

Applied Econometrics and Time Series  
BUAN 6312.004

FINAL PROJECT: DO  
“SHALL-ISSUE LAW”  
REDUCES CRIME OR NOT?

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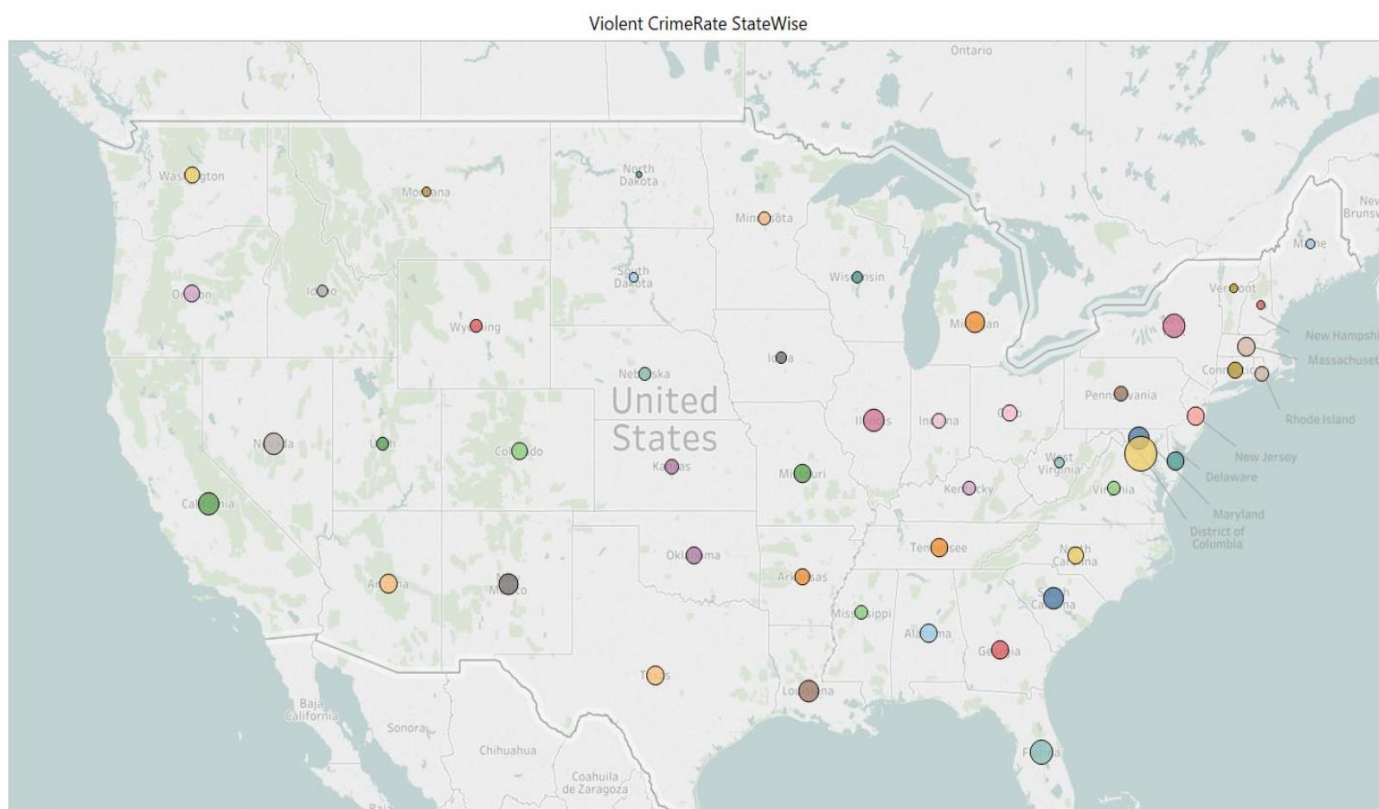
## Overview

The impact of guns on crime in America has triggered a lot of public debate in the recent past. The proponents strongly believe that state laws enabling citizens to carry concealed handguns have reduced crime. Proponents argue that gun control laws take away guns from law-abiding citizens, which would leave potential victims defenseless.

Following this view, The National Rifle Association (NRA) and many politicians across the country advance the cause of greater freedom to carry guns. As a result, many states in the United States have passed right-to-carry laws (also known as a shall-issue laws). A Shall-issue law is one that requires that governments issue concealed carry handgun permits to any applicant who meets the necessary criteria.

In this report, we analyze historical data on crime in the U.S to answer the question “Do shall-issues law reduce crime-or not?”

The distribution of average violent crime rate over 50 US states over a period of 23 years. District of Columbia can be visualized below with the highest crime rate followed by Florida and New York.



## 1. Understanding the data

We have data for 51 states for 23 periods, from 1977 to 1999. There are 12 explanatory variables in the dataset. The shall column is the variable that indicates whether the State has implemented the law or not. There are 3 variables which explain the crime rate which are as follows: Violent Crime rate(vio), Robbery rate(rob) and Murder rate(mur). The remaining variables account for Average Income, population, density and percentage of white and black in that state. The project is based on the analysis of the dependent variable violent crime rate and explanatory variable shall-carry law and other explanatory variable which might impact the crime rate in the states.

## 2. Correlation amongst variables

Our very first exploration was to determine the correlations amongst the variables. Below is the screenshot of the correlation matrix.

```
. cor rob mur shall incarc_rate density avginc pop pm1029 pw1064 pb1064  
(obs=1,173)
```

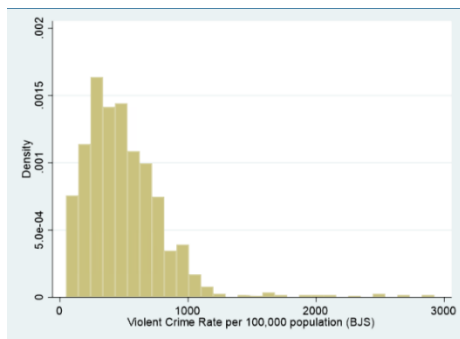
	rob	mur	shall	incarc_rate	density	avginc	pop	pm1029	pw1064	pb1064
rob	1.0000									
mur	0.7976	1.0000								
shall	-0.2125	-0.1794	1.0000							
incarc_rate	0.5668	0.7096	0.0424	1.0000						
density	0.7818	0.7486	-0.1126	0.5593	1.0000					
avginc	0.4148	0.2206	-0.0000	0.4615	0.3433	1.0000				
pop	0.3172	0.0999	-0.1244	0.0953	-0.0780	0.2152	1.0000			
pm1029	-0.0860	0.0150	-0.2772	-0.4463	-0.0637	-0.5279	-0.0975	1.0000		
pw1064	-0.5842	-0.6154	0.2123	-0.5271	-0.5551	-0.1912	-0.0654	-0.0126	1.0000	
pb1064	0.5812	0.6018	-0.1839	0.5308	0.5432	0.2627	0.0581	0.0162	-0.9820	1.0000

Conclusion: Variables pb1064 and pw1064 are highly correlated. Since the variables capture the same metric, that is population diversity, we can drop one variable from our analysis from here on. We chose to drop pw1064 since we were interested in exploring the effect of pb1064 on violent crime rate (not being racist here but we suspected that black population could affect the crime rate).

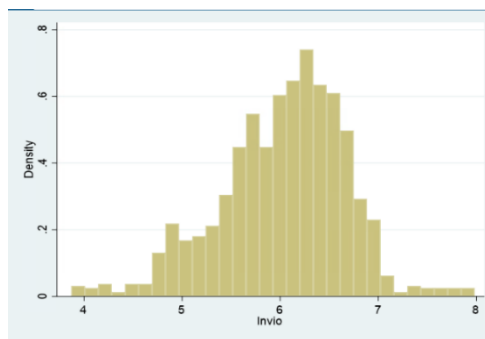
### 3. Distribution of variables

To determine the distribution of different variables we drew histograms for all the variables. If we found skewness in their distribution, we took log transform of the variable. Below are the histograms for all the variables and their corresponding histogram of log transform if histogram for that variable was found to be skewed.

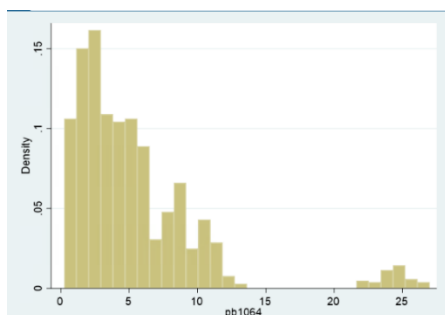
#### 1.Vio



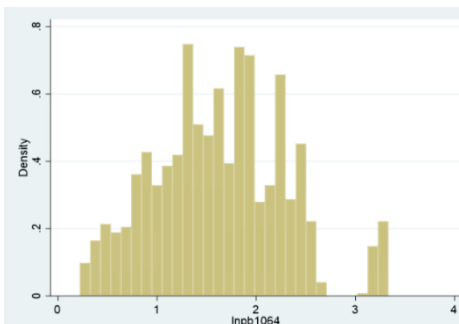
#### Invio



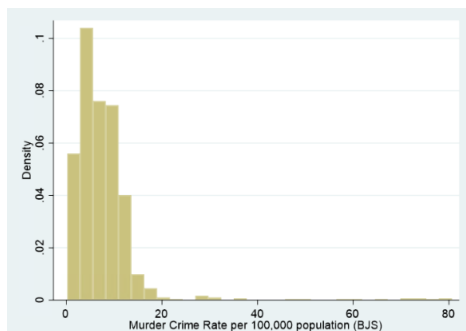
#### 2.pb1064



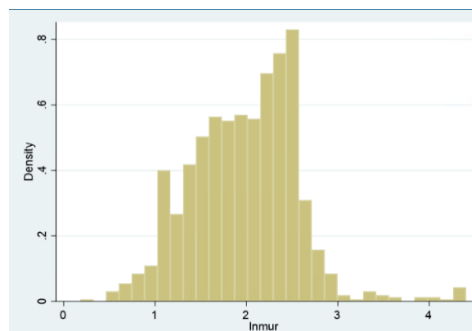
#### lnpb1064



#### 3.Mur



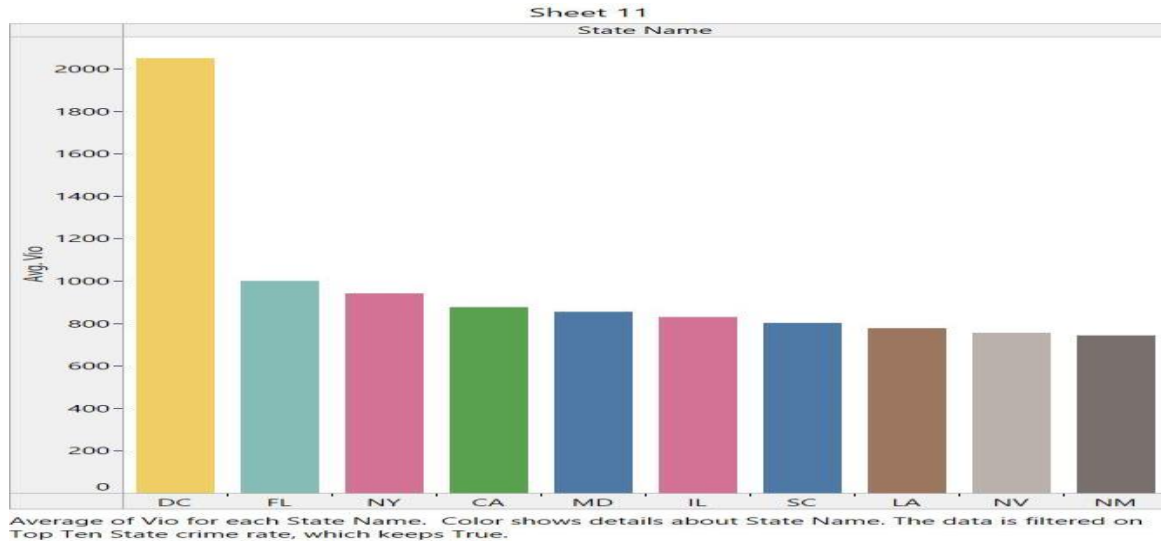
#### Inmur



Similarly, we did log transformation for rob, incarc\_rate, pop, den, avginc and the transformed variable was named as lnrob, lnincarc\_rate, lnpop, lnden, lnavginc

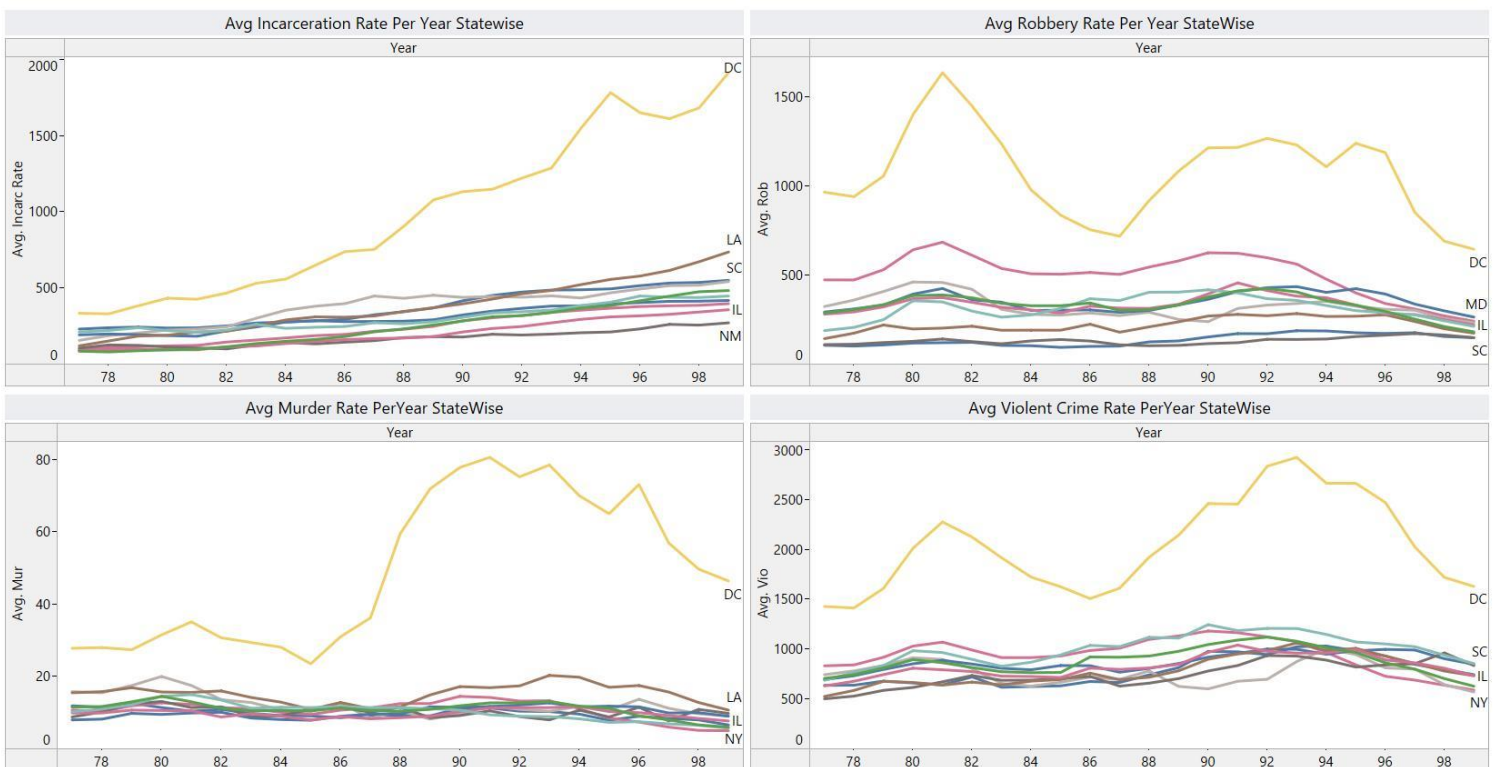
## 4. Exploratory Data Analysis

We found top 10 states based on average violent crime rate. District of Columbia (DC) is significantly highest in violent crime rate w.r.t other states.



District of Columbia has the highest average murder rate, robbery rate and incarceration rate along with average violent crime rate throughout years 1977-1999.

The distribution of crime rate for all the states can be seen below.



## 5. Hypothesis Testing

We performed one-way ANOVA hypothesis tests.

### 1) Check whether average violent crime rate is significantly different for shall law states and non-shall law states.

*Null Hypothesis,  $H_0$ :* Average violent crime rate across shall law states and non-shall law states is not significantly different.

*Alternate hypothesis,  $H_a$ :* Average violent crime rate is significantly different across shall law states and non-shall law states.

anova lnvio shall					
		Number of obs =	1,173	R-squared =	0.0865
		Root MSE =	.615238	Adj R-squared =	0.0858
Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob>F
Model	41.992856	1	41.992856	110.94	0.0000
shall	41.992856	1	41.992856	110.94	0.0000
Residual	443.24385	1,171	.37851738		
Total	485.23671	1,172	.4140245		

Conclusion: p-value  $\approx 0$ , which implies that we can reject our null hypothesis, and that we can state that average violent crime is different across shall law states and non-shall law states.

### 2) Check whether density of a state is an important indicator whether the state has shall law or not.

*Null Hypothesis,  $H_0$ :* Average density across shall law states and non-shall law states is not significantly different.

*Alternate Hypothesis,  $H_a$ :* Average density across shall law states and non-shall law states is significantly different.

anova lnden shall					
		Number of obs =	1,173	R-squared =	0.0275
		Root MSE =	.346382	Adj R-squared =	0.0267
Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob>F
Model	3.9709599	1	3.9709599	33.10	0.0000
shall	3.9709599	1	3.9709599	33.10	0.0000
Residual	140.49754	1,171	.11998082		
Total	144.4685	1,172	.12326664		

Conclusion: Density of a state is an important indicator whether the state has shall law or not.

**3) Check whether average income across shall law states and non-shall law states is significantly different or not.**

*Null Hypothesis, Ho:* Average income across shall law states and non-shall law states is not significantly different.

*Alternate Hypothesis, Ha:* Average income across shall law states and non-shall law states is significantly different.

anova lnavginc shall					
		Number of obs =	1,173	R-squared =	0.0005
		Root MSE =	.168865	Adj R-squared =	-0.0003
Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob>F
Model	.01775409	1	.01775409	0.62	0.4302
shall	.01775409	1	.01775409	0.62	0.4302
Residual	33.391646	1,171	.0285155		
Total	33.4094	1,172	.02850631		

Conclusion: Average income is not significantly different across shall law states and non-shall law states.

