{ik} + u_i$$

And  $H_1$  can be expressed as

$$H_1 : \mathbb{E}[u_i^2 | \mathbf{x}] = \delta_0 + \delta_1 z_1 + \delta_2 z_2 + \dots + \delta_p z_p$$

then run the proxy hypothesis testing

$$\begin{aligned} H'_0 : \delta_1 = \delta_2 = \dots = \delta_p = 0, \delta_0 = \sigma^2 \\ H'_1 : \exists j \text{ s.t. } \delta_j \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Note that the restricted model is homoskedastic.

Firstly run the original regression model and get residual  $\hat{u}_i$ .

Then test the proxy hypotheses with regression  $\hat{u}_i^2$  on  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_p$  using full F-test.

$$\begin{aligned} F = \frac{R_{\hat{u}^2}^2/p}{(1 - R_{\hat{u}^2}^2)/(n - p - 1)} \sim F_{(p, n-p-1)} \\ \text{and } nR_{\hat{u}^2}^2 \sim \chi_p^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 11.2.2 Breusch-Pagan test

Use regressors  $x_i$  for  $z_i$ .

Auxiliary regression:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_i^2 = \delta_0 + \delta_1 x_1 + \dots + \delta_k x_k \\ nR_{\hat{u}^2}^2 \sim \chi_k^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 11.2.3 White test version 1

Use polynomials of  $x_i$  for  $z_i$ .

Auxiliary regression: (for the case of 2 regressors)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_i^2 = \delta_0 + \delta_{i1} x_1 + \delta_{i2} x_2 + \delta_{i3} x_1^2 + \delta_{i4} x_2^2 + \delta_{i5} x_1 x_2 + \epsilon \\ nR_{\hat{u}^2}^2 \sim \chi_5^2 \\ \text{or full F-test} \end{aligned}$$

### 11.2.4 White test version 2

Use predicted response  $\hat{y}$  (since its a linear combination of predictors) and its polynomial as  $z_i$ .

Auxiliary regression:

$$\hat{u}_i^2 = \delta_0 + \delta_1 \hat{y} + \delta_2 \hat{y}^2 + \epsilon$$

With hypotheses

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : \delta_1 = \delta_2 = 0 \\ H_1 : \delta_1 \neq 0 \vee \delta_2 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$nR_{\hat{u}_2}^2 \sim \chi_2^2$$

or full F-test

### 11.3 Generalized/Weighted Least Squared

**Motivation** when a regression model is suspicious for *heteroskedasticity* (i.e. MLR5 fails), Gauss-Markov theorem does no longer hold and OLS still unbiased and consistent but no longer the most efficient one. We wish to *transform* the original model, by multiplying by weights ( $p_i$ ), to a homoskedastic model. And then run OLS on the transformed model to get linear estimations for coefficients, which are efficient. (Guaranteed by Gauss-Markov theorem)

#### 11.3.1 GLS with Known Functional Form

Suppose (central assumption)

$$Var(u_i) = \mathbb{E}[u_i^2 | \mathbf{X}] = h_i \sigma^2$$

for some known function  $h_i$ . Take weight function

$$p_i := \frac{1}{\sqrt{h_i}}$$

The **transformed** equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned} p_i y_i &= p_i \beta_0 + \beta_1 p_i x_{i1} + \cdots + \beta_k p_i x_{ik} + p_i u_i \\ \iff y_i / \sqrt{h_i} &= \beta_0 / \sqrt{h_i} + \beta_1 (x_{i1} / \sqrt{h_i}) + \cdots + \beta_k (x_{ik} / \sqrt{h_i}) + u_i / \sqrt{h_i} \\ \implies \mathbb{E}[(u_i / \sqrt{h_i})^2 | \mathbf{X}] &= \frac{1}{h_i} h_i \sigma^2 = \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

which is homoskedastic.

**Remark 11.2.** In weighted least square with weight function  $p_i$  above, the variance of residual at a certain data cross-section is proportional to  $h_i$ . And  $p_i \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{h_i}}$ , that's, *observations with higher residual variance receive less weight*.

#### 11.4 Feasible GLS

Suppose (central assumption)

$$Var(u_i | \mathbf{X}) = \mathbb{E}[u_i^2 | \mathbf{X}] = \sigma^2 \exp(\vec{\delta} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i)$$

for some constant  $\sigma$ .

Equivalently,

$$h(x) = \exp(\delta_0 + \delta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \delta_k x_k)$$

**Remark 11.3.** The *exponential* operator in our assumption guarantees the error variance is strictly positive.

To estimate the **variance**, we are going to model the squared residual  $u^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} u_i^2 &= \sigma^2 \exp(\vec{\delta} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i) v_i \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln(u_i^2) &= [\ln(\sigma^2) + \delta_0] + [\delta_1 x_{i1} + \cdots + \delta_k x_{ik}] + e_i \\ \alpha_0 &\equiv \ln(\sigma^2) + \delta_0, \quad e_i \equiv \ln(v_i) \end{aligned}$$

### FGLS Procedures

1. Run OLS regression on the original model, then estimate  $\hat{u}_i^2$  and  $\ln(\hat{u}_i^2)$ .
2. Estimate model

$$\ln(\hat{u}_i^2) = [\ln(\sigma^2) + \delta_0] + [\delta_1 x_{i1} + \cdots + \delta_k x_{ik}] + e_i$$

3. Compute

$$\hat{h}_i := \exp(\widehat{\ln(\hat{u}_i^2)})$$

using result from above model. And compute

$$p_i := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hat{h}_i}}$$

4. Transform the original model using weights  $p_i$  and estimate it using OLS. **Note that the transformed model has no constant term. The constant is replaced with  $(p_i \beta_0)$ , which varies across observations.**

## 12 Slide 12: Specification and Data Problems

A multiple regression model suffers from functional misspecification when it does not properly account for the relationship between the dependent and the observed explanatory variables.

