

# Econométrie appliquée

Licence Economie-Gestion. Parcours Analyse Economique

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## Exercice 1 (5 pts.)

On s'intéresse au choix d'achat de Ketchup dans des magasins de Springfield (Montana) et de Sioux Falls (Dakota du Sud) en 1986 et 1988.<sup>1</sup> L'échantillon concernent 93744 achats de Ketchup de 4 marques différentes: Heinz (**Heinz**), Hunt's (**Hunts**), Del Monte (**DelMonte**) et le produit distributeur (**Store**) dans les magasins de Springfield (**Springfield\_market**) et de Sioux Falls (**Sioux\_falls\_market**).

Les 3 premiers produits sont classés dans la catégorie marque commerciale (**Trademark**) et le dernier dans la catégorie marque distributeur (**BrandStore**). Pour chaque achat, on dispose d'informations relatives au produit, au magasin, au consommateur et à sa famille.

On souhaite estimer un modèle logit emboîté de choix du produit (**choice = 1**) en fonction du prix du produit en \$ (**price**), d'un indice de disponibilité du coupon de réduction (**coupon\_avail**), de la valeur du coupon de réduction en \$ (**coupon\_val**), de la moyenne de la valeur des coupons de réduction par marque (**coupon\_av**), de la présence (ou non) du produit sur le présentoir (**display**), du packaging (ou non) du produit sur le flyer (**featured**), du magasin (**Springfield\_market** ou **Sioux\_falls\_market**), de la classe de revenu du ménage en \$ (**income\_1** à **income\_5**) et du nombre de membres de la famille (**members**). Commentez les Tables 1 à 4.

## Exercice 2 (5 pts.)

On s'intéresse aux dépenses de consommation de cigarettes journalières (**cig\_expend**) en US cents par paquet relatives à 807 individus sondés aux USA.<sup>2</sup> On souhaite expliquer le logarithme de ces dépenses à l'aide d'un certain nombre de régresseurs : l'âge (**age**), le niveau d'éducation (**educ**), le logarithme du prix du paquet de cigarettes (**cig\_price**) en US cents et le logarithme du revenu annuel de la personne sondée (**income**) en dollars. On estime les modèles volontairement sans constante.

1. On estime d'abord un modèle Tobit et on calcule les effets marginaux. Commentez les Tables 5 et 6. Interprétez les résultats au risque de 7% (et non de 5% comme d'habitude).
2. On estime ensuite un modèle de sélection à la Heckman dans lequel l'équation de sélection dépend uniquement du logarithme du revenu annuel. On calcule les effets marginaux, les probabilités et valeurs estimées. Commentez les Tables 7 et 8. Interprétez les résultats au risque de 7% (et non de 5% comme d'habitude).

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<sup>1</sup>Les données proviennent de Chung, A., Erdem, T. and M. Keane, (2009), The price consideration model of brand choice, *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 24, 393-420.

<sup>2</sup>Les données proviennent de Mullahy, J., (1997), Instrumental-variable estimation of count data models: Applications to models of cigarette smoking behavior, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 79, 596-593.

### Exercice 3 (5 pts.)

On s'intéresse maintenant au nombre de cigarettes fumées. On estime un modèle binomial négatif à excès de zéros (ZINB) du nombre de cigarettes fumées (`cigs`) en fonction des prédicteurs: `cig_price`, `age`, `educ` et `income`. Commentez les Tables 9 à 11. Interprétez les résultats au risque de 7% (et non de 5% comme d'habitude).

### Exercice 4 (5 pts.)

On s'intéresse au modèle de croissance inclusive (*inclusive growth*).<sup>3</sup> Soit  $\bar{y}_p$ , le revenu moyen cumulé associé au percentile  $p$  de la population. L'indice de mobilité social (SMI (*social mobility index*)) est défini comme la surface sous la courbe:  $y^* = \int_0^{100} \bar{y}_p dp$ . Si le revenu est le même pour tous, alors  $\bar{y} = y^*$ , et il n'y a pas d'inégalité dans la distribution des revenus. Plus SMI augmente, plus "l'ascenseur social" fonctionne et plus les inégalités se réduisent. On souhaite estimer le logarithme du SMI (`smi`) en fonction d'un certain nombre de prédicteurs pour 63 pays et 24 années (1990-2013).<sup>4</sup>

