

DIGITALES ARCHIV

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Fullerton, Steven L.; Holcomb, James H.; Fullerton, Thomas M.

Article

Any given season?

Provided in Cooperation with:

KSP Journals, Istanbul

Reference: Fullerton, Steven L./Holcomb, James H. et. al. (2017). Any given season?. In: Journal of economics and political economy 4 (3), S. 238 - 246.

This Version is available at:
<http://hdl.handle.net/11159/1326>

Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: [rights\[at\]zbw.eu](mailto:rights[at]zbw.eu)
<https://www.zbw.eu/econis-archiv/>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieses Dokument darf zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen. Sofern für das Dokument eine Open-Content-Lizenz verwendet wurde, so gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

<https://zbw.eu/econis-archiv/terms-of-use>

Terms of use:

This document may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes. You are not to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public. If the document is made available under a Creative Commons Licence you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the licence.

Journal of
Economics and Political Economy

www.kspjournals.org

Volume 4

September 2017

Issue 3

Any given season?

By Steven L. FULLERTON^{a†} James H. HOLCOMB^b
& Thomas M. FULLERTON, Jr.^c

Abstract. An econometric analysis of the 2016 National Football League season is conducted with respect to regular season victories. Results obtained confirm many of the hypotheses made and bear much in common with one prior NFL study and several earlier MLB econometric analyses. Most of the data employed are fairly symmetric with relatively small standard deviations. Estimation results validate the importance of both defense and offense. Evidence is obtained that indicates that passing games are more important on offense, while shutting down the run matters most on defense. Beyond that, the regression equations also provide some insight to how human capital and payroll expenditures affect NFL regular season performances. The magnitudes of some coefficients and elasticities indicate that further analysis involving more explanatory variables can potentially provide additional clarity about what helps determine success in the NFL.

Keywords. National football league, Team performance.

JEL. M21, L20.

1. Introduction

The 2016 National Football League (NFL) season was full of memorable events. One of the most notable was the first out-of-state team relocation since 1997 as the former St. Louis Rams moved out of Missouri and returned to their former home in Los Angeles, California. The Rams had previously called Los Angeles home between 1946 and 1994, following an initial relocation from Cleveland, Ohio. The 2016 season also marked the last season for the Chargers in San Diego after playing there 56 consecutive years. Interestingly, the Chargers are also headed to Los Angeles in 2017, the original site of the team when it was an American Football League charter member. Pre-game national anthem protests by San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick and an appeals court reinstatement of New England Patriots quarterback Tom Brady from a “deflategate” suspension also occurred in 2016. Best of all, a lot of entertaining football was also played every Sunday (Anonymous, 2017, Fine, 2017).

What determined 2016 regular season success? To date, very few empirical analyses have been conducted for prior NFL seasons. It should be feasible, however, to carry out something similar to the Major League Baseball econometric

^{a†} Loan Analytics Department, WestStar Bank, 500 North Mesa, El Paso, TX 79901, USA.

☎. 915-747-1013

✉. SFullerton@weststarbank.com

^b Department of Economics & Finance, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968-0543, USA.

☎. 915-747-7787

✉. jholcomb@utep.edu

^c Department of Economics & Finance, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968-0543, USA.

☎. 915-747-7747

✉. tomf@utep.edu

studies that have been conducted in recent years (Fullerton *et al.*, 2014; Peach *et al.*, 2016). Such a study for the NFL may help identify what impacts teams' win-loss records. In addition, to investigate whether the labor market economic issues important in the baseball studies also influence organizational success in the NFL, team payroll data are included in the data sample (Fullerton & Peach, 2016).

The study is organized as follows. Section two provides an overview of previous studies related to this topic. Section three describes data and methodology. Section four summarizes estimation results. Final observations are offered in the concluding section.

