

## **Elementary seasonal adjustment of economic data with JDemetra+: Module III – X-11 approach**

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# Aims

## Theory

- Basic understanding  $\leadsto$  Ideas, concepts
- Approach  $\leadsto$  X-11
- Pretreatment  $\leadsto$  RegARIMA models

## Application

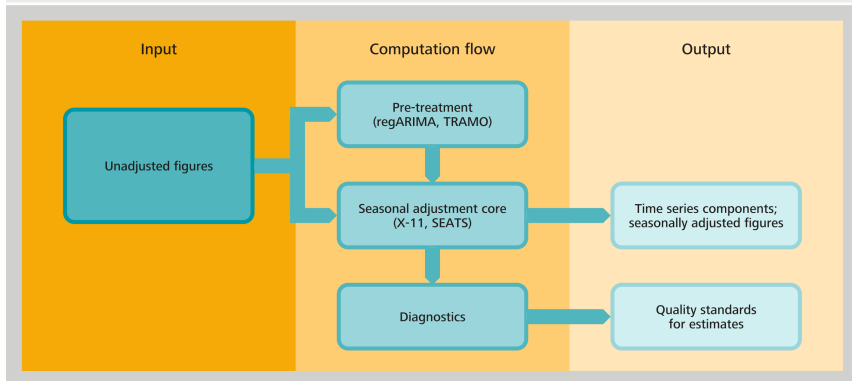
- Software  $\leadsto$  JDemetra+ (JD+)
- Specification  $\leadsto$  Options
- Results  $\leadsto$  Interpretation, quality assessment

## Discussion

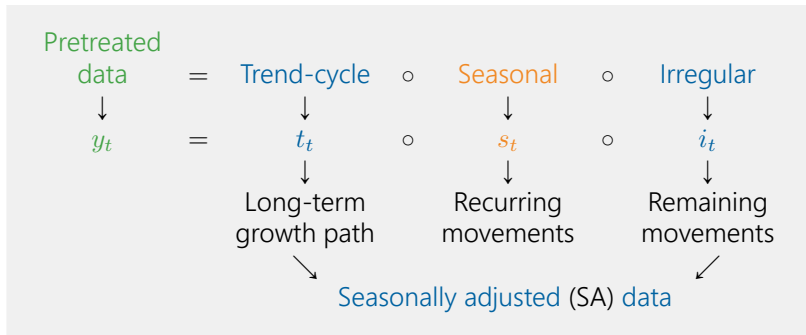
- Your questions  $\leadsto$  Practical problems

# Road map

## Structure of JDemetra+



# Unobserved component (UC) model



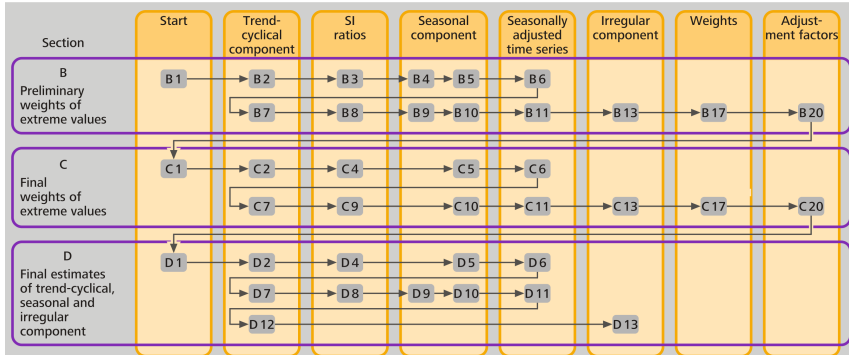
## Decomposition

- Multiplicative  $\leadsto$  Seasonal proportional to trend-cycle
- Additive  $\leadsto$  Seasonal independent of level of trend-cycle

# Strategy (I/II)

## Basic principle of the X-11 seasonal adjustment algorithm in JDemetra+\*

Workflow diagram



\* In X-13 terminology, Section A is solely devoted to the treatment of outliers and calendar effects within a regARIMA modelling framework which is done prior to the application of the X-11 core.