### 12.1 Regression Specification Error Test (RESET)

#### 12.1.1 RESET: Nested Alternatives

*Adding nonlinear functions of the regressors into the model and test for their significance.*

Consider model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + u \quad (12.1)$$

If the original model satisfies MLR.4 ( $\mathbb{E}[u|\mathbf{X}] = 0$ ), then **no** nonlinear functions of the independent variables should be significant when added to equation (1).

## Procedures

1. Add polynomials in the OLS fitted values,  $\hat{y}$ , to equation (1). Typically squared and cubed terms are added.

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + \delta_1 \hat{y}^2 + \delta_2 \hat{y}^3 + u \quad (12.2)$$

2. Use F-test to test the joint significance with  $H_0 : \delta_1 = \delta_2 = 0$ . And a significant  $F$  suggests some sort of functional form problem.

$$F \sim \mathcal{F}_{(2, n-k-2)}$$

**Remark 12.1.** We will not be interested in the estimated parameters from (2); we only use this equation to test whether (1) has missed important nonlinearities.

**Remark 12.2** (Nested Alternatives). One model is **nested** in another if you can always obtain the first model by constraining some of the parameters of the second model.

**Example 12.1.** In above example, the original regression is *nested* in the expanded regression. We can recover the original regression by constraining  $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = 0$  in the expanded model.

### 12.1.2 Non-nested Alternatives: RESET

Neither of the two models below is nested in the other one, we cannot use F-test.

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + u \quad (12.3)$$

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(x_1) + \beta_2 \log(x_2) + u \quad (12.4)$$

## Procedures

1. Construct a *comprehensive model* that contains each model as a special case and then to test the restrictions that led to each of the models.

$$y = \beta_0 + \gamma_1 x_1 + \gamma_2 x_2 + \gamma_3 \log(x_1) + \gamma_4 \log(x_4) + u \quad (12.5)$$

2. Test competing specifications

(a) (F) test for specification (4):  $H_0 : \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 0$ .

(b) (F) test for specification (3):  $H_0 : \gamma_3 = \gamma_4 = 0$ .

### 12.1.3 Non-nested alternatives: Davidson-MacKinnon test

Let  $\hat{y}_3$  and  $\hat{y}_4$  denote the fitted values from (3) and (4) respectively.

If model (3) holds with  $E[u|x_1, x_2] = 0$ , the fitted values from the other model, (4), should be insignificant when added to equation (3).



## Procedures

1. Test for specification (3) with  $H_0 : \theta_1 = 0$ ,  $H_1 : \theta_1 \neq 0$ .

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \theta_1 \hat{y}_4 + u \quad (12.6)$$

2. Test for specification (4) with  $H_0 : \theta_1 = 0$ ,  $H_1 : \theta_1 \neq 0$ .

A significant  $t$  statistic (against a two-sided alternative) is a rejection of (4).

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(x_1) + \beta_2 \log(x_2) + \theta_1 \hat{y}_3 + u \quad (12.7)$$

**Remark 12.3** (Problems).

1. In Davison-MacKinnon test, its possible for us to reject or accept both specifications.
  - (a) If neither rejected, use adjusted R-square to choose one model.
  - (b) If both rejected, find another alternative.
2. Note that a rejection of (3) does not mean (4) is the correct model.
3. The case when competing models have different dependent variables could be problematic. ( $y = \dots$  against  $\log(y) = \dots$ )

## 12.2 Proxy Variables

### 12.2.1 Procedures

Consider the true model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k^* + u \quad (12.8)$$

where  $x_k^*$  is unobserved.

**Notation 12.1.** In this text, we always use starred-variable,  $var^*$ , to denote the true (sometime unobservable) variable.

**(1) Selecting proxy** Choose an observed variable  $x_k$  is a **proxy** for  $x_k^*$  such that

$$x_k^* = \delta_0 + \delta_k x_k + v \quad (12.9)$$

**Remark 12.4.** Typically we want  $\delta_k > 0$ , and no restriction on  $\delta_0$ .

**(2) Plug-in the Proxy** Direct replacement

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_k (\delta_0 + \delta_k x_k + v) + u \quad (12.10)$$

$$= (\beta_0 + \beta_k \delta_0) + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_k \delta_k x_k + (u + \beta_k v) \quad (12.11)$$

**Assumption 12.1.** For a *consistent* estimator, we need to assume that

1.  $u$  is uncorrelated with  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k^*, x_k$ .
2.  $v$  is uncorrelated with  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$ .

$$\implies \mathbb{E}[x_k^* | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] \quad (12.12)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[\delta_0 + \delta_k x_k + v | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] = \delta_0 + \delta_k x_k \quad (12.13)$$

To guarantee MLR.4 holds for both true model and the model with proxy substitution.

**Remark 12.5.** Under above assumptions and regressing  $y$  on  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$ , the OLS estimator for  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{k-1})$  is still **consistent** and **unbiased**. **But** for intercept and  $k^{th}$  coefficient, we are effectively estimating  $\beta_0 + \delta_0 \beta_k$  and  $\delta_k \beta_k$ .

### 12.2.2 Proxy Bias

If  $x_k^*$  is correlated with all  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$  (collinearity), i.e.

$$x_k^* = \delta_0 + \delta_1 x_1 + \delta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \delta_k x_k + v_k$$

the for the coefficient of  $x_j$  in the original regression,

$$plim(\hat{\beta}_j) = \beta_j + \beta_k \delta_j$$

which means the estimation is still biased. In this case, using a proxy variable will not solve the omitted variable bias problem.

