MPhil Econometrics – Limited Dependent Variables and Selection

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Housekeeping

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References

- ▶ **Wooldridge (2010) – *Econometric Analysis of Cross Section & Panel Data***
- ▶ Cameron & Trivedi (2005) – *Microeconometrics: Methods and Applications*
- ▶ Train (2009) – *Discrete Choice Methods with Simulation*

Lecture #1 – Maximum Likelihood Estimation Under Mis-specification

Review: the Poisson Distribution

The Kullback-Leibler Divergence

Example: Consistency of Poisson MLE

Asymptotic Theory for MLE Under Mis-specification

The Information Matrix Equality

Example: Asymptotic Variance Calculations for Poisson MLE

"All models are wrong; some are useful."

Question

What happens if we carry out maximum likelihood estimation, but our model is *wrong*?

This Lecture

Examine a simple example in excruciating detail; present the general theory.

Next Lecture

Apply what we've learned to study Poisson Regression, a model for count data.

Suppose that $y \sim \text{Poisson}(\theta)$

Support Set: $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

A Poisson Random Variable is a *count*.

Probability Mass Function

$$f(y|\theta) = \frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^y}{y!}$$

Expected Value: $\mathbb{E}(y) = \theta$

Poisson parameter θ equals the mean of y.

Variance: $\text{Var}(y) = \theta$

You will show this on the problem set.

$$\sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^y}{y!} = e^{-\theta}\sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{\theta^y}{y!} = e^{-\theta}\left(e^{\theta}\right) = 1$$

$$\mathbb{E}(y) = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} y\frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^y}{y!} = \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} y\frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^y}{y!}$$

$$= \theta\sum_{y=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^{y-1}}{(y-1)!} = \theta\sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^y}{y!} = \theta$$

MLE for θ where $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_N \sim$ iid Poisson(θ).

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}\ell_N(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\frac{y_i}{\theta} - 1\right]$$

The Likelihood (iid data)

$$L_N(\theta) \equiv \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^{y_i}}{y_i!}$$

The Log-Likelihood

$$\ell_N(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[y_i \log(\theta) - \theta - \log(y_i!)\right]$$

Maximum Likelihood Estimator

$$\widehat{\theta} \equiv \underset{\theta \in \Theta}{\arg\max}\, \ell_N(\theta) = \bar{y}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}\ell_N(\widehat{\theta}) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left[y_i/\widehat{\theta} - 1\right] = 0$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i\right)/\widehat{\theta} = N$$

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i = \bar{y} = \widehat{\theta}$$

The Kullback-Leibler (KL) Divergence

Motivation

How well does a parametric model $f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ approximate a *true* density/pmf $p_o(\mathbf{y})$?

Definition

$$KL(p_o; f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \equiv \mathbb{E}\left[\log\left\{\frac{p_o(\mathbf{y})}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\right\}\right]$$

KL Properties

1. *Asymmetric*: $KL(p_o; f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \neq KL(f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}; p_o)$

2. $KL(p_o; f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \geq 0$; zero iff $p_o = f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$

3. Min KL iff max expected log-likelihood

Alternative Expression

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\log\left\{\frac{p_o(\mathbf{y})}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\right\}\right] = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\log p_o(\mathbf{y})\right]}_{\text{Constant wrt }\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right]}_{\text{Expected Log-like.}}$$

All expectations are wrt p_o

$p_o(\mathbf{y})$ and $f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$ are merely *functions* of the RV $\mathbf{y}$

$$\mathbb{E}[\log p_o(\mathbf{y})] = \int \log p_o(\mathbf{y}) p_o(\mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})] = \int \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) p_o(\mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y}$$

Watch Out!

$KL = \infty$ if $\exists \mathbf{y}$ with $f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = 0$ & $p_o(\mathbf{y}) \neq 0$

$KL(p_o; f) \geq 0$ with equality iff $p_o = f$

Jensen's Inequality

If φ is convex then $\varphi(\mathbb{E}[y]) \leq \mathbb{E}[\varphi(y)]$, with equality iff φ is linear or y is constant.

log is concave so $(-\log)$ is convex

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\log\left\{\frac{p_o(y)}{f(y)}\right\}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[-\log\left\{\frac{f(y)}{p_o(y)}\right\}\right] \geq -\log\left\{\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{f(y)}{p_o(y)}\right]\right\}$$

$$= -\log\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(y)}{p_o(y)} \cdot p_o(y)\, dy\right\}$$

$$= -\log\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y)\, dy\right\}$$

$$= -\log(1) = 0$$

A Simple Example: Calculating the KL Divergence

Remember: all expectations are calculated using p_o.

$$\boxed{KL(p_o; f_\theta) = \mathbb{E}[\log p_o(y)] - \mathbb{E}[\log f(y|\theta)]}$$

True Distribution p_o

$y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim$ iid p_o where:
$p_o(0) = \frac{2}{5}, p_o(1) = \frac{1}{5}, p_o(2) = \frac{2}{5}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\log p_o(y)] &= \sum_{\text{all } y} \log\left[p_o(y)\right] p_o(y) \\
&= \log\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \times \frac{2}{5} + \log\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \times \frac{1}{5} + \log\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \times \frac{2}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

Mis-specified Model f_θ

$y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim$ iid Poisson(θ)

KL Divergence

$$KL(p_o; f_\theta) = \theta - \log\theta + (\text{Constant})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\log f(y|\theta)] &= \sum_{\text{all } y} \log\left[\frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^y}{y!}\right] p_o(y) \\
&= \log\left(e^{-\theta}\right) \times \frac{2}{5} + \log\left(e^{-\theta}\theta\right) \times \frac{1}{5} + \log\left(\frac{e^{-\theta}\theta^2}{2}\right) \times \frac{2}{5} \\
&= -\left[\theta - \log(\theta) + \log(2) \times \frac{2}{5}\right]
\end{aligned}$$

A Simple Example Continued: Minimizing the KL Divergence

Model = Poisson(θ); True Dist. $p_o(0) = p_o(2) = \frac{2}{5}$ and $p_o(1) = \frac{1}{5}$

Best Approximation

What parameter value θ_o makes the Poisson(θ) model *as close as possible* to the true distribution p_o, where we measure "closeness" using the KL-divergence?

