# Title

**newey — Regression with Newey–West standard errors**

# Description

`newey` produces Newey–West standard errors for coefficients estimated by OLS regression. The error structure is assumed to be heteroskedastic and possibly autocorrelated up to some lag.

# Quick start

OLS regression of `y` on `x1` and `x2` with Newey–West standard errors robust to heteroskedasticity and first-order autocorrelation using `tsset` data

```
newey y x1 x2, lag(1)
```

With heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors

```
newey y x1 x2, lag(0)
```

# Menu

Statistics > Time series > Regression with Newey–West std. errors

# Syntax

`newey` *depvar* [*indepvars*] [*if*] [*in*] [*weight*] , `lag(`*#*`)` [*options*]

| *options* | Description |
|---|---|
| Model | |
| * `lag(`*#*`)` | set maximum lag order of autocorrelation |
| `noconstant` | suppress constant term |
| Reporting | |
| `level(`*#*`)` | set confidence level; default is `level(95)` |
| *display_options* | control columns and column formats, row spacing, line width, display of omitted variables and base and empty cells, and factor-variable labeling |
| `coeflegend` | display legend instead of statistics |

*`lag(`*#*`)` is required.

You must `tsset` your data before using `newey`; see **[TS] tsset**.

*indepvars* may contain factor variables; see **[U] 11.4.3 Factor variables**.

*depvar* and *indepvars* may contain time-series operators; see **[U] 11.4.4 Time-series varlists**.

`by`, `collect`, `rolling`, and `statsby` are allowed; see **[U] 11.1.10 Prefix commands**.

`aweight`s are allowed; see **[U] 11.1.6 weight**.

`coeflegend` does not appear in the dialog box.

See **[U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands** for more capabilities of estimation commands.

# Options

Model

lag(*#*) specifies the maximum lag to be considered in the autocorrelation structure. If you specify lag(0), the output is the same as regress, vce(robust). lag() is required.

noconstant; see [R] **Estimation options**.

Reporting

level(*#*); see [R] **Estimation options**.

*display_options*: noci, nopvalues, noomitted, vsquish, noemptycells, baselevels, allbaselevels, nofvlabel, fvwrap(*#*), fvwrapon(*style*), cformat(*%fmt*), pformat(*%fmt*), sformat(*%fmt*), and nolstretch; see [R] **Estimation options**.

The following option is available with newey but is not shown in the dialog box:

coeflegend; see [R] **Estimation options**.

# Remarks and examples

stata.com

The Huber/White/sandwich robust variance estimator (see White [1980]) produces consistent standard errors for OLS regression coefficient estimates in the presence of heteroskedasticity. The Newey–West (1987) variance estimator is an extension that produces consistent estimates when there is autocorrelation in addition to possible heteroskedasticity.

The Newey–West variance estimator handles autocorrelation up to and including a lag of $m$, where $m$ is specified by stipulating the lag() option. Thus, it assumes that any autocorrelation at lags greater than $m$ can be ignored.

If lag(0) is specified, the variance estimates produced by newey are simply the Huber/White/sandwich robust variances estimates calculated by regress, vce(robust); see [R] **regress**.

## ▷ Example 1

newey, lag(0) is equivalent to regress, vce(robust):

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/auto
(1978 automobile data)

. regress price weight displ, vce(robust)

Linear regression                               Number of obs     =         74
                                                F(2, 71)          =      14.44
                                                Prob > F          =     0.0000
                                                R-squared         =     0.2909
                                                Root MSE          =     2518.4

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
             |               Robust
       price | Coefficient  std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
      weight |   1.823366   .7808755     2.34   0.022     .2663445    3.380387
displacement |   2.087054   7.436967     0.28   0.780    -12.74184    16.91595
       _cons |    247.907   1129.602     0.22   0.827    -2004.455    2500.269
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

. generate t = _n
. tsset t

Time variable: t, 1 to 74
        Delta: 1 unit

. newey price weight displ, lag(0)

Regression with Newey-West standard errors      Number of obs     =         74
Maximum lag = 0                                 F(  2,         71) =      14.44
                                                Prob > F          =     0.0000

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
             |             Newey-West
       price | Coefficient  std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
      weight |   1.823366   .7808755     2.34   0.022     .2663445    3.380387
displacement |   2.087054   7.436967     0.28   0.780    -12.74184    16.91595
       _cons |    247.907   1129.602     0.22   0.827    -2004.455    2500.269
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Because `newey` requires the dataset to be `tsset`, we generated a dummy time variable `t`, which in this example played no role in the estimation.