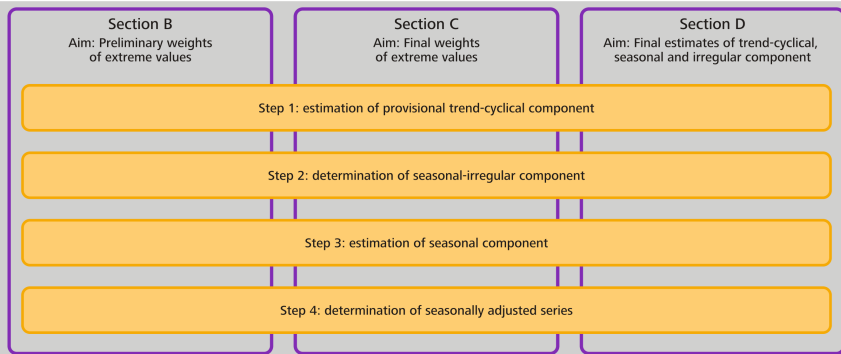
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# Strategy (II/II)

## Basic principle of the X-11 seasonal adjustment algorithm\*

Workflow diagram, simplified version



\* In X-13 terminology, Section A is solely devoted to the treatment of outliers and calendar effects within a regARIMA modelling framework which is done prior to the application of the X-11 core.

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# Step 1: provisional trend-cycle

Preliminary trend-cycle

$$\hat{t}_t = \frac{1}{24} y_{t-6} + \frac{1}{12} y_{t-5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{12} y_t + \cdots + \frac{1}{12} y_{t+5} + \frac{1}{24} y_{t+6}$$

Interpretation

- Modified unadjusted figures  $\leadsto$  Smoothed by centred moving average (MA) over 13 months

Boundary issue

- MA application  $\leadsto$  6 missing values (at either end)

## Step 2: seasonal-irregular component

Preliminary seasonal-irregular (SI)

$$(\hat{si})_t = \frac{y_t}{\hat{t}_t}$$

Interpretation

- Modified unadjusted figures  $\leadsto$  Removal of preliminary trend-cycle



## Step 3: seasonal component (I/III)

Preliminary seasonal

$$\hat{s}_t = \frac{1}{9} (\hat{si})_{t-24} + \frac{2}{9} (\hat{si})_{t-12} + \frac{3}{9} (\hat{si})_t + \frac{2}{9} (\hat{si})_{t+12} + \frac{1}{9} (\hat{si})_{t+24}$$

Interpretation

- Preliminary seasonal-irregular  $\leadsto$  Smoothed by  $3 \times 3$  seasonal filter within each month

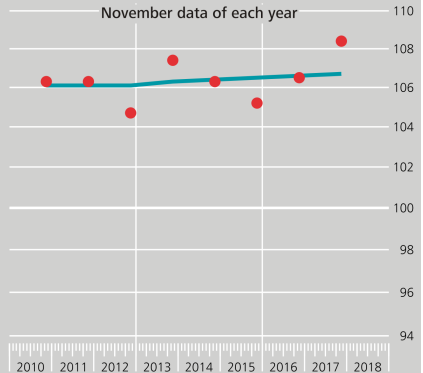
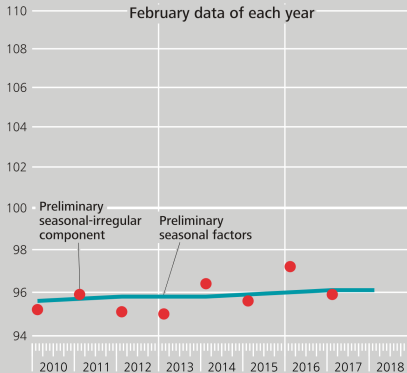
Boundary issue

