

Econometrics Toolbox™ Release Notes



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Econometrics Toolbox™ Release Notes

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R2021a

State-Space Models: Characterize dynamics using forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD)	1-2
State-Space Models: Characterize dynamics using model-implied temporal correlation among state and observation variables	1-2

R2020b

Impulse response function (IRF) of standard and diffuse state-space models	2-2
aicbic returns additional information criteria and can normalize results	2-2

R2020a

Bayesian vector autoregression models	3-2
corrplot accepts data in a timetable	3-2

R2019b

Markov-switching autoregression models	4-2
Finite-step analysis for discrete-time Markov chains	4-2
Equality constraints on innovations covariance matrix for VAR and VEC models	4-2

Functionality being removed or changed	4-2
estimate includes the final lag in all estimated univariate time series model polynomials	4-2
estimate returns only an estimated model object and estimation summary	4-3

R2019a

Granger causality test	5-2
Impulse response and forecast error decomposition functions for VAR and VEC models	5-2
Econometric Modeler generates live functions	5-2
Econometric Modeler transforms multiple series simultaneously	5-3
Econometric Modeler fits intercept-only linear models	5-4
Spot price simulation example with skew-normal modeling	5-5
New data set	5-5
Forecast ARIMAX responses without specifying presample predictor data	5-5
Functionality being removed or changed	5-5
Univariate time series models require specification of presample data to forecast responses	5-5

R2018b

armafevd Function: Estimate the forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) for VARMA models	6-2
Bayesian Linear Regression: Perform Bayesian variable selection for dimensionality reduction	6-2
Econometric Modeler App: Exclude intercept from linear models or regression models with ARMA errors	6-3
Bayesian Linear Regression: Access covariance estimates from estimation summary tables	6-3
armairf Function: Supply or return graphics object handles	6-3

Functionality being removed or changed	6-3
armairf returns separate figures for each variable in the system	6-3
armairf permutes the second and third dimensions of the impulse response array output	6-4
estimate will return only an estimated model object and estimation summary	6-4

R2018a

Econometric Modeler App: Perform time series analysis, specification testing, modeling, and diagnostics	7-2
Missing Data Support: Autocorrelation, partial autocorrelation, and Ljung-Box Q-test calculations account for missing observations	7-2
Toolbox Plotting Functions: Supply or return graphics object handles ..	7-2
Model Summary: Display estimation results from fitting models	7-3
Model Description: Assign descriptions to econometric model objects	7-3
Model Lag Parameters: Use indices that are consistent with MATLAB cell array indexing	7-3
Model Distribution: Store innovation distribution name as string scalar	7-4
Functionality Being Removed or Changed	7-4

R2017b

Discrete-Time Markov Chains: Analyze the structure and evolution of Markov models	8-2
Vector Error-Correction Model: Analyze multivariate time series with cointegrating relationships	8-2
Bayesian Linear Regression: Draw samples from posterior distributions using the Hamiltonian Monte Carlo sampler	8-2
New Data Set	8-2

R2017a

Bayesian Linear Regression: Analyze posterior distributions of random parameters in multiple regression models	9-2
Vector Autoregressive Model: Analyze multivariate time series data including exogenous predictors	9-2
Functionality Being Removed or Changed	9-3

R2016b

Econometrics data folder renamed to econdata	10-2
---	------

R2016a

Cusum Structural Change Tests: Assess stability of multiple linear regression models	11-2
Recursive Linear Regression: Recursively estimate coefficients of multiple linear regression models	11-2
Functionality being removed	11-2

R2015b

Model Conversion Functions: Convert between VEC models and VAR models	12-2
Diffuse Kalman Filter: Model state-space systems having diffuse initial state distributions	12-2
Chow Structural Change Test: Assess stability of multiple linear regression models	12-2
ARMAIRF Function: Calculate impulse responses for ARMA models ...	12-2
New Data Set	12-2
Functionality being removed	12-3

R2015a

State-space example for Diebold-Li model	13-2
Autoregressive moving average (ARMA) to AR and MA conversions ...	13-2
Functionality being removed	13-2

R2014b

Simulation smoothing for state-space models	14-2
Feasible generalized least squares (FGLS) estimators	14-2
Time-series regression example	14-2
Shipped data sets now support tabular arrays	14-2
Functions now support tabular arrays	14-2

R2014a

Time-invariant and time-varying, linear, Gaussian state-space models	15-2
Kalman filter with missing data	15-2
Performance enhancements for ARIMA and GARCH models	15-2
SDE functions moved from Econometrics Toolbox to Financial Toolbox	15-2
Data set and example functions moved from Econometrics Toolbox to Financial Toolbox	15-3
Functionality being removed	15-3

R2013b

Regression models with ARIMA errors	16-2
--	------

Time series regression example for lag order selection	16-2
optimoptions support	16-2
Estimation display options	16-2
Functionality being removed	16-3

R2013a

Heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation consistent (HAC) covariance estimators	17-2
Regression component added to ARIMA models	17-2
Changes to lmctest	17-2
Functionality being removed	17-2

R2012b

Impulse response (dynamic multipliers) for ARIMA models	18-2
Filter user-specified disturbances through ARIMA and conditional variance models	18-2
A series of new examples on time-series regression techniques	18-2

R2012a

New Model Objects and Their Functions	19-2
New Utility Functions	19-2
Demo for Static Time Series Model Specification	19-2
New Data Sets	19-2

R2011b

Warning and Error ID Changes	20-2
---	-------------

R2011a

New Cointegration Functionality	21-2
Convert Vector Autoregressive Models to and from Vector Error-Correction Models	21-2
Data Sets for Calibrating Economic Models	21-2

R2010b

Functions Being Removed	22-2
Additional Syntax Options for archtest and lbqtest	22-2
New Data Set for Calibrating Economic Models	22-2

R2010a

Functions Being Removed	23-2
Demo Showing Multivariate Modeling of the U.S. Economy	23-2
Lag Operator Polynomial Objects	23-2
Leybourne-McCabe Test for Stationarity	23-3
Historical Data Sets for Calibrating Economic Models	23-3
New Organization and Naming Standard for Data Sets	23-3
New Naming Convention for Demos and Example Functions	23-3

R2009b

Unit Root Tests	24-2
Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron Tests	24-2
KPSS Test	24-2
Variance Ratio Test	24-2
Financial Toolbox Required	24-2
Nelson-Plosser Data	24-2

R2009a

Hypothesis Tests	25-2
Structural VAR, VARX, and VARMAX models	25-2
New Demo	25-2

R2008b

Multivariate VAR, VARX, and VARMA Models	26-2
Heston Stochastic Volatility Models	26-2

R2008a

Monte Carlo Simulation of Stochastic Differential Equations	27-2
--	------

R2007b

Changes to garchsim	28-2
----------------------------------	------

R2007a

No New Features or Changes

R2006b

Data Preprocessing	30-2
Demos	30-2

R2006a

User's Guide	31-2
Statistical Functions	31-2
Dickey-Fuller Unit Root Tests	31-2
Phillips-Perron Unit Root Tests	31-2

R14SP3

Changes to garchsim	32-2
----------------------------------	-------------

R2021a

Version: 5.6

New Features

State-Space Models: Characterize dynamics using forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD)

The `fevd` function computes the FEVD of a standard state-space model (`ssm` object) or diffuse state-space model (`ds sm` object). The FEVD provides information about the relative importance of each state disturbance in affecting the forecast error variance of all measurement variables in the system.

State-Space Models: Characterize dynamics using model-implied temporal correlation among state and observation variables

The `corr` function clarifies the dynamics of a standard state-space model (`ssm` object) by computing the model-implied temporal correlations or covariances of the state and observation variables.

R2020b

Version: 5.5

New Features

Impulse response function (IRF) of standard and diffuse state-space models

The `irf` function filters state-disturbance shocks through each state equation of a standard state-space model (`ssm` object) or diffuse state-space model (`dssm` object), and returns the resulting state and measurement variable IRF as a numeric array. `irf` optionally computes corresponding pointwise confidence intervals on the true IRF.

To plot the IRF and confidence intervals, use the `irfplot` function.

aicbic returns additional information criteria and can normalize results

In addition to Akaike and Bayesian information criteria (AIC and BIC, respectively), `aicbic` returns the corrected AIC (AICc), consistent AIC (CAIC), and Hanna-Quinn criterion (HQC). Also, the `'Normalize'` name-value pair argument scales all criteria by the specified sample sizes used in estimation.

R2020a

Version: 5.4

New Features

Bayesian vector autoregression models

Econometrics Toolbox provides Bayesian vector autoregression (VAR) models for analyzing multivariate time series data from a Bayesian point of view. The `bayesvarm` function creates a Bayesian VAR model object that characterizes the joint prior distribution on the coefficients and innovations covariance matrix. The framework enables you to regularize coefficients by using the Minnesota prior [124]. This table lists supported prior models, ordered by increasing flexibility and complexity.

Model Object	Description
<code>normalbvarm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal model Normal coefficients; fixed innovations covariance matrix
<code>conjugatebvarm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjugate matrix-normal-inverse-Wishart model Dependent coefficients and innovations covariance matrix
<code>semiconjugatebvarm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semiconjugate normal-inverse-Wishart model Independent coefficients and innovations covariance matrix
<code>diffusebvarm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diffuse model Joint prior distribution is inversely proportional to the determinant of the innovations covariance matrix

After creating a Bayesian VAR model object, you can combine the prior model with data to form and analyze the posterior distribution. The data likelihood is always formed by assuming that the innovations are iid multivariate normal random variables with a mean of 0 and a constant covariance matrix. Posterior distribution formation and analysis functions include:

- `estimate` - Estimate posterior distribution characteristics given data.
- `simulate` - Draw random coefficients or innovations covariances from posterior distributions for Monte Carlo estimation.
- `forecast` - Forecast responses into a forecast horizon with respect to the posterior predictive distribution.

