Mini-course Machine Learning in Empirical Economic Research

Lecture 3: Penalized regression and applications in treatment evaluation

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Setting

Fit a regression curve to model

$$y_i = f(x_i) + \epsilon_i = \beta_0 + x_i'\beta_1 + \epsilon_i$$

- n observations
- $x_i = p_n$-dimensional covariate vector
- $\epsilon_i =$ idiosyncratic error term

Objective

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- training error = measure of *in sample* fit

$$\overline{\text{err}}(\hat{f}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\Big(y_i - \hat{f}(x_i)\Big)^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\Big(y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - x_i'\hat{\beta}_1\Big)^2$$

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- EPE (expected prediction error) = measure of fit on a new observation

Expected prediction error

- $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{T}}$ = expectation operator wrt training sample
- $E_{y,x}$ = integral wrt probability measure of a new (y, x') observation
- assume $\epsilon \perp x$, $\mathbb{E}\epsilon = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}\epsilon^2 = \sigma^2$

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=& \sigma^2 + E_{y,x} \left\{ \left(f(x) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{T}} \hat{f}(x) \right)^2 + \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{T}} \left(\hat{f}(x) - \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{T}} \hat{f}(x) \right)^2 \right\}
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=& \underbrace{\sigma^2}_{\text{irreducible error}} + \underbrace{E_{y,x} \, \text{bias}^2 \left(\hat{f}(x) \right)}_{\text{bias}} + \underbrace{E_{y,x} \, \text{var} \left(\hat{f}(x) \right)}_{\text{variance}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Gauss-Markov assumptions = OLS is BLUE

OLS is unbiased

$$\text{bias}\left(\hat{f}(x)\right) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{T}}\left(\hat{\beta}^{\text{ols}} - \beta\right) x = 0$$

but has potentially large variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{f}(x)\right) \approx \frac{\sigma^2 p_n}{n}$$

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- OLS is not well-suited for prediction
  - tries to estimate every component β_j
  - doesn't trade off noise and predictive power
- if $p_n \gg n$ then OLS is not even computable

Regression with $p_n \gg n$

- OLS estimator

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

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- Idea of ridge regression:

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{ridge}} = \left(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} + \lambda\,\text{Diag}\left((0, 1, \ldots 1)'\right)\right)^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$$

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- $\lambda =$ *regularization* parameter

Ridge regression

$$\hat{\beta}^{\text{ridge}} = \arg\min_{\beta_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \beta_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{p_n}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y - \beta_0 - x_i' \beta_1 \right)^2 + \lambda \|\beta_1\|_2^2$$

where $\|\beta_1\|_q = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{p_n} |\beta_{1,j}|^q \right)^{1/q}$.

L_q-penalized regression

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q = 2 Ridge regression

q = 1 Lasso regression (Least absolute shrinkage and selection estimator, Tibshirani 1996)

Intuition of how shrinkage improves prediction

Intercept is not penalized: we will always have (verify!)

$$\hat{\beta}_0^{L_q,\lambda} = \bar{y} - \bar{x}'\hat{\beta}_1^{L_p,\lambda}$$

Predictors of y

$$\mathbb{E}[y] \qquad \text{or} \qquad \mathbb{E}[y \mid x]$$

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- L_q-penalized regression "shrinks" towards the unconditional mean
- "shrink" towards a model that is not complex (=unconditional mean)

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  - independent validation sample
  - k-fold cross-validation

Simulation study

- all code is on `https://github.com/adzemski/ML_notes`
- sample size $n = 100$
- number of regressors $p_n = 50$

