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Permanent structural changes in the Brazilian economy and long memory: a stock market perspective[i]

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Marcelo Resende[ii]
Nilson Teixeira[iii]

Fevereiro de 2000

Textos para Discussão

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SUMÁRIO

Abstract

The paper assesses long memory patterns in the Brazilian stock market index (Ibovespa) for sub-periods before and after the Real Stabilization Plan. Evidence favours the existence of short memory for both periods despite the so-called reforms the Brazilian economy has been going through in the nineties and, in particular, after the Real Plan.

Resumo

O artigo avalia padrões de memória longa no mercado de ações brasileiro (Ibovespa) para sub-períodos antes e após o Plano Real. A evidência sugere a existência de memória curta para ambos os períodos, apesar das reformas que vêm sendo perseguidas no país durante os anos 90 e, mais particularmente, desde o início do plano de estabilização.

1. INTRODUCTION

An enduring issue in Finance concerns the predictability of stock market returns. There is a vast literature on market efficiency, such as Fama and French (1988), Poterba and Summers (1988) and Lo and MacKinlay (1988). Both anecdotal evidence and a series of studies, which indicated that persistence is an actual feature of stock markets, have challenged this hypothesis.

There is an influential research area consisting of the assessment of long memory in economic time series. In particular, the class of fractional-Arima models (ARFIMA) introduced by Granger & Joyeux (1980) and Hosking (1981), addresses the issue of the existence of long memory. Blasco & Santamaría (1996), Crato (1994) and Crato & Rothman (1994) provided representative applications of the ARFIMA methodology.

The stabilization of the general price level in Brazil after the Real Plan is often regarded as a landmark in terms of the reduction of macroeconomic uncertainty. One would expect as a consequence of this new economic environment that economic agents would hold a longer decision horizon. In fact, government officials have taken this vision forward and contended that agents should be willing, thus, to carry long term financial instruments. However, the National Treasury of Brazil has not been able to issue fixed bonds with maturities longer than one year[1]. It shows us that inflation by itself is just one of the many relevant aspects of macroeconomic stabilization. Additional factors have to be pursued in order to reduce the uncertainty about the future.

The previous discussion is included in a broader subject, namely the trade-off between fixed rules and discretion. In fact, it is well known, at least since Kydland & Prescott (1977), that the lack of well-defined rules may introduce noise in the optimal decisions of economic agents. This problem of time inconsistency indicates that agents' optimal decision rules are not invariant to abrupt changes in economic policies. It appears, thus, that in economies characterized by less stable rules, agents would respond to any shock that would arise in the economy.

Then, the agent decision process would display a short memory pattern, which means that recent shocks can play an important rule in decision making.

The Brazilian recent history is especially interesting to test changes in memory patterns as there has been an important economic structural change recently. In fact, the last six years of the 90's were characterized by a stable inflation after almost twenty years of inflationary turmoil. We chose the Brazilian stock market to evaluate the economic agents memory pattern as stylized facts suggest that stock market reacts rapidly to changes in economic conditions. In this respect, we study the São Paulo stock market return in two sample periods (before and after the 1994 Brazilian economic stabilization plan) in order to verify if there has been a shift in the memory pattern given the observed structural changes in the Brazilian economy. On the other hand, there has been several international crisis after 1994, which, in principle, would benefit a short-memory result.

This paper is organized as follows. The next section presents a brief summary of the ARFIMA models. The third section describes the data and presents the empirical results. The final section summarizes and concludes.

2. Long memory in economic time-series

Granger & Joyeux (1980) and Hosking (1981) independently introduced the class of Fractional ARIMA models (ARFIMA). An important feature of this class of model is its ability to accommodate a higher degree of persistence in time series than traditional ARIMA models. This ability allows a better assessment of the presence of long memory in the data, as we shall see.

Actually, the ARFIMA (p,d,q) model can be described as:

$$\phi(L)(1-L)^d y_t = \theta(L)\varepsilon_t, \qquad \varepsilon_t \sim WN(0,\sigma_\varepsilon^2) \tag{1}$$

where L is the lag operator, d represents the integration parameter, which is potentially fractional, $\phi(L)=1-\phi_1 L-\phi_2 L^2-\ldots-\phi_p L^p$ and $\theta(L)=1-\theta_1 L-\theta_2 L^2-\ldots-\theta_q L^q$. The previous polynomials are outside the unit circle to guarantee stationarity and irreversibility. Then, $(1-L)^d$ denotes the fractional differencing operator, which can be defined by the binomial expansion:

$$(1-L)^d = 1 - dL + \frac{d(d-1)}{2!}L^2 - \frac{d(d-1)(d-2)}{3!}L^3 + \ldots \tag{2}$$

where $d < 0.5$ is a requirement for stationarity and $d > 0.5$ is the respective requirement for invertibility.