Using the previous slide

$$KL(p_o; f_\theta) = \theta - \log\theta + \text{(Const.)}$$

$$\text{FOC:} \quad 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{\theta} \implies \boxed{\theta = 1}$$

A more direct approach

Min KL $\iff$ Max Expected Log-like.

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}\mathbb{E}[\log f(y|\theta)] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{d}{d\theta}\{-\theta + y\log(\theta) - \log(y!)\}\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[-1 + y/\theta] = \mathbb{E}[y]/\theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\implies \boxed{\theta = \mathbb{E}[y]}$$

A Simple Example Continued: Minimizing the KL Divergence

Model = Poisson(θ); True Dist. $p_o(0) = p_o(2) = \frac{2}{5}$ and $p_o(1) = \frac{1}{5}$

Best Approximation

What parameter value θ_o makes the Poisson(θ) model *as close as possible* to the true distribution p_o, where we measure "closeness" using the KL-divergence?

Using the previous slide: $\theta_o = 1$ A more direct approach: $\theta_o = \mathbb{E}[y]$

Both Methods Agree

▶ For the specified p_o we have: $\mathbb{E}[y] = 0 \times \frac{1}{5} + 1 \times \frac{2}{5} + 2 \times \frac{2}{5} = 1$.

▶ The "Direct approach" is general: works for *any p_o* (under regularity conditions)

Is this just a coincidence?

We have shown that:

1. Under an iid Poisson(θ) model for $y_1, \ldots, y_N$, the MLE for θ is $\widehat{\theta} = \bar{y}$

2. For *any* (reasonable) p_o, setting $\theta_o = \mathbb{E}[y_i]$ minimizes $KL(p_o; f_\theta)$.

By the (weak) law of large numbers:

If $y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim$ iid, then $\bar{y}$ is a consistent estimator of $\mathbb{E}[y_i]$ as N approaches infinity.

So at least in this example...

The maximum likelihood estimator $\widehat{\theta}$ is a consistent estimator of θ_o, the minimizer the KL divergence from the true distribution p_o to the Poisson(θ) model $f(y|\theta)$.

Maximum Likelihood Estimation Under Mis-specification

Note: expectations and variances are calculated using p_o

Theorem

Suppose that $\mathbf{y}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{y}_N \sim$ iid p_o and let $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ denote the MLE for $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ under the possibly mis-specified model $f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$. Then, under mild regularity conditions:

(i) $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ is consistent for the pseudo-true parameter value $\boldsymbol{\theta}_o$, defined as the minimizer of $KL(p_o, f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}})$ over the parameter space Θ.

(ii) $\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1})$

where we define $\mathbf{J} \equiv -\mathbb{E}\left[\dfrac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right]$ and $\mathbf{K} \equiv \mathsf{Var}\left[\dfrac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right]$.

Why is this result such a big deal?

1. Provides an interpretation of MLE when we acknowledge that our models are only an *approximation* or reality: MLE recovers the pseudo-true parameter θ_o.

2. Yields a formula for standard errors that is robust to mis-specification of our model: compare to Heteroskedasticity consistent SEs for regression.

3. If the model is correctly specified, we recover the "classical" MLE result.

A Consistent Asymptotic Variance Matrix Estimator: $\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1}\widehat{\mathbf{K}}\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1}$

$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \to_p \boldsymbol{\theta}_o$ plus Uniform Weak Law of Large Numbers: | Newey & McFadden (1994) |

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_o \equiv \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}{\arg\max} \; \mathbb{E}\left[\log f(\mathbf{y}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right] \qquad \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \equiv \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}{\arg\max} \; \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

$$\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1}) \qquad \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \approx \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_o, \widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1}\widehat{\mathbf{K}}\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1}/N)$$

$$\mathbf{J} \equiv -\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\theta}\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right] \qquad \widehat{\mathbf{J}} \equiv -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}_i|\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}'}$$

$$\mathbf{K} \equiv \text{Var}\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right] \qquad \widehat{\mathbf{K}} \equiv \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}_i|\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right]\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}_i|\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right]'$$

Some Notes on the Preceding Slide

What happened to the KL divergence?

$\mathbb{E}[\log p_o(\mathbf{y})]$ does not involve $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. Hence, $\underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta}{\arg\max} \; \mathbb{E}\left[\log f(\mathbf{y}_i|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right] = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \Theta}{\arg\min} \; KL(p_o, f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}})$.

Isn't $\widehat{\mathbf{K}}$ missing a term?

The sample variance of $\mathbf{x}$ is given by $\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i'\right) - (\bar{\mathbf{x}}\bar{\mathbf{x}}')$ where $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_i$. In our formula for $\widehat{\mathbf{K}}$, the "$\bar{\mathbf{x}}\bar{\mathbf{x}}'$" term appears to be missing, but it is in fact equal to zero, since $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ is the solution to the MLE first-order condition.

Some Terminology

I will call $\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1}\widehat{\mathbf{K}}\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1}$ the robust asymptotic variance matrix estimator, since it is correct regardless of whether the model is correctly specified.

Maximum Likelihood Estimation Under Correct Specification

"Classical" large-sample theory for MLE

Theorem

Suppose that $\mathbf{y}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{y}_N \sim$ iid $f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$. Then, under mild regularity conditions:

(i) $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ is consistent for $\boldsymbol{\theta}_o$.

(ii) $\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1})$ where $\mathbf{J} \equiv -\mathbb{E}\left[\dfrac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right]$.

Why? If $p_o(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$, then:

1. $KL(p_o; f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}})$ equals *zero* at $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_o$.

