

D.x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
-----	-------	-----------	---	------	----------------------

	x					
L1.	- .0046012	.0937284	-0.05	0.961	-.196916	.1877136
_cons	.2583855	.2451241	1.05	0.301	-.2445676	.7613387

. \* Il y a une racine et la dérive n'a pas de coefficient significatif

. \* modèle 1 variable x

. dfuller x, noconstant regress

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 29

	Test Statistic	----- 1% Critical Value	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller 5% Critical Value	----- 10% Critical Value
Z(t)	0.814	-2.654	-1.950	-1.602

D.x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x					
L1.	.0586876	.072116	0.81	0.423	-.0890353 .2064104

. \* La présence de la racine est confirmée. On passera la variable en différence première  
. gen Dx=d.x

(1 missing value generated)

. corrgram Dx

LAG	AC	PAC	Q	Prob>Q	-1 0 1 [Autocorrelation]	-1 0 1 [Partial Autocor]
1	-0.0084	-0.0093	.00225	0.9622		
2	0.0760	0.0796	.19436	0.9074		
3	0.1337	0.1332	.81291	0.8464		
4	-0.2515	-0.3258	3.0875	0.5433	--	--
5	0.2049	0.1652	4.6601	0.4588		
6	-0.2378	-0.4193	6.8709	0.3330	-	---
7	-0.0454	0.2348	6.9551	0.4336		
8	0.2558	0.2489	9.756	0.2826	--	
9	-0.2118	0.0262	11.773	0.2264	-	
10	0.1591	0.0855	12.97	0.2254		
11	-0.1245	0.1214	13.743	0.2475		
12	-0.1556	-0.0145	15.023	0.2402	-	

. \*\*\*\*\*variable y - test ADF

. \* Modèle 3 variable y

. dfuller y, trend regress

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 29

	Test Statistic	----- 1% Critical Value	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller 5% Critical Value	----- 10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-3.057	-4.343	-3.584	-3.230

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.1169

D.y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]

y						
L1.	-.597207	.1953637	-3.06	0.005	-.9987829	-.1956311
_trend	.0524158	.0338273	1.55	0.133	-.0171172	.1219489
_cons	6.099241	2.139199	2.85	0.008	1.702053	10.49643

. \* Il y a une racine et la tendance n'a pas de coefficient significatif

. \* Modèle 2 variable y  
 . dfuller y, regress

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 29

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-2.669	-3.723	-2.989

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0796

D.y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
L1.	-.5143047	.192708	-2.67	0.013	-.9097089	-.1189004
_cons	5.950262	2.19178	2.71	0.011	1.4531	10.44742

. \* Il y a une racine et la dérive n'a pas de coefficient significatif

. \* Modèle 1 variable y  
 . dfuller y, regress noconstant

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 29

Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	0.169	-2.654	-1.950

D.y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y						
L1.	.0045994	.0271949	0.17	0.867	-.0511068	.0603055

. \* La présence de la racine est confirmée. On passera la variable en différence première

. gen Dy=d.y  
 (1 missing value generated)

. corrgram Dy

LAG	AC	PAC	Q	Prob>Q	-1	0	1	-1	0	1
					[Autocorrelation]			[Partial Autocor]		
1	-0.3433	-0.3822	3.785	0.0517	--			---		
2	-0.1926	-0.4020	5.0195	0.0813	-			---		
3	0.0643	-0.2044	5.1624	0.1603				-		
4	0.0705	-0.0873	5.3412	0.2540						
5	0.2184	0.5247	7.1274	0.2113		-			----	
6	-0.3223	-0.1691	11.187	0.0828	--				-	
7	-0.0732	-0.2845	11.405	0.1219				--		
8	0.3268	0.6748	15.979	0.0427		--			-----	

```

9      -0.0774  -0.1110  16.248  0.0619
10     -0.2082  -0.8213  18.298  0.0501
11      0.0303   0.4725  18.344  0.0739
12      0.1116   0.6512  19.003  0.0885