The asymptotic autocorrelation function follows:

$$\gamma(h) \sim C\,h^{2d-1}, \qquad as \;\; h \to \infty \tag{3}$$

where h denotes the displacement in time.

When $d \neq 0$, the process has a long-memory characteristic, and follows one of the two possible cases, as shown in Brockwell & Davis (1991):

. for $-0.5 < d < 0$, the process is antipersistent; and

. for $0 < d < 0.5$, the process is persistent.

According to Brockwell & Davis(1991), the spectral density for $d \neq 0$ is given by:

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{|\theta(e^{-i\lambda})|^2}{|\phi(e^{-i\lambda})|^2}\left|1-e^{i\lambda}\right|^{-2d}\frac{\sigma^2}{2\Pi} \sim \left|\frac{\theta(1)}{\phi(1)}\right|^2 \lambda^{-2d}\frac{\sigma^2}{2\Pi}, \;\; for\; \lambda \to 0 \tag{4}$$

Both equations suggest that ARFIMA models are indeed capable of accommodating a higher degree of persistence in time series than traditional ARIMA models. The autocorrelation decay of ARFIMA models is slower than the related decay for the ARIMA models. Moreover, ARFIMA spectral density at the zero frequency is higher than the ARIMA one.

3. Empirical Results

3.1. Dataset

We consider the São Paulo stock market returns (constructed upon the Ibovespa) on a weekly basis from 01-10-1986 to 12-31-1999. The choice of weekly data is consistent with the bulk of the international literature on long memory, which is mentioned throughout the paper. The referred data was deflated by different price indices for the sake of robustness. Specifically we consider the General Price Index (IGP-DI) and the Producer Price Index (IPA), both from Getúlio Vargas Foundation, and the National Consumer Price Index (INPC) from the National Department of Statistics and Geography (IBGE). We consider two sub-periods: the first from 01-10-1986 to 06-30-1994 and the second from the beginning of the stabilization plan (07-01-1994) to 12-31-1999. The basic motivation for deflating the original series has to do with the intention of abstracting the memory pattern from the inflation reasoning[2]. Instead of deflating the weekly Ibovespa index with the corresponding monthly price index, we built weekly price indexes through the exponential transformation of the corresponding monthly data series[3]. We intend to assess to which extent the memory horizon has changed due to the new economic environment excluding the inflation reduction obtained after the stabilization plan.

Stock market prices are known to quickly respond to new information. We argue that it is well suited to distinguish long memory from short memory patterns in volatile economies such as the Brazilian one. The subsequent figures depict the evolution of the stock market index and different real returns.

