

# Identifying and Estimating Social Connections from Outcome Data

Áureo de Paula<sup>1</sup> Imran Rasul<sup>2</sup> Pedro CL Souza<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University College London and EESP

<sup>2</sup>University College London

<sup>3</sup>PUC-Rio

September 2016



# Networks are Everywhere

- ▶ Social and economic networks mediate many aspects of individual choice and outcomes:
  - *Development*: technology adoption, insurance.
  - *Peer Effects*: learning, delinquency, consumption.
  - *IO*: buyer-supplier networks, strategic interactions. 
  - *Macro, Finance and Trade*: contagion, gravity equations. 
  - Many more examples: Jackson [2010], de Paula [2015].

# Networks are Everywhere

- ▶ Social and economic networks mediate many aspects of individual choice and outcomes:
  - *Development*: technology adoption, insurance.
  - *Peer Effects*: learning, delinquency, consumption.
  - *IO*: buyer-supplier networks, strategic interactions. 
  - *Macro, Finance and Trade*: contagion, gravity equations. 
  - Many more examples: Jackson [2010], de Paula [2015].

# Networks are Everywhere

- ▶ Social and economic networks mediate many aspects of individual choice and outcomes:
  - *Development*: technology adoption, insurance.
  - *Peer Effects*: learning, delinquency, consumption.
  - *IO*: buyer-supplier networks, strategic interactions. 
  - *Macro, Finance and Trade*: contagion, gravity equations. 
  - Many more examples: Jackson [2010], de Paula [2015].

# Networks are Everywhere

- ▶ Social and economic networks mediate many aspects of individual choice and outcomes:
  - *Development*: technology adoption, insurance.
  - *Peer Effects*: learning, delinquency, consumption.
  - *IO*: buyer-supplier networks, strategic interactions. 
  - *Macro, Finance and Trade*: contagion, gravity equations. 
  - Many more examples: Jackson [2010], de Paula [2015].

# Networks are Everywhere

- ▶ Social and economic networks mediate many aspects of individual choice and outcomes:
  - *Development*: technology adoption, insurance.
  - *Peer Effects*: learning, delinquency, consumption.
  - *IO*: buyer-supplier networks, strategic interactions. 
  - *Macro, Finance and Trade*: contagion, gravity equations. 
  - Many more examples: Jackson [2010], de Paula [2015].

# Networks are Everywhere

- ▶ Social and economic networks mediate many aspects of individual choice and outcomes:
  - *Development*: technology adoption, insurance.
  - *Peer Effects*: learning, delinquency, consumption.
  - *IO*: buyer-supplier networks, strategic interactions. 
  - *Macro, Finance and Trade*: contagion, gravity equations. 
  - Many more examples: Jackson [2010], de Paula [2015].

# But ...

- ▶ Network information are **not** available in most datasets.
- ▶ When available, usually imperfect:
  - Self-reported data (censoring,  $\neq$  econ int  $\Rightarrow \neq$  ties);
  - Postulated (e.g., classroom, zip code).
- ▶ Hence, empirical analysis of network effects may be challenging.
- ▶ Existing models are **conditioned** on postulated network.
- ▶ Potential for misspecification.

# But ...

- ▶ Network information are **not** available in most datasets.
- ▶ When available, usually imperfect:
  - Self-reported data (censoring,  $\neq$  econ int  $\Rightarrow \neq$  ties);
  - Postulated (e.g., classroom, zip code).
- ▶ Hence, empirical analysis of network effects may be challenging.
- ▶ Existing models are **conditioned** on postulated network.
- ▶ Potential for misspecification.

# But ...

- ▶ Network information are **not** available in most datasets.
- ▶ When available, usually imperfect:
  - Self-reported data (censoring,  $\neq$  econ int  $\Rightarrow \neq$  ties);
  - Postulated (e.g., classroom, zip code).
- ▶ Hence, empirical analysis of network effects may be challenging.
- ▶ Existing models are **conditioned** on postulated network.
- ▶ Potential for misspecification.

# But ...

- ▶ Network information are **not** available in most datasets.
- ▶ When available, usually imperfect:
  - Self-reported data (censoring,  $\neq$  econ int  $\Rightarrow \neq$  ties);
  - Postulated (e.g., classroom, zip code).
- ▶ Hence, empirical analysis of network effects may be challenging.
- ▶ Existing models are **conditioned** on postulated network.
- ▶ Potential for misspecification.

# But ...

- ▶ Network information are **not** available in most datasets.
- ▶ When available, usually imperfect:
  - Self-reported data (censoring,  $\neq$  econ int  $\Rightarrow \neq$  ties);
  - Postulated (e.g., classroom, zip code).
- ▶ Hence, empirical analysis of network effects may be challenging.
- ▶ Existing models are **conditioned** on postulated network.
- ▶ Potential for misspecification.

# This Project

- ▶ We study **identification** of the unobserved networks and parameters of interest in a social interactions model ...  
(spatial model with *unobserved* neighbourhood matrix)
- ▶ ... under standard network “intransitivity” hypothesis ...
- ▶ ... and explore estimation strategies.
  - $N$  individuals  $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$  parameters to estimate.
  - High-dimensional model techniques.
  - Consistency and asymptotic distribution.

# This Project

- ▶ We study **identification** of the unobserved networks and parameters of interest in a social interactions model . . .  
(spatial model with *unobserved* neighbourhood matrix)
- ▶ . . . under standard network “intransitivity” hypothesis . . .
- ▶ . . . and explore estimation strategies.
  - $N$  individuals  $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$  parameters to estimate.
  - High-dimensional model techniques.
  - Consistency and asymptotic distribution.

# This Project

- ▶ We study **identification** of the unobserved networks and parameters of interest in a social interactions model ...  
(spatial model with *unobserved* neighbourhood matrix)
- ▶ ... under standard network “intransitivity” hypothesis ...
- ▶ ... and explore estimation strategies.
  - $N$  individuals  $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$  parameters to estimate.
  - High-dimensional model techniques.
  - Consistency and asymptotic distribution.

# This Project

- ▶ We study **identification** of the unobserved networks and parameters of interest in a social interactions model ...  
(spatial model with *unobserved* neighbourhood matrix)
- ▶ ... under standard network “intransitivity” hypothesis ...
- ▶ ... and explore estimation strategies.
  - $N$  individuals  $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$  parameters to estimate.
  - High-dimensional model techniques.
  - Consistency and asymptotic distribution.

# This Project

- ▶ We study **identification** of the unobserved networks and parameters of interest in a social interactions model ...  
(spatial model with *unobserved* neighbourhood matrix)
- ▶ ... under standard network “intransitivity” hypothesis ...
- ▶ ... and explore estimation strategies.
  - $N$  individuals  $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$  parameters to estimate.
  - High-dimensional model techniques.
  - Consistency and asymptotic distribution.

# This Project

- ▶ We study **identification** of the unobserved networks and parameters of interest in a social interactions model ...  
(spatial model with *unobserved* neighbourhood matrix)
- ▶ ... under standard network “intransitivity” hypothesis ...
- ▶ ... and explore estimation strategies.
  - $N$  individuals  $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$  parameters to estimate.
  - High-dimensional model techniques.
  - Consistency and asymptotic distribution.

# The Model

- ▶ Many interdependent outcomes are mediated by connections (“networks”).
- ▶ A popular representation follows the “linear-in-means” specification suggested in Manski [1993]. For example,

$$y_{it} = \alpha_t + \rho_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} y_{jt} + \beta_0 x_{it} + \gamma_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} x_{jt} + \epsilon_{it}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} = \alpha_t \mathbf{1}_{N \times 1} + \rho_0 W_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} + \beta_0 \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \gamma_0 W_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \epsilon_{t,N \times 1}$$

with  $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon_{it} | \mathbf{x}_t, W_0, \alpha_t) = 0$ . 

- ▶ Customary to assume  $W_0 \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$  and stationarity ( $|\rho_0| < 1$ ).

# The Model

- ▶ Many interdependent outcomes are mediated by connections (“networks”).
- ▶ A popular representation follows the “linear-in-means” specification suggested in Manski [1993]. For example,

$$y_{it} = \alpha_t + \rho_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} y_{jt} + \beta_0 x_{it} + \gamma_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} x_{jt} + \epsilon_{it}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} = \alpha_t \mathbf{1}_{N \times 1} + \rho_0 W_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} + \beta_0 \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \gamma_0 W_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \epsilon_{t,N \times 1}$$

with  $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon_{it} | \mathbf{x}_t, W_0, \alpha_t) = 0$ . 

- ▶ Customary to assume  $W_0 \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$  and stationarity ( $|\rho_0| < 1$ ).

# The Model

- ▶ Many interdependent outcomes are mediated by connections (“networks”).
- ▶ A popular representation follows the “linear-in-means” specification suggested in Manski [1993]. For example,

$$y_{it} = \alpha_t + \rho_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} y_{jt} + \beta_0 x_{it} + \gamma_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} x_{jt} + \epsilon_{it}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} = \alpha_t \mathbf{1}_{N \times 1} + \rho_0 W_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} + \beta_0 \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \gamma_0 W_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \epsilon_{t,N \times 1}$$

with  $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon_{it} | \mathbf{x}_t, W_0, \alpha_t) = 0$ . 

- ▶ Customary to assume  $W_0 \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$  and stationarity ( $|\rho_0| < 1$ ).

# The Model

- ▶ Many interdependent outcomes are mediated by connections (“networks”).
- ▶ A popular representation follows the “linear-in-means” specification suggested in Manski [1993]. For example,

$$y_{it} = \alpha_t + \rho_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} y_{jt} + \beta_0 x_{it} + \gamma_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} x_{jt} + \epsilon_{it}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} = \alpha_t \mathbf{1}_{N \times 1} + \rho_0 \mathbf{W}_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{y}_{t,N \times 1} + \beta_0 \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \gamma_0 \mathbf{W}_{0,N \times N} \mathbf{x}_{t,N \times 1} + \epsilon_{t,N \times 1}$$

with  $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon_{it} | \mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{W}_0, \alpha_t) = 0$ . 

- ▶ Customary to assume  $\mathbf{W}_0 \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$  and stationarity ( $|\rho_0| < 1$ ).

# (Some) Literature

1. **Spatial Econometrics**, conditional on  $W_0$ .
  - ▶ Kelejian and Prucha [1998, 1999], Lee [2004], Lee, Liu and Lin [2010] and Anselin [2010].
2. **Identification**.
  - ▶ ... conditional on  $W_0$ : Manski [1993], Bramoullé et al. [2009], De Giorgi et al. [2009];
  - ▶ ... not conditional on  $W_0$ : Rose [2015], see also Blume, Brock, Durlauf and Jayaraman [2015].
3. **Estimating  $W_0$** .
  - ▶ Lam and Souza [various].
  - ▶ Manresa [2013], Ahrens and Bhattacharjee [2014], Rose [2015], Gautier and Rose [in preparation].

