

AQM Assignment One

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a. ARIMA Models

Identify, estimate and diagnostic check ARIMA models for each of the following variables: \ln_inv , \ln_inc , and $\ln_consump$.

To identify an ARIMA model we must check for stationarity, correct for stationarity and examine the graphs for the autocorrelations and partial autocorrelations.¹

a.i. ARIMA model for \ln_inv

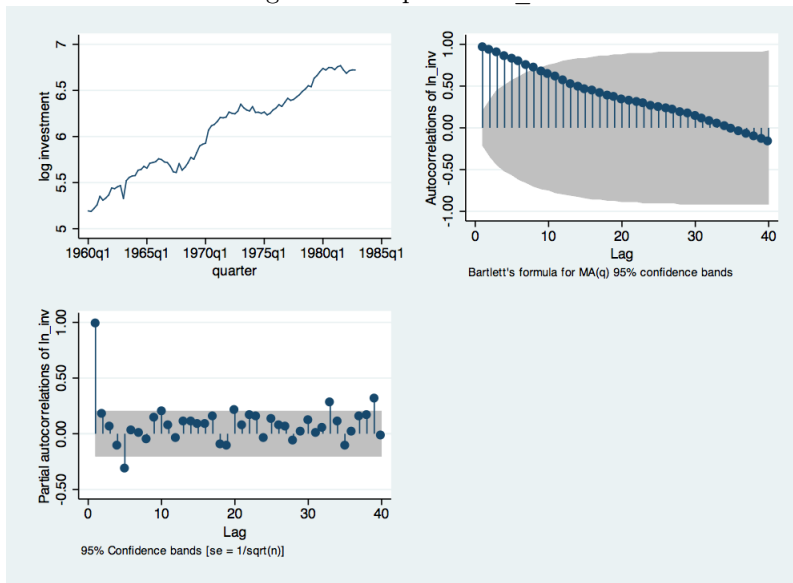
As can be seen in figure 1 on the following page, the ACF decays monotonically. That the ACF decays slowly indicates that the data is non-stationary, i.e. that we have a non-stationary mean.² Stationarity is when we have a flat looking series without trend.³ The scatterplot in figure 1 on the next page also indicates

¹<http://www.polsci.wvu.edu/duval/ps791c/Notes/Stata/arimaident.html>

²<http://www.polsci.wvu.edu/duval/ps791c/Notes/Stata/arimaident.html>

³<http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/pmc/section4/pmc442.htm>

Figure 1: Graphs for \ln_inv



that the series is non-stationary as we can see a clear trend. The PACF cuts off after one lag (see figure 1), so we probably have an AR(1) process. However, because of non-stationarity we first attempt to correct for this by taking the first difference.

Now in figure 2 on the next page we see that the scatterplot is flatter, portraying stationarity. The ACF decays in an alternating or oscillating fashion, probably portraying some sort of MA as it seems to cut off (becomes zero) after four values or after zero values ($q = 0$). The PACF never seems to cut off ($p = 0$), although it can be seen as decaying. Thus, we have evidence of an ARIMA(0,1,0) model:

```
. arima ln_inv, arima(0,1,0)

(setting optimization to BHHH)
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = 154.00497
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = 154.00497

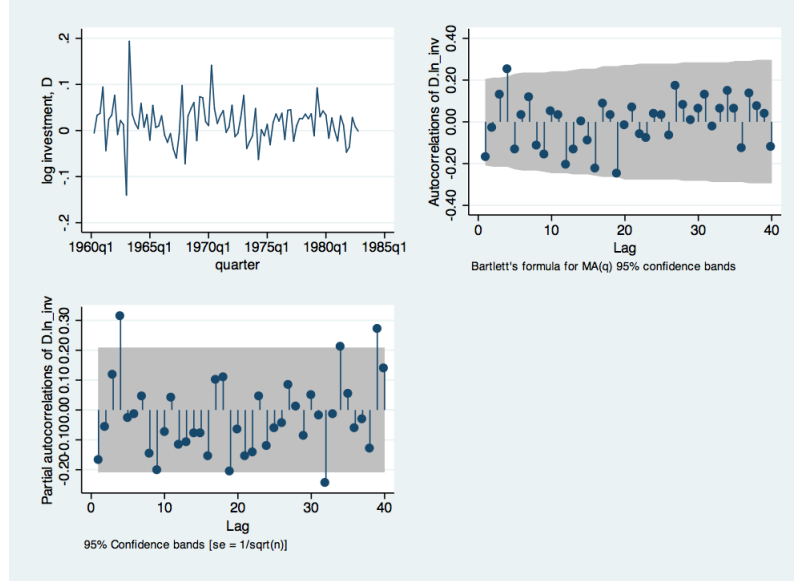
ARIMA regression

Sample: 1960q2 - 1982q4                Number of obs   =          91
                                         Wald chi2(.)    =          .
Log likelihood = 154.005                 Prob > chi2     =          .

-----+-----
          |               OPG
D.ln_inv |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
ln_inv   |

```

Figure 2: Graphs for \ln_inv after correcting for stationarity



_cons	|	.0167964	.0047276	3.55	0.000	.0075304	.0260623
-----+-----							
/sigma	|	.044543	.0020718	21.50	0.000	.0404823	.0486037
-----+-----							

Note: The test of the variance against zero is one sided, and the two-sided confidence interval is truncated at z

It does not make sense to do an `armaroot` test as we have no AR or MA parameters in the model.

Another way of interpreting the graphs in figure 2 is that we have an ARIMA(4,1,4) model, the results of which are:

```
. arima ln_inv, arima(4,1,4)

(setting optimization to BHHH)
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = 151.19416
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = 153.8349
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = 155.72441
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = 158.06115
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = 158.78522
(switching optimization to BFGS)
Iteration 5:  log likelihood = 160.42741
Iteration 6:  log likelihood = 161.31532
Iteration 7:  log likelihood = 161.57824
Iteration 8:  log likelihood = 162.63005
Iteration 9:  log likelihood = 162.99665
Iteration 10: log likelihood = 163.47528
Iteration 11: log likelihood = 163.81731
Iteration 12: log likelihood = 164.09801
Iteration 13: log likelihood = 164.17117
```

```

Iteration 14: log likelihood = 164.23693
(switching optimization to BHHH)
Iteration 15: log likelihood = 164.28633
Iteration 16: log likelihood = 164.28633 (backed up)
Iteration 17: log likelihood = 164.28633 (not concave)
Iteration 18: log likelihood = 164.29517
Iteration 19: log likelihood = 164.29517 (backed up)
(switching optimization to BFGS)
Iteration 20: log likelihood = 164.29519 (backed up)
Iteration 21: log likelihood = 164.29682
Iteration 22: log likelihood = 164.30153
Iteration 23: log likelihood = 164.30185
Iteration 24: log likelihood = 164.3047
Iteration 25: log likelihood = 164.30508
Iteration 26: log likelihood = 164.30518
Iteration 27: log likelihood = 164.30518

