

ADF

Illustrations

Using Stata

How to run commands:

- Write the command line
 - Standard approach
- Run a *do* file (contains several command lines)
 - Ideal for running a series of commands
 - Allows implementation of methods not available in Stata

Stata – Main Windows

The screenshot shows the Stata/SE 12.1 interface with the following components highlighted:

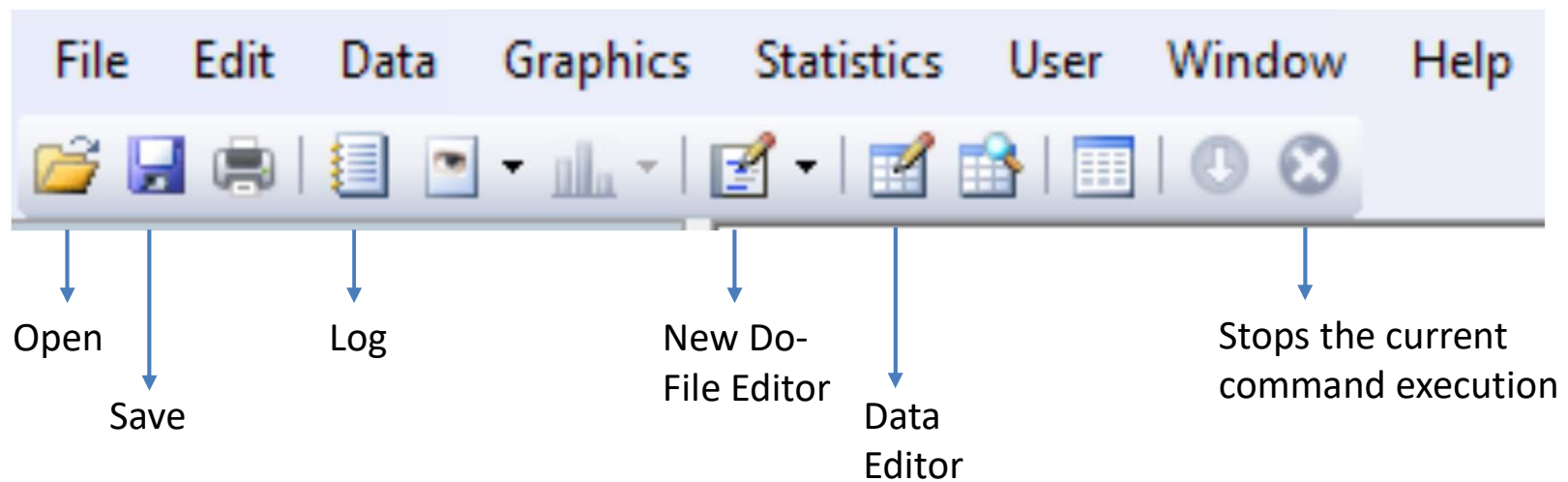
- Previous commands:** The Review window on the left, which currently displays "There are no items to show."
- Results:** The main text area in the center, displaying the Stata logo, version 12.1, copyright information (1985-2011 StataCorp LP), address (4905 Lakeway Drive, College Station, Texas 77845 USA), contact information (800-STATA-PC, 979-696-4600, http://www.stata.com, stata@stata.co), and a note about the maximum number of variables (5000).
- Input:** The Command window at the bottom, which is currently empty.
- Variables:** The Variables window on the right, which currently displays "There are no items to show."

Stata – Main Menu

File

- Open – open dataset
- Save – save dataset
- Do – run a *do* file
- Log – register everything that you type and any output that appears in the Results window in a *smcl* file (only accessible in Stata) ou *log* (plain text that can be read by any text processor)
 - Begin – opens a log file
 - Close – closes the log file
 - Suspend – suspends logging
 - Resume – resumes logging

Stata – Main Shortcuts



Stata – Some Commands

describe [*varlist*]

- Produces a summary of the dataset

summarize [*varlist*] [, detail]

- Displays a variety of univariate summary statistics

generate *newvar* = *formula*

- Creates a new variable

replace *varname* = *formula* [*if expressao*] [*in #/#*]

- Replaces contents of an existing variable

drop [*varlist*] [*if expressao*] [*in #/#*]

- Drops variables or observations

Stata – Others

Missing data:

- .

