

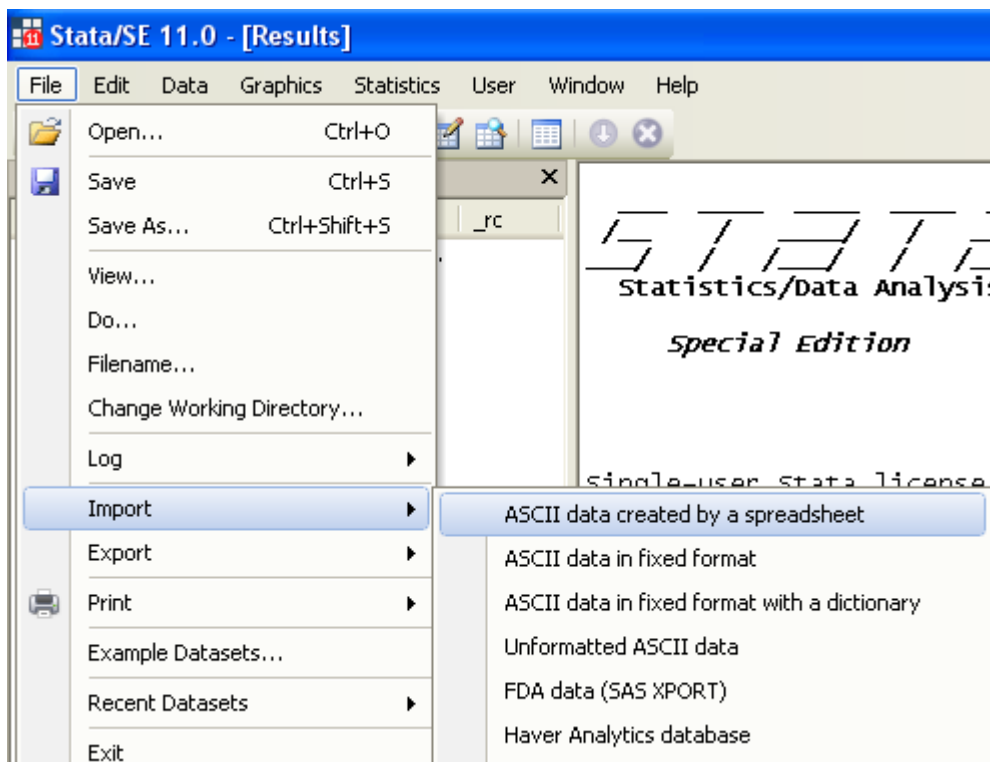
# STATA Manual

By Tatre Jantarakolica

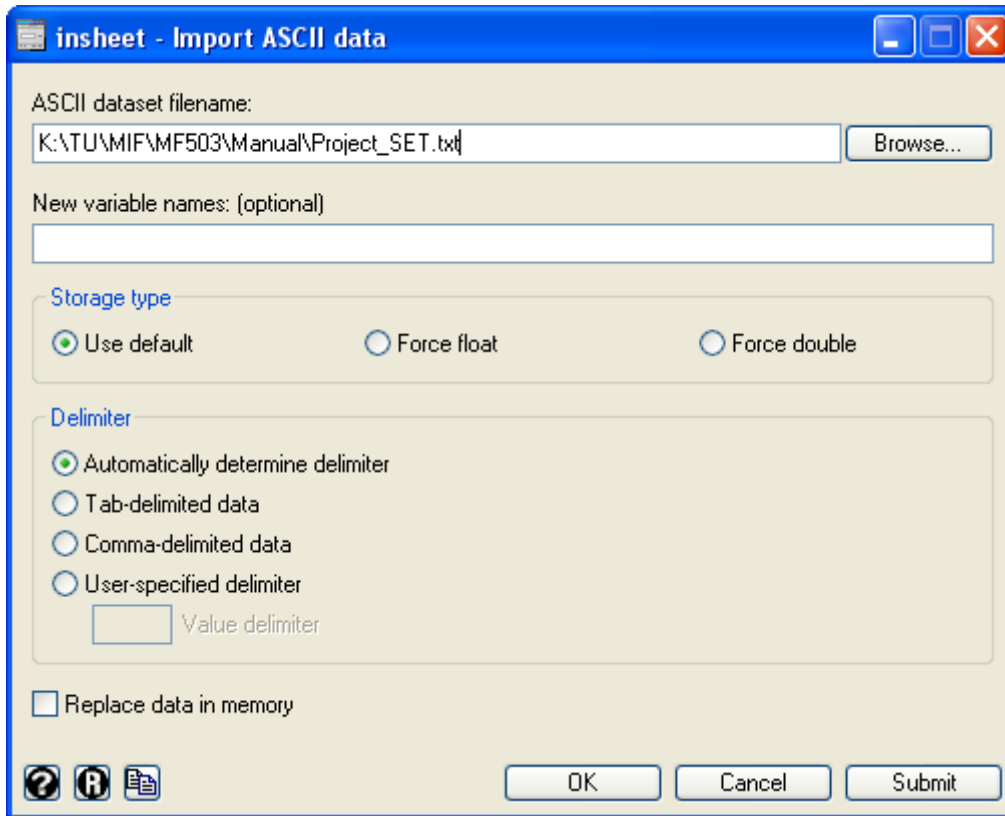
## Import Data

To import data from Text file, we can begin by:

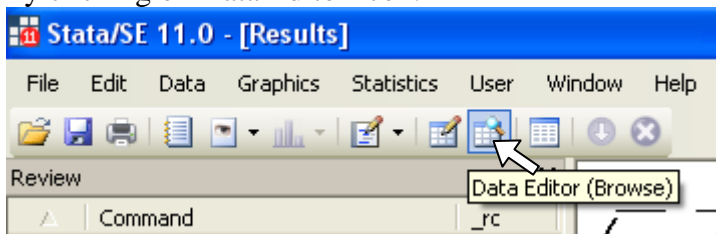
- From menu bar, go to File, select Import, choose ASCII data created by a spreadsheet



In insheet – Import ASCII data window, specify the data file (Text file). Then, click OK.



By clicking on Data Editor Icon:

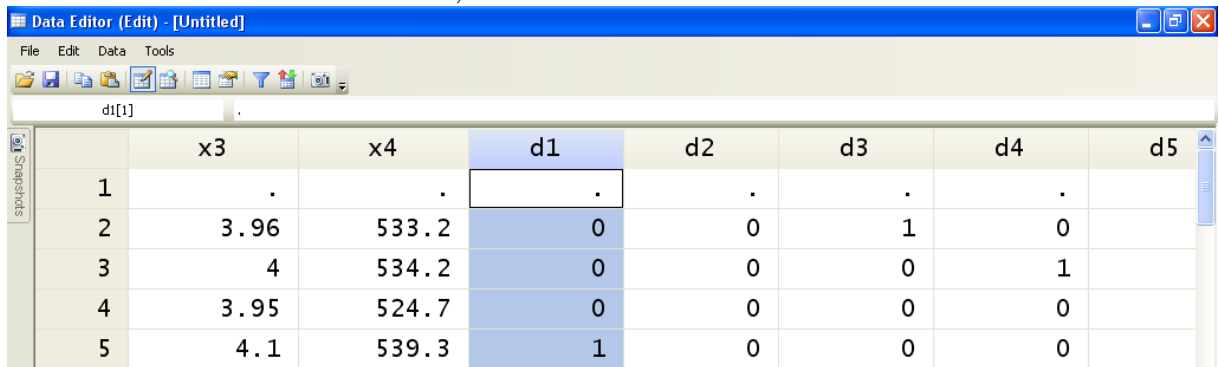


The data will be in Data Editor window as follows:

	day	date	time	rm	rj	rf
1	TUE	3-Jan-2006	0	.	.	.
2	WED	4-Jan-2006	1	2.419932	1.369863	.0184286
3	THU	5-Jan-2006	2	-.25834	-2.702703	.0183561
4	FRI	6-Jan-2006	3	.8175045	2.083333	.0182085
5	MON	9-Jan-2006	4	1.996412	2.040816	.0180685

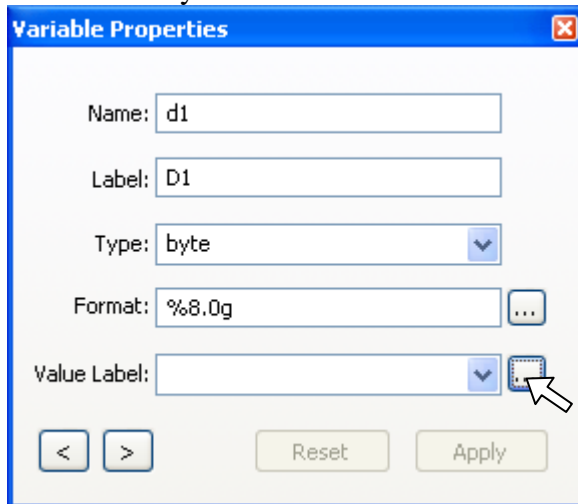
### Define Name and Definition of the Variables

From Data Editor window, double click on the variable.



	x3	x4	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3.96	533.2	0	0	1	0	
3	4	534.2	0	0	0	1	
4	3.95	524.7	0	0	0	0	
5	4.1	539.3	1	0	0	0	

From Variable Properties window, specify Label of the variable, then, choose Define/Modify...



**Variable Properties**

Name: d1

Label: D1

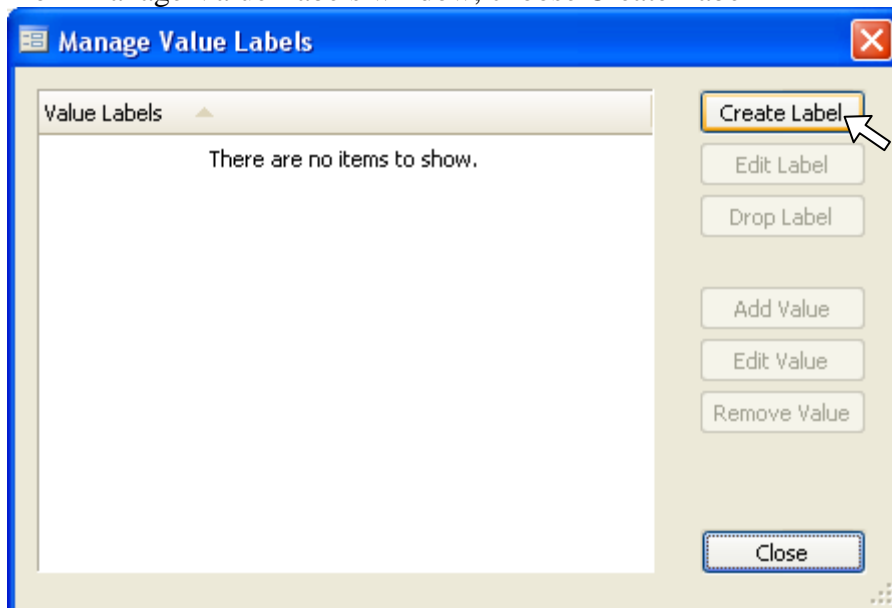
Type: byte

Format: %8.0g

Value Label: [dropdown menu]

< > Reset Apply

From Manage Value Labels window, choose Create Label



**Manage Value Labels**

Value Labels

There are no items to show.

