

Quantile Regression with Censored Selection and Many Controls

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Abstract

This paper develops a quantile regression model with censored selection in a high-dimensional setting (HD-QRCS). We introduce a semiparametric nonlinear least squares type estimator for the copula parameters, as an alternative to the estimator using the conventional method-of-moments criterion. Our approach is based on the framework of the quantile selection model proposed by [Arellano and Bonhomme \(2017\)](#) to correct sample selection. This method ensures convergence to the global minimum and avoids iterative procedures. Our estimation procedures consist of three steps: the first two employ ℓ_1 -penalized quantile regression and hard-thresholding in order to mitigate estimation bias and achieve oracle rate of convergence. Lastly, we obtain copula parameters and coefficients of interest. We establish uniform convergence rates for the proposed estimators and discuss the properties of variable selection. Monte Carlo simulations show that our estimators perform well under many controls. We apply our method to American Community Survey (ACS) data from 2001 to 2023 to study wage inequality.

Keywords: censoring, selection, quantile regression, high-dimensional model

JEL Codes: C14, C31, C34

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1 Introduction

Censoring and sample selection are common issues in economic research. For example, both arise in the study of wages and labor market participation, where income survey data are often censored due to top-coding or minimal wages, while many other variables like hours worked are naturally bound by zero from below. Additionally, because wages are only considered for employed individuals, employment status and wage level may be influenced by common unobserved variables, such as ability or skills. These problems can lead to inconsistent estimators either for mean regression or quantile regression. Quantile regression (QR) models are a valuable empirical tool for capturing the heterogeneous effects of covariates on the distribution of a response variable. In this paper, we tackle both challenges by developing high dimensional quantile regression models in the presence of sample selection (QRCS), building on the works of [Arellano and Bonhomme \(2017\)](#) and [Chen \(2018\)](#).

The basic idea for addressing sample selection is drawing on the work of [Arellano and Bonhomme \(2017\)](#). They model the sample selection through the bivariate cumulative distribution function, or copula, of errors in the outcome equation and the selection equation. Estimating the copula parameters is a crucial step in this framework, as it allows for the adjustment of percentile levels in standard quantile regression based on the degree of selection. Ultimately, this leads to selection-corrected estimates obtained by minimizing a rotated check function. [Chen and Wang \(2023\)](#) extended [Arellano and Bonhomme \(2017\)](#)'s quantile selection model to take into account censoring. In the existing literature, copula parameters are estimated by minimizing a method-of-moments criterion. These methods, however, have proven to be challenging to implement in practice. Specifically, when a finite number of moment conditions are used for identification, the estimation procedures may converge to a local maximum, while consistency results are applicable only to the global extremum. Special cases occur when the objective function has only one solution and the first-order condition has multiple roots ([Newey and McFadden \(1994\)](#)). Moreover, this method-of-moments criterion requires an iterative estimation procedures, which can also be difficult in practice.

In this paper, we use the semiparametric nonlinear least squares type estimators for copula parameters introduced by [Chen et al. \(2025\)](#). This approach works similarly to traditional nonlinear regression analysis, in which an infinite number of unconditional moment conditions are used for identification without losing any information. As a result, this method does not require any iterative procedures, which helps reduce computational complexity.

Furthermore, our estimators utilize [Chen \(2018\)](#)'s sequential censored quantile regression (CQR) approach to deal with censoring. While [Powell \(1986\)](#) first introduced CQR as a cornerstone, its nonlinear and non-convex loss function poses challenges for implementation. [Chen \(2018\)](#)'s method transforms the optimization problem into standard quantile regression by recognizing that censoring from below is unlikely to affect the top quantiles of the conditional distribution. As a result, quantile regression for the top quantiles can be estimated using standard QR techniques. This framework also provides a natural subsample selector for estimating the lower quantiles through a sequential

procedure, leveraging the continuity of the quantile regression coefficient process. Furthermore, due to the widespread availability of datasets, the number of controls p is often quite large, potentially exceeding the sample size n . This insight indicates that the previously discussed approach cannot be directly applied when $p > n$. To address this problem, we apply the ℓ_1 -penalized quantile regression ([Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#)), and assume that there are only at most s control variables that contribute to explaining the response variable and s grows slowly than n , that is, $s = o(n)$.

Our proposed estimation procedure for high dimensional QRCS consists of three steps. In the first step, we use ℓ_1 penalization with the sequential CQR method to estimate the coefficients in the selection equation of the QRCS. This step focusing on globally concerned of quantiles over a continuum of quantile indices. Globally concerned quantile regression has two strengths in high-dimensional settings: it combines all relevant information across quantiles to enhance the robustness of variable selection, and it captures global sparsity better ([Zheng et al. \(2015\)](#), [Zheng et al. \(2018\)](#)). It is important to note that using [Chen \(2018\)](#)'s method in this step not only avoids the nonconvex optimization problem, but also mitigates subsample selection bias because we use indicator functions as subsample selectors in the objective functions for lower quantile regression. On the other hand, we apply hard-thresholding to reduce model selection bias and select the minimal true model for use in the final step. In the second step, we estimate the coefficients in the outcome equation of the QRCS using ℓ_1 -penalized QR. Once again, we apply hard-thresholding to lessen the estimation bias and achieve the oracle rate of convergence. In the last step, by using the nonlinear least squares type estimators we discussed above, we obtain the copula parameter and all parameters of interest.

1.1 Literature review

There is a great deal of literature that discusses censoring and sample selection individually. Regarding CQR, since it was first introduced by [Powell \(1986\)](#), many following studies try to overcome the computational difficulties posed by its non-convex optimization problem. These studies aim to develop algorithms to implement [Powell \(1986\)](#)'s estimator, such as [Buchinsky \(1994\)](#), [Fitzenberger \(1997\)](#), [Fitzenberger and Winker \(2007\)](#) and [Koenker \(2008\)](#). Other research introduces various alternative estimators utilizing standard quantile regression on subsamples that are not affected by censoring, showing that these estimators are asymptotically equivalent to [Powell \(1986\)](#)'s estimator. Thus, identifying this subsample becomes crucial. Influential examples include [Buchinsky and Hahn \(1998\)](#), [Khan and Powell \(2001\)](#) and [Chernozhukov and Hong \(2002\)](#). Among them, [Portnoy \(2003\)](#) and [Peng and Huang \(2008\)](#) relaxed the assumptions on censoring but employed a recursive estimation scheme. In contrast, [Chen \(2018\)](#)'s method is less computationally intensive, especially in complex settings. On the other hand, research at the intersection of quantile methods and sample selection methods is relatively limited, with most studies concentrating on mean regression ([Heckman \(1974\)](#), [Heckman \(1979\)](#), [Ahn and Powell \(1993\)](#), [Andrews and Schafgans \(1998\)](#), [Chen and Khan \(2003\)](#) and [Das et al. \(2003\)](#)). [Buchinsky and Hahn \(1998\)](#), [Buchinsky \(2001\)](#) used the

control function approach to correct sample selection bias in quantile regression, but still within a linear additive framework. [Huber and Melly \(2015\)](#) explored a more general, non-additive quantile model. [Arellano and Bonhomme \(2017\)](#) proposed widely accepted quantile selection models, where the key lies in the identification and estimation of the copula parameters. This paper adds to the literature on censored quantile selection models by offering alternative approaches for identifying and estimating the copula.

Literature on censored quantile selection models is scarce. [Fernández-Val et al. \(2024\)](#) developed nonseparable sample selection models that account for censoring and applied the control function approach for identifying outcome equations. [Chen and Wang \(2023\)](#) and [Chen et al. \(2024\)](#) built on the methods of [Arellano and Bonhomme \(2017\)](#) to estimate copula estimators, and the latter introducing a more informative selection function that goes beyond a simple binary selection.

Our paper also contributes to the framework of high-dimensional data analysis. [Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#) investigated ℓ_1 -penalized quantile regression and post- ℓ_1 -penalized quantile regression to achieve the near-oracle rate of convergence. [Zheng et al. \(2015\)](#) and [Zheng et al. \(2018\)](#) employed adaptive ℓ_1 penalties to reduce bias induced by ℓ_1 penalties. Our paper directly uses hard-thresholding to select the minimal true model and mitigate estimation bias, obtaining the oracle rate of convergence without requiring additional steps.

1.2 Plan of this paper

The rest of paper is organized as follows: In section 2, we propose the censored quantile selection model and develop estimation procedures for the parameters of interest of this model. Section 3 shows the large sample properties and related theorems. Section 4 presents the Monte Carlo simulation of the finite samples performance of the proposed estimators. In Section 5, we apply the proposed method to analyze wage inequality in the United States from 2001 to 2023, using data from the American Community Survey. The proofs of theorems and part of simulation results are in the Appendix.

1.3 Notation

Let $\|\cdot\|$, $\|\cdot\|_1$, $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ and $\|\cdot\|_0$ denote the ℓ_2 -norm, the ℓ_1 -norm, the maximum norm and the number of nonzero components. $\|\gamma\|_{1,n} = \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j |\gamma_j|$ denotes the ℓ_1 -norm weighted by $\hat{\sigma}_j$. For two real numbers, $a \vee b$ and $a \wedge b$ are the maximum and the minimum of a and b , respectively. The empirical process is defined as $\mathbb{G}_n(f) = \mathbb{G}_n(f(Z_i)) \equiv n^{-1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n (f(Z_i) - E[f(Z_i)])$, given a random sample Z_1, \dots, Z_n .

2 The estimator

2.1 Quantile Regression with Censored Selection (QRCS)

To better understand QRCS, we first consider the classical setting where that the number of covariates p is smaller than the sample size n . In the next section, we will extend our model to include many controls.

Consider the following semiparametric model

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1^* &= X'\beta_0(U), \\ Y_2 &= \max\{Y_2^*, 0\} = \max\{X'\gamma_0(V), 0\}, \\ D &= 1\{Y_2^* > 0\}, \\ Y_1 &= DY_1^*, \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

where Y_1^* and Y_2^* are the latent outcome variables. U and V are error terms with uniform distribution on $[0, 1]$, and (U, V) is jointly independent of the covariates X . The latent outcome variables $Y_1^* = Y_1$ are observed only when $D = 1$ or $Y_2^* > 0$. The selection problem arises from the dependence between U and V . For instance, Y_1^* and Y_2^* are log-wage level and hours worked. D indicates labor force participation. X are determinants of both levels, such as working experience, education, number of children and, etc.

Before introducing the estimation procedure, we first discuss our identification conditions for the copula parameter ρ_0 , which measures the dependence between U and V and parameters β_0 . Since the estimators $\hat{\gamma}$ can be obtained directly from [Chen \(2018\)](#)'s model, we focus solely on establishing identification for (β_0, ρ_0) .

Let $\mathcal{U} \subset (0, 1)$ be a compact set of quantile indices. Similarly to the equation (5) in [Arellano and Bonhomme \(2017\)](#), given any pair of $u, v \in \mathcal{U}$, for observations with $X'\gamma(v) > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y_1 < X'\beta_0(u) | Y_2^* > X'\gamma_0(v), X = x) &= P(Y_1^* < X'\beta_0(u) | X'\gamma_0(V) > X'\gamma_0(v), X = x) \\ &= P(X'\beta_0(U) < X'\beta_0(u) | X'\gamma_0(V) > X'\gamma_0(v), X = x) \\ &= P(U < u | V > v, X = x) \\ &= \frac{C(u, 1, \rho_0) - C(u, v, \rho_0)}{1 - v} \\ &\equiv G(u, v, \rho_0), \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

where $C(\cdot, \cdot, \rho)$ denotes the cumulative distribution function (c.d.f.) or copula function of (U, V) . Here we assume that the copula function and the function G are indexed by a parameter vector ρ_0 . ρ_0 measures the dependence between U and V , which is the source of sample selection bias. For simplicity, we omit the dependence of ρ_0 on x here. By the monotonicity of the cumulative distribution function, let

$$u = G^{-1}(\tau, v, \rho_0), \quad (2.3)$$

where G^{-1} is the inverse function of G with respect to the first argument. As a result, for any $\tau \in \mathcal{U}$, we have

$$G(u, v, \rho_0) = \tau,$$

which yields the following conditional moment conditions

$$E[1\{Y_1 < X'\beta_0(G^{-1}(\tau, v, \rho_0))\} - \tau | X, Y_2 > X'\gamma_0(v) > 0] = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

and unconditional moment conditions

$$E[1\{Y_2 > X'\gamma_0(v) > 0\}(1\{Y_1 < X'\beta_0(G^{-1}(\tau, v, \rho_0))\} - \tau)\phi(X)] = 0, \quad (2.5)$$

where ϕ is any function of X .

Therefore, given $\tau, v \in \mathcal{U}$, we can define $b_0(\tau, v) := \beta_0(u) = \beta_0(G^{-1}(\tau, v, \rho_0))$ as a solution to

$$E[1\{Y_2 > X'\gamma_0(v) > 0\}(1\{Y_1 < X'b\} - \tau)X] = 0, \quad (2.6)$$

which corresponds to the following minimization problem

$$\min_{b \in \mathbb{R}^p} E\rho_\tau(Y_{1i} - X'_i b)1\{Y_{2i} > X'_i \gamma_0(v) > 0\}, \quad (2.7)$$

where $\rho_\tau(u) = (\tau - 1\{u < 0\})u$ is the 'check function' in standard quantile regression. Under the full rank condition, there exists a unique solution to (2.9) and (2.15).

We have prepared all the necessary ingredients so far. We will adopt a nonlinear least square type identification strategy based on the unconditional conditions (2.9) next. Recall that in nonlinear least square regression model, i.e $Y = m(X) + U$, $m(X)$ can be identified for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ as $m(x) = E(Y|X = x)$. Similarly, for any $u \in \mathcal{U}$, Equation (2.2) suggests that

$$\begin{aligned} E[1\{Y_1 < X'\beta_0(u)\}|X, Y_2 > X'\gamma_0(\tilde{v}) > 0] &= E[1\{U < G^{-1}(\tau_m, v, \rho_0)\}|X, V > \tilde{v}] \\ &= \frac{P(U < G^{-1}(\tau_m, v, \rho_0), V > \tilde{v}|X)}{P(V > \tilde{v}|X)} \\ &= \frac{C(G^{-1}(\tau_m, v, \rho_0), 1, \rho_0) - C(G^{-1}(\tau_m, v, \rho_0), \tilde{v}, \rho_0)}{1 - \tilde{v}} \\ &= G(G^{-1}(\tau_m, v, \rho_0), \tilde{v}, \rho_0) \end{aligned}$$

with $X'\gamma(\tilde{v}) > 0$ by choosing some \tilde{v} and a finite grid $\tau_1 < \tau_2 < \dots < \tau_M$ on \mathcal{U} . To simplify our notation, define

$$G^*(\tau_m, v, \tilde{v}, \rho_0) = G(G^{-1}(\tau_m, v, \rho_0), \tilde{v}, \rho_0),$$

to be a known function of parameter ρ_0 . Let $G_\rho^*(\tau_m, v, \tilde{v}, \cdot)$ be the derivative of G^* with respect to the last argument. We make the following assumptions:

Assumption 1. (i) *The following equation holds*

$$G^*(\tau, v, \tilde{v}, \rho_0) = G^*(\tau, v, \tilde{v}, \rho), \quad \forall \tau, v, \tilde{v} \in (0, 1)$$

if and only if $\rho = \rho_0$.

(ii) *The matrix*

$$\int_v \int_{\tilde{v}} \sum_{m=1}^M E [G_\rho^*(\tau_m, v, \tilde{v}, \rho_0) G_\rho^*(\tau_m, v, \tilde{v}, \rho_0) 1\{Y_{2i} > X_i' \hat{\gamma}(\tilde{v}) > 0\}] dv d\tilde{v}$$

is positive definite.

These assumptions refer to global and local identification conditions, which are quite general for copula functions specified parametrically. As a matter of fact, these are just traditional identification conditions for nonlinear least squares regression models. Under these conditions, we get $\hat{\rho}$ via

$$\min_{\rho \in \mathbb{R}} \int_{\tilde{v}} \int_v \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1\{Y_{1i} < X_i' \hat{b}(\tau_m, v)\} - G^*(\tau_m, v, \tilde{v}, \rho) \right]^2 1\{Y_{2i} > X_i' \hat{\gamma}(\tilde{v}) > 0\} dv d\tilde{v}. \quad (2.8)$$

where we will show next the estimation procedures for $\hat{b}(\tau, v)$ and $\hat{\gamma}(v)$.