- ▶ Manski [1993] categorises “social effects” as:
  - Endogenous effect: dependence on group outcomes ( $\rho_0$ );
  - Exogenous effect: dependence on group features ( $\gamma_0$ );
  - Correlated effects ( $\alpha_t$  and  $\epsilon_t$ ).

- ▶ Manski [1993] categorises “social effects” as:
  - Endogenous effect: dependence on group outcomes ( $\rho_0$ );
  - Exogenous effect: dependence on group features ( $\gamma_0$ );
  - Correlated effects ( $\alpha_t$  and  $\epsilon_t$ ).

... and the “reflection problem.”

( $W_{0,ij} = (N - 1)^{-1}$  if  $i \neq j$ ,  $W_{0,ii} = 0$ )



Directors

- ▶ Potential avenue: “exclusion restrictions” in  $W_0$ .

If  $\rho_0\beta_0 + \gamma_0 \neq 0$  and I,  $W_0$ ,  $W_0^2$  are linearly independent,  $(\alpha_0, \rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  is point-identified.  
(Bramoullé, Djebbari and Fortin [2009])

- ▶ Linear independence valid generally. In fact,

$\sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,j} = 1$  and I,  $W_0$ ,  $W_0^2$  linearly dependent  $\Rightarrow W_0$  block diagonal with blocks of the same size and nonzero entries are  $(N_l - 1)^{-1}$ .  
(Blume, Brock, Durlauf and Jayaraman [2015])

- ▶ Potential avenue: “exclusion restrictions” in  $W_0$ .

If  $\rho_0\beta_0 + \gamma_0 \neq 0$  and  $\mathbf{I}$ ,  $W_0$ ,  $W_0^2$  are linearly independent,  $(\alpha_0, \rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  is point-identified.  
(Bramoullé, Djebbari and Fortin [2009])

- ▶ Linear independence valid generally. In fact,

$\sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} = 1$  and  $\mathbf{I}$ ,  $W_0$ ,  $W_0^2$  linearly dependent  $\Rightarrow W_0$  block diagonal with blocks of the same size and nonzero entries are  $(N_l - 1)^{-1}$ .  
(Blume, Brock, Durlauf and Jayaraman [2015])

- ▶ Potential avenue: “exclusion restrictions” in  $W_0$ .

If  $\rho_0\beta_0 + \gamma_0 \neq 0$  and  $\mathbf{I}$ ,  $W_0$ ,  $W_0^2$  are linearly independent,  $(\alpha_0, \rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  is point-identified.

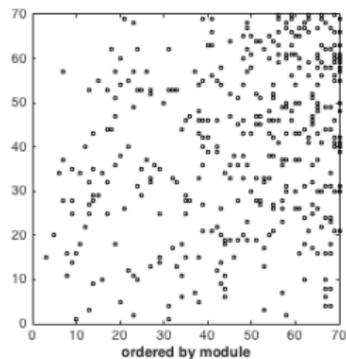
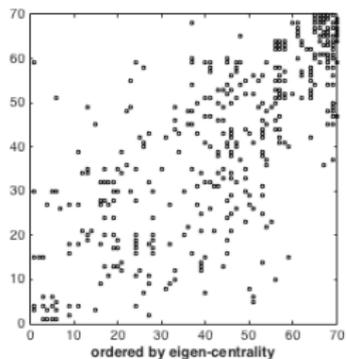
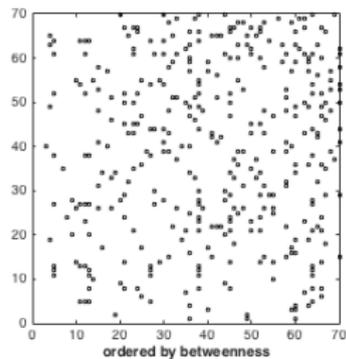
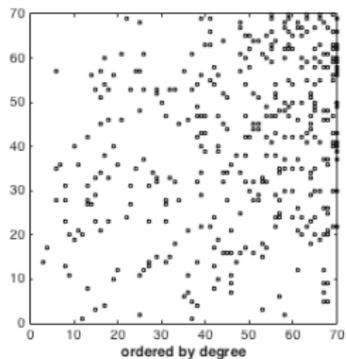
(Bramoullé, Djebbari and Fortin [2009])

- ▶ Linear independence valid generally. In fact,

$\sum_{j=1}^N W_{0,ij} = 1$  and  $\mathbf{I}$ ,  $W_0$ ,  $W_0^2$  linearly dependent  $\Rightarrow W_0$  block diagonal with blocks of the same size and nonzero entries are  $(N_j - 1)^{-1}$ .

(Blume, Brock, Durlauf and Jayaraman [2015])

## Figure: High School Friendship Network



► What if  $W_0$  is unknown?

“If researchers do not know how individuals form reference groups and perceive reference-group outcomes, then it is reasonable to ask whether observed behavior can be used to infer these unknowns” (Manski [1993])

► What if  $W_0$  is unknown?

“If researchers do not know how individuals form reference groups and perceive reference-group outcomes, then it is reasonable to ask whether observed behavior can be used to infer these unknowns” (Manski [1993])

- ▶ The model has reduced-form

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \Pi_0 \mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{v}_t$$

where

$$\Pi_0 = (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}_0)^{-1} (\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 \mathbf{W}_0)$$

- ▶ If  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  were known,  $\mathbf{W}_0$  would be identified:

$$\mathbf{W}_0 = (\Pi_0 - \beta_0 \mathbf{I})(\rho_0 \Pi_0 + \gamma_0 \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

- ▶ In practice,  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  is not known.

- ▶ The model has reduced-form

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \Pi_0 \mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{v}_t$$

where

$$\Pi_0 = (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1} (\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 W_0)$$

- ▶ If  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  were known,  $W_0$  would be identified:

$$W_0 = (\Pi_0 - \beta_0 \mathbf{I})(\rho_0 \Pi_0 + \gamma_0 \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

- ▶ In practice,  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  is not known.

- ▶ The model has reduced-form

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \Pi_0 \mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{v}_t$$

where

$$\Pi_0 = (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1} (\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 W_0)$$

- ▶ If  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  were known,  $W_0$  would be identified:

$$W_0 = (\Pi_0 - \beta_0 \mathbf{I})(\rho_0 \Pi_0 + \gamma_0 \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

- ▶ In practice,  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0)$  is not known.

- ▶ Further assumptions are necessary to identify

$$\theta_0 = (\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0).$$

- ▶ Take, for example,  $\theta_0$  and  $\theta$  such that  $\beta_0 = \beta = 1$ ,  $\rho_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\rho = 1.5$ ,  $\gamma_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\gamma = -2.5$ ,

$$W_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- ▶ Then  $(I - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1}(\beta_0 I + \rho_0 W_0) = (I - \rho W)^{-1}(\beta I + \rho W)$ .

- ▶ (Notice that  $I$ ,  $W_0$  and  $W_0^2$  are LI and so are  $I$ ,  $W$  and  $W^2$ !)

- ▶ Further assumptions are necessary to identify

$$\theta_0 = (\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0).$$

- ▶ Take, for example,  $\theta_0$  and  $\theta$  such that  $\beta_0 = \beta = 1$ ,  $\rho_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\rho = 1.5$ ,  $\gamma_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\gamma = -2.5$ ,

$$W_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- ▶ Then  $(I - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1}(\beta_0 I + \rho_0 W_0) = (I - \rho W)^{-1}(\beta I + \rho W)$ .

- ▶ (Notice that  $I$ ,  $W_0$  and  $W_0^2$  are LI and so are  $I$ ,  $W$  and  $W^2$ !)

- ▶ Further assumptions are necessary to identify

$$\theta_0 = (\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0).$$

- ▶ Take, for example,  $\theta_0$  and  $\theta$  such that  $\beta_0 = \beta = 1$ ,  $\rho_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\rho = 1.5$ ,  $\gamma_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\gamma = -2.5$ ,

$$W_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- ▶ Then  $(I - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1}(\beta_0 I + \rho_0 W_0) = (I - \rho W)^{-1}(\beta I + \rho W)$ .

- ▶ (Notice that  $I$ ,  $W_0$  and  $W_0^2$  are LI and so are  $I$ ,  $W$  and  $W^2$ !)

- ▶ Further assumptions are necessary to identify

$$\theta_0 = (\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0).$$

- ▶ Take, for example,  $\theta_0$  and  $\theta$  such that  $\beta_0 = \beta = 1$ ,  $\rho_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\rho = 1.5$ ,  $\gamma_0 = 0.5$ ,  $\gamma = -2.5$ ,

$$W_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- ▶ Then  $(I - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1}(\beta_0 I + \rho_0 W_0) = (I - \rho W)^{-1}(\beta I + \rho W)$ .

- ▶ (Notice that  $I$ ,  $W_0$  and  $W_0^2$  are LI and so are  $I$ ,  $W$  and  $W^2$ !)