```

```

.
.
.  ***** LES TESTS P.Perron
.
.  *****variable x - test PPerron
.
.  pperron x, trend lag(2) regress

```

```

Phillips-Perron test for unit root          Number of obs   =          29
                                              Newey-West lags =           2

```

	Test Statistic	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(rho)	-2.528	-23.012	-18.204	-15.792
Z(t)	-0.804	-4.343	-3.584	-3.230

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.9654

x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x						
L1.	.9097775	.1093259	8.32	0.000	.6850549	1.1345
_trend	.0379352	.0262415	1.45	0.160	-.016005	.0918754
_cons	-.167203	.3800334	-0.44	0.664	-.9483728	.6139668

```

.
.  * Il y a racine unitaire et le trend n'est pas significatif
.
.
.  pperron x, lag(2) regress

```

```

Phillips-Perron test for unit root          Number of obs   =          29
                                              Newey-West lags =           2

```

	Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(rho)	-0.305	-17.472	-12.628	-10.280
Z(t)	-0.112	-3.723	-2.989	-2.625

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.9483

x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x						
L1.	.9953988	.0937284	10.62	0.000	.803084	1.187714
_cons	.2583855	.2451241	1.05	0.301	-.2445676	.7613387

```

.
.  * Il y a racine unitaire et la dérive n'est pas significatif
.
.  pperron x, lag(2) noconstant regress

```

```

Phillips-Perron test for unit root          Number of obs   =          29
                                              Newey-West lags =           2

```

Test	1% Critical	5% Critical	10% Critical

x	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x					
L1.	1.058688	.072116	14.68	0.000	.9109647 1.20641

```
. pperron y, trend lag(2) regress
```

		----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	Test	1% Critical	5% Critical	10% Critical
	Statistic	Value	Value	Value
Z(rho)	-16.108	-23.012	-18.204	-15.792
Z(t)	-2.958	-4.343	-3.584	-3.230

MacKinnon approximate p-value for  $Z(t) = 0.1441$

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
y					
L1.	.402793	.1953637	2.06	0.049	.0012171 .8043689
_trend	.0524158	.0338273	1.55	0.133	-.0171172 .1219489
_cons	6.099241	2.139199	2.85	0.008	1.702053 10.49643

```
. pperron y, lag(2) regress
```

		----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	Test	1% Critical	5% Critical	10% Critical
	Statistic	Value	Value	Value
Z(rho)	-14.159	-17.472	-12.628	-10.280
Z(t)	-2.597	-3.723	-2.989	-2.625

MacKinnon approximate p-value for  $Z(t) = 0.0936$

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	y						
	L1.	.4856953	.192708	2.52	0.018	.0902911	.8810996
	_cons	5.950262	2.19178	2.71	0.011	1.4531	10.44742

\* Il y a racine unitaire et la dérive n'est pas significatif

```
. pperron y, lag(2) noconstant regress
```

```
Phillips-Perron test for unit root                Number of obs   =          29
                                                    Newey-West lags =          2
```

```
----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----
              Test              1% Critical    5% Critical    10% Critical
              Statistic         Value          Value          Value
-----
Z(rho)         0.310          -12.060         -7.364         -5.332
Z(t)           0.618           -2.654         -1.950         -1.602
```

```
-----
              y |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
              y |
L1.          |      1.004599   .0271949    36.94   0.000     .9488932     1.060306
-----
```

```
.
. * Il y a racine unitaire il faut passer en différence première
```

```
. ***** LES TESTS KPSS
```

```
. *****variable x - test Kpss
```

```
. kpss x, trend maxlag(2)
```

KPSS test for x

Maxlag = 2

Autocovariances weighted by Bartlett kernel

Critical values for H0: x is trend stationary

10%: 0.119 5% : 0.146 2.5%: 0.176 1% : 0.216

```
Lag order    Test statistic
0             .538
1             .3
2             .219
```

```
.
. kpss x, maxlag(2) notrend
```

