

## 27324 - Econometrics

### Syllabus Information

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**Academic Year:** 2019/20

**Subject:** 27324 - Econometrics

**Faculty / School:** 109 -

228 -

301 -

**Degree:** 454 - Degree in Business Administration and Management

448 - Degree in Business Administration and Management

458 - Degree in Business Administration and Management

**ECTS:** 6.0

**Year:** 448 - Degree in Business Administration and Management: 3

458 - Degree in Business Administration and Management: 3

454 - Degree in Business Administration and Management: 3

**Semester:** First semester

**Subject Type:** Compulsory

**Module:** ---

## 1.General information

### 1.1.Aims of the course

The objective of the subject is to introduce the student in the management of econometric models so that, at the end of the course, he will find the necessary flexibility to design and solve basic econometric research. For this, it is essential to clearly appreciate the importance of economic data when analysing Economics at any level, as well as the difference between economic and econometric models. The subject has a practical character, as it corresponds to an instrument that the student can later use in his professional life. With this objective, we will use models, case studies and data close to the scope of application of the degree.

The first part of the syllabus presents the General Linear Model, as the simplest econometric specification to start working with real data. The second part of the program examines different extensions of this General Linear Model, with which the econometric method gains in capacity and analytical power

### 1.2.Context and importance of this course in the degree

The subject belongs to the module "Fundamentals of Economic Analysis and Instruments" and to the subject "Analytical Instruments".

Within the degree, the subject has an instrumental character. It combines the knowledge acquired by the graduate of Economic Theory, Mathematics and Statistics in order to be able to elaborate, estimate, interpret and predict behavioral models on certain economic and business variables.

The subject of Econometrics is the last step in the statistical-economic training of a graduate in Business Administration and Management, offering him the possibility of testing the empirical validity of different economic-business theories.

It will provide the graduate with the basic instruments for the quantification of economic relations, with special attention to the Basic Model of Linear Regression, its possibilities and limitations. The subject aims to expand the knowledge and skills of the graduate that permit the professional construction of models, taking into account the different specific approaches of econometrics to complex situations of economy, in aspects related to the planning and management of economic resources.

In this way, Econometrics deals with the application to economy of several methods. That is why it must be complemented with Economic Theory and with the required quantitative information. As a consequence, Econometrics is a subject in clear relation with the subjects of Statistics, Mathematics and Economic Theory.

### 1.3.Recommendations to take this course

The student should have a fundamental knowledge of Economic Theory (Microeconomics and Macroeconomics), Mathematics (Matrix Algebra), Descriptive Statistics and Statistical Inference.

## 2.Learning goals

## 2.1.Competences

### Specific competences

- E1. To assess the situation and foreseeable evolution of companies and organizations, make decisions and extract relevant knowledge.
- E2. To issue advisory reports on specific situations of markets, sectors, organizations, companies and their functional areas.
- E3. To understand and apply professional criteria and scientific rigour to the resolution of economic, business and organizational problems.

### Transversal competences

- T1. Ability to solve problems.
- T2. Ability to make decisions.
- T3. Motivation for Quality and Excellence
- T4. Ability to apply knowledge in practice

## 2.2.Learning goals

Studying and surpassing the subject the students will be able to:

1. To understand what econometric analysis consists of, what its purpose is and to learn about the quantitative dimension of any application to the field of economics, business and social sciences in general.
2. To acquire the ability to correctly interpret and manage the econometric analysis of interesting economic and business topics.
3. To be able to manage the methodology and basic techniques of econometrics that allow students to specify, estimate and perform the hypothesis testing related to one-equation econometric model.
4. To know how to handle specific software (Gretl) and acquire the computer skills necessary for the estimation, testing, validation and prediction of the General Linear Model.
5. To know the assumptions on which the normal classical linear regression model is based and what the non-fulfillment of some of these assumptions implies.
6. To be able to test the veracity of an economic hypothesis from the empirical evidence, introspection or economic theory and to make predictions about economic facts analyzing their reliability.
7. To be able to interpret basic reports on applied econometrics that use the techniques studied.
8. To be able to carry out empirical studies related to prediction, the testing of economic hypotheses and the evaluation of economic and business policies.
9. To have the necessary knowledge to, if necessary, continue to advance in this discipline with relative ease.

## 2.3.Importance of learning goals

The subject of Econometrics is important in the process of training the graduate in two aspects. In the first place, it enriches his curricular baggage with econometric techniques, which are more and more demanded in the professional scope.

This degree forms the graduates, specifically, in the management of quantitative techniques for the analysis of markets. In this sense, Econometrics is one of the essential pieces to do market research and to develop scenarios of prediction consistent with economy.