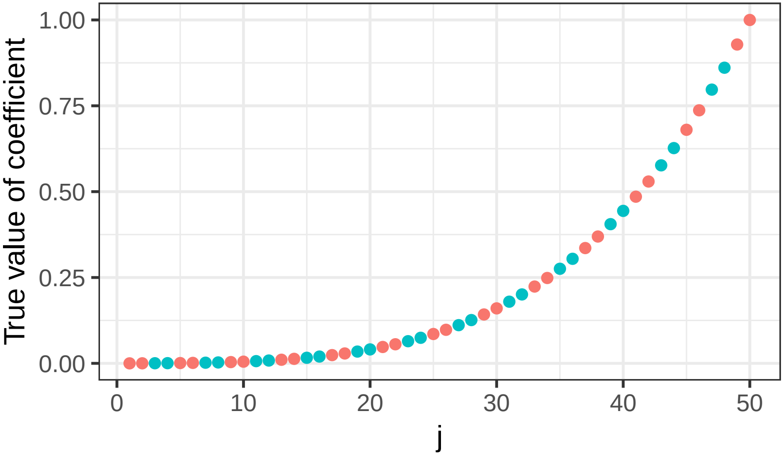

Figure: True values of coefficients

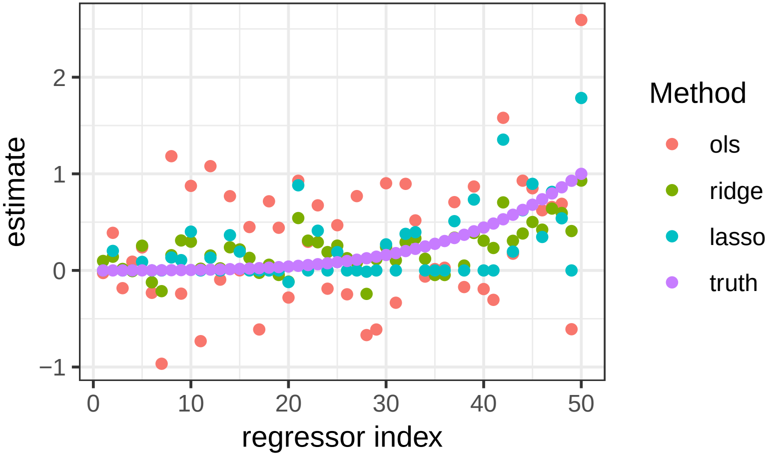

Figure: Estimation results for one sample

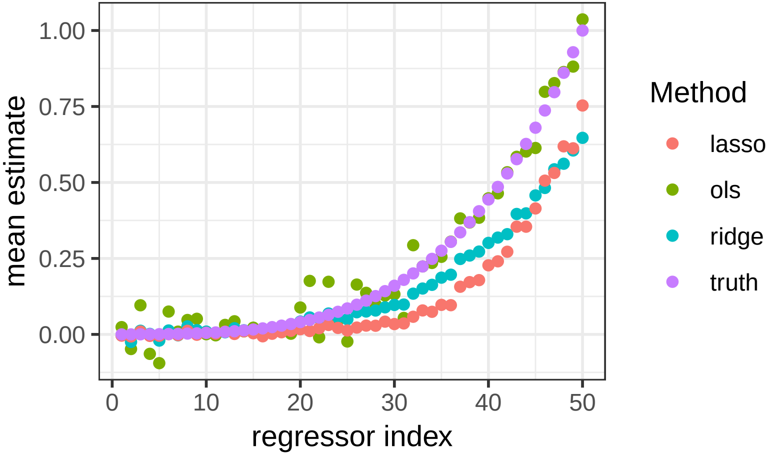

Figure: Expected estimates (average over 200 simulations)

OLS is terrible for prediction

	method	mse
1	ols	27.91
2	ridge	2.89
3	lasso	3.37

Table: Mean-squared-error $MSE(f)$

- Not surprising that Ridge performs best (James-Stein estimator, Empirical Bayes theory)

Variable selection

- an estimator $\hat{\beta}$ selects a variable x_j if $|\hat{\beta}_j| \neq 0$
- variable selection $=$ model selection

Lasso selects variables

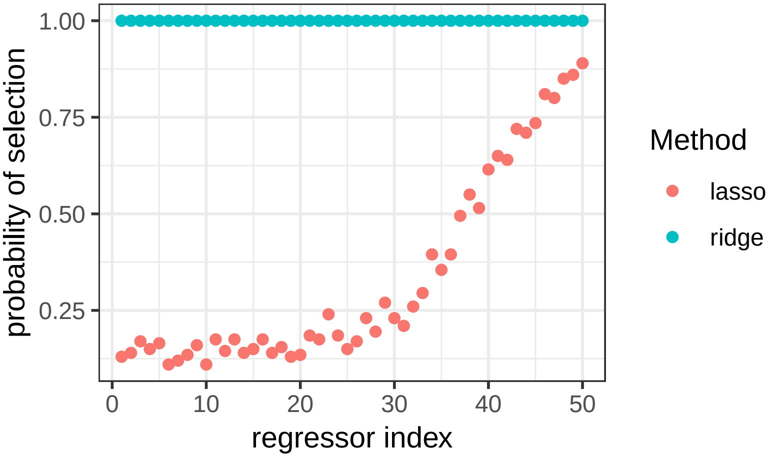

Figure: Probability of including variables (average over 200 simulations)

Instability of variable selection

- is it a problem for prediction?
- for interpretation?