**4) Check whether average percentage of blacks is different across shall law states and non-shall law states.**

*Null Hypothesis, Ho:* Average percentage of blacks across shall law states and no-shall states is not significantly different.

*Alternate Hypothesis, Ha:* Average percentage of blacks across shall law states and non-shall law states is significantly different.

anova lnprob1064 shall					
		Number of obs =	1,173	R-squared =	0.0624
		Root MSE =	.635248	Adj R-squared =	0.0616
Source	Partial SS	df	MS	F	Prob>F
Model	31.459642	1	31.459642	77.96	0.0000
shall	31.459642	1	31.459642	77.96	0.0000
Residual	472.54606	1,171	.40354062		
Total	504.0057	1,172	.430039		

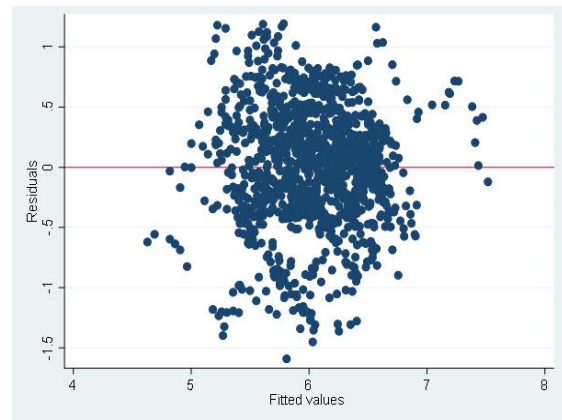
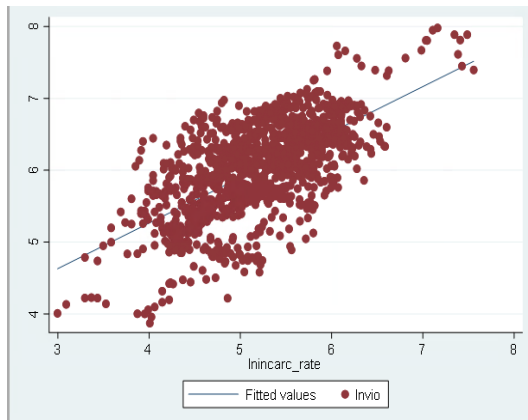
Conclusion: Average percentage of blacks across shall law states and non-shall law states is significantly different.



## 6. Checking relationship among variables and Error Variance form

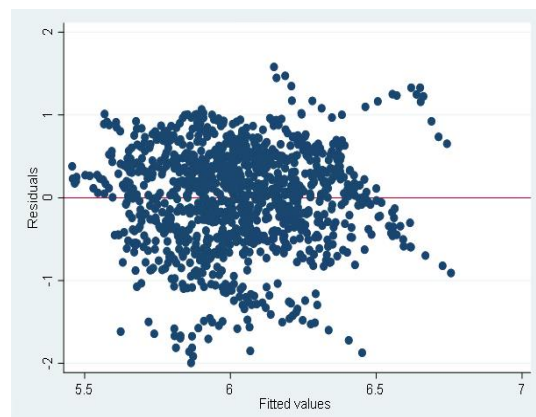
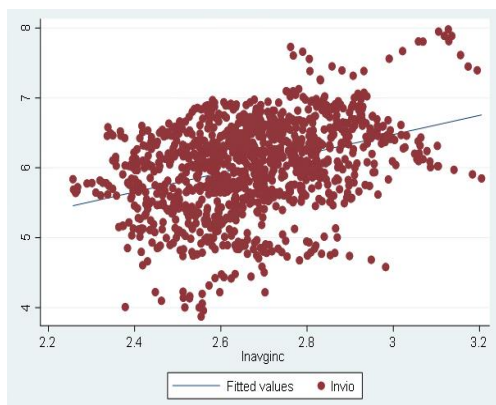
### 1) Incarceration Rate (incarc\_rate) and Violent Crime Rate (vio)

As Incarceration rate increases, violent crime rate increases i.e. incarceration rate and violent crime rate are positively correlated. This is evident from the residual plot that there is no error variance pattern and residual errors are evenly distributed about mean = 0.



### 2) Average Income (avginc) and Violent Crime Rate (vio)

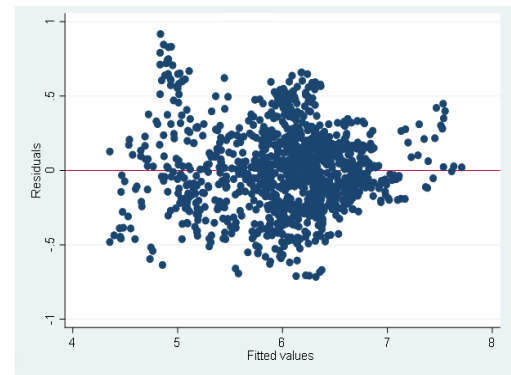
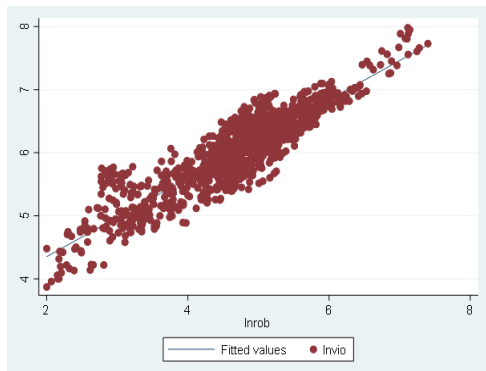
There are multiple points which is not covered with the predicted line which confirms the presence of outliers for income variable; however, in general there is positive relationship between violent crime rate and average income. There is no clear error variance form and errors are mostly evenly distributed across mean = 0.



### 3) Robbery Rate (rob) and Violent Crime Rate (vio)

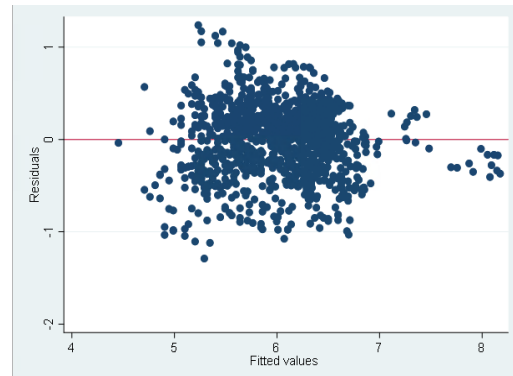
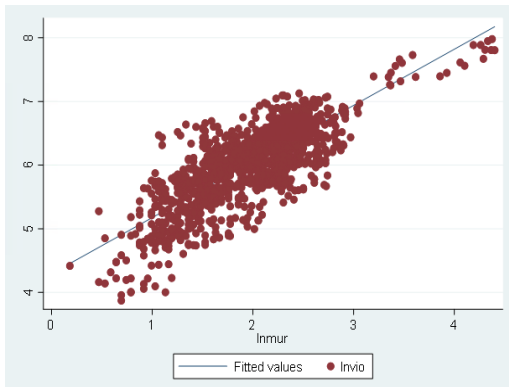
Robbery rate is directly proportional to violent crime rate. This suggests that with increase in robbery rate will result in increase in violent crime rate. There is no heteroscedasticity w.r.t. to lnrob variable and errors are evenly distributed across mean error = 0.





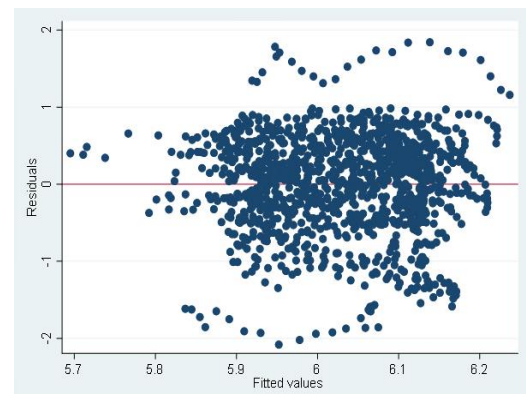
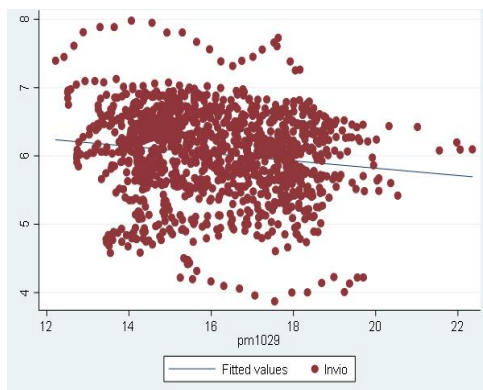
#### 4) Murder Rate (mur) and Violent Crime Rate (vio)

Murder rate is directly proportional to violent crime rate. This suggests that with increase in murder rate will result in increase in violent crime rate. There is no heteroscedasticity w.r.t. to  $\ln mur$  variable and errors are evenly distributed across mean error = 0.



#### 4) Percentage of Male Population- 10-29 age (pm1029) and Violent Crime Rate (vio)

Percentage of male population aged 10-29 "pm1029" is slightly inversely proportional to violent rate. This suggests that with increase in male population aged between 10-29, there would be decline in violent crime rate. Residual errors are also distributed across mean = 0 with detection of few outliers.



## 7. Regression Analysis

Following are the four different models to estimate effect of “shall” and other variables on violent crime rate.

- 1) Pooled OLS
- 2) Fixed Entity Effects
- 3) Fixed Time and Entity Effects
- 4) Random Effects

### Transformed Variable Definitions used in models

Variable	Definition
<i>lnvio</i>	Log of violent crime rate (incidents per 100,000 members of the population)
<i>lnrob</i>	Log of robbery rate (incidents per 100,000)
<i>lnmur</i>	Log of murder rate (incidents per 100,000)
<i>shall</i>	= 1 if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year = 0 otherwise
<i>lnincarc_rate</i>	Log of incarceration rate in the state in the previous year (sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents; value for the previous year)
<i>lndensity</i>	Log of population per square mile of land area, divided by 1000
<i>lnavginc</i>	Log of real per capita personal income in the state, in thousands of dollars
<i>lnpop</i>	Log of state population, in millions of people
<i>pm1029</i>	percent of state population that is male, ages 10 to 29
<i>lnpb1064</i>	Log of percent of state population that is black, ages 10 to 64
<i>stateid</i>	ID number of states (Alabama = 1, Alaska = 2, etc.)
<i>year</i>	Year (1977-1999)

### Dependent Variable: *lnvio* (Violent Crime Rate)

Basic Steps Followed to Find the Best Model for Pooled, Fixed Entity Effect and Fixed Time and Entity Effect:

- Regression using all the given variables without Cluster Robust Standard Errors
- Regression using all the given variables with Cluster Robust Standard Errors
- Regression using only the significant variables with Cluster Robust Standard Errors
- Regression using “shall” and significant variables with Cluster Robust Standard Errors
- Regression using “shall”, significant variables and adding and removing other insignificant variables one by one and deciding best model based on the lowest BIC value with Cluster Robust Standard Errors

## 1. Pooled OLS Estimates

The given data is a panel, running pooled OLS model on it will not consider individual state and time effects i.e. it will violate below two assumptions:

- I. No correlation between errors corresponding to the same entity - Entity may have observed or unobserved heterogeneity hiding in the error terms causing serial correlation.
- II. Constant variance of the error term - variance may differ in different time

However, for now, we assume that the errors for different states are uncorrelated, thus not considering endogeneity problem for Pooled OLS model.

**Solution:** We will use Cluster Robust Standard Errors to overcome the problem of serial correlation and heteroskedasticity by correcting the standard errors. While the standard errors are correct, the estimator will still be inefficient.

But, if an unobserved variable is correlated with an explanatory variable, the estimated effect of those variables on the dependent variable violent crime rate will be upward or downward bias.

Below table shows the combination of different explanatory variables to find the best model based on significance of the variables and BIC of the model.

**MODEL1\_7 is the best model since it has the lowest BIC**

POOLED OLS	BIC	Independent Variables Used
MODEL 1_2	-317	lnincarc_rate, shall, lnnpb1064, pm1029, lnpop, lnden, lnmur, lnrob, lnavginc
MODEL 1_3	-278	lnincarc_rate, lnnpb1064, lnmur, lnrob
MODEL 1_4	-291	shall, lnincarc_rate, lnnpb1064, lnmur, lnrob
MODEL 1_5	-306	lnincarc_rate, lnnpb1064, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob
MODEL 1_6	-307	shall, lnincarc_rate, lnnpb1064, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob, lnden
MODEL 1_7	-324	shall, lnincarc_rate, lnnpb1064, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob, lnden, lnpop

**Model1\_2:** Pooled OLS with cluster-Robust standard errors

```
. reg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden lnmur lnrob lnavginc, vce(cluster stateid)
```

Linear regression		Number of obs	=	1,173
		F(9, 50)	=	190.38
		Prob > F	=	0.0000
		R-squared	=	0.8983
		Root MSE	=	.20599
(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)				

lnvio	Robust		t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	Coef.	Std. Err.				
lnincarc_rate	.3308061	.0590076	5.61	0.000	.2122859	.4493262
shall	-.0589598	.040524	-1.45	0.152	-.1403546	.022435
lnnpb1064	-.1386792	.0614845	-2.26	0.029	-.2621745	-.0151839
pm1029	.0186458	.0180098	1.04	0.306	-.0175279	.0548195
lnpop	-.0579515	.0555871	-1.04	0.302	-.1696014	.0536985
lnden	-.0996981	.0901016	-1.11	0.274	-.2806724	.0812763
lnmur	.1535501	.0700273	2.19	0.033	.0128961	.294204
lnrob	.5402218	.0595007	9.08	0.000	.4207111	.6597324
lnavginc	-.009638	.1983124	-0.05	0.961	-.4079602	.3886841
_cons	1.533443	.7603481	2.02	0.049	.0062389	3.060647

**Effect of Shall law on violent Crime Rate:** Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the violent crime rate decreases approximately by 5.8% compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year.

**Model1\_7:** Best Pooled OLS model with cluster-Robust standard errors as per BIC

```

. reg lnvio shall lnincarc_rate lnpb1064 pm1029 lnmur lnrob lnden lnpop, vce (cluster stateid)

```

Linear regression

Number of obs

=

1,173

F(8, 50)

=

213.34

Prob > F

=

0.0000

R-squared

=

0.8983

Root MSE

=

.20591

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
shall	-.0590532	.0403381	-1.46	0.149	-.1400745	.0219682
lnincarc_rate	.3302438	.0601298	5.49	0.000	.2094695	.4510182
lnpb1064	-.1388187	.0612444	-2.27	0.028	-.2618318	-.0158057
pm1029	.0189029	.0162186	1.17	0.249	-.0136732	.0514789
lnmur	.1552896	.0688229	2.26	0.028	.0170547	.2935245
lnrob	.5391388	.0576843	9.35	0.000	.4232765	.655001
lnden	-.1008833	.0875875	-1.15	0.255	-.2768081	.0750414
lnpop	-.0577938	.0557736	-1.04	0.305	-.1698183	.0542307
_cons	1.50835	.4679348	3.22	0.002	.5684755	2.448225

**Effect of Shall law on violet Crime Rate:** Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the violent crime rate decreases approximately by 5.9% compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year.

## 2. Fixed Entity Effects Estimates

The estimates/effects of explanatory variables might be different for different states and can cause endogeneity problem because of observed and unobserved heterogeneity, which accounts for the pooled OLS estimates being biased and inconsistent. Running Fixed effect model allow us to control for unobserved heterogeneity among entities (states), making estimates unbiased and consistent; however, time effects will still not be accounted. Below table shows the combination of different explanatory variables to find the best model based on significance of the variables and BIC of the model.

**MODEL2\_9 is the best model since it has the lowest BIC**

FIXED ENTITY EFFECT	BIC	Independent Variables Used
MODEL 2_2	-1804.703	lnincarc_rate, shall, lnpb1064, pm1029, lnpop, lnden, lnmur, lnrob, lnavginc
MODEL 2_3	-1802.934	pm1029, lnmur, lnrob
MODEL 2_4	-1795.868	shall, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob
MODEL 2_5	-1796.282	shall, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob, lnpb1064
MODEL 2_6	-1802.365	shall, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob, lnpb1064, lnden
MODEL 2_7	-1797.17	shall, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob, lnpb1064, lnden, lnavginc
MODEL 2_8	-1805.752	shall, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob, lnpb1064, lnden, lnpop
MODEL 2_9	-1811.136	shall, pm1029, lnmur, lnrob, lnpb1064, lnden, lnpop, lnincarc_rate

### Model2\_2: Fixed Entity Effect with Cluster-Robust standard errors

```

. xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden lnmur lnrob lnavginc, fe vce (cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression                               Number of obs   =       1,173
Group variable: stateid                                       Number of groups  =        51

R-sq:                                                         Obs per group:
    within = 0.6179                                           min =           23
    between = 0.7955                                           avg =          23.0
    overall = 0.7810                                           max =           23

F(9,50) = 59.65
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.2567                                         Prob > F         =      0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| lnvio | Coef. | Robust Std. Err. | t | P>|t| | [95% Conf. Interval] |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| lnincarc_rate | .0617937 | .0503234 | 1.23 | 0.225 | -.0392838 | .1628712 |
| shall | -.0010026 | .0302662 | -0.03 | 0.974 | -.061794 | .0597888 |
| lnpb1064 | .1759719 | .1618315 | 1.09 | 0.282 | -.1490762 | .50102 |
| pm1029 | -.0373956 | .0140429 | -2.66 | 0.010 | -.0656016 | -.0091895 |
| lnpop | -.2702397 | .1885807 | -1.43 | 0.158 | -.6490152 | .1085359 |
| lnden | -.5513626 | .6489013 | -0.85 | 0.400 | -1.854719 | .751994 |
| lnmur | .0790516 | .02856 | 2.77 | 0.008 | .0216871 | .136416 |
| lnrob | .5430485 | .034028 | 15.96 | 0.000 | .4747013 | .6113956 |
| lnavginc | .0509784 | .149821 | 0.34 | 0.735 | -.2499458 | .3519627 |
| _cons | 3.675818 | .6466882 | 5.68 | 0.000 | 2.376906 | 4.974729 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sigma_u | .29314285 |
| sigma_e | .1120213 |
| rho | .87257737 | (fraction of variance due to u_i)
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

**Effect of Shall law on violent Crime Rate:** Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the violent crime rate decreases approximately by 0.1% compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year.

**Model2\_9:** Best Fixed Entity Effect Model with Cluster-Robust standard errors as per BIC

```

. xtreg invio shall pmi029 lnmur lnrob lnpb1064 lnden lnpop lnincarc_rate, fe vce (cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression                               Number of obs   =       1,173
Group variable: stateid                                       Number of groups  =         51

R-sq:                                                          Obs per group:
    within   = 0.6177                                           min       =         23
    between  = 0.7996                                           avg       =        23.0
    overall  = 0.7850                                           max       =         23

F(8,50)                                                       =        66.87
Prob > F                                                       =        0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| invio |          Robust          |          t          | P>|t| | [95% Conf. Interval] |
|-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| shall | .0000894 | .0303625 | 0.00 | 0.998 | -.0608954 | .0610742 |
| pmi029 | -.0385358 | .0140708 | -2.74 | 0.009 | -.0667978 | -.0102737 |
| lnmur | .0816308 | .028107 | 2.90 | 0.005 | .0251761 | .1380854 |
| lnrob | .5429988 | .0337221 | 16.10 | 0.000 | .4752659 | .6107316 |
| lnpb1064 | .1845555 | .1569155 | 1.18 | 0.245 | -.1306185 | .4997296 |
| lnden | -.539933 | .6329484 | -0.85 | 0.398 | -1.811247 | .7313813 |
| lnpop | -.263511 | .1892361 | -1.39 | 0.170 | -.6436029 | .1165808 |
| lnincarc_rate | .0658703 | .0471004 | 1.40 | 0.168 | -.0287335 | .1604742 |
| _cons | 3.778317 | .5884176 | 6.42 | 0.000 | 2.596445 | 4.960188 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sigma_u | .28873478 |
| sigma_e | .11200128 |
| rho      | .86921054 | (fraction of variance due to u_i)
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

**Effect of Shall law on violent Crime Rate:** Keeping other variables constant, there is negligible effect of shall law on the violent crime rate compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year.



