# The Consequences of Unobserved Heterogeneity in a Sequential Logit Model

Maarten L. Buis

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#### The aim of this talk is

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- assess how sensitive the conclusions from this model are to unobserved heterogeneity, and

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- introduce the Mare model, and the problem of unobserved heterogeneity,
- assess how sensitive the conclusions from this model are to unobserved heterogeneity, and
- introduce Stata

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- $p_1 = \Lambda(\beta_{01} + \beta_{11}x + \beta_{21}z)$
- $p_2 = \Lambda(\beta_{02} + \beta_{12}x + \beta_{22}z)$

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$$\land (u) = \frac{\exp(u)}{1 + \exp(u)}$$

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### Estimation

Relatively simple

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- Relatively simple
- Create an indicator variable indicating whether or not someone has more than primary education.

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- Relatively simple
- Create an indicator variable indicating whether or not someone has more than primary education.
- Create an indicator variable indicating whether or not someone has more than secondary education

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- Create an indicator variable indicating whether or not someone has more than primary education.
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- Relatively simple
- Create an indicator variable indicating whether or not someone has more than primary education.
- Create an indicator variable indicating whether or not someone has more than secondary education, but has a missing value when someone has only primary education (not at risk).
- Use standard logistic regression with these indicator variables as dependent variable.

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### Outline

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### The problem with unobserved variables

 The unobserved variable(s) could be confounding variables.

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### The problem with unobserved variables

- The unobserved variable(s) could be confounding variables.
- Even if the unobserved variable(s) are not confounding variables, they will still influence the results through 2 mechanisms:
  - The Averaging Mechanism (scale identification problem)
  - The Selection Mechanism (dynamic selection bias)

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 leaving a variable out means averaging the probability over this variable

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- So, if we think that the true model is:

$$Pr(pass) = \Lambda(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 z)$$

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- So, if we think that the true model is:

$$Pr(pass) = \Lambda(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 z)$$

and we cannot observe z, then we should use:

$$E_{z}[Pr(pass)] = E_{z}[\Lambda(\beta_{0} + \beta_{1}x + \beta_{2}z)]$$

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▶ and we cannot observe *z*, then we should use:

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Because Λ() is a non-linear transformation, this is not the same as a simple logistic regression excluding z:

$$E_{z}[Pr(pass)] \neq \Lambda(\beta_{0} + \beta_{1}x + E_{z}[\beta_{2}z])$$

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### The Selection Mechanism

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- At higher transitions the sample at risk is a selected sample
- This selection is likely to produce a negative correlation between the observed and unobserved variables
- This means that the unobserved variable is likely to become a confounding variable at higher transitions, even if it was not one at the first transition

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# Sensitivity analysis

The aim of a sensitivity analysis is to show what would happen to the estimates of our model under a range of scenarios concerning unobserved heterogeneity.

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# Sensitivity analysis

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- These scenarios are not intended to be true, but together they are meant to show what unobserved heterogeneity could do to the estimates.
- A sensitivity analysis is intended to show which conclusions are robust and which are not.

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- There is not one unobserved variable but many.
- So, if we have one observed variable x, the true model is for transition k is:

$$p_k = \Lambda(\beta_{0k} + \beta_{1k}x + \underbrace{\gamma_{1k}z_1 + \gamma_{2k}z_2 + \cdots + \gamma_{lk}z_l}_{\varepsilon})$$

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Extensions:

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- Extensions:
  - These "effects" can change over transitions. (Hauser and Andrew 2006)
  - $\varepsilon$  may be non-normally distributed

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