2. Prior Studies

Hall of Fame Alabama football coach Bear Bryant stated that offense sells tickets, but defense is what really wins college championships (Dunnavant, 2005). In the NFL, great defense is also very important, but quarterbacks tend to receive the highest salaries (Gaines, 2016). So what aspect of the game influences on-field success the most? Clearly, any attempt to answer that question will require team data for both offense and defense. That is similar to baseball studies that reflect the importance of pitching, defense, and offense for achieving regular season success (Hakes & Sauer, 2006).

Some limited statistical analyses have also been completed using NFL data. Burke (2007) provides evidence that offense and defense contribute equally to obtaining regular season victories. Although fans have long argued that high powered offenses can outweigh weak defensive units, as well as the converse, this study was able to confirm and quantify those insights. It provides a logical starting point for an analysis of 2016 team effectiveness.

3. Data and Methodology

Data employed in the study are listed in Table 1. All of the variables are for the 2016 NFL regular season. WINS16, the number of regular season victories each team attained in 2016 is the variable of interest. Six on-field performance and two payroll variables are included in the sample. Those data are discussed below.

Table 1. *Variables, Descriptions, and Units*

Variable	Descriptions and Units
WINS16	2016 regular season victories
YGP16	Total offensive yards gained per game
RYGP16	Offensive rushing yards gained per game
PYGP16	Offensive passing yards gained per game
YAP16	Total defensive yards allowed per game
RYAP16	Defensive rushing yards allowed per game
PYAP16	Defensive passing yards allowed per game
TPR16	Total team payrolls expressed in millions of dollars
TPRSQ16	Square of total team payroll in millions of dollars

Data Source: [Retrieved from].

The six on-field performance ratios are reported on a per game basis. The on-field data include three offensive measures and three defensive measures. Offensive ability is approximated using total yards gained per game (YGP16), passing yards gained per game (PYGP16), and rushing yards gained per game (RYGP16). For defense, total yards allowed per game (YAP16), passing yards allowed per game (PYAP16), and rushing yards allowed per game (RYAPG6) are used. Those explanatory variables should allow examining the questions raised in Burke (2007).

Offensive and defensive statistics cover many, but probably not all, aspects of NFL organizational effectiveness. Collective salary payments for each roster (TPR16) are included as a measure of human capital for each organization. As player productivity increases, salaries tend to increase, and teams benefit, but that

is likely not an interminable process. To allow for the possibility of eventual negative returns associated with this variable, the square of total payrolls (TPRSQ16) is also included in the analysis.

Summary statistics for each of the variables in the sample are reported in Table 2. The average number of victories, WINS16, is 8. The highest number of wins was achieved by the New England Patriots with 14. The greatest level of futility was exhibited the Cleveland Browns with only 1 victory in 2016. WINS16 is slightly left-skewed and somewhat platykurtic.

On offense, NFL teams gained an average of 365 yards per game, YGPG16. The ageless arm of Drew Brees helped the New Orleans Saints post a league-high mark of 438 yards per game. At the other extreme, the Los Angeles Rams could only muster 285 yards per game. The distribution of YGPG 16 is highly symmetrical and leptokurtic as a consequence of the tight distribution of the data for this metric.

Table 2. *Summary Statistics*

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max.	Min.	Skew.	Kurt.
WINS16	8.0	3.2	14	1	-0.372	2.716
YGPG16	365	30.9	438	285	0.188	4.098
PYGGPG16	256	30.4	329	198	0.219	3.176
RYGGPG16	109	18.4	164	75	0.874	5.117
YAPG16	350	26.1	406	301	0.000	2.447
PYAPG16	241	21.4	274	186	-0.700	3.215
RYAPG16	109	18.8	166	84	1.133	4.363
TPR16	\$161.9	\$8.1	\$190.3	\$154.1	1.984	7.165

Note: Total team payroll data are in millions of dollars

Passing yards gained per game (PYGG16) has a mean of 256 yards per game in 2016. These data are essentially symmetric and mesokurtic. In terms of yards gained per game, the New Orleans Saints dominates with a pass oriented offense and that propels this organization to top of the NFL. Quarterback inconsistency in San Francisco contributed to the poor performances of the 49ers with respect to both aerial yardage and victories.