Figure 1: São Paulo Stock Market Index

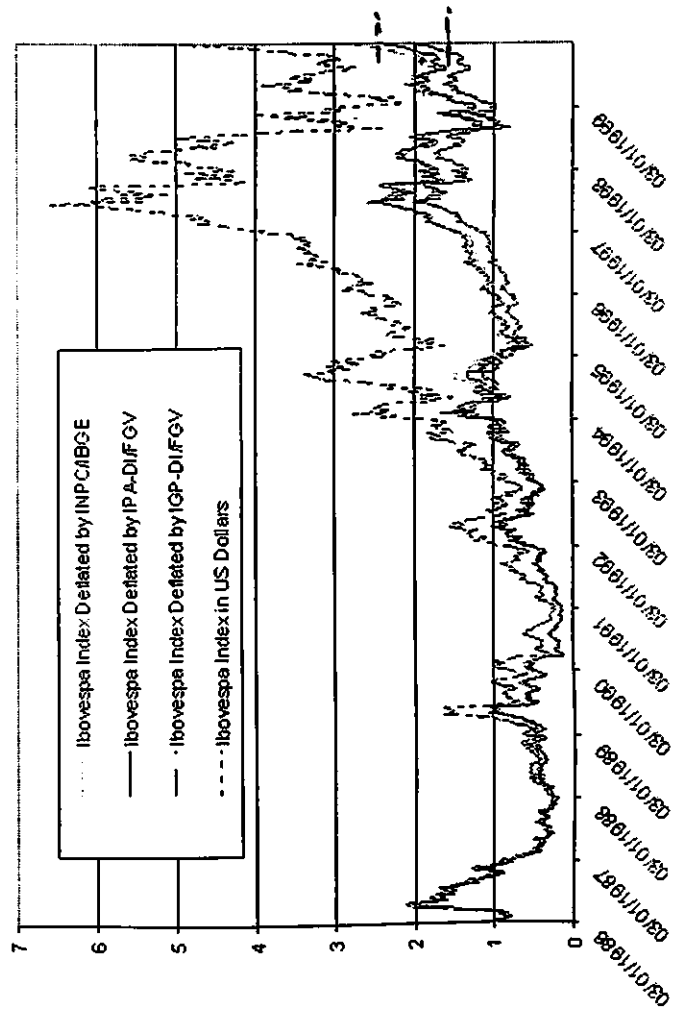


Figure 2: São Paulo Stock Market weekly return (Ibovespa deflated by INPC/IBGE)

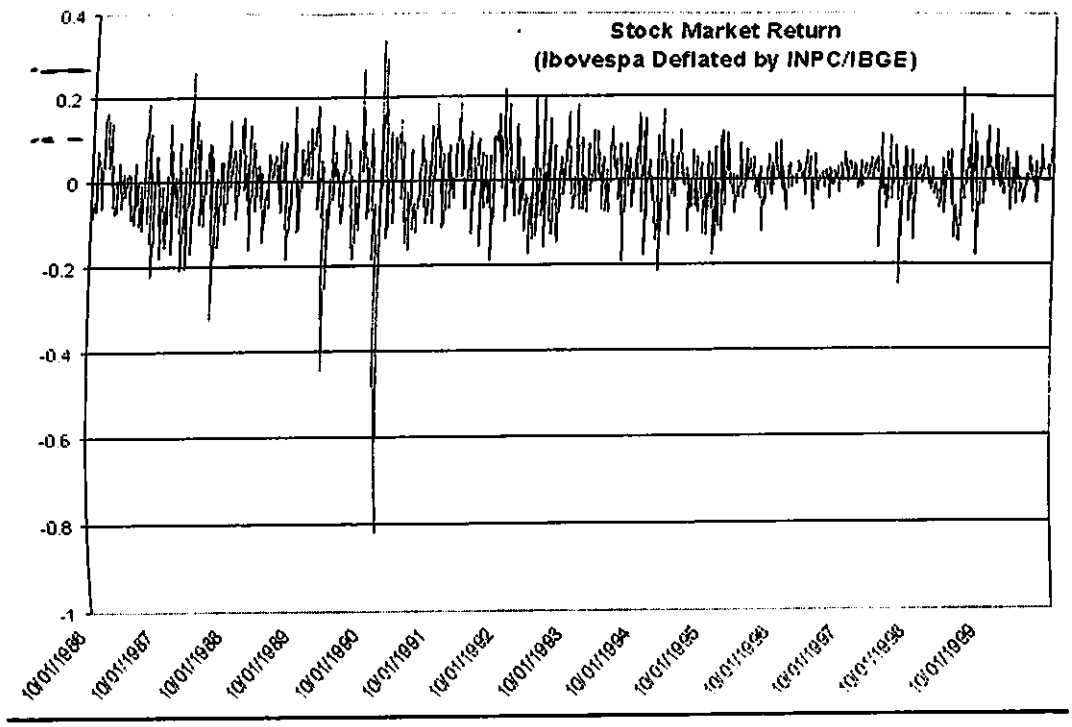
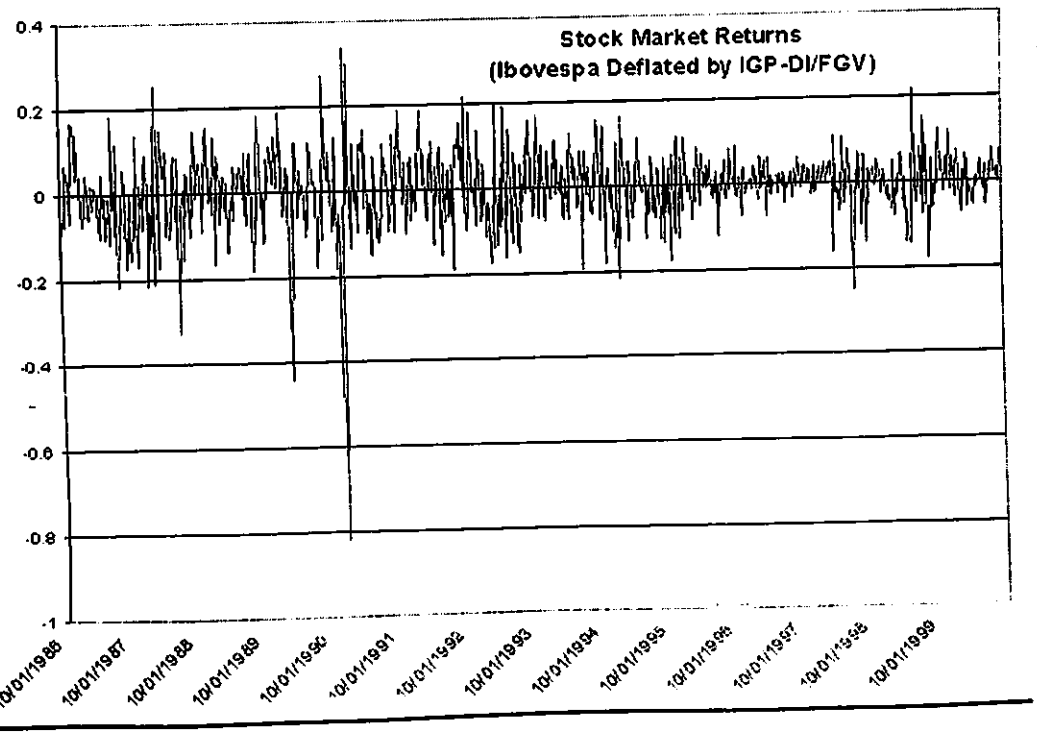


