Lecture 9 Time Series

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State Space Representation

Gaussian linear model + Kalman filter

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Measurement:} & y_t &=& D + Z\epsilon_t + v_t, \quad v_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_v) \\ & \text{Transition:} & \epsilon_t &=& C + G\epsilon_{t-1} + u_t, \quad u_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_u) \end{array}$$

1. forecast ϵ_t via transition: $\epsilon_t | y_{1:t-1} \sim \mathcal{N}(\epsilon_{t|t-1}, P_{t|t-1})$

$$\epsilon_{t|t-1} = C + G\epsilon_{t-1|t-1}$$

$$P_{t|t-1} = GP_{t-1|t-1}G' + \Sigma_u$$

2. forecast y_t via measurement: $y_t|y_{1:t-1} \sim \mathcal{N}(y_{t|t-1}, F_{t|t-1})$

$$y_{t|t-1} = D + Z\epsilon_{t|t-1}$$

$$F_{t|t-1} = ZP_{t|t-1}Z' + \Sigma_v$$

3. filter ϵ_t via Bayes theorem: $\epsilon_t | y_{1:t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\epsilon_{t|t}, P_{t|t})$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \epsilon_{t|t} & = & \epsilon_{t|t-1} + P_{t|t-1}Z'F_{t|t-1}^{-1}(y_t - y_{t|t-1}) \\ P_{t|t} & = & P_{t|t-1} - P_{t|t-1}Z'F_{t|t-1}^{-1}ZP_{t|t-1} \end{array}$$

The Road Ahead...

- Autoregressive model
- Regime-switching model

Autoregressive (AR) Model

Chib's (1993) regression with AR(p) error

$$y_t = x'_t \beta + \epsilon_t, \quad t = 1, \dots, T$$

$$\phi(L)\epsilon_t = u_t, \quad \phi(L) = 1 - \phi_1 L - \dots - \phi_p L^p, \quad L\epsilon_t = \epsilon_{t-1}$$

▶ Likelihood function under $u_t \sim_{i.i.d.} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$

$$f(y_{p+1:T}|y_{1:p}, \beta, \sigma^2, \phi) \propto \sigma^{-(n-p)} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{t=p+1}^{T} (y_t - y_{t|t-1})^2 \right]$$

where
$$y_{t|t-1} = (1 - \phi(L))y_t + \phi(L)x_t'\beta$$

▶ Joint prior (stationarity: $\Phi_s = \{\phi : \phi(z) \neq 0, \ \forall |z| < 1\}$)

$$\pi(\beta, \sigma^2, \phi) = \underbrace{\mathcal{N}(\beta_0, \sigma^2 B_0)}_{\pi(\beta|\sigma^2)} \underbrace{\mathcal{I}\mathcal{G}\text{-}2(\nu_0/2, \delta_0/2)}_{\pi(\sigma^2)} \underbrace{\mathcal{N}(\phi_0, \Phi_0)1\{\phi \in \Phi_s\}}_{\pi(\phi)}$$

Gibbs Algorithm

▶ Gibbs sampler for $\pi(\beta, \sigma^2, \phi|y)$

$$\beta|y, \sigma^2, \phi \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta_1, \sigma^2 B_1)$$

$$\sigma^2|y, \beta, \phi \sim \mathcal{IG}\text{-}2(\nu_1/2, \delta_1/2)$$

$$\phi|y, \beta, \sigma^2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\phi_1, \Phi_1)1\{\phi \in \Phi_s\}$$

where

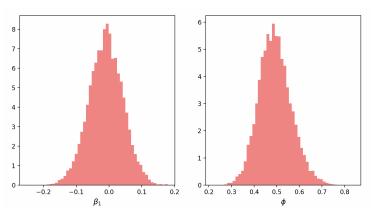
$$\begin{array}{lll} B_1 & = & (X^{*'}X^* + B_0^{-1})^{-1}, & x_t^* = \phi(L)x_t \\ \beta_1 & = & B_1(X^{*'}y^* + B_0^{-1}\beta_0), & y_t^* = \phi(L)y_t \\ \nu_1 & = & \nu_0 + k + T - p, & k = \dim(x_t) \\ \delta_1 & = & \delta_0 + (\beta - \beta_0)'B_0^{-1}(\beta - \beta_0) + (y^* - X^*\beta)'(y^* - X^*\beta) \\ \Phi_1 & = & (\sigma^{-2}E'E + \Phi_0^{-1})^{-1}, & \epsilon = E\phi + u \text{ (known given } y, \beta, \sigma^2\text{)} \\ \phi_1 & = & \Phi_1(\sigma^{-2}E'\epsilon + \Phi_0^{-1}\phi_0) \end{array}$$

