

*Modelling Methods for Trade  
Policy II: Introduction to OLS  
Regression Analysis*

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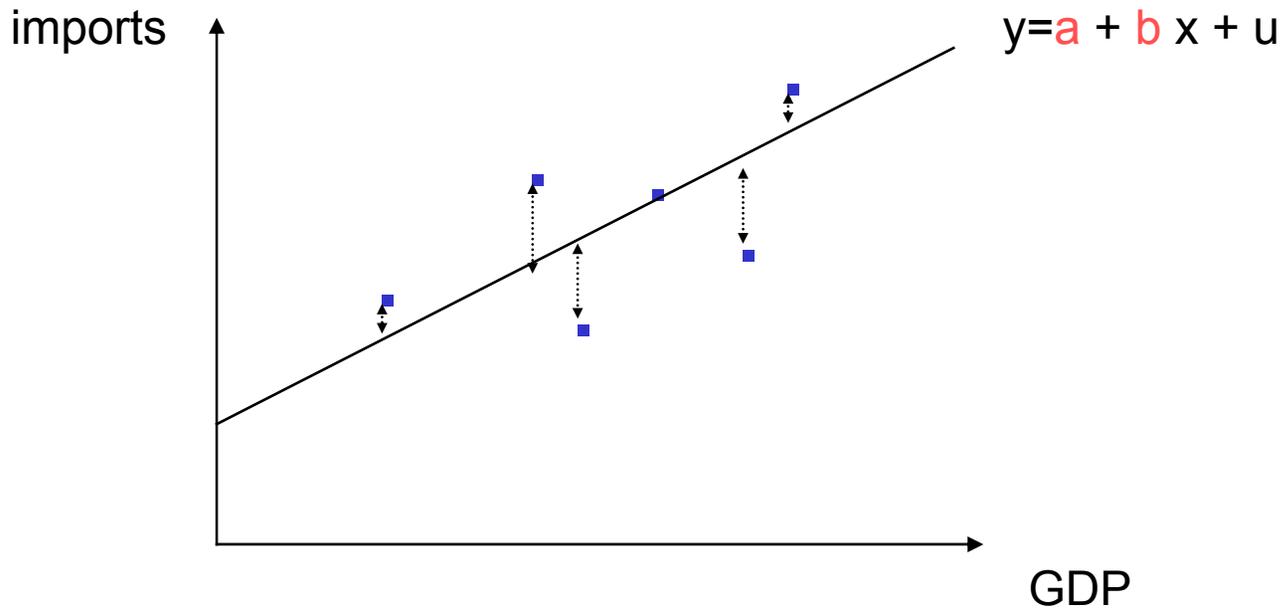
# Outline

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- A. What is an OLS regression?
- B. The interpretation of the regression results: coefficients and the R-square
- C. Specification of the OLS regression equation

# A. What is an OLS regression?

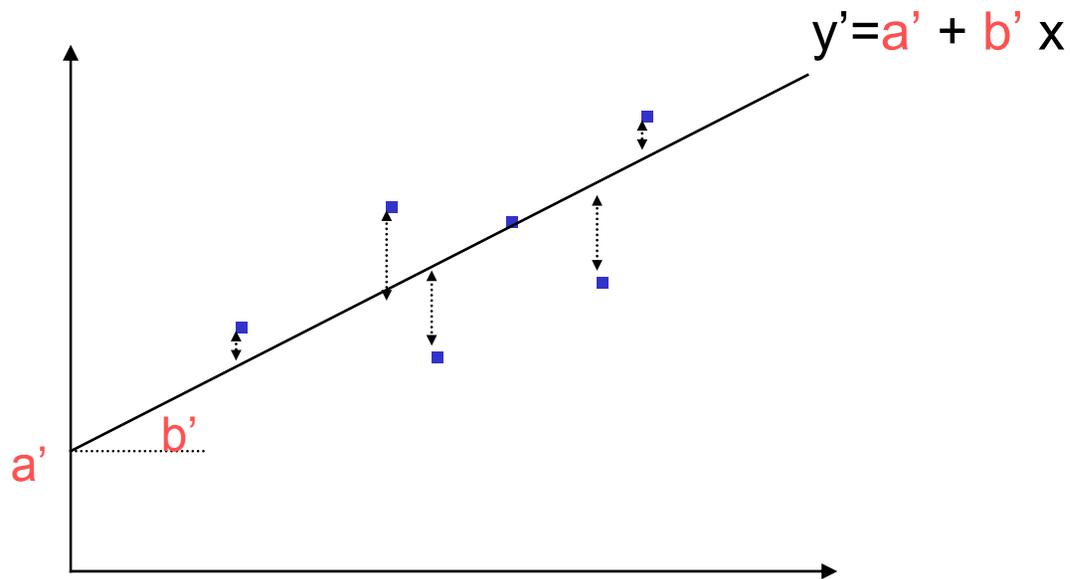
Given 6 observations on imports and income. **What is their relationship?**



