

ECON 762: Vector Autoregression Example

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STATA `do` and `log` files and graphs are attached. They contain commands and output for a VAR model fit to quarterly data on West German income and consumption. The variables `dlincome` and `dlconsumption` are the first differences of the logs of income and consumption.

The `varbasic` output contains the usual coefficient estimates, t -statistics, etc. for all $m = 2$ of the VAR equations. The `lags(1 2)` option specifies which lags enter in the VAR equations ($p = 2$). The second `varbasic` command has `lags(1 2 3)` so it estimates a VAR with three lags ($p = 3$). The `irf` option creates impulse response function plots, which can then be exported and/or printed with postestimation commands. The IRFs for the $p = 2$ VAR were printed and are included on the last page.

`varlmar` tests for autocorrelation. Evidence of the presence of autocorrelation may indicate that a greater number of lags is needed. The null hypothesis of no autocorrelation is accepted in every case at the 5% level since the P -values exceed .05.

`varwle` tests for the joint significance of the VAR coefficients at various lags. The first two tables give results for the two equations separately. The last table gives tests for the joint significance of the coefficients at a given lag across all of the equations. It will then be testing m^2 restrictions and have m^2 degrees of freedom. When $p = 3$ the third-lag coefficients are just barely jointly significant at the 5% level. When $p = 2$ the second-lag coefficients are strongly jointly significant at the 5% level, although the ones in the `dlincome` equation are not significant when tested separately from the ones in the `dlconsumption` equation.

`vargranger` does Granger causality tests. When $p = 2$, the P -value equals 0.000 in the row “`dlincome` excluded” for the “`dlconsumption`” equation. This strongly rejects the null hypothesis that income does not cause consumption. In the jargon: “income Granger-causes consumption”. To see how a one-time-only one-unit increase in `dlincome` (the “impulse”) affects `dlconsumption` (the “response”), consult the lower-left panel of the impulse response function plots.

The `reg` output shows that the OLS and VAR coefficients are the same. This `reg` estimates the consumption equation of the VAR that sets $p = 2$. The OLS standard errors and t -ratios are slightly different from the VAR ones because the VAR uses n rather than $n - k$ in the denominators when estimating the error variances.

```

*****
**      var_1.do :      January 2008
*****

clear
capture log using "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and
762\w08\VAR\var_1.log", replace
use "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\lutkepohl.dta"

summarize
tsset

* graph twoway tsline lconsumption lincome
tsline lconsumption lincome,lpattern(solid dash)
graph export "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_1.eps",
replace
* graph print

graph twoway tsline dlconsumption dlincome,lpattern(solid dash)
graph export "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_2.eps",
replace
* graph print

varbasic dlconsumption dlincome , lags(1 2) irf
* graph print
graph export "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_3.eps",
replace
varlmar
varwle
vargranger

varbasic dlconsumption dlincome , lags(1 2 3)
varlmar
varwle
vargranger

reg dlconsumption L.dlconsumption L2.dlconsumption L.dlincome L2.dlincome

log close

```

```
. use "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\lutkepohl.dta"
(Quarterly SA West German macro data, Bil DM, from Lutkepohl 1993 Table E.1)
```

```
. summarize
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
investment	92	471.913	210.7467	179	870
income	92	1355.087	698.9288	451	2651
consumption	92	1166.674	590.9236	415	2271
qtr	92	45.5	26.70206	0	91
linvestment	92	6.052299	.4688109	5.187386	6.768493
dlinvestment	91	.0167964	.0447898	-.1401839	.1935849
lincome	92	7.070305	.5463459	6.111467	7.882692
dlincome	91	.019464	.0119361	-.0288782	.0502319
lconsumption	92	6.928083	.5289602	6.028278	7.727975
dlconsumpt~n	91	.018678	.0109604	-.0129967	.0448313

```
. tsset
time variable: qtr, 1960q1 to 1982q4
```

```
. * graph twoway tsline lconsumption lincome
. tsline lconsumption lincome, lpattern(solid dash)
```

```
. graph export "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and
762\w08\VAR\var_1.eps", replace
(note: file C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_1.eps not
found)
(file C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_1.eps written
in EPS format)
```

```
. * graph print
```

```
. graph twoway tsline dlconsumption dlincome, lpattern(solid dash)
```

```
. graph export "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and
762\w08\VAR\var_2.eps", replace
(note: file C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_2.eps not
found)
(file C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_2.eps written
in EPS format)
```

