

# Economic Forecasting

## Exercise Sheet 2 Solutions

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- (a) Figure 1 shows the variable NYSE. It displays a very obvious non-linear trend.

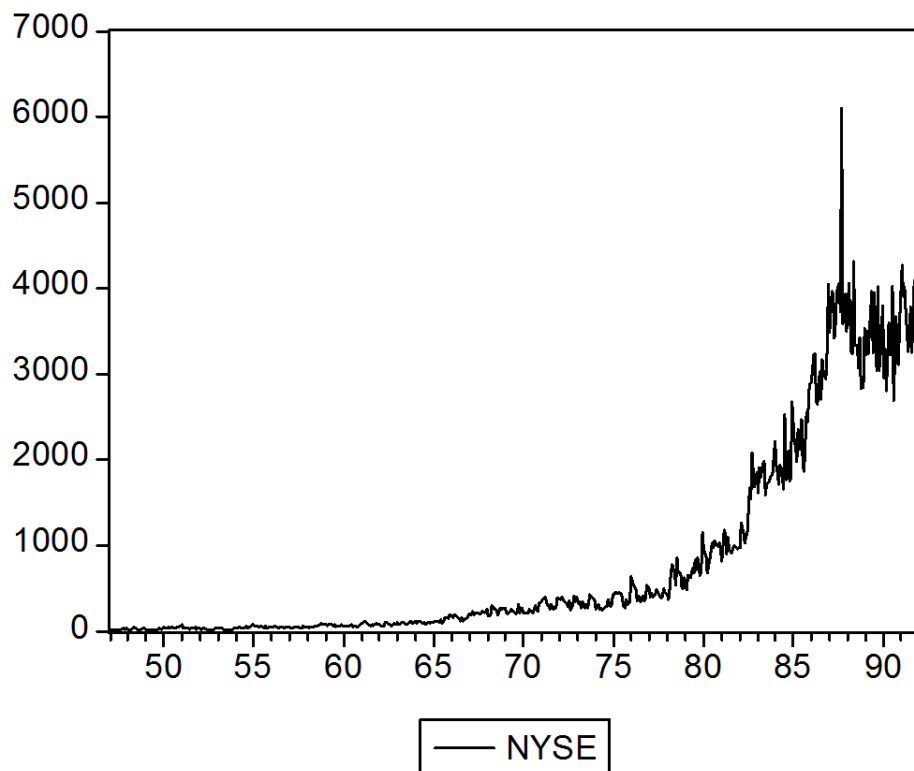


Figure 1: New York Stock Exchange: Volume 1947:01–1992:02

- (b) The estimates for the quadratic trend model are:

