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Will Martin

Selected presentation for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium's (IATRC's) 2020 Annual Meeting: Economic Implications of COVID-19, December 14-15, 2020, Virtual platform.

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Making Gravity Great Again

IATRC Annual Meeting

Will Martin

International Food Policy Research Institute

15 December 2020

Roadmap

- Importance of the Issue
- Econometric problems
- Approaches to estimation
- Monte Carlo estimates of bias



Importance of the question

- Gravity model fits data well-widely used for trade, investment, migration etc
- Many recent suggestions to replace traditional trade policy models
- Lack of agreement on the best estimators
 - $_{\odot}$ Wide differences between results from different estimators



Econometric problems



Econometric challenges

Limited-Dependent Variable Bias

 Large shares of trade, investment, migration data are zeros
 40% in aggregate trade flows, higher for disaggregate data
 Creates bias due to non-zero errors

 Combination of nonlinearity & heteroscedasticity

 Correlation between errors & explanatory variables
 Inefficient rather than biased with linear models

 $_{\odot}$ Estimating in logs gives linearity, but then the zeros truncated

- Heteroscedasticity gives different bias with limited-dependent estimators

 Whether linear or non-linear
- Some zero observations are not zero, just missing



Eaton-Kortum Tobit Model

$$y_i^* = f(x_i, \beta) + u_i$$

$$y_i = y_i^* \qquad \text{if} \quad y_i^* > \gamma \text{ or}$$

$$y_i = 0 \qquad \text{if} \quad y_i^* \le \gamma$$

Where y is a latent variable, x an explanatory variable, y a minimum threshold, and u an error term, that differs between observations



Likelihood function for this model

$$L(\beta,\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^{n_0} \Phi\left(\frac{\gamma - f(x_i,\beta)}{\sigma_i}\right) \prod_{i=n_0+1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_i} \phi\left(\frac{\gamma - f(x_i,\beta)}{\sigma_i}\right)$$

• ϕ is the density function for non-limit obsvns

 $\hbla \Phi$ is the distribution function for limit observations



Eaton-Kortum/Carson-Sun Threshold Model

- Threshold often taken to be zero

 But the lowest profitable value of trade γ >0
- Carson-Sun examine automobiles
 Smallest new vehicle purchase the cheapest available car
- Eaton-Kortum propose using the lowest observed import to country

 Carson-Sun show estimator is super-consistent wrt γ
- $\gamma > 0$ eliminates the zero problem in log models



x Values represented by Distn fn, **b**s by Density





Limited-Dependent: Downward Bias with OLS





Missing Data Recorded as Zeros



- Biased up if missing data small
- Biased down if missing data large



Estimation



Consider six estimators

- OLS in logs

 Traditional model– zeros truncated

 PPML
- Generalized Least Squares (for heteroscedasticity)
- Threshold Tobit
- Weighted Tobit
- Eaton-Kortum with heteroscedasticity, EK-H



Dataset

46 of 136 economies did not report trade to COMTRADE for 1992

 2059 of the potential 2070 trade flows between them were zero
 Clearly no attempt made to impute these data
 Safer to exclude them

Resulting 16290 cross-sectional observations with 41% zeros



Effect of adding the missing data as zeros – upward bias





Huge Differences in Estimates: Dist. in FE Gravity





Monte Carlo Analysis



Monte Carlo Analysis misleading unless parameters well-chosen. What matters?

- 1.The *distribution of predicted* outcomes, including(i) Their distribution & whether normal or log-normal,(ii) The mean & variance of this distribution
- 2. Distribution of residuals around expected trade outcomes, incl:
 (i) Their distribution,
 (ii) Their standard deviation at enviroint, and

(ii) Their standard deviation at any point, σ_i , and (iii) The pattern of heteroscedasticity

3. The fraction of observations at the threshold



QQ plots 4 Normality

1. Predicted Values, logs

2. Predicted Values, Levels



3. Residuals, logs

4. Residuals, levels





Parameters from 2 candidate models: PPML & EK-H

- x~N(4.2, 4.85) for EK-H Data Gen Process
- x~N(8.2, 2.8) for PPML DGP
- $\sigma_i^2 = e^{(a+by_i)}$ where a= 2.7 & b= -0.115
- Samples of 10,000 repeated 1000 times



Monte Carlo Results

	EK-H Parameters		PPML Parameters	
	β	Std Error	β	Std Error
OLS	0.62	0.01	0.52	0.01
PPML	0.87	0.13	0.78	0.11
Tobit	0.89	0.01	0.90	0.01
Weighted Tobit	0.92	0.03	0.85	0.02
EK-H	0.999	0.01	1.000	0.001

×,

IFPRI

Conclusions

Need good estimates from the gravity model

 Potentially serious biases from
 (i) limited dependent variables
 (ii) heteroscedasticity & nonlinearity, &
 (iii) missing values mapped to zeros

- Estimates vary enormously between widely-used estimators

 Need Monte Carlo analyses to distinguish against known parameters
 Must use distributions in the relevant range
- EK-H estimator allowing for heteroscedasticity & limited-dependent vbls unbiased

 Traditional OLS very seriously biased
 PPML biased around 20%, Tobit & Hetero-Wtd Tobit a little better