Remark 2.1. As opposed to [Chen et al. \(2024\)](#), which applies a method-of-moment criterion based on conditional moment conditions

$$E[1\{Y_2 > X' \gamma_0(v) > 0\} (1\{Y_1 < X' \beta_0(u)\} - G(u, v, \rho_0)) | X] = 0, \quad (2.9)$$

and they defines $\hat{\rho}$ as an solution to

$$\min_{\rho \in \mathbb{R}} \sum_{u, v \in \mathcal{U}} \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1\{Y_{2i} > X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v) > 0\} (1\{Y_1 < X' \hat{\beta}(u, \rho)\} - G(u, v, \rho)) \phi(X) \right\|,$$

where ϕ is an instrumental function of X , our approach has the following advantages: Since β_0 no longer depends on some unknown ρ at first, we do not require an iterative process. In addition, our nonlinear least square type estimators which minimize the sum of squared residuals, inherently incorporate information from every observation in the dataset. This constitutes a global optimization that ensures our estimators converge to a global minimum. The method of moments, however, is intrinsically a limited information technique. Its estimates are determined by the selected sample moments. For example, ϕ can be chosen as a linear combination of covariates X . Consequently, any information not encapsulated in the chosen moments is effectively discarded, potentially leading to estimator precision loss.

Step 1: Estimation of $\gamma_0(v)$. Given any $v \in \mathcal{U}$, we obtain $\hat{\gamma}(v)$ using Chen (2018)'s model. The key idea is that censoring from below affects lower tails more than right tails of the distribution. We define the grid of τ -values $S_{L_n} = \{\bar{v} = v_0 > v_1 > \dots > v_{L_n} = \underline{v}\}$, where L_n increases with sample size. We first start with the highest value v_0 and denote $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ as the solution of the following standard quantile regression. Let $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ as the solution to

$$\min_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_{v_0}(Y_{2i} - X_i' \gamma), \quad (2.10)$$

Then, we select the subsample $\{i : X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$, where δ_n goes to zero at a slower rate than $1/L_n$, we could choose δ_n as q_1 -th quantile of those positive $X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0)$. The choice of $q_1 = 5\%$ works well in practice. Because $X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n$ implies $X_i' \gamma_0(v_1) > 0$ with large probability when sample size increases, this procedure could be written as general forms. Thus, we let $\hat{\gamma}(v_{l+1})$ as the solution to

$$\min_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_l) > \delta_n\} \rho_{v_{l+1}}(Y_{2i} - X_i' \gamma), \quad (2.11)$$

where δ_n is q_1 -th quantile of $X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_l)$, $l = 0, \dots, L_n$.

Step 2: Estimation of $b_0(\tau, v)$. Given any $\tau \in \mathcal{U}$ and $v \in \mathcal{U}$, we proposed $\hat{b}(\tau, v)$ by solving

$$\min_{b \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_\tau(Y_{1i} - X_i' b) 1\{Y_{2i} > X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v) > 0\}, \quad (2.12)$$

Step 3: Estimation of ρ_0 . According to the previous discussion, $\hat{\rho}$ can be estimated from (2.8). Finally, we obtain the effect of the variable of interest X on τ th quantile of conditional distribution of potential outcomes Y_1^* , given all other controls.

Remark 2.2. (The roles of copula parameters ρ_0) Beyond its role in identification and estimation of censored quantile selection models, the copula parameter ρ_0 also offers several useful applications in empirical economic research:

- **Characterizing selection mechanisms:** The sign and magnitude of ρ_0 reveal the direction and degree of selection. $\rho_0 > 0$ indicates positive selection, e.g., individuals with higher abilities (higher U) tend to work longer (higher V), while a negative ρ_0 suggests negative selection.
- **Counterfactual distribution analysis:** ρ_0 enables the construction of counterfactual economic scenarios. We can, for instance, examine how wage and employment distributions would change in response to different policy changes. As illustrated in Section 6 of Arel-lano and Bonhomme (2017), they consider a general equilibrium framework where skill prices respond to labor supply changes and use ρ_0 to correct the non-random selection into work, allowing them to recompute wage and employment distributions under fixed 1978 out-of-work

income levels.

- **Treatment effect with selection:** This framework can be extended to models with endogeneity and self-selection into treatment, offering a flexible alternative to instrumental variable quantile regression (IVQR) methods that rely on strong rank invariance assumptions ([Chernozhukov and Hansen \(2005\)](#)).

2.2 High-dimensional CRCS

We now consider the case in which the number of covariates p is large, possibly larger than the number of samples n . It is easy to show that the full rank conditions for low dimensional QR are not satisfied when $p \gg n$. We use high dimensional sparse models to solve this problem. Following the ℓ_1 -penalized quantile regression proposed by [Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#), we define the globally concerned sparse supports for the true parameters $\gamma_0(v)$ and $b_0(\tau, v)$ as

$$\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v) = \text{support}(\gamma_0(v)) = \{j \in \{1, \dots, p\} : |\gamma_{0j}(v)| > 0\},$$

and

$$\mathbb{S}_b(\tau, v) = \text{support}(b(\tau, v)) = \{j \in \{1, \dots, p\} : |b_{0j}(\tau, v)| > 0\}$$

having at most $s^\gamma, s^b \leq n / \log(n(p+1))$ nonzero components respectively for all $\tau, v \in \mathcal{U}$ ¹.

Let $\hat{\sigma}_j^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}^2$. Define $\tilde{\gamma}(v_0)$ as the solution to

$$\min_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_{v_0}(Y_{2i} - X_i' \gamma) + \frac{\lambda}{n} \|\gamma\|_{1,n}, \quad (2.13)$$

and $\tilde{\gamma}(v_{l+1})$ as the solution to

$$\min_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}\{X_i' \tilde{\gamma}(v_l) > \delta_n\} \rho_{v_{l+1}}(Y_{2i} - X_i' \gamma) + \frac{\lambda}{n} \|\gamma\|_{1,n}, \quad (2.14)$$

for $v_{L_n} < \dots < v_1 < v_0 \in \mathcal{U}$.

Similarly, we proposed $\tilde{b}(\tau, v)$ by solving

$$\min_{b \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_\tau(Y_{1i} - X_i' b) \mathbb{1}\{Y_{2i} > X_i' \tilde{\gamma}(v) > 0\} + \frac{\lambda}{n} \|b\|_{1,n}, \quad (2.15)$$

for any $\tau, v \in \mathcal{U}$.

There are two types of parameters in (2.8) with many controls: $b_0(\tau, v)$ and $\gamma_0(v)$ are high-dimensional nuisance parameters, whereas ρ_0 is a low-dimensional copula parameter that describes the relationship between U and V . To reduce the bias caused by model selection, we employ hard-thresholded QR estimators in the presence of selection and censoring. Define the hard-thresholded

¹That is, $\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} |\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)| \leq s^\gamma$ and $\sup_{\tau, v \in \mathcal{U}} |\mathbb{S}_b(\tau, v)| \leq s^b$.

estimators as

$$\hat{b}_j(\tau, v) = \tilde{b}_j(\tau, v) 1\{|\tilde{b}_j(\tau, v)| > \varepsilon^b\} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\gamma}_j(v) = \tilde{\gamma}_j(v) 1\{|\tilde{\gamma}_j(v)| > \varepsilon^\gamma\},$$

for some $\varepsilon^b \geq 0$ and $\varepsilon^\gamma \geq 0$, where $j = 1, \dots, p$ and $\tau, v \in \mathcal{U}$. The next section will provide details on how to choose ε^b and ε^γ .

Remark 2.3. While [Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#) mention that perfect model selection through hard-thresholding requires knowledge of the unknown quantity, for example, $\min_{j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)} |\gamma_j(v)|$, which is typically unavailable in practice, our approach adopts a hard-thresholding procedure under a mild assumption. Specifically, we assume that

$$\min_{j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)} |\gamma_j(v)| \geq c_n^\gamma,$$

where c_n^γ is a sequence of positive constants converging to zero at an appropriate rate. This condition is weaker than requiring exact knowledge of the minimal signal strength and is often reasonable in high-dimensional settings. Consequently, our method retains some benefits of hard-thresholding, such as computational tractability and bias reduction, while remaining feasible in empirical applications.

3 Asymptotic Results

In this section, we present the asymptotic properties of our estimators. We first demonstrate that estimators $\tilde{\gamma}(v)$ and $\tilde{b}(\tau, v)$ for all $\tau, v \in \mathcal{U}$ fall into restricted sets that is smaller than the full parameter space.

Assumption 2. $\{Y_{1i}, X_i, Y_{2i}, D_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is an i.i.d sample generated from model [\(2.1\)](#).

Assumption 3. The copula function $C(u, v, \rho)$ is strictly increasing in u and v and continuously differentiable with respect to (u, v, ρ) .

Assumption 2 describes the data generation process, while Assumption 3 specifies the properties of the copula function. The latter holds for several widely used copulas, such as the Gaussian, Frank, and Gumbel copulas. Under these assumptions, the function

$$G(u, v, \rho_0) = \frac{C(u, 1, \rho_0) - C(u, v, \rho_0)}{1 - v}$$

is continuously differentiable with respect to (u, v, ρ) .

Assumption 4. Let $\epsilon(v) = Y_2^* - X'\gamma_0(v)$ and $\eta(u) = Y_1^* - X'\beta_0(u)$.

(i) For all $v, u \in \mathcal{U}$, the elements of $\epsilon(v)$ and $\eta(u)$ are almost surely strictly decreasing in v and u , respectively.

(ii) The conditional density of $f_{\epsilon_i(v)|X_i}(\cdot|x_i)$ and $g_{\eta_i(u)|X_i}(\cdot|x_i)$ for all $v, u \in \mathcal{U}$ satisfies

$$0 < \underline{f} = \inf_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U}, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ s \in \mathbb{R}}} f_{\epsilon_i(v)|X_i}(s) \leq \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U}, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ s \in \mathbb{R}}} f_{\epsilon_i(v)|X_i}(s) = \bar{f} < \infty \quad a.s.$$

and

$$0 < \underline{g} = \inf_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U}, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ s \in \mathbb{R}}} g_{\eta_i(u)|X_i}(s) \leq \sup_{\substack{u \in \mathcal{U}, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ s \in \mathbb{R}}} g_{\eta_i(u)|X_i}(s) = \bar{g} < \infty \quad a.s.$$

(iii) Suppose $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|X_i\| \leq C_X$ for a nonnegative constant C_X .

Assumption 4 ensures the smoothness and boundedness of the underlying distributions. Elements in $\epsilon(v)$ and $\eta(u)$ being strictly decreasing in v and u almost surely implies that for almost all realizations of the X, Y_1^*, Y_2^* are continuously distributed. (ii) imposes mild smoothness conditions on the conditional density of the response variable given covariates X , and does not require normality or homoscedasticity assumptions. The requirement that the conditional density is bounded away from zero at the conditional quantile is standard. The uniform boundedness condition on covariates X serves multiple roles: first, it ensures $1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\}$ implies $1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v_1) > 0\}$ with probability approaching 1. Then, it enables the application of concentration inequalities and controls the empirical process terms. However, (ii) and (iii) can be relaxed to a slightly more general condition, as discussed in see [Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#), [Zheng et al. \(2015\)](#) and [Zheng et al. \(2018\)](#).

Assumption 5. The coefficients $\gamma_0(v)$ and $\beta_0(u)$ are sparse

$$\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \|\gamma(v)\|_0 \leq s^\gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \|\beta(u)\|_0 \leq s^b,$$

$\gamma_0(v)$ and $\beta_0(u)$ are Lipschitz in v and u respectively, that is, there exists a constant $C_L = O(\sqrt{p})$ such that

$$\|\gamma_0(v') - \gamma_0(v'')\| \leq C_L |v' - v''|, \quad \forall v', v'' \in \mathcal{U}.$$

and

$$\|\beta_0(u') - \beta_0(u'')\| \leq C_L |u' - u''|, \quad \forall u', u'' \in \mathcal{U}.$$

Assumption 5 ensures the sparsity and smoothness of the coefficients $\gamma_0(v)$ and $\beta_0(u)$.

Assumption 6. The length of the grid $|v_{i-1} - v_i| \leq \epsilon_v, i = 1, \dots, L_n$, where $\epsilon_v = o(\delta_n)$ and $\epsilon_v \leq \frac{\delta_n}{3C_L C_X}$. $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$, $L_n \rightarrow \infty$, $L_n = o(n^{1/2})$ and $L_n \delta_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

This assumption is the same as [Chen \(2018\)](#), it requires the cutoff sequence δ_n goes to zero slowly while grid points increase faster than $1/\delta_n$. Following lemma establishes a key property that guarantees the validity of the sequential selection mechanism in the quantile regression model with censored selections.

Lemma 3.1. Under Assumption 2 - 6, if $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ is a consistent estimator of $\gamma_0(v_0)$, $1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\}$ implies $1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v_1) > 0\}$ w.p.a.1.

Proof. Since

$$X'_i \gamma_0(v_1) = X'_i \hat{\gamma}(v_0) + X'_i(\gamma_0(v_1) - \gamma_0(v_0)) - X'_i(\hat{\gamma}(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_0)),$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} & P(X'_i \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n) \\ &= P(X'_i \gamma_0(v_1) + X'_i(\gamma_0(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_1)) + X'_i(\hat{\gamma}(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_0)) > \delta_n) \\ &\leq P(X'_i \gamma_0(v_1) > \frac{\delta_n}{3}) + P(X'_i(\gamma_0(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_1)) > \frac{\delta_n}{3}) + P(X'_i(\hat{\gamma}(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_0)) > \frac{\delta_n}{3}) \\ &:= (I) + (II) + (III). \end{aligned}$$

For (II):

$$\begin{aligned} (II) &\leq P(|X'_i(\gamma_0(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_1))| > \frac{\delta_n}{3}) \\ &\leq P(\|X_i\| \|\gamma_0(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_1)\| > \frac{\delta_n}{3}) \\ &\leq P(C_X C_L |v_0 - v_1| > \frac{\delta_n}{3}) \\ &= P(|v_0 - v_1| > \frac{\delta_n}{3C_X C_L}) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, assumptions 5 and 6.

For (III):

$$\begin{aligned} (III) &\leq P(\|X_i\| \|\hat{\gamma}(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_0)\| > \frac{\delta_n}{3}) \\ &\leq P(\|\hat{\gamma}(v_0) - \gamma_0(v_0)\| > \frac{\delta_n}{3C_X}) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

by consistency of $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$. □

Assumption 7. Covariates are normalized such that $\sigma_j^2 = E x_{ij}^2 = 1$, for all $j = 1, \dots, p$ and $\hat{\sigma}_j^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}^2$ obeys $\max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\hat{\sigma}_j - 1| \leq \mathcal{E}_X$ with probability approaching to 1, where \mathcal{E}_X is an arbitrary number in $(0, 1)$.

Assumption 7 establishes normalization conditions required for the analysis of LASSO-type estimators. Since heterogeneous variances among covariates will result in variable-dependent coefficient shrinkage: variables with larger scales will be penalized disproportionately, whereas those with smaller scales will be under-regularized. This can lead to inconsistent model selection.

We will then establish the identification of the parameters $(\gamma_0(v), b_0(\tau, v))$ uniformly over all quantile indices $v, \tau \in \mathcal{U}$, within restricted sets. These sets constrain the estimators $\hat{\gamma}(v) - \gamma_0(v)$ and $\hat{b}(\tau, v) - b_0(\tau, v)$ to cones defined below.

Lemma 3.2 (Restricted sets). Define $\Delta_\gamma(v) := \gamma(v) - \gamma_0(v)$ for all $v \in \mathcal{U}$, and cone \mathcal{A}_v

$$\mathcal{A}_v = \{\Delta_\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^P : \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_{\mathcal{E}}(v)}\|_1 \leq C_{\mathcal{E}} \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)}\|_1\},$$

where $C_{\mathcal{E}} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_X + 1}{\mathcal{E}_X(1 - \mathcal{E}_X)}$. Under Assumptions 2 - 7, if

$$\lambda \geq C_{\lambda} \sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)},$$

where $\lambda = O(\sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)})$ and $C_{\lambda} = 2\sqrt{2}(\frac{1+\mathcal{E}_X}{1-\mathcal{E}_X})^2$, we have (1)

$$(1 - \mathcal{E}_X) \|\Delta_{\gamma}\|_1 \leq \|\Delta_{\gamma}\|_{1,n} \leq (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) \|\Delta_{\gamma}\|_1,$$

for all $\Delta_{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ and (2)

$$\hat{\gamma}(v) \in \Gamma_0 = \{\gamma(v) \in \mathbb{R}^p : \gamma(v) - \gamma_0(v) \in \mathcal{A}_v \cap \mathcal{R}_v\},$$

where $\mathcal{R}_v = \{\Delta_{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}^p : \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_{\gamma}^c(v)}\|_0 \leq n\}$.