### 3. Fixed Entity and Time Effect Estimates

The estimates/effects of explanatory variables might be different for different states over time. Time Fixed Effects regression are useful in dealing with omitted variables, if the omitted variables are constant across entities but vary over time. Running Fixed entity and time effect model allow us to control for unobserved heterogeneity among entities (states) as well as for those variables which vary over time, making estimates unbiased and consistent.

Below table shows the combination of different explanatory variables to find the best model based on significance of the variables and BIC of the model.

**MODEL3\_7 is the best model since it has the lowest BIC**

FIXED TIME AND ENTITY EFFECT	BIC	Independent Variables Used
MODEL 3_2	-1842.005	lnincarc_rate, shall, lnprob1064, pm1029, lnpop, lnden, lnmur, lnrob, lnavginc, i.year
MODEL 3_3	-1834.535	pm1029, lnrob, i.year
MODEL 3_4	-1835.151	pm1029, lnrob, shall, i.year
MODEL 3_5	-1830.807	pm1029, lnrob, shall, lnprob1064, i.year
MODEL 3_6	-1848.091	pm1029, lnrob, shall, lnprob1064, lnden, i.year
MODEL 3_7	-1856.611	pm1029, lnrob, shall, lnprob1064, lnden, lnpop, i.year
MODEL 3_8	-1850.564	pm1029, lnrob, shall, lnprob1064, lnden, lnpop, lnavginc, i.year
MODEL 3_9	-1853.711	pm1029, lnrob, shall, lnprob1064, lnden, lnpop, lnmur, i.year
MODEL 3_10	-1846.688	pm1029, lnrob, shall, lnprob1064, lnden, lnpop, lnmur, lnincarc_rate, i.year

**Model 3\_2:** Fixed Entity and Time Effects with Cluster-Robust standard errors

```
. xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnprob1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden lnmur lnrob lnavginc i.year, fe vce(cluster stateid)
```

Fixed-effects (within) regression  
Group variable: stateid

R-sq:  
within = 0.6758  
between = 0.5718  
overall = 0.5619

Number of obs = 1,173  
Number of groups = 51  
Obs per group: min = 23, avg = 23.0, max = 23

F(31,50) = 110.96  
Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnincarc_rate	-.0041201	.0592242	-0.07	0.945	-.1230755 .1148353
shall	-.0299454	.0288532	-1.04	0.304	-.0878987 .0280008
lnprob1064	-.027411	.1836866	-0.15	0.882	-.3963563 .3415344
pm1029	.0384271	.0192401	2.00	0.051	-.0002177 .077072
lnpop	-.2997561	.1685498	-1.78	0.081	-.6382983 .0387861
lnden	-.5725517	.4087528	-1.40	0.167	-1.393556 .2484525
lnmur	.049223	.028407	1.73	0.089	-.0078342 .1062802
lnrob	.4768532	.0372789	12.79	0.000	.4019764 .55173
lnavginc	-.1177747	.2006829	-0.59	0.560	-.5208582 .2853087
year					
78	.0496742	.0130306	3.81	0.000	.0235015 .0758468
79	.1089603	.0197485	5.52	0.000	.0692942 .1486263
80	.1149285	.0258125	4.45	0.000	.0630826 .1667744
81	.1073847	.0306315	3.51	0.001	.0458595 .16891
82	.1204283	.0386741	3.11	0.003	.0427492 .1981075
83	.1373779	.0452062	3.04	0.004	.0465786 .2281772
84	.2010825	.0539679	3.73	0.000	.0926848 .3094802
85	.2393366	.0618038	3.87	0.000	.1152 .3634732
86	.2840803	.0735775	3.86	0.000	.1362955 .431865
87	.3056825	.0819664	3.73	0.000	.1410483 .4703168
88	.3563915	.0920065	3.87	0.000	.171591 .541192
89	.3903557	.1023984	3.81	0.000	.1846824 .596029
90	.474207	.1102501	4.30	0.000	.2527631 .6956509
91	.4773074	.1148394	4.16	0.000	.2466457 .7079691
92	.5182075	.1213541	4.27	0.000	.2744606 .7619544
93	.5359566	.126554	4.24	0.000	.2817653 .7901478
94	.5256749	.1321586	3.98	0.000	.2602266 .7911232
95	.525475	.1376786	3.82	0.000	.2489394 .8020107
96	.5060943	.1433813	3.53	0.001	.2181044 .7940843

**Effect of Shall law on violent Crime Rate:** Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the violent crime rate decreases approximately by 3% compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year. However, still shall variable be insignificant.

### F-test to check the significance of Time Effect in Fixed model

The fixed entity and time effects model allows us to test if there are time fixed effects by conducting joint significance f-tests for the year dummy variables.

*Null Hypothesis, Ho:* The year dummy variables coefficients are all equal to zero.

*Alternate Hypothesis, Ha:* At least one or more-year dummy coefficients are not equal to zero.

```
. testparm i.year

( 1)  78.year = 0
( 2)  79.year = 0
( 3)  80.year = 0
( 4)  81.year = 0
( 5)  82.year = 0
( 6)  83.year = 0
( 7)  84.year = 0
( 8)  85.year = 0
( 9)  86.year = 0
(10)  87.year = 0
(11)  88.year = 0
(12)  89.year = 0
(13)  90.year = 0
(14)  91.year = 0
(15)  92.year = 0
(16)  93.year = 0
(17)  94.year = 0
(18)  95.year = 0
(19)  96.year = 0
(20)  97.year = 0
(21)  98.year = 0
(22)  99.year = 0

      F( 22, 1091) =      8.86
      Prob > F =      0.0000
```

Since, for the f-test, p-value < 0.05. Null hypothesis can be rejected and conclude that there is at least one or more of the year intercept that is significantly different from zero.



### Model 3\_7: Best Fixed Entity and Time Effects with Cluster-Robust standard errors as per BIC

. xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 lnden lnpop i.year, fe vce (cluster stateid)						
Fixed-effects (within) regression			Number of obs		=	1,173
Group variable: stateid			Number of groups		=	51
R-sq:			Obs per group:			
within = 0.6740			min =		23	
between = 0.3874			avg =		23.0	
overall = 0.4045			max =		23	
			F(28,50)		=	96.60
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1744			Prob > F		=	0.0000
(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)						
lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
pm1029	.037292	.0191589	1.95	0.057	-.0011897	.0757737
lnrob	.4894918	.0371094	13.19	0.000	.4149554	.5640282
shall	-.0286511	.0300385	-0.95	0.345	-.0889851	.031683
lnpb1064	-.0067272	.1814566	-0.04	0.971	-.3711935	.357739
lnden	-.7967832	.4092568	-1.95	0.057	-1.6188	.0252332
lnpop	-.3062501	.1584566	-1.93	0.059	-.6245196	.0120195
year						
78	.0450831	.0114793	3.93	0.000	.0220263	.0681399
79	.1051321	.0159612	6.59	0.000	.0730732	.1371911
80	.1134354	.0218324	5.20	0.000	.0695837	.1572872
81	.1041519	.026437	3.94	0.000	.0510517	.1572521
82	.1141891	.0302669	3.77	0.000	.0533962	.174982
83	.126602	.0334011	3.79	0.000	.0595139	.1936901
84	.1814549	.0384078	4.72	0.000	.1043104	.2585993
85	.2179403	.0443275	4.92	0.000	.1289059	.3069747
86	.2615472	.0508026	5.15	0.000	.1595072	.3635873
87	.2800558	.0564371	4.96	0.000	.1666986	.393413
88	.3279556	.061823	5.30	0.000	.2037804	.4521308
89	.3589758	.0710763	5.05	0.000	.2162148	.5017368
90	.4431598	.0780969	5.67	0.000	.2862977	.6000219
91	.4465117	.0829858	5.38	0.000	.27983	.6131935
92	.4832675	.0876577	5.51	0.000	.3072018	.6593332
93	.502804	.0909838	5.53	0.000	.3200575	.6855504
94	.4870197	.0947501	5.14	0.000	.2967085	.6773308
95	.484326	.0974396	4.97	0.000	.2886129	.6800391
96	.4605056	.100676	4.57	0.000	.2582919	.6627192
97	.4744865	.1017139	4.66	0.000	.270188	.6787849
98	.4671973	.1041924	4.48	0.000	.2579206	.6764739
99	.4489365	.1108072	4.05	0.000	.2263737	.6714992

**Effect of Shall law on violent Crime Rate:** Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the violent crime rate decreases by 2.8% compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year.

#### Comparing "Shall" coefficients for Pooled OLS, Fixed Entity and Fixed Entity and Time Effect

The violent crime rate decreases by 5.8% for Pooled OLS, negligible for Entity Fixed Effect, and decreases by 3% for Entity-Time Fixed Effect model; however, the "shall" variable is not significant in all these models. Thus, we can state that whether a state has shall law or not has no statistically significant effect on violent crime rate.

## 4. Random Effect Estimates

Random Effects model works best for the data sample that is randomly selected from a population. Here, we have a balanced panel of data on 50 US states, plus the District of Columbia (for a total of 51 "states"), by year for 1977 – 1999. Clearly, the data consists of only the population of US States and it is not a random draw from a large population. Hence, using Random Effects model for such data is insensible and fixed effects model should be used theoretically.

However, the Random Effects model are obtained to conduct Hausman test. The Hausman test will check whether the random component,  $u_i$  is correlated with the explanatory variables in the model i.e. whether random effect estimates are significantly different from fixed effect estimates.

### Model 4\_1: Random Effect estimates with all variables

. xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden lnmur lnrob lnavginc , re						
Random-effects GLS regression			Number of obs =		1,173	
Group variable: stateid			Number of groups =		51	
R-sq:			Obs per group:			
within = 0.6144			min =		23	
between = 0.8929			avg =		23.0	
overall = 0.8717			max =		23	
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)			Wald chi2(9) =		2261.92	
			Prob > chi2 =		0.0000	
lnvio	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lnincarc_rate	.0945506	.0189998	4.98	0.000	.0573116	.1317895
shall	-.0081662	.0122065	-0.67	0.503	-.0320905	.0157581
lnpb1064	.0777505	.0397477	1.96	0.050	-.0001536	.1556546
pm1029	-.0318047	.0052591	-6.05	0.000	-.0421124	-.0214969
lnpop	-.10333	.0347689	-2.97	0.003	-.1714758	-.0351841
lnden	-.1490923	.0790706	-1.89	0.059	-.3040678	.0058833
lnmur	.1103124	.0203142	5.43	0.000	.0704974	.1501275
lnrob	.5381089	.0171298	31.41	0.000	.504535	.5716827
lnavginc	.0112977	.0616676	0.18	0.855	-.1095685	.132164
_cons	3.326692	.2402333	13.85	0.000	2.855844	3.797541
sigma_u	.18118924					
sigma_e	.1120213					
rho	.72346321	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

## 5. The Hausman Test

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference between Random Effect and Fixed Effect estimates.

$H_a$ : There is significant difference between Random Effect and Fixed Effect estimates.

### Hausman Test 1: Fixed Entity Effect with Random Effect Estimates

```
. hausman fixed2_1 random4_1
```

	Coefficients		(b-B)	sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))
	(b)	(B)	Difference	S.E.
	fixed2_1	random4_1		
lnincarc_r-e	.0617937	.0945506	-.0327568	.0056335
shall	-.0010026	-.0081662	.0071636	.002555
lnpb1064	.1759719	.0777505	.0982214	.0554076
pm1029	-.0373956	-.0318047	-.0055909	.0020155
lnpop	-.2702397	-.10333	-.1669097	.0767184
lnden	-.5513626	-.1490923	-.4022703	.3309051
lnmur	.0790516	.1103124	-.0312609	.0085224
lnrob	.5430485	.5381089	.0049396	.0055163
lnavginc	.0509784	.0112977	.0396807	.0227193

```

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

      chi2(9) = (b-B)' [(V_b-V_B)^(-1)] (b-B)
              =          32.99
      Prob>chi2 =          0.0001
      (V_b-V_B is not positive definite)

```

p-value = 0.001. Hence, Null hypothesis can be rejected, and we should use Fixed Effects model.

### Hausman Test 2: Fixed Entity and Time Effect with Random Effect Estimates

```
. hausman fixed3_1 random4_1
```

	Coefficients		(b-B)	sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))
	(b)	(B)	Difference	S.E.
	fixed3_1	random4_1		
lnincarc_r-e	-.0041201	.0945506	-.0986706	.0097671
shall	-.0299454	-.0081662	-.0217792	.0042315
lnpb1064	-.027411	.0777505	-.1051615	.0580199
pm1029	.0384271	-.0318047	.0702318	.0066706
lnpop	-.2997561	-.10333	-.1964261	.0729734
lnden	-.5725517	-.1490923	-.4234594	.3139368
lnmur	.049223	.1103124	-.0610894	.0076739
lnrob	.4768532	.5381089	-.0612556	.0070749
lnavginc	-.1177747	.0112977	-.1290725	.0494496

```

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

      chi2(9) = (b-B)' [(V_b-V_B)^(-1)] (b-B)
              =          240.65
      Prob>chi2 =          0.0000
      (V_b-V_B is not positive definite)

```

p-value  $\approx$  0.0000. Hence, Null hypothesis can be rejected, and we should use Time Fixed Effects.

As per the Hausman Test, at 5 % significance level, Null hypothesis can be rejected, and it can be concluded that Fixed Effects model should be used as it allow us to control for unobserved heterogeneity among entities (states), making estimates unbiased and consistent.

## 8. Inference – Estimating the Effect of “shall” on crime rates

As per our analysis of historical balanced panel data on 50 US states, plus the District of Columbia (for a total of 51 “states”), by year for 1977 – 1999. We conclude that, despite being efficient, Random Effect model for such sample of data is insensible as it is not randomly selected. This is evident from the Hausman test as well. Therefore, we selected Fixed Effect model over Random Effect model.

Among Fixed Entity and Entity Time Effect model, we selected Time Fixed Effect model as the best model for our analysis. This is evident from the joint hypothesis f-test of time dummy variables, which concludes that time has significant effect.

### Estimating the effect of “shall” on violent crime rate (lnvio)

Based on lowest BIC, Best Fixed Entity and Time effect model as per our analysis is

$$\text{lnvio} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{pm1029} + \beta_2 \text{lnrob} + \beta_3 \text{shall} + \beta_4 \text{lnpb1064} + \beta_5 \text{lnnden} + \beta_6 \text{lnpop} + \beta_7 t_{78} + \beta_8 t_{79} + \dots + \beta_9 t_{99}$$

```
. xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 lnnden lnpop i.year, fe vce (cluster stateid)
```

Fixed-effects (within) regression  
Group variable: stateid

Number of obs = 1,173  
Number of groups = 51

R-sq:  
within = 0.6740  
between = 0.3874  
overall = 0.4045

Obs per group:  
min = 23  
avg = 23.0  
max = 23

F(28,50) = 96.60  
Prob > F = 0.0000

corr(u\_i, Xb) = 0.1744

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
pm1029	.037292	.0191589	1.95	0.057	-.0011897 .0757737
lnrob	.4894918	.0371094	13.19	0.000	.4149554 .5640282
shall	-.0286511	.0300385	-0.95	0.345	-.0889851 .031683
lnpb1064	-.0067272	.1814566	-0.04	0.971	-.3711935 .357739
lnnden	-.7967832	.4092568	-1.95	0.057	-1.6188 .0252332
lnpop	-.3062501	.1584566	-1.93	0.059	-.6245196 .0120195
year					
78	.0450831	.0114793	3.93	0.000	.0220263 .0681399
79	.1051321	.0159612	6.59	0.000	.0730732 .1371911
80	.1134354	.0218324	5.20	0.000	.0695837 .1572872
81	.1041519	.026437	3.94	0.000	.0510517 .1572521
82	.1141891	.0302669	3.77	0.000	.0533962 .174982
83	.126602	.0334011	3.79	0.000	.0595139 .1936901
84	.1814549	.0384078	4.72	0.000	.1043104 .2585993
85	.2179403	.0443275	4.92	0.000	.1289059 .3069747
86	.2615472	.0508026	5.15	0.000	.1595072 .3635873
87	.2800558	.0564371	4.96	0.000	.1666986 .393413
88	.3279556	.061823	5.30	0.000	.2037804 .4521308
89	.3589758	.0710763	5.05	0.000	.2162148 .5017368
90	.4431598	.0780969	5.67	0.000	.2862977 .6000219
91	.4465117	.0829858	5.38	0.000	.27983 .6131935
92	.4832675	.0876577	5.51	0.000	.3072018 .6593332
93	.502804	.0909838	5.53	0.000	.3200575 .6855504
94	.4870197	.0947501	5.14	0.000	.2967085 .6773308
95	.484326	.0974396	4.97	0.000	.2886129 .6800391
96	.4605056	.100676	4.57	0.000	.2582919 .6627192
97	.4744865	.1017139	4.66	0.000	.270188 .6787849
98	.4671973	.1041924	4.48	0.000	.2579206 .6764739
99	.4489365	.1108072	4.05	0.000	.2263737 .6714992



## Interpretations:

- Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the violent crime rate decreases by 2.8% compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year; however, the "shall" variable is not significant.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in Percentage of male population aged 10-29 "pm1029", the violent crime rate increases by approximately 3.73% at 10% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in robbery rate, the violent crime rate increases by approximately 0.49% at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in density (population per square mile of land area, divided by 1000), the violent crime rate decreases by approximately 0.79% at 10% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in state population (in millions of people), the violent crime rate decreases by approximately 0.30% at 10% significance level.

