

EASI demand system

The estimation problem

The Stone Index Approach

Estimation Procedure

Tricks with Hicks: Stata GMM code for nonlinear IV estimation

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Stata Conference, Chicago 7/14/11

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Background of estimation problem

EASI demand system

The estimation problem

The Stone Index Approach

- Arthur Lewbel and Krishna Pendakur "Tricks with Hicks: the EASI Demand System," *American Economic Review*, June, 2009.
- Consumer demand estimation based on $e(p, u) = \min_{q} \{ p \cdot q | U(q) = u \}$
- Functional forms invertible in *u* to obtain empirical equations.
- Almost always express ln e(ln p, u). Differentiation yields budget shares s_i = p_iq_i/w.
- Gorman and Lewbel show the maximum number of expenditure arguments is 3.
- Curvature of budget shares no greater than quadratic.



Rank example – Mexican food demand

EASI demand system Tortilla Cereal The budget shares budget shares estimation problem Ó 2 6 8 Ó 2 6 8 log(food exp) log(food exp) Meat Dairy budget shares oudget shares Ó 2 6 8 Ó 2 6 8 log(food exp) log(food exp) Other Foods Fruit and Vegetables budget shares budget shares Ó 2 6 6 8 0 8 log(food exp) log(food exp)



Exact Stone Index for Rank > 3

EASI demand system

The estimatior problem

The Stone Index Approach

- Utility, u, is ordinally equivalent to the Stone index $y = w s' \ln p$
- Introduce demographics z and preference heterogeneity ε.
- Example: $\ln(e(p, u, z, \varepsilon)) = u + \ln(p)m(u, z) + \ln(p)\varepsilon$
- $s = m(u, z) + \varepsilon \Rightarrow u = y = \ln(w) \ln(p)s \Rightarrow s = m(y, z) + \varepsilon$
- In general, no closed form solution for u, except for special forms of m(u, z).
- Estimable, because function of observables after substitution of y.
- u is linear function of $\ln p$.



Exact Affine Stone Index Model

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The estimation problem

The Stone Index Approach

- The Exact Stone Index is too restrictive for representation of consumer behavior.
- Make u ordinally equivalent to an affine function of y.
- e(p, u, z, \varepsilon) = u + p' \[\sum_{r=0}^5 b_r u^r + Cz + Dzu \] +
 \[\sum_{l=0}^L \frac{1}{2} z_l p' A_l p + \frac{1}{2} p' B p u + p' \varepsilon
 \]
 m(u, z) =
 \[\sum_{r=0}^5 b_r u^r + Cz + Dzu \]
 s =
 \[\sum_{r=0}^5 b_r u^r + Cz + Dzu +
 \[\sum_{l=0}^L z_l A_l p + B p u + \varepsilon
 \]
 So,
 y =
 \[\frac{w p' s + \sum_{l=0}^L z_l p' A_l p / 2}{1 p' B p / 2}
 \]
 And
 s =
 \[\sum_{r=0}^5 b_r y^r + Cz + Dzy +
 \[\sum_{l=0}^L z_l A_l p + B p y + \varepsilon
 \]



EASI demand system

- The estimation problem
- The Stone Index Approach

- Substitute y in s. Then s is endogenous and can be instrumented by p, z and their functions.
- IV estimation of nonlinear system of equations by FRML in TSP.
- AER Software archive contains Stata code for estimation.
- Iterative linear estimation with linear 3SLS in the second stage treating y as endogenous.
- Introduction of gmm command in Stata 10 makes IV estimation of nonlinear system in Stata feasible.