Similarly, given $v \in \mathcal{U}$, define $\Delta_b(\tau) := b(\tau, v) - b_0(\tau, v)$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{U}$, and cone \mathcal{B}_{τ}

$$\mathcal{B}_{\tau} = \{\Delta_b \in \mathbb{R}^P : \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_b^c(\tau, v)}\|_1 \leq C_{\mathcal{E}} \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_b(\tau, v)}\|_1\}.$$

Under the same conditions, the estimators $\hat{b}(\tau, v)$ lies in the restricted set

$$\hat{b}(\tau, v) \in \{b(\tau, v) \in \mathbb{R}^p : b(\tau, v) - b_0(\tau, v) \in \mathcal{B}_v \cap \mathcal{R}'_v\},$$

where $\mathcal{R}'_v = \{\Delta_b \in \mathbb{R}^p : \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_b^c(\tau, v)}\|_0 \leq n\}$.

Proof. See Section A.1 in Appendix A. □

Assumption 8. The restricted eigenvalue of the population design matrices satisfy

$$\inf_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \inf_{\substack{\Delta_{\gamma} \neq 0 \\ \Delta_{\gamma} \in \mathcal{A}_v}} \frac{\Delta'_{\gamma} E(1\{X_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} X_i X'_i) \Delta_{\gamma}}{\|\Delta_{\gamma}\|^2} = \sigma_{\min}^2 > 0$$

and

$$\inf_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \inf_{\substack{\Delta_b \neq 0 \\ \Delta_b \in \mathcal{B}_{\tau}}} \frac{\Delta'_b E(1\{Y_{2i} > X'_i \gamma_0(v) > 0\} X_i X'_i) \Delta_b}{\|\Delta_b\|^2} = \delta_{\min}^2 > 0$$

for all i .

Assumption 8 is a common condition in the high dimensional data analysis. Since the minimum eigenvalue of the population design matrix inevitably tends to zero when the dimension p grows with or exceeds the sample size n , these restricted eigenvalue conditions ensure that the covariance matrix remains positive definite over the subset of the parameter space. Under this assumption, Theorem 3.1 prove that the parameters can be identified over the restricted set. Further, Theorem 3.2 shows that the estimators attain a near optimal rate of convergence.

Theorem 3.1 (Identification over restricted sets). *If Assumptions 2 - 8 hold, $\hat{\gamma}(v_l)$ can be identified over set Γ_0 , $l = 0, \dots, L_n$.*

Proof. See Section A.2 in Appendix A. \square

Theorem 3.2 (Convergence rate). *Let*

$$C_\lambda \sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)} \leq \lambda \leq C'_\lambda \sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)},$$

where $C'_\lambda \geq C_\lambda = 2\sqrt{2}(\frac{1+\mathcal{E}_X}{1-\mathcal{E}_X})^2$. If Assumption 2 - 8 hold, there exists a constant $C_{\sup} > 0$ such that the following inequality holds w.p.a.1:

$$\sup_{v_l \in \mathcal{U}} \|\hat{\gamma}(v_l) - \gamma_0(v_l)\|^2 \leq t^2 := \left(\frac{3(C_X \vee 1)^2}{\sigma_{\min}^2 f} \right)^2 (C_{\sup} + (1 + \mathcal{E}_X)C'_\lambda)^2 \frac{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}{n}$$

for $l = 0, \dots, L_n$.

Proof. See Section A.3 in Appendix A. \square

We now examine the model selection properties of the high-dimensional CRCS. In contrast to the existing literature, we adopt a hard thresholding procedure. This method effectively removes covariates with coefficients below a data-driven threshold.

Theorem 3.3 (Hard-thresholding). *Let $r^\gamma = \sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \|\tilde{\gamma}(v) - \gamma(v)\|$. Assume $\inf_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \min_{j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)} |\gamma_j(v)| > c^\gamma$, where $r^\gamma < c^\gamma$, then*

$$\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v) := \text{support}(\gamma(v)) \subseteq \tilde{\mathbb{S}}_\gamma(v) := \text{support}(\tilde{\gamma}(v)) \quad \text{for all } v \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (3.1)$$

Moreover, the hard-thresholded estimator $\hat{\gamma}(v)$, defined for any $\varepsilon^\gamma \geq 0$ by

$$\hat{\gamma}_j(v) = \tilde{\gamma}_j(v) \mathbf{1}\{|\tilde{\gamma}_j(v)| > \varepsilon^\gamma\}, \quad v \in \mathcal{U}, j = 1, \dots, p, \quad (3.2)$$

provided that ε^γ is chosen such that $r^\gamma < \varepsilon^\gamma < c^\gamma - r^\gamma$, satisfies

$$\text{support}(\hat{\gamma}(v)) = \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v) \quad \text{for all } v \in \mathcal{U}.$$

Proof. By assumption $\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \|\tilde{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma(v)\|_\infty \leq \sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \|\tilde{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma(v)\| \leq r^\gamma < c^\gamma$, which immediately implies

$$\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v) := \text{support}(\gamma(v)) \subseteq \tilde{\mathbb{S}}_\gamma(v) := \text{support}(\tilde{\gamma}(v)) \quad \text{for all } v \in \mathcal{U}.$$

since $j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)$ implies $j \in \tilde{\mathbb{S}}_\gamma(v)$.

Consider the hard-thresholded estimator next. To establish the inclusion, by triangle inequality

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{\gamma}_j(v)| &\geq |\gamma_j(v)| - |\tilde{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_j(v)| \\ &\geq \min_{j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)} |\gamma_j(v)| - \|\tilde{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma(v)\|_\infty > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if $j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)$, then $j \in \tilde{\mathbb{S}}_\gamma(v)$ and $\tilde{\mathbb{S}}_\gamma(v) \subseteq \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)$. \square

As demonstrated in the theorem above, both c^γ and r^γ converge to zero as the sample size n increases. This asymptotic behavior suggest that, in practice, one could select an arbitrarily small threshold ε^γ , or using cross-validation to ensure a robust model selection performance.

The theorem and proof for $\hat{b}(\tau, v)$ are omitted for brevity, as a similar argument applies with minor changes in notation. Following theorem establishes the asymptotic properties of the final step estimator $\hat{\rho}$.

Theorem 3.4. *If Assumptions 1-8 hold, then $\hat{\rho}$ is consistent for ρ_0 , and is asymptotically normal:*

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\rho} - \rho_0) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \Sigma_\rho).$$

Proof. See Section A.4 in Appendix A for details. \square

4 Simulation

This section first presents Monte Carlo simulations to evaluate the finite-sample performance of the proposed estimator $\hat{\rho}$. Our analysis begins with the classical setting where the number of covariates p is fixed and smaller than the sample size n . The data are generated from the following model

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1^* &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \sigma(X) \cdot \Phi^{-1}(U) \\ Y_2^* &= \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 X_1 + \gamma_2 X_2 + \Phi^{-1}(V) \\ D &= 1\{Y_2^* > 0\} \\ Y_2 &= \max(Y_2^*, 0) \\ Y_1 &= DY_1^* \end{aligned}$$

where $X_1 \sim 0.5 \cdot N_1$, $X_2 \sim U[0, 2]$ and N_1 are independent standard normal variables; we set $\beta_0 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 1$, $\gamma_0 = 0.2$, $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 1$; U and V are uniform on $(0, 1)$, with their dependence modelled through different copulas, and both are independent of X . $\sigma(X) = 1$ for the homoscedastic case and $\sigma(X) = 1 + 0.5 \cdot X_1$ for the heteroscedastic case. The grid of τ -value to obtain $\hat{\gamma}$ is given by $\{\bar{v} = 0.99 > 0.94 > \dots > 0.34 = \underline{v}\}$ (see [Chen et al. \(2024\)](#)) and the quantile indices to estimate \hat{b} is given by $\{0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9\}$. Furthermore, to assess the robustness of the estimator $\hat{\rho}$ to different dependency structures, we consider the following two copulas in our simulation design:

Frank copula:

$$C(u, v, \eta) = \frac{1}{\ln(1 - \eta)} \ln[1 - \frac{1}{\eta}[1 - \exp(u \ln(1 - \eta))][1 - \exp(v \ln(1 - \eta))]],$$

where $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

Gaussian copula:

$$C(u, v, \rho) = \Phi_\rho(\Phi(u), \Phi(v); \rho),$$

where $\Phi(\cdot)$ is CDF of standard univariate normal and $\Phi_\rho(\cdot)$ denotes the joint CDF of normal distribution with correlation $\rho \in (-1, 1)$.

Tables 1 and 2 provide the simulation results for the Frank and Gaussian copulas under the homoscedastic case, respectively. The simulation is repeated 400 times for sample sizes of $n = 300$ and 600. To ensure a fair comparison of the degree of dependence, the true copula parameters are set such that Kendall's τ takes values of ± 0.7 for the Frank copula, and the correlation coefficient ρ is ± 0.7 for the Gaussian copula. The censoring percentages are about 17%. We report the bias, root mean square error (RMSE), and standard deviation (SD) of the estimator. As the sample size increases from 300 to 600, both the RMSE and SD decrease at a rate roughly proportional to $1/\sqrt{n}$.

Table 1: Performance for Frank copula (homoscedastic case)

Parameter	True	Bias	RMSE	SD
Censoring percentages $\approx 17\%$				
$n = 300$				
η	11.4115	-0.6788	1.9436	1.8235
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0212	0.0480	0.0430
$n = 600$				
η	11.4115	-0.4921	1.3541	1.2631
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0138	0.0332	0.0296
$n = 300$				
η	-11.4115	0.4961	1.7969	1.7292
Kendall's τ	-0.7000	0.0163	0.0447	0.0420
$n = 600$				
η	-11.4115	0.4222	1.3555	1.2897
Kendall's τ	-0.7000	0.0123	0.0332	0.0302

The simulation results for the heteroscedastic design are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Comparing these results with those in Tables 1 and 2 reveals that the performance of our estimator remains robust. We further explore the robustness of our estimator in the Appendix C. Based on results from scenarios with varying dependence strengths (both weaker and stronger) and a more severe censoring level (the censoring percentages are about 35%), the performance remains stable.

Table 2: Performance for Gaussian copula (homoscedastic case)

Parameter	True	Bias	RMSE	SD
Censoring percentages $\approx 17\%$				
$n = 300$				
ρ	0.7000	-0.0291	0.0768	0.0710
$n = 600$				
ρ	0.7000	-0.0198	0.0510	0.0466
$n = 300$				
ρ	-0.7000	0.0088	0.0707	0.0702
$n = 600$				
ρ	-0.7000	0.0101	0.0469	0.0462

Table 3: Performance for Frank copula (heteroscedastic case)

Parameter	True	Bias	RMSE	SD
Censoring percentages $\approx 17\%$				
$n = 300$				
η	11.4115	-0.7331	1.9557	1.8154
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0225	0.0480	0.0429
$n = 600$				
η	11.4115	-0.5150	1.3821	1.2842
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0144	0.0332	0.0303
$n = 300$				
η	-11.4115	0.5627	1.8415	1.7556
Kendall's τ	-0.7000	0.0181	0.0458	0.0427
$n = 600$				
η	-11.4115	0.4435	1.3767	1.3050
Kendall's τ	-0.7000	0.0129	0.0332	0.0307

Table 4: Performance for Gaussian copula (heteroscedastic case)

Parameter	True	Bias	RMSE	SD
Censoring percentages $\approx 17\%$				
$n = 300$				
ρ	0.7000	-0.0287	0.0768	0.0712
$n = 600$				
ρ	0.7000	-0.0211	0.0520	0.0474
$n = 300$				
ρ	-0.7000	0.0096	0.0721	0.0718
$n = 600$				
ρ	-0.7000	0.0109	0.0479	0.0463

We now investigate the high-dimensional setting where the number of covariates is set to $p = 500$. We consider both scenarios where the sample size $n = 1000$ and $n = 2000$. The data generating process (DGP) is specified as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1^* &= 1 + X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \sigma(X) \cdot \Phi^{-1}(U) \\ Y_2^* &= 2.5 + X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + Z_1 + \Phi^{-1}(V) \\ D &= 1\{Y_2^* > 0\} \\ Y_2 &= \max(Y_2^*, 0) \\ Y_1 &= DY_1^* \end{aligned}$$

where the covariates (X_1, X_2, X_3) and (Z_1, \dots, Z_{496}) are independently drawn from a standard normal distribution. The grid of τ -value to obtain $\hat{\gamma}$ is given by $\{\bar{v} = 0.95 > 0.9 > \dots > 0.05 = \underline{v}\}$ and other settings remain unchanged from the previous design. The censoring percentages are about 20%. For the penalty level λ , we employ the criterion proposed by [Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#) (BC):

$$\lambda = 2\Lambda(1 - \alpha|X),$$

where $\Lambda(1 - \alpha|X) := (1 - \alpha)$ -quantile of Λ conditional on X . The random variable

$$\Lambda = n \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \max_{1 \leq j \leq \dim(\gamma)} \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{x_{ij}(u - 1\{u_i \leq u\})}{\hat{\sigma}_j \sqrt{u(1-u)}} \right] \right|,$$

where u_1, \dots, u_n are *i.i.d.* uniform $(0, 1)$ random variables that are independently distributed from the controls X_1, \dots, X_n . α is set to 0.05 and the threshold to $\varepsilon^\gamma = 0.001$. To implement our estimation procedure, we choose the Frank copula, and we obtain very similar results (not reported) by adopting the Gaussian copula.

Table 5: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, homoscedastic case)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
Censoring percentages $\approx 20\%$								
0.10	γ_0	1.2184	0.0307	0.0737	0.0798	0.0342	0.0464	0.0576
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0972	0.0767	0.1237	-0.0577	0.0572	0.0812
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0541	0.0886	0.1037	-0.0473	0.0618	0.0778
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0569	0.0870	0.1039	-0.0390	0.0627	0.0738
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0875	0.0738	0.1144	-0.0683	0.0566	0.0886
0.15	γ_0	1.4636	0.0139	0.0668	0.0681	0.0197	0.0407	0.0451

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Table 5: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, homoscedastic case) (continued)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
0.20	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0801	0.0686	0.1054	-0.0489	0.0472	0.0679
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0448	0.0798	0.0914	-0.0376	0.0541	0.0658
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0430	0.0769	0.0880	-0.0315	0.0565	0.0646
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0708	0.0671	0.0975	-0.0577	0.0490	0.0756
	γ_0	1.6584	0.0027	0.0617	0.0617	0.0113	0.0389	0.0404
0.25	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0667	0.0618	0.0908	-0.0438	0.0449	0.0626
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0401	0.0713	0.0817	-0.0322	0.0513	0.0605
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0359	0.0708	0.0793	-0.0271	0.0519	0.0585
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0607	0.0621	0.0868	-0.0495	0.0445	0.0665
	γ_0	1.8255	-0.0026	0.0557	0.0557	0.0050	0.0369	0.0372
0.30	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0587	0.0579	0.0824	-0.0409	0.0417	0.0583
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0373	0.0623	0.0726	-0.0286	0.0462	0.0543
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0297	0.0660	0.0722	-0.0236	0.0475	0.0529
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0574	0.0592	0.0824	-0.0447	0.0434	0.0623
	γ_0	1.9756	-0.0055	0.0510	0.0512	0.0002	0.0353	0.0352
0.35	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0544	0.0537	0.0764	-0.0383	0.0413	0.0563
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0322	0.0617	0.0696	-0.0265	0.0430	0.0504
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0308	0.0625	0.0696	-0.0211	0.0470	0.0514
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0544	0.0562	0.0782	-0.0419	0.0411	0.0586
	γ_0	2.1147	-0.0095	0.0494	0.0503	-0.0025	0.0323	0.0324
0.40	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0529	0.0539	0.0755	-0.0367	0.0394	0.0538
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0287	0.0596	0.0661	-0.0242	0.0418	0.0483
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0274	0.0601	0.0660	-0.0200	0.0442	0.0485
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0537	0.0532	0.0756	-0.0402	0.0404	0.0569
	γ_0	2.2467	-0.0124	0.0484	0.0500	-0.0041	0.0311	0.0313
0.45	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0522	0.0522	0.0738	-0.0341	0.0374	0.0506
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0279	0.0572	0.0636	-0.0241	0.0413	0.0477
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0257	0.0581	0.0635	-0.0201	0.0415	0.0461
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0510	0.0528	0.0734	-0.0383	0.0390	0.0546
	γ_0	2.3743	-0.0161	0.0467	0.0493	-0.0070	0.0316	0.0323
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0484	0.0524	0.0713	-0.0346	0.0364	0.0502