Figure 3: São Paulo Stock Market return (Ibovespa deflated by IGP-DI/FGV)



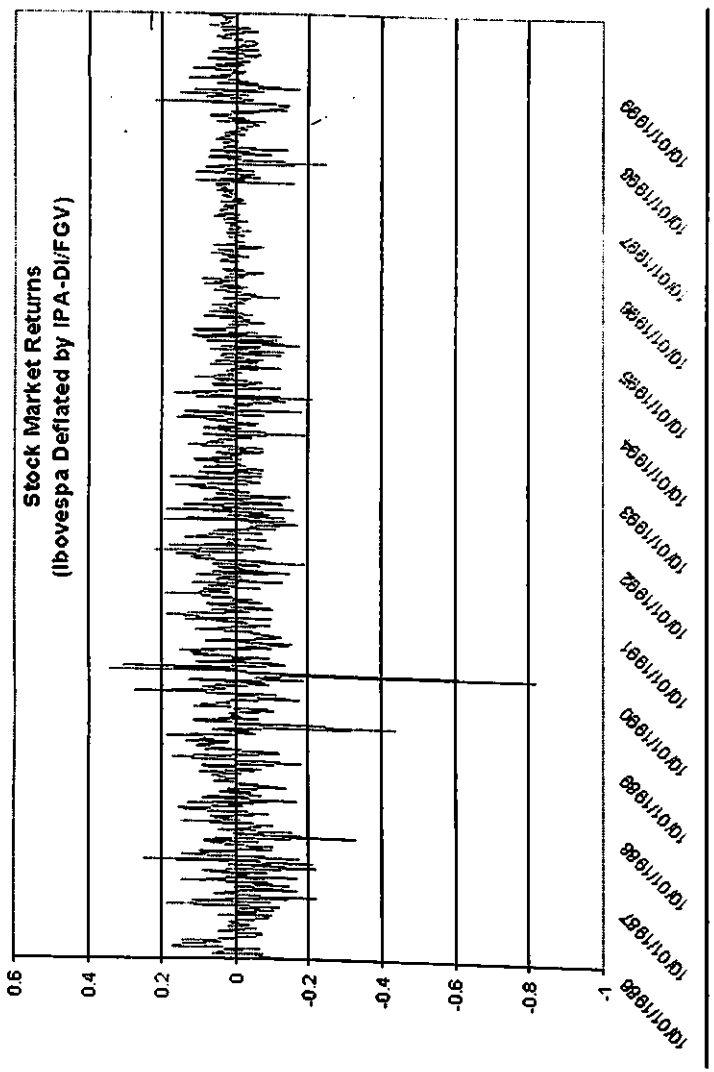


Figure 4: São Paulo Stock Market weekly return (Ibovespa deflated by IPA-DI/FGV)

