

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

p						
--.	.1929343	.0912102	2.12	0.049	.0004977	.385371
L1.	.0898847	.0906479	0.99	0.335	-.1013658	.2811351
ww	.7962188	.0399439	19.93	0.000	.7119444	.8804931
_cons	16.2366	1.302698	12.46	0.000	13.48815	18.98506

. * La régression de l'équation E2 donne (attention la variable noté k dans le fichier est en fait la variable kt-1 de l'exercice).

. regress i p L.p k

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	21
				F(3, 17)	=	76.88
Model	235.00396	3	78.3346533	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	17.3226985	17	1.01898226	R-squared	=	0.9313
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9192
Total	252.326659	20	12.6163329	Root MSE	=	1.0094

i	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
p						
--.	.4796356	.0971146	4.94	0.000	.2747418	.6845294
L1.	.3330387	.1008592	3.30	0.004	.1202444	.545833
k	-.1117947	.0267276	-4.18	0.001	-.1681849	-.0554045
_cons	10.12579	5.465546	1.85	0.081	-1.405502	21.65709

. * La régression de E3

. regress w x l.x trend

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	21
				F(3, 17)	=	444.57
Model	784.904754	3	261.634918	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	10.0047374	17	.588513967	R-squared	=	0.9874
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9852
Total	794.909491	20	39.7454746	Root MSE	=	.76715

w	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x						
--.	.4394769	.0324076	13.56	0.000	.371103	.5078509
L1.	.14609	.0374231	3.90	0.001	.0671341	.2250458
trend	.1302452	.0319103	4.08	0.001	.0629203	.19757
_cons	.0643462	1.151797	0.06	0.956	-2.365732	2.494425

. * 3 - Les estimateurs des MCO sont biaisés. Nous devons utiliser d'autres méthodes tout précisant les conditions d'identification.

. * pour E1 : $g-g'+k-k'+r=9$ et $g-l=5$: Elle est sur-identifiée

. * pour E2 : $g-g'+k-k'+r=9$ et $g-l=5$: Elle est sur-identifiée

. * pour E3 : $g-g'+k-k'+r=9$ et $g-l=5$: Elle est sur-identifiée

. * On peut donc utiliser les DMC

. * 4 - Nous appliquons les DMC pour chacune des équations en utilisant différentes méthodes

. * ///////////Soit le calcul pour E1 en procédant pas à pas

> . * Il faut créer kt qui est égale a $I+kt-1$ (attention une fois encore $kt-1$ et noté k dans la base de données)

. gen kt = k+i

```
.
. * Il faut ensuite régresser P et W qui sont dans la fonction E1 et utiliser leurs valeurs
phat et what estimées dans E1
```

```
. regress p L.p k L.x wp trend g tax u
note: u omitted because of collinearity
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	21
				F(7, 13)	=	8.82
Model	294.248018	7	42.0354311	Prob > F	=	0.0004
Residual	61.9500944	13	4.76539188	R-squared	=	0.8261
				Adj R-squared	=	0.7324
Total	356.198112	20	17.8099056	Root MSE	=	2.183

p	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
p						
L1.	.8025008	.5188558	1.55	0.146	-.318419	1.923421
k	-.2161035	.1191134	-1.81	0.093	-.4734323	.0412253
x						
L1.	.0220002	.2821641	0.08	0.939	-.5875783	.6315787
wp	-.0796076	2.533823	-0.03	0.975	-5.5536	5.394385
trend	.3194049	.7781286	0.41	0.688	-1.36164	2.000449
g	.4390162	.3911427	1.12	0.282	-.4059962	1.284029
tax	-.9230977	.4337595	-2.13	0.053	-1.860178	.0139827
u	0 (omitted)					
_cons	46.87093	23.8396	1.97	0.071	-4.631402	98.37326