Conditions:

- Equality: ==
- Different: !=
- Or: |
- And: &

Estimates:

- `predict [, options]` → $\hat{Y}, \hat{u}, X\hat{\beta}, \dots$

Illustration 1 – Question 1

```
. describe
```

```
Contains data from H:\S1-19-20-ADF\CentralBalancos-BP.dta
```

```
obs:          32,226
```

```
vars:          16
```

```
2 Sep 2019 18:02
```

```
size:        1,482,396
```

```
-----
```

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
id	int	%8.0g		Firm id
YEAR	int	%8.0g		Year
LEV_ST	float	%9.0g		Short-term debt / (STD+LTD+Equity)
LEV_LT	float	%9.0g		Long-term debt / (STD+LTD+Equity)
LEV	float	%9.0g		Total debt / (STD+LTD+Equity)
COLLAT	float	%9.0g		Tangible assets / Total assets
SIZE	float	%9.0g		Log(Total assets)
PROF	float	%9.0g		EBIT / Total assets
GROWTH	float	%9.0g		Sales growth rate
AGE	int	%8.0g		YEAR - Foundation year
LE	byte	%8.0g		=1 if large firm
MicE	byte	%8.0g		=1 if micro firm
SE	byte	%8.0g		=1 if small firm
MedE	byte	%8.0g		=1 if medium firm

```
-----
```

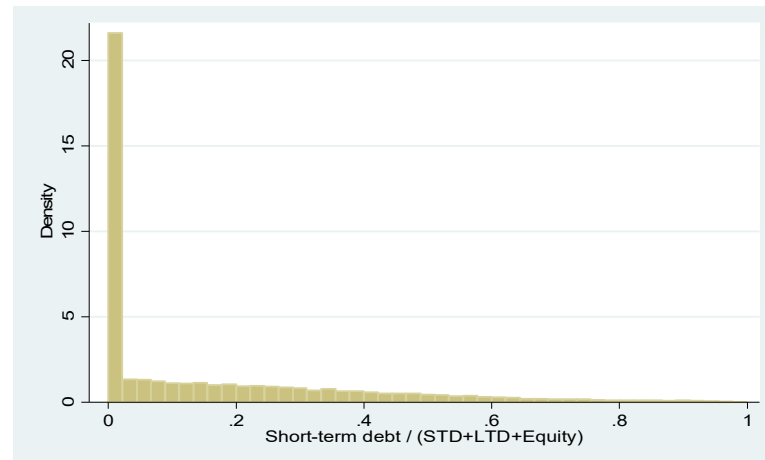

Illustration 1 – Question 2

```
. summarize
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
id	32,226	2714.09	1597.178	1	5514
YEAR	32,226	1998.01	1.989032	1995	2001
LEV_ST	32,226	.1583845	.2185988	0	.9997105
LEV_LT	32,226	.0768912	.1678684	0	.9982489
LEV	32,226	.2352757	.2589438	0	.9997105
COLLAT	32,226	.3175925	.22441	0	.9982307
SIZE	32,226	13.66189	1.922785	4.976734	22.38044
PROF	32,226	.0671496	.1138881	-.822547	10.11724
GROWTH	32,226	27.98725	559.0894	-99.89224	73055.81
AGE	32,226	20.25119	15.6708	1	212
LE	32,226	.0596413	.2368247	0	1
MicE	32,226	.3063986	.4610044	0	1
SE	32,226	.4156892	.4928481	0	1
MedE	32,226	.218271	.4130787	0	1

Illustration 1 – Question 3