- Missing values  $\leadsto$  "Copy-paste" imputation

# Step 3: seasonal component (II/III)

## Output in industry

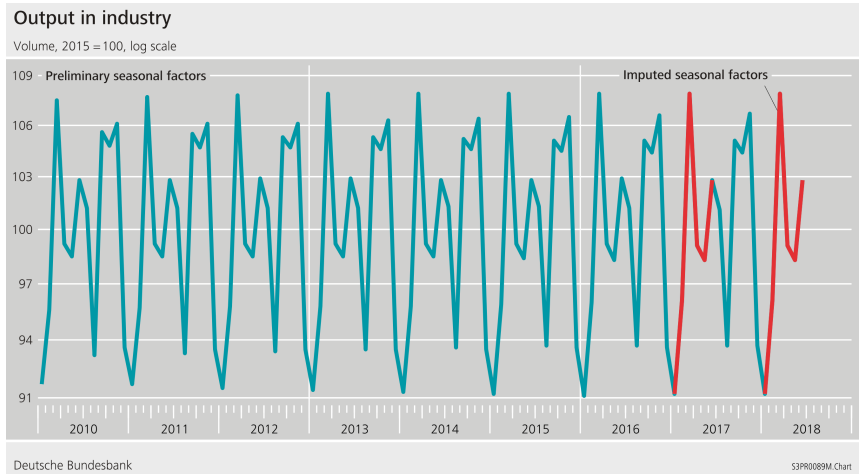
Volume, 2015 = 100, log scale



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S3PR0089J.Chart

## Step 3: seasonal component (III/III)



## Step 4: seasonally adjusted series

Preliminary seasonally adjusted figures

$$\hat{y}_t^{(sa)} = \frac{y_t}{\hat{s}_t}$$

Interpretation

- Modified unadjusted figures  $\leadsto$  Removal of preliminary seasonal

# Next loop

## Final UC estimates

- Preliminary estimates  $\rightsquigarrow$  Refinement

## User customisation

- Options  $\rightsquigarrow$  Extended
- Trend filters  $\rightsquigarrow$  Henderson types
- Seasonal filters  $\rightsquigarrow$  Period-specific
- Extreme SI ratios  $\rightsquigarrow$  Down-weighting, replacement

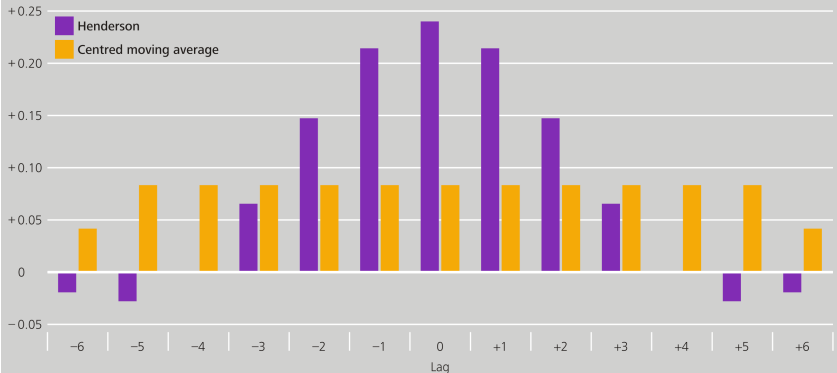
## Boundary issue

- Symmetric Henderson & seasonal filters  $\rightsquigarrow$  Asymmetric non-centred variants

# Henderson filters (I/II)

## Weights of X-11 trend filters

Symmetric 13-term filters



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# Henderson filters (II/II)

	Automatic selection rule		
I/C*	$[0, 1)$	$[1, 3.5)$	$[3.5, \infty)$
Monthly data	9-term	13-term	23-term
Quarterly data	5-term	5-term	7-term
* I/C is the ratio between the average absolute period-on-period changes of a temporary irregular and a temporary trend-cyclical component.			

## Interpretation

- I/C large  $\leadsto$  Dominance of irregular (i.e. long filter)
- I/C small  $\leadsto$  Dominance of trend-cycle (i.e. short filter)

# Seasonal filters (I/III)

## Weights of X-11 seasonal filters

Symmetric filters for monthly series



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## Seasonal filters (II/III)

	Automatic selection rule				
I/S*	$[0, 2.5)$	$[2.5, 3.5]$	$(3.5, 5.5)$	$[5.5, 6.5]$	$(6.5, \infty)$
Monthly data	$3 \times 3$	☹	$3 \times 5$	☹	$3 \times 9$
Quarterly data	$3 \times 3$	☹	$3 \times 5$	☹	$3 \times 9$

\* I/S is the ratio between the average absolute year-on-year changes of a temporary irregular and a temporary seasonal component. ☹  $\leadsto$  Maximum of five I/S recalculations under omission of the respective last year, application of the  $3 \times 5$  seasonal filter if still no decision is found.