## B. The interpretation of the regression results

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- 1 unit increase in GDP will increase imports by  $b$  units
- $a$  = imports if GDP = 0

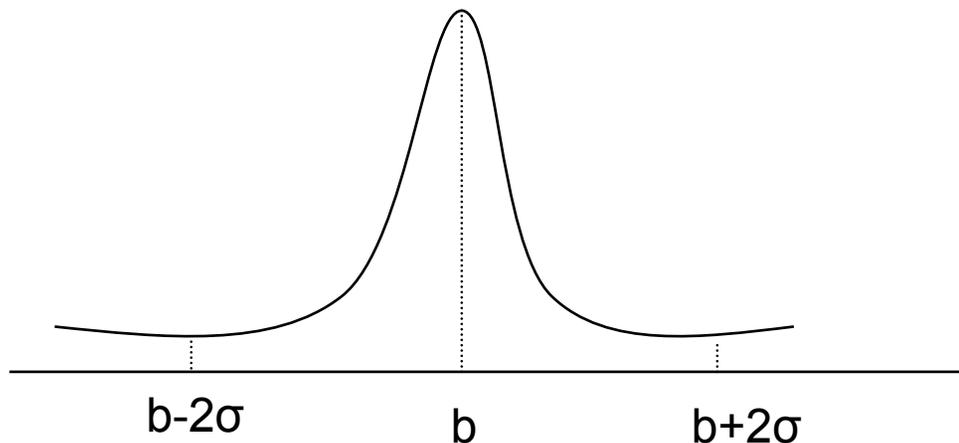


- $R^2$  = % of variation explained  $R^2=1$  if  $y=y'$

## B. The significance of estimated coefficients

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- $a'$  and  $b'$  are estimated on a **sample** of observations. A different sample would have given different results.
- Most estimates of  $a$  and  $b$  will lie within 2 standard deviation from  $b$ : the **confidence interval**



## B. Hypothesis testing

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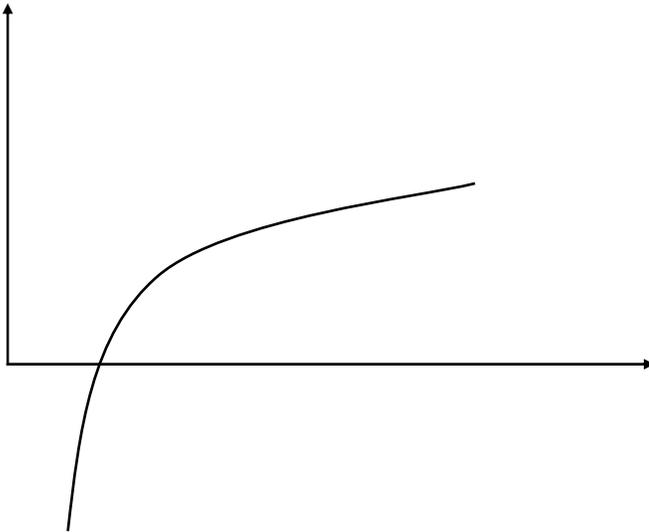
- When we run a regression using a computer the result will be the value of  $a'$  and  $b'$  and the result of the test that  $b=0$
- If  $b=0$ , then  $b'$  will fall in the confidence interval with a probability of 95%
- We will say that imports depend on GDP if the hypothesis is rejected

## C. Specification of the OLS regression equation

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- The linear model
- Non-linear relationships