3.2. Empirical Results

Previous applications have been concentrated on the estimator by Geweke & Porter-Hudak (1993). These authors suggested a semi-parametric estimator of the fractional differencing parameter d which relies on a regression of the ordinates of the log spectral density on trigonometric function. The process $1-L^d(y_t)=u_t$, where $u_t \sim I(0)$ can be written as:

$$f(\omega)_y = \left[1 - e^{-i\omega}\right]^{-2d} \cdot f(\omega)_u \qquad (5)$$

where $f(\omega)_y$ and $f(\omega)_u$ denote the spectral densities of y and u. Then, equation (3.1) can be expressed as:

$$\log\left[f(\omega)_y\right] = \left[4\sin^2\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)\right]^{-d} + \log\left[f(\omega)_u\right] \qquad (6)$$

$$\log\left[f_y(\omega_j)\right] = \log\left[f(0)\right] - d\log\left[4\sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_j}{2}\right)\right] + \log\left[\frac{f_u(\omega_j)}{f_u(0)}\right] \qquad (7)$$

Geweke & Porter-Hudak consider estimating d from a regression upon equations (3.2) and (3.3) using spectral ordinates $\omega_1, \omega_2, \ldots, \omega_m$ from the periodiogram of y_t, that is $I_y(\omega_j)$. Then, for j=1.2,...m,

$$\log\left[I_y(\omega_j)\right] = a + b\log\left[4\sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_j}{2}\right)\right] + v_j \qquad (8)$$

where

$$v_j = \log\left[f_u\left(\frac{\omega_j}{f_u(0)}\right)\right] \text{ and } v_j \sim i.i.d\left(0, \frac{\pi^2}{6}\right)$$

Baillie (1996) in an extensive survey, pointed out several shortcomings on the Geweke & Porter-Hudak (1993) methodology. For example, Hurvich & Ray (1995) pointed out a bias in the Geweke & Porter-Hudak estimator when the true data generating process is a

non-stationary ARFIMA process with $d > 0.5$. Therefore, ω follow Baillie by considering the estimation of ARFIMA models in terms of exact maximum-likelihood estimators as developed by Sowell (1992)[4].

Table 1 Summarizes the main results:

Table 1: ARFIMA model estimates and memory

Ibovespa returns (deflated by)	Period	*d* parameter	(*t* value)	AIC	Log-likelihood
IGP-DI	First	-0.096	(-1.42)	-769.11	392.355
	Second	-0.208	(-1.02)	-814.8	415.4
IPA-DI	First	-0.096	(-1.41)	-768.18	392.09
	Second	-0.071	(-1.22)	-816.08	418.04
INPC	First	-0.091	(-1.34)	-767.25	391.62
	Second	-0.058	(-0.96)	-813.85	416.92
US Dollars	First	-0.13	(-1.34)	-785.31	399.66
	Second	-0.042	(-0.790)	-777.17	398.585

The results for the two sub-periods are similar as what concerns the memory features. In fact, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that d (the fractional integrating parameter) is equal to zero. In other words, our estimation and test procedures favours the existence of short memory in both sub-periods.

Given the previous results we decided to proceed with a final robustness check by considering the Ibovespa returns denominated in US dollars as shown in figure 5. The results thus obtained corroborate our previous analysis and were already presented in table 1.