```

ARIMA regression

```

Sample: 1960q2 - 1982q4
Log likelihood = 164.3052
Number of obs = 91
Wald chi2(7) = 361.32
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

	D.ln_inv	Coef.	OPG Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]

ln_inv						
_cons		.0170483	.0066675	2.56	0.011	.0039803 .0301164

ARMA						
ar						
L1.		.250352	.3175816	0.79	0.431	-.3720964 .8728004
L2.		-.6410894	.3055835	-2.10	0.036	-1.240022 -.0421568
L3.		.6959524	.2326489	2.99	0.003	.2399689 1.151936
L4.		-.1234277	.371418	-0.33	0.740	-.8513935 .6045381
ma						
L1.		-.4332859	.3581174	-1.21	0.226	-1.135183 .2686114
L2.		.7828925	.3674864	2.13	0.033	.0626323 1.503153
L3.		-.7487543	.	.	.	.
L4.		.5336774	.347815	1.53	0.125	-.1480275 1.215382

/sigma		.0387658	.0050688	7.65	0.000	.0288311 .0487004

Note: The test of the variance against zero is one sided, and the two-sided confidence interval is truncated at z

To test for stationarity we use the `-armaroots-` command to know whether the absolute value of the roots of the characteristic equation are smaller than one, which is required for stationarity. As we can see in the following table all the roots are smaller than one in absolute value:

```
. armaroots
```

```
Characteristic roots of AR-polynomial
```

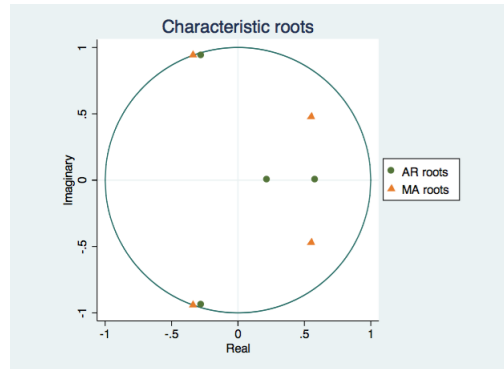
```
+-----+
```

Characteristic roots	Modulus	Period
$-.2762973 + .9377075i$	.977566	3.38
$-.2762973 - .9377075i$	.977566	3.38
.5804232	.580423	
.2225233	.222523	

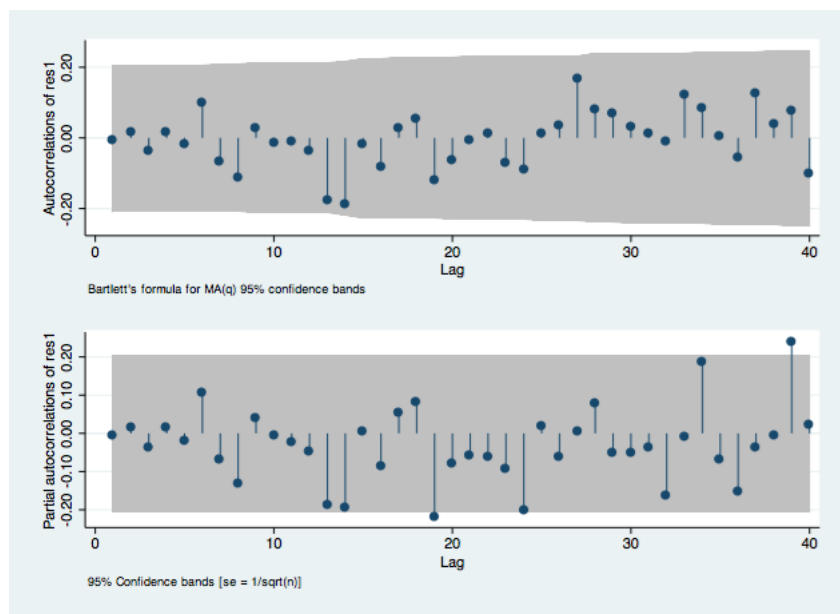
Characteristic roots of MA-polynomial

Characteristic roots	Modulus	Period
$-.3382539 + .941054i$	.999999	3.28
$-.3382539 - .941054i$	.999999	3.28
.5548968 + .4751503i	.730533	8.87
.5548968 - .4751503i	.730533	8.87

Graphically we can also confirm that none of the roots are larger than one in absolute value:



We now turn to the ACF and the PACF for the residuals to confirm that these have no distinct pattern:



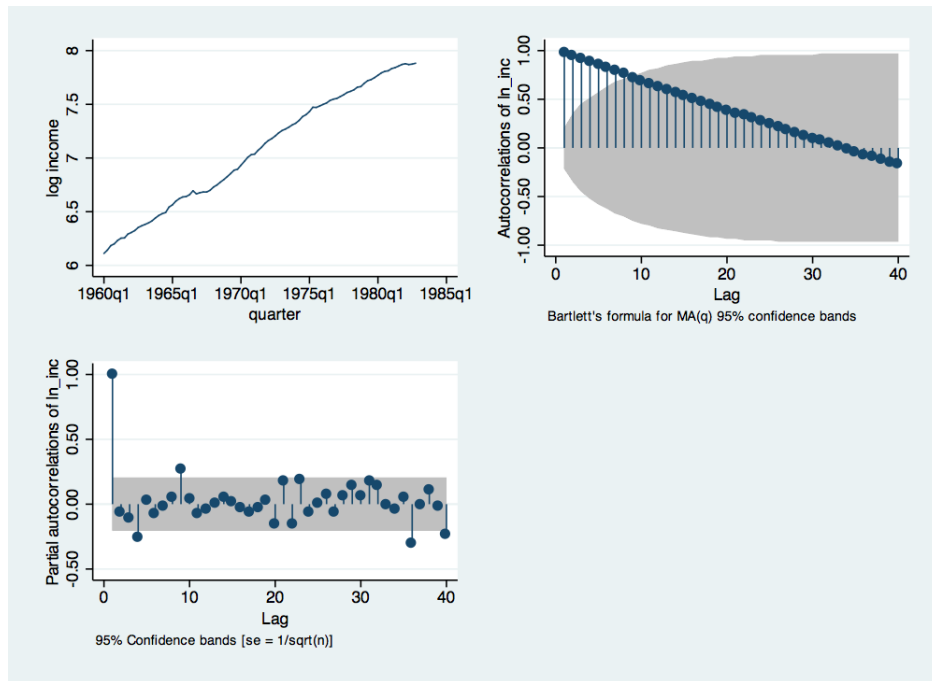
The graph above indeed seems to confirm that the residuals are white noise.
The Portmanteau statistics confirms this by yielding:

```
. wntestq res1

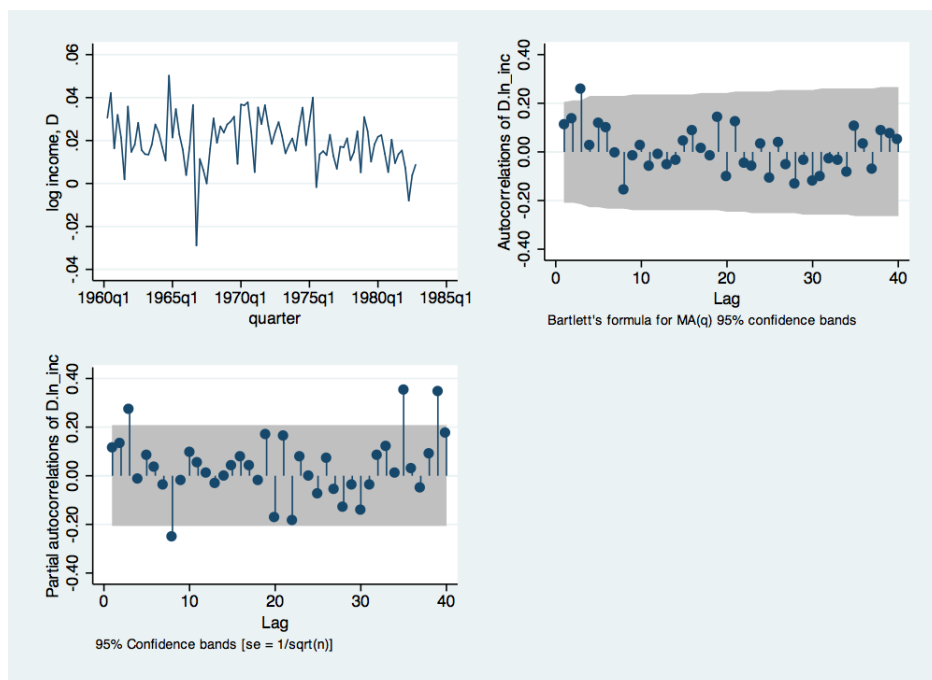
Portmanteau test for white noise
-----
Portmanteau (Q) statistic =    30.0852
Prob > chi2(40)           =    0.8728
```

a.ii. ARIMA model for \ln_inc

We now turn to the variable \ln_inc .



The graphs shown above again demonstrate that we probably have non-stationary data, so we do a first difference transformation again.



The results of this first difference transformation can be seen in the graphs above. Now the data does not portray a non-stationary mean, so we decide that $d = 1$. Again the case is more ambiguous for the ACF and PACF. We could again conclude that the ACF never cuts off, so we have a $MA(0)$, where $q = 0$, and the PACF never cuts off (becomes zero), so $p = 0$. Estimating an $ARIMA(0,1,0)$ model gives the results:

```
. arima ln_inc, arima(0,1,0)

(setting optimization to BHHH)
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = 274.34425
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = 274.34425

ARIMA regression

Sample: 1960q2 - 1982q4                Number of obs   =      91
                                         Wald chi2(.)     =      .
Log likelihood = 274.3443                Prob > chi2      =      .

-----+-----
          |               OPG
      D.ln_inc |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
ln_inc     |
  _cons    |      .019464   .0012907    15.08   0.000    .0169343    .0219938
-----+-----
      /sigma |      .0118704   .0006448    18.41   0.000    .0106066    .0131342
```

Note: The test of the variance against zero is one sided, and the two-sided confidence interval is truncated at z

Another possibility is however to interpret the ACF and the PACF cuts off after three after significant values so we have an ARIMA(3,1,3) model.

```
. arima ln_inc, arima(3,1,3)

(setting optimization to BHHH)
Iteration 0: log likelihood = 270.31907
Iteration 1: log likelihood = 274.68144
Iteration 2: log likelihood = 276.35436
Iteration 3: log likelihood = 277.54725
Iteration 4: log likelihood = 278.059
(switching optimization to BFGS)
Iteration 5: log likelihood = 278.30896
Iteration 6: log likelihood = 278.77259
Iteration 7: log likelihood = 278.78656
Iteration 8: log likelihood = 279.11859
Iteration 9: log likelihood = 279.5552
Iteration 10: log likelihood = 279.5552 (backed up)
Iteration 11: log likelihood = 279.70686 (backed up)
Iteration 12: log likelihood = 280.14331
Iteration 13: log likelihood = 280.39292
Iteration 14: log likelihood = 280.4006
(switching optimization to BHHH)
Iteration 15: log likelihood = 280.40117
Iteration 16: log likelihood = 280.40177 (backed up)
Iteration 17: log likelihood = 280.4201
Iteration 18: log likelihood = 280.42064
Iteration 19: log likelihood = 280.43726
(switching optimization to BFGS)
Iteration 20: log likelihood = 280.49572
Iteration 21: log likelihood = 280.67651
Iteration 22: log likelihood = 280.74026
Iteration 23: log likelihood = 280.7466
Iteration 24: log likelihood = 281.03547
Iteration 25: log likelihood = 281.05958
Iteration 26: log likelihood = 281.06647
Iteration 27: log likelihood = 281.06818
Iteration 28: log likelihood = 281.06845
Iteration 29: log likelihood = 281.06846
```

ARIMA regression

Sample: 1960q2 - 1982q4	Number of obs	=	91
	Wald chi2(6)	=	47.81
Log likelihood = 281.0685	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000