```
. histogram LEV_ST  
(bin=45, start=0, width=.02221579)
```



```
. histogram LEV_LT  
(bin=45, start=0, width=.02221579)
```

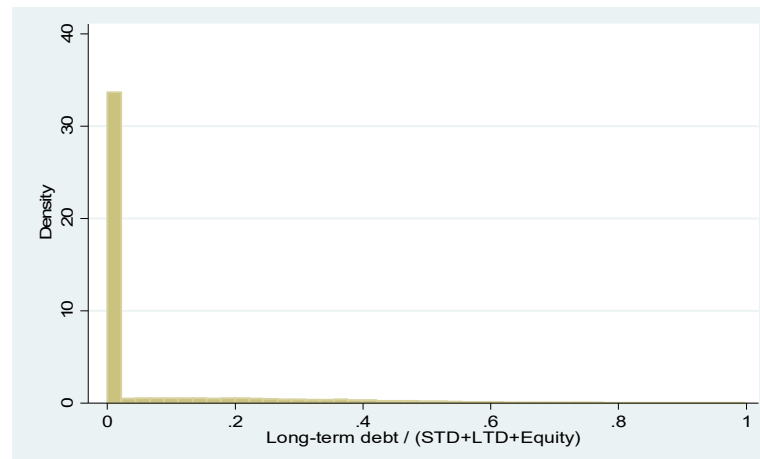


Illustration 1 – Question 4

- . gen GROUPS="1-Micro" if MicE==1
 - . replace GROUPS="2-Small" if SE==1
 - . replace GROUPS="3-Medium" if MedE==1
 - . replace GROUPS="4-Large" if LE==1
-
- . graph box LEV_ST, over(GROUPS)

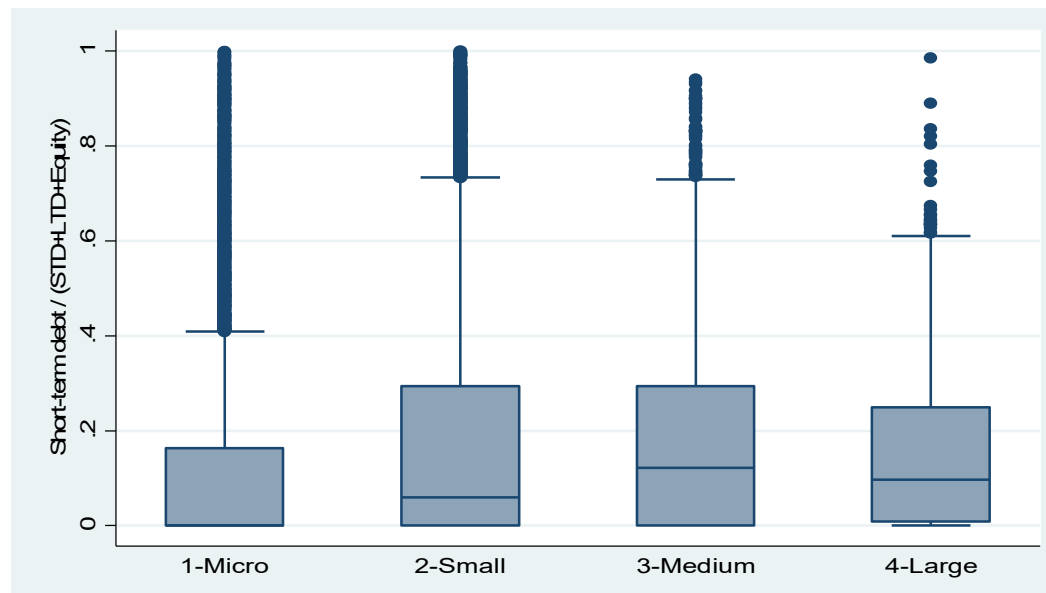


Illustration 1 – Question 4

```
. graph box LEV_LT, over(GROUPS)
```

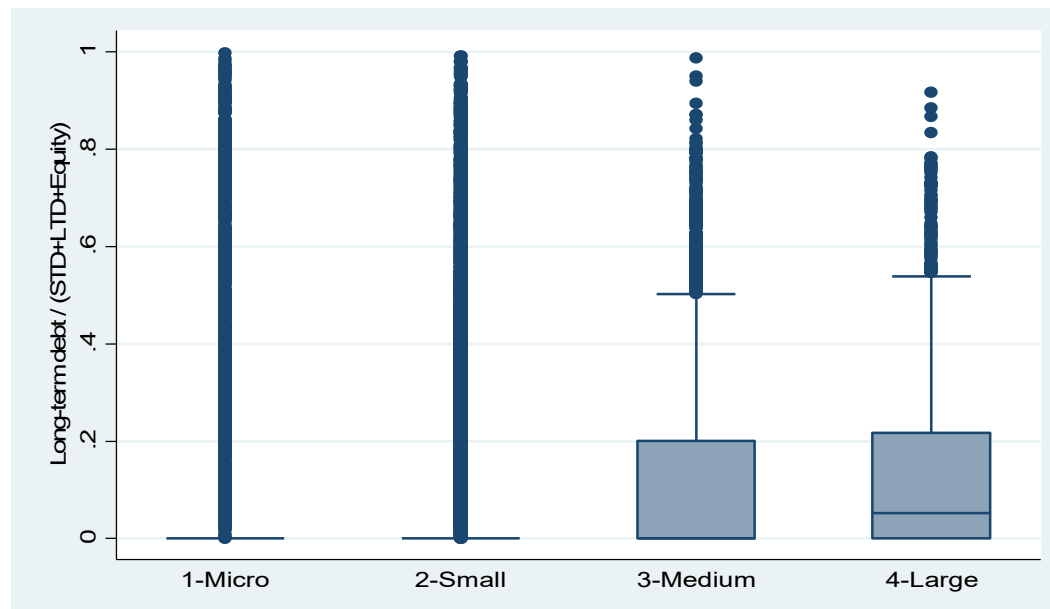


Illustration 1 – Question 5