1. On estime d'abord un modèle statique doublement logarithmique dans lequel les prédicteurs sont: le PIB par tête (`pib`), le taux d'investissement en pourcentage du PIB (`invest`), le ratio des années d'étude de la population par rapport au niveau le plus faible d'études (`school`) (Burkina Faso, 1990, `school` = 1), les dépenses de R&D par tête (`RD`), les crédits bancaires par tête (`credit`), les dépôts de marques commerciales (`TM`) et les termes de l'échange (prix des exports / prix des imports) (en base 100 en 2005 pour USA) (`TT`). Toutes les valeurs monétaires sont en US dollars 2005 corrigés de la PPA. On suspecte l'endogénéité du PIB et on estime des modèles statiques à effets fixes et à erreurs composées. Commentez les Tables 12 et 13.
2. On estime ensuite un modèle dynamique. Commentez la Table 14. Calculez les effets de court terme et de long terme du PIB et des dépenses de R&D. Interprétez.

## Aucun document autorisé Calculatrice et tables statistiques autorisées

Table 1.

```
. des choice price coupon_avail coupon_val coupon_av display featured Springfield_market  
.      Sioux_falls_market members income_1- income_5
```

variable name	variable label
choice	chosen brand
price	price of brand
coupon_avail	coupon availability for brand
coupon_val	total value of coupon used (in US\$)
coupon_av	average of coupon value by brand
display	none (or least one brand) (0/1) is on display
featured	none (or least one brand) (0/1) is featured in the flyer
Springfield_market	
Sioux_falls_market	
members	number of members in a household
income_1	household income < 20,000 \$
income_2	household income [20,000; 40,000[ \$

<sup>3</sup>La croissance inclusive est une croissance économique qui est répartie équitablement dans la société et crée des opportunités pour tous.

<sup>4</sup>Les données proviennent de Bresson, G., Etienne, J-M. et P. Mohnen, (2015), Inclusive growth and innovation: a dynamic simultaneous equations model on a panel of countries, *STI Policy Review*, 6, 1, 1-23.

```
income_3      household income [40,000; 60,000[ $
income_4      household income [60,000; 100,000[ $
income_5      household income > 100,000 $
```

```
. sum choice price coupon_avail coupon_val coupon_av display featured Springfield_market
.      Sioux_falls_market members income_1- income_5
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
choice	93,744	.25	.433015	0	1
price	93,744	1.054951	.1918314	.59	1.98
coupon_avail	93,744	.0678016	.0867932	0	.586667
coupon_val	93,744	.1068422	.2403362	0	5
coupon_av	93,744	.1091367	.0987126	0	.586667
display	93,744	.0464243	.2104033	0	1
featured	93,744	.0920806	.2891412	0	1
Springfiel~t	93,744	.3343574	.4717678	0	1
Sioux_fall~t	93,744	.6656426	.4717678	0	1
members	93,744	3.353516	1.379027	1	8
income_1	93,744	.2652756	.4414822	0	1
income_2	93,744	.5333248	.4988909	0	1
income_3	93,744	.1636371	.369948	0	1
income_4	93,744	.0286738	.166889	0	1
income_5	93,744	.0090886	.0949003	0	1

Table 2.

```
. label define brand 1 "Heinz" 2 "Hunts" 3 "DelMonte" 4 "Store"
. label variable brand " Type of Brand"
. nlogitgen type = brand(Trademark: 1|2|3, BrandStore: 4)
```

tree structure specified for the nested logit model

type	N	brand	N	k
Trademark	70308	--- Heinz	23436	14951
		- Hunts	23436	3874
		+- DelMonte	23436	1793
BrandStore	23436	--- Store	23436	2818
		total	93744	23436

k = number of times alternative is chosen  
N = number of observations at each level

```
. estat alternatives
```

Alternatives summary for type

index	Alternative value	label	Cases present	Frequency selected	Percent selected
1	1	Trademark	70308	20618	87.98
2	2	BrandStore	23436	2818	12.02

Alternatives summary for brand

index	Alternative value	label	Cases present	Frequency selected	Percent selected
1	1	Heinz	23436	14951	63.80
2	2	Hunts	23436	3874	16.53
3	3	DelMonte	23436	1793	7.65
4	4	Store	23436	2818	12.02

Table 3.