Rushing yards per game (RYGGPG16) in Table 2 has a mean of 109 with a standard deviation of 18.8. The skewness is positive and slightly right-tailed. A kurtosis statistic of 5.116 shows how leptokurtic is the distribution of this variable. The thundering ground game of Buffalo led the league, with the Minnesota Vikings trailed behind all of the other teams in this category.

Total yards allowed per game has a mean of 350 and a standard deviation of 26.1. These data are symmetric about the 350-yard mean. Even though the standard deviation is relatively small, these data are still platykurtic. The Houston Texans allowed the fewest total yards per game in 2016. The San Francisco 49ers allowed the most total yards per game during the 2016 season.

Passing Yards allowed per game (PYAG16) has a mean of 241 yards per game. It is distributed very symmetrically and mesokurtically. Under the guidance of defensive coach Wade Phillips, the Denver Broncos allowed the fewest passing yards in the league. At the other end of the spectrum, New Orleans fared worse than any other in terms of yards allowed in the passing game.

Rushing Yards allowed per game (RYAPG16) has an average of 109 yards in Table 2. The distribution is right-tailed and leptokurtic. The majority of NFL teams that made the playoffs in 2016 had defenses that contained the run below the league mean. The Dallas Cowboys were the most successful at defending against the run game in 2016, while the 49ers were least effective at this aspect of the game.

The average team payroll (TPR16) in the sample is just under \$162 million. Aggregate salaries were highest for the Jacksonville Jaguars, Cleveland Brown,

San Francisco 49ers, and Tennessee Titans. Ironically, Jacksonville, Cleveland, and San Francisco also had the top three draft picks of the 2017 Draft. These three teams reflect the highest payrolls due to unused cap space and being able to apply it for the 2016 season. As shown in Table 2, team payroll data are right-skewed and strongly leptokurtic.

Two separate equation specifications are used in this study. Equation 1 is specified with the total offensive and defensive variables that do not distinguish between ground games and passing games. Arithmetic signs below each regressor indicate the hypothesized effect of each independent variable on WINS16. The parameters represent the marginal effects of the explanatory variables toward achieving victories. The subscript $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 31, 32$ is the numerical designation for each NFL organization.

$$\text{WINS16}_i = a_0 + a_1 \text{YGPG16}_i + a_2 \text{YAPG16}_i + b_3 \text{TPR16}_i + b_4 \text{TPRSQ16}_i \quad (1)$$

(+)
(-)
(+)
(-)

In Equation 1, the number of wins should increase as teams gain more yards per game. The number of victories is hypothesized to decline as defenses surrender more yards per game. As noted above, the quadratic term included allows for potential negative returns that may eventually result with increased total payroll outlays.

Figures 1 and 2 help illustrate the intuition underlying the hypothesized signs for the on-field performance variables in Equation 1. The scatter plot in Figure 1 shows an easy to observe positive correlation between the dependent variable (WINS16) and the offensive yards gained per game independent variable (YGPG16). That is not a surprise since increases in offensive yards gained per game should be correlated with higher scores and better chances of victory. Of course, other variables also influence game results. The New Orleans Saints gained more offensive yards per game than any other team, but only won 7 contests.