`corrplot` accepts data in a timetable

The `corrplot` function additionally accepts input time series data in a MATLAB® timetable.

R2019b

Version: 5.3

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Markov-switching autoregression models

Econometrics Toolbox has a class of tools for modeling multivariate time series in the presence of structural breaks and unobserved latent states (msVAR).

The msVAR function creates a switching model from:

- A discrete-time Markov chain object (`dtmc`), which describes a switching mechanism among states
- A collection of state-specific autoregressive (`arma`) or vector autoregression (`varm`) models, which can contain exogenous regression components

Using msVAR tools, you can:

- Fit model parameters to observed data by using `estimate`, which implements the expectation-maximization procedure of Hamilton, 1994. Estimable parameters include state transition probabilities, model coefficients, and innovations covariances.
- Infer time-dependent state probabilities by using `filter` and `smooth`.
- Simulate response or state paths by using `simulate`, and predict future responses by using `forecast`.

Study the structure of the switching mechanism by using `dtmc` tools.

Finite-step analysis for discrete-time Markov chains

The `hitprob` and `hittime` functions compute hitting probabilities and expected hitting times in a discrete-time Markov chain (`dtmc`). Options allow for visualization of mixing times.

Equality constraints on innovations covariance matrix for VAR and VEC models

If you specify a positive definite innovations covariance matrix for the `Covariance` property of a `varm` or `vecm` object, the `estimate` function treats your specification as an equality constraint in model estimation.

Functionality being removed or changed

estimate includes the final lag in all estimated univariate time series model polynomials

The `estimate` functions of the `arma`, `regARIMA`, `garch`, `egarch`, and `gjr` univariate time series model objects now include the final polynomial lag as specified in the input model template for estimation. In other words, the specified polynomial degrees of an input model template returned by an object creation function and the corresponding polynomial degrees of the estimated model returned by `estimate` are equal.

To illustrate the behavior difference between R2019b and earlier releases, consider creating a GARCH(4,2) model template, generating 50 random observations from the standard Gaussian distribution, and fitting the model to the data.

```
Mdl = garch(4,2)
rng(1) % For reproducibility
```

```
y = randn(50,1);
EstMdl = estimate(Mdl,y,'Display','off')
```

The model is a poor representation of the data generating process. The likely reason is that several of the estimated lag coefficients are zero, particularly the larger lags.

In releases before R2019b, the display is:

```
EstMdl =

garch with properties:

    Description: "GARCH(2,1) Conditional Variance Model (Gaussian Distribution)"
    Distribution: Name = "Gaussian"
                P: 2
                Q: 1
    Constant: 0.30454
    GARCH: {0.532338} at lag [2]
    ARCH: {0.172308} at lag [1]
    Offset: 0
```

`EstMdl` represents an estimated GARCH(2,1) model because the GARCH polynomial coefficient estimates at lags 3 and 4, and the ARCH polynomial coefficient estimate at lag 2, are below the tolerance of $1e-12$. Consequently, `estimate` removes these coefficients from the respective polynomials.

In R2019b and future releases, `estimate` keeps the final coefficient in each polynomial to ensure that the specified degrees in the model template and the degrees of the estimated polynomials are equal. The display is:

```
EstMdl =

garch with properties:

    Description: "GARCH(4,2) Conditional Variance Model (Gaussian Distribution)"
    Distribution: Name = "Gaussian"
                P: 4
                Q: 2
    Constant: 0.30454
    GARCH: {0.532338 2e-12} at lags [2 4]
    ARCH: {0.172308 2e-12} at lags [1 2]
    Offset: 0
```

`EstMdl` represents an estimated GARCH(4,2) model. Estimates above the tolerance $1e-12$ are equivalent among all releases.

Update Code

Polynomial degrees require minimum presample observations for operations downstream of estimation, such as model forecasting and simulation. If a model template in your code does not describe the data generating process well, then the polynomials in the estimated model can have higher degrees than in previous releases. Consequently, you must supply additional presample responses for operations on the estimated model; otherwise, the function issues an error. For more details, see the 'Y0' name-value pair argument of the function.

estimate returns only an estimated model object and estimation summary

Errors

For a simpler interface, the `estimate` function of Bayesian linear regression models returns only an estimated model and an estimation summary table. `estimate` now supports these syntaxes:

```
PosteriorMdl = estimate(...);  
[PosteriorMdl, Summary] = estimate(...);
```

You can obtain estimated posterior means and covariances, based on the marginal or conditional distributions, from the estimation summary table.

In past releases, `estimate` returned these output arguments:

```
[PosteriorMdl, estBeta, EstBetaCov, estSigma2, estSigma2Var, Summary] = estimate(...);
```

`estBeta`, `EstBetaCov`, `estSigma2`, and `estSigma2Var` are posterior means and covariances of β and σ^2 .

Starting in R2019b, if you request any output argument in a position greater than the second position, `estimate` issues this error:

```
Too many output arguments.
```

For details on how to update your code, see [Replacing Removed Syntaxes of estimate](#).

R2019a

Version: 5.2

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Granger causality test

The `gctest` function conducts the Granger causality test to assess whether past values of a set of time series variables affect the present values of another set of time series variables. `gctest` accepts either observed paths of the time series variables or a `varm` model object, which represents a vector autoregression (VAR) model fitted to the observed paths.

Impulse response and forecast error decomposition functions for VAR and VEC models

The `irf` function filters innovation shocks through each variable in a fully specified VAR model object (`varm`) or vector error-correction (VEC) model object (`vecm`), and returns the response as a numeric array. The `fevd` function estimates the contributions to the forecast error variance of each variable in a fully specified VAR or VEC model object. The forecast error variance results from shocks to all variables that constitute the specified model.

For more details on estimating the impulse response function (IRF) or forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) of VAR models, see `irf` and `fevd`. For more details on estimating the IRF or FEVD of a VEC model, see `irf` and `fevd`.

Econometric Modeler generates live functions

The **Econometric Modeler** app enables you to generate a live function from a session during which you estimate a time series model. The live function accepts the loaded data set as input, and then outputs the estimated model.

After you estimate a model, you can generate a live function by following this procedure:

- 1 In the **Data Browser**, select the estimated model that you want the live function to return.
- 2 On the **Econometric Modeler** tab, in the **Export** section, click **Export > Generate Live Function**. The Live Editor opens and displays the live function.

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Live Editor interface with a live function named `modelTimeSeries.mlx`. The function is designed to estimate an AR model for a time series. It includes a title, a description of the code's purpose, input and output specifications, and a series of steps: Log Transformation, First Order Difference, and Autoregressive Model estimation. The code is displayed in a light gray box with line numbers on the left.

Time Series Modeling Using the Econometric Modeler

This code recreates the estimated model produced in the Econometric Modeler app. Use the code below to estimate the same model, or estimate a model with the same parameters on a new set of data.

Input: A timetable with the same variables as the table imported into the app (*DataTable*)

Output: The model containing estimated parameters (*AR_CPIAUCSLLogDiff*)

