

Panel Data Methods using Stata

4B: Panels - Cointegration

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1. Introduction

- Now consider panel models with dynamics.
- Especially panel regression of an $I(1)$ y_t on an $I(1)$ x_t when they are cointegrated
 - ▶ i.e. there is a long-run relationship between them.
- For time series the standard way is systems estimation
 - ▶ joint estimation of systems model for y_t and x_t
 - ▶ use Johansen's method based on a vector error correction model.
- For panel data a systems approach is generally not feasible
 - ▶ instead single-equation methods
 - ▶ there are several different methods, most notably dynamic OLS and fully-modified OLS.
- Recent concern is correlation across panels.
- Eviews 8 has panel cointegration tests and estimators
 - ▶ Stata has none - there are a few addons.

Outline

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2. Cointegration in Time Series

- A process is integrated of order d , denoted $I(d)$, if when differenced d times it yields a stationary series
 - ▶ a white noise process is $I(0)$
 - ▶ an $AR(1)$ process with $|\rho| < 1$ is $I(0)$, as is $MA(q)$
 - ▶ a random walk is $I(1)$ since $y_t = y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ implies $\Delta y_t = \varepsilon_t$.
- The $I(1)$ processes x_t and y_t are cointegrated if a linear combination of them is $I(0)$
 - ▶ i.e. $y_t - \alpha - \beta x_t$ is $I(0)$.
- We consider case where x_t and y_t are $I(1)$ and we OLS regress

$$y_t = \alpha + \beta x_t + u_t.$$

- ▶ Complications exists if x_t and y_t are not cointegrated
- ▶ Complications exists if x_t and y_t are cointegrated.

Spurious Regressions

- Suppose x_t and y_t are $I(1)$ and y_t and x_t are not cointegrated ($\beta = 0$)
- Then the OLS estimator is inconsistent
 - ▶ $\hat{\beta}$ does not converge to zero
 - ▶ conventional methods will reject $H_0 : \beta = 0$ much too often and find “spurious” regressions
 - ▶ this extends to dynamic models with lags
- Analogous to unrelated deterministic trends
 - ▶ if $y_t = \delta t + u_t$ and $x_t = \gamma t + v_t$ where $\text{Cor}[u_t, v_t] = 0$
 - ▶ then OLS $y_t = \alpha + \beta x_t + u_t$ (i.e. without t as regressor) has $\hat{\beta} \xrightarrow{P} 0$.

Cointegrated Regressions

- Suppose x_t and y_t are $I(1)$ and y_t and x_t are cointegrated ($\beta \neq 0$)
- Then the OLS estimator is consistent even though x_t is endogenous!
 - ▶ OLS converges to β but at rate T not \sqrt{T}
 - ▶ in finite samples, however, $\hat{\beta}$ can be very biased
 - ▶ and it can be inefficient because u_t is serially correlated.
- There are several better ways to estimate cointegrated relationships (and to test for cointegration)
 - ▶ these come from different representations of the model
 - ▶ most notably Granger-Representation Theorem and Stock and Watson common trends
- Big distinction between single equation and systems methods.

Systems Testing and Estimation

- Let \mathbf{y}_t denote an $m \times 1$ vector process (before $m = 2$ and $\mathbf{y}_t = [y_t \ x_t]'$)
- Consider a VAR (vector autoregression) with p lags

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{D}'_t + \sum_{j=1}^p \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{y}_{t-j} + \mathbf{u}_t$$

$m \times 1$ $k \times 1$ $m \times k$ $m \times m$ $m \times 1$ $m \times 1$

- where \mathbf{D}_t are exogenous (and could include deterministic trends)
 - \mathbf{u}_t is serially uncorrelated error
- Rewrite equivalently as

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \mathbf{y}_t &= \mathbf{C} \mathbf{D}'_t + \mathbf{\Pi} \mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}_j \Delta \mathbf{y}_{t-j} + \mathbf{u}_t \\ \mathbf{\Pi} &= \sum_{j=1}^p \mathbf{A}_j - \mathbf{I}; \quad \mathbf{\Gamma}_j = -\sum_{l=j+1}^p \mathbf{A}_l \end{aligned}$$

Cointegration in Systems

- Now bring in cointegration
- If there are r cointegrating relationships then
 - ▶ $\text{rank}(\mathbf{\Pi}) = r$ so $\mathbf{\Pi} = \mathbf{\alpha}\mathbf{\beta}'$ where $\mathbf{\alpha}$ and $\mathbf{\beta}$ are $m \times r$ with rank r
 - ▶ so model as VAR in first difference with \mathbf{y}_{t-1} also regressor
- Johansen (1988) method
 - ▶ determine number of cointegrating relationships via rank of $\mathbf{\Pi}$
 - ▶ then estimate subject to restriction $\mathbf{\Pi} = \mathbf{\alpha}\mathbf{\beta}'$.
- Other related systems methods
 - ▶ Ahn and Reinsel (1988) similar to Johansen
 - ▶ Stock and Watson (1988) common trends
 - ▶ Park and Phillips (1988)