## Estimating the effect of "shall" on robbery rate (lnrob)

$$\lnrob = \beta_0 + \beta_1 pm1029 + \beta_2 shall + \beta_3 lnpb1064 + \beta_4 lnden + \beta_5 lnpop + \beta_6 lnincarc\_rate + \beta_7 lnmur + \beta_8 lnavginc + \beta_9 t_{78} + \beta_{10} t_{79} + \dots + \beta_{11} t_{99}$$

. xtreg lnrob lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnmur lnden lnavginc i.year, fe						
Fixed-effects (within) regression			Number of obs =		1,173	
Group variable: stateid			Number of groups =		51	
R-sq:			Obs per group:			
within = 0.3862			min =		23	
between = 0.1262			avg =		23.0	
overall = 0.1298			max =		23	
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.6628			F(30,1092) =		22.91	
			Prob > F =		0.0000	
lnrob	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lnincarc_rate	-.1566441	.0345584	-4.53	0.000	-.2244525	-.0888357
shall	-.0138187	.0210903	-0.66	0.512	-.0552007	.0275633
lnpb1064	-.9202159	.1114062	-8.26	0.000	-1.13881	-.7016214
pm1029	.0800614	.0136566	5.86	0.000	.0532653	.1068574
lnpop	.2167857	.1318216	1.64	0.100	-.0418666	.475438
lnmur	.4026039	.0332979	12.09	0.000	.3372688	.467939
lnden	3.340829	.5188487	6.44	0.000	2.322776	4.358882
lnavginc	.2110164	.1289074	1.64	0.102	-.0419178	.4639505
year						
78	.0373609	.0342387	1.09	0.275	-.0298201	.104542
79	.1421364	.0347821	4.09	0.000	.073889	.2103837
80	.2645959	.0353066	7.49	0.000	.1953194	.3338725
81	.3073517	.0363432	8.46	0.000	.2360414	.3786621
82	.3054505	.0384877	7.94	0.000	.2299323	.3809687
83	.2582604	.0417212	6.19	0.000	.1763976	.3401231
84	.2552461	.0461669	5.53	0.000	.1646602	.3458319
85	.2875538	.0501289	5.74	0.000	.189194	.3859137
86	.3542113	.054888	6.45	0.000	.2465135	.4619091
87	.3465208	.0596008	5.81	0.000	.2295757	.4634659
88	.3938068	.0645394	6.10	0.000	.2671716	.520442
89	.4612815	.0693138	6.65	0.000	.3252783	.5972848
90	.545515	.0739789	7.37	0.000	.4003581	.6906718
91	.6663156	.0775127	8.60	0.000	.5142248	.8184064
92	.6901816	.0820067	8.42	0.000	.5292731	.8510902
93	.6963886	.0850527	8.19	0.000	.5295034	.8632737
94	.7464904	.0886739	8.42	0.000	.5724999	.9204808
95	.7710419	.092464	8.34	0.000	.5896147	.9524692
96	.7554019	.0963279	7.84	0.000	.5663933	.9444105
97	.7345574	.0999595	7.35	0.000	.5384229	.9306918
98	.6694237	.1039236	6.44	0.000	.4655111	.8733362
99	.6278357	.106942	5.87	0.000	.4180007	.8376708

## Interpretations:

- Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the robbery rate decreases by 1.38 % compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year; however, the "shall" variable is not significant.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in incarceration rate, the robbery rate decreases by approximately 0.15% at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in percentage of black population (aged 10-64), the robbery rate decreases by approximately 0.92% at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in Percentage of male population aged 10-29 "pm1029", the robbery rate increases by approximately 8% at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in density (population per square mile of land area, divided by 1000), the robbery rate increases by approximately 3.34 % at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in murder rate, the robbery rate increases by approximately 0.40% at 1% significance level.

## Estimating the effect of "shall" on murder rate (lnmur)

$$\lnmur = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{pm1029} + \beta_2 \text{shall} + \beta_3 \text{lnpb1064} + \beta_4 \text{ln den} + \beta_5 \text{lnpop} + \beta_6 \text{lnincarc\_rate} + \beta_7 \text{lnrob} + \beta_8 \text{lnavginc} + \beta_9 t_{78} + \beta_{10} t_{79} + \dots + \beta_{11} t_{99}$$

. xtreg lnmur lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden lnrob lnavginc i.year, fe						
Fixed-effects (within) regression			Number of obs =		1,173	
Group variable: stateid			Number of groups =		51	
R-sq:			Obs per group:			
within = 0.4259			min =		23	
between = 0.0433			avg =		23.0	
overall = 0.0315			max =		23	
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.9321			F(30,1092) =		27.00	
			Prob > F =		0.0000	
lnmur	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lnincarc_rate	-.0226387	.0297629	-0.76	0.447	-.0810377	.0357602
shall	-.0132913	.017999	-0.74	0.460	-.0486078	.0220252
lnpb1064	.4438217	.0970828	4.57	0.000	.2533319	.6343116
pm1029	.0011957	.0118374	0.10	0.920	-.022031	.0244224
lnpop	-.1919847	.1124953	-1.71	0.088	-.4127161	.0287467
lnden	-4.452737	.4305582	-10.34	0.000	-5.297552	-3.607922
lnrob	.2932622	.0242547	12.09	0.000	.2456712	.3408532
lnavginc	.8705185	.1069573	8.14	0.000	.6606533	1.080384
year						
78	-.0280543	.0292253	-0.96	0.337	-.0853985	.0292898
79	-.0100755	.0299101	-0.34	0.736	-.0687632	.0486123
80	-.0059463	.0308979	-0.19	0.847	-.0665722	.0546796
81	-.0240646	.0320092	-0.75	0.452	-.0868711	.038742
82	-.0718874	.0337121	-2.13	0.033	-.1380352	-.0057396
83	-.114926	.0360599	-3.19	0.001	-.1856805	-.0441715
84	-.2073431	.039454	-5.26	0.000	-.2847573	-.1299288
85	-.1973026	.043011	-4.59	0.000	-.2816961	-.1129091
86	-.171989	.0474456	-3.62	0.000	-.2650839	-.0788942
87	-.1938961	.0513145	-3.78	0.000	-.2945824	-.0932099
88	-.2074015	.0556609	-3.73	0.000	-.3166159	-.098187
89	-.2257178	.0599572	-3.76	0.000	-.3433622	-.1080734
90	-.1970216	.0644164	-3.06	0.002	-.3234156	-.0706276
91	-.1952502	.0681008	-2.87	0.004	-.3288734	-.061627
92	-.235559	.071872	-3.28	0.001	-.3765819	-.0945361
93	-.184635	.074576	-2.48	0.013	-.3309635	-.0383064
94	-.2630483	.0776911	-3.39	0.001	-.4154889	-.1106076
95	-.2836493	.0809353	-3.50	0.000	-.4424556	-.1248429
96	-.3360811	.083882	-4.01	0.000	-.5006693	-.1714929
97	-.4057441	.0865298	-4.69	0.000	-.5755275	-.2359607
98	-.4440551	.0893605	-4.97	0.000	-.6193928	-.2687173
99	-.4885137	.0915148	-5.34	0.000	-.6680785	-.3089489

### **Interpretations:**

- Keeping other variables constant, if the state has a shall-carry law in effect in that year the robbery rate decreases by 1.33 % compared to the state with no shall-carry law in that year; however, the “shall” variable is not significant.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in percentage of black population (aged 10-64), the murder rate increases by approximately 0.44% at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in density (population per square mile of land area, divided by 1000), the murder rate decreases by approximately 4.45 % at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in robbery rate, the murder rate increases by approximately 0.30% at 1% significance level.
- Keeping other variables constant, with 1% increase in average income, the murder rate increases by approximately 0.87% at 1% significance level.

## **9. Conclusion**

As per our analysis there is deterrent effect of “shall-carry law” on crime rates; however, the estimates are not significant. All the crime rates, Violent Crime rate (vio), Robbery rate (rob) and Murder rate(mur) decreases by approximately 2.8%, 1.38% and 1.33%, respectively if the state has a “shall-carry law” in effect in that year compared to the state with no “shall-carry law”.

## **10. Recommendation**

We can explain the effect on crime rates more precisely if information regarding variables such as National/State law policies, number of police units in the state, percentage of intoxicated people, education status, social or cultural attitudes, rich-to-poor ratio etc. were known besides what is provided.

As per our analysis on the given data, we suggest the government to come up with following policies to curb the crime rate: -

- ✓ More stringent National or State policies as shall-law has no significant impact on crime rates.
- ✓ Deployment of police forces in more population dense areas may deter crime rates.
- ✓ Increase in employment opportunities.
- ✓ Technological advancements for better surveillance.

## **Appendix**

Please refer the STATA codes and outputs for more details.



\_\_\_\_\_ (R)

/ \_\_\_\_\_/

/\_\_\_\_/

Analysis

\_\_\_\_ \_  
/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/

Statistics/Data

\_\_\_\_\_ (R)  
\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/ 15.1 Copyright 1985-2017 StataCorp  
LLC  
Statistics/Data Analysis  
Special Edition  
USA  
http://www.stata.com  
stata@stata.com

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979-696-4601 (fax)

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Jindal School of Management

Notes:

1. Unicode is supported; see help unicode\_advice.
2. Maximum number of variables is set to 5000; see help set\_maxvar.
3. New update available; type -update all-

```
1 . doedit "C:\Users\sxm180029\Desktop\Project\Stata_codev1.do"
2 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD237c_000000.tmp"
3 . use "C:\Users\sxm180029\Desktop\guns.dta",clear
4 . *giving panel state and year id
5 . xtset stateid year
    panel variable:  stateid (strongly balanced)
    time variable:  year, 77 to 99
                   delta: 1 unit
6 . xtdescribe

stateid:  1, 2, ..., 56                      n =
51      year:  77, 78, ..., 99                  T =
23
    Delta(year) = 1 unit
    Span(year)  = 23 periods
    (stateid*year uniquely identifies each observation)

Distribution of T_i:  min      5%      25%      50%      75%
95%      max
```

23                  23                  23                  23                  23

Freq.	Percent	Cum.	Pattern
51	100.00	100.00	111111111111111111111111
51	100.00		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

      7 . cor vio rob mur shall incarc_rate density avginc pop pml029
pw1064 pb1064
      (obs=1,173)

```

			vio	rob	mur	shall	incarc~e	
density	avginc	pop	pm1029	pw1064	pb1064			
		vio	1.0000					
		rob	0.9071	1.0000				
		mur	0.8265	0.7976	1.0000			
		shall	-0.2069	-0.2125	-0.1794	1.0000		
	incarc_rate		0.7027	0.5668	0.7096	0.0424	1.0000	
	density		0.6647	0.7818	0.7486	-0.1126	0.5593	
1.0000								
	avginc		0.4080	0.4148	0.2206	-0.0000	0.4615	
0.3433	1.0000							
		pop	0.3190	0.3172	0.0999	-0.1244	0.0953	-
0.0780	0.2152	1.0000						
		pm1029	-0.1696	-0.0860	0.0150	-0.2772	-0.4463	-
0.0637	-0.5279	-0.0975	1.0000					
		pw1064	-0.5730	-0.5842	-0.6154	0.2123	-0.5271	-
0.5551	-0.1912	-0.0654	-0.0126	1.0000				
		pb1064	0.5698	0.5812	0.6018	-0.1839	0.5308	
0.5432	0.2627	0.0581	0.0162	-0.9820	1.0000			

```

8 . *since the overall maximum population will consists of black and
white,highly corelated keeping only 1 percentage of black
9 .
10 . *corelation after generating rate for population percentage
11 . cor rob mur shall incarc_rate density avginc pop pm1029 pb1064
(obs=1,173)

```

			rob	mur	shall	incarc~e	density
avginc	pop	pm1029	pb1064				
-----+-----							
-----							
		rob	1.0000				
		mur	0.7976	1.0000			
		shall	-0.2125	-0.1794	1.0000		
		incarc_rate	0.5668	0.7096	0.0424	1.0000	
		density	0.7818	0.7486	-0.1126	0.5593	1.0000
		avginc	0.4148	0.2206	-0.0000	0.4615	0.3433
1.0000							
		pop	0.3172	0.0999	-0.1244	0.0953	-0.0780
0.2152	1.0000						
		pm1029	-0.0860	0.0150	-0.2772	-0.4463	-0.0637
0.5279	-0.0975	1.0000					-
		pb1064	0.5812	0.6018	-0.1839	0.5308	0.5432
0.2627	0.0581	0.0162	1.0000				

```

12 .
13 . *Analyzing different variables
14 . *****
15 . *Crime Rate
16 . *1.checking the distribution of crime rate
17 . histogram vio
    (bin=30, start=47, width=95.826668)

18 . *Left Skewed
19 . *Taking log to make it normal distribution
20 . gen lnvio=ln(vio+1)

21 . histogram lnvio
    (bin=30, start=3.871201, width=.13696988)

22 . *****
23 .
24 . *Sentenced Prisoner
25 . *1.checking the distribution of sentenced prisoners in previous
year
26 . histogram incarc_rate
    (bin=30, start=19, width=63.133333)

27 . *left skewed data
28 . *Taking log to make it normal distribution
29 . gen lnincarc_rate=ln(incarc_rate+1)

30 . histogram lnincarc_rate
    (bin=30, start=2.9957323, width=.15204061)

31 . *2. Linear prediction Plot
32 . graph twoway (scatter lnvio lnincarc_rate) (lfit lnvio
lnincarc_rate)

33 . reg lnvio lnincarc_rate

=      Source |      SS      df      MS      Number of obs
=      -----+-----
=      844.67
=      Model |   203.339955      1   203.339955   Prob > F
=      0.0000
=      Residual |   281.896753   1,171   .240731642   R-squared
=      0.4191
=      -----+-----
=      0.4186
=      Total |   485.236708   1,172   .414024495   Root MSE
=      .49064

-----
-----
lnvio |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
lnincarc_rate |   .6333718   .0217928    29.06   0.000   .5906144
.6761291

```

```

                _cons |    2.730736    .1144313    23.86    0.000    2.506222
2.955249

```

```
-----
```

```

34 . *3. Residual Plot
35 . rvfplot, yline(0)

36 . *****
37 .
38 . *Per Capita Income
39 . *1.checking the distribution of per capita income
40 . histogram avginc
    (bin=30, start=8.554884, width=.50306098)

41 . gen lnavginc=ln(avginc+1)

42 . histogram lnavginc
    (bin=30, start=2.2570524, width=.03158637)

43 . * approx normally distributed
44 . *2. Linear prediction Plot
45 . graph twoway (lfit lnvio lnavginc) (scatter lnvio lnavginc)

46 . reg lnvio lnavginc

```

```

=           Source |           SS           df           MS       Number of obs
=    1,173
=    -----+-----
=    174.06      Model |    62.7928171           1    62.7928171       Prob > F
=    0.0000
=      Residual |    422.443891       1,171    .360754817       R-squared
=    0.1294
=    -----+-----
=    0.1287      Total |    485.236708       1,172    .414024495       Adj R-squared
=    .60063      Root MSE

```

```

-----
-----
lnvio |          Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
lnavginc |    1.370947    .1039134    13.19    0.000    1.16707
1.574824
_cons |    2.362909    .2785308     8.48    0.000    1.816433
2.909384
-----
-----

```

```

47 . *3. Residual Plot
48 . rvfplot, yline(0)

49 . *****
50 .
51 . *Robbery Rate
52 . *1.checking the distribution of per capita income
53 . histogram rob

```

```

(bin=30, start=6.4000001, width=54.289999)

54 . *left skewed data
55 . *Taking log to make it normal distribution
56 . gen lnrob=ln(rob+1)

57 . histogram lnrob
    (bin=30, start=2.0014801, width=.17995302)

58 . *2. Linear prediction Plot
59 . graph twoway (lfit lnvio lnrob) (scatter lnvio lnrob)

60 . reg lnvio lnrob

```

	Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs
=	1,173				
=	-----+-----				F(1, 1171)
=	5358.04				
=	Model	398.208244	1	398.208244	Prob > F
=	0.0000				
=	Residual	87.0284644	1,171	.074319782	R-squared
=	0.8206				
=	-----+-----				Adj R-squared
=	0.8205				
=	Total	485.236708	1,172	.414024495	Root MSE
=	.27262				

```

-----
-----
lnvio |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
lnrob |   .6217551   .0084941    73.20   0.000   .6050898
.6384205
_cons |   3.107806   .0407115    76.34   0.000   3.02793
3.187681
-----
-----

```

```

61 . *3. Residual Plot
62 . rvfplot, yline(0)

63 . *****
64 . *Mur Rate
65 . *1.checking the distribution of per capita income
66 . histogram mur
    (bin=30, start=.2, width=2.6799999)

67 . *left skewed data
68 . *Taking log to make it normal distribution
69 . gen lnmur=ln(mur+1)

70 . histogram lnmur
    (bin=30, start=.18232156, width=.14065026)

71 . *2. Linear prediction Plot
72 . graph twoway (lfit lnvio lnmur) (scatter lnvio lnmur)

73 . reg lnvio lnmur

```

```

=          Source |          SS          df          MS      Number of obs
=    1,173
=    -----+-----
=    2055.63
=          Model |    309.135662          1    309.135662    Prob > F
=    0.0000
=          Residual |    176.101046      1,171    .150385181    R-squared
=    0.6371
=    -----+-----
=    0.6368
=          Total |    485.236708      1,172    .414024495    Root MSE
=    .3878

```

```

-----
-----
          lnvio |          Coef.      Std. Err.      t    P>|t|      [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
          lnmur |    .8821594      .019457      45.34    0.000      .843985
.9203338
          _cons |    4.292458      .0399678     107.40    0.000      4.214041
4.370874
-----
-----

```