```
. constraint 1 [BrandStore_tau]_cons=1
. nlogit choice price coupon_avail display featured || type: coupon_av coupon_val ///
income_1 income_3 income_4 income_5, base(BrandStore) ///
|| brand: Springfield_market members, base(Store) noconst constraint(1)
```



type	Mean	Std. Dev.	Freq.
Trademark	.87803244	.19884922	70,308
BrandStor	.12196756	.19885205	23,436
Total	.68901622	.38304492	93,744

. tabulate brand, summarize(pred\_lev2)

Type of Brand	Summary of Pr(brand alternatives)	Mean	Std. Dev.	Freq.
Heinz	.60021025	.25019018	23,436	
Hunts	.18641603	.15782197	23,436	
DelMonte	.09140616	.10555373	23,436	
Store	.12196756	.19885205	23,436	
Total	.25	.27677539	93,744	

. sum pred\_lev1 pred\_lev2 if choice==1 & brand==Heinz

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pred_lev1	14,951	.9709601	.076892	.0943968	1
pred_lev2	14,951	.7075434	.2054447	.0335811	.9967773

. sum pred\_lev1 pred\_lev2 if choice==1 & brand==Hunts

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pred_lev1	3,874	.8548264	.1870214	.0815174	1
pred_lev2	3,874	.2988125	.2172267	.0046167	.9418151

. sum pred\_lev1 pred\_lev2 if choice==1 & brand==DeMonte

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pred_lev1	1,793	.7101472	.1784531	.0544408	1
pred_lev2	1,793	.1757824	.1839247	.0011811	.9389681

. sum pred\_lev1 pred\_lev2 if choice==1 & brand==Store

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pred_lev1	2,818	.4762763	.197838	.0000168	.9441794
pred_lev2	2,818	.4762763	.197838	.0000168	.9441794

Table 5.

. des smoker cigs cig\_expend cig\_expend\_smoker log\_cig\_expend cig\_price age educ income

variable name	variable label
smoker	smoker : (1/0) if cigarettes expenditures per day
cigs	cigarettes smoked per day
cig_expend	cigarettes expenditures per day in cents/pack
cig_expend_smoker	cigarettes expenditures per day in cents/pack for a smoker
log_cig_expend	log of cigarettes expenditures per day in cents/pack
cig_price	state cigarettes price, cents/pack
age	in years
educ	years of schooling
income	annual income, \$

. sum smoker cigs cig\_expend cig\_expend\_smoker log\_cig\_expend cig\_price age educ income

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
smoker	807	.3841388	.4866926	0	1
cigs	807	8.686493	13.72152	0	80
cig_expend	807	523.0598	832.4359	0	4869.84
cig_expend~r	310	1361.643	813.6054	57.352	4869.84
log_cig_ex~d	310	6.984103	.8004979	4.049208	8.490816
cig_price	807	60.30041	4.738469	44.004	70.129
age	807	41.23792	17.02729	17	88
educ	807	12.47088	3.057161	6	18
income	807	19304.83	9142.958	500	30000

Table 6.

```

. * min cig_expend = 57.352 -> log(min) = 4.0492077
. global xlist_log log_cig_price age educ log_income
. tobit log_cig_expend $xlist_log, ll(4.04) noconstant

Tobit regression                                Number of obs    =        310
                                                LR chi2(4)       =          .
Log likelihood = -361.60377                    Prob > chi2      =          .

-----+-----
log_cig_exp~d |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
log_cig_price |     1.2551   .1531764     8.19  0.000     .9536879   1.556513
   age |     .0058071 .0030112     1.93  0.055    -.0001183   .0117324
   educ |     .0350262 .0176206     1.99  0.048     .0003534   .069699
   log_income |     .1237152 .0650917     1.90  0.058    -.0043687   .2517991
-----+-----
      /sigma |     .7768758   .0312                .715482   .8382696
-----+-----
           0 left-censored observations
          310 uncensored observations
           0 right-censored observations

. mfx compute, predict(e(4.04,.))

Marginal effects after tobit
      y = E(log_cig_expend|log_cig_expend>4.04) (predict, e(4.04,.))
      = 6.9841609

-----+-----
variable |      dy/dx   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [ 95% C.I. ]      X
-----+-----
log_ci~e |  1.253655   .15302     8.19  0.000     .953739   1.55357   4.09311
   age |  .0058004   .00301     1.93  0.054    -.000095   .011695   39.1129
   educ |  .0349858   .0176     1.99  0.047     .00049   .069482   11.9968
log_in~e |  .1235727   .06502     1.90  0.057    -.003858   .251004   9.69426
-----+-----

```

Table 7.