```
. tabulate GROUPS
```

GROUPS	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1-Micro	9,874	30.64	30.64
2-Small	13,396	41.57	72.21
3-Medium	7,034	21.83	94.04
4-Large	1,922	5.96	100.00
Total	32,226	100.00	

Illustration 1 – Question 6

. tabulate GROUPS YEAR

GROUPS	Ano				Total
	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1-Micro	1,418	1,441	1,414	1,431	9,874
2-Small	1,845	1,893	1,907	1,946	13,396
3-Medium	967	968	1,006	1,030	7,034
4-Large	279	267	271	277	1,922
Total	4,509	4,569	4,598	4,684	32,226

GROUPS	Ano			Total
	1999	2000	2001	
1-Micro	1,446	1,392	1,332	9,874
2-Small	1,951	1,950	1,904	13,396
3-Medium	1,024	1,019	1,020	7,034
4-Large	271	283	274	1,922
Total	4,692	4,644	4,530	32,226

Illustration 1 – Question 7.1

```
. table GROUPS, contents(mean LEV_ST mean LEV_LT mean LEV)
```

```
-----  
GROUPS      | mean(LEV_ST1)  mean(LEV_LT1)  mean(LEV1)  
-----+-----  
  1-Micro   |      .1288624      .0417675      .1706299  
  2-Small   |      .1721035      .0750359      .2471394  
  3-Medium  |      .1752302      .1147087      .289939  
  4-Large   |      .1527809      .1318627      .2846436  
-----
```

Illustration 1 – Question 7.2

```
. gen DEBT_ST=LEV_ST>0
. gen DEBT_LT=LEV_LT>0
. gen DEBT=LEV>0
. table GROUPS, contents(mean DEBT_ST mean DEBT_LT mean
DEBT)
```

```
-----
GROUPS      |mean(DEBT_ST)  mean(DEBT_LT)    mean(DEBT)
-----+-----
  1-Micro   |      .3601377      .094288      .4196881
  2-Small   |      .5811436      .2300687      .6672887
  3-Medium  |      .7361388      .4640318      .8129087
  4-Large   |      .8116545      .5952133      .8563996
-----
```


Illustration 1 – Question 7.3

```
. table GROUPS if DEBT_ST==1, contents(mean LEV_ST)
. table GROUPS if DEBT_LT==1, contents(mean LEV_LT)
. table GROUPS if DEBT==1, contents(mean LEV)
```

```
-----
GROUPS      | mean(LEV_ST1)
-----+-----
    1-Micro |      .3578141
    2-Small |      .2961462
    3-Medium |      .2380397
    4-Large |      .1882339
-----
```

```
-----
GROUPS      | mean(LEV_LT1)
-----+-----
    1-Micro |      .4429778
    2-Small |      .3261457
    3-Medium |      .2472001
    4-Large |      .2215386
-----
```

```
-----
GROUPS      | mean(LEV1)
-----+-----
    1-Micro |      .4065635
    2-Small |      .3703635
    3-Medium |      .3566685
    4-Large |      .3323724
-----
```

Illustration 1 – Question 8

```
. cor LEV_LT COLLAT SIZE PROF GROWTH  
(obs=32,226)
```

	LEV_LT	COLLAT	SIZE	PROF	GROWTH
LEV_LT	1.0000				
COLLAT	0.1071	1.0000			
SIZE	0.2716	0.1349	1.0000		
PROF	-0.0779	-0.1060	-0.1281	1.0000	
GROWTH	0.0076	-0.0248	-0.0049	0.0325	1.0000

Illustration 1 – Question 9

```
. oneway LEV_LT GROUPS, bonferroni
```

Analysis of Variance

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	28.0952331	3	9.3650777	342.91	0.0000
Within groups	879.998687	32222	.027310492		
Total	908.09392	32225	.028179796		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances:  chi2(3) = 196.0970  Prob>chi2 = 0.000
```

Illustration 1 – Question 9

Comparison of Long-term debt / (STD+LTD+Equity) by GROUPS
(Bonferroni)

Row Mean-	1-Micro	2-Small	3-Medium
Col Mean			
-----+-----			
2-Small	.033268		
	0.000		
3-Medium	.072941	.039673	
	0.000	0.000	
4-Large	.090095	.056827	.017154
	0.000	0.000	0.000

