

MOOC Econometrics

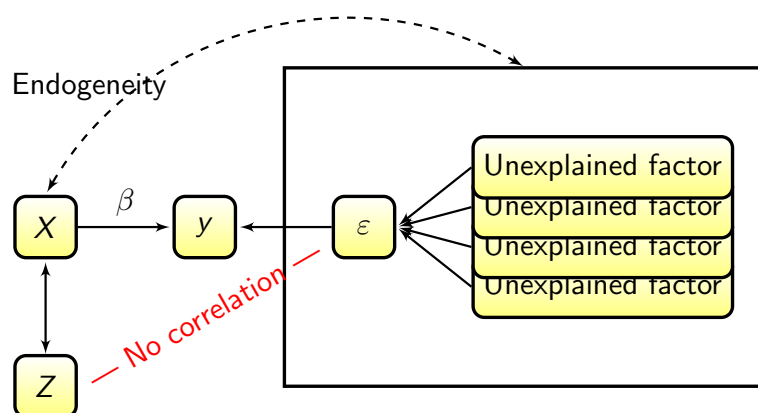
Lecture 4.3 on Endogeneity: Estimation under endogeneity

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What have we so far?

- Endogeneity is a common problem
- Endogeneity causes OLS to be inconsistent
- Estimation requires another estimation technique

“Solving endogeneity”: Graphical representation



Instrumental variable estimation

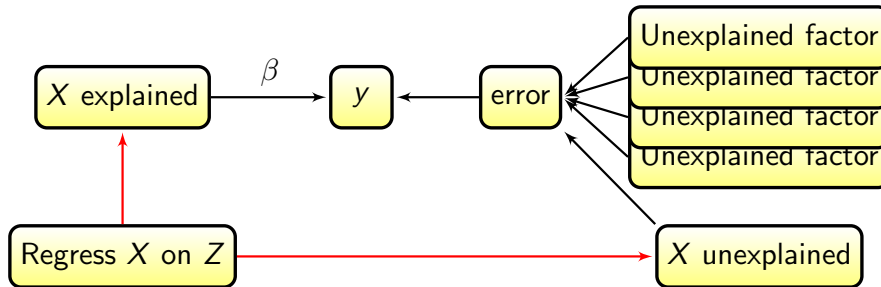
- Z variables are *instruments* if
 - ▶ Z and X are correlated
 - ▶ Z does not correlate with ε
- Correlation between instruments and y is only due to X

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Cov}(Z, y) &= \text{Cov}(Z, X\beta + \varepsilon) = \text{Cov}(Z, X\beta) + \underbrace{\text{Cov}(Z, \varepsilon)}_{=0} \\ &= \text{Cov}(Z, X)\beta\end{aligned}$$

- Use instruments to estimate β

"Solving endogeneity": Graphical representation

- 1 Use Z to decompose X in explained and unexplained part
- 2 Effect size of explained part on y equals β
- 3 Unexplained part is added to error term



Endogeneity is solved as

- X unexplained not correlated with X explained
- X explained is exogenous

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2SLS in matrix notation

Given model

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon, \quad \text{Var}[\varepsilon] = \sigma^2 I$$

and instruments Z

- 1 Regress X on Z to get explained part:
 - ▶ Model: $X = Z\gamma + \eta$
 - ▶ OLS estimate: $(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'X$
 - ▶ Fitted value: $\hat{X} = \underbrace{Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'}_{H_Z} X = H_Z X$

- 2 Regress y on \hat{X} :

$$\begin{aligned} b_{2SLS} &= (\hat{X}'\hat{X})^{-1}\hat{X}'y \\ &= (X'H_Z' H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z'y \\ &= (X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z y \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Use: } H_Z = H_Z' = H_Z' H_Z$$

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Properties 2SLS

- Variance of b_{2SLS} : $\text{Var}[b_{2SLS}] = \sigma^2(X'H_Z X)^{-1}$
- Estimating σ^2 :
 - ▶ $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-k}(y - Xb_{2SLS})'(y - Xb_{2SLS})$
 - ▶ Do **not** use residuals (or reported standard errors) of second stage regression!

Derivation of variance (use $\text{Var}[\varepsilon] = \sigma^2 I$):

$$\begin{aligned} b_{2SLS} &= (X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z y = (X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z(X\beta + \varepsilon) \\ &= \beta + (X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z \varepsilon \\ \text{Var}[b_{2SLS}] &= \text{Var}[(X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z \varepsilon] \\ &= (X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z \text{Var}[\varepsilon] ((X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z)' \\ &= (X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z (\sigma^2 I) H_Z' X (X'H_Z X)^{-1} \\ &= \sigma^2 (X'H_Z X)^{-1} X' \underbrace{H_Z H_Z'}_{H_Z} X (X'H_Z X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 (X'H_Z X)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

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Properties of 2SLS

- 2SLS is consistent if (when $n \rightarrow \infty$)
 - ▶ Z and ε not correlated: $\frac{1}{n}Z'\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$
 - ▶ Z not multicollinear: $\frac{1}{n}Z'Z \rightarrow Q_{ZZ}$, and Q_{ZZ} invertible
 - ▶ X and Z sufficiently correlated: $\frac{1}{n}X'Z \rightarrow Q_{XZ}$, and Q_{ZZ} rank k

Sketch of proof:

$$\begin{aligned} b_{2SLS} &= \beta + (X'H_Z X)^{-1}X'H_Z \varepsilon = \beta + (X'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'X)^{-1}X'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'\varepsilon \\ &= \beta + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{n}X'Z \left(\frac{1}{n}Z'Z \right)^{-1} \frac{1}{n}Z'X \right)^{-1}}_{(Q_{XZ}Q_{ZZ}^{-1}Q_{XZ}')^{-1}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}X'Z \left(\frac{1}{n}Z'Z \right)^{-1}}_{Q_{XZ}Q_{ZZ}^{-1}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}Z'\varepsilon}_0 \\ &= \beta + 0 \end{aligned}$$

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Finding instruments

What are good instruments?

- All exogenous variables in X (incl. constant)
- Other instruments are always needed:
 - ▶ At least one for every endogenous variable
 - ▶ Want: strong correlation between Z and X
 - ▶ Need: no correlation between Z and ε



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Summary

If X is in fact **exogenous**

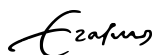
- OLS and 2SLS both consistent
- Variance OLS smaller than variance 2SLS!

→ Use OLS

If X is **endogenous**

- 2SLS is consistent
- OLS inconsistent

→ Use 2SLS



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Examples of instruments

Explain obtained grade using attendance:

Potential instruments:

- Travel time home to university
- Policy change to obligatory attendance

Test

What variable would be an instrument for price when modeling consumer sales of ice cream using $\text{sales} = \alpha + \beta \text{price} + \varepsilon$?

Potential instruments?

- ① Prices of raw materials (valid)
- ② Competitor prices (direct influence on sales, so part of ε)
- ③ Outside temperature (direct influence on sales, so part of ε)



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TRAINING EXERCISE 4.3

- Train yourself by making the training exercise (see the website).
- After making this exercise, check your answers by studying the webcast solution (also available on the website).



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