Single-equation Methods

- Model is $y_t = \mathbf{d}'_t \boldsymbol{\delta} + \mathbf{x}'_t \boldsymbol{\beta} + u_t$
 - ▶ y_t is $I(1)$
 - ▶ \mathbf{d}_t are deterministic $I(0)$ variables
 - ▶ \mathbf{x}_t are m $I(1)$ variables and are not cointegrated - often $m = 1$
 - ▶ the innovations $\Delta \mathbf{x}_t$ may be correlated with u_t - endogenous regressors
 - ▶ there is at most one cointegrating relationship between y_t and \mathbf{x}_t
- The direct regression is the levels estimator
 - ▶ given cointegration $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ is superconsistent (at rate T not \sqrt{T})
 - ▶ despite \mathbf{x}_t endogenous and u_t serially correlated
 - ▶ but $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ is biased for finite T .

Error Correction Model

- A better estimator uses the error correction model (ECM) form
 - ▶ for case $m = 1$ with $y_t = \delta + \alpha y_{t-1} + \beta_0 x_t + \beta_1 x_{t-1} + u_t$
 - ▶ then in long run $y = \delta + \lambda x$ where $\lambda = \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1}{1 - \alpha_1}$
 - ▶ rewrite as ECM: $\Delta y_t = \delta + (\alpha - 1)(y_{t-1} - \lambda x_{t-1}) + \beta_1 \Delta x_t + u_t$
 - ▶ like model in first differences except add “error correction term”
 $y_{t-1} - \lambda x_{t-1}$
 - ▶ And estimate above by OLS or equivalently Δy_t on $y_{t-1}, x_{t-1}, \Delta x_t$
 - ▶ More generally OLS of Δy_t on $\mathbf{d}_t, y_{t-1}, \mathbf{x}_{t-1}, \mathbf{\Delta}x_t$
 - ▶ Better than levels but not best

Fully Modified and Dynamic OLS Tests

- Fully modified OLS (Phillips and Hansen (1990))
 - ▶ adjusts the levels estimator for regressor endogeneity and error serial correlation
- Dynamic OLS (Saikkonen (1991))
 - ▶ can show $u_t = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \Delta x'_{t+k} \gamma_k + v_t$ where v_t is orthogonal to all leads and lags of Δx_t
 - ▶ then can do OLS in $y_t = \mathbf{d}'_t \delta + \mathbf{x}'_t \beta + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \Delta x'_{t+k} \gamma_k + v_t$
 - ▶ in practice need to truncate and to e.g. $k = -2$ to 2 .

Residual-based Cointegration Tests

- If y_t and \mathbf{x}_t are cointegrated then $u_t = y_t - \mathbf{d}'_t\delta - \mathbf{x}'_t\beta \sim I(0)$
 - ▶ so get residuals \hat{u}_t from OLS of $y_t = \mathbf{d}'_t\delta + \mathbf{x}'_t\beta + u_t$
 - ▶ perform the usual unit root tests on these residuals
 - ▶ will need to adjust the statistics / critical values due to estimation of β
 - ▶ for most tests $H_0 : u_t \sim I(1)$ so no cointegration vs H_a : cointegration.
- Engle and Granger (1987) do ADF tests on the residuals \hat{u}_t
- Phillips and Ouliaris (1990) do Phillips-Perron adjustment on the residuals \hat{u}_t .
- Hamilton (1994) Tables B.8 and B.9 give the critical values.

3. Panel Cointegration Tests

- Tests are usually single-equation tests, mostly residual-based
 - ▶ usually H_0 : unit root residual (no cointegration)
- Pedroni (1994, 2004) residual-based ADF tests
 - ▶ in most general case $y_{it} = \mathbf{d}'_{it}\delta_i + \mathbf{x}'_{it}\beta_i + u_{it}$
 - ▶ OLS gives \hat{u}_{it}
 - ▶ ADF test OLS regresses $\hat{u}_{it} = \rho_i \hat{u}_{it} + \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{ik} \Delta \hat{u}_{i,t-k}$
 - ▶ asymptotics are $N \rightarrow \infty$ and then $T \rightarrow \infty$
 - ▶ get various tests depending on \mathbf{d}_{it} , heterogeneity of ρ_i, \dots
 - ▶ since $N \rightarrow \infty$ in each case the statistic $\xrightarrow{d} N[0, 1]$ upon appropriate recentering and scaling.
- Kao (1998) residual-based ADF tests
 - ▶ similar to Pedroni except constrain $\beta_i = \beta$ at the first step.

