

How to use Instrumental Variables

Questions that can be answered with experiments:

1. If giving people a spray, does it happen to their body temperature?

2. If the fertilizer on the crops does get more on the trees

Other conditions could affect the correlation for body temperature and for plants

If the power of the other conditions forced to do so

If the control other conditions

Or do zero treatment so that treatment is not correlated with other changes in conditions

Questions that can't be answered with experiments:

1. How do changes in quantity demanded affect the price?
 The other determinants of demand are the same. Price elasticity of demand
 Food price see effect on quantity demanded $P \rightarrow Q$

2. How do changes in real GDP affect the interest rate?
 The other determinants of real GDP are the same. The slope of the curve
 Food interest rate see effect on real GDP $r \rightarrow Y$

How you *can't* answer nonexperimental questions:

co ec d here r es of n eres r gg e
 cross e e ser es
 n s cross sec on
 e n s p ne

nd o ser e co o e en s e een r es

ec se o her de er n n s re e n cond ons e corre ed h re en

Any h ng h ch nges one econo c e ch nges o hers oo gener eq r

Reverse c s y

in q n y de nded re en s P

o her r es h ffec Q^D perh ps corre ed h P , o her P s

s pp y Q P

in c r re re en s r

o her r es h ffec Y perh ps corre ed h $r_G Y$ e por s Y^e

For r e $r = r + Y - Y + - *$

How to approach nonexperimental questions

Ignore reverse causality and confounding

odp pers

economics feed here goes to decisions re econ ques no ns er ques ons

2 Answer ques on for code no re ord

In code you can't see y rgg e of neres

To q n fy p r e ers ss e ode s r e nd f red ced for s od

N r e per ens

Find so e r gges n re en e h re ncorre ed ho her de er n n s

Of en n es ns r en e

so e h ng e s re e h c ses or nd c es r gges n re en e re e n
ncorre ed ho her de er n n s d

eg n q n y de nded e h ffec s s pp y no de nd

n' c re e ogeno s ons n cen r n se ng of r

In terms of regressions

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon = X\beta + \epsilon$$

X_1 Proceso económico X_2 Control económico X variables de regresión
 ϵ error

General eq. $X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$ $X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$ $X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$
 $X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$

Reverse causality

$$X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y + \epsilon \rightarrow X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon) + \epsilon$$

β_1 correlation β_1

Instruments Z

Regress Z on X

$$Z = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 X + \epsilon$$

γ_1 direct effect of X on Z
 ϵ error

$$X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Z + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

β_1 causal effect of Z on X

How do you find instruments?

How do you know if possible instruments are *relevant* and *valid*?

1. Why X causes Y : possible reasons

2. Why other determinants of Y cause X :

Which reasons for correlation are ruled out and deserve

Statistical methods to test whether candidate Z's are relevant, strong & valid

Look first stage regress on

Check significance of coefficient on Z

Because of endogeneity or F tests for Z 's
need to use *instrumental variables* (IV) or *Two-Stage Least Squares* (2SLS)

Look reduced form regress on of Y on Z

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Z + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

Significance of coefficients should be consistent history

If you have more than one Z X 's ordered you can see one Z goes others
see first stage consistency across Z 's

Decisions on regression Z 's *incorrect* if $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X_2$

Get estimates $\hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \hat{X} + \hat{\beta}_2 \hat{X}_2$

Are Z 's *incorrect* if $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X_2$

argues for L Z 's Z 's for GMM

Z 's are O if you force hypotheses

Are lagged Y

Are lagged Y 's and/or X 's valid instruments? con

Example: supply and demand

You know the demand supply

$$Q^D = -P + \epsilon^D, \text{ here } \epsilon^D = \epsilon^D + \epsilon^D \quad D \geq$$

$$Q^S = cP + e, \text{ here } e = e + e \quad \geq$$

$$\text{so } P = \frac{Q^D - \epsilon^D}{-1} \quad Y = \frac{-c}{+c} \quad Q = \frac{Q^D - \epsilon^D}{-1} + e$$

For P or Q to be endogenous for P
 D and/or S is greater than zero

If $D \neq 0$ they're not
 exogenous they're correlated

Bottom line for you

In every price theory

Try to see why X is cross-sectional in your sample

2 Choose one from the

do not do effects in the end of the course

regression on X is not correlated with the error terms of Y

case B. fixed

dependence

If you choose

The effect of Z is only by the correlation with X by the regression

how far is generalized for regressions

Prove Z is not a function of the F test or R^2 or other tests

It is not every wrong procedure for which you should argue or