

## Quantitative Methods in Finance

### **Tutorial, Part 7:**

#### ***Model diagnostics. Normality of the disturbances, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation.***

**Example:** We analyse money demand in the Slovenian economy for the period 1999–2006 (the data are provided in Stata Data file `moneydemand.dta`, while the programming code is given in Stata Do file `moneydemand-commands-t07.do`). We have monthly time-series data available for the following variables:

- ♦ year and month of observation (*time*; 1999m1, ..., 2006m12);
- ♦ harmonized money aggregate M1 (*HMI*; in mil. EUR);
- ♦ income of households (*PPR*; in mil. EUR);
- ♦ interest rate on demand deposits (*RVP*; at the annual level);
- ♦ interest rate on short-term deposits (*RVV*; up to 90 days, at the annual level);
- ♦ consumer price index (*CZP*; 2000 = 100).

We estimate the following linear regression model of money demand:

$$HMI_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 PPR_t + \beta_3 RVP_t + \beta_4 RVV_t + \beta_5 CZP_t + u_t.$$

- a) Explore the data using different Stata commands. By using the scatter plots, examine the relationships of the above linear money demand function. Are the relationships among the dependent variable *HMI* and the explanatory variables expected?
- b) Estimate the linear regression model of money demand by ordinary least squares, and interpret the Stata output; in particular the regression coefficients. Again, are the signs and magnitudes of the relationships expected?
- c) Save the residuals and fitted values of the linear regression model of money demand, i.e. from point b). Check validity of the assumption on normality of the disturbances by using the Jarque–Bera test (perform the test both manually and with the appropriate command). What could you have done if the assumption had been violated?
- d) Check validity of the assumption on (absence of) multicollinearity (perform the test both manually e.g. for explanatory variable *PPR* and with the appropriate command). What could you have done if the assumption had been violated?
- e) Check validity of the assumption on homoscedasticity by using the White test (perform the test both manually and with the appropriate command). If you find presence of heteroscedasticity in the model, calculate the unbiased standard errors of parameter estimates using a robust estimator of variance, such as the Huber/White estimator of variance. Which assumption of the classical linear regression model was loosened in doing so, and how?
- f) Check validity of the assumption on (absence of) autocorrelation by using the Breusch–Godfrey test (perform the test both manually e.g. for AR(4) and with the appropriate command for required lag length). If you find the presence of autocorrelation in the model, calculate the unbiased standard errors of parameter estimates using a HAC estimator of

variance, such as the Newey–West robust estimator of variance. Which assumptions of the classical linear regression model were loosened in doing so, and how?

### Computer printout of the results in Stata:

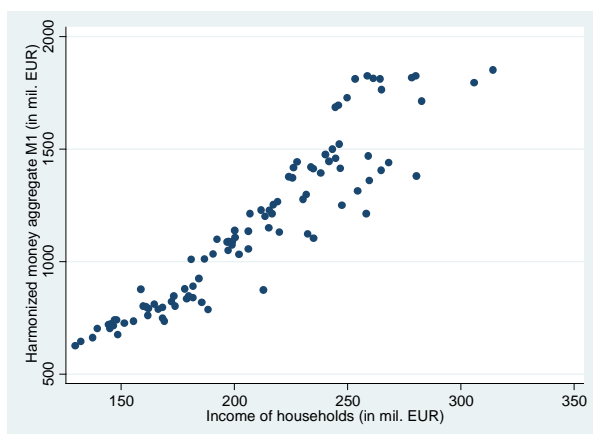
#### a) Data exploration

```
. tsset time
      time variable:  time, 1999m1 to 2006m12
              delta:  1 month
```

