

Illustration 7 – Question 1

```
. drop if ltotexp==.  
(109 observations deleted)
```

```
. summarize ltotexp suppins totchr age female white
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
ltotexp	2,955	8.059866	1.367592	1.098612	11.74094
suppins	2,955	.5915398	.4916322	0	1
totchr	2,955	1.808799	1.294613	0	7
age	2,955	74.24535	6.375975	65	90
female	2,955	.5840948	.4929608	0	1
white	2,955	.9736041	.1603368	0	1

Illustration 7 – Question 1

```
. summarize ltotexp, d  
          ln(totexp) if totexp > 0
```

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	4.394449	1.098612		
5%	5.703783	1.791759		
10%	6.364751	2.197225	Obs	2,955
25%	7.267525	2.639057	Sum of Wgt.	2,955
50%	8.111928		Mean	8.059866
		Largest	Std. Dev.	1.367592
75%	8.922258	11.56003		
90%	9.772752	11.59225	Variance	1.870308
95%	10.23785	11.72489	Skewness	-.3857887
99%	11.05072	11.74094	Kurtosis	3.842263

Illustration 7 – Question 1

```
. quantile ltotexp
```

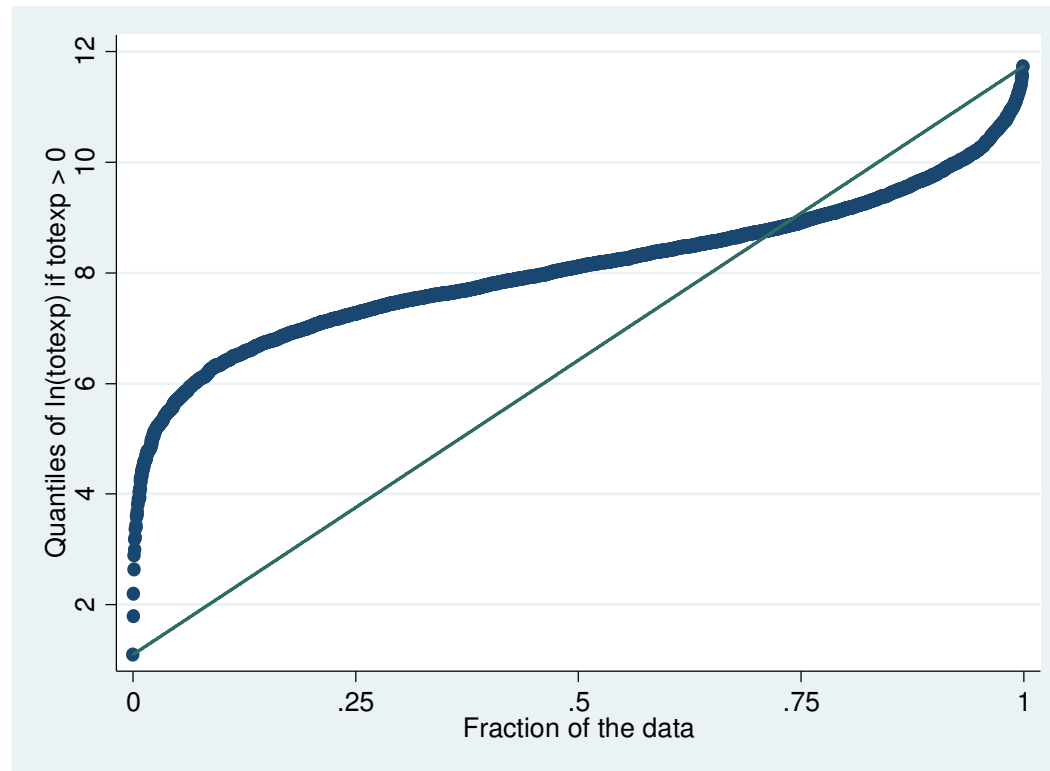


Illustration 7 – Question 2

