#### Request -

Using the data in US Term Structure, test the series m1, m2, m3, m6, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5 for unit root. Using the Johansen test, check the cointegration rank of the whole vector (refer to Hall et all paper for the comment).

Describe how all the cointegration relations look like. Consider the pair of rates m1, Y1. Test, using the Engle/Granger methodology or the Johansen methodology, if the spread is the cointegrating vector. Discuss whether your findings may be consistent with implications that can be derived from the Expectations Hypothesis.

[Note about the dataset: the DF unit root test for m1 may have different outcomes (rejection or not) depending on the specified model. Choose the same order as the DF unit root test for y1]

#### Solution -

# Note: Output Appendix is attached below

To test the series for unit root, Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test statistics were computed in EViews.

## **Unit Root Test - ADF**

Series to be tested for unit root are:- m1, m2, m3, m6, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5

Fig1. Represents the result of testing series m1 at the level.

Referring to the absolute value of t statistic 2.529 which is less than critical value at 5% level 2.866 it is not possible to reject the hypothesis and hence **m1** has a unit root at level form.

Fig2. Checking the series m1 at 1<sup>st</sup> difference form. The result shows that the series m1 does not have unit root at 1<sup>st</sup> difference form.

The same procedure is followed for other series m2, m3, m6, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5. The results are same as of series m1.

Based on ADF test - Series m1, m2, m3, m6, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5 has a unit root at the level form.

Before performing the cointegration test VAR model estimation is required to select appropriate lags order for VAR by Information Criterion. From output **Fig3** based on SC (Bayes) criteria, the order lag chosen is 2 lags

# Johansen Cointegration Test for the whole vector (check the cointegration rank)-

The **Fig4.** is for  $\lambda$ trace and **Fig5**. is for  $\lambda$ max

The  $\lambda_{trace}$  show that at r = 0 of 796.50 exceeds its critical value of 197.37 at 5% level and hence the null hypothesis is rejected of no cointegration equation. At r =1,2,3,4,5,6,7 the null hypothesis is rejected. But at r= 8 of  $\lambda_{trace}$  value of 2.799 is less than its critical value of 3.84 at 5% level, which means that the hypothesis cannot be rejected.

Hence, the Johansen Test based on  $\lambda$ trace suggests that there are 8 cointegration relationships exist between m1, m2, m3, m6, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5.

The lower panel based on  $\lambda_{max}$  shows a similar result. The  $\lambda_{max}$  value for r=0 is 248.29 which exceeds its critical value of 58.43 at 5% level and hence the null hypothesis is rejected of no cointegration equation. In the same order at r=1,2,3,4,5,6,7, the null hypothesis is rejected. But at r= 8 of  $\lambda_{max}$  value

of 2.79 is less than its critical value of 3.84 at 5% level, which means that the hypothesis cannot be rejected.

With reference to Hall et paper Set of n yields are cointegrated with n −1 cointegrating vectors

Therefore, it can be concluded that there are 8 cointegrated vectors for the set of nine yields.

Fig4 and Fig 5 rank test clearly states that hypothesis of rank = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 are rejected however hypothesis that rank = 8 is not rejected. Hence, we can conclude that rank of whole vector is 8.

From the Johansen Test, conclusion is series are cointegrated. That is, they exhibit a long-run relationship which implies —

- 1. The series are related and can be combined linearly.
- 2. Even, if there are shocks in the short run, which may affect movement in the individual series, they would converge with time (in the long run)
- 3. Hence, estimate both short and long-run models

## Lag Length Criteria for m1, y1

Fig 6 depicts the VAR lag length criteria as per Schwarz is 2.

## Johansen Test for series m1, y1

From the Johansen test output **Fig7. & Fig8**, it can be concluded that both  $\lambda_{trace}$  and  $\lambda_{max}$  suggests that there is one cointegration relation which exists in between m1 and y1. Hence, we can say that spread is cointegrating vector because 1 cointegration relation is present.

