

# Supplementary File for “Censored Quantile Regression via Box-Cox Transformation under Conditional Independence”

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## 1 Justification of the Bootstrap Procedure

To show the validity of the bootstrap estimator, we briefly discuss the proof to verify the conditions in Theorem B and Theorem 3 in Chen et al. (2003) by following their Example 1. We only prove this result for  $p = 1$  with a single continuous covariate.

First we assume that  $\gamma_0$  is known. Clearly, the conditions in Theorem 3 have been verified by Lemma A.2. To prove the consistency of the bootstrap estimators, it suffices to verify condition (2.6B) in Chen et al. (2003). Following Lemma A.3, one obtains

$$\Gamma_2(\hat{\beta}_n, \hat{F})[\hat{F}^* - \hat{F}] = -E \left[ ZI(\hat{F}(Y|Z) \leq \tau) \frac{\hat{F}^*(Y|Z) - \hat{F}(Y|Z)}{1 - \hat{F}(Y|Z)} \middle| \{(Z_i, Y_i, \delta_i)\}_{i=1}^n \right],$$

where  $\hat{F}^*(\cdot|z)$  is the bootstrap conditional Kaplan-Meier estimator of  $F_0(\cdot|z)$  from the data  $\{(Z_i^*, Y_i^*, \delta_i^*)\}_{i=1}^n$ , drawn randomly with replacement from  $\{(Z_i, Y_i, \delta_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ . Following the proof of Lemma A.3 and noting that  $U_n(\hat{\beta}_n, \hat{F}) = 0$ , one can see that there are i.i.d random vector functions  $v_i^*(\beta, F)$  such that  $n^{1/2}(U_n^*(\hat{\beta}_n, \hat{F}) - U_n(\hat{\beta}_n, \hat{F}) + \Gamma_2(\hat{\beta}_n, \hat{F})[\hat{F}^* - \hat{F}]) = n^{-1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^*(\hat{\beta}_n, \hat{F}) + o_{P^*}(n^{-1/2})$ , where  $U_n^*(\hat{\beta}_n, \hat{F}) = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^* \{\delta_i^* I(Y_i^* \leq \exp(Z_i^{*\prime} \hat{\beta}_n)) - H_\tau(\hat{F}(Y_i^*|Z_i^*))\}$  and  $v_i^*$  is similar to  $v_i$  in Lemma A.3. Conditioning on the data,  $v_1^*, \dots, v_n^*$  are independent and mean zero random variables and thus Condition (2.6B) in Chen et al. (2003) is satisfied by the triangular array central limit theorem.

## References

Chen, X., Linton, O., and van Keilegom, I. (2003). Estimation of semiparametric models when the criterion function is not smooth. *Econometrica* **71**, 1591-1608.