```
-----+-----
            |               OPG
      D.ln_inc |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
ln_inc       |
   _cons    |   .0193814   .0022928     8.45   0.000   .0148877   .0238752
-----+-----
```

ARMA	|						
ar	|						
L1.	|	.3524409	.3992522	0.88	0.377	-.4300791	1.134961
L2.	|	.5973378	.1728554	3.46	0.001	.2585474	.9361281
L3.	|	-.3721901	.3633335	-1.02	0.306	-1.084311	.3399305
ma	|						
L1.	|	-.2371601	480.2177	-0.00	1.000	-941.4465	940.9722
L2.	|	-.6004014	593.9994	-0.00	0.999	-1164.818	1163.617
L3.	|	.6367674	305.7404	0.00	0.998	-598.6033	599.8769
-----+							
/sigma	|	.0108757	2.61138	0.00	0.498	0	5.129086

Note: The test of the variance against zero is one sided, and the two-sided confidence interval is truncated at z

The Portmanteau statistics yield...

a.iii. ARIMA model for $\ln_consump$

Identifying an ARIMA model for the variable $\ln_consump$ we again first look at some graphs in figure 3 on the next page. Again we have to take the first difference to correct for stationarity. After this is done we see in the lower pane that we have a stationary mean.

Estimating an ARIMA(?,1,?) gives...

b. Dynamic Linear Model

Formulate and estimate a dynamic linear model with four lags for $\ln_consump$ with \ln_inc and \ln_inv as explanatory variables.

The model can be written as

$$y_t = a_0 + a_1 y_{t-1} + a_2 y_{t-2} + a_3 y_{t-3} + a_4 y_{t-4} + b_0 \ln_inc_t + c_0 \ln_inv_t + u_t, \quad (1)$$

where y is $\ln_consump$.⁴

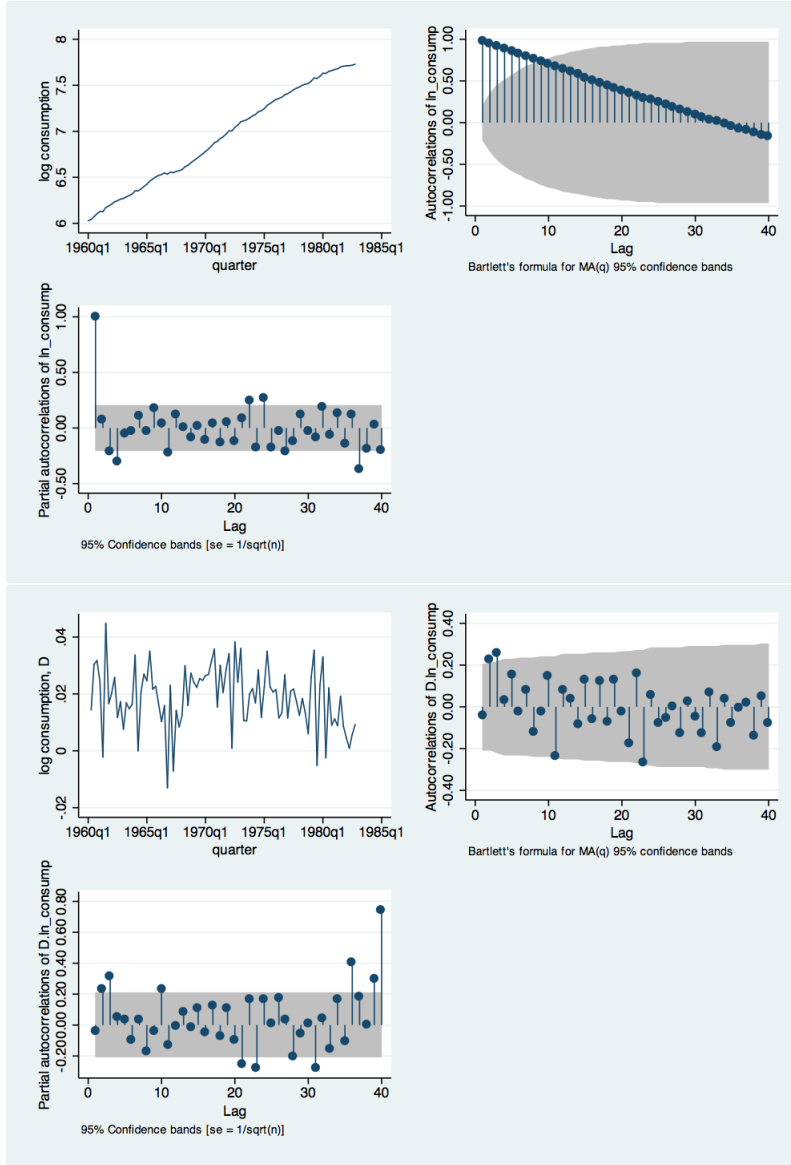
The results of a dynamic linear model with four lags for $\ln_consump$ are:

. reg ln_consump L(1/4).ln_consump ln_inc ln_inv						
Source	|	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	88
-----+						
Model	|	22.3174282	6	3.71957137	F(6, 81) =	55970.25
Residual	|	.005382954	81	.000066456	Prob > F =	0.0000
-----+						
Total	|	22.3228112	87	.256584037	R-squared =	0.9998
					Adj R-squared =	0.9997
					Root MSE =	.00815

ln_consump	|	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]
-----+						

⁴See AQM lecture notes chapter 3, p. 18.

Figure 3: Graphs for $\ln_consump$



ln_consump	|						
L1.	|	.4046597	.1056179	3.83	0.000	.1945131	.6148062
L2.	|	.2783657	.1128595	2.47	0.016	.0538107	.5029207
L3.	|	.1180614	.111389	1.06	0.292	-.1035678	.3396905
L4.	|	-.1543535	.0870547	-1.77	0.080	-.327565	.0188579
ln_inc	|	.3326671	.0489638	6.79	0.000	.2352445	.4300897
ln_inv	|	.009699	.0120582	0.80	0.424	-.0142931	.0336911
_cons	|	.0492794	.0134815	3.66	0.000	.0224554	.0761033

Mis-specification tests are:

Ramsey RESET test using powers of the fitted values of ln_consump
Ho: model has no omitted variables
F(3, 78) = 6.02
Prob > F = 0.0010

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
Ho: Constant variance
Variables: fitted values of ln_consump

chi2(1) = 1.10
Prob > chi2 = 0.2944

White's test for Ho: homoskedasticity
against Ha: unrestricted heteroskedasticity

chi2(27) = 30.03
Prob > chi2 = 0.3130

Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test

	Source	|	chi2	df	p
	Heteroskedasticity	|	30.03	27	0.3130
	Skewness	|	6.37	6	0.3831
	Kurtosis	|	4.75	1	0.0294
	Total	|	41.14	34	0.1863

(n = 88)	|	D-H	P-value	asy.	P-value
Residuals	|	6.1568	0.0460	3.6067	0.1647

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation

lags(p)	|	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	|	2.096	1	0.1476

H0: no serial correlation

LM test for autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (ARCH)

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	1.558	1	0.2120
H0: no ARCH effects vs. H1: ARCH(p) disturbance			

c. Error Correction Model

Reformulate the model in b. as an error correction model; store the log-likelihood value using the command `-estimates store llu`; and subject the model to mis-specification testing.

Writing equation 1 on page 10 as an error correction model yields:

$$\Delta y_t = a_0 + \alpha_1 \Delta y_{t-1} + \alpha_2 \Delta y_{t-2} + \alpha_3 y_{t-3} + \beta_0 \Delta \ln_inc_t + \gamma_0 \Delta \ln_inv_t + a y_{t-1} + u_t,$$

again where y is $\ln_consump$.⁵ Running the regression gives:

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	88
Model	.004719858	6	.000786643	F(6, 81) =	11.06
Residual	.005759951	81	.000071111	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	.010479809	87	.000120458	R-squared =	0.4504
				Adj R-squared =	0.4097
				Root MSE =	.00843

dln_consump	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]
dln_consump					
L1.	-.2673194	.087738	-3.05	0.003	-.4418905 -.0927483