```
. qreg ltotexp suppins totchr age female white, nolog
```

```
Median regression                               Number of obs =      2,955
Raw sum of deviations  1555.48 (about 8.111928)
Min sum of deviations  1398.492                Pseudo R2      =      0.1009
```

ltotexp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
suppins	.2769771	.0535936	5.17	0.000	.1718924	.3820617
totchr	.3942664	.0202472	19.47	0.000	.3545663	.4339664
age	.0148666	.0041479	3.58	0.000	.0067335	.0229996
female	-.0880967	.0532006	-1.66	0.098	-.1924109	.0162175
white	.4987457	.1630984	3.06	0.002	.1789474	.818544
_cons	5.648891	.341166	16.56	0.000	4.979943	6.317838

Illustration 7 – Question 2

```
. mat b = e(b)
. qui predict double xb
. qui gen double expxb = exp(xb)
. su expxb, mean
. mat b = r(mean) * b
. mat li b, ti("Marginal effects ($) on total medical expenditures")
```

```
b[1,6]: Marginal effects ($) on total medical expenditures
      suppins      totchr      age      female      white      _cons
y1    1037.755    1477.2049    55.700813    -330.07346    1868.6593    21164.8
```

- Interpretation of some effects on the conditional median of expenditures
 - An additional chronic medical condition increases the conditional median of expenditures on 1477,20\$
 - A individual with private insurance presents a conditional median of expenditures 1037,755\$ higher than na individual that does not possess insurance

Illustration 7 – Question 3

```
. quietly regress ltotexp suppins totchr age female white
. estimates store OLS

. quietly qreg ltotexp suppins totchr age female white, quantile(.25)
. estimates store Q25

. quietly qreg ltotexp suppins totchr age female white, quantile(.50)
. estimates store Q50

. quietly qreg ltotexp suppins totchr age female white, quantile(.75)
. estimates store Q75

. set seed 10101
. quietly bsqreg ltotexp suppins totchr age female white, quantile(.50) reps(400)
. estimates store bsQ50
```

Illustration 7 – Question 3

```
. estimates table OLS Q25 Q50 Q75 bsQ50, b(%7.3f) star(0.1 0.05 0.01)
```

Variable	OLS	Q25	Q50	Q75	bsQ50
suppins	0.257***	0.386***	0.277***	0.149**	0.277***
totchr	0.445***	0.459***	0.394***	0.374***	0.394***
age	0.013***	0.016***	0.015***	0.018***	0.015***
female	-0.077*	-0.016	-0.088*	-0.122**	-0.088*
white	0.318**	0.338*	0.499***	0.193	0.499**
_cons	5.898***	4.748***	5.649***	6.600***	5.649***

legend: * p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

- Individual significance is similar for *suppins*, *totchr* and *age*, but differs for *female* and *white*
- Robust individual significance for LAD is equivalent to standard case
- OLS and QR coefficients differ, even when comparing OLS with LAD (both measures of central location)
- Specially for *suppins*, impact differs across quantiles: impact is higher in low quantiles

Illustration 7 – Question 4

```
. quietly regress ltotexp suppins totchr age female white  
  
. estat hettest suppins totchr age female white, iid
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: suppins totchr age female white

chi2(5) = 71.38

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

- Homoskedasticity is rejected. The previous interpretation of partial effects would need adjustments.
- Check this result with the Machado and Santos Silva command `qreg2` (needs to be previously installed)...

Illustration 7 – Question 5

```
. set seed 10101
. sqreg ltotexp suppins totchr age female white, quantile(0.25,.50,0.75)
reps(400)
(...)
```

Simultaneous quantile regression Number of obs = 2,955
 bootstrap(400) SEs .25 Pseudo R2 = 0.1292
.50 Pseudo R2 = 0.1009
.75 Pseudo R2 = 0.0873

	Coef.	Bootstrap Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
q25						
suppins	.3856797	.0642742	6.00	0.000	.2596529	.5117065
totchr	.459022	.0234579	19.57	0.000	.4130265	.5050175
age	.0155106	.0043944	3.53	0.000	.0068941	.0241271
female	-.0160694	.0581328	-0.28	0.782	-.1300543	.0979155
white	.3375936	.1110348	3.04	0.002	.11988	.5553072
_cons	4.747962	.3485751	13.62	0.000	4.064487	5.431438

(cont.)

