



## **RJDemetra: An R Interface To JDemetra+ Seasonal Adjustment Software**

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### **Abstract**

The abstract of the article.

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## **1. Introduction**

Since the 20th century, more and more infra-annual statistics are produced, especially by national institutes, to analyse the short-term evolution of an economy. It is for example the case of the gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment rate, household consumption of goods and industrial production indices. However, most of those time series are affected by seasonal and trading days effects. A seasonal effect is an effect that occur in the same calendar month with similar magnitude and direction from year to year. For instance, automobile production is usually lower during summer, due to holidays, and chocolate sales are usually higher in December, due to Christmas. Trading days effect is the fact that a time series can be affected by each calendar month's weekday composition. For example retail sales are usually higher on Saturday, thus they are likely to be higher in months with a surplus of weekend days.

Therefore, seasonal and trading days effects can make it difficult to analyse the infra-annual movements of a time series or to make spatial comparison. That's why time series are often seasonally and trading days adjusted and seasonal adjustment is the process of removing the effects of seasonal and trading day fluctuations.

## **2. Theory behind seasonal adjustment**

The most popular seasonal adjustment methods are TRAMO-SEATS<sup>1</sup> (Gómez and Maravall 1996; Caporello and Maravall 2004), a parametric method based on ARIMA models, and X-13ARIMA<sup>2</sup> (Findley, Monsell, Bell, Otto, and Chen 1998; Ladiray and Quenneville 2001), a non-parametric method based on moving average. Both methods are recommended by Eurostat and the European Central Bank (ECB) to seasonally adjust economic indicators. These methods proceed in two steps summarized in figure 1.

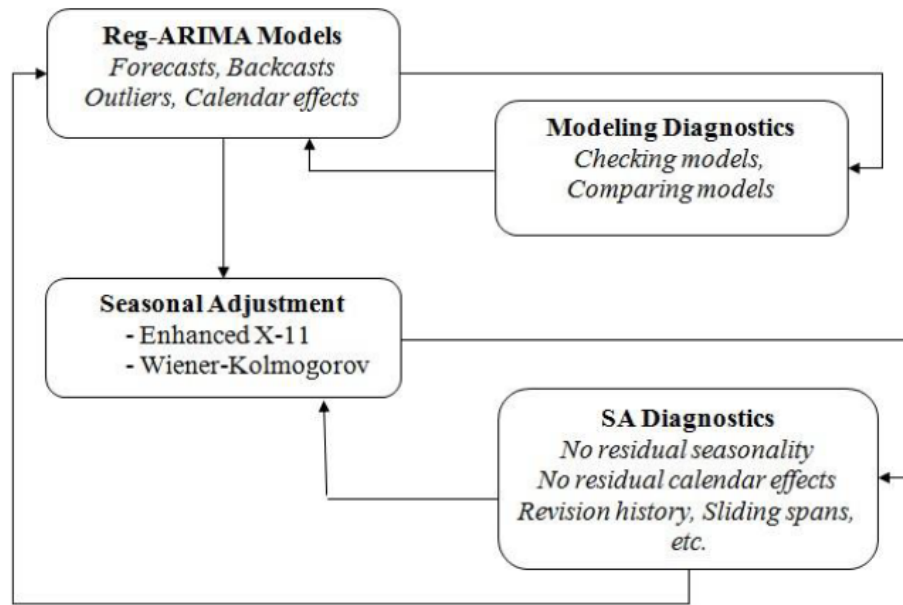


Figure 1: X-13ARIMA and TRAMO-SEATS 2-step process: pre-adjustment and decomposition.

In the **first step** of seasonal adjustment, called **pre-adjustment** or **linearisation**, consists of pre-adjusting the time series by removing from it the deterministic effects (calendar effects, outliers. . .) and estimating missing observations. In the **second part** of seasonal adjustment, called the **decomposition**, the pre-adjusted series is decomposed to determine the seasonal component. As a result of seasonal adjustment, the final seasonally adjusted series shall be free of seasonal and calendar-related movements.

Whereas the pre-adjustment step is very similar in X-13ARIMA and in TRAMO-SEATS (section 2.1), this is not the case with the decomposition. In X-13ARIMA, the X-11 algorithm decomposes the time series by means of linear filters (section 2.2). In TRAMO-SEATS, SEATS (Signal Extraction in ARIMA Time Series) decomposes the observed series with a ARIMA-model based method (section 2.3).

## 2.1. Pre-adjustment with TRAMO and Reg-ARIMA models

The **first step** of seasonal adjustment consists of pre-adjusting the time series by removing

<sup>1</sup>The program TRAMO-SEATS was developed by Gianluca Caporello and Agustin Maravall — with programming support from Domingo Perez and Roberto Lopez — at the Bank of Spain. It is based on the program TRAMO-SEATS, previously developed by Victor Gomez and Agustin Maravall.

<sup>2</sup>The program X-13ARIMA is a produced, distributed, and maintained by the US-Census Bureau.

from it the deterministic effects and estimating missing observations. Among deterministic effects, we distinguish outliers, calendar and regression effects. In this step, also forecasts and backcasts of the pre-adjusted series are estimated which allows applying linear filters at both ends of the series in the second step of the seasonal adjustment. The pre-adjustment, linearization, of the input series is achieved with a **RegARIMA** model (model with ARIMA errors) as specified below.

$$z_t = y_t\beta + x_t$$

where

- $z_t$  - is the original series;
- $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  - a vector of regression coefficients;
- $y_t = (y_{1t}, \dots, y_{nt})$  -  $n$  regression variables (outliers, calendar effects, user-defined variables);
- $x_t$  - a disturbance that follows the general ARIMA process:
- $\phi(B)\delta(B)x_t = \theta(B)a_t$ ;  $\phi(B)$ ,  $\delta(B)$  and  $\theta(B)$  are the finite polynomials in  $B$ ;  $a_t$  is a white-noise variable with zero mean and a constant variance.

The polynomial  $\phi(B)$  is a stationary autoregressive (AR) polynomial in  $B$ , which is a product of the stationary regular AR polynomial in  $B$  and the stationary seasonal polynomial in  $B^s$ :

$$\phi(B) = \phi_p(B)\Phi_{bp}(B^s) = (1 + \phi_1B + \dots + \phi_pB^p)(1 + \Phi_1B^s + \dots + \Phi_{bp}B^{bps})$$

where:

- $p$  - number of regular AR terms (in the package and in JDemetra+  $p \leq 3$ );
- $bp$  - number of seasonal AR terms (in the package and in JDemetra+  $bp \leq 1$ );
- $s$  - number of observations per year (frequency of the time series).