```
.
. * A partir de cette régression on récupère p ajusté (phat)
. predict residup, re
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. gen phat=p-residup
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. regress w L.p k L.x wp trend g tax u
note: u omitted because of collinearity
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	21
				F(7, 13)	=	35.04
Model	754.902336	7	107.843191	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	40.0071556	13	3.07747351	R-squared	=	0.9497
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9226
Total	794.909491	20	39.7454746	Root MSE	=	1.7543

w	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
p						
L1.	.8719209	.4169601	2.09	0.057	-.0288667	1.772708
k	-.1229518	.0957213	-1.28	0.221	-.329745	.0838414
x						
L1.	.0953288	.2267512	0.42	0.681	-.3945374	.5851951
wp	-.4437262	2.036218	-0.22	0.831	-4.842707	3.955254
trend	.7135836	.6253155	1.14	0.274	-.6373284	2.064496
g	.8662197	.314328	2.76	0.016	.1871554	1.545284
tax	-.6041531	.3485755	-1.73	0.107	-1.357205	.1488985
u	0 (omitted)					
_cons	35.58612	19.15786	1.86	0.086	-5.801908	76.97415

```
.
. * A partir de cette régression on récupère w ajusté (what)
. predict residuw, re
(1 missing value generated)

. gen what=w-residuw
(1 missing value generated)

.
. * On estime l'équation E1 en remplaçant p et w par leur valeur estimée, en posant que
(w+wp)=ww est remplacé par
. * (what+wp)=wwhat
. gen wwhat=what+wp
(1 missing value generated)

.
. regress cons phat L.p wwhat
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	21
Model	874.172559	3	291.390853	F(3, 17)	=	73.65
Residual	67.2568302	17	3.95628413	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.9286
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9160
Total	941.429389	20	47.0714695	Root MSE	=	1.989

cons	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
phat	.0173022	.2297973	0.08	0.941	-.4675277 .5021321
p					
L1.	.2162339	.2088099	1.04	0.315	-.2243166 .6567843
wwhat	.8101827	.0783509	10.34	0.000	.6448767 .9754886
_cons	16.55476	2.571081	6.44	0.000	11.13025 21.97926

```
.
.
. * ///////////Soit le calcul pour E2 en utilisant la programmation de Stata pour les DMC
>
. ivregress 2sls i L.p k (p =L.p k L.x wp trend g tax)
```

Instrumental variables (2SLS) regression	Number of obs	=	21
	Wald chi2(3)	=	152.68
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
	R-squared	=	0.8849
	Root MSE	=	1.1761

i	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
p					
--.	.1502219	.1732292	0.87	0.386	-.1893012 .489745
L1.	.6159434	.1627853	3.78	0.000	.29689 .9349968
k	-.1577876	.0361262	-4.37	0.000	-.2285937 -.0869815
_cons	20.27821	7.542704	2.69	0.007	5.49478 35.06164

```
Instrumented: p
Instruments: L.p k L.x wp trend g tax
```

```
.
.
. * ///////////Soit le calcul pour E3 en utilisant la programmation de Stata pour les DMC
>
. ivregress 2sls w trend L.x (x =L.p k L.x wp trend g tax)
```

Instrumental variables (2SLS) regression	Number of obs	=	21
	Wald chi2(3)	=	1572.02

```

Prob > chi2      =      0.0000
R-squared        =      0.9874
Root MSE        =      .69024

```

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
w						
x	.4388591	.0356319	12.32	0.000	.3690218	.5086963
trend	.1303956	.029141	4.47	0.000	.0732804	.1875109
x						
L1.	.1466739	.0388361	3.78	0.000	.0705565	.2227912
_cons	.0659442	1.037676	0.06	0.949	-1.967863	2.099752

