

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



**THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL INTEGRATION ON FINANCIAL
DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM ASEAN COUNTRIES**

By

SYARIFAH INTAN MUNIRAH BINTI SAYED MAHADZIR



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**Thesis Submitted to
School of Economics, Finance and Banking,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master of Sciences (Finance)**



PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN
(*Certification of Research Paper*)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa
(*I, the undersigned, certified that*)

SYARIFAH INTAN MUNIRAH BINTI SAYED MAHADZIR (812410)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana
(*Candidate for the degree of*)

MASTER OF SCIENCE (FINANCE)

Telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk
(*has presented his/her research paper of the following title*)

**THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL INTEGRATION ON FINANCIAL
DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM ASEAN COUNTRIES**

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan
(*as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper*)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.
(*that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the dissertation*).

Nama Penyelia : **Dr. Hanita binti Kadir @ Shahar**
(Name of Supervisor)

Tandatangan : _____
(Signature)

Tarikh : _____

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this dissertation/project paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Post Graduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation/project paper in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor(s) or in their absence, by the Dean of School of Economics, Finance and Banking where I did my dissertation/project paper. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation/project paper parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to the UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation/project paper.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this dissertation/project paper in whole or in part should be addressed to:



ABSTRACT

Under the International Monetary Fund and World Bank structural adjustment reform programs, integration was introduced to the developing countries as a means of growing these economies. The objective of the study is to determine the effect of financial integration on financial development for nine major economies in ASEAN countries. This study employs the unbalanced panel data for nine selected ASEAN countries, which are Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam and Laos for the period 2004 and 2014. The study uses secondary data since the nature of the data is quantitative. It focused on six key variables namely financial depth as a dependent variable while financial integration, economic growth, inflation, real interest rate and income group as independent variables. The study discovers the positive relationship between financial integration and financial depth for nine ASEAN countries. In addition, the study also finds a positive link between economic growth and financial depth. The findings of this study will provide insights to regulators in improving rules and regulations of their country in order to reduce the restrictions of external account into the country.



Keywords: Financial Integration, Financial development, Panel data, Macroeconomic

ABSTRAK

Di bawah program pembaharuan pengubahsuaian struktur Antarabangsa Tabung Kewangan dan Bank Dunia, integrasi telah diperkenalkan kepada negara-negara membangun sebagai satu cara untuk berkembang ekonomi ini. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan kesan integrasi kewangan kepada pembangunan kewangan selama sembilan ekonomi utama di negara-negara ASEAN. Kajian ini menggunakan data panel tidak seimbang selama sembilan negara ASEAN dipilih, yang terdiri daripada Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapura, Kemboja, Myanmar, Filipina, Vietnam dan Laos untuk tempoh 2004 dan 2014. Kajian ini menggunakan data sekunder kerana sifat semula jadi data adalah kuantitatif. Kajian ini tertumpu kepada enam pembolehubah utama mendalam iaitu kewangan sebagai pemboleh ubah bersandar manakala integrasi kewangan, pertumbuhan ekonomi, inflasi, kadar faedah sebenar dan berpendapatan sebagai pembolehubah bebas. Kajian ini mendapati terdapat hubungan positif antara integrasi kewangan dan kedalaman kewangan bagi sembilan negara ASEAN. Di samping itu, kajian itu juga mendapati terdapat hubungan positif antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kedalaman kewangan. Penemuan daripada kajian ini dapat membantu pihak berkuasa dalam meningkatkan kaedah-kaedah dan peraturan-peraturan negara mereka untuk mengurangkan sekatan akaun luar ke negara ini.



Kata kunci: Integrasi Kewangan, Perkembangan Kewangan, Data Panel, Makroekonomi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

الرحيم الرحمن الله بسم

Praise to Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful who gave me the physical, mental and spiritual strength to complete this thesis amidst many difficulties. First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my supportive, charismatic, and committed supervisor Dr. Hanita bt Kadir @ Shahar, for her constructive comments, encouragement and suggestions. Without her patience and guidance, I might not be able to complete this thesis.

Not to forget, to all my lecturers at Universiti Utara Malaysia who had taught me a lot, thank you very much. To all my classmates, who had helped me a lot to complete my master journey.

Thank you for all your support.

Finally, I also would like to express my dedication to my husband, Mr. Muhamad Hakimi bin Ismail and my mother Puan Che Zahnim bt Hashim, and all my family members, for their full moral support and encouragement for me to finish my study. I love every one of you.

