

1.

```
. 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 = 1275

Estimated autocorrelations = 0 Number of groups = 255
Estimated coefficients = 8 Time periods = 5
Log likelihood = 519.361 Wald chi2(7) = 3850.64
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 = 1275
Estimated autocorrelations = 0 Number of groups = 255
Estimated coefficients = 8 Time periods = 5
Log likelihood = 209.4322 Wald chi2(7) = 899.95
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 pgls
. local df=e(N_g)-1
. lrtest het, df(df')
Likelihood-ratio test LR chi2(254)= 619.86
(Assumption: pgls nested in het) Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

Since the p-value is less than 0.05, we reject null hypothesis meaning there exists Heteroskedasticity problem.

2. Panel least squares model

```
. 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 = 1275
Estimated autocorrelations = 0 Number of groups = 255
Estimated coefficients = 8 Time periods = 5
Log likelihood = 209.4322 Wald chi2(7) = 899.95
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

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_cons	-.0107965	.0860341	-0.13	0.900	-.1794201 .1578272

Fixed effects model

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

Fixed-effects (within) regression
Group variable: crossid

Number of obs	=	1275
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

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.2003

F(7,1013) = 87.64
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

Random effects model

```
. est store fixed
. xtreg y x1 x2 x3 x4 x5 x6 x7, re
```

Random-effects GLS regression
Group variable: crossid

Number of obs	=	1275
Number of groups	=	255

R-sq: within = 0.3492
between = 0.3404
overall = 0.3377

obs per group: min = 5
avg = 5.0
max = 5

Random effects u_i ~ Gaussian
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)

wald chi2(7) = 663.43
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1	-.0145018	.0133366	-1.09	0.277	-.040641 .0116375
x2	.0146948	.0064463	2.28	0.023	.0020604 .0273292
x3	.0985565	.0399464	2.47	0.014	.020263 .1768501
x4	.4693539	.2493856	1.88	0.060	-.0194329 .9581407
x5	-.1117985	.005959	-18.76	0.000	-.1234779 -.100119
x6	-.1541318	.014125	-10.91	0.000	-.1818163 -.1264472
x7	-.1494529	.0115006	-13.00	0.000	-.171937 -.1269122
_cons	.7714573	.1226841	6.29	0.000	.5310009 1.011914

sigma_u = .15944933
sigma_e = .11725953
rho = .64900604 (fraction of variance due to u_i)

```
. est store random
. hausman fixed random
```

	Coefficients		(b-B)	sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))
	(b) fixed	(B) random	Difference	S.E.
x1	-.1256447	-.0145018	-.1111429	.0122284
x2	.0123739	.0146948	-.0023208	.0047765
x3	.0747825	.0985565	-.0237741	.
x4	.6493144	.4693539	.1799605	.1390048
x5	-.1104883	-.1117985	.0013102	.0013484
x6	-.1461423	-.1541318	.0079894	.
x7	-.0951497	-.1494529	.0543033	.0040273

b = consistent under H₀ and H_a; obtained from xtreg
B = inconsistent under H_a, efficient under H₀; obtained from xtreg

Test: H₀: difference in coefficients not systematic

chi2(7) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^(-1)](b-B)
= 190.39
Prob>chi2 = 0.0000
(V_b-V_B is not positive definite)

According to the Hausman test, we can see that the p-value is less than 0.05. We, therefore, reject H₀, meaning FE is more appropriate. Now, we look at the FE model above.

The sign and meaning of each variable makes sense. The f-test is less than 0.05, we reject H₀, meaning the explanatory variable can explain the dependant variable. 37% of the model account for the variance between separate panel unit. For the individual test, each explanatory variable can explain the dependant variable as the t-test shows that we reject the H₀ meaning its significance. except for x₂ and x₃ which have f-test exceeded 0.05, meaning this 2 variables can't explain dependent variable