#### Fig9. Represents the Vector Error Correction Model

The estimated Cointegrating Equation is

$$ECM_t = m_t - 0.9228_{y_t} + 0.3077B_c$$

The findings which are consistence with Expectation hypothesis are-

- The interest rates are I(1).
- The interest rates are cointegrated

# **Output Appendix**

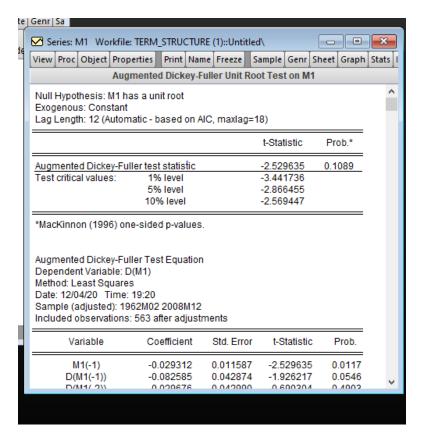


Fig1. ADF Unit Root Test (M1)

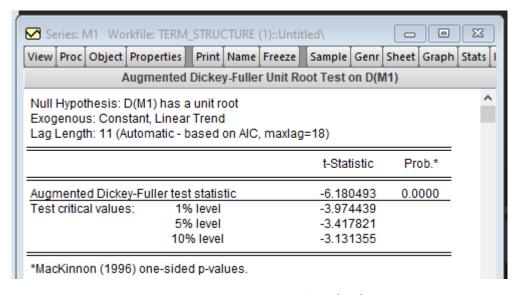


Fig 2. ADF Unit root Test for D(m1)

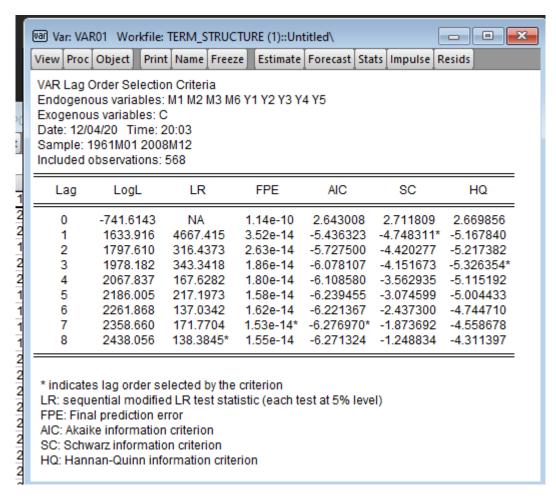


Fig3. VAR Model estimation for Lag Selection

	Johansen Cointegration Test							
Date: 12/08/20 Time: 02:57 Sample (adjusted): 1961M04 2008M12 Included observations: 573 after adjustments Trend assumption: Linear deterministic trend Series: M1 M2 M3 M6 Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4 Y5 Lags interval (in first differences): 1 to 2								
Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Trace)  Hypothesized Trace 0.05								
N (-)	Time-makes	Ot-E-E-	Onitional Males	D b **				
No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Statistic	Critical Value	Prob.**				
No. of CE(s)  None *	0.351650	Statistic 796.5076	Critical Value	0.0000				
-								
None *	0.351650	796.5076	197.3709	0.0000				
None * At most 1 *	0.351650 0.233595	796.5076 548.2127	197.3709 159.5297	0.0000 0.0000				
None * At most 1 * At most 2 *	0.351650 0.233595 0.172223	796.5076 548.2127 395.7692	197.3709 159.5297 125.6154	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000				
None * At most 1 * At most 2 * At most 3 *	0.351650 0.233595 0.172223 0.134898	796.5076 548.2127 395.7692 287.4659	197.3709 159.5297 125.6154 95.75366	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000				
None * At most 1 * At most 2 * At most 3 * At most 4 *	0.351650 0.233595 0.172223 0.134898 0.130489	796.5076 548.2127 395.7692 287.4659 204.4337	197.3709 159.5297 125.6154 95.75366 69.81889	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000				
None * At most 1 * At most 2 * At most 3 * At most 4 * At most 5 *	0.351650 0.233595 0.172223 0.134898 0.130489 0.096135	796.5076 548.2127 395.7692 287.4659 204.4337 124.3140	197.3709 159.5297 125.6154 95.75366 69.81889 47.85613	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000				