Second, the econometric method fosters the user's critical spirit in the face of economic dogmas and axioms. One of the facets of Econometrics is to evaluate and test economic theories, using real data. This aspect is important because, at the end of their training, the students must be able to judge the reality for themselves and must also have analytical methods to corroborate or refute their expectations. Econometrics provides students with all this

## 3.Assessment (1st and 2nd call)

### 3.1.Assessment tasks (description of tasks, marking system and assessment criteria)

The student must demonstrate that he / she has achieved learning outcomes through a global examination. Specifically, for the two sittings for the subject, the final mark of students will be determined by the maximum between the following two options:

1. The final exam mark on the date set by the centre's exam schedule. This exam will include questions of a theoretical and/or theoretical-practical nature and practical exercises and will represent 100% of the mark obtained as the final mark of the subject by this option.
2. The combination of:
  1. the mark of two intermediate exams, one written (theoretical-practical) and the other of a computerized nature, to be carried out during the course as the subject matter progresses, (We will try to make the first coincide with the completion of Unit 3 and the second at the end of Unit 5 ) and

2. the mark of the final examination to be held on the date set by the centre's examination calendar. Specifically, the final mark of the subject by this option will be calculated with the following weights: the intermediate exams will represent 60% (20% from the written exam and 40% from the computer one), and the final exam the other 40%.

All tests will be scored on a scale of 0 to 10.

## 4. Methodology, learning tasks, syllabus and resources

### 4.1. Methodological overview

The methodology followed in this course is oriented towards the achievement of the learning objectives. A wide range of teaching and learning tasks are implemented, such as lectures, practice sessions, and seminars.

### 4.2. Learning tasks

This course is organized as follows:

- **Lectures** (30 hours). Two hours a week. They consist approximately on the 50% of the teaching activities and they are aimed at presenting the main concepts of the course. Students are highly encouraged to participate and be active in the lessons and to study the recommended bibliographic material. Teachers will try to reduce theoretical issues to the minimum, and specific theoretical proofs and extensions will be provided to the student through the supporting material.
- **Practice sessions** (30 hours). Two types of practice sessions will be developed.
  - Blackboard practice sessions. At least one hour every two weeks (10 hours total) we will work on collections of problems and theoretical-practical questions related to the subject. The main purpose is for students to feel confident in the use of all the instruments involved in the theoretical perspective of this course.
  - Computer practice sessions (20 hours total regularly distributed throughout the course). To stress the practical dimension of the subject, students will work with different software packages which deal with the search and use of useful statistical information and its treatment for econometric purposes.
- **Practice sessions - P6** (15 hours). These seminars have the purpose of solving individual doubts and offering a more direct support to students. If considered appropriate, part of these seminars could be devoted to evaluation activities.
- **Autonomous work and study** (75 hours).
- **Tutorials.**

### 4.3. Syllabus

This course will address the following topics:

#### Section I. Introduction

- **Topic 1. Introduction**
  - 1.1. The object of Econometric
  - 1.2. Econometric models and its elements
  - 1.3. Type of data and models
  - 1.4. A perspective of the subject

#### Section II. The General Lineal Model

- **Topic 2. Specification and estimation of the General Lineal Model**
  - 2.1. Introduction
  - 2.2. Hypothesis of the model
  - 2.3. Maximum Likelihood estimation. Properties of the estimators
  - 2.4. Minimum Least Square estimation. Properties of the estimators
  - 2.5. Interval estimation
  - 2.6. Interpretation of estimated parameter
- **Topic 3. Validation and prediction**
  - 3.1. Hypothesis testing
  - 3.2. Goodness of fit measures
  - 3.3. Prediction

#### Section III. Some extensions of the general lineal model

- **Topic 4. Diagnosis of the systematic part of the model**
  - 4.1. Introduction
  - 4.2. Functional form analysis
  - 4.3. Multicollinearity
  - 4.4. Qualitative explicative variables
- **Topic 5. Diagnosis of the random part of the model**
  - 5.1. Introduction
  - 5.2. Heteroscedasticity
  - 5.3. Autocorrelation
  - 5.4. Normality

#### 4.4. Course planning and calendar

Distribution of hours:

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Total
Lessons						
Theory sessions	2	7	7	8	6	30
Blackboard Practice S.		2	2	4	2	10
Computer Practice S.		4	4	7	5	20
Practice sessions - P6	2	2	3	5	3	15
Total class hours	4	15	16	24	16	75

Further information concerning the timetable, classroom, office hours, assessment dates and other details regarding this course, will be provided on the first day of class or please refer to the Moodle website (<https://moddle2.unizar.es>); Academic calendar website (<https://academico.unizar.es/calendario-academico/calendario>); or the website of your corresponding faculty ( Zaragoza: <https://econz.unizar.es/>, Huesca: <http://fegp.unizar.es/>, Teruel: <http://fcsh.unizar.es/>).

#### 4.5. Bibliography and recommended resources