### Interpretation

- I/S large  $\leadsto$  Dominance of irregular (i.e. long filter)
- I/S small  $\leadsto$  Dominance of seasonal (i.e. short filter)

# Seasonal filters (III/III)

## Seasonal factors (D 10) vs. SI ratios (D 8)

- Long-term evolution  $\leadsto$  Reflection
- Current end  $\leadsto$  Typical behaviour

## Airline model

- Parameter estimates  $\leadsto$  Guidance
- Details  $\leadsto$  ARIMA part (Module II)

## Additional information

- Data  $\leadsto$  Length
- Seasonality  $\leadsto$  Weak degree, changes (e.g. structural breaks)

# ■ Extreme SI ratios (I/IV)

## Identification

- Irregular  $\leadsto$  Large deviation from expectation
- Benchmark  $\leadsto$  Moving standard deviation ( $\sigma_t$ )
- Tolerances  $\leadsto$  Lower, upper  $\sigma$ -limit ( $L_\sigma, U_\sigma$ )

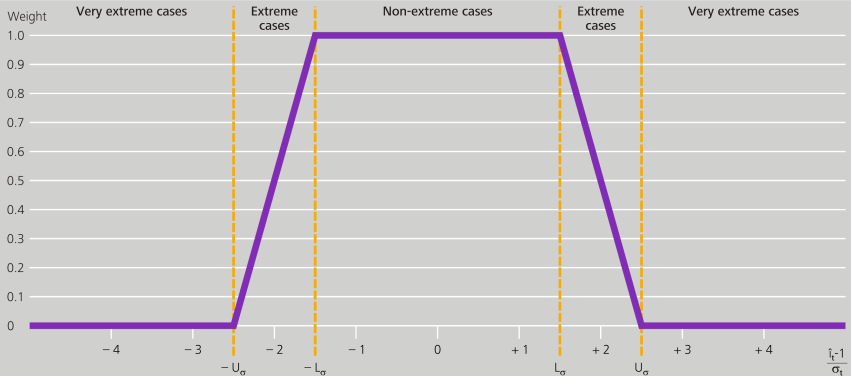
## Replacement value (D 9)

- Extreme SI ratio  $\leadsto$  Weight  $\in [0, 1)$  (C 17)
- Four non-extreme SI ratios (same period)  $\leadsto$  Weight = 1

# Extreme SI ratios (II/IV)

## Basic idea of weight assignment

X-11 defaults



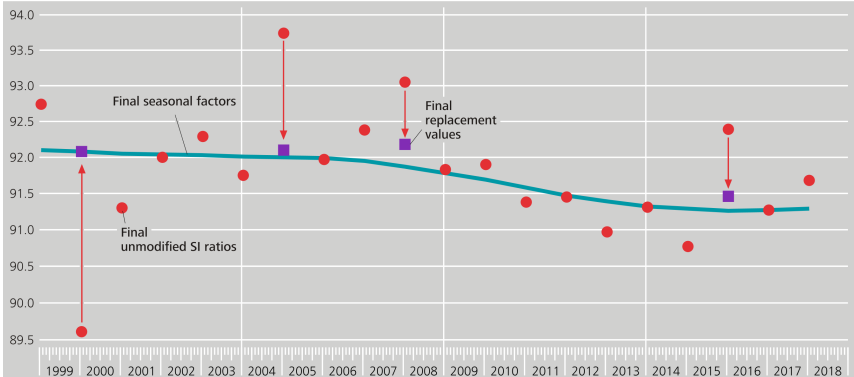
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# Extreme SI ratios (III/IV)

## Output in industry

Volume, 2015 = 100, log scale, January data of each year



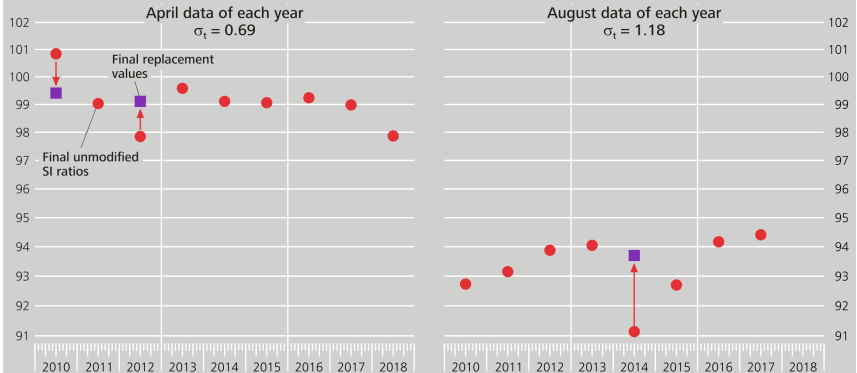
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# Extreme SI ratios (IV/IV)

## Output in industry

Volume, 2015 = 100, log scale











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S3PRO089V.Chart

# References (I/II)

## First reading

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