Sincerely,

Syarifah Intan Munirah bt Sayed Mahadzir

School of Economics, Finance and Banking

Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATION OF THESIS WORK	ii
PERMISSION TO USE	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/NOTATIONS/GLOSSARY OF TERMS	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Overview of the ASEAN Financial Integration and Financial Development	2
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Research Question	5
1.4 Objectives of Study	5
1.5 Significance of The Study	5
1.6 Scope and Limitation of Study	6
1.7 Organization of the thesis	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Introduction	7
2.1 Theoretical Perspective of Financial Integration and Financial Development	7
2.2 Empirical Studies on Relationship of Financial Integration and Financial Development	8

2.2.1	Financial Integration and Financial Development in Various Markets and Economies	8
2.3	Summary of Chapter	13
	CHAPTER THREE	14
	DATA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	14
3.0	Introduction	14
3.1	Data and Sample Selection	14
3.2	Variables Measurement and Model Specification	15
3.3	Descriptive Analysis	17
3.4	Method of Analysis	18
3.4.1	Pooled Ordinary Least Squares Regression Model	18
3.4.2	Panel Data Regression	19
3.5	Research Framework	20
3.6	Hypotheses	21
3.6.1	Financial Integration (FI)	21
3.6.2	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	22
3.6.3	Inflation (CPI)	23
3.6.4	Real Interest Rate (RIR)	24
3.6.5	Income Group (D4IG)	24
3.7	Conclusion	25
	CHAPTER 4	26
	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	26
4.0	Introduction	26
4.1	Descriptive Statistic of Variable	26
4.2	Pearson Correlation	28
4.3	Diagnostic Test	29
4.3.1	Multicollinearity Analysis	30
4.3.2	Heteroscedasticity Test	31
4.3.3	Auto-Correlation Test	31
4.4	Regression Analysis	32

CHAPTER FIVE	36
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	36
5.0 Introduction	36
5.1 Summary of Findings	37
5.2 Policy Implications	38
5.3 Contributions of study	39
5.4 Limitations and directions for future research	39
5.5 Conclusion	40
REFERENCES	41
Appendix A	45
Appendix B	47
Appendix C	48
Appendix D	49



LIST OF TABLES

Table no.		Page
Table 3.1	Description of variables used	16
Table 4.1	Descriptive Statistics (all variables)	27
Table 4.2	Descriptive Statistics (based on countries)	28
Table 4.3	Correlation results	29
Table 4.4	Summary of Multicollinearity test	30
Table 4.5	Summary of regression results	35



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.		Page
Figure 3.1	Research Framework	20



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/NOTATIONS/GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terms	Definition
AEC	ASEAN Economic Blueprint
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian National
CPI	Inflation
D4IG	Income group
FI	Financial Integration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFDD	Global Financial Development Database
IMF	International Monetary Funds
OLS	Ordinary Least Square
P-P	Normal Probability Plot
RIR	Real interest rate



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Financial integration is defined as an integration within international financial markets which cause significant changes in countries' production structures and in the methods of doing business through the quantity and quality of international capital flows (Serdaroglu, 2015). Financial liberalization has taken three major categories which are (i) the deregulation of interest rates; (ii) the introduction of competition between the different channels of financing and (iii) the opening of the financial system to others (Allegret & Dulbecco, 1999).

Financial integration normally occurs in a situation which financial markets countries are closely linked together in financial market system. It is a process of removal of various constraints in the financial sector including the restriction on interest rate and banking regulations (Chauhan, 2012). In particular, financial integration brings advantages to emerging markets economies with the better mobilization of savings either in local or foreign market. Besides, financial integration can also strengthen the domestic financial system by leading to a more efficient allocation of capital, thereby promoting international risk-sharing (Yang, 2012).

Financial development is a part of the strategy of private sector development in order to encourage economic growth and reduce the level of poverty in a country. Financial development thus involves the establishing and enlargement of institutions, instruments and markets that support this investment and growth process. A better measurement of financial development is crucial to assess the development of the financial sector thus will

