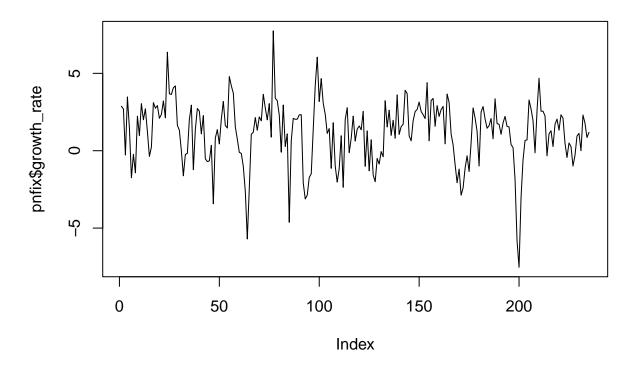
(a) Transform the series into quarterly growth rates.

```
pnfix <- mutate(pnfix, growth_rate = (pnfix / lag(pnfix)- 1) * 100)
pnfix <- na.omit(pnfix)
plot(pnfix$growth_rate, type="l")</pre>
```



(b) Estimate an AR(4) model. Report using heteroskedastic-consistent standard errors.

```
model_ar4_rb <- lm_robust(growth_rate~ lag(growth_rate, 1)</pre>
                          + lag(growth_rate, 2) + lag(growth_rate, 3)
                          + lag(growth_rate, 4),
                          data = pnfix,
                          se_type = "HC2")
summary(model_ar4_rb)
##
## Call:
## lm_robust(formula = growth_rate ~ lag(growth_rate, 1) + lag(growth_rate,
##
       2) + lag(growth_rate, 3) + lag(growth_rate, 4), data = pnfix,
##
       se type = "HC2")
##
## Standard error type: HC2
##
## Coefficients:
                       Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) CI Lower CI Upper DF
##
## (Intercept)
                        0.49115
                                   0.14848 3.3077 1.094e-03 0.19856
                                                                       0.78374 226
## lag(growth_rate, 1) 0.50161
                                   0.07670 6.5402 4.050e-10 0.35048
                                                                       0.65274 226
## lag(growth_rate, 2) 0.16832
                                   0.07068 2.3813 1.808e-02 0.02904
                                                                       0.30761 226
                                   0.06296 -0.4159 6.779e-01 -0.15024
## lag(growth_rate, 3) -0.02618
                                                                       0.09787 226
## lag(growth_rate, 4) -0.06827
                                   0.05269 -1.2956 1.964e-01 -0.17210 0.03556 226
## Multiple R-squared: 0.3431,
                                 Adjusted R-squared: 0.3314
## F-statistic: 24.79 on 4 and 226 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

(c) Repeat using the Newey-West standard errors, using M = 5.

```
model_ar4 <- lm(growth_rate~ lag(growth_rate, 1) + lag(growth_rate, 2)</pre>
                + lag(growth_rate, 3) + lag(growth_rate, 4),
                data = pnfix)
nw_se <- NeweyWest(model_ar4, lag = 5)</pre>
coeftest(model_ar4, vcov = nw_se)
##
## t test of coefficients:
##
##
                        Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                        0.491146
                                   0.145256 3.3813 0.0008501 ***
## lag(growth_rate, 1)
                        0.501609
                                   0.084749 5.9188 1.194e-08 ***
## lag(growth_rate, 2) 0.168321
                                   0.069927 2.4071 0.0168832 *
## lag(growth_rate, 3) -0.026183
                                   0.064694 -0.4047 0.6860627
## lag(growth rate, 4) -0.068269
                                   0.050779 -1.3444 0.1801588
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

(d) Comment on the magnitude and interpretation of the coefficients.

The coefficients indicate how past quarterly growth rates affect the current growth rate: Lag 1 Coefficient: Reflects the immediate past quarter's influence. Lag 2 Coefficient: Shows the impact from two quarters ago, indicating the persistence of growth effects. Lag 3 Coefficient: Captures the influence from three quarters ago, indicating longer-term effects. Lag 4 Coefficient: Represents the effect from a year ago, indicating seasonal or annual patterns. The magnitude of these coefficients show the persistence growth rates over time, showing the persistence or decay of economic shocks.