```

74 . *3. Residual Plot
75 . rvfplot, yline(0)

76 . *****
77 .
78 . *Density (population per square mile of land area, divided by
1000)
79 . *1.checking the distribution of per capita income
80 . histogram density
    (bin=30, start=.00070708, width=.37004695)

81 . *left skewed data
82 . *Taking log to make it normal distribution
83 . gen lnden=ln(density+1)

84 . histogram lnden
    (bin=30, start=.00070683, width=.08308912)

85 . *2. Linear prediction Plot
86 . graph twoway (lfit lnvio lnden) (scatter lnvio lnden)

87 . reg lnvio lnden

```

```

=          Source |          SS          df          MS      Number of obs
=    1,173
=    -----+-----
=    263.01
=          Model |    88.9966353          1    88.9966353    Prob > F
=    0.0000
=          Residual |    396.240073      1,171    .338377517    R-squared
=    0.1834
=    -----+-----
=    0.1827
=          Total |    485.236708      1,172    .414024495    Root MSE

```

```

=          Total |   485.236708      1,172   .414024495   Root MSE
=          .5817

```

```

-----
          lnvio |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|      [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
          lnden |   .7848745   .0483965    16.22   0.000   .6899209
.8798281
          _cons |   5.888921   .0190916   308.46   0.000   5.851463
5.926379
-----

```

```

88 . *3. Residual Plot
89 . rvfplot, yline(0)

90 . *****
91 .
92 . *population (millions of people)
93 . *1.checking the distribution of per capita income
94 . histogram pop
    (bin=30, start=.402753, width=1.0914123)

95 . *left skewed data
96 . *Taking log to make it normal distribution
97 . gen lnpop=ln(pop+1)

98 . histogram lnpop
    (bin=30, start=.33843672, width=.1064061)

99 . *2. Linear prediction Plot
100 . graph twoway (lfit lnvio lnpop) (scatter lnvio lnpop)

101 . reg lnvio lnpop

```

```

=          Source |      SS          df           MS       Number of obs
=          1,173
=          -----+-----
=          331.28
=          Model |   107.003144          1   107.003144       Prob > F
=          0.0000
=          Residual |   378.233565       1,171   .323000482       R-squared
=          0.2205
=          -----+-----
=          0.2199
=          Total |   485.236708       1,172   .414024495       Root MSE
=          .56833

```

```

-----
          lnvio |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|      [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
          lnpop |   .4099296   .0225223    18.20   0.000   .365741
.4541182

```



```

          _cons |      5.4287   .0369856   146.78   0.000   5.356135
5.501266

```

```
-----
```

```

102 . *3. Residual Plot
103 . rvfplot, yline(0)

104 . *****
105 .
106 . *pm1029 (millions of people)
107 . *1.checking the distribution of per capita income
108 . histogram pm1029
    (bin=30, start=12.21368, width=.33796686)

109 . *approx. normal skewed data
110 . *2. Linear prediction Plot
111 . graph twoway (lfit lnvio pm1029) (scatter lnvio pm1029)

112 . reg lnvio pm1029

```

```

          Source |           SS           df           MS       Number of obs
=      1,173
-----+-----
=      24.75
          Model |    10.0445119           1    10.0445119       Prob > F
=      0.0000
          Residual |    475.192196       1,171    .405800338       R-squared
=      0.0207
-----+-----
=      0.0199
          Total |    485.236708       1,172    .414024495       Adj R-squared
=      .63702
          Root MSE

```

```

-----
          lnvio |           Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
          pm1029 |   -.0534462   .0107426    -4.98   0.000   -.074523
-.0323693
          _cons |    6.889795   .1737512   39.65   0.000    6.548896
7.230693
-----

```

```

113 . *3. Residual Plot
114 . rvfplot, yline(0)

115 . *****
116 .
117 . *percentage of black
118 . *1.checking the distribution of per capita income
119 . histogram pb1064
    (bin=30, start=.24820656, width=.89104546)

120 . *left skewed data
121 . *Taking log to make it normal distribution
122 . gen lnpb1064=ln(pb1064+1)

```

F	Prob>F	Source	Partial SS	df	MS
110.94	0.0000	Model	41.992856	1	41.992856
110.94	0.0000	shall	41.992856	1	41.992856

	Residual		443.24385		1,171		.37851738
-----+-----							
	Total		485.23671		1,172		.4140245

134 . anova lnden shall

	Number of obs =		1,173		R-squared
= 0.0275	Root MSE	=	.346382		Adj R-
squared = 0.0267					

	Source		Partial SS		df		MS
-----+-----							
	Model		3.9709599		1		3.9709599
	shall		3.9709599		1		3.9709599
	Residual		140.49754		1,171		.11998082
-----+-----							
	Total		144.4685		1,172		.12326664

135 . anova lnavginc shall

	Number of obs =		1,173		R-squared
= 0.0005	Root MSE	=	.168865		Adj R-
squared = -0.0003					

	Source		Partial SS		df		MS
-----+-----							
	Model		.01775409		1		.01775409
	shall		.01775409		1		.01775409
	Residual		33.391646		1,171		.0285155
-----+-----							
	Total		33.4094		1,172		.02850631

136 . \*Not significant

137 . anova lnpl064 shall

	Number of obs =		1,173		R-squared
= 0.0624	Root MSE	=	.635248		Adj R-
squared = 0.0616					

	Source		Partial SS		df		MS
-----+-----							
	Model						
	Residual						
-----+-----							
	Total						

-----		-----+-----			
		Model		31.459642	1 31.459642
77.96 0.0000					
		shall		31.459642	1 31.459642
77.96 0.0000					
		Residual		472.54606	1,171 .40354062
-----		-----+-----			
		Total		504.0057	1,172 .430039

```

138 .
    end of do-file

139 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD237c_000000.tmp"

140 . translate @Results stata_res1.txt

```

\_\_\_\_ (R)

/ \_\_\_\_/

/ \_\_\_\_/

Analysis

\_\_\_\_ \_  
/ \_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_/  
\_\_\_\_/ / \_\_\_\_/ /

Statistics/Data

\_\_\_\_ (R)  
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Notes:

1. Unicode is supported; see help unicode\_advice.
2. Maximum number of variables is set to 5000; see help set\_maxvar.
3. New update available; type -update all-

```
1 . doedit "C:\Users\sxm180029\Desktop\Project\Stata_codev1.do"
2 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"
3 . use "C:\Users\sxm180029\Desktop\guns.dta",clear
4 . *giving panel state and year id
5 . xtset stateid year
    panel variable:  stateid (strongly balanced)
    time variable:  year, 77 to 99
                   delta: 1 unit
6 .
end of do-file
7 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"
8 . gen lnvio=ln(vio+1)
9 .
end of do-file
10 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"
11 . gen lnincarc_rate=ln(incarc_rate+1)
```

```

12 .
    end of do-file

13 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"

14 . gen lnavginc=ln(avginc+1)

15 .
    end of do-file

16 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"

17 . gen lnrob=ln(rob+1)

18 .
    end of do-file

19 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"

20 . gen lnmur=ln(mur+1)

21 .
    end of do-file

22 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"

23 . gen lnden=ln(density+1)

24 .
    end of do-file

25 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"

26 . gen lnpop=ln(pop+1)

27 .
    end of do-file

28 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"

29 . gen lnpb1064=ln(pb1064+1)

30 .
    end of do-file

31 . do "C:\Users\SXM180~1\AppData\Local\Temp\15\STD2750_000000.tmp"

32 . *****REGRESSION ANALYSIS(PANEL DATA)*****
33 . *MODEL1.1: with all the variables
34 . reg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden lnmur
lnrob lnavginc

```

```

=          Source |          SS          df          MS          Number of obs
=    1,173
=    -----+-----
= 1141.38          Model | 435.887293          9  48.4319215          Prob > F
=    0.0000

```

```

      Residual | 49.3494149      1,163      .042432859      R-squared
= 0.8983
-----+-----
      Total | 485.236708      1,172      .414024495      Root MSE
= .20599
-----
-----
      lnvio |      Coef.      Std. Err.      t      P>|t|      [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      lnincarc_rate |      .3308061      .0182369      18.14      0.000      .2950252
.3665869
      shall |      -.0589598      .0159681      -3.69      0.000      -.0902894
-.0276302
      lnprob1064 |      -.1386792      .0153401      -9.04      0.000      -.1687766
-.1085818
      pm1029 |      .0186458      .0057596      3.24      0.001      .0073454
.0299462
      lnpop |      -.0579515      .0116839      -4.96      0.000      -.0808754
-.0350275
      lnden |      -.0996981      .0232494      -4.29      0.000      -.1453134
-.0540827
      lnmur |      .1535501      .0229828      6.68      0.000      .1084576
.1986426
      lnrob |      .5402218      .0153783      35.13      0.000      .5100494
.5703941
      lnavginc |      -.009638      .0535771      -0.18      0.857      -.1147566
.0954805
      _cons |      1.533443      .208285      7.36      0.000      1.124787
1.942099
-----
-----

```

35 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----
-----
      Model |      Obs      ll(null)      ll(model)      df      AIC
BIC
-----+-----
      . |      1,173 -1146.721      193.8481      10      -367.6963
-317.0231
-----
-----

```

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```

36 . *bic:-317.02 *insignificant variables -lnavginc
37 .
38 . *MODEL1.2: without robust standard error since running pooled in
panel data is heteroscedasticity
39 . reg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnprob1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden lnmur
lnrob lnavginc, vce(cluster stateid)

```



Linear regression	Number of obs	=
1,173		
	F(9, 50)	=
190.38		
	Prob > F	=
0.0000		
	R-squared	=
0.8983		
	Root MSE	=
.20599		

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	lnvio					
	lnincarc_rate	.3308061	.0590076	5.61	0.000	.2122859 .4493262
	shall	-.0589598	.040524	-1.45	0.152	-.1403546 .022435
	lnpb1064	-.1386792	.0614845	-2.26	0.029	-.2621745 -.0151839
	pm1029	.0186458	.0180098	1.04	0.306	-.0175279 .0548195
	lnpop	-.0579515	.0555871	-1.04	0.302	-.1696014 .0536985
	lnden	-.0996981	.0901016	-1.11	0.274	-.2806724 .0812763
	lnmur	.1535501	.0700273	2.19	0.033	.0128961 .294204
	lnrob	.5402218	.0595007	9.08	0.000	.4207111 .6597324
	lnavginc	-.009638	.1983124	-0.05	0.961	-.4079602 .3886841
	_cons	1.533443	.7603481	2.02	0.049	.0062389 3.060647

40 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC	.	1,173	-1146.721	193.8481	10	-367.6963

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```

41 . *BIC: -317.0231
42 . *We see that coefficients are same but for most of the variables
the satndard errors and p values changed thus proceeding with robust
standard error method
43 .
44 . *MODEL1.3 : AFTER REMOVING INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES
45 . reg lnvio lnincarc_rate lnpb1064 lnmur lnrob , vce (cluster
stateid)

```

```

      Linear regression                                Number of obs    =
1,173                                                    F(4, 50)                =
221.88                                                    Prob > F                 =
0.0000                                                    R-squared                =
0.8917                                                    Root MSE                 =
.21216

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnincarc_rate		.2667581	.033209	8.03	0.000	.2000558 .3334604
lnpb1064		-.1142494	.0572693	-1.99	0.052	-.2292782 .0007794
lnmur		.2097734	.0712679	2.94	0.005	.0666277 .3529191
lnrob		.4853906	.0447206	10.85	0.000	.3955666 .5752146
_cons		2.131169	.1590711	13.40	0.000	1.811665 2.450672

```

46 . estat ic

      Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

-----
Model |      Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)      df      AIC
-----+-----
. |      1,173 -1146.721   156.7437        5   -303.4874
-278.1508
-----

```

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

47 . *BIC: -278

```

```

48 .
49 . *MODEL1.4 : AFTER REMOVING INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES BUT WITH
SHALL SINCE WE HAVE TO ANALYZE ITS EFFECT
50 . reg lnvio shall lnincarc_rate lnpb1064 lnmur lnrob , vce
(cluster stateid)

```

Linear regression	Number of obs	=
1,173		
	F(5, 50)	=
200.14		
	Prob > F	=
0.0000		
	R-squared	=
0.8935		
	Root MSE	=
.2104		

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	lnvio					
	shall	-.0730479	.0421675	-1.73	0.089	-.1577439 .0116481
	lnincarc_rate	.2849197	.0358874	7.94	0.000	.2128377 .3570017
	lnpb1064	-.1235419	.0563633	-2.19	0.033	-.2367509 -.010333
	lnmur	.2039502	.0699567	2.92	0.005	.0634381 .3444624
	lnrob	.4747866	.0448453	10.59	0.000	.3847121 .564861
	_cons	2.130693	.1592686	13.38	0.000	1.810793 2.450593

```

51 . estat ic

```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC	.	1,173	-1146.721	167.0179	6	-322.0359

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```

52 . *BIC: -291

```

```

53 .

```

```

54 . *MODEL1.5 : AFTER REMOVING INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES BUT WITH
SHALL and pm1029
55 . reg lnvio shall lnincarc_rate lnpb1064 pm1029 lnmur lnrob , vce
(cluster stateid)

```

```

Linear regression                                Number of obs    =
1,173                                           F(6, 50)              =
191.47                                         Prob > F              =
0.0000                                         R-squared             =
0.8956                                         Root MSE             =
.20847

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	lnvio					
	shall	-.0612149	.0418397	-1.46	0.150	-.1452524 .0228226
	lnincarc_rate	.3457508	.058657	5.89	0.000	.2279346 .4635669
	lnpb1064	-.1409729	.0519474	-2.71	0.009	-.2453123 -.0366335
	pm1029	.026163	.0162799	1.61	0.114	-.0065362 .0588622
	lnmur	.1545301	.0706948	2.19	0.034	.0125354 .2965248
	lnrob	.491212	.0409129	12.01	0.000	.4090361 .5733879
	_cons	1.438613	.4729632	3.04	0.004	.4886388 2.388588

```

56 . estat ic

```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC	.	1,173	-1146.721	178.339	7	-342.678

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```

57 . *BIC:-307 *lowest bic

```

```

58 .
59 . *MODEL1.6: AFTER REMOVING INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES BUT WITH SHALL
and pm1029 and lnden
60 . reg lnvio shall lnincarc_rate lnpb1064 pm1029 lnmur lnrob lnden,
vce (cluster stateid)

```

```

Linear regression                                Number of obs    =
1,173                                           F(7, 50)          =
292.41                                         Prob > F           =
0.0000                                         R-squared          =
0.8961                                         Root MSE          =
.20798

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

```

-----
-----+-----
            lnvio |          Coef.    Robust      t      P>|t|      [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
            shall |   -.0624175    .0412774    -1.51   0.137   -.1453256
.0204906
    lnincarc_rate |    .3426591    .0590682     5.80   0.000    .2240171
.461301
    lnpb1064      |   -.1374528    .0537825    -2.56   0.014   -.2454781
-.0294275
    pm1029        |    .0242604    .0159325     1.52   0.134   -.0077409
.0562617
    lnmur         |    .1585339    .0708759     2.24   0.030    .0161755
.3008922
    lnrob         |    .4974592    .040418     12.31   0.000    .4162772
.5786411
    lnden        |   -.050778     .0511238    -0.99   0.325   -.1534632
.0519072
    _cons        |    1.451794    .4706618     3.08   0.003    .5064417
2.397146
-----
-----+-----

```

```

61 . estat ic

```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----
-----+-----
            Model |          Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)      df          AIC
BIC
-----+-----
            .    |      1,173 -1146.721    181.553         8    -347.106
-306.5674
-----
-----+-----

```

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC

note.

```

62 . *BIC:-306 *BIC increased
63 .
64 . *MODEL1.7: AFTER REMOVING INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES BUT WITH SHALL
and pm1029
65 . reg lnvio shall lnincarc_rate lnpb1064 pm1029 lnmur lnrob lnden
lnpop, vce (cluster stateid)

```

Linear regression	Number of obs	=
1,173		
	F(8, 50)	=
213.34		
	Prob > F	=
0.0000		
	R-squared	=
0.8983		
	Root MSE	=
.20591		

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnvio						
shall		-.0590532	.0403381	-1.46	0.149	-.1400745 .0219682
lnincarc_rate		.3302438	.0601298	5.49	0.000	.2094695 .4510182
lnpb1064		-.1388187	.0612444	-2.27	0.028	-.2618318 -.0158057
pm1029		.0189029	.0162186	1.17	0.249	-.0136732 .0514789
lnmur		.1552896	.0688229	2.26	0.028	.0170547 .2935245
lnrob		.5391388	.0576843	9.35	0.000	.4232765 .655001
lnden		-.1008833	.0875875	-1.15	0.255	-.2768081 .0750414
lnpop		-.0577938	.0557736	-1.04	0.305	-.1698183 .0542307
_cons		1.50835	.4679348	3.22	0.002	.5684755 2.448225

66 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						

```

-----+-----
-----
. |      1,173 -1146.721   193.8318      9   -369.6637
-324.0578
-----

```

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

67 . *BIC:-324 *BIC lower than model 5 *BEST MODEL FOR POOLED
68 .
69 . *****FIXED
EFFECT*****
70 . *MODEL2.1: FIXED AFFECT MODEL ON ALL THE VRIABLES(TO CAPTURE THE
EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT STATES)
71 . xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden
lnmur lnrob lnavginc, fe

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                      Number of groups  =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within   = 0.6179                      min =
23
      between  = 0.7955                      avg  =
23.0
      overall  = 0.7810                      max  =
23

                                         F(9,1113)          =
200.01
corr(u_i, Xb)   = 0.2567                  Prob > F           =
0.0000

```

```

-----+-----
-----
lnvio |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
lnincarc_rate |   .0617937   .0198174     3.12   0.002    .0229101
.1006773
shall |  -.0010026   .012471    -0.08   0.936   -.025472
.0234668
lnpb1064 |   .1759719   .0681901     2.58   0.010    .0421763
.3097675
pm1029 |  -.0373956   .0056321    -6.64   0.000   -.0484464
-.0263448
lnpop |  -.2702397   .0842294    -3.21   0.001   -.435506
-.1049734
lnden |  -.5513626   .3402211    -1.62   0.105   -1.21891
.1161843
lnmur |   .0790516   .0220294     3.59   0.000    .0358277
.1222754
lnrob |   .5430485   .0179961    30.18   0.000    .5077383
.5783586
lnavginc |   .0509784   .0657195     0.78   0.438   -.0779697
.1799265