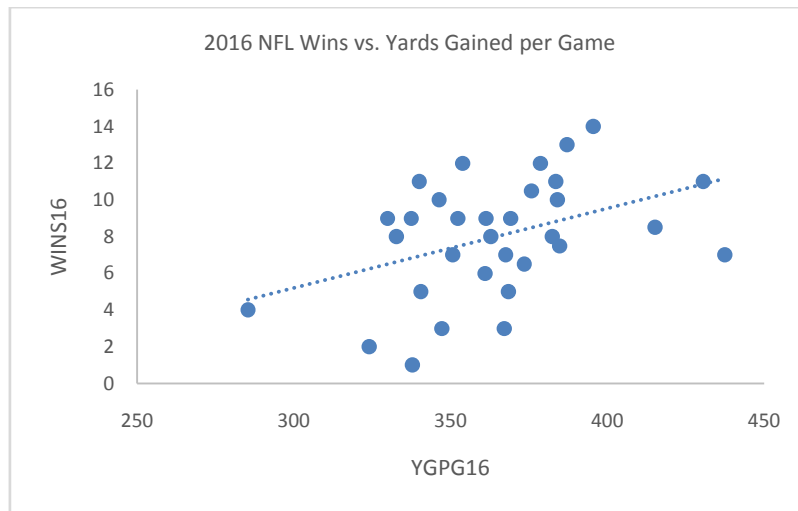


Figure 1. 2016 NFL Wins vs. Average Yards Gained per Game

The scatter diagram Figure 2 displays the negative correlation between the dependent variable (WINS16) and the defensive yards allowed per game independent variable (YAPG16). Again, defense alone cannot guarantee victories. Despite losing J.J. Watts for most of the season, the Houston Texans still had a very stingy defense that allowed fewer yards per game than any other team. The Texans won a Division crown with 9 wins, but lagged behind other teams such as Kansas City or Oakland in terms of victories.

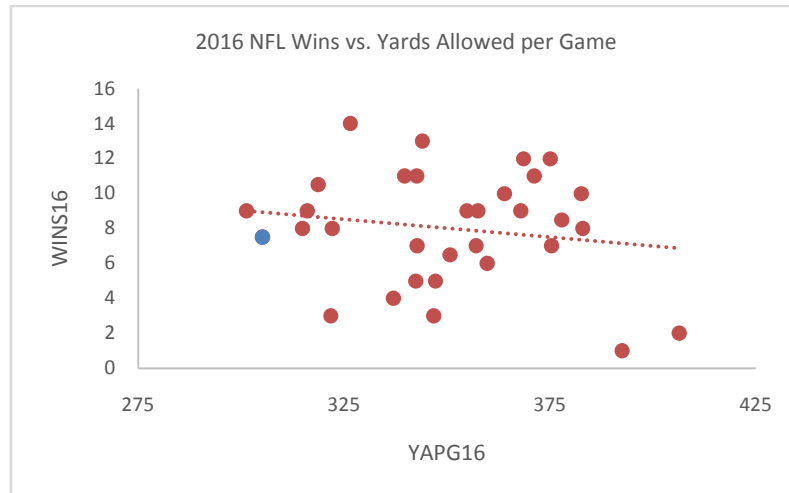


Figure 2. 2016 NFL Wins vs. Average Yards Allowed per Game

Equation 2 provides a modified version of the basic specification by introducing rushing and passing yardage as separate regressors. Doing so allows for differential marginal effects of each explanatory variable on both sides of the ball. The hypothesized effect of each independent variable toward achieving victories is shown in the parenthetical signs below the equation.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WINS16}_i = & b_0 + b_1\text{RYGPG16}_i + b_2\text{PYGPG16}_i + b_3\text{RYAPG16}_i + \\ & (+) \quad (+) \quad (-) \\ & + b_4\text{PYAPG16}_i + b_5\text{TPR16}_i + b_6\text{TPRSQ16}_i \\ & (-) \quad (+) \quad (-) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

4. Empirical Results

Estimation results for Equation 1 are summarized in Table 3. All of the slope coefficients exhibit the hypothesized signs. The parameter estimate for YGPG16 indicates that for each 100 yards gained per game, five regular season wins are achieved. The parameter estimate for YAPG16 indicates that every additional 100 yards allowed per game by the defense, translates into six additional losses.