Illustration 7 – Question 5

(cont.)

-----+-----							
q50							
suppins		.2769771	.0579685	4.78	0.000	.1633144	.3906398
totchr		.3942664	.0195859	20.13	0.000	.355863	.4326698
age		.0148666	.0044102	3.37	0.001	.0062192	.0235139
female		-.0880967	.0554863	-1.59	0.112	-.1968926	.0206992
white		.4987457	.2199888	2.27	0.023	.0673984	.9300929
_cons		5.648891	.3966791	14.24	0.000	4.871095	6.426687
-----+-----							
q75							
suppins		.1488548	.0649951	2.29	0.022	.0214143	.2762952
totchr		.3735364	.0228424	16.35	0.000	.3287478	.418325
age		.0182506	.0049533	3.68	0.000	.0085383	.027963
female		-.1219365	.0562735	-2.17	0.030	-.2322759	-.0115971
white		.1931923	.2045296	0.94	0.345	-.2078428	.5942275
_cons		6.599972	.4247018	15.54	0.000	5.76723	7.432714
-----+-----							

Illustration 7 – Question 5

```
. test [q25=q50=q75]:suppins
```

```
( 1)  [q25]suppins - [q50]suppins = 0
```

```
( 2)  [q25]suppins - [q75]suppins = 0
```

```
F( 2, 2949) = 5.28  
Prob > F = 0.0051
```

```
. test [q25=q50=q75]:totchr
```

```
( 1)  [q25]totchr - [q50]totchr = 0
```

```
( 2)  [q25]totchr - [q75]totchr = 0
```

```
F( 2, 2949) = 6.39  
Prob > F = 0.0017
```

- Equality of coefficients is rejected in both cases, at a significance level of 5%

Illustration 7 – Question 6

```
. ssc install grqreg
checking grqreg consistency and verifying not already installed...
installing into c:\ado\plus\...
installation complete.
```

```
. qreg ltotexp suppins totchr age female white, q(.50) nolog
Median regression                               Number of obs =      2,955
Raw sum of deviations  1555.48 (about 8.111928)
Min sum of deviations  1398.492                Pseudo R2      =      0.1009
```

ltotexp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
suppins	.2769771	.0535936	5.17	0.000	.1718924 .3820617
totchr	.3942664	.0202472	19.47	0.000	.3545663 .4339664
age	.0148666	.0041479	3.58	0.000	.0067335 .0229996
female	-.0880967	.0532006	-1.66	0.098	-.1924109 .0162175
white	.4987457	.1630984	3.06	0.002	.1789474 .818544
_cons	5.648891	.341166	16.56	0.000	4.979943 6.317838

```
. grqreg, cons ci ols olsci reps(40)
```