Create Label

Edit Label

Drop Label

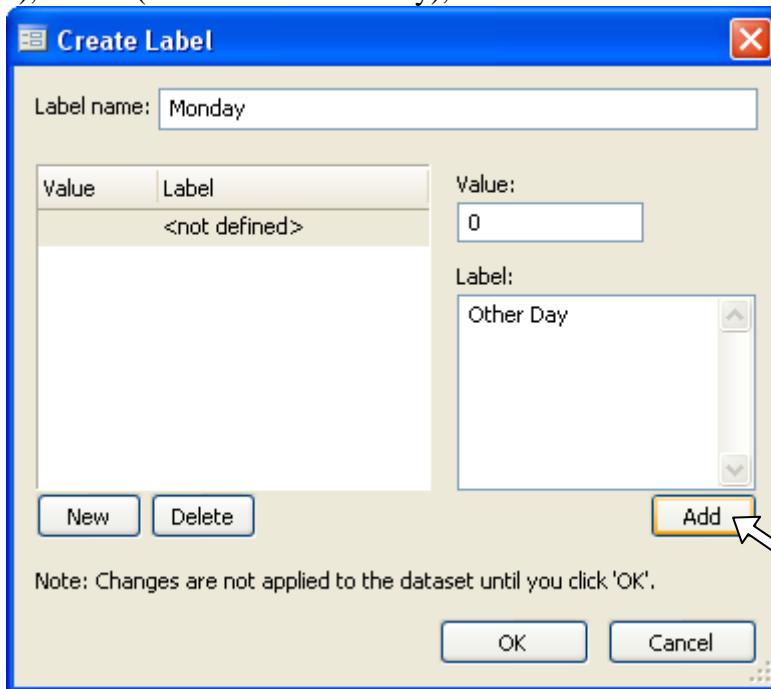
Add Value

Edit Value

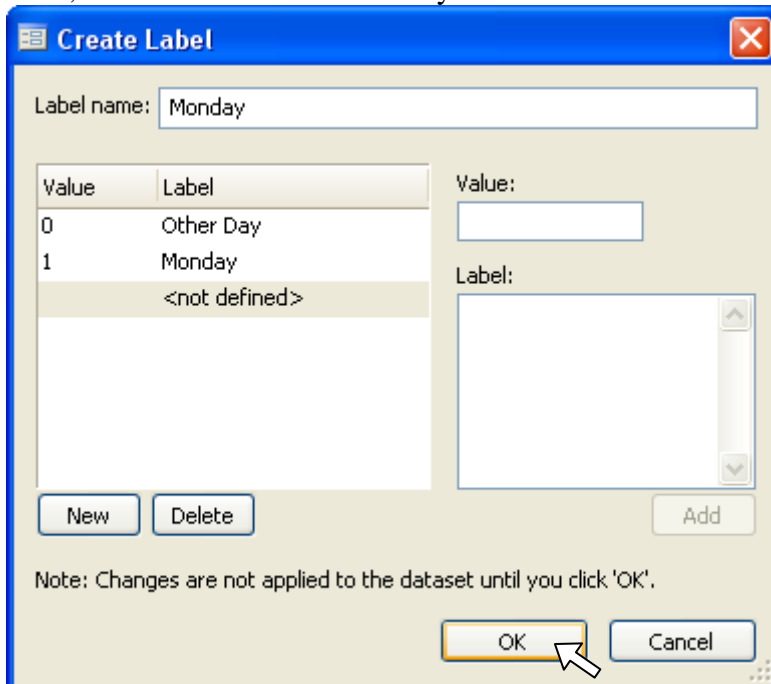
Remove Value

Close

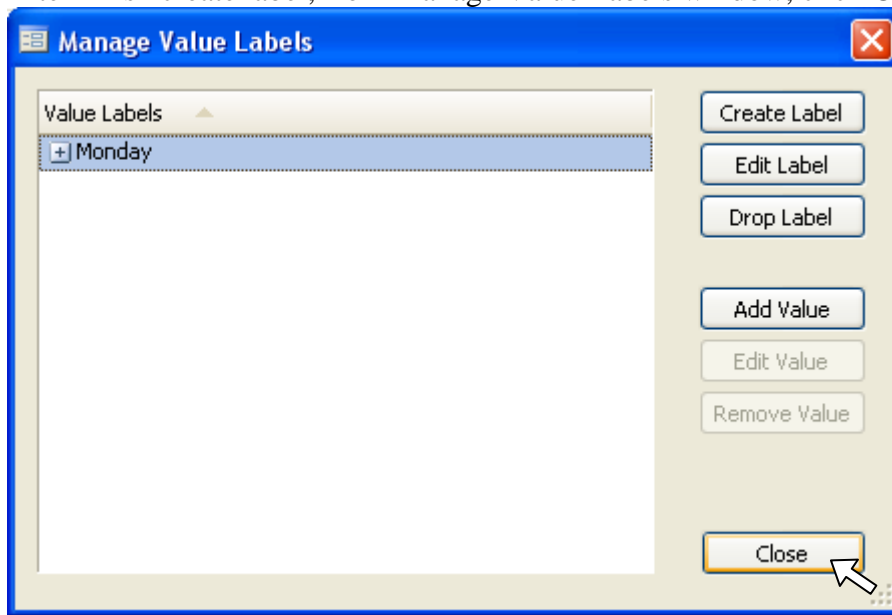
From Create Label window, define Label name: (in this case Monday), Value: (in this case 0), Label: (in this case Other Day), then click Add.



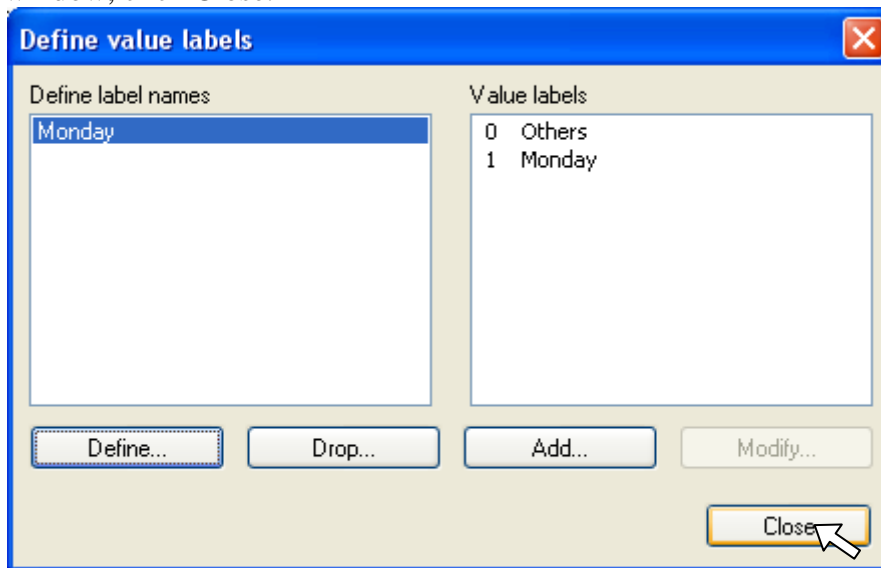
Then, Value: 1 and Label: Monday. After finish define Value and Label, click OK.



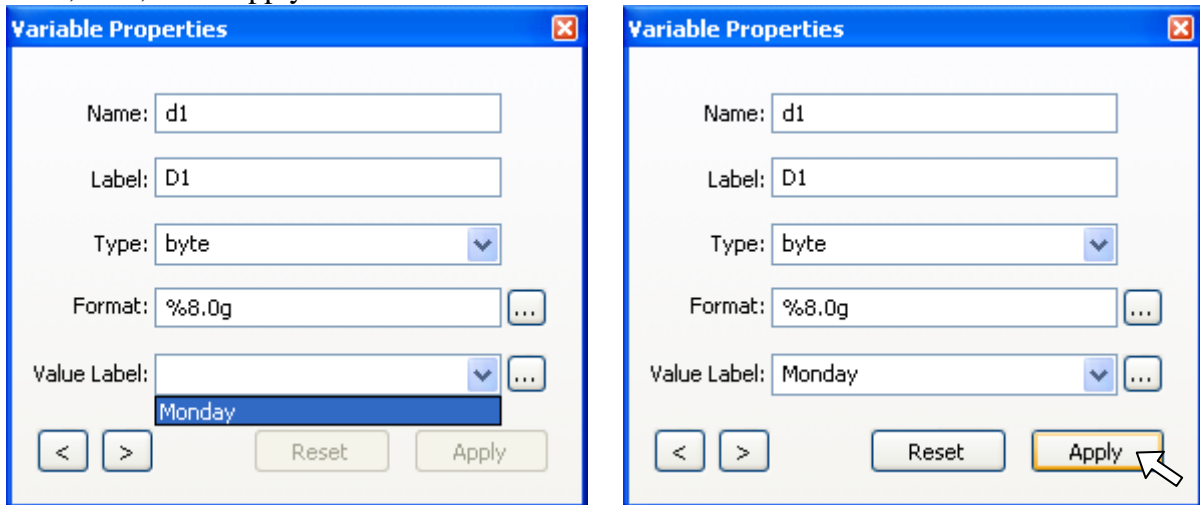
After finish create label, from Manage Value Labels window, click Close.



After finished inputing value of variables, click Cancel. Then, from Define value labels window, click Close.



Then, from Variable Properties window, go to Value label box, choose the specify value label, then, click Apply.



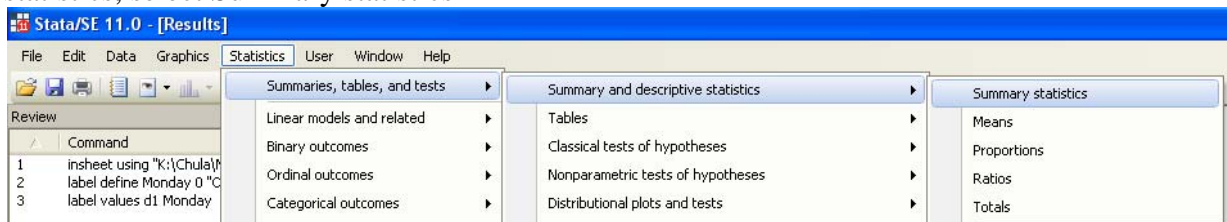
Then, the value label will appear instead of value.

The screenshot shows the STATA Data Editor window with a data table. The table has columns x3, x4, d1, d2, d3, d4, and d5. The d1 column contains values 'other Day' and 'Monday'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Vars: 29 Obs: 224 Filter: Off Mode: Edit CAP: NUM' and the system clock shows '1:03 AM'.