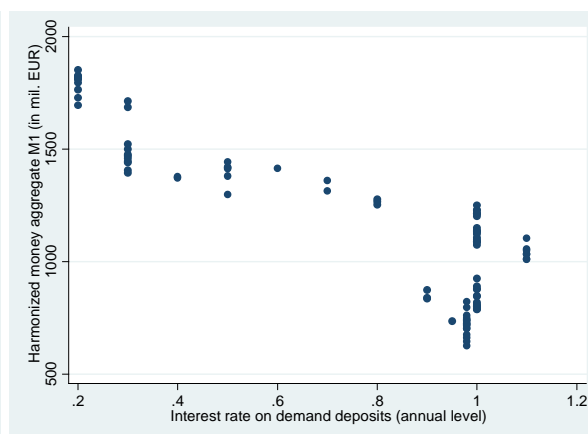
```
. sum
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
time	96	515.5	27.85678	468	563
hml	96	1151.35	354.281	626.222	1853
rvp	96	.7678125	.3251533	.2	1.1
rvv	96	6.374062	2.826605	2.6	11.4
ppr	96	208.2853	43.2753	129.727	314.326
pdr	96	186.4002	51.01813	87.064	301.542
pgo	96	5042.121	1808.664	2730.601	9719
czp	96	116.5073	14.38521	89.1	135.4

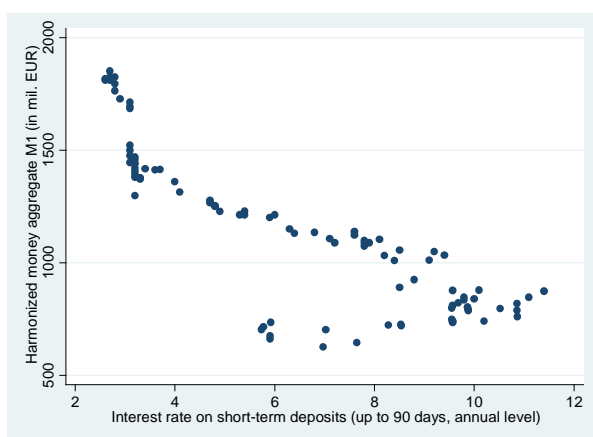
```
. scatter hml ppr
```



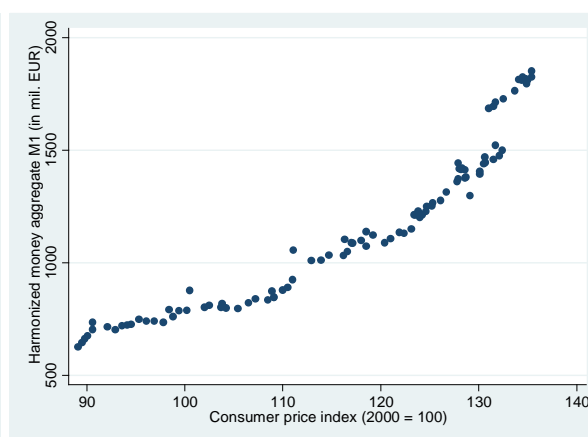
```
. scatter hml rvp
```



```
. scatter hml rvv
```



```
. scatter hml czp
```



b) Estimation of the linear money demand function

```
. regress hml ppr rvp rvv czp
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	96
Model	11431132.5	4	2857783.12	F( 4, 91) =	527.72
Residual	492791.936	91	5415.296	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.9587
				Adj R-squared =	0.9569
Total	11923924.4	95	125514.994	Root MSE =	73.589

hml	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
ppr	1.697766	.513892	3.30	0.001	.6769831 2.71855
rvp	-311.6847	45.25178	-6.89	0.000	-401.5718 -221.7976
rvv	-11.57513	5.33166	-2.17	0.033	-22.16582 -.98444
czp	11.50168	1.472604	7.81	0.000	8.576535 14.42683
_cons	-229.2038	125.2134	-1.83	0.070	-477.9248 19.51725

c) Model diagnostics - Normality of the disturbances

```
. predict res, resid
. predict fit, xb

. list hml fit res
```

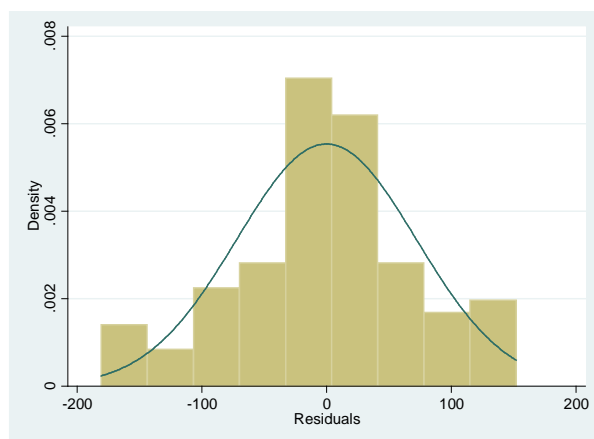
	hml	fit	res
1.	626.222	629.7126	-3.490638
2.	645.085	630.6459	14.43913
3.	662.675	663.2455	-.5705134
4.	675.893	685.4155	-9.522521
5.	703.11	687.326	15.78391
6.	735.355	735.4176	-.0626146
7.	714.333	706.8221	7.510875
8.	702.177	689.3663	12.81066
9.	719.821	688.3902	31.43076
10.	723.418	698.9282	24.48987
11.	726.128	710.6638	15.46422
12.	748.817	736.8136	12.00344
13.	740.66	709.7551	30.90489
14.	740.068	712.9952	27.07281
15.	735.536	743.3943	-7.858349
16.	792.003	751.5343	40.46867
17.	761.324	750.6394	10.68459
18.	785.896	807.9182	-22.02216
19.	787.823	768.5693	19.25373
20.	878.068	773.7431	104.3249
21.	801.827	789.3091	12.51789
22.	810.073	806.821	3.251977
23.	802.401	832.7275	-30.32648
24.	818.129	842.4316	-24.30257
25.	799.304	820.4866	-21.18257
26.	797.012	841.6254	-44.61332