## 12.3 Measurement Error in an Explanatory Variable

Consider the model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1^* + u$$

but we can only observe  $x_1 = x_1^* + e_1$ .

**Assumption 12.2.** Assuming **measurement error** satisfies

$$\mathbb{E}[e_1] = 0$$

and the regression model becomes if we regress  $y$  on the observed  $x_1$ .

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + (u - \beta_1 e_1) \quad (12.14)$$

**Assumption 12.3.**  $u$  is uncorrelated with both  $x_1$  and  $x_1^*$ , i.e.  $x_1$  does not affect  $y$  after  $x_1^*$  has been controlled for.

**12.3.1 Case 1:**  $Cov(x_1, e_1) = 0$

**Remark 12.6.** Since  $e_1 = x_1 + x_1^*$ , if  $Cov(x_1, e_1) = 0$  then  $Cov(x_1^*, e_1) \neq 0$ .

**Remark 12.7.**

$$\mathbb{E}[u - \beta_1 e_1] = \mathbb{E}[u] - \beta_1 \mathbb{E}[e_1] = 0$$

MLR.3 still holds and estimator  $\hat{\beta}_1$  is still consistent.

**Remark 12.8.** Note that

$$Var(u - \beta_1 e_1) = \sigma_u^2 + \beta_1^2 \sigma_{e_1}^2$$

the variance of estimators is inflated unless  $\beta_1 = 0$ .

**12.3.2 Case 2**  $Cov(x_1^*, e_1) = 0$ : **Classical errors-in-variance(CEV)**

**Remark 12.9.**

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(x_1, e_1) &= \mathbb{E}[(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)(e_1 - \bar{e}_1)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[x_1 e_1] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(x_1^* + e_1)e_1] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[x_1^* e_1 + e_1^2] \\ &= 0 + \mathbb{E}[e_1^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(e_1 - \bar{e}_1)^2] \\ &= \sigma_{e_1}^2 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the covariance between  $x_1$  and  $x_1$  is equal to the variance of the measurement error under CEV assumption.

**Remark 12.10.** From equation (11), the new residual is  $(u - \beta_1 e_1)$  and

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(x_1, u - \beta_1 e_1) &= \sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)(u - \beta_1 e_1) \\ &= \sum x_1 u - \beta_1 \sum x_1 e_1 \\ &= Cov(x_1, u) - \beta_1 \sum (x_1 - \bar{x}_1)(e_1 - 0) \\ &= 0 - \beta_1 Cov(x_1, e_1) \\ &= \sigma_{e_1}^2 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

this fails MLR.4 and the OLS regression of  $y$  on  $x_1$  gives a biased and inconsistent estimator.

## 12.4 Measurement Error in Dependent Variable

Consider model

$$y^* = \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta} + u \quad (12.15)$$

and the actually observed  $y$  is  $y = y^* + e_0$ , with **measurement error**  $e_0$ . If we regress the observed  $y$  on explanatory variables, we are effectively estimating

$$y = \mathbf{X}\vec{\beta} + (u + e_0) \quad (12.16)$$

**Remark 12.11.** Assuming the measurement error in  $y$  is statistically independent of each explanatory variable, the OLS estimator from (12) is consistent and unbiased (Gauss-Markov Holds).

**Remark 12.12.** Note that we would now have higher residual variance  $\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_{e_0}^2$  and the variance for OLS estimator is inflated

$$Var(\vec{\beta}) = (\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_{e_0}^2)(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}$$

## 13 Slide 13: Instrumental Variables

### 13.1 Endogeneity

**Definition 13.1.** If a predictor  $x_j$  is correlated with  $u$  for any reason, and MLR.4 is violated, then  $x_j$  is said to be an **endogenous** explanatory variable.

$$\mathbb{E}[u|\mathbf{x}] \neq 0$$

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + u \quad (13.1)$$

#### Sources of Endogeneity

- Omitted variable bias.
- Sample selection bias.
- Simultaneity (bidirectional causality).
- Measurement error bias.

#### Remedies

- Control for confounding variables.<sup>3</sup>
- Instrumental variables or two stage least square.
- Differences in difference. (repeated cross-section data)
- Fixed effects. (panel data)

<sup>3</sup>A **confounding variable** is a variable that influences both the dependent variable and independent variable causing a spurious association.

## 13.2 Instrumental Variables

**The Problem** For the simple regression model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta x + u$$

estimator  $\hat{\beta}$  would be biased if endogeneity presents ( $Cov(x, u) \neq 0$ ). Then OLS is actually estimating

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

instead of purely  $\beta$ , where  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq 0$  due to endogeneity.

*We need a method to generate only exogenous variation in  $x$ , without changing  $u$ , and measure its impact on  $y$  via  $\beta$  only.*

**Definition 13.2.** An **instrument**  $z$  for predictor  $x$  is a variable the property that

1. (Exogeneity condition) uncorrelated with  $u$ .

$$Cov(z, u) = 0$$

2. (Relevance condition) correlated (either positively or negatively) with  $x$ .

$$Cov(z, x) \neq 0$$

**Remark 13.1.** There no perfect test for exogeneity condition and we have to argue it by appealing to economic theory. So we cannot prove exogeneity condition formally.

**Remark 13.2.** For the relevance condition, we can test it by testing the significance of  $\pi_1$  in the regression below

$$x = \pi_0 + \pi_1 z + v$$

## 13.3 Implementation of IV: Method of Moments

**Procedure**

1. Identify  $\beta$  in terms of *population moments*.
2. Replace the population moments with the sample moments.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup>By **analogy principle**, such replacement will lead to a consistent estimator.