2. The *information matrix equality* gives $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{J}$ which implies $\mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1} = \mathbf{J}^{-1}$.

The Information Matrix Equality: if $p_o(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$, then $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{J}$.

$$\mathbf{J} \equiv -\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right], \quad \mathbf{K} \equiv \mathsf{Var}\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right]$$

Step 1: Alternative Expression for $\mathbf{K}$

$$\mathsf{Var}\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}'\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right]\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right]'$$

but since $\boldsymbol{\theta}_o$ minimizes $\mathbb{E}[\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})]$,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\mathbb{E}[\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)] = \mathbf{0}$$

so it suffices to show that

$$-\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}'\right]$$

The Information Matrix Equality: if $p_o(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$, then $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{J}$.

$$\text{suffices to show } -\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}'\right]$$

Step 2: Chain Rule & Product Rule

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_i}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_i}\left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right]$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{f^2(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_i}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right]\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right] + \frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_i}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right]\left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\right] + \frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_i}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

The Information Matrix Equality: if $p_o(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$, then $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{J}$.

$$\text{suffices to show } -\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}\left\{\frac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial\boldsymbol{\theta}}\right\}'\right]$$

Step 3: Multiply by -1, Evaluate at $\boldsymbol{\theta}_o$, and Take Expectations

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_i}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})}\cdot\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

$$-\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_i}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta_j}\log f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\right] - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}\cdot\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\right]}_{\text{suffices to show this is zero!}}$$

The Information Matrix Equality: if $p_o(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$, then $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{J}$.

$$\text{suffices to show } \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j} f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\right] = 0$$

Step 4: Use $p_o(\mathbf{y}) = f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j} f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\right] \equiv \int \left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j} f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\right] p_o(\mathbf{y})\, d\mathbf{y}$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j} f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\right] f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\, d\mathbf{y} = \int \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j} f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\, d\mathbf{y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j} \int f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_o)\, d\mathbf{y} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta_i\partial\theta_j}\,(1) = 0$$

A Simple Example Continued Again: Asymptotic Variance Calculations

Poisson(θ) model, possibly mis-specified.

Ingredients

$$\log f(y|\theta) = -\theta + y\log(\theta) - \log(y!)$$
$$\frac{d}{d\theta}\log f(y|\theta) = -1 + y/\theta$$
$$\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\log f(y|\theta) = -y/\theta^2$$
$$\theta_o = \mathbb{E}[y], \quad \widehat{\theta} = \bar{y}$$

$$J = -\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\log f(y|\theta_o)\right] = 1/\mathbb{E}[y]$$

$$\widehat{J} = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\log f(y_i|\widehat{\theta}) = 1/\bar{y}$$

$$K = \text{Var}\left[\frac{d}{d\theta}\log f(y|\theta_o)\right] = \text{Var}(y)/\mathbb{E}[y]^2$$

$$\widehat{K} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left[\frac{d}{d\theta}\log f(y_i|\widehat{\theta})\right]^2 = s_y^2/(\bar{y})^2$$

where $s_y^2 \equiv \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_i - \bar{y})^2$ and $\bar{y} \equiv \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_i$

A Simple Example Continued Again: Asymptotic Variance Calculations

From Previous Slide

$$\theta_0 = \mathbb{E}[y], \quad J = 1/\mathbb{E}[y], \quad \widehat{J} = 1/\bar{y}, \quad K = \mathsf{Var}(y)/\mathbb{E}[y]^2, \quad \widehat{K} = s_y^2/(\bar{y})^2$$

Correct Specification

$$\boxed{y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim \text{ iid Poisson}(\theta_o)} \implies \boxed{J = K = 1/\theta_o} \implies \boxed{J^{-1}KJ^{-1} = \theta_o = \mathbb{E}[y]}$$

Potential Mis-specification

$$\boxed{y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim \text{ iid}} \implies \boxed{J = 1/\mathbb{E}[y], \quad K = \mathsf{Var}(y)/\mathbb{E}[y]^2} \implies \boxed{J^{-1}KJ^{-1} = \mathsf{Var}(y)}$$

A Simple Example Continued Again: Asymptotic Variance Calculations

Comparison of Asymptotic Distributions

$$\boxed{y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim \text{ iid Poisson}(\theta_o)} \implies \sqrt{N}(\widehat{\theta} - \theta_o) = \sqrt{N}(\bar{y} - \mathbb{E}[y]) \to_d \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbb{E}[y])$$

$$\boxed{y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim \text{ iid}} \implies \sqrt{N}(\widehat{\theta} - \theta_o) = \sqrt{N}(\bar{y} - \mathbb{E}[y]) \to_d \mathcal{N}(0, \text{Var}[y])$$

Comparison of Asymptotic 95% CIs

$$\boxed{y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim \text{ iid Poisson}(\theta_o)} \implies \bar{y} \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\bar{y}/N}$$

$$\boxed{y_1, \ldots, y_N \sim \text{ iid}} \implies \bar{y} \pm 1.96 \times s_y/\sqrt{N}$$

Punch Line

Unless $\text{Var}(y) = \mathbb{E}[y]$, CIs/tests that assume the Poisson model is true are wrong!

Lecture #2 – Poisson Regression

Review: Minimum MSE Predictor / Minimum MSE Linear Predictor

Why not just use OLS?

Conditional Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Poisson Regression: A Robust Model for Count Data

Asymptotic Variance Calculations for Poisson Regression

How to predict a count variable?

Example

Suppose we want to predict y using $\mathbf{x}$, where:

- $y \equiv$ # of children a woman has: a count variable, i.e. $y \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$
- $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{$years of schooling, age, married, etc.$\}$

Minimum MSE Predictor
$\mu(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$ minimizes $\mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \varphi(\mathbf{x})\}^2\right]$ over all possible predictors $\varphi(\cdot)$.

