

Assignment 4 Panel Data

The study on capital structure of Thai companies listed in the stock exchange market of Thailand (SET) employs the following regression models:

1. Panel Data Model

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_{1it} + \beta_2 x_{2it} + \beta_3 x_{3it} + \beta_4 x_{4it} + \beta_5 x_{5it} + \beta_6 x_{6it} + \beta_7 x_{7it} + u_{it} \quad (1)$$

where:

y_{it} = leverage of firm i in year t

x_{1it} = size of firm determined by log of total revenue

x_{2it} = tangibles asset of the firm determined by log of tangible assets plus inventories divided by total book assets

x_{3it} = profitability index determined by return on assets

x_{4it} = non-debt tax shields determined by depreciation divided by total assets

x_{5it} = growth rate of the firm determined by book value of asset plus market value of equity minus book value of equity then divided by book value of asset

x_{6it} = risk of the firm determined by square of deviation from mean of return on asset at period t

x_{7it} = dividend payment equals to 1 if firm paid dividend at period t or equals to 0 if no dividend paid

2. Fixed Effects Model

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_{1it} + \beta_2 x_{2it} + \beta_3 x_{3it} + \beta_4 x_{4it} + \beta_5 x_{5it} + \beta_6 x_{6it} + \beta_7 x_{7it} + u_{it} \quad (2)$$

where:

α_i = Cross-sectional fixed effects

3. Random Effects Model

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_{1it} + \beta_2 x_{2it} + \beta_3 x_{3it} + \beta_4 x_{4it} + \beta_5 x_{5it} + \beta_6 x_{6it} + \beta_7 x_{7it} + u_{it}$$

and $u_{it} = v_i + \varepsilon_{it}$

where: v_i = Cross-section random effects

ε_{it} = residual terms

From the given data set (Assignment 4.dta):

1. Estimate model (1) using Panel Least Squares estimation method and PGLS assuming Heteroskedasticity, and test whether there exists Heteroskedasticity problem.

```
. xtglm y x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7, igls panels(heteroskedastic) nolog
```

Cross-sectional time-series FGLS regression

Coefficients: **generalized least squares**
Panels: **heteroskedastic**
Correlation: **no autocorrelation**

Estimated covariances	=	255	Number of obs	=	1,275
Estimated autocorrelations	=	0	Number of groups	=	255
Estimated coefficients	=	8	Time periods	=	5
			Wald chi2(7)	=	3850.64
Log likelihood	=	519.361	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1	.0834067	.0045748	18.23	0.000	.0744403 .0923732
x2	.0163976	.0032919	4.98	0.000	.0099456 .0228497
x3	-.3631261	.0505673	-7.18	0.000	-.4622362 -.264016
x4	.3191455	.1093883	2.92	0.004	.1047484 .5335426
x5	-.1093301	.0043601	-25.07	0.000	-.1178758 -.1007844
x6	.1361732	.0275038	4.95	0.000	.0822667 .1900797
x7	-.2282655	.0063087	-36.18	0.000	-.2406303 -.2159007
_cons	-.037658	.0426502	-0.88	0.377	-.1212509 .0459349

```
. est store het
```

```
. xtglm y x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7
```

Cross-sectional time-series FGLS regression

Coefficients: **generalized least squares**
Panels: **homoskedastic**
Correlation: **no autocorrelation**

Estimated covariances	=	1	Number of obs	=	1,275
Estimated autocorrelations	=	0	Number of groups	=	255
Estimated coefficients	=	8	Time periods	=	5
			Wald chi2(7)	=	899.95
Log likelihood	=	209.4322	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.0794732	.0093881	8.47	0.000	.0610728	.0978735
x2	.0183375	.0051421	3.57	0.000	.0082592	.0284158
x3	.0977707	.0526329	1.86	0.063	-.0053879	.2009293
x4	.0873838	.2186064	0.40	0.689	-.3410767	.5158444
x5	-.1076457	.0069214	-15.55	0.000	-.1212114	-.0940801
x6	-.1432493	.0186811	-7.67	0.000	-.1798637	-.106635
x7	-.2712849	.011995	-22.62	0.000	-.2947946	-.2477753
_cons	-.0107965	.0860341	-0.13	0.900	-.1794201	.1578272

```
. est store pglm
```

```
. local df=e(N_g)-1
```

```
. lrtest het, df(`df')
```

Likelihood-ratio test	LR chi2(254)=	619.86
(Assumption: pglm nested in het)	Prob > chi2 =	0.0000

From LR-chi2 test equal to 619.86 with p-value of $0.0000 < 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis: no heteroskedasticity problem. Thus, there exists a significant of heteroskedasticity problem.

2. Estimate the above three models including Panel Least Squares model, Fixed effects model, and Random-effects model. Perform fixed effects tests and random effects test, also state null hypothesis of the tests. Then, determine the most appropriated model. Also, give explanation of the choosing criterion (perform the tests), and make interpretation of the estimated models.

```
. xtgls y x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7
```

Cross-sectional time-series FGLS regression

Coefficients: **generalized least squares**
Panels: **homoskedastic**
Correlation: **no autocorrelation**

```
Estimated covariances = 1      Number of obs = 1,275
Estimated autocorrelations = 0    Number of groups = 255
Estimated coefficients = 8      Time periods = 5
Wald chi2(7) = 899.95
Log likelihood = 209.4322      Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.0794732	.0093881	8.47	0.000	.0610728	.0978735
x2	.0183375	.0051421	3.57	0.000	.0082592	.0284158
x3	.0977707	.0526329	1.86	0.063	-.0053879	.2009293
x4	.0873838	.2186064	0.40	0.689	-.3410767	.5158444
x5	-.1076457	.0069214	-15.55	0.000	-.1212114	-.0940801
x6	-.1432493	.0186811	-7.67	0.000	-.1798637	-.106635
x7	-.2712849	.011995	-22.62	0.000	-.2947946	-.2477753
_cons	-.0107965	.0860341	-0.13	0.900	-.1794201	.1578272

```
. xtreg y x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7, fe
```

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: **crossid**

```
Number of obs = 1,275
Number of groups = 255
```

R-sq:

```
within = 0.3772
between = 0.1103
overall = 0.1644
```

Obs per group:

```
min = 5
avg = 5.0
max = 5
```

```
F(7,1013) = 87.64
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.2003
Prob > F = 0.0000
```

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	-.1256447	.0180942	-6.94	0.000	-.161151	-.0901384
x2	.0123739	.008023	1.54	0.123	-.0033697	.0281176
x3	.0747825	.039773	1.88	0.060	-.0032643	.1528293
x4	.6493144	.2855092	2.27	0.023	.0890573	1.209572
x5	-.1104883	.0061097	-18.08	0.000	-.1224773	-.0984992
x6	-.1461423	.0141035	-10.36	0.000	-.1738178	-.1184669
x7	-.0951497	.0121853	-7.81	0.000	-.1190611	-.0712383
_cons	1.756067	.1658407	10.59	0.000	1.430636	2.081497
sigma_u	.22676694					
sigma_e	.11725953					
rho	.78902632	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

F test that all u_i=0: F(254, 1013) = 11.40 Prob > F = 0.0000

There is a significant of fixed effects according to the test as we get F-test of 11.40 with the p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. So, we reject the null hypothesis of $H_0: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_n = \alpha$. Then, we apply Hausman test. According to the test, we get the chi2 test equal to 190.39 with the p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis; $H_0: \beta_{RE} = \beta_{FE}$. Thus, Fixed effects model should be more appropriate than the random effects model since it is more likely that unobserved variables are correlated with the independent variables x 's.