```

. heckman log_cig_expend log_cig_price educ age , select(log_income, noconstant) noconstant

Heckman selection model                                Number of obs    =        807
(regression model with sample selection)              Censored obs     =        497
                                                       Uncensored obs   =        310

                                                       Wald chi2(3)     =       9406.11
Log likelihood = -863.3086                            Prob > chi2      =         0.0000

-----+-----
log_cig_expend |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
log_cig_expend |
log_cig_price |     1.825727   .0542324    33.66  0.000     1.719434   1.932021
   educ |     .0403156   .0137511     2.93  0.003     .0133638   .0672673
   age |     .0055566   .0025411     2.19  0.029     .0005761   .0105371
-----+-----
select         |
log_income |    -.0304111   .004547     -6.69  0.000    -.0393231   -.021499
-----+-----
      /athrho |    -2.09929   .1551362   -13.53  0.000    -2.403351  -1.795228
      /lnsigma |     .2320019   .0558348     4.16  0.000     .1225677   .341436
-----+-----
      rho |    -.9704106   .009045                -.983783  -.9463096
      sigma |     1.261122   .0704144                1.130396  1.406966
      lambda |    -1.223806   .0760472                -1.372856  -1.074756
-----+-----
LR test of indep. eqns. (rho = 0):   chi2(1) =    75.63   Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

. margins, dydx(*) predict(psel)
Average marginal effects                                Number of obs    =        807

Expression : Pr(select), predict(psel)
dy/dx w.r.t. : log_income

```

```
-----
```

	Delta-method					
	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
log_income	-.0116145	.0015852	-7.33	0.000	-.0147214	-.0085076

```
-----
```

```
. margins, dydx(*) predict(ycond)
Average marginal effects          Number of obs   =          807
```

```
Expression   : E(log_cig_expend|Zg>0), predict(ycond)
dy/dx w.r.t. : log_cig_price educ age log_income
```

```
-----
```

	Delta-method					
	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
log_cig_price	1.825727	.0542324	33.66	0.000	1.719434	1.932021
educ	.0403156	.0137511	2.93	0.003	.0133638	.0672673
age	.0055566	.0025411	2.19	0.029	.0005761	.0105371
log_income	-.0258982	.0047352	-5.47	0.000	-.035179	-.0166173

```
-----
```

Table 8.

```
. predict pred_prob, psel (prediction of smoking)
. predict pred_y, ycond (prediction of log. cigarettes expenditures)
. gen resid = log_cig_expend - pred_y
```

```
. sum smoker pred_prob
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
smoker	807	.3841388	.4866926	0	1
pred_prob	807	.3841745	.0083204	.3769481	.4250492

```
. sum log_cig_expend pred_y resid if log_cig_expend != .
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
log_cig_ex~d	310	6.984103	.8004979	4.049208	8.490816
pred_y	310	6.956709	.2016302	6.189157	7.411317
resid	310	.0273941	.7859795	-3.000527	1.482906

Table 9.

```
. generate cigs_range = cigs
. recode cigs_range (11/19 = 19) (21/39 = 39) (40/80 = 80)
. tabulate cigs_range
```

cigs_range	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	497	61.59	61.59
1	7	0.87	62.45
2	5	0.62	63.07
3	5	0.62	63.69
4	2	0.25	63.94
5	7	0.87	64.81
6	3	0.37	65.18
7	2	0.25	65.43
8	3	0.37	65.80
9	2	0.25	66.05
10	28	3.47	69.52
19	37	4.58	74.10
20	101	12.52	86.62
39	55	6.82	93.43
80	53	6.57	100.00
Total	807	100.00	

Table 10.

