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IDENTIFYING EFFECTS IN NETWORKS: KIMBLEDEE

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L. ... NBE

ELIE AME
H. ...

.....

A...

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

2. NE • KF • MA ION MODEL

4 i

$$u_i(G, X) = u(G, X; \cdot), \quad i = (ij)_{j=i}, \quad (\cdot, C, J, \dots)$$

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.

$d(i, j; G) \leq D = 1, \dots, (\cdot, C, J, \dots)$
 (2009)). $D > 1,$
 $D = 2 (\cdot, \dots, \dots)$. L
 (\cdot, \dots, \dots) . N
 (\cdot, \dots, F, \dots). A_1
 1
 $L \times (L - 1)$. $F, D = 2,$
 L
 I

Assumption 2: Individuals are endowed with $L \times |\mathcal{X}|$ preference shocks, denoted $(x)_{i=1}^L \times \mathcal{X}$, 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.

(\cdot, \dots, \dots)
 (\cdot, \dots, C, \dots)
 K (2004), M (2016)). (\cdot, \dots, C, \dots) (2006),
 G (2009)). I
 I

⁷F (A, H, ...), N, L, A, H, I, A, H, I, J, B, (2012), 1-1,000, 5, 8, (37, 1879).

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

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

DEFINITION 1

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

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

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

N

3. E I E F E

$H = (I, E)$ $(L = 1, D = 1)$ (1)
 $I = \{i \in I : B(i) = W(i)\}$
 (x, y) (x)
 $(y, y = 0)$ $F = (B, W)$ *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

(f_{xy}). F (G X) type shares. F 500 50 (B W) 0.1 (W B) 0.1 (f_{xy}).

($f_{BW} + f_{BB} + f_{WB} + f_{WW}$). F $f_{BW} + f_{WB} < 0.1$. H (B W) (B B) preference classes,

H. F $H = \{(B 0) (B B)\}$. (B 0), $H_1 = \{(B 0)\}$; $H_2 = \{(B 0) (B B)\}$; $H_3 = \{(B 0) (B W)\}$; $H_4 = \{(B 0) (B B) (B W)\}$, W.

E (H) H (H) H (B) (W) f_{xy} M A D.7.1 (M C (2017))).

G allocation parameters, $H(\cdot)$, H F (B W), $(H_1|B) H_1(B W) + (H_2|B) H_2(B W) + (H_3|B) H_3(B W) + (H_4|B) H_4(B W)$ (f_{xy}).

H.

F.

4. NETWORKS AND EFFICIENCY

N

network types.

()

D

L

()

I

M

v.

A

A,

D

ego

I

D.

1

0

L

2,

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

v

A.

v

v₁

X = {0}, 0

13

DEFINITION 2 N

F

D

L

X

A

t

t = (A v),

A

1 + L

∑_{d=1}^D

(L-1)^{d-1}

v

v

A.

t.

v

v

IDEN IF, ING - EFE ENCE

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

N, A, 1, 2,

A, A, 2, A, v, A, u_i(G X) = u(A v_i).

(L × |X|). I E 1, =
 (i₁(B) i₁(W) i₂(B) i₂(W)).¹⁵ F 2,
 f(B B) + i₁(B) + f(B W) + i₂(W) +
 f(B B) + i₁(B) + f(B W) + i₂(W) +
 ().

I, F, preference classes,

I, N,
 ().

$\mu_{i2}(B)$ $\mu_{i1}(A)$ $\mu_{i2}(A)$ $\mu_{i1}(B)$ $\mu_{i2}(C)$ $\mu_{i1}(C)$ $\mu_{i2}(D)$ $\mu_{i1}(D)$

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

5. IDENTIFICATION OF THE ...

I ... (type shares) ... L, ...

CONDITION 1 ... $H, t / H = \bar{H}(t) = 0$.

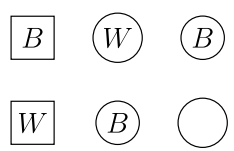
CONDITION 2 ... $(d(i, j; G) > 2D)$... $2D$...

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

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

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 *who*
 $2D$
 (M. A. B).
 C. 2,
 (t s), (t t), (t s),
 $2D$, F 3, E 1 ($D = 2$, $L = 2$). L , $2D$,
 t , s ,
 ()
 $2D + 1$,
 D. I
 ($2D$), C. 2
 G.