L2.	.1660194	.0843342	1.97	0.052	-.0017792 .333818
L3.	.2591583	.0865452	2.99	0.004	.0869605 .4313562
dln_inc	.4554999	.0815985	5.58	0.000	.2931446 .6178553
dln_inv	.062451	.0202667	3.08	0.003	.0221265 .1027754
ln_consump					
L1.	-.0004039	.0018446	-0.22	0.827	-.0040741 .0032664
_cons	.008395	.0138116	0.61	0.545	-.0190858 .0358757

The results of mis-specification tests are:

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

⁵See answer to assignment 4, IQM, p. 13.

Ho: model has no omitted variables
 F(3, 78) = 1.19
 Prob > F = 0.3193

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
 Ho: Constant variance
 Variables: fitted values of dln_consump

chi2(1) = 0.47
 Prob > chi2 = 0.4911

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
 Ho: Constant variance
 Variables: L.dln_consump L2.dln_consump L3.dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv L.ln_consump

chi2(6) = 7.60
 Prob > chi2 = 0.2686

White's test for Ho: homoskedasticity
 against Ha: unrestricted heteroskedasticity

chi2(27) = 38.39
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0719

Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	38.39	27	0.0719
Skewness	9.38	6	0.1532
Kurtosis	0.65	1	0.4218
Total	48.42	34	0.0519

(n = 88)	D-H	P-value	asy.	P-value
Residuals	2.5948	0.2732	2.4639	0.2917

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	4.266	1	0.0389
2	8.164	2	0.0169
3	9.789	3	0.0205
4	10.731	4	0.0298

H0: no serial correlation

LM test for autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (ARCH)

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	3.184	1	0.0743

2	|	8.175	2	0.0168
3	|	1.331	3	0.7217
4	|	0.949	4	0.9175

H0: no ARCH effects vs. H1: ARCH(p) disturbance

The Ramsey RESET test and the two Breusch-Pagan tests for heteroskedasticity do not reveal any problems as we have p-values comfortably above, say, a 10% significance level. However, the White's test for homoskedasticity is rejected at a 10% significance level. Moreover, the Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation shows some problems as the null hypothesis of no serial correlation is rejected for all the lags at the 5% significance level.

d. Model Specification

Reduce the model in successive steps by dropping insignificant variables (subjecting each step to mis-specification testing) in order to obtain a parsimonious model.

We now drop the first lag of $\ln_consump$ in the error correction model above. This gives us the following result:

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 88		
Model	.004716449	5	.00094329	F(5, 82) =	13.42	
Residual	.005763359	82	.000070285	Prob > F =	0.0000	
Total	.010479809	87	.000120458	R-squared =	0.4501	
				Adj R-squared =	0.4165	
				Root MSE =	.00838	

dln_consump	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dln_consump						
L1.	-.2657825	.0869475	-3.06	0.003	-.4387488	-.0928161
L2.	.1683854	.083152	2.03	0.046	.0029696	.3338012
L3.	.2603634	.0858671	3.03	0.003	.0895463	.4311805
dln_inc	.4581345	.0802364	5.71	0.000	.2985187	.6177503
dln_inv	.0626535	.0201277	3.11	0.003	.022613	.102694
_cons	.0054381	.0028747	1.89	0.062	-.0002807	.0111569

Now we see that we do not have insignificant variables.

The mis-specification tests of this model are:

Ramsey RESET test using powers of the fitted values of dln_consump
Ho: model has no omitted variables
F(3, 79) = 1.20
Prob > F = 0.3151

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: fitted values of dln_consump

chi2(1) = 0.57

Prob > chi2 = 0.4492

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: L.dln_consump L2.dln_consump L3.dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv

chi2(5) = 4.26

Prob > chi2 = 0.5122

White's test for Ho: homoskedasticity

against Ha: unrestricted heteroskedasticity

chi2(20) = 25.95

Prob > chi2 = 0.1675

Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	25.95	20	0.1675
Skewness	9.69	5	0.0846
Kurtosis	0.62	1	0.4322
Total	36.25	26	0.0871

(n = 88)	D-H	P-value	asy.	P-value
Residuals	2.7414	0.2539	2.6979	0.2595

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	4.309	1	0.0379
2	8.027	2	0.0181
3	9.487	3	0.0235
4	10.267	4	0.0362

H0: no serial correlation

LM test for autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (ARCH)

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	3.173	1	0.0748
2	8.125	2	0.0172
3	1.381	3	0.7100
4	0.998	4	0.9101

H0: no ARCH effects vs. H1: ARCH(p) disturbance

We now test whether we can exclude the last lag, but the `-testparm-` command does lead to rejection, so we keep the third lag.