Table 3. Equation 1 Estimation Results

Dependent Variable: WINS16				
Number of Observations: 32				
Method: Least Squares with White Heteroscedasticity Consistent Covariance Matrix				
Explanatory Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Computed t-Statistic	Prob.
Constant	-501.888	164.681	-3.048	0.005
YGPG16	0.047	0.012	4.041	0.000
YAPG16	-0.060	0.026	-2.311	0.029
TPR16	6.134	1.985	3.090	0.005
TPRSQ16	-0.018	0.006	-3.166	0.004
R-squared	0.472	Dep. Variable Mean		8.000
Adjusted R-squared	0.394	Dep. Variable Std. Dev.		3.203
Sum of squared Residuals	167.733	Std. Err. Regression		2.492
F-Statistic	6.047	F-Statistic Probability		0.001
Log Likelihood	-71.912			

Both of the payroll coefficients are also statistically significant. Those parameters imply that negative returns will be associated with aggregate salaries in excess of \$168.332 million. NFL teams that with payrolls greater than that amount in 2016 included the Cleveland Browns, the Jacksonville Jaguars, the San

Francisco 49ers, and the Tennessee Titans. The negative returns tipping point for team payrolls is calculated by taking the derivative of the estimated equation with respect to TPR16, setting that result equal to zero, and then solving for the TPR16 critical value.

Which on-field variable is more important, offense or defense? That question can be addressed by calculating standardized regression coefficients (Pindyck and Rubinfeld, 1998). In Table 4, the standardized coefficient calculations largely corroborate the Burke (2007) result that offense and defense are equally important in the NFL. In Table 4, the standardized offensive and defensive coefficient magnitudes are separated by less than one percentage point.

The elasticities are calculated by taking the first derivative of the equation with respect to each independent variable and then multiplying by the ratio of the mean that variable to the mean of the dependent variable (WINS16). The elasticities reported in Table 4 are very high. That potentially means that the specification may need to be amplified. Even in a league characterized by the “any given Sunday” slogan, such dramatically high sensitivities are somewhat suspicious.

Table 4. Equation 1 Elasticities and Standardized Regression Coefficients

Variable	Elasticity	Standardized Coefficient
YGPG16	2.050	0.476
YAPG16	-2.609	-0.485
TPR16	4.758	NC

Of course, teams can run the ball or throw the ball. Which is more effective? Table 5 reports estimation results for Equation 2. Similar to the results above, all of the slope coefficients exhibit the expected signs. The computed t-statistic for pass defense, PYAPG16, does not satisfy the 5-percent significance criterion, but its magnitude seems reasonable. For payrolls, negative returns do not occur until teams breach the \$168.117 million mark. That result is almost identical to the figure calculated for the payroll parameters in Table 3. Overall, the Equation 2 results shown in Table 5 are similar to those for Equation 1, but the Adjusted R-squared statistic is smaller in Table 5 than in Table 3.

Table 5. Equation 2 Estimation Results

Number of Observations: 32				
Method: Least Squares with White Heteroscedasticity Consistent Covariance Matrix				
Explanatory Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	Computed t-Statistic	Prob.
Constant	-466.478	182.691	-2.553	0.017
RYGPG16	0.047	0.018	2.697	0.015
PYGPG16	0.040	0.015	2.563	0.017
RYAPG16	-0.071	0.027	-2.572	0.016
PYAPG16	-0.047	0.035	-1.337	0.193
TPR16	5.715	2.195	2.603	0.015
TPRSQ16	-0.017	0.006	-2.669	0.013
R-squared	0.482	Dep. Variable Mean		8.000
Adjusted R-squared	0.358	Dep. Variable Std. Dev.		3.203
Sum of squared Residuals	164.719	Std. Err. Regression		2.567
F-Statistic	3.877	F-Statistic Probability		0.007
Log Likelihood	-71.622			

Table 6 reports elasticities and standardized coefficients for Equation 2. Most of the elasticity sizes in Table 6 are more plausible than those shown in Table 4. The one exception is the team payroll elasticity which still seems excessively large. The standardized coefficients have interesting magnitudes on each side of the ball. On offense, the passing game is noticeably more influential than the rushing game. On defense, stopping the run is found to be more important than shutting down the

passing game. Of course, it is not known whether those results hold in general or only for 2016, so more research on this topic may prove useful.

