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- See [McFadden \(1989\)](#) and [Evans \(2018\)](#) for details

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- Straightforward to interpret which moments the model is fitting
- Easier to compare with reduced-form evidence

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- Selection of moments can feel ad hoc

## SMM Example: Linear Regression

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$y$  and  $X$  are data; we want to estimate  $\beta$  and  $\sigma$

As mentioned earlier, we must make a strong assumption about DGP:  $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

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- Average model moments across all  $D$  draws
- Update objective function: minimize distance between data and model moments

Moments to Match

Data moments:  $\left\{y_i, i = 1, \dots, N; \widehat{V}(y)\right\}$

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- Simple problems (like OLS) should be well-behaved
- Be sure to use same draw of  $\varepsilon$  in every iteration!