Understanding variable selection by the Lasso

for $p_n = 2$ we solve

$$\min_{\beta} \|\mathbf{y} - \beta_0 - \mathbf{x}_1\beta_1 - \mathbf{x}_2\beta_2\|_2^2$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} |\beta_1|^2 + |\beta_2|^2 \leq s & \text{if method} = \text{ridge} \\ |\beta_1| + |\beta_2| \leq s & \text{if method} = \text{lasso} \end{cases}$$

- why?

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- why?
- recall complexity measure $\mathcal{C}(f)$

Contour sets of the loss function

- $\mathbf{X}_{+1}$ = design matrix including intercept ($n \times (1 + p_n)$)
- $\hat{\beta}^{\text{ols}}$ = OLS estimator including intercept

contour sets

$$\left\{\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{p_n+1} : \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}_{+1}\beta\|_2^2 = c\right\}$$

are empty or ellipsoids centered at $\hat{\beta}^{\text{ols}}$ (verify!)

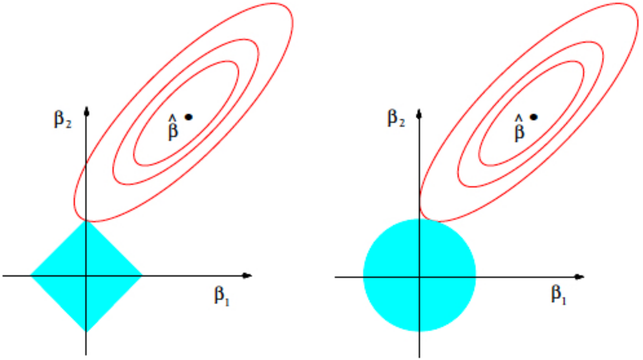

FIGURE 3.11. *Estimation picture for the lasso (left) and ridge regression (right). Shown are contours of the error and constraint functions. The solid blue areas are the constraint regions* $|\beta_1| + |\beta_2| \leq t$ *and* $\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 \leq t^2$*, respectively, while the red ellipses are the contours of the least squares error function.*

Figure: Figure 3.11 from Hastie, Tibshirani, and Friedman (2009)

Series estimation (Newey 1997)

- estimating a smooth regression curve $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

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- Taylor expansion

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=& \underbrace{b_0(x) + b_1(x) + b_3(x)}_{\text{approximation by } p_n = 3 \text{ series terms}} + \underbrace{r(x)}_{\text{“small” remainder}}
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  - $p_n \to \infty$ asymptotics

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  - e.g. Legendre polynomials, Fourier basis

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  - $p_n \to \infty$ asymptotics
- may make sense to choose orthogonal basis functions
  - e.g. Legendre polynomials, Fourier basis
- generalization
  - non-smooth functions
  - multi-variate functions

High-dimensional regression vs. non-parametric regression

"We differ from most of the existing literature that considers $p \ll n$ series terms by allowing $p \gg n$ series terms from which we select $s \ll n$ terms to construct the regression fits. Considering an initial broad set of terms allows for more refined approximations of regression functions relative to the usual approach that uses only a few **low-order** *[my emphasis] terms."(Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Hansen 2014)*

