

Time series (1)

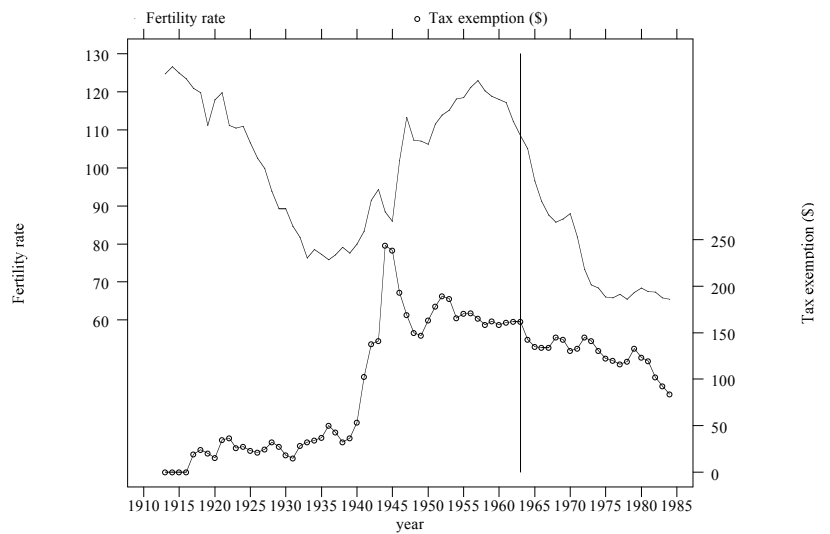
A very important source of time series data is at Economagic: <http://www.econmagic.com/>

Source: FERTIL3, from L.A. Whittington, J. Alm, and H.E. Peters (1990), “Fertility and the Personal Exemption: Implicit Pronatalist Policy in the United States,” *American Economic Review* 80, 545-556.

```
gfr    births per 1000 women 15-44
pe     real value pers. exemption, $
year   1913 to 1984
t      time trend, t=1,...,72
pill   =1 if year >= 1963
ww2    =1, 1941 to 1945
```

```
. list year gfr pe pill ww2, sep(0)
```

	year	gfr	pe	pill	ww2
1.	1913	124.7	0	0	0
2.	1914	126.6	0	0	0
3.	1915	125	0	0	0
4.	1916	123.4	0	0	0
5.	1917	121	19.27	0	0
6.	1918	119.8	23.94	0	0
7.	1919	111.2	20.07	0	0
25.	1937	77.1	42.79	0	0
26.	1938	79.1	32.22	0	0
27.	1939	77.6	36.53	0	0
28.	1940	79.9	53.33	0	0
29.	1941	83.4	102.49	0	1
30.	1942	91.5	137.7	0	1
31.	1943	94.3	141.2	0	1
32.	1944	88.4	243.83	0	1
33.	1945	85.9	238.4	0	1
34.	1946	101.9	193.16	0	0
35.	1947	113.3	168.9	0	0
49.	1961	117.2	160.71	0	0
50.	1962	112.2	161.58	0	0
51.	1963	108.5	161.61	1	0
52.	1964	105	142.73	1	0
71.	1983	65.8	92.49	1	0
72.	1984	65.4	83.9	1	0



1. Static time series regression

```
. reg gfr pe ww2 pill
```

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	13183.6215	3	4394.54049
Residual	14664.2739	68	215.651087
Total	27847.8954	71	392.223879

```
Number of obs =      72
F( 3, 68) =      20.38
Prob > F      =      0.0000
R-squared     =      0.4734
Adj R-squared =      0.4502
Root MSE     =      14.685
```

gfr	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
pe	.08254	.0296462	2.78	0.007	.0233819 .1416981
ww2	-24.2384	7.458253	-3.25	0.002	-39.12111 -9.355684
pill	-31.59403	4.081068	-7.74	0.000	-39.73768 -23.45039
_cons	98.68176	3.208129	30.76	0.000	92.28003 105.0835

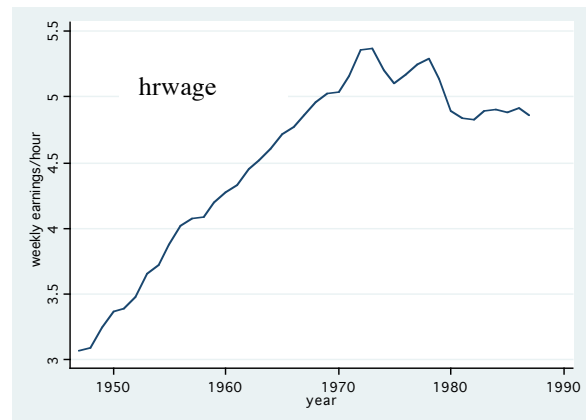
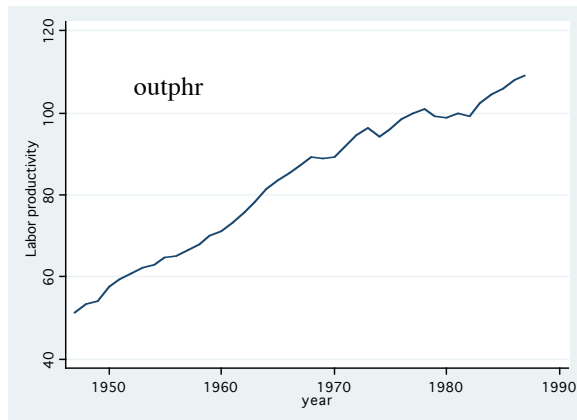
2. Regression between two variables that have a trend: spurious correlation