() I Initial Types () I



() I ... () ...

Initi

$$H) \quad \bar{t} \quad t(H(t)) \quad (1_{t(H)}).$$

$$f_{BW} + +_2(W) \quad 0.18 \quad s \quad \bar{s}$$

$$t \quad s \quad (\quad), \quad I$$

$$\bar{t} \quad s, \quad t \quad s$$

$$, C \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad t \quad s.H, \quad m$$

$$s).$$

$$1 \quad 2 \quad m \quad 1 \quad m \quad () \quad C$$

$$C \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad I \quad m$$

$$C \quad 1 \quad 2, \quad m \quad m \quad m \quad m \quad m \quad m \quad m \quad m$$

6. IM-LEMEN AION

$$1 \quad F, \quad m \quad (-) \quad 19$$

6.1. Formulation as Quadratic Programming Problem

$$C \quad 2 \quad m \quad 1 \quad m$$

¹⁸
$$\bar{t} \quad 2f_{BW} + 2 +_1(W) +_2(W), \quad t($$

$$\bar{t}) \quad f_{BW} + +_1(W).H, \quad \bar{t} \quad f_{BW} + +_2(W) \quad 0.$$

$$A \quad m \quad f_{WB} + +_2(B) \quad 0. \quad H \quad (2006)$$

$$K \quad F \quad (2013).$$

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

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

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

A \mathcal{C} is a μ -measurable family of probability distributions $\{P_{H|V_1}(\cdot)\}$, \mathcal{Q} is a μ -measurable family of probability distributions $\{P_{H|V_1}(\cdot)\}$.

$$\mathcal{Q}_{[H(t) \in G(s)]} = \mathbb{1}_{f_H} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{s_G}, \quad \mathbb{1}_{f_H} = \mathbb{1}_{f_H} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{s_G} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{[H(t) \in G(s)]} = \mathbb{1}_{f_H} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{s_G} \quad (2)$$

$$(\mu_{V_1(t)} P_{H|V_1(t)}(H(t) \in G(s)) \cdot (\mu_{V_1(s)} P_{G|V_1(s)}(G(s) \in G(s)) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{s_G}) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{f_H} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{s_G} \quad (3)$$

E AM-LE2: $L = \{B, W\}$, $D = 1, L = 1$, $\mathcal{X} = \{B, W\}$, $v = (v_1, v_2)$.

A
 $1_{f_{H_1}} = 0$, $H_1 = \{(B \ 0)\}$, H
 $3(B \ 0)$, $4(B \ 0)$, $6(W \ 0)$, $7(W \ 0)$, $8(W \ 0)$, $2(B \ 0)$,
 $1_7(W \ 0)$, $1_8(W \ 0)$, $3(B \ 0)$, $L = 1$,
 $H_3 = \{(B \ 0) (B \ W)\}$, $H_7 = \{(W \ 0) (W \ B)\}$,
 $H_8 = \{(W \ 0) (W \ W) (W \ B)\}$, $t = (B \ 0)$, $s = (W \ 0)$, $f = (B \ W)$,
 $\bar{s} = (W \ B)$, $t \cdot s = 1$, $1_{f_{H_3}} \cdot 1_{\bar{s}_{H_7}} = 1$
 $1_{f_{H_3}} \cdot 1_{\bar{s}_{H_8}} = 1$.

Q
 $1_{f_H} \cdot 1_{\bar{s}_G} = G(s)$, $t \cdot s = \bar{t} \cdot \bar{s}$
 H , G , H , I , Q , $S_{[H(t) \ G(s)]}$
 Q , S , $1_{f_H} \cdot 1_{\bar{s}_G} = C$, S
 S , $Q = S$, S , H , M , A , $D.7.2$
 A , Q , A .

HE● EM 2: Given a probability distribution of preference classes $\{P_{H|V_i}(\cdot)\}$, there exists a vector of allocation parameters yielding type shares $\{\cdot\}$ while satisfying Conditions 1 and 2 if and only if the optimal value of QP problem (3) is zero.