Panel Cointegration Tests

- McCoskey and Kao (1998) residual-based KPSS (LM) tests
 - ▶ similar to Hadri (2000) for panel unit roots
 - ▶ here H_0 : stationary residual (cointegration)
- Maddala and Wu (1999) Fisher/Johanson combined systems tests
 - ▶ do separate Johanson systems tests for each cross-section
 - ▶ combine p-values as in Fisher-type test.
- Westerlund (2007, 2008) tests based on error correction model (ECM)
 - ▶ $\Delta y_{it} = \mathbf{d}'_t \delta_i + \alpha_i (y_{i,t-1} - \mathbf{x}'_{i,t-1} \beta_i) + \sum_{k=1}^{K_i} \alpha_{ij} \Delta y_{i,t-k} + \sum_{k=-J_i}^{K_i} \Delta \mathbf{x}'_{i,t-k} \gamma_{ij} + \varepsilon_{it}$, where iid
 - ▶ $\alpha_i (y_{i,t-1} - \mathbf{x}'_{i,t-1} \beta_i) = \alpha_i y_{i,t-1} - \mathbf{x}'_{i,t-1} \alpha_i \beta_i = \alpha_i y_{i,t-1} - \mathbf{x}'_{i,t-1} \lambda_i$
 - ▶ test $H_0 : \alpha_i = 0$ no cointegration as then y_{it} does not respond to the shock $y_{i,t-1} - \mathbf{x}'_{i,t-1} \beta_i$
 - ▶ group mean tests allow α'_i 's to differ and panel tests have $\alpha_i = \alpha$
- Eviews 8 does Pedroni tests, Kao tests and Maddala-Wu.
- Stata 12 does not do panel cointegration tests
 - ▶ Stata addon `xtwest` does Westerlund tests.

4. Panel Cointegration Estimation

- Use single equations estimators
 - ▶ Panel fully modified estimators - Phillips and Moon (1999), Pedroni (2000)
 - ▶ Panel dynamic OLS estimators - Kao and Chiang (2000)
 - ▶ Baltagi chapter 12.6 has short discussion
 - ▶ Kao, Chiang and Chen (2001) is good application
 - ▶ Eviews 8 does both panel dynamic and fully modified.
- Easiest is panel dynamic OLS
 - ▶ Estimate $y_{it} = \mathbf{d}'_t \delta_i + \mathbf{x}'_{it} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_{k=-J_i}^{K_i} \Delta \mathbf{x}'_{i,t+k} \gamma_{i,k} + v_{it}$
 - ▶ the coefficients $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ are homogeneous while others are heterogeneous
 - ▶ Stata add-on `xtddolsm` does panel dynamic OLS
- Markus Eberhardt has references to Stata code on his website
 - ▶ concerned with both heterogeneity and stationarity

Panel Dynamic OLS Example

- Kao, Chiang and Chen (2001) data 22 countries 1970-89
 - ▶ ltfp - Log of Total Factor Productivity
 - ▶ lrd - Log of domestic R&D capital stock (logSd)
 - ▶ lfrd - Log of import-share weighted foreign R&D capital stock (logSf)
 - ▶ $k = -2, -1, 0, 1$

```
. * Dynamic OLS
. xtodlshm ltfp lrd lfrd, nlag(2) nlead(1)
```

```
DOLS Hom. Panel data Coint. Estimation results
Group variable: id
Number of obs      =      352
wald chi2(2)      =    56.49
Number of groups   =      22
Prob > chi2       =     0.000
Obs per group: min =      20
                  avg  =      20
                  max  =      20
R-squared          =     0.5114
Adj R-squared     =     0.3054
```

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lrd	.1068545	.0228706	4.67	0.000	.062029	.15168
lfrd	.0558467	.038506	1.45	0.147	-.0196237	.1313171

5. Summary

- For panel cointegration the methods are not well-established.
- Eviews 8 has several single-equation commands for cointegration testing and estimation.
- Stata has some add-ons
 - ▶ `xtwest` for cointegration test
 - ▶ `xtdolshm` for estimation when cointegrated.
 - ▶ Marcus Eberhardt's website
<https://sites.google.com/site/medevecon/home> has many useful links to papers, data and Stata code, including Stata add-ons, for both cross-sectional dependence and unit roots.

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<https://sites.google.com/site/medevecon/home> This has many useful links to papers, data and Stata code, including Stata add-ons, for both cross-sectional dependence and unit roots.
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