```
. * graph print
```

```
. varbasic dlconsumption dlincome , lags(1 2) irf
```

Vector autoregression

Sample:	1960q4	1982q4	No. of obs	=	89
Log likelihood =	578.277		AIC	=	-12.77027
FPE	=	9.75e-09	HQIC	=	-12.65756
Det(Sigma_ml)	=	7.79e-09	SBIC	=	-12.49065

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
dlconsumption	5	.01005	0.2037	22.76921	0.0001
dlincome	5	.011472	0.0918	9.000554	0.0611

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dlconsumpt~n						
dlconsumpt~n						
L1.	-.3030441	.1193358	-2.54	0.011	-.5369379	-.0691502
L2.	-.0599513	.1195437	-0.50	0.616	-.2942527	.1743501
dlincome						
L1.	.3231097	.1086299	2.97	0.003	.1101991	.5360203
L2.	.3607425	.1070401	3.37	0.001	.1509477	.5705373
_cons	.0120202	.0028726	4.18	0.000	.0063901	.0176503
dlincome						
dlconsumpt~n						
L1.	.3433416	.1362228	2.52	0.012	.0763498	.6103334
L2.	.1476759	.1364602	1.08	0.279	-.1197812	.415133
dlincome						
L1.	-.101226	.1240019	-0.82	0.414	-.3442653	.1418133
L2.	.0137257	.1221872	0.11	0.911	-.2257569	.2532083
_cons	.0115223	.0032791	3.51	0.000	.0050955	.0179492

```
. * graph print
. graph export "C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and
762\w08\VAR\var_3.eps", replace
(note: file C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_3.eps not
found)
(file C:\Documents and Settings\courses\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_3.eps written
in EPS format)
```

```
. varlmar
```

Lagrange-multiplier test

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	7.5940	4	0.10763
2	5.2539	4	0.26223

H0: no autocorrelation at lag order