 \blacktriangleright Extension to ARMA(p,q) error [Chib & Greenberg (1994)]

Python Code

```
def ar_err(y, x, s, b0, B0, nu0, d0, p0, P0):
    for i in range(1, s):
        # Sample beta
        y2 = filter(y, s['phi'][i - 1, :])
        x2 = filter(x, s['phi'][i - 1, :])
        . . .
        s['beta'][i, :] = multivariate normal.rvs(
            size=1, mean=b1, cov=B1)
        # Sample sig2
        s['sig2'][i] = invgamma.rvs(nu1 / 2, size
            =1, scale=d1 / 2)
        # Sample phi
        for t in range(T - p):
            for j in range(p):
                E[t, j] = err[t + p - j - 1]
        s['phi'][i, :] = multivariate_normal.rvs(
            size=1, mean=p1, cov=P1)
    return s
```

Application: Phillips Curve



- $lack \Delta \pi_t = eta_0 + eta_1 u_t + \epsilon_t, \ \epsilon_t = \phi \epsilon_{t-1} + u_t, \ 2000$ –2022 monthly
- Phillips curve has flattened considerably since 2000

Regime-Switching Model

Chib's (1996) Markov mixture model

$$f(y_t|y_{1:t-1}, s_{t-1}, \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^m f(y_t|y_{1:t-1}, \theta_k) p(s_t = k|s_{t-1})$$

$$p(s_t = j|s_{t-1} = i) = p_{ij}, \quad s_t \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \quad t = 1, \dots, T$$

► Chib's (1998) change-point model

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & 1 - p_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p_{22} & 1 - p_{22} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & p_{mm} & 1 - p_{mm} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which specification is more general?

Gibbs Algorithm

► Sample $s_{1:T}$ in one block

$$\begin{array}{lcl} p(s_{1:T}|y_{1:T}) & = & p(s_{T}|y_{1:T}) \cdots p(s_{t}|y_{1:T},s_{t+1:T}) \cdots p(s_{1}|y_{1:T},s_{2:T}) \\ p(s_{t}|y_{1:T},s_{t+1:T}) & \propto & p(s_{t}|y_{1:t})p(s_{t+1}|s_{t}), \quad \text{where for } t=1,\ldots,T \end{array}$$

▶ prediction step: for j = 1, ..., m

$$p(s_t = j|y_{1:t-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} p(s_t = j|s_{t-1} = k)p(s_{t-1} = k|y_{1:t-1})$$

• update step: for $j = 1, \dots, m$

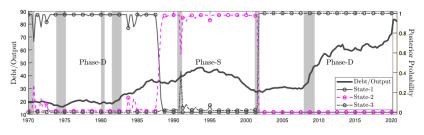
$$p(s_t|y_{1:t}) \propto p(s_t = j|y_{1:t-1})f(y_t|y_{1:t-1}, \theta_j)$$

Sample each row of P from Dirichlet distribution

$$p_i \sim \mathcal{D}(\alpha_{i1}, \ldots, \alpha_{im}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad p_i | s_{1:T} \sim \mathcal{D}(\alpha_{i1} + n_{i1}, \ldots, \alpha_{im} + n_{im})$$

where n_{ij} = # of one-step transitions $i \rightarrow j$ in $s_{1:T}$

Application: Debt Cycles



 $y_t = \Phi_{0,s_t} + \Phi_{1,s_t} y_{t-1} + \Phi_{2,s_t} y_{t-2} + u_t, u_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_{s_t}),$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & 1 - p_{11} & 0\\ 0 & p_{22} & 1 - p_{22}\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶ 1970–2020 quarterly data: GDP growth rate, inflation rate, nominal interest rate, surplus-debt ratio, credit spread
- ► Tan (2022), "Appetite for Treasuries, Debt Cycles, and Fiscal Inflation," manuscript

Readings

- Chib (1993), "Bayes Regression with Autoregressive Errors: A Gibbs Sampling Approach," Journal of Econometrics
- ► Chib & Greenberg (1994), "Bayes Inference in Regression Models with ARMA(*p*, *q*) Erros," *Journal of Econometrics*
- Chib (1996), "Calculating Posterior Distributions and Modal Estimates in Markov Mixture Models," *Journal of Econometrics*
- ► Chib (1998), "Estimation and Comparison of Multiple Change-Point Models," *Journal of Econometrics*