Auto-generated by MATLAB Version 9.6 (R2019a) and Econometrics Toolbox Version 5.2 on 30-Oct-2018 14:38:34

```

1 function AR_CPIAUCSLLogDiff = modelTimeSeries(DataTable)
2 CPIAUCSL = DataTable.CPIAUCSL;



### Log Transformation


Log Transformation of CPIAUCSL to remove an exponential trend
3 CPIAUCSLLog = log(CPIAUCSL);



### First Order Difference


Perform a first order difference on time series CPIAUCSLLog

$$\Delta y_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$$

4 CPIAUCSLLogDiff = [NaN; diff(CPIAUCSLLog)];



### Autoregressive Model


Estimate an AR Model of CPIAUCSLLogDiff using the following equation:

$$(1 - \phi_1 L - \phi_2 L^2 - \phi_3 L^3) y_t = c + \varepsilon_t$$

5 AR_CPIAUCSLLogDiff = arima('Constant',NaN,'ARLags',1:3,'Distribution','Gaussian');
6 AR_CPIAUCSLLogDiff = estimate(AR_CPIAUCSLLogDiff,CPIAUCSLLogDiff,'Display','off');
7 end

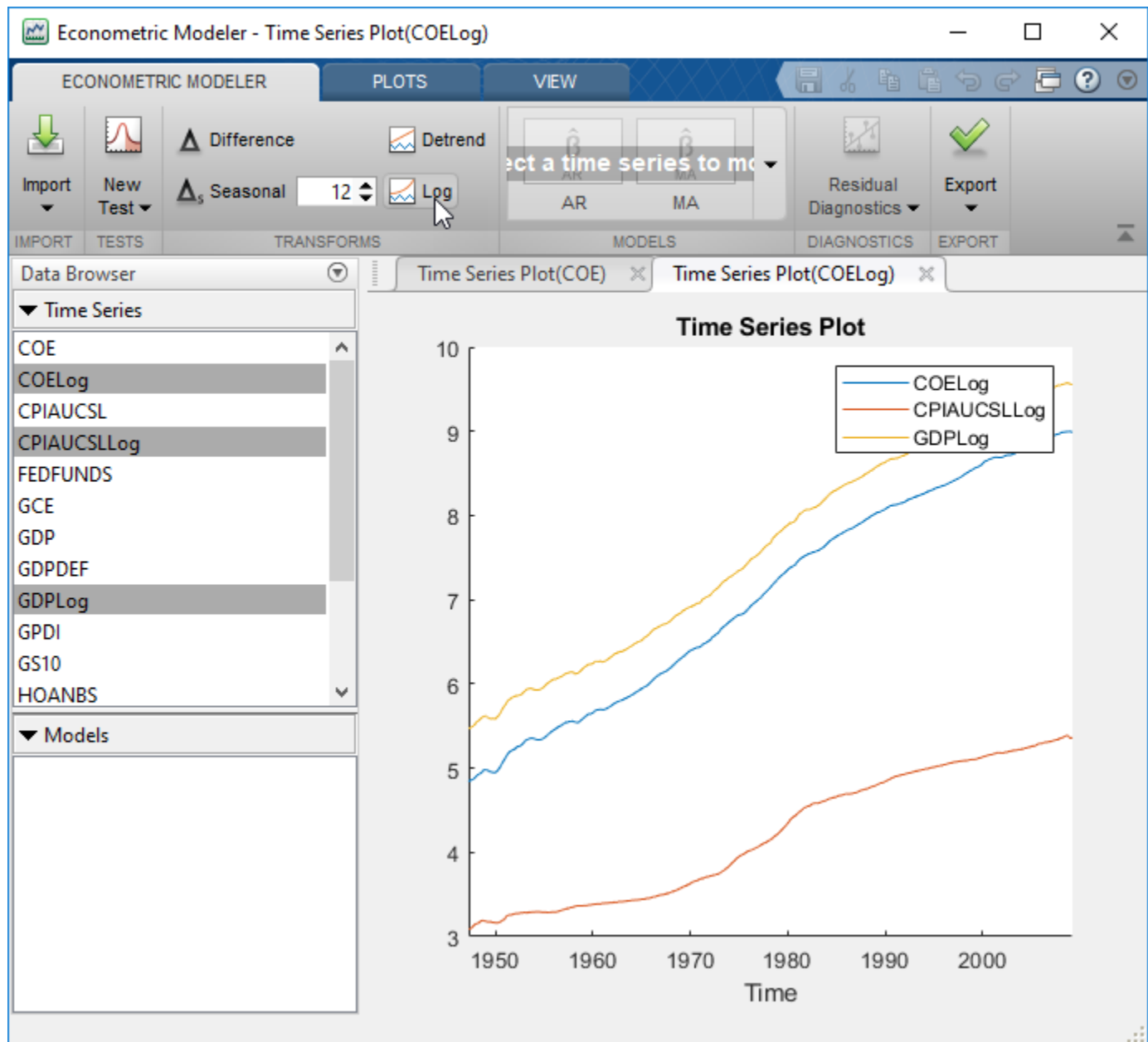
```

For more details on live functions, see [Create Live Functions \(MATLAB\)](#).

Econometric Modeler transforms multiple series simultaneously

The **Econometric Modeler** app allows you to apply a transformation to multiple time series simultaneously by following this procedure:

- 1 In the **Data Browser**, select all variables to which to apply the transformation.
- 2 On the **Econometric Modeler** tab, in the **Transforms** section, click the transformation.



Econometric Modeler fits intercept-only linear models

The **Econometric Modeler** app allows you to fit an intercept-only linear model by following this procedure:

- 1 In the **Data Browser**, select the response variable to model.
- 2 On the **Econometric Modeler** tab, in the **Models** section, click the arrow to display the models gallery.

-
- 3 In the models gallery, in the **Regression Models** section, click **MLR**.
 - 4 In the **MLR Model Parameters** dialog box, click the **Estimate** button (do not select any check box in the **Include?** column).

Spot price simulation example with skew-normal modeling

The example Model and Simulate Electricity Spot Prices Using the Skew-Normal Distribution simulates the future behavior of electricity spot prices from a time series model fitted to historical data. Because electricity spot prices can exhibit large deviations, the example models the innovations using a skew-normal distribution.

New data set

Econometrics Toolbox includes a new data set containing simulated, daily electricity spot prices from January 1, 2010 through November 11, 2013.

To load the data set into the workspace, enter:

```
load Data_ElectricityPrices
```

Forecast ARIMAX responses without specifying presample predictor data

You can forecast responses from an ARIMAX model (represented by an `arima` model object containing a regression component) by specifying only the forecasted predictor data `XF` when you call the forecast function. That is, `forecast` does not require the presample predictor data `X0`.

Functionality being removed or changed

Univariate time series models require specification of presample data to forecast responses

The forecast functions of the `arima`, `garch`, `egarch`, and `gjr` univariate time series model objects now have a third input argument for you to supply presample response data:

```
forecast(Mdl,numperiods,Y0)  
forecast(Mdl,numperiods,Y0,Name,Value)
```

Before R2019a, these syntaxes were:

```
forecast(Mdl,numperiods)  
forecast(Mdl,numperiods,Name,Value)
```

With these syntaxes, you could optionally supply presample responses by using the 'Y0' name-value pair argument.

There are no plans to remove the previous syntaxes or the 'Y0' name-value pair argument at this time, but you are encouraged to use the new syntaxes.

To forecast responses from an econometric model, MATLAB must initialize the model by using enough response data occurring before the forecast period. Without specified presample responses,

`forecast` initializes models by using reasonable default values. However, the default initialization might not support all workflows. This table describes the default presample values for each model object.

Model Object	Presample Default
<code>arima</code>	For stationary models without a regression component, all presample responses are the unconditional mean of the process. For nonstationary models or models containing a regression component, all presample responses are θ .
<code>garch</code>	All presample responses are the unconditional standard deviation of the process.
<code>egarch</code>	All presample responses are θ .
<code>gjr</code>	All presample responses are the unconditional standard deviation of the process.

Update Code

Update your code by supplying presample responses when you forecast observations from univariate time series models using `forecast`. Specify the presample responses by using the third input argument.

If you do not supply presample responses, then `forecast` provides default presample values that might not support all workflows.

R2018b

Version: 5.1

New Features

Bug Fixes

Compatibility Considerations

armafevd Function: Estimate the forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) for VARMA models

The `armafevd` function estimates the contributions to the forecast error variance of each variable in a multivariate vector autoregressive, moving average (VARMA) model. The forecast error variance results from shocks to all variables in the system. `armafevd` returns the FEVD as a numeric array or in separate figures for each variable.

Bayesian Linear Regression: Perform Bayesian variable selection for dimensionality reduction

The `bayeslm` function supports the creation of additional Bayesian linear regression model objects suitable for variable (predictor or feature) selection. The additional objects impose an inverse gamma prior distribution on the disturbance variance (σ^2), but three alternative priors on the regression coefficients (β) are available, as described in this table.

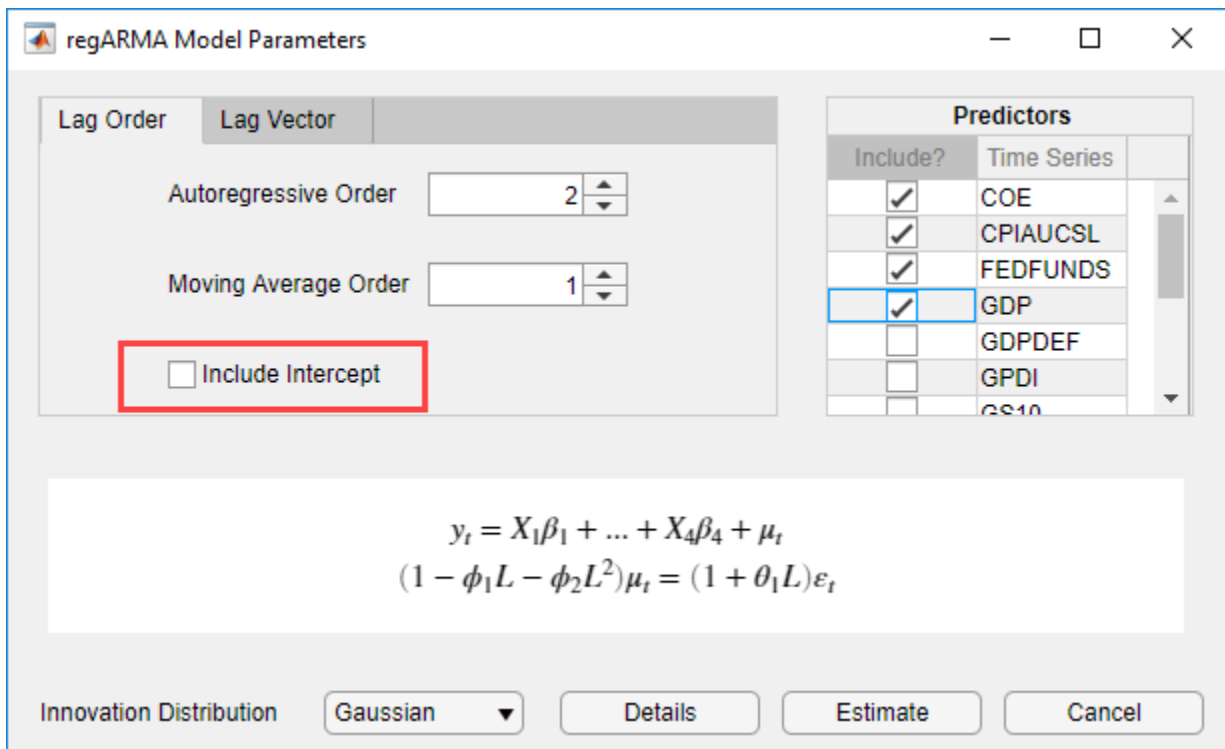
Model Object	Description
<code>mixconjugateblm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The variable selection algorithm is stochastic search variable selection (SSVS). The data likelihood, prior distribution, and posterior distributions compose a conjugate Gaussian mixture model. β and σ^2 are dependent random variables.
<code>mixsemiconjugateblm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The variable selection algorithm is SSVS. The data likelihood, prior distribution, and the prior and posterior distributions compose a semiconjugate Gaussian mixture model. β and σ^2 are independent random variables.
<code>lassobl</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The variable selection method is shrinkage estimation by Bayesian lasso regression. Conditioned on σ^2, the prior distribution of each regression coefficient is double exponential with a mean of 0 and scale σ/λ, where λ is the lasso shrinkage parameter. As λ increases, the coefficients tend towards 0. β and σ^2 are dependent random variables. Regression coefficients are independent, a priori.

