

1. Unit root test used to check that the variables are stationary series or not.

The hypothesis are the followings. $H_0: \alpha \geq 0$ and we find out that P-value ≥ 1 which is larger than 0.05. Hence, There isn't unit root and the series of X is non stationary.

For y , we test whether $H_0: \gamma \geq 0$ or not. The result shows P-value = 0.907 which is greater than 0.05 thus, We fail to reject null hypothesis. Hence, There isn't unit root and the series of y is non stationary.

To find the order of integration since we know the series are not integrated at order 0. We need to test whether the series are integrated at order 1 or not by performing unit root test of ΔX_t and ΔY_t . $H_0: \gamma \geq 0$ and $H_0: \alpha = 0$ and we got P-values from MacKinnon approximate equals to 0.000 < 0.05 . Thus we reject the null hypothesis so, x and y series is stationary at $IC(1)$

```
. tsset t
      time variable: t, 1 to 500
      delta: 1 unit
```

```
. dfuller y, trend lag(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 498

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller			
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value	
Z(t)	1.000	-3.980	-3.420	-3.130

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 1.0000

D.y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
L1.	.0001178	.0001179	1.00	0.318	-.0001137	.0003494
LD.	.6997015	.0248993	28.10	0.000	.6507799	.7486231
_trend	2.897751	1.159296	2.50	0.013	.619992	5.175511
_cons	1811.233	147.0426	12.32	0.000	1522.327	2100.139

```
. dfuller d.y, trend lag(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 497

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller			
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value	
Z(t)	-10.554	-3.980	-3.420	-3.130

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D2.y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
D.y						
L1.	-.2787856	.0264156	-10.55	0.000	-.3306866	-.2268845
LD.	-.32127	.0373756	-8.60	0.000	-.3947051	-.2478349
_trend	3.631984	.3708318	9.79	0.000	2.903379	4.36059
_cons	1678.082	154.4788	10.86	0.000	1374.564	1981.6

```
. dfuller x, trend lag(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 498

		Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	0.601	-3.980	-3.420	-3.130

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.9970

D.x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x						
L1.	.0001061	.0001764	0.60	0.548	-.0002405	.0004526
LD.	.46018	.0349881	13.15	0.000	.3914361	.5289239
_trend	4.166909	1.14105	3.65	0.000	1.924999	6.408818
_cons	2128.626	140.0551	15.20	0.000	1853.449	2403.803

```
. dfuller d.x, trend lag(1) regress
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 497

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-10.657	-3.980	-3.420

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

D2.x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
D.x						
L1.	-.4007114	.0376021	-10.66	0.000	-.4745915	-.3268312
LD.	-.414172	.0358603	-11.55	0.000	-.4846298	-.3437141
_trend	3.508317	.3506567	10.00	0.000	2.819351	4.197283
_cons	1596.429	147.0971	10.85	0.000	1307.415	1885.444

. vecrank y x, trend(t) lags(1/1) max → Linear Trend

2.

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: trend Number of obs = 499
Sample: 2 - 500 Lags = 1

maximum				trace	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	4	-7387.4577	.	790.3357	18.17
1	7	-6992.3441	0.79477	0.1085*	3.74
2	8	-6992.2899	0.00022		

maximum				max	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	4	-7387.4577	.	790.2272	16.87
1	7	-6992.3441	0.79477	0.1085	3.74
2	8	-6992.2899	0.00022		

. vecrank y x, trend(rt) lags(1/1) max → Restricted Trend

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: rtrend Number of obs = 499
Sample: 2 - 500 Lags = 1

maximum				trace	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	2	-8050.4781	.	2116.3764	25.32
1	6	-7075.2453	0.97993	165.9107	12.25
2	8	-6992.2899	0.28286		

maximum				max	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	2	-8050.4781	.	1950.4657	18.96
1	6	-7075.2453	0.97993	165.9107	12.52
2	8	-6992.2899	0.28286		

. vecrank y x, trend(c) lags(1/1) max → Unrestricted Constant

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: constant Number of obs = 499
Sample: 2 - 500 Lags = 1

maximum				trace	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	2	-8050.4781	.	2086.8946	15.41
1	5	-7083.8611	0.97923	153.6607	3.76
2	6	-7007.0308	0.26504		

maximum				max	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	2	-8050.4781	.	1933.2339	14.07
1	5	-7083.8611	0.97923	153.6607	3.76
2	6	-7007.0308	0.26504		