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

- Abiad, A., & Mody, A. (2005). Financial reform: What shakes it? What shapes it? *American Economic Review*, 95(1), 66–88.
- Açıkgöz, Ş. (2009). Openness and Financial Development: Time Series Evidence from Turkey, 1–33.
- Allegret, J.-P. and Dulbecco, Ph. (1999) Financial Liberalisation and Stability of the Financial System in Emerging Markets: *The Institutional Dimension of Financial Crises, Communication to the Global Development Network Conference 99, Bonn, Germany, 6–8 December.*
- Ansari, M. I., 2002. Impact of financial development, money, and public spending on Malaysian National Income: an econometric study. *Journal of Asian Economics* 13, 72-93.
- Baltagi, B. H., Demetriades, P. O., Law, S. H., Perspectives, N., & Fund, I. M. (2007). Financial development and openness: Evidence from panel data. *Journal of Development Economics*,
- Bayar, Y. (2014). Financial development and domestic savings in emerging Asian countries. *Theoretical and Applied Economics*, XXI (7), 55–66.
- Beji, S., & Xiii, P. (2007). Financial Openness and Financial Development in the South Mediterranean Sea Countries: *Institutional Approach and Calculation of Development Thresholds Abstract: XI.*
- Bhetuwal, K. R. (2007). Financial Liberalization and Financial Development in Nepal. *NRB Economic Review*, (1973), 23–41.
- Boyd, J. H., Levine, R., & Smith, B. D. (2001). The impact of inflation on financial sector performance* 1. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 47(2), 221–248.
- Boyle, G. (2009). *Capital Market Integration: A Review of the Issues and an Assessment of New Zealand's Position.*
- Bussiere, Matthieu and Marcel Fratzscher, 2004. Financial Openness and Growth: Short-Run Gain, Long-Run Pain? *ECB Working Paper No. 348*, April 2004.
- Calderón, C., & Liu, L. (2003). The direction of causality between financial development and economic growth. *Journal of Development Economics*, 72(1), 321–334.
- Chauhan, S., & Commerce, M. O. F. (2012). *The Effects of Financial Liberalisation in, (January)*, 1–173.

- Chinn, Menzie David; & Ito, Hiro. (2005). What Matters for Financial Development? Capital Controls, Institutions, and Interactions. *Santa Cruz Center for International Economics*, 4(3), 345 - 361.
- Chinn, M. D. (2007). A New Measure of Financial Openness by Hiro Ito ** Portland State University.
- Chinn, M. D., & Ito, H. (2005). What Matters for Financial Development? Capital Controls, Institutions, and Interactions. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(4798), 160.
- Chinn, M.D., and H., 2002. "Capital Account Liberalization, Institutions and Financial Development: Cross Country Evidence." *NBER Working Papers No. 8967*.
- De Gregorio, J. (1999). Financial integration, financial development and economic growth. *Estudios De Economia (Chile)*, 25, No. 2, 137–161.
- Do, Q., & Levchenko, A. a. (2004). Trade and Financial Development
- Fidell, S., Tabachnick, B., Mestre, V., & Fidell, L. (2013). Aircraft noise-induced awakenings are more reasonably predicted from relative than from absolute sound exposure levels. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 134(5), 3645-3653.
- Habibullah, M. S. and End, Y. (2006). Does financial development cause economic growth? A panel data analysis for the Asian developing countries. *Journal of the Asian Pacific Economy* 11, 377 — 393.
- Hagmayr, B. (2007). Financial Sector Development and Economic Growth – Evidence for Southeastern Europe Bettina Hagmayr / Peter Haiss / K, (March 2007), 1–29.
- Hassan, M. K., Sanchez, B., & Yu, J.-S. (2011). Financial development and economic growth: New evidence from panel data. *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, 51(1), 88–104.
- Hernando, I., D. Santabárbara and J. Vallés (2016). "The global real interest rate: past developments and outlook", Banco de España, *Economic Bulletin*, January, pp. 3-12.
- Integration, F. (2012). Complementarities between Bilateral Trade, 13(1), 39–68.
- Kabir, S. H., & Hoque, H. A. A. Bin. (2007). Financial liberalization, financial development and economic growth: Evidence from Bangladesh. *Savings and Development*, 31(4), 431–448.