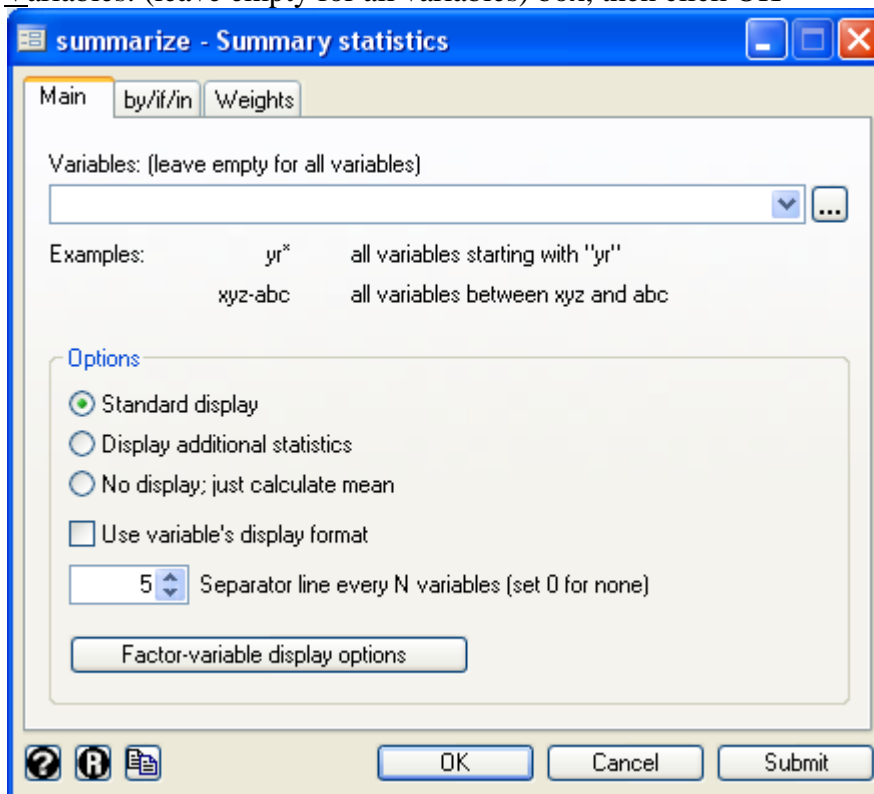
	x3	x4	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5
2	3.96	533.2	other Day	0	1	0	
3	4	534.2	other Day	0	0	1	
4	3.95	524.7	other Day	0	0	0	
5	4.1	539.3	Monday	0	0	0	
6	3.93	548.75	other Day	1	0	0	
7	3.95	542.2	other Day	0	1	0	
8	4	548.6	other Day	0	0	1	
9	3.94	547.8	other Day	0	0	0	
10	4	556.5	Monday	0	0	0	
11	3.94	561.8	other Day	1	0	0	
12	4.12	554.1	other Day	0	1	0	
13	4.17	543.6	other Day	0	0	1	
14	4.17	557.6	other Day	0	0	0	
15	4.15	553.4	Monday	0	0	0	
16	4.16	558.8	other Day	1	0	0	
17	4.16	558.3	other Day	0	1	0	
18	4.15	563	other Day	0	0	1	

Descriptive Statistics can be analyzed by:

From Menu Bar, go to Statistics, choose Summaries, tables, & tests, select Summary statistics, select Summary statistics



From summarize – Summary statistics window, specify the variables to be analyzed in Variables: (leave empty for all variables) box, then click OK



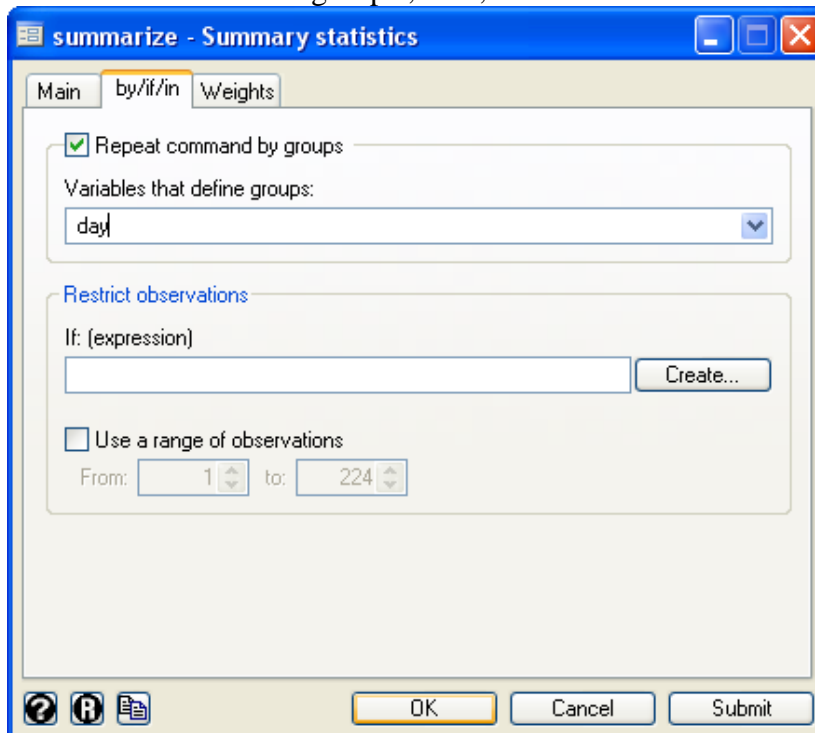
The result will be as follows:

```
. summarize
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
day	0				
date	0				
time	224	111.5	64.80741	0	223
rm	223	.0134254	1.022241	-3.538129	3.050996
rj	223	.0012806	1.841034	-6.666667	4.580153
rf	223	.0201872	.0010914	.0180685	.0216338
ex	223	38.09048	.9104958	36.04	40.74
r	223	4.719708	.3435897	3.93	5.16
gp	223	601.4513	39.4314	524.7	718.8
y	223	-.0189067	1.840972	-6.68504	4.55939
x1	223	-.006762	1.022251	-3.55919	3.02984
x2	223	38.09048	.9104958	36.04	40.74
x3	223	4.719708	.3435897	3.93	5.16
x4	223	601.4513	39.4314	524.7	718.8
d1	223	.1883408	.3918637	0	1
d2	223	.2017937	.4022419	0	1
d3	223	.206278	.4055427	0	1
d4	223	.206278	.4055427	0	1
d5	223	.1973094	.3988632	0	1

Descriptive Statistics Classified by Groups can be done by

From summarize – Summary statistics window, choose by/if/in, specify grouping variable, in Variables that define groups:, then, click OK.



The results will be as follows:

```
. by day, sort : summarize rm
```

```
-----> day = FRI
```

---

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
rm	44	.2529098	.898997	-1.598893	2.63296

-----  
-> day = MON

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
rm	42	-.1194381	1.034139	-2.933021	1.996412

-----  
-> day = THU

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
rm	46	-.0067526	1.061755	-2.080594	1.698142

-----  
-> day = TUE

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
rm	45	-.1324269	.8035679	-1.955488	1.540987

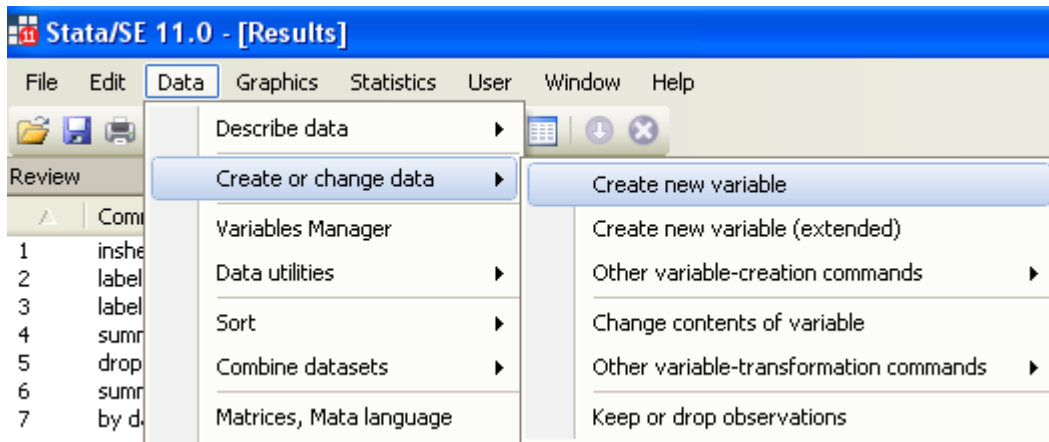
-----  
-> day = WED

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
rm	46	.0685229	1.246002	-3.538129	3.050996

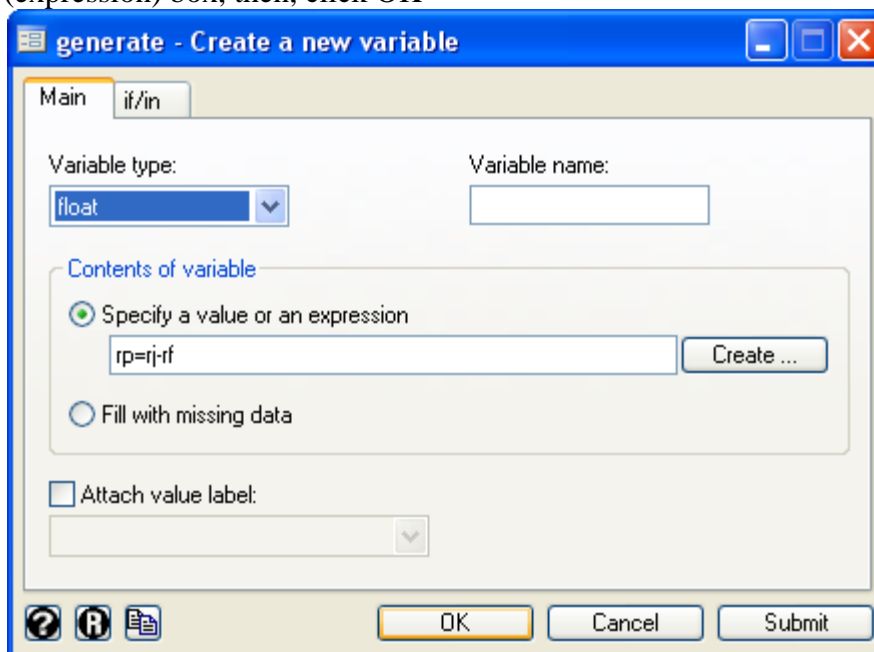
.

### Create Variable

To create risk premium variable (stock return minus risk-free rate), from Menu Bar, go to Data, choose Create or change variables, select Create new variable



From generate – Create a new variable window, specify new variable name in New variable name: box, and expression of the new variable in Contents of new variable: (expression) box, then, click OK

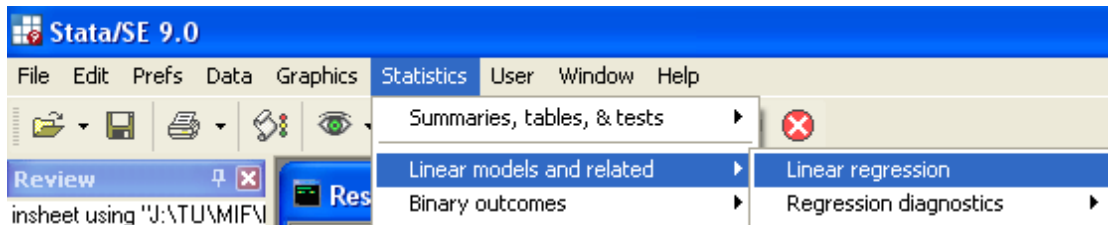


## Simple Regression Model

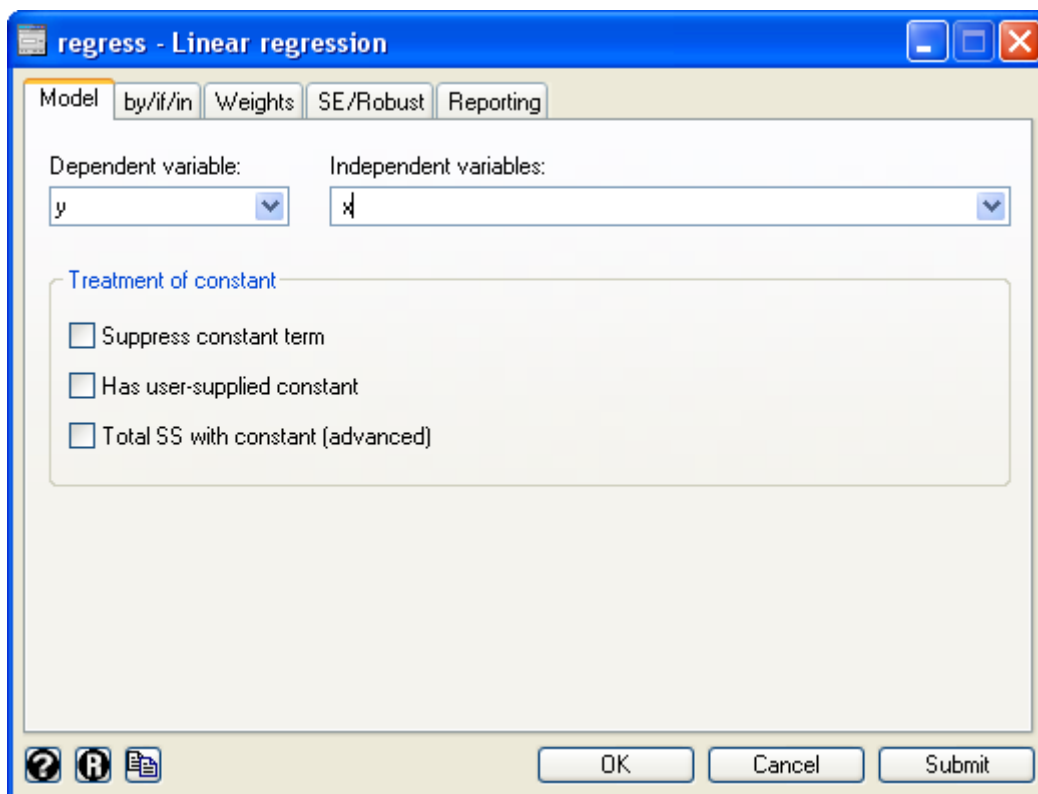
The model:

$$Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + u_i$$

In this example, we estimate the least-squares regression of  $Y_i$  on  $X_i$ . To run a regression, from menu bar go to Statistics, choose Linear models and related, select Linear regression.



From regress – Linear regression window, specify dependent and independent variables in Dependent variable: and Independent variables: boxes, then, click OK.



The results will be as follows:

```
. regress y x
```

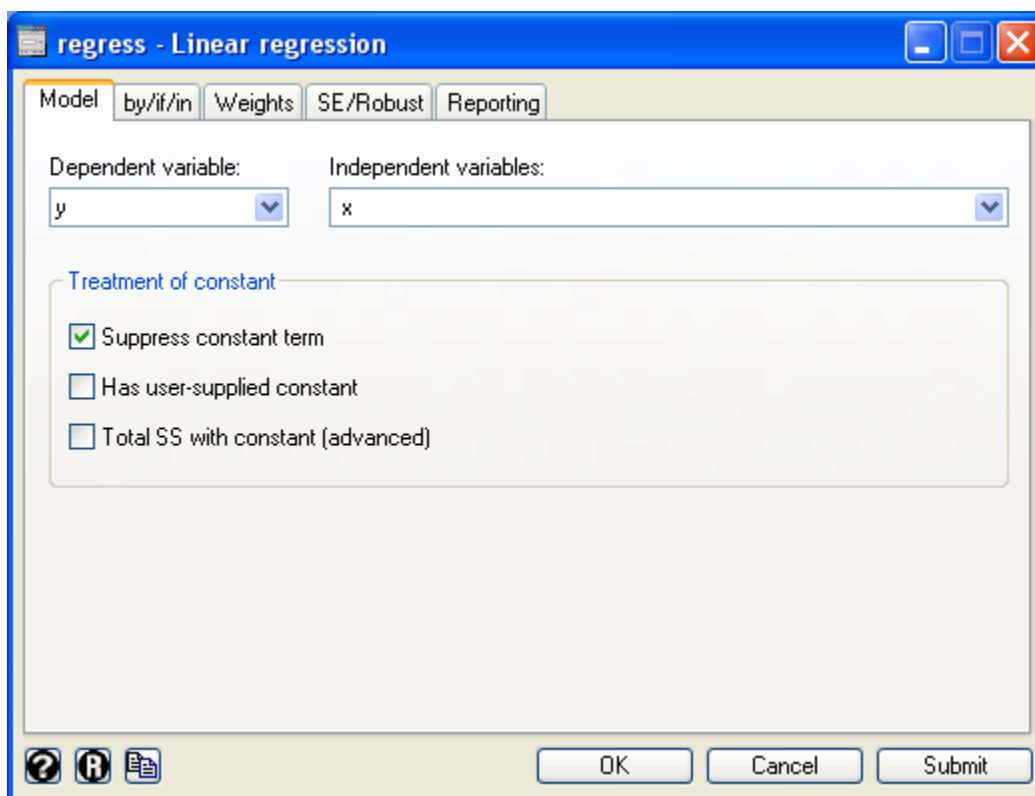
Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	84751.5429	1	84751.5429	Number of obs =	70	
Residual	18683.8286	68	274.762185	F( 1, 68) =	308.45	
Total	103435.371	69	1499.06335	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8194	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8167	
				Root MSE =	16.576	

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x	.6057143	.0344884	17.56	0.000	.5368938 .6745347
_cons	20.28571	6.188714	3.28	0.002	7.936327 32.6351

```
. est store withcon
```

To run the model without intercept term, check Suppress constant term box.



```
. regress y x, noconstant
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	1145262.03	1	1145262.03	Number of obs =	70	
Residual	21635.967	69	313.564739	F( 1, 69) =	3652.39	
Total	1166898	70	16669.9714	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9815	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9812	
				Root MSE =	17.708	

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x	.7128128	.0117947	60.44	0.000	.689283 .7363425

```
. est store wocon
```

```
. est table withcon wocon, star(0.1 0.05 0.01) stat(N F r2)
```

Variable	withcon	wocon
----------	---------	-------

x	.60571429***	.71281278***
_cons	20.285714***	
N	70	70
F	308.45417	3652.3942
r2	.81936712	.98145856

Legend: \* p<. 1; \*\* p<. 05; \*\*\* p<. 01

### Multiply or Divide constant value to the variable

Generate new variable by:

. g x10 = x\*10

. g y10 = y\*10

. reg y x

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	84751.5429	1	84751.5429	Number of obs =	70	
Residual	18683.8286	68	274.762185	F( 1, 68) =	308.45	
Total	103435.371	69	1499.06335	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8194	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8167	
				Root MSE =	16.576	

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	<b>.6057143</b>	.0344884	17.56	0.000	.5368938	.6745347
_cons	20.28571	6.188714	3.28	0.002	7.936327	32.6351

. reg y x10

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	84751.5429	1	84751.5429	Number of obs =	70	
Residual	18683.8286	68	274.762185	F( 1, 68) =	308.45	
Total	103435.371	69	1499.06335	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8194	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8167	
				Root MSE =	16.576	

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x10	<b>.0605714</b>	.0034488	17.56	0.000	.0536894	.0674535
_cons	20.28571	6.188714	3.28	0.002	7.936327	32.6351

. reg y10 x

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	8475154.29	1	8475154.29	Number of obs =	70	
Residual	1868382.86	68	27476.2185	F( 1, 68) =	308.45	
Total	10343537.1	69	149906.335	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8194	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8167	
				Root MSE =	165.76	

y10	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x	<b>6.057143</b>	.3448836	17.56	0.000	5.368938	6.745347
_cons	202.8571	61.88714	3.28	0.002	79.36327	326.351

. reg y10 x10

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	8475154.29	1	8475154.29	Number of obs =	70	
Residual	1868382.86	68	27476.2185	F( 1, 68) =	308.45	
Total	10343537.1	69	149906.335	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8194	
				Adj R-squared =	0.8167	
				Root MSE =	165.76	

y10	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x10	<b>.6057143</b>	.0344884	17.56	0.000	.5368938	.6745347

```

      _cons |    202.8571    61.88714    3.28    0.002    79.36327    326.351
-----+-----

```

```

. g lny=ln(y)

```

```

. g lnx=ln(x)

```

```

. reg lny lnx

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	70
Model	6.35437211	1	6.35437211	F( 1, 68) =	405.67
Residual	1.06515616	68	.015664061	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.8564
				Adj R-squared =	0.8543
Total	7.41952827	69	.107529395	Root MSE =	.12516

lny	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnx	.8148884	.0404589	20.14	0.000	.7341539 .8956228
_cons	.6302696	.2057428	3.06	0.003	.2197162 1.040823

```

. reg lny x

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	70
Model	6.23468848	1	6.23468848	F( 1, 68) =	357.82
Residual	1.18483979	68	.017424115	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.8403
				Adj R-squared =	0.8380
Total	7.41952827	69	.107529395	Root MSE =	.132

lny	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x	.0051952	.0002746	18.92	0.000	.0046471 .0057432
_cons	3.880016	.049283	78.73	0.000	3.781673 3.978359

```

. reg y lnx

```

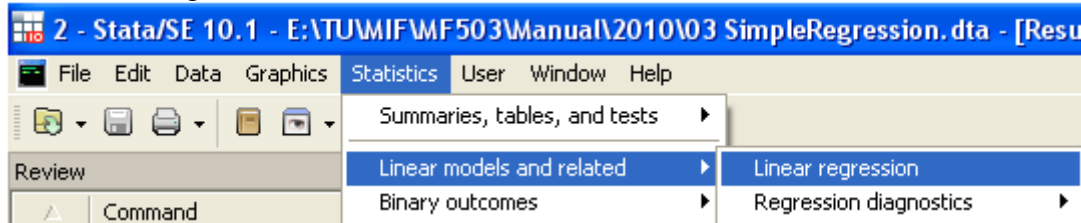
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	70
Model	82919.4567	1	82919.4567	F( 1, 68) =	274.84
Residual	20515.9147	68	301.704629	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.8017
				Adj R-squared =	0.7987
Total	103435.371	69	1499.06335	Root MSE =	17.37