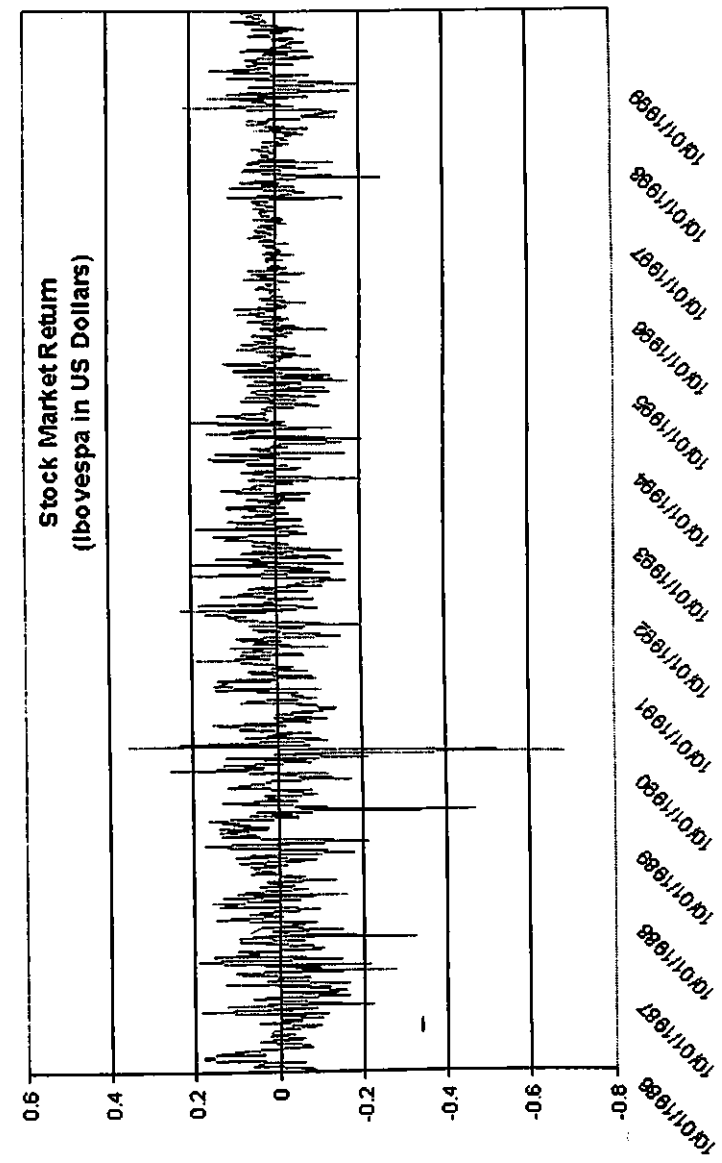


Figure 5: São Paulo Stock Market weekly returns (Ibovespa in US Dollars)

The evidence signals that the observed structural changes in the Brazilian economy have not been strong enough to induce a long memory feature of economic agents. The result is not totally surprising as the Brazilian economy has been subjected to important external shocks in the last three years[5].

4. Final Comments

In the present paper, we investigate the relationship between long memory and stable economic environment. In particular, we consider sub-periods before and after the Brazilian Real Plan. The evidence indicated the presence of a short memory pattern in the São Paulo stock market index (Ibovespa) for both sub-periods.

One could expect that agents would have a long memory with a stable inflation pattern in the presence of several structural reforms. A long memory by itself would mean that a shock in the economy would persist for a long period of time. However, our results showed that agents had a short memory despite the structural reforms that were implemented since the Real Plan. Therefore, investors remained quite sensitive to the information arrival rate, altering their allocation decisions frequently. In fact, we believe that the short memory and, therefore, a continuing change in the perception of the economic environment is one of the main reasons for the high volatility of stock market returns we have been observing in the Brazilian market in the last two decades.

Despite the significant reforms the Brazilian economy has been going through, there is much more to be done. We believe that the so-called institutional reforms, such as the tax and legal system ones, have to pass Congress before an environment with low economic uncertainty and longer decision horizon can be reached permanently. Our results also confirm the perception that long memory is more often observed in countries where economic and institutional environment have been stable for a relatively long period.

Further research could explore ARFIMA models that allow for regime shifts as recently advanced by Diebold & Inoue (1999). These models would be well suited for analyzing non-stable economies.

Notes

[1] In fact, in the first week of December, 1999, the National Treasury was only able to issue 3-year-bonds linked to the change of the general price index.

[2] Fava & Alves (1998) considered the estimation of ARFIMA models for a Brazilian inflation rate between January of 1974 and June of 1994. The results obtained by that study indicated a long memory pattern.

[3] This procedure eliminates a bias that arises when the whole monthly inflation is carried only on the following month.

[4] We performed the estimations with the ARFIMA package developed by Doornik & Ooms (1999).

[5] In the last three years, we observed significant shocks in the world economy: the Asian crisis in 1997; the Russian crisis in 1998; and the Brazilian currency devaluation in 1999.

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