Minimum MSE Linear Predictor
$\boldsymbol{\beta} \equiv \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}'\right]^{-1} \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}y]$ minimizes $\mathbb{E}\left[(y - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\theta})^2\right]$ over all linear predictors $\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

Proof: $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$ is the minimum MSE predictor

Step 1: add and subtract $\mu(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \varphi(\mathbf{x})\}^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\left\{(y - \mu(\mathbf{x})) - (\varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x}))\right\}^2\right]$$
$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}^2\right] - 2\mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}\{\varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\{\varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}^2\right]$$

Step 2: iterated expectations

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}\{\varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}\{\varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}|\mathbf{x}\right]\right)$$
$$= \mathbb{E}\left([\varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x})][\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x})]\right) = 0$$

Step 3: combine steps 1 & 2

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \varphi(\mathbf{x})\}^2\right] = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\{y - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}^2\right]}_{\text{constant wrt } \varphi} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\{\varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \mu(\mathbf{x})\}^2\right]}_{\text{cannot be negative; zero if } \varphi = \mu}$$

Proof: OLS is the Minimum MSE Linear Predictor

Objective Function

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(y - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\theta}\right)^2\right] = \mathbb{E}[y^2] - 2\mathbb{E}[y\mathbf{x}']\boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{\theta}'\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}'\right]\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

Recall: Matrix Differentiation

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{a}'\mathbf{z})}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = \mathbf{a}, \quad \frac{\partial(\mathbf{z}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z})}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}')\mathbf{z}$$

First-Order Condition

$$-2\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{x}y\right] + 2\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}']\boldsymbol{\beta} = 0 \implies \boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}'\right]^{-1}\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{x}y\right]$$

Problems with linear-in-parameters models for count data

Best predictor is $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$ but how can we estimate this?

Plain-vanilla OLS?

- ▶ If $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}$, OLS is a reasonable approach.

- ▶ Problem: y is a count so it *can't* be negative, but OLS prediction $\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}$ could be.

OLS for $\log(y)$?

- ▶ Log-linear model $\log(y) = \mathbf{x}'\beta + \varepsilon$

- ▶ Solves the problem of negative predictions: $\log(y)$ *can* be negative.

- ▶ Problem: if y is a count it could equal zero but $\log(0) = -\infty$!

A realistic model for count data *must* be nonlinear in parameters.

General Approach

▶ Assume that $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = m(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\beta})$ where m is a known parametric function.

▶ Choose m so that it is always positive, regardless of $\mathbf{x}$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$.

▶ This means m *cannot* be linear.

This Lecture: $m(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \exp(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})$

▶ Always strictly positive

▶ Common choice in practice

▶ Everything I'll discuss works with other choices of m, making appropriate changes.

How to estimate β_o?

Assumption: $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = \exp\left(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)$

Using our argument from above, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_o$ minimizes $\mathbb{E}\left[\left\{y_i - \exp(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right\}^2\right]$ over all $\boldsymbol{\beta}$.

Nonlinear Least Squares (NLLS)

$\widehat{\beta}_{NLLS}$ is the minimizer of $\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left\{y_i - \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)\right\}^2$

Poisson Regression (MLE)

$\widehat{\beta}_{MLE}$ is the MLE for β_o under the model $y_i|\mathbf{x}_i \sim$ indep. Poisson$\left(\exp(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right)$

Conditional versus Unconditional MLE

Last Lecture: Unconditional MLE

Model *unconditional* dist. of a random vector $\mathbf{y}$: $f(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$.

This Lecture: Conditional MLE

Model *conditional* dist. of a random variable y *given* a random vector $\mathbf{x}$: $f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$.

Why Conditional MLE?

▶ Unconditional MLE requires joint distribution: $f(y, \mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = f(y|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})f(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$

▶ $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$ only depends on $f(y|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ not $f(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$.

▶ Not interested in $f(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta})$; coming up with a good model for it is challenging.

▶ Caveat: unconditional MLE is more efficient provided the model for $\mathbf{x}$ is correct.

The Conditional Maximum Likelihood Estimator

Assuming iid data.

Sample

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \equiv \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}{\arg\max} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log f(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Population

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_o \equiv \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}{\arg\max} \, \mathbb{E} \left[\log f(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right]$$

Important

- ▶ We only model the conditional distribution $y|\mathbf{x}$, but...

- ▶ ...the expectation $\mathbb{E}[\log f(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})]$ is taken over the *joint distribution* of $(y, \mathbf{x})$.

- ▶ $f(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})$ is merely a *function* of the RVs $(y_i, \mathbf{x}_i)$.

Poisson Regression as a Conditional MLE

Model: $y_i | \mathbf{x}_i \sim \text{Poisson}\big(\exp\{\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\} \big)$

$$\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}) \equiv \log f(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = y_i \mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta} - \exp(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) - \log(y_i!)$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})}_{\text{score vector}} \equiv \frac{\partial \ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} = \mathbf{x}_i \left[y_i - \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right) \right]$$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \text{ solves } \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_i \underbrace{\left[y_i - \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right) \right]}_{\text{residual: } u_i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_i u_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \mathbf{0}$$

Average Partial Effects

Partial Effects

For continuous x_j, we call $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$ the partial effect of x_j. For discrete x_j the partial effect is the difference of $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$ at two different values of x_j

Average Partial Effects (APE)

In nonlinear models, partial effects typically vary with $\mathbf{x}$. The average partial effect is the expectation of the partial effect over the distribution of $\mathbf{x}$.

Average Partial Effects for Poisson Regression

Partial Effect
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right) = \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)\beta_j$

Average Partial Effect
$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)\right]\beta_j$

Estimated Partial Effect
$\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right)\widehat{\beta}_j$

Estimated Average Partial Effect
$\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right)\right]\widehat{\beta}_j$

Relative Effects

The *ratio* of partial effects does not depend on $\mathbf{x}$: relative effects are constant.

