

“A note on the robust interpretation of regression coefficients”

by Wong M.Y. and Cox D.R. Test, Vol. 7, pp. 289-294.

1. For the multiple regression of $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \varepsilon_i$ where $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, the least squares estimates of β_1 and β_2 are

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{02} S_{1y} - S_{11} S_{2y}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2}$$

and

$$\hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{S_{20} S_{2y} - S_{11} S_{1y}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2}$$

respectively, where

$$S_{rs} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^r (x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2)^s,$$

$$S_{1y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1) (y_i - \bar{y})$$

and

$$S_{2y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2) (y_i - \bar{y}).$$

Under the "true" model, i.e. $\log y_i = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 x_{1i} + \gamma_2 x_{2i} + \eta_i$ where $\eta \sim N(0, \tau^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\beta}_1) &= \frac{S_{02}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2} E(S_{1y}) - \frac{S_{11}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2} E(S_{2y}) \\ &\approx e^{\tau^2/2} e^{\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \bar{x}_1 + \gamma_2 \bar{x}_2} \left[\gamma_1 + \frac{1}{2(S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)} \left\{ \gamma_1^2 (S_{02} S_{30} - S_{11} S_{21}) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (S_{02} S_{21} - S_{11} S_{12}) + \gamma_2^2 (S_{02} S_{12} - S_{11} S_{03}) \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\beta}_2) &= \frac{S_{20}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2} E(S_{2y}) - \frac{S_{11}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2} E(S_{1y}) \\ &\approx e^{\tau^2/2} e^{\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \bar{x}_1 + \gamma_2 \bar{x}_2} \left[\gamma_2 + \frac{1}{2(S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)} \left\{ \gamma_1^2 (S_{20} S_{21} - S_{11} S_{30}) + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 (S_{20} S_{12} - S_{11} S_{21}) + \gamma_2^2 (S_{20} S_{03} - S_{11} S_{12}) \right\} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\beta}_2}\right) &= \frac{E(\hat{\beta}_1)}{E(\hat{\beta}_2)} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \\
&\approx \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} + \frac{\gamma_2}{2(S_{20}S_{02} - S_{11}^2)} \left\{ (S_{11}S_{30} - S_{20}S_{21}) \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}\right)^3 + (S_{02}S_{30} + \right. \\
&\quad S_{11}S_{21} - 2S_{20}S_{12}) \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}\right)^2 - (S_{20}S_{03} + S_{11}S_{12} - 2S_{02}S_{21}) \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}\right) + \\
&\quad \left. (S_{02}S_{12} - S_{11}S_{03}) \right\} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

The estimated ratio of standardized regression coefficients can be obtained correspondingly.

- Denote $\hat{\beta}_1$ and $\hat{\beta}_2$ to be the least squares estimates of β_1 and β_2 for the model of $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_{1i} + \beta_2x_{2i} + \varepsilon_i$. The variances of $\hat{\beta}_1$ and $\hat{\beta}_2$ and their covariance under the "true" model of $\log y_i = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1x_{1i} + \gamma_2x_{2i} + \eta_i$ are obtained by Taylor expansion. They are shown as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(\hat{\beta}_1) &\approx \frac{(e^{2\tau^2} - e^{\tau^2}) e^{2(\gamma_0 + \gamma_1\bar{x}_1 + \gamma_2\bar{x}_2)}}{n(S_{20}S_{02} - S_{11}^2)^2} \left\{ S_{02}(S_{20}S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + 2\gamma_1(S_{02}^2S_{30} + \right. \\
&\quad S_{11}^2S_{12} - 2S_{11}S_{02}S_{21}) + 2\gamma_2(S_{02}^2S_{21} + S_{11}^2S_{03} - 2S_{11}S_{02}S_{12}) \\
&\quad + 2\gamma_1^2(S_{02}^2S_{40} + S_{11}^2S_{22} - 2S_{11}S_{02}S_{31}) + 4\gamma_1\gamma_2(S_{02}^2S_{31} + \\
&\quad \left. S_{11}^2S_{13} - 2S_{11}S_{02}S_{22}) + 2\gamma_2^2(S_{02}^2S_{22} + S_{11}^2S_{04} - 2S_{11}S_{02}S_{13}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(\hat{\beta}_2) &\approx \frac{(e^{2\tau^2} - e^{\tau^2}) e^{2(\gamma_0 + \gamma_1\bar{x}_1 + \gamma_2\bar{x}_2)}}{n(S_{20}S_{02} - S_{11}^2)^2} \left\{ S_{20}(S_{20}S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + 2\gamma_1(S_{11}^2S_{30} + \right. \\
&\quad S_{20}^2S_{12} - 2S_{20}S_{11}S_{21}) + 2\gamma_2(S_{11}^2S_{21} + S_{20}^2S_{03} - 2S_{20}S_{11}S_{12}) \\
&\quad + 2\gamma_1^2(S_{11}^2S_{40} + S_{20}^2S_{22} - 2S_{20}S_{11}S_{31}) + 4\gamma_1\gamma_2(S_{11}^2S_{31} + \\
&\quad \left. S_{20}^2S_{13} - 2S_{20}S_{11}S_{22}) + 2\gamma_2^2(S_{11}^2S_{22} + S_{20}^2S_{04} - 2S_{20}S_{11}S_{13}) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) &\approx -\frac{(e^{2\tau^2} - e^{\tau^2}) e^{2(\gamma_0 + \gamma_1\bar{x}_1 + \gamma_2\bar{x}_2)}}{n(S_{20}S_{02} - S_{11}^2)^2} \left\{ S_{11}(S_{20}S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. 2\gamma_1[S_{11}(S_{02}S_{30} + S_{20}S_{12}) - S_{21}(S_{20}S_{02} + S_{11}^2)] + \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \gamma_2 [S_{11} (S_{02} S_{21} + S_{20} S_{03}) - S_{12} (S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11})] \\
& + 2 \gamma_1^2 [S_{11} (S_{02} S_{40} + S_{20} S_{22}) - S_{31} (S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11}^2)] + \\
& 4 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 [S_{11} (S_{02} S_{31} + S_{20} S_{13}) - S_{22} (S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11}^2)] + \\
& 2 \gamma_2^2 [S_{11} (S_{02} S_{22} + S_{20} S_{04}) - S_{13} (S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11}^2)] \},
\end{aligned}$$