The polynomial  $\theta(B)$  is an invertible moving average (MA) polynomial in  $B$ , which is a product of the invertible regular MA polynomial in  $B$  and the invertible seasonal MA polynomial in  $B^s$ :

$$\theta(B) = \theta_q(B)\Theta_{bq}(B^s) = (1 + \theta_1B + \dots + \theta_qB^q)(1 + \Theta_1B^s + \dots + \Theta_{bq}B^{bqs})$$

where:

- $q$  - number of regular MA terms (in the package and in JDemetra+  $q \leq 3$ );
- $bq$  - number of seasonal MA terms (in the package and in JDemetra+  $bq \leq 1$ );

The polynomial  $\delta(B)$  is the non-stationary AR polynomial in  $B$  (unit roots):

$$\delta(B) = (1 - B)^d(1 - B^s)^{d_s}$$

where:

- $d$  - regular differencing order (in the package and in JDemetra+  $d \leq 1$ );
- $d_s$  - seasonal differencing order (in the package and in JDemetra+  $d_s \leq 1$ );

An automatic modelling is also implemented in both methods to: determine the decomposition of the series, detect outliers and calendar effects and to adjust residuals to an ARIMA models. A detailed description can be found in [Gómez and Maravall \(1998\)](#).

## 2.2. Decomposition with X-11

X-11 is an iterative non-parametric method that decomposes the time series by means of linear filters ([Findley \*et al.\* 1998](#); [Ladiray and Quenneville 2001](#)). The basic procedure consists of a simple 3-step algorithm:

- 1) Estimate the trend by a moving average;
- 2) Remove the trend leaving the seasonal and irregular components;
- 3) Estimate the seasonal component using moving averages.

At each step, the program selects a moving average among a large set of predefined smoothers, according to the characteristics of the series. X-11 also incorporates an automatic detection and correction of (additive) outliers to make the use of linear filters more robust.

The pre-adjusted series ( $y$ ) is decomposed into the following components: trend-cycle ( $t$ ), seasonal component ( $s$ ) and irregular component ( $i$ ). The decomposition can be:

- additive ( $y = t + s + i$ );
- multiplicative ( $y = t \times s \times i$ );
- log-additive ( $\log(y) = \log(t) + \log(s) + \log(i)$ );
- pseudo-additive ( $y = t \times (s + i - 1)$ ).

## 2.3. Decomposition with SEATS

SEATS is a program for decomposing a time series into its unobserved components, following an ARIMA model based method for extracting from a time series its different signals ([Gómez and Maravall 1996](#); [Caporello and Maravall 2004](#)). The decomposition can be additive or multiplicative (equivalent to an additive model after taking the logarithm).

SEATS decomposes the linearised series into the following components:

- **trend-cycle component:** captures the low-frequency variation of the series and displays a spectral peak at frequency 0;
- **seasonal component:** captures the spectral peaks at seasonal frequencies;
- **irregular component:** captures erratic, white-noise behavior, and hence has a flat spectrum;

- **transitory component:** a zero-mean stationary component that picks up transitory fluctuations that should not contaminate the trend-cycle or seasonal component and are not white-noise.

The components are determined and fully derived from the structure of the ARIMA model for the observed series, which can be directly identified from the data.

The decomposition assumes orthogonal components, and each one will have in turn an ARIMA expression. In order to identify the components, we will require that (except for the irregular one) they be clean of noise. This is called the “canonical” property, and implies that no additive white noise can be extracted from a component that is not the irregular one. The variance of the latter is, in this way, maximized, and, on the contrary, the trend-cycle and seasonal component are as stable as possible (compatible with the stochastic nature of model).

### 3. JDemetra+ and RJDemetra

JDemetra+ is a tool for seasonal adjustment (SA) developed by the National Bank of Belgium (NBB) in cooperation with the Deutsche Bundesbank and Eurostat in accordance with the Guidelines of the European Statistical System (ESS) (Eurostat 2015). It implements the concepts and algorithms used in the two leading SA methods: TRAMO-SEATS and X-13ARIMA. Those methods have been re-engineered using an object-oriented approach that enables easier handling, extensions and modifications.

JDemetra+ has been **officially recommended**, since 2 February 2015, to the members of the ESS and the European System of Central Banks as software for seasonal and calendar adjustment of official statistics.

Besides seasonal adjustment, JDemetra+ bundles other time series models that are useful in the production or analysis of economic statistics, including for instance outlier detection, nowcasting, temporal disaggregation or benchmarking. More details on the methodology used in JDemetra+ can be found in the JDemetra+ manuals and user guides (Grudkowska 2015a,b).

The package **RJDemetra** provides an R interface to the seasonal adjustment software JDemetra+. **RJDemetra** uses Java libraries of JDemetra+, thus it relies on the **rJava** (Urbanek 2018) package and Java SE 8 or later version is required. It allows to:

- perform seasonal adjustment with TRAMO-SEATS and X-13ARIMA with pre-defined (section 4) and user-defined specification (section 6);
- access to all the output available in JDemetra+ (section 5);
- import and export JDemetra+ workspaces (section 7).

It can be installed from CRAN:

```
R> install.packages("RJDemetra")
```

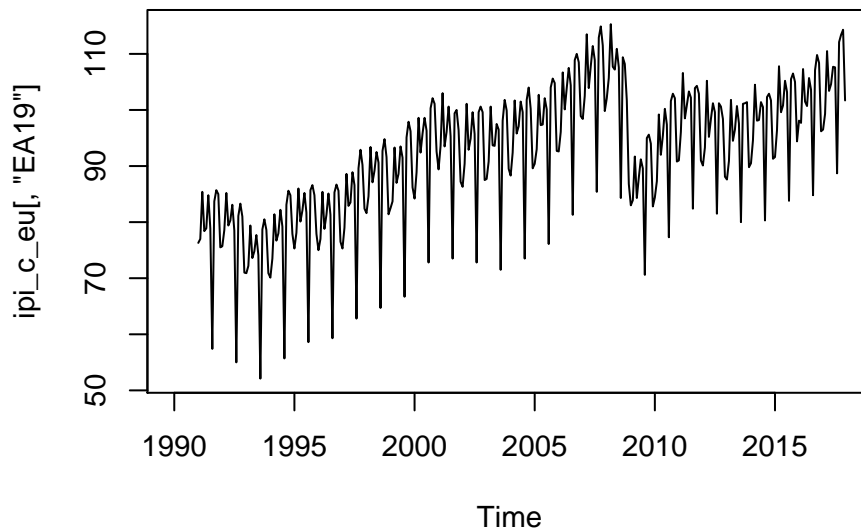
The development version can be installed from GitHub with **devtools** (Wickham, Hester, and Chang 2018):

```
R> devtools::install_github("jdemetra/rjdemetra")
```