Problem Set

Poisson regression: APE$=\bar{y}\widehat{\beta}_j$. Multiply by $\bar{y}$ to put coefficients on the scale of OLS.

Conditional MLE Under Mis-specification

Basically identical to the unconditional version.

Theorem

Suppose that $\{\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i\}_{i=1}^N \sim$ iid p_o and let $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ denote the Conditional MLE for $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ under the possibly mis-specified model $f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$. Then, under mild regularity conditions:

(i) $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ is consistent for the pseudo-true parameter value $\boldsymbol{\theta}_o$, defined as the *maximizer* of the expected log likelihood $\mathbb{E}\left[\log f(y|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})\right]$ over the parameter space Θ.

(ii) $\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_o) \rightarrow_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1})$

where we define $\mathbf{J} \equiv -\mathbb{E}\left[\dfrac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right]$ and $\mathbf{K} \equiv \mathrm{Var}\left[\dfrac{\partial \log f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right]$.

Conditional MLE Under Correct Specification

Basically identical to the unconditional version.

Theorem

Suppose that $\{\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i\}_{i=1}^{N} \sim$ iid where the conditional distribution of $y_i | \mathbf{x}_i$ is given by $f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_o)$. Then, under mild regularity conditions,

(i) $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ is consistent for $\boldsymbol{\theta}_o$

(ii) $\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_o) \rightarrow_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1})$ where $\mathbf{J} \equiv -\mathbb{E}\left[\dfrac{\partial^2 \log f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_o)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}'}\right]$

What value of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ maximizes $\mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})\right]$?

Iterated Expectations

$$\mathbb{E}[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})] = \mathbb{E}\left\{\mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i\right]\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\mathbb{E}\left[y_i\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta} - \exp(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) - \log\left(y_i!\right)|\mathbf{x}_i\right]\right\}$$

Simplify Inner Expectation

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i\right] = \mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\mathbb{E}\left[y_i|\mathbf{x}_i\right] - \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right) - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\log\left(y_i!\right)|\mathbf{x}_i\right]}_{\text{constant wrt } \mathbf{x}_i}$$

FOC for Inner Expectation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\boldsymbol{\beta}}\mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i\right] = \left\{\mathbb{E}\left[y_i|\mathbf{x}_i\right] - \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)\right\}\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{0}$$

What value of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ maximizes $\mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})\right]$?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\boldsymbol{\beta}}\mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i\right] = \left\{\mathbb{E}\left[y_i|\mathbf{x}_i\right] - \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)\right\}\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{0}$$

What does this mean?

Since $\mathbb{E}\left[y_i|\mathbf{x}_i\right] = \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)$, setting $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_o$ solves the FOC for the inner expectation!

In other words:

For any realization of $\mathbf{x}_i$ and any $\boldsymbol{\beta}$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i] \leq \mathbb{E}[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)|\mathbf{x}_i]$$

so taking expectations of both sides:

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})\right] = \mathbb{E}\left\{\mathbb{E}[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i]\right\} \leq \mathbb{E}\left\{\mathbb{E}[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)|\mathbf{x}_i]\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left[\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right]$$

Poisson Regression is consistent if $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$ is correctly specified.

We showed this for a particular choice of $m(\mathbf{x}; \beta)$ but the result is general.

Result

Provided that we have correctly specified $\mathbb{E}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i)$, it *doesn't matter* if $y_i|\mathbf{x}_i$ actually follows a Poisson distribution: Poisson regression is *still consistent* for β_o.

Compare

This is very similar to our result for the Poisson(θ) model from last lecture.

Caveat

Strictly speaking we need to show that β_o is the *unique* maximizer of the expected log likelihood. *Multiple solutions* if $\mathbf{x}_i$ perfectly co-linear (compare to OLS regression).

Asymptotic Variance Calculations for Poisson Regression

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})}_{\text{score vector}} \equiv \frac{\partial \ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} = \mathbf{x}_i \left[y_i - \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right) \right] = \mathbf{x}_i u_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})}_{\text{Hessian matrix}} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}'} = -\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right) \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i'$$

$$\mathbf{J} \equiv -\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right) \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i'\right]$$

$$\mathbf{K} \equiv \text{Var}\left[\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)'\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[u_i^2(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i'\right]$$

Asymptotic Variance Calculations for Poisson Regression

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right], \quad \mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}\left[u_i^2(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]$$

Notice

$\mathbf{J}$ does not depend on y but $\mathbf{K}$ does:

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}\left[u_i^2(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right] = \mathbb{E}\left\{\mathbb{E}\left[u_i^2(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)|\mathbf{x}_i\right]\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\{y_i - \mathbb{E}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i)\}^2|\mathbf{x}_i\right]\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathsf{Var}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]$$

Assumptions about $\mathsf{Var}(y|\mathbf{x})$ affect the asymptotic variance through $\mathbf{K}$.

Possible Assumptions for Var($y|\mathbf{x}$): Strongest to Weakest

1. Poisson Assumption: Var($y|\mathbf{x}$) = $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$

   ▶ holds if Poisson model is correct.

2. Quasi-Poisson Assumption: Var($y|\mathbf{x}$) = $\sigma^2\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$

   ▶ Allows for possibility that $y|\mathbf{x}$ is *not* Poisson
   ▶ Overdispersion: $\sigma^2 > 1 \implies$ Var($y|\mathbf{x}$) > $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$
   ▶ Underdispersion $\sigma^2 < 1 \implies$ Var($y|\mathbf{x}$) < $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$
   ▶ If $\sigma^2 = 1$ we're back to the Poisson Assumption.