# But ...

*If the spectral radius of  $\rho_0 W_0$  is less than one, then an eigenvector of  $\Pi_0$  is also an eigenvector of  $W_0$ .*

Take the reduced-form parameter matrix:

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi_0 &= (I + \rho_0 W_0 + \rho_0^2 W_0^2 + \dots)(\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 W_0) \\ &= \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) W_0 + \rho_0(\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) W_0^2 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

Postmultiplying by  $v_j$ , an eigenvector of  $W_0$ ,

$$\Pi_0 v_j = \frac{\beta_0 + \gamma_0 \lambda_{j,0}}{1 - \rho_0 \lambda_{j,0}} v_j$$

# But ...

*If the spectral radius of  $\rho_0 W_0$  is less than one, then an eigenvector of  $\Pi_0$  is also an eigenvector of  $W_0$ .*

Take the reduced-form parameter matrix:

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi_0 &= (I + \rho_0 W_0 + \rho_0^2 W_0^2 + \dots)(\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 W_0) \\ &= \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) W_0 + \rho_0(\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) W_0^2 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

Postmultiplying by  $v_j$ , an eigenvector of  $W_0$ ,

$$\Pi_0 v_j = \frac{\beta_0 + \gamma_0 \lambda_{j,0}}{1 - \rho_0 \lambda_{j,0}} v_j$$

# But ...

*If the spectral radius of  $\rho_0 W_0$  is less than one, then an eigenvector of  $\Pi_0$  is also an eigenvector of  $W_0$ .*

Take the reduced-form parameter matrix:

$$\begin{aligned}\Pi_0 &= (I + \rho_0 W_0 + \rho_0^2 W_0^2 + \dots)(\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 W_0) \\ &= \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) W_0 + \rho_0(\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) W_0^2 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

Postmultiplying by  $v_j$ , an eigenvector of  $W_0$ ,

$$\Pi_0 v_j = \frac{\beta_0 + \gamma_0 \lambda_{j,0}}{1 - \rho_0 \lambda_{j,0}} v_j$$

# Local Identification

- ▶ Can the model identify  $\theta_0 = (\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0)$ ?
- ▶ Assume:
  - (A1)  $(W_0)_{ii} = 0, i = 1, \dots, N$  (no self-links);
  - (A2)  $\sum_{j=1}^N |(W_0)_{ij}| \leq 1$  for every  $i = 1, \dots, N$  and  $|\rho_0| < 1$ ;
  - (A3) There is  $i$  such that  $\sum_{j=1}^N (W_0)_{ij} = 1$  (normalization);
  - (A4) There are  $l$  and  $k$  such that  $(W_0^2)_{ll} \neq (W_0^2)_{kk} (\Rightarrow \mathbf{I}, W_0, W_0^2$  LI as in Bramoullé, Djebbari and Fortin [2009]);
  - (A5)  $\beta_0 \rho_0 + \gamma_0 \neq 0$  (social effects do not cancel).
- ▶ *Under (A1)-(A5)  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0)$  is locally identified.*  
(Application of Rothenberg [1971].)

# Local Identification

- ▶ Can the model identify  $\theta_0 = (\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0)$ ?
- ▶ Assume:
  - (A1)  $(W_0)_{ii} = 0, i = 1, \dots, N$  (no self-links);
  - (A2)  $\sum_{j=1}^N |(W_0)_{ij}| \leq 1$  for every  $i = 1, \dots, N$  and  $|\rho_0| < 1$ ;
  - (A3) There is  $i$  such that  $\sum_{j=1}^N (W_0)_{ij} = 1$  (normalization);
  - (A4) There are  $l$  and  $k$  such that  $(W_0^2)_{ll} \neq (W_0^2)_{kk} (\Rightarrow \mathbf{I}, W_0, W_0^2$  LI as in Bramoullé, Djebbari and Fortin [2009]);
  - (A5)  $\beta_0 \rho_0 + \gamma_0 \neq 0$  (social effects do not cancel).
- ▶ *Under (A1)-(A5)  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0)$  is locally identified.*  
(Application of Rothenberg [1971].)

# Local Identification

- ▶ Can the model identify  $\theta_0 = (\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0)$ ?
- ▶ Assume:
  - (A1)  $(W_0)_{ii} = 0, i = 1, \dots, N$  (no self-links);
  - (A2)  $\sum_{j=1}^N |(W_0)_{ij}| \leq 1$  for every  $i = 1, \dots, N$  and  $|\rho_0| < 1$ ;
  - (A3) There is  $i$  such that  $\sum_{j=1}^N (W_0)_{ij} = 1$  (normalization);
  - (A4) There are  $l$  and  $k$  such that  $(W_0^2)_{ll} \neq (W_0^2)_{kk} (\Rightarrow \mathbf{I}, W_0, W_0^2$  LI as in Bramoullé, Djebbari and Fortin [2009]);
  - (A5)  $\beta_0 \rho_0 + \gamma_0 \neq 0$  (social effects do not cancel).
- ▶ *Under (A1)-(A5)  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, \gamma_0, W_0)$  is locally identified.*  
(Application of Rothenberg [1971].)

# Global Identification

- ▶ Under (possibly strong) conditions it is straightforward to obtain global identification.
- ▶ *Under Assumptions (A1) and (A3), if  $\rho_0 = 0$ , then  $(\gamma_0, \beta_0, W_0)$  is globally identified.*  
(As in, e.g., Manresa [2015].)
- ▶ *Under Assumptions (A1)-(A3), if  $\gamma_0 = 0$ , then  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, W_0)$  is globally identified.*

# Global Identification

- ▶ Under (possibly strong) conditions it is straightforward to obtain global identification.
- ▶ *Under Assumptions (A1) and (A3), if  $\rho_0 = 0$ , then  $(\gamma_0, \beta_0, W_0)$  is globally identified.*  
(As in, e.g., Manresa [2015].)
- ▶ *Under Assumptions (A1)-(A3), if  $\gamma_0 = 0$ , then  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, W_0)$  is globally identified.*

# Global Identification

- ▶ Under (possibly strong) conditions it is straightforward to obtain global identification.
- ▶ *Under Assumptions (A1) and (A3), if  $\rho_0 = 0$ , then  $(\gamma_0, \beta_0, W_0)$  is globally identified.*  
(As in, e.g., Manresa [2015].)
- ▶ *Under Assumptions (A1)-(A3), if  $\gamma_0 = 0$ , then  $(\rho_0, \beta_0, W_0)$  is globally identified.*

# Global Identification

- ▶ It is nevertheless possible to strengthen local identification conclusions obtained previously.
- ▶ *Assume (A1)-(A5).  $\{\theta : \Pi(\theta) = \Pi(\theta_0)\}$  is finite.*  
(This obtains as  $\Pi(\theta)$  is a proper mapping.)
- ▶ Let  $\Theta_+ = \{\theta \in \Theta : \rho\beta + \gamma > 0\}$ . Then we can state that:

*Assume (A1)-(A5), then for every  $\theta \in \Theta_+$  we have that  $\Pi(\theta) = \Pi(\theta_0) \Rightarrow \theta = \theta_0$ . That is,  $\theta_0$  is globally identified with respect to the set  $\Theta_+$ .*

# Global Identification

- ▶ It is nevertheless possible to strengthen local identification conclusions obtained previously.
- ▶ *Assume (A1)-(A5).  $\{\theta : \Pi(\theta) = \Pi(\theta_0)\}$  is finite.*  
(This obtains as  $\Pi(\theta)$  is a proper mapping.)
- ▶ Let  $\Theta_+ = \{\theta \in \Theta : \rho\beta + \gamma > 0\}$ . Then we can state that:

*Assume (A1)-(A5), then for every  $\theta \in \Theta_+$  we have that  $\Pi(\theta) = \Pi(\theta_0) \Rightarrow \theta = \theta_0$ . That is,  $\theta_0$  is globally identified with respect to the set  $\Theta_+$ .*

# Global Identification

- ▶ It is nevertheless possible to strengthen local identification conclusions obtained previously.
- ▶ *Assume (A1)-(A5).  $\{\theta : \Pi(\theta) = \Pi(\theta_0)\}$  is finite.*  
(This obtains as  $\Pi(\theta)$  is a proper mapping.)
- ▶ Let  $\Theta_+ = \{\theta \in \Theta : \rho\beta + \gamma > 0\}$ . Then we can state that:

*Assume (A1)-(A5), then for every  $\theta \in \Theta_+$  we have that  $\Pi(\theta) = \Pi(\theta_0) \Rightarrow \theta = \theta_0$ . That is,  $\theta_0$  is globally identified with respect to the set  $\Theta_+$ .*

# Global Identification

- ▶ Since an analogous result holds for  $\Theta_- = \{\theta \in \Theta \text{ such that } \rho\beta + \gamma < 0\}$ , we can state that:

*Assume (A1)-(A5). The identified set contains at most two elements.*

- ▶ Furthermore, if  $\rho_0 > 0$  and  $(W_0)_{ij} \geq 0$  one is able to sign  $\rho_0\beta_0 + \gamma_0$  and obtain that

*Assume (A1)-(A5),  $\rho_0 > 0$  and  $(W_0)_{ij} \geq 0$ . Then  $\theta_0$  is globally identified.*

- ▶ Finally, it is also possible to establish that

*Assume (A1)-(A5).  $\theta_0 \in \Theta$  is globally identified in a neighbourhood of  $\{\theta \in \Theta : \rho = 0 \text{ or } \gamma = 0\}$ .*

# Global Identification

- ▶ Since an analogous result holds for  $\Theta_- = \{\theta \in \Theta \text{ such that } \rho\beta + \gamma < 0\}$ , we can state that:

*Assume (A1)-(A5). The identified set contains at most two elements.*

- ▶ Furthermore, if  $\rho_0 > 0$  and  $(W_0)_{ij} \geq 0$  one is able to sign  $\rho_0\beta_0 + \gamma_0$  and obtain that

*Assume (A1)-(A5),  $\rho_0 > 0$  and  $(W_0)_{ij} \geq 0$ . Then  $\theta_0$  is globally identified.*

- ▶ Finally, it is also possible to establish that

*Assume (A1)-(A5).  $\theta_0 \in \Theta$  is globally identified in a neighbourhood of  $\{\theta \in \Theta : \rho = 0 \text{ or } \gamma = 0\}$ .*

# Global Identification

- ▶ Since an analogous result holds for  $\Theta_- = \{\theta \in \Theta \text{ such that } \rho\beta + \gamma < 0\}$ , we can state that:

*Assume (A1)-(A5). The identified set contains at most two elements.*

- ▶ Furthermore, if  $\rho_0 > 0$  and  $(W_0)_{ij} \geq 0$  one is able to sign  $\rho_0\beta_0 + \gamma_0$  and obtain that

*Assume (A1)-(A5),  $\rho_0 > 0$  and  $(W_0)_{ij} \geq 0$ . Then  $\theta_0$  is globally identified.*

- ▶ Finally, it is also possible to establish that

*Assume (A1)-(A5).  $\theta_0 \in \Theta$  is globally identified in a neighbourhood of  $\{\theta \in \Theta : \rho = 0 \text{ or } \gamma = 0\}$ .*

## A Few Remarks

- ▶  $\mathbf{v}_j$  is an eigenvector of  $\Pi$  and  $W_0$ : eigencentralities are identified even when  $W_0$  is not.
- ▶ Row-sum normalization of  $W_0$  implies that row-sum of  $\Pi$  is constant: testable hypothesis.
- ▶ We also allow for network specific effects.
- ▶ Analysis extends to multivariate  $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$ . The reduced-form model is

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \sum_{s=1}^k \Pi_s \mathbf{x}_{t,s} + \mathbf{v}_t$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_{t,s}$  refers to the  $s$ -th column of  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and

$$\Pi_s = (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1} (\beta_{0,s} + \gamma_{0,s} W_0).$$

# A Few Remarks

- ▶  $\mathbf{v}_j$  is an eigenvector of  $\Pi$  and  $W_0$ : eigencentralities are identified even when  $W_0$  is not.
- ▶ Row-sum normalization of  $W_0$  implies that row-sum of  $\Pi$  is constant: testable hypothesis.
- ▶ We also allow for network specific effects.
- ▶ Analysis extends to multivariate  $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$ . The reduced-form model is

