## Cointegration: the Engle and Granger approach

Matthieu Stigler Matthieu.Stigler@gmail.com

October 29, 2008

Matthieu Stigler Matthieu.Stigler@gmail.cCointegration: the Engle and Granger approa

#### Stationarity

- ARMA models for stationary variables
- Some extensions of the ARMA model
- Non-stationarity
- Seasonality
- On-linearities
- Ø Multivariate models
- Structural VAR models
- Ointegration the Engle and Granger approach
- Cointegration 2: The Johansen Methodology
- Multivariate Nonlinearities in VAR models
- Multivariate Nonlinearities in VECM models

#### 1 Lectures

#### Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

- Definition
- Economic interpretation
- Vector error correction model (VECM)
- The Engel-Granger theorem
- Common trend representation
- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

## 3 Granger causality

- Impulse response function
  - VECM case

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ ─ 臣

#### ) Lectures

# Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approachDefinition

- Economic interpretation
- Vector error correction model (VECM)
- The Engel-Granger theorem
- Common trend representation
- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

## Granger causality

#### Impulse response function

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ ─ 臣

#### Lectures

## Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

Definition

#### Economic interpretation

- Vector error correction model (VECM)
- The Engel-Granger theorem
- Common trend representation
- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

## Granger causality

#### Impulse response function

◆□ > ◆圖 > ◆臣 > ◆臣 > □ 臣

#### Lectures

#### Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

- Definition
- Economic interpretation

### • Vector error correction model (VECM)

- The Engel-Granger theorem
- Common trend representation
- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

## Granger causality

#### Impulse response function

◆□ > ◆圖 > ◆臣 > ◆臣 > □ 臣

#### Lectures

#### Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

- Definition
- Economic interpretation
- Vector error correction model (VECM)

### • The Engel-Granger theorem

- Common trend representation
- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

## Granger causality

#### Impulse response function

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ ─ 臣

#### ) Lectures

#### Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

- Definition
- Economic interpretation
- Vector error correction model (VECM)
- The Engel-Granger theorem

#### Common trend representation

- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

### Granger causality

#### Impulse response function

#### Lectures

#### Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

- Definition
- Economic interpretation
- Vector error correction model (VECM)
- The Engel-Granger theorem
- Common trend representation

## • Estimation and testing

- VECM approach
- Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

### 3 Granger causality

- Impulse response function
  - VECM case

What about log? Does the representation stays linear?

# Outline

#### Lectures

#### Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

- Definition
- Economic interpretation
- Vector error correction model (VECM)
- The Engel-Granger theorem
- Common trend representation
- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

## 3 Granger causality

Matthieu Stigler Matthieu.Stigler@gmail.cCointegration: the Engle and Granger approa

## Inference on the coint vector

Cointegration relationshiph:

$$\begin{cases} y_t &= \alpha + \beta z_t + \varepsilon_{1t} \\ \Delta z_t &= \varepsilon_{2t} \\ \text{Cointegration: } \varepsilon_{1t} \text{ and } \varepsilon_{2t} \text{ is stationnary.} \\ \text{But } \varepsilon_{1t} \text{ and } \varepsilon_{2t} \text{ can be:} \end{cases}$$

- serially correlated
- correlated with each other

Usual inference (t-test) is valid only under the assumption:

- Residuals are white noise
- 1 variable1 is exogene

Usual restrictions on VAR model become:  $\alpha'\beta=0$  and short run coeff = 0 See Lutkepohl 262

< 47 ▶

Lectures

## 2 Cointegration 1: the Engle and Granger approach

- Definition
- Economic interpretation
- Vector error correction model (VECM)
- The Engel-Granger theorem
- Common trend representation
- Estimation and testing
  - VECM approach
  - Long-run relationship approach
- Testing
  - Long-run relationship approach
  - Small Monte-Carlo study with R

## 3 Granger causality

#### Impulse response function

Say we have one cointegration relationship:  $\beta_1 Y_{1t} + \beta_2 Y_{2t} + \ldots + \beta_K Y_{Kt} = 0$ or  $Y_{1t} = -\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} Y_{2t} - \ldots - \frac{\beta_K}{\beta_K} Y_{Kt} = 0$ What is the impact of  $Y_2$  on  $Y_1$ ? Is it  $\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}$  like in standrad regression? No because  $Y_2$  impacts also  $Y_3, \ldots, Y_K$ !

So see impulse response function!