3. No Assumption: Var($y|\mathbf{x}$) unspecified

Asymptotic Variance Under Poisson Assumption

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right], \quad \mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathsf{Var}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]$$

Assumption: $\mathsf{Var}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbb{E}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i) = \exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)$

▶ Implies $\mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]$

▶ Hence $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{J}$ (Information Matrix Equality)

▶ Therefore: $\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1})$

▶ Consistent Estimator: $\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1} = \left[\dfrac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]^{-1}$

Asymptotic Variance Under Quasi-Poisson Assumption

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right], \quad \mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}\left[\text{Var}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]$$

Assumption: $\text{Var}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i) = \sigma^2\mathbb{E}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i) = \sigma^2\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)$

▶ Implies $\mathbf{K} = \sigma^2\mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right] = \sigma^2\mathbf{J}$

▶ Hence $\mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1} = \sigma^2\mathbf{J}^{-1}$

▶ Therefore: $\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2\mathbf{J}^{-1})$

▶ Consistent estimator of $\mathbf{J}^{-1}$ on prev. slide but how can we estimate σ^2?

How to estimate σ^2 under the Quasi-Poisson Assumption?

$$\text{Var}(y|\mathbf{x}) = \sigma^2 \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(y|\mathbf{x})/\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$$

$$\sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[\left\{y - \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})\right\}^2 |\mathbf{x}\right]/\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})$$

$$\sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[\left.\frac{\left\{y - \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})\right\}^2}{\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})}\right|\mathbf{x}\right]$$

$$\sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[\left.\frac{\left\{y - \exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta_o)\right\}^2}{\exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta)}\right|\mathbf{x}\right]$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\sigma^2] = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\left.\frac{\left\{y - \exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta_o)\right\}^2}{\exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta)}\right|\mathbf{x}\right]\right)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\left\{y - \exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta_o)\right\}^2}{\exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta)}\right]$$

$$\sigma^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[u^2(\beta_o)/\exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta_o)\right]$$

Consistent Estimator of σ^2

$$\widehat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{[y_i - \exp(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\beta})]^2}{\exp(\mathbf{x}_i\widehat{\beta})} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{\widehat{u}_i^2}{\exp(\mathbf{x}_i\widehat{\beta})}$$

Robust Asymptotic Variance Matrix

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right], \quad \mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}\left[u_i^2(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]$$

No Assumption on $\mathrm{Var}(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i)$

- $\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1})$

- Consistent Estimator: $\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1} = \left[\dfrac{1}{N}\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{N}\exp\left(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right)\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'\right]^{-1}$

- Consistent Estimator: $\widehat{\mathbf{K}} = \dfrac{1}{N}\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left[y_i - \exp(\mathbf{x}_i\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})\right]^2\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i' = \dfrac{1}{N}\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{N}\widehat{u}_i^2\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'$

Why Poisson Regression rather than NLLS?

Assume that $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = \exp(\mathbf{x}'\beta_o)$

Both Poisson Reg. & NLLS are consistent if the conditional mean is correctly specified.

Count data are typically heteroskedastic.

If Var$(y|\mathbf{x})$ varies with $\mathbf{x}$, NLLS will be relatively inefficient.

Efficiency of Poisson Regression

- ▶ Correct model $\implies$ lowest variance among all estimators that leave the distribution of $\mathbf{x}$ unspecified.

- ▶ Var$(y|\mathbf{x}) = \sigma^2 \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) \implies$ Poisson regression is more efficient than NLLS and various other count data models.

Lecture #3 – Models for Binary Outcomes

Properties of Binary Outcome Models

Linear Probability Model

Index Models (e.g. Logit & Probit)

Partial Effects

Conditional MLE for Index Models

Pseudo R-squared

Models for Binary Outcomes

Example

- ▶ Outcome: $y = 1$ if employed, 0 otherwise
- ▶ Predictors/Regressors: $\mathbf{x} = \{$age, sex, education, experience, …$\}$

Question

How does x_j affect our prediction of y holding the other regressors constant?

We'll consider three models:

1. Linear Probability Model (LPM)

2. Logistic Regression (Logit)

3. Probit Regression (Probit)

Properties of Binary Outcome Models: $y \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = 0 \times \mathbb{P}(y = 0|\mathbf{x}) + 1 \times \mathbb{P}(y = 1|\mathbf{x})$$
$$= \mathbb{P}(y = 1|\mathbf{x}) \equiv p(\mathbf{x})$$

Notation

$p(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \mathbb{P}(y = 1|\mathbf{x})$

Conditional Mean

$\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x})$

$$\mathbb{E}(y^2|\mathbf{x}) = \left\{ 0^2 \times [1 - p(\mathbf{x})] + 1^2 \times p(\mathbf{x}) \right\}$$
$$= p(\mathbf{x})$$

Conditional Variance

$\text{Var}(y|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x})[1 - p(\mathbf{x})]$

$$\text{Var}(y|\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}(y^2|\mathbf{x}) - \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x})^2$$
$$= \left\{ 0^2 \times [1 - p(\mathbf{x})] + 1^2 \times p(\mathbf{x}) \right\} - p(\mathbf{x})^2$$
$$= p(\mathbf{x})[1 - p(\mathbf{x})]$$

The Linear Probability Model: Assume $p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}$

Conditional Mean & Variance

- $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}$
- $\text{Var}(y|\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}\left(1 - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)$

This is just Linear Regression!

$y = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} + u, \quad \mathbb{E}(u|\mathbf{x}) = 0$

But u is Heteroskedastic

$\text{Var}(u|\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}(1 - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})$

$$\mathbb{E}(u|\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}(y - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}|\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}$$
$$= \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(u|\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}\left[\{u - \mathbb{E}(u|\mathbf{x})\}^2 |\mathbf{x}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[u^2|\mathbf{x}\right]$$
$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(y - \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)^2 |\mathbf{x}\right]$$
$$= \mathbb{E}\left(y^2|\mathbf{x}\right) - 2\mathbb{E}\left(y|\mathbf{x}\right)\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} + \left(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}\right)^2$$
$$= p(\mathbf{x}) - 2p(\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x}) + p(\mathbf{x})^2$$
$$= p(\mathbf{x})\left[1 - p(\mathbf{x})\right]$$

The Linear Probability Model: Assume $p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}$

Estimation

Since $\mathbb{E}(u|\mathbf{x}) = 0$ OLS estimation of $y = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} + u$ is unbiased and consistent.

