# Improving Bayesian Procedures to Detect Breakpoints in Time Series Data

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### Acknowledgements

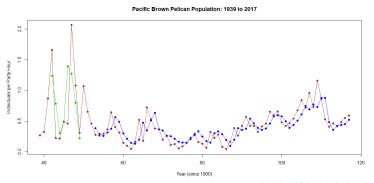
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- 1 Project Overview
- 2 Progress and Results
- 3 Conclusion and Further Research

#### Definition

**Breakpoints** (also known as Change Points) are points in time where the model changes.

Breakpoints are significant changes in time series data



### How do we find Breakpoints?

Expert Opinion: breakpoints are approximated by experts in a specific field based on historical knowledge.

#### What is Bai-Perron Test?

#### Definition

**Bai-Perron Test** is a general algorithm to find an optimal breakpoint set.

- 1 a frequentist approach
- 2 checks almost every single location for a breakpoint and returns the optimal set
- 3 requires a user to specify the number of breakpoints

### What are some common types of time series models?

**Auto-regressive** (AR) model: each output value depends linearly upon previous values and an independent error term

## **AR(1)**

$$x_t = \phi x_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

**Moving average** (MA) model: output value depends linearly upon previous error terms

## MA(1)

$$x_t = \epsilon_t + \theta \epsilon_{t-1}$$



### Bayesian Adaptive Auto-Regression (BAAR)

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- A new breakpoint set is proposed at each step of the MCMC
  - birth, death, and move



### Bayesian Adaptive Auto-Regression (BAAR)

**BAAR** is a Bayesian method used to find the location and number of breakpoints in a time series.

- Metropolis-Hastings (a MCMC method for receiving a sequence of random samples from the probability distribution when direct sampling is difficult) ratio determines the set's acceptance
  - Acceptance Ratio

$$\textit{ratio} \approx \exp\Big(\frac{-\Delta \textit{BIC}}{2}\Big) \frac{\pi(\textit{K}_{\textit{n}})}{\pi(\textit{K}_{\textit{o}})} \frac{\pi(\tau_{\textit{n}}|\textit{K}_{\textit{n}})}{\pi(\tau_{\textit{o}}|\textit{K}_{\textit{o}})} \frac{q(\tau_{\textit{o}}\textit{K}_{\textit{o}}|\tau_{\textit{n}}\textit{K}_{\textit{n}})}{q(\tau_{\textit{n}}\textit{K}_{\textit{n}}|\tau_{\textit{o}}\textit{K}_{\textit{o}})}$$



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Hence, a distribution of possible breakpoints locations can be obtained



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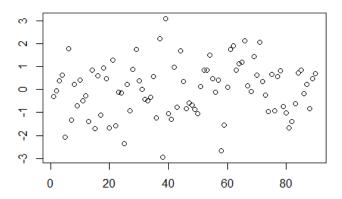
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- Somewhat similar to BAAR in starting breakpoint and Metropolis-Hastings procedures
- Uses a Metropolis-Hastings procedure within a Gibbs sampler procedure to generate new coefficients
- Can handle seasonal/cyclical datasets
- Improves the Bayesian adaptive algorithm compatibility with various kinds of datasets