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Table 5: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, homoscedastic case) (continued)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
0.50	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0269	0.0562	0.0623	-0.0213	0.0409	0.0461
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0249	0.0575	0.0626	-0.0198	0.0408	0.0453
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0489	0.0522	0.0715	-0.0369	0.0390	0.0537
	γ_0	2.5000	-0.0184	0.0458	0.0493	-0.0083	0.0314	0.0325
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0481	0.0496	0.0691	-0.0350	0.0353	0.0497
0.55	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0267	0.0574	0.0632	-0.0205	0.0399	0.0448
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0234	0.0577	0.0622	-0.0188	0.0408	0.0449
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0482	0.0513	0.0704	-0.0374	0.0404	0.0550
	γ_0	2.6257	-0.0185	0.0454	0.0490	-0.0099	0.0309	0.0324
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0499	0.0511	0.0714	-0.0330	0.0358	0.0487
0.60	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0270	0.0572	0.0632	-0.0215	0.0393	0.0447
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0242	0.0586	0.0633	-0.0190	0.0406	0.0448
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0494	0.0524	0.0720	-0.0368	0.0405	0.0547
	γ_0	2.7533	-0.0194	0.0444	0.0485	-0.0101	0.0303	0.0319
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0502	0.0535	0.0733	-0.0336	0.0348	0.0484
0.65	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0268	0.0579	0.0637	-0.0204	0.0389	0.0439
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0273	0.0570	0.0632	-0.0197	0.0402	0.0447
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0486	0.0520	0.0711	-0.0364	0.0393	0.0535
	γ_0	2.8853	-0.0189	0.0437	0.0476	-0.0071	0.0308	0.0316
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0515	0.0539	0.0745	-0.0361	0.0341	0.0497
0.70	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0279	0.0577	0.0640	-0.0219	0.0401	0.0456
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0288	0.0582	0.0648	-0.0217	0.0415	0.0467
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0517	0.0519	0.0732	-0.0372	0.0387	0.0536
	γ_0	3.0244	-0.0130	0.0438	0.0456	-0.0007	0.0308	0.0307
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0537	0.0540	0.0762	-0.0408	0.0355	0.0540
0.75	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0346	0.0579	0.0674	-0.0261	0.0393	0.0471
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0310	0.0567	0.0646	-0.0271	0.0400	0.0483
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0560	0.0523	0.0766	-0.0417	0.0379	0.0563
	γ_0	3.1745	0.0016	0.0439	0.0439	0.0138	0.0287	0.0318
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0613	0.0539	0.0816	-0.0506	0.0359	0.0620
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0457	0.0600	0.0754	-0.0323	0.0399	0.0513

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Table 5: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, homoscedastic case) (continued)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
0.80	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0389	0.0587	0.0704	-0.0364	0.0408	0.0547
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0646	0.0540	0.0842	-0.0515	0.0381	0.0641
	γ_0	3.3416	0.0303	0.0457	0.0548	0.0454	0.0301	0.0544
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.0780	0.0548	0.0953	-0.0700	0.0379	0.0796
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0655	0.0610	0.0894	-0.0497	0.0424	0.0653
	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0599	0.0582	0.0835	-0.0537	0.0423	0.0683
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.0818	0.0585	0.1005	-0.0710	0.0391	0.0810
	γ_0	3.5364	0.0894	0.0514	0.1031	0.1046	0.0317	0.1093
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.1162	0.0578	0.1298	-0.1067	0.0406	0.1142
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.0982	0.0668	0.1187	-0.0857	0.0458	0.0971
0.85	γ_3	1.0000	-0.0943	0.0629	0.1133	-0.0851	0.0454	0.0964
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.1197	0.0627	0.1351	-0.1066	0.0429	0.1149
	γ_0	3.7816	0.1834	0.0587	0.1925	0.2133	0.0377	0.2166
	γ_1	1.0000	-0.1739	0.0695	0.1872	-0.1669	0.0495	0.1741
	γ_2	1.0000	-0.1545	0.0759	0.1721	-0.1407	0.0553	0.1511
0.90	γ_3	1.0000	-0.1463	0.0713	0.1627	-0.1443	0.0543	0.1541
	γ_4	1.0000	-0.1826	0.0686	0.1950	-0.1681	0.0484	0.1749

Given that our setup is an additive location model when $\sigma(X) = 1$, the coefficients of the outcome equation $\hat{\beta}(\tau)$ can be directly obtained from

$$\hat{\beta}(\tau) = \frac{1}{L_n} \sum_{l=1}^{L_n} \hat{b}(\tau, v_l)$$

without estimating $\hat{\rho}$. Furthermore, due to the relatively small sample sizes considered in this setting, the second step estimation does not employ high-dimensional techniques. In empirical work, we expand our analysis to larger sample sizes in order to fully accommodate a high-dimensional setting in all estimation steps. Table 5 and 6 summarize the estimation results for the first-stage and second-stage coefficients under the homoscedastic case, demonstrating the robust performance of our estimator in both steps. Table 7 presents the estimation results for both the copula parameters and the selection-corrected quantile regression coefficients. Table 8 presents the analogous set of results under the heteroscedastic case. A comparison with Table 7 reveals that the estimates for both the copula parameters and the selection-corrected quantile regression coefficients remain remarkably stable.

Table 6: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, homoscedastic case)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
Censoring percentages $\approx 20\%$								
0.3	β_1	1.00	-0.0645	0.0783	0.1013	-0.0711	0.0551	0.0899
	β_2	1.00	-0.0727	0.0818	0.1094	-0.0601	0.0589	0.0841
	β_3	1.00	-0.0985	0.0793	0.1264	-0.1044	0.0564	0.1186
0.5	β_1	1.00	-0.0587	0.0756	0.0956	-0.0626	0.0511	0.0808
	β_2	1.00	-0.0659	0.0766	0.1010	-0.0564	0.0568	0.0800
	β_3	1.00	-0.0903	0.0689	0.1135	-0.0938	0.0524	0.1074
0.7	β_1	1.00	-0.0550	0.0813	0.0981	-0.0541	0.0546	0.0768
	β_2	1.00	-0.0537	0.0826	0.0984	-0.0511	0.0595	0.0784
	β_3	1.00	-0.0823	0.0717	0.1091	-0.0816	0.0544	0.0980
0.9	β_1	1.00	-0.0472	0.1060	0.1160	-0.0447	0.0719	0.0845
	β_2	1.00	-0.0433	0.1082	0.1164	-0.0420	0.0779	0.0884
	β_3	1.00	-0.0728	0.0941	0.1189	-0.0675	0.0708	0.0977

Tables 6 summarize the estimation results for the first-stage and second-stage coefficients under the high-dimensional setting, demonstrating the robust performance of our estimator in both steps.

Table 7: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, homoscedastic case)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
Censoring percentages $\approx 20\%$								
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0351	0.0412	0.0212	0.0212	-0.0200	0.02646	0.0163
0.3	β_0	0.4756	0.1974	0.0767	0.2118	0.1501	0.0667	0.1642
	β_1	1.0000	-0.0421	0.0743	0.0853	-0.0310	0.0598	0.0673
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0368	0.0787	0.0868	-0.0278	0.0660	0.0715
0.5	β_0	1.0000	0.0702	0.0606	0.0927	0.0477	0.0483	0.0679
	β_1	1.0000	-0.0385	0.0580	0.0695	-0.0286	0.0462	0.0542
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0287	0.0625	0.0687	-0.0219	0.0491	0.0537

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Table 7: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, homoscedastic case) (continued)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
0.7	β_3	1.0000	-0.0404	0.0552	0.0684	-0.0355	0.0444	0.0568
	β_0	1.5244	0.0232	0.0534	0.0582	0.0195	0.0389	0.0435
	β_1	1.0000	-0.0326	0.0545	0.0635	-0.0267	0.0389	0.0471
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0217	0.0609	0.0646	-0.0166	0.0430	0.0460
0.9	β_3	1.0000	-0.0412	0.0523	0.0665	-0.0327	0.0386	0.0505
	β_0	2.2816	0.0128	0.0606	0.0618	0.0128	0.0422	0.0440
	β_1	1.0000	-0.0259	0.0687	0.0733	-0.0244	0.0481	0.0538
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0253	0.0792	0.0830	-0.0143	0.0524	0.0543
	β_3	1.0000	-0.0315	0.0663	0.0733	-0.0268	0.0492	0.0559

Table 8: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, heteroscedastic case)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
Censoring percentages $\approx 20\%$								
0.3	Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0482	0.0529	0.0223	-0.0316	0.0361	0.0173
	β_0	0.4756	0.1489	0.0903	0.1741	0.1020	0.0833	0.1316
	β_1	0.7378	0.1323	0.0740	0.1515	0.1270	0.0615	0.1411
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0531	0.0896	0.1041	-0.0440	0.0774	0.0889
0.5	β_3	1.0000	-0.0664	0.0840	0.1070	-0.0571	0.0707	0.0908
	β_0	1.0000	0.0410	0.0666	0.0781	0.0233	0.0545	0.0592
	β_1	1.0000	0.0281	0.0600	0.0661	0.0293	0.0466	0.0549
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0385	0.0686	0.0786	-0.0312	0.0533	0.0617
0.7	β_3	1.0000	-0.0517	0.0623	0.0809	-0.0458	0.0462	0.0650
	β_0	1.5244	0.0089	0.0553	0.0560	0.0087	0.0401	0.0409
	β_1	1.2622	-0.0212	0.0560	0.0598	-0.0145	0.0368	0.0395
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0271	0.0616	0.0672	-0.0202	0.0415	0.0461
0.9	β_3	1.0000	-0.0459	0.0542	0.0710	-0.0378	0.0383	0.0538
	β_0	2.2816	0.0097	0.0609	0.0616	0.0091	0.0439	0.0447

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Table 8: Performance for high-dimensional case with Frank copula (Kendall's $\tau = 0.7$, heteroscedastic case) (continued)

τ	Parameter	True	$n = 1000$			$n = 2000$		
			Bias	SD	RMSE	Bias	SD	RMSE
	β_1	1.6408	-0.0476	0.0631	0.0790	-0.0401	0.0433	0.0590
	β_2	1.0000	-0.0250	0.0755	0.0794	-0.0150	0.0487	0.0509
	β_3	1.0000	-0.0336	0.0675	0.0753	-0.0283	0.0474	0.0551

5 An application: Wage Inequality in the United States, 2001–2023

This section applies our high-dimensional quantile regression models with censored selection to analyze the evolution of wage inequality and gender wage gaps in the United States using data from the American Community Survey (ACS) from 2001 to 2023. The primary goal is to recover the latent wage distribution for both male and female, free from the distortions of sample selection, to estimate the gender wage gap at given quantile levels.

5.1 Data description

The analysis employs the public-use files of the ACS for the years 2001 through 2023. The sample is restricted to individuals aged between 16 and 64 who reported working in the year preceding the survey. Residents of institutional group quarters, such as prisons, are excluded, as are unpaid family workers. Self-employed workers are excluded. To ensure computational feasibility, a 10% stratified random sample is drawn, where stratification is based on state, race, and education level. The final sample consists of 2,706,867 observations across the 2001–2023 period. Annual sample sizes range from 49,948 in 2002 to 142,493 in 2023. The sample includes 1,350,145 males (49.9%) and 1,356,722 females (50.1%). Table 9 reports the detailed sample composition by year and gender.

Table 9: Descriptive statistics

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2001	55,778	2.1	28,128	50.4	27,650	49.6
2002	49,948	1.8	25,138	50.3	24,810	49.7
2003	54,752	2.0	27,567	50.4	27,185	49.6

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Table 9: Descriptive statistics (continued)

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
2004	54,391	2.0	27,325	50.2	27,066	49.8
2005	130,392	4.8	65,579	50.3	64,813	49.7
2006	133,776	4.9	67,331	50.3	66,445	49.7
2007	134,685	5.0	67,620	50.2	67,065	49.8
2008	135,135	5.0	67,821	50.2	67,314	49.8
2009	133,429	4.9	66,615	49.9	66,814	50.1
2010	131,191	4.8	65,502	49.9	65,689	50.1
2011	129,839	4.8	65,077	50.1	64,762	49.9
2012	130,370	4.8	65,432	50.2	64,938	49.8
2013	132,769	4.9	67,099	50.5	65,670	49.5
2014	132,513	4.9	66,576	50.2	65,937	49.8
2015	133,547	4.9	67,402	50.5	66,145	49.5
2016	134,306	5.0	67,786	50.5	66,520	49.5
2017	136,491	5.0	68,847	50.4	67,644	49.6
2018	137,547	5.1	69,436	50.5	68,111	49.5
2019	137,867	5.1	70,123	50.9	67,744	49.1
2020	110,549	4.1	55,890	50.6	54,659	49.4
2021	133,627	4.9	68,026	50.9	65,601	49.1
2022	140,583	5.2	71,600	50.9	68,983	49.1
2023	142,493	5.3	72,516	50.9	69,977	49.1
Total	2,706,867	100.0	1,350,145	49.9	1,356,722	50.1

In our model, Y_1 represents the logarithm of the hourly wage, while Y_2 denotes the average daily work hours. The hourly wage is constructed as annual wage and salary income divided by the product of weeks worked and usual weekly hours. Top-coded yearly wages are multiplied by a factor of 1.5 and hourly wages are set not to exceed this value divided by 1,750 hours (50 weeks \times 35 hours) ([Autor et al. \(2013\)](#)). The average daily work hours are obtained by dividing usual hours worked per week by seven. All wages are inflated to 2023 dollars using the Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Index. The set of control variables X includes age, age squared, age cubed, three educational attainment dummies, 50 state dummies, a marital status dummy, 8 race category dummies, 14 occupation dummies, and 18 industry dummies.

5.2 Estimation procedures

We implement our estimation procedure using the Frank copula to capture the dependence between U and V , the unobserved variables in the wage and hours equations, respectively. Results using the Gaussian copula are very similar and are not reported, in particular, the estimated rank correlation is nearly identical to that obtained with the Frank copula. This suggests that our empirical findings are not sensitive to the choice of copula.

The model is estimated separately for males and females for each year from 2001 to 2023. We let the copula parameter be gender and year specific. First, $\hat{\gamma}(v)$ is obtained from the three-step estimation procedure of [Chen \(2018\)](#). The grid of v -values used to compute $\hat{\gamma}$ is $\{0.95, 0.9, \dots, 0.05\}$. The subsample selector δ_n is set as the 1% quantile of the positive values of $X_i' \hat{\gamma}(\cdot)$ in all steps. The threshold is set to 0.0001 for both $\hat{\gamma}(v)$ and $\hat{b}(\tau, v)$. To estimate $\hat{\rho}$, we use $\tau \in \{0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9\}$ and 703 grid points. Finally, the rotated quantile regression coefficients $\hat{\beta}(u)$ are estimated over the quantile indices $\{0.02, 0.04, 0.06, \dots, 0.98\}$.

5.3 Results

Table 10 reports the estimated Spearman (or rank) correlation coefficients between the errors in the wage and selection equations for males and females from 2001 to 2023. The negative coefficients indicate a negative selection into employment. For males, the rank correlation ranges from -0.164 to -0.075, suggesting a persistent selection effect throughout the sample period. In contrast, the selection pattern for females is generally weaker than those for males, with coefficients ranging from -0.105 to nearly zero.

