

Selection Bias

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1.1 Heckman model

Consider a standard linear regression model

$$Y = \sum_{j=1}^K \beta_j X_j + \epsilon. \quad (1)$$

Given observed values \mathbf{Y} and design matrix X , we obtain the usual estimate $\hat{\beta} = \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} X^T \mathbf{Y}$. When fitting a regression model, the predictor values can be sampled in any way and it will not change our estimator of $\hat{\beta}$, it being defined by expectations conditioned on X . What concerns is situations where the response variable is filtered for censored in some way.

Heckman proposed a famous model for this. This idea is that there is an auxiliary variable W defined by

$$W = \sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j X_j + \eta \quad (2)$$

We assume the covariance matrix of the noise terms is

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_\epsilon^2 & \rho \\ \rho & \sigma_\eta^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

The observed Y are then selected based on the auxiliary process. We consider data points to be randomly selected based on W (in Heckman's formulation there is a sharp cutoff). We therefore introduce a new variable S which indicate whether data point i is selected and take

$$S \sim \text{Bernoulli}(h(W)) \quad (4)$$

for $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Combing everything,

$$Y|X \sim \text{Normal} \left(\sum_{j=1}^K \beta_j X_j, \sigma_\epsilon^2 \right) \quad (5)$$

$$W|X \sim \text{Normal} \left(\sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j X_j, \sigma_\eta^2 \right) \quad (6)$$

$$S|W \sim \text{Bernoulli}(h(W)) \quad (7)$$

Also note that

$$\text{cov}(Y, W|X) = \rho \quad (8)$$

in fact the covariance matrix of $Y|X$ and $W|X$ are the same as ϵ and η . We then define the selected sample as Y_s . What if we have observations of Y_s . Let's assume we have an estimate $\hat{h}(W)$ of the conditional probability of

being selected conditioned on the auxiliary variable W . The idea is to define a regression model for Y among the selected samples. That is, for $Y|X, W\{S = 1\}$. We note that

$$Y = \sum_{j=1}^K \beta_j X_j + \epsilon = \sum_{j=1}^K \beta_j X_j \quad (9)$$

$$W = \sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j \quad (10)$$