

#Import the dataset and make the required transformations

```
library(readxl)
Book1 <- read_excel("Demographic_crisis_revisited.xlsx",
  sheet = "Data")
head(Book1)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 × 9
##   Year Capital `GDP_(constant US$)` Population Relative_Change_popu...1 Indicator
##   <dbl>   <dbl>           <dbl>      <dbl>           <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 1971     NA             NA      8536.             NA             NA
## 2 1972     NA             NA      8576.           0.00466           0
## 3 1973     NA             NA      8621.           0.00522           0
## 4 1974     NA             NA      8679.           0.00670           0
## 5 1975     NA             NA      8721.           0.00484           0
## 6 1976     NA             NA      8755.           0.00393           0
## # i abbreviated name: 'Relative_Change_population'
## # i 3 more variables: Workers <dbl>, Pensions <dbl>, Delta_pensions <dbl>
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
Book1$log_GDP_growth <- log(Book1$`GDP_(constant US$)` / lag(Book1$`GDP_(constant US$)`))

Book1$log_Capital_growth <- log(Book1$Capital / lag(Book1$Capital))

Book1$log_Workers_growth <- log(Book1$Workers / lag(Book1$Workers))
```

#Granger causality tests and stationarity tests

```
library(tseries)
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
library(lmtest)
```

```
## Loading required package: zoo
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   as.Date, as.Date.numeric
```

```
Book1$workers_change<-(Book1$Workers-lag(Book1$Workers))/lag(Book1$Workers)
Book1$Population_change<-(Book1$Population-lag(Book1$Population))/lag(Book1$Population)
Book1$log_pop_change<-log(Book1$Population,lag(Book1$Population))
#The Granger causality tests show that the population change causes changes in the logged differences in GDP with 8 lags behind
grangertest(Book1$log_GDP_growth~Book1$log_pop_change,order=8)
```

```
## Granger causality test
##
## Model 1: Book1$log_GDP_growth ~ Lags(Book1$log_GDP_growth, 1:8) + Lags(Book1$log_pop_change, 1:8)
## Model 2: Book1$log_GDP_growth ~ Lags(Book1$log_GDP_growth, 1:8)
##   Res.Df Df       F Pr(>F)
## 1      17
## 2      25 -8 2.7795 0.03638 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

#The granger causality tests show that the population change causes changes in the logged differences of the work ers with 5 laggs behind. To keep the statistical significance of the model we lag the population indicator 7 time s.

```
grangertest(Book1$workers_change~Book1$Population_change,order=4)
```

```
## Granger causality test
```

```
##
```

```
## Model 1: Book1$workers_change ~ Lags(Book1$workers_change, 1:4) + Lags(Book1$Population_change, 1:4)
```

```
## Model 2: Book1$workers_change ~ Lags(Book1$workers_change, 1:4)
```

```
##   Res.Df Df       F Pr(>F)
```

```
## 1      29
```

```
## 2      33 -4 2.7232 0.04867 *
```

```
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
grangertest(Book1$workers_change~Book1$Population_change,order=5)
```

```
## Granger causality test
```

```
##
```

```
## Model 1: Book1$workers_change ~ Lags(Book1$workers_change, 1:5) + Lags(Book1$Population_change, 1:5)
```

```
## Model 2: Book1$workers_change ~ Lags(Book1$workers_change, 1:5)
```

```
##   Res.Df Df       F Pr(>F)
```

```
## 1      26
```

```
## 2      31 -5 2.1031 0.09714 .
```

```
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

#The ADF tests for unit roots provide evidence against the possible lack of stationarity of the time series

```
adf.test(na.omit(Book1$log_GDP_growth),k=2)
```

```
##
```

```
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: na.omit(Book1$log_GDP_growth)
```

```
## Dickey-Fuller = -3.3049, Lag order = 2, p-value = 0.08455
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
adf.test(na.omit(Book1$log_Capital_growth),k=1)
```

```
## Warning in adf.test(na.omit(Book1$log_Capital_growth), k = 1): p-value smaller  
## than printed p-value
```