```
. varwle
```

Equation: dlconsumption

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	9.938547	2	0.007
2	13.89996	2	0.001

Equation: dlincome

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	6.88775	2	0.032
2	1.873546	2	0.392

Equation: All

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	34.54276	4	0.000
2	19.44093	4	0.001

. vargranger

Granger causality Wald tests

Equation	Excluded	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
dlconsumption	dlincome	16.677	2	0.000
dlconsumption	ALL	16.677	2	0.000
dlincome	dlconsumption	6.392	2	0.041
dlincome	ALL	6.392	2	0.041

. varbasic dlconsumption dlincome , lags(1 2 3)

Vector autoregression

Sample: 1961q1 1982q4 No. of obs = 88
 Log likelihood = 575.888 AIC = -12.77018
 FPE = 9.76e-09 HQIC = -12.6114
 Det(Sigma_ml) = 7.09e-09 SBIC = -12.37606

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
dlconsumption	7	.009724	0.2692	32.42134	0.0000
dlincome	7	.011455	0.1263	12.72378	0.0476

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dlconsumpt~n						
dlconsumpt~n						
L1.	-.4062951	.1249992	-3.25	0.001	-.651289	-.1613012
L2.	-.0847416	.132317	-0.64	0.522	-.3440781	.174595
L3.	.1469838	.1162897	1.26	0.206	-.0809398	.3749074
dlincome						
L1.	.3340556	.1096068	3.05	0.002	.1192303	.5488809
L2.	.3448315	.1146321	3.01	0.003	.1201566	.5695064
L3.	.1867138	.1131151	1.65	0.099	-.0349876	.4084153
_cons	.0079044	.00313	2.53	0.012	.0017697	.014039
dlincome						
dlconsumpt~n						
L1.	.2426113	.1472609	1.65	0.099	-.0460147	.5312373
L2.	.0725911	.1558819	0.47	0.641	-.2329319	.3781141
L3.	.0297413	.1370003	0.22	0.828	-.2387743	.2982569
dlincome						
L1.	-.0575474	.1291271	-0.45	0.656	-.310632	.1955371
L2.	.0492578	.1350475	0.36	0.715	-.2154304	.3139461
L3.	.190733	.1332602	1.43	0.152	-.0704523	.4519183
_cons	.0089405	.0036874	2.42	0.015	.0017133	.0161677