- Kwan C. C. Andy, Yangru Wu and Junxi Zhang (1998) “An Exogeneity Analysis of Financial Deepening and Economic Growth: Evidence from Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan”, *The Journal of International Trade and Economic Development*, 7 (3), pp. 339-354.
- Laurenceson, James, and J. C. H. Chai. 1998. Financial liberalization and financial depth in China. *Savings and Development* 22 (4): 393-413.
- Levine, R., & Levine, R. (2016). Financial Development and Economic Growth: Views and Agenda Financial Development and Economic Growth: Views and Agenda, (December).
- Levine, R., & Zervos, S. (1998). Banks, Stock Markets and Economic Growth. *American Economic Review*, 37(3), 537–558.
- Masten, A. B., Coricelli, F., & Masten, I. (2008). Non-linear growth effects of financial development: Does financial integration matter? *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 27(2), 295–313.
- McKinnon, Ronald, and Edward Shaw. 1973. “Financial Deepening in Economic Development.” *Washington D.C.: Brookings Institution*.
- Nashahibi, K.; Elhage, M.; and Fedelion, A., (2001). Financial Liberalization in Arab Countries, in Iqbal Zubair (ed), *Macroeconomic Issues and Policies in the Middle East and North Africa, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C., 2001*, pp 62-88.
- Odhiambo, N. M. (2005). Financial Liberalization and Financial Deepening: Evidence from Three Sub-Saharan African Countries. *African Review of Money, Finance and Banking (Savings and Development Supplement)*, 5-23.
- Odhiambo, N. M. (2006). Financial Liberalization and savings in South Africa, *African review of money finance and banking*, 61-74
- Rajan, R. G., Zingales, L., American, T., Review, E., & Jun, N. (2008). No Title, 88(3), 559–586.
- Rogoff, K. (2006). Impact of Globalization on Monetary Policy. Embargoed Until Presentation Time on August, 26.
- Rousseau, P. L., & Wachtel, P. (2002). Inflation thresholds and the finance – growth nexus. *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 21, 777–793.
- Serdaroğlu, T. (2015). Financial Openness and Total Factor Productivity in Turkey. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 30(15), 848–862.

- Shetha, M. B., & Chowdury, K. (2005). ARDL Modelling Approach to Testing the Financial Liberalisation Hypothesis.
- Wadud M.A., 2005, “Financial Development and Economic Growth: A Cointegration and Error Correction Modeling Approach for South Asian Countries”,
- Wadud, M. Abdul. (2009). Financial development and economic growth: A cointegration and errorcorrection modeling approach for south Asian countries. *Economics Bulletin*, 29(3), 1670–1677.
- Wasiu, O. I., & Temitope, M. W. (2015). Financial Market Integration and Economic Growth: An Experience from Nigeria. *International Journal of Management, Accounting and Economics*, 2(7), 656–669.



Appendix A

Construction of KAOPEN

KAOPEN is based on the binary dummy variables that codify the tabulation of restrictions on cross-border financial transactions reported in the IMF's *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions (AREAER)*. Up to 1996, we assign dummy variables for the four major categories on the restrictions on external accounts.

These variables are:

- variable indicating the presence of multiple exchange rates (*k1*);
- variable indicating restrictions on current account transactions (*k2*);
- variable indicating restrictions on capital account transactions (*k3*); and
- variable indicating the requirement of the surrender of export proceeds (*k4*).

In 1996, the classification method in the *AREAER* changed and these four categories were disaggregated further, in an effort to better reflect the complexity of capital controls policies.⁷ For the extension of the four binary classifications after 1996, we followed Mody and Murshid (2005).

In order to focus on the effect of *financial openness* – rather than *controls* – we reverse the values of these binary variables, such that the variables are equal to one when the capital account restrictions are non-existent. Moreover, for controls on capital transitions (*k3*), we use the share of a five-year window (encompassing year *t* and the preceding four years) that capital controls were not in effect (*SHAREk3*).

$$SHAREk_{3,t} = \left(\frac{k_{3,t} + k_{3,t-1} + k_{3,t-2} + k_{3,t-3} + k_{3,t-4}}{5} \right)$$

