

Bivariate Probit Models

Model for Financial Restructuring Strategies

The study focused on answering how Thai distressed firms chose restructuring strategy in recovering their firm performance.

Bivariate Probit Models

The model can be shown as

$$y_1^* = \beta_1'x + \varepsilon_1, \quad y_1 = 1 \text{ if } y_1^* > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$y_2^* = \beta_2'x + \varepsilon_2, \quad y_2 = 1 \text{ if } y_2^* > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

where:

$$E[\varepsilon_1 | x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = E[\varepsilon_2 | x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[\varepsilon_1 | x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = \text{Var}[\varepsilon_2 | x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = 1$$

$$\text{Cov}[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 | x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = \rho$$

Data

y_{1it}	= 1 if firm i choose debt restructuring, 0 otherwise
y_{2it}	= 1 if firm i choose asset expansion action, 0 otherwise
x_{1it}	= Firm's leverage
x_{2it}	= Firm's size
x_{3it}	= Proportion of outside directors to total directors
x_{4it}	= Country's GDP growth rate

Two Separate Probit Models

```
. probit y1 x1 x2 x3 x4
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1053.0627
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -979.26803
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -978.63736
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -978.63691
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -978.63691
```

Probit regression	Number of obs	=	1,543
	LR chi2(4)	=	148.85
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -978.63691	Pseudo R2	=	0.0707

	y1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1		.0010014	.0001838	5.45	0.000	.0006412 .0013615
x2		-.0955169	.0187219	-5.10	0.000	-.1322112 -.0588226
x3		-.008575	.0026366	-3.25	0.001	-.0137426 -.0034074
x4		.0673559	.0079195	8.51	0.000	.051834 .0828778
_cons		.3568971	.1445463	2.47	0.014	.0735916 .6402026

```
. probit y2 x1 x2 x3 x4
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -913.94299
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -832.82564
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -830.65401
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -830.56871
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -830.56869
```

Probit regression	Number of obs	=	1,543
	LR chi2(4)	=	166.75
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -830.56869	Pseudo R2	=	0.0912

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y2						
x1	-.0010529	.0003819	-2.76	0.006	-.0018014	-.0003045
x2	.1657084	.0206766	8.01	0.000	.125183	.2062338
x3	.0125813	.0027806	4.52	0.000	.0071314	.0180311
x4	.0170502	.0087229	1.95	0.051	-.0000464	.0341468
_cons	-1.992698	.1734121	-11.49	0.000	-2.332579	-1.652816

Bivariate Probit Models

```
. biprobit y1 y2 x1 x2 x3 x4
```

Fitting comparison equation 1:

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1053.0627
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -979.26803
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```

Fitting comparison equation 2:

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -913.94299
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Iteration 3: log likelihood = -830.56871
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -830.56869
```

Comparison: log likelihood = -1809.2056

Fitting full model:

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1809.2056
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1802.6093
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1802.6028
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1802.6028
```

Bivariate probit regression

```
Number of obs = 1,543
Wald chi2(8) = 269.26
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

Log likelihood = -1802.6028

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y1						
x1	.0009977	.0001835	5.44	0.000	.000638	.0013574
x2	-.0955578	.0187098	-5.11	0.000	-.1322282	-.0588873
x3	-.0084887	.0026315	-3.23	0.001	-.0136464	-.003331
x4	.0668233	.0078856	8.47	0.000	.0513678	.0822787
_cons	.3563222	.144177	2.47	0.013	.0737404	.638904
y2						
x1	-.000827	.0003474	-2.38	0.017	-.0015079	-.0001461
x2	.1695905	.0206041	8.23	0.000	.1292071	.2099739
x3	.0124783	.0027839	4.48	0.000	.0070219	.0179347
x4	.016554	.0087379	1.89	0.058	-.0005721	.03368
_cons	-2.032975	.1706191	-11.92	0.000	-2.367383	-1.698568
/athrho	-.1712861	.0471648	-3.63	0.000	-.2637273	-.0788449
rho	-.1696304	.0458076			-.2577785	-.0786819

LR test of rho=0: chi2(1) = 13.2057

Prob > chi2 = 0.0003

```
. margins, dydx(*) predict(p11)
```

Average marginal effects
Model VCE : OIM

Number of obs = 1,543

Expression : Pr(y1=1,y2=1), predict(p11)
dy/dx w.r.t. : x1 x2 x3 x4

Multivariate Probit Models

Model for Financial Restructuring Strategies

Multivariate Probit Models

The model can be shown as

$$y_1^* = \beta_1'x + \varepsilon_1, \quad y_1 = 1 \text{ if } y_1^* > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$y_2^* = \beta_2'x + \varepsilon_2, \quad y_2 = 1 \text{ if } y_2^* > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$y_3^* = \beta_3'x + \varepsilon_3, \quad y_3 = 1 \text{ if } y_3^* > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ \rho_{21} & 1 & \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Data

y_{1it} = 1 if firm i choose debt restructuring, 0 otherwise
 y_{2it} = 1 if firm i choose asset expansion action, 0 otherwise
 y_{3it} = 1 if firm i choose equity issues, 0 otherwise
 x_{1it} = Firm's leverage
 x_{2it} = Firm's size
 x_{3it} = Proportion of outside directors to total directors
 x_{4it} = Country's GDP growth rate

Three Separate Probit

. probit y1 x1 x2 x3 x4

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1053.0627
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x1		.0010014	.0001838	5.45	0.000	.0006412 .0013615
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. probit y2 x1 x2 x3 x4

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Probit regression	Number of obs	=	1,543
	LR chi2(4)	=	166.75
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -830.56869	Pseudo R2	=	0.0912

rho21		-.137539	.0436719	-3.15	0.002	-.221908	-.0511257
rho31		.3654461	.0408466	8.95	0.000	.2828338	.4426765
rho32		-.0450386	.0455762	-0.99	0.323	-.1337717	.0444109

Likelihood ratio test of rho21 = rho31 = rho32 = 0:
 chi2(3) = 80.1221 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

. mvppred pmarg, pmarg
 (pmarg will be stored in variables pmargi, i = 1,...,#eqs)

. sum pmarg1 pmarg2 pmarg3

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pmarg1	1,543	.4270183	.1378704	.0809701	.9999002
pmarg2	1,543	.2795515	.140703	7.42e-06	.7976359
pmarg3	1,543	.1919922	.0444743	.0365036	.3873732

. mvppred pall, pall
 (Pr(all zeros), Pr(all ones) will be stored in variables pall0s, pall1s)

. sum pall0s pall1s

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pall0s	1,543	.3426681	.1123748	.0000965	.6709439
pall1s	1,543	.0284488	.0169754	2.48e-06	.0963519