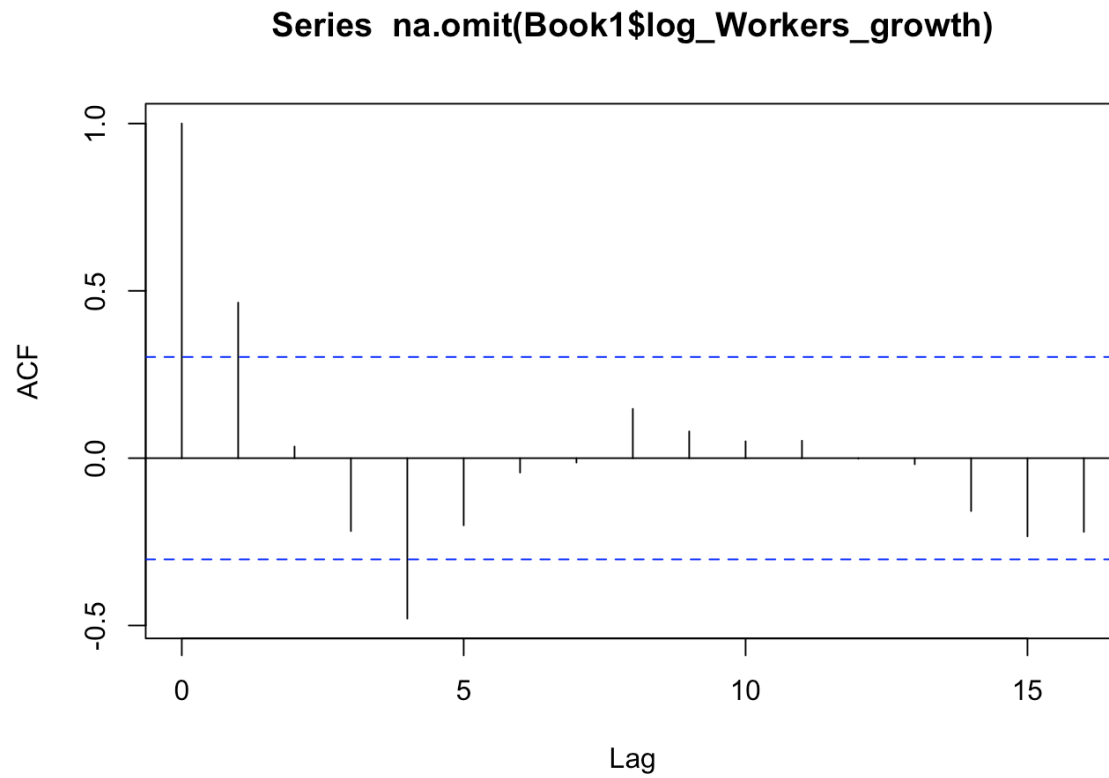
```
##  
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test  
##  
## data: na.omit(Book1$log_Capital_growth)  
## Dickey-Fuller = -4.6052, Lag order = 1, p-value = 0.01  
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
adf.test(na.omit(Book1$log_Workers_growth), k=3)
```

