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IDENTIFYING EFFECTS IN NETWORKS: KLEIBER AND NEEDHAM

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(2014), M (2016), L (2015)).² A (2010), M (2017), B (2013).³ C (2014) (C (2010), M (2017), G (2017), D (2014)). A (2017), (C (2017), B (2017), (2010, 2018), G (2009), E (2010), C (2016), M (2015)). • (2010), A (1996).

2. NE • KF • MAIONMODEL

• (2010), i

$$u_i(G, X) = u(G, X; \theta_i), \quad \theta_i = (\theta_{ij})_{j=i}^{\bullet}, \quad (1)$$

ASSUMPTION 1: Only connections up to distance D affect utility, and preferences are such that players will never choose more than a total of L links.

Let $d(i, j; G)$ denote the distance between nodes i and j in graph G . For $D = 1$, (1) becomes (see, e.g., Ciliberto and Jovanovic (2009)),

$$u_i(G, X) = u(G, X; \theta_i), \quad \theta_i = (\theta_{ij})_{j=i}^{\bullet}, \quad (2)$$

where $\theta_{ij} = \theta_{ji}$ and $\theta_{ij} = 0$ if $d(i, j; G) > 1$. For $D = 2$, (1) becomes

$$u_i(G, X) = u(G, X; \theta_i), \quad \theta_i = (\theta_{ij})_{j=i}^{\bullet}, \quad (3)$$

where $\theta_{ij} = \theta_{ji}$ and $\theta_{ij} = 0$ if $d(i, j; G) > 2$. For $D = 2$, the number of possible direct connections is $L \times (L - 1)$. For $D = 2$, the number of possible indirect connections is $L \times (L - 1) \times (L - 2)$.

ASSUMPTION 2: Individuals are endowed with $L \times |\mathcal{X}|$ preference shocks, denoted $\theta_i(x)$ for $i = 1, \dots, L$ and $x \in \mathcal{X}$, which correspond to the possible direct connections and their characteristics. This vector of preference shocks is independent of X with a known distribution (possibly up to some finite-dimensional parameter). In addition, the support of X is finite.

See, e.g., Klenz (2004), Maffioletti (2016), Gauthier (2009), and Ichard (2012). See also Ciliberto and Jovanovic (2006), and Ichard (2012).

⁷F. Ciliberto and J. Jovanovic (2009), *American Economic Review*, 99(1), 1,000–1,015. See also Jovanovic and Ciliberto (2012), *Journal of Economic Theory*, 146(1), 1–37. See also Ichard (2012), *Journal of Economic Theory*, 146(1), 1879.

$\mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{L} \sum_{d=1}^D (L-1)^{d-1} (L >$

$N(i)$ $i \in I, N(i) = \{j : G(i, j) = 1\}$ $|N(i)| = n_i$
 $I = \{i \in I : n_i > 0\}$ $I = \{i \in I : n_i > 0\}$ $I = \{i \in I : n_i > 0\}$ $I = \{i \in I : n_i > 0\}$
 $(\{i\})$ $(N(i))$
 $D = 2,$
 A (J)
 (1996).

DEFINITION 1

$A = \{i, j \in I : G(i, j) = 1\}$
 $i, j \in I : G(i, j) = 1 \implies u_i(G \setminus X) = u_i(G_{-ij} \setminus X) \implies u_j(G \setminus X) = u_j(G_{-ij} \setminus X); \quad (1)$

$i, j \in I : G(i, j) = 0 \implies u_i(G_{+ij} \setminus X) > u_i(G \setminus X) \implies u_j(G_{+ij} \setminus X) < u_j(G \setminus X) \quad (2)$

$I = \{i \in I : G_{-ij}(k, l) = 0, (k, l) = (i, j)\}$ $A = \{i \in I : G_{+ij}(k, l) = 1, (k, l) = (i, j)\}$
 $(k, l) \in I \times I : G_{-ij}(k, l) = G(k, l), (k, l) = (i, j)$ $(k, l) \in I \times I : G_{+ij}(k, l) = 1, (k, l) = (i, j)$
 (2006) (2009). A

N

3. E I E I E I E I

H (1)
 $I : B(W)$ $(L = 1, D = 1)$
 (x, y) (x)
 $(y, y = 0)$ (B, W) *network types*
 (M) (B, W)
 (x, y) (1)
 $u_i(x, y) = f_{xy} + u_i(y), f_{xy}, x, y \in \{B, W\}$
 2. 10.4608 0 1. 8 -0.4608 -24 322(08) J/ 11 1 -0.0 2.22 0 () 6.4757 0 0 6.4

H.

F.

4. NETWORKS AND EFFICIENCY

N

network types.

()

D

L

()

I

M

v.

A

A,

D

ego

I

D.

1

0

L

$L(L - 1)$

2,

$1 + L \sum_{d=1}^D (L - 1)^{d-1}$

¹²

$1 + L + L(L - 1) + L(L - 1)^2 + \dots + L(L - 1)^{D-1} =$

v_1

A.

v

$\mathcal{X} = \{0, 0$

$\}$

¹³

DEFINITION 2 N

F, D, L,

\mathcal{X} .

A

t

$t = (A v),$

A

$1 + L \sum_{d=1}^D (L - 1)^{d-1}$

v

A.

t.

v

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IDEN IF, ING - EFE ENCE

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

$$\mu_{v_1(t)} \sum_H P_{H|v_1(t)} \bar{H}(t), \quad \mu_{v_1(t)} \sum_H P_{H|v_1(t)} \bar{H}(t) v_1(t)$$

5. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MARKET

I (type shares) ...

CONDITION 1 ... $\sum_H P_{H|v_1(t)} \bar{H}(t) = 0$

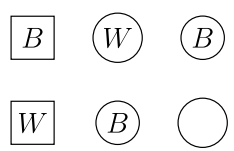
CONDITION 2 ... $(d(i, j; G) > 2D)$...

$$\left(\mu_{v_1(t)} \sum_H P_{H|v_1(t)} \bar{H}(t) 1_{\bar{H}} \right) \cdot \left(\mu_{v_1(s)} \sum_H P_{H|v_1(s)} \bar{H}(s) 1_{\bar{H}} \right) = 0$$

... $\{P_{H|v_1}\}$...

C. 1. 2.
 A. B. M. A. B. H.
 C. 1. 2.
 C. 1.
 (.A. C. 1.
 ($H(t) > 0$, $H(t) = t/H$),
 C. 2.
 are at a distance greater than $2D$ from each other.
 ($2D$, M. A. B).
 (t s), C. 2, (t t), (t s),
 $2D$, F. 3, E. F. 1 ($D = 2$, $L = 2$). $2D$,
 ()
 $2D + 1$,
 D. I.
 (G. C. 2.

() I Initial Types () I



() I ... () ...

Initi

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{C} = \{H(t) : t \in \mathbb{H}\}, \\
 & \mathcal{Q} = \{P_{H|V_1(t)}(\cdot) : H(t) \in \mathcal{C}\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \sum_H \mu_{V_1(t)} P_{H|V_1(t)}(\cdot) = \mathbb{1}_H(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{t \in \mathbb{H}} \mathbb{1}_H(t) = 1 \quad \forall H; \quad \mathbb{1}_H(t) \geq 0$$

A \mathcal{C} is a μ -measurable family of probability distributions on \mathcal{X} if and only if \mathcal{C} satisfies (1) and (2). In this case, $\mathcal{Q} = \{P_{H|V_1(t)}(\cdot) : H(t) \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is a μ -measurable family of probability distributions on \mathcal{X} .

Conversely, let \mathcal{Q} be a μ -measurable family of probability distributions on \mathcal{X} . Define $\mathcal{C} = \{H(t) : t \in \mathbb{H}\}$ by

$$\mathbb{1}_H(t) = \int_{\mathcal{X}} P_{H|V_1(t)}(x) \cdot P_{G|V_1(s)}(x) \cdot \mathbb{1}_G(s) \, d\mu(x) \quad (3)$$

where \mathcal{C} is defined as above. Then \mathcal{C} satisfies (1) and (2).

Example 2: Let $\mathcal{X} = \{B, W\}$. Let $\mathcal{H} = \{H_1, H_2\}$ and $\mathcal{V} = \{V_1, V_2\}$. Let μ be a probability measure on $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{V}$ with the following joint distribution:

$P(H_1, V_1) = 0.969, P(H_1, V_2) = 0.031, P(H_2, V_1) = 0.031, P(H_2, V_2) = 0.969$

F. Q. I. 22 I. 7, KNI. I. (Q = 0),

6.2. Consistency of Type Shares

the type shares 1. 2, knowing
 A. (),
 H,
 I ()
 G (1961),

23
 745 0 (), 344 1 1 .6 (A) 19 (, 6 () 6 0 ()) -70.0 21 20 () / 10 1

PROPOSITION 1: *Under random sampling (on the underlying,*

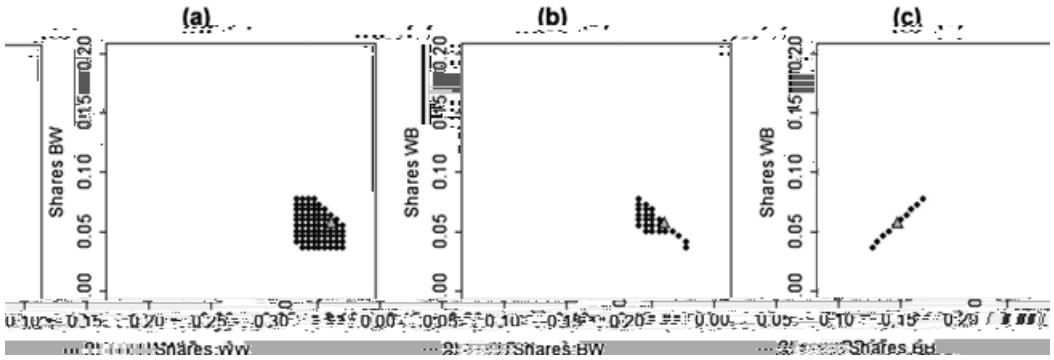


FIG. 5. E. Notes.

T_{BB}

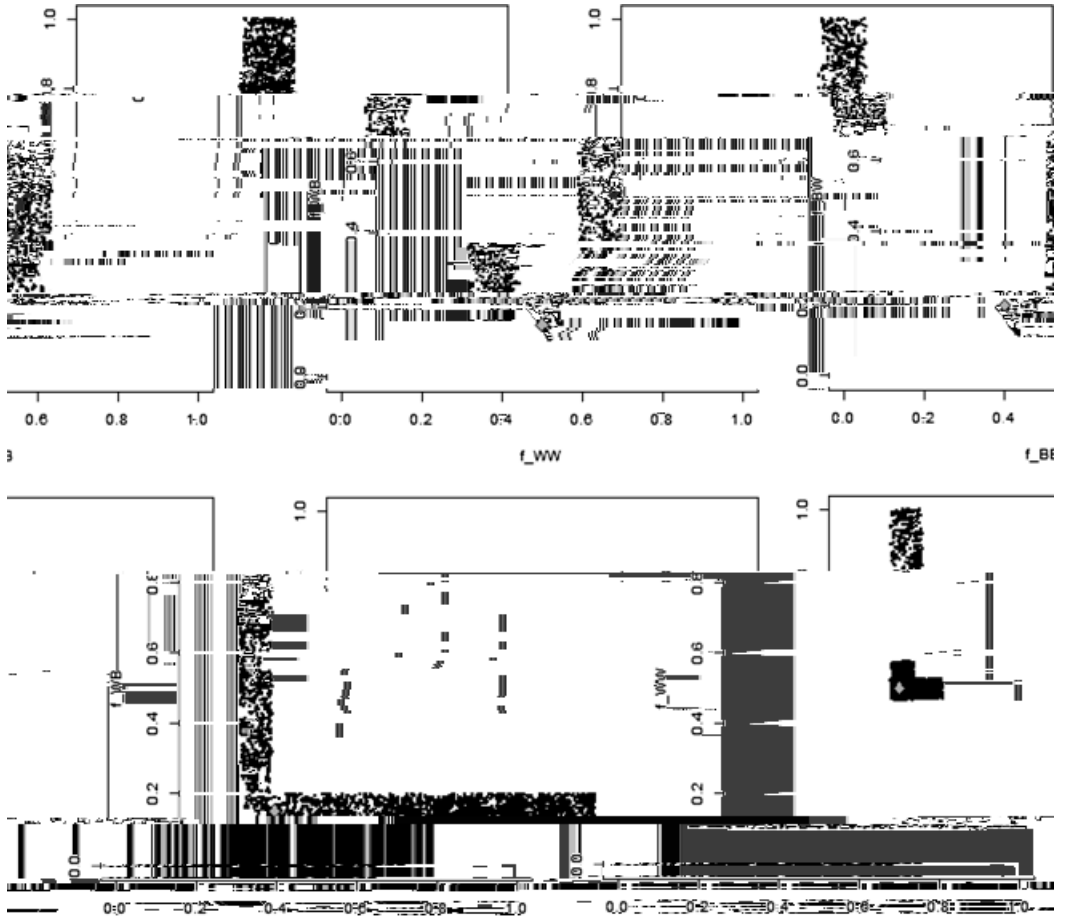


FIG. 6. L. Notes: $(f_{BB}, f_{BW}, f_{WB}, f_{WW}) = (-0.9, -0.15, -0.17, -0.07)$, $\sigma = 0.2$, $\mu_B/\mu_W = 1/4$. F = 5). D.3.

(M, A, B).²⁹
 (M, A, D.3).
 (100, 400, $\mu_B/\mu_W = 1/4$), $n = 500$
 M, A, D.4. F = 7

²⁹ $(f_{BB}, f_{BW}, f_{WB}, f_{WW}) = (-0.9, -0.15, -0.17, -0.07)$, $\sigma = 0.2$, $\mu_B/\mu_W = 1/4$. F = 5). D.7. M, A, H.

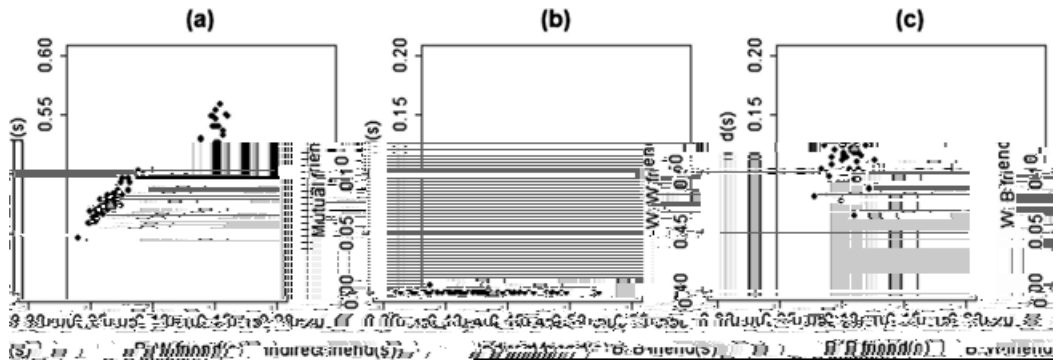


FIG 7. E Notes. F

(x: X ()), (x: y ()),

F 7). M A D.6 D.8

M C (MCMC) M A D.8).

f_{BB} > f_{BW} f_{WW} > f_{WB} f_{BB} f_{WW}

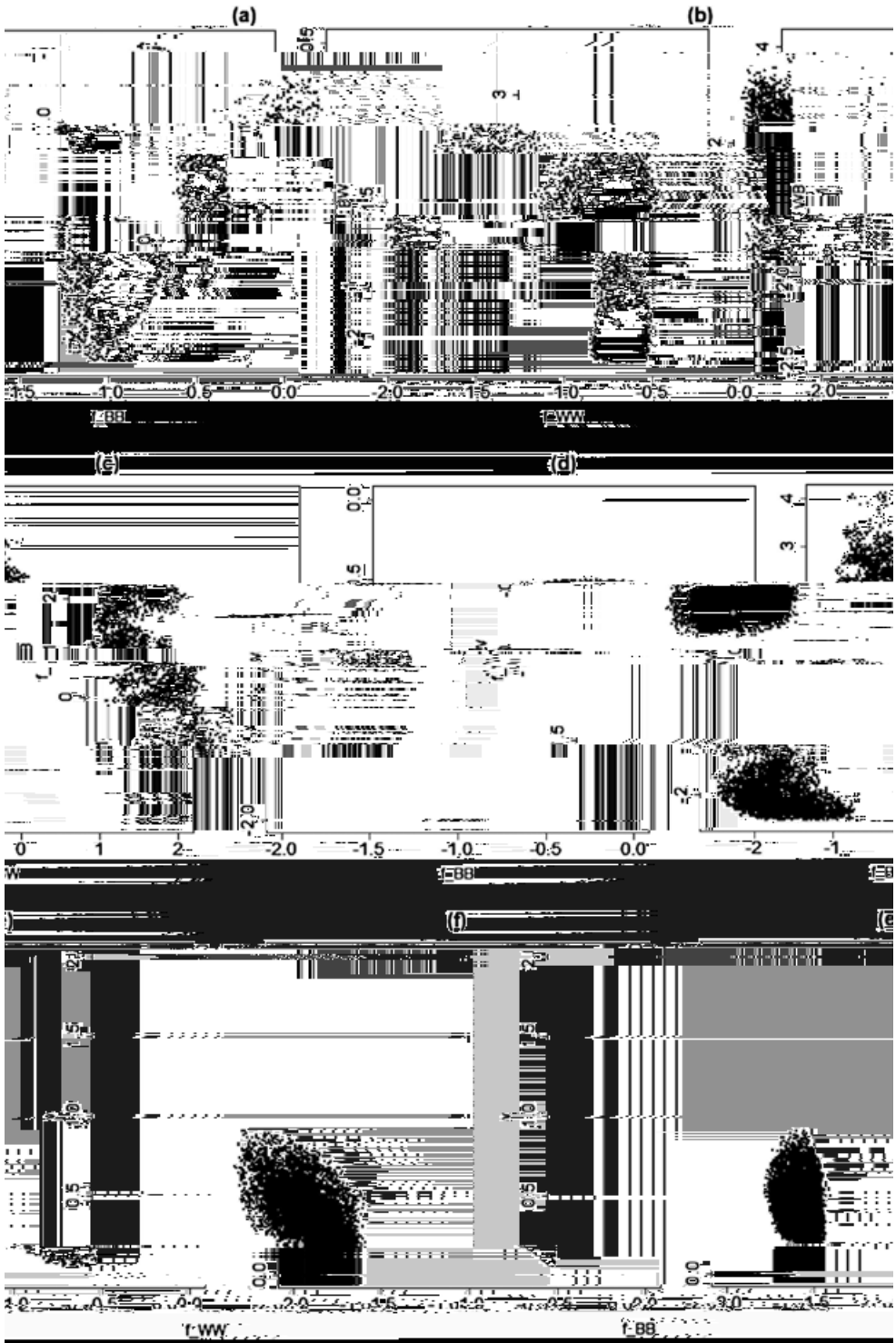


FIG. 8. L. Notes