eg.  $Y = a + b \ln(X) + u$



## C. Specification of the OLS regression equation and the ELASTICITY

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- **The linear model**

$$y = a + b x + u$$

$$\text{Elasticity} = b x/y$$

- **Log-log model** often the preferred specification. This is

$$\ln(y) = a + b \ln(x) + u$$

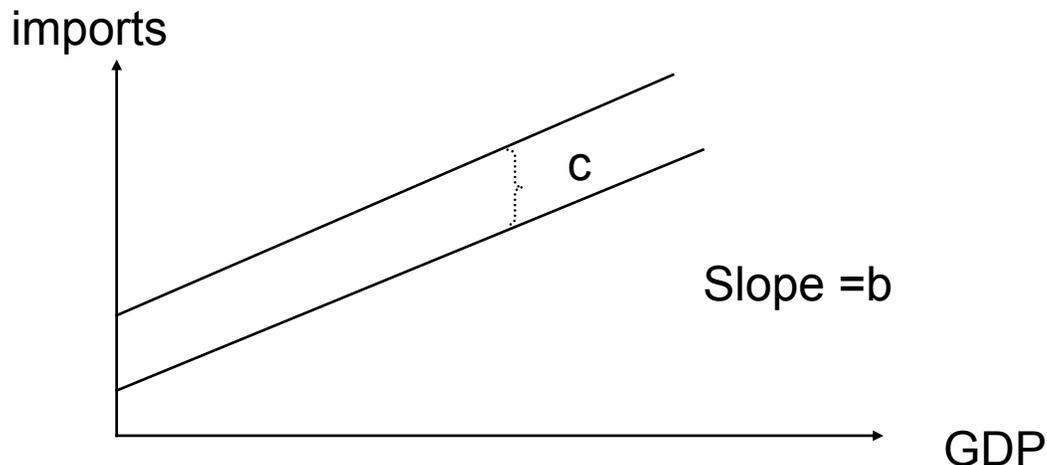
$$\text{Elasticity} = b$$

## C. Specification of the OLS regression ... (cont')

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- Also implies choosing the explanatory variables (theory, purpose, experience)
- Dummy Variables= 0,1 variable

Ex. Imports = a + b GDP + c D + u    D=island



*Modelling Methods for Trade  
Policy II: Gravity Models*

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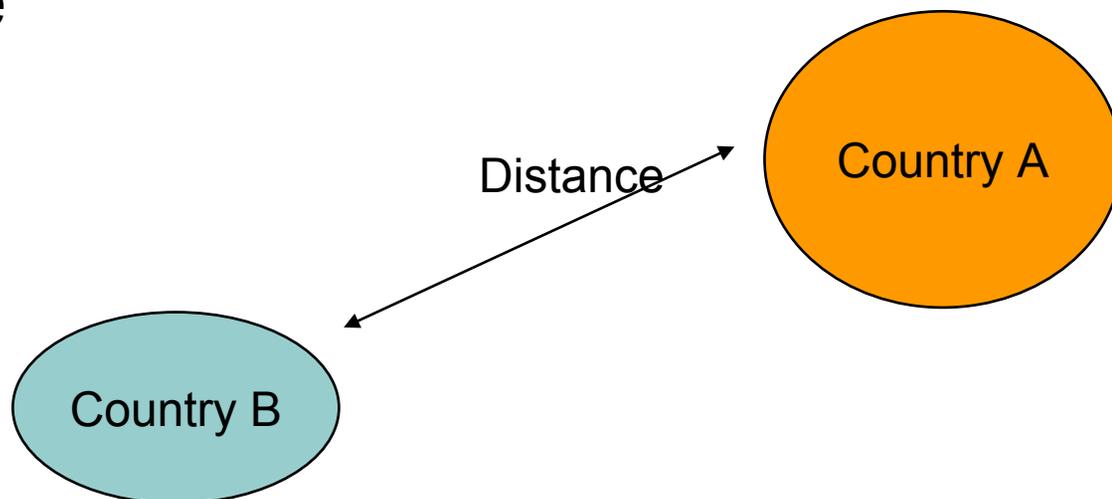
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## 2.A The theoretical foundations of gravity models: Newton's Law

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- Econometric model (ex-post analysis)
- Initially, NO theoretical foundations.
- Distance and Size determine bilateral trade



## 2.A The theoretical foundations of gravity models: Newton's Law

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- Specification similar to Newton's Law

$$F_{ij} = K \frac{M_i^\alpha M_j^\beta}{D_{ij}^\theta}$$

M= Size (GDP, POP) D =distance

## 2.B Estimated gravity equation ...Newton's Law-based Normal Trade

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- Normal trade

$$\ln(\text{Trade}_{ij}) = C + a \ln(\text{GDP}_i) + b \ln(\text{GDP}_j) + c \ln(\text{distance}_{ij}) + u_{ij}$$

## 3.A The theoretical foundations of gravity models

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- reduced form of a intra-industry trade model

$$F_{ij} = \frac{M_i M_j}{M_w} \left( \frac{T_{ij}}{P_i P_j} \right)^{1-\sigma}$$