...

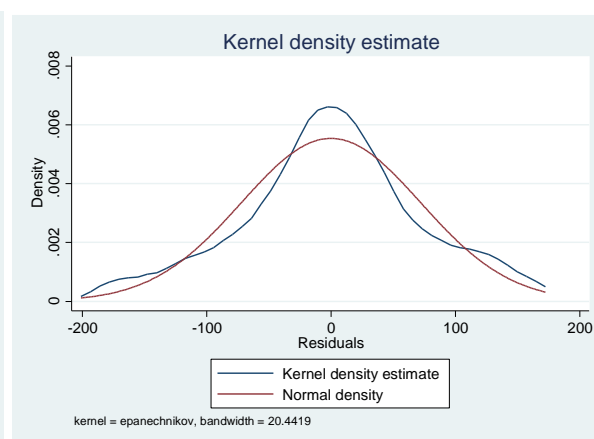
83.	1523	1574.57	-51.57023
84.	1714	1636.204	77.79575
85.	1687	1563.568	123.4316
-----			
86.	1694	1602.508	91.49198
87.	1728	1623.145	104.8554
88.	1765	1663.847	101.1526
89.	1795	1746.891	48.10896
90.	1825	1698.695	126.3048
-----			
91.	1814	1663.368	150.6319
92.	1813	1661.113	151.8867
93.	1826	1673.886	152.1144
94.	1813	1671.924	141.0764
95.	1817	1701.468	115.5324
-----			
96.	1853	1768.186	84.81373

**. histogram res, normal**

(bin=9, start=-180.69301, width=36.978604)



**. kdensity res, normal**



**. sum res, detail**

Residuals					
-----					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	-180.693	-180.693			
5%	-147.8331	-158.7813			
10%	-93.55871	-156.471	Obs		96
25%	-37.31053	-153.6954	Sum of Wgt.		96
50%	1.594681		Mean		-5.57e-08
		Largest	Std. Dev.		72.0228
75%	39.02831	141.0764			
90%	101.1526	150.6319	Variance		5187.283
95%	126.3048	151.8867	Skewness		-.1189608
99%	152.1144	152.1144	Kurtosis		3.034316

**. return list**

scalars:

```

      r(N) = 96
    r(sum_w) = 96
    r(mean) = -5.57241340478e-08
    r(Var) = 5187.283463078505
    r(sd) = 72.02279821749849

```

```

r(skewness) = -.1189607731123617
r(kurtosis) = 3.034315649013452
r(sum) = -5.34951686859e-06
r(min) = -180.6930084228516
r(max) = 152.1144256591797
r(p1) = -180.6930084228516
r(p5) = -147.8331298828125
r(p10) = -93.55870819091797
r(p25) = -37.31053161621094
r(p50) = 1.594681181013584
r(p75) = 39.02831268310547
r(p90) = 101.1526336669922
r(p95) = 126.3047637939453
r(p99) = 152.1144256591797

. scalar obs=r(N)
. scalar sk=r(skewness)
. scalar ku=r(kurtosis)

. scalar jb=obs*(sk^2/6 + (ku-3)^2/24)
. display jb
.2311369

. display chi2tail(2,jb)
.89085959

. jb6 res
Jarque-Bera normality test: .2311 Chi(2) .8909
Jarque-Bera test for Ho: normality: (res)

