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**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY VALUE
MULTIPLE: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIAN LISTED FIRMS**

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UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
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EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIAN LISTED FIRMS**

By

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UUM
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**Thesis Submitted to
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ABSTRACT

The failure of corporate entities has continued to draw the attention of various stakeholders across the globe. As a result of this problem, different countries have issued Corporate Governance (CG) guidelines. Part of the objective of these guidelines is to improve firm values. In Nigeria, similar guidelines (known as the Codes of Corporate Governance) were issued for corporate organizations to align the country with the global best practice. However, researchers, investment analysts, and other stakeholders continue to argue whether those governance mechanisms increase the value of stockholders. Others recommend that firm governance practices should be considered before making investment decisions while others argue that governance practices are not important in Nigeria. In order to address the problem, this research empirically examined the effects of eight corporate governance variables on the equity value multiple (EVM) of Nigerian firms. The study used data of 100 firms listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) for the period of 2009-2013. The study used the Generalized Method of Moment (GMM) to estimate the regression due to the endogeneity problem among the variables. The study applied the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method to generate equity value multiple from the four equity valuation multiples. The results reveal a significant positive relationship between board size, board independence, board gender diversity, audit committee independence, managerial shareholding, and disclosure of corporate governance information at 1% level of significance. This study contributes to the understanding of the governance-equity value relationship by examining some corporate governance variables. The results further provide an insight for practitioners and policy makers on the importance of corporate governance codes consideration towards investment decision in Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommends consideration of the above CG variables in making investment decision.

Keywords: corporate governance, equity value multiple, principal component analysis, Nigerian Stock Exchange

ABSTRAK

Kegagalan entiti korporat terus menarik perhatian pelbagai pihak berkepentingan di seluruh dunia. Akibat daripada masalah ini, banyak negara telah mengeluarkan garis panduan Tadbir Urus Korporat (CG). Sebahagian daripada objektif garis panduan ini adalah untuk meningkatkan nilai firma. Di Nigeria, garis panduan yang sama, yang dikenali sebagai kod CG, telah diisukan untuk organisasi korporat bagi memastikan amalan negara selari dengan amalan terbaik global. Namun, para penyelidik, penganalisa pelaburan, dan pihak berkepentingan yang lain terus mempertikai sama ada mekanisme tadbir urus meningkatkan nilai pemegang saham. Di satu pihak, terdapat syor bahawa amalan tadbir urus firma perlu dipertimbangkan sebelum membuat keputusan pelaburan, sementara pihak lain mengatakan bahawa amalan tadbir urus tidak penting di Nigeria. Bagi menangani masalah ini, kajian ini secara empirikal mengkaji kesan lapan pemboleh ubah tadbir urus korporat ke atas nilai ekuiti pelbagai (EVM) firma Nigeria. Kajian ini menggunakan data daripada 100 syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Saham Nigeria (NSE) bagi tempoh 2009-2013. Kajian ini menggunakan *Generalized Method of Moment* (GMM) untuk menganggarkan regresi kerana masalah endogeniti antara pemboleh ubah. Kajian ini juga menggunakan kaedah Analisis Komponen Utama (PCA) untuk menjana EVM firma daripada empat pengganda penilaian ekuiti. Keputusan kajian mendedahkan hubungan positif yang signifikan antara saiz lembaga, kebebasan lembaga, kepelbagaian jantina lembaga, kebebasan jawatankuasa audit, pegangan saham pengurusan, dan pendedahan maklumat tadbir urus korporat pada aras keertian 1%. Kajian ini menyumbang kepada pemahaman tentang hubungan tadbir-ekuiti dengan memeriksa beberapa pemboleh ubah tadbir urus korporat. Seterusnya, keputusan kajian ini memberi maklum balas untuk pengamal dan pembuat dasar tentang kepentingan tadbir urus korporat terhadap keputusan pelaburan di Nigeria. Oleh itu, kajian ini mencadangkan bahawa pemboleh ubah CG dipertimbangkan dalam membuat keputusan pelaburan.