### 3.1. Dataset

In this package the `sts_inpr_m` database of Eurostat is included, which contains monthly industrial production indices in manufacturing in the European Union. It contains 37 time series from january 1990 to december 2017 which are considered to be affected by seasonal and trading days effects. The data is a `ts` object and can be accessed using the `ipi_c_eu` object. The following snippet of code plots the industrial production index of the euro area (EA19):

```
R> library(RJDemetra)
R> plot(ipi_c_eu[, "EA19"])
```



### 3.2. Print styling

By default, a color styling is used for the `print` methods of the objects created by **RJDemetra**. It can causes troubles with some outputs — for example with **rmarkdown** (Xie, Allaire, and Golemund 2018) — and can be disabled in each `print` function with the argument `enable_print_style = FALSE` or setting the global option `enable_print_style` to `FALSE`:

```
R> options(enable_print_style = FALSE)
```

## 4. Estimate a pre-defined RegARIMA and SA model

As in **JDemetra+**, **RJDemetra** allows to perform seasonal adjustment using pre-defined model specifications. The pre-defined specifications correspond to most commonly used specifications and users are recommended to start their analysis with one of them. They are separately defined for TRAMO-SEATS and X-13ARIMA estimation methods. It is also possible to perform only the first step of seasonal adjustment (the RegARIMA estimation). The pre-defined model specifications are described in tables 1 and 2. They are identical for pre-adjustment (column 1) and for seasonal adjustment (column 2). With more details, setting described in tables 1 and 2 are:

- Transformation test: a test to choose between an additive decomposition (no transformation) and a multiplicative decomposition (logarithmic transformation).
- Pre-adjustment for leap-year (not available for TRAMO): in the case of a multiplicative decomposition; a correction of the February values is applied to the original series (before transformation). The original values in February are multiplied by  $\frac{28.25}{29}$  for leap years, by  $\frac{28.25}{28}$  for non-leap years and values for other months are not modified. In the case of multiplicative models, this is equivalent to adding a leap year regressor (Bell 1992).
- Working days/trading days: a pre-test is made for a presence of a working day/trading day effect. In TRAMO an automatic choice between working days and trading days regressors is done with “RSAFull”.
- Easter: a pre-test for a presence of the Easter effect. The default length of the Easter effect is 6 days (for TRAMO-SEATS specifications) and for X-13ARIMA an automatic detection of the duration is done (1, 8 or 15 days).
- Outliers: an automatic identification of three types of outliers: AO (additive outlier), LS (level shift) and TC (transitory change), using a default critical value. The automatic identification of SO (seasonal outlier) is not enabled by default.
- ARIMA model: the choice between fixing the ARIMA model structure to (0,1,1)(0,1,1) (Airline model) or searching for the ARIMA model using an automatic model identification procedure. The Airline model is used as a default model in several TRAMO-SEATS and X-13ARIMA specifications because it has been shown in many studies that this model is appropriate for many real seasonal monthly or a quarterly time series. Moreover, the Airline model approximates well many other models and provides an excellent “benchmark” model (Maravall 2009).

Four functions can be used in **RJDemetra** to perform an estimation with the pre-defined specification:

- RegARIMA
  - X-13ARIMA method: `regarima_x13()`
  - TRAMO-SEATS method: `regarima_tramoseats()`
- Seasonal adjustment

Table 1: Pre-defined specification for TRAMO and TRAMO-SEATS

Specification		Trans- formation	Pre-adjust- ment for leap-year	Working days	Trading days	Easter effect	Outliers	ARIMA model
TRAMO	TRAMO- SEATS							
TR0	RSA0	no	no	no	no	no	no	(0,1,1)(0,1,1)
TR1	RSA1	test	no	no	no	no	test	(0,1,1)(0,1,1)
TR2	RSA2	test	no	test	no	test	test	(0,1,1)(0,1,1)
TR3	RSA3	test	no	no	no	no	test	AMI
TR4	RSA4	test	no	test	no	test	test	AMI
TR5	RSA5	test	no	no	yes	test	test	AMI
TRfull (default)	RSAfull (de- fault)	test	yes	test	test	(Standard) test (Include Easter)	test	AMI

Table 2: Pre-defined specification for RegARIMA and X-13ARIMA

Specification		Trans- formation	Pre-adjust- ment for leap-year	Working days	Trading days	Easter effect	Outliers	ARIMA model
RegARIMA	X-13ARIMA							
RG0		no	no	no	no	no	no	(0,1,1)(0,1,1)
RG1	RSA1	test	no	no	no	no	test	(0,1,1)(0,1,1)
RG2c	RSA2c	test	test	test	no	test	test	(0,1,1)(0,1,1)
RG3	RSA3	test	no	no	no	no	test	AMI
RG4c	RSA4c	test	test	test	no	test	test	AMI
RG5c (default)	RSA5 (default)	test	test	no	test	test	test	AMI

- X-13ARIMA method: `x13()`
- TRAMO-SEATS method: `tramoseats()`

For example:

```
R> myseries <- ipi_c_eu[, "EA19"]
R> regx13 <- regarima_x13(myseries, spec = "RG5c")
R> regts <- regarima_tramoseats(myseries, spec = "TRfull")
R> sax13 <- x13(myseries, spec = "RSA3", userdefined = NULL)
R> sats <- tramoseats(myseries, spec = "RSAfull", userdefined = NULL)
```

In section 6 it is presented how to modify model specifications, including the possibility to incorporate user-defined regressors.

## 5. Class object structure

In section 4 it was presented how to run a RegARIMA and complete seasonal adjustment estimation with pre-defined model specifications. In this section the outcome will be described in detail.

As a result of seasonal adjustment estimation (e.g. function `x13` or `tramoseats`) a S3 class object (`sa_object`) is created. It has a class `c("SA", "X13")` or `c("SA", "TRAMO_SEATS")`



depending on the used estimation method. The `sa_object` consist of lists of S3 class sub-objects. For each of the class `print` and `plot` methods are defined. The complete structure of the `sa_object` is presented in table 3 for a seasonal adjustment made with `x13` and in 4 for a seasonal adjustment made with `tramoseats`. The `sa_object` contains the following five objects: **regarima**, **decomposition**, **final**, **diagnostics** and **user\_defined**. Independently which of the two estimation methods is used, the **regarima**, **final** and **diagnostics** objects contain the same components, though with different classes (see tables 3 and 4). Whereas, the object **decomposition** differs for the two methods. The object **user\_defined** is empty unless additional output was requested by the user (see sub-section 5.5). Finally, when estimating RegARIMA only the **regarima** object is created. All the plots methods are detailed in table 5.

