Econometrics II TA Session #13

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1 Empirical Application of Time Series Model: Nikkei 225

1.1 Background and Data

The "Nikkei225" is a stock price index published by Nihon Keizai Shimbun (hereafter, NIKKEI). NIKKEI calculates this price index based on 225 high liquid brands listed with first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. We use daily data of the Nikkei 225 index taken from the yahoo finance (https://stocks.finance.yahoo.co.jp/stocks/detail/?code=998407.O). The time length is from January 4th 2020 to January 22 2021. We have 498 observations. We call a csv data which recodes the Nikkei 225 dairy index, using the `read.csv` function in `R`. Since `R` recognize a time variable (e.g., `2021/01/22`) as a character string, we need to define a time variable, using `as.Date()` function. The data structure is as follows:

```
dt <- read.csv("data/nikkei225.csv", stringsAsFactor = FALSE)
dt$date <- as.Date(dt$date, format = "%Y/%m/%d")
head(dt)
```

```
##         date open_price high_price low_price close_price
## 1 2021-01-22   28580.20   28698.18  28527.16    28631.45
## 2 2021-01-21   28710.41   28846.15  28677.61    28756.86
## 3 2021-01-20   28798.74   28801.19  28402.11    28523.26
## 4 2021-01-19   28405.49   28720.91  28373.34    28633.46
## 5 2021-01-18   28238.68   28349.97  28111.54    28242.21
## 6 2021-01-15   28777.47   28820.50  28477.03    28519.18
```

There are five variables:

- `date`: date variable
- `open_price`: open price in day t
- `high_price`: high price in day t
- `low_price`: low price in day t
- `close_price`: close price in day t

Mainly, we use the `date` and `close_price`.

Figure 1 shows the time-series of close price of the Nikkei225. We summarize some features

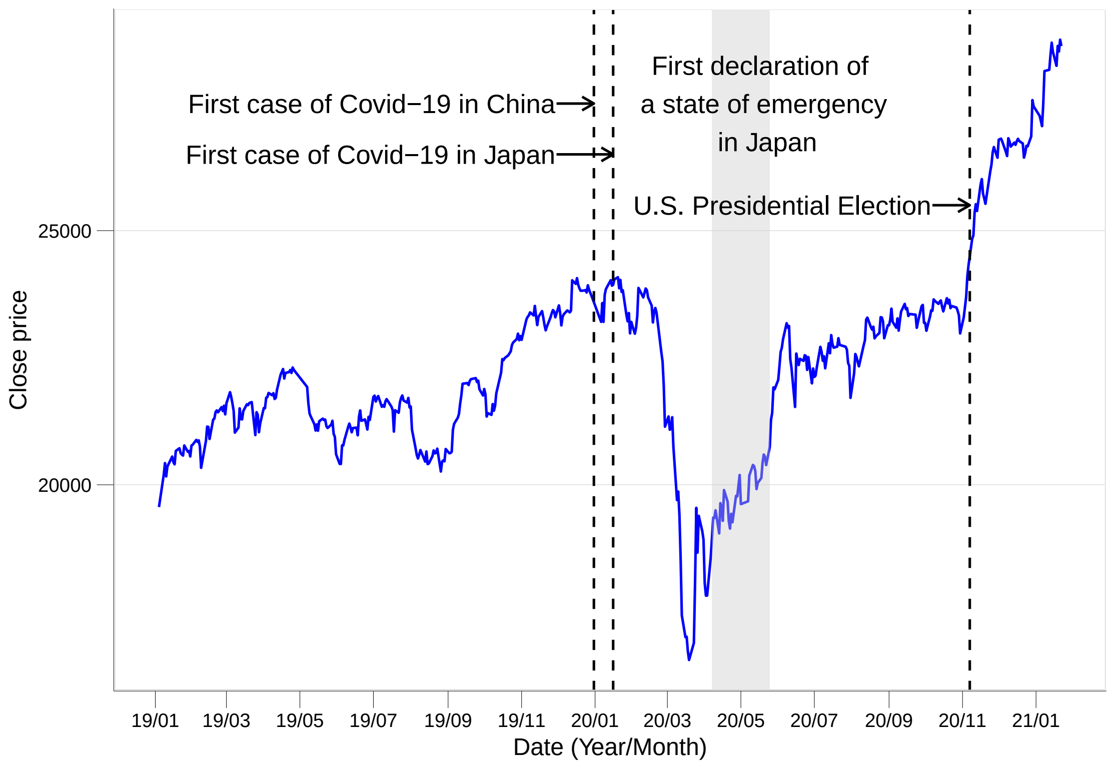

Figure 1: Time Series Data of Nikkei 225

of this data as follows:

- After the COVID-19 occured in Japan and Chaina, the Nikkei225 has drastically decreased.
- During the first declaration of a state of emergency in Japan, the Nikkei225's performance has been a V-shaped recovery.
- The Nikkei225 has sharply increased immediaterly before and after the U.S. presidential election.