Kata kunci: tadbir urus korporat, nilai ekuiti pelbagai, analisis komponen utama, Bursa Saham Nigeria.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Audit Committee
ACI	Audit Committee Independence
ADC	Abnormal Directors Compensation
BS	Board Size
BGD	Board Gender Diversity
BI	Board Independence
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CG	Corporate Governance
CGC	Corporate Governance Code
CGD	Corporate Governance Disclosure
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEOP	Chief Executive Officer Power
CGI	Corporate Governance Index
DS	Directors Shareholding
EVM	Equity Value Multiple
GMM	Generalize Method of Moments
ID	Independent Director
IASB	International Accounting Standard Board
NAICOM	National Insurance Commission
NSE	Nigerian Stock Exchange
NLF	Nigerian Listed Firms
NED	Non-executive Directors

MS	Managerial shareholding
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
USA	United States of America
P/E	Price to Earnings Multiple
P/B	Price to Book Value Multiple
P/C	Price to Cash Flow Multiple
P/S	Price to Sales Multiple
PCA	Principal Components Analysis
PM	Profit Margin
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
2SLS	Two Stage Least Square
TQ	Tobin's Q

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Equity and debt are the two sources of business financing across the globe. Equity refers to the excess residual interest of an enterprise asset after liabilities are deducted (Pope & Puxty, 1991). Equity financing through the issuance of shares to investors appears to be the most preferred source when either starting or expanding a business. This is explained by the fact that companies can easily raise the required amount of capital and avoid costs such as high interest rates of business financing through debt. Srinivasan and Phansalkar (2003) documented that financing company through equity is more attractive and preferred compared to financing through debts, because the claim of providers of equity is only on the residual value.

The most common methods of valuing equity are the valuation multiples (Milicevic, 2009). Valuation multiples simply refer to the expression of firm equity market values in relationship to important indicators such as the price-to-book value that are assumed to have a relationship with those values (Suozzo, Copper, Sutherland, & Deng, 2001). Valuation multiples are widely used in research reports and stock recommendations for both the buying and selling of equity shares by investment analysts. Valuation multiples are also used by investors to assesses firms seeking an initial public offering (Schreiner, 2007). Valuation multiples are used to supplement

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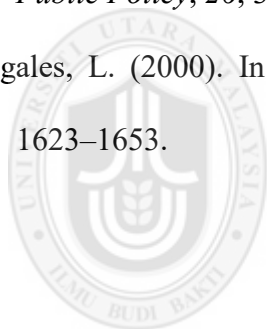
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Appendix A

Principal Component Analysis Results

pca pe1 pb1 ps1 pc1

Principal components/correlation

Number of obs = 500

Number of comp. = 4

Trace = 4

Rotation: (unrotated = principal)

Rho = 1.0000

Component	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion	Cumulative
Comp1	2.49083	1.90813	0.6227	0.6227
Comp2	.582702	.0733121	0.1457	0.7684
Comp3	.50939	.0923132	0.1273	0.8957
Comp4	.417077	.	0.1043	1.0000

Principal components (eigenvectors)