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \sum_{s=1}^k \Pi_s \mathbf{x}_{t,s} + \mathbf{v}_t$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_{t,s}$  refers to the  $s$ -th column of  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and

$$\Pi_s = (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1} (\beta_{0,s} + \gamma_{0,s} W_0).$$

# A Few Remarks

- ▶  $\mathbf{v}_j$  is an eigenvector of  $\Pi$  and  $W_0$ : eigencentralities are identified even when  $W_0$  is not.
- ▶ Row-sum normalization of  $W_0$  implies that row-sum of  $\Pi$  is constant: testable hypothesis.
- ▶ **We also allow for network specific effects.**
- ▶ Analysis extends to multivariate  $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$ . The reduced-form model is

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \sum_{s=1}^k \Pi_s \mathbf{x}_{t,s} + \mathbf{v}_t$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_{t,s}$  refers to the  $s$ -th column of  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and

$$\Pi_s = (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1} (\beta_{0,s} + \gamma_{0,s} W_0).$$

## A Few Remarks

- ▶  $\mathbf{v}_j$  is an eigenvector of  $\Pi$  and  $W_0$ : eigencentralities are identified even when  $W_0$  is not.
- ▶ Row-sum normalization of  $W_0$  implies that row-sum of  $\Pi$  is constant: testable hypothesis.
- ▶ We also allow for network specific effects.
- ▶ Analysis extends to multivariate  $\mathbf{x}_{i,t}$ . The reduced-form model is

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \sum_{s=1}^k \Pi_s \mathbf{x}_{t,s} + \mathbf{v}_t$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_{t,s}$  refers to the  $s$ -th column of  $\mathbf{x}_t$  and

$$\Pi_s = (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 W_0)^{-1} (\beta_{0,s} + \gamma_{0,s} W_0).$$

# Estimation Strategies

- ▶  $\Pi$  has  $N^2$  parameters, and possibly  $NT \ll N^2$ .
- ▶ Feasible if  $W$  or  $\Pi$  are sparse.  
(e.g., Atalay et al. [2011]  $< 1\%$ ; Carvalho [2014]  $\approx 3\%$ ; AddHealth  $\approx 2\%$ ).
- ▶ Sparsity on  $W$  or  $\Pi$ ?
  - Explore the relation between structural- and reduced-form sparsities.

# Estimation Strategies

- ▶  $\Pi$  has  $N^2$  parameters, and possibly  $NT \ll N^2$ .
- ▶ Feasible if  $W$  or  $\Pi$  are sparse.  
(e.g., Atalay et al. [2011]  $< 1\%$ ; Carvalho [2014]  $\approx 3\%$ ; AddHealth  $\approx 2\%$ ).
- ▶ Sparsity on  $W$  or  $\Pi$ ?
  - Explore the relation between structural- and reduced-form sparsities.

# Estimation Strategies

- ▶  $\Pi$  has  $N^2$  parameters, and possibly  $NT \ll N^2$ .
- ▶ Feasible if  $W$  or  $\Pi$  are sparse.  
(e.g., Atalay et al. [2011]  $< 1\%$ ; Carvalho [2014]  $\approx 3\%$ ; AddHealth  $\approx 2\%$ ).
- ▶ Sparsity on  $W$  or  $\Pi$ ?
  - Explore the relation between structural- and reduced-form sparsities.

- ▶ Define  $\tilde{N}$  as the number of non-zero elements of  $\Pi$ .
- ▶  $\Pi$  is sparse when  $\tilde{N} \ll NT$ .
- ▶ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  is related to *unconnectedness* of  $W$

$$\Pi = \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_0^{k-1} W^k$$

- ▶ So  $[\Pi]_{ij} = 0$  iff there are no paths between  $i$  and  $j$  in  $W$ .
- ⇒ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  translates into a large number of  $(i, j)$  unconnected pairs in  $W$ .
- ▶ Let  $\tilde{N}_c$  be the number of connected pairs in  $W$ .  
If  $\tilde{N}_c \ll nT$ , we say that  $W$  is *sparsely connected*.

- ▶ Define  $\tilde{N}$  as the number of non-zero elements of  $\Pi$ .
- ▶  $\Pi$  is sparse when  $\tilde{N} \ll NT$ .
- ▶ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  is related to *unconnectedness* of  $W$

$$\Pi = \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_0^{k-1} W^k$$

- ▶ So  $[\Pi]_{ij} = 0$  iff there are no paths between  $i$  and  $j$  in  $W$ .
- ⇒ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  translates into a large number of  $(i, j)$  unconnected pairs in  $W$ .
- ▶ Let  $\tilde{N}_c$  be the number of connected pairs in  $W$ .  
If  $\tilde{N}_c \ll nT$ , we say that  $W$  is *sparsely connected*.

- ▶ Define  $\tilde{N}$  as the number of non-zero elements of  $\Pi$ .
- ▶  $\Pi$  is sparse when  $\tilde{N} \ll NT$ .
- ▶ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  is related to *unconnectedness* of  $W$

$$\Pi = \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_0^{k-1} W^k$$

- ▶ So  $[\Pi]_{ij} = 0$  iff there are no paths between  $i$  and  $j$  in  $W$ .
- ⇒ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  translates into a large number of  $(i, j)$  unconnected pairs in  $W$ .
- ▶ Let  $\tilde{N}_c$  be the number of connected pairs in  $W$ .  
If  $\tilde{N}_c \ll nT$ , we say that  $W$  is *sparsely connected*.

- ▶ Define  $\tilde{N}$  as the number of non-zero elements of  $\Pi$ .
- ▶  $\Pi$  is sparse when  $\tilde{N} \ll NT$ .
- ▶ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  is related to *unconnectedness* of  $W$

$$\Pi = \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_0^{k-1} W^k$$

- ▶ So  $[\Pi]_{ij} = 0$  iff there are no paths between  $i$  and  $j$  in  $W$ .
- ⇒ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  translates into a large number of  $(i, j)$  unconnected pairs in  $W$ .
- ▶ Let  $\tilde{N}_c$  be the number of connected pairs in  $W$ .  
If  $\tilde{N}_c \ll nT$ , we say that  $W$  is *sparsely connected*.

- ▶ Define  $\tilde{N}$  as the number of non-zero elements of  $\Pi$ .
- ▶  $\Pi$  is sparse when  $\tilde{N} \ll NT$ .
- ▶ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  is related to *unconnectedness* of  $W$

$$\Pi = \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_0^{k-1} W^k$$

- ▶ So  $[\Pi]_{ij} = 0$  iff there are no paths between  $i$  and  $j$  in  $W$ .
- ⇒ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  translates into a large number of  $(i, j)$  unconnected pairs in  $W$ .
- ▶ Let  $\tilde{N}_c$  be the number of connected pairs in  $W$ .  
If  $\tilde{N}_c \ll nT$ , we say that  $W$  is *sparsely connected*.

- ▶ Define  $\tilde{N}$  as the number of non-zero elements of  $\Pi$ .
- ▶  $\Pi$  is sparse when  $\tilde{N} \ll NT$ .
- ▶ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  is related to *unconnectedness* of  $W$

$$\Pi = \beta_0 \mathbf{I} + (\rho_0 \beta_0 + \gamma_0) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \rho_0^{k-1} W^k$$

- ▶ So  $[\Pi]_{ij} = 0$  iff there are no paths between  $i$  and  $j$  in  $W$ .
- ⇒ Sparsity of  $\Pi$  translates into a large number of  $(i, j)$  unconnected pairs in  $W$ .
- ▶ Let  $\tilde{N}_c$  be the number of connected pairs in  $W$ .  
If  $\tilde{N}_c \ll nT$ , we say that  $W$  is *sparsely connected*.

- ▶ Rewrite the model as

$$y_i = X\pi_i + v_i$$

stacking all observations for individual  $i$  at  $t = 1, \dots, T$ .

- ▶ **Penalization in the reduced form** (e.g., AdaLasso of Kock and Callot [2015]):

$$\tilde{\pi}_i = \arg \min_{\pi_i \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{T} \|y_i - X\pi_i\|_2 + 2\lambda_T \|\pi_i\|_1$$

and

$$\hat{\pi}_i = \arg \min_{\pi_i \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{T} \|y_i - X\pi_i\|_2 + 2\lambda_T \sum_{j=1}^N \left| \frac{\pi_{ij}}{\tilde{\pi}_{ij}} \right|$$

with  $\lambda_T$  chosen by BIC).

- ▶ Rewrite the model as

$$y_i = x\pi_i + v_i$$

stacking all observations for individual  $i$  at  $t = 1, \dots, T$ .

- ▶ **Penalization in the reduced form** (e.g., AdaLasso of Kock and Callot [2015]):

$$\tilde{\pi}_i = \arg \min_{\pi_i \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{T} \|y_i - x\pi_i\|_2 + 2\lambda_T \|\pi_i\|_1$$

and

$$\hat{\pi}_i = \arg \min_{\pi_i \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{T} \|y_i - x\pi_i\|_2 + 2\lambda_T \sum_{j=1}^N \left| \frac{\pi_{ij}}{\tilde{\pi}_{ij}} \right|$$

with  $\lambda_T$  chosen by BIC).

► **Penalization in the structural form** (e.g., Elastic Net GMM of Caner and Zhang [2014]:

- $\mathbf{x}_t \perp \epsilon_t \Rightarrow$  moment conditions.

$$\tilde{\theta} = (1 + \lambda_2/T) \cdot \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ g(\theta)^\top M_T g(\theta) + \lambda_1 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}| + \lambda_2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}|^2 \right\}$$

and

$$\hat{\theta} = (1 + \lambda_2/T) \cdot \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ g(\theta)^\top M_T g(\theta) + \lambda_1^* \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left| \frac{w_{i,j}}{\bar{w}_{i,j}} \right| + \lambda_2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}|^2 \right\}$$

where  $\theta = (\text{vec}(W)^\top, \rho, \beta, \gamma)^\top$  and  $\lambda_1^*$ ,  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  chosen by BIC.

- **Penalization in the structural form** (e.g., Elastic Net GMM of Caner and Zhang [2014]:
  - $\mathbf{x}_t \perp \epsilon_t \Rightarrow$  moment conditions.

$$\tilde{\theta} = (1 + \lambda_2/T) \cdot \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ g(\theta)^\top M_T g(\theta) + \lambda_1 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}| + \lambda_2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}|^2 \right\}$$

and

$$\hat{\theta} = (1 + \lambda_2/T) \cdot \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ g(\theta)^\top M_T g(\theta) + \lambda_1^* \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left| \frac{w_{i,j}}{\bar{w}_{i,j}} \right| + \lambda_2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}|^2 \right\}$$

where  $\theta = (\text{vec}(W)^\top, \rho, \beta, \gamma)^\top$  and  $\lambda_1^*$ ,  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  chosen by BIC.