```

d) Model diagnostics - Multicollinearity

```
. regress ppr rvp rvv czp /* Example of calculation for variable PPR */
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	96
Model	157405.554	3	52468.5178	F( 3, 92) =	235.40
Residual	20505.8858	92	222.890063	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.8847
				Adj R-squared =	0.8810
Total	177911.439	95	1872.75199	Root MSE =	14.93

ppr	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
rvp	-24.07317	8.830847	-2.73	0.008	-41.61199 -6.53434
rvv	-.3925855	1.0809	-0.36	0.717	-2.539347 1.754175
czp	2.343588	.1719202	13.63	0.000	2.00214 2.685037
_cons	-43.77383	24.98969	-1.75	0.083	-93.40551 5.857857

```

. scalar R2ppr=e(r2)

. scalar VIFppr=1/(1-R2ppr)
. display VIFppr
8.6761158

. qui regress hml ppr rvp rvv czp
. estat vif

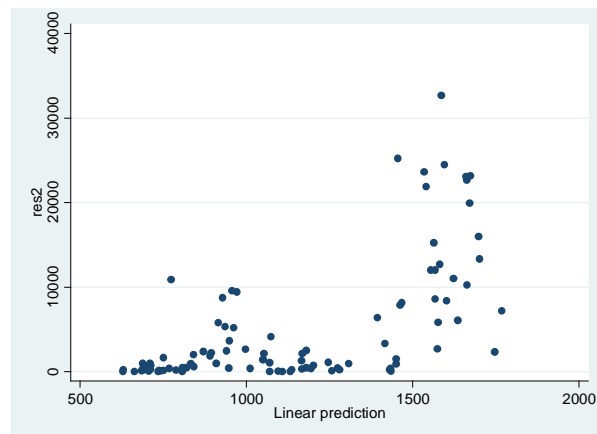
```

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
ppr	8.68	0.115259
czp	7.87	0.127027

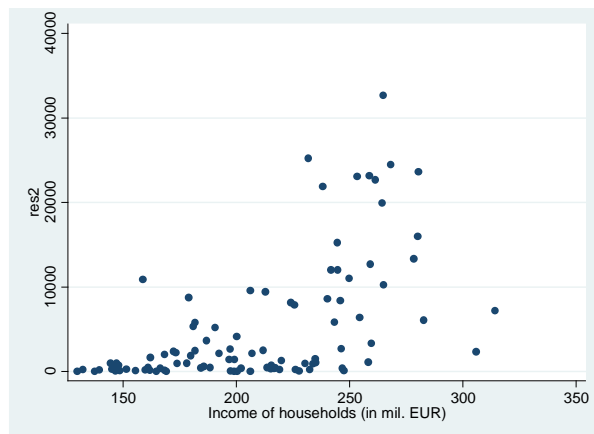
rvv		3.98	0.250982
rvp		3.80	0.263300
<hr/>			
Mean VIF		6.08	

e) Model diagnostics - Homoscedasticity

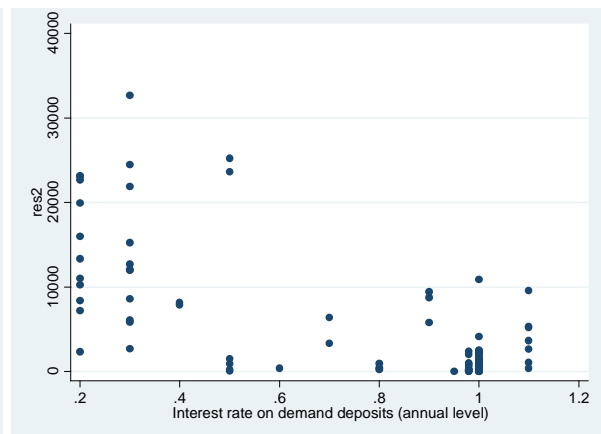
```
. gen res2=res^2
. scatter res2 fit
```



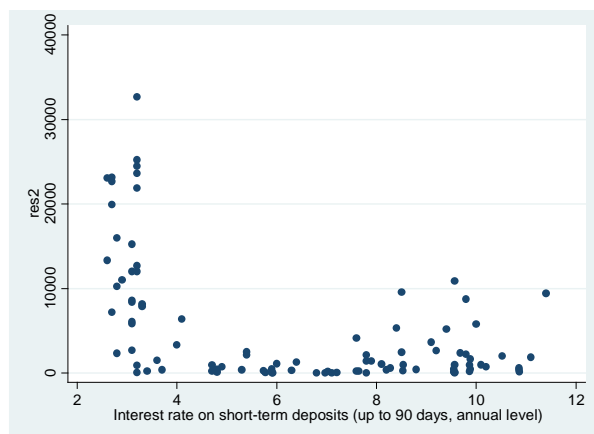
```
. scatter res2 ppr
```



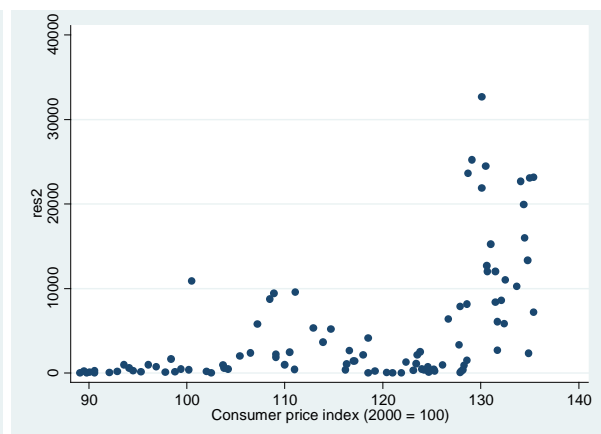
```
. scatter res2 rvp
```



