

# HW8

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## 14.1

a) Between 1955:1 and 2009:4, the mean is 0.0072

```
. import excel "E:\Master 2\ECONOMETRICS\Problem Set8\UsMacro_Quarterly.xlsx", sheet("Sheet1") firstrow
. gen time=_n-53
. tsset time, quarterly
    time variable:  time, 1947q1 to 2009q4
        delta: 1 quarter
. gen lnRealGDP=ln( RealGDP )
. gen dlnRealGDP=D.lnRealGDP
(1 missing value generated)
. mean dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4)
```

Mean estimation                      Number of obs    =            220

	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dlnRealGDP	.0077219	.0006258	.0064886	.0089553

b) Mean growth rate in percentage points is 3.08876

c) The standard deviation is 0.250

d) The first 4 autocorrelations are 0.3445, 0.2163, 0.0495 and -0.0154

```
. corr dlnRealGDP L.dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4)
(obs=220)
```

		L.
	dlnRea~P	dlnRea~P
dlnRealGDP		
--.	1.0000	
L1.	0.3445	1.0000

```
. corr dlnRealGDP L2.dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4)
(obs=220)
```

		L2.
	dlnRea~P	dlnRea~P
dlnRealGDP		
--.	1.0000	
L2.	0.2163	1.0000

```
. corr dlnRealGDP L3.dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4)
(obs=220)
```

		L3.
	dlnRea~P	dlnRea~P
dlnRealGDP		
--.	1.0000	
L3.	0.0495	1.0000

```
. corr dlnRealGDP L4.dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4)
(obs=220)
```

		L4.
	dlnRea~P	dlnRea~P
dlnRealGDP		
--.	1.0000	
L4.	-0.0154	1.0000

## 14.2

- a) The estimated AR(1) coefficient is 0.34337 [0.1982098, 0.4885306] and is statistically significant.

```
. regress dlnRealGDP L.dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4), vce(robust)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs	=	220
F(1, 218)	=	21.74
Prob > F	=	0.0000
R-squared	=	0.1187
Root MSE	=	.00873

dlnRealGDP	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
dlnRealGDP L1.	.3433702	.0736516	4.66	0.000	.1982098 .4885306
_cons	.0050586	.0008846	5.72	0.000	.003315 .0068021

```
. scalar BIC1=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+2*ln(e(N))/e(N)
. scalar AIC1=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+2*2/e(N)
```

- b) The coefficient of the first lag is statistically significant, whereas the coefficient of the second lag is not. BIC(1) being smaller than BIC(2), AR(1) is preferable.

```
. regress dlnRealGDP L.dlnRealGDP L2.dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4), vce(robust)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs	=	220
F(2, 217)	=	11.94
Prob > F	=	0.0000
R-squared	=	0.1294
Root MSE	=	.0087

dlnRealGDP	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
dlnRealGDP L1.	.3053322	.0796661	3.83	0.000	.1483138 .4623506
L2.	.1097903	.0826838	1.33	0.186	-.0531759 .2727565
_cons	.0044984	.0010324	4.36	0.000	.0024636 .0065332

```
. scalar BIC2=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+3*ln(e(N))/e(N)
. scalar AIC2=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+3*2/e(N)
```

- c) Based on BIC, we would be better off chasing one lag, whereas AIC would recommend having two lags. i.e. AR(2) is the better model.

```
. regress dlnRealGDP L(1/3).dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4), vce(robust)
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs      =      220
F(3, 216)           =      7.89
Prob > F            =      0.0001
R-squared           =      0.1327
Root MSE           =      .0087
```

dlnRealGDP	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dlnRealGDP						
L1.	.3119704	.0802763	3.89	0.000	.1537453	.4701956
L2.	.1286768	.0898773	1.43	0.154	-.048472	.3058256
L3.	-.0616961	.0759268	-0.81	0.417	-.2113485	.0879562
_cons	.0047812	.0010618	4.50	0.000	.0026884	.0068741

```
. scalar BIC3=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+4*ln(e(N))/e(N)
```

```
. scalar AIC3=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+4*2/e(N)
```

```
. regress dlnRealGDP L(1/4).dlnRealGDP if tin(1955q1,2009q4), vce(robust)
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs   =      220
F(4, 215)       =      5.99
Prob > F        =      0.0001
R-squared       =      0.1342
Root MSE       =      .00872
```

dlnRealGDP	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dlnRealGDP						
L1.	.3093836	.079642	3.88	0.000	.1524045	.4663627
L2.	.1337497	.0923868	1.45	0.149	-.04835	.3158495
L3.	-.0488982	.0766608	-0.64	0.524	-.2000011	.1022048
L4.	-.0413429	.0815097	-0.51	0.613	-.2020033	.1193175
_cons	.004986	.0011237	4.44	0.000	.002771	.0072009

```
. scalar BIC4=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+5*ln(e(N))/e(N)
```

```
. scalar AIC4=ln(e(rss)/e(N))+5*2/e(N)
```

```
. scalar dir
```

```
    AIC2 = -9.4751907
```

```
    AIC3 = -9.4699327
```

```
    AIC4 = -9.4625434
```

```
    AIC1 = -9.4720938
```

```
    BIC4 = -9.3854155
```

```
    BIC3 = -9.4082304
```

```
    BIC1 = -9.4412426
```

```
    BIC2 = -9.428914
```

## 14.5

- a) AR(1) has an r-squared of 0.1187 whereas ADL(1,4) has an r-squared of 0.1921. The R squared increases by 0.0734.

```
. gen dTBillRate=D.TBillRate
(1 missing value generated)

. regress dlnRealGDP L.dlnRealGDP L(1/4).dTBillRate if tin(1955q1,2009q4), vce(robust)
```

Linear regression

Number of obs	=	220
F(5, 214)	=	8.05
Prob > F	=	0.0000
R-squared	=	0.1921
Root MSE	=	.00844

dlnRealGDP	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dlnRealGDP						
L1.	.3304833	.0810072	4.08	0.000	.170809	.4901575
dTBillRate						
L1.	.0018182	.0008844	2.06	0.041	.0000749	.0035614
L2.	-.0033377	.0009575	-3.49	0.001	-.0052251	-.0014503
L3.	.0012095	.0007504	1.61	0.108	-.0002697	.0026887
L4.	-.0024893	.0008687	-2.87	0.005	-.0042017	-.000777
_cons	.0051465	.0009455	5.44	0.000	.0032829	.0070102

- b) The granger causality f-statistic is 5.11. As it is greater than 3.32 it is significant at the 1% level.

```
. test L1.dTBillRate L2.dTBillRate L3.dTBillRate L4.dTBillRate

( 1)  L.dTBillRate = 0
( 2)  L2.dTBillRate = 0
( 3)  L3.dTBillRate = 0
( 4)  L4.dTBillRate = 0

F( 4, 214) = 5.11
Prob > F = 0.0006
```