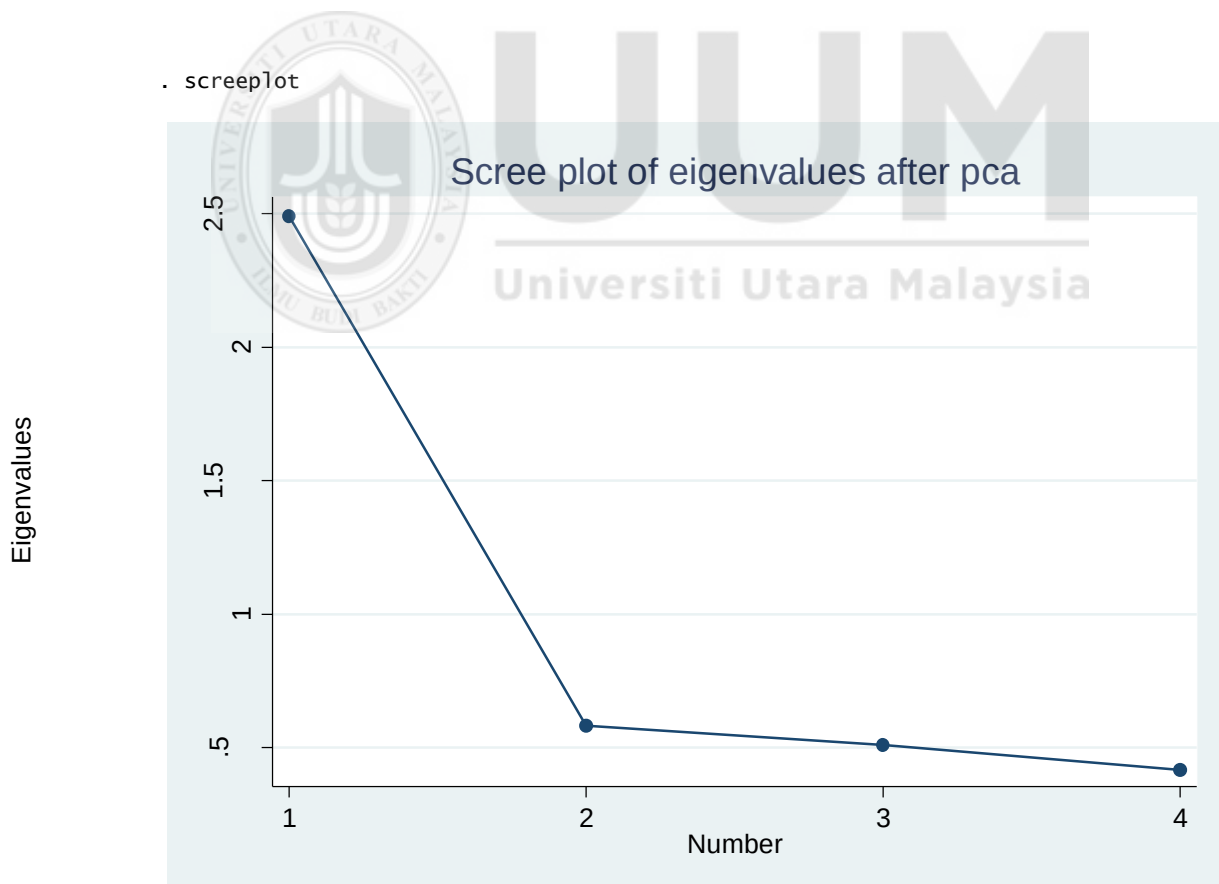
Variable	Comp1	Comp2	Comp3	Comp4	Unexplained
lnpe1	0.4795	0.7966	0.1107	0.3512	0
lnpb1	0.5246	0.0735	-0.3497	-0.7727	0
lnps1	0.5025	-0.4641	-0.5056	0.5258	0
lnpc1	0.4923	-0.3804	0.7809	-0.0554	0

estat kmo

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy

variable	kmo
-----+-----	
pe1	0.8091
pb1	0.8074
pc1	0.7830
ps1	0.7830
-----+-----	
overall	0.7872

. screeplot



APPENDIX B

Summary of Descriptive Statistics

```
summarize bsize boid size nse_age1 industy1 ceopd1 female1 cgdil adircom1 risk1 msh
aci_01 pca/evm tl_ta
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
-----+-----					
bsize	500	9.568	2.958866	5	20
boid	500	.63524	.170742	.17	1
size	500	7.278	.8806313	5.71	9.59
nse_age1	500	22.68	14.42407	4	68
industy1	500	.41	.4587165	0	1
-----+-----					
ceopd1	500	.648	.4780723	0	1
female1	500	.906	1.019432	0	6
cgdil	500	.47	.499599	0	1
adircom1	500	100.018	70.335	3.463	532.1043
risk1	500	.524	.5039165	0	1
-----+-----					
msh	500	.56998	.24302	0	.78451
aci	500	.6437	.1538397	.33	.93
pca/evm	500	4.4110	1.172601	-4.311341	15.24245
tl_ta	500	.57424	.271438	-2.53	1.23

Appendix C

GMM Results for PCA Value