### 13.3.1 In Simple Regression

**Identification** Consider the model with instrumental variable  $z$  for  $x$ ,

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$$

subtract both sides the corresponding expectations,

$$y - \mathbb{E}[y] = \beta_1(x - \mathbb{E}[x]) + (u - \mathbb{E}[u])$$

multiplying both sides by  $(z - \mathbb{E}[z])$  and take expectation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[(y - \mathbb{E}[y])(z - \mathbb{E}[z])] &= \beta_1 \mathbb{E}[(x - \mathbb{E}[x])(z - \mathbb{E}[z])] + \mathbb{E}[(u - \mathbb{E}[u])(z - \mathbb{E}[z])] \\ \implies \text{Cov}(y, z) &= \beta_1 \text{Cov}(x, z) + \text{Cov}(u, z) \end{aligned}$$

By exogeneity condition and relevance condition

$$\text{Cov}(x, z) \neq 0 \wedge \text{Cov}(z, u) = 0$$

$$\implies \beta_1 = \frac{\text{Cov}(y, z)}{\text{Cov}(x, z)}$$

**Replacement** calculate the sample covariances between  $y, z$  and  $x, z$  and substitute into above expression, the **IV estimator** of  $\beta_1$  is

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})(z_i - \bar{z})}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(z_i - \bar{z})}$$

and the **IV estimator** of  $\beta_0$  is

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

**Remark 13.3.** When  $z = x$  the IV estimator is equivalent to the OLS estimator. And the IV estimator is consistent even when MLR.4 does not hold.

### 13.3.2 Inference

Assuming

$$\mathbb{E}[u^2|z] = \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(u)$$

Then the variance of  $\hat{\beta}_1$  is

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\sigma_x^2\rho_{x,z}^2}$$

with sample analogs and  $R_{x,z}^2$  from regression of  $x_i$  on  $z_i$ , the estimated variance is

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{SST_x R_{x,z}^2}$$

Note that the variance of OLS estimator is estimated to be

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{SST_x}$$

Therefore the IV estimator is always larger than OLS variance.

Note that as  $z \rightarrow x$ ,  $R_{x,z}^2 \rightarrow 1$  and IV estimator is approaching and ultimately equivalent to the OLS estimator.

### 13.3.3 Properties

If  $z$  and  $x$  are weakly correlated (aka. **weak instrument**).

- IV estimators can have large standard errors. (small  $R_{x,z}^2$ )
- IV estimators can have large asymptotic bias if  $Corr(z, u) \neq 0$  (since we cannot check exogeneity condition formally, so we cannot rule out this probability).

For IV estimator,

$$plim \hat{\beta}_{1,IV} = \beta_1 + \frac{Corr(z, u) \sigma_u}{Corr(z, x) \sigma_x}$$

compared with OLS estimator

$$plim \hat{\beta}_{1,OLS} = \beta_1 + Corr(x, u) \frac{\sigma_u}{\sigma_x}$$

**Remark 13.4.** The  $R^2$  in IV estimation can be negative, and we should be careful about interpreting  $R^2$  in IV estimation.

## 13.4 IV in Multiple Regression

Consider the multiple regression model on  $k$  predictors, where  $y_2$  is endogenous. The **structural model** is given in (2) below.

$$y_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_2 + \beta_2 z_1 + \cdots + \beta_k z_{k-1} + u_1 \quad (13.2)$$

**Identification** Let  $z_k$  be an instrumental variable for  $y_2$  the exogeneity condition can be expressed as

$$Cov(z_k, u_1) = 0$$

and assuming all other explanatory variables  $z_i$  are uncorrelated with  $u_1$ . Also assume the *zero-mean-error*,

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(z_i, u_1) &= 0, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k-1\} \\ \mathbb{E}[u_1] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Above conditions can be re-written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[z_i u_1] &= 0, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\} \\ \mathbb{E}[u_1] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Above  $k+1$  equations identify  $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k$ .

**Replacement** Replacing  $u_1$  with  $\hat{u}_1$  from regression (2),

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^n (y_{i1} - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \mathbf{y}_{i2} - \hat{\beta}_2 z_{i1} - \cdots - \hat{\beta}_k z_{ik-1}) &= 0 \\
\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{i1} (y_{i1} - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \mathbf{y}_{i2} - \hat{\beta}_2 z_{i1} - \cdots - \hat{\beta}_k z_{ik-1}) &= 0 \\
\sum_{i=1}^n z_{i2} (y_{i1} - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \mathbf{y}_{i2} - \hat{\beta}_2 z_{i1} - \cdots - \hat{\beta}_k z_{ik-1}) &= 0 \\
&\vdots \\
\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik-1} (y_{i1} - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \mathbf{y}_{i2} - \hat{\beta}_2 z_{i1} - \cdots - \hat{\beta}_k z_{ik-1}) &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

And solving above  $k + 1$  equations and replacing give the IV estimations of  $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \dots, \hat{\beta}_k$ .