Table 3: SA object structure (seasonal adjustment made with `x13`)

Object	Level	Type [RJDemetra S3 class]
<code>sa_object</code>	0	list [SA, X13]
<b>regarima</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [regarima, X13]</b>
specification	2	list
estimate	3	data.frame
transform	3	data.frame
regression	3	list
userdef	4	list
specification	5	data.frame
outliers	5	data.frame or NA(empty)
variables	5	list
series	6	mts, ts, matrix or NA(empty)
description	6	data.frame or NA(empty)
trading.days	4	data.frame
easter	4	data.frame
outliers	3	data.frame
arima	3	list
specification	4	data.frame
coefficients	4	data.frame or NA(empty)
forecast	3	data.frame
span	3	data.frame
arma	2	vector - numeric
arima.coefficients	2	matrix
regression.coefficients	2	matrix
loglik	2	matrix
model	2	list
spec_rslt	3	data.frame
effects	3	mts, ts, matrix
residuals	2	ts
residuals.stat	2	list

st.error	3	numeric
tests	3	data.frame [regarima_rtests]
forecast	2	mts, ts, matrix
<b>decomposition</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [decomposition_X11]</b>
specification	2	data.frame [X11_spec]
mode	2	character
mstats	2	matrix
si_ratio	2	mts, ts, matrix
s_filter	2	vector - character
t_filter	2	character
<b>final</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [finals]</b>
series	2	mts, ts, matrix
forecasts	2	mts, ts, matrix
<b>diagnostics</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [diagnostics]</b>
variance_decomposition	2	data.frame
combined_test	2	list [combined_test]
tests_for_stable_seasonality	3	data.frame
combined_seasonality_test	3	character
residuals_test	2	data.frame
<b>user_defined</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [user_defined]</b>

Table 4: SA object structure (seasonal adjustment made with **tramoseats**)

Object	Level	Type [RJDemetra S3 class]
sa_object	0	list [SA, X13]
<b>regarima</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [regarima, X13]</b>
specification	2	list
estimate	3	data.frame
transform	3	data.frame
regression	3	list
userdef	4	list
specification	5	data.frame
outliers	5	data.frame or NA(empty)
variables	5	list
series	6	mts, ts, matrix or NA(empty)
description	6	data.frame or NA(empty)
trading.days	4	data.frame
easter	4	data.frame
outliers	3	data.frame
arima	3	list
specification	4	data.frame
coefficients	4	data.frame or NA(empty)

forecast	3	data.frame
span	3	data.frame
arma	2	vector - numeric
arima.coefficients	2	matrix
regression.coefficients	2	matrix
loglik	2	matrix
model	2	list
spec_rslt	3	data.frame
effects	3	mts, ts, matrix
residuals	2	ts
residuals.stat	2	list
st.error	3	numeric
tests	3	data.frame [regarima_rtests]
forecast	2	mts, ts, matrix
<b>decomposition</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [decomposition_seats]</b>
specification	2	data.frame [seats_spec]
mode	2	character
model	2	list
model	3	matrix or empty list
sa	3	matrix or empty list
trend	3	matrix or empty list
seasonal	3	matrix or empty list
transitory	3	matrix or empty list
irregular	3	matrix or empty list
linearized	2	mts, ts, matrix
components	2	mts, ts, matrix
<b>final</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [finals]</b>
series	2	mts, ts, matrix
forecasts	2	mts, ts, matrix
<b>diagnostics</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [diagnostics]</b>
variance_decomposition	2	data.frame
<b>combined_test</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>list [combined_test]</b>
tests_for_stable_seasonality	3	data.frame
combined_seasonality_test	3	character
residuals.test	2	data.frame
<b>user_defined</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>list [user_defined]</b>

Table 5: Plots available with the **RJDemetra** package.

Object class (x object)	Method	Description
regarima	plot(x, which = 1)	Plot of residuals
regarima	plot(x, which = 2)	Histogram of standardized residuals and density

<code>regarima</code>	<code>plot(x, which = 3)</code>	Normal quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plot of standardized residuals
<code>regarima</code>	<code>plot(x, which = 4)</code>	Autocorrelation function (ACF) of residuals
<code>regarima</code>	<code>plot(x, which = 5)</code>	Partial autocorrelation function (PACF) of residuals
<code>regarima</code>	<code>plot(x, which = 6)</code>	Raw and linearized series
<code>regarima</code>	<code>plot(x, which = 7)</code>	Plots 3 graphics: linearised series, calendar effects and outliers effects
<code>decomposition_X11,</code> <code>decomposition_SEATS</code>	<code>plot(x)</code>	S-I ratio: seasonal-irregular (S-I) component and the seasonal factors for each period of the time series (months or quarters)
<code>final</code>	<code>plot(x, type_chart = sa-trend)</code>	Plots the raw series, the seasonal adjusted series and the trend
<code>final or SA</code>	<code>plot(x, type_chart = cal-seas-irr)</code>	Plots the calendar effects, the seasonal component and the irregular

---

### 5.1. Regarima

The `regarima` object contains the provided model specification (`specification`; level 2 of the `sa_object`), the estimated coefficients for the arima processes (`arima.coefficients`) and regressors (`regression.coefficients`), including arma orders (`arma`). It includes also model quality measures (`loglik`), `regarima` specification after its estimation with the estimated effects (e.g. linearized input series or outliers)(`model`), the residuals of the `regarima` model (`residuals`), several tests' results for the residuals (`residuals.stat`) and finally the forecast of the pre-adjusted series (`forecasts`). All this information can be extracted individually by the user or a predefined output can be used by calling `print()` or `summary()` (for more detailed output) functions. Also a set of graphs is defined within the function `plot()`. For `regarima` by default the first six graphs are displayed, but specific ones can be chosen within the argument `which`. Table 5 summarizes all the graphs available for the `sa_object`, as well as its `plot()` options.

```
R> sax13$regarima
```

```
y = regression model + arima (1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1)
```

```
Log-transformation: no
```

```
Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error
Phi(1)	-0.7603	0.096
Theta(1)	-1.1757	0.095
Theta(2)	0.4551	0.053
BTheta(1)	-0.5433	0.049

	Estimate	Std. Error
AO (1-2016)	4.291	0.883
LS (1-2009)	-6.210	0.947
LS (11-2008)	-5.806	0.948
TC (3-2009)	-3.967	0.908

Residual standard error: 1.187 on 311 degrees of freedom

Log likelihood = -496.8, aic = 1012 aicc = 1012, bic(corrected for length) = 0.4898

