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Finding the unique solution to the moment matching function (\(\theta\)) is the key to obtaining unbiased estimates. However, in practice, the moment matching function may not be exactly equivalent to the true model's moments, leading to potential bias in the estimates. The moment conditions (1) can be expressed as:

\[
E[T^i \cdot (\hat{\theta} - \theta)] = 0, 
\]

for all \(i = 1, 2, ..., k\), where \(E\) denotes the expectation. The left-hand side of (1) represents the difference between the sample moments of the fitted model and the true model moments. Setting these differences to zero is equivalent to finding the values of \(\theta\) that make the fitted model's moments match those of the true model.

To address these issues, moment conditions (1) are often used in econometric models to identify and estimate structural parameters. However, the practical implementation of these conditions can be challenging due to the nonlinearity and potential indeterminacy of the moment functions. Therefore, they must be carefully specified and verified to ensure accurate parameter estimation.