

Estimating Key Parameters of a CES Production Function in a Regional Environmentally Extended CGE Model Framework: a GME Approach

Guido Ferrari and Anna Manca
Department of Statistics *G. Parenti*
University of Florence (Italy)



Swiss Statistics Meeting, Lugano, 15-17 November 2006

Contents

- Introduction
- Estimating a CES Value Added/Intermediate Consumption Substitution Elasticity Through the GME Approach in a RECGE Framework
 - The GME Approach
 - CES Value Added/Intermediate Consumption Substitution Elasticity Estimation
- RESAM-CES Data Description
- Results
- Concluding Remarks

Introduction

- Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Models calibration procedure is carried out on a database formed by Social Accounting Matrices (SAM) as the macro-accounting core, which represents the economic situation one aims at modelling.
- To calibrate the CGE model we need other supporting information such as satellite accounts and the estimation of key parameters of the functions used to model behaviours in production and consumption spheres need times series and cross section data.
- Estimation of such elasticity is one of the crucial points of the calibration procedure
- Mansur and Whalley (1981) use times series to estimate elasticities in both consumption and production sphere in calibrating a CGE model for taxation purposes.

- Arndt, Robinson and Tarp (2002) performed a Maximum Entropy estimation using times series data joint to prior information on elasticity to estimate trade elasticity associated to a CES aggregate function in a CGE for Mozambique.
- When times series or cross section data are not available elasticities cannot be directly statistically estimated and are taken from external sources, that is the elasticity are imputed with figures taken from similar contexts, through a sort of average or central tendency of estimates from a literature survey.
- This solution is partly non-statistical because of non availability of data.
- In this paper we propose to adapt a generalized maximum entropy approach using the information contained in the RESAM only to estimate the substitution elasticity as regards the production sphere .

Estimating a CES Value Added/Intermediate Consumption Substitution Elasticity Through the GME Approach in a RECGE Framework

The GME Approach

The estimation of a parameters of a model $\mathbf{Y}=\mathbf{X}\beta+\mathbf{u}$ based on a RESAM in a RECGE framework is a typical ill-posed problem.

GME approach, maximizes the joint entropies (dual loss objective function) of both signal and noise.

$$F(\delta) = F(\beta) + F(\mathbf{u}) = F(\beta) + F(\mathbf{y}-\mathbf{X}\beta) = H(\mathbf{p}) + H(\mathbf{w}) = \\ - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log(p_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \log(w_i)$$

Subject to $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{XZp} + \mathbf{Vw}$ and $\mathbf{1}_N = (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{1}'_D) \mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{1}_N = (\mathbf{I}_N \otimes \mathbf{1}'_H) \mathbf{w}$

Where $\delta = [\beta, \mathbf{u}]$ the convex set $B^* = BV$ and V is the convex hull of the state space of \mathbf{u} , Z is the support space of \mathbf{p} which is the probability associated to β , \mathbf{w} is the probability associated to \mathbf{u} and $H(\mathbf{p})$ and $H(\mathbf{w})$ are the entropy measures for the signal and noise respectively and are defined over the joint space B^* such that $\beta = E_{\mathbf{p}}(Z)$ and $\mathbf{u} = E_{\mathbf{w}}(V)$.

CES Value Added/Intermediate Consumption Substitution Estimation

$$\log Y_i = \log \alpha_i - \frac{1}{\rho_i} \log \left[\delta_i X_{1,i}^{-\rho_i} + (1 - \delta_i) X_{2,i}^{-\rho_i} \right] + \varepsilon_i \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

- Y_i is the total output
- $X_{1,i}$ is the Value Added
- $X_{2,i}$ is the Intermediate Consumption
- ρ_i is the substitution parameter from which the elasticity $\sigma_i = 1/1 + \rho_i$ is derived
- α is the efficiency parameter
- δ is the share parameter

The GME estimator maximizes the dual loss objective function of all the probabilities representing the signal ρ , α , δ and the noise ε :

$$H(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{d=1}^D q_{i,d} \log q_{i,d} - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{s=1}^S p_{i,s} \log p_{i,s} - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M b_{i,m} \log b_{i,m} - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{h=1}^H w_{i,h} \log w_{i,h}$$

Subject to:

$$\log Y_i = \log \left(\sum_{s=1}^S a_{i,s} p_{i,s} \right) - \frac{1}{\sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} q_{i,d}} \log \left[\left(\sum_{m=1}^M t_{i,m} b_{i,m} \right) X_{1,i}^{-\sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} q_{i,d}} + \left(1 - \sum_{m=1}^M t_{i,m} b_{i,m} \right) X_{2,i}^{-\sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} q_{i,d}} \right] + \sum_{h=1}^H v_{i,h} w_{i,h}$$

$$\sum_{d=1}^D q_d = \sum_{s=1}^S p_s = \sum_{m=1}^M b_t = \sum_{h=1}^H w_h = 1$$