```

Instrumented:  x
Instruments:  trend L.x L.p k wp g tax

```

```

. * Il est possible d'utiliser les triples moindres carrés

```

```

. tsset date
    time variable:  date, 1920 to 1941
        delta: 1 unit

```

```

. reg3 (cons p L.p ww ) ( i p L.p k ) (w x L.x trend ), exo(g wp tax) endog(x p k)

```

Three-stage least-squares regression

Equation	Obs	Parms	RMSE	"R-sq"	chi2	P
cons	21	3	.9235658	0.9810	1037.89	0.0000
i	21	3	.939648	0.9265	279.55	0.0000
w	21	3	.6987852	0.9871	1651.55	0.0000

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
cons						
p						
--.	.1834467	.0872632	2.10	0.036	.0124139	.3544795
L1.	.0958845	.0825196	1.16	0.245	-.065851	.25762
ww	.8020774	.0368975	21.74	0.000	.7297596	.8743952
_cons	16.05558	1.203251	13.34	0.000	13.69725	18.41391
i						
p						
--.	.4437563	.0961794	4.61	0.000	.2552481	.6322644
L1.	.3712442	.0973257	3.81	0.000	.1804894	.561999
k	-.1405065	.0264219	-5.32	0.000	-.1922924	-.0887206
_cons	15.86273	5.400479	2.94	0.003	5.277986	26.44747
w						
x						
--.	.4281896	.0281749	15.20	0.000	.3729678	.4834114
L1.	.1565787	.0320543	4.88	0.000	.0937534	.2194041
trend	.1483181	.0279734	5.30	0.000	.0934912	.2031449
_cons	-.0647684	1.028357	-0.06	0.950	-2.08031	1.950774

```

Endogenous variables:  cons i w x p k
Exogenous variables:  L.p ww L.x trend g wp tax

```

```

. * Dans le dernier modèle nous utilisons la programmation "sem" de Stata qui résout le
modèle via la procédure du maximum
. * de vraisemblance à information complète. sem = structural equation modeling est un

```

module de programmation à part entière dans stata

. * qui fait du coup l'objet d'une documentation à part. Nous ne rentrerons pas dans tous les détails de cette programmation qui suit :

.

.

```
. sem (cons<- p L.p ww ) ///
```

```
> (i <- p L.p k ) ///
```

```
> (w<- trend x L.x ), cov(e.cons*e.w)
```

```
(1 observations with missing values excluded)
```

Endogenous variables

Observed: cons i w

Exogenous variables

Observed: p L.p ww k trend x L.x

Fitting target model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -434.02391 (not concave)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = -427.59799

Iteration 2: log likelihood = -426.81995

Iteration 3: log likelihood = -426.75148

Iteration 4: log likelihood = -426.75097

Iteration 5: log likelihood = -426.75097

Structural equation model

Number of obs

=

21

Estimation method = ml

Log likelihood = -426.75097

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]

Structural						
cons <-						
	p					
--.		.2270948	.0798643	2.84	0.004	.0705638 .3836259
L1.		.0740315	.0768633	0.96	0.335	-.0766177 .2246807
	ww	.7936601	.0357903	22.18	0.000	.7235125 .8638077
_cons		16.02537	1.178553	13.60	0.000	13.71545 18.33529

i <-						
	p					
--.		.4796356	.0873774	5.49	0.000	.308379 .6508922
L1.		.3330387	.0907466	3.67	0.000	.1551786 .5108988
	k	-.1117947	.0240477	-4.65	0.000	-.1589274 -.064662
_cons		10.12579	4.917545	2.06	0.039	.4875804 19.764

w <-						
	trend	.1493581	.0296951	5.03	0.000	.0911568 .2075594
	x					
--.		.4154862	.0298303	13.93	0.000	.3570199 .4739524
L1.		.1676069	.0330275	5.07	0.000	.1028742 .2323397
	_cons	.0472464	1.041065	0.05	0.964	-1.993203 2.087696

	var(e.cons)	.8599444	.2679489			.4669234 1.583781
	var(e.i)	.8248904	.2545667			.4505155 1.510368
	var(e.w)	.4976106	.1603408			.2646149 .935761

cov(e.cons,e.w)		-.4232884	.180837	-2.34	0.019	-.7777224 -.0688545

LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(14) = 103.67, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

.

end of do-file

. exit, clear