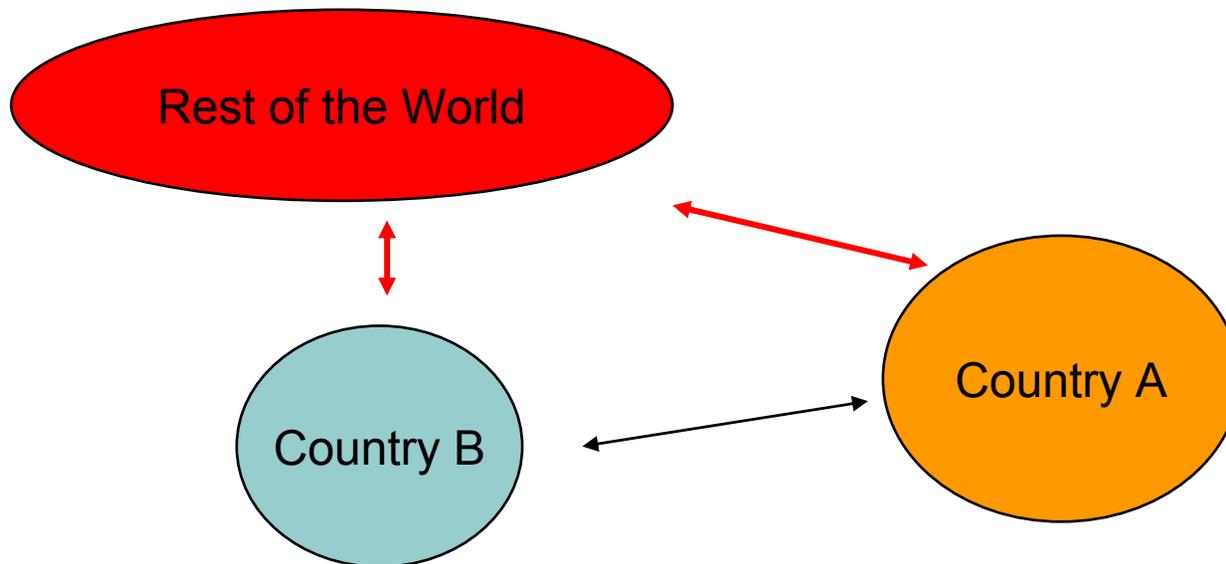
P= Resistance Term or Remoteness (trade weighted average distances from the rest of the world)

See Feenstra (2004), Anderson and van Wincoop (2004), Head (2003)

### 3.A The theoretical foundations of gravity models

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- Countries distance from the Rest of the World matters for their bilateral trade



### 3.B Estimated gravity equation ...Theoretically Founded Normal Trade

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- Normal trade with Resistances

$$\ln(\text{Trade}_{ij}) = C + a \ln(\text{GDP}_i) + b \ln(\text{GDP}_j) + \\ + c \ln(\text{distance}_{ij}) + d \ln(\text{Remoteness})_i + \\ + e \ln(\text{Remoteness})_j + u_{ij}$$

Where the Remoteness term is calculated as:

$$\text{Sum}_k \text{ distance}_{kj} / \text{GDP}_k$$

## 3.B Estimated gravity equation ...Normal Trade

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- Normal trade with fixed effects

$$\ln(\text{Trade}_{ij}) = C + a \ln(\text{GDP}_i) + b \ln(\text{GDP}_j) + \\ + c \ln(\text{distance}_{ij}) + d \text{Dummy}_i + e \text{Dummy}_j + \\ + u_{ij}$$

## 3.B Estimated gravity equation ...Normal Trade

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- Normal trade normalizing for a third country

$$\ln(\text{Trade}_{ij}/\text{Trade}_{kj}) = C + a \ln(\text{GDP}_i/\text{GDP}_k) + c \ln(\text{distance}_{ij}/\text{distance}_{kj}) + u_{ij}$$

## “Augmenting” the gravity equations

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- Income per capita (higher income countries trade more)
- Adjacency
- Common language, colonial links
- Institutions, infrastructures, labour flows,...
- Surprisingly, bilateral tariff barriers often missing!!!

## “Augmenting” gravity model

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- To evaluate the impact of RTAs: Trade creation and trade diversion

$$\ln(\text{Trade}_{ij}) = \mathbf{a} \ln(\text{GDP}_i) + \mathbf{b} \ln(\text{GDP}_j) + \\ + \mathbf{c} \ln(\text{distance}_{ij}, \text{adjacency}, \text{language} \dots) + \mathbf{d} (\text{Dummy } i) + \\ + \mathbf{e} (\text{Dummy } j) + \mathbf{g} (\text{intra-RTA}) + \mathbf{h} (\text{extra-RTA}) + \mathbf{u}_{ij}$$

- **IMPORTANT** the gravity model does **not** estimate **welfare effects**