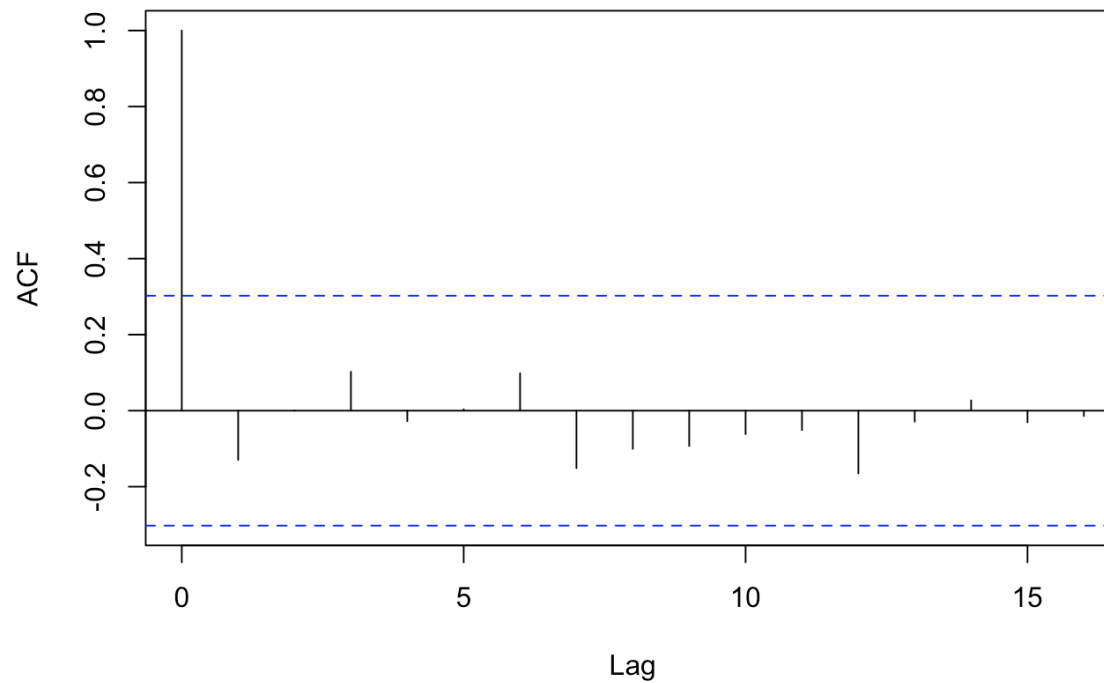
```
## Warning in adf.test(na.omit(Book1$log_Workers_growth), k = 3): p-value smaller  
## than printed p-value
```

```
##  
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test  
##  
## data: na.omit(Book1$log_Workers_growth)  
## Dickey-Fuller = -4.8724, Lag order = 3, p-value = 0.01  
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

```
#The ACF plot further demonstrate that those series cannot be non-stationary because in all of them the autocorre  
lation either vanishes after the first lag or is not statistically significant  
acf(na.omit(Book1$log_Workers_growth))
```

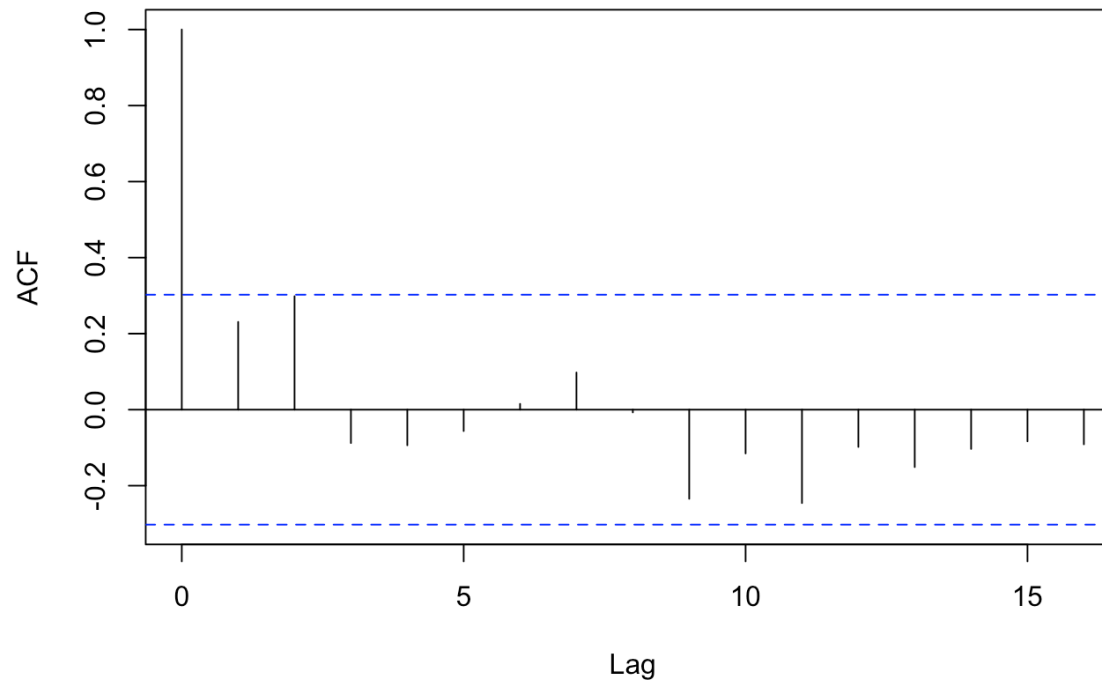