Inference

Since u is heteroskedastic, tests and CIs should use robust standard errors.

Is the LPM actually reasonable?

- ▶ Assumes $p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} \implies$ changing x_j by Δ changes $p(\mathbf{x})$ by $\beta_j \Delta$

- ▶ If $\mathbf{x}$ contains regressors without upper/lower bounds, $p(\mathbf{x})$ could be > 1 or < 0!

- ▶ LPM could be a reasonable approximation but cannot be *literally* true.

Index Models: Constrain $p(\mathbf{x})$ to lie in $[0, 1]$

Index Model: $p(\mathbf{x}) = G(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})$

Assume $\mathbf{x}$ includes a constant, $0 \leq G(\cdot) \leq 1$, G is differentiable and strictly increasing.

Terminology

We call $\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}$ the linear index and G the index function.

Partial Effects

Let $g(z) \equiv \frac{d}{dz} G(z)$. Then $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} p(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})\beta_j$. Hence:

- The partial effect of x_j depends on the value of $\mathbf{x}$ at which we evaluate g.

- G strictly increasing $\implies g(\cdot) > 0 \implies$ sign of partial effect determined by β_j.

Possible Choices of Index Function

CDFs as Index Functions

G is strictly increasing and bounded between zero and one iff it is a continuous CDF.

We focus on two examples:

1. Logit: $G(z) = \Lambda(z) \equiv \exp(z)/[1 + \exp(z)]$

2. Probit: $G(z) = \Phi(z) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-t^2/2\right) \, dt$

Notation:

▶ Λ is the CDF of a "standard logistic" RV and Φ of a standard normal RV.

▶ λ is the density of a "standard logistic" RV and φ of a standard normal

▶ To treat Logit and Probit simultaneously, we'll write G as a placeholder.

Standard Logistic and Normal Densities and CDFs
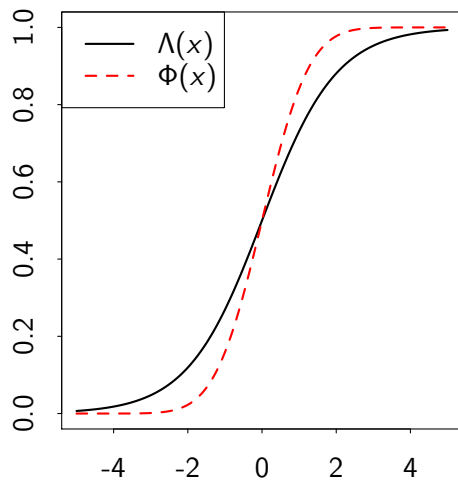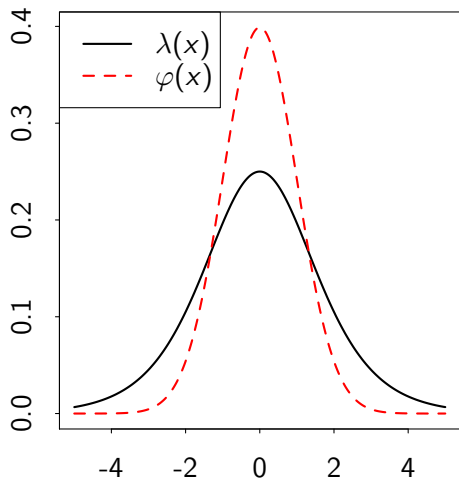
Partial Effects: $\partial p(\mathbf{x})/\partial x_j$

LPM
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} = \beta_j$$

Logit
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\Lambda(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \frac{\beta_j \exp(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})}{[1 + \exp(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})]^2}$$

Probit
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\Phi(\mathbf{x}'\beta) = \frac{\beta_j \exp\left\{-\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}/2\right\}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}G(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}) = g(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})\beta_j$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}\Lambda(z) \equiv \lambda(z) = \frac{d}{dz}\left(\frac{e^z}{1+e^z}\right) = \frac{e^z(1+e^z) - e^z e^z}{(1+e^z)^2}$$
$$= \frac{e^z}{(1+e^z)^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz}\Phi(z) = \varphi(z) = \frac{\exp\left\{-z^2/2\right\}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

Comparing Logit, Probit, and LPM Partial Effects

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} G(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}) = g(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})\beta_j, \quad \frac{d}{dz}\Lambda(z) \equiv \lambda(z) = \frac{e^z}{(1+e^z)^2}, \quad \frac{d}{dz}\Phi(z) \equiv \varphi(z) = \frac{\exp\left\{-z^2/2\right\}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

Maximum Partial Effects

▶ λ and φ are unimodal with mode at 0

Logit $\lambda(0) = 0.25$

Probit $\varphi(0) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} \approx 0.4$

▶ *Maximum* partial effect when $\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta} = 0$

Logit $\beta_j\lambda(0) = 0.25\beta_j$

Probit $\beta_j\varphi(0) \approx 0.4\beta_j$

▶ LPM has constant partial effects β_j

Relative Effects

$$\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}p(\mathbf{x})}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_h}p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{\beta_j g(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})}{\beta_h g(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})} = \frac{\beta_j}{\beta_h}$$

Relative effects do not depend on $\mathbf{x}$.

Average Partial Effects for Index Models

Partial Effect

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} G(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}) = g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\beta_j$$

Estimated Partial Effect

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} G(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) = g(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})\widehat{\beta}_j$$

Average Partial Effect

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} G(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right] = \mathbb{E}[g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})]\beta_j$$

Estimated Average Partial Effect

$$\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} g(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})\right]\widehat{\beta}_j$$

Warning:

APE $\neq$ partial effect evaluated at the average value of **x** since $\mathbb{E}[f(Z)] \neq f(\mathbb{E}[Z])$.