. vecrank y x, trend(rc) lags(1/1) max → Restricted Constant

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: rconstant Number of obs = 499
Sample: 2 - 500 Lags = 1

maximum				trace	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	0	-8811.3759	.	3607.9616	19.96
1	4	-7091.9244	0.99898	169.0586	9.42
2	6	-7007.3951	0.28737		

maximum				max	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	0	-8811.3759	.	3438.9030	15.67
1	4	-7091.9244	0.99898	169.0586	9.24
2	6	-7007.3951	0.28737		

. vecrank y x, trend(n) lags(1/1) max → No trend.

Johansen tests for cointegration
Trend: none
Sample: 2 - 500
Number of obs = 499
Lags = 1

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	0	-8811.3759	.	3204.1196	12.53
1	3	-7211.7591	0.99836	4.8860	3.84
2	4	-7209.3161	0.00974		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	0	-8811.3759	.	3199.2337	11.44
1	3	-7211.7591	0.99836	4.8860	3.84
2	4	-7209.3161	0.00974		

3. One lag term

Two lag term

. vecrank y x, trend(t) lags(1) max

Johansen tests for cointegration
Trend: trend
Sample: 2 - 500
Number of obs = 499
Lags = 1

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	4	-7387.4577	.	790.3357	18.17
1	7	-6992.3441	0.79477	0.1085*	3.74
2	8	-6992.2899	0.00022		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	4	-7387.4577	.	790.2272	16.87
1	7	-6992.3441	0.79477	0.1085	3.74
2	8	-6992.2899	0.00022		

. vecrank y x, trend(t) lags(2) max

Johansen tests for cointegration
Trend: trend
Sample: 3 - 500
Number of obs = 498
Lags = 2

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	8	-6795.5337	.	187.5771	18.17
1	11	-6703.3826	0.30932	3.2749*	3.74
2	12	-6701.7451	0.00655		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	8	-6795.5337	.	184.3022	16.87
1	11	-6703.3826	0.30932	3.2749	3.74
2	12	-6701.7451	0.00655		

Three lag term

4. With one lag term, the model with the linear trend is statistically insignificant in 5% critical value ($0.1085 < 3.74$)
 $H_0: r=1$ and $H_1: r \geq 1$. Thus we accept null hypothesis. The cointegration is at most 1

. vecrank y x, trend(t) lags(3) max

Johansen tests for cointegration
Trend: trend
Sample: 4 - 500
Number of obs = 497
Lags = 3

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	12	-6756.658	.	140.0434	18.17
1	15	-6688.113	0.24106	2.9534*	3.74
2	16	-6686.6363	0.00592		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	12	-6756.658	.	137.0900	16.87
1	15	-6688.113	0.24106	2.9534	3.74
2	16	-6686.6363	0.00592		

With 2 lag term, the model with the linear trend is statistically insignificant in 5% critical value ($3.2749 < 3.74$)
 $H_0: r=1$ and $H_1: r \geq 1$. Thus we accept null hypothesis. The cointegration is at

most 1

With 8 lag term, the model with the linear trend is statistically insignificant

in 5% critical value (2.9584_{crit})

$H_0: r=1$ and $H_1: r \geq 1$. Thus we accept null hypothesis. The cointegration is at

most 1

5.

```
. vec y x
```

Vector error-correction model

```
Sample: 3 - 500      Number of obs = 498
                    AIC      = 27.18032
Log likelihood = -6758.899      HQIC     = 27.21018
Det(Sigma_ml) = 2.11e+09      SBIC      = 27.25641
```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_y	4	213.415	0.9995	964110.3	0.0000
D_x	4	263.876	0.9982	280728.2	0.0000

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
D_y						
_cel						
L1.	-.427199	.0483639	-8.83	0.000	-.5219905	-.3324075
y						
LD.	.4022605	.0224005	17.96	0.000	.3583563	.4461646
x						
LD.	.4814843	.0598769	8.04	0.000	.3641276	.5988409
_cons	171.4546	44.03061	3.89	0.000	85.15624	257.7531
D_x						
_cel						
L1.	.2903827	.0597995	4.86	0.000	.1731779	.4075875
y						
LD.	.5734396	.0276971	20.70	0.000	.5191544	.6277249
x						
LD.	.3676105	.0740347	4.97	0.000	.2225051	.5127159
_cons	252.237	54.44157	4.63	0.000	145.5335	358.9405