Illustration 7 – Question 6

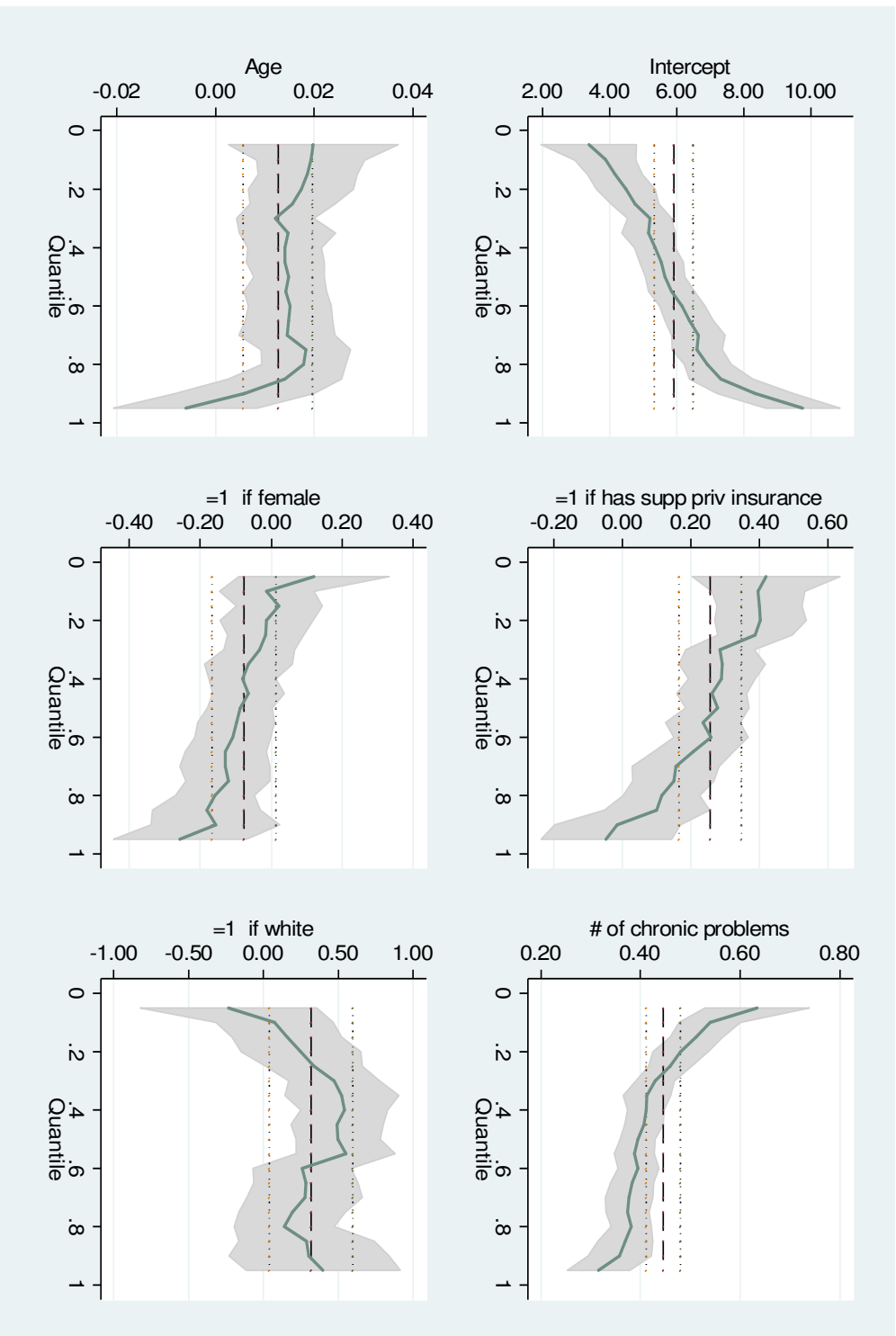


Illustration 8 – Question 1

```
. sum docvis private totchr age female white
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
docvis	3677	6.822682	7.394937	0	144
private	3677	.4966005	.5000564	0	1
totchr	3677	1.843351	1.350026	0	8
age	3677	74.24476	6.376638	65	90
female	3677	.6010335	.4897525	0	1
white	3677	.9709002	.1681092	0	1

Illustration 8 – Question 1

```
. sum docvis, d
```

```
docvis
```

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	0	0		
5%	0	0		
10%	0	0	Obs	3677
25%	2	0	Sum of Wgt.	3677
50%	5		Mean	6.822682
		Largest	Std. Dev.	7.394937
75%	9	59		
90%	15	73	Variance	54.68509
95%	20	106	Skewness	4.174335
99%	33	144	Kurtosis	49.67923

```
. set seed 10101  
. generate docvisu= docvis+runiform()  
. quantile docvis  
. quantile docvisu
```

Illustration 8 – Question 2