```

. global xlist cig_price age income
. global xlist_inf educ
. zinb cigs $xlist, inf($xlist_inf) vuong

Zero-inflated negative binomial regression      Number of obs   =      807
                                                Nonzero obs     =      310
                                                Zero obs        =      497

Inflation model = logit                      LR chi2(3)      =      10.67
Log likelihood = -1746.372                   Prob > chi2     =      0.0137

```

cigs	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
cigs						
cig_price	.0011261	.0068825	0.16	0.870	-.0123634	.0146155
age	.0046967	.0024699	1.90	0.057	-.0001443	.0095376
income	.0000101	3.95e-06	2.56	0.011	2.35e-06	.0000178
_cons	2.664666	.4237615	6.29	0.000	1.834109	3.495223
inflate						
educ	.0837303	.0242069	3.46	0.001	.0362858	.1311749
_cons	-.5673557	.3065086	-1.85	0.064	-1.168101	.03339
/lnalpha	-1.110532	.0951144	-11.68	0.000	-1.296952	-.9241108
alpha	.3293838	.0313291			.2733637	.3968842

Vuong test of zinb vs. standard negative binomial: z = 10.45 Pr>z = 0.0000

```
. margeff
```

Average marginal effects on Prob(cigs) after zinb

cigs	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
cig_price	.0098657	.0603124	0.16	0.870	-.1083444	.1280759
age	.0411488	.022141	1.86	0.063	-.0022467	.0845442
income	.0000884	.0000359	2.46	0.014	.000018	.0001588
educ	-.4451001	.1258867	-3.54	0.000	-.6918335	-.1983668

Table 11.

Comparison of Mean Observed and Predicted Count

Model	Maximum Difference	At Value	Mean  Diff
ZINB	0.023	10	0.006

ZINB: Predicted and actual probabilities

Count	Actual	Predicted	Diff	Pearson
0	0.616	0.616	0.000	0.000
1	0.009	0.002	0.007	24.090
2	0.006	0.003	0.003	2.955
3	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.669
4	0.002	0.006	0.003	1.471
5	0.009	0.007	0.002	0.305
6	0.004	0.008	0.005	2.030
7	0.002	0.009	0.007	4.104
8	0.004	0.010	0.007	3.425
9	0.002	0.011	0.009	5.437
10	0.035	0.012	0.023	35.953
Sum	0.695	0.688	0.067	80.438



```
. prvalue, x(cig_price=58.141 age=28 educ=10 income=12500) max(10) brief
```

```
zinc: Predictions for cigs
```

```
Expected y:          8.5897
Pr(Always0|z):      0.5671
Pr(y=0|x,z):        0.5680
Pr(y=1|x):           0.0025
Pr(y=2|x):           0.0043
Pr(y=3|x):           0.0063
Pr(y=4|x):           0.0083
Pr(y=5|x):           0.0101
Pr(y=6|x):           0.0117
Pr(y=7|x):           0.0131
Pr(y=8|x):           0.0143
Pr(y=9|x):           0.0152
Pr(y=10|x):          0.0158
```

```
. prvalue, x(cig_price=63.179 age=54 educ=13.5 income=30000) max(10) brief
```

```
zinc: Predictions for cigs
```

```
Expected y:          9.7608
Pr(Always0|z):      0.6371
Pr(y=0|x,z):        0.6375
Pr(y=1|x):           0.0010
Pr(y=2|x):           0.0017
Pr(y=3|x):           0.0026
Pr(y=4|x):           0.0035
Pr(y=5|x):           0.0045
Pr(y=6|x):           0.0054
Pr(y=7|x):           0.0062
Pr(y=8|x):           0.0070
Pr(y=9|x):           0.0077
Pr(y=10|x):          0.0084
```

Table 12.

```
. des smi pib invest school RD credit TM TT
```

```
variable      variable label
-----
smi           social mobility index
pib           GDP per capita, (PPP 2005 international $)
invest        Investment rate in %GDP, (PPP 2005 international $)
school        Ratio of years of schooling above age 15
RD            R&D per capita, (PPP 2005 international $)
credit        Domestic credit to private sector by banks per capita, (PPP 2005 international $)
TM            Trademark applications per capita, total
TT            Terms of trade, exports prices/import prices, USA GDP in 2005=1
```

```
. xtsum smi pib invest school RD credit TM TT
```

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
smi	overall	7992.817	7104.976	298.3306	32900.35	N = 1512
	between		6956.238	445.5028	28583.53	n = 63
	within		1681.667	-193.5752	14852.11	T = 24
pib	overall	13774.67	11081.74	579.8603	49101.77	N = 1512
	between		10815.02	867.2201	42906.58	n = 63
	within		2760.586	721.0392	23657.89	T = 24
invest	overall	.2269372	.0827923	.0287776	.6838483	N = 1512
	between		.0600315	.0904753	.4251315	n = 63
	within		.0574947	.0526941	.6041038	T = 24
school	overall	7.257627	1.950286	1	10.9507	N = 1512
	between		1.904434	1.719045	10.63521	n = 63
	within		.4816152	5.822669	8.611562	T = 24
RD	overall	18981.03	29309.8	2.948833	129030.4	N = 1512
	between		28204.81	129.0843	104299.7	n = 63
	within		8698.382	-33874.73	60737.4	T = 24