Some may wonder if the negative shock of COVID-19 reflects the Nikkei225. To discuss it, we need to consider two potential concerns.

1. unlisted companies (such as restaurant business) suffers heavily from the negative shock of COVID-19.
2. the Nikkei225 does not represent a variation of price index of 225 brands. In principle, the Nikkei225 is a mathematical mean of stock price of 225 brands. The the stock prices of top five brands which contribute to the Nikkei225 have increased at 70%. On the other hand, the stock price of other brands have decreased at 5% [1].

Anyway, we test the stationarity of this time series.

[1] See https://news.yahoo.co.jp/articles/f63a4627b298857a62ac329b1ed41a88c2721bd4.

1.2 Autoregressive of Order 1: AR(1) model

To check the stationarity of this time series, we consider the following AR(1) model:

$$X_t = \beta X_{t-1} + \epsilon_t,$$

where X_t is the close price of Nikkei225 in day t, and (ϵ_t) is a white noise process, that is, $E(\epsilon_t) = 0$, $E(\epsilon_t^2) = \sigma^2$, and $Cov(\epsilon_t, \epsilon_{t+h}) = 0$ for $h \neq 0$. We denote $(\epsilon_t) \sim WH(0, \sigma^2)$.

To estimate the unkown parameters $\theta = (\beta, \sigma^2)$, we use the maximum likelihood method. Suppose that $\epsilon_t \sim N_{\mathbb{R}}N(0, \sigma^2)$. Then, the conditional log-likelihood is

$$M_T(X_1, \dots, X_T; \theta) = \frac{1}{2T} \sum_{t=2}^{T} \left\{ \log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \frac{X_t - \beta X_{t-1}}{2\sigma^2} \right\}.$$

The MLE $\hat{\theta}$ can be obtained by solving

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg\max_{\theta} M_T(X_1, \dots, X_T; \theta).$$

`R` provides a built-in function to estimate AR(p) model, named `ar()`. This function passes three augments, time-series data, method, and autoregressive of order (p). To estimate AR(1) model using the maximum likelihood method, we specify the number of order, `order.max = 1`, and the method, `method = mle`. The R snippet is as follows:

```
ar1 <- ar(dt$close_price, method = "mle", order.max = 1)
sprintf("The estimated beta is %1.4f (s.e. = %1.4f)", ar1$ar, sqrt(ar1$asy.var.coef))
```

```
## [1] "The estimated beta is 0.9968 (s.e. = 0.0059)"
```

```
sprintf("The estimated squared sigma is %1.2f", ar1$var.pred)
```

```
## [1] "The estimated squared sigma is 74014.82"
```

1.3 Dickey-Fuller test

First, we derive the stationary condition in AR(1) model. The N-time iterated substition of X_{t-1} yields

$$X_t = \beta^N X_{t-N} + \sum_{k=0}^{N} \beta^k \epsilon_{t-k}.$$

If $|\beta| < 1$, then the first term of right hand side coverges to zero as $N \to \infty$. Thus, we have $X_t = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \beta^k \epsilon_{t-k}$ with probability 1. As a result, if $|\beta| < 1$, then (X_t) is strictly stationarity. In other words, we obtain a causal stationary solution (X_t can be expressed by a function of ϵ_t).

Testing for stationarity is quivalent to test for $\beta = 1$ in AR(1). The null hypothesis is that the process is **not** stationary. The alternative hypothesis is that the process is stationary, that is, $\beta < 1$. The Dickey-Fuller test provides this *one-sided* test.

To implement this test with `R`, we ues the package called `tseries`. We use the function called `adf.test()` to carry out the Dickey-Fuller test. We need to pass two augments in this function. The first augment is time-series data. The second one, named `k`, is the number of order (p). In this example, we pass `k = 1`, that is, AR(1).

```
library(tseries)
df1 <- adf.test(dt$close_price, k = 1)
sprintf("The DF stats is %1.4f (p-value = %1.4f)", df1$statistic, df1$p.value)
```

```
## [1] "The DF stats is -2.7638 (p-value = 0.2550)"
```

As a result, we cannot reject the null hypothesis. Thus, the time series of Nikkei225 is not stationary when we use data from January 4th 2020 to January 22 2021.