Illustration 1 – Question 10

```
. kwallis LEV_LT, by(GROUP)
```

Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test

```
+-----+
|  GROUPS  |  Obs  | Rank Sum |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1-Micro  | 9,874 | 1.34e+08 |
| 2-Small  |13,396 | 2.10e+08 |
| 3-Medium | 7,034 | 1.35e+08 |
| 4-Large  | 1,922 | 4.03e+07 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
chi-squared = 2050.033 with 3 d.f.
probability = 0.0001
```

```
chi-squared with ties = 3434.319 with 3 d.f.
probability = 0.0001
```

Illustration 2 – Question 1

```
. keep if YEAR==1999
. regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	4,692
-----+-----						
Model	10.6236513	5	2.12473026	F(5, 4686)	=	73.26
Residual	135.914959	4,686	.029004473	Prob > F	=	0.0000
-----+-----						
Total	146.53861	4,691	.031238246	R-squared	=	0.0725
-----+-----						
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0715
				Root MSE	=	.17031

LEV_LT	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
SIZE	.0227699	.0013931	16.34	0.000	.0200387	.025501
COLLAT	.0356729	.0112018	3.18	0.001	.013712	.0576337
PROF	-.1313503	.0278565	-4.72	0.000	-.1859621	-.0767386
GROWTH	5.98e-07	2.20e-06	0.27	0.786	-3.71e-06	4.91e-06
AGE	-.0003878	.0001676	-2.31	0.021	-.0007165	-.0000591
_cons	-.2246217	.018836	-11.93	0.000	-.2615491	-.1876942
-----+-----						

Illustration 2 – Question 2

Interpretation of partial effects. Ceteris paribus,

- if total of assets increases 1%, the proportion of long term debt increases, in average, $0.023/100=0.0002$.
- each additional year of the firm, reduces the proportion of debt, in average, 0.0004
- if the proportion of collateral increases 0.1 (10pp), the proportion of debt increases, in average, $0.036*0.1=0.0036$ (0.36pp in scale 100%)
- if profitability increases 0.1, the proportion of debt decreases, in average, $0.131*0.1=0.0131$
- if growth increases 0.1, the proportion of debt decreases, in average, $0.000*0.1=0.0000$
 - 3 last effects are response to 0.1 instead of 1, in order to give rise to a meaningful interpretation

Illustration 2 – Question 2

Intuition for effects:

Positive effects on the long term proportion:

- SIZE: larger firms are typically more diversified and have lower probability of failure. Therefore they are issued debt more easily than small firms.
- COLLAT: firms with a higher proportion of collateral are safer in cases of failure. Therefore they are issued debt more easily.
- GROWTH: firms with higher growth are more promising. Therefore they are issued debt more easily.

Negative effects on the long term proportion:

- PROF: more profitable firms are more likely to generate internal funding. Therefore they use less debt.
- AGE: firms that survived for a long time display less debt needs.

Illustration 2 – Question 3

At the 5% significance level all variables, except PROF, are statistically individually significant.

At the 5% significance level all variables are jointly significant

Illustration 2 – Question 4

To test the joint significance of PROF and GROWTH:

```
. Quietly regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE
```

```
. test PROF GROWTH
```

```
( 1)  PROF = 0
```

```
( 2)  GROWTH = 0
```

```
F( 2, 4686) = 11.12  
Prob > F = 0.0000
```

At the 5% significance level PROF and GROWTH are statistically significant

Illustration 2 – Question 4

Repetition of the test, for illustrative purposes, without the automatic command

```
. regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT AGE
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	4,692
-----+-----				F(3, 4688)	=	114.19
Model	9.97877613	3	3.32625871	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	136.559834	4,688	.029129657	R-squared	=	0.0681
-----+-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.0675
Total	146.53861	4,691	.031238246	Root MSE	=	.17067