Fig4. Johansen Cointegration Test –  $\lambda trace$ 

\* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level \*\*MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

#### Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.351650	248.2949	58.43354	0.0000
At most 1 *	0.233595	152.4435	52.36261	0.0000
At most 2 *	0.172223	108.3032	46.23142	0.0000
At most 3 *	0.134898	83.03229	40.07757	0.0000
At most 4 *	0.130489	80.11962	33.87687	0.0000
At most 5 *	0.096135	57.91601	27.58434	0.0000
At most 6 *	0.069071	41.01114	21.13162	0.0000
At most 7 *	0.038652	22.58715	14.26460	0.0020
At most 8	0.004874	2.799737	3.841465	0.0943

Max-eigenvalue test indicates 8 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

Fig5. Johansen Cointegration Test –  $\lambda$ max

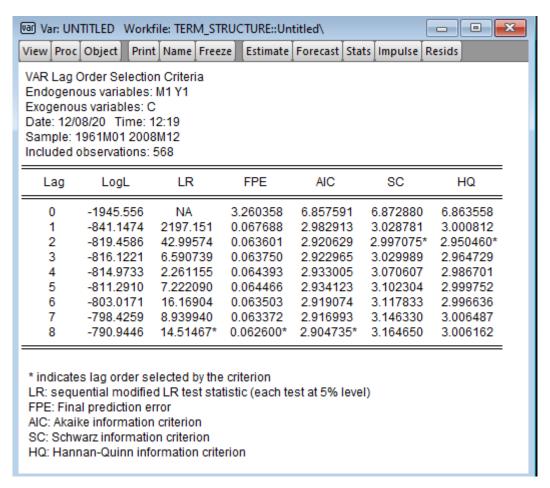


Fig 6. Lag Length Criteria for M1 Y1

<sup>\*</sup> denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

<sup>\*\*</sup>MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

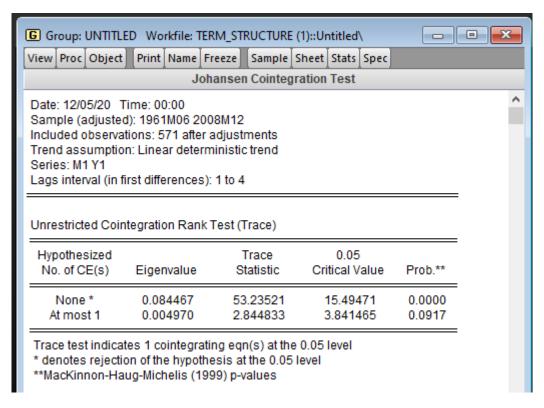


Fig7. Johansen Cointegration Test for series m1 & y1 - λtrace

Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue)

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Max-Eigen Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None *	0.084467	50.39037	14.26460	0.0000
At most 1	0.004970	2.844833	3.841465	0.0917

Max-eigenvalue test indicates 1 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level

Fig8. Johansen Cointegration Test for series m1&y1 –  $\lambda$ max

<sup>\*</sup> denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level

<sup>\*\*</sup>MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

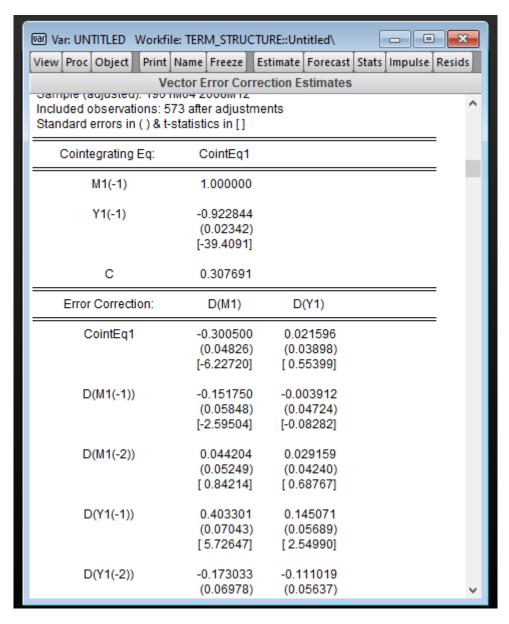


Fig9. Vector error correction model