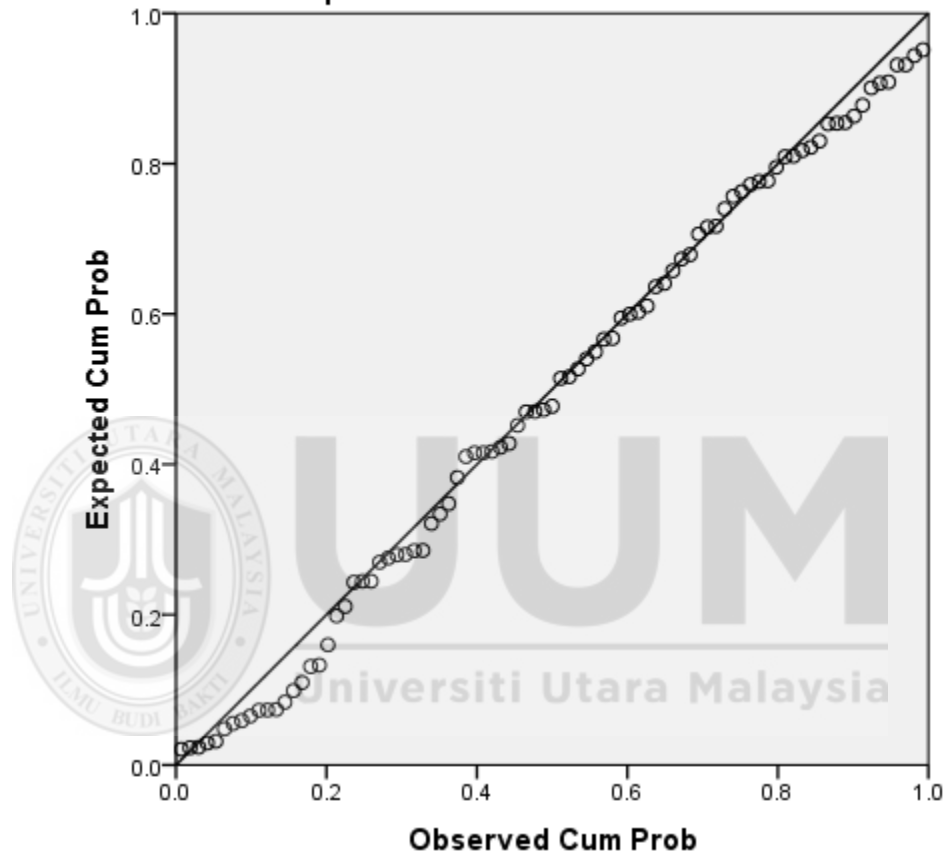
Then we construct an index for capital “openness” (*KAOPEN*_{*t*}), which is the first standardized principal component of *k1t*, *k2t*, *SHAREk3*, *k4t*. This index takes on higher values the more open the country is to cross-border capital transactions. By construction, the series has a mean of zero. The first eigenvector for *KAOPEN* was found to be (*SHAREk3*, *k1*, *k2*, *k4*)' = (0.57, 0.25, 0.52, 0.58)', indicating that the variability of *KAOPEN* is not merely driven by the *SHAREk3* series.