```
acf(na.omit(Book1$log_Capital_growth))
```

Series na.omit(Book1\$log_Capital_growth)

```
acf(na.omit(Book1$log_GDP_growth))
```

Series na.omit(Book1\$log_GDP_growth)



#Table 1 models

```
library(lmtest)
Book1$lag_workers_ind <- Book1$log_Workers_growth*lag(Book1$Indicator,7)
model1 <- lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth + lag_workers_ind, data = Book1)
model2<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth , data = Book1)
model3<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth +lag_workers_ind, data = Book1)
stargazer::stargazer(model1,model2,model3,type="text")
```

```
##
## =====
##                               Dependent variable:
##                               -----
##                               log_GDP_growth
##                               (1)          (2)          (3)
## -----
## log_Capital_growth      -0.014          -0.018          -0.016
##                          (0.027)        (0.025)        (0.024)
##
## lag_workers_ind         1.603***
##                          (0.412)
##
## log_Workers_growth      0.952***        0.717***
##                          (0.199)        (0.222)
##
## Constant                0.019**        0.021***        0.021***
##                          (0.007)        (0.007)        (0.006)
## -----
## Observations            42              42              42
## R2                      0.286          0.376          0.439
## Adjusted R2             0.249          0.344          0.395
## Residual Std. Error    0.046 (df = 39)  0.043 (df = 39)  0.041 (df = 38)
## F Statistic            7.792*** (df = 2; 39) 11.739*** (df = 2; 39) 9.923*** (df = 3; 38)
## =====
## Note:                                *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
```

```
#Table 2 adequacy checks
bptest(model1)
```

```
##
## studentized Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: model1
## BP = 2.1084, df = 2, p-value = 0.3485
```

```
dwtest(model1)
```



```
##  
## Durbin-Watson test  
##  
## data: model1  
## DW = 1.264, p-value = 0.004973  
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

```
bptest(model2)
```

```
##  
## studentized Breusch-Pagan test  
##  
## data: model2  
## BP = 2.3059, df = 2, p-value = 0.3157
```

```
dwtest(model2)
```

```
##  
## Durbin-Watson test  
##  
## data: model2  
## DW = 1.9753, p-value = 0.445  
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

```
bptest(model3)
```

```
##  
## studentized Breusch-Pagan test  
##  
## data: model3  
## BP = 3.6861, df = 3, p-value = 0.2974
```