- **Penalization in the structural form** (e.g., Elastic Net GMM of Caner and Zhang [2014]:
  - $\mathbf{x}_t \perp \epsilon_t \Rightarrow$  moment conditions.

$$\tilde{\theta} = (1 + \lambda_2/T) \cdot \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ g(\theta)^\top M_T g(\theta) + \lambda_1 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}| + \lambda_2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}|^2 \right\}$$

and

$$\hat{\theta} = (1 + \lambda_2/T) \cdot \arg \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^p} \left\{ g(\theta)^\top M_T g(\theta) + \lambda_1^* \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left| \frac{w_{i,j}}{\tilde{w}_{i,j}} \right| + \lambda_2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n |w_{i,j}|^2 \right\}$$

where  $\theta = (\text{vec}(W)^\top, \rho, \beta, \gamma)^\top$  and  $\lambda_1^*$ ,  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  chosen by BIC.

# Simulations

- ▶  $\rho_0 = 0.3, \beta_0 = 0.4, \gamma_0 = 0.5$ .
  - ▶ 1,000 simulations.
  - ▶  $N = 15, 30, 50, T = 50, 100, 150$ .
  - ▶ Estimators: EN, AL, SCAD, OLS.
- 
- ▶ Table 1:  $N$  links; Table 2:  $2N$  links; Table 3: various.
  - ▶ Table 4: High School Friendship (Coleman [1964]).

Figure: High School Friendship Network

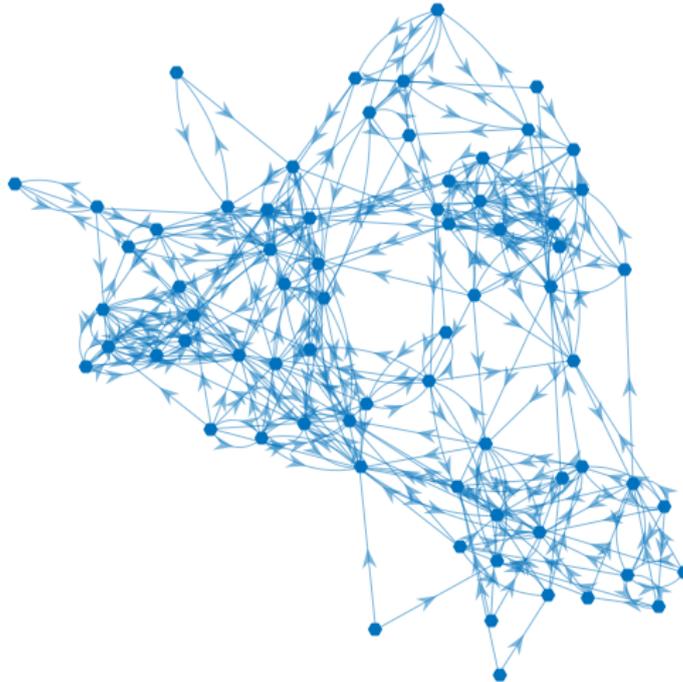
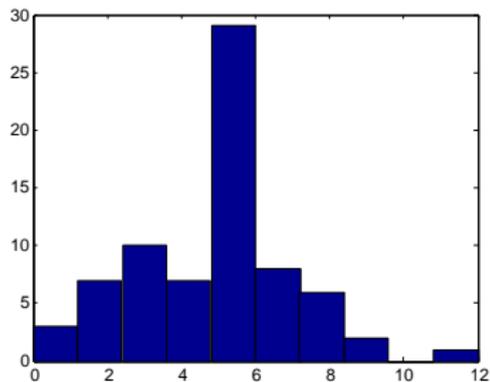
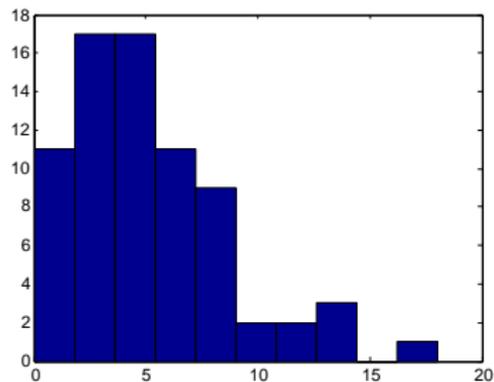


Figure: High School Friendship Network Degree Distribution

Out-degree



In-degree



# Simulations: $p=1$

	$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS	$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS	$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS
	n = 15, T = 50					n = 15, T = 100					n = 15, T = 150				
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	1.656 (1.947)	0.659 (0.643)	0.490 (0.437)	2.929 (0.398)	0.000 (0.000)	0.623 (0.803)	0.304 (0.294)	0.288 (0.425)	1.188 (0.136)	0.000 (0.000)	0.281 (0.208)	0.275 (0.172)	0.221 (0.195)	0.746 (0.077)
$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.917 (0.447)	1.161 (1.172)	1.003 (0.880)	4.202 (0.685)	0.000 (0.000)	0.040 (0.094)	0.617 (0.626)	0.490 (0.476)	2.493 (0.619)	0.000 (0.000)	0.006 (0.020)	0.680 (0.483)	0.476 (0.253)	1.904 (0.638)
% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.980 (0.023)	0.934 (0.072)	0.943 (0.047)	1.000 (0.005)	1.000 (0.000)	0.995 (0.008)	0.936 (0.066)	0.969 (0.028)	0.006 (0.006)	1.000 (0.000)	0.999 (0.003)	0.915 (0.059)	0.962 (0.019)	0.007 (0.006)
% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.993 (0.025)	0.983 (0.039)	0.989 (0.034)	1.000 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.005)	1.000 (0.004)	0.993 (0.035)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.006)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.007)	1.000 (0.000)
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.073)	-0.050 (0.042)	-0.267 (0.063)	-0.254 (0.081)	-0.217 (0.081)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.011 (0.041)	-0.276 (0.024)	-0.265 (0.069)	-0.227 (0.091)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.008 (0.039)	-0.274 (0.035)	-0.252 (0.085)	-0.209 (0.111)
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.003 (0.030)	-0.111 (0.125)	-0.017 (0.069)	-0.003 (0.077)	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.020)	-0.040 (0.054)	-0.011 (0.093)	0.017 (0.050)	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.022)	-0.034 (0.040)	0.017 (0.036)	0.015 (0.041)
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.051 (0.079)	0.151 (0.173)	0.257 (0.212)	0.448 (0.092)	0.000 (0.000)	0.010 (0.033)	0.156 (0.164)	0.169 (0.149)	0.367 (0.155)	0.000 (0.000)	0.005 (0.035)	0.226 (0.256)	0.221 (0.105)	0.316 (0.186)
	n = 30, T = 50					n = 30, T = 100					n = 30, T = 150				
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	2.840 (3.122)	0.560 (0.391)	0.400 (0.325)	5.190 (0.600)	0.000 (0.000)	1.817 (1.806)	0.341 (0.733)	0.543 (0.790)	1.450 (0.105)	0.000 (0.000)	1.486 (0.833)	0.432 (0.605)	0.455 (0.611)	0.841 (0.051)
$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.312 (0.373)	0.961 (0.740)	0.750 (0.553)	5.535 (0.732)	0.000 (0.000)	0.033 (0.043)	0.332 (0.344)	0.361 (0.417)	2.040 (0.215)	0.000 (0.000)	0.010 (0.012)	0.340 (0.259)	0.320 (0.260)	1.482 (0.244)
% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.976 (0.027)	0.962 (0.039)	0.959 (0.033)	0.004 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)	0.995 (0.006)	0.972 (0.029)	0.997 (0.003)	0.006 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	0.997 (0.024)	0.968 (0.024)	0.973 (0.024)	0.008 (0.003)
% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.990 (0.023)	0.942 (0.058)	0.963 (0.083)	1.000 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)	0.993 (0.003)	1.000 (0.003)	0.949 (0.071)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	0.991 (0.000)	0.991 (0.021)	1.000 (0.000)
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.084 (0.073)	-0.260 (0.057)	-0.248 (0.057)	-0.046 (0.083)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.013 (0.028)	-0.278 (0.014)	-0.267 (0.078)	-0.232 (0.060)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.006 (0.023)	-0.278 (0.013)	-0.280 (0.017)	-0.062 (0.062)
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.003 (0.019)	-0.215 (0.159)	-0.068 (0.111)	-0.046 (0.086)	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.014)	-0.058 (0.065)	-0.170 (0.186)	0.005 (0.043)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.014)	-0.055 (0.047)	-0.068 (0.087)	0.009 (0.032)
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.134 (0.161)	0.187 (0.185)	0.304 (0.249)	0.500 (0.005)	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.029)	0.149 (0.163)	0.006 (0.067)	0.474 (0.061)	0.000 (0.000)	0.009 (0.021)	0.203 (0.159)	0.176 (0.164)	0.431 (0.105)
	n = 50, T = 50					n = 50, T = 100					n = 50, T = 150				
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.191 (0.458)	0.096 (0.245)	0.184 (0.216)	-	0.000 (0.000)	0.419 (0.828)	0.165 (0.487)	0.394 (0.267)	2.042 (0.119)	0.000 (0.000)	2.149 (0.318)	0.159 (0.014)	0.468 (0.219)	0.577 (0.295)
$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.101 (0.243)	0.136 (0.335)	0.355 (0.400)	-	0.000 (0.000)	0.025 (0.050)	0.073 (0.161)	0.342 (0.243)	2.252 (0.128)	0.000 (0.000)	0.022 (0.010)	0.319 (0.073)	0.279 (0.113)	0.491 (0.437)
% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.991 (0.021)	0.995 (0.014)	0.978 (0.027)	-	1.000 (0.000)	0.996 (0.008)	0.994 (0.011)	1.000 (0.002)	0.006 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)	0.994 (0.002)	0.968 (0.008)	1.000 (0.002)	0.800 (0.397)
% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.998 (0.009)	0.983 (0.047)	0.973 (0.069)	-	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.002)	0.999 (0.003)	0.898 (0.080)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.000)	1.000 (0.001)	1.000 (0.000)	0.936 (0.037)	0.949 (0.042)
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.116 (0.056)	-0.261 (0.046)	-0.261 (0.044)	-	0.000 (0.000)	-0.017 (0.024)	-0.277 (0.015)	-0.263 (0.079)	-0.121 (0.061)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.004 (0.017)	-0.278 (0.013)	-0.273 (0.017)	-0.222 (0.055)
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.009)	-0.049 (0.126)	-0.103 (0.124)	-	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.007)	-0.023 (0.059)	-0.283 (0.178)	-0.018 (0.040)	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.015)	-0.089 (0.028)	-0.367 (0.050)	-0.293 (0.155)
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.080 (0.191)	0.046 (0.129)	0.166 (0.209)	-	0.000 (0.000)	0.024 (0.112)	0.050 (0.112)	-0.029 (0.041)	0.500 (0.003)	0.000 (0.000)	0.028 (0.018)	0.311 (0.084)	-0.048 (0.032)	0.060 (0.219)