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	1	8.09e+08	0.0000

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_cel						
y	1	.	.	.	.	.
x	-1.500176	.0000527	-2.8e+04	0.000	-1.50028	-1.500073
_cons	-577.9622	.	.	.	.	.

```
. vec y x, lag(2)
```

Vector error-correction model

```
Sample: 3 - 500      Number of obs = 498
                    AIC      = 27.18032
Log likelihood = -6758.899      HQIC     = 27.21018
Det(Sigma_ml) = 2.11e+09      SBIC      = 27.25641
```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_y	4	213.415	0.9995	964110.3	0.0000
D_x	4	263.876	0.9982	280728.2	0.0000

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
D_y						
_cel						
L1.	-.427199	.0483639	-8.83	0.000	-.5219905	-.3324075
y						
LD.	.4022605	.0224005	17.96	0.000	.3583563	.4461646
x						
LD.	.4814843	.0598769	8.04	0.000	.3641276	.5988409
_cons	171.4546	44.03061	3.89	0.000	85.15624	257.7531
D_x						
_cel						
L1.	.2903827	.0597995	4.86	0.000	.1731779	.4075875
y						
LD.	.5734396	.0276971	20.70	0.000	.5191544	.6277249
x						
LD.	.3676105	.0740347	4.97	0.000	.2225051	.5127159
_cons	252.237	54.44157	4.63	0.000	145.5335	358.9405

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	1	8.09e+08	0.0000

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_cel						
y	1	.	.	.	.	.
x	-1.500176	.0000527	-2.8e+04	0.000	-1.50028	-1.500073
_cons	-577.9622	.	.	.	.	.

```
. vec y x, lag(3)
```

Vector error-correction model

```
Sample: 4 - 500
Log likelihood = -6727.439
Det(Sigma_ml) = 1.96e+09
Number of obs   =    497
AIC             =   27.1245
HQIC            =   27.16771
SBIC            =   27.23459
```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_y	6	211.673	0.9995	980003.4	0.0000
D_x	6	253.098	0.9984	305162.2	0.0000

		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
D_y	_ce1					
	L1.	-.3193909	.058155	-5.49	0.000	-.4333726 -.2054092
	y					
	LD.	.3553209	.0559202	6.35	0.000	.2457194 .4649225
	L2D.	.0174858	.0312998	0.56	0.576	-.0438607 .0788323
	x					
D_x	LD.	.6042668	.0763396	7.92	0.000	.4546439 .7538896
	L2D.	.0521968	.0634683	0.82	0.411	-.0721988 .1765925
	_cons	181.5838	45.38519	4.00	0.000	92.63049 270.5372
	_ce1					
	L1.	.4434064	.0695359	6.38	0.000	.3071185 .5796943
	y					
D_x	LD.	.4713427	.0668638	7.05	0.000	.3402922 .6023932
	L2D.	.012763	.0374252	0.34	0.733	-.060589 .0861151
	x					
	LD.	.5220109	.0912792	5.72	0.000	.3431069 .700915
	L2D.	.0911602	.0758891	1.20	0.230	-.0575797 .2399001
	_cons	130.797	54.26707	2.41	0.016	24.43548 237.1585

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_ce1	1	6.64e+08	0.0000

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_ce1	y	1	.	.	.	.
	x	-1.500049	.0000582	-2.6e+04	0.000	-1.500163 -1.499935
	_cons	-.92.13439	.	.	.	.

1. In cell the model, the overall test for cointegrated equations are statistically significant $P > \chi^2$ is 0.00. The cointegration relation exist.

2. The optimal lags is lag 3 since it has lowest of SBIC of 27.23459

3. The long-term relationship or cointegrating equation is $Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_t$. Then, the CE from lag-3 model is

$$Y_t = 0.13429 + 1.50049 x_t.$$

4. The speed of adjustment of 3-lag model is -0.3193909 for y and 0.4434064 for x .

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