

## Assignment 9

### 1. Perform unit root test of series y and x.

. dfuller y, trend lags(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)	<b>1.000</b>	<b>-3.980</b>	<b>-3.420</b>	<b>-3.130</b>

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

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

. dfuller y, lags(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)	<b>10.999</b>	<b>-3.440</b>	<b>-2.870</b>	<b>-2.570</b>

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

D.y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
L1.	<b>.0003983</b>	<b>.0000362</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.0003272</b>	<b>.0004695</b>
LD.	<b>.7218985</b>	<b>.0233849</b>	<b>30.87</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.6759527</b>	<b>.7678444</b>
_cons	<b>1773.23</b>	<b>147.0277</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1484.355</b>	<b>2062.105</b>

. dfuller d.y, trend lags(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)	<b>-10.554</b>	<b>-3.980</b>	<b>-3.420</b>	<b>-3.130</b>

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

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

. dfuller x, trend lags(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)	<b>0.601</b>	<b>-3.980</b>	<b>-3.420</b>	<b>-3.130</b>

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

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

. dfuller x, lags(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)	13.875	-3.440	-2.870	-2.570

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

D.x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x						
L1.	.0007222	.0000521	13.88	0.000	.00062	.0008245
LD.	.5003968	.033621	14.88	0.000	.4343393	.5664543
_cons	2103.573	141.6193	14.85	0.000	1825.324	2381.822

. dfuller d.x, trend lags(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	-3.130

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

According to Unit Root Test, to check whether the dependent variable x and y are stationary or not, we set  $H_0 : \alpha_1 = 0$ , p-value is 1.0000 which is  $> 0.05$ , we reject  $H_0$ . Therefore, there is a unit root test. The model is nonstationary. Next, we perform the test without trend, we set  $H_0 : \gamma = 0$ . The p-value  $> 0.05$ , we reject  $H_0$ . There exists the unit root test and the model is nonstationary. After that we perform the test at integrated level 1, the MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) is 0.0000 which is  $> 0.05$ . Therefore, there is no unit root test. The model is





v)

. vecrank y x, trend(n) lags(1/1) max

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: none Number of obs = 499  
Sample: 2 - 500 Lags = 1

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maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	0	-8811.3759	.	3204.1194	12.53
1	3	-7211.7592	0.99836	4.8860	3.84
2	4	-7209.3162	0.00974		

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maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	0	-8811.3759	.	3199.2334	11.44
1	3	-7211.7592	0.99836	4.8860	3.84
2	4	-7209.3162	0.00974		

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3. Perform cointegration test of series y and x using set up of linear trend with (i) one lag term; (ii) two lag terms; and (iii) three lag terms.

i)

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

Johansen tests for cointegration

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

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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		

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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		

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The two lag terms with linear trend is statistically insignificant in 5% critical value ( $3.2749 < 3.74$ ), we fail to reject  $H_0$ . Therefore, one lag term with linear trend is cointegrated at rank = 1 or there is 1 cointegrating equation.

The three lag term with linear trend is statistically insignificant in 5% critical value ( $2.9534 < 3.84$ ), we fail to reject  $H_0$ . Therefore, one lag term with linear trend is cointegrated at rank = 1 or there is 1 cointegrating equation.

**5. Estimated VECM models of y and x using (i) one lag term; (ii) two lag terms; and (iii) three lag terms. Determine the optimal lags. Specify cointegrating equation and speed of adjustment parameters.**

i)

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. vec y x, lags(1/1)
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Vector error-correction model

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Sample: 2 - 500                               Number of obs   =      499
                                                AIC              =    28.41227
Log likelihood = -7083.861                     HQIC            =    28.42883
Det(Sigma_ml) = 7.34e+09                       SBIC            =    28.45448
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Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_y	2	331.479	0.9988	399343.6	0.0000
D_x	2	430.726	0.9953	105050.2	0.0000

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_y</b>						
_cel1						
L1.	-1.303404	.0095397	-136.63	0.000	-1.322102	-1.284707
_cons	-107.843	69.40373	-1.55	0.120	-243.8718	28.18583
<b>D_x</b>						
_cel1						
L1.	-.8364345	.0123959	-67.48	0.000	-.8607301	-.812139
_cons	168.0502	90.1839	1.86	0.062	-8.706965	344.8074



D_x							
_ce1	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
_ce1	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]
_ce1						
	y	1	.	.	.	.
	x	-1.500176	.0000527	-2.8e+04	0.000	-1.50028 -1.500073
	_cons	-577.9622	.	.	.	.

iii)

. vec y x, lags(3/3)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 4 - 500	Number of obs	=	497
	AIC	=	27.1245
Log likelihood = -6727.439	HQIC	=	27.16771
Det(Sigma_ml) = 1.96e+09	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					
	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
D_x	_ce1						
	L1.	.4434064	.0695359	6.38	0.000	.3071185	.5796943
	y						
	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	.	.	.	.

According to the estimated VECM model, cointegrating equation is statistically significant with a p-value of 0.0000 which is less than 0.05 and the optimal lag term is lag term = 3 since it has the lowest SBIC which is SBIC = 27.23459 implies that there is less error among others. The cointegrating equation is  $Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_t$  or  $Y_t = 92.13439 + 1.5X_t$  and has the speed of adjustment of  $Y = -0.3193$  and  $X = 0.4434$ .