Table 10: Spearman's ρ by gender and year

Year	Male	Female
2001	-0.164	-0.045
2002	-0.150	-0.060
2003	-0.150	-0.030
2004	-0.135	-0.105
2005	-0.120	-0.030
2006	-0.120	-0.045
2007	-0.105	0.000
2008	-0.105	-0.015
2009	-0.075	-0.015
2010	-0.120	-0.015
2011	-0.075	-0.015

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Table 10: Spearman's ρ by gender and year (continued)

Year	Male	Female
2012	-0.105	0.000
2013	-0.105	-0.015
2014	-0.090	0.000
2015	-0.075	-0.015
2016	-0.090	-0.030
2017	-0.090	-0.030
2018	-0.075	-0.030
2019	-0.090	-0.015
2020	-0.090	-0.045
2021	-0.090	-0.075
2022	-0.090	-0.060
2023	-0.075	-0.045

Figures 1 to 3 present the selection-corrected quantile regression coefficients for the years 2001, 2011, and 2021, separately by gender. Specifically, Figure 1 displays the results for 2001. In these figures, the heatmaps (subfigures (a) and (c)) illustrate the variation of each coefficient across quantiles for females and males, respectively, with color intensity corresponding to the magnitude of the effect. Meanwhile, the bar charts (subfigures (b) and (d)) rank the top 40 variables by their average absolute coefficients. Similar results are observed in 2011 (Figure 2) and 2021 (Figure 3).

Turning to the wage distribution, Figure 4 shows the trends in log wages from 2001 to 2023 across different quantile indices. The counterfactual distributions are constructed following the method of [Machado and Mata \(2005\)](#). Each panel corresponds to a specific quantile of the wage distribution. In particular, solid lines represent observed wages conditional on employment, while dashed lines show selection-corrected (simulated) wages, with blue lines indicating male wages and red lines indicating female wages. Furthermore, Figure 5 provides the path of gender wage gaps across the distribution between 2001 and 2023. It reveals that the difference between observed and selection-corrected gaps is larger at the higher quantiles.

In terms of within-gender wage dispersion, Table 11 reports the 90/10 percentile ratios for male and female wages separately. The observed ratio for males rose from 1.801 in 2001 to a peak of 1.940 in 2011, then fell to 1.858 in 2023. For females, the observed ratio increased from 1.810 to a peak of 1.954 in 2014 before declining to 1.873 in 2023. The post-2020 decrease may reflect labor market disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Across both genders, the corrected ratios are lower than the observed values.

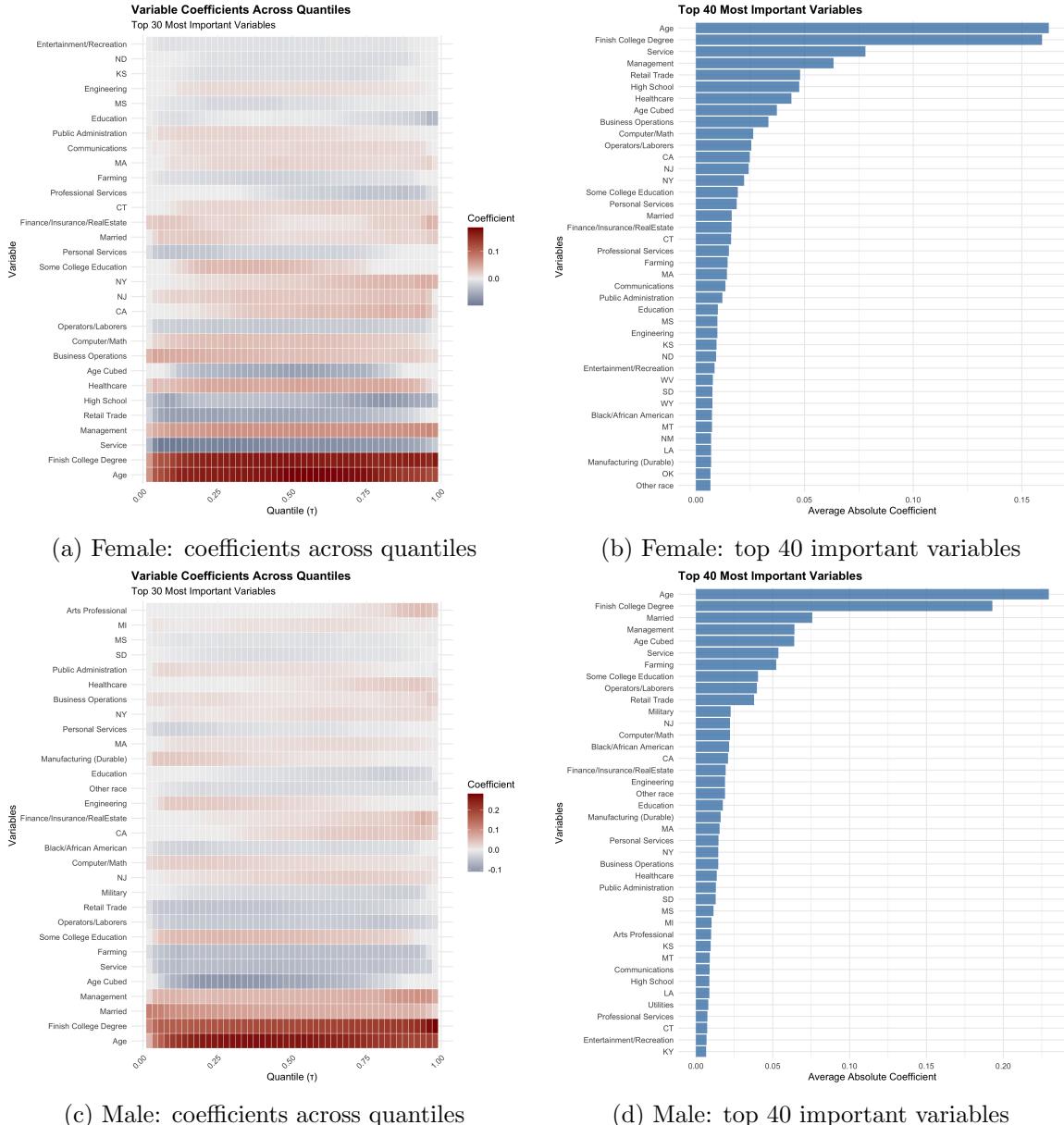


Figure 1: Selection-corrected coefficients for the year 2001. Subfigures (a) and (c) visualize how coefficients vary across quantiles for females and males respectively. Subfigures (b) and (d) rank the top 40 variables by their average absolute coefficient values, measuring overall influence on log wages.

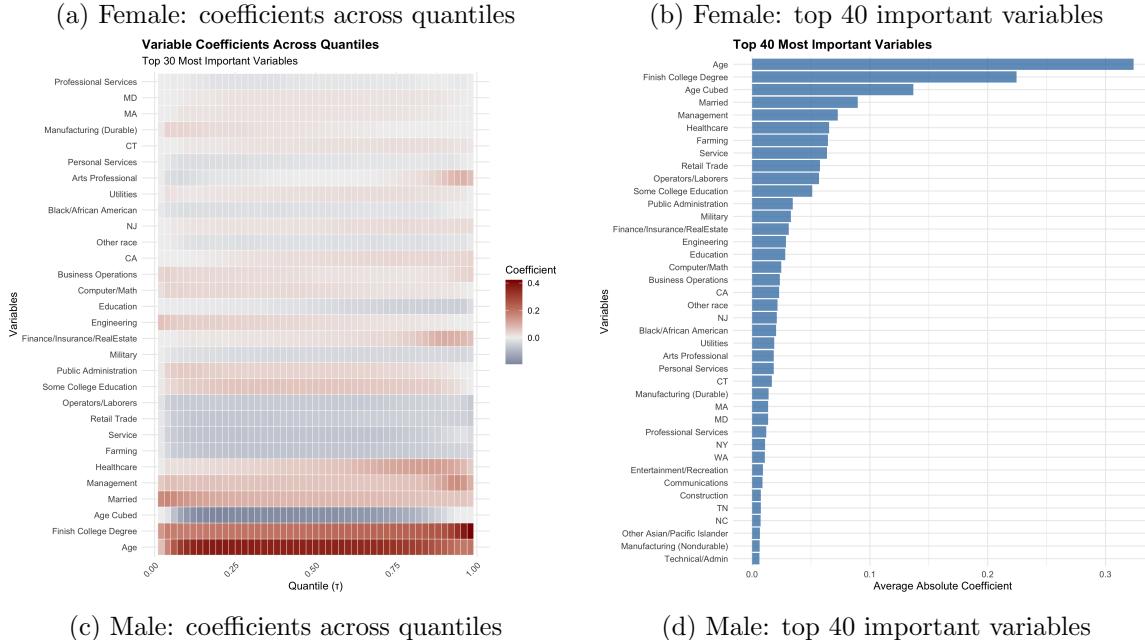
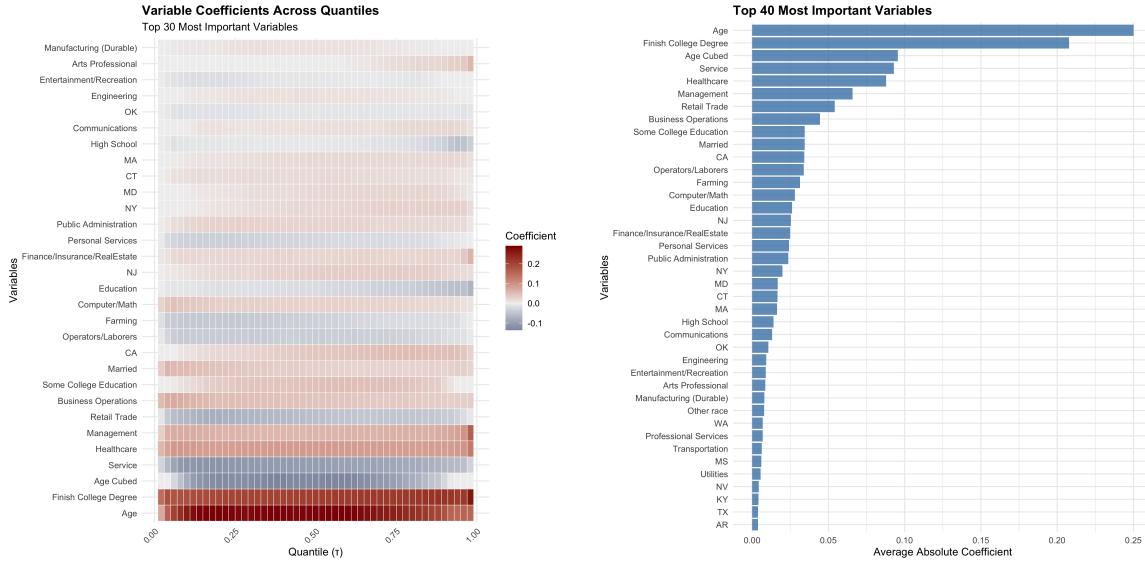


Figure 2: Selection-corrected coefficients for the year 2011. Subfigures (a) and (c) visualize how coefficients vary across quantiles for females and males respectively. Subfigures (b) and (d) rank the top 40 variables by their average absolute coefficient values, measuring overall influence on log wages.

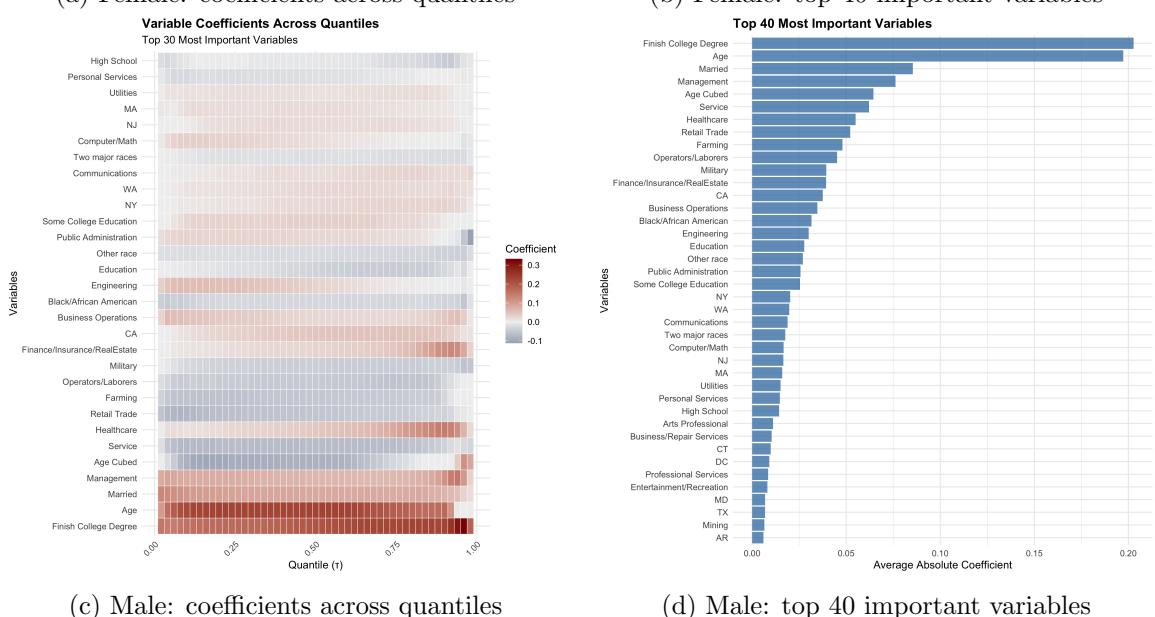
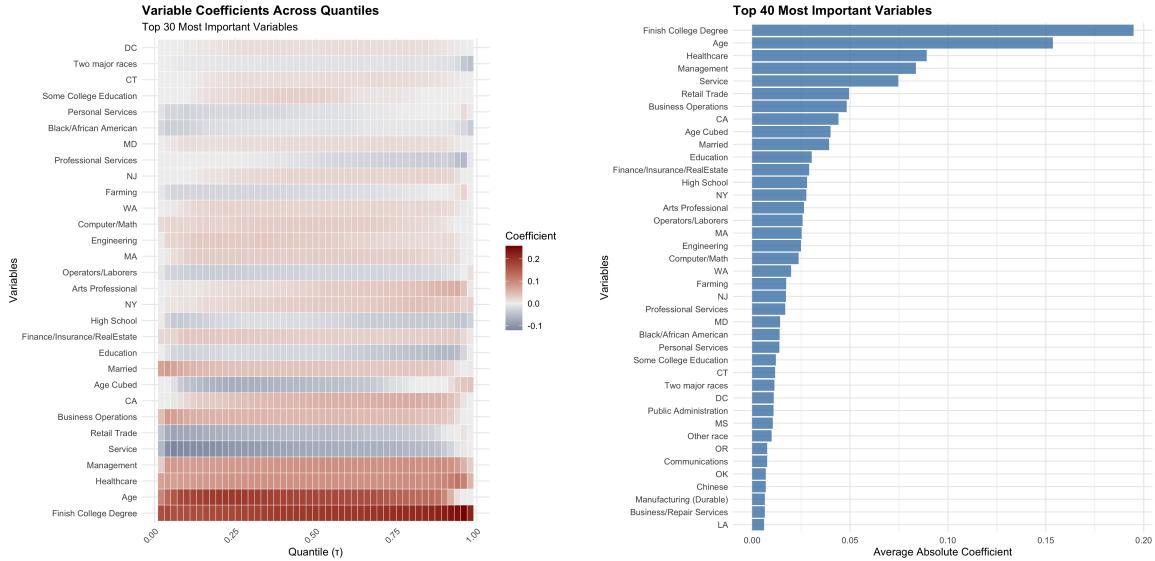


Figure 3: Selection-corrected coefficients for the year 2021. Subfigures (a) and (c) visualize how coefficients vary across quantiles for females and males respectively. Subfigures (b) and (d) rank the top 40 variables by their average absolute coefficient values, measuring overall influence on log wages.