The relevance condition  $Corr(y_2, z_k)$  can be verified using **reduced-form(auxiliary) equation** below with  $H_0 : \pi_k = 0$  and  $H_1 : \pi_k \neq 0$ .

$$y_2 = \pi_0 + \pi_1 z_1 + \pi_2 z_2 + \cdots + \pi_k \mathbf{z}_k + v_2$$

## 14 Slide 14: Two Stage Least Square

### 14.1 Procedure

**Motivation** Multiple good instrumental variables for the endogenous variable.

**Structural Equation:**

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_2 + \beta_2 z_1 + u_1 \quad (14.1)$$

with **Reduced Form Equation:**

$$y_2 = \pi_0 + \pi_1 z_1 + \pi_2 z_2 + \pi_3 z_3 + v_2 \quad (14.2)$$

where at least one of  $\pi_2, \pi_3 \neq 0$ . (Relevance condition)

### 2SLS Procedures

1. **Stage 1** Run regression on REF and compute  $\hat{y}_2$ , which is a linear combination of  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ . So  $\hat{y}_2 \perp u_1$  by exogeneity condition. Note that,  $v_2 \not\perp u_1$ .

$$\hat{y}_2 = \hat{\pi}_0 + \hat{\pi}_1 z_1 + \hat{\pi}_2 z_2 + \hat{\pi}_3 z_3$$

2. Check significance of  $z_2$  and  $z_3$  to verify relevance condition.



3. **Stage 2** Regress  $y_1$  on  $\hat{y}_2$  and  $z_1$  to obtain  $\hat{\beta}_{1,2SLS}$ .

**Remark 14.1.** The first stage of 2SLS removes endogeneity of  $y_2$  (dropped with  $v_2$ ).

### 2SLS Procedures: general case

1. **Stage 1** For each included endogenous explanatory variables, construct its reduced form equation with instrumental variables (excluded exogenous) and included exogenous variables.
2. Check significance of every instrumental variables using  $t$  test and/or the joint significance of all instrumental variables used.
3. **Stage 2** Regress  $y$  all included exogenous variables and the estimated reduced form equations ( $\hat{y}_j$ ) for all included endogenous variables.

**Remark 14.2** (Number of IVs, the general case). With  $k$  predictors in total, if  $m$  of them are endogenous, we need at least  $m$  excluded exogenous variables to run 2SLS.

Otherwise, in the second stage regression, we would have less explanatory variables than parameters to be estimated. (*perfect collinearity*)

## 14.2 Equivalence between IV and 2SLS

On the simple regression

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$$

and let  $z$  be the excluded exogenous variable used as the instrumental for  $x$ .

For simplicity, assume  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \bar{z} = 0$ .

Then IV estimator

$$\hat{\beta}_{1,IV} = \frac{Cov(z, y)}{Cov(z, x)} = \frac{\sum yz}{\sum xz}$$

And 2SLS estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_{1,2SLS} &= \frac{\sum(\hat{x} - \bar{\hat{x}})(y - \bar{y})}{\sum(\hat{x} - \bar{\hat{x}})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum \hat{x}y}{\sum \hat{x}^2} = \frac{\sum(\hat{\pi}_0 + \hat{\pi}_1 z)y}{\sum(\hat{\pi}_0 + \hat{\pi}_1 z)^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum \hat{\pi}_1 yz}{\sum \hat{\pi}_1^2 z^2} = \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}_1} \frac{\sum yz}{\sum z^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum z^2}{\sum z x} \frac{\sum yz}{\sum z^2} = \frac{\sum yz}{\sum xz} = \hat{\beta}_{1,IV} \end{aligned}$$

## 14.3 Evaluating 2SLS

### 14.3.1 Regressor Endogeneity

OLS is BLUE, if OLS is consistent we should not use the relatively less efficient 2SLS.

	$H_0$	$H_1$
$\hat{\vec{\beta}}_{OLS}$	Consistent and Efficient	Inconsistent
$\hat{\vec{\beta}}_{2SLS}$	Consistent but less Efficient	Consistent

**Hausman's Test for OLS Consistency** If  $H_0$  is failed to be rejected use OLS as BLUE, if we reject  $H_0$  then use 2SLS.

$$H_0 : \text{plim } \hat{\beta}_{OLS} = \text{plim } \hat{\beta}_{2SLS} = \vec{\beta}$$

$$H_1 : \text{plim } \hat{\beta}_{OLS} \neq \vec{\beta} \wedge \text{plim } \hat{\beta}_{2SLS} = \vec{\beta}$$

Take

$$d = \hat{\beta}_{OLS} - \hat{\beta}_{2SLS}$$

Under the Null Hypothesis, a normalized  $d$  statistic is distributed as a  $\chi_g$  where  $g$  is the number of parameters in the test.

#### 14.3.2 Instrument Relevance

Check the significance of instrumental variables in **reduced form equations** with t-test or F-test. If certain IV is not significant in reduced form equation, then do not use this IV.

Consider model

$$y_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_2 + \beta_2 z_1 + \beta_3 z_2 + u \quad (14.3)$$

where  $y_2$  is suspended to be endogenous and  $(z_3, z_4)$  are used as instrumental variables.

#### 14.3.3 Instrument Exogeneity

Theoretically impossible to test.

- Solution (1): economic sense.
- Solution (2): over-confidence test (with  $z_3$  and  $z_4$  as instrumental variables)

1. Assume  $z_3$  is a valid instrumental variable, use  $z_3$  as IV to recover  $\hat{u}_1$ .

$$\hat{u}_1 = y_1 - \hat{\beta}_{0,IV} - \hat{\beta}_{1,IV} y_2 - \hat{\beta}_{2,IV} z_1 - \hat{\beta}_{3,IV} z_3$$

2. Test if  $Cov(z_4, \hat{u}_1) = 0$  to test the validity of  $z_4$ .

$$\hat{u}_1 = \delta_0 + \delta_1 z_1 + \delta_2 z_2 + \delta_3 z_3 + \delta_4 z_4 + \epsilon$$

with  $H_0$  all insignificant (exogenous) and  $H_1$  at least one of  $z_i$  is significant (endogenous). And under  $H_0$ ,

$$nR_{u,z}^2 \sim \chi_q^2$$

where  $q$  is the **degree of overconfidence**, which is the number of IV excluded from the main regression minus the number of endogenous variables.