```
( 1)  L3.dln_consump = 0

      F( 1,      82) =      9.19
      Prob > F =      0.0032
```

e. Comparison of Models

Save the log-likelihood value of the parsimonious model (`-estimates store llr-`) and perform a likelihood ratio test comparing the model in c. with the model in d. (`-lrtest llu llr-`). You may wish to save the log-likelihood value at each step of the reduction using different names with the `estimates` command at each step.

```
. lrtest llu llr

Likelihood-ratio test                                LR chi2(1)  =      0.05
(Assumption: llr nested in llu)                     Prob > chi2 =      0.8195
```

Can't reject that the models are different...

f. VAR(4) Model

Estimate a VAR(4) for the three variables `dln_consump`, `dln_inc`, and `dln_inv`, that is, for the first difference of `ln_inv`, `ln_inc`, and `ln_consump`. Then determine the minimum number of lags required for the VAR, and subject it to mis-specification testing.

First we start with a VAR(4) model:

```
. var dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv, lags(1/4) dfk

Vector autoregression

Sample: 1961q2 - 1982q4                                No. of obs   =      87
Log likelihood = 738.3533                                AIC          = -16.07709
FPE          = 2.11e-11                                HQIC         = -15.63197
Det(Sigma_ml) = 8.53e-12                                SBIC         = -14.97168
```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
dln_consump	13	.009863	0.3108	33.37069	0.0008

dln_inc	13	.011582	0.1728	15.4603	0.2172
dln_inv	13	.043414	0.1950	17.92655	0.1179

		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dln_consump							
dln_consump							
	L1.	-.4186234	.1462402	-2.86	0.004	-.7052489	-.1319979
	L2.	-.1654575	.1601944	-1.03	0.302	-.4794328	.1485178
	L3.	.0699281	.148281	0.47	0.637	-.2206974	.3605536
	L4.	.025482	.1316879	0.19	0.847	-.2326216	.2835856
dln_inc							
	L1.	.2971221	.1203449	2.47	0.014	.0612505	.5329937
	L2.	.3767172	.1288433	2.92	0.003	.1241891	.6292454
	L3.	.2181382	.1315844	1.66	0.097	-.0397625	.4760389
	L4.	.0940014	.1226229	0.77	0.443	-.1463351	.3343378
dln_inv							
	L1.	.0043691	.0261169	0.17	0.867	-.0468191	.0555573
	L2.	.0395284	.0274742	1.44	0.150	-.01432	.0933769
	L3.	.0087278	.0281372	0.31	0.756	-.0464201	.0638758
	L4.	-.025073	.0268227	-0.93	0.350	-.0776445	.0274986
_cons		.0076971	.0039049	1.97	0.049	.0000436	.0153507
dln_inc							
dln_consump							
	L1.	.1913047	.1717152	1.11	0.265	-.145251	.5278603
	L2.	-.0049856	.1881002	-0.03	0.979	-.3736552	.3636841
	L3.	-.0085702	.1741116	-0.05	0.961	-.3498226	.3326822
	L4.	.0246611	.154628	0.16	0.873	-.2784042	.3277263
dln_inc							
	L1.	-.0722509	.1413089	-0.51	0.609	-.3492113	.2047094
	L2.	.0380503	.1512877	0.25	0.801	-.2584682	.3345688
	L3.	.1734287	.1545064	1.12	0.262	-.1293983	.4762557
	L4.	-.0531727	.1439838	-0.37	0.712	-.3353757	.2290303
dln_inv							
	L1.	.0480724	.0306665	1.57	0.117	-.0120328	.1081776
	L2.	.0582109	.0322602	1.80	0.071	-.005018	.1214397
	L3.	.016095	.0330387	0.49	0.626	-.0486597	.0808498
	L4.	-.0028715	.0314952	-0.09	0.927	-.0646011	.058858
_cons		.011433	.0045852	2.49	0.013	.0024462	.0204198
dln_inv							
dln_consump							
	L1.	.4213112	.6436848	0.65	0.513	-.8402878	1.68291
	L2.	.4410982	.7051051	0.63	0.532	-.9408823	1.823079
	L3.	-.0088644	.6526676	-0.01	0.989	-1.288069	1.270341
	L4.	-.5482858	.5796322	-0.95	0.344	-1.684344	.5877724
dln_inc							

```

      L1. | .4098625 .5297049 0.77 0.439 -.6283401 1.448065
      L2. | -.1649085 .5671112 -0.29 0.771 -1.276426 .946609
      L3. | .0542709 .5791765 0.09 0.925 -1.080894 1.189436
      L4. | -.2581422 .5397318 -0.48 0.632 -1.315997 .7997127
      |
dln_inv |
      L1. | -.2678892 .1149551 -2.33 0.020 -.4931972 -.0425813
      L2. | -.0702267 .1209292 -0.58 0.561 -.3072437 .1667902
      L3. | .1621356 .1238476 1.31 0.190 -.0806013 .4048725
      L4. | .3186896 .1180618 2.70 0.007 .0872927 .5500865
      |
      _cons | .0071406 .0171878 0.42 0.678 -.0265469 .0408281
-----
. varsoc

```

```

Selection-order criteria
Sample: 1961q2 - 1982q4          Number of obs   =      87
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|lag |   LL   LR   df   p   FPE   AIC   HQIC   SBIC   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 0 | 696.398                2.4e-11 -15.9402 -15.9059 -15.8552* |
| 1 | 711.682 30.568    9 0.000 2.1e-11 -16.0846 -15.9477* -15.7445 |
| 2 | 724.696 26.028    9 0.002 1.9e-11* -16.1769* -15.9372 -15.5817 |
| 3 | 729.124 8.8557    9 0.451 2.1e-11 -16.0718 -15.7294 -15.2215 |
| 4 | 738.353 18.458*   9 0.030 2.1e-11 -16.0771 -15.632 -14.9717 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Endogenous: dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv
Exogenous:  _cons

```

Althout first lag of ln_inv is significant...

We then determine the lag structure by starting with three lags:

```
. var dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv, lags(1/3) dfk
```

Vector autoregression

```

Sample: 1961q1 - 1982q4          No. of obs   =      88
Log likelihood = 737.5558          AIC           = -16.08081
FPE            = 2.09e-11          HQIC        = -15.74057
Det(Sigma_ml) = 1.05e-11          SBIC         = -15.23627

```

```

Equation      Parms    RMSE    R-sq    chi2    P>chi2
-----
dln_consump    10      .00973  0.2953  32.68978 0.0002
dln_inc        10      .011309 0.1800  17.12733 0.0468
dln_inv        10      .045251 0.1096  9.599902 0.3838
-----

```