# Simulations: $p=2$

	$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS	$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS	$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS
	n = 15, T = 50					n = 15, T = 100					n = 15, T = 150				
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	1.622 (2.342)	0.663 (0.959)	0.546 (0.879)	2.948 (4.09)	0.000 (0.000)	1.004 (1.477)	0.299 (0.442)	0.388 (0.716)	1.192 (0.133)	0.000 (0.000)	1.095 (1.121)	0.462 (0.630)	0.588 (0.830)	0.747 (0.078)
$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.718 (1.058)	1.278 (1.707)	0.924 (1.252)	4.046 (0.862)	0.000 (0.000)	0.364 (0.541)	0.800 (1.283)	0.678 (1.108)	2.321 (0.872)	0.000 (0.000)	0.324 (0.331)	0.786 (1.018)	0.709 (0.921)	1.028 (0.787)
% true $\theta_0$	1.000 (0.000)	0.978 (0.033)	0.968 (0.049)	0.962 (0.054)	0.004 (0.005)	1.000 (0.000)	0.985 (0.023)	0.941 (0.096)	0.979 (0.060)	1.006 (0.006)	1.000 (0.000)	0.979 (0.022)	0.897 (0.127)	0.969 (0.079)	0.907 (0.006)
% true $1s$	1.000 (0.000)	0.873 (0.188)	0.791 (0.285)	0.862 (0.197)	0.999 (0.006)	1.000 (0.000)	0.920 (0.121)	0.893 (0.162)	0.864 (0.246)	1.000 (0.004)	1.000 (0.000)	0.922 (0.086)	0.899 (0.111)	0.879 (0.229)	1.000 (0.003)
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.149 (0.111)	-0.244 (0.067)	-0.261 (0.086)	-0.234 (0.072)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.083 (0.084)	-0.239 (0.096)	-0.228 (0.163)	-0.234 (0.088)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.056 (0.081)	-0.248 (0.076)	-0.214 (0.211)	-0.222 (0.109)
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.020)	-0.128 (0.174)	-0.042 (0.096)	-0.037 (0.081)	0.000 (0.000)	0.002 (0.018)	-0.058 (0.094)	-0.045 (0.120)	-0.004 (0.046)	0.000 (0.000)	0.003 (0.018)	-0.041 (0.059)	-0.037 (0.113)	0.002 (0.038)
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.034 (0.089)	0.019 (0.103)	0.114 (0.170)	0.417 (0.108)	0.000 (0.000)	0.013 (0.050)	0.001 (0.096)	0.030 (0.118)	0.328 (0.168)	0.000 (0.000)	0.021 (0.048)	0.009 (0.109)	0.034 (0.118)	0.291 (0.183)
	n = 30, T = 50					n = 30, T = 100					n = 30, T = 150				
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	2.829 (3.130)	0.490 (0.514)	0.421 (0.477)	5.212 (0.613)	0.000 (0.000)	2.161 (2.389)	0.246 (0.340)	0.392 (0.484)	1.445 (0.095)	0.000 (0.000)	2.954 (1.406)	0.965 (0.978)	1.290 (1.252)	0.840 (0.050)
$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.500 (0.562)	0.890 (0.881)	0.749 (0.731)	5.227 (0.733)	0.000 (0.000)	0.257 (0.298)	0.611 (0.756)	0.731 (0.849)	2.017 (0.433)	0.000 (0.000)	0.279 (0.146)	0.785 (0.889)	1.009 (0.762)	1.470 (0.538)
% true $\theta_0$	1.000 (0.000)	0.970 (0.034)	0.986 (0.052)	0.969 (0.055)	0.004 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)	0.982 (0.020)	0.971 (0.032)	0.995 (0.054)	0.006 (0.003)	1.000 (0.000)	0.971 (0.041)	0.932 (0.063)	0.988 (0.022)	0.008 (0.003)
% true $1s$	1.000 (0.000)	0.829 (0.203)	0.653 (0.351)	0.761 (0.289)	0.999 (0.005)	1.000 (0.000)	0.889 (0.134)	0.803 (0.235)	0.710 (0.347)	0.999 (0.003)	1.000 (0.000)	0.868 (0.080)	0.784 (0.138)	0.559 (0.335)	1.000 (0.003)
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.202 (0.091)	-0.248 (0.044)	-0.263 (0.054)	-0.073 (0.090)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.107 (0.070)	-0.242 (0.081)	-0.240 (0.083)	-0.246 (0.062)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.072 (0.048)	-0.238 (0.101)	-0.210 (0.124)	-0.243 (0.078)
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.020)	-0.208 (0.196)	-0.092 (0.129)	-0.063 (0.091)	0.000 (0.000)	0.002 (0.015)	-0.111 (0.129)	-0.156 (0.188)	-0.022 (0.045)	0.000 (0.000)	0.003 (0.016)	-0.087 (0.082)	-0.224 (0.191)	-0.008 (0.032)
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.159 (0.191)	0.024 (0.117)	0.172 (0.219)	0.499 (0.009)	0.000 (0.000)	0.056 (0.073)	0.003 (0.117)	-0.031 (0.105)	0.421 (0.103)	0.000 (0.000)	0.075 (0.052)	0.011 (0.155)	-0.061 (0.134)	0.358 (0.148)
	n = 50, T = 50					n = 50, T = 100					n = 50, T = 150				
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.357 (0.605)	0.152 (0.258)	0.151 (0.260)	-	0.000 (0.000)	0.428 (0.561)	0.129 (0.178)	0.218 (0.386)	2.042 (0.118)	0.000 (0.000)	0.568 (0.694)	0.105 (0.191)	0.235 (0.309)	1.010 (0.042)
$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.178 (0.313)	0.254 (0.439)	0.269 (0.464)	-	0.000 (0.000)	0.147 (0.193)	0.281 (0.383)	0.357 (0.479)	2.135 (0.145)	0.000 (0.000)	0.087 (0.112)	0.268 (0.432)	0.368 (0.478)	1.319 (0.221)
% true $\theta_0$	1.000 (0.000)	0.985 (0.027)	0.997 (0.006)	0.997 (0.012)	-	1.000 (0.000)	0.981 (0.026)	0.989 (0.016)	1.000 (0.004)	0.006 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)	0.990 (0.012)	0.981 (0.030)	0.999 (0.003)	0.008 (0.002)
% true $1s$	1.000 (0.000)	0.913 (0.167)	0.823 (0.316)	0.823 (0.323)	-	1.000 (0.000)	0.920 (0.115)	0.821 (0.253)	0.731 (0.372)	0.999 (0.003)	1.000 (0.000)	0.931 (0.094)	0.862 (0.186)	0.722 (0.367)	0.999 (0.002)
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.195 (0.076)	-0.252 (0.033)	-0.257 (0.039)	-	0.000 (0.000)	-0.121 (0.060)	-0.258 (0.054)	-0.244 (0.054)	-0.163 (0.067)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.052 (0.035)	-0.247 (0.073)	-0.231 (0.081)	-0.248 (0.054)
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.012)	-0.103 (0.175)	-0.093 (0.162)	-	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.010)	-0.099 (0.136)	-0.148 (0.192)	-0.032 (0.042)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.008)	-0.065 (0.088)	-0.155 (0.192)	-0.021 (0.033)
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.129 (0.232)	0.011 (0.076)	0.003 (0.079)	-	0.000 (0.000)	0.123 (0.164)	0.006 (0.095)	-0.041 (0.077)	0.499 (0.014)	0.000 (0.000)	0.040 (0.053)	-0.003 (0.117)	-0.055 (0.087)	0.446 (0.083)



# Simulations: Alternative Parameters

$p$	$\rho_0$	$\beta_0$	$\gamma_0$	$q$	$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	$mse(\hat{W})$	% tr. 0s	% tr. 1s	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$
1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	3.252 (0.918)	0.058 (0.047)	0.991 (0.004)	0.999 (0.005)	-0.011 (0.028)	0.000 (0.020)	0.032 (0.029)
2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	4.652 (1.040)	0.544 (0.173)	0.960 (0.010)	0.821 (0.082)	-0.110 (0.068)	0.004 (0.021)	0.126 (0.065)
2*	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	4.245 (1.050)	0.329 (0.114)	0.981 (0.006)	0.951 (0.040)	-0.058 (0.044)	0.003 (0.020)	0.014 (0.045)
3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	4.674 (0.962)	0.924 (0.152)	0.952 (0.011)	0.713 (0.072)	-0.182 (0.088)	0.007 (0.021)	0.107 (0.093)
3*	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	4.386 (0.999)	0.701 (0.140)	0.976 (0.007)	0.828 (0.061)	-0.107 (0.063)	0.003 (0.021)	-0.020 (0.055)
4*	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	4.545 (0.931)	1.077 (0.194)	0.974 (0.007)	0.735 (0.072)	-0.142 (0.079)	0.005 (0.021)	-0.061 (0.063)
5*	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	4.847 (0.943)	1.415 (0.228)	0.971 (0.008)	0.675 (0.083)	-0.164 (0.097)	0.006 (0.021)	-0.098 (0.073)
2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0	3.518 (0.830)	0.889 (0.306)	0.978 (0.007)	0.705 (0.116)	-0.055 (0.053)	0.002 (0.021)	0.005 (0.057)
2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0	4.719 (1.174)	0.414 (0.131)	0.959 (0.012)	0.872 (0.063)	-0.103 (0.052)	0.007 (0.022)	0.146 (0.070)
2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0	4.203 (1.047)	0.327 (0.118)	0.913 (0.052)	0.913 (0.052)	-0.075 (0.034)	0.008 (0.023)	0.174 (0.076)
2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0	2.941 (1.747)	0.877 (0.246)	0.890 (0.018)	0.811 (0.098)	-0.064 (0.026)	0.012 (0.031)	0.456 (0.204)
2	0.3	0	0.5	0	2.542 (0.456)	1.092 (0.383)	0.979 (0.006)	0.655 (0.136)	-0.133 (0.007)	0.001 (0.007)	-0.029 (0.050)
2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0	5.255 (1.209)	0.352 (0.119)	0.965 (0.010)	0.892 (0.056)	-0.073 (0.049)	0.003 (0.021)	0.135 (0.071)
2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0	1.608 (0.402)	1.654 (0.520)	0.982 (0.005)	0.537 (0.167)	-0.177 (0.091)	0.002 (0.024)	0.022 (0.050)
2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0	4.967 (1.042)	0.280 (0.090)	0.967 (0.009)	0.918 (0.046)	-0.063 (0.044)	0.002 (0.021)	0.098 (0.053)
2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	4.021 (1.019)	0.538 (0.182)	0.963 (0.010)	0.823 (0.086)	-0.062 (0.073)	0.002 (0.021)	0.092 (0.061)
2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.25	3.029 (0.828)	0.553 (0.194)	0.969 (0.009)	0.812 (0.087)	0.010 (0.088)	-0.001 (0.020)	0.030 (0.061)
2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.270 (0.622)	0.512 (0.162)	0.955 (0.012)	0.850 (0.077)	0.115 (0.110)	-0.009 (0.018)	0.033 (0.072)
2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.75	1.818 (0.543)	0.507 (0.181)	0.966 (0.011)	0.850 (0.080)	0.212 (0.133)	-0.014 (0.017)	-0.074 (0.082)
2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1	1.712 (0.795)	0.508 (0.209)	0.981 (0.011)	0.854 (0.081)	0.251 (0.153)	-0.019 (0.017)	-0.161 (0.103)