B.
 I
 21
 C
 1, 2.

F, Q

Q

22 I

7, KNI I

(... Q = 0),

6.2. Consistency of Type Shares

1. 2, knowing the type shares

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,*

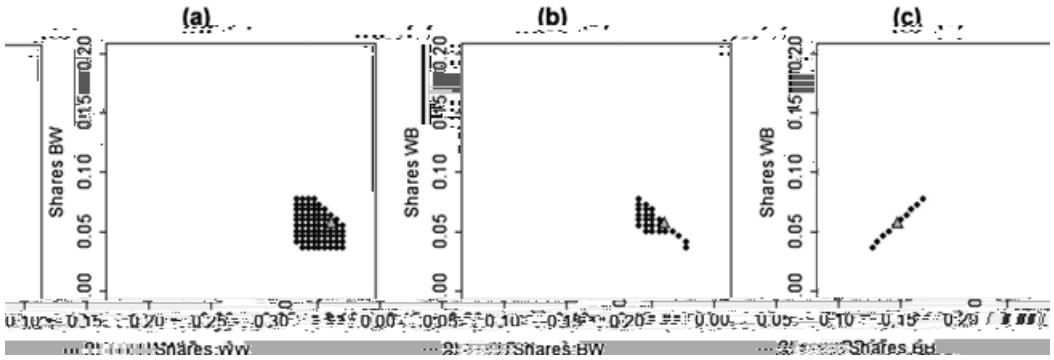


FIG. 5. E. Notes.

T_{BB}



FIG. 6. L. Notes: $f_{BB} = 0.40, f_{BW} = 0.20, f_{WB} = 0.15, f_{WW} = 0.50$.

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

²⁹ $(f_{BB}, f_{BW}, f_{WB}, f_{WW}) = (-0.9, -1.5, -1.7, -0.7)$, $\mu = 0.2$, $\sigma = 0.2$. F - D.7 M A, H.

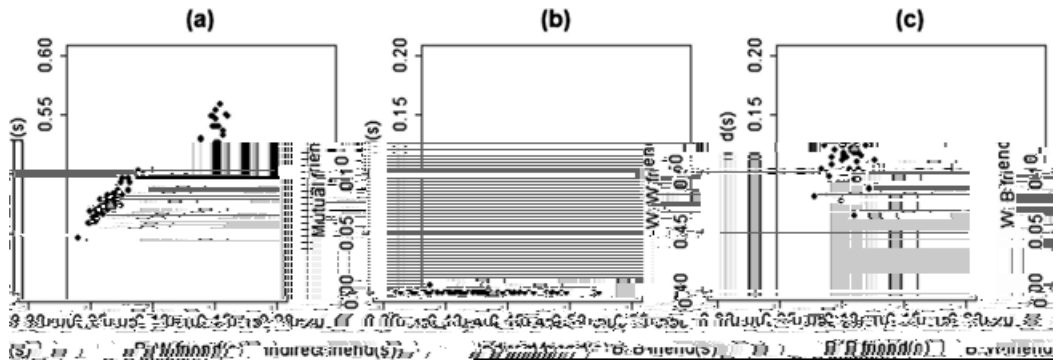


FIG 7. E. Notes: F (x: X ()), (x: y ()),

(F 7). M A D.6 D.8
 ()
 M C (MCMC) M A D.8).
 F 8. f_{WB}
 f_{BW}
 A
 $f_{BB} > f_{BW}$ $f_{WW} > f_{WB}$ f_{BB} f_{WW}