```

credit  overall | 10418.87  14169.97  20.80623  85600.23 | N = 1512
        between |          12374.91  82.26069  43137.08 | n = 63
        within  |          7069.702 -23970.59  53808.21 | T = 24
        |
TM      overall | .0010802  .0009679  7.21e-08  .0079859 | N = 1512
        between | .0008466  2.32e-06  .0030876 | n = 63
        within  | .0004807  -.0018981  .0060855 | T = 24
        |
TT      overall | 1.046661  .1241951  .421012  2.165286 | N = 1512
        between | .0810081  .7845962  1.289462 | n = 63
        within  | .0946678  .5296467  1.965391 | T = 24

```

```
. correlate log_pib log_smi L.log_pib L.log_smi L7.log_pib L7.log_smi
```

```

          |          L.          L.          L7.          L7.
          | log_pib log_smi log_pib log_smi log_pib log_smi
-----+-----
log_pib | 1.0000
log_smi | 0.9840 1.0000
L.log_pib | 0.9993 0.9827 1.0000
L.log_smi | 0.9840 0.9990 0.9840 1.0000
L7.log_pib | 0.9834 0.9631 0.9857 0.9658 1.0000
L7.log_smi | 0.9738 0.9824 0.9754 0.9850 0.9825 1.0000

```

```
. correlate D.log_pib D.log_smi
```

```

          |          D.          D.
          | log_pib log_smi
-----+-----
D.log_pib | 1.0000
D.log_smi | 0.8494 1.0000

```

Table 13.

```
. xtivreg log_smi log_invest log_school log_RD log_credit log_TM log_TT (log_pib = L(1/7).log_pib) , fe
. estimates store fe2sls
```

```

Fixed-effects (within) IV regression      Number of obs   =      1,071
Group variable: ident_N                  Number of groups =         63

R-sq:                                     Obs per group:
  within = 0.9255                          min =          17
  between = 0.9698                          avg =         17.0
  overall = 0.9683                          max =          17

Wald chi2(7) = 2.89e+07
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1350                    Prob > chi2     = 0.0000

```

```

-----+-----
log_smi |          Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
log_pib | 1.099057       .0214647    51.20  0.000    1.056987    1.141127
log_invest | .0153058      .0094711     1.62  0.106   -.0032572    .0338688
log_school | .1785745      .0471941     3.78  0.000    .0860759    .2710732
log_RD | -.0071584     .0032876    -2.18  0.029   -.0136019   -.0007149
log_credit | -.016398      .005689     -2.88  0.004   -.0275482   -.0052478
log_TM | -.0042753     .0043713    -0.98  0.328   -.0128429    .0042923
log_TT | -.0288911     .0229497    -1.26  0.208   -.0738717    .0160894
_cons | -1.698002     .1393727   -12.18  0.000   -1.971168   -1.424837

```

```

-----+-----
sigma_u | .17604726
sigma_e | .05252013
rho | .91827311 (fraction of variance due to u_i)

```

```
F test that all u_i=0: F(62,1001) = 140.34 Prob > F = 0.0000
```

```

Instrumented: log_pib
Instruments:  log_invest log_school log_RD log_credit log_TM log_TT
              L.log_pib L2.log_pib L3.log_pib L4.log_pib L5.log_pib
              L6.log_pib L7.log_pib

```

```
. xtivreg log_smi log_invest log_school log_RD log_credit log_TM log_TT (log_pib = L(1/7).log_pib), ec2sls
. estimates store ec2sls
```

```

EC2SLS random-effects IV regression      Number of obs   =    1,071
Group variable: ident_N                  Number of groups =     63

R-sq:                                    Obs per group:
    within = 0.9254                       min =          17
    between = 0.9708                       avg  =          17.0
    overall = 0.9693                       max  =          17

