

1.

. 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)	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

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Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller			
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value	
Z(t)	10.999	-3.440	-2.870	-2.570

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

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

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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 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)	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 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

We test unit root test to see whether the dependent variable x and y are stationary or not. Hence, we perform the hypothesis test, $H_0 : \alpha_1 = 0$, from the test, p-value is 1.0000 which is > 0.05 , therefore, H_0 is rejected and there is unit root and the model is nonstationary. Such that we perform the test without trend, $H_0 : \gamma = 0$, from the test, p-value > 0.05 and H_0 is rejected, and there exists unit root and the model is nonstationary. Then,

we perform the test with integrated level 1, from the test, MacKinnon approximate p-value for $Z(t)$ is $0.0000 > 0.05$ such that there is no unit root and the model is stationary at $X \sim I(1)$ and $Y \sim I(1)$, hence, there is a long run relationship between these two variables.

2.

(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	
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			

(ii)

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

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			

(iii)

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

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			

(iv)

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

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	.	3593.1922	19.96
1	4	-7096.9792	0.99896	164.3988	9.42
2	6	-7014.7798	0.28069		

maximum				max	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	critical value
0	0	-8811.3759	.	3428.7934	15.67
1	4	-7096.9792	0.99896	164.3988	9.24
2	6	-7014.7798	0.28069		

(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

maximum				trace	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	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		

maximum				max	5%
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	statistic	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		

3.

(i)

4.

From the test, we set the null hypothesis of $H_0 : r = 1$ and $H_1 : r > 2$. One lag term with linear trend is statistically insignificant in 5% critical value ($0.1085 < 3.74$), therefore, we failed to reject H_0 , hence one lag term with linear trend is cointegrated at rank = 1 or there is 1 cointegrating equation.

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

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

5.

(i)

```
. vec y x, lags(1/1)

Vector error-correction model

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

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]	
D_y						
_ce1						
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
D_x						
_ce1						
L1.	-.8364345	.0123959	-67.48	0.000	-.8607301	-.812139
_cons	168.0502	90.1839	1.86	0.062	-8.706965	344.8074

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_ce1	1	1.71e+10	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	-1.500508	.0000115	-1.3e+05	0.000	-1.500531	-1.500486
_cons	-1678.204	.	.	.	.	.

for $X = 0.4434$.