3. Use  $z_4$  to recover  $\hat{u}_1$  and test again.

## 15 Slide 15: Simultaneous Equations

**Motivation** Variables are *jointly determined*.

**Example 15.1.** Linear supply and demand framework.

$$\begin{cases} p = \beta_{11} + \beta_{12}q_s + \beta_{13}z_1 + u_1 \\ p = \beta_{21} + \beta_{22}q_d + \beta_{23}z_1 + u_2 \\ p_d = p_s \end{cases}$$

where  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are exogenous variables. (aka **supply and demand shifters**)  
 $q_s, q_d, p$  are endogenous variables.  
 $u_1$  and  $u_2$  are structural errors.

### 15.1 Simultaneity Bias in OLS

Above simultaneous model can be written as reduced form below

$$\begin{cases} q_s = q_d = \frac{1}{\beta_{12} - \beta_{22}}(\beta_{11} - \beta_{21} + \beta_{13}z_1 - \beta_{23}z_2 + u_1 - u_2) \\ p = \frac{\beta_{12}}{\beta_{12} - \beta_{22}}(\beta_{11} - \beta_{21} + \beta_{13}z_1 - \beta_{23}z_2 + u_1 - u_2) + \beta_{11} + \beta_{13}z_1 + u_1 \end{cases} \quad (15.1)$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} q_s = q_d = \pi_{11} + \pi_{12}z_1 + \pi_{13}z_2 + v_1 \\ p = \pi_{21} + \pi_{22}z_1 + \pi_{23}z_2 + v_2 \end{cases} \quad (15.2)$$

From (1), obviously  $q$  and  $p$  are correlated with  $u_1, u_2$ .  
And  $v_1, v_2 \not\perp u_1, u_2$ .

**Notation 15.1.**  $\beta$ : **structural form parameters**.  $\pi$ : **reduced form parameters**.  $(v_1, v_2)$ : **reduced form errors**.

And note that  $z_1, z_2 \perp v_1, v_2$ .

If we use (2) and OLS to regress  $q$  and  $p$  based on exogenous variables  $z_1, z_2$ , we will get consistent reduced form parameters but not structural form parameters.

### 15.2 IV Estimator and 2SLS

**Key** From (1) or (2), we can show that  $p, q$  are correlated with  $z_1, z_2$ . (Relevance condition)

Also  $z_1, z_2 \perp v_1, v_2$  implies exogeneity condition holds.

Use  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  as instrument for  $p, q$ .

## Procedures

1. (Stage 1 OLS) Regress  $q$  on  $z_1, z_2$ .
2. Estimate  $\hat{q} = \hat{\pi}_{11} + \hat{\pi}_{12}z_1 + \hat{\pi}_{13}z_2$ .
3. (Stage 2 OLS)
  - (a) Regress  $p$  on  $\hat{q}, z_1$  to obtain supply function.
  - (b) Regress  $p$  on  $\hat{q}, z_2$  to obtain demand function.

**Special case** consider the case

$$\begin{cases} q_s = \alpha_1 p + \beta_1 z_1 + u_1 \\ q_d = \alpha_2 p + u_2 \\ q_s = q_d \end{cases} \quad (15.3)$$

We cannot recover  $q_s$  since  $\hat{p}$  would be a function of  $z_1$  only and we would encounter perfect co-linearity when regress  $q_s$  on  $\hat{p}, z_1$ .

In general, variables that appear **only** in the demand function can be valid instrument to estimate supply, vice versa. (Otherwise, perfect multi-collinearity)

**Exclusion Restriction**  $z_1$  omitted in demand and  $z_2$  omitted in supply.

**Rank Condition** (Sufficiency, not covered) tells us when such exclusion restrictions are sufficient to estimate structural parameters and ensures unique solution for structural parameters.

**Order Condition** (Necessary condition for identification) At least as many excluded exogenous variables (*instrument*) are required as included endogenous variables in the structural equation. (Otherwise, perfect multi-collinearity)

**Remark 15.1.** In 2SLS, we are basically replacing *included endogenous variables* with linear combinations (OLS prediction) of *all exogenous variables*. If one equation is unidentified, the total number of exogenous variables after replacement would be less than number of parameters

**Definition 15.1.** (Identifications)

**Over identified** equation: more excluded exogenous variables than included endogenous variables.

**Just identified** same number of excluded exogenous variables and included endogenous variables.

**Unidentified** less excluded exogenous variables than included endogenous variables.

**Remark 15.2.** Only over-identified and just identified equations can be correlated estimated by 2SLS.

## 17 Slide 17: Intro to Time Series

**Definition 17.1.** A **time series**(or stochastic process) is a sequence of random variables

$$\{y_t\}, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

- Order matters.
- Only a single *realization* of "economic history" (a stochastic process).
- Model the statistics as if we could observe repeated realization of the entire sequence.

**Example 17.1** (Static Phillips Curve). captures *contemporaneous relationships*.

$$\text{inflation}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{unemployment}_t + u_t$$

**Example 17.2** (Expectation Augmented Phillips Curve).

$$\Delta \text{infl}_t = \text{infl}_t - \text{infl}_{t-1} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{unemp}_t + u_t$$

### 17.1 Random Walk

**Definition 17.2.** Random walk process.

$$y_t = y_{t-1} + e_t$$

where  $e_t$  follows *white noise* satisfying

1.  $\mathbb{E}[e_t] = 0$
2.  $\text{Var}(e_t) = \sigma_e^2$
3.  $\mathbb{E}[e_t e_s] = 0, \quad t \neq s$  (i.e.  $\text{Cov}(e_t, e_s) = 0, \quad t \neq s$ )

**Properties of Random Walker Process**

1.  $y_t = \sum_{i=1}^t e_i + y_0$
2.  $\text{Var}(y_t) = \text{Var}(y_0) + t^2 \sigma_e^2$
3.  $\mathbb{E}[y_t y_{t+h}] = \mathbb{E}[y_t (y_t + e_{t+1} + \dots + e_{t+h})] = \mathbb{E}[y_t^2]$   
(a) If  $\mathbb{E}[y_0] = \text{Var}(y_0)$  (i.e.  $y_0 = 0$ ), then  $\mathbb{E}[y_t^2] = t^2 \sigma_e^2$ .