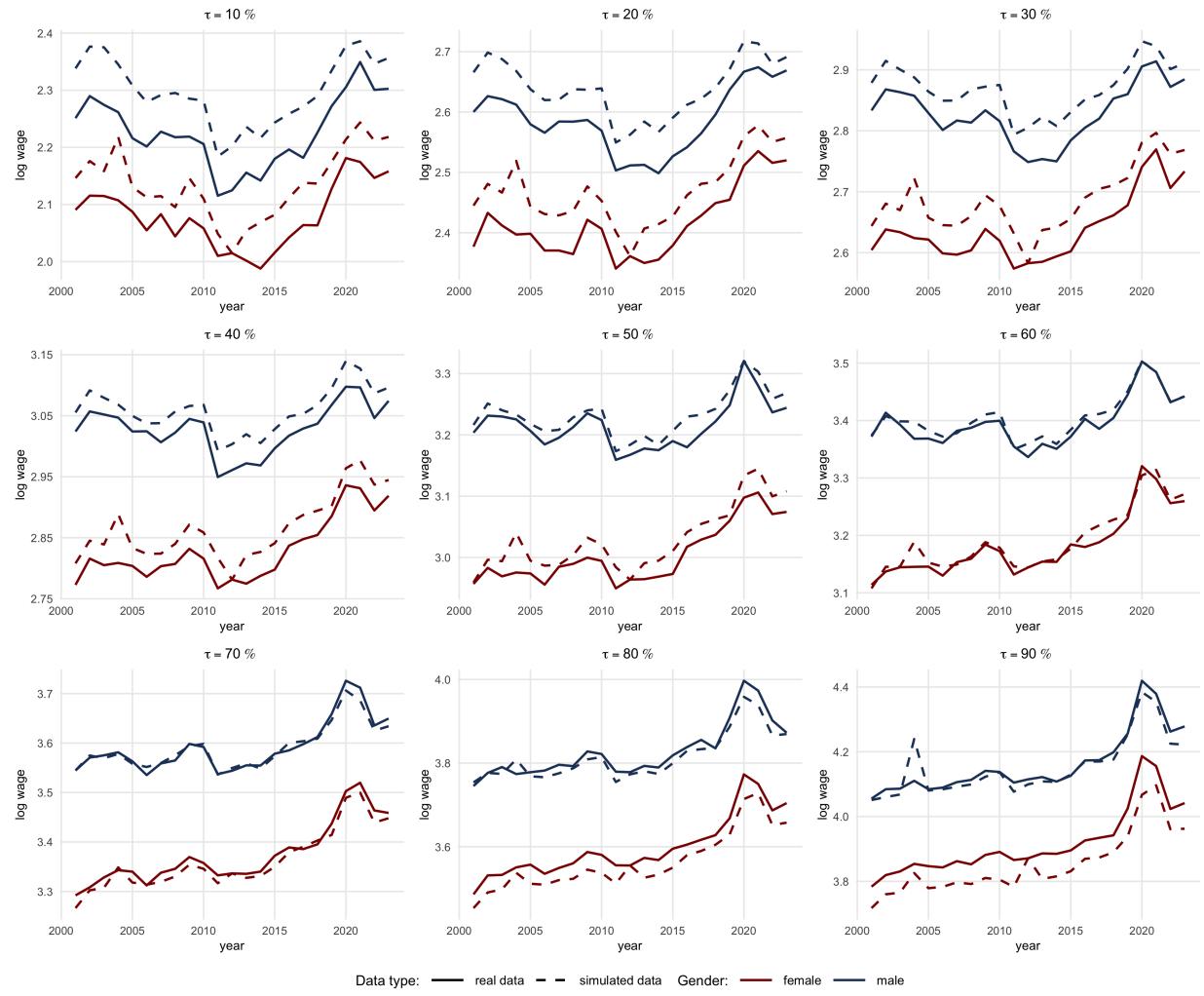


Figure 4: Wage quantiles over time

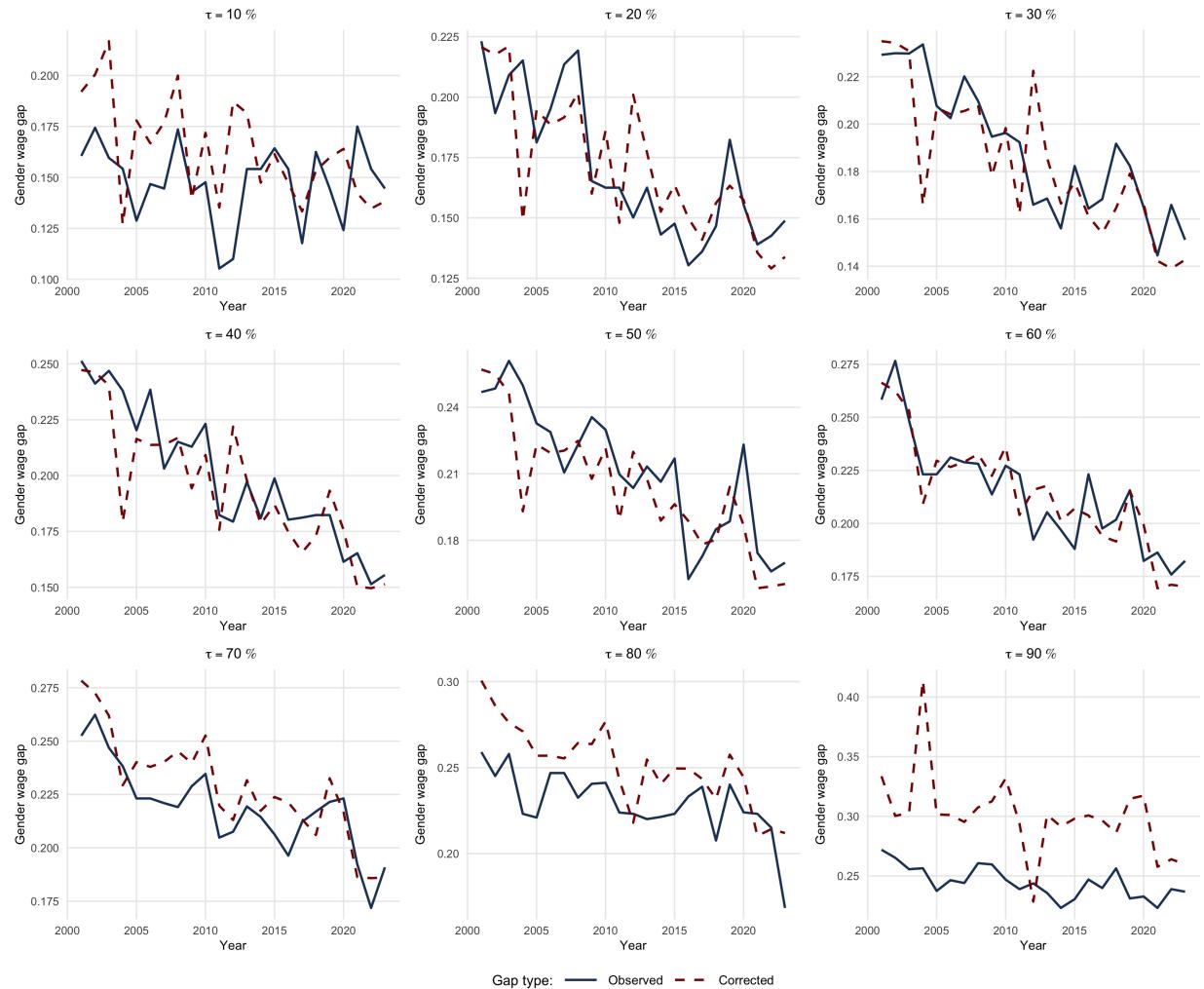


Figure 5: Gender wage gaps

Table 11: 90/10 percentile ratios

Year	Male		Female	
	Observed	Corrected	Observed	Corrected
2001	1.801	1.732	1.810	1.732
2002	1.784	1.709	1.805	1.728
2003	1.797	1.713	1.811	1.744
2004	1.817	1.808	1.829	1.724
2005	1.843	1.768	1.843	1.774
2006	1.857	1.792	1.870	1.791
2007	1.843	1.786	1.854	1.796
2008	1.855	1.786	1.885	1.810
2009	1.866	1.804	1.870	1.776
2010	1.876	1.813	1.890	1.803
2011	1.940	1.867	1.923	1.847
2012	1.937	1.862	1.921	1.921
2013	1.912	1.837	1.942	1.853
2014	1.918	1.853	1.954	1.844
2015	1.893	1.841	1.932	1.840
2016	1.900	1.846	1.923	1.833
2017	1.913	1.836	1.906	1.812
2018	1.886	1.824	1.910	1.821
2019	1.873	1.822	1.892	1.811
2020	1.917	1.844	1.919	1.837
2021	1.864	1.825	1.911	1.826
2022	1.853	1.801	1.874	1.791
2023	1.858	1.792	1.873	1.786

Conclusions

In this paper, we propose a semiparametric nonlinear least squares type estimator for copula parameters to correct sample selection. The estimation procedure employs ℓ_1 -penalized quantile regression combined with hard-thresholding in its first two stages to mitigate estimation bias and achieve the oracle rate of convergence, before recovering the copula parameters and coefficients of interest in the final step. We establish uniform asymptotic properties for the proposed estimators, including convergence rates and variable selection consistency.

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Appendix A Proofs of Some Lemmas and Theorems

A.1 Proof of Lemma 3.2

Proof. According to Assumption 7, we have $1 - \mathcal{E}_X \leq \hat{\sigma}_j \leq 1 + \mathcal{E}_X$ for all $j = 1, \dots, p$. As a result, (1) is obtained

$$\sum_{j=1}^p (1 - \mathcal{E}_X) |\Delta_{\gamma_j}(v)| \leq \|\Delta_{\gamma}(v)\|_{1,n} = \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j |\Delta_{\gamma_j}(v)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^p (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) |\Delta_{\gamma_j}(v)|.$$

Since $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ has the same properties in standard l_1 -penalized quartile regression, $\hat{\gamma}(v_0) \in \Gamma_0$, as discussed in Lemma 3 of Belloni and Chernozhukov (2011). Our discussion will focus on the restricted sets of $\hat{\gamma}(v_l)$, $l = 1, \dots, L_n$. Without loss of generality, we choose $l = 1$ and $v = v_1$. By Lemma 3.1, $V_i(v) = Y_{2i}^* - X_i' \gamma_0(v) = Y_{2i} - X_i' \gamma_0(v)$ as follows.

Let

$$\nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) = v \mathbf{1}\{V_i(v) \geq 0\} + (v - 1) \mathbf{1}\{V_i(v) < 0\}$$

be the subgradient of $\rho_v(\cdot)$ evaluated at $V_i(v)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. We will use the following lemma in this proof.

Lemma A.1. *Under Assumption 7, the following inequality holds w.p.a.1*

$$\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\langle \nabla \rho_v(V(v)), X_j \rangle| \leq 2\sqrt{2} (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) \sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)},$$

where \mathcal{E}_X is defined in Assumption 7.

Proof. The proof see Appendix B. □

By the definition of $\hat{\gamma}(v)$, we have

$$\inf_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\mathbf{1}\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v(V_i(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v) - X_i' \hat{\Delta}_{\gamma}(v))) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j (|\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|) \right] \geq 0.$$

For all $v \in \mathcal{U}$, since the objective function of quantile regression is a convex function, the first part can be bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\mathbf{1}\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v(V_i(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v) - X_i' \hat{\Delta}_{\gamma}(v))) \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\mathbf{1}\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} \nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) X_i' \hat{\Delta}_{\gamma}(v) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) X_i' \hat{\Delta}_{\gamma}(v) \right] \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) X'_i \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma} \hat{\Delta}_\gamma(v) \right] \right| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{n} \|\hat{\Sigma} \hat{\Delta}_\gamma(v)\|_1 \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) X'_i \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \right\|_\infty \\
&\leq \frac{1}{n} \|\hat{\Delta}_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) x_{ij} \hat{\sigma}_j^{-1} \right| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{n} \|\hat{\Delta}_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\hat{\sigma}_j^{-1}| \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) x_{ij} \right| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{n} \|\hat{\Delta}_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n} \frac{1}{1 - \mathcal{E}_X} 2\sqrt{2}(1 + \mathcal{E}_X) \sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)} \\
&= 2\sqrt{2} \frac{1 + \mathcal{E}_X}{1 - \mathcal{E}_X} \sqrt{\frac{\log((p+1)n)}{n}} \|\hat{\Delta}_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n},
\end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{\Sigma} = \text{diag}(\hat{\sigma}_1, \dots, \hat{\sigma}_p)$. The first inequality is by the definition of subgradient and the last inequality follows Lemma A.1. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1\{X'_i \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v(V_i(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \hat{\Delta}_\gamma(v))) \right] + \frac{\lambda}{n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j (|\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|) \right] \\
&\leq 2\sqrt{2} \frac{1 + \mathcal{E}_X}{1 - \mathcal{E}_X} \sqrt{\frac{\log((p+1)n)}{n}} \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j |\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| + \frac{\lambda}{n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j (|\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|) \right] \\
&\leq \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1 - \mathcal{E}_X}{1 + \mathcal{E}_X} \hat{\sigma}_j |\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| + \lambda \left[\sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j (|\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|) \right].
\end{aligned}$$

After canceling λ , we obtain

$$\frac{2\mathcal{E}_X}{1 + \mathcal{E}_X} \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j |\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j (|\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| + |\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Notice that, when $j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma^c(v) = \{j \in \{1, \dots, p\} : |\gamma_{0j}(v)| = 0\}$,

$$\hat{\sigma}_j (|\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| + |\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|) = 0,$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j (|\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| + |\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)} \hat{\sigma}_j (|\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| + |\gamma_{0j}(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_j(v)|) \\
&\leq 2 \sum_{j \in \mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)} \hat{\sigma}_j |\hat{\gamma}_j(v) - \gamma_{0j}(v)| = 2 \|\hat{\gamma}_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma}(v) - \gamma_0(v)\|_{1,n}.
\end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Combine inequalities (A.1), (A.2) and part (1), we have

$$\|\hat{\gamma}_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma^c}(v)\|_{1,n} \leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_X} \|\hat{\gamma}_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma}(v) - \gamma_0(v)\|_{1,n},$$

as a result

$$\|\hat{\Delta}_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma^c(v)}\|_1 \leq \frac{\mathcal{E}_X + 1}{\mathcal{E}_X(1 - \mathcal{E}_X)} \|\hat{\Delta}_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)}\|_1.$$

By Lemma 9 in [Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#), $\|\hat{\Delta}_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma^c(v)}\|_0 \leq n$ w.p.a.1 uniformly in $v \in \mathcal{U}$.

Following a similar argument as in the proof for $\hat{\gamma}(v)$, it can be shown that $\hat{b}(\tau, v)$ also lies in the restricted set

$$\hat{b}(\tau, v) \in \{b(\tau, v) \in \mathbb{R}^p : b(\tau, v) - b_0(\tau, v) \in \mathcal{B}_v \cap \mathcal{R}'_v\},$$

under identical conditions. \square

A.2 Proof of Theorem 3.1

Proof. Given $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ can be identified over Γ_0 and $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ is a consistent estimator of $\gamma_0(v_0)$, we choose $l = 1$ and $v = v_1$ based on what has already been discussed. Since

$$\begin{aligned} & E [1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v(\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma(v)) - \rho_v(\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma_0(v)))] \\ &= E [1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v(\max\{V_i(v), -X_i' \gamma_0(v)\}) - X_i' \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(\max\{V_i(v), -X_i' \gamma_0(v)\}))] \end{aligned}$$

is nonconvex, first we prove that $1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\}$ is lower bounded by $1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\}$, where $\delta_0 > 3\delta_n > 0$. As we know from Lemma 3.1, $X_i' \gamma_0(v_1) > \frac{\delta_n}{3}$ when $X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n$, it also implies that $X_i' \gamma_0(v_1) > \delta_0 > 3\delta_n$ when $X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & 1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} \\ &= 1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0, X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} + 1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) \leq \delta_0, X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} \\ &= 1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} + 1\{\frac{\delta_n}{3} < X_i' \gamma_0(v) \leq \delta_0, X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, from Knight's identity ([Knight \(1998\)](#)), for any two scalars u and v we have

$$\rho_v(u - v) - \rho_v(u) = -v(v - 1\{u < 0\}) + \int_0^v (1\{u \leq s\} - 1\{u \leq 0\}) ds.$$

Let $u = V_i(v)$ and $v = X_i' \Delta_\gamma(v)$, using definition of $V_i(v)$ and the law of iterated expectation

$$-E [1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} v(v - 1\{u < 0\})] = -E [1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} v E [(v - 1\{u < 0\}) | X_i]] = 0.$$