```

xtabond2 PCAV 1. PCAV bsize boid female audits ceopd audits cgdi1 adircom riskv
mash nse_age1 size indusdy Yrddum3 Yrddum4 Yrddu m5, gmm (indusdy riskv size audits
ceop ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom, lag (1 2)) twostep Favoring space over speed.
Two-step estimated covariance matrix of moments is singular. Using a generalized
inverse to calculate optimal weighting matrix for two-step estimation
Dynamic panel-data estimation, two-step system GMM

```

Group variable: cid	Number of obs	=	500
Time variable : year	Number of groups	=	100
Number of instruments = 84	Obs per group: min	=	5
wald chi2(16) = 459170.93	avg	=	4.00
Prob > chi2 = 0.000	max	=	5

PCAV	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
PCAV						
L1.	.031002	.0027433	11.30	0.000	.0256252	.0363787
bosize	.0876237	.0014348	61.07	0.000	.0848115	.0904358
boid	1.71748	.0228534	75.15	0.000	1.672689	1.762272
female	.0512283	.0099344	5.16	0.000	.0317573	.0706994
audits	.0236042	.0028869	8.18	0.000	.017946	.0292624
ceopd	.0036685	.0050969	0.72	0.472	-.0063212	.0136582
cgdi1	.0177783	.0039302	4.52	0.000	.0100752	.0254814
adircom	-.0000115	.0000215	-0.54	0.592	-.0000536	.0000306
riskv	.0319658	.0075568	4.23	0.000	.0171547	.0467769
mash	5.320008	8.750009	6.07	0.000	3.600008	7.030008
nse_age1	-.0012824	.0004106	-3.12	0.002	-.0020872	-.0004777
size	.0172589	.0050063	3.45	0.001	.0074467	.0270711
industry	-.0405922	.0110076	-3.69	0.000	-.0621667	-.0190178
Yrddum3	-.010908	.0013462	-8.10	0.000	-.0135465	-.0082696
Yrddum4	-.0045279	.001735	-2.61	0.009	-.0079285	-.0011274
Yrddum5	-.0027761	.0017522	-1.58	0.113	-.0062103	.000658
_cons	-.574005	.0393659	-14.58	0.000	-.6511607	-.4968492

Instruments for first differences equation

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

L(1/2).(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom)

Instruments for levels equation standard _cons

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

D.(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom)

Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z = -1.70 Pr > z = 0.090

Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z = 0.01 Pr > z = 0.988

Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(67) = 80.15 Prob > chi2 = 0.130

(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)

Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(67) = 70.44 Prob > chi2 = 0.363

(Robust, but weakened by many instruments.)

Difference-in-Hansen tests of exogeneity of instrument subsets:

GMM instruments for levels

Hansen test excluding group: chi2(35) = 28.64 Prob > chi2 = 0.767

Difference (null H = exogenous): chi2(32) = 41.80 Prob > chi2 = 0.115

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PRICE-TO-EARNINGS MULTIPLE

```

xtabond2    pe l. pe bsize    boid female audits ceop audits cgdi1    mash    adircom
dirshar riskv nse_age1 size    industry Yrddum3 Yrddum4 > Yrddum5, gmm (industry riskv
size audits ceop ceopd dirshar    mash audits cgdi1 adircom, lag (1 2)) twostep
Favoring space over speed. To switch, type or click on mata: mata set matafavor
speed, perm.

```

Dynamic panel-data estimation, two-step system GMM