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnx	93.08721	5.615039	16.58	0.000	81.88257 104.2918
_cons	-348.86	28.55377	-12.22	0.000	-405.8382 -291.8819

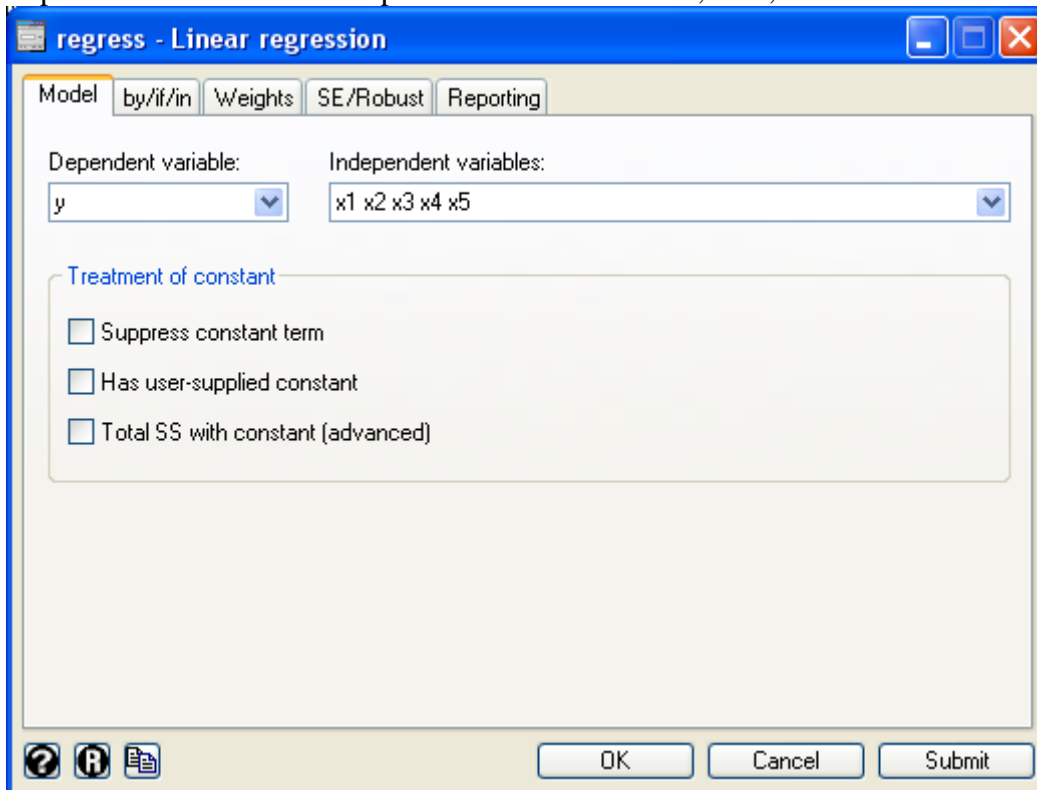
## Multiple Regression Model

The model: 
$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \beta_4 X_{4i} + \beta_5 X_{5i} + u_i$$

To run a regression, from menu bar go to Statistics, choose Linear models and related, select Linear regression.



From regress – Linear regression window, specify dependent and independent variables in Dependent variable: and Independent variables: boxes, then, click OK.



The results will be as follows:

```
. reg y x1 x2 x3 x4 x5
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	1129.30649	5	225.861299	Number of obs =	23	
Residual	66.622243	17	3.91895547	F( 5, 17) =	57.63	
Total	1195.92874	22	54.3603971	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9443	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9279	
				Root MSE =	1.9796	

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.0048894	.0049619	0.99	0.338	-.0055794	.0153581
x2	-.6518875	.1743999	-3.74	0.002	-1.019839	-.2839359
x3	.2432418	.0895442	2.72	0.015	.05432	.4321636
x4	.1043175	.0706436	1.48	0.158	-.0447275	.2533625
x5	-.0711103	.0983811	-0.72	0.480	-.2786762	.1364556
_cons	38.59691	4.214487	9.16	0.000	29.70512	47.4887

### Hypotheses Testing

To test whether  $\beta_4 = \beta_5$ .

```
. test x4 = x5
```

```
( 1) x4 - x5 = 0
```

```
F( 1, 17) = 1.27
Prob > F = 0.2746
```

To test whether we should eliminate  $x_4$  and  $x_5$  out of the model, or  $H_0: \beta_4 = \beta_5 = 0$ .

```
. test (x4=0) (x5=0)
```

```
( 1) x4 = 0
```

```
( 2) x5 = 0
```

```
F( 2, 17) = 1.17
Prob > F = 0.3354
```

```
. regress y x1 x2 x3
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	1120.17021	3	373.390069	Number of obs =	23	
Residual	75.7585287	19	3.98729099	F( 3, 19) =	93.65	
Total	1195.92874	22	54.3603971	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9367	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9267	
				Root MSE =	1.9968	

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.0108762	.0023812	4.57	0.000	.0058922	.0158602
x2	-.5410846	.1579697	-3.43	0.003	-.8717189	-.2104503
x3	.1740546	.0625307	2.78	0.012	.0431764	.3049328
_cons	38.6472	3.6496	10.59	0.000	31.0085	46.2859

To test whether  $\beta_2 + \beta_3 = 1$

```
. test x2+x3=1
```

```
( 1) x2 + x3 = 1
```

```
F( 1, 19) = 132.06
Prob > F = 0.0000
```

## Multicollinearity Problem

### Detecting Serious Multicollinearity Problem

Model:  $Y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + u$

```
. reg y x2 x3 x4 x5
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	52249133.2	4	13062283.3	Number of obs =	16	
Residual	10347222.8	11	940656.615	F( 4, 11) =	13.89	
Total	62596356	15	4173090.4	Prob > F =	0.0003	
				R-squared =	0.8347	
				Adj R-squared =	0.7746	
				Root MSE =	969.87	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x2	-2227.704	920.4659	-2.42	0.034	-4253.636	-201.772
x3	1251.141	1157.021	1.08	0.303	-1295.445	3797.726
x4	6.283002	30.62166	0.21	0.841	-61.11482	73.68083
x5	-197.4	101.5612	-1.94	0.078	-420.9348	26.13479
_cons	10816.04	5988.35	1.81	0.098	-2364.229	23996.31

Signal of the problem – High F-test, but low t-test.

### Checking Pair-wise Correlation:

```
. pwcorr y x2 x3 x4 x5
```

	y	x2	x3	x4	x5
y	1.0000				
x2	-0.7842	1.0000			
x3	<b>-0.0227</b>	<b>0.4725</b>	1.0000		
x4	<b>-0.4130</b>	0.2892	<b>-0.1044</b>	1.0000	
x5	-0.8518	0.6531	-0.1273	<b>0.5499</b>	1.0000

### Checking Partial Correlation:

```
. pcorr y x2 x3 x4 x5  
(obs=16)
```

Partial correlation of y with

Variable	Corr.	Sig.
x2	-0.5895	0.034
x3	0.3100	0.303
x4	0.0617	0.841
x5	-0.5056	0.078

### Checking Variance Inflation Factor (VIF):

```
. estat vif
```

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
x2	3.91	0.255901
x5	3.73	0.268223
x3	2.25	0.443702
x4	1.46	0.686604

```
Mean VIF = 2.84
```

```
. reg x2 x3 x4 x5
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
				Number of obs =	16
				F( 3, 12) =	11.63

Model	3.22830633	3	1.07610211	Prob > F	=	0.0007
Residual	1.11023708	12	.092519757	R-squared	=	0.7441
Total	4.33854341	15	.289236228	Adj R-squared	=	0.6801
				Root MSE	=	.30417

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x2						
x3	.9306908	.2439007	3.82	0.002	.3992769	1.462105
x4	-.0039507	.0095356	-0.41	0.686	-.0247269	.0168255
x5	.0863716	.0198203	4.36	0.001	.0431868	.1295564
_cons	-.1080595	1.877798	-0.06	0.955	-4.199431	3.983312

```
. reg x3 x2 x4 x5
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	16
Model	.880977981	3	.293659327	F( 3, 12) =	5.02
Residual	.702665775	12	.058555481	Prob > F	= 0.0176
Total	1.58364376	15	.10557625	R-squared	= 0.5563
				Adj R-squared	= 0.4454
				Root MSE	= .24198

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x3						
x2	.5890315	.154364	3.82	0.002	.2527012	.9253618
x4	.0015943	.0076262	0.21	0.838	-.0150217	.0182103
x5	-.0539669	.0199846	-2.70	0.019	-.0975095	-.0104243
_cons	1.772722	1.403714	1.26	0.231	-1.285707	4.831152

```
. reg x4 x2 x3 x5
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	16
Model	457.888462	3	152.629487	F( 3, 12) =	1.83
Residual	1003.16777	12	83.5973141	Prob > F	= 0.1961
Total	1461.05623	15	97.4037487	R-squared	= 0.3134
				Adj R-squared	= 0.1417
				Root MSE	= 9.1432

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x4						
x2	-3.56971	8.615968	-0.41	0.686	-22.34229	15.20287
x3	2.276104	10.8876	0.21	0.838	-21.44595	25.99816
x5	1.42305	.8648254	1.65	0.126	-.4612425	3.307343
_cons	171.7178	27.01301	6.36	0.000	112.8615	230.5741

```
. reg x5 x2 x3 x4
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	16
Model	248.80415	3	82.9347167	F( 3, 12) =	10.91
Residual	91.1958498	12	7.59965415	Prob > F	= 0.0010
Total	340	15	22.6666667	R-squared	= 0.7318
				Adj R-squared	= 0.6647
				Root MSE	= 2.7567

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x5						
x2	7.09464	1.62806	4.36	0.001	3.547402	10.64188
x3	-7.004123	2.593707	-2.70	0.019	-12.65532	-1.352921
x4	.1293665	.0786194	1.65	0.126	-.0419306	.3006635
_cons	-12.85998	16.61137	-0.77	0.454	-49.05304	23.33308

## Solving Multicollinearity Problem by Dropping Variable

Before dropping variables, first, testing whether coefficients of those variables equals to zero.