...

```
. display ((0.0725-0.0681)/2/((1-0.0725)/(4692-6)))
```

11.11504

Illustration 2 – Question 5

```
. gen SIZEp=SIZE-13.13199
. gen COLLATp=COLLAT-0.0791719
. gen PROFp=PROF-0.385232
. gen GROWTHp=GROWTH-6.437331
. gen AGEp=AGE-53
```

```
. regress LEV_LT SIZEp COLLATp PROFp GROWTHp AGEp
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	4,692
-----+-----				F(5, 4686)	=	73.26
Model	10.6236514	5	2.12473028	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	135.914959	4,686	.029004473	R-squared	=	0.0725
-----+-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.0715
Total	146.53861	4,691	.031238246	Root MSE	=	.17031

LEV_LT	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
SIZEp	.0227699	.0013931	16.34	0.000	.0200387	.025501
COLLATp	.0356729	.0112018	3.18	0.001	.013712	.0576337
PROFp	-.1313503	.0278565	-4.72	0.000	-.1859621	-.0767386
GROWTHp	5.98e-07	2.20e-06	0.27	0.786	-3.71e-06	4.91e-06
AGEp	-.0003878	.0001676	-2.31	0.021	-.0007165	-.0000591
_cons	.0060656	.0106732	0.57	0.570	-.0148589	.0269902

Illustration 2 – Question 6

```
. regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE SE MedE LE
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	4,692
-----+-----				F(8, 4683)	=	49.76
Model	11.4798615	8	1.43498268	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	135.058749	4,683	.02884022	R-squared	=	0.0783
-----+-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.0768
Total	146.53861	4,691	.031238246	Root MSE	=	.16982

LEV_LT	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
SIZE	.0301683	.0021456	14.06	0.000	.0259618	.0343747
COLLAT	.0407159	.0113232	3.60	0.000	.0185171	.0629146
PROF	-.1208179	.0278736	-4.33	0.000	-.1754634	-.0661725
GROWTH	2.28e-07	2.19e-06	0.10	0.917	-4.08e-06	4.53e-06
AGE	-.0002906	.0001691	-1.72	0.086	-.000622	.0000409
SE	-.0208001	.0068367	-3.04	0.002	-.0342032	-.0073969
MedE	-.028482	.0100863	-2.82	0.005	-.0482558	-.0087082
LE	-.0873071	.0163264	-5.35	0.000	-.1193145	-.0552997
_cons	-.3107104	.0268095	-11.59	0.000	-.3632698	-.2581511

Illustration 2 – Question 6

```
. test SE MedE LE
```

```
( 1)  SE = 0
```

```
( 2)  MedE = 0
```

```
( 3)  LE = 0
```

```
F( 3, 4683) = 9.90  
Prob > F = 0.0000
```

The new regressors are jointly significant.

Ceteris paribus:

- a small firm, relative to a micro firm, displays in average a long term proportion of debt smaller in 0.021
- a medium firm, relative to a micro firm, displays in average a long term proportion of debt smaller in 0.028
- a large firm, relative to a micro firm, displays in average a long term proportion of debt smaller in 0.087

Illustration 2 – Question 7.1

Model:

$$\begin{aligned} LEV_{LT} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 SIZE + \beta_2 COLLAT + \beta_3 PROF + \beta_4 GROWTH + \beta_5 AGE \\ &+ \beta_6 (SE * PROF) + \beta_7 (MedE * PROF) + \beta_8 (LE * PROF) + v \end{aligned}$$

Effects of firm profitability:

- Micro firms: β_3
- Small firms: $\beta_3 + \beta_6$
- Medium firms: $\beta_3 + \beta_7$
- Large firms: $\beta_3 + \beta_8$

Null hypotheses:

	Small	Medium	Large
Micro	$\beta_6 = 0$	$\beta_7 = 0$	$\beta_8 = 0$
Small		$\beta_6 = \beta_7$	$\beta_6 = \beta_8$
Medium			$\beta_7 = \beta_8$

Illustration 2 – Question 7.1

```

. gen PROF_SE=PROF*SE
. gen PROF_MedE=PROF*MedE
. gen PROF_LE=PROF*LE

. regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE PROF_SE PROF_MedE PROF_LE

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	4,692
-----+-----				F(8, 4683)	=	51.41
Model	11.8295674	8	1.47869593	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	134.709043	4,683	.028765544	R-squared	=	0.0807
-----+-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.0792
Total	146.53861	4,691	.031238246	Root MSE	=	.1696

LEV_LT	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
SIZE	.0276292	.0015862	17.42	0.000	.0245194	.030739
COLLAT	.0363435	.0111628	3.26	0.001	.0144591	.0582279
PROF	.0095068	.0369042	0.26	0.797	-.0628428	.0818565
GROWTH	-2.68e-07	2.20e-06	-0.12	0.903	-4.57e-06	4.04e-06
AGE	-.0003792	.0001672	-2.27	0.023	-.000707	-.0000515
PROF_SE	-.2026651	.0517991	-3.91	0.000	-.3042157	-.1011145
PROF_MedE	-.343819	.0730633	-4.71	0.000	-.4870576	-.2005805
PROF_LE	-.7133022	.1360224	-5.24	0.000	-.9799701	-.4466343
_cons	-.2892868	.021412	-13.51	0.000	-.3312644	-.2473092

Illustration 2 – Question 7.1

Effects of firm profitability:

- When profitability increases 0.1 (10 pp for percentage), the proportion of long-term debt in the firm's capital structure decreases, on average:
 - 0.00095 (0.095 pp in percentage) - micro firms
 - -0.0193 - small firms → $\text{display_b[PROF]} + \text{b[PROF_SE]}$
 - -0.0334 - medium firms → $\text{display_b[PROF]} + \text{b[PROF_MedE]}$
 - -0.0704 - large firms → $\text{display_b[PROF]} + \text{b[PROF_LE]}$

Illustration 2 – Question 7.1

Profitability effects differ significantly across groups?