```

-----
Group variable: cid                      Number of obs    =      500
Time variable : year                    Number of groups  =      100
Number of instruments = 94                Obs per group: min =        5
Wald chi2(16) = 4.81e+07                  avg              =      4.00
Prob > chi2    =      0.000                max              =        5
-----

```

pe	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
pe						
L1.	.0433621	.0192226	2.26	0.024	.0056864	.0810377
bsize	-1.458351	.1131935	-12.88	0.000	-1.680206	-1.236495
boid	1.405832	1.279471	1.10	0.070	-1.101885	3.913548
female	.8116954	.1622796	5.00	0.000	.4936333	1.129758
audits	1.712751	.1658546	10.33	0.000	1.387682	2.03782
ceop	-.7322834	.01969	-37.19	0.000	-.770875	-.6936918
cgdi1	6.426462	.4737718	13.56	0.000	5.497887	7.355038
mash	3.452306	6.934307	4.98	0.000	2.096506	4.812106
adircom	.091572	.0018166	5.04	0.000	.0055967	.0127177
riskv	-3.489542	.3174626	-10.99	0.000	-4.111757	-2.867327
nse_age1	.101238	.0217482	4.66	0.000	.0586123	.1438637
size	5.154576	.4381251	11.77	0.000	4.295866	6.013285
industry	-6.534906	.5840852	-11.19	0.000	-7.679692	-5.39012
Yrddum3	-4.13001	.1590264	-25.97	0.000	-4.441696	-3.818324
Yrddum4	-4.593725	.319141	-14.39	0.000	-5.219229	-3.96822
Yrddum5	-3.02907	.3574466	-8.47	0.000	-3.729653	-2.328488
_cons	-23.78732	2.909483	-8.18	0.000	-29.4898	-18.08484

Instruments for first differences equation

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)
L(1/2).(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd dirshar mash audits cgdi1
adircom) Instruments for levels equation standard _cons
GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z = -2.18 Pr > z = 0.029

Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z = 1.14 Pr > z = 0.256

Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(77) = 45.42 Prob > chi2 = 0.998

(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)

Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(77) = 82.21 Prob > chi2 = 0.321

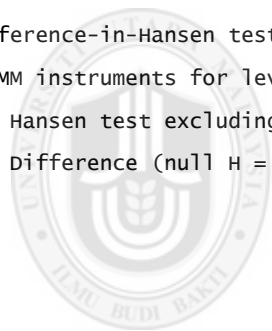
(Robust, but weakened by many instruments.)

Difference-in-Hansen tests of exogeneity of instrument subsets:

GMM instruments for levels

Hansen test excluding group: chi2(41) = 43.28 Prob > chi2 = 0.374

Difference (null H = exogenous): chi2(36) = 38.93 Prob > chi2 = 0.339



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PRICE-TO-CASH FLOW MULTIPLE

xtabond2 pc l. pc osize boid female audits ceopd audits cgdi1 adircom riskv mash
nse_age1 size industry Yrddum3 Yrddum4 Yrddum5, gmm (industry riskv size audits ceop
ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom, lag (1 3)) twostep Favoring space over speed. To
switch, type or click on mata: mata set matafavor speed, perm.
Dynamic panel-data estimation, two-step system GMM

```

-----
Group variable: cid                      Number of obs      =       500
Time variable : year                    Number of groups   =       100
Number of instruments = 100              Obs per group: min =         5
Wald chi2(16) = 1.21e+06                  avg               =       4.00
Prob > chi2    =      0.000                max               =         5
-----

```

pc	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
pc						
L1.	.1464317	.0154548	9.47	0.000	.1161408	.1767225
bosize	-.8090781	.0963141	-8.40	0.000	-.9978504	-.6203058
boid	2.651457	2.221757	1.19	0.233	-1.703106	7.006021
female	1.430104	.1509913	9.47	0.000	1.134167	1.726042
audits	1.18516	.1089447	10.88	0.000	.9716319	1.398687
ceopd	.7691386	.3789279	2.03	0.042	.0264535	1.511824
cgdi1	2.888586	.2843545	10.16	0.000	2.331261	3.44591
adircom	-.0151596	.0011237	-13.49	0.000	-.017362	-.0129572
riskv	1.241599	.5339382	2.33	0.020	.1950991	2.288098
mash	1.480006	6.410007	2.31	0.021	2.250007	2.740006
nse_age1	.005285	.019835	5.81	0.015	.0764091	.1541608
size	1.691083	.5571205	3.04	0.002	.599147	2.783019
industry	-1.450599	.7307452	-1.99	0.047	-2.882834	-.0183651
Yrddum3	-2.633338	.2571898	-10.24	0.000	-3.137421	-2.129255
Yrddum4	-1.639234	.2602618	-6.30	0.000	-2.149338	-1.12913
Yrddum5	-3.393602	.2748841	-12.35	0.000	-3.932365	-2.854839
_cons	-12.31015	4.275978	-2.88	0.004	-20.69091	-3.929387

Instruments for first differences equation

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

L(1/3).(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom)