```
. test x3 x4
```

```
( 1) x3 = 0
( 2) x4 = 0
```

```
      F( 2, 11) =    0.62
      Prob > F =    0.5551
```

```
. reg y x2 x5
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	51080225.8	2	25540112.9	Number of obs =	16	
Residual	11516130.2	13	885856.167	F( 2, 13) =	28.83	
Total	62596356	15	4173090.4	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8160	
				Adj R-squared =	0.7877	
				Root MSE =	941.2	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x2	-1509.261	596.7261	-2.53	0.025	-2798.409	-220.1125
x5	-254.1182	67.40739	-3.77	0.002	-399.743	-108.4934
_cons	14494.09	1559.877	9.29	0.000	11124.18	17864

### Check by using Information Criteria:

#### Model with $x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5$ :

```
. estat ic
```

Model	Obs	ll (null)	ll (model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	16	-144.14	-129.7401	5	269.4803	273.3432

#### Model with $x_2 x_5$ :

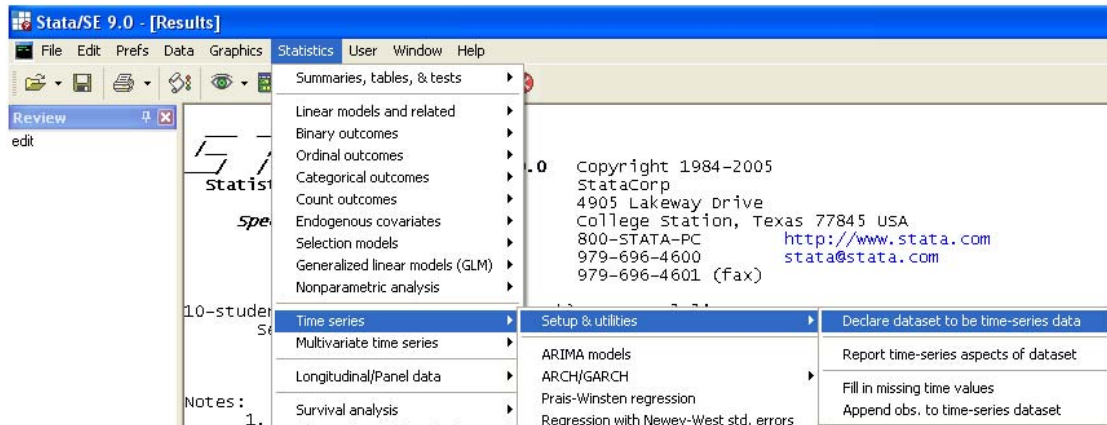
```
. estat ic
```

Model	Obs	ll (null)	ll (model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	16	-144.14	-130.5964	3	267.1928	269.5105

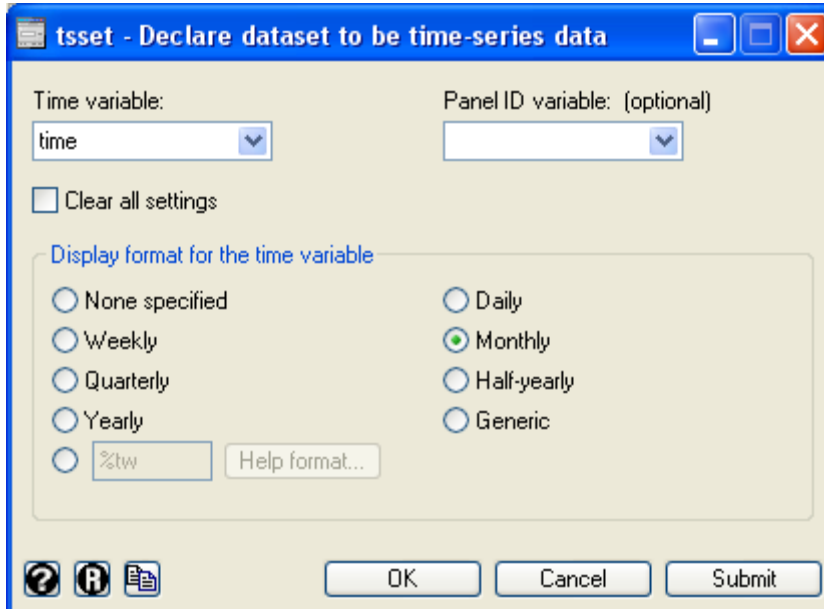
## Autocorrelation Problem

### Setting up data to be Time Series data

From menu bar, go to Statistics, choose Time series, select Setup & utilities, choose Declare dataset to be time-series data.



From `tsset` – Declare dataset to be time-series data window, specify variable determine time (in this case – `time`) in Time variable: box, and select time frequency in Display format for the time variable (in this case `Monthly`), then, click OK.



```
. tsset time, monthly
   time variable:  time, 1978m1 to 1987m12
```

## Detecting Autocorrelation Problem

Model:  $y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_t + u_t$

```
. reg y x
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 120		
Model	7284.31095	1	7284.31095	F( 1, 118)	=	2609.35
Residual	329.411078	118	2.79161931	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	7613.72203	119	63.9808574	R-squared	=	0.9567
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9564
				Root MSE	=	1.6708

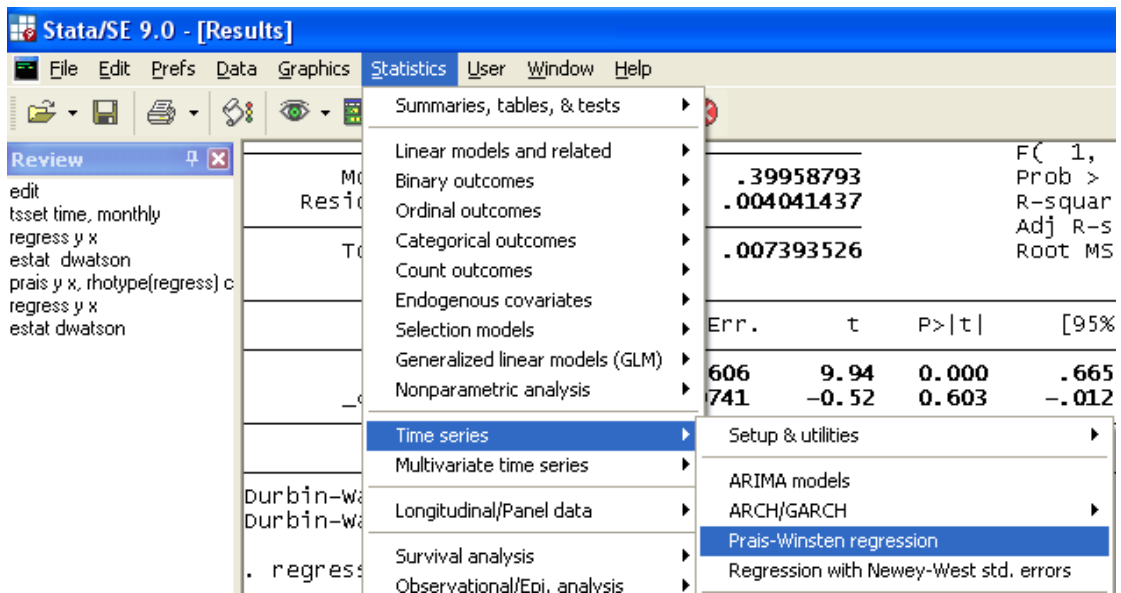
	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	x	.7370403	.0144286	51.08	0.000	.7084677	.7656129
	_cons	4.542808	1.451023	3.13	0.002	1.669388	7.416228

```
. estat dwatson
```

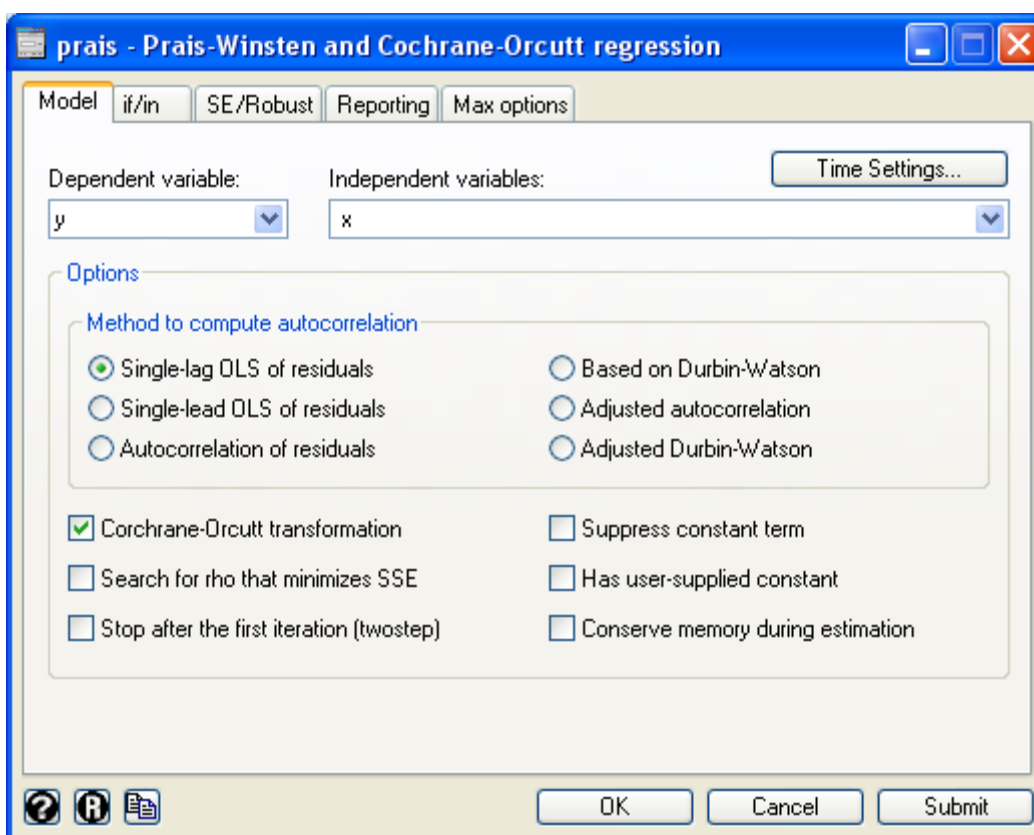
Durbin-Watson d-statistic( 2, 120) = 3.424407

## Solving Problem using Cochrane-Orcutt Technique

To solve problem using Cochrane-Orcutt technique, from menu bar, go to Statistics, choose Time series, select Prais-Winsten regression.



From prais – Prais-Winsten and Cochrane-Orcutt regression window, specify dependent and independent variables in Dependent variable: and Independent variables: boxes, and check on Corchrane-Orcutt transformation box, then, click OK.



