



# TENTAMEN / EXAMINATION



12307683

Fylls i av **student** / To be completed by the **student**

Skriv anonymiseringskoden på samtliga svarsblad / Write your anonymity code on each sheet		Anonymiseringskod / Anonymity code	
		N E G C 1 6 - 0 0 1 2 - X R Y	
Provbenämning / Exam name			Oanmald
Tentamen			
Kurskod / Course code	Modul / Module	Tentamensdatum / Examination date	
N E G C 1 6	1 0 0 0	2 0 2 0 - 1 1 - 0 4	
Jag har tagit del av regler som gäller vid tentamen / I have read the current rules for examinations		Antal inlämnade blad med anonymiseringskod / Number of sheets with anonymity code	
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Kontroll av legitimation / Identification checked	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja / Yes	Härmed intygas att kontroller utförts / This is to certify that the checks have been carried out
Kontroll av inlämnade blad / Answer sheets checked	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja / Yes	
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		.....

Fylls i av **lärare** / To be completed by the **examiner**

Bedömning av uppgifter / Questions attempted										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	~
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	~
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	~
Totalt antal poäng / Total points					Examin. lärare / Kursansvarig signatur / Signature of the examiner					
Betyg / Grade					Namnförtydligande / Clarification of the signature					

D=4  
8/9

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Försättsbladet ska alltid lämnas in även om ingen uppgift behandlats /  
Examination should always be submitted even if no questions are answered

1a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Probability, Inlef} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{exper} + \beta_2 * \text{exper}^2 + u_i \\ \text{Probability, Inlef} &= 0,215 + 0,050 * \text{exper} + (-0,001) * \text{exper}^2 \end{aligned}$$

1b)

It is not a linear regression model.

At first, one extra year of experience will have an increasing effect on the probability of being inlef, but since we have  $\text{exper}^2$  with a negative parameter, this variable will at some point overweigh the variable  $\text{exper}$ , which indicates that eventually one additional year of experience will have a negative effect on the probability of being in the labor force, instead of a positive effect. Thus, the model is not a linear regression model.

1c)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Probability, Inlef} &= 0,215 + 0,050 * 10 + (-0,001) * 10^2 = 0,215 + 0,50 - 0,1 = 0,615 \\ &= 61,5\% \end{aligned}$$

The probability that a woman with 10 years of labor market experience is in the labor force is 61,5 %.

1d)

It is not a linear regression model since it follows the normal cumulative distribution function (CDF), which is not linear.

1e)            i: 2            ii: 5            iii: 11            iv: 15

2a)

$$Y_t = \pi_0 + \pi_1 R_t + \pi_2 P_t + \pi_3 R_{t-1} + \pi_4 P_{t-1} + v_t$$

$$M_t = \pi_5 + \pi_6 R_t + \pi_7 P_t + \pi_8 R_{t-1} + \pi_9 P_{t-1} + w_t$$

2b)

$$M, \text{ endogenous variables} = 2 (Y_t \text{ and } M_t)$$

The Money demand function excludes 0 variables, which is less than  $M - 1 = 1$ ,  
 → the Money demand function is underidentified.

The Money supply function excludes 4 variables ( $R_t, P_t, R_{t-1}, P_{t-1}$ ), which is more than  $M - 1 = 1$ ,  
 → the Money supply function is overidentified.

2c)

Fixed effects least-squares dummy variable model:

$$C_{it} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 D_{2i} + \beta_2 Q_{it} + \beta_3 FP_{it} + \beta_4 LF_{it} + u_{it}$$

$D_{2i}$ : dummy variable airline 2

$Q_{it}$ : output

$FP_{it}$ : fuel price

$LF_{it}$ : load factor

2d)

The Constant Coefficient Model is not a good model for estimating the estimated cost function since it gives the same intercept to both airlines, where if we instead use the Fixed-Effects LSDV Model as above, each airline has its own intercept.

2e)

v: 18

vi: 21

vii: 27

viii: 31

3a)

Short run demand function:  $constant - 0,218\log X_{1,t-1} - 0,855\log X_{2,t-1} + 0,864\log T_{t-1}$

3b)

$$(1 - \delta) = 0,864 \rightarrow \delta = 1 - 0,864 = 0,136$$

The coefficient of adjustment is  $\delta = 0,136$

3c)

Long-run price elasticity of demand:  $\frac{-0,218}{\delta} = \frac{-0,218}{0,136} \approx -1,603$

3d)

Endogenous:  $Q_t, P_t$

Exogenous:  $I_{t-1}$

Predetermined:  $P_{t-1}, I_{t-1}, Q_{t-1}$

3e)            ix: 34            x: 38            xi: 41            xii: 47

4a)

2 lags for  $X_t$ , 2 lags for  $Y_t$ .

4b)

p: 1, d: 0, q: 2 (ARIMA(1,0,2))

4c)

Test statistic:  $\tau = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$ , absolute value 2

Critical value:  $-4,04$ , absolute value 4,04

(from the dickey fuller-table, sample size 100 ( $\approx 105$ ),  $t_{ct, 1\%}$ :  $-4,04$ ).

4d)

$H_0$ : nonstationarity, contains a unit root

$H_a$ : stationarity, contains no unit root

Since  $2 < 4,04$ ,  $H_0$  cannot be rejected, i.e. the time series is nonstationary, it contains a unit root.

4e)

xiii: 51

xiv: 54

xv: 57

xvi: 63

5a)

$$PPCE_t = \alpha + \beta_0 PPDI_t + \beta_1 PPDI_{t-1} + \dots + u_t$$

5b)

$H_0$ : no autocorrelation

$H_a$ : autocorrelation

Durbin h test statistic: 4,076806

Critical values:  $\pm 1,96$

Since:  $4,076806 > 1,96$ ,  $H_0$  can be rejected, i.e. there is autocorrelation in the model.

5c)

The probability that a woman with no children is in the labor force is 60,64 %.

$$P_i = P(Z \leq 0,270 - 0,540 * 0 + 0,010 * 0) = P(Z \leq 0,270) = 0,1064 + 0,5 = 0,6064$$

5d)

According to the estimates, the probability of the woman being in the labor force will increase:

The child turning 6 means that it goes from being in the group "kids < 6 years" to "kids 6-18", thus the probability of the woman being in the labor force goes from 39,36 % to 61,03 %:

$$P_i = P(Z \leq 0,270 - 0,540 * 1 + 0,010 * 0) = P(Z \leq -0,270) = 1 - 0,6064 = 0,3936$$

$$P_i = P(Z \leq 0,270 - 0,540 * 0 + 0,010 * 1) = P(Z \leq 0,280) = 0,1103 + 0,5 = 0,6103$$

5e)

xvii: 66

xviii: 72

xix: 74

xx: 78