```
dwtest(model3)
```

```
##  
## Durbin-Watson test  
##  
## data: model3  
## DW = 1.7634, p-value = 0.1739  
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

```
car::vif(model1)
```

```
## log_Capital_growth lag_workers_ind  
##          1.001096          1.001096
```

```
car::vif(model2)
```

```
## log_Capital_growth log_Workers_growth  
##          1.000014          1.000014
```

```
car::vif(model3)
```

```
## log_Capital_growth log_Workers_growth lag_workers_ind  
##          1.001679          1.355129          1.356594
```

```
#Robustness checks
```

```

# Create Separate Crisis Dummies
Book1$lag_workers_ind <- Book1$log_Workers_growth*lag(Book1$Indicator,7)
Book1$Year<-as.numeric(Book1$Year)
Book1$BulgarianCrisis <- ifelse(Book1$Year >= 1995 & Book1$Year <= 1997, 1, 0)
Book1$FinancialCrisis <- ifelse(Book1$Year >= 2007 & Book1$Year <= 2009, 1, 0)
Book1$CovidCrisis <- ifelse(Book1$Year >= 2020 & Book1$Year <= 2022, 1, 0)

# Create Combined Crisis Dummy
Book1$AnyCrisis <- ifelse(Book1$BulgarianCrisis == 1 |
                          Book1$FinancialCrisis == 1 |
                          Book1$CovidCrisis == 1, 1, 0)

model4<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth +lag_workers_ind+BulgarianCrisis, data = Book
1)
model5<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth +lag_workers_ind+FinancialCrisis, data = Book
1)
model6<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth +lag_workers_ind+CovidCrisis, data = Book1)
model7<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth+lag_workers_ind+BulgarianCrisis, data = Book1)
model8<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +lag_workers_ind+FinancialCrisis, data = Book1)
model9<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +lag_workers_ind+CovidCrisis, data = Book1)
model10<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth+log_Workers_growth+BulgarianCrisis, data = Book1)
model11<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth+FinancialCrisis, data = Book1)
model12<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth+CovidCrisis, data = Book1)
#Table 3 robustnes checks
stargazer::stargazer(model4,model7,model8,model9,model10,model11,model12,type="text")

```

```
##
## =====
##
##                                     Dependent variable:
## -----
##                                     log_GDP_growth
##                                     (4)
## (1) (2) (3)
## (5) (6) (7)
## -----
## log_Capital_growth      -0.025      -0.018      -0.014      -0.014
## -0.027      -0.018      -0.018
## (0.023)      (0.023)      (0.027)      (0.028)
## (0.023)      (0.026)      (0.026)
##
## log_Workers_growth      0.966***
## 1.110***      0.952***      0.956***
## (0.180)      (0.219)
## (0.180)      (0.203)      (0.201)
##
## lag_workers_ind      0.478      1.532***      1.618***      1.637***
## (0.417)      (0.415)      (0.424)      (0.417)
##
## BulgarianCrisis      -0.073***      -0.031
## -0.083***
## (0.025)      (0.028)
## (0.023)
##
## FinancialCrisis      -0.005
## 0.0003
## (0.028)
## (0.026)
##
## CovidCrisis      0.020
## 0.012
## (0.028)
## (0.026)
##
## Constant      0.027***      0.021***      0.019**      0.018**
## 0.027***      0.021***      0.020***
## (0.006)      (0.007)      (0.008)      (0.007)
## (0.006)      (0.007)      (0.007)
```

```
##
## -----
## Observations      42      42      42      42      42
42      42      42
## R2      0.546      0.308      0.286      0.295
0.530      0.376      0.379
## Adjusted R2      0.497      0.253      0.230      0.239
0.493      0.326      0.330
## Residual Std. Error  0.038 (df = 37)  0.046 (df = 38)  0.047 (df = 38)  0.046 (df = 38)
0.038 (df = 38)  0.043 (df = 38)  0.043 (df = 38)
## F Statistic      11.116*** (df = 4; 37) 5.638*** (df = 3; 38) 5.078*** (df = 3; 38) 5.299*** (df = 3; 38) 1
4.265*** (df = 3; 38) 7.625*** (df = 3; 38) 7.737*** (df = 3; 38)
## =====
=====
## Note:
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

#Table 4 robustness checks
model_pensions<-lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth +log_Workers_growth +lag_workers_ind+BulgarianCrisis+Delta
_pensions, data = Book1)
stargazer::stargazer(model4,model_pensions,type="text")
```

```
##
## =====
##                               Dependent variable:
##                               -----
##                               log_GDP_growth
##                               (1)           (2)
## -----
## log_Capital_growth      -0.025          -0.038*
##                          (0.023)         (0.020)
##
## log_Workers_growth      0.966***        0.297
##                          (0.219)         (0.280)
##
## lag_workers_ind         0.478           0.863**
##                          (0.417)         (0.378)
##
## BulgarianCrisis         -0.073***       -0.049**
##                          (0.025)         (0.023)
##
## Delta_pensions          -2.083***
##                          (0.635)
##
## Constant                0.027***        0.014*
##                          (0.006)         (0.007)
## -----
## Observations            42              33
## R2                      0.546           0.721
## Adjusted R2             0.497           0.669
## Residual Std. Error     0.038 (df = 37)  0.032 (df = 27)
## F Statistic             11.116*** (df = 4; 37) 13.922*** (df = 5; 27)
## =====
## Note:                    *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
```

```
bptest(model_pensions)
```

```
##
## studentized Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: model_pensions
## BP = 17.539, df = 5, p-value = 0.003583
```

```
dwtest(model_pensions)
```

```
##  
## Durbin-Watson test  
##  
## data: model_pensions  
## DW = 2.1684, p-value = 0.5289  
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