```

```

              _cons |    3.675818    .2790747    13.17    0.000    3.128246
4.22339

```

```

-----+-----
-----
              sigma_u |    .29314285
              sigma_e |    .1120213
              rho    |    .87257737    (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----

```

```

-----
      F test that all u_i=0: F(50, 1113) = 56.39          Prob >
F = 0.0000

```

```

72 . estat ic

```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----
-----
      Model |          Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)          df          AIC
BIC
-----+-----
      . |          1,173   369.8453   934.1542          10   -1848.308
-1797.635
-----

```

```

-----
                        Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC
note.

```

```

73 . * bic : -1797.635

```

```

74 . estimates store fixed2_1

```

```

75 . *INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES: shall lnden lnavginc

```

```

76 .

```

```

77 . *MODEL 2.2 : with robust standard error

```

```

78 . xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden
lnmur lnrob lnavginc, fe vce (cluster stateid)

```

```

      Fixed-effects (within) regression          Number of obs    =
1,173
      Group variable: stateid                    Number of groups   =
51

```

```

      R-sq:                                     Obs per group:
      within   = 0.6179                        min =
23
      between  = 0.7955                        avg  =
23.0
      overall  = 0.7810                        max  =
23

```

```

                                          F(9,50)          =
59.65
      corr(u_i, Xb)   = 0.2567              Prob > F          =
0.0000

```

```

                                          (Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)
-----
-----

```



	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnincarc_rate		.0617937	.0503234	1.23	0.225	-.0392838 .1628712
shall		-.0010026	.0302662	-0.03	0.974	-.061794 .0597888
lnpb1064		.1759719	.1618315	1.09	0.282	-.1490762 .50102
pm1029		-.0373956	.0140429	-2.66	0.010	-.0656016 -.0091895
lnpop		-.2702397	.1885807	-1.43	0.158	-.6490152 .1085359
lnden		-.5513626	.6489013	-0.85	0.400	-1.854719 .751994
lnmur		.0790516	.02856	2.77	0.008	.0216871 .136416
lnrob		.5430485	.034028	15.96	0.000	.4747013 .6113956
lnavginc		.0509784	.149821	0.34	0.735	-.2499458 .3519027
_cons		3.675818	.6466882	5.68	0.000	2.376906 4.974729

sigma_u	.29314285	
sigma_e	.1120213	
rho	.87257737	(fraction of variance due to u_i)

79 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC	.	1,173	369.8453	934.1542	9	-1850.308

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

80 . *bic: -1804.703
81 . estimates store fixed2_2

82 . *insignificant variables: shall lnpb1064 lnincarc_rate lnpop
lnden lnavginc
83 .
84 . *MODEL 2.3 : REMOVING ALL INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES
85 . xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnmur lnrob , fe vce (cluster stateid)

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                       Number of groups  =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within = 0.6033                        min =
23
      between = 0.8619                      avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.8421                      max =
23

F(3,50) =
122.63
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1920                      Prob > F          =
0.0000

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

```

-----+-----
               |               Robust
               |               Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
               |
      pm1029 |   -.0559896   .006579   -8.51   0.000   -.0692039
-.0427753
      lnmur   |    .1049331   .0259134    4.05   0.000    .0528846
.1569816
      lnrob   |    .515525    .0381998   13.50   0.000    .4387983
.5922516
      _cons   |    4.300789   .2061364   20.86   0.000    3.886752
4.714826
-----+-----
               |
      sigma_u |   .23679004
      sigma_e |   .11384407
      rho     |   .81224869   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----+-----

```

86 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----+-----
               |               Obs    ll(null)  ll(model)      df          AIC
BIC
-----+-----
               |
      .         |           1,173   369.8453   912.0681         3   -1818.136
-1802.934
-----+-----

```

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

87 . *BIC: -1802.934
88 . estimates store fixed2_3

89 .
90 . *MODEL 2.4: Using shall and REMOVING ALL other INSIGNIFICANT
VARIABLES
91 . xtreg lnvio shall pm1029 lnmur lnrob , fe vce (cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                      Number of groups   =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within = 0.6033                        min =
23
      between = 0.8620                      avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.8421                      max =
23

                                         F(4,50)            =
94.12
      corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1923                Prob > F           =
0.0000

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

```

-----
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| lnvio | Coef. | Robust | t | P>|t| | [95% |
| Conf. Interval] |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| shall | .0003409 | .0287628 | 0.01 | 0.991 | -.0574309 |
|.0581128 |
| pm1029 | -.0559623 | .0067207 | -8.33 | 0.000 | -.0694613 |
|-.0424634 |
| lnmur | .1050031 | .0261169 | 4.02 | 0.000 | .0525458 |
|.1574604 |
| lnrob | .5154802 | .0390518 | 13.20 | 0.000 | .4370423 |
|.593918 |
| _cons | 4.30034 | .2008906 | 21.41 | 0.000 | 3.89684 |
|4.703841 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sigma_u | .23679539 |
| sigma_e | .11389493 |
| rho | .81211932 (fraction of variance due to u_i) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

```

92 . estat ic

```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----
-----

```

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						
-1795.868	.	1,173	369.8453	912.0685	4	-1816.137

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

93 . *BIC: -1795.868
94 .
95 . *MODEL 2.5: Using shall, lnpb1064 as INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES
96 . xtreg lnvio shall pm1029 lnmur lnrob lnpb1064 , fe vce (cluster
stateid)

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression	Number of obs	=
1,173		
Group variable: stateid	Number of groups	=
51		

R-sq:	Obs per group:	
within = 0.6058	min	=
23		
between = 0.8618	avg	=
23.0		
overall = 0.8423	max	=
23		

	F(5,50)	=
79.70		
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1421	Prob > F	=
0.0000		

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
shall		-.0018249	.0289038	-0.06	0.950	-.0598799 .0562301
pm1029		-.0488951	.0071084	-6.88	0.000	-.0631728 -.0346174
lnmur		.1063104	.0278723	3.81	0.000	.0503273 .1622934
lnrob		.5189347	.0368948	14.07	0.000	.4448293 .59304
lnpb1064		.1609463	.1304166	1.23	0.223	-.1010033 .4228958
_cons		3.907315	.2852123	13.70	0.000	3.334449 4.48018
sigma_u		.23474761				
sigma_e		.11358308				

```

                rho |      .8102988    (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----
97 . estat ic

    Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

-----
Model |      Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)      df      AIC
-----+-----
BIC
-----
. |      1,173   369.8453   915.8095      5   -1821.619
-1796.282
-----

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC
note.

98 . *BIC: -1796.282
99 .
100 . *MODEL 2.6: Using shall, lnpb1064, lnden as INSIGNIFICANT
VARIABLES
101 . xtreg lnvio shall pm1029 lnmur lnrob lnpb1064 lnden , fe vce
(cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                        Number of groups   =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within   = 0.6102                               min =
23
      between  = 0.5795                               avg  =
23.0
      overall  = 0.5806                               max  =
23

                                                F(6,50)              =
78.55
corr(u_i, Xb)  = -0.2255                      Prob > F              =
0.0000

                                (Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)
-----
lnvio |      Coef.   Robust Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      shall |   -.0023498   .0288505    -0.08   0.935   -.0602978
.0555981
      pm1029 |  -.0473553   .007159    -6.61   0.000   -.0617346
-.0329759

```



corr(u\_i, Xb) = -0.2154 Prob > F = 0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	lnvio					
	shall	-.0050984	.0290937	-0.18	0.862	-.0635349
	pm1029	-.0439012	.0085254	-5.15	0.000	-.0610249
	lnmur	.0783701	.0288227	2.72	0.009	.020478
	lnrob	.5352203	.0360567	14.84	0.000	.4627982
	lnpb1064	.2243957	.1652018	1.36	0.180	-.1074218
	lnden	-1.130886	.7198929	-1.57	0.123	-2.576834
	lnavginc	.0848814	.1460449	0.58	0.564	-.2084584
	_cons	3.680035	.4896948	7.51	0.000	2.696454
	sigma_u	.42075342				
	sigma_e	.11295925				
	rho	.93277003	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			

108 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC	.	1,173	369.8453	923.3207	7	-1832.641

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

109 . \*BIC: -1797.17

110 . estimates store fixed2\_7

111 .

112 . \*MODEL 2.8: Using shall, lnprob1064, lnpop,lnden as INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES

```

113 . xtreg lnvio shall pm1029 lnmur lnrob lnpb1064 lnden lnpop , fe
vce (cluster stateid)

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                Number of groups   =
51

R-sq:                                  Obs per group:
      within = 0.6136                      min =
23
      between = 0.7339                      avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.7243                      max =
23

                                           F(7,50)            =
70.33
      corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.1638                Prob > F            =
0.0000

```

```

                                (Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)

```

```

-----+-----
               |               Coef.   Robust      t    P>|t|    [95%
               |               Std. Err.                   Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
               |
      shall |   .0058435   .0293167    0.20   0.843   -.0530408
      .0647278
      pm1029 |  -.0518392   .0082553   -6.28   0.000   -.0684206
      -.0352578
      lnmur  |   .0749588   .029398    2.55   0.014   .0159112
      .1340063
      lnrob  |   .5412995   .0349555   15.49   0.000   .4710895
      .6115096
      lnpb1064 | .255527   .1503505    1.70   0.095   -.046461
      .5575149
      lnden  |   -.69551    .61289    -1.13   0.262   -1.926536
      .5355157
      lnpop  |  -.2659327   .1947073    -1.37   0.178   -.6570137
      .1251484
      _cons  |   4.271589   .397308   10.75   0.000   3.473573
      5.069606
-----+-----
               |
      sigma_u |   .32697845
      sigma_e |   .1125468
      rho     |   .89407423   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----+-----

```

```

114 . estat ic

```

```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

```

-----+-----

```



	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						
-1805.752	.	1,173	369.8453	927.6115	7	-1841.223

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

115 . *BIC: -1805.752
116 . estimates store fixed2_8

117 .
118 . *MODEL 2.9: Using shall, lnpb1064, lnpop, lnden, lnincarc_rate as
INSIGNIFICANT VARIABLES
119 . xtreg lnvio shall pm1029 lnmur lnrob lnpb1064 lnden lnpop
lnincarc_rate, fe vce (cluster stateid)

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                       Number of groups =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within = 0.6177                          min =
23
      between = 0.7996                          avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.7850                          max =
23

                                         F(8,50)          =
66.87
      corr(u_i, Xb)   = 0.2397                Prob > F          =
0.0000

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
shall		.0000894	.0303625	0.00	0.998	-.0608954 .0610742
pm1029		-.0385358	.0140708	-2.74	0.009	-.0667978 -.0102737
lnmur		.0816308	.028107	2.90	0.005	.0251761 .1380854
lnrob		.5429988	.0337221	16.10	0.000	.4752659 .6107316
lnpb1064		.1845555	.1569155	1.18	0.245	-.1306185 .4997296
lnden		-.539933	.6329484	-0.85	0.398	-1.811247 .7313813

```

lnpop |    -.263511    .1892361    -1.39    0.170    -.6436029
.1165808
lnincarc_rate |    .0658703    .0471004    1.40    0.168    -.0287335
.1604742
_cons |    3.778317    .5884176    6.42    0.000    2.596445
4.960188
-----+-----
sigma_u |    .28873478
sigma_e |    .11200128
rho |    .86921054    (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----

```

120 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----
Model |          Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)          df          AIC
BIC
-----+-----
. |          1,173   369.8453   933.8372           8   -1851.674
-1811.136
-----

```

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```

121 . *BIC: -1811.136. This is the best model as per BIC.
122 . estimates store fixed2_9

123 .
124 . *****FIXED TIME
EFFECT*****
125 .
126 . *MODEL 3.1: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT
127 . xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden
lnmur lnrob lnavginc i.year, fe

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression          Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                   Number of groups   =
51

R-sq:                                     Obs per group:
      within = 0.6758                               min =
23
      between = 0.5718                               avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.5619                               max =
23

                                           F(31,1091)          =
73.37
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.3719                     Prob > F            =
0.0000

```

-----						
-----		lnvio	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t
Conf. Interval]						[95%
-----+-----						
-----						
lnincarc_rate			-.0041201	.0213632	-0.19	0.847
.0377976						-.0460378
shall			-.0299454	.0129191	-2.32	0.021
-.0045962						-.0552945
lnpb1064			-.027411	.0703291	-0.39	0.697
.1105847						-.1654067
pm1029			.0384271	.0084945	4.52	0.000
.0550944						.0217598
lnpop			-.2997561	.0808331	-3.71	0.000
-.1411501						-.4583621
lnden			-.5725517	.3237413	-1.77	0.077
.0626744						-1.207778
lnmur			.049223	.0217153	2.27	0.024
.0918315						.0066146
lnrob			.4768532	.0185334	25.73	0.000
.5132183						.4404881
lnavginc			-.1177747	.0790452	-1.49	0.137
.0373231						-.2728726
year						
78			.0496742	.0209807	2.37	0.018
.0908412						.0085072
79			.1089603	.0214643	5.08	0.000
.1510763						.0668442
80			.1149285	.0221724	5.18	0.000
.1584339						.0714231
81			.1073847	.0229755	4.67	0.000
.1524658						.0623037
82			.1204283	.0242418	4.97	0.000
.1679941						.0728626
83			.1373779	.0259963	5.28	0.000
.1883863						.0863695
84			.2010825	.0286676	7.01	0.000
.2573323						.1448326
85			.2393366	.0311602	7.68	0.000
.3004774						.1781959
86			.2840803	.0342508	8.29	0.000
.3512851						.2168755
87			.3056825	.0370628	8.25	0.000
.3784049						.2329602
88			.3563915	.0401949	8.87	0.000
.4352594						.2775235
89			.3903557	.043303	9.01	0.000
.4753223						.305389
90			.474207	.0464222	10.22	0.000
.5652939						.3831201
91			.4773074	.0490521	9.73	0.000
.5735544						.3810603
92			.5182075	.0518277	10.00	0.000
.6199008						.4165142
93			.5359566	.053665	9.99	0.000
.6412549						.4306582
94			.5256749	.0560422	9.38	0.000
.6356376						.4157121

.6400722	95		.525475	.0584041	9.00	0.000	.4108779
.6250663	96		.5060943	.0606338	8.35	0.000	.3871224
.6487486	97		.5256931	.0627149	8.38	0.000	.4026375
.6506711	98		.5234356	.0648452	8.07	0.000	.3962001
.6397386	99		.5092141	.0665215	7.65	0.000	.3786896
4.242314	_cons		3.677631	.2877893	12.78	0.000	3.112948

sigma_u		.4500464	
sigma_e		.10421916	
rho		.9491028	(fraction of variance due to u_i)

F test that all u\_i=0: F(50, 1091) = 64.81 Prob > F = 0.0000

128 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model		Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						
		1,173	369.8453	1030.546	32	-1997.092
-1834.937						

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

129 . \*BIC: -1834.937

130 . estimates store fixed3\_1

131 . \*insignificant variables: lnincarc\_rate lnpb1064 lnavginc

132 .

133 . \*FTEST TO CHECK THE SIGNIFICANCE OF YEAR

134 . testparm i.year

( 1)	78.year = 0
( 2)	79.year = 0
( 3)	80.year = 0
( 4)	81.year = 0
( 5)	82.year = 0
( 6)	83.year = 0
( 7)	84.year = 0
( 8)	85.year = 0
( 9)	86.year = 0
(10)	87.year = 0
(11)	88.year = 0
(12)	89.year = 0

```

(13) 90.year = 0
(14) 91.year = 0
(15) 92.year = 0
(16) 93.year = 0
(17) 94.year = 0
(18) 95.year = 0
(19) 96.year = 0
(20) 97.year = 0
(21) 98.year = 0
(22) 99.year = 0

```

```

F( 22, 1091) = 8.86
Prob > F = 0.0000

```

```

135 . *yes significant
136 .
137 . *MODEL 3.2: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with robust
standard error
138 . xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden
lnmur lnrob lnavginc i.year, fe vce(cluster stateid)

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                Number of groups   =
51

R-sq:                                  Obs per group:
      within = 0.6758                      min =
23
      between = 0.5718                      avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.5619                      max =
23

F(31,50) =
110.96
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.3719      Prob > F =
0.0000

```

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)

```

	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnincarc_rate		-.0041201	.0592242	-0.07	0.945	-.1230755 .1148353
shall		-.0299454	.0288532	-1.04	0.304	-.0878987 .028008
lnpb1064		-.027411	.1836866	-0.15	0.882	-.3963563 .3415344
pm1029		.0384271	.0192401	2.00	0.051	-.0002177 .077072
lnpop		-.2997561	.1685498	-1.78	0.081	-.6382983 .0387861
lnden		-.5725517	.4087528	-1.40	0.167	-1.393556 .2484525

.1062802	lnmur		.049223	.028407	1.73	0.089	-.0078342
.55173	lnrob		.4768532	.0372789	12.79	0.000	.4019764
.2853087	lnavginc		-.1177747	.2006829	-0.59	0.560	-.5208582
	year						
.0758468	78		.0496742	.0130306	3.81	0.000	.0235015
.1486263	79		.1089603	.0197485	5.52	0.000	.0692942
.1667744	80		.1149285	.0258125	4.45	0.000	.0630826
.16891	81		.1073847	.0306315	3.51	0.001	.0458595
.1981075	82		.1204283	.0386741	3.11	0.003	.0427492
.2281772	83		.1373779	.0452062	3.04	0.004	.0465786
.3094802	84		.2010825	.0539679	3.73	0.000	.0926848
.3634732	85		.2393366	.0618038	3.87	0.000	.1152
.431865	86		.2840803	.0735775	3.86	0.000	.1362955
.4703168	87		.3056825	.0819664	3.73	0.000	.1410483
.541192	88		.3563915	.0920065	3.87	0.000	.171591
.596029	89		.3903557	.1023984	3.81	0.000	.1846824
.6956509	90		.474207	.1102501	4.30	0.000	.2527631
.7079691	91		.4773074	.1148394	4.16	0.000	.2466457
.7619544	92		.5182075	.1213541	4.27	0.000	.2744606
.7901478	93		.5359566	.126554	4.24	0.000	.2817653
.7911232	94		.5256749	.1321586	3.98	0.000	.2602266
.8020107	95		.525475	.1376786	3.82	0.000	.2489394
.7940843	96		.5060943	.1433813	3.53	0.001	.2181044
.8218715	97		.5256931	.1474582	3.57	0.001	.2295147
.8305337	98		.5234356	.1528947	3.42	0.001	.2163375
.823845	99		.5092141	.1566451	3.25	0.002	.1945832
4.977097	_cons		3.677631	.6469638	5.68	0.000	2.378166
-----+-----							
-----							
	sigma_u		.4500464				
	sigma_e		.10421916				
	rho		.9491028	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			

-----  
-----  
139 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

-----  
-----  
Model | Obs ll(null) ll(model) df AIC  
BIC  
-----+-----  
-----  
. | 1,173 369.8453 1030.546 31 -1999.092  
-1842.005  
-----  
-----

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

140 . \*BIC: -1842.005

141 . estimates store fixed3\_2

142 . \*insignificant variables: lnincarc\_rate shall lnpb1064 lnpop  
lnden lnmur lnavginc

143 .

