

Package ‘PredictiveDGP’

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Title Predictive DGPs exhibiting various distributions,
contemporaneous correlations and persistency

Version 1.0.0

Description This package generates the data vectors Y and X using a simple predictive regression model with no intercept and a single regressor. The regressor follows an AR(1) process with no trend and intercept. This framework was initially studied by Mankiw and Shapiro (1986). For each R function, the predictor's errors are distributed according to a standard Normal distribution, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression are changed according to the function of choice. The degree of contemporaneous correlation and persistency of the regressors is in the hands of the investigator.

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RdMacros Rdpack

License GPL (>= 3)

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BIVDGP

*Normal errors with break in variance***Description**

The processes y and x are generated by a predictive regression of the form $y_t = \beta + x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ for $t = 1, \dots, T$, in which the regressors follow an AR(1) process - i.e. $x_t = \theta x_{t-1} + u_t$. The predictor's errors are distributed according to $u_t \sim N(0, 1)$, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression, ε_t , are distributed $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, 1)$ for $t \neq T/2$ and $\varepsilon_t \sim 1000N(0, 1)$ for $t = T/2$ respectively. An example of standard Normal disturbances with break in variance can be found in Dufour and Taamouti (2010). The initial value of the process x is generated by $x_0 = \frac{w_0}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}$, where $w_t \sim N(0, 1)$. Finally, the contemporaneous correlation between the disturbances ε_t and u_t is captured by $\rho\varepsilon_t + w_t\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$.

Usage

```
BIVDGP(n, beta, theta, rho)
```

Arguments

n	the number of observations.
beta	the regressor coefficient of the predictive regression.
theta	the autocorrelation coefficient of the predictor.
rho	the contemporaneous correlation coefficient.

References

Jean-Marie Dufour, Abderrahim Taamouti (2010). "Exact optimal inference in regression models under heteroskedasticity and non-normality of unknown form." *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **54**(11), 2532–2553.

Examples

```
BIVDGP(50, 0.5, 0.999, 0.9)
```

CauchyDGP

*Cauchy errors***Description**

The processes y and x are generated by a predictive regression of the form $y_t = \beta + x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ for $t = 1, \dots, T$, in which the regressors follow an AR(1) process - i.e. $x_t = \theta x_{t-1} + u_t$. The predictor's errors are distributed according to $u_t \sim N(0, 1)$, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression, ε_t , are distributed $\varepsilon_t \sim \text{Cauchy}$. An example of a predictive regression DGP with Cauchy perturbations can be found in Campbell and Dufour (1995). The initial value of the process x is generated by $x_0 = \frac{w_0}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}$, where $w_t \sim N(0, 1)$. Finally, the contemporaneous correlation between the disturbances ε_t and u_t is captured by $\rho\varepsilon_t + w_t\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$.

Usage

CauchyDGP(n, beta, theta, rho)

Arguments

n	the number of observations.
beta	the regressor coefficient of the predictive regression.
theta	the autocorrelation coefficient of the predictor.
rho	the contemporaneous correlation coefficient.

References

Bryan Campbell, Jean-Marie Dufour (1995). “Exact nonparametric orthogonality and random walk tests.” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, **77**(1), 1–16.

Examples

CauchyDGP(50, 0.5, 0.999, 0.9)

ExpVarDGP

Normal errors with exponential variance

Description

The processes y and x are generated by a predictive regression of the form $y_t = \beta + x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ for $t = 1, \dots, T$, in which the regressors follow an AR(1) process - i.e. $x_t = \theta x_{t-1} + u_t$. The predictor's errors are distributed according to $u_t \sim N(0, 1)$, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression, ε_t , are distributed $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$, where $\sigma_t = \exp(0.5t)$. Examples of DGPs with Normal disturbances and exponential variance can be found in Dufour and Taamouti (2010) and Coudin and Dufour (2009). The initial value of the process x is generated by $x_0 = \frac{w_0}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}$, where $w_t \sim N(0, 1)$. Finally, the contemporaneous correlation between the disturbances ε_t and u_t is captured by $\rho\varepsilon_t + w_t\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$.

Usage

ExpVarDGP(n, beta, theta, rho)

Arguments

n	the number of observations.
beta	the regressor coefficient of the predictive regression.
theta	the autocorrelation coefficient of the predictor.
rho	the contemporaneous correlation coefficient.

References

Elise Coudin, Jean-Marie Dufour (2009). “Finite-sample distribution-free inference in linear median regressions under heteroscedasticity and non-linear dependence of unknown form.” *The Econometrics Journal*, **12**, S19–S49.

Jean-Marie Dufour, Abderrahim Taamouti (2010). “Exact optimal inference in regression models under heteroskedasticity and non-normality of unknown form.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **54**(11), 2532–2553.

Examples

```
ExpVarDGP(50, 0.5, 0.999, 0.9)
```

GarchDGP

Normal errors with stationary GARCH(1,1) variance

Description

The processes y and x are generated by a predictive regression of the form $y_t = \beta + x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ for $t = 1, \dots, T$, in which the regressors follow an AR(1) process - i.e. $x_t = \theta x_{t-1} + u_t$. The predictor's errors are distributed according to $u_t \sim N(0, 1)$, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression, ε_t , are distributed $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_t^2)$, where $\sigma_t^2 = 0.00037 + 0.0888\varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + 0.9024\sigma_{t-1}^2$. Examples of DGPs with Normal disturbances and stationary GARCH(1,1) variance can be found in Dufour and Taamouti (2010) and Coudin and Dufour (2009). The initial value of the process x is generated by $x_0 = \frac{w_0}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}$, where $w_t \sim N(0, 1)$. Finally, the contemporaneous correlation between the disturbances ε_t and u_t is captured by $\rho\varepsilon_t + w_t\sqrt{1-\rho^2}$.