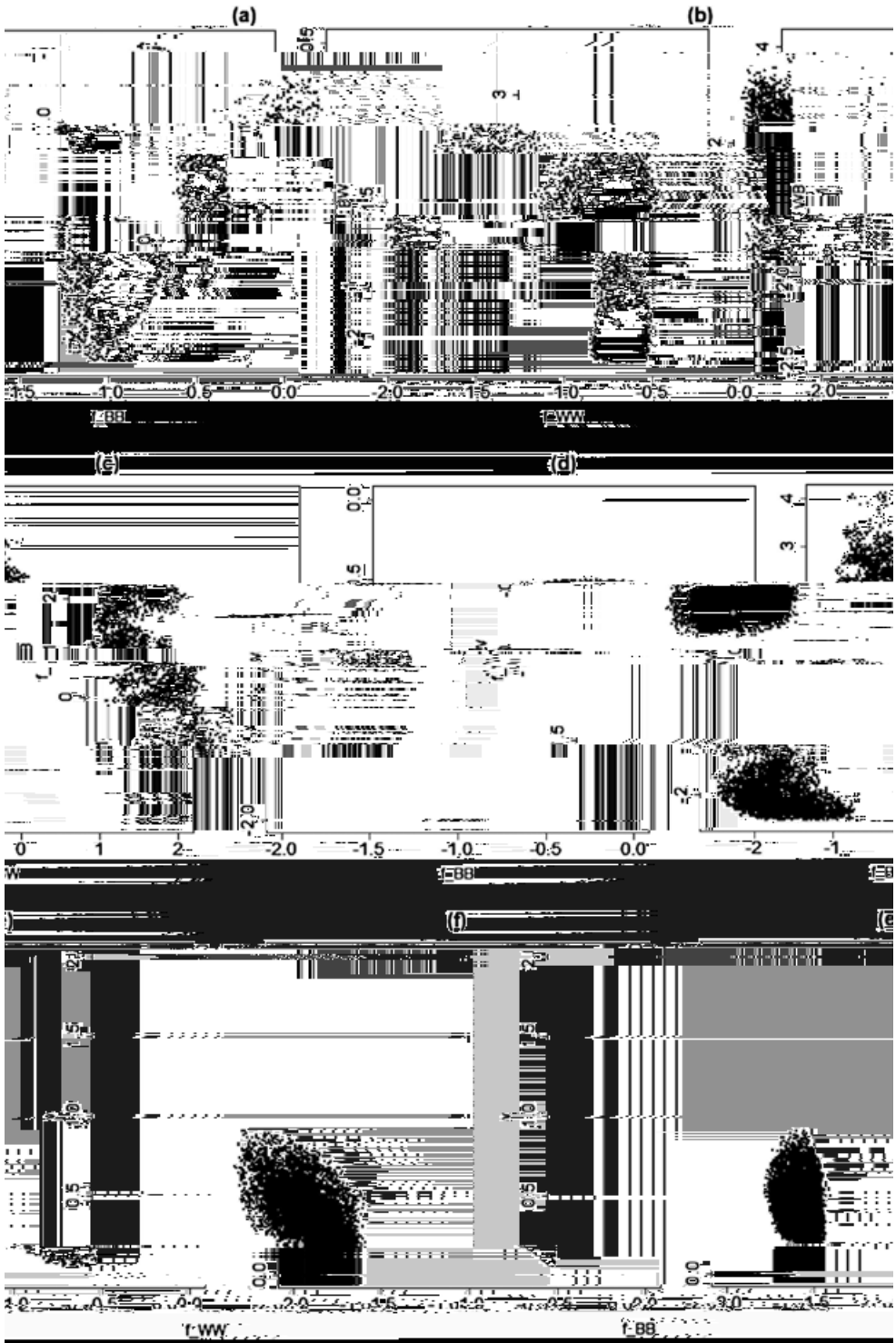


FIG. 8. L. Notes

8. CONCLUSION

... (F), ... (2012), ... J. ...
 5 8. ... (2012), ...
 ... N
 ... E
 ... L

A.1. THEOREM 1 AND 2

A.1. Theorem 1

... G, ... X,
 $\varepsilon (H, H(t))$
 $(\mu_{v_1(t)}/\mu) \sum_H P_{H|v_1(t)} H(t) = t$
 ... G ... D.
 1. H, i, (A v),
 $u(A v; i) u(A_{-i} v; i) \quad | = 1$ L. B
 $H, H(t) > 0$ t H, C 1
 C 2, (t s)
 L (t s)
 s.) ■ .88.C 3H 645)

$$\mu_{V_1(s)} \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}} P_{H|V_1(s)}(s) 1_{\bar{H}}(s) 1_{\bar{H}}(t) = \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}} P_{H|V_1(t)}(t) 1_{\bar{H}}(t) 1_{\bar{H}}(s) = 0 \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

A.2. Theorem 2

●●F: C 2 $\mu_{V_1(t)} P_{H|V_1(t)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{V_1(t)} \mu_{V_1(s)} \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}} \sum_{\bar{H} \in \mathcal{H}} P_{H|V_1(t)} P_{\bar{H}|V_1(s)}(t) 1_{\bar{H}}(t) 1_{\bar{H}}(s) &= 0 \\ \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}} \sum_{\bar{H} \in \mathcal{H}} \bar{H}(t) \bar{H}(s) 1_{\bar{H}}(t) 1_{\bar{H}}(s) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\{H(t) : t \in H\}, \{H(t)\}$. H. Q.E.D.

EFE ENCE

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