```

-----
      |      Coef.   Std. Err.   z   P>|z|   [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
dln_consump |
dln_consump |
      L1. | -.3930788 .1385722 -2.84 0.005 -.6646753 -.1214823
      L2. | -.1281016 .1441055 -0.89 0.374 -.4105431 .15434
      L3. | .1015717 .1278624 0.79 0.427 -.149034 .3521773

```

dln_inc							
L1.	.2940007	.1174905	2.50	0.012	.0637236	.5242778	
L2.	.3438497	.1205479	2.85	0.004	.1075802	.5801192	
L3.	.1810283	.1187276	1.52	0.127	-.0516734	.4137301	
dln_inv							
L1.	.0034602	.0256856	0.13	0.893	-.0468826	.0538031	
L2.	.0437956	.0264529	1.66	0.098	-.0080512	.0956423	
L3.	.0168297	.0263789	0.64	0.523	-.034872	.0685314	
_cons	.0091472	.0034369	2.66	0.008	.0024111	.0158833	
dln_inc							
dln_consump							
L1.	.1923453	.161054	1.19	0.232	-.1233148	.5080055	
L2.	-.0339177	.167485	-0.20	0.840	-.3621824	.294347	
L3.	-.0434862	.1486067	-0.29	0.770	-.33475	.2477776	
dln_inc							
L1.	-.0815851	.136552	-0.60	0.550	-.3492222	.186052	
L2.	.0624807	.1401055	0.45	0.656	-.212121	.3370824	
L3.	.1984851	.1379898	1.44	0.150	-.07197	.4689402	
dln_inv							
L1.	.0476297	.0298528	1.60	0.111	-.0108808	.1061401	
L2.	.0598946	.0307446	1.95	0.051	-.0003637	.1201529	
L3.	.0155151	.0306586	0.51	0.613	-.0445747	.0756048	
_cons	.011234	.0039945	2.81	0.005	.003405	.019063	
dln_inv							
dln_consump							
L1.	.4585587	.644436	0.71	0.477	-.8045127	1.72163	
L2.	.4443132	.6701688	0.66	0.507	-.8691936	1.75782	
L3.	-.199181	.5946297	-0.33	0.738	-1.364634	.9662718	
dln_inc							
L1.	.3711541	.5463946	0.68	0.497	-.6997597	1.442068	
L2.	.2534399	.5606132	0.45	0.651	-.8453418	1.352222	
L3.	.3569366	.5521478	0.65	0.518	-.7252532	1.439126	
dln_inv							
L1.	-.2598316	.1194521	-2.18	0.030	-.4939533	-.0257098	
L2.	-.1253296	.1230204	-1.02	0.308	-.3664451	.115786	
L3.	.0466697	.1226763	0.38	0.704	-.1937714	.2871107	
_cons	-.0100135	.0159833	-0.63	0.531	-.0413401	.0213131	

. varsoc

Selection-order criteria

Sample: 1961q1 - 1982q4

Number of obs

=

88

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	703.801				2.4e-11	-15.9273	-15.8933	-15.8428*

```

| 1 | 719.587 31.572 9 0.000 2.1e-11 -16.0815 -15.9454* -15.7437 |
| 2 | 732.981 26.787* 9 0.002 1.9e-11* -16.1814* -15.9432 -15.5902 |
| 3 | 737.556 9.1506 9 0.423 2.1e-11 -16.0808 -15.7406 -15.2363 |
+-----+
Endogenous: dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv
Exogenous: _cons

```

The -varsoc- command shows us that we can drop the third lag, so we try with two lags:

```
. dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv, lags(1/2) dfk
```

Vector autoregression

```

Sample: 1960q4 - 1982q4                No. of obs   =      89
Log likelihood = 742.2131                AIC          = -16.20704
FPE           = 1.84e-11                 HQIC         = -15.97035
Det(Sigma_ml) = 1.15e-11                 SBIC         = -15.61983

```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
dln_consump	7	.009938	0.2400	25.88962	0.0002
dln_inc	7	.011224	0.1514	14.62996	0.0233
dln_inv	7	.044295	0.1051	9.633771	0.1409

		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]
dln_consump						
dln_consump						
	L1.	-.2845172	.1274068	-2.23	0.026	-.5342299 -.0348044
	L2.	-.1159776	.1270233	-0.91	0.361	-.3649386 .1329834
dln_inc						
	L1.	.2893204	.112313	2.58	0.010	.069191 .5094497
	L2.	.3664341	.1089872	3.36	0.001	.1528231 .5800451
dln_inv						
	L1.	.0027381	.0255556	0.11	0.915	-.0473499 .0528261
	L2.	.0497402	.025462	1.95	0.051	-.0001644 .0996447
_cons		.0123795	.0029602	4.18	0.000	.0065776 .0181813
dln_inc						
dln_consump						
	L1.	.3050571	.1438994	2.12	0.034	.0230195 .5870947
	L2.	.0490208	.1434662	0.34	0.733	-.2321677 .3302094
dln_inc						
	L1.	-.1232543	.1268517	-0.97	0.331	-.371879 .1253704
	L2.	.0209769	.1230954	0.17	0.865	-.2202857 .2622394
dln_inv						
	L1.	.0433473	.0288637	1.50	0.133	-.0132244 .0999191
	L2.	.0616319	.028758	2.14	0.032	.0052673 .1179965

	_cons	|	.0125949	.0033434	3.77	0.000	.006042	.0191478
-----+								
dln_inv		|						
dln_consump		|						
	L1.	|	.6520473	.5678885	1.15	0.251	-.4609936	1.765088
	L2.	|	.5980687	.566179	1.06	0.291	-.5116217	1.707759
dln_inc		|						
	L1.	|	.3374819	.5006109	0.67	0.500	-.6436975	1.318661
	L2.	|	.1827302	.4857871	0.38	0.707	-.7693951	1.134855
dln_inv		|						
	L1.	|	-.2725654	.1139085	-2.39	0.017	-.4958218	-.0493089
	L2.	|	-.1340503	.1134912	-1.18	0.238	-.3564891	.0883884
	_cons	|	-.0099191	.0131944	-0.75	0.452	-.0357798	.0159415

. varsoc

Selection-order criteria

Sample: 1960q4 - 1982q4

Number of obs

=

89

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	712.092				2.4e-11	-15.9346	-15.9008	-15.8508*
1	728.167	32.15	9	0.000	2.1e-11	-16.0936	-15.9584	-15.7581
2	742.213	28.092*	9	0.001	1.8e-11*	-16.207*	-15.9704*	-15.6198

Endogenous: dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv

Exogenous: _cons

. varlmar

Lagrange-multiplier test

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	8.8693	9	0.44942
2	10.9722	9	0.27762

H0: no autocorrelation at lag order

. varnorm

Jarque-Bera test

Equation	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
dln_consump	10.245	2	0.00596
dln_inc	1.145	2	0.56398
dln_inv	7.029	2	0.02976
ALL	18.419	6	0.00527

Skewness test

Equation	Skewness	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
----------	----------	------	----	-------------

```

|          dln_consump | -.73238    7.956    1    0.00479 |
|          dln_inc    | -.10013    0.149    1    0.69975 |
|          dln_inv    | .32757     1.592    1    0.20709 |
|          ALL        |          9.697    3    0.02133 |
+-----+

Kurtosis test
+-----+
|          Equation | Kurtosis   chi2    df   Prob > chi2 |
+-----+
|          dln_consump | 3.7855     2.288    1    0.13036 |
|          dln_inc    | 2.4816     0.997    1    0.31810 |
|          dln_inv    | 4.2109     5.437    1    0.01971 |
|          ALL        |          8.722    3    0.03322 |
+-----+

dfk estimator used in computations
. varwle

Equation: dln_consump
+-----+
| lag |      chi2      df   Prob > chi2 |
+-----+
|  1  | 7.675739      3    0.053 |
|  2  | 17.32727      3    0.001 |
+-----+

Equation: dln_inc
+-----+
| lag |      chi2      df   Prob > chi2 |
+-----+
|  1  | 9.628048      3    0.022 |
|  2  | 5.914459      3    0.116 |
+-----+

Equation: dln_inv
+-----+
| lag |      chi2      df   Prob > chi2 |
+-----+
|  1  | 7.873887      3    0.049 |
|  2  | 2.993971      3    0.393 |
+-----+

Equation: All
+-----+
| lag |      chi2      df   Prob > chi2 |
+-----+
|  1  | 44.06615      9    0.000 |
|  2  | 28.28163      9    0.001 |
+-----+

```

g. Final Model

Finally, drop individual variables from each of the three equations until you end up with a parsimonious model.

We now drop individual variables from each equation until we end up with the following parsimonious model with eight constraints:

```
. var dln_consump dln_inc dln_inv, lags(1/2) dfk constraint (1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8)
Estimating VAR coefficients
```

```
Iteration 1:  tolerance = .08076175
Iteration 2:  tolerance = .00197295
Iteration 3:  tolerance = .0000493
Iteration 4:  tolerance = 1.529e-06
Iteration 5:  tolerance = 5.099e-08
```

Vector autoregression

```
Sample: 1960q4 - 1982q4                      No. of obs   =      89
Log likelihood = 739.5869                      AIC           = -16.14802
FPE           = 2.18e-15                      HQIC          = -15.91133
Det(Sigma_ml) = 1.63e-15                      SBIC          = -15.56081
```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
dln_consump	5	.009606	0.2292	37.83738	0.0000
dln_inc	4	.01085	0.1394	15.67358	0.0013
dln_inv	4	.042994	0.0849	9.673415	0.0216

```
( 1) [dln_consump]L.dln_inv = 0
( 2) [dln_inc]L2.dln_inc = 0
( 3) [dln_inv]L2.dln_inc = 0
( 4) [dln_inc]L2.dln_consump = 0
( 5) [dln_inv]L.dln_inc = 0
( 6) [dln_inc]L.dln_inc = 0
( 7) [dln_inv]L2.dln_inv = 0
( 8) [dln_consump]L2.dln_consump = 0
```

		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]
dln_consump						
dln_consump						
	L1.	-.2560975	.1075375	-2.38	0.017	-.4668671 -.0453279
	L2.	2.70e-18	1.79e-17	0.15	0.880	-3.24e-17 3.78e-17
dln_inc						
	L1.	.2899923	.0825004	3.52	0.000	.1282945 .4516901
	L2.	.286996	.0723422	3.97	0.000	.1452079 .4287841
dln_inv						
	L1.	1.12e-19	5.57e-18	0.02	0.984	-1.08e-17 1.10e-17
	L2.	.0515305	.0226578	2.27	0.023	.0071221 .095939
_cons		.0112223	.0024842	4.52	0.000	.0063534 .0160913
dln_inc						
dln_consump						
	L1.	.235463	.1110663	2.12	0.034	.0177771 .4531489
	L2.	-3.32e-17	2.73e-17	-1.22	0.224	-8.67e-17 2.03e-17


```

dln_inc |
L1. | -3.35e-17 2.71e-17 -1.24 0.215 -8.66e-17 1.95e-17
L2. | -1.73e-17 1.61e-17 -1.07 0.282 -4.88e-17 1.42e-17
|
dln_inv |
L1. | .0472669 .0230169 2.05 0.040 .0021546 .0923791
L2. | .0629894 .0263325 2.39 0.017 .0113786 .1146003
|
_cons | .0127585 .0024014 5.31 0.000 .0080519 .0174651
-----+-----
dln_inv
dln_consump |
L1. | .8894705 .4463473 1.99 0.046 .0146459 1.764295
L2. | .7532321 .4187462 1.80 0.072 -.0674953 1.573959
|
dln_inc |
L1. | -8.84e-17 1.10e-16 -0.80 0.421 -3.04e-16 1.27e-16
L2. | -8.48e-17 2.14e-16 -0.40 0.692 -5.05e-16 3.35e-16
|
dln_inv |
L1. | -.25624 .1045915 -2.45 0.014 -.4612356 -.0512443
L2. | -2.63e-17 2.54e-17 -1.04 0.300 -7.62e-17 2.35e-17
|
_cons | -.0097218 .0125614 -0.77 0.439 -.0343416 .014898
-----+-----
. varlmar

Lagrange-multiplier test
+-----+
| lag | chi2 | df | Prob > chi2 |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | -7.1e+02 | 9 | 1.00000 |
| 2 | -7.2e+02 | 9 | 1.00000 |
+-----+-----+
H0: no autocorrelation at lag order
. varnorm

Jarque-Bera test
+-----+
| Equation | chi2 | df | Prob > chi2 |
+-----+-----+
| dln_consump | 11.036 | 2 | 0.00401 |
| dln_inc | 0.869 | 2 | 0.64764 |
| dln_inv | 12.553 | 2 | 0.00188 |
| ALL | 24.457 | 6 | 0.00043 |
+-----+-----+

Skewness test
+-----+
| Equation | Skewness | chi2 | df | Prob > chi2 |
+-----+-----+
| dln_consump | -.74579 | 8.250 | 1 | 0.00407 |
| dln_inc | -.17547 | 0.457 | 1 | 0.49915 |
| dln_inv | .42156 | 2.636 | 1 | 0.10446 |
| ALL | 11.343 | 3 | 0.01001 |
+-----+-----+

```

Kurtosis test					
Equation	Kurtosis	chi2	df	Prob > chi2	
dln_consump	3.8666	2.785	1	0.09514	
dln_inc	2.6666	0.412	1	0.52091	
dln_inv	4.6353	9.917	1	0.00164	
ALL		13.114	3	0.00440	
dfk estimator used in computations					