```
. quantile docvis
```

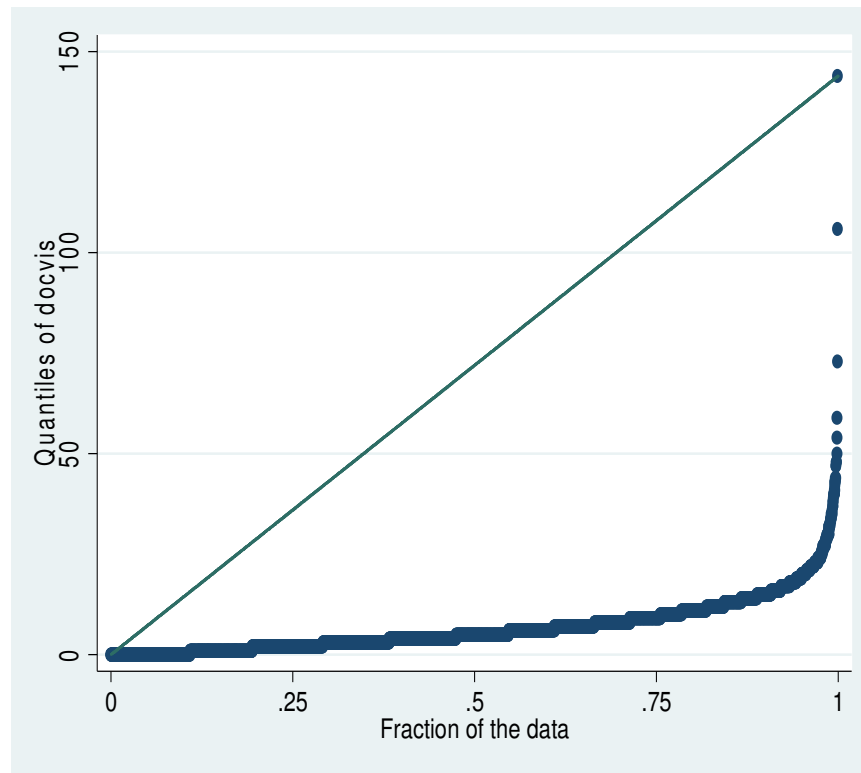


Illustration 8 – Question 2

```
. set seed 10101  
. generate docvisu= docvis+runiform()  
. quantile docvis  
. quantile docvisu
```

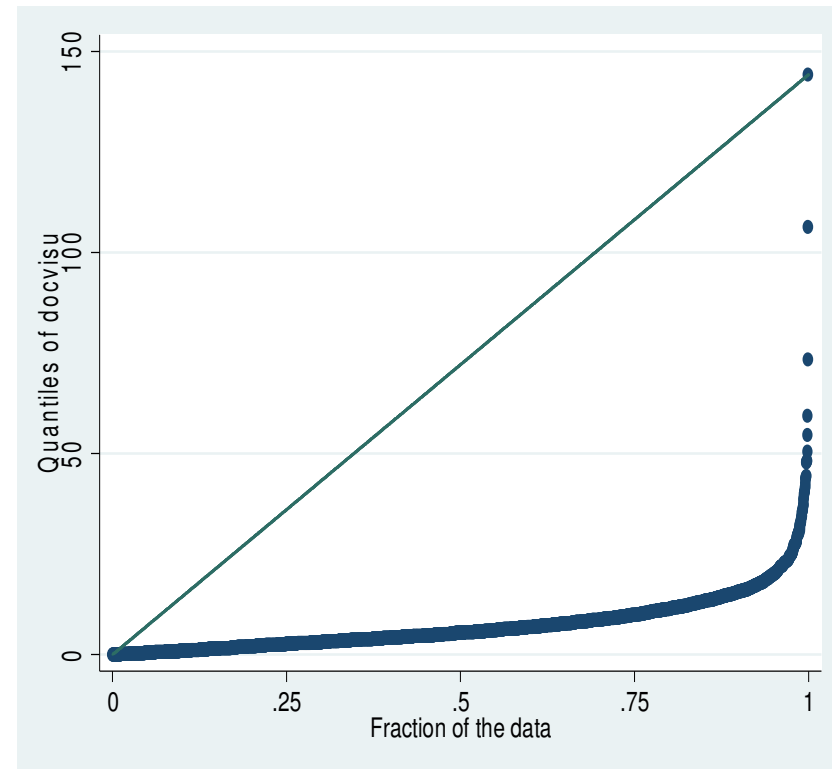
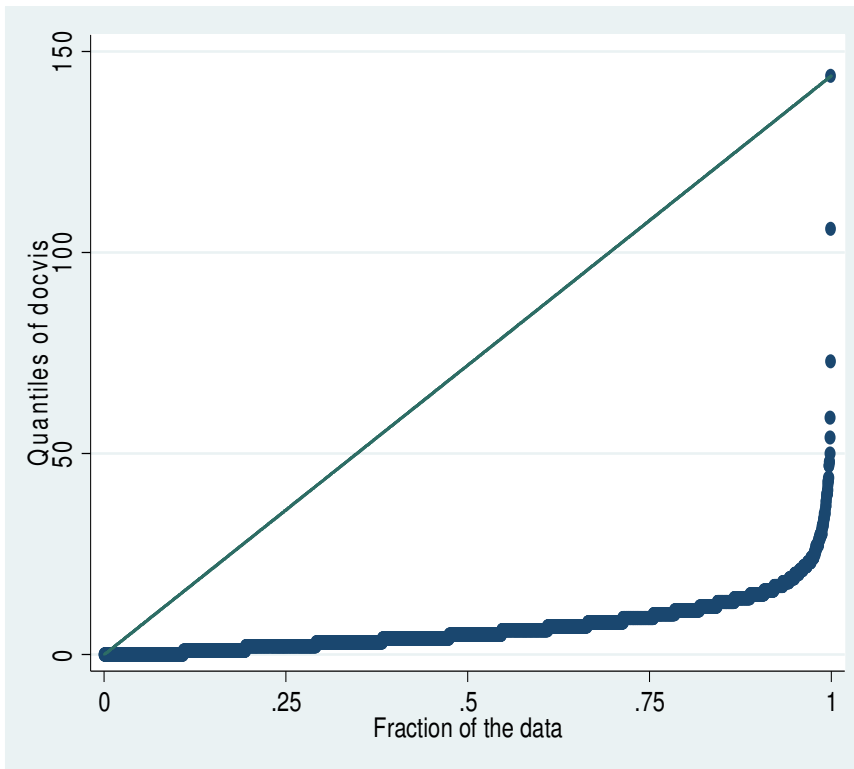


Illustration 8 – Question 3

