

Econometric Computing with HC and HAC Covariance Matrix Estimators

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Abstract

sandwich

Keywords: covariance matrix estimator, heteroskedasticity, autocorrelation, estimating functions, econometric computing, R.

1. Introduction

[R Development Core Team \(2004\)](#) [Cribari-Neto and Zarkos \(2003\)](#)

stress econometric computing

reusable components

covariance matrices not only as options to certain test but as stand-alone functions which can be plugged into various inference procedures

2. The linear regression model

To fix notations,

3. Estimating covariance matrices

3.1. Dealing with heteroskedasticity

[White \(1980\)](#) [MacKinnon and White \(1985\)](#) [Long and Ervin \(2000\)](#) [Cribari-Neto \(2004\)](#)

3.2. Dealing with autocorrelation

[Newey and West \(1987\)](#) [Andrews \(1991\)](#) [Andrews and Monahan \(1992\)](#) [Lumley and Heagerty \(1999\)](#)

4. Applications and illustrations

4.1. Testing coefficients in cross-sectional data

[Greene \(1993\)](#) [Cribari-Neto \(2004\)](#) [Zeileis and Hothorn \(2002\)](#) [Fox \(2002\)](#)

```
R> data(PublicSchools)
R> ps <- na.omit(PublicSchools)
R> ps$Income <- ps$Income * 1e-04
```

```
R> fm.ps <- lm(Expenditure ~ Income + I(Income^2), data = ps)

R> coeftest(fm.ps, df = Inf, vcov = vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC0"))
```

z test of coefficients of "lm" object 'fm.ps':

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	832.91	460.89	1.8072	0.07073 .
Income	-1834.20	1243.04	-1.4756	0.14006
I(Income^2)	1587.04	829.99	1.9121	0.05586 .

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```
R> coeftest(fm.ps, df = Inf, vcov = vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC4"))
```

z test of coefficients of "lm" object 'fm.ps':

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	832.91	3008.01	0.2769	0.7819
Income	-1834.20	8183.19	-0.2241	0.8226
I(Income^2)	1587.04	5488.93	0.2891	0.7725

```
vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC0")
```

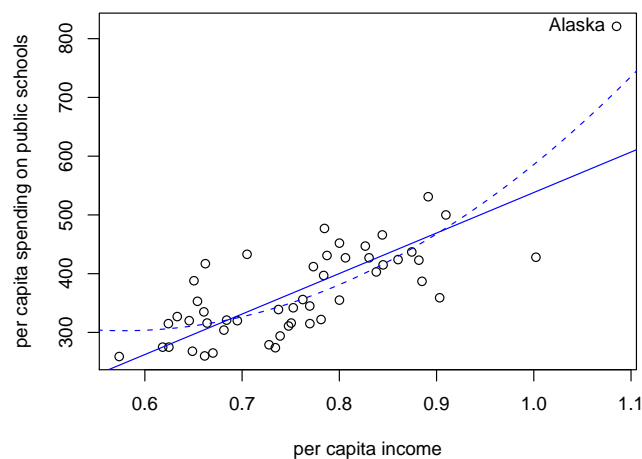


Figure 1: Expenditure on public schools and income

4.2. Testing coefficients in time-series data

[Greene \(1993\)](#)

```
R> data(Investment)
```

```
R> fm.inv <- lm(RealInv ~ RealInt + RealGNP, data = Investment)
```

```
R> coeftest(fm.inv, df = Inf, vcov = NeweyWest(fm.inv, lag = 4))
```

```
z test of coefficients of "lm" object 'fm.inv':
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-12.533601	18.958298	-0.6611	0.5085
RealInt	-1.001438	3.342375	-0.2996	0.7645
RealGNP	0.169136	0.016751	10.0972	<2e-16 ***

```
---
```

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

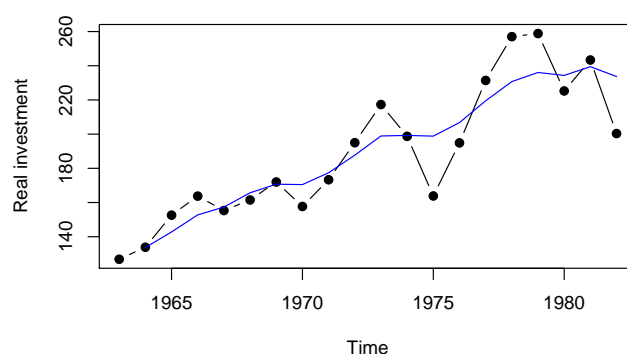


Figure 2: Investment equation data

4.3. Testing and dating structural changes in the presence of heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation

Bai and Perron (2003) Andrews (1993) Ploberger and Krämer (1992)