A sparse design

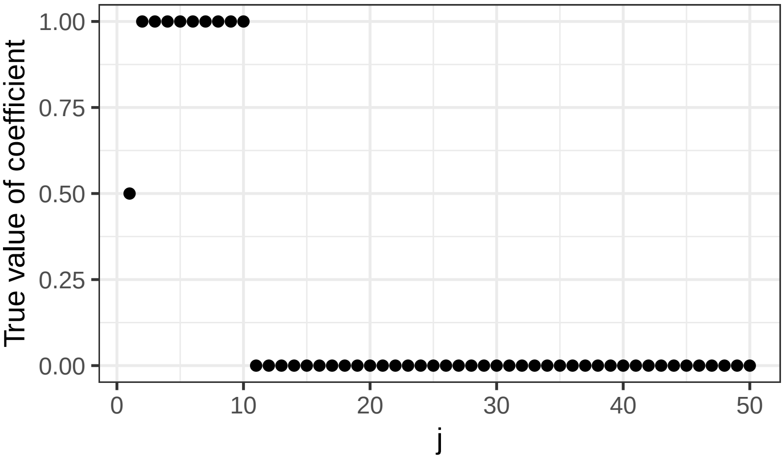

Figure: True values of coefficients

Lasso detects many of the zero coefficients

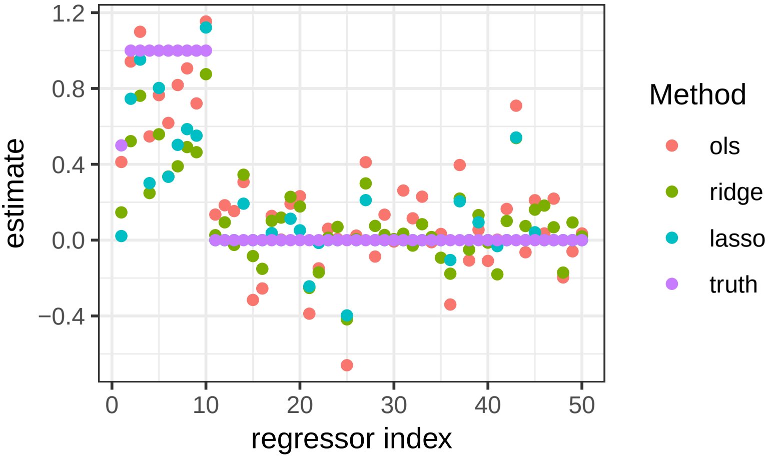

Figure: Estimation results for one sample.

Lasso is good at selecting the true model

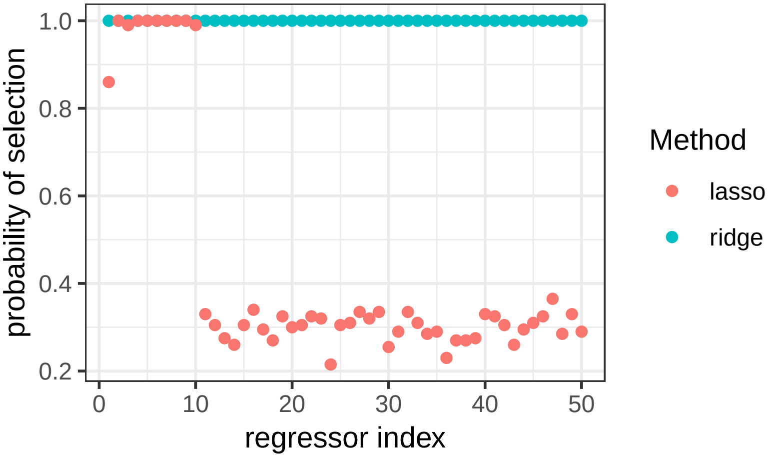

Figure: Probability of including variables (average over 200 simulations).

But still shrinkage

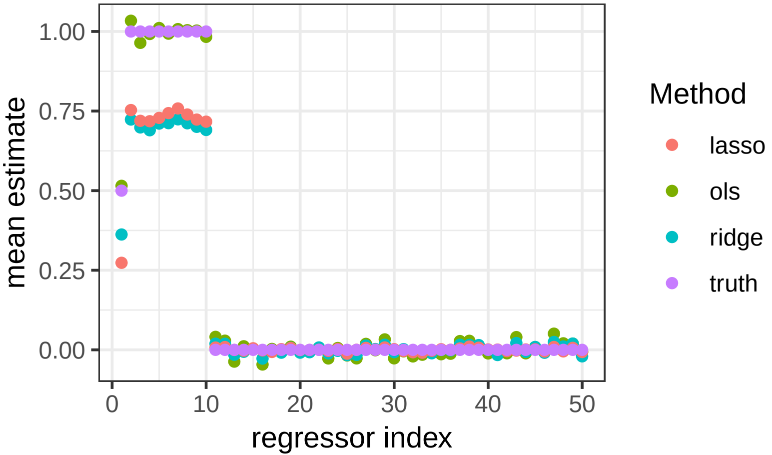

Figure: Expected estimates (average over 200 simulations).