```
. scatter res2 rvv
```



```
. scatter res2 czp
```



```

. gen ppr2=ppr^2 /* Perform White test manually */
. gen rvp2=rvp^2
. gen rvv2=rvv^2
. gen czp2=czp^2

. gen pprrvp=ppr*rvp
. gen pprrvv=ppr*rvv
. gen pprczp=ppr*czp
. gen rvprvv=rvp*rvv
. gen rvpczp=rvp*czp
. gen rvvczp=rvv*czp

. regress res2 ppr rvp rvv czp ppr2 rvp2 rvv2 czp2 pprrvp pprrvv pprczp rvprvv
rvpczp rvvczp

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	96
Model	2.8855e+09	14	206110493	F( 14, 81) =	7.39
Residual	2.2605e+09	81	27907485.4	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.5607
				Adj R-squared =	0.4848
Total	5.1461e+09	95	54168981.3	Root MSE =	5282.8

res2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
ppr	-584.4684	845.2599	-0.69	0.491	-2266.27 1097.334
rvp	-250020.7	248329.1	-1.01	0.317	-744117.8 244076.4
rvv	-8164.354	8897.928	-0.92	0.362	-25868.44 9539.733
czp	2868.217	5063.871	0.57	0.573	-7207.297 12943.73
ppr2	-5.120904	2.440723	-2.10	0.039	-9.977177 -.2646304
rvp2	32406.94	28668.18	1.13	0.262	-24633.75 89447.64
rvv2	143.0258	266.7427	0.54	0.593	-387.7084 673.76
czp2	-45.08782	25.93511	-1.74	0.086	-96.69055 6.514916
pprrvp	-141.8024	242.1751	-0.59	0.560	-623.655 340.0501
pprrvv	-9.72262	31.09498	-0.31	0.755	-71.59188 52.14664
pprczp	25.84947	13.61795	1.90	0.061	-1.245982 52.94493
rvprvv	3603.482	6050.429	0.60	0.553	-8434.973 15641.94
rvpczp	1636.692	1837.513	0.89	0.376	-2019.382 5292.766
rvvczp	37.0222	88.06732	0.42	0.675	-138.2041 212.2485
_cons	63626.61	355214.1	0.18	0.858	-643138.1 770391.3

```

. ereturn list

```

scalars:

```

      e(N) = 96
      e(df_m) = 14
      e(df_r) = 81
      e(F) = 7.385491376162329
      e(r2) = .5607300930346307
      e(rmse) = 5282.753584703605
      e(mss) = 2885546902.323607
      e(rss) = 2260506320.372603
      e(r2_a) = .4848068992381471
      e(ll) = -950.9944097108637
      e(ll_0) = -990.4811888750949
      e(rank) = 15

```

macros:

```

      e(cmdline) : "regress res2 ppr rvp rvv czp ppr2 rvp2 rvv2 czp2 pprrvp
                    pprrvv pprczp rvprvv rvpczp rvvczp"
      e(title) : "Linear regression"
      e(marginsok) : "XB default"
      e(vce) : "ols"
      e(depvar) : "res2"