Appendix B

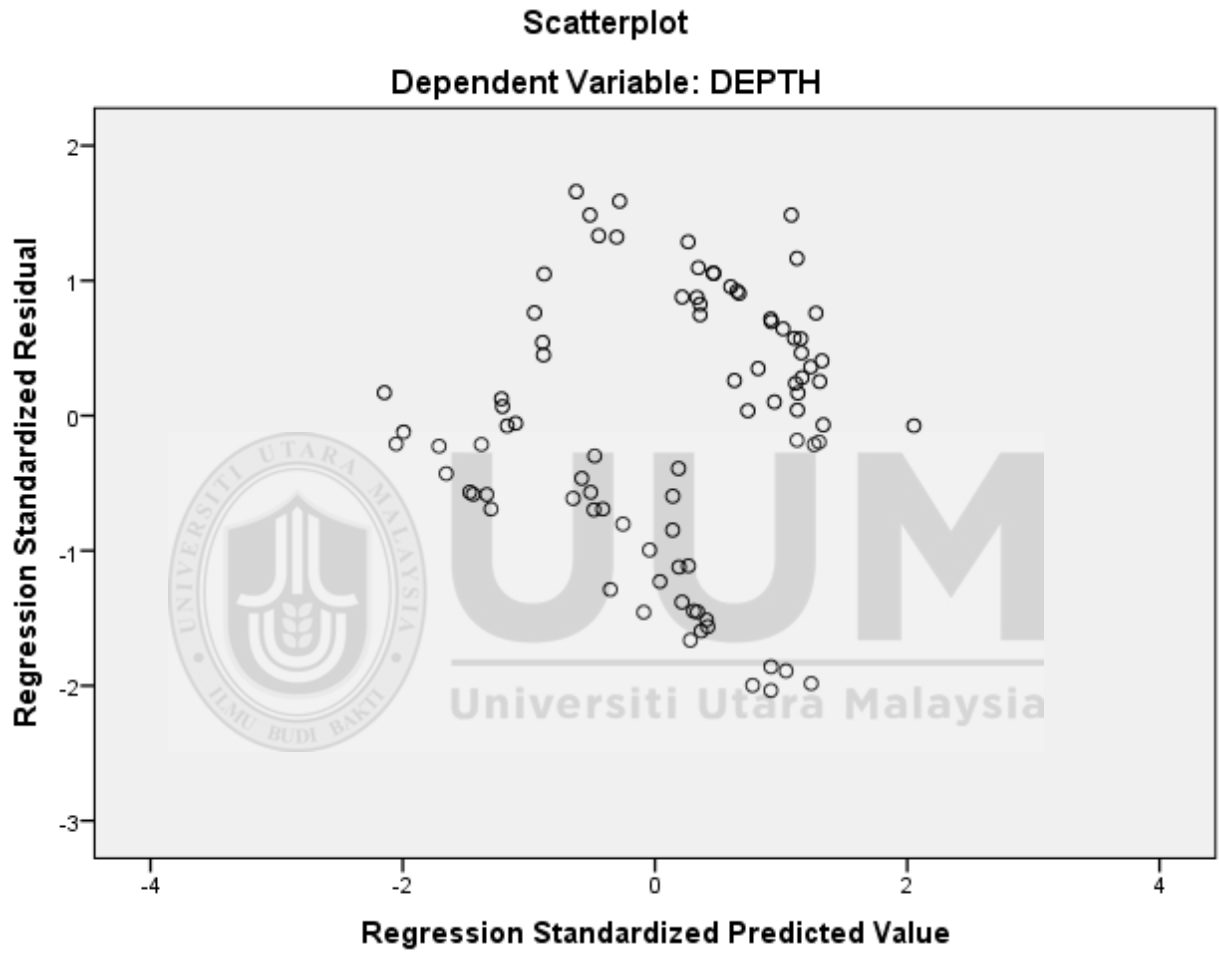
Diagnostic test: Test of Normality

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: DEPTH



Appendix C

Diagnostic test: Test of outliers



Appendix D

tsset country v3

panel variable: country (unbalanced)

time variable: v3, 2004 to 2014

delta: 1 unit

. xtsum depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest

Descriptive statistic

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
depth2	overall	56.18471	37.82864	4.04	127.07	N = 87
	between		38.80297	7.743333	99.37909	n = 9
	within		13.13794	27.29199	134.5793	T = 9.66667
chinnito	overall	-.1177736	1.30181	-1.894798	2.389193	N = 98
	between		1.287581	-1.894798	2.389193	n = 9
	within		.4498565	-.9314607	1.375326	T-bar = 10.8889
lngdp	overall	5.833968	1.976902	3.083284	9.333183	N = 98
	between		1.972836	3.806905	8.998211	n = 9
	within		.6169422	4.834636	9.180671	T-bar = 10.8889
cpi	overall	5.903768	5.66651	-.8457	35.0246	N = 98
	between		3.11329	2.541227	11.12745	n = 9
	within		4.828704	-3.756086	29.80091	T-bar = 10.8889
dforinc	overall	.3367347	.4750231	0	1	N = 98
	between		.5	0	1	n = 9
	within		0	.3367347	.3367347	T-bar = 10.8889
realint	overall	3.710045	5.436347	-5.6163	28.544	N = 98
	between		3.60176	0	12.5174	n = 9
	within		4.310041	-8.807355	19.73665	T-bar = 10.8889

Pooled OLS estimation

```
. regress depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	87
-----+-----				F(5, 81)	=	9.00
Model	43940.1941	5	8788.03882	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	79126.346	81	976.868469	R-squared	=	0.3570
-----+-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.3174
Total	123066.54	86	1431.00628	Root MSE	=	31.255

depth2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
chinnito	13.7357	3.267912	4.20	0.000	7.233579	20.23782
lngdp	6.719365	2.338341	2.87	0.005	2.0668	11.37193
cpi	.8642905	.941818	0.92	0.362	-1.009632	2.738213
dforinc	9.844775	9.794383	1.01	0.318	-9.642974	29.33252
realinterest	-.2766298	.7344997	-0.38	0.707	-1.738054	1.184794
_cons	7.846248	15.68912	0.50	0.618	-23.37019	39.06268

```
. estimates store ols
```

Random effect

```
. xtreg depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest ,re
```

Random-effects GLS regression	Number of obs	=	87
Group variable: country	Number of groups	=	9

R-sq:	within	=	0.1490	min	=	3
	between	=	0.2686	avg	=	9.7
	overall	=	0.1639	max	=	11

Wald chi2(5)	=	14.02
--------------	---	-------

corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed) Prob > chi2 = 0.0155

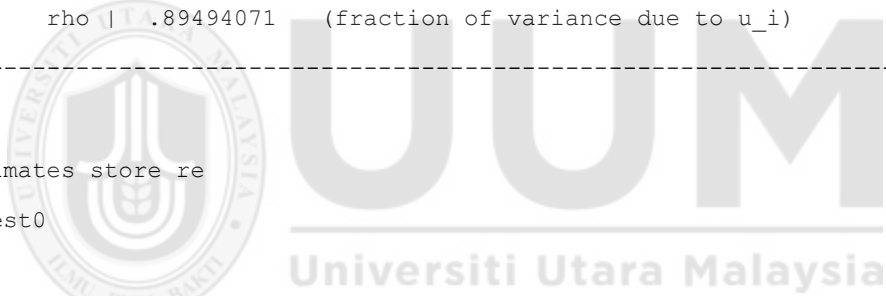
```