Source: EARNRS in Wooldridge. *Economic Report of the President*, 1989, Table B-47. The data are for the nonfarm business sector.

```
1. year          1947 to 1987
4. outphr        output per labor hour
5. hrwage        average earnings / hour
```

```
. use http://fmwww.bc.edu/ec-p/data/wooldridge/EARNRS
. sum
```

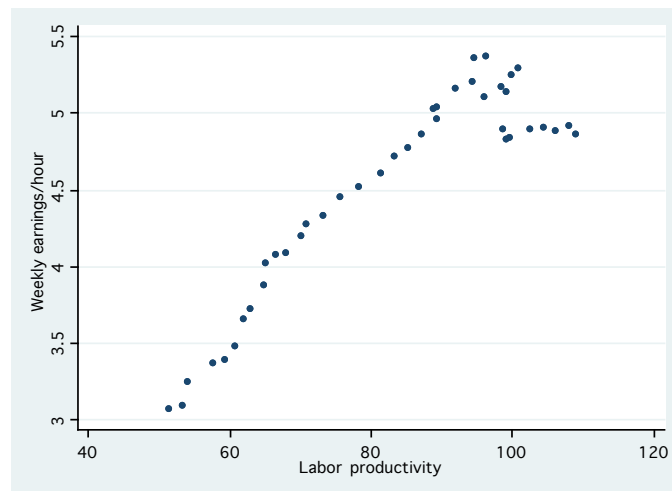
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
year	41	1967	11.97915	1947	1987
outphr	41	82.91463	17.5342	51.4	109
hrwage	41	4.509252	.6854282	3.065012	5.37533941



Looking at observations before 1972, both series have a regular trend.

If you represent a scatter diagram hourly wage against labor productivity, you may have a spurious correlation:

```
. twoway scatter hrwage outphr
```



```
. reg hrwage outphr if year<=1972
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =
Model	11.4674843	1	11.4674843	26
Residual	.234573166	24	.009773882	F(1, 24) = 1173.28
Total	11.7020574	25	.468082297	Prob > F = 0.0000
				R-squared = 0.9800
				Adj R-squared = 0.9791
				Root MSE = .09886

hrwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
outphr	.0511744	.001494	34.25	0.000	.0480909 .0542578
_cons	.492528	.1100935	4.47	0.000	.2653061 .7197498

```
. reg hrwage outphr
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =
Model	15.8941543	1	15.8941543	41
Residual	2.89831975	39	.074315891	F(1, 39) = 213.87
Total	18.7924741	40	.469811852	Prob > F = 0.0000
				R-squared = 0.8458
				Adj R-squared = 0.8418
				Root MSE = .27261

hrwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
outphr	.0359503	.0024582	14.62	0.000	.030978 .0409226
_cons	1.528445	.2082233	7.34	0.000	1.107274 1.949616

a. You could add the (omitted) time variable

```
. reg hrwage outphr t if year<=1972
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =
Model	11.6384528	2	5.81922639	26
Residual	.063604645	23	.002765419	F(2, 23) = 2104.28
Total	11.7020574	25	.468082297	Prob > F = 0.0000
				R-squared = 0.9946
				Adj R-squared = 0.9941
				Root MSE = .05259

hrwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
outphr	-.010874	.0079313	-1.37	0.184	-.0272811 .0055331
t	.1079083	.0137239	7.86	0.000	.0795183 .1362983
_cons	3.536657	.3915594	9.03	0.000	2.726654 4.346659

b. General method is to use first difference:

```
. sort year
. g dwage=hrwage-hrwage[_n-1]
(1 missing value generated)
. g doutphr=outphr-outphr[_n-1]
(1 missing value generated)
. reg dwage doutphr if year<=1972
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =
Model	.003598404	1	.003598404	25
Residual	.059336242	23	.002579837	F(1, 23) = 1.39
Total	.062934646	24	.002622277	Prob > F = 0.2497
				R-squared = 0.0572
				Adj R-squared = 0.0162
				Root MSE = .05079

dwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
doutphr	.0133027	.0112637	1.18	0.250	-.009998 .0366034
_cons	.0688566	.0219951	3.13	0.005	.0233563 .1143568

This also works for time dependences that are not necessarily a regular sustained time trend, as in our example when we consider all the years:

```
. reg dwage doutphr
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 40		
Model	.124788428	1	.124788428	F(1, 38) = 22.09		
Residual	.214659545	38	.005648935	Prob > F = 0.0000		
Total	.339447973	39	.008703794	R-squared = 0.3676		
				Adj R-squared = 0.3510		
				Root MSE = .07516		

dwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
doutphr	.0463143	.009854	4.70	0.000	.026366	.0662626
_cons	-.0217087	.0185087	-1.17	0.248	-.0591776	.0157602

```
. twoway scatter dwage doutphr
```