Table 6. *Equation 2 Elasticities and Standardized Regression Coefficients*

Variable	Elasticity	Standardized Coefficient
RYGPG16	0.645	0.273
PYGPG16	1.197	0.390
RYAPG16	-0.961	-0.414
PYAPG16	-1.408	-0.311
TPR16	4.291	NC

5. Conclusion

This study attempts to carry out a “Sabernomics-style” analysis of NFL regular season victories. At least one prior effort indicates that offense and defense contribute equally toward winning on any given Sunday. This study examines whether those initial results for 2007 would be confirmed using regular season data for 2016. Two separate regression equations are estimated. To take into account human capital influences on roster success, both equations include team payroll data in a manner that allows for potential negative returns.

The econometric results are fairly interesting. In both cases, the results indicate that teams will probably not benefit very much from going past \$168 million in aggregate player salaries. Beyond that, passing is found to be relatively more important than running the ball on offense. On defense, however, stopping the run is found to be more vital than grounding the opposing passing game.

The results obtained are based on only 32 observations for a single season. More research would definitely be worthwhile. In addition to collecting data for other seasons, it may also be helpful to include additional variables that measure special teams effectiveness and other aspects of NFL on-field effectiveness. This initial study indicates, however, that it is feasible to quantify many aspects associated with regular season successes, even in a league where competitive surprises occur by design.

Acknowledgements

Partial funding support for this research was provided by El Paso Water, City of El Paso Office of Management & Budget, UTEP Hunt Institute for Global Competitiveness, and the UTEP Center for the Study of Western Hemispheric Trade. Econometric research assistance was provided by Omar Solís and Patricia Arellano-Olague.

Appendix: Historical Data

Team	WINS16	YGPG16	RYGPG16	PYGP16
Arizona Cardinals	7.5	385	108	277
Atlanta Falcons	11	431	121	310
Baltimore Ravens	8	363	91	271
Buffalo Bills	7	368	164	203
Carolina Panthers	6	361	113	248
Chicago Bears	3	367	108	259
Cincinnati Bengals	6.5	373	111	263
Cleveland Browns	1	338	107	231
Dallas Cowboys	13	387	150	237
Denver Broncos	9	337	93	245
Detroit Lions	9	352	82	270
Green Bay Packers	10	384	106	278
Houston Texans	9	330	116	214
Indianapolis Colts	8	382	102	281
Jacksonville Jaguars	3	347	102	245
Kansas City Chiefs	12	354	109	245
Los Angeles Rams	4	285	78	207
Miami Dolphins	10	346	114	232
Minnesota Vikings	8	333	75	257
New England Patriots	14	396	117	279
New Orleans Saints	7	438	109	329
New York Giants	11	340	88	252
New York Jets	5	340	113	228
Oakland Raiders	12	379	120	259
Philadelphia Eagles	7	351	113	237
Pittsburgh Steelers	11	384	110	274
San Diego Chargers	5	369	94	274
San Francisco 49ers	2	324	126	198
Seattle Seahawks	10.5	376	99	276
Tampa Bay Buccaneers	9	361	101	260
Tennessee Titans	9	369	137	233
Washington Redskins	8.5	415	106	309

Notes: WINS16 = 2016 Regular Season Victories; YGPG16 = 2016 Offensive Yards Gained per Game; RYGPG16 = 2016 Offensive Rushing Yards Gained per Game; PYGP16 = 2016 Offensive Passing yards Gained per Game