◁

## ▷ Example 2

Say that we have time-series measurements on variables `usr` and `idle` and now wish to fit an OLS model but obtain Newey–West standard errors allowing for a lag of up to 3:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/idle2, clear

. tsset time

Time variable: time, 1 to 30
        Delta: 1 unit

. newey usr idle, lag(3)

Regression with Newey-West standard errors      Number of obs     =         30
Maximum lag = 3                                 F(  1,         28) =      10.90
                                                Prob > F          =     0.0026

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
             |             Newey-West
         usr | Coefficient  std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
        idle |  -.2281501   .0690927    -3.30   0.003    -.3696801     -.08662
       _cons |   23.13483   6.327031     3.66   0.001     10.17449    36.09516
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

◁

# Stored results

`newey` stores the following in `e()`:

Scalars

| | |
|---|---|
| `e(N)` | number of observations |
| `e(df_m)` | model degrees of freedom |
| `e(df_r)` | residual degrees of freedom |
| `e(F)` | $F$ statistic |
| `e(p)` | $p$-value for model test |
| `e(lag)` | maximum lag |
| `e(rank)` | rank of `e(V)` |

Macros

| | |
|---|---|
| `e(cmd)` | `newey` |
| `e(cmdline)` | command as typed |
| `e(depvar)` | name of dependent variable |
| `e(wtype)` | weight type |
| `e(wexp)` | weight expression |
| `e(title)` | title in estimation output |
| `e(vcetype)` | title used to label Std. err. |
| `e(properties)` | `b V` |
| `e(estat_cmd)` | program used to implement `estat` |
| `e(predict)` | program used to implement `predict` |
| `e(asbalanced)` | factor variables `fvset` as `asbalanced` |
| `e(asobserved)` | factor variables `fvset` as `asobserved` |

Matrices

| | |
|---|---|
| `e(b)` | coefficient vector |
| `e(V)` | variance–covariance matrix of the estimators |

Functions

| | |
|---|---|
| `e(sample)` | marks estimation sample |

In addition to the above, the following is stored in `r()`:

Matrices

| | |
|---|---|
| `r(table)` | matrix containing the coefficients with their standard errors, test statistics, $p$-values, and confidence intervals |

Note that results stored in `r()` are updated when the command is replayed and will be replaced when any r-class command is run after the estimation command.

# Methods and formulas

`newey` calculates the estimates

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{\rm OLS} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$$

$$\widehat{\rm Var}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{\rm OLS}) = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}$$

That is, the coefficient estimates are simply those of OLS linear regression.

For `lag(0)` (no autocorrelation), the variance estimates are calculated using the White formulation:

$$\mathbf{X}'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}'\widehat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}_0\mathbf{X} = \frac{n}{n-k}\sum_i \widehat{e}_i^2\mathbf{x}_i'\mathbf{x}_i$$

Here $\widehat{e}_i = y_i - \mathbf{x}_i\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{\rm OLS}$, where $\mathbf{x}_i$ is the $i$th row of the $\mathbf{X}$ matrix, $n$ is the number of observations, and $k$ is the number of predictors in the model, including the constant if there is one. The above formula is the same as that used by `regress, vce(robust)` with the regression-like formula (the default) for the multiplier $q_c$; see *Methods and formulas* of [R] **regress**.

For `lag(`$m$`)`, $m > 0$, the variance estimates are calculated using the Newey–West (1987) formulation

$$\mathbf{X}'\widehat{\mathbf{\Omega}}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}'\widehat{\mathbf{\Omega}}_0\mathbf{X} + \frac{n}{n-k}\sum_{l=1}^{m}\left(1-\frac{l}{m+1}\right)\sum_{t=l+1}^{n}\widehat{e}_t\widehat{e}_{t-l}(\mathbf{x}'_t\mathbf{x}_{t-l}+\mathbf{x}'_{t-l}\mathbf{x}_t)$$

where $\mathbf{x}_t$ is the row of the $\mathbf{X}$ matrix observed at time $t$.

Whitney K. Newey (1954– ) earned degrees in economics at Brigham Young University and MIT. After a period at Princeton, he returned to MIT as a professor in 1990. His interests in theoretical and applied econometrics include bootstrapping, nonparametric estimation of models, semiparametric models, and choosing the number of instrumental variables.

Kenneth D. West (1953– ) earned a bachelor's degree in economics and mathematics at Wesleyan University and then a PhD in economics at MIT. After a period at Princeton, he joined the University of Wisconsin in 1988. His interests include empirical macroeconomics and time-series econometrics.

# References

Newey, W. K., and K. D. West. 1987. A simple, positive semi-definite, heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent covariance matrix. *Econometrica* 55: 703–708. https://doi.org/10.2307/1913610.

Wang, Q., and N. Wu. 2012. Long-run covariance and its applications in cointegration regression. *Stata Journal* 12: 515–542.

White, H. L., Jr. 1980. A heteroskedasticity-consistent covariance matrix estimator and a direct test for heteroskedasticity. *Econometrica* 48: 817–838. https://doi.org/10.2307/1912934.

# Also see

[TS] **newey postestimation** — Postestimation tools for newey

[TS] **arima** — ARIMA, ARMAX, and other dynamic regression models

[TS] **forecast** — Econometric model forecasting

[TS] **tsset** — Declare data to be time-series data

[R] **regress** — Linear regression

**[U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands**

For suggested citations, see the FAQ on citing Stata documentation.