```

Instruments for levels equation   Standard   _cons
GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)
D.(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd audits cgdil mash adircom)
-----
Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z =  -2.90  Pr > z =  0.004
Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z =  -0.55  Pr > z =  0.581
-----
Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(83)   =  95.35  Prob > chi2 =  0.167
(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)
Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(83)   =  88.65  Prob > chi2 =  0.315
(Robust, but weakened by many instruments.)

```

Difference-in-Hansen tests of exogeneity of instrument subsets:

GMM instruments for levels

```

Hansen test excluding group:   chi2(51)   =  57.16  Prob > chi2 =  0.257
Difference (null H = exogenous): chi2(32)   =  31.49  Prob > chi2 =  0.492

```



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PRICE-TO-SALES MULTIPLE

```
.xtabond2 ps l. ps l. bsize l. boid female laudits ceopd cgdi1 adircom riskv mash
nse_age1 size industry Yrddum3 Yrddum4 Yrddum5, gmm (I ndustry riskv size audits ceop
ceopd cgdi1 mash adircom, lag (1 3)) twostep Favoring space over speed. To switch,
type or click on mata: mata set matafavor speed, perm.
Dynamic panel-data estimation, two-step system GMM
```

```
-----
Group variable: cid                      Number of obs      =       500
Time variable : year                    Number of groups   =       100
Number of instruments = 100              Obs per group: min =         5
Wald chi2(16) = 562477.55                avg               =       5.00
Prob > chi2      =      0.000              max               =         5
-----
```

ps	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
ps						
l1.	.3642835	.0111744	32.60	0.000	.3423821	.386185
bosize	-.0623828	.1061912	-0.59	0.557	-.2705137	.1457481
boid	.1251508	.0948461	1.32	0.187	-.0607441	.3110457
female	-.4438451	.024185	-18.35	0.000	-.4912468	-.3964434
audits	1.224203	.0908278	13.48	0.000	1.046184	1.402222
ceopd	.6424703	.0500958	12.82	0.000	.5442843	.7406563
cgdi1	.4372114	.0664237	6.58	0.000	.3070235	.5673994
adircom	.0007854	.0002768	2.84	0.005	.000243	.0013279
riskv	-.5521871	.0583355	-9.47	0.000	-.6665227	-.4378516
mash	1.292306	6.872308	18.75	0.000	1.152306	1.422306
nse_age1	.0304239	.0030478	9.98	0.000	.0244503	.0363974
size	.6241043	.0622783	10.02	0.000	.502041	.7461676
industry	-.3428345	.0786858	-4.36	0.000	-.4970558	-.1886132
Yrddum3	-.3285319	.0191892	-17.12	0.000	-.3661421	-.2909217
Yrddum4	-.0425719	.0235951	-1.80	0.071	-.0888175	.0036737
Yrddum5	.1426626	.0227402	6.27	0.000	.0980926	.1872325
_cons	-5.015271	.4345275	-11.54	0.000	-5.866929	-4.163613

warning: Uncorrected two-step standard errors are unreliable.

Instruments for first differences equation

```

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)
L(1/3).(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd cgdi1 mash adircom)
Instruments for levels equation   Standard   _cons
GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)
D.(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd cgdi1 mash adircom)
-----
Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z =  -1.53  Pr > z =  0.026
Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z =  -0.34  Pr > z =  0.731
-----
Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(83)   = 127.95  Prob > chi2 =  0.101
(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)
Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(83)   =  74.82  Prob > chi2 =  0.727
(Robust, but weakened by many instruments.)