Post-Lasso

- Run lasso on all possible variables
- Select the variable j with $\hat{\beta}_j^{Lasso} \neq 0$
- Run OLS on the selected variable ($=$ post-selection estimator)

Always include a variable

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- If there is a specific variable of interest we should always select it
- assume x_1 = treatment dosage
- Lasso solves

$$\min_{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_1 - \sum_{j=2}^{p} x_{j,i} \beta_j \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=2}^{p} |\beta|_j$$

(we don't penalize the intercept and the coefficient on x_1)

Penalty matrix

Lasso solves

$$\min_{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta' x_i\right)^2 + \lambda \|\Psi \beta\|_1$$

where Ψ is a weight matrix. To exclude the first two coefficients from penalization put

$$\Psi = \mathrm{Diag}\left((0, 0, 1, \ldots, 1)'\right).$$

Post-Lasso (uncorrelated design)

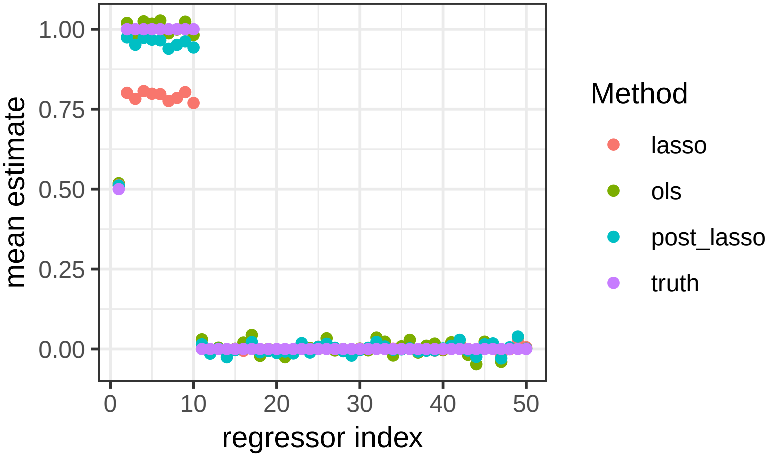

Figure: Expected estimates (average over 200 simulations)

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1	ols	20.63
2	lasso	1.48
3	post_lasso	20.15

Table: Mean-squared-error $MSE(\hat{f})$

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Table: Mean-squared-error $MSE(\hat{f})$

- Is post-lasso estimator $\hat{\beta}_1^{\text{post}}$ a better estimator than $\hat{\beta}_1^{\text{ols}}$? (homework)

Introducing correlation

- In uncorrelated design post selection estimator seems to "work"
- now introduce correlation: $\mathrm{cor}(x_1, x_2) = 0.95$, all other variables uncorrelated

Post-Lasso (correlated design)

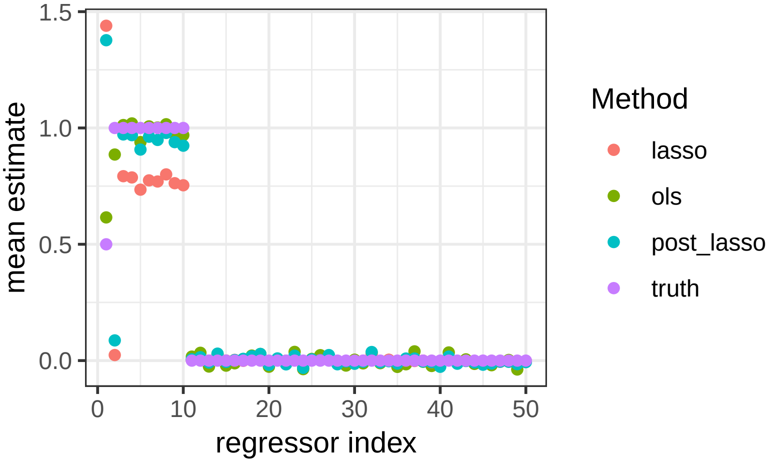

Figure: Expected estimates (average over 200 simulations)

What happened?

