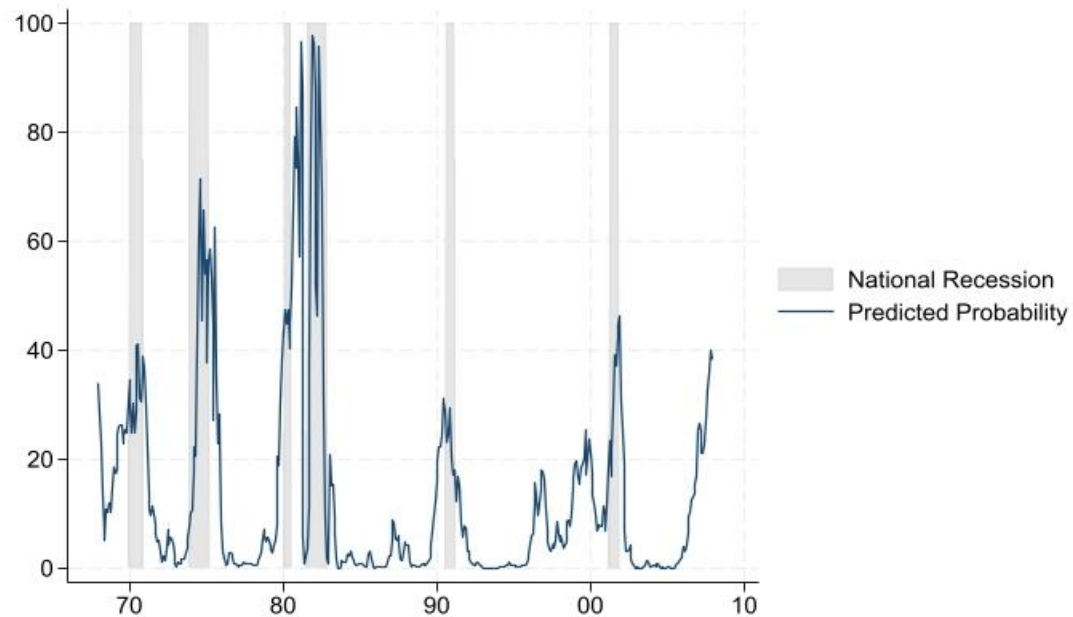


FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

Problem Set-4

Q1.

a.



```
. probit usreclead spread if datem >=tm(1959m1) & datem <= tm(2004m12)
```

```
Iteration 0: Log likelihood = -219.36155
Iteration 1: Log likelihood = -157.12272
Iteration 2: Log likelihood = -152.64591
Iteration 3: Log likelihood = -152.61901
Iteration 4: Log likelihood = -152.61901
```

Probit regression

Number of obs = 552
 LR chi2(1) = 133.49
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.3043

Log likelihood = -152.61901

usreclead	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
spread	-.7375142	.0788315	-9.36	0.000	-.8920211	-.5830074
_cons	-.6045698	.0852819	-7.09	0.000	-.7717192	-.4374205

The estimated parameters are as follows: $\alpha = -0.6045$ and $\beta = -0.7375$. These parameter estimates closely align with those documented in the article, differing only in the fourth decimal place.

b.

```
. reg growthrate_GDP L4.spread, robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       188
                                F(1, 186)       =       10.75
                                Prob > F          =       0.0012
                                R-squared         =       0.0760
                                Root MSE      =       .82237
```

		Robust				
growthrate~P	Coefficient	std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
spread L4.	.183433	.0559374	3.28	0.001	.0730797	.2937864
_cons	.6116473	.1086074	5.63	0.000	.3973866	.825908

```
. reg growthrate_GDI L4.spread, robust
```

```
Linear regression               Number of obs   =       188
                                F(1, 186)       =       11.03
                                Prob > F          =       0.0011
                                R-squared         =       0.0704
                                Root MSE      =       .78174
```

		Robust				
growthrate~I	Coefficient	std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
spread L4.	.1672431	.0503461	3.32	0.001	.0679203	.2665658
_cons	.6400699	.0965089	6.63	0.000	.4496772	.8304626

The statistical analysis reveals that the lag spread exhibits significant correlation in both regression models. Consequently, it appears that the spread holds explanatory value in forecasting recessions, whether utilizing GDP or GDI as the dependent variable. The positive slope indicates that the estimates rise in tandem with an increase in the spread. This finding aligns with the observations made in the article, particularly in the context of comparing the 10-year Bond with the 3-month T-Bill.

C.

```
. reg growthrate_GDP L4.spread L4.growthrate_GDP L4.growthrate_GDI, robust
```

```
Linear regression                               Number of obs   =       187
                                                F(3, 183)       =       4.26
                                                Prob > F        =     0.0062
                                                R-squared      =     0.0804
                                                Root MSE      =     .8237
```

growthrate_GDP	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
spread L4.	.1856465	.0554234	3.35	0.001	.0762954	.2949975
growthrate_GDP L4.	.0754082	.1341731	0.56	0.575	-.1893169	.3401332
growthrate_GDI L4.	-.067856	.148222	-0.46	0.648	-.3602999	.2245878
_cons	.5959841	.1337635	4.46	0.000	.3320671	.8599011

```
. reg growthrate_GDI L4.spread L4.growthrate_GDP L4.growthrate_GDI, robust
```

```
Linear regression                               Number of obs   =       187
                                                F(3, 183)       =       4.71
                                                Prob > F        =     0.0034
                                                R-squared      =     0.0839
                                                Root MSE      =     .77748
```

growthrate_GDI	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
spread L4.	.1728412	.0497078	3.48	0.001	.0747671	.2709153
growthrate_GDP L4.	-.1723254	.1190574	-1.45	0.149	-.4072271	.0625762
growthrate_GDI L4.	.1408358	.1261372	1.12	0.266	-.1080343	.389706
_cons	.6528919	.1181915	5.52	0.000	.4196988	.8860851

