

## EE325 STATA session III

### Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation

1. **Table 11.1** The relationship between compensation and employment size

$$Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + u_i$$

Is the Homogenous assumption valid? If the assumption on Homogenous does not hold, perform GLS estimation. Assume population variance is known.

Methods of Weighted Least Squares

$$\frac{Y_i}{\sigma_i} = \beta_1 \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_i} \right) + \beta_2 \left( \frac{X_i}{\sigma_i} \right) + \left( \frac{u_i}{\sigma_i} \right)$$

2. **Table 11.5** R&D Expenditure, Sales, and Profits in 14 Industry Groupings in the United States, 2005 Since the cross-sectional data presented in this table are quite heterogenous, in a regression of R&D on sales, heteroscedasticity is likely. The regression results are as follows:

$$R\&D_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 Sales_i + u_i$$

3. **Table 10.7** U.S. consumption expenditure for the period 1947-2000

$$\ln Consumption_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \ln income_t + \beta_3 \ln wealth_t + \beta_4 \ln interest_t + u_t$$

- a) Interpret the results
- b) Obtain the residuals and standardized residuals from the preceding regression. What can you surmise about the presence of autocorrelation in these residuals.
- c) Estimate the Durbin-Watson d statistics and comment on the nature of autocorrelation present in the data.