- bias of estimated treatment effect $=$ almost 200% of true effect

“Double” selection procedure (Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Hansen 2014)

- intuition: detect variables that are highly correlated with x_1 and make sure they are always selected
- model: based on standard model for “regression type” treatment evaluation model under unconfoundedness

Double selection algorithm

outcome equation:

$$y_i = \alpha_{g,0} + \alpha_1 x_{1,i} + \beta'_{g0} x_{-1,i} + r_{g,i} + \zeta_i$$

selection equation:

$$x_{1,i} = \alpha_{m,0} + \beta'_{m0} x_{-1,i} + r_{m,i} + \nu_i$$

1. variables selected from $x_{-1,i}$ by running Lasso on *outcome* equation $= \hat{I}_1$

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1. variables selected from $x_{-1,i}$ by running Lasso on *outcome* equation $= \hat{I}_1$
2. variables selected from $x_{-1,i}$ by running Lasso on *selection* equation $= \hat{I}_2$

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$$y_i = \alpha_{g,0} + \alpha_1 x_{1,i} + \beta'_{g0} x_{-1,i} + r_{g,i} + \zeta_i$$

selection equation:

$$x_{1,i} = \alpha_{m,0} + \beta'_{m0} x_{-1,i} + r_{m,i} + \nu_i$$

1. variables selected from $x_{-1,i}$ by running Lasso on *outcome* equation $= \hat{I}_1$
2. variables selected from $x_{-1,i}$ by running Lasso on *selection* equation $= \hat{I}_2$
3. run post-Lasso on $\hat{I}_1 \cup \hat{I}_2$

Sparsity assumption

outcome equation:

$$y_i = \alpha_{g,0} + \alpha_1 x_{1,i} + \beta'_{g0} x_{-1,i} + r_{g,i} + \zeta_i$$

selection equation:

$$x_{1,i} = \alpha_{m,0} + \beta'_{m0} x_{-1,i} + r_{m,i} + \nu_i$$

sparsity of linear component:

$$\|\beta_{m0}\|_0 \leq s_n \quad \text{and} \quad \|\beta_{g0}\|_0 \leq s_n,$$

where

$$\|\beta\|_0 = \sum_{j=1}^{p_n} \mathbf{1}(\beta_j \neq 0)$$

Sparsity assumption

size of remainder (= approximation error):

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbb{E}r_{gi}^2\right)^{1/2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{s_n}{n}} \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\mathbb{E}r_{mi}^2\right)^{1/2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{s_n}{n}}$$

- s_n has to be small enough

$$\frac{s_n^2 \log^2(n \vee p_n)}{n} = o(1)$$

- Do you expect double selection to fix the “problem” in our simulation above?
- Simulate this yourself (homework).

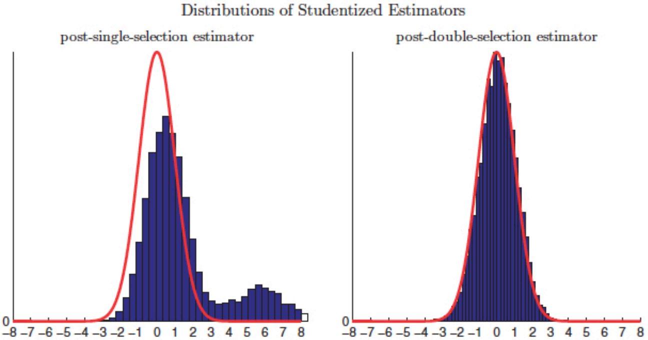

FIGURE 1

The finite-sample distributions (densities) of the standard post-single selection estimator (left panel) and of our proposed post-double selection estimator (right panel). The distributions are given for centered and studentized quantities. The results are based on 10000 replications of Design 1 described in Section 4.2, with R^2's in equation (2.6) and (2.7) set to 0.5.

Figure: Figure 1 from Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Hansen (2014)

Endogenous treatment

- Belloni, Chernozhukov, Fernández-Val, et al. (2017)
- moment condition model
- treatment effect α_1 is defined via moment condition

$$\mathbb{E}_P \psi \left(W, \alpha_1, h_0 \right) = 0$$

- h_0 is a functional-valued nuisance parameter that takes values in a space that is approximated well by a "sparse" function space
    - "sparse" = not too complex = entropy is not too large
- the setting in Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Hansen (2014) is a special case (show this!)