```
R> summary(sax13$regarima)
```

y = regression model + arima (1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1)

Model: RegARIMA - X13

Estimation span: from 1-1991 to 12-2017

Log-transformation: no

Regression model: no mean, no trading days effect, no leap year effect, no Easter effect,

Coefficients:

ARIMA:

	Estimate	Std. Error	T-stat	Pr(> t )
Phi(1)	-0.76028	0.09609	-7.912	4.49e-14 ***
Theta(1)	-1.17573	0.09515	-12.356	< 2e-16 ***
Theta(2)	0.45508	0.05285	8.612	4.44e-16 ***
BTheta(1)	-0.54327	0.04932	-11.015	< 2e-16 ***

---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Regression model:

	Estimate	Std. Error	T-stat	Pr(> t )
AO (1-2016)	4.2913	0.8832	4.859	1.88e-06 ***
LS (1-2009)	-6.2105	0.9469	-6.559	2.26e-10 ***
LS (11-2008)	-5.8056	0.9479	-6.125	2.74e-09 ***
TC (3-2009)	-3.9673	0.9078	-4.370	1.69e-05 ***

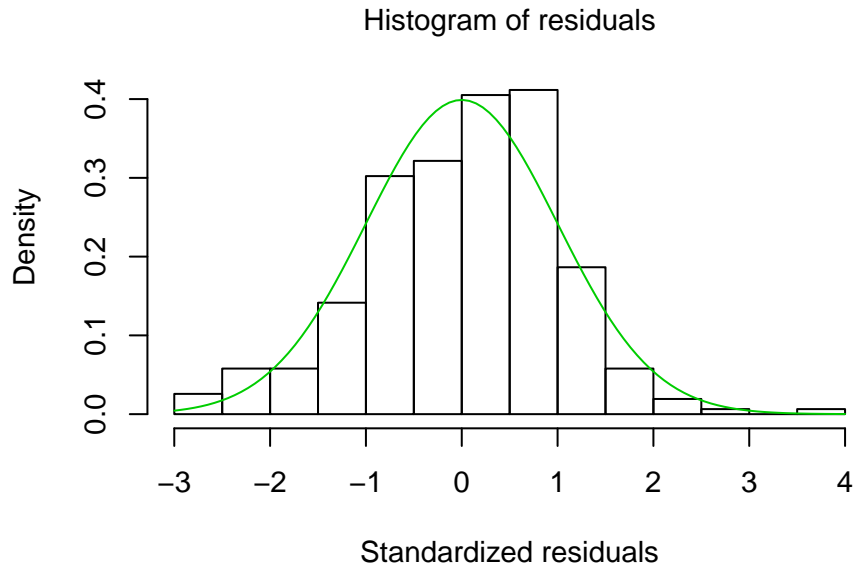
---

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.187 on 9 degrees of freedom

Log likelihood = -496.8, aic = 1012, aicc = 1012, bic(corrected for length) = 0.4898

```
R> plot(sax13$regarima, which = 2)
```



## 5.2. Decomposition

As afore-mentioned the decomposition method differs between TRAMO-SEATS and X-13ARIMA, where SEATS is based on ARIMA-model and X-11-algorithm on linear filters. Therefore also the composition of this object differs when estimating with the two methods (tables 3 and 4). The only common part is the first two sub-objects with the model specification (`specification`) and information on the decomposition mode (`mode`; e.g.: additive).

Then, the `decomposition_X11` object comprises quality measures on the decomposition (`mstats`), namely the  $M$  and  $Q$  statistics. It contains also the final unmodified S-I ratios  $d8$  and final seasonal factors  $d10$  (`si_ratio`), as well as the information on the final seasonal filter (`s_filter`) and trend filter (`t_filter`). The code below presents the output for X-11 decomposition:

```
R> sax13$decomposition
```

Monitoring and Quality Assessment Statistics:

	M stats
M(1)	0.028
M(2)	0.033
M(3)	0.338
M(4)	0.376
M(5)	0.366
M(6)	0.067
M(7)	0.066
M(8)	0.157
M(9)	0.073

```

M(10)    0.145
M(11)    0.120
Q         0.156
Q-M2     0.171

```

Final filters:

Seasonal filter: 3x5

Trend filter: 13 terms Henderson moving average

As a reminder, in SEATS it is assumed that each component of the linearized series (received from TRAMO) is an outcome of a linear stochastic process and SEATS estimates an ARIMA model for each component (i.e. trend, seasonal, transitory and irregular). Subsequently, the `decomposition_SEATS` object contains the information on the estimated ARIMA models (`model`), the linearized components, as obtained from TRAMO (`linearized`), and the theoretical components calculated from the ARIMA models (`components`). The code below presents the output for the SEATS decomposition, with the information on the ARIMA models:

```
R> sats$decomposition
```

Model

```

AR : 1 + 0.094056 B - 0.158875 B^2 - 0.294600 B^3
D : 1 - B - B^12 + B^13
MA : 1 - 0.510600 B^12

```

SA

```

AR : 1 + 0.094056 B - 0.158875 B^2 - 0.294600 B^3
D : 1 - 2.000000 B + B^2
MA : 1 - 0.937923 B - 0.015753 B^2 - 0.007005 B^3 + 0.015440 B^4 - 0.001104 B^5
Innovation variance: 0.5777661

```

Trend

```

AR : 1 - 0.711394 B
D : 1 - 2.000000 B + B^2
MA : 1 - 0.312018 B - 0.965498 B^2 + 0.346519 B^3
Innovation variance: 0.07090723

```

Seasonal

```

D : 1 + B + B^2 + B^3 + B^4 + B^5 + B^6 + B^7 + B^8 + B^9 + B^10 + B^11
MA : 1 + 1.314878 B + 1.722951 B^2 + 2.227262 B^3 + 2.229462 B^4 + 2.119339 B^5 + 1.92645
Innovation variance: 0.08441922

```

Transitory

```

AR : 1 + 0.805449 B + 0.414116 B^2
MA : 1 - 0.452913 B - 0.547087 B^2
Innovation variance: 0.02525112

```

Irregular

Innovation variance: 0.07006354

### 5.3. Final

The final object has a simple structure as it includes the input series, final seasonally adjusted series and the final components (i.e.  $t$  - trend-cycle,  $s$  - seasonal component and  $i$  - irregular component) (**series**), as well as their forecasts (**forecasts**).