# Simulations: High School Friendships

	$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS		$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS		$\hat{\theta}$	EN	AL	SC	OLS	
	n = 15, T = 50																	
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	1.587 (2.123)	0.935 (0.621)	0.738 (0.555)	2.940 (4.415)	$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.390 (0.551)	1.586 (1.590)	1.285 (0.968)	3.785 (3.862)	% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.981 (0.984)	0.942 (0.943)	0.943 (0.943)	0.005 (0.005)	1.000 (0.000)
% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.981 (0.984)	0.942 (0.943)	0.943 (0.943)	0.005 (0.005)	% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.985 (0.988)	0.932 (0.981)	0.952 (0.978)	1.005 (0.001)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.070 (0.099)	-0.273 (0.027)	-0.265 (0.029)	-0.219 (0.079)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.070 (0.099)	-0.273 (0.027)	-0.265 (0.029)	-0.219 (0.079)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.035 (0.082)	0.191 (0.188)	0.232 (0.174)	0.461 (0.361)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.018 (0.084)	-0.276 (0.026)	-0.264 (0.083)	-0.238 (0.087)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.018 (0.084)	-0.276 (0.026)	-0.264 (0.083)	-0.238 (0.087)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.013 (0.111)	0.026 (0.111)	0.065 (0.082)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.012 (0.050)	-0.270 (0.042)	-0.250 (0.079)	-0.216 (0.107)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.012 (0.050)	-0.270 (0.042)	-0.250 (0.079)	-0.216 (0.107)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.034)	0.013 (0.034)	0.033 (0.047)	0.061 (0.054)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.004 (0.034)	0.186 (0.122)	0.168 (0.111)	0.316 (0.151)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
	n = 30, T = 50																	
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	3.852 (3.965)	0.679 (0.357)	0.546 (0.323)	5.216 (5.884)	$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.541 (0.448)	1.071 (0.880)	0.919 (0.764)	5.198 (5.764)	% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.963 (0.930)	0.977 (0.916)	0.957 (0.929)	0.004 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)
% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.963 (0.930)	0.977 (0.916)	0.957 (0.929)	0.004 (0.002)	% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.936 (0.948)	0.772 (0.143)	0.868 (0.142)	0.999 (0.064)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.152 (0.097)	-0.268 (0.022)	-0.272 (0.024)	-0.041 (0.095)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.936 (0.948)	0.772 (0.143)	0.868 (0.142)	0.999 (0.064)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.030)	-0.241 (0.140)	-0.073 (0.172)	-0.029 (0.099)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.030)	-0.241 (0.140)	-0.073 (0.172)	-0.029 (0.099)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.152 (0.097)	-0.268 (0.022)	-0.272 (0.024)	-0.041 (0.095)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.189 (0.182)	0.190 (0.185)	0.276 (0.188)	0.499 (0.022)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.008 (0.018)	-0.080 (0.084)	-0.159 (0.151)	0.033 (0.045)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.008 (0.018)	-0.080 (0.084)	-0.159 (0.151)	0.033 (0.045)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.002 (0.037)	0.181 (0.131)	0.100 (0.151)	0.474 (0.080)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.026 (0.044)	-0.276 (0.021)	-0.275 (0.021)	-0.255 (0.058)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.026 (0.044)	-0.276 (0.021)	-0.275 (0.021)	-0.255 (0.058)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.003 (0.044)	0.198 (0.113)	0.141 (0.145)	0.432 (0.095)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.552 (0.836)	0.094 (0.100)	0.426 (0.179)	1.010 (0.844)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
	n = 50, T = 50																	
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.882 (0.814)	0.438 (0.269)	0.377 (0.236)	-	$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.352 (0.321)	0.649 (0.489)	0.652 (0.489)	-	% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.967 (0.930)	0.995 (0.904)	0.977 (0.929)	0.004 (0.002)	1.000 (0.000)
% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.967 (0.930)	0.995 (0.904)	0.977 (0.929)	0.004 (0.002)	% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.936 (0.110)	0.546 (0.274)	0.679 (0.269)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.194 (0.078)	-0.256 (0.022)	-0.274 (0.022)	-	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.936 (0.110)	0.546 (0.274)	0.679 (0.269)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.015 (0.023)	-0.296 (0.174)	-0.218 (0.155)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.015 (0.023)	-0.296 (0.174)	-0.218 (0.155)	-	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.015 (0.023)	-0.296 (0.174)	-0.218 (0.155)	-	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.264 (0.252)	0.070 (0.128)	0.109 (0.136)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.026)	-0.080 (0.081)	-0.101 (0.081)	-0.101 (0.081)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.026)	-0.080 (0.081)	-0.101 (0.081)	-	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.064 (0.050)	0.244 (0.183)	0.256 (0.287)	3.447 (4.680)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.105 (0.050)	0.161 (0.050)	0.241 (0.050)	1.266 (0.050)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.105 (0.050)	0.161 (0.050)	0.241 (0.050)	1.266 (0.050)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.447 (0.118)	0.507 (0.283)	0.618 (0.129)	3.627 (8.857)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.044 (0.111)	0.419 (0.127)	0.574 (0.225)	1.254 (0.069)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
	n = 73, T = 50																	
$mse(\hat{\Pi})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.083 (0.188)	0.356 (0.133)	0.331 (0.127)	-	$mse(\hat{W})$	0.000 (0.000)	0.082 (0.183)	0.480 (0.309)	0.682 (0.309)	-	% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.989 (0.946)	0.998 (0.951)	0.995 (0.954)	-	1.000 (0.000)
% true 0s	1.000 (0.000)	0.989 (0.946)	0.998 (0.951)	0.995 (0.954)	-	% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.946 (0.123)	0.287 (0.088)	0.354 (0.287)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.063)	-0.252 (0.029)	-0.270 (0.026)	-	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
% true 1s	1.000 (0.000)	0.946 (0.123)	0.287 (0.088)	0.354 (0.287)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.013)	-0.351 (0.131)	-0.337 (0.130)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.013)	-0.351 (0.131)	-0.337 (0.130)	-	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.004 (0.013)	-0.351 (0.131)	-0.337 (0.130)	-	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.101 (0.234)	0.013 (0.093)	-0.057 (0.088)	-	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.039 (0.104)	-0.053 (0.084)	-0.127 (0.084)	0.499 (0.080)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.039 (0.104)	-0.053 (0.084)	-0.127 (0.084)	0.499 (0.080)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.064 (0.050)	0.244 (0.183)	0.256 (0.287)	3.447 (4.680)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.094 (0.118)	0.507 (0.283)	0.618 (0.129)	3.627 (8.857)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.094 (0.118)	0.507 (0.283)	0.618 (0.129)	3.627 (8.857)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.994 (0.048)	0.991 (0.048)	0.005 (0.001)	0.005 (0.001)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.997 (0.934)	0.987 (0.947)	0.992 (0.286)	0.007 (0.002)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.994 (0.048)	0.991 (0.048)	0.005 (0.001)	0.005 (0.001)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.989 (0.062)	0.556 (0.085)	0.999 (0.131)	0.004 (0.004)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.987 (0.934)	0.765 (0.047)	0.544 (0.286)	1.000 (0.002)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.989 (0.062)	0.556 (0.085)	0.999 (0.131)	0.004 (0.004)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.066)	-0.258 (0.026)	-0.265 (0.023)	-0.195 (0.088)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.049)	-0.332 (0.023)	-0.262 (0.023)	-0.195 (0.088)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.020 (0.049)	-0.332 (0.023)	-0.262 (0.023)	-0.195 (0.088)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.257 (0.009)	-0.270 (0.009)	-0.039 (0.001)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.140 (0.001)	-0.240 (0.001)	-0.065 (0.001)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$
$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.140 (0.001)	-0.240 (0.001)	-0.065 (0.001)	$\hat{\gamma} - \gamma_0$	0.000 (0.000)	0.039 (0.027)	-0.053 (0.027)	-0.127 (0.027)	0.499 (0.080)	$\hat{\rho} - \rho_0$	0.000 (0.000)	-0.008 (0.027)	-0.101 (0.027)	-0.137 (0.027)	0.499 (0.080)	$\hat{\beta} - \beta_0$



# Conclusion

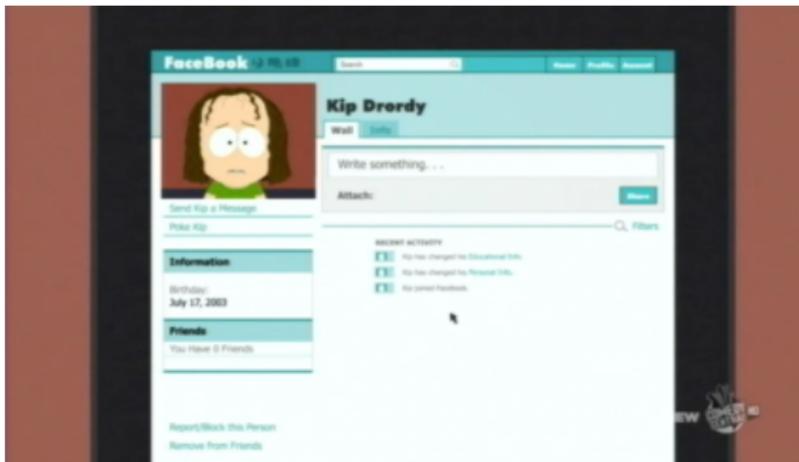
- ▶ In this project, we study identification of social connections under standard hypothesis in the literature on social interactions.
- ▶ Sparsity inducing methods can be used for estimation (though further research is welcome!).
- ▶ Empirical illustration: Besley and Case [1995].