144 . \*MODEL 3.3: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT and removing  
insignificant variables

145 . xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob i.year, fe vce (cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression Number of obs =  
1,173  
Group variable: stateid Number of groups =  
51

R-sq: Obs per group:  
within = 0.6597 min =  
23  
between = 0.8659 avg =  
23.0  
overall = 0.8454 max =  
23

F(24,50) =  
83.96  
corr(u\_i, Xb) = 0.5091 Prob > F =  
0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

-----  
-----  
lnvio | Coef. Robust Std. Err. t P>|t| [95%  
Conf. Interval]  
-----+-----  
-----  
pm1029 | .0318918 .0179875 1.77 0.082 -.0042373  
.0680208

.5596856	lnrob		.4774416	.0409467	11.66	0.000	.3951977
	year						
.0626714	78		.0415357	.0105228	3.95	0.000	.0204
.1273523	79		.0988504	.0141902	6.97	0.000	.0703484
.1428919	80		.1047676	.0189809	5.52	0.000	.0666433
.1371058	81		.0921284	.0223929	4.11	0.000	.0471509
.1461191	82		.0968253	.0245419	3.95	0.000	.0475315
.1538983	83		.1038185	.0249332	4.16	0.000	.0537386
.2128746	84		.1537424	.0294401	5.22	0.000	.0946102
.2535013	85		.1863018	.0334566	5.57	0.000	.1191023
.3082234	86		.2252699	.0413	5.45	0.000	.1423165
.3291974	87		.2384964	.0451573	5.28	0.000	.1477953
.3806648	88		.2820228	.0491108	5.74	0.000	.1833808
.4242141	89		.3097034	.0570113	5.43	0.000	.1951928
.5134727	90		.3886641	.0621383	6.25	0.000	.2638556
.5199679	91		.3873254	.0660386	5.87	0.000	.2546829
.5571365	92		.4186766	.0689349	6.07	0.000	.2802167
.5786878	93		.4341813	.0719453	6.03	0.000	.2896749
.5631319	94		.4146717	.0739138	5.61	0.000	.2662115
.5588236	95		.4064305	.0758718	5.36	0.000	.2540375
.5300333	96		.376234	.076572	4.91	0.000	.2224347
.5383539	97		.3850107	.0763449	5.04	0.000	.2316674
.5286636	98		.3740918	.0769566	4.86	0.000	.21952
.5142081	99		.3522206	.0806486	4.37	0.000	.1902331
3.729854	_cons		3.018026	.3543974	8.52	0.000	2.306198
-----+-----							
-----							
	sigma_u		.27102156				
	sigma_e		.10643873				
	rho		.86637237	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			
-----							
-----							



```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

-----
-----
Model |          Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)          df          AIC
BIC -----+-----
-----
      . |          1,173   369.8453   1002.076          24   -1956.151
-1834.535
-----
-----
Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC
note.

147 . * BIC: -1834.535
148 . estimates store fixed3_3

149 .
150 . *MODEL 3.4: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with shall
and removing other insignificant variables
151 . xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob shall i.year, fe vce (cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                      Number of groups   =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within   = 0.6619                               min =
23
      between  = 0.8671                               avg  =
23.0
      overall  = 0.8471                               max  =
23

                                         F(25,50)           =
89.09
corr(u_i, Xb)   = 0.4988                      Prob > F           =
0.0000

                                         (Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)
-----
-----
lnvio |          Coef.   Robust Std. Err.          t    P>|t|    [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      pm1029 |   .0372361   .0188774          1.97   0.054   -0.0006803
      lnrob  |   .4781172   .0409484         11.68   0.000    .39587
      shall  |  -.033981    .030321         -1.12   0.268   -0.0948826
      year   |

```

.0638847	78		.0423811	.010706	3.96	0.000	.0208776
.1299314	79		.1004627	.0146716	6.85	0.000	.070994
.1458912	80		.1070769	.0193244	5.54	0.000	.0682626
.1412265	81		.0952499	.0228903	4.16	0.000	.0492734
.1533969	82		.1020162	.0255809	3.99	0.000	.0506355
.1642355	83		.1106458	.0266807	4.15	0.000	.0570561
.2258039	84		.1623012	.031616	5.13	0.000	.0987985
.2697593	85		.1965425	.0364524	5.39	0.000	.1233257
.3256717	86		.2385356	.0433824	5.50	0.000	.1513994
.3500083	87		.2541522	.0477238	5.33	0.000	.1582961
.4042624	88		.2999561	.0519309	5.78	0.000	.1956499
.4492653	89		.3290774	.0598379	5.50	0.000	.2088895
.5444845	90		.4112856	.0663156	6.20	0.000	.2780867
.5557702	91		.4131906	.070986	5.82	0.000	.2706109
.5959452	92		.4469033	.0742034	6.02	0.000	.2978615
.617769	93		.4633299	.0768905	6.03	0.000	.3088909
.6045998	94		.4447152	.0796016	5.59	0.000	.2848307
.604686	95		.439747	.0821181	5.36	0.000	.274808
.5830775	96		.4133412	.0845065	4.89	0.000	.2436049
.5946448	97		.4244504	.0847346	5.01	0.000	.254256
.5864387	98		.4137998	.0859516	4.81	0.000	.2411609
.5732499	99		.3922094	.0901345	4.35	0.000	.2111688
3.666365	_cons		2.91845	.3723638	7.84	0.000	2.170536
-----+-----							
-----							
	sigma_u		.26751764				
	sigma_e		.10613908				
	rho		.86399442	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			
-----							
-----							

152 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						
	.	1,173	369.8453	1005.917	25	-1961.834
-1835.151						

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

153 . * BIC: -1835.151
154 . estimates store fixed3_4

155 .
156 . *MODEL 3.5: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with shall,
lnpb1064 as insignificant variables
157 . xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 i.year, fe vce (cluster
stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                      Number of groups   =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within = 0.6627                        min =
23
      between = 0.8501                       avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.8261                       max =
23

                                           F(26,50)           =
90.10
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.5704                     Prob > F            =
0.0000

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters  
in stateid)

	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	pm1029	.039862	.0196712	2.03	0.048	.0003512
	lnrob	.4733831	.039575	11.96	0.000	.3938944
	shall	-.0375786	.029877	-1.26	0.214	-.0975883
	lnpb1064	-.1054846	.1847552	-0.57	0.571	-.4765764
	year					

.0666927	78		.0440848	.0112558	3.92	0.000	.0214769
.1351113	79		.1041281	.0154255	6.75	0.000	.073145
.1575697	80		.1135976	.0218924	5.19	0.000	.0696254
.1575444	81		.1035377	.0268883	3.85	0.000	.0495309
.1735302	82		.1118319	.0307177	3.64	0.001	.0501336
.1904949	83		.1217269	.0342375	3.56	0.001	.0529589
.2549149	84		.1750141	.0397801	4.40	0.000	.0951133
.3037385	85		.2112904	.046027	4.59	0.000	.1188424
.3607732	86		.2556514	.0523369	4.88	0.000	.1505297
.3904637	87		.27312	.0584218	4.67	0.000	.1557764
.4500368	88		.3211822	.0641528	5.01	0.000	.1923276
.4992099	89		.3525791	.073003	4.83	0.000	.2059482
.5980911	90		.4373847	.0800108	5.47	0.000	.2766782
.6127011	91		.4415649	.0852035	5.18	0.000	.2704286
.657749	92		.4771112	.089934	5.31	0.000	.2964734
.6832011	93		.4951386	.0936306	5.29	0.000	.3070761
.674293	94		.4779633	.0977465	4.89	0.000	.2816336
.6757592	95		.4746156	.1001432	4.74	0.000	.273472
.6580099	96		.4496805	.1037209	4.34	0.000	.241351
.6717332	97		.4619751	.1044321	4.42	0.000	.252217
.6675675	98		.4521488	.1072504	4.22	0.000	.2367301
.6613569	99		.4315642	.1144067	3.77	0.000	.2017714
3.818932	_cons		3.049359	.3831467	7.96	0.000	2.279786
-----+-----							
-----							
	sigma_u		.30477219				
	sigma_e		.10606426				
	rho		.89197148	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			
-----							
-----							

158 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						
-1830.807	.	1,173	369.8453	1007.279	26	-1962.558

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```

159 . * BIC: -1830.807
160 . estimates store fixed3_5

161 .
162 . *MODEL 3.6: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with shall,
lnpb1064, lnden as insignificant variables
163 . xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 lnden i.year, fe vce
(cluster stateid)

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                       Number of groups =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within = 0.6697                         min =
23
      between = 0.2068                         avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.2345                         max =
23

                                           F(27,50)         =
94.80
corr(u_i, Xb)  = -0.3031                    Prob > F          =
0.0000

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
pm1029		.0385901	.0195552	1.97	0.054	-.0006878 .0778679
lnrob		.4857865	.0378731	12.83	0.000	.4097162 .5618568
shall		-.0341494	.029891	-1.14	0.259	-.0941872 .0258883
lnpb1064		.0133737	.1895307	0.07	0.944	-.36731 .3940573
lnden		-1.330615	.4792874	-2.78	0.008	-2.293292 -.3679375

	year					
.0659121	78		.0427925	.0115105	3.72	0.001 .0196729
.1317525	79		.1006459	.015487	6.50	0.000 .0695394
.1499214	80		.1066256	.0215557	4.95	0.000 .0633298
.148686	81		.0956217	.0264191	3.62	0.001 .0425574
.1642798	82		.1038506	.0300858	3.45	0.001 .0434214
.1821321	83		.1145085	.0336677	3.40	0.001 .0468849
.2466142	84		.1680339	.0391227	4.30	0.000 .0894536
.2947103	85		.203602	.04536	4.49	0.000 .1124937
.3504433	86		.2468218	.0515899	4.78	0.000 .1432004
.3799904	87		.2644289	.0575345	4.60	0.000 .1488675
.438183	88		.3114487	.0630971	4.94	0.000 .1847143
.4854943	89		.3414054	.0717375	4.76	0.000 .1973164
.5830334	90		.4248889	.0787353	5.40	0.000 .2667444
.595401	91		.4270146	.0838344	5.09	0.000 .2586282
.6393834	92		.4617259	.0884502	5.22	0.000 .2840684
.663771	93		.4790912	.0919464	5.21	0.000 .2944113
.6541482	94		.4611878	.096069	4.80	0.000 .2682275
.6543291	95		.4567965	.0983454	4.64	0.000 .2592639
.6356877	96		.4313121	.1017523	4.24	0.000 .2269365
.6495208	97		.4434946	.1025741	4.32	0.000 .2374685
.6458153	98		.4341548	.1053793	4.12	0.000 .2224943
.6399067	99		.4140245	.1124598	3.68	0.001 .1881423
3.817152	_cons		3.068598	.3726819	8.23	0.000 2.320045

-----+-----

sigma_u		.58663053
sigma_e		.10501694
rho		.96894798 (fraction of variance due to u_i)

-----

164 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						
-1848.091	.	1,173	369.8453	1019.454	27	-1984.909

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

```

165 . * BIC: -1848.091
166 . estimates store fixed3_6

167 .
168 . *MODEL 3.7: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with shall,
lnpb1064, lnpop, lnden as insignificant variables
169 . xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 lnden lnpop i.year, fe
vce (cluster stateid)

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                       Number of groups =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within = 0.6740                        min =
23
      between = 0.3874                       avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.4045                      max =
23

                                         F(28,50)        =
96.60
      corr(u_i, Xb)   = 0.1744              Prob > F        =
0.0000

```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters in stateid)

	lnvio	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
pm1029		.037292	.0191589	1.95	0.057	-.0011897 .0757737
lnrob		.4894918	.0371094	13.19	0.000	.4149554 .5640282
shall		-.0286511	.0300385	-0.95	0.345	-.0889851 .031683
lnpb1064		-.0067272	.1814566	-0.04	0.971	-.3711935 .357739
lnden		-.7967832	.4092568	-1.95	0.057	-1.6188 .0252332

.0120195	lnpop		-.3062501	.1584566	-1.93	0.059	-.6245196
	year						
	78		.0450831	.0114793	3.93	0.000	.0220263
.0681399	79		.1051321	.0159612	6.59	0.000	.0730732
.1371911	80		.1134354	.0218324	5.20	0.000	.0695837
.1572872	81		.1041519	.026437	3.94	0.000	.0510517
.1572521	82		.1141891	.0302669	3.77	0.000	.0533962
.174982	83		.126602	.0334011	3.79	0.000	.0595139
.1936901	84		.1814549	.0384078	4.72	0.000	.1043104
.2585993	85		.2179403	.0443275	4.92	0.000	.1289059
.3069747	86		.2615472	.0508026	5.15	0.000	.1595072
.3635873	87		.2800558	.0564371	4.96	0.000	.1666986
.393413	88		.3279556	.061823	5.30	0.000	.2037804
.4521308	89		.3589758	.0710763	5.05	0.000	.2162148
.5017368	90		.4431598	.0780969	5.67	0.000	.2862977
.6000219	91		.4465117	.0829858	5.38	0.000	.27983
.6131935	92		.4832675	.0876577	5.51	0.000	.3072018
.6593332	93		.502804	.0909838	5.53	0.000	.3200575
.6855504	94		.4870197	.0947501	5.14	0.000	.2967085
.6773308	95		.484326	.0974396	4.97	0.000	.2886129
.6800391	96		.4605056	.100676	4.57	0.000	.2582919
.6627192	97		.4744865	.1017139	4.66	0.000	.270188
.6787849	98		.4671973	.1041924	4.48	0.000	.2579206
.6764739	99		.4489365	.1108072	4.05	0.000	.2263737
.6714992							
4.237474	_cons		3.439168	.3974521	8.65	0.000	2.640862

-----+-----	
sigma_u	.49846196
sigma_e	.10436919
rho	.9580003 (fraction of variance due to u_i)



```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion
-----
-----
Model |          Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)          df          AIC
BIC
-----+-----
. |          1,173   369.8453   1027.248          28   -1998.496
-1856.611
-----

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC
note.

171 . * BIC: -1856.611
172 . estimates store fixed3_7

173 .
174 . *MODEL 3.8: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with shall,
lnpb1064, lnpop, lnden, lnavginc as insignificant variables
175 . xtreg lnvio pm1029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 lnden lnpop lnavginc
i.year, fe vce (cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                      Number of groups  =
51

R-sq:                                         Obs per group:
      within   = 0.6743                      min =
23
      between  = 0.3862                      avg  =
23.0
      overall  = 0.4035                      max  =
23

                                           F(29,50)          =
92.48
corr(u_i, Xb)   = 0.1723                    Prob > F          =
0.0000

                                (Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)
-----
-----
lnvio |          Coef.   Robust Std. Err.          t    P>|t|    [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      pm1029 |    .0384884    .0191643         2.01   0.050   -4.20e-06
.0769809
      lnrob  |    .4919418    .037571         13.09   0.000   .4164782
.5674054
      shall  |   -.0302281    .0298316        -1.01   0.316   -.0901466
.0296904
      lnpb1064 |  -.0052396    .1832161        -0.03   0.977   -.3732399
.3627607

```

.0039723	lnden		-.7896372	.3951139	-2.00	0.051	-1.583247
.0084293	lnpop		-.3064545	.156771	-1.95	0.056	-.6213383
.3093951	lnavginc		-.0749538	.1913556	-0.39	0.697	-.4593028
	year						
.0754304	78		.0480548	.0136295	3.53	0.001	.0206792
.1428347	79		.1077555	.0174649	6.17	0.000	.0726762
.1577994	80		.113719	.0219463	5.18	0.000	.0696386
.1589263	81		.1050519	.0268224	3.92	0.000	.0511775
.1767118	82		.1151763	.0306366	3.76	0.000	.0536409
.1987438	83		.1294901	.0344793	3.76	0.000	.0602364
.273247	84		.1883821	.0422516	4.46	0.000	.1035173
.3281188	85		.2268528	.0504173	4.50	0.000	.1255867
.3914491	86		.27244	.059251	4.60	0.000	.1534308
.4272293	87		.2926669	.0669945	4.37	0.000	.1581045
.4936438	88		.3423878	.0753057	4.55	0.000	.1911318
.5438866	89		.3751012	.0840331	4.46	0.000	.2063158
.6407472	90		.4597487	.0901136	5.10	0.000	.2787501
.6495956	91		.4625193	.0931396	4.97	0.000	.275443
.7002424	92		.5011161	.0991389	5.05	0.000	.3019897
.726447	93		.5211097	.1022312	5.10	0.000	.3157724
.721835	94		.5067008	.1071087	4.73	0.000	.2915666
.7273356	95		.5050813	.1106536	4.56	0.000	.282827
.7141224	96		.4827873	.1151746	4.19	0.000	.2514522
.7371995	97		.4986949	.1187441	4.20	0.000	.2601903
.7459787	98		.4942794	.1253134	3.94	0.000	.2425801
.74065	99		.477653	.1309381	3.65	0.001	.214656
4.720871	_cons		3.593207	.5614292	6.40	0.000	2.465543
-----+-----							
	sigma_u		.4987377				
	sigma_e		.10437153				
	rho		.95804297	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			

```

-----
176 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion
-----
-----
Model | Obs ll(null) ll(model) df AIC
BIC -----+-----
-----
. | 1,173 369.8453 1027.758 29 -1997.516
-1850.564
-----
-----
Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC
note.

177 . * BIC: -1850.564
178 . estimates store fixed3_8

179 .
180 . *MODEL 3.9: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with shall,
lnpb1064, lnpop, lnden,lnmur as insignificant variables
181 . xtreg lnvio pml029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 lnden lnpop lnmur
i.year, fe vce (cluster stateid)

Fixed-effects (within) regression Number of obs =
1,173
Group variable: stateid Number of groups =
51

R-sq: Obs per group:
within = 0.6752 min =
23 between = 0.5545 avg =
23.0 overall = 0.5475 max =
23

F(29,50) =
102.81
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.3527 Prob > F =
0.0000

(Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)
-----
-----
lnvio | Coef. Robust Std. Err. t P>|t| [95%
Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
pml029 | .0366642 .0193594 1.89 0.064 -.0022203
.0755488
lnrob | .4759976 .0360411 13.21 0.000 .4036069
.5483883