. varlmar

Lagrange-multiplier test

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	2.3386	4	0.67376
2	2.7948	4	0.59274

H0: no autocorrelation at lag order

. varwle

Equation: dlconsumption

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	12.55432	2	0.002
2	11.89194	2	0.003
3	9.155036	2	0.010

Equation: dlincome

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	3.125902	2	0.210
2	.9674237	2	0.616
3	3.393348	2	0.183

Equation: All

lag	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	30.75707	4	0.000
2	14.59868	4	0.006
3	9.632386	4	0.047

. vargranger

Granger causality Wald tests

Equation	Excluded	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
dlconsumption	dlincome	14.144	3	0.003
dlconsumption	ALL	14.144	3	0.003
dlincome	dlconsumption	2.8223	3	0.420
dlincome	ALL	2.8223	3	0.420

. reg dlconsumption L.dlconsumption L2.dlconsumption L.dlincome L2.dlincome

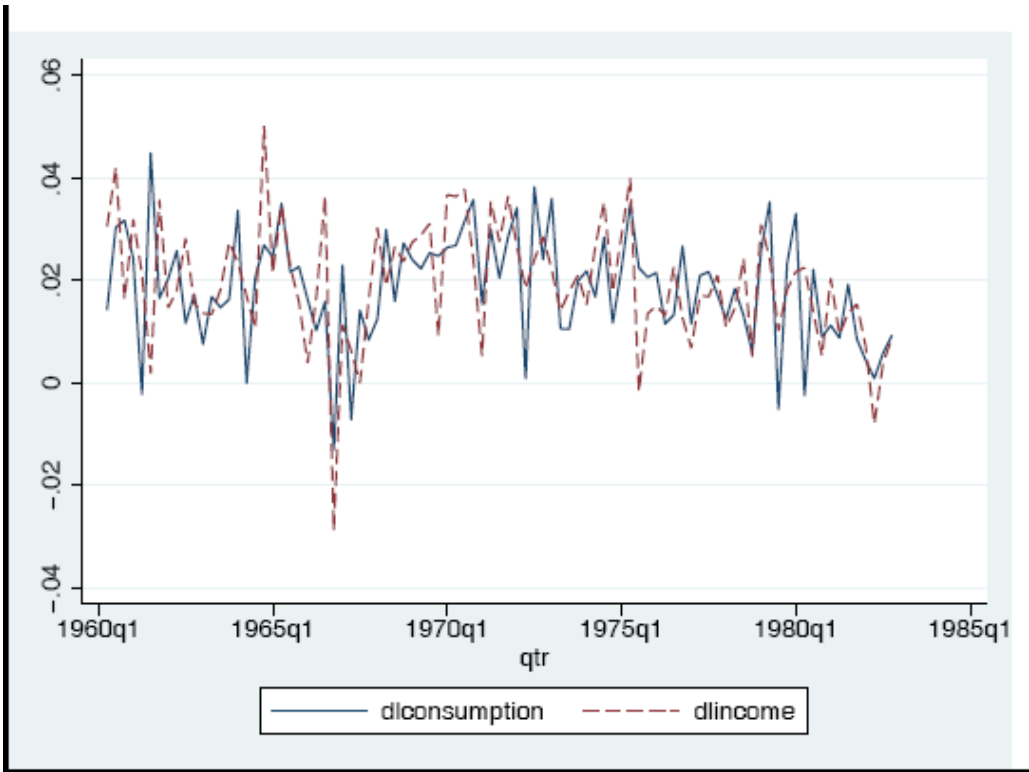
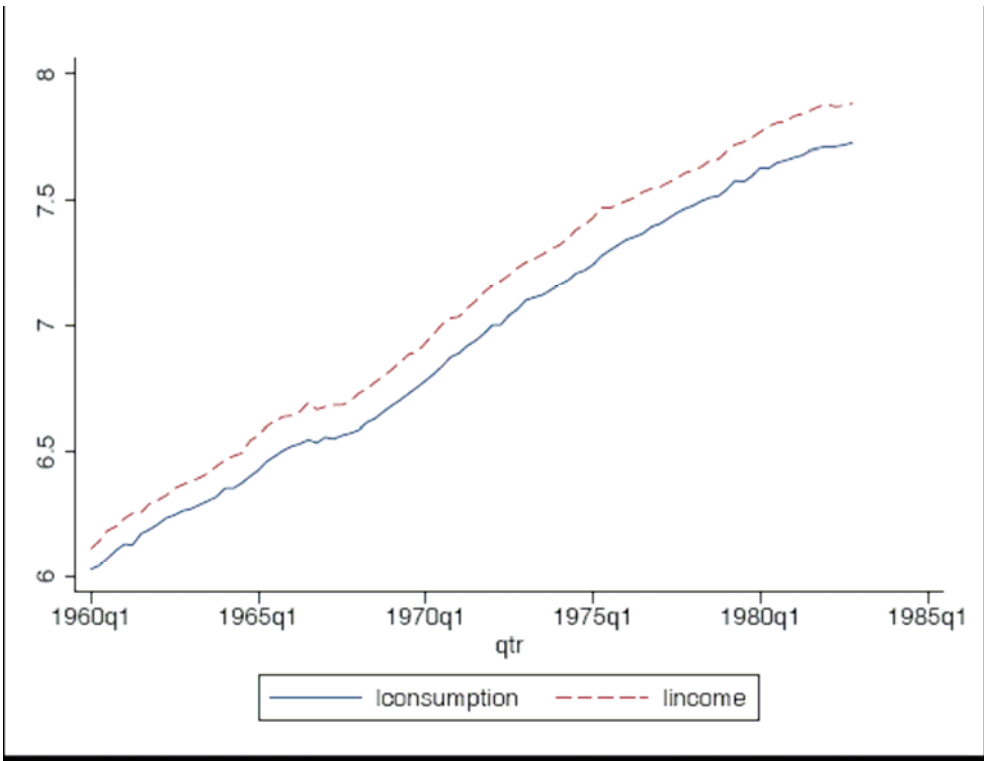
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	89
Model	.002170557	4	.000542639	F(4, 84) =	5.37
Residual	.008484247	84	.000101003	Prob > F =	0.0007
				R-squared =	0.2037
				Adj R-squared =	0.1658
Total	.010654804	88	.000121077	Root MSE =	.01005

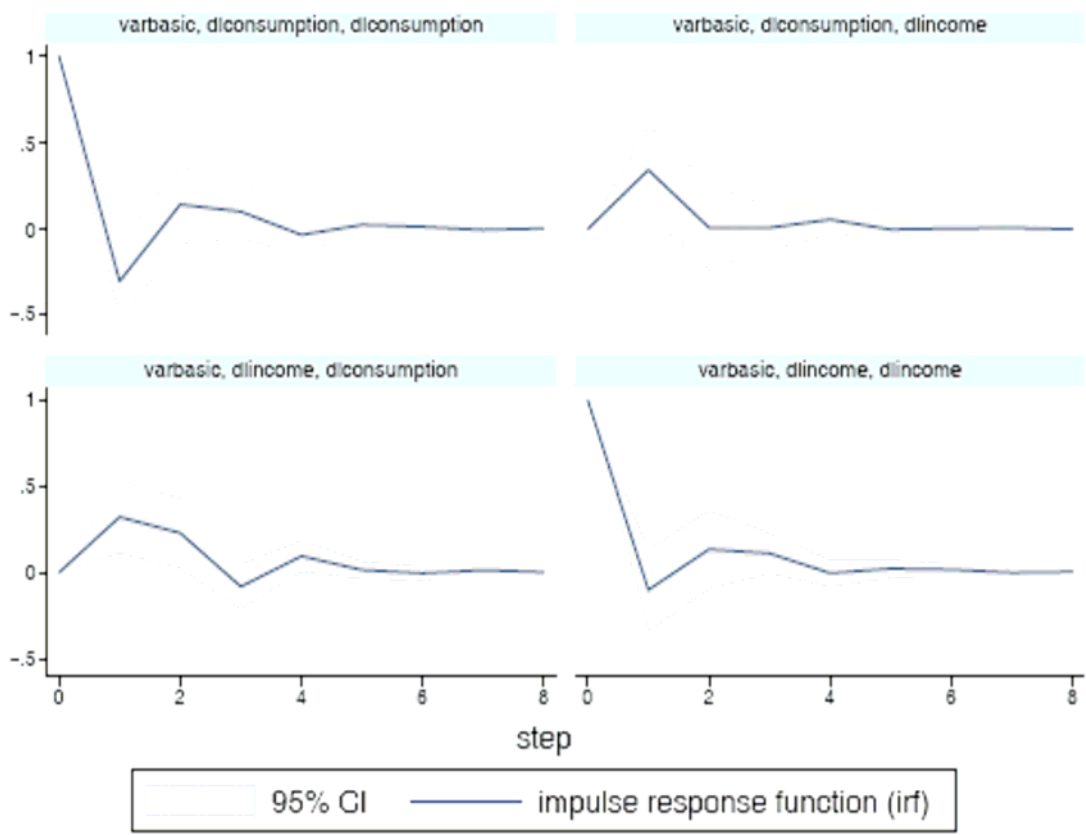
dlconsumpt~n	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dlconsumpt~n						
L1.	-.3030441	.1228361	-2.47	0.016	-.5473171	-.058771
L2.	-.0599513	.1230502	-0.49	0.627	-.3046501	.1847475
dlincome						
L1.	.3231097	.1118162	2.89	0.005	.100751	.5454684
L2.	.3607425	.1101798	3.27	0.002	.1416379	.5798471
_cons	.0120202	.0029568	4.07	0.000	.0061402	.0179002

```

.
. log close
   log: C:\Documents and Settings\course\761 and 762\w08\VAR\var_1.log
   log type: text
   closed on: 16 Jan 2008, 15:42:19

```





Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable