

SOLOW SWAN MODEL

HOMEWORK



Group J

1. Ankit Pandey - 437949
2. Fikrah Elhifzi Harahap - 437961
3. Nurseto Dwi Nugroho - 448052

1. Unrestricted estimation on the replication dataset of the human capital augmented Solow model, with y_{17} as the dependent variable and s , δ_{n_g} and s_h as independent variables.

```
In [63]: # Run regression on the non-oil countries sample
print('\t Non-oil countries')
mrw_h_rep_results = smf.ols('y_17 ~ s +  $\delta_{n_g}$  + s_h', data=mrw_rep).fit()
print(mrw_h_rep_results.summary())
```

```
Non-oil countries
OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          y_17      R-squared:                0.702
Model:                  OLS      Adj. R-squared:           0.693
Method:                 Least Squares      F-statistic:           71.61
Date:                   Sun, 12 Dec 2021    Prob (F-statistic):     7.21e-24
Time:                   14:03:05      Log-Likelihood:        -95.617
No. Observations:       95      AIC:                   199.2
Df Residuals:           91      BIC:                   209.4
Df Model:                3
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
                    coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
Intercept          4.2195      1.539      2.743      0.007         1.163         7.276
s                   0.9181      0.235      3.915      0.000         0.452         1.384
 $\delta_{n_g}$         -1.9200      0.574     -3.343      0.001        -3.061        -0.779
s_h                 1.1928      0.157      7.607      0.000         0.881         1.504
=====
Omnibus:             38.592    Durbin-Watson:           1.649
Prob(Omnibus):        0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        121.508
Skew:                 -1.340    Prob(JB):                4.12e-27
Kurtosis:              7.849    Cond. No.                 88.9
=====

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
```

Interpretation:

As we can see here, the GDP per worker for the year 2017 is positively correlated with savings s and investment rate in human capital s_h and negatively with the number of ' δ_{n_g} ', it is obvious that GDP per worker increases when savings s and investment rate in human capital s_h increases. If there is an increase in depreciation rate, increase in population growth then the GDP reduces.

The value of R-squared is 0.70, it means that the model can explain around 70% of total variation of GDP per capita across country

2. A restricted estimation on the replication dataset of the human capital augmented Solow model, with `y_17` as the dependent variable, and appropriate restrictions as independent variables.

Homework Task 2

```
mrw_rep['restricted'] = mrw_rep['s'] - mrw_rep['δ_n_g']
mrw_rep_res_1 = smf.ols('y_17 ~ restricted ', data = mrw_rep).fit()
α_β_res_1 = (mrw_rep_res_1.params[1]/(1+mrw_rep_res_1.params[1]))
print('only using restricted α=', mrw_rep_res_1.params[1] * (1-α_β_res_1))

mrw_rep['restricted'] = mrw_rep['s'] - mrw_rep['δ_n_g']
mrw_rep['restricted_h'] = mrw_rep['s_h'] - mrw_rep['δ_n_g']
print('\n\nHOMEWORK TASK 2')
mrw_rep_results_restricted = smf.ols('y_17 ~ restricted + restricted_h ', data = mrw_rep).fit()
print(mrw_rep_results_restricted.summary())

α_β_old = ((mrw_h_results_restricted.params[1]+mrw_h_results_restricted.params[2])/
(1+mrw_h_results_restricted.params[1]+mrw_h_results_restricted.params[2]))
α_β_new = ((mrw_rep_results_restricted.params[1]+mrw_rep_results_restricted.params[2])/
(1+mrw_rep_results_restricted.params[1]+mrw_rep_results_restricted.params[2]))

print('old α =', mrw_h_results_restricted.params[1] * (1-α_β_old))
print('old β =', mrw_h_results_restricted.params[2] * (1-α_β_old))
print('Implied α =', mrw_rep_results_restricted.params[1] * (1-α_β_new))
print('Implied β =', mrw_rep_results_restricted.params[2] * (1-α_β_new))
print('Test of restriction p-value =', mrw_rep_results.compare_f_test(mrw_rep_results_restricted)[1])
```

only using restricted α= 0.6777674774077055

HOMEWORK TASK 2

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          y_17      R-squared:                0.702
Model:                  OLS       Adj. R-squared:           0.696
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:            108.5
Date:                  Sun, 12 Dec 2021   Prob (F-statistic):      6.34e-25
Time:                  16:27:23      Log-Likelihood:         -95.658
No. Observations:      95          AIC:                   197.3
Df Residuals:          92          BIC:                   205.0
Df Model:              2
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
Intercept      3.8147      0.537        7.106      0.000        2.749        4.881
restricted     0.8987      0.223        4.029      0.000        0.456        1.342
restricted_h    1.1753      0.143        8.212      0.000        0.891        1.460
=====
Omnibus:                 37.896   Durbin-Watson:           1.668
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):        116.973
Skew:                   -1.321   Prob(JB):                3.98e-26
Kurtosis:                7.751   Cond. No.                 39.1
=====
```

Notes:

```
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
old α = 0.3082141483520783
old β = 0.27431268216163596
Implied α = 0.2923657451901177
Implied β = 0.3823287533440458
Test of restriction p-value = 0.7793650591954614
```

Interpretation:

When we use the restricted estimation using the Solow Swan model, the value of alpha approximates to 0.6. But the value of alpha is expected between 0.3-0.4. Hence, when using firms profit maximization the value of alpha is reduced to 0.29~0.3.

Change in the value of alpha:

Old value of alpha: 0.308

New value of implied alpha: 0.29.

There is a decrement of 6.8% of the value of alpha. There is however a problem: implied level of α is well below 0.3, whereas economists usually think that $\alpha \in [0.3, 0.4]$.

Change in the value of beta:

Old value of beta: 0.274

New value of implied beta: 0.382

There is a decrement of 28% of the value of beta.

3. A convergence estimation on the replication dataset of the human capital augmented Solow model, with y_{17_85} as the dependent variable and y_{85} , s , δ_{n_g} and s_h as independent variables.

```
print('\t HOMEWORK TASK 3')

mrw_rep['y_17_85'] = mrw_rep['y_17'] - mrw_rep['y_85']

mrw_rep_results = smf.ols('y_17_85 ~ y_85 + s +  $\delta_{n\_g}$  + s_h', data=mrw_rep).fit()
print(mrw_rep_results.summary())
print('')
print('Implied  $\lambda$  =', np.log(1+mrw_results_0.params[1])/(-32))
```

HOMEWORK TASK 3

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          y_17_85      R-squared:                0.200
Model:                  OLS          Adj. R-squared:            0.165
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:              5.639
Date:                  Sun, 12 Dec 2021  Prob (F-statistic):      0.000427
Time:                  17:47:35       Log-Likelihood:          -81.212
No. Observations:      95            AIC:                     172.4
Df Residuals:          90            BIC:                     185.2
Df Model:               4
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
Intercept      0.7581      1.464        0.518      0.606      -2.150      3.666
y_85          -0.4142      0.104       -3.993      0.000      -0.620     -0.208
s              0.4658      0.218        2.138      0.035      0.033      0.899
 $\delta_{n\_g}$     -1.3327      0.507       -2.629      0.010      -2.340     -0.325
s_h            0.5061      0.182        2.780      0.007      0.144      0.868
=====
Omnibus:            88.768    Durbin-Watson:           1.595
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):       1176.200
Skew:               -2.820    Prob(JB):               3.90e-256
Kurtosis:           19.289    Cond. No.               261.
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Implied λ = 0.015843235571682643

```

# Convergence plots

par = mrw_rep_results.params

# plt.scatter(mrw_rep['y_85'], 100*((mrw_rep['Y17']/mrw_rep['Y85'])*(1/32)-1))
plt.scatter(mrw_rep['y_85'], 100*mrw_rep['y_17_85']/32)

plt.title('Unconditional')
plt.xlabel('Log output per working age adult: 1985')
plt.ylabel('Growth rate: 1985-2017')

plt.show()

###
plt.scatter(mrw_rep['y_85'],
            100/25*(mrw_rep['y_17_85']
                  -par[2]*(mrw_rep['s']-mrw_rep['s'].mean())
                  -par[3]*(mrw_rep['δ_n_g']-mrw_rep['δ_n_g'].mean())
                  -par[4]*(mrw_rep['s_h']-mrw_rep['s_h'].mean()))))

plt.title('Conditional on saving, population growth and human capital')
plt.xlabel('Log output per working age adult: 1985')
plt.ylabel('Growth rate: 1985-2017')

plt.show()

```