### 17.2 Trend

- If trend presents (i.e.  $t$  should be included as a regressor), then ignoring the trend would introduce **omitted variable bias**.
- (In practice) partialling out trends.
- **Note:**  $R^2$  tends to be high when using trending data and the high  $R^2$  may reflect the explanatory power of trend ( $t$ ) but not the explanatory power of  $\mathbf{x}_t$

### 17.3 Seasonality

**Simple Solution** : including dummy variables representing different sections in a complete season loop.

$$y_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \delta_1 Q_{t1} + \delta_2 Q_{t2} + \delta_3 Q_{t3} + \beta \mathbf{x} + u_t$$

where  $\alpha_1 t$  captures the trend and  $\delta_i Q_{ti}$  captures the seasonalities.

### 17.4 Serial Correlation

**Definition 17.3.**

$$\mathbb{E}[u_t u_s | \mathbf{X}] \neq 0, \text{ for } t \neq s$$

**Remark 17.1.** Similar to heteroskedasticity,  $\mathbb{E}[u_t^2 | \mathbf{X}] = \sigma_t^2 \neq \sigma^2$ .

**Consequences** OLS will still be

1. Consistent
2. and unbiased

but

1. not the best (i.e. not the most efficient)
2. biased/inconsistent variance-covariance matrix and biased inferences.

### 17.5 Stationarity

**Definition 17.4.** A *stochastic process*

$$\{x_t | t = 1, 2, \dots\}$$

is **stationary** if the *joint distribution* of  $\{x_{t1}, x_{t2}, \dots\}$  is the same as  $\{x_{t1+h}, x_{t2+h}, \dots\}$ .  
i.e.

1.  $x_t$  is identically distributed for all  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ ,
2. and  $\text{corr}(x_t, x_{t+1}) = \text{corr}(x_{t+h}, x_{t+h+1})$ .

### 17.6 Weakly Dependent Time Series

**Definition 17.5.** A time series is **weakly dependent** if, loosely speaking,  $x_t$  and  $x_{t+h}$  are "almost independent" as  $n$  increases without bound. Similar to the *random sample* assumption in MLR.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \text{corr}(x_t, x_{t+h}) = 0$$

**Remark 17.2.** To use OLS on time series, the series must be both

1. Stationary
2. and weakly dependent

## 18 Slide 18: Asymptotic Analysis

**Definition 18.1.** A sequence of random variable  $\{Z_n\}$  is said to **converge in distribution** to a random variable  $Z$  if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = F(x)$$

for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  at which  $F$  is continuous, where  $F_n$  is the *cdf* of  $Z_n$  and  $F$  is the *cdf* of  $Z$ .

$$Z_n \xrightarrow{d} Z$$

and  $F$  is the **limit distribution** of  $\{Z_n\}$ .

**Theorem 18.1** (Classical Central Limit Theorem). Let  $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  be a sequence of  $n$  iid random variable, with

1.  $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mu < \infty$  and
2.  $0 < \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2 < \infty$

Then as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the distribution of  $\bar{X}_n \equiv \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$  converges to the *Normal distribution* with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ , i.e.

$$\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

irrespective of the shape of the original distribution of  $X_i$ .

**Corollary 18.1.**

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

**Definition 18.2.** Let  $\{a_n\}$  be a sequence of *deterministic* (i.e. non-random) real numbers. If

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n^* \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } |a_n - a| < \epsilon \forall n > n^*$$

then  $a_n$  **deterministically converges** to  $a$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Equivalent notations:

1.  $P(|a_n - a| > \epsilon) = 0, \forall n > n^*$
2.  $a_t \rightarrow a$
3.  $\lim(a_n) = a$

**Definition 18.3.** Let  $\{Z_n\}$  be a sequence of *random* variables. If

$$\forall \epsilon, \delta > 0 \exists n^* \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > n^*, P(|Z_n - a| > \epsilon) < \delta$$

then  $Z_n$  **converges in probability** to  $a$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Equivalent notations:

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|Z_n - a| > \epsilon) = 0, \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$2. Z_n \xrightarrow{P} a$$

$$3. \text{plim}(Z_n) = a$$

**Theorem 18.2.** convergence in probability  $\implies$  convergence in distribution.  
i.e.

$$Z_n \xrightarrow{P} a \implies Z_n \xrightarrow{d} a$$

*Proof.* ■

**Theorem 18.3** (Law of Large Numbers). Let  $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$  be a sequence of  $n$  independent and iid random variables, with  $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mu < \infty$ . Then

$$\text{plim}_{n \rightarrow \infty}(\bar{X}_n) = \mu$$

**Theorem 18.4** (Continuous Mapping Theorem (Transformation Theorem) I).  
If  $T_n \xrightarrow{P} a$  and  $U_n \xrightarrow{P} b$ , then

$$(T_n + U_n) \xrightarrow{P} a + b$$

$$T_n U_n \xrightarrow{P} ab$$

$$\frac{T_n}{U_n} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{a}{b} \text{ if } b \neq 0$$