After creating a Bayesian linear regression model object using `bayeslm`, you can combine the prior model with data to form the posterior distribution and perform variable selection. The disturbances are iid Gaussian random variables with a mean of 0 and a constant variance. Variable selection, posterior distribution estimation, and analysis functions include:

- `estimate` — Perform variable selection and estimate posterior distribution characteristics given predictor and response data.
- `simulate` — Simulate posterior distribution values for Monte Carlo estimation.
- `forecast` — Forecast responses given new predictor data with respect to the posterior predictive distribution.

Econometric Modeler App: Exclude intercept from linear models or regression models with ARMA errors

In the **Econometric Modeler** app, when you specify a multiple linear regression model or regression model with ARMA errors for estimation, you can exclude an intercept from the model by clearing the **Include Intercept** check box.



Bayesian Linear Regression: Access covariance estimates from estimation summary tables

The estimation summary table, returned by `estimate` and `summarize` as a MATLAB table, stores the estimated covariance of the regression coefficient and disturbance variance estimates in the `Covariances` variable.

armaurf Function: Supply or return graphics object handles

The `armaurf` function accepts a vector of axes handles in which to plot and returns handles to plotted graphics objects.

For details on graphics objects, see [Graphics Objects](#).

Functionality being removed or changed

armaurf returns separate figures for each variable in the system

Behavior change

The `armairf` function now plots, in separate figures, the impulse response function (IRF) of the `numVars` variables in a system. Each figure contains `numVars` line plots representing the responses of a variable to a shock to all variables in the system at time 0.

In previous releases, `armairf` returned one figure containing separate subplots for each variable.

armairf permutes the second and third dimensions of the impulse response array output *Behavior change*

When you estimate and return a multivariate impulse response function (IRF) by using `armairf`:

- The `numVars` columns of the 3-D array output now correspond to the `numVars` variables in the system receiving a shock at time 0.
- The `numVars` pages of the 3-D array output now correspond to the IRF of the `numVars` variables in the system.

In other words, element t,j,k of the returned 3-D array is the IRF of variable k to a shock to variable j at time 0, for $t = 1, \dots, \text{numObs}$. `numObs` is the number of observations in the IRF representing times 0, $\dots, \text{numObs} - 1$, respectively, and $j, k = 1, \dots, \text{numVars}$.

In previous releases, the `numVars` columns of the 3-D array output of `armairf` corresponded to the IRF of the `numVars` variables in the system, and pages corresponded to the `numVar` variables in the system receiving a shock at time 0.

If you index the columns or pages of the 3-D array output, and you want to update your code so that you obtain results in the same format, permute the column and page indices. For example, suppose `Y` is the IRF returned by `armairf` in R2018b or a later release. To reproduce the formatted results in previous releases, rearrange the columns and pages of `Y` by using `permute`:

```
permute(Y, [1 3 2])
```

estimate will return only an estimated model object and estimation summary

Warns

For a simpler interface, the `estimate` function of Bayesian linear regression models will return only an estimated model and an estimation summary table in a future release. That is, `estimate` will return only these output arguments:

```
[PosteriorMdl, Summary] = estimate(...);
```

You will be able to obtain estimated posterior means and covariances, based on the marginal or conditional distributions, from the estimation summary table.

In the current and past releases, `estimate` returns these output arguments:

```
[PosteriorMdl, estBeta, EstBetaCov, estSigma2, estSigma2Var, Summary] = estimate(...);
```

Starting in this release, if you request any output argument other than `PosteriorMdl`, then `estimate` issues this warning:

```
Warning: Current syntax supports 6 output arguments, and will be removed in a future release. For arguments, see estimate.
```

For details on how to update your code to prepare for this change, see [Replacing Discouraged Syntaxes of estimate](#).

R2018a

Version: 5.0

New Features

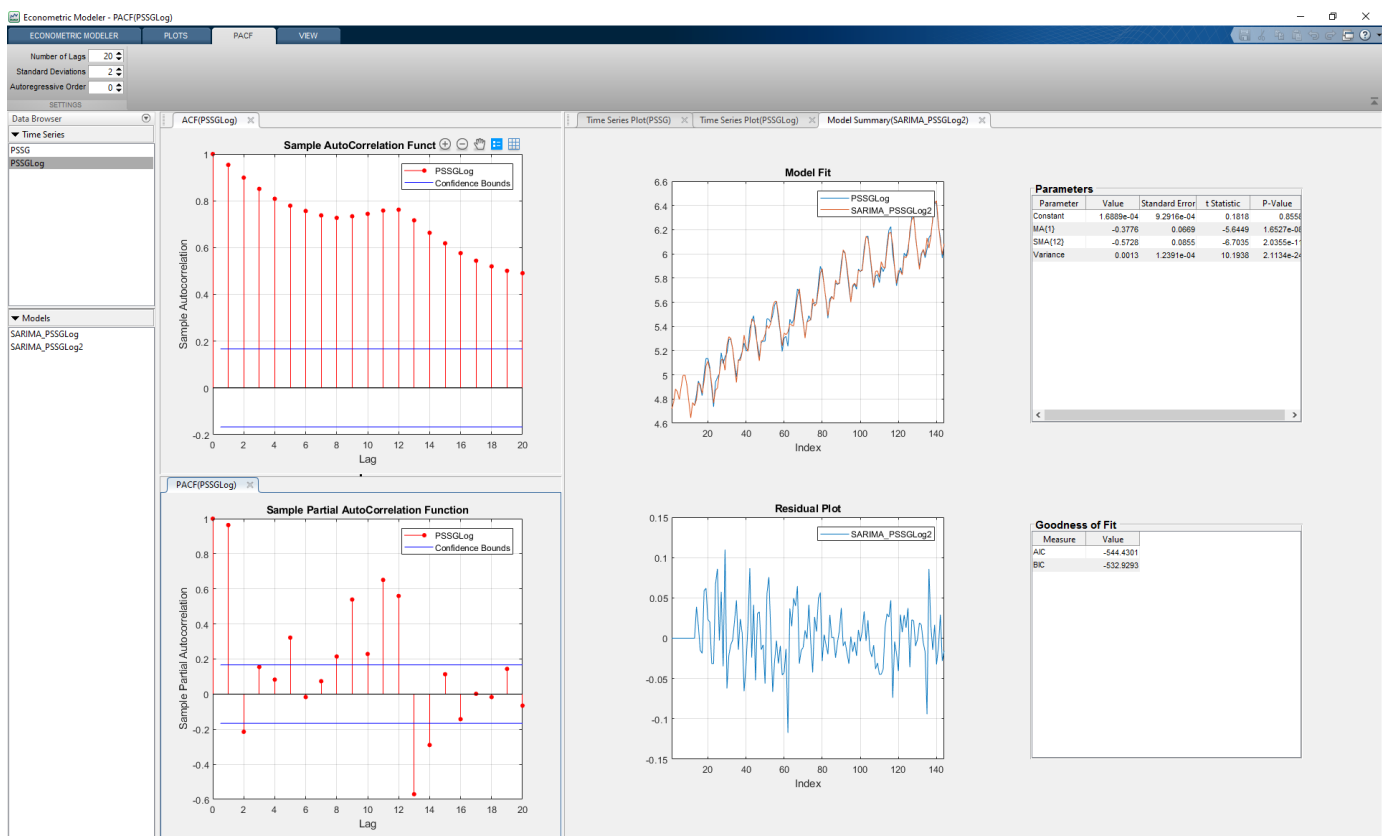
Compatibility Considerations

Econometric Modeler App: Perform time series analysis, specification testing, modeling, and diagnostics

The **Econometric Modeler** app lets you visualize and transform time series data, perform statistical specification and model identification tests, estimate candidate models, and perform post-fit assessments. After working in the app, you can export variables to the MATLAB Workspace and generate code or a report summarizing your session.

To launch the Econometric Modeler app, click the **Apps** tab, then click the app in the **Computational Finance** category of the apps gallery. Or, enter `econometricModeler` at the command line.

For more details, see [Econometric Modeler Overview](#).



Missing Data Support: Autocorrelation, partial autocorrelation, and Ljung-Box Q-test calculations account for missing observations

The `autocorr`, `parcorr`, and `lbqtest` functions treat NaN values in the data as missing completely at random.

Toolbox Plotting Functions: Supply or return graphics object handles

These functions accept a graphics handle in which to plot and return handles to plotted graphics objects.

-
- autocorr
 - distplot
 - collintest
 - corrplot
 - crosscorr
 - cusumtest
 - eigplot
 - fgls
 - graphplot
 - parcorr
 - recreg
 - simplot

For details on graphics objects, see Graphics Objects.

Model Summary: Display estimation results from fitting models

The `arma`, `regARIMA`, `garch`, `egarch`, and `gjr` model objects allow you to display estimation results from estimated models by using the `summarize` function. Estimation results include parameter estimates, standard errors, t statistics, p -values, and model fit statistics. For more details, see `summarize` for `arma` models, `summarize` for `regARIMA` models, and `summarize` for conditional variance models.