where τ^2 is the error variance in the "true" model.

The approximate formula for $Var(\hat{\beta}_1/\hat{\beta}_2)$ obtained by expanding in a Taylor series is equal to

$$Var \left[\frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\beta}_2} \right] = \left(\frac{E(\hat{\beta}_1)}{E(\hat{\beta}_2)} \right)^2 \left(\frac{Var(\hat{\beta}_1)}{E(\hat{\beta}_1)^2} + \frac{Var(\hat{\beta}_2)}{E(\hat{\beta}_2)^2} - \frac{2 Cov(\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2)}{E(\hat{\beta}_1) E(\hat{\beta}_2)} \right),$$

where $E(\hat{\beta}_1)$ and $E(\hat{\beta}_2)$ are the expectations of $\hat{\beta}_1$ and $\hat{\beta}_2$ under the true model.

The variance of the estimated ratio of regression coefficients β_1 and β_2 under the "true" model is approximately equal to

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{e^{\tau^2} - 1}{n \gamma_2^4 (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)} (S_{20} \gamma_1^2 + 2 S_{11} \gamma_1 \gamma_2 + S_{02} \gamma_2^2) + \frac{e^{\tau^2} - 1}{n \gamma_2^4 (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)^2} \\
& \left[\gamma_1^3 \{S_{30} (S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11}^2) - 4 S_{21} S_{20} S_{11} + 2 S_{12} S_{20}^2\} + \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2 \{4 S_{30} S_{11} S_{02} - \right. \\
& S_{21} (S_{20} S_{02} + 5 S_{11}^2) + 2 S_{03} S_{20}^2\} + \gamma_1 \gamma_2^2 \{2 S_{30} S_{02}^2 - S_{12} (S_{20} S_{02} + 5 S_{11}^2) + \\
& 4 S_{03} S_{20} S_{11}\} + \left. \gamma_2^3 \{2 S_{21} S_{02}^2 - 4 S_{12} S_{11} S_{02} + S_{03} (S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11}^2)\} \right] + \\
& \frac{e^{\tau^2} - 1}{12 n \gamma_2^4 (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)^2} \left[\gamma_1^4 \{4 S_{40} (S_{20} S_{02} + 5 S_{11}^2) - 48 S_{31} S_{20} S_{11} + \right. \\
& 24 S_{22} S_{20}^2 + 3 S_{30}^2 S_{02} - 6 S_{30} S_{21} S_{11} + 24 S_{30} S_{12} S_{20} - 21 S_{21}^2 S_{20}\} + \\
& 4 \gamma_1^3 \gamma_2 \{12 S_{40} S_{11} S_{02} - 4 S_{31} (2 S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11}^2) - 12 S_{22} S_{20} S_{11} + 12 S_{13} S_{20}^2 + \\
& 3 S_{30} S_{21} S_{02} + 9 S_{30} S_{12} S_{11} + 6 S_{30} S_{03} S_{20} - 15 S_{21}^2 S_{11} - 3 S_{21} S_{12} S_{20}\} + \\
& 6 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2^2 \{4 S_{40} S_{02}^2 + 8 S_{31} S_{11} S_{02} - 12 S_{22} (S_{20} S_{02} + S_{11}^2) + 8 S_{13} S_{20} S_{11} + \\
& 4 S_{04} S_{20}^2 + 5 S_{30} S_{12} S_{02} + 7 S_{30} S_{03} S_{11} - 2 S_{21}^2 S_{02} - 13 S_{21} S_{12} S_{11} + \\
& 5 S_{21} S_{03} S_{20} - 2 S_{12}^2 S_{20}\} + 4 \gamma_1 \gamma_2^3 \{12 S_{31} S_{02}^2 - 12 S_{22} S_{11} S_{02} - 4 S_{13} (2 S_{20} S_{02} + \\
& S_{11}^2) + 12 S_{04} S_{20} S_{11} + 6 S_{30} S_{03} S_{02} - 3 S_{21} S_{12} S_{02} + 9 S_{21} S_{03} S_{11} - \\
& 15 S_{12}^2 S_{11} + 3 S_{12} S_{03} S_{20}\} + \left. \gamma_2^4 \{24 S_{22} S_{02}^2 - 48 S_{13} S_{11} S_{02} + 4 S_{04} (S_{20} S_{02} + \right. \\
& \left. 5 S_{11}^2) + 24 S_{21} S_{03} S_{02} - 21 S_{12}^2 S_{02} - 6 S_{12} S_{03} S_{11} + 3 S_{03}^2 S_{20}\} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