**Theorem 18.5** (Continuous Mapping Theorem (Transformation Theorem) II).  
If  $Z_n \xrightarrow{d} Z$  and  $U_n \xrightarrow{P} b$ , where  $Z$  is *random variable*, then

$$Z_n + U_n \xrightarrow{d} Z + b$$

$$Z_n U_n \xrightarrow{d} Zb$$

$$\frac{Z_n}{U_n} \xrightarrow{d} \frac{Z}{b} \text{ if } P(U_n = 0) = 0 \wedge b \neq 0$$

## 18.1 Estimator Properties

**Definition 18.4.**  $\hat{\theta}_n$  is a **consistent** estimator of  $\theta$  if and only if

$$\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$$

**Definition 18.5.**  $\hat{\theta}_n$  is an **unbiased** estimator of  $\theta$  if and only if

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_n] = \theta$$

**Example 18.1** (Unbiased but inconsistent). Let  $\{Z_n\}$  be a sequence of random variable, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[Z_n] &= \mu \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(Z_n) &\neq 0 \end{aligned}$$



**Example 18.2** (Biased but consistent). Let  $\{Z_n\}$  be a sequence of random variable, and

$$\mathbb{E}[Z_n] = Z_n + \frac{c}{n}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{plim}(\hat{\theta}_n) = \theta$$

$Z_n$  is biased for small samples but consistent.

**Proposition 18.1.** If  $\hat{\theta}_n$  is an unbiased estimator for  $\theta$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{\theta}_n = 0$ , then  $\hat{\theta}_n$  is a consistent estimator for  $\theta$ , i.e.

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_n] = \theta \wedge \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(\theta_n) = 0 \implies \text{plim}(\hat{\theta}_n) = \theta$$

## 18.2 OLS Consistency

**Remark 18.1.** If MLR.6 holds, then the sampling distribution of OLSEs follows *exact* normal distribution, even with finite sample size,  $n < \infty$ .

**Assumption 18.1** (MLR.4').

$$\mathbb{E}[u] = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(x_j, u) = 0, \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, k$$

**Proposition 18.2.** Note that  $\text{MLR.4} \implies \text{MLR.4}'$ , i.e. MLR.4 is an assumption stronger than MLR.4'.

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[u] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[u|\mathbf{x}]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[0] \text{ by MLR.4} \\ &= 0 \\ \text{Cov}(x_j, u) &= \mathbb{E}[x_j u] - \mathbb{E}[x_j] \mathbb{E}[u] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[x_j u] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[x_j \mathbb{E}[u|\mathbf{x}]] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

■

**Theorem 18.6** (OLSE Consistency). Given assumption MLR.1 - MLR.4', the OLSE  $\hat{\beta}$  is **consistent** for  $\vec{\beta}$ .

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta} &= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y} \\ &= (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}'(\mathbf{X}\beta + \mathbf{u}) \\ &= \beta + (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{u} \\ &= \beta + \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}\right)^{-1} \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{u} \\ &= \beta + \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t'\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t u_t\right) \end{aligned}$$

By law of large number,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t' \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}'] \equiv \mathbf{A}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t u_t \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x} u] = \mathbf{0}$$

So by continuous mapping theorem,

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \xrightarrow{p} \boldsymbol{\beta} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{0} = \boldsymbol{\beta}$$

■

**Remark 18.2.** To prove the **unbiasedness**, we need MLR.4.

**Remark 18.3** (On Omitted Variable Bias). Omitted variable bias also violates MLR.4'. So omitted variable bias is called an **inconsistency bias** or **asymptotic bias** in  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ .

**Example 18.3.**

$$\tilde{\beta}_1 \xrightarrow{p} \beta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{Cov(x_1, x_2)}{Var(x_1)}$$

### 18.3 Asymptotic Normality

**Theorem 18.7.** Given assumptions MLR.1-MLR.5 or E.1-E.4, the OLSE,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is **asymptotically normal**, and

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \frac{\sigma^2 \mathbf{A}^{-1}}{n})$$

*Proof.* From the results above in consistency proof,

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta} = (\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t')^{-1} (\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t u_t)$$

By law of large number,

$$(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t')^{-1} \xrightarrow{p} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

and let  $i \neq j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , investigate

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\mathbf{x}_i u_i, \mathbf{x}_j u_j) &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}_i u_i \mathbf{x}_j u_j] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_j \mathbb{E}[u_i u_j | \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_j]] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[0] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and for variance of  $\mathbf{x}_t u_t$  for an arbitrary  $t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(\mathbf{x}_t u_t) &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t' u_t^2] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t' u_t^2 | \mathbf{x}_t]] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[u_t^2 | \mathbf{x}_t] \mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t'] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\sigma^2 \mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t'] \\
&= \sigma^2 \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}_t \mathbf{x}_t'] \\
&\equiv \sigma^2 \mathbf{A}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, all  $\mathbf{x}u$  are independent and we know  $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}u] = \mathbf{0}$ . Therefore, by central limit theorem,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t u_t \stackrel{a}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \frac{\sigma^2 \mathbf{A}}{n})$$

By continuous mapping theorem,  $\hat{\beta} - \beta$  is also normally distributed, and has variance

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(\hat{\beta} - \beta) &= \mathbf{A}^{-1} Var\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{x}_t u_t\right) \mathbf{A}^{-1} \\
&= \frac{\sigma^2 \mathbf{A}^{-1}}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\beta} - \beta &\xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \frac{\sigma^2 \mathbf{A}^{-1}}{n}) \\
\implies \hat{\beta} &\xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{N}(\beta, \frac{\sigma^2 \mathbf{A}^{-1}}{n})
\end{aligned}$$

■