-----+-----
      depth2 |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      chinnito |   7.643583   3.219922    2.37   0.018    1.332651   13.95451
        lngdp |  16.75338   5.527003    3.03   0.002    5.920656   27.58611
          cpi |  -0.1566282  .4536677   -0.35   0.730   -1.045801   .7325442
        dforinc | -9.665462  30.83853   -0.31   0.754   -70.10787   50.77695
realinterest |  .6430161   .5350043    1.20   0.229   -0.405573   1.691605
      _cons | -43.63006  31.42162   -1.39   0.165  -105.2153   17.95519
-----+-----

      sigma_u | 37.988205
      sigma_e | 13.01574
      rho | .89494071 (fraction of variance due to u_i)
  
```

```

. estimates store re
. xttest0
  
```



Breusch and Pagan Lagrangian multiplier test for random effects

$$\text{depth2}[\text{country},t] = Xb + u[\text{country}] + e[\text{country},t]$$

Estimated results:

```

      |      Var      sd = sqrt(Var)
-----+-----
      depth2 |  1431.006    37.82864
          e |   169.4095    13.01574
          u |  1443.104    37.98821
  
```

Test: Var(u) = 0

```

      chibar2(01) = 250.06
      Prob > chibar2 = 0.0000
  
```

Fixed Effect

```
. xtreg depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest ,fe
```

```
note: dforinc omitted because of collinearity
```

```
Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs   =      87
```

```
Group variable: country                Number of groups =      9
```

```
R-sq:                                  Obs per group:
```

```
    within = 0.1555                    min =      3
```

```
    between = 0.2663                   avg =     9.7
```

```
    overall = 0.1626                   max =     11
```

```
F(4,74) = 3.41
```

```
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.6675                Prob > F = 0.0130
```

depth2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
chinnito	8.152431	3.428585	2.38	0.020	1.320827 14.98404
lngdp	23.57529	7.292154	3.23	0.002	9.045355 38.10522
cpi	-.1390341	.4540365	-0.31	0.760	-1.043722 .7656533
dforinc	0	(omitted)			
realinterest	.6383494	.5437896	1.17	0.244	-.4451751 1.721874
_cons	-86.88849	43.62878	-1.99	0.050	-173.8207 .0437489

```
sigma_u | 43.343918
```

```
sigma_e | 13.01574
```

```
rho | .91728475 (fraction of variance due to u_i)
```

```
F test that all u_i=0: F(8, 74) = 49.86                Prob > F = 0.0000
```

```
.  
. estimates store panelfixed
```

```
. xtreg depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest ,re
```

```
Random-effects GLS regression           Number of obs   =           87
Group variable: country                 Number of groups =           9

R-sq:                                   Obs per group:
    within = 0.1490                      min =           3
    between = 0.2686                     avg =          9.7
    overall = 0.1639                      max =          11

                                           Wald chi2(5)    =          14.02
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)               Prob > chi2     =          0.0155
```

depth2	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
chinnito	7.643583	3.219922	2.37	0.018	1.332651	13.95451
lngdp	16.75338	5.527003	3.03	0.002	5.920656	27.58611
cpi	-.1566282	.4536677	-0.35	0.730	-1.045801	.7325442
dforinc	-9.665462	30.83853	-0.31	0.754	-70.10787	50.77695
realinterest	.6430161	.5350043	1.20	0.229	-.405573	1.691605
_cons	-43.63006	31.42162	-1.39	0.165	-105.2153	17.95519
sigma_u	37.988205					
sigma_e	13.01574					
rho	.89494071 (fraction of variance due to u_i)					

Hausman test