```
. prais y x, rhotype(reg) corc
```

```
Iteration 0: rho = 0.0000
Iteration 1: rho = -0.7568
Iteration 2: rho = -0.7582
Iteration 3: rho = -0.7582
```

Cochrane-Orcutt AR(1) regression -- iterated estimates

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	119
Model	10297.8332	1	10297.8332	F( 1, 117) =	8265.39
Residual	145.769995	117	1.24589739	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	10443.6032	118	88.5051115	R-squared =	0.9860
				Adj R-squared =	0.9859
				Root MSE =	1.1162

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
y					
x	.7415161	.0081562	90.91	0.000	.7253631 .757669
_cons	4.112478	.816992	5.03	0.000	2.494469 5.730488
rho	-.7582272				

```
Durbin-Watson statistic (original) 3.424407
Durbin-Watson statistic (transformed) 2.061595
```

**Cochrane-Orcutt Iterative Process**

```
. reg y x
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	7284.31095	1	7284.31095	Number of obs =	120	
Residual	329.411078	118	2.79161931	F( 1, 118) =	2609.35	
Total	7613.72203	119	63.9808574	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9567	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9564	
				Root MSE =	1.6708	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
x	.7370403	.0144286	51.08	0.000	.7084677	.7656129
_cons	4.542808	1.451023	3.13	0.002	1.669388	7.416228

```
. predict uhat1, resid
```

```
. reg uhat1 |.uhat1, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	182.207794	1	182.207794	Number of obs =	119	
Residual	146.249169	118	1.23939974	F( 1, 118) =	147.01	
Total	328.456962	119	2.76014254	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.5547	
				Adj R-squared =	0.5510	
				Root MSE =	1.1133	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
uhat1						
uhat1 L1.	-.7568481	.062421	-12.12	0.000	-.8804588	-.6332375

```
. g ys_1=y-(-0.7568481)*l.y  
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. g xs_1=x-(-0.7568481)*l.x  
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. g x0_1=1-(-0.7568481)
```

```
. reg ys_1 xs_1 x0_1, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	2256381.42	2	1128190.71	Number of obs =	119	
Residual	145.770628	117	1.24590281	F( 2, 117) =	.	
Total	2256527.19	119	18962.4133	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9999	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9999	
				Root MSE =	1.1162	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
ys_1						
xs_1	.7415133	.0081615	90.86	0.000	.72535	.7576766
x0_1	4.112747	.8175166	5.03	0.000	2.493698	5.731796

```
. g uhat2=y-(4.112747+0.7415133*x)
```

```
. reg uhat2 |.uhat2, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	182.833426	1	182.833426	Number of obs =	119	
Residual	145.769997	118	1.23533896	F( 1, 118) =	148.00	
Total	328.603423	119	2.7613733	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.5564	
				Adj R-squared =	0.5526	
				Root MSE =	1.1115	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
uhat2						
uhat2 L1.	-.7582268	.0623253	-12.17	0.000	-.8816478	-.6348057

```
. g ys_2=y-(-0.7582268)*l.y
```

(1 missing value generated)

```
. g xs_2=x-(-0.7582268)*l.x
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. g x0_2=1-(-0.7582268)
```

```
. reg ys_2 xs_2 x0_2, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	119
Model	2259922.59	2	1129961.3	F( 2, 117) =	.
Residual	145.770127	117	1.24589852	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.9999
				Adj R-squared =	0.9999
Total	2260068.36	119	18992.1711	Root MSE =	1.1162

ys_2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
xs_2	.741516	.0081562	90.91	0.000	.7253631 .757669
x0_2	4.112483	.8169925	5.03	0.000	2.494472 5.730493

```
. g uhat3=y-(4.112483+0.741516*x)
```

```
. reg uhat3 l.uhat3, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	119
Model	182.833685	1	182.833685	F( 1, 118) =	148.00
Residual	145.769993	118	1.23533892	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.5564
				Adj R-squared =	0.5526
Total	328.603678	119	2.76137545	Root MSE =	1.1115

uhat3	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
uhat3 L1.	-.7582271	.0623253	-12.17	0.000	-.8816482 -.6348061

```
. g ys_3=y-(-0.7582271)*l.y
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. g xs_3=x-(-0.7582271)*l.x
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. g x0_3=1-(-0.7582271)
```

```
. reg ys_3 xs_3 x0_3, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	119
Model	2259923.4	2	1129961.7	F( 2, 117) =	.
Residual	145.770195	117	1.2458991	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.9999
				Adj R-squared =	0.9999
Total	2260069.17	119	18992.1779	Root MSE =	1.1162

ys_3	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
xs_3	.741516	.0081562	90.91	0.000	.7253631 .757669
x0_3	4.112484	.8169926	5.03	0.000	2.494473 5.730495

```
. prais y x, rhotype(reg) corc
```

```
Iteration 0: rho = 0.0000
Iteration 1: rho = -0.7568
Iteration 2: rho = -0.7582
Iteration 3: rho = -0.7582
```

Cochrane-Orcutt AR(1) regression -- iterated estimates

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	119
Model	10297.8332	1	10297.8332	F( 1, 117) =	8265.39
				Prob > F =	0.0000

Residual		145.769995	117	1.24589739		R-squared	=	0.9860
Total		10443.6032	118	88.5051115		Adj R-squared	=	0.9859
						Root MSE	=	1.1162
-----								
	y		Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	x		.7415161	.0081562	90.91	0.000	.7253631	.757669
	_cons		4.112478	.816992	5.03	0.000	2.494469	5.730488
	rho		-.7582272					
-----								
Durbin-Watson statistic (original)					3.424407			
Durbin-Watson statistic (transformed)					2.061595			

## Heteroscedasticity Problem

### Detecting Heteroscedasticity Problem

Model:  $RD = \beta_0 + \beta_1 SALE + u$

```
. reg rd sale
```

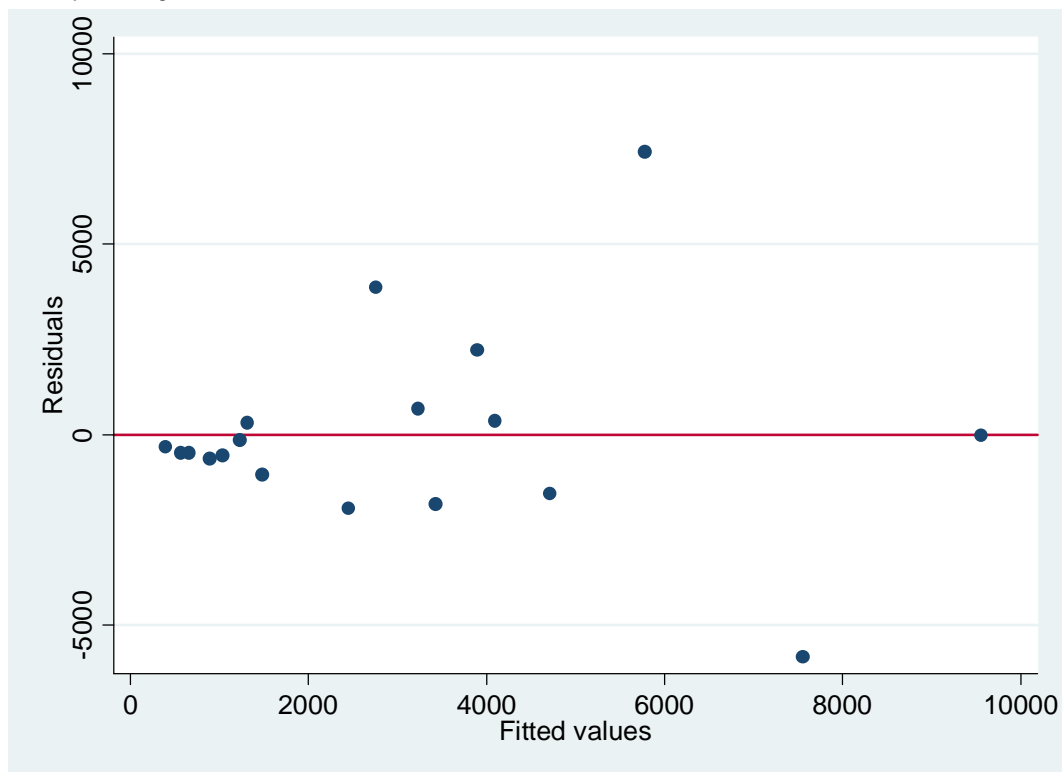
Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	111675212	1	111675212	Number of obs =	18	
Residual	121806834	16	7612927.12	F( 1, 16) =	14.67	
Total	233482046	17	13734238	Prob > F =	0.0015	
				R-squared =	0.4783	
				Adj R-squared =	0.4457	
				Root MSE =	2759.2	

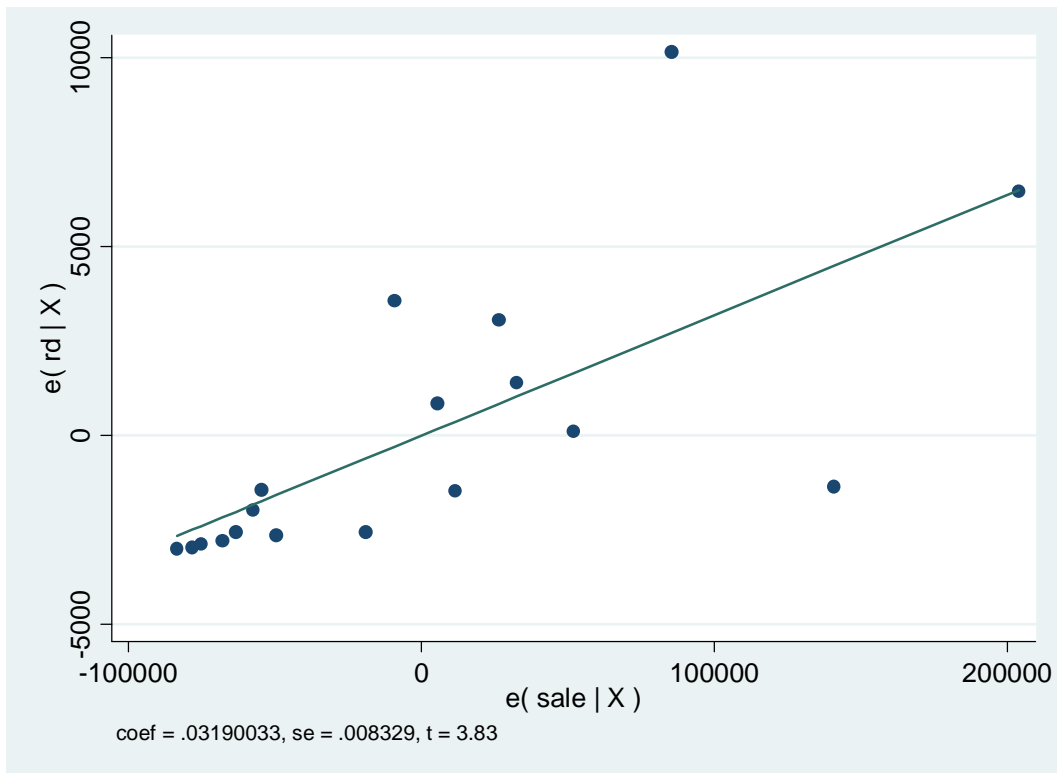
rd	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
sale	.0319003	.008329	3.83	0.001	.0142436 .049557
_cons	192.9932	990.9858	0.19	0.848	-1907.803 2293.789

Informal Test:

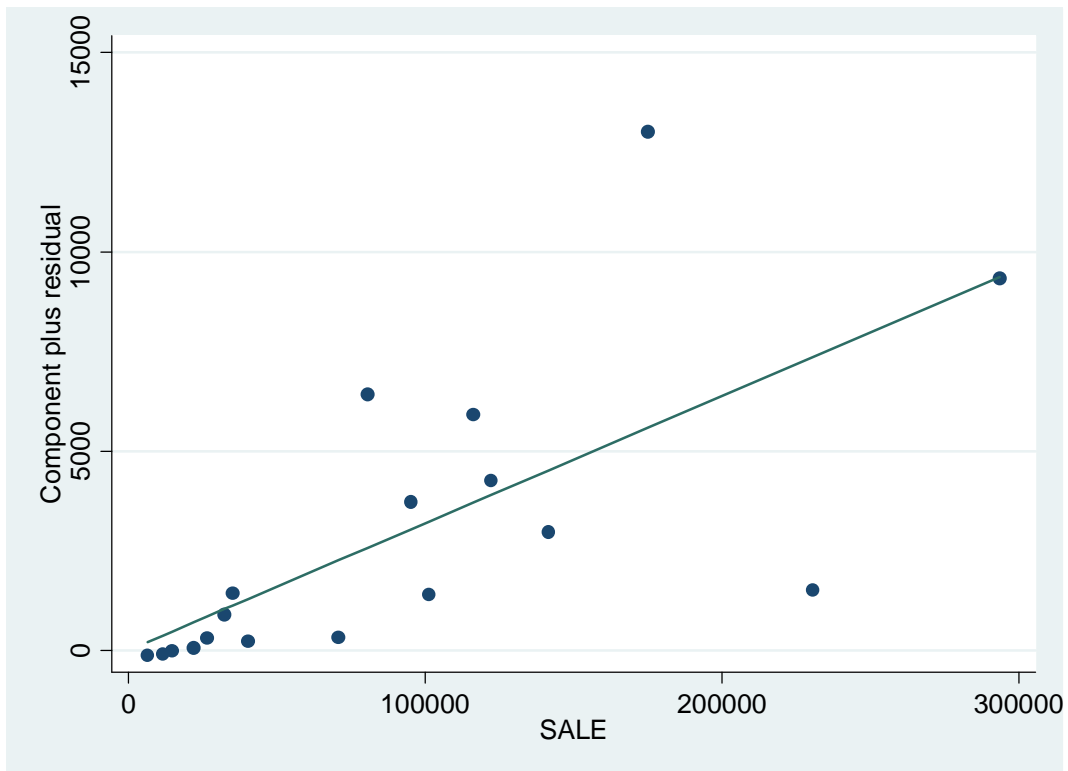
```
. rvfplot, yline(0)
```



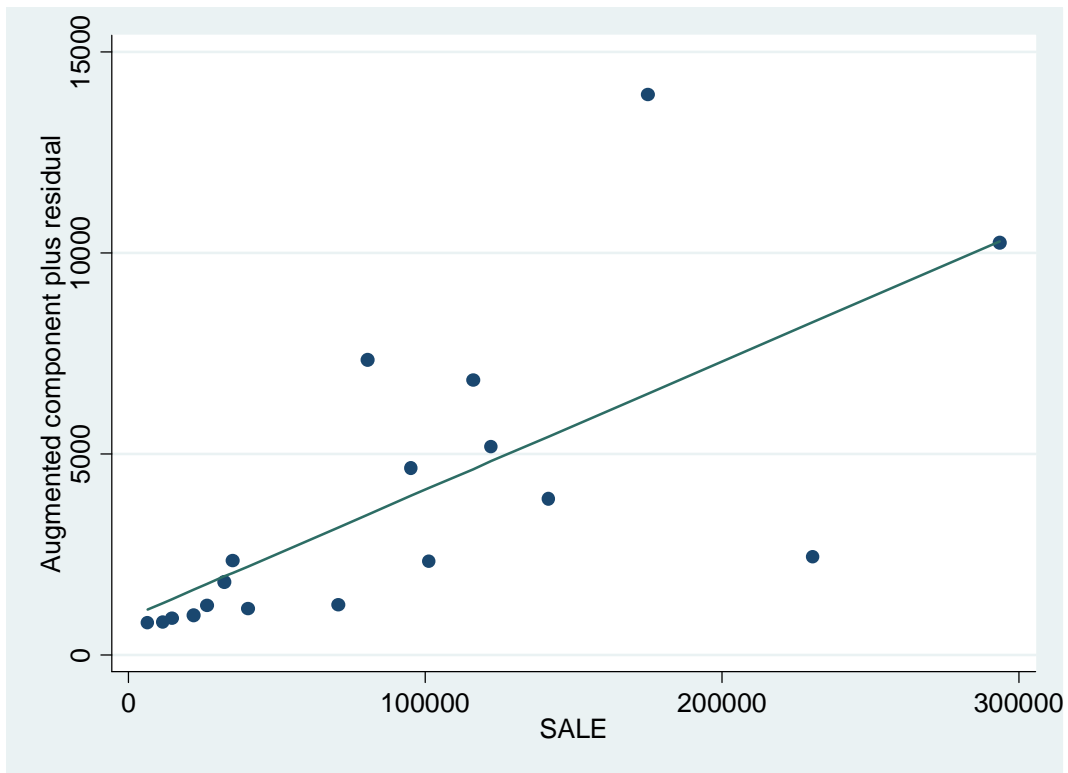
```
. avplot sale e, recast(scatter)
```



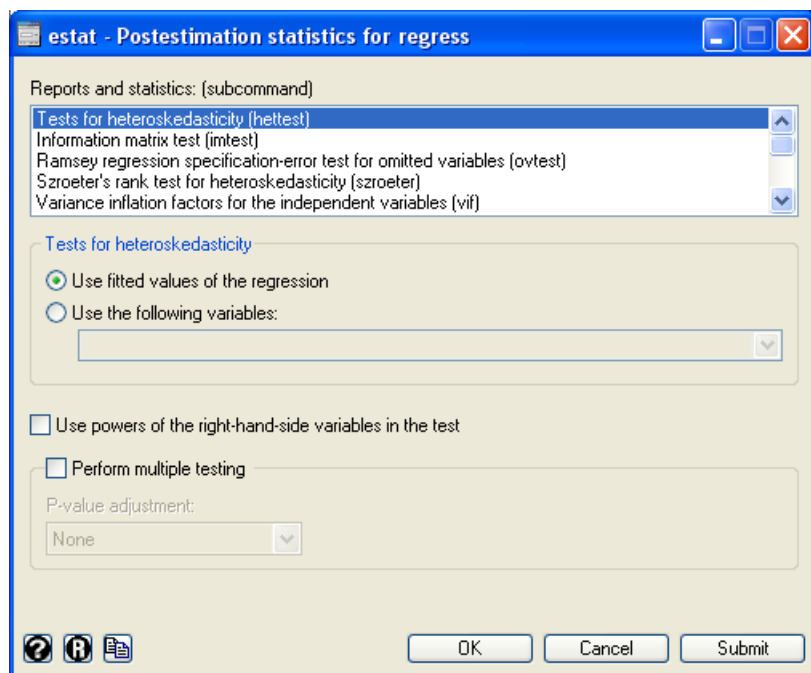
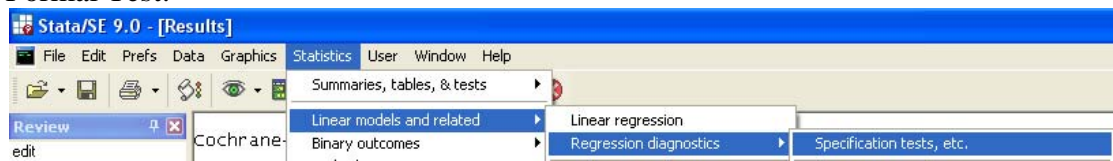
```
. cprplot sale e, recast(scatter)
```



```
. acprplot sale, recast(scatter)
```



Formal Test:



**Breusch-Pagan Test:**

```
. estat hettest
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of rd

```
chi2(1)      =      8.91
Prob > chi2  =      0.0028
```

**White's Test:**

```
. whitetst
```

White's general test statistic : 5.212492 Chi-sq(2) P-value = .0738

**Information Matrix Test (White's test):**

```
. estat imtest
```

Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	5.21	2	0.0738
Skewness	0.94	1	0.3315
Kurtosis	3.59	1	0.0582
Total	9.74	4	0.0450

**Szroeter's Test:**

```
. estat szroeter sale
```

Szroeter's test for homoskedasticity

Ho: variance constant

Ha: variance monotonic in sale

```
chi2(1)      =      9.56
Prob > chi2  =      0.0020
```

**Solving Heteroscedasticity Problem**

From OLS Estimated Results:

```
. reg rd sale
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	111675212	1	111675212	Number of obs =	18	
Residual	121806834	16	7612927.12	F( 1, 16) =	14.67	
Total	233482046	17	13734238	Prob > F =	0.0015	
				R-squared =	0.4783	
				Adj R-squared =	0.4457	
				Root MSE =	2759.2	

rd	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sale	.0319003	.008329	3.83	0.001	.0142436	.049557
_cons	192.9932	990.9858	0.19	0.848	-1907.803	2293.789

Determine Variance equation

Functional form:  $\hat{u}_i^2 \approx \sigma_i^2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \text{SALE}_i + v_i$

```
. predict uhat, resid
. g uhat2=uhat^2
. reg uhat2 sale
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	8.1603e+14	1	8.1603e+14	Number of obs =	18	
Residual	2.8605e+15	16	1.7878e+14	F( 1, 16) =	4.56	
Total	3.6765e+15	17	2.1627e+14	Prob > F =	0.0484	
				R-squared =	0.2220	
				Adj R-squared =	0.1733	
				Root MSE =	1.3e+07	

uhat2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sale	86.23211	40.36254	2.14	0.048	.6673552	171.7969
_cons	-974468.8	4802344	-0.20	0.842	-1.12e+07	9206045

Weighted Least Squares:

Remedy by using Weighted Least Squares

Functional form:  $w \cdot RD = \beta_1 w + \beta_2 w \cdot SALE + w \cdot u$

where  $w = \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}_i}$

```
. predict sigma2, xb
. g si gmahat=sqrt(sigma2)
. g w=1/si gmahat
. g wrd=w*rd
. g wsale=w*sale
. reg wrd wsale w, noconst
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	24.9762465	2	12.4881233	Number of obs =	17	
Residual	10.868054	15	.724536932	F( 2, 15) =	17.24	
Total	35.8443005	17	2.10848827	Prob > F =	0.0001	
				R-squared =	0.6968	
				Adj R-squared =	0.6564	
				Root MSE =	.8512	

wrd	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
wsale	.0378137	.0068275	5.54	0.000	.0232613	.0523661
w	-347.254	168.4375	-2.06	0.057	-706.2701	11.76205

Using command Weighted Least Squares

```
. wls rd sale, sd(si gmahat)
```

Variance-weighted least-squares regression	Number of obs =	17
Goodness-of-fit chi2(15) = 10.87	Model chi2(1) =	22.22
Prob > chi2 = 0.7619	Prob > chi2 =	0.0000

rd	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sale	.0378137	.008021	4.71	0.000	.0220928	.0535346
_cons	-347.254	197.883	-1.75	0.079	-735.0977	40.58962

**Relieve the Problem: White's Robust Standard Error**

From OLS Estimated Results:

. reg rd sale

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	111675212	1	111675212	Number of obs =	18	
Residual	121806834	16	7612927.12	F( 1, 16) =	14.67	
Total	233482046	17	13734238	Prob > F =	0.0015	
				R-squared =	0.4783	
				Adj R-squared =	0.4457	
				Root MSE =	2759.2	

rd	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sale	.0319003	.008329	3.83	0.001	.0142436	.049557
_cons	192.9932	990.9858	0.19	0.848	-1907.803	2293.789

OLS with White's Robust Standard Error Estimated Results:

. reg rd sale, vce(robust)

Linear regression

rd	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
sale	.0319003	.010147	3.14	0.006	.0103896	.053411
_cons	192.9932	533.9317	0.36	0.722	-938.8916	1324.878