```

```

        e(cmd) : "regress"
e(properties) : "b V"
        e(predict) : "regres_p"
        e(model) : "ols"
        e(estat_cmd) : "regress_estat"

matrices:

        e(b) :   1 x 15
        e(V) :  15 x 15

functions:

        e(sample)

. scalar theta=e(N)*e(r2)

. display theta, chi2tail(e(rank)-1,theta)
53.830089 5.712e-11

. qui regress hml ppr rvp rvv czp
. estat imtest, white

White's test for Ho: homoskedasticity
        against Ha: unrestricted heteroskedasticity

        chi2(14)      =      53.83
        Prob > chi2    =      0.0000

```

Cameron & Trivedi's decomposition of IM-test

Source	chi2	df	p
Heteroskedasticity	53.83	14	0.0000
Skewness	4.68	4	0.3213
Kurtosis	0.01	1	0.9136
Total	58.53	19	0.0000

```
. regress hml ppr rvp rvv czp, robust
```

```

Linear regression                                Number of obs =      96
                                                F(   4,    91) = 1000.25
                                                Prob > F       = 0.0000
                                                R-squared      = 0.9587
                                                Root MSE      = 73.589

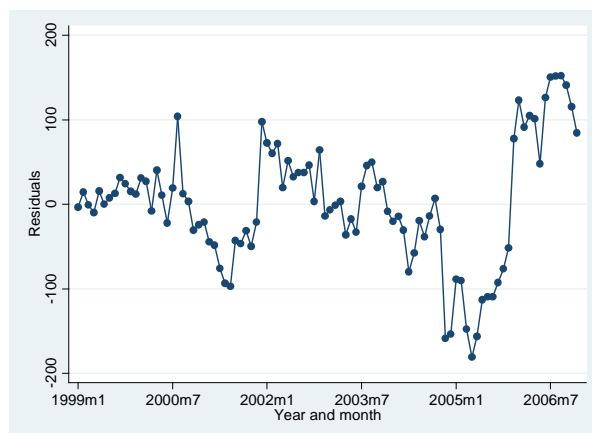
```

hml	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
ppr	1.697766	.5633882	3.01	0.003	.5786649	2.816868
rvp	-311.6847	44.33028	-7.03	0.000	-399.7413	-223.6281
rvv	-11.57513	3.532513	-3.28	0.001	-18.59203	-4.558225
czp	11.50168	1.32376	8.69	0.000	8.872196	14.13117
_cons	-229.2038	58.25138	-3.93	0.000	-344.913	-113.4945