```
. test PROF_SE=PROF_MedE
( 1) PROF_SE - PROF_MedE = 0
      F( 1, 4683) = 3.84
      Prob > F = 0.0502
```

```
. test PROF_SE=PROF_LE
( 1) PROF_SE - PROF_LE = 0
      F( 1, 4683) = 14.66
      Prob > F = 0.0001
```

```
. test PROF_MedE=PROF_LE
( 1) PROF_MedE - PROF_LE = 0
      F( 1, 4683) = 7.44
      Prob > F = 0.0064
```

(p-values)	Small	Medium	Large
Micro	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***
Small		0.0502*	0.000***
Medium			0.001***

Illustration 2 – Question 7.2

Model:

$$\begin{aligned} LEV_{LT1} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 SIZE2 + \beta_2 COLLAT2 + \beta_3 PROF1 + \beta_4 GROWTH2 + \beta_5 AGE \\ &+ \beta_6 LE + \beta_7 (LE * SIZE2) + \beta_8 (LE * COLLAT2) + \beta_9 (LE * PROF1) \\ &+ \beta_{10} (LE * GROWTH2) + \beta_{11} (LE * AGE) + w \end{aligned}$$

Null hypotheses:

- $H_0: \beta_6 = \beta_7 = \beta_8 = \beta_9 = \beta_{10} = \beta_{11} = 0$ (no structural break)

```
. gen SIZE_LE=SIZE*LE
. gen COLLAT_LE=COLLAT*LE
. gen GROWTH_LE=GROWTH*LE
. gen AGE_LE=AGE*LE
```

Illustration 2 – Question 7.2

```
regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE LE SIZE_LE COLLAT_LE PROF_LE GROWTH_LE AGE_LE
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	4,692
-----+-----				F(11, 4680)	=	36.14
Model	11.4734211	11	1.04303829	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	135.065189	4,680	.028860083	R-squared	=	0.0783
-----+-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.0761
Total	146.53861	4,691	.031238246	Root MSE	=	.16988

LEV_LT	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
SIZE	.0262108	.0015979	16.40	0.000	.0230782	.0293433
COLLAT	.0298537	.0114426	2.61	0.009	.0074207	.0522867
PROF	-.1178161	.0283403	-4.16	0.000	-.1733765	-.0622557
GROWTH	4.15e-07	2.19e-06	0.19	0.850	-3.89e-06	4.72e-06
AGE	-.0003768	.0001822	-2.07	0.039	-.0007339	-.0000196
LE	-.0570063	.1411598	-0.40	0.686	-.3337461	.2197334
SIZE_LE	-.002168	.0082257	-0.26	0.792	-.0182943	.0139582
COLLAT_LE	.1055932	.053384	1.98	0.048	.0009355	.2102509
PROF_LE	-.2771129	.1595962	-1.74	0.083	-.5899966	.0357708
GROWTH_LE	.0010892	.0006263	1.74	0.082	-.0001386	.002317
AGE_LE	.0003647	.000469	0.78	0.437	-.0005547	.0012842
_cons	-.2680171	.0213989	-12.52	0.000	-.3099691	-.2260651

Illustration 2 – Question 7.2

```
. test LE SIZE_LE COLLAT_LE PROF_LE GROWTH_LE AGE_LE
```

- (1) LE = 0
- (2) SIZE_LE = 0
- (3) COLLAT_LE = 0
- (4) PROF_LE = 0
- (5) GROWTH_LE = 0
- (6) AGE_LE = 0

```
F( 6, 4680) = 4.91  
Prob > F = 0.0001
```

The null hypothesis is rejected, which implies that it is better to estimate separate models for each size-based group of firms or, equivalently, the model of the previous page, since:

(see the next page and compare with the interactions model)

Illustration 2 – Question 7.2

```
. regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE if LE==0
(...)
```

LEV_LT	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
SIZE	.0262108	.0016006	16.38	0.000	.0230728	.0293487
COLLAT	.0298537	.011462	2.60	0.009	.0073825	.0523249
PROF	-.1178161	.0283882	-4.15	0.000	-.1734712	-.062161
GROWTH	4.15e-07	2.20e-06	0.19	0.850	-3.89e-06	4.72e-06
AGE	-.0003768	.0001825	-2.06	0.039	-.0007345	-.000019
_cons	-.2680171	.0214351	-12.50	0.000	-.3100405	-.2259936

```
. regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE if LE==1
(...)
```

LEV_LT	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
SIZE	.0240427	.0078385	3.07	0.002	.008609	.0394765
COLLAT	.1354469	.0506539	2.67	0.008	.0357116	.2351822
PROF	-.394929	.1525738	-2.59	0.010	-.6953401	-.0945179
GROWTH	.0010896	.0006084	1.79	0.074	-.0001082	.0022875
AGE	-.000012	.0004198	-0.03	0.977	-.0008387	.0008146
_cons	-.3250234	.1355432	-2.40	0.017	-.591902	-.0581448

Illustration 2 – Question 8.1 & 8.2

```
. quietly regress LEV_LT1 SIZE2 COLLAT2 PROF1 GROWTH2 AGE SE MedE LE
```

```
. ovtest
```

```
Ramsey RESET test using powers of the fitted values of LEV_LT
```

```
Ho: model has no omitted variables
```

```
F(3, 4680) = 10.62
```

```
Prob > F = 0.0000 → Unsuitable model functional form
```

```
. estat hettest, rhs fstat
```

```
Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
```

```
Ho: Constant variance
```

```
Variables: SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE SE MedE LE
```

```
F(8 , 4683) = 20.76
```

```
Prob > F = 0.0000 → Heteroskedastic errors
```

Illustration 2 – Question 8.1 & 8.2

RESET test – manual implementation

```
. predict XB
. gen XB2=XB^2
. gen XB3=XB^3
. gen XB4=XB^4
. quietly regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE SE MedE LE XB2 XB3 XB4

. test XB2 XB3 XB4

( 1)  XB2 = 0
( 2)  XB3 = 0
( 3)  XB4 = 0

      F( 3, 4680) =    10.62
      Prob > F =    0.0000
```


Illustration 2 – Question 8.1 & 8.2

BP test – manual implementation

```
. quietly regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE SE MedE LE

. predict uhat, resid

. gen uhat2=uhat^2

. quietly regress uhat2 SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE SE MedE LE

. test SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE SE MedE LE
( 1)  SIZE = 0
( 2)  COLLAT = 0
( 3)  PROF = 0
( 4)  GROWTH = 0
( 5)  AGE = 0
( 6)  SE = 0
( 7)  MedE = 0
( 8)  LE = 0

      F( 8, 4683) = 20.76
      Prob > F = 0.0000
```

Illustration 2 – Question 9

```
regress LEV_LT SIZE COLLAT PROF GROWTH AGE LE SIZE_LE COLLAT_LE PROF_LE GROWTH_LE AGE_LE,
robust
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs      =      4,692
F(11, 4680)        =      47.01
Prob > F           =      0.0000
R-squared          =      0.0783
Root MSE          =      .16988
```

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
SIZE	.0262108	.0014557	18.01	0.000	.0233569	.0290646
COLLAT	.0298537	.0125967	2.37	0.018	.0051583	.0545491
PROF	-.1178161	.0215441	-5.47	0.000	-.1600527	-.0755795
GROWTH	4.15e-07	1.06e-06	0.39	0.694	-1.65e-06	2.48e-06
AGE	-.0003768	.0001775	-2.12	0.034	-.0007247	-.0000289
LE	-.0570063	.1558992	-0.37	0.715	-.3626422	.2486295
SIZE_LE	-.002168	.0091113	-0.24	0.812	-.0200304	.0156944
COLLAT_LE	.1055932	.0590662	1.79	0.074	-.0102043	.2213907
PROF_LE	-.2771129	.1219132	-2.27	0.023	-.5161203	-.0381055
GROWTH_LE	.0010892	.0007304	1.49	0.136	-.0003428	.0025212
AGE_LE	.0003647	.0004279	0.85	0.394	-.0004742	.0012037
_cons	-.2680171	.0173169	-15.48	0.000	-.3019663	-.2340678