When we combine these two arguments, we get

$$E [1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v(\max\{V_i(v), -X_i' \gamma_0(v)\}) - X_i' \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(\max\{V_i(v), -X_i' \gamma_0(v)\}))]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\geq E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} (\rho_v(\max\{V_i(v), -X'_i \gamma_0(v)\}) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(\max\{V_i(v), -X'_i \gamma_0(v)\}) \right] \\
&= E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} (\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v))) \right] \\
&= E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} \int_0^{X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)} (1\{V_i(v) \leq s\} - 1\{V_i(v) \leq 0\}) ds \right] \\
&= E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} E \left[\int_0^{X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)} (1\{V_i(v) \leq s\} - 1\{V_i(v) \leq 0\}) ds | X_i \right] \right] \\
&= E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} \int_0^{X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)} (F_{V_i(v)|X_i}(s) - F_{V_i(v)|X_i}(0)) ds \right] \\
&= E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} \int_0^{X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)} s f_{V_i(v)|X_i}(\tilde{s}) ds \right],
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equation is by mean value theorem where \tilde{s} is the mean value. Follow Lemma S.B.6 in Feng (2024), define $0 < \kappa_i = \frac{1}{(C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1} \leq 1$ for any $t > 0$, we could further lower the bound

$$\begin{aligned}
&E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} \int_0^{X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)} s f_{V_i(v)|X_i}(\tilde{s}) ds \right] \\
&\geq E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} \int_0^{\kappa_i X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)} s f_{V_i(v)|X_i}(\tilde{s}) ds \right] \\
&\geq \frac{1}{2} \underline{f} E \left[1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} \frac{\|X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)\|^2}{((C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1)^2} \right] \\
&= \underline{f} \Delta_\gamma(v)' \frac{E [1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} X_i X'_i]}{2 ((C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1)^2} \Delta_\gamma(v) \\
&\geq \frac{\sigma_{\min}^2 \underline{f}}{2 ((C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1)^2} \|\Delta_\gamma(v)\|^2 \\
&\geq \frac{\sigma_{\min}^2 \underline{f}}{2 ((C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1)^2} \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma}(v)\|^2 \\
&\geq \frac{\sigma_{\min}^2 \underline{f}}{2 s^\gamma ((C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1)^2} \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma}(v)\|_1^2 \\
&\geq \frac{\sigma_{\min}^2 \underline{f}}{2 s^\gamma ((C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1)^2 (1 + C_\varepsilon)^2} \|\Delta_\gamma(v)\|_1^2 \geq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last two equations are due to $\gamma(v) \in \Gamma_0$ and $\|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma}(v)\|_1 \leq \sqrt{s^\gamma} \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma}(v)\|$. Finally, as $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ obtained from the standard ℓ_1 -penalized QR, $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ can be identified over Γ_0 and $\hat{\gamma}(v_0)$ is a consistent estimator of $\gamma_0(v_0)$ following Lemma 3 and Theorem 2 of Belloni and Chernozhukov (2011). \square

A.3 Proof of Theorem 3.2

Proof. In line with Lemma 5 in [Belloni and Chernozhukov \(2011\)](#), the control of empirical error is proved first. W.L.O.G, $v = v_1 \in \mathcal{U}$ hereafter. The proof of the following lemma is in Section [B.2](#) of Appendix [B](#).

Lemma A.2. *Under Assumption 2 - 8, for any $t > 0$, let $\mathcal{R}(t)$ be the emprical process*

$$\mathcal{R}(t) =$$

$$\sup_{\substack{v_{l+1} \in \mathcal{U} \\ \gamma - \gamma_0 \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\gamma - \gamma_0\|^2 \leq t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n(1\{X'_i \hat{\gamma}(v_l) > \delta_n\} (\rho_{v_{l+1}}(\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X'_i \gamma(v_{l+1})) - \rho_{v_{l+1}}(\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X'_i \gamma_0(v_{l+1}))))|,$$

for $l = 0, 1, \dots, L_n$. Then, there exist a constant $C_{\sup} > 0$ such that

$$\mathcal{R}(t) \leq C_{\sup} \sqrt{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)} t$$

with probability approaching to 1.

Next, define the following events:

$\Omega_0 :=$ the event that $\hat{\gamma}(v) - \gamma_0(v) \in \mathcal{A}_v$ uniformly in $v \in \mathcal{U}$.

$\Omega_2 :=$ the event that the bound on the empirical error process \mathbb{G}_n in Lemma [A.2](#) holds.

Note that both events occur w.p.a.1, it is then sufficient to show that the following event Ω_I :

$$\exists v \in \mathcal{U} : \|\Delta_\gamma(v)\|^2 \geq t^2$$

where $t = \frac{3(C_X \vee 1)^2}{\sigma_{\min}^2 f} (C_{\sup} + (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) C_\lambda) \sqrt{\frac{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}{n}}$ is impossible.

By the fact that \mathcal{A}_v is a cone, we can replace $\|\Delta_\gamma\| \geq t$ by $\|\Delta_\gamma\| = t$ and by the convexity of the objective function, the event Ω_I implies that for some $v \in \mathcal{U}$,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \inf_{\substack{\Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1\{X'_i \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v))) + \frac{\lambda}{n} [\|\gamma_0(v) + \Delta_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n} - \|\gamma_0(v)\|_{1,n}] \\ &\geq \inf_{\substack{\Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} (\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v))) + \frac{\lambda}{n} [\|\gamma_0(v) + \Delta_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n} - \|\gamma_0(v)\|_{1,n}] \\ &= \underbrace{\inf_{\substack{\Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} E(1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} (\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v))))}_{\text{Expectation}} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbb{G}_n(1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} (\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v))))}_{\text{Empirical error}} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda}{n} [\|\gamma_0(v) + \Delta_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n} - \|\gamma_0(v)\|_{1,n}]}_{\text{Penalty}}. \end{aligned}$$

For the expectation part, Theorem 3.1 implies

$$\begin{aligned} E \left(1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} (\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v))) \right) &\geq \frac{\sigma_{\min f}^2}{2((C_X \|\Delta_\gamma\|/t) \vee 1)^2} \|\Delta_\gamma(v)\|^2 \\ &= \frac{\sigma_{\min f}^2}{2(C_X \vee 1)^2} t^2. \end{aligned}$$

Next, following Lemma A.2, the empirical error process was bounded by

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n \left(1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \delta_0\} (\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma(v)) - \rho_v(V_i(v))) \right)| \leq C_{\sup} \sqrt{\frac{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}{n}} t.$$

Lastly,

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} \frac{\lambda}{n} \left| \|\gamma_0(v) + \Delta_\gamma(v)\|_{1,n} - \|\gamma_0(v)\|_{1,n} \right| &= \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} \frac{\lambda}{n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\sigma}_j (|\gamma_j(v)| - |\hat{\gamma}_{0j}(v)|) \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} \frac{\lambda}{n} \left| \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)}\|_{1,n} \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} \frac{\lambda}{n} \left| (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) \|\Delta_{\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)}\|_1 \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 = t^2}} \frac{\lambda}{n} (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) \|\Delta_\gamma(v)\|_1 \\ &\leq \frac{\lambda}{n} (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) \sqrt{s^\gamma} t \\ &= (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) C'_\lambda \sqrt{\frac{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}{n}} t, \end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality follows Equation A.2 and the last equation is let $\lambda \leq C'_\lambda \sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)}$. Therefore, let $t = \frac{3(C_X \vee 1)^2}{\sigma_{\min f}^2} (C_{\sup} + (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) C'_\lambda) \sqrt{\frac{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}{n}}$ such that

$$\frac{\sigma_{\min f}^2}{2(C_X \vee 1)^2} t^2 - C_{\sup} \sqrt{\frac{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}{n}} t - (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) C'_\lambda \sqrt{\frac{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}{n}} t > 0$$

with probability one. This yields the desired results. \square

A.4 Proofs of Theorem 3.4

Proof. The proof proceeds in two steps: first, we establish consistency, and then derive the asymptotic distribution.

Consistency: Under Assumptions 1–8, $\hat{\rho} \xrightarrow{P} \rho_0$.

Asymptotic Normality: The estimator $\hat{\rho}$ satisfies the first-order condition:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \psi(w_i; \hat{\rho}) = 0,$$

where $\psi(w_i; \rho)$ is the score function. Applying a Taylor expansion around ρ_0 yields:

$$0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \psi(w_i; \rho_0) + \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_\rho \psi(w_i; \bar{\rho}) \right] (\hat{\rho} - \rho_0),$$

for some $\bar{\rho}$ between $\hat{\rho}$ and ρ_0 . Rearranging terms gives:

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\rho} - \rho_0) = - \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_\rho \psi(w_i; \bar{\rho}) \right]^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \psi(w_i; \rho_0).$$

By the uniform law of large numbers and the consistency of $\hat{\rho}$, the Hessian term converges in probability:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla_\rho \psi(w_i; \bar{\rho}) \xrightarrow{P} H(\rho_0),$$

where $H(\rho_0)$ is nonsingular by Assumption 1. By the central limit theorem, the score term satisfies:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \psi(w_i; \rho_0) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \Omega).$$

Therefore, by applying Slutsky's theorem and the Delta method, we conclude:

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\rho} - \rho_0) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, H(\rho_0)^{-1} \Omega H(\rho_0)^{-1}).$$

□

Appendix B Proofs of Lemmas

B.1 Proof of Lemma A.1

Proof. Define the event:

$$\Omega_1 := \text{the event that } \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} \|X_j\|^2 \leq n(\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2.$$

Under Assumption 7, $P(\Omega_1) \rightarrow 1$ and $P(\Omega_1^c) \rightarrow 0$.

Let $B = 2\sqrt{2}(1 + \mathcal{E}_X)\sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)}$. By law of total probability, we have

$$P\left(\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\langle \nabla \rho_v(V(v)), X_j \rangle| > B\right) \leq P\left(\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\langle \nabla \rho_v(V(v)), X_j \rangle| > B | \Omega_1\right) P(\Omega_1) + P(\Omega_1^c).$$

Thus, it is sufficient to show $P(\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\langle \nabla \rho_v(V(v)), X_j \rangle| > B | \Omega_1)$ converges to 0.

Let us define a ϵ -grid of the interval $[0, 1]$, i.e., $v^1 < v^2 < \dots < v^M \in \mathcal{U}_M$. Let $\epsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ and $M\epsilon \leq 1$. Following triangle inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle \nabla \rho_v(V(v)), X_j \rangle| \\ & \leq \max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| + \sup_{\substack{|v - v^m| \leq \epsilon, v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle \nabla \rho_v(V(v)) - \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| \\ & \equiv \mathcal{A}_1 + \mathcal{A}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$P\left(\sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle \nabla \rho_v(V(v)), X_j \rangle| > B | \Omega_1\right) \leq 2 \max \left\{ P\left(\mathcal{A}_1 > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) + P\left(\mathcal{A}_2 > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) \right\}$$

by the union bound.

Bound on \mathcal{A}_1 :

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\mathcal{A}_1 > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) &= P\left(\bigcup_{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M} \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\langle \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\leq \sum_{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M} \sum_{j=1}^p P\left(|\langle \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\leq \sum_{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M} \sum_{j=1}^p \max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} P\left(|\langle \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\leq Mp \max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} P\left(|\langle \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\leq \frac{p}{\epsilon} \max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} P\left(|\langle \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &= \frac{p}{\epsilon} \max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} E\left[P\left(|\langle \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V(v^m)), X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{2} | X, \Omega_1\right) | \Omega_1\right], \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality is by the union bound and the following inequality is due to $M \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon}$. The last equation is by the law of iterative expectation. Since $\nabla \rho_v(V(v))$ are independent with zero

mean conditional on X and are uniformly bounded within $[-1, 1]$, following Hoeffding's inequality, the previous equation can be further bounded by

$$\frac{2p}{\epsilon} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} \exp \left(-\frac{\frac{1}{4}B^2}{2\|X_j\|^2} \right) \leq 2p\sqrt{n} \exp \left(-\frac{\frac{1}{4}B^2}{2n(\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2} \right) = \frac{2p}{(p+1)\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Bound on \mathcal{A}_2 : Since

$$\begin{aligned} & (\nabla \rho_v(V_i(v)) - \nabla \rho_{v^m}(V_i(v^m)))_i \\ &= v1\{V_i(v) \geq 0\} + (v-1)1\{V_i(v) < 0\} - v^m1\{V_i(v^m) \geq 0\} - (v^m-1)1\{V_i(v^m) < 0\} \\ &= \underbrace{v - v^m}_{(I)_i} + \underbrace{1\{V_i(v^m) < 0\} - 1\{V_i(v) < 0\}}_{(II)_i}, \end{aligned}$$

we can bound $P(\mathcal{A}_2 > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1)$ into two parts:

$$P\left(\mathcal{A}_2 > \frac{B}{2} | \Omega_1\right) \leq 2 \max \left\{ P\left(\sup_{\substack{|v-v^m| \leq \epsilon, v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle I, X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{4} | \Omega_1\right), P\left(\sup_{\substack{|v-v^m| \leq \epsilon, v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle II, X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{4} | \Omega_1\right) \right\}$$

By Cauchy-Schwarz inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\sup_{\substack{|v-v^m| \leq \epsilon, v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle I, X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{4} | \Omega_1\right) &\leq P\left(\sup_{\substack{|v-v^m| \leq \epsilon, v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} \|I\| \cdot \|X_j\| > \frac{B}{4} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\leq P\left(\sqrt{C_X n} > \frac{B}{4} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\leq P\left(\sqrt{C_X n} > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1 + \mathcal{E}_X) \sqrt{n \log((p+1)n)} | \Omega_1\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for large enough n . Furthermore, we bound

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(\sup_{\substack{|v-v^m| \leq \epsilon, v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle II, X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{4} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\leq P\left(\sup_{\substack{v^m - \epsilon \leq v \leq v^m \\ v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle II, X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{8} | \Omega_1\right) \\ &\quad + P\left(\sup_{\substack{v^m \leq v \leq v^m + \epsilon \\ v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle II, X_j \rangle| > \frac{B}{8} | \Omega_1\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq P \left(\max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle 1 \{V(v^m) < 0\} - 1 \{V(v^m - \epsilon) < 0\}, |X_j|\rangle| > \frac{B}{8} |\Omega_1| \right) \\
&\quad + P \left(\max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle 1 \{V(v^m) < 0\} - 1 \{V(v^m + \epsilon) < 0\}, |X_j|\rangle| > \frac{B}{8} |\Omega_1| \right) \\
&\leq P \left(\max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle 1 \{V(v^m) < 0\} - 1 \{V(v^m - \epsilon) < 0\} - \epsilon e_n, |X_j|\rangle| > \frac{B}{8} - \sqrt{C_X n} |\Omega_1| \right) \\
&\quad + P \left(\max_{\substack{v^m \in \mathcal{U}_M \\ 1 \leq j \leq p}} |\langle 1 \{V(v^m) < 0\} - 1 \{V(v^m + \epsilon) < 0\} - \epsilon e_n, |X_j|\rangle| > \frac{B}{8} - \sqrt{C_X n} |\Omega_1| \right) \\
&\leq 4p\sqrt{n} \exp \left(-\frac{(B/8 - \sqrt{C_X n})^2}{2C_X n} \right) \rightarrow 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where $e_n = (1, \dots, 1)'$. For details, see Lemma S.B.1 in Feng (2024). Consequently, we achieve the desired results. \square

B.2 Proof of Lemma A.2

Proof. Let $M = C_{\sup} \sqrt{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)} t$. For any fixed Δ_γ with $\|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq t^2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Var} (\mathbb{G}_n (1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v (\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma(v)) - \rho_v (\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma_0(v))))) \\
&= \text{Var} (1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v (\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma(v)) - \rho_v (\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma_0(v)))) \\
&= E (1\{X_i' \hat{\gamma}(v_0) > \delta_n\} (\rho_v (\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma(v)) - \rho_v (\max\{Y_{2i}^*, 0\} - X_i' \gamma_0(v))))^2 \\
&\leq E \left(1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) > \frac{\delta_n}{3}\} (\rho_v (Y_{2i}^* - X_i' \gamma(v)) - \rho_v (Y_{2i}^* - X_i' \gamma_0(v))) \right)^2 \\
&= E \left(1\{X_i' \gamma_0(v) > \frac{\delta_n}{3}\} (\rho_v (V_i(v) - X_i' \Delta_\gamma) - \rho_v (V_i(v))) \right)^2 \\
&\leq E (\rho_v (V_i(v) - X_i' \Delta_\gamma) - \rho_v (V_i(v)))^2 \\
&< E (X_i' \Delta_\gamma)^2 = E \left(\sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} \Delta_{\gamma_j} \right)^2 \\
&\leq E \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij}^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^p \Delta_{\gamma_j}^2 \right) \right) \\
&\leq E \|X_i\|^2 \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq C_X^2 t^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last third inequality follows Lemma B.1 and following inequality is due to Cauchy–Schwarz inequality.

Lemma B.1. *The check function*

$$\rho_\tau(u) = \begin{cases} u\tau & \text{if } u \geq 0, \\ u(\tau - 1) & \text{if } u < 0 \end{cases}$$

is a contraction mapping for $0 < \tau < 1$.