```
shapiro.test(model_pensions$residuals)
```

```
##  
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
##  
## data: model_pensions$residuals  
## W = 0.98363, p-value = 0.8869
```

```
stargazer::stargazer(model4,model7,model8,model10,model11,model_pensions,type="text")
```

```
##
## =====
##
##                                     Dependent variable:
## -----
##                                     log_GDP_growth
##                                     (1)          (2)          (3)          (4)
## (5)          (6)
## -----
## log_Capital_growth      -0.025          -0.018          -0.014          -0.027
## -0.018          -0.038*
## (0.023)          (0.023)          (0.027)          (0.028)          (0.023)
## (0.026)          (0.020)
##
## log_Workers_growth      0.966***
## 0.952***          0.297
## (0.219)
## (0.203)          (0.280)
##
## lag_workers_ind          0.478          1.532***          1.618***
## 0.863**
## (0.417)          (0.415)          (0.424)
## (0.378)
##
## BulgarianCrisis      -0.073***          -0.031
## -0.049**
## (0.025)          (0.028)
## (0.023)
##
## FinancialCrisis          -0.005
## 0.0003
## (0.026)
##
## Delta_pensions      -2.083***
## (0.635)
##
## Constant          0.027***          0.021***          0.019**          0.027***
## 0.021***          0.014*
```



```
## (0.006) (0.007) (0.008) (0.006)
## (0.007)
##
## -----
## Observations 42 42 42 42
42 33
## R2 0.546 0.308 0.286 0.530
0.376 0.721
## Adjusted R2 0.497 0.253 0.230 0.493
0.326 0.669
## Residual Std. Error 0.038 (df = 37) 0.046 (df = 38) 0.047 (df = 38) 0.038 (df = 38)
0.043 (df = 38) 0.032 (df = 27)
## F Statistic 11.116*** (df = 4; 37) 5.638*** (df = 3; 38) 5.078*** (df = 3; 38) 14.265*** (df = 3; 38)
7.625*** (df = 3; 38) 13.922*** (df = 5; 27)
## =====
=====
## Note:
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
```

```
library(sandwich)
library(lmtest)
#Robust SE to back up the claim in the paper
model_pensions <- lm(log_GDP_growth ~ log_Capital_growth + log_Workers_growth +
  lag_workers_ind + BulgarianCrisis + Delta_pensions,
  data = Book1)

robust_se <- vcovHC(model_pensions, type = "HC1")

summary_robust <- coeftest(model_pensions, vcov = robust_se)

print(summary_robust)
```

```
##
## t test of coefficients:
##
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.0138868  0.0091625  1.5156  0.14124
## log_Capital_growth -0.0383071  0.0191742 -1.9978  0.05590 .
## log_Workers_growth  0.2967344  0.3807385  0.7794  0.44254
## lag_workers_ind     0.8627166  0.4396196  1.9624  0.06010 .
## BulgarianCrisis   -0.0492922  0.0259107 -1.9024  0.06784 .
## Delta_pensions    -2.0826030  0.9849246 -2.1145  0.04385 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```