

Additional Panel Data Methods

- ① Fixed Effects Estimation
- ② Random Effects Models

Fixed Effects Estimation

- Alternative to first differencing
- Model

$$\checkmark y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{it} + a_i + u_{it}$$

- Averaging over each i

$$\checkmark \bar{y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x}_i + a_i + \bar{u}_i$$

- Subtracting

$$y_{it} - \bar{y}_i = \beta_1(x_{it} - \bar{x}_i) + u_{it} - \bar{u}_i$$
$$\ddot{y}_{it} = \beta_1 \ddot{x}_{it} + \ddot{u}_{it}$$

Fixed Effects Estimation (cont.)

- Example

$$crime_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 unem_{it} + city_i + u_{it}$$

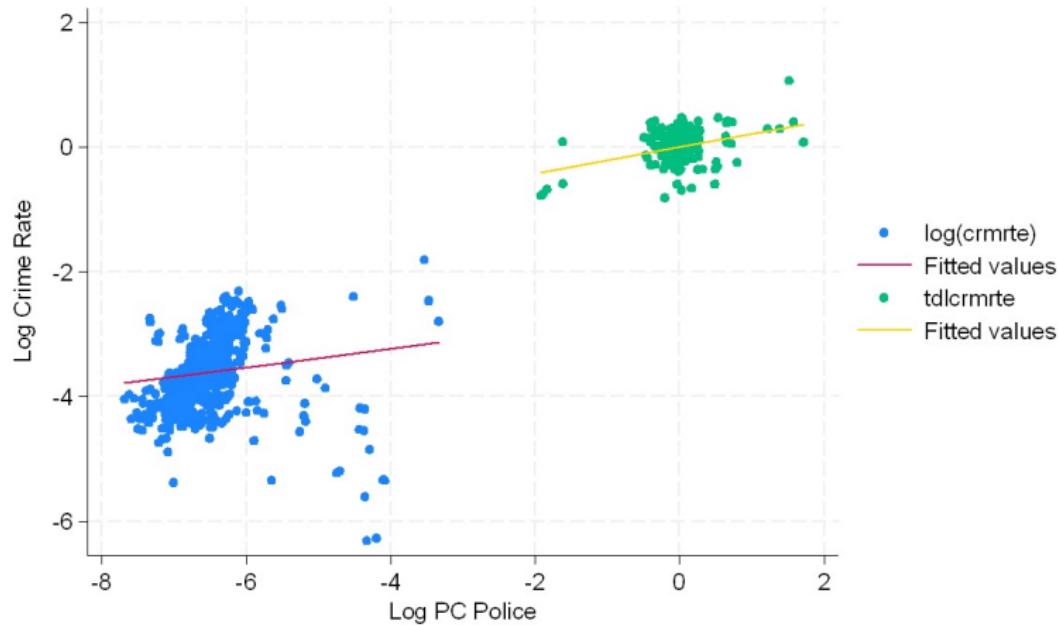
- Averaging over time

$$\overline{crime}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \overline{unem}_i + city_i + \bar{u}_i$$

- Subtracting

$$\begin{aligned} crime_{it} - \overline{crime}_i &= \beta_1 (unem_{it} - \overline{unem}_i) + u_{it} - \bar{u}_i \\ \ddot{crime}_{it} &= \beta_1 \ddot{unem}_{it} + \ddot{u}_{it} \end{aligned}$$

Fixed Effects Estimation (cont.)



Fixed Effects Estimation (cont.)

- Time-demeaned variables: \ddot{y}_{it} , \ddot{x}_{it} , and \ddot{u}_{it}
 - ▶ Also called the **fixed effects / within transformation**
- OLS estimator based on the time-demeaned variables:
fixed effects / within estimator

Relies on time variation in y and x
within each cross-sectional unit.

Fixed Effects Estimation (cont.)

i: obs.

t: time

j: var. e.g. unem., avg son, etc. . .

arbitrary correlⁿ b/w

- Note

- ▶ Fixed effects estimator allows for x_{ijt}
- ▶ Fixed effects transformation eliminates any indep. var. that is
- ▶ Strict exogeneity $\Rightarrow u_{it}$ should be uncorrelated with each x_{ijt} across all time periods
 - ★ Example

$$\text{crime}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{unem}_{it} + \text{city}_i + u_{it}$$

under strict exog.: fixed effects estimator const. over time \rightarrow such unbiased factors are controlled for!

wage = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{educ} + \beta_2 \text{race}$
+ $\text{abil} + u$

Fixed Effects Estimation (cont.)

- Note (cont.)
 - ▶ Dummy variable regression

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{it} + a_i + u_{it}$$

- ★ Include a dummy variable for each cross-sectional unit
- ★ Results in the same estimates of

β_1 as obtained
from regression
on time-demeaned data

(along with
other explanatory
vars.)

Fixed Effects Estimation (cont.)

- Note (cont.)
 - ▶ Fixed effects versus first-differenced estimators
 - ★ For $T = 2$, both are identical
 - ★ For $T \geq 3$, the two are not identical, but both

*consistent
under assumption
of
strict exog.*

*depends on
assumptions related
to $u_{it} \wedge \Delta u_{it}$*

Fixed Effects Estimation (cont.)

$$\text{Food sec.}_{it} = \dots \beta_{SNAP}{}_{it} + u_{it}$$

Unbiased & consistent estimators provided
reason for missing data not corr. w/

- Note (cont.)

- ▶ Balanced versus unbalanced panel

- ▶ Unbalanced:
 - ★ Unbalanced:
 - ★ Balanced:

- ▶ Unbalanced panel:

u_{it}
→ certain yrs./time pds.
missing for some
cross-sectional units

all yrs. or pds. of data observed
for all cross-sectional units

Random Effects Models

- Model

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{it1} + \dots + \beta_k x_{itk} + a_i + u_{it}$$

- a_i assumed to be uncorr. w/ x_{ijt} across all time pds.
- Composite error: $v_{it} = a_i + u_{it}$ - corr. across time pds.
- Estimation via feasible generalized least squares (FGLS)
- Note: allows time-invariant explanatory vars.