Model Description: Assign descriptions to econometric model objects

The `arma`, `regARIMA`, `garch`, `egarch`, and `gjr` model objects allow you to assign a description to the model by setting the `Description` property.

Model Lag Parameters: Use indices that are consistent with MATLAB cell array indexing

The indices of cell arrays of lag operator polynomial coefficients for `arma`, `regARIMA`, `garch`, `egarch`, and `gjr` model objects follow MATLAB cell array indexing rules.

Affected model properties are:

- AR, MA, SAR, and SMA properties of `arma` and `regARIMA` models
- GARCH and ARCH properties of `garch`, `egarch`, and `gjr` models
- Leverage property of `egarch` and `gjr` models

Compatibility Considerations

- You cannot access any lag-zero coefficients by using an index of \emptyset . For example, `Mdl.AR{ \emptyset }` issues an error, where `Mdl` is an `arma` model.

Remove any instances of such indices of zero from your code. The value of all lag-zero coefficients is 1 except for lag operator polynomials corresponding to the ARCH and Leverage properties, which have the value 0.

- You cannot index beyond the maximal lag in the polynomial. For example, if `Mdl.P` is 4, then `Mdl.AR{p}` issues an error when `p` is greater than 4. For details on the maximal lags of the lag operator polynomials, see the corresponding property descriptions in the reference pages.

Remove any instances of such indices beyond the maximal lag from your code. All coefficients beyond the maximal lag are 0.

Model Distribution: Store innovation distribution name as string scalar

In `arima`, `regARIMA`, `garch`, `egarch`, and `gjr` model objects, the `Name` field of the `Distribution` property stores the innovation distribution name as a string scalar, for example, "Gaussian".

Compatibility Considerations

Previously, MATLAB stored the innovation distribution name as a character vector, for example 'Gaussian'. Although most text-data operations accept character vectors and string scalars for text-data input, there are some differences between the two data types. For more details, see [Characters and Strings](#).

Functionality Being Removed or Changed

Functionality	Result	Use Instead	Compatibility Considerations
<code>autocorr(y,numLags)</code> <code>autocorr(y,numLags,numMA)</code> <code>autocorr(y,numLags,numMA,numSTD)</code>	Still runs	Name-value pair argument syntax, for example, <code>autocorr(y,'NumLags',numLags)</code>	Replace all instances of <code>numLags</code> , <code>numMA</code> , and <code>numSTD</code> with corresponding name-value pair argument syntax.
<code>crosscorr(y1,y2,numLags)</code> <code>crosscorr(y1,y2,numLags,numSTD)</code>	Still runs	Name-value pair argument syntax, for example, <code>crosscorr(y1,y2,'NumLags',numLags)</code>	Replace all instances of <code>numLags</code> and <code>numSTD</code> with corresponding name-value pair argument syntax.
<code>parcorr(y,numLags)</code> <code>parcorr(y,numLags,numAR)</code> <code>parcorr(y,numLags,numAR,numSTD)</code>	Still runs	Name-value pair argument syntax, for example, <code>parcorr(y,'NumLags',numLags)</code>	Replace all instances of <code>numLags</code> , <code>numAR</code> , and <code>numSTD</code> with corresponding name-value pair argument syntax.

Functionality	Result	Use Instead	Compatibility Considerations
print function for arima, regARIMA, garch, egarch, and gjr model objects	Warns	summarize for arima models summarize for regARIMA models summarize for conditional variance models	Replace all instances of print with summarize.
archtest(residuals, lags) archtest(residuals, lags, alpha)	Issues error	Name-value pair argument syntax, for example, archtest(residuals, 'Lags', lags)	Replace all positional argument usages of lags and alpha with corresponding name-value pair argument syntax.
lbqtest(series, lags) lbqtest(series, lags, alpha) lbqtest(series, lags, alpha, dof)	Issues error	Name-value pair argument syntax, for example, lbqtest(series, 'Lags', lags)	Replace all positional argument usages of lags, alpha, and dof with corresponding name-value pair argument syntax.
vgxar	Issues error	arma2ar	Replace all instances of vgxar with arma2ar.
vgxcount	Issues error	summarize function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxcount with summarize.
vgxdisp	Issues error	summarize function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxdisp with summarize.
vgxget	Issues error	Dot notation on the varm model object	Replace all instances of vgxget with dot notation on the varm model object.
vgxinfer	Issues error	infer function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxinfer with infer.
vgxloglik	Issues error	infer function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxloglik with infer.
vgxma	Issues error	arma2ma	Replace all instances of vgxma with arma2ma.
vgxplot	Issues error	subplot and plot	Replace all instances of vgxplot with subplot and plot.

Functionality	Result	Use Instead	Compatibility Considerations
vgxpred	Issues error	forecast function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxpred with forecast.
vgxproc	Issues error	filter function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxproc with filter.
vgxqual	Issues error	isStable function of the LagOp object	Replace all instances of vgxqual with isStable.
vgxset	Issues error	varm	Replace all instances of vgxset with varm or use dot notation.
vgxsim	Issues error	simulate function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxsim with simulate.
vgxvarx	Issues error	estimate function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxvarx with estimate.
'print' name-value pair argument of the estimate function for arima, garch, egarch, and gjr model objects	Issues error	'Display' name-value pair argument	Replace all instances of 'print', true with 'Display', 'on', and 'print', false with 'Display', 'off'.
Data_VARMA22 data set	Issues error	N/A	Remove all instances from your code.

R2017b

Version: 4.1

New Features

Discrete-Time Markov Chains: Analyze the structure and evolution of Markov models

Econometrics Toolbox has a class of tools for analyzing the structure and evolution of discrete-time Markov chains. The `dtmc` function creates model objects from empirical transition counts or theoretical transition probabilities. The `mcmix` function creates random models with a specified structure for testing purposes. The tools support state classification and the analysis of asymptotic behavior. A variety of visualization methods complement the analytic tools.

Vector Error-Correction Model: Analyze multivariate time series with cointegrating relationships

Econometrics Toolbox has a vector error-correction (VEC) model for multivariate time series with cointegrating relationships. The `vecm` function creates model objects characterizing VEC models with cointegration. Additional functions support modeling workflows for estimation, simulation, and forecasting.

In addition to the VEC model analysis tools, you can convert a VAR model (a `varm` model object) to its equivalent VEC model representation using `vecm`.

Bayesian Linear Regression: Draw samples from posterior distributions using the Hamiltonian Monte Carlo sampler

Bayesian linear regression models with custom prior distributions (that is, `customblm` model objects) can efficiently draw from corresponding parameter posterior distributions using the Hamiltonian Monte Carlo sampler. For more details, see *Using Hamiltonian Monte Carlo* (Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox™).

New Data Set

Econometrics Toolbox includes a new data set containing quarterly U.S. macroeconomic measurements from 1957:Q1-2016:Q4 and quarterly econometric projections for the following 10 years from the Congressional Budget Office.

To load the data set, enter the following code at the command line.

```
load Data_USEconVECMoel
```


R2017a

Version: 4.0

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Bayesian Linear Regression: Analyze posterior distributions of random parameters in multiple regression models

Econometrics Toolbox has a Bayesian linear regression model for analyzing the linear relationship between a response and a set of predictor variables. The `bayeslm` function creates a Bayesian linear regression model object that characterizes the joint prior distribution on the regression coefficients and disturbance variance. This table lists supported prior models, ordered by increasing flexibility and complexity.

Model object	Description
<code>conjugateblm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjugate normal-inverse-gamma model The regression coefficients and the disturbance variance are dependent
<code>semiconjugateblm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semiconjugate normal-inverse-gamma model The regression coefficients and disturbance variance are independent
<code>diffuseblm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diffuse model The joint prior distribution is inversely proportional to the disturbance variance
<code>empiricalblm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical model You supply draws from the joint distribution, which characterizes the joint prior
<code>customblm</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Custom model The log of the joint prior distribution is described in a declared function.

After creating a Bayesian linear regression model object using `bayeslm`, you can combine the prior model with data to form and analyze the posterior distribution. The data likelihood is always formed by assuming that the disturbances are I.I.D. Gaussian random variables with a mean of 0 and a constant variance. Posterior distribution formation and analysis functions include:

- Estimation of posterior distribution characteristics given predictor and response data using `estimate`
- Simulation of posterior distribution values for Monte Carlo estimation using `simulate`
- Forecasting responses for new predictor data with respect to the posterior predictive distribution using `forecast`

Vector Autoregressive Model: Analyze multivariate time series data including exogenous predictors

Econometrics Toolbox has a vector autoregressive model including exogenous predictor data (VARX) for analyzing multivariate time series data. The `varm` function creates a `varm` model object, which characterizes a VARX(p) model. After creating a `varm` model object, you can:

- Fit the model to predictor and response data using `estimate`.
- Simulate observations given predictor data using `simulate`.
- Forecast observations given new predictor data using `forecast`.

Functionality Being Removed or Changed

Functionality	Result	Use Instead	Compatibility Considerations
vgxar	Warns	arma2ar	Replace all instances of vgxar with arma2ar.
vgxcount	Warns	summarize function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxcount with summarize.
vgxdisp	Warns	summarize function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxdisp with summarize.
vgxget	Warns	Dot notation on varm model object	Replace all instances of vgxget with dot notation on varm model object.
vgxinfer	Warns	infer function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxinfer with infer.
vgxloglik	Warns	infer function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxloglik with infer.
vgxma	Warns	arma2ma	Replace all instances of vgxma with arma2ma.
vgxplot	Warns	subplot and plot	Replace all instances of vgxplot with subplot and plot.
vgxpred	Warns	forecast function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxpred with forecast.
vgxproc	Warns	filter function of the varm object	Replace all instances of vgxproc with filter.