It is evident that the additional regressors do not contribute significantly to the predictive accuracy of the estimates, as they lack statistical significance even when considering a more lenient significance threshold of 10%. In contrast, the spread emerges as a variable with explanatory power for recessions based on the regression analysis.

d.

```
. varsoc GDP GDI, maxlag(12)
```

Lag-order selection criteria

Sample: 1962q1 thru 2005q4

Number of obs = 176

Lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-2727.94				1.0e+11	31.0221	31.0367	31.0581
1	-1893.55	1668.8	4	0.000	8.1e+06	21.5858	21.6296	21.6939
2	-1867.67	51.756	4	0.000	6.3e+06	21.3372	21.4102	21.5173*
3	-1865.08	5.1895	4	0.268	6.4e+06	21.3532	21.4554	21.6053
4	-1854.47	21.222	4	0.000	6.0e+06*	21.278*	21.4095*	21.6023
5	-1853.37	2.1859	4	0.702	6.2e+06	21.3111	21.4718	21.7074
6	-1852.35	2.0557	4	0.726	6.4e+06	21.3448	21.5348	21.8132
7	-1851.57	1.5575	4	0.816	6.6e+06	21.3814	21.6006	21.9219
8	-1849.28	4.5798	4	0.333	6.8e+06	21.4009	21.6493	22.0134
9	-1845.2	8.1559	4	0.086	6.8e+06	21.4	21.6776	22.0845
10	-1840.9	8.599	4	0.072	6.7e+06	21.3966	21.7035	22.1532
11	-1839.91	1.9859	4	0.738	7.0e+06	21.4308	21.7669	22.2594
12	-1834.14	11.543*	4	0.021	6.8e+06	21.4106	21.7759	22.3113

* optimal lag

Endogenous: GDP GDI

Exogenous: _cons

```
. var GDP GDI, lags(2)
```

Vector autoregression

Sample: 1959q3 thru 2005q4
Log likelihood = -2113.796
FPE = 2.72e+07
Det(Sigma_ml) = 2.55e+07

Number of obs = 186
AIC = 22.79351
HQIC = 22.83567
SBIC = 22.89756

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
GDP	3	100.224	0.9992	241093.6	0.0000
GDI	3	103.599	0.9992	227668.2	0.0000

		Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]
GDP	GDP L2.	.9603275	.082363	11.66	0.000	.7988989 1.121756
	GDI L2.	.0534576	.0820926	0.65	0.515	-.107441 .2143563
	_cons	23.78564	19.57997	1.21	0.224	-14.5904 62.16169
GDI	GDP L2.	.1329608	.0851362	1.56	0.118	-.0339032 .2998247
	GDI L2.	.8826544	.0848567	10.40	0.000	.7163382 1.048971
	_cons	2.130209	20.23924	0.11	0.916	-37.53798 41.79839

```
. vecrank GDP GDI, trend(constant) lags(2)
```

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: Constant

Number of obs = 186

Sample: 1959q3 thru 2005q4

Number of lags = 2

Maximum					Trace	Critical
rank	Params	LL	Eigenvalue		statistic	value
0	6	-1976.7001	.		18.6971	15.41
1	9	-1969.6294	0.07321		4.5556	3.76
2	10	-1967.3515	0.02420			

STATA CODE

Q1.

```
a.  clear all
    freduse GS10 TB3MS USREC
    gen datem = mofd(daten)
    format datem %tm
    gen time = mofd(daten) + 12
    format time %tm
    tsset time

    gen tbill = 100*(365*TB3MS/100)/(360-91*TB3MS/100)
    gen spread = GS10 - tbill
    gen usreclead = USREC[_n+12]

    probit usreclead spread if datem >= tm(1959m1) & datem <= tm(2004m12)
    gen recprob = (normal(_b[_cons] + _b[spread] * spread))*100
    gen USREC1 = USREC*100
    label variable USREC1 "National Recession"
    label variable recprob "Predicted Probability"

    twoway (area USREC1 datem, color(gs14)) (tsline recprob, lcolor(navy)) if datem >= tm(1967m1)
    & datem <= tm(2006m12), xtitle("") ytitle("") tlabel(, format(%tmYY)) title("US Recession
    Probabilities(percent)")

b.  clear all

    freduse GS10 TB3MS GDPC1 A261RX1Q020SBEA
    rename GDPC1 GDP
    rename A261RX1Q020SBE GDI

    generate time = qofd(daten)
    format time %tq
    drop if missing(GDP)
    drop if time < tq(1958q1)
    drop if time > tq(2005q4)
    tsset time

    generate tbill = 100*(365*TB3MS/100)/(360-91*TB3MS/100)
    generate spread = GS10 - tbill
    generate growthrate_GDP = (log(GDP)-log(L.GDP))*100
    generate growthrate_GDI = (log(GDI)-log(L.GDI))*100
```

```
reg growthrate_GDP L4.spread, robust
predict for_GDP
reg growthrate_GDI L4.spread, robust
predict for_GDI
```

- c.

```
reg growthrate_GDP L4.spread L4.growthrate_GDP L4.growthrate_GDI, robust
predict for_GDP_1c
reg growthrate_GDI L4.spread L4.growthrate_GDP L4.growthrate_GDI, robust
predict for_GDI_1c
```
- d.

```
drop if time < tq(1959q1)
varsoc GDP GDI, maxlag(12)
var GDP GDI, lags(2)
vecrank GDP GDI, trend(constant) lags(2)
```