```
. nbreg docvis private totchr age female white, vce(robust)
Negative binomial regression          Number of obs   =       3677
Dispersion          = mean           Wald chi2(5)    =       642.51
Log pseudolikelihood = -10634.246    Prob > chi2     =       0.0000
```

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
docvis						
private	.1721237	.0344177	5.00	0.000	.1046663	.2395811
totchr	.3002597	.0123475	24.32	0.000	.2760591	.3244604
age	.005416	.0028296	1.91	0.056	-.0001299	.010962
female	-.022273	.0345702	-0.64	0.519	-.0900292	.0454833
white	.0811637	.0981205	0.83	0.408	-.111149	.2734764
_cons	.7305526	.2290788	3.19	0.001	.2815665	1.179539
/lnalpha	-.4123734	.0387841			-.4883889	-.3363579
alpha	.662077	.0256781			.6136142	.7143674

- Only two significant variables, with the expected signs

Illustration 8 – Question 3

```
. mfx
```

```
Marginal effects after nbreg
```

```
    y = Predicted number of events (predict)  
    = 6.2779353
```

```
-----+-----  
variable |      dy/dx   Std. Err.    z    P>|z|   [   95% C.I.   ]      X  
-----+-----  
private* |  1.082549    .21481    5.04   0.000   .661523  1.50358    .4966  
totchr  |  1.885011    .0771   24.45   0.000   1.7339  2.03613   1.84335  
    age  |  .0340016   .01767    1.92   0.054  -.000622  .068626  74.2448  
female* | -.1401461   .21798   -0.64   0.520  -.567381  .287089  .601033  
white*  |  .4905679   .57117    0.86   0.390  -.62891  1.61005  .9709  
-----+-----
```

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

Illustration 8 – Question 4

```
. ssc install qcount
checking qcount consistency and verifying not already installed...
installing into c:\ado\stbplus\...
installation complete.
```