Proof: See Section B.3 in Appendix B.

By the symmetrization Lemma for probabilities, Lemma 2.3.7 in Van der Vaart and Wellner (1996), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} P(\mathcal{R}(t) > M) &\leq \frac{2P(\mathcal{R}^o(t) > \frac{M}{4})}{1 - \frac{4C_X^2 t^2}{M^2}} \\ &\leq \frac{2P(\mathcal{R}^o(t) > \frac{M}{4} | \Omega_1) P(\Omega_1) + 2P(\Omega_1^c)}{1 - \frac{4C_X^2 t^2}{M^2}} \\ &\leq \frac{2P(\mathcal{R}^o(t) > \frac{M}{4} | \Omega_1)}{1 - \frac{4C_X^2 t^2}{M^2}} \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{R}^o(t)$ is the symmetrized version of $\mathcal{R}(t)$, constructed by replacing the empirical process \mathbb{G}_n with its symmetrized version \mathbb{G}_n^o . The first inequality follows Lemma 2.3.7 of Van der Vaart and Wellner (1996), and the last inequality is due to $P(\Omega_1) \rightarrow 1$, which is defined in Lemma A.1. Since $\frac{C_X t}{M} \rightarrow 0$, it is sufficient to show $P(\mathcal{R}^o(t) > \frac{M}{4} | \Omega_1) \rightarrow 0$ in next section.

We divide $\mathcal{R}^o(t)$ into two parts. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} &\rho_v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma) - \rho_v(V_i(v)) \\ &= (v - 1\{V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma < 0\})(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma) - (v - 1\{V_i(v) < 0\})V_i(v) \\ &= v(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma) - vV_i(v) - 1\{V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma < 0\}(V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma) + 1\{V_i(v) < 0\}V_i(v) \\ &= -vX'_i \Delta_\gamma + \delta_i(X'_i \Delta_\gamma, v), \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta_i(X'_i \Delta_\gamma, v) = (V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma)_- - (V_i(v))_-$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}^o(t) &= \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(X'_i \Delta_\gamma)|, \\ \mathcal{C}^o(t) &= \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(\delta_i(X'_i \Delta_\gamma, v))|, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{R}(t) &\leq \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n^o \left(1\{X'_i \gamma_0(v) > \frac{\delta_n}{3}\} (\rho_v(V_i(v)) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma) - \rho_v(V_i(v))) \right)| \\
&\leq \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U} \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n^o (\rho_v(V_i(v)) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma) - \rho_v(V_i(v)))| \\
&\leq \mathcal{B}^o(t) + \mathcal{C}^o(t).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
&P \left(\mathcal{R}^o(t) > \frac{M}{4} | \Omega_1 \right) \\
&\leq P \left(\mathcal{B}^o(t) + \mathcal{C}^o(t) > \frac{M}{4} | \Omega_1 \right) \\
&\leq 2 \max \left\{ P \left(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > \frac{M}{8} | \Omega_1 \right), P \left(\mathcal{C}^o(t) > \frac{M}{8} | \Omega_1 \right) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

w.p.a.1.

Bound on $\mathcal{B}^o(t)$: Let $M_1 = \sqrt{2}(\mathcal{E}_X + 1)\sqrt{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)}t$. There exists a $\lambda \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
P(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1 | X, \Omega_1) &= P(\exp(\lambda \mathcal{B}^o(t)) > \exp(\lambda M_1) | X, \Omega_1) \\
&\leq \min_{\lambda \geq 0} \frac{E(\exp(\lambda \mathcal{B}^o(t)) | X, \Omega_1)}{\exp(\lambda M_1)} \\
&\leq \min_{\lambda \geq 0} e^{-\lambda M_1} E \left(\exp \left(\lambda \sup_{\|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq t^2} \|\Delta_\gamma\|_1 \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(x_{ij})| \right) | X, \Omega_1 \right) \\
&\leq 2p \min_{\lambda \geq 0} e^{-\lambda M_1} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} E \left(\exp \left(\lambda \sqrt{s^\gamma} t \mathbb{G}_n^o(x_{ij}) \right) | X, \Omega_1 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

the first inequality is by Markov's inequality and the last equation follows from the bound for the symmetric random variable Z_j

$$E \left(\max_{1 \leq j \leq p} e^{|Z_j|} \right) \leq p \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} E(e^{|Z_j|}) \leq p \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} E(e^{Z_j} + e^{-Z_j}) \leq 2p \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} E(e^{Z_j})$$

and $\sup_{v \in \mathcal{U}} |\mathbb{S}_\gamma(v)| \leq s^\gamma$. Since for any $\lambda \geq 0$ and a Rademacher variable ξ , one has

$$E(e^{\lambda \xi}) = \frac{1}{2}e^\lambda + \frac{1}{2}e^{-\lambda} \leq e^{\frac{\lambda^2}{2}},$$

$P(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1 | X, \Omega_1)$ can be further bounded by

$$P(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1 | X, \Omega_1) \leq 2p \min_{\lambda \geq 0} e^{-\lambda M_1} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 s^\gamma t^2 \frac{1}{n} \|X_j\|^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq 2p \min_{\lambda \geq 0} e^{-\lambda M_1} \exp\left(\frac{\lambda^2 s^\gamma t^2 (\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2}{2}\right) \\
&\leq 2p \min_{\lambda \geq 0} \exp\left(-\lambda M_1 + \frac{\lambda^2 s^\gamma t^2 (\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2}{2}\right) \\
&\leq 2p \exp\left(-\frac{M_1^2}{2s^\gamma t^2 (\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2}\right) \\
&= \frac{2p}{(p+1)n} \rightarrow 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where the minimum of the third inequality as a function of λ , we could define $g : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $g(\lambda) = -\lambda M_1 + \frac{s^\gamma t^2 (\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2}{2} \lambda^2$, then $g(\lambda)$ achieves its minimum at $\lambda = \frac{M_1}{s^\gamma t^2 (\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2}$. Plugging in this value of λ and M_1 in the last two equalities we obtain the desired result. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
P(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1 | X, \Omega_1) &= E(1\{\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1\} | \Omega_1) \\
&= E(E(1\{\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1\} | X, \Omega_1) | \Omega_1) \\
&= E(P(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1 | X, \Omega_1) | \Omega_1) \\
&\leq E\left(\frac{2p}{(p+1)n}\right) \leq E\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Bound on $\mathcal{C}^o(t)$: Let $M_2 = 4(\mathcal{E}_X + 1)\sqrt{s^\gamma C_\xi \log((p+1)n)}t$. For any $\hat{v} \in \mathcal{U}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_i(X'_i \Delta_\gamma, v) &= (V_i(v) - X'_i \Delta_\gamma)_- - (V_i(v))_- \\
&= (V_i(\hat{v}) - X'_i(\Delta_\gamma + \gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})))_- - (V_i(\hat{v}))_- - (V_i(\hat{v}) - X'_i(\gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})))_- + (V_i(\hat{v}))_- \\
&= \delta_i(X'_i(\Delta_\gamma + \gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})), \hat{v}) - \delta_i(X'_i(\gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})), \hat{v}).
\end{aligned}$$

By triangle inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{C}^o(t) &\leq \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U}, |v - \hat{v}| < \epsilon \\ \hat{v} \in \mathcal{U}_k \\ \Delta_\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_v, \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(\delta_i(X'_i(\Delta_\gamma + \gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})), \hat{v}))| + \sup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{U}, |v - \hat{v}| < \epsilon \\ \hat{v} \in \mathcal{U}_k}} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(\delta_i(X'_i(\gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})), \hat{v}))| \\
&\leq 2 \sup_{\substack{\hat{v} \in \mathcal{U}_k \\ \|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq 2C_\xi t^2}} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(\delta_i(X'_i \Delta_\gamma, \hat{v}))| := 2\mathcal{D}^o(t),
\end{aligned}$$

where the first inequality is by ϵ -net of \mathcal{U} , where $\epsilon = \frac{t}{\sqrt{p+1}}$ and $\epsilon k \leq 1$. The last inequality is by treating $\Delta_\gamma + \gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})$ and $\gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})$ as new Δ_γ . By Assumption 5, we have

$$\|\gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})\|^2 \leq C_L^2(v - \hat{v})^2 \leq \frac{C_L^2}{p+1}t^2,$$

then,

$$\|\Delta_\gamma + \gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})\|^2 \leq (\|\Delta_\gamma\| + \|\gamma_0(v) - \gamma_0(\hat{v})\|)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \left(t + \frac{C_L}{\sqrt{p+1}} t \right)^2 \\
&\leq 2 \left(1 + \frac{C_L^2}{p+1} \right) t^2 \leq 2C_\xi t^2
\end{aligned}$$

where $C_\xi \geq 1 + \frac{C_L^2}{p+1}$ as $C_L = O(\sqrt{p})$. The third inequality is because $2(a^2 + b^2) \geq (a+b)^2$ for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

As we discussed previously, we bound

$$\begin{aligned}
P(\mathcal{C}^o(t) > 2M_2 | X, \Omega_1) &\leq P(\mathcal{D}^o(t) > M_2 | X, \Omega_1) \\
&= P(\exp(\lambda' \mathcal{D}^o(t)) > \exp(\lambda' M_2) | X, \Omega_1) \\
&\leq \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} \frac{E(\exp(\lambda' \mathcal{D}^o(t)) | X, \Omega_1)}{\exp(\lambda' M_2)} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} e^{-\lambda' M_2} \max_{\hat{v} \in \mathcal{U}_k} E \left(\exp \left(\lambda' \sup_{\|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq 2C_\xi t^2} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(\delta_i(X'_i \Delta_\gamma, \hat{v}))| \right) | X, \Omega_1 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{\sqrt{p+1}}{t} \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} e^{-\lambda' M_2} \max_{\hat{v} \in \mathcal{U}_k} E \left(\exp \left(2\lambda' \sup_{\|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq 2C_\xi t^2} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(X'_i \Delta_\gamma)| \right) | X, \Omega_1 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{\sqrt{p+1}}{t} \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} e^{-\lambda' M_2} E \left(\exp \left(2\lambda' \sup_{\|\Delta_\gamma\|^2 \leq 2C_\xi t^2} \|\Delta_\gamma\|_1 \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} |\mathbb{G}_n^o(x_{ij})| \right) | X, \Omega_1 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{2p\sqrt{p+1}}{t} \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} e^{-\lambda' M_2} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} E \left(\exp \left(2\lambda' \sqrt{s^\gamma} \sqrt{2C_\xi} t \mathbb{G}_n^o(x_{ij}) \right) | X, \Omega_1 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{2p\sqrt{p+1}}{t} \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} e^{-\lambda' M_2} \max_{1 \leq j \leq p} \exp \left(4\lambda'^2 s^\gamma C_\xi t^2 \frac{1}{n} \|X_j\|^2 \right) \\
&\leq \frac{2p\sqrt{p+1}}{t} \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} \exp(-\lambda' M_2 + 4\lambda'^2 s^\gamma C_\xi t^2 (\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2) \\
&\leq \frac{2p\sqrt{p+1}}{t} \min_{\lambda' \geq 0} \exp \left(-\frac{M_2^2}{16s^\gamma C_\xi t^2 (\mathcal{E}_X + 1)^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{2p\sqrt{p+1}}{(p+1)nt} \leq \frac{2(p+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{nt} \rightarrow 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where the fourth inequality is by Theorem 4.12 of [Ledoux and Talagrand \(2013\)](#), and by contractivity of $\delta_i(\cdot)$, i.e., $|\delta_i(a, \hat{v}) - \delta_i(a, v)| \leq |a - b|$, with $\delta_i(0) = 0$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
P(\mathcal{R}^o(t) > \frac{M}{4} | \Omega_1) &\leq 2 \max \left\{ P \left(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > \frac{M}{8} | \Omega_1 \right), P \left(\mathcal{C}^o(t) > \frac{M}{8} | \Omega_1 \right) \right\} \\
&\leq 2 \max \{ P(\mathcal{B}^o(t) > M_1 | \Omega_1), P(\mathcal{C}^o(t) > 2M_2 | \Omega_1) \} \\
&\rightarrow 0,
\end{aligned}$$

then, we choose $M = C_{\sup} \sqrt{s^\gamma \log((p+1)n)} t \geq 8 \max\{M_1, 2M_2\}$, where $C_{\sup} = 64\sqrt{C_\xi}(\mathcal{E}_X + 1)$, and finally obtain $P(\mathcal{R}(t) > M) \rightarrow 0$ w.p.a.1. \square

B.3 Proof of Lemma B.1

Proof. **Case 1:** $u_1 \geq 0$ and $u_2 \geq 0$.

$$|\rho_\tau(u_1) - \rho_\tau(u_2)| = |\tau u_1 - \tau u_2| = \tau |u_1 - u_2|.$$

Case 2: $u_1 < 0$ and $u_2 < 0$.

$$|\rho_\tau(u_1) - \rho_\tau(u_2)| = |(\tau - 1)u_1 - (\tau - 1)u_2| = (\tau - 1)|u_1 - u_2|.$$

Case 3: $u_1 \geq 0$ and $u_2 < 0$.

$$|\rho_\tau(u_1) - \rho_\tau(u_2)| = |\tau u_1 - (\tau - 1)u_2| \leq \max\{\tau - 1, \tau\} |u_1 - u_2|.$$

Case 4: $u_1 < 0$ and $u_2 \geq 0$.

$$|\rho_\tau(u_1) - \rho_\tau(u_2)| = |(\tau - 1)u_1 - \tau u_2| \leq \max\{\tau - 1, \tau\} |u_1 - u_2|$$

Therefore, there exists a $0 \leq k < 1$ such that $|\rho_\tau(u_1) - \rho_\tau(u_2)| \leq k |u_1 - u_2| < |u_1 - u_2|$. \square

Appendix C Additional Simulation Results

Table 12: Performance for Frank copula under different dependence strengths

Parameter	True	Bias	RMSE	SD
Censoring Rate $\approx 17\%$				
$n = 300$				
η	2.9174	-0.1776	0.9907	0.9759
Kendall's τ	0.3000	-0.0215	0.0900	0.0875
$n = 600$				
η	2.9174	-0.0815	0.7685	0.7651
Kendall's τ	0.3000	-0.0108	0.0686	0.0679
$n = 300$				
η	5.7363	-0.2410	1.1815	1.1581
Kendall's τ	0.5000	-0.0202	0.0678	0.0651
$n = 600$				
η	5.7363	-0.2359	0.8321	0.7990
Kendall's τ	0.5000	-0.0165	0.0490	0.0461
$n = 300$				
η	11.4115	-0.6788	1.9436	1.8235
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0212	0.0480	0.0430
$n = 600$				
η	11.4115	-0.4921	1.3541	1.2631
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0138	0.0332	0.0296
$n = 300$				
η	38.2812	-6.5997	7.5814	3.7357
Kendall's τ	0.9000	-0.0214	0.0265	0.0160
$n = 600$				
η	38.2812	-5.1848	5.7064	2.3864
Kendall's τ	0.9000	-0.0154	0.0173	0.0088

Table 13: Performance for Frank copula under high censoring rate

Parameter	True	Bias	RMSE	SD
Censoring Rate $\approx 35\%$				
$n = 300$				
η	11.4115	-1.3657	2.3538	1.9196
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0401	0.0648	0.0506
$n = 600$				
η	11.4115	-1.2469	1.7992	1.2987
Kendall's τ	0.7000	-0.0331	0.0469	0.0339
$n = 300$				
η	-11.4115	1.0744	2.0066	1.6968
Kendall's τ	-0.7000	0.0310	0.0548	0.0456
$n = 600$				
η	-11.4115	1.0229	1.6953	1.3537
Kendall's τ	-0.7000	0.0275	0.0447	0.0350

Notes: Due to the change in censoring rate, γ_0 is set to -0.5 in this DGP.

Table 14: Performance for Gaussian copula under high censoring rate

Parameter	True	Bias	RMSE	SD
Censoring Rate $\approx 35\%$				
$n = 300$				
ρ	0.7000	-0.0448	0.0922	0.0806
$n = 600$				
ρ	0.7000	-0.0359	0.0632	0.0523
$n = 300$				
ρ	-0.7000	0.0223	0.0837	0.0810
$n = 600$				
ρ	-0.7000	0.0226	0.0566	0.0522

Notes: Due to the change in censoring rate, γ_0 is set to -0.5 in this DGP.