Conditional MLE for Index Models: iid Observations

Conditional Likelihood

$$f(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \begin{cases} 1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) & \text{if } y_i = 0 \\ G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) & \text{if } y_i = 1 \end{cases} \iff f(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})^{y_i} \left[1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right]^{1-y_i}$$

Conditional Log-Likelihood

$$\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}) \equiv \log f(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = y_i \log \left[G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right] + (1 - y_i) \log \left[1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right]$$

Sample

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \equiv \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \Theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

Population

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_o \equiv \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \Theta} \mathbb{E}\left[\ell(\boldsymbol{\beta})\right]$$

Correct specification: $\mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}) = G(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)$. Otherwise $\boldsymbol{\beta}_o =$ KL-minimizer.

Asymptotic Variance Calculations for Index Models

Recall from last lecture.

Possibly Mis-specified Model

$\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1})$ where $\mathbf{J} = -\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right]$ and $\mathbf{K} = \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)'\right]$

Correct Specification

$\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1})$ where $\mathbf{J} = -\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right]$

Asymptotic variance calculations for index models are complicated, but there's a clever trick for computing $\mathbf{J}$ under correct specification.

Asymptotic Variance Calculation for Correctly Specified Index Models

$$\ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = y_i \log \{ G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \} + (1 - y_i) \log \{ 1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \}$$

Step 1: Calculate The Score Vector

$$\mathbf{s}_i \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} \ell_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \frac{y_i g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \mathbf{x}_i}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})} - \frac{(1 - y_i) g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \mathbf{x}_i}{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})}$$

$$= \frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \mathbf{x}_i}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \left[1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \right]} \left\{ [1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})] - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})(1 - y_i) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \mathbf{x}_i \left[y_i - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \right]}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \left[1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}) \right]}$$

Asymptotic Variance Calculation for Correctly Specified Index Models

$$\mathbf{s}_i = \frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\mathbf{x}_i\left\{y_i - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right\}}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\left\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right\}}$$

Step 2: Start Calculating the Hessian but give up because it's a nightmare.

$$\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}) \equiv \frac{\partial \mathbf{s}_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}}\left([y_i - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})]\left[\frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\mathbf{x}_i}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\left\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right\}}\right]\right)$$

$$= \frac{-g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})^2\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\left\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right\}} + [y_i - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})]\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}'}\left\{\frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\mathbf{x}_i}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\left[1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\right]}\right\}}_{\text{a nasty awful mess: call it } \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}_i,\boldsymbol{\beta})}$$

Asymptotic Variance Calculation for Correctly Specified Index Models

$$\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \frac{-g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})^2\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\}} + [y_i - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})]\,\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

Step 3: Calculate the *Conditional Expectation* instead…

$$-\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i\right] = \frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})^2\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\}} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[y_i - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})|\mathbf{x}_i\right]}_{\text{equals zero under correct spec.}}\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$= \frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})^2\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})\}}$$

Step 4: Iterated Expectations

$$\mathbf{J} = -\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left\{\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{H}_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\right]\right\} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)^2\mathbf{x}_i\mathbf{x}_i'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta}_o)\}}\right\}$$

Asymptotic Variance Calculation for Correctly Specified Index Models

Asymptotic Distribution

$$\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\beta} - \beta_o) \to_d \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{J}^{-1}\right), \quad \mathbf{J}^{-1} = \mathbb{E}\left\{\frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\beta_o)^2 \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\beta_o)\left\{1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\beta_o)\right\}}\right\}$$

Consistent Estimator

$$\widehat{\mathbf{J}}^{-1} \equiv \left\{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{g(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\beta})^2 \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\beta})\left[1 - G(\mathbf{x}_i'\widehat{\beta})\right]}\right\}^{-1}$$

Notes

▶ Assumes correct specification, i.e. $p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}(y|\mathbf{x}) = G(\mathbf{x}'\beta_o)$

▶ In contrast, *robust* variance matrix $\mathbf{J}^{-1}\mathbf{K}\mathbf{J}^{-1}$ is complicated, but R can do it.

McFadden (1974) – "Pseudo R-squared"

Model with Intercept Only

$L(\bar{y}) \equiv$ maximized sample Likelihood

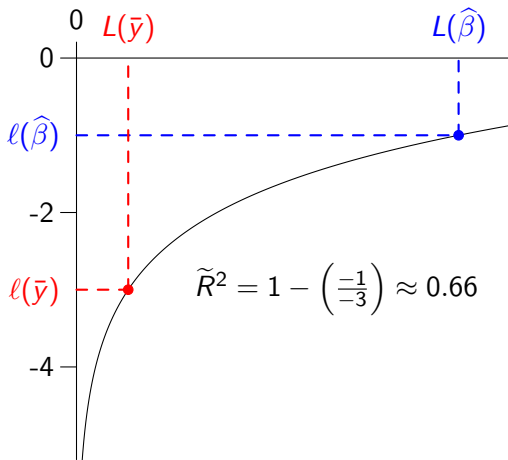$\ell(\bar{y}) \equiv$ maximized sample log-likelihood

Full Model

$L(\widehat{\beta}) \equiv$ maximized sample Likelihood

$\ell(\widehat{\beta}) \equiv$ maximized sample log-likelihood

Pseudo R-squared

$\widetilde{R}^2 \equiv 1 - \ell(\widehat{\beta})/\ell(\bar{y})$

$$\widetilde{R}^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{-1}{-3}\right) \approx 0.66$$

McFadden (1974) – "Pseudo R-squared"

Pseudo R-squared

$\widetilde{R}^2 \equiv 1 - \ell(\widehat{\beta})/\ell(\bar{y})$

Always between 0 and 1

Show this on the problem set!

Health Warning

I don't recommend using pseudo-R^2. Other people use it so I'm telling you what it is.

$$\widetilde{R}^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{-1}{-3}\right) \approx 0.66$$