```
. qcount docvis private totchr age female white, q(.50) rep(500)
Count Data Quantile Regression
( Quantile 0.50 )
```

```
Number of obs      =      3677
No. jittered samples =      500
```

docvis	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
private	.2026718	.040978	4.95	0.000	.1223564	.2829872
totchr	.3465017	.0181826	19.06	0.000	.3108645	.382139
age	.0084275	.0033868	2.49	0.013	.0017896	.0150655
female	.0025244	.0413117	0.06	0.951	-.078445	.0834937
white	.1200437	.0980561	1.22	0.221	-.0721427	.3122302
_cons	.0338473	.2525817	0.13	0.893	-.4612037	.5288983

- An additional significant variable: age

Illustration 8 – Question 4

```
. qcount_mfx
```

```
Marginal effects after qcount
```

$$y = Qz(0.50|X)$$

$$= 5.05847 (0.0975)$$

	ME	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I]	X
private	.92609303	.18593848	4.98	0.0000	0.5617 1.2905	0.50
totchr	1.5795176	.07860898	20.1	0.0000	1.4254 1.7336	1.84
age	.03841669	.01533359	2.51	0.0122	0.0084 0.0685	74.24
female	.01150429	.18823153	.0611	0.9513	-0.3574 0.3804	0.60
white	.51745093	.4008875	1.29	0.1968	-0.2683 1.3032	0.97

	ME	[95% C. Set]	X
private	0	0 1	0.50
totchr	1	1 1	1.84
age	0	0 0	74.24
female	0	-1 0	0.60
white	0	-1 1	0.97

- Over Qz, similar to those of BN. In the original scale, only *totchr* imposes variation on the count

Illustration 8 – Question 5

```
. quietly qcount docvis private totchr age female white, q(.25) rep(500)
. qcount_mfx
```

Marginal effects after qcount

$$y = Qz(0.25|X)$$

$$= 2.47577 (0.0666)$$

	ME	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I]	X
private	.76479684	.1149431	6.65	0.0000	0.5395 0.9901	0.50
totchr	1.0358285	.03800236	27.3	0.0000	0.9613 1.1103	1.84
age	.02386525	.00758687	3.15	0.0017	0.0090 0.0387	74.24
female	.15941462	.12641299	1.26	0.2073	-0.0884 0.4072	0.60
white	-.14911412	.21579416	-.691	0.4896	-0.5721 0.2738	0.97

	ME	[95% C. Set]	X
private	1	1 1	0.50
totchr	1	1 1	1.84
age	0	0 0	74.24
female	0	0 0	0.60
white	0	-1 0	0.97

Illustration 8 – Question 5

```
. quietly qcount docvis private totchr age female white, q(.75) rep(500)
. qcount_mfx
```

Marginal effects after qcount

$$y = Qz(0.75|X)$$

$$= 9.06561 (0.1600)$$

	ME	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I]	X
private	1.2253771	.33163708	3.69	0.0002	0.5754 1.8754	0.50
totchr	2.3236381	.13395758	17.3	0.0000	2.0611 2.5862	1.84
age	.0264796	.02548337	1.04	0.2988	-0.0235 0.0764	74.24
female	-.00437375	.32837804	-.0133	0.9894	-0.6480 0.6392	0.60
white	1.1880344	.81541512	1.46	0.1451	-0.4102 2.7862	0.97

	ME	[95% C. Set]	X
private	1	0 1	0.50
totchr	2	2 2	1.84
age	0	0 0	74.24
female	0	-1 0	0.60
white	1	-1 2	0.97

Illustration 8 – Question 5

- Note that standard errors decrease as we go from $q=0.25$ to $q=0.75$, reflecting the fact that precision is higher where more observations concentrate. Typically, standard errors are expected to be smaller at the central location (LAD), but in this case we have lots of zeros and small counts
- Comparing the AME over the quantiles for the most significant covariates: *private* and *totchar*:

	q=0.25	q=0.50	q=0.75
<i>private</i>	1	0	1
<i>totchar</i>	1	1	2

- Different impact at different locations