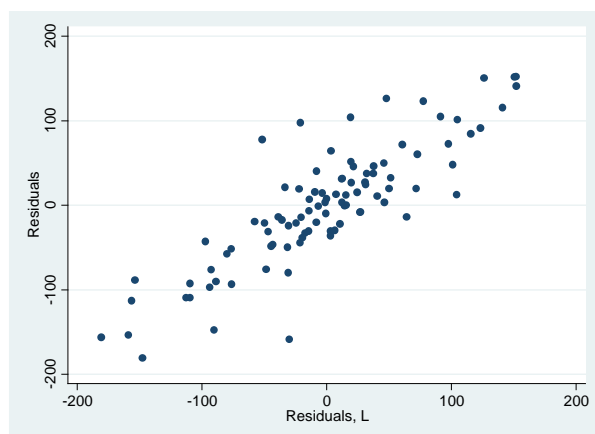


f) Model diagnostics - Autocorrelation

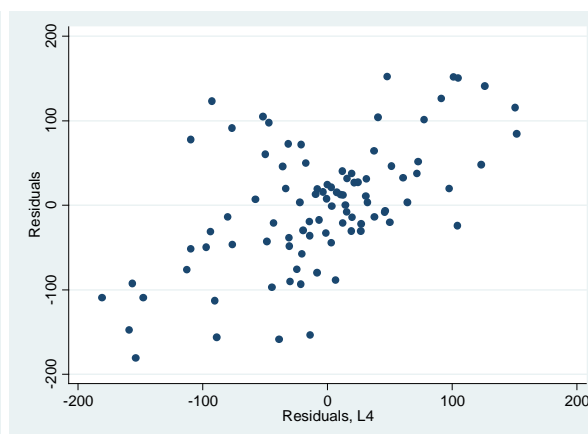
```
. twoway connected res time
```



```
. scatter res l.res
```



```
. scatter res l4.res
```



```
. gen res_l1=res[_n-1] /* Perform Breusch-Godfrey test manually, AR(4) */
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
. gen res_l2=res[_n-2]
(2 missing values generated)
```

```
. gen res_l3=res[_n-3]
(3 missing values generated)
```

```
. gen res_l4=res[_n-4]
(4 missing values generated)
```

```
. regress res ppr rvp rvv czp res_l1 res_l2 res_l3 res_l4
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	92
Model	366687.863	8	45835.9829	F( 8, 83) =	30.24
Residual	125792.381	83	1515.57086	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	492480.244	91	5411.87081	R-squared =	0.7446
				Adj R-squared =	0.7200
				Root MSE =	38.93

res	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
ppr	-.2646584	.3019436	-0.88	0.383	-.8652121 .3358952
rvp	-18.67495	24.82208	-0.75	0.454	-68.04508 30.69517

rvv		.1185893	3.161154	0.04	0.970	-6.168819	6.405997
czp		.5051443	.8727978	0.58	0.564	-1.230815	2.241104
res_l1		.8674026	.1120089	7.74	0.000	.6446214	1.090184
res_l2		-.1409334	.1454018	-0.97	0.335	-.4301317	.148265
res_l3		.1761789	.1480089	1.19	0.237	-.118205	.4705627
res_l4		-.0063491	.1139522	-0.06	0.956	-.2329954	.2202971
_cons		11.09089	79.46617	0.14	0.889	-146.9641	169.1459

```
-----
. scalar lm=e(N)*e(r2)
```

```
. display lm, chi2tail(4,lm)
```

```
68.500785 4.703e-14
```

```
. qui regress hml ppr rvp rvv czp
```

```
. estat bgodfrey, lags(4) nomiss0
```

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation

lags(p)		chi2	df	Prob > chi2
4		68.501	4	0.0000

H0: no serial correlation

```
. estat bgodfrey, lags(1/12)
```

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation

lags(p)		chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1		70.771	1	0.0000
2		70.773	2	0.0000
3		71.397	3	0.0000
4		71.398	4	0.0000
5		71.639	5	0.0000
6		71.641	6	0.0000
7		73.403	7	0.0000
8		73.536	8	0.0000
9		74.066	9	0.0000
10		74.112	10	0.0000
11		74.164	11	0.0000
12		76.742	12	0.0000

H0: no serial correlation

```
. estat bgodfrey, lags(1/90)
```

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation

lags(p)		chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1		70.771	1	0.0000
2		70.773	2	0.0000
3		71.397	3	0.0000
4		71.398	4	0.0000
5		71.639	5	0.0000
6		71.641	6	0.0000
7		73.403	7	0.0000
8		73.536	8	0.0000
9		74.066	9	0.0000
10		74.112	10	0.0000

...

41	88.902	41	0.0000
42	89.282	42	0.0000
43	89.287	43	0.0000
44	89.390	44	0.0001
45	89.410	45	0.0001
46	89.685	46	0.0001
47	90.072	47	0.0002
48	90.076	48	0.0002
49	90.143	49	0.0003
50	90.540	50	0.0004

...

71	93.846	71	0.0361
72	93.849	72	0.0429
<b>73</b>	<b>93.995</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0.0496</b>
74	94.011	74	0.0582
75	94.011	75	0.0680
76	94.012	76	0.0789
77	94.379	77	0.0869
<b>78</b>	<b>94.403</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.0996</b>
79	95.140	79	0.1042
80	95.440	80	0.1147
81	95.442	81	0.1303
82	95.442	82	0.1472
83	95.491	83	0.1646
84	95.585	84	0.1823
85	95.601	85	0.2026
86	95.607	86	0.2244
87	95.651	87	0.2465
88	95.920	88	0.2644
89	95.920	89	0.2893
90	95.919	90	0.3152

H0: no serial correlation

. newey hml ppr rvp rvv czp, lag(78)

Regression with Newey-West standard errors  
maximum lag: 78

Number of obs = 96  
F( 4, 91) = 859.25  
Prob > F = 0.0000

hml	Coef.	Newey-West Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
ppr	1.697766	.3108188	5.46	0.000	1.080363	2.31517
rvp	-311.6847	64.70783	-4.82	0.000	-440.2189	-183.1505
rvv	-11.57513	6.148327	-1.88	0.063	-23.78802	.637769
czp	11.50168	.672376	17.11	0.000	10.16609	12.83727
_cons	-229.2038	71.30645	-3.21	0.002	-370.8453	-87.56224

■