CES re-parametrization

$$\log Y_i = \log \left(\sum_{s=1}^S a_{i,s} p_{i,s} \right) - \frac{1}{\sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} q_{i,d}} \log \left[\left(\sum_{m=1}^M t_{i,m} b_{i,m} \right) X_{1,i}^{-\sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} q_{i,d}} + \left(1 - \sum_{m=1}^M t_{i,m} b_{i,m} \right) X_{2,i}^{-\sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} q_{i,d}} \right] + \sum_{h=1}^H v_{i,h} w_{i,h}$$

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{s=1}^S a_{i,s} p_{i,s} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}'_1 & 0 & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}'_2 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{a}'_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_1 \\ \mathbf{p}_2 \\ \cdot \\ \mathbf{p}_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta_i = \sum_{m=1}^M t_{i,m} b_{i,m} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t}'_1 & 0 & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{t}'_2 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{t}'_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \mathbf{b}_2 \\ \cdot \\ \mathbf{b}_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_i = \sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} q_{i,d} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}'_1 & 0 & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{z}'_2 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{z}'_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1 \\ \mathbf{q}_2 \\ \cdot \\ \mathbf{q}_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_i = \sum_{h=1}^H v_{i,h} w_{i,h} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}'_1 & 0 & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{v}'_2 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \mathbf{v}'_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}_1 \\ \mathbf{w}_2 \\ \cdot \\ \mathbf{w}_N \end{bmatrix}$$

The solution to our maximization problem is obtained by solving a Lagrangean maximisation where the first order condition yields the optimum solution for \hat{q} , \hat{p} , \hat{b} , \hat{w} which represent the posterior distribution on the support that satisfies the observations and are the closest to the prior distribution.

Substituting the optimal solution for \hat{q} , \hat{b} , \hat{p} , \hat{w} we can derive the point estimate for the parameters:

$$\hat{\rho}_i^{GME} = \sum_{d=1}^D z_{i,d} \hat{q}_{i,d}$$

$$\hat{\delta}_i^{GME} = \sum_{m=1}^M t_{i,m} \hat{b}_{i,m}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_i^{GME} = \sum_{s=1}^S a_{i,s} \hat{p}_{i,s}$$

$$\hat{\epsilon}_i^{GME} = \sum_{h=1}^H v_{i,h} \hat{w}_{i,h}$$

Activities		Commodities	
AAGR	Agricultural, fishes	CAGR	Agricultural, fishes
AMINE	Mining	CMINE	Mining
AFOOD	Food, drink and tobacco	CFOOD	Food, drink and tobacco
ACOKE	Coke, Petroleum and Chemical	CCOKE	Coke, Petroleum and Chemical
ATRANSP	Machinery and equipment transport	CTRANSP	Machinery and equipment transport
AOMAN	Other manufacturing	COMAN	Other manufacturing
AENERGY	Electricity, gas	CENERGY	Electricity, gas
ACONSTR	Construction	CCONSTR	Construction
ARETAIL	Wholesale, retail, hotels and catering	CRETAIL	Wholesale, retail, hotels and catering
ABUS	Financial Intermediation, R&D and other business activities	CBUS	Financial Intermediation, R&D and other business activities
AOTH	Other activities	COTH	Other activities
AUWASTE	Urban waste disposal	CUWASTE	Urban waste disposal
ASWASTE	Special waste disposal	ENV CSWASTE	Special waste disposal
ADWASTE	Special dangerous waste disposal	CDWASTE	Special dangerous waste disposal

Swiss Statistics Meeting, Lugano, 15-17 November 2006

Results

Table 2: GME parameter estimates

	rho	alpha	delta	sigma
AGR	1.416	1.585	0.594	0.414
MINE	1.896	1.513	0.603	0.345
FOOD	1.544	0.781	0.620	0.393
COKE	1.524	0.938	0.623	0.396
TRANSP	1.547	1.498	0.615	0.393
OMAN	1.302	1.679	0.620	0.434
ENERGY	1.48	1.477	0.615	0.403
CONSTR	1.256	1.946	0.611	0.443
RETAIL	1.076	1.741	0.592	0.482
BUS	1.145	1.633	0.600	0.466
OTH	1.08	1.730	0.555	0.481
ENV	1.872	1.500	0.605	0.348

Table 3: Goodness of fit

	rho	alpha	delta
	$R^*=1-S(\hat{q})$	$R^*=1-S(\hat{p})$	$R^*=1-S(\hat{b})$
AGR	0.896	0.858	0.884
MINE	0.920	0.949	0.930
FOOD	0.890	0.780	0.878
COKE	0.882	0.735	0.874
TRANSP	0.899	0.876	0.846
OMAN	0.884	0.900	0.870
ENERGY	0.893	0.880	0.895
CONSTR	0.883	0.919	0.883
RETAIL	0.867	0.975	0.879
BUS	0.873	0.982	0.875
OTH	0.867	0.969	0.899
ENV	0.918	0.829	0.927