Dependent Variable: NYSE  
Method: Least Squares  
Date: 02/06/13 Time: 15:31  
Sample: 1947M01 1992M02  
Included observations: 542

```

=====
Variable      Coefficient      Std. Error      t-Statistic      Prob.
=====
C              536.4267         50.32188        10.65991         0.0000
@TREND        -9.204234         0.429674        -21.42143         0.0000
@TREND*@TREND 0.028411         0.000769         36.94912         0.0000
=====
R-squared          0.896102      Mean dependent var      820.9982
Adjusted R-squared 0.895716      S.D. dependent var      1213.746
S.E. of regression 391.9546      Akaike info criterion   14.78569
Sum squared resid  82805727      Schwarz criterion        14.80946
Log likelihood     -4003.922     Hannan-Quinn criter.    14.79499
F-statistic        2324.389     Durbin-Watson stat      0.487013
Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000
=====

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Note that all three coefficients are statistically significant (the final column gives *P-values* which are all less than 0.05 showing that all coefficients are significantly different from zero at the 5% level. The positive quadratic term means that the equation forecast will have a U-shape with a minimum at the point

$$-9.204234 + 2 * 0.028411 * t = 0 \text{ or } t = 161.98.$$

Observation 162 corresponds to period 1960m7.

- (c) The estimates for the cubic trend model are:

Dependent Variable: NYSE  
Method: Least Squares  
Date: 02/06/13 Time: 16:16  
Sample: 1947M01 1992M02  
Included observations: 542

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=====
Variable      Coefficient      Std. Error      t-Statistic      Prob.
=====
C              -89.25834        52.95417        -1.685577         0.0925
@TREND         4.738587         0.848466         5.584886         0.0000
=====

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@TREND*@TREND	-0.036080	0.003646	-9.894747	0.0000
@TREND*@TREND*@TREND	7.95E-05	4.43E-06	17.93810	0.0000
=====				
R-squared	0.934986	Mean dependent var	820.9982	
Adjusted R-squared	0.934624	S.D. dependent var	213.746	
S.E. of regression	310.3399	Akaike info criterion	14.32057	
Sum squared resid	51815255	Schwarz criterion	14.35227	
Log likelihood	-3876.873	Hannan-Quinn criter.	14.33296	
F-statistic	2579.061	Durbin-Watson stat	0.778127	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
=====				

Note that the extra cubic parameter, though very small, is highly significant and that both the *Akaike* and *Schwartz* information criteria are lower than in the quadratic equation showing that this model is preferred. The cubic trend has two turning points defined by the equation

$$4.738587 - 2 * 0.036080 * t + 3 * 0.0000795 * t^2 = 0$$

which has solutions at  $t \simeq 96$  and  $t \simeq 206$  or 1955m1 and 1964m3, the first being a maximum and the second a minimum.

- (d) The estimates for the exponential trend model are:

Dependent Variable: LOG(NYSE)  
Method: Least Squares  
Date: 02/07/13 Time: 13:33  
Sample: 1947M01 1992M02  
Included observations: 542

=====				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
=====				
C	2.719730	0.024832	109.5253	0.0000
@TREND	0.010327	7.95E-05	129.9519	0.0000
=====				
R-squared	0.969014	Mean dependent var	5.513070	
Adjusted R-squared	0.968957	S.D. dependent var	1.642859	
S.E. of regression	0.289455	Akaike info criterion	0.362052	
Sum squared resid	45.24357	Schwarz criterion	0.377901	
Log likelihood	-96.11603	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.368250	
F-statistic	16887.49	Durbin-Watson stat	0.445528	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
=====				

Both intercept and trend are positive and significant. Note that it is not possible to compare the information criteria for this equation (*Akaike* and *Schwartz*) directly with those of the quadratic and cubic equations. This is because the dependent variable in this equation is the logarithm of NYSE whereas in the previous equations it was NYSE. To get information criteria that we can compare, we would have needed to estimate this equation in non-linear form as

$$\text{NYSE}_t = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 t}$$

which in *EViews* can be done by specifying a non-linear regression equation:

```
NYSE = EXP(C(1) + C(2) * @TREND)
```

The resulting *Akaike* and *Schwartz* criteria are 14.50 and 14.51 respectively, which lie between those for the quadratic and the cubic equation.

- (e) The estimates for the log random walk model with drift are:

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Dependent Variable: DLOG(NYSE)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/07/13   Time: 13:48
Sample (adjusted): 1947M02 1992M02
Included observations: 541 after adjustments
=====
Variable            Coefficient      Std. Error      t-Statistic      Prob.
=====
C                    0.009587         0.008306         1.154133         0.2490
=====
R-squared            0.000000         Mean dependent var      0.009587
Adjusted R-squared  0.000000         S.D. dependent var      0.193204
S.E. of regression  0.193204         Akaike info criterion   -0.448294
Sum squared resid   20.15699         Schwarz criterion       -0.440358
Log likelihood       122.2636         Hannan-Quinn criter.   -0.445191
Durbin-Watson stat  2.674632
=====
```

Note that the drift parameter is positive though not significantly different from zero (P-value 0.249).

- (f) Perform an *Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF)* test of the null hypothesis that NYSE is