```
. hausman panelfixed
```

```

      ---- Coefficients ----
      |      (b)      (B)      (b-B)      sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))
      | panelfixed      .      Difference      S.E.
-----+-----
      chinnito |      8.152431      7.643583      .5088478      1.177834
      lngdp   |      23.57529      16.75338      6.821906      4.756863
      cpi     |      -.1390341      -.1566282      .017594      .0182954
      realinterest |      .6383494      .6430161      -.0046667      .097353
-----+-----

```

b = consistent under Ho and Ha; obtained from xtreg

B = inconsistent under Ha, efficient under Ho; obtained from xtreg

Test: Ho: difference in coefficients not systematic

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{chi2}(4) &= (b-B)' [(V_b-V_B)^{-1}] (b-B) \\
 &= \frac{3.48}{0.4816} \\
 \text{Prob}>\text{chi2} &= 0.4816
 \end{aligned}$$

(V_b-V_B is not positive definite)

```
. regress depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest
```

```

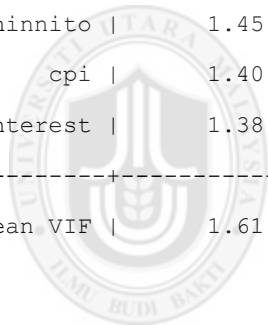
      Source |      SS      df      MS      Number of obs      =      87
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
      Model | 43940.1941      5 8788.03882      F(5, 81)      =      9.00
      Residual | 79126.346      81 976.868469      Prob > F      =      0.0000
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
      Total | 123066.54      86 1431.00628      R-squared      =      0.3570
      Adj R-squared      =      0.3174
      Root MSE      =      31.255
-----+-----
      depth2 |      Coef.      Std. Err.      t      P>|t|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----

```

chinnito		13.7357	3.267912	4.20	0.000	7.233579	20.23782
lngdp		6.719365	2.338341	2.87	0.005	2.0668	11.37193
cpi		.8642905	.941818	0.92	0.362	-1.009632	2.738213
dforinc		9.844775	9.794383	1.01	0.318	-9.642974	29.33252
realinterest		-.2766298	.7344997	-0.38	0.707	-1.738054	1.184794
_cons		7.846248	15.68912	0.50	0.618	-23.37019	39.06268

. vif

Variable		VIF	1/VIF
dforinc		2.01	0.497157
lngdp		1.82	0.550150
chinnito		1.45	0.691977
cpi		1.40	0.713990
realinterest		1.38	0.722983
Mean VIF		1.61	



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

```
. xtreg depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest , fe
```

```
note: dforinc omitted because of collinearity
```

```
Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs   =      87
```

```
Group variable: country                Number of groups =      9
```

```
R-sq:                                  Obs per group:
```

```
    within = 0.1555                    min =      3
```

```
    between = 0.2663                   avg =     9.7
```

```
    overall = 0.1626                   max =     11
```

```
F(4, 74) = 3.41
```

```
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.6675                Prob > F = 0.0130
```

depth2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
chinnito	8.152431	3.428585	2.38	0.020	1.320827	14.98404
lngdp	23.57529	7.292154	3.23	0.002	9.045355	38.10522
cpi	-.1390341	.4540365	-0.31	0.760	-1.043722	.7656533
dforinc	0	(omitted)				
realinterest	.6383494	.5437896	1.17	0.244	-.4451751	1.721874
_cons	-86.88849	43.62878	-1.99	0.050	-173.8207	.0437489

```
sigma_u | 43.343918
```

```
sigma_e | 13.01574
```

```
rho | .91728475 (fraction of variance due to u_i)
```

```
F test that all u_i=0: F(8, 74) = 49.86                Prob > F = 0.0000
```

```
. xtserial depth2 chinnito lngdp cpi dforinc realinterest
```



```
. xttest3
```

```
Modified Wald test for groupwise heteroskedasticity  
in fixed effect regression model
```

```
H0:  $\sigma(i)^2 = \sigma^2$  for all i
```

```
chi2 (9) = 2691.27  
Prob>chi2 = 0.0000
```

```
.
```

```
. pwcorr depth2 lngdp cpi dforinc chinnito realinterest, sig star(5)
```

	depth2	lngdp	cpi	dforinc	chinnito	realint
depth2	1.0000					
lngdp	0.3192*	1.0000				
	0.0026					
cpi	-0.0329	-0.3109*	1.0000			
	0.7620	0.0018				
dforinc	0.3673*	0.5395*	-0.4044*	1.0000		
	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000			
chinnito	0.4250*	-0.0486	-0.1816	0.2821*	1.0000	
	0.0000	0.6343	0.0735	0.0049		
realinterest	-0.3067*	-0.1573	-0.2907*	-0.1061	-0.2567*	1.0000
	0.0039	0.1219	0.0037	0.2985	0.0107	