Usage

```
GarchDGP(n, beta, theta, rho)
```

Arguments

n	the number of observations.
beta	the regressor coefficient of the predictive regression.
theta	the autocorrelation coefficient of the predictor.
rho	the contemporaneous correlation coefficient.

References

Elise Coudin, Jean-Marie Dufour (2009). “Finite-sample distribution-free inference in linear median regressions under heteroscedasticity and non-linear dependence of unknown form.” *The Econometrics Journal*, **12**, S19–S49.

Jean-Marie Dufour, Abderrahim Taamouti (2010). “Exact optimal inference in regression models under heteroskedasticity and non-normality of unknown form.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **54**(11), 2532–2553.

Examples

```
GarchDGP(50, 0.5, 0.999, 0.9)
```

MixtureDGP

Mixture of Cauchy and Normal errors

Description

The processes y and x are generated by a predictive regression of the form $y_t = \beta + x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ for $t = 1, \dots, T$, in which the regressors follow an AR(1) process - i.e. $x_t = \theta x_{t-1} + u_t$. The predictor's errors are distributed according to $u_t \sim N(0, 1)$, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression, ε_t , are distributed $\varepsilon_t \sim s_t |\varepsilon_t^C| - (1 - s_t) |\varepsilon_t^N|$, where $P(s_t = 0) = P(s_t = 1) = 0.5$ for all t . An example of a DGP with mixture perturbations can be found in Dufour and Taamouti (2010). The initial value of the process x is generated by $x_0 = \frac{w_0}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}$, where $w_t \sim N(0, 1)$. Finally, the contemporaneous correlation between the disturbances ε_t and u_t is captured by $\rho \varepsilon_t + w_t \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$.

Usage

```
MixtureDGP(n, beta, theta, rho)
```

Arguments

n	the number of observations.
beta	the regressor coefficient of the predictive regression.
theta	the autocorrelation coefficient of the predictor.
rho	the contemporaneous correlation coefficient.

References

Jean-Marie Dufour, Abderrahim Taamouti (2010). "Exact optimal inference in regression models under heteroskedasticity and non-normality of unknown form." *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **54**(11), 2532–2553.

Examples

```
MixtureDGP(50, 0.5, 0.999, 0.9)
```

NormalDGP

*Standard Normal errors***Description**

The processes y and x are generated by a predictive regression of the form $y_t = \beta + x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ for $t = 1, \dots, T$, in which the regressors follow an AR(1) process - i.e. $x_t = \theta x_{t-1} + u_t$. The predictor's errors are distributed according to $u_t \sim N(0, 1)$, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression, ε_t , are distributed $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, 1)$. The initial value of the process x is generated by $x_0 = \frac{w_0}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}$, where $w_t \sim N(0, 1)$. Finally, the contemporaneous correlation between the disturbances ε_t and u_t is captured by $u_t = \rho \varepsilon_t + w_t \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$.

Usage

```
NormalDGP(n, beta, theta, rho)
```

Arguments

n	the number of observations.
beta	the regressor coefficient of the predictive regression.
theta	the autocorrelation coefficient of the predictor.
rho	the contemporaneous correlation coefficient.

References

There are no references for Rd macro \insertAllCites on this help page.

Examples

```
NormalDGP(50, 0.5, 0.999, 0.9)
```

StudentDGP

*Student's $t(2)$ errors***Description**

The processes y and x are generated by a predictive regression of the form $y_t = \beta + x_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ for $t = 1, \dots, T$, in which the regressors follow an AR(1) process - i.e. $x_t = \theta x_{t-1} + u_t$. The predictor's errors are distributed according to $u_t \sim N(0, 1)$, whereas the disturbances of the predictive regression, ε_t , are distributed $\varepsilon_t \sim t(2)$. An example of a predictive regression DGP with $t(3)$ perturbations can be found in Campbell and Dufour (1995). Outside a predictive regression framework, $t(2)$ disturbances have further been considered in Dufour and Taamouti (2010). The initial value of the process x is generated by $x_0 = \frac{w_0}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}$, where $w_t \sim N(0, 1)$. Finally, the contemporaneous correlation between the disturbances ε_t and u_t is captured by $\rho \varepsilon_t + w_t \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$.

Usage

StudentDGP(n, beta, theta, rho)

Arguments

n	the number of observations.
beta	the regressor coefficient of the predictive regression.
theta	the autocorrelation coefficient of the predictor.
rho	the contemporaneous correlation coefficient.

References

Bryan Campbell, Jean-Marie Dufour (1995). “Exact nonparametric orthogonality and random walk tests.” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, **77**(1), 1–16.

Jean-Marie Dufour, Abderrahim Taamouti (2010). “Exact optimal inference in regression models under heteroskedasticity and non-normality of unknown form.” *Computational Statistics & Data Analysis*, **54**(11), 2532–2553.

Examples

StudentDGP(50, 0.5, 0.999, 0.9)

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