The estimated variance of the ratio of the least squares estimates $\hat{\beta}_1$ and $\hat{\beta}_2$ for the multiple regression of $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \varepsilon_i$ where $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ is approximately equal to

$$\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{n \hat{\beta}_2^4} \left\{ \hat{\beta}_1^2 \frac{S_{20}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2} + 2 \hat{\beta}_1 \hat{\beta}_2 \frac{S_{11}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2} + \hat{\beta}_2^2 \frac{S_{02}}{S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2} \right\},$$

where $\hat{\sigma}^2$ is the estimated error variance of the fitted model. Substitute expectations of $\hat{\sigma}^2$, $\hat{\beta}_1^2$, $\hat{\beta}_2^2$ and $\hat{\beta}_2^4$ under the "true" model into the above expression, the expectation under the "true" model of the estimated variance calculated from the fitted model is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{e^{\tau^2} - 1}{n \gamma_2^4 (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)} (S_{20} \gamma_1^2 + 2 S_{11} \gamma_1 \gamma_2 + S_{02} \gamma_2^2) + \frac{e^{\tau^2} - 1}{n \gamma_2^4 (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)^2} \\ & (S_{30} \gamma_1^3 + 3 S_{21} \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2 + 3 S_{12} \gamma_1 \gamma_2^2 + S_{03} \gamma_2^3) + \frac{e^{\tau^2} - 1}{12 n \gamma_2^4 (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2)^2} \\ & \left[\gamma_1^4 \{4 (S_{40} + 6 S_{20}^2) (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + 3 S_{30}^2 S_{02} - 6 S_{30} S_{21} S_{11} + 3 S_{21}^2 S_{20}\} + \right. \\ & 4 \gamma_1^3 \gamma_2 \{4 (S_{31} + 6 S_{20} S_{11}) (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + 3 S_{30} S_{21} S_{02} - 3 S_{30} S_{12} S_{11} - \\ & 3 S_{21}^2 S_{11} + 3 S_{21} S_{12} S_{20}\} + 6 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2^2 \{4 (S_{22} + 2 (2 S_{11}^2 + S_{20} S_{02})) \\ & (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + S_{30} S_{12} S_{02} - S_{30} S_{03} S_{11} + 2 S_{21}^2 S_{02} - 5 S_{21} S_{12} S_{11} + \\ & S_{21} S_{03} S_{20} + 2 S_{12}^2 S_{20}\} + 4 \gamma_1 \gamma_2^3 \{4 (S_{13} + 6 S_{11} S_{02}) (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + \\ & 3 S_{21} S_{12} S_{02} - 3 S_{21} S_{03} S_{11} - 3 S_{12}^2 S_{11} + 3 S_{12} S_{03} S_{20}\} + \gamma_2^4 \{4 (S_{04} + 6 S_{02}^2) \\ & \left. (S_{20} S_{02} - S_{11}^2) + 3 S_{12}^2 S_{02} - 6 S_{12} S_{03} S_{11} + 3 S_{03}^2 S_{20}\} \right]. \end{aligned}$$