Zeileis, Leisch, Hornik, and Kleiber (2002) Zeileis (2004)

```
R> data(RealInt)
```

```
R> oclus <- gefp(RealInt ~ 1, fit = lm, vcov = kernHAC)
```

```
plot(ocus), sctest(ocus)
```

```
R> fs <- Fstats(RealInt ~ 1, vcov = kernHAC)
```

```
sctest(fs), plot(fs)
```

```
R> bp <- breakpoints(RealInt ~ 1)
```

```
R> confint(bp, vcov = kernHAC)
```

Confidence intervals for breakpoints
of optimal 3-segment partition:

Call:

```
confint.breakpointsfull(object = bp, vcov = kernHAC)
```

Breakpoints at observation number:

	2.5 % breakpoints	97.5 %
1	37	47 48
2	77	79 81

Corresponding to breakdates:

	2.5 % breakpoints	97.5 %
1	1970(1) 1972(3)	1972(4)
2	1980(1) 1980(3)	1981(1)

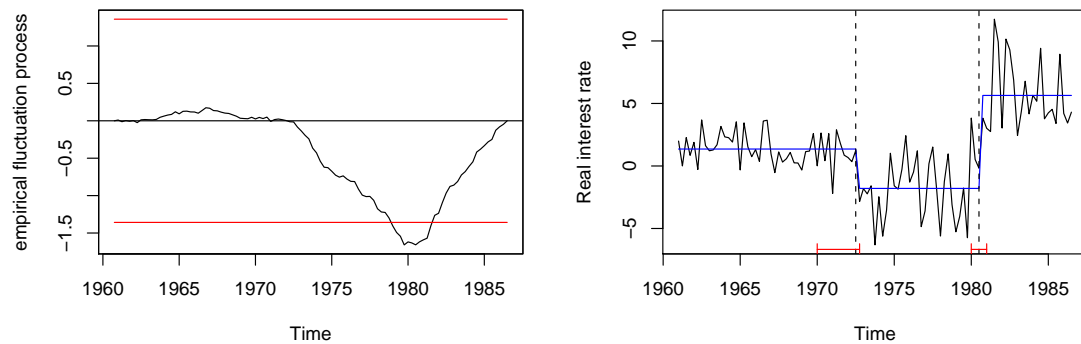


Figure 3: OLS-based CUSUM test (left) and fitted model (right) for real interest data

5. Summary

A. R code

A.1. Testing coefficients in cross-sectional data

Load public schools data, omit NA in Wisconsin and scale income:

```
data(PublicSchools)
ps <- na.omit(PublicSchools)
ps$Income <- ps$Income * 0.0001
```

Fit quadratic regression model:

```
fm.ps <- lm(Expenditure ~ Income + I(Income^2), data = ps)
```

Compare standard errors:

```
sqrt(diag(vcov(fm.ps)))
sqrt(diag(vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "const")))
sqrt(diag(vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC0")))
sqrt(diag(vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC3")))
sqrt(diag(vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC4")))
```

Test coefficient of quadratic term:

```
coeftest(fm.ps, df = Inf, vcov = vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC0"))
coeftest(fm.ps, df = Inf, vcov = vcovHC(fm.ps, type = "HC4"))
```

Visualization:

```
plot(Expenditure ~ Income, data = ps,
     xlab = "per capita income",
     ylab = "per capita spending on public schools")
inc <- seq(0.5, 1.2, by = 0.001)
lines(inc, predict(fm.ps, data.frame(Income = inc)), col = 4, lty = 2)
fm.ps2 <- lm(Expenditure ~ Income, data = ps)
abline(fm.ps2, col = 4)
text(ps[2,2], ps[2,1], rownames(ps)[2], pos = 2)
```

A.2. Testing coefficients in time-series data

Load investment equation data:

```
data(Investment)
```

Fit regression model:

```
fm.inv <- lm(RealInv ~ RealInt + RealGNP, data = Investment)
```

Test coefficients using Newey-West HAC estimator:

```
coeftest(fm.inv, df = Inf, vcov = NeweyWest(fm.inv, lag = 4))
```

Visualization:

```
plot(Investment[, "RealInv"], type = "b", pch = 19, ylab = "Real investment")
lines(ts(fitted(fm.inv), start = 1964), col = 4)
```

A.3. Testing and dating structural changes in the presence of heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation

Load real interest series:

```
data(RealInt)
```

OLS-based CUSUM test with quadratic spectral kernel HAC estimate:

```
ocus <- gefp(RealInt ~ 1, fit = lm, vcov = kernHAC)
plot(ocus, aggregate = FALSE)
sctest(ocus)
```

sup F test with quadratic spectral kernel HAC estimate:

```
fs <- Fstats(RealInt ~ 1, vcov = kernHAC)
plot(fs)
sctest(fs)
```

Breakpoint estimation and confidence intervals with quadratic spectral kernel HAC estimate:

```
bp <- breakpoints(RealInt ~ 1)
confint(bp, vcov = kernHAC)
```

Visualization:

```
plot(RealInt, ylab = "Real interest rate")
lines(ts(fitted(bp), start = start(RealInt), freq = 4), col = 4)
lines(confint(bp, vcov = kernHAC))
```

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