Functionality	Result	Use Instead	Compatibility Considerations
<code>vgxqual</code>	Warns	<code>isStable</code> function of the <code>LagOp</code> object.	Replace all instances of <code>vgxqual</code> with <code>isStable</code> .
<code>vgxset</code>	Warns	<code>varm</code>	Replace all instances of <code>vgxset</code> with <code>varm</code> or use dot notation.
<code>vgxsim</code>	Warns	<code>simulate</code> function of the <code>varm</code> object	Replace all instances of <code>vgxsim</code> with <code>simulate</code> .
<code>vgxvarx</code>	Warns	<code>estimate</code> function of the <code>varm</code> object	Replace all instances of <code>vgxvarx</code> with <code>estimate</code> .

R2016b

Version: 3.5

Bug Fixes

Compatibility Considerations

Econometrics data folder renamed to econdata

The `econdemos` folder in `matlabroot/toolbox/econ` is now named `econdata`.

Compatibility Considerations

To avoid errors, replace all instances of `econdemos` in your code with `econdata`.

R2016a

Version: 3.4

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Cusum Structural Change Tests: Assess stability of multiple linear regression models

The `cusumtest` function implements the Brown-Durbin-Evans cusum test to assess the stability of coefficients over time in multiple linear regression models. `cusumtest` supports:

- Both cusum and cusum of squares tests
- Estimating recursive residuals using forward and backward regressions
- Plotting recursive residuals with critical lines

Recursive Linear Regression: Recursively estimate coefficients of multiple linear regression models

The `recreg` function plots estimated, multiple linear regression model coefficients from recursive linear regressions to examine the stability of the coefficients over time. `recreg` supports:

- Nested or rolling-window subsamples of the data
- Estimating coefficients and standard errors using ordinary-least-squares (OLS) or robust methods (HAC and FGLS)

Functionality being removed

Function Name	What Happens When You Use This Function?	Use This Function Instead	Compatibility Considerations
<code>vartovec</code>	Errors	<code>var2vec</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>vartovec</code> with the correct <code>var2vec</code> syntax.
<code>vectovar</code>	Errors	<code>vec2var</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>vectovar</code> with the correct <code>vec2var</code> syntax.

R2015b

Version: 3.3

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Model Conversion Functions: Convert between VEC models and VAR models

Given known coefficient matrices of the first difference terms in a VEC model, the `vec2var` function returns the autoregressive coefficient matrices of the equivalent VAR model representation.

Given known, autoregressive coefficient matrices of a VAR model, the `var2vec` function returns the coefficient matrices of the first difference and error correction terms of the equivalent VEC model representation.

Diffuse Kalman Filter: Model state-space systems having diffuse initial state distributions

The `dssm` model object applies the diffuse Kalman filter to obtain exact filtered and smoothed states in the presence of states having infinite initial distribution variance.

Specify a diffuse state-space model using `dssm`, identify the diffuse states, and then:

- Estimate its parameters using `estimate`.
- Implement forward recursion of the state-space model using `filter`.
- Implement backward recursion of the state-space model using `smooth`.
- Forecast states and observations using `forecast`.

Chow Structural Change Test: Assess stability of multiple linear regression models

The `chowtest` function implements a variety of Chow tests to assess the stability of coefficients over time in multiple linear regression models. The framework supports both “breakpoint” and “forecast” tests, and the testing of specific coefficient subsets.

ARMAIRF Function: Calculate impulse responses for ARMA models

The `armairf` function filters innovation shocks through each variable in a multivariate autoregressive, moving average model, and returns the response as a numeric array or a impulse response plot.

New Data Set

Econometrics Toolbox includes a new data set containing U.S. food consumption statistics, 1927–1962. Load the data set using `load Data_Consumption`. The reference that analyzes the data is Maddala, G. S. *Introduction to Econometrics*. 2nd Ed., New York, NY: Macmillan, 1992.

Functionality being removed

Function Name	What Happens When You Use This Function?	Use This Function Instead	Compatibility Considerations
garchar	Errors	arma2ar	Replace all existing instances of garchar with the correct arma2ar syntax.
garchma	Errors	arma2ma	Replace all existing instances of garchma with the correct arma2ma syntax.
vartovec	Warns	var2vec	Replace all existing instances of vartovec with the correct var2vec syntax.
vectovar	Warns	vec2var	Replace all existing instances of vectovar with the correct vec2var syntax.

R2015a

Version: 3.2

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

State-space example for Diebold-Li model

The example analyzes yield curves derived from government bond data using the popular Diebold-Li yields-only model in the state-space model framework: Using the Kalman Filter to Estimate and Forecast the Diebold-Li Model.

Autoregressive moving average (ARMA) to AR and MA conversions

Given coefficient values for lagged terms of an ARMA model, the `arma2ar` function returns the coefficients of the truncated AR model, and `arma2ma` function returns the coefficients of the truncated MA model.

Functionality being removed

Function Name	What Happens When You Use This Function?	Use This Function Instead	Compatibility Considerations
<code>garchar</code>	Warns	<code>arma2ar</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>garchar</code> with the correct <code>arma2ar</code> syntax.
<code>garchma</code>	Warns	<code>arma2ma</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>garchma</code> with the correct <code>arma2ma</code> syntax.

R2014b

Version: 3.1

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Simulation smoothing for state-space models

The `ssm` model object has the method `simsmooth` for sampling from the posterior distribution of the states using forward filtering, backward sampling.

Feasible generalized least squares (FGLS) estimators

The `fgls` function uses generalized least squares (GLS) to estimate coefficients and standard errors in multiple linear regression models with nonspherical errors by first estimating the covariance of the innovations process.

Time-series regression example

The example, following a series of time series regression examples, illustrates how to estimate multiple linear regression models of time series data in the presence of heteroscedastic or autocorrelated (nonspherical) innovations: Time Series Regression X: Generalized Least Squares and HAC Estimators.

Shipped data sets now support tabular arrays

Econometrics Toolbox data sets organize data in tabular arrays rather than dataset arrays.

Compatibility Considerations

To access or modify a tabular array, you must use `table` indexing and functions. For details, see Tables.

Functions now support tabular arrays

`hac`, `il0test`, `corrplot`, and `collintest` accept tabular arrays as input arguments. `jcitest` returns tabular arrays.

Compatibility Considerations

To access or modify the output tables of `jcitest`, you must use `table` indexing and functions. For details, see Tables.

R2014a

Version: 3.0

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Time-invariant and time-varying, linear, Gaussian state-space models

Econometrics Toolbox has a model for performing univariate and multivariate time-series data analysis.

- The `ssm` model supports time-invariant and time-varying, linear state-space models.
- Specify a state-space model using `ssm`, and then:
 - Estimate its parameters using `estimate`.
 - Implement forward recursion of the state-space model using `filter`.
 - Implement backward recursion of the state-space model using `smooth`.
 - Simulate states and observations using `simulate`.
 - Forecast states and observations using `forecast`.

Kalman filter with missing data

The methods of the state-space model, `ssm`, use the Kalman filter to estimate the states, and also use this framework to manage missing data.

Performance enhancements for ARIMA and GARCH models

The `estimate` methods of the `arima`, `egarch`, `garch`, `gjr`, and `regARIMA` models have been enhanced to converge more quickly, and, therefore, you might experience faster estimation durations.

SDE functions moved from Econometrics Toolbox to Financial Toolbox

The following stochastic differential equation (SDE) functions have moved from Econometrics Toolbox to Financial Toolbox™:

- `bm`
- `cev`
- `cir`
- `diffusion`
- `drift`
- `gbm`
- `heston`
- `hwv`
- `interpolate`
- `sde`
- `sdeddo`
- `sdemrd`
- `simByEuler`
- `simBySolution`
- `simulate`

- `cev`
- `ts2func`

Data set and example functions moved from Econometrics Toolbox to Financial Toolbox

The following data set and example functions from the `matlab/toolbox/econ/econdemos` folder have moved to `matlab/toolbox/finance/findemos`:

- `Demo_AmericanBasket`
- `Example_BarrierOption`
- `Example_BlackScholes`
- `Example_CEVModel`
- `Example_CIRModel`
- `Example_CopulaRNG`
- `Example_LongstaffSchwartz`
- `Example_StratifiedRNG`
- `Data_GlobalIdx2.mat`

Functionality being removed

Function Name	What Happens When You Use This Function?	Use This Function Instead	Compatibility Considerations
<code>garchcount</code>	Errors	<code>sum(any(EstParamCov))</code> , where <code>EstParamCov</code> is an estimated parameter covariance matrix of a fitted <code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code> model	N/A
<code>garchdisp</code>	Errors	<code>print</code> method of the classes	Replace all existing instances of <code>garchdisp</code> with the correct <code>print</code> syntax.
<code>garchfit</code>	Errors	<code>estimate</code> method of the classes <code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>garchfit</code> with the correct <code>estimate</code> syntax.

Function Name	What Happens When You Use This Function?	Use This Function Instead	Compatibility Considerations
<code>garchget</code>	Errors	<code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code>	Specify a model using the appropriate model creator <code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code> . Use Dot Notation to retrieve parameter values from the model.
<code>garchinfer</code>	Errors	<code>infer</code> method of the classes <code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>garchinfer</code> with the correct <code>infer</code> syntax.
<code>garchplot</code>	Errors	N/A	N/A
<code>garchpred</code>	Errors	<code>forecast</code> method of the classes <code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>garchpred</code> with the correct <code>forecast</code> syntax.
<code>garchset</code>	Errors	<code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code>	Specify a model using the appropriate model creator <code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code> . Use Dot Notation to set parameter values for the model.
<code>garchsim</code>	Errors	<code>simulate</code> method of the classes <code>arima</code> , <code>garch</code> , <code>egarch</code> , or <code>gjr</code>	Replace all existing instances of <code>garchsim</code> with the correct <code>simulate</code> syntax.