```

.0326134	shall		-.0274038	.0298807	-0.92	0.363	-.087421
.3393333	lnpb1064		-.0259579	.1818673	-0.14	0.887	-.3912492
.2605373	lnden		-.6154668	.4361356	-1.41	0.164	-1.491471
.0257737	lnpop		-.2986636	.1615274	-1.85	0.070	-.6231008
.096024	lnmur		.0415796	.0271062	1.53	0.131	-.0128648
	year						
.0668082	78		.0448576	.0109285	4.10	0.000	.0229069
.1365777	79		.1044119	.0160144	6.52	0.000	.0722461
.1573127	80		.1137106	.0217082	5.24	0.000	.0701085
.1580172	81		.1049244	.0264332	3.97	0.000	.0518317
.1775451	82		.1170096	.0301387	3.88	0.000	.0564742
.1972617	83		.1303873	.0332947	3.92	0.000	.0635129
.2641658	84		.1871799	.0383289	4.88	0.000	.110194
.3112619	85		.2223392	.0442719	5.02	0.000	.1334165
.3664443	86		.2640099	.050999	5.18	0.000	.1615755
.3959836	87		.282653	.0564238	5.01	0.000	.1693224
.4542356	88		.3302933	.0617071	5.35	0.000	.206351
.5040332	89		.3613203	.0710524	5.09	0.000	.2186074
.6011687	90		.4441982	.0781508	5.68	0.000	.2872276
.6148958	91		.4478321	.0831759	5.38	0.000	.2807684
.6614281	92		.4854324	.0876229	5.54	0.000	.3094367
.6855291	93		.5026779	.091036	5.52	0.000	.3198266
.6796985	94		.489538	.0946751	5.17	0.000	.2993774
.6825665	95		.4872551	.0972396	5.01	0.000	.2919437
.6669023	96		.4649376	.100552	4.62	0.000	.2629729
.6845995	97		.4809319	.1013999	4.74	0.000	.2772643
.6825175	98		.4738971	.1038657	4.56	0.000	.2652766
.678657	99		.4567346	.1104884	4.13	0.000	.2348122
4.233681	_cons		3.415187	.4075031	8.38	0.000	2.596693

```

-----+-----
-----
      sigma_u | .45414947
      sigma_e | .10423162
      rho    | .94996116   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----
-----

182 . estat ic

      Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

-----
-----
      Model |          Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)          df          AIC
BIC
-----+-----
      . |          1,173   369.8453   1029.331          29   -2000.663
-1853.711
-----

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC
note.

183 . * BIC: -1853.711
184 . estimates store fixed3_9

185 .
186 . *MODEL 3.10: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT with shall,
lnpb1064, lnpop, lnden,lnmur, lnincarc_rate as insignificant variables
187 . xtreg lnvio pml029 lnrob shall lnpb1064 lnden lnpop lnmur
lnincarc_rate i.year, fe vce (cluster stateid)

      Fixed-effects (within) regression                                Number of obs      =
1,173
      Group variable: stateid                                           Number of groups    =
51

      R-sq:                                                              Obs per group:
      within   = 0.6752                                                min =
23
      between  = 0.5444                                                avg  =
23.0
      overall  = 0.5384                                                max  =
23

                                                                    F(30,50)           =
118.35
      corr(u_i, Xb)   = 0.3452                                         Prob > F           =
0.0000

                                                                    (Std. Err. adjusted for 51 clusters
in stateid)
-----
-----
      lnvio |          Coef.   Robust Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95%
Conf. Interval]

```

-----							
.0756187	pm1029		.0366641	.0193943	1.89	0.065	-.0022906
.5510103	lnrob		.475487	.0376007	12.65	0.000	.3999636
.0312237	shall		-.0277153	.0293439	-0.94	0.349	-.0866543
.3388297	lnpb1064		-.0261836	.181729	-0.14	0.886	-.391197
.271778	lnden		-.6176105	.4427992	-1.39	0.169	-1.506999
.0423244	lnpop		-.3009635	.1709125	-1.76	0.084	-.6442513
.0958501	lnmur		.0414854	.0270665	1.53	0.132	-.0128794
.1164396	lnincarc_rate		-.0043423	.0601336	-0.07	0.943	-.1251242
	year						
.0672973	78		.0450568	.0110728	4.07	0.000	.0228164
.1434541	79		.1050024	.0191439	5.48	0.000	.0665507
.1666076	80		.1144706	.0259574	4.41	0.000	.0623336
.1674953	81		.1058756	.0306786	3.45	0.001	.0442559
.1966129	82		.118425	.0389273	3.04	0.004	.0402372
.2236316	83		.1322302	.0455059	2.91	0.005	.0408289
.2950943	84		.1892383	.0527025	3.59	0.001	.0833823
.3429292	85		.2246316	.0588967	3.81	0.000	.1063341
.4059965	86		.2666412	.0693807	3.84	0.000	.1272859
.4390193	87		.285531	.0764171	3.74	0.000	.1320426
.502943	88		.3334406	.0843901	3.95	0.000	.1639381
.5568888	89		.3647578	.0956562	3.81	0.000	.1726267
.6590242	90		.44815	.1049878	4.27	0.000	.2372759
.6758083	91		.452129	.1113631	4.06	0.000	.2284498
.7255211	92		.4899928	.1172623	4.18	0.000	.2544645
.7543234	93		.507461	.1229052	4.13	0.000	.2605987
.7509878	94		.4945375	.1276787	3.87	0.000	.2380872
.7593692	95		.4925905	.132821	3.71	0.001	.2258117
.7474047	96		.4705459	.1378395	3.41	0.001	.193687
.7686428	97		.4867537	.1403439	3.47	0.001	.2048646

```

          98 |      .479945   .1429273   3.36   0.002   .192867
.767023
          99 |      .4629602   .1477179   3.13   0.003   .1662601
.7596604
          |
         _cons |      3.44139   .5521075   6.23   0.000   2.33245
4.550331
-----+-----
          sigma_u |      .45758745
          sigma_e |      .10427737
          rho |      .95063213   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----

```

188 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----
          Model |      Obs   ll(null)   ll(model)      df      AIC
BIC -----+-----
          . |      1,173   369.8453   1029.354      30   -1998.707
-1846.688
-----

```

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

```

189 . * BIC: -1846.688
190 .
191 . *****RANDOM
EFFECT*****
192 . *MODEL 4.1: MODEL WITH RANDOM EFFECTS
193 . xtreg lnvio lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden
lnmur lnrob lnavginc , re

```

```

Random-effects GLS regression              Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                    Number of groups     =
51
R-sq:                                     Obs per group:
      within = 0.6144                               min =
23
      between = 0.8929                               avg =
23.0
      overall = 0.8717                               max =
23
Wald chi2(9)                               =
2261.92
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)                 Prob > chi2           =
0.0000
-----

```

	lnvio	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----						
lnincarc_rate	.0945506	.0189998	4.98	0.000	.0573116	
.1317895						
shall	-.0081662	.0122065	-0.67	0.503	-.0320905	
.0157581						
lnpb1064	.0777505	.0397477	1.96	0.050	-.0001536	
.1556546						
pm1029	-.0318047	.0052591	-6.05	0.000	-.0421124	
-.0214969						
lnpop	-.10333	.0347689	-2.97	0.003	-.1714758	
-.0351841						
lnden	-.1490923	.0790706	-1.89	0.059	-.3040678	
.0058833						
lnmur	.1103124	.0203142	5.43	0.000	.0704974	
.1501275						
lnrob	.5381089	.0171298	31.41	0.000	.504535	
.5716827						
lnavginc	.0112977	.0616676	0.18	0.855	-.1095685	
.132164						
_cons	3.326692	.2402333	13.85	0.000	2.855844	
3.797541						

-----+-----			
sigma_u	.18118924		
sigma_e	.1120213		
rho	.72346321	(fraction of variance due to u_i)	

194 . estimates store random4\_1

195 .

196 . \*HAUSMAN TEST ON FIXED AND RANDOM MODEL FOR ALL THE VARIABLES

197 . hausman fixed2\_1 random4\_1

	---- Coefficients ----		
	(b)	(B)	(b-B)
sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))	fixed2_1	random4_1	Difference
S.E.			
-----+-----			
lnincarc_r~e	.0617937	.0945506	-.0327568
.0056335			
shall	-.0010026	-.0081662	.0071636
.002555			
lnpb1064	.1759719	.0777505	.0982214
.0554076			
pm1029	-.0373956	-.0318047	-.0055909
.0020155			
lnpop	-.2702397	-.10333	-.1669097
.0767184			
lnden	-.5513626	-.1490923	-.4022703
.3309051			
lnmur	.0790516	.1103124	-.0312609
.0085224			



	lnrob		.5430485	.5381089	.0049396
.0055163					
	lnavginc		.0509784	.0112977	.0396807
.0227193					

-----  
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

chi2(9) = (b-B)'[(V\_b-V\_B)^(-1)](b-B)  
= 32.99  
Prob>chi2 = 0.0001  
(V\_b-V\_B is not positive definite)

198 . \*significant (we reject the null hypothesis thus will use fixed  
effect only)  
199 .  
200 . \*HAUSMAN TEST ON FIXED TIME AND RANDOM MODEL FOR ALL THE  
VARIABLES  
201 .  
202 . hausman fixed3\_1 random4\_1

		---- Coefficients ----			
		(b)	(B)	(b-B)	
sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))					
S.E.		fixed3_1	random4_1	Difference	
-----+-----					
	lnincarc_r~e		-.0041201	.0945506	-.0986706
.0097671					
	shall		-.0299454	-.0081662	-.0217792
.0042315					
	lnpb1064		-.027411	.0777505	-.1051615
.0580199					
	pm1029		.0384271	-.0318047	.0702318
.0066706					
	lnpop		-.2997561	-.10333	-.1964261
.0729734					
	lnden		-.5725517	-.1490923	-.4234594
.3139368					
	lnmur		.049223	.1103124	-.0610894
.0076739					
	lnrob		.4768532	.5381089	-.0612556
.0070749					
	lnavginc		-.1177747	.0112977	-.1290725
.0494496					

-----  
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

```

chi2(9) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^(-1)](b-B)
          = 240.65
Prob>chi2 = 0.0000
(V_b-V_B is not positive definite)

```

203 . \*significant (we reject the null hypothesis thus will use fixed effect only)

```

204 .
205 . *****Effect of shall on robbery rate*****
206 . *MODEL 5.1: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT
207 . xtreg lnrob lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnmur
      lnden lnavginc i.year, fe

```

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs      =
1,173
Group variable: stateid                Number of groups   =
51

```

```

R-sq:                                Obs per group:
      within   = 0.3862                                min =
23
      between  = 0.1262                                avg  =
23.0
      overall  = 0.1298                                max  =
23

```

```

                                F(30,1092)      =
22.91
corr(u_i, Xb)   = -0.6628                Prob > F      =
0.0000

```

-----						
-----						
	lnrob	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95%
Conf. Interval]	-----					
-----						
	lnincarc_rate	-.1566441	.0345584	-4.53	0.000	-.2244525
-.0888357						
	shall	-.0138187	.0210903	-0.66	0.512	-.0552007
.0275633						
	lnpb1064	-.9202159	.1114062	-8.26	0.000	-1.13881
-.7016214						
	pm1029	.0800614	.0136566	5.86	0.000	.0532653
.1068574						
	lnpop	.2167857	.1318216	1.64	0.100	-.0418666
.475438						
	lnmur	.4026039	.0332979	12.09	0.000	.3372688
.467939						
	lnden	3.340829	.5188487	6.44	0.000	2.322776
4.358882						
	lnavginc	.2110164	.1289074	1.64	0.102	-.0419178
.4639505						
	year					
	78	.0373609	.0342387	1.09	0.275	-.0298201
.104542						
	79	.1421364	.0347821	4.09	0.000	.073889
.2103837						

.3338725	80		.2645959	.0353066	7.49	0.000	.1953194
.3786621	81		.3073517	.0363432	8.46	0.000	.2360414
.3809687	82		.3054505	.0384877	7.94	0.000	.2299323
.3401231	83		.2582604	.0417212	6.19	0.000	.1763976
.3458319	84		.2552461	.0461669	5.53	0.000	.1646602
.3859137	85		.2875538	.0501289	5.74	0.000	.189194
.4619091	86		.3542113	.054888	6.45	0.000	.2465135
.4634659	87		.3465208	.0596008	5.81	0.000	.2295757
.520442	88		.3938068	.0645394	6.10	0.000	.2671716
.5972848	89		.4612815	.0693138	6.65	0.000	.3252783
.6906718	90		.545515	.0739789	7.37	0.000	.4003581
.8184064	91		.6663156	.0775127	8.60	0.000	.5142248
.8510902	92		.6901816	.0820067	8.42	0.000	.5292731
.8632737	93		.6963886	.0850527	8.19	0.000	.5295034
.9204808	94		.7464904	.0886739	8.42	0.000	.5724999
.9524692	95		.7710419	.092464	8.34	0.000	.5896147
.9444105	96		.7554019	.0963279	7.84	0.000	.5663933
.9306918	97		.7345574	.0999595	7.35	0.000	.5384229
.8733362	98		.6694237	.1039236	6.44	0.000	.4655111
.8376708	99		.6278357	.106942	5.87	0.000	.4180007

3.903598	_cons		2.99894	.461057	6.50	0.000	2.094282
----------	-------	--	---------	---------	------	-------	----------

-----+-----							
-----							
	sigma_u		1.1580354				
	sigma_e		.17016956				
	rho		.97886307	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			

-----							
F test that all u_i=0: F(50, 1092) = 88.98						Prob >	
F = 0.0000							

208 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

-----							
-----							

	Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
BIC						
	.	1,173	168.6012	454.8874	31	-847.7747
-690.6878						

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC  
note.

209 . testparm i.year

```
( 1) 78.year = 0
( 2) 79.year = 0
( 3) 80.year = 0
( 4) 81.year = 0
( 5) 82.year = 0
( 6) 83.year = 0
( 7) 84.year = 0
( 8) 85.year = 0
( 9) 86.year = 0
(10) 87.year = 0
(11) 88.year = 0
(12) 89.year = 0
(13) 90.year = 0
(14) 91.year = 0
(15) 92.year = 0
(16) 93.year = 0
(17) 94.year = 0
(18) 95.year = 0
(19) 96.year = 0
(20) 97.year = 0
(21) 98.year = 0
(22) 99.year = 0
```

F( 22, 1092) = 11.19  
Prob > F = 0.0000

```
210 .
211 . *****Effect of shall on murder rate*****
212 . *MODEL 6.1: MODEL WITH ENTITY AND TIME FIXED EFFECT
213 . xtreg lnmur lnincarc_rate shall lnpb1064 pm1029 lnpop lnden
lnrob lnavginc i.year, fe
```

Fixed-effects (within) regression	Number of obs	=
1,173		
Group variable: stateid	Number of groups	=
51		
R-sq:	Obs per group:	
within = 0.4259	min =	
23		
between = 0.0433	avg =	
23.0		
overall = 0.0315	max =	
23		
	F(30,1092)	=
27.00		

corr(u\_i, Xb) = -0.9321 Prob > F = 0.0000

-----						
-----						
	lnmur	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95%
Conf. Interval]	-----					
-----						
	lnincarc_rate	-.0226387	.0297629	-0.76	0.447	-.0810377
.0357602						
	shall	-.0132913	.017999	-0.74	0.460	-.0486078
.0220252						
	lnpb1064	.4438217	.0970828	4.57	0.000	.2533319
.6343116						
	pm1029	.0011957	.0118374	0.10	0.920	-.022031
.0244224						
	lnpop	-.1919847	.1124953	-1.71	0.088	-.4127161
.0287467						
	lnden	-4.452737	.4305582	-10.34	0.000	-5.297552
-3.607922						
	lnrob	.2932622	.0242547	12.09	0.000	.2456712
.3408532						
	lnavginc	.8705185	.1069573	8.14	0.000	.6606533
1.080384						
	year					
	78	-.0280543	.0292253	-0.96	0.337	-.0853985
.0292898						
	79	-.0100755	.0299101	-0.34	0.736	-.0687632
.0486123						
	80	-.0059463	.0308979	-0.19	0.847	-.0665722
.0546796						
	81	-.0240646	.0320092	-0.75	0.452	-.0868711
.038742						
	82	-.0718874	.0337121	-2.13	0.033	-.1380352
-.0057396						
	83	-.114926	.0360599	-3.19	0.001	-.1856805
-.0441715						
	84	-.2073431	.039454	-5.26	0.000	-.2847573
-.1299288						
	85	-.1973026	.043011	-4.59	0.000	-.2816961
-.1129091						
	86	-.171989	.0474456	-3.62	0.000	-.2650839
-.0788942						
	87	-.1938961	.0513145	-3.78	0.000	-.2945824
-.0932099						
	88	-.2074015	.0556609	-3.73	0.000	-.3166159
-.098187						
	89	-.2257178	.0599572	-3.76	0.000	-.3433622
-.1080734						
	90	-.1970216	.0644164	-3.06	0.002	-.3234156
-.0706276						
	91	-.1952502	.0681008	-2.87	0.004	-.3288734
-.061627						
	92	-.235559	.071872	-3.28	0.001	-.3765819
-.0945361						
	93	-.184635	.074576	-2.48	0.013	-.3309635
-.0383064						

-0.1106076	94		-0.2630483	0.0776911	-3.39	0.001	-0.4154889
-0.1248429	95		-0.2836493	0.0809353	-3.50	0.000	-0.4424556
-0.1714929	96		-0.3360811	0.083882	-4.01	0.000	-0.5006693
-0.2359607	97		-0.4057441	0.0865298	-4.69	0.000	-0.5755275
-0.2687173	98		-0.4440551	0.0893605	-4.97	0.000	-0.6193928
-0.3089489	99		-0.4885137	0.0915148	-5.34	0.000	-0.6680785
-0.2916367	_cons		-1.075954	0.3997255	-2.69	0.007	-1.860271

sigma_u		1.5479232
sigma_e		0.14523488
rho		0.99127357 (fraction of variance due to u_i)

F test that all u\_i=0: F(50, 1092) = 49.75 Prob > F = 0.0000

214 . estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model		Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC
.		1,173	315.28	640.741	31	-1219.482

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

215 .  
216 . translate @Results stata\_res2.txt