KPSS test for x

Maxlag = 2

Autocovariances weighted by Bartlett kernel

Critical values for H0: x is level stationary

10%: 0.347 5% : 0.463 2.5%: 0.574 1% : 0.739

```
Lag order    Test statistic
0             1.32
1             .736
2             .533
```

```
.
. * Il y a racine unitaire il faut passer en différence première
```

```
. *****variable y - test Kpss
```

```
. kpss y, trend maxlag(2)
```

KPSS test for y

Maxlag = 2

Autocovariances weighted by Bartlett kernel

Critical values for H0: y is trend stationary

10%: 0.119 5% : 0.146 2.5%: 0.176 1% : 0.216

Lag order	Test statistic
0	.322
1	.239
2	.201

.  
. kpss y, maxlag(2) notrend

KPSS test for y

Maxlag = 2  
Autocovariances weighted by Bartlett kernel

Critical values for H0: y is level stationary

10%: 0.347 5% : 0.463 2.5%: 0.574 1% : 0.739

Lag order	Test statistic
0	.667
1	.48
2	.391

.  
.\*  
.\* Dans la mesure où tous les tests convergent, on effectue la régression mco de y/x en niveau.  
.\* Il faut récupérer les résidus de la relation de long terme et vérifier qu'ils sont stationnaires

. regress y x

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	
Model	44.7902879	1	44.7902879	F(1, 28)	=	40.62
Residual	30.8731933	28	1.10261405	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.5920
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5774
Total	75.6634813	29	2.60908556	Root MSE	=	1.0501

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x	.5515968	.0865449	6.37	0.000	.3743176 .7288761
_cons	10.38444	.2504303	41.47	0.000	9.871454 10.89742

. predict residus, re

.  
. dfuller residus

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 29

Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-5.303	-3.723	-2.625

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

. \* Ils sont stationnaires nous procédons au MCE avec les résidus retardés  
.  
. regress Dy Dx L.residus

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	29
--------	----	----	----	---------------	---	----

-----+-----				F(2, 26)	=	19.91
Model	46.6541505	2	23.3270752	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	30.4691568	26	1.17189065	R-squared	=	0.6049
-----+-----				Adj R-squared	=	0.5745
Total	77.1233073	28	2.75440383	Root MSE	=	1.0825

	Dy	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	Dx	.6173472	.2072745	2.98	0.006	.1912883 1.043406
residus						
	L1.	-1.018732	.1986301	-5.13	0.000	-1.427022 -.6104423
	_cons	-.0344263	.2075232	-0.17	0.870	-.4609964 .3921438

\*Le coefficient du résidu retardé (la force de rappel) est bien significatif et négatif. La représentatrimon du MCE est validée.

```

.
.
.
.
.
. dfuller residu

```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs       =            29

	Test Statistic	----- 1% Critical Value	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller 5% Critical Value	----- 10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-5.303	-3.723	-2.989	-2.625

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

```
.    dfuller residus, noconstant
```

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs       =            29

	Test Statistic	----- 1% Critical Value	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller 5% Critical Value	----- 10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-5.399	-2.654	-1.950	-1.602

```
. pperron residus
```

Phillips-Perron test for unit root	Number of obs	=	29
	Newey-West lags	=	3

		----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
	Test	1% Critical	5% Critical	10% Critical
	Statistic	Value	Value	Value
Z(rho)	-25.220	-17.472	-12.628	-10.280
Z(t)	-5.374	-3.723	-2.989	-2.625

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

```
. pperron residus, noconstant
```

Phillips-Perron test for unit root	Number of obs	=	29
	Newey-West lags	=	3

Test	----- Interpolated Dickey-Fuller -----		
Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value



---

Z(rho)	-25.258	-12.060	-7.364	-5.332
Z(t)	-5.487	-2.654	-1.950	-1.602

.  
.  
end of do-file  
  
. exit, clear