R2013b

Version: 2.4

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Regression models with ARIMA errors

Econometrics Toolbox has a new model for performing time series regression analysis.

- The `regARIMA` model supports linear regression models with ARIMA error processes, including AR, MA, ARMA, and seasonal error models.
- Specify a regression model with ARIMA errors using `regARIMA`, then
 - Estimate its parameters using the data and `estimate`.
 - Simulate responses using `simulate`.
 - Forecast responses using `forecast`.
 - Infer residuals using `infer`.
 - Filter innovations using `filter`.
 - Plot an impulse response using `impulse`.
 - Convert it to an ARIMA model using `arma`.

Time series regression example for lag order selection

The example, following a series of time series regression examples, illustrates predictor history selection for multiple linear regression models: Time Series Regression IX: Lag Order Selection.

optioptions support

`optioptions` support when using solver optimization options to:

- Estimate `arma` models using `estimate`.
- Estimate `garch` models using `estimate`.
- Estimate `egarch` models using `estimate`.
- Estimate `gjr` models using `estimate`.

Compatibility Considerations

When estimating `arma`, `garch`, `egarch`, or `gjr` models using `estimate`, the default solver options now reference an `optioptions` object, instead of an `optimset` structure. If you now use default solver options and operate on them assuming this is an `optimset` structure, some operations might not work.

`optioptions` is the default and recommended method to set solver options, though `optimset` is also supported.

Estimation display options

The options for the Command Window display of `arma/estimate`, `garch/estimate`, `egarch/estimate`, and `gjr/estimate` is simplified and enhanced. You can easily:

- Display only the maximum likelihood parameter estimates, standard errors, and t statistics. This is the new default.

-
- Display only iterative optimization information.
 - Display only optimization diagnostics.
 - Display all of the above.
 - Turn off all output.

Compatibility Considerations

The new, recommended name-value pair argument that controls the display is `Display`. However, the software still supports the previous name-value pair argument, `print`.

Functionality being removed

R2013a

Version: 2.3

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation consistent (HAC) covariance estimators

The new `hac` function estimates robust covariances for ordinary least squares coefficients of multiple linear regression models under general forms of heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation.

Regression component added to ARIMA models

You can include a regression component to an `arima` model to measure the linear effects that exogenous covariate series have on a response series. This new functionality also enhances `estimate`, `filter`, `forecast`, `infer`, and `simulate`.

Compatibility Considerations

This new `arima` functionality replaces `garchfit`, `garchdisp`, `garchinfer`, `garchget`, `garchset`, `garchpred`, and `garchsim`. Change all instances of those functions using the new `arima` syntax.

Changes to `lmctest`

`lmctest` uses `estimate` rather than `garchfit` to calculate the MLEs under the alternative hypothesis.

Compatibility Considerations

You might receive slightly different estimates and, in some cases, p-values for the same data under the previous functionality of `lmctest`.

Functionality being removed

R2012b

Version: 2.2

New Features

Impulse response (dynamic multipliers) for ARIMA models

The `arma` model object has a new `impulse` method for generating and plotting impulse response functions for ARIMA models.

Filter user-specified disturbances through ARIMA and conditional variance models

There are new methods to filter user-specified disturbances through ARIMA and conditional variance models:

- `filter` for `arma` model objects to filter disturbances through an ARIMA process.
- `filter` for `garch` model objects to filter disturbances through a GARCH process.
- `filter` for `egarch` model objects to filter disturbances through an EGARCH process.
- `filter` for `gjr` model objects to filter disturbances through a GJR process.

A series of new examples on time-series regression techniques

Eight new examples that illustrate common principles and tasks in time-series regression modeling:

- Time Series Regression I: Linear Models
- Time Series Regression II: Collinearity and Estimator Variance
- Time Series Regression III: Influential Observations
- Time Series Regression IV: Spurious Regression
- Time Series Regression V: Predictor Selection
- Time Series Regression VI: Residual Diagnostics
- Time Series Regression VII: Forecasting
- Time Series Regression VIII: Lagged Variables and OLS Estimator Bias

R2012a

Version: 2.1

New Features

New Model Objects and Their Functions

Econometrics Toolbox has four new model objects for modeling univariate time series data.

- The `arima` model object supports ARIMA processes, including AR, MA, ARMA, and seasonal models.
- For modeling conditionally heteroscedastic series, there are new `garch`, `egarch`, and `gj r` model objects, supporting GARCH models and the EGARCH and GJR variants.

Five new functions for each model object simplify the modeling workflow: `estimate`, `infer`, `forecast`, `print`, and `simulate`.

New Utility Functions

Four new utility functions assist in time series analysis:

- `corrplot` plots predictor correlations.
- `collintest` performs Belsley collinearity diagnostics.
- `i10test` conducts paired integration and stationarity tests.
- `recessionplot` adds recession bands to time series plots.

Demo for Static Time Series Model Specification

A new demo, “Specifying Static Time Series Models,” steps through the model specification workflow for static multiple linear regression models.

Steps include:

- Detecting multicollinearity
- Identifying influential observations
- Testing for spurious regression due to integrated data
- Selecting predictor subsets using stepwise regression and `lasso`
- Conducting residual diagnostics
- Forecasting

The demo uses many tools from Econometrics Toolbox, and introduces new utility functions useful for model specification.

To run the demo in the Command Window, use the command `showdemo Demo_StaticModels`.

New Data Sets

Econometrics Toolbox includes two new data sets:

- **Data_CreditDefaults**. Historical data on investment-grade corporate bond defaults and four predictors, 1984–2004. Data are those used in: Loeffler, G., and P. N. Posch. *Credit Risk Modeling Using Excel and VBA*. West Sussex, England: Wiley Finance, 2007.

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- **Data_Recessions.** U.S. recession start and end dates from 1857 to 2011. Source: National Bureau of Economic Research. "U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions." <http://www.nber.org/cycles.html>.

R2011b

Version: 2.0.1

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Warning and Error ID Changes

Many warning and error IDs have changed from their previous versions. These warnings or errors typically appear during a function call.

Compatibility Considerations

If you use warning or error IDs, you might need to change the strings you use. For example, if you turned off a warning for a certain ID, the warning might now appear under a different ID. If you use a `try/catch` statement in your code, replace the old identifier with the new identifier. There is no definitive list of the differences, or of the IDs that changed.

R2011a

Version: 2.0

New Features

New Cointegration Functionality

Econometrics Toolbox now offers functions for cointegration testing and modeling. The `egcitest` function uses Engle-Granger methods to test for individual cointegrating relationships, and estimates their parameters. The `jcitest` function uses Johansen methods to test for multiple cointegrating relationships, and estimates parameters in corresponding vector error-correction models. The `jcontest` function tests linear restrictions on both error-correction speeds and the space of cointegrating vectors, and estimates restricted model parameters.

Convert Vector Autoregressive Models to and from Vector Error-Correction Models

The functions `vectovar` and `vartovec` allow you to convert between vector autoregressive (VAR) models and vector error-correction (VEC) models.

Data Sets for Calibrating Economic Models

Econometrics Toolbox includes three new data sets:

- **Data_Canada.** Mackinnon's data on inflation and interest rates in Canada, 1954-1994. Data are those used in: MacKinnon, J. G. "Numerical Distribution Functions for Unit Root and Cointegration Tests." *Journal of Applied Econometrics*. v. 11, 1996, pp. 601-618.
- **Data_JDanish, Data_JAustralian.** Johansen's data on money and income in Denmark, 1974-1987, and Australia/U.S. purchasing power and interest parity, 1972-1991. Data are those used in: Johansen, *Likelihood-Based Inference in Cointegrated Vector Autoregressive Models*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

R2010b

Version: 1.4

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Functions Being Removed

Function Name	What Happens When You Use This Function?	Use This Function Instead	Compatibility Considerations
dfARDTest	Error	adftest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of dfARDTest with the correct adftest syntax.
dfARTest	Error	adftest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of dfARTest with the correct adftest syntax.
dfTSTest	Error	adftest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of dfTSTest with the correct adftest syntax.
ppARDTest	Error	pptest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of ppARDTest with the correct pptest syntax.
ppARTest	Error	pptest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of ppARTest with the correct pptest syntax.
ppTSTest	Error	pptest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of ppTSTest with the correct pptest syntax.

Additional Syntax Options for archtest and lbqtest

The functions `archtest` and `lbqtest` now take name-value pair arguments as inputs. The old syntax of individual arguments will continue to work but will not be documented.

New Data Set for Calibrating Economic Models

The economic data from the paper by Nielsen and Risager, "Stock Returns and Bond Yields in Denmark, 1922-99," (Department of Economics, Copenhagen Business School; Working paper 3-2001, 2001) is now included with Econometrics Toolbox in the file `Data_Danish`.

R2010a

Version: 1.3

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Functions Being Removed

Function Name	What Happens When You Use This Function?	Use This Function Instead	Compatibility Considerations
dfARDTest	Error	adftest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of dfARDTest with the correct adftest syntax.
dfARTest	Error	adftest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of dfARTest with the correct adftest syntax.
dfTSTest	Error	adftest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of dfTSTest with the correct adftest syntax.
ppARDTest	Error	pptest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of ppARDTest with the correct pptest syntax.
ppARTest	Error	pptest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of ppARTest with the correct pptest syntax.
ppTSTest	Error	pptest	The new function syntax differs. Replace all existing instances of ppTSTest with the correct pptest syntax.