Table 4: Parameter support vectors

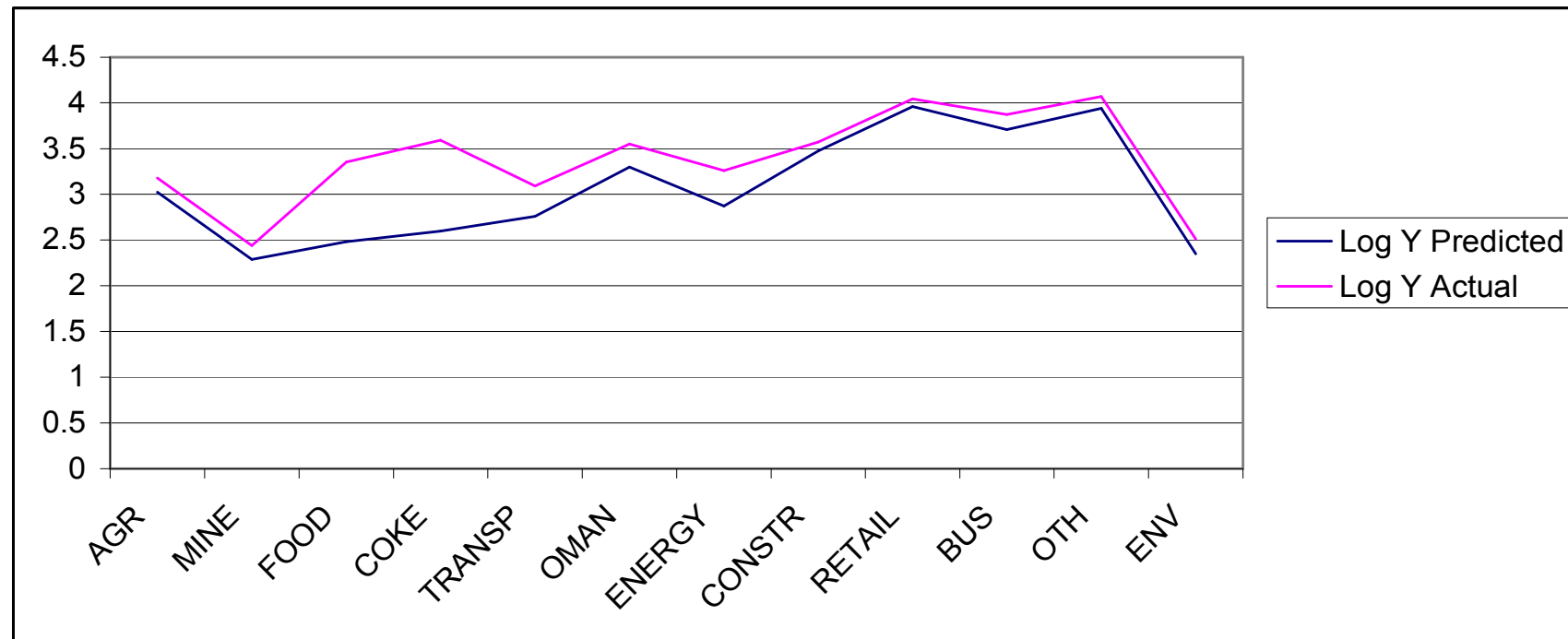
	Parameter support vectors
rho	[1 1.60 2.20 2.80 3.4]
alpha	[0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5]
delta	[0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1]

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} z_1' & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & z_2' & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & z_N' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} t_1' & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & t_2' & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & t_N' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1' & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2' & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & a_N' \end{bmatrix}$$

Figure 1: Total output



Concluding Remarks

- From a statistical point of view the GME estimates of the CES key parameters globally present a good fit.
- From an economic point of view the parameter estimates conforms to the expectation and seem consistent with the Sardinian economic system.
- It is confirmed the possibility of using the RESAM information only to estimate a the parameters of a CES through the GME approach.
- In future it would be interesting to exploit the GME estimation procedure also for the demand sphere.

Shannon Entropy

Suppose that the event E will occur with a certain probability p .
What is the information that the event E will occur?

- If p is high, event occurrence has little information.
- If p is low, event occurrence is a surprise, and contains a lot of information.

$$H(p) = \log(1/p)$$

$$\text{IF } p = 1 \quad \text{then} \quad h(p) = 0$$

$$\text{IF } p = 0 \quad \text{then} \quad h(p) = \infty$$

Normalised Entropy

$$S(\hat{q}) = \left(- \sum_d \hat{q}_d \log \hat{q}_d \right) / D \log(D)$$

$$S(\hat{q}) \in [0,1]$$