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  - inverse probability weighting (Cassel, Särndal, and Wretman 1976; J. Robins 1986)

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- examples of rebalancing methods
  - inverse probability weighting (Cassel, Särndal, and Wretman 1976; J. Robins 1986)
  - inverse probability tilting (Graham, Pinto, and Egel 2012)

Athey, Imbens, and Wager (2018)

- treatment effect on the treated τ

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- treatment effect on the treated τ
- combine regression and rebalancing techniques

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- outcome model

$$y_i = \begin{cases} \beta_c' x_i + \epsilon_i & \text{if } w_i = 0 \\ w_i y_i & \text{if } w_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

Athey, Imbens, and Wager (2018)

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- β_c is sparse

$$\|\beta_c\|_0 \leq s_n \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{s_n \log(p_n)}{n} = o(1)$$

A regression approach

- $n_t = \sum_{\{i:w_i=1\}} 1$
- $n_c = \sum_{\{i:w_i=0\}} 1$
- $\bar{x}_t = \sum_{\{i:w_i=1\}} x_i/n_t$
- $\bar{y}_t = \sum_{\{i:w_i=1\}} y_i/n_t$

$$\hat{\tau} = \bar{y}_t - \bar{x}_t'\hat{\beta}_c$$

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- $\bar{y}_t = \sum_{\{i:w_i=1\}} y_i / n_t$

$$\hat{\tau} = \bar{y}_t - \bar{x}_t' \hat{\beta}_c$$

- Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Hansen (2014) show that $\hat{\beta}_c =$ post-single-selection estimator does not work well (OV bias)

A balancing approach

balancing estimator

$$\hat{\tau} = \bar{y}_t - \sum_{\{i:w_i=0\}} \hat{\gamma}_i y_i$$

- $\{\hat{\gamma}_i\}_{i:w_i=0}$ weight sequence that re-weighs covariates in control group so that the covariate distribution in control group "looks like" covariate distribution in treatment group

$$\sum_{i:w_i=0} \hat{\gamma}_i = 1$$

Choice of weights

- $\hat{e}(x_i)$ = estimator of propensity score

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- does not enforce exact balance
- in finite dimensions: does not achieve the semi-parametric efficiency bound (Graham, Pinto, and Egel 2012)

Intuition for robustness of re-balancing

"...in a linear model, the bias for estimators based on weighted averaging depends solely on $\bar{x}_t - \sum_{\{i:w_i=0\}} \hat{\gamma}_i x_i$*. Therefore, getting the propensity model exactly right is less important than accurately matching the moments of* $\bar{x}_t$*. In high dimensions, however, exact re-balancing weights do not in general exist." (Athey, Imbens, and Wager 2018)*

Approximate residual balancing

$$\hat{\tau} = \bar{y}_t - \bar{x}_t\hat{\beta}_c - \overbrace{\sum_{\{i:w_i=0\}} \hat{\gamma}_i \qquad \underbrace{\left(y_i - x_i\hat{\beta}_c\right)}_{\text{average over this = bias in control group}}}^{\text{approximate OV bias in treatment group}}$$

- $\{\hat{\gamma}_i\}_{i:w_i=0}$ "approximately" balances treatment and control group

Estimator $\hat{\beta}_c$

- Lasso estimator

$$\hat{\beta}_c = \arg\min_\beta \left\{ \sum_{i:w_i=0} (y_i - x_i'\beta)^2 + \lambda \|\beta\|_1 \right\}$$

- selection is based *only on the outcome equation*
- Lasso estimator, not post-Lasso (why?)
- tuning parameter λ

Weight estimation

- $\mathbf{X}_c$ = design matrix in control group ($n \times p_n$)

weight estimation

$$\hat{\gamma} = \arg\min_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^{n_c}} \left\{ \zeta \max_{j=1,\ldots,p_n} (\bar{x}_t - \mathbf{X}_c' \gamma)_j^2 + (1-\zeta)\|\gamma\|_2^2 \right.$$
$$\left. \text{s.t.} \sum_{i:w_i=0} \gamma_i = 1 \text{ and } 0 \le \gamma_i \le {n_c}^{-2/3} \right\}$$

- tuning parameter ζ