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)                Wald chi2(7)    =   14454.63
                                                Prob > chi2     =     0.0000

```

	log_smi	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
	log_pib	1.093547	.0199155	54.91	0.000	1.054514 1.132581
	log_invest	.017434	.0093849	1.86	0.063	-.0009602 .0358282
	log_school	.1659505	.0426024	3.90	0.000	.0824513 .2494497
	log_RD	-.0047136	.0032683	-1.44	0.149	-.0111195 .0016922
	log_credit	-.016026	.0056024	-2.86	0.004	-.0270064 -.0050456
	log_TM	-.0082663	.0042338	-1.95	0.051	-.0165643 .0000317
	log_TT	-.0258808	.022469	-1.15	0.249	-.0699192 .0181576
	_cons	-1.672291	.1313399	-12.73	0.000	-1.929713 -1.41487
	sigma_u	.15215886				
	sigma_e	.05252013				
	rho	.89354337	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			

```

Instrumented:  log_pib
Instruments:   log_invest log_school log_RD log_credit log_TM log_TT
               L.log_pib L2.log_pib L3.log_pib L4.log_pib L5.log_pib
               L6.log_pib L7.log_pib

```

```
. hausman fe2sls ec2sls
```

	---- Coefficients ----			
	(b)	(B)	(b-B)	sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))
	fe2sls	ec2sls	Difference	S.E.
log_pib	1.099057	1.093547	.0055099	.0080067
log_invest	.0153058	.017434	-.0021282	.0012744
log_school	.1785745	.1659505	.012624	.0203055
log_RD	-.0071584	-.0047136	-.0024448	.000355
log_credit	-.016398	-.016026	-.0003719	.000989
log_TM	-.0042753	-.0082663	.003991	.0010879
log_TT	-.0288911	-.0258808	-.0030103	.0046726

```

b = consistent under Ho and Ha; obtained from xtivreg
B = inconsistent under Ha, efficient under Ho; obtained from xtivreg

```

```
Test: Ho: difference in coefficients not systematic
```

```

chi2(7) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^(-1)](b-B)
         = 0.49
Prob>chi2 = 0.9995
(V_b-V_B is not positive definite)

```

Table 14.

```

. xtabond log_smi log_invest log_school log_RD log_credit log_TM log_TT, ///
  endogenous(log_pib) twostep noconstant

Arellano-Bond dynamic panel-data estimation      Number of obs   =   1,386
Group variable: ident_N                          Number of groups =    63
Time variable: year

Obs per group:
    min =   22
    avg =   22
    max =   22

Number of instruments =   512                      Wald chi2(8)     =  80987.00
                                                    Prob > chi2      =   0.0000

Two-step results
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
log_smi |          Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
log_smi |
  L1. |   .5296909   .0179635    29.49  0.000    .494483   .5648988
log_pib |   .4944891   .0186348    26.54  0.000    .4579656   .5310127
log_invest | .0445557   .0029747    14.98  0.000    .0387254   .050386
log_school | .200413    .0162962    12.30  0.000    .1684731   .2323529
log_RD | -.0151801   .0011879   -12.78  0.000   -.0175083   -.012852
log_credit | -.0114279   .0012793    -8.93  0.000   -.0139352  -.0089206
log_TM | .0020701   .0005288     3.91  0.000    .0010338   .0031065
log_TT | .0679877   .0046631    14.58  0.000    .0588483   .0771272
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

Instruments for differenced equation
GMM-type: L(2/.)log_smi L(2/.)log_pib
Standard: D.log_invest D.log_school D.log_RD D.log_credit D.log_TM
          D.log_TT

. predict pred_logsmi, xb
. predict resid_logsmi, e

. estat abon
Arellano-Bond test for zero autocorrelation in first-differenced errors
+-----+
|Order | z      Prob > z|
+-----+-----+
|  1  | -4.0864  0.0000 |
|  2  | -.09898  0.9212 |
+-----+
H0: no autocorrelation

. estat sargan
Sargan test of overidentifying restrictions
H0: overidentifying restrictions are valid

chi2(504) = 56.29296
Prob > chi2 = 1.0000

. sum log_smi pred_logsmi resid_logsmi

Variable |          Obs          Mean      Std. Dev.      Min          Max
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
log_smi |         1,512         8.53664      1.023534      5.698203     10.40124
pred_logsmi |         1,449         9.13546      1.010958      6.17464      10.94133
resid_logsmi |         1,449        -.5898971      .1068451     -.9474829     -.2053567

```