Team	YAPG16	RYAPG16	PYAPG16	TPR16
Arizona Cardinals	305	95	210	\$158.968416
Atlanta Falcons	371	105	267	\$158.801671
Baltimore Ravens	322	89	233	\$155.178755
Buffalo Bills	357	133	224	\$157.495431
Carolina Panthers	360	92	268	\$157.993141
Chicago Bears	347	122	225	\$156.588879
Cincinnati Bengals	351	113	238	\$162.677552
Cleveland Browns	392	143	250	\$176.686294
Dallas Cowboys	344	84	260	\$159.261183
Denver Broncos	316	130	186	\$154.095041
Detroit Lions	355	106	248	\$158.591216
Green Bay Packers	364	95	269	\$163.439289
Houston Texans	301	100	202	\$157.186080
Indianapolis Colts	383	120	263	\$160.609029
Jacksonville Jaguars	322	106	215	\$190.301710
Kansas City Chiefs	369	121	247	\$157.955930
Los Angeles Rams	337	104	233	\$155.665189
Miami Dolphins	383	140	242	\$166.767319
Minnesota Vikings	315	107	208	\$156.914717
New England Patriots	326	89	238	\$159.642451
New Orleans Saints	375	102	274	\$155.562062
New York Giants	340	89	251	\$167.320159
New York Jets	342	99	244	\$157.528734
Oakland Raiders	375	118	258	\$168.332753
Philadelphia Eagles	343	103	240	\$161.570362
Pittsburgh Steelers	343	100	243	\$157.628978
San Diego Chargers	347	98	249	\$156.774767
San Francisco 49ers	406	166	241	\$176.591934
Seattle Seahawks	319	93	226	\$154.522927
Tampa Bay Buccaneers	368	117	251	\$161.138366
Tennessee Titans	358	88	269	\$176.357826
Washington Redskins	378	120	258	\$161.964024

Notes: YAPG16 = 2016 Defensive Yards Allowed per Game; RYAPG16 = 2016 Defensive Rushing Yards Allowed per Game; PYAPG16 = 2016 Defensive Passing yards Allowed per Game; TPR16 = 2016 Total Team Payroll in Millions of US\$

References

- Anonymous. (2017). 2016 NFL Season. *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation: Ashburn, VA.
- Burke, B. (2007). What makes teams win?. *Advanced Football Analytics*. AFA: Reston, VA.
- Dunnavant, K. (2015). *Coach: The Life of Paul "Bear" Bryant*. St. Martin's Griffin: New York, NY.
- Fine, A. (2017). 2016 NFL season recap. *Sports Betting Analytics*. Sports Insights: Beverly, MA.
- Fullerton, S.L., Fullerton, Jr. T.M., & Walke, A.G. (2014). An econometric analysis of the 2013 Major League Baseball Season. *Research in Business & Economics Journal*, 9, 115-120.
- Fullerton, Jr. T.M., & Peach, J.T. (2016). Major League Baseball 2015, what a difference a year makes. *Applied Economics Letters*, 23(18), 1289-1293. doi. [10.1080/13504851.2016.1150945](https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2016.1150945)
- Gaines, C. (2016). *The 30 Highest-Paid Players in the NFL*. Business Insider: New York, NY.
- Hakes, J.K., & Sauer, R.D. (2006). An economic evaluation of the *Moneyball* Hypothesis. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 20(3), 173-186. doi. [10.1257/jep.20.3.173](https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.20.3.173)
- Peach, J.T., Fullerton, S.L., & Fullerton, Jr. T.M. (2016). An empirical analysis of the 2014 Major League Baseball Season. *Applied Economics Letters*, 23(2), 138-141. doi. [10.1080/13504851.2015.1058898](https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2015.1058898)
- Pindyck, R.S., & Rubinfeld, D.L. (1998). *Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts*, 4th Edition. Irwin McGraw-Hill: Boston, MA.



Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0>).