Demo Showing Multivariate Modeling of the U.S. Economy

A new demo, “Modeling the United States Economy,” develops a small macroeconomic model. This model is used to examine the impact of various shocks on the United States economy, particularly around the period of the 2008 fiscal crisis. It uses the multiple time series tools from the Econometrics Toolbox.

To run the demo in the command window, use the command `echodemo Demo_USEconModel`.

Lag Operator Polynomial Objects

The new `LagOp` polynomial class provides methods to create and manipulate lag operator polynomials and filter time series data, as well as methods to perform polynomial algebra including addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Leybourne-McCabe Test for Stationarity

The new Leybourne-McCabe test function `lmctest` assesses the null hypothesis that a univariate time series y is a trend-stationary $AR(p)$ process against the alternative that y is a nonstationary $ARIMA(p,1,1)$ process.

Historical Data Sets for Calibrating Economic Models

The new data set `Data_SchwertMacro` contains original data from G. William Schwert's article "Effects of Model Specification on Tests for Unit Roots in Macroeconomic Data," (*Journal of Monetary Economics*, Vol. 20, 1987, pp. 73-103.). These data are a benchmark for unit root tests. The new data set `Data_SchwertStock` contains indices of U.S. stock prices as published in G. William Schwert's article "Indexes of U.S. Stock Prices from 1802 to 1987," (*The Journal of Business*, Vol. 63, 1990, pp. 399-42.). The new data set `Data_USEconModel` contains the macroeconomic series for the new demo `Demo_USEconModel`.

New Organization and Naming Standard for Data Sets

Econometrics Toolbox has a new set of naming conventions for data sets. Data set names are prefixed by `Data_`.

For full information on the available data sets, demos, and examples, see [Data Sets, Demos, and Example Functions](#) or type `help econ/econdemos` at the command line. For more information on Dataset Array objects, see `dataset` in the Statistics Toolbox™ documentation.

Compatibility Considerations

Replace any instances of `load Old_Data` with `load` and the new file name.

New Naming Convention for Demos and Example Functions

All demos and examples in the Econometrics Toolbox have been moved to the folder `econ/econdemos` and renamed according to the following convention:

- Demos are named `Demo_DemoName`
- Examples are named `Example_ExampleName`

Compatibility Considerations

Replace any instances of example functions with their new names. For full information on the available, demos, and examples, see [Data Sets, Demos, and Example Functions](#) or type `help econ/econdemos` at the command line.

R2009b

Version: 1.2

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Unit Root Tests

There are now four classes of unit root tests. More information on the tests is available in the Unit Root Nonstationarity section of the User's Guide.

Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron Tests

Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron tests now have single interfaces, with new capabilities for multiple testing. Both `adftest` and `pptest` test a unit root null hypothesis against autoregressive, autoregressive with drift, or trend-stationary alternatives.

KPSS Test

The new `kpsstest` function tests a null hypothesis of (trend) stationarity against nonstationary unit root alternatives.

Variance Ratio Test

The new `vratiotest` function tests a null hypothesis of a random walk against alternatives with innovations that are not independent and identically distributed.

Compatibility Considerations

The `ardtest` function replaces the `dfARDTest`, `dfARTest`, and `dftSTest` functions. The `pptest` function replaces the `ppARDTest`, `ppARTest`, and `ppTSTest` functions. The new function syntax differs from the functions they replace.

Financial Toolbox Required

Econometrics Toolbox requires Financial Toolbox as of this version.

Nelson-Plosser Data

The Nelson and Plosser [50] data set is now available. To access the data, enter `load Data_NelsonPlosser` at the MATLAB command line.

R2009a

Version: 1.1

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Hypothesis Tests

There are two new hypothesis tests for model misspecification:

- Lagrange Multiplier tests, `lmtest`
- Wald tests, `waldtest`

Furthermore, the likelihood ratio test, `lratiotest`, has been enhanced to be able to “test up” as well as “test down” when performing multiple model comparisons. It now accepts vectors of model parameters for restricted log likelihoods, for unrestricted log likelihoods, or for both.

There is a new demo about these tests; see “New Demo” on page 25-2.

Compatibility Considerations

`lratiotest` error messages and message IDs differ from previous versions.

Structural VAR, VARX, and VARMAX models

Econometrics Toolbox multiple time series functions now include structural multiple time series. Structural models have the general form

$$A_0 Y_t = a + X_t b + \sum_{i=1}^p A_i Y_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^q B_j W_{t-j} + B_0 W_t.$$

Previously, Econometrics Toolbox multiple time series functions addressed models of the form

$$Y_t = a + X_t b + \sum_{i=1}^p A_i Y_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^q B_j W_{t-j} + W_t.$$

The mathematical difference is the inclusion of A_0 and B_0 matrices. These matrices allow practitioners to specify structural dependencies between variables. For more information, see the Multivariate Time Series Models chapter of the Econometrics Toolbox User's Guide.

Compatibility Considerations

Objects created with the Econometrics Toolbox V1.0 `vgxset` function, and saved in MAT files, do not work with Econometrics Toolbox V1.1 functions. Recreate the objects with the Econometrics Toolbox V1.1 `vgxset` function.

New Demo

There is a new demo on hypothesis tests. Run the demo at the MATLAB command line by entering `showdemo classicalTestsDemo`.

R2008b

Version: 1.0

New Features

Multivariate VAR, VARX, and VARMA Models

A new suite of functions, listed in the following table, adds support for multivariate VAR, VARX, and VARMA models.

Function	Description
vgxar	Convert VARMA specification into a pure vector autoregressive (VAR) model
vgxcount	Count restricted and unrestricted parameters in VAR or VARX models
vgxdisp	Display VGX model parameters and standard errors in different formats
vgxget	Get multivariate time-series specification parameters
vgxinfer	Infer innovations of a VGX process
vgxloglik	Compute conditional log-likelihoods of VGX process
vgxma	Convert VARMA specification into a pure vector moving average (VMA) model
vgxplot	Plot multivariate time series process
vgxpred	Generate transient response of VGX process during a specified forecast period
vgxproc	Generate a VGX process from an innovations process
vgxqual	Determine if a VGX process is stable and invertible
vgxset	Set or modify multivariate time-series specification parameters
vgxsim	Simulate VGX processes
vgxvarx	Solve VAR or VARX model using maximum likelihood estimation

Heston Stochastic Volatility Models

The new heston function adds support for Heston stochastic volatility models to the SDE engine.

R2008a

Version: 2.4

New Features

Monte Carlo Simulation of Stochastic Differential Equations

The GARCH Toolbox™ software now allows you to model dependent financial and economic variables, such as interest rates and equity prices, via Monte Carlo simulation of multivariate diffusion processes. For more information, see Stochastic Differential Equations in the GARCH Toolbox documentation.

R2007b

Version: 2.3.2

New Features

Changes to `garchsim`

The `garchsim` function previously allowed you to specify the `State` argument as either a scalar or a time series matrix of standardized, independent, identically distributed disturbances to drive the output `Innovations` in a time series process. The `State` argument must now be a time series matrix. See the `State` input argument on the `garchsim` reference page for more information.

R2007a

Version: 2.3.1

No New Features or Changes

R2006b

Version: 2.3

New Features

Data Preprocessing

A new Hodrick-Prescott filter, `hpfiter`, separates time series into trend and cyclical components

Demos

A new demo uses the `hpfiter` function to reproduce the results in Hodrick and Prescott's original paper on U.S. business cycles

R2006a

Version: 2.2

New Features

User's Guide

A new chapter in the *GARCH Toolbox User's Guide* explains how to conduct Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron unit root tests with the new statistical functions in the toolbox.

Statistical Functions

Version 2.2 of the GARCH Toolbox software has six new functions. All of them support the ability to conduct univariate unit root tests on time series data. Three functions support augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root tests. The remaining three support Phillips-Perron unit root tests.

Dickey-Fuller Unit Root Tests

Function	Purpose
dfARDTest	Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test based on AR model with drift.
dfARTest	Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test based on zero drift AR model.
dfTSTest	Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test based on trend stationary AR model.

Phillips-Perron Unit Root Tests

Function	Purpose
ppARDTest	Phillips-Perron unit root test based on AR(1) model with drift.
ppARTest	Phillips-Perron unit root test based on zero drift AR(1) model.
ppTSTest	Phillips-Perron unit root test based on trend stationary AR(1) model.

R14SP3

Version: 2.1

New Features

Compatibility Considerations

Changes to garchsim

A change introduced in V2.1 of the GARCH Toolbox software concerns user-specified noise processes. The `garchsim` function now allows you to provide a time series matrix of standardized, i.i.d. disturbances to drive the output `Innovations` in a time series process. In previous versions, you could only provide a state that was used to generate a random noise process. See the `State` input argument on the `garchsim` reference page for more information.

Compatibility Considerations

garchsim argument Is renamed. In V2.1, the `garchsim` argument `Seed` is renamed to `State` for consistency with the MATLAB `rand` and `randn` functions. The name change, in itself, introduces no backward incompatibilities. The following topic explains a related change.

garchsim defaults to current random number generator state. In V2.0.1 of the GARCH Toolbox software, the `garchsim` function used the initial random number generator state, `0`, if you did not specify a value for the `Seed` argument. The `Seed` argument corresponded to the `rand` and `randn` state value.

In V2.1, if you do not specify a value for the `State` (formerly `Seed`) argument, `garchsim` uses the current state of `rand` and `randn`, rather than the initial state. Use the commands `s = rand('state')` and `s = randn('state')` to determine the current state of these random number generators. For more information, see the `rand` and `randn` reference pages.