# Conclusion

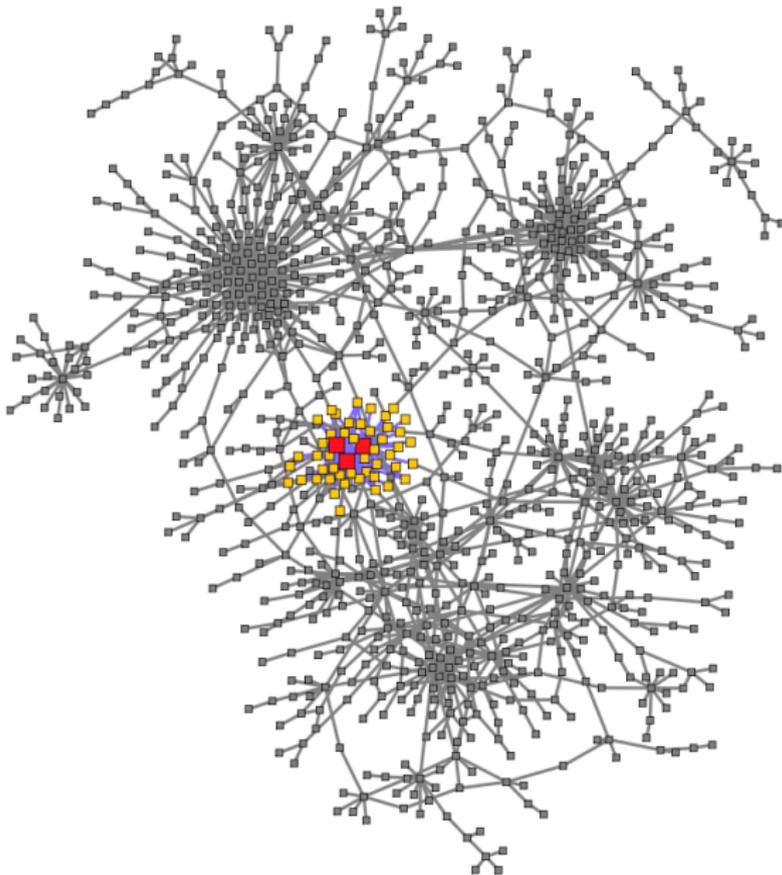
- ▶ In this project, we study identification of social connections under standard hypothesis in the literature on social interactions.
- ▶ Sparsity inducing methods can be used for estimation (though further research is welcome!).
- ▶ Empirical illustration: Besley and Case [1995].

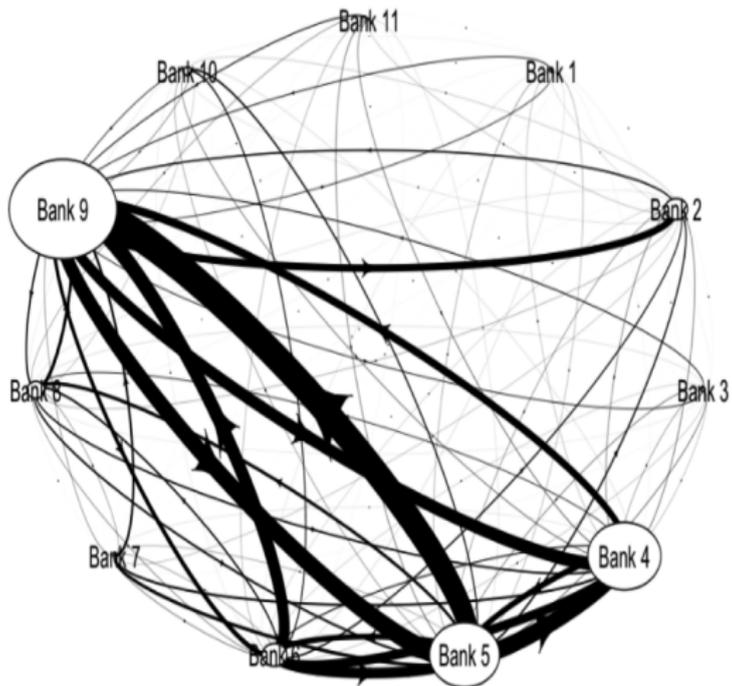
# Conclusion

- ▶ In this project, we study identification of social connections under standard hypothesis in the literature on social interactions.
- ▶ Sparsity inducing methods can be used for estimation (though further research is welcome!).
- ▶ Empirical illustration: Besley and Case [1995].



Thank You!





Source: Denbee, Julliard, Li and Yuan (2014)



- ▶ This system can be obtained from interaction models with maximizing agents with quadratic payoffs.

- Example: Blume, Brock, Durlauf and Jayaraman [2015]. Bayes-Nash equilibrium with

$$U_i(\mathbf{y}; W) = \left( \alpha + \beta_0 x_i + \gamma_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} x_j + z_i \right) y_i + \rho_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} y_i y_j - \frac{1}{2} y_i^2.$$

- Example: Calvo-Armengól, Patacchini and Zenou [2009]. Nash equilibrium with  $y_i = e_i + \epsilon_i$  and

$$U_i(e_i, \epsilon_i; W) = \left( \beta_0 x_i + \gamma_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} x_j \right) e_i - \frac{1}{2} e_i^2 + (\alpha W_i 1 + \nu_i) \epsilon_i - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^2 + \tilde{\rho}_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} \epsilon_i \epsilon_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{y} = \frac{\alpha}{\tilde{\rho}_0} (\mathbf{I} - \tilde{\rho}_0 W)^{-1} \tilde{\rho}_0 W \mathbf{1} + (\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 W) \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{I} - \tilde{\rho}_0 W)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\nu}.$$

(e.g., Denbee, Julliard, Li and Yuan [2014] and other studies.)

- ▶ This system can be obtained from interaction models with maximizing agents with quadratic payoffs.
- Example: Blume, Brock, Durlauf and Jayaraman [2015]. Bayes-Nash equilibrium with

$$U_i(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{W}) = \left( \alpha + \beta_0 x_i + \gamma_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} x_j + z_i \right) y_i + \rho_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} y_i y_j - \frac{1}{2} y_i^2.$$

- Example: Calvo-Armengól, Patacchini and Zenou [2009]. Nash equilibrium with  $y_i = e_i + \epsilon_i$  and

$$U_i(e_i, \epsilon_i; \mathbf{W}) = \left( \beta_0 x_i + \gamma_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} x_j \right) e_i - \frac{1}{2} e_i^2 + (\alpha W_i 1 + \nu_i) \epsilon_i - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^2 + \tilde{\rho}_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{ij} \epsilon_i \epsilon_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{y} = \frac{\alpha}{\tilde{\rho}_0} (\mathbf{I} - \tilde{\rho}_0 \mathbf{W})^{-1} \tilde{\rho}_0 \mathbf{W} \mathbf{1} + (\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 \mathbf{W}) \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{I} - \tilde{\rho}_0 \mathbf{W})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\nu}.$$

(e.g., Denbee, Julliard, Li and Yuan [2014] and other studies.)

- ▶ This system can be obtained from interaction models with maximizing agents with quadratic payoffs.

- Example: Blume, Brock, Durlauf and Jayaraman [2015]. Bayes-Nash equilibrium with

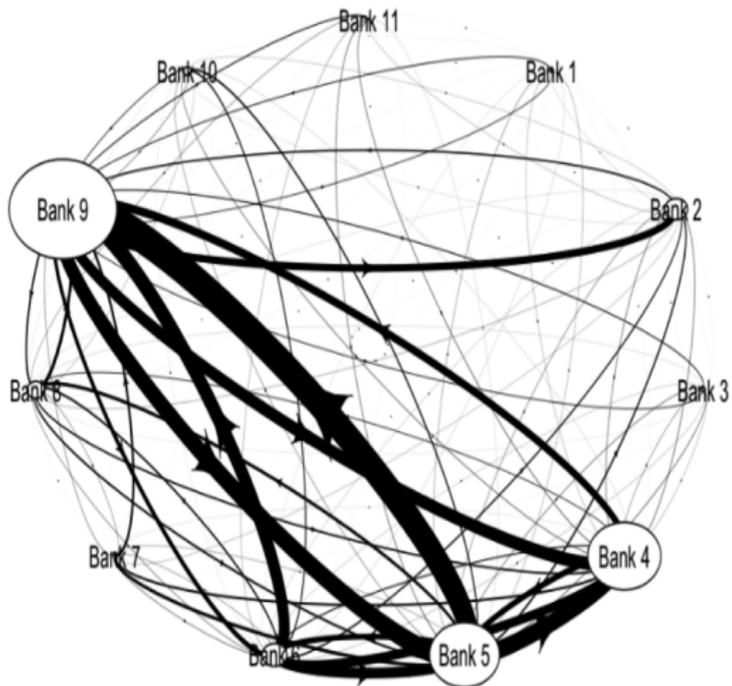
$$U_i(\mathbf{y}; W) = \left( \alpha + \beta_0 x_i + \gamma_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} x_j + z_i \right) y_i + \rho_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} y_i y_j - \frac{1}{2} y_i^2.$$

- Example: Calvo-Armengól, Patacchini and Zenou [2009]. Nash equilibrium with  $y_i = e_i + \epsilon_i$  and

$$U_i(e_i, \epsilon; W) = \left( \beta_0 x_i + \gamma_0 \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} x_j \right) e_i - \frac{1}{2} e_i^2 + (\alpha W_i \mathbf{1} + \nu_i) \epsilon_i - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_i^2 + \tilde{\rho}_0 \sum_{j=1}^N W_{ij} \epsilon_i \epsilon_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{y} = \frac{\alpha}{\tilde{\rho}_0} (\mathbf{I} - \tilde{\rho}_0 W)^{-1} \tilde{\rho}_0 W \mathbf{1} + (\beta_0 \mathbf{I} + \gamma_0 W) \mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{I} - \tilde{\rho}_0 W)^{-1} \nu.$$

(e.g., Denbee, Julliard, Li and Yuan [2014] and other studies.)



Source: Denbee, Julliard, Li and Yuan (2014)