Difference-in-Hansen tests of exogeneity of instrument subsets:
GMM instruments for levels
Hansen test excluding group:      chi2(51)   =  47.94  Prob > chi2 =  0.121
Difference (null H = exogenous): chi2(32)   =  26.88  Prob > chi2 =  0.724
Difference-in-Hansen tests of exogeneity of instrument subsets:
GMM instruments for levels
Hansen test excluding group:      chi2(11)   =   9.56  Prob > chi2 =  0.570
Difference (null H = exogenous): chi2(32)   =  35.99  Prob > chi2 =  0.287

```


PRICE-TO-BOOK VALUE MULTIPLE

xtabond2 pb1 l. pb1 bsize boid female audits ceopd audits cgdi1 adircom riskv
lnmash nse_age1 size industry Yrddum3 Yrddum4 Y rddum5, gmm (industry riskv size
audits ceop ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom, lag (2 4)) twostep Favoring space over
speed. To switch, type or click on mata: mata set matafavor speed, perm.
Dynamic panel-data estimation, two-step system GMM

```

-----
Group variable: cid                      Number of obs      =       500
Time variable : year                    Number of groups   =       100
Number of instruments = 76              Obs per group: min =         2
Wald chi2(16) =    4250.76              avg               =       3.93
Prob > chi2    =         0.000          max               =         4
-----

```

pb1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
pb1						
L1.	.1797354	.0105767	16.99	0.000	.1590054	.2004654
bsize	.4872032	.0233258	3.74	0.000	.0414854	.132921
boid	-.061667	.2693297	3.83	0.000	.5037909	1.559544
female	.0598979	.0336194	3.57	0.320	.0540051	.1857907
audits	-.3274104	.0489028	-3.22	0.001	-.2532581	-.0615627
ceopd	.0397531	.143862	0.28	0.782	-.2422112	.3217174
cgdi1	.0005336	.1210414	3.23	0.001	.1532968	.6277704
adircom	-.0028489	.000525	-5.43	0.000	-.0038778	-.00182
riskv	-.2023549	.116521	-1.74	0.042	-.4307319	.0260221
mash	-3.653207	1.641327	-1.14	0.932	-5.083207	1.346507
nse_age1	.029773	.0052332	5.69	0.000	.0195161	.0400299
size	.0117439	.0867305	0.14	0.892	-.1582447	.1817325
industry	-.8081158	.2064753	-3.91	0.000	-1.2128	-.4034317
Yrddum3	-.3096286	.0315025	-9.83	0.000	-.3713723	-.2478849
Yrddum4	-.2547391	.0471673	-5.40	0.000	-.3471854	-.1622928
Yrddum5	-.2546954	.0592853	-4.30	0.000	-.3708924	-.1384984
_cons	-1.014473	.593426	-1.71	0.087	-2.177566	.1486211

Instruments for first differences equation

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)
L(2/4).(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom)

Instruments for levels equation

Standard _cons

GMM-type (missing=0, separate instruments for each period unless collapsed)

DL.(industry riskv size audits ceop ceopd audits cgdi1 mash adircom)

Arellano-Bond test for AR(1) in first differences: z = -2.23 Pr > z = 0.005

Arellano-Bond test for AR(2) in first differences: z = -1.46 Pr > z = 0.311

Sargan test of overid. restrictions: chi2(59) = 111.46 Prob > chi2 = 0.100

(Not robust, but not weakened by many instruments.)

Hansen test of overid. restrictions: chi2(59) = 52.72 Prob > chi2 = 0.705

(Robust, but weakened by many instruments.)

Difference-in-Hansen tests of exogeneity of instrument subsets:

GMM instruments for levels

Hansen test excluding group: chi2(35) = 29.18 Prob > chi2 = 0.374

Difference (null H = exogenous): chi2(24) = 23.54 Prob > chi2 = 0.488



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