```
R> sats$final
```

Last observed values

	y	sa	t	s	i
Jan 2017	96.5	102.9317	102.6366	-6.431739755	0.29515069
Feb 2017	99.3	102.3815	102.7523	-3.081452963	-0.37082579
Mar 2017	110.5	103.2230	103.0587	7.276971010	0.16431902
Apr 2017	103.4	103.3950	103.4579	0.004977088	-0.06292068
May 2017	104.6	104.1023	103.8400	0.497657700	0.26230153
Jun 2017	107.7	103.8403	104.2863	3.859652578	-0.44596785
Jul 2017	107.6	105.1862	104.9032	2.413785110	0.28301107
Aug 2017	88.7	105.5484	105.5999	-16.848375561	-0.05151353
Sep 2017	112.1	106.2889	106.3305	5.811052841	-0.04159101
Oct 2017	113.4	106.9003	107.1101	6.499696169	-0.20982123
Nov 2017	114.3	108.3110	107.7487	5.988950554	0.56232415
Dec 2017	101.7	107.7534	108.1104	-6.053350690	-0.35709913

Forecasts:

	y_f	sa_f	t_f	s_f	i_f
Jan 2018	102.49061	108.4010	108.4016	-5.9103802	-0.0005820963
Feb 2018	105.85284	108.8666	108.7446	-3.0137577	0.1219532717
Mar 2018	116.21918	108.9840	109.0820	7.2351710	-0.0979861094
Apr 2018	108.90762	109.4437	109.4153	-0.5360850	0.0284199810
May 2018	110.11320	109.7634	109.7457	0.3498301	0.0176868066
Jun 2018	114.47710	110.0480	110.0740	4.4290998	-0.0260150048
Jul 2018	112.47723	110.4145	110.4009	2.0627149	0.0136293681
Aug 2018	93.98244	110.7265	110.7267	-16.7440681	-0.0002045225
Sep 2018	116.57469	111.0463	111.0518	5.5283721	-0.0054794124
Oct 2018	118.30580	111.3809	111.3764	6.9249450	0.0044980848
Nov 2018	117.56621	111.6992	111.7005	5.8670241	-0.0013538638
Dec 2018	105.59658	112.0237	112.0245	-6.4271099	-0.0007722619

### 5.4. Diagnostics

This part of the **sa\_object** includes several diagnostics on the presence of seasonality in the input series and on the quality of the seasonal adjustment.



The test for the seasonality presence (`combined_test`) are performed both on the entire series and in the last 3 years.

Whereas, the quality checking is grouped into two sets. The first looks at the contribution of each estimated component to the variance of the original series (`variance_decomposition`). The second verifies, with different tests, that there is no seasonal pattern left in the seasonally adjusted series and in the irregular component (`residuals_test`).

All the checks (except `combined_seasonality_test`), together with a detailed description, are displayed when printing the diagnostics object.

```
R> sats$diagnostics
```

```
Relative contribution of the components to the stationary
portion of the variance in the original series,
after the removal of the long term trend
Trend computed by Hodrick-Prescott filter (cycle length = 8.0 years)
```

	Component
Cycle	15.148
Seasonal	83.993
Irregular	0.174
TD & Hol.	0.076
Others	0.049
Total	99.441

```
Combined test in the entire series
```

```
Non parametric tests for stable seasonality
```

	P.value
Kruskall-Wallis test	0.000
Test for the presence of seasonality assuming stability	0.000
Evolutionary seasonality test	0.027

```
Identifiable seasonality present
```

```
Residual seasonality tests
```

	P.value
qs test on sa	1.000
qs test on i	1.000
f-test on sa (seasonal dummies)	1.000
f-test on i (seasonal dummies)	1.000
Residual seasonality (entire series)	1.000
Residual seasonality (last 3 years)	0.999
f-test on sa (td)	0.994
f-test on i (td)	0.922

## 5.5. User-defined

As presented in the tables 3 and 4 and in the previous sections the `sa_object` has a defined structure with a defined content. Nevertheless the user can extract additional output from the seasonal adjustment estimation that will be stored under `user_defined` object in a form of a list. In order to extract the additional output the extra variables need to be defined as characters under the argument `userdefined` of the functions `x13()` or `tramoseats()`.

For example, to extract the additional tables `c10` and `d16` the following need to be specified in the function argument:

```
R> sa_usrdef <- x13(myseries, spec = "RSA3",
R+               userdefined = c("decomposition.c10", "decomposition.d16"))
R> sa_usrdef$user_defined
```

```
Names of additional variables (2):
decomposition.c10, decomposition.d16
```

The list of all available variables can be extracted with the following functions:

- `user_defined_variables("X13-ARIMA")`
- `user_defined_variables("TRAMO-SEATS")`

## 6. Model specification: creation and modification

The user can also create its own specification, modifying a pre-defined specification (described in tables 1 and 2) or a previously defined specification. For that, there are two functions for each method (RegARIMA model or seasonal adjustment with X-13ARIMA or TRAMO-SEATS):

1. One to create a specification from a pre-defined JDemetra+ model specification. The corresponding functions are: `regarima_spec_x13()` and `regarima_spec_tramoseats()` for the RegARIMA model, and `x13_spec()` and `tramoseats_spec()` for the entire seasonal adjustment model (including the pre-adjustment with a RegARIMA model).
2. One to create a specification from a previous specification or a model. The corresponding functions are: `regarima_spec_x13()` and `regarima_tramoseats()` for the RegARIMA model, and `x13_spec()` and `tramoseats_spec()` for the entire seasonal adjustment model (including the pre-adjustment with a RegARIMA model).

Once the specification is created, the regARIMA model can be performed by `regarima()`, the seasonal adjustment with X-13ARIMA by `x13()` and with TRAMO-SEATS by `tramoseats()`. For example, to create its own RegARIMA model for the TRAMO-SEATS method by adding an additive outlier in October 2009:

```
R> regarima_ts_spec <- regarima_spec_tramoseats(spec = "TRfull",
R+               usrdef.outliersEnabled = TRUE,
R+               usrdef.outliersType = "AO",
```

```
R>          usrdef.outliersDate = "2009-10-01")
R> regarima_ts_model <- regarima(series = ipi_c_eu[, "EA19"],
R>                               spec = regarima_ts_spec)
R> regarima_ts_model
```

```
y = regression model + arima (3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)
```

```
Log-transformation: no
```

```
Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error
Phi(1)	0.09633	0.055
Phi(2)	-0.16551	0.055
Phi(3)	-0.29422	0.056
BTheta(1)	-0.50637	0.051

	Estimate	Std. Error
Monday	-0.23323	0.094
Tuesday	-0.01617	0.094
Wednesday	0.29430	0.095
Thursday	-0.35287	0.095
Friday	0.13248	0.094
Saturday	0.30763	0.095
A0 (10-2009)	-0.80480	0.787
A0 (1-2016)	3.25565	0.807

```
Residual standard error: 1.226 on 311 degrees of freedom
```

```
Log likelihood = -506.6, aic = 1039 aicc = 1040, bic(corrected for length) = 0.6292
```

And to modify the specification of the x-13ARIMA model of the object `sa_usrdef`, defined in section 5.5, changing the seasonal filter and performing a working day adjustment:

```
R> sa_x13_spec <- x13_spec(spec = sa_usrdef,
R>                          tradingdays.option = "WorkingDays",
R>                          x11.seasonalma = "S3X3")
R> sa_x13_model <- x13(series = ipi_c_eu[, "EA19"],
R>                     spec = sa_x13_spec)
```

Almost all the specification variables available in **JDemetra+** can be used in **RJDemetra**. For more details see the help of the corresponding function or the documentation of **JDemetra+**.

To prevent from wrong user-defined specification, they are also automatic checks in **RJDemetra**, like in **JDemetra+**. For example, to pre-specify an outlier or a user-defined variable you have to enable them (setting the parameter `usrdef.outliersEnabled` or `usrdef.varEnabled` to `TRUE`); or to fix the coefficient of an outlier or a user-defined regressor you have to specify the transformation function (`transform.function`, it cannot be automatic). Those checks are done each time a new specification is create. Therefore, some specifications cannot be set in two stages. For example, fixing the coefficient of an outlier has to be done at the same

time when the outliers are defined. The following code doesn't fix the coefficient of the outlier previously in January 2001:

```
R> regarima_wrong_spec <- regarima_spec_tramoseats(spec = regarima_ts_model,
R+           transform.function = "Log",
R+           usrdef.outliersCoef = -0.8)
```

To fix it you have to re-defined the outlier:

```
R> regarima_good_spec <- regarima_spec_tramoseats(spec = regarima_ts_model,
R+           transform.function = "Log",
R+           usrdef.outliersType = "AO",
R+           usrdef.outliersDate = "2009-10-01",
R+           usrdef.outliersCoef = -0.8)
```

The documentation for the functions modifying specifications provide information on the interdependencies between different arguments. The package offers also functions to display different part of the model specification. These are presented under the entry `specification` of the package documentation. For instance, from the example above, we can check which user defined variables were enabled and with which parameters.

In the first case (wrongly specified), an outlier was pre-defined but its coefficient was not fixed:

```
R> s_usrdef(regarima_wrong_spec)

outlier outlier.coef variables variables.coef
      TRUE         FALSE      FALSE         FALSE
```

```
R> s_preOut(regarima_wrong_spec)
```

```
   type      date  coeff
1  AO 2009-10-01    NA
```

In the second case, the coefficient was correctly fixed:

```
R> s_usrdef(regarima_good_spec)

outlier outlier.coef variables variables.coef
      TRUE         TRUE      FALSE         FALSE
```

```
R> s_preOut(regarima_good_spec)
```

```
   type      date  coeff
1  AO 2009-10-01 -0.8
```

## 7. Manipulate JDemetra+ workspaces

**RJDemetra** allows to interact with JDemetra+ workspaces that can be opened by the software. A workspace includes:

- The XML file that enables the user to import the workspace to JDemetra+ and to display its content;
- A folder containing several sub-folders that correspond to the different types of items created by the user.

Each workspace can contain several multi-processings and each multi-processing stores the results of the seasonal adjustment procedure performed with the TRAMO-SEATS or X-13ARIMA methods.

Export models to workspace allows to store easily the seasonal adjustment models, to change the specifications with the JDemetra+ graphical interface and to give models users unfamiliar with R.

### 7.1. Export a workspace

Four functions have to be used to export models:

- `new_workspace()` to create a workspace;
- `new_multiprocessing()` to create a multi-processing in a workspace;
- `add_sa_item()` to add a seasonal adjustment model to a multi-processing;
- `save_workspace()` to export the workspace.

The following command exports the seasonal adjustment models computed by TRAMO-SEATS and X-13ARIMA:

```
R> myseries <- ipi_c_eu[, "EA19"]
R> sa_x13 <- x13(myseries)
R> sa_ts <- tramoseats(myseries)
```

To create a workspace and a multi-processing named "MP-1":

```
R> wk <- new_workspace()
R> new_multiprocessing(wk, name = "MP-1")
```

The two models will be added in the multiprocessing "MP1": the name of the seasonal adjustment model computed with X-13ARIMA will be "SA with X13" and the one with TRAMO-SEATS will be "SA with TramoSeats":

```
R> add_sa_item(wk, multiprocessing = "MP-1",
R+           sa_obj = sa_x13, name = "SA with X13")
R> add_sa_item(wk, multiprocessing = "MP-1",
R+           sa_obj = sa_ts, name = "SA with TramoSeats")
```

The workspace exported is named “workspace.xml”:

```
R> dir <- tempdir()
R> save_workspace(wk, file = file.path(dir, "workspace.xml"))
```

## 7.2. Import a workspace

Height functions can be used to import a workspace:

- `load_workspace()` to load a workspace;
- `compute()` to compute the multi-processings: by default a workspace only contains definitions, computation is needed to get the seasonal adjustment model;
- `get_model()` to get the seasonal adjusted models;
- `get_ts()` to get the input raw time series, `get_object()` and `get_all_objects` to navigate inside the workspace (extract a multi-processing or a seasonal adjustment model), `get_name()` to get the names of the multiprocessings or the seasonal adjustment models and `count()` to count the number of multiprocessing or seasonal adjustment models.

For instance, to import the workspace created in section 7.1 and to get the first multiprocessing and the first seasonal adjustment model:

```
R> wk <- load_workspace(file = file.path(dir, "workspace.xml"))
R> mp1 <- get_object(wk, 1)
R> sa_item1 <- get_object(mp1, 1)
```

To get the number of seasonal adjustment models in the multiprocessing:

```
R> count(mp1)
```

```
[1] 2
```

And the name of the first seasonal adjustment model in JDemetra+:

```
R> get_name(sa_item1)
```

```
[1] "SA with X13"
```

Raw time series and seasonal adjustment model can now be imported:

```
R> raw_ts <- get_ts(sa_item1)
R> compute(wk)
R> sa_model1 <- get_model(sa_item1, workspace = wk)
```

`get_ts()` and `get_model()` can also be used directly to the workspace or a multiprocessing to import all the raw time series or all the seasonal adjustment model:

- for a multiprocessing the result is a list which each element contains the information of a seasonal adjustment model;
- for a workspace the result is a list of length the number of multi-processing and which each element contains a list with the information of each seasonal adjustment model.

For example to get all raw time series of the workspace and all seasonal adjustment models of the first multi-processing:

```
R> all_raw_ts <- get_ts(wk)
R> sa_models_of_mp1 <- get_model(mp1, workspace = wk)
```

The imports of seasonal adjustment models from a workspace works well when it has been created throw **RJDemetra**. They may be some troubles when importing a workspace created with **JDemetra+**, in particular:

- Seasonal adjustment models with ramp effect or intervention variables will be partially imported: the result of the imported model will be correct but changing the specification (throw `x13_spec()` or `tramoseats_spec()`) will erase them.
- Seasonal adjustment models with no pre-processing (X-11 specification) are not supported: NULL object will be returned.

## 8. Advanced usage and examples

By default, `x13()`, `tramoseats()`, `regarima_x13()` and `regarima_tramoseats()` export a lot of diagnostics and indicators. However, it can be really time-consuming, specially when we deal with a lot of times series and if we only need a few indicators. To customize the output and only get what is needed, they are four associated functions extract the Java model associated to the seasonal adjustment: `jx13()`, `jtramoseats()`, `jregarima_x13()` and `jregarima_tramoseats()`. Three other functions can be used to manipulate this objects:

- `get_dictionary()` to get the list of indicators that can be extracted;
- `get_indicators()` to get some indicators;

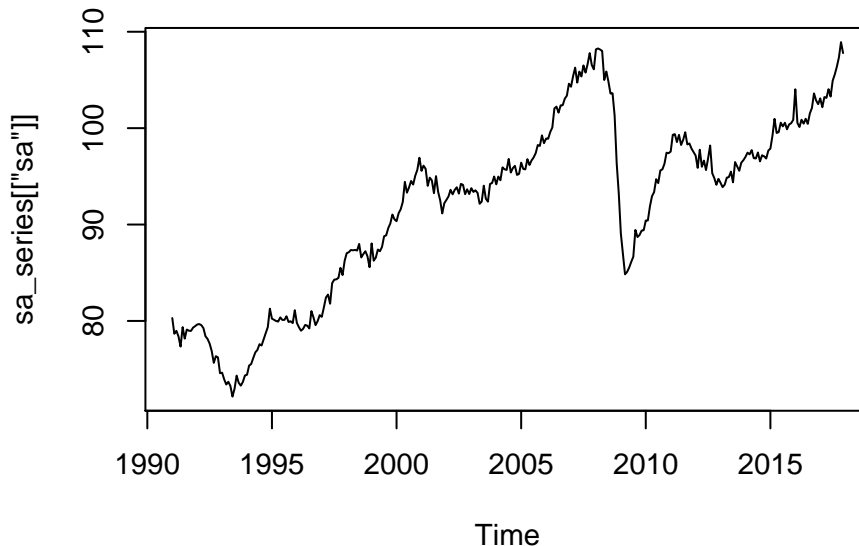
- `jSA2R()` to get the corresponding formatted seasonal adjustment or Reg-ARIMA model.

For example to only get the seasonally adjusted time series:

```
R> sa_jx13 <- jx13(myseries)
R> head(get_dictionary(sa_jx13))

[1] "y"      "y_f"    "t"      "t_f"    "sa"     "sa_f"

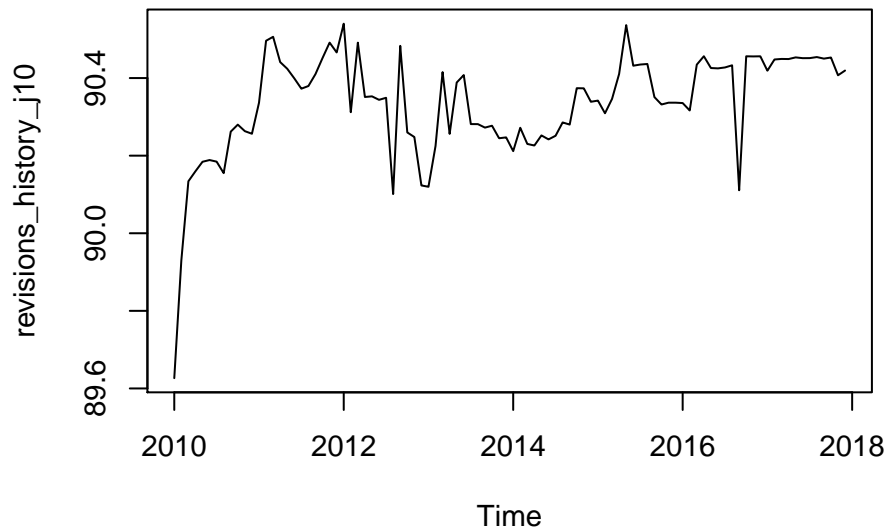
R> sa_series <- get_indicators(sa_jx13, "sa")
R> plot(sa_series[["sa"]])
```



To compute the revisions of the seasonal adjusted series of January 2010 with an automatic modeling:

```
R> dates <- window(time(myseries), start = 2010)
R> revisions_history_j10 <- sapply(dates,function(last_date){
R+   sa_jx13 <- jx13(window(myseries, end = last_date))
R+   window(get_indicators(sa_jx13, "sa")["sa"],
R+     start = 2010,
R+     end = 2010)
R+ })
R> revisions_history_j10 <- ts(revisions_history_j10,
R+   start = 2010, frequency = 12)
R> plot(revisions_history_j10)
```





When performing seasonal adjustment on a large database, the most common error comes from the preliminary check used to check the quality of the input series and exclude highly problematic ones (with too much indendical observations and/or missing values). However, no error is returned when using the `jx13()` function but `get_indicators()` will only return NULL objects:

```
R> identical_ts <- ts(0,start = 2010, end = 2015, frequency = 12)
R> get_indicators(jx13(identical_ts), "sa", "sa_f")
```

```
$sa
NULL
```

```
$sa_f
NULL
```

To disable this preliminary check, you just have to create a new specification with the parameter `preliminary.check = FALSE`:

```
R> myspec <- x13_spec(preliminary.check = FALSE)
R> my_indicators <- get_indicators(jx13(identical_ts, myspec)
R+                               , "sa", "sa_f")
```

It can then be done to for example to perform a large scale seasonal adjustment. Here, with our database on industrial production indices:

```

R> ipi_sa_series <- lapply(colnames(ipi_c_eu),function(series){
R+   sa_jx13 <- jx13(ipi_c_eu[,series], myspec)
R+   get_indicators(sa_jx13, "sa")[[ "sa" ]]
R+ })
R> ipi_sa_series <- do.call(ts.union,ipi_sa_series)
R> colnames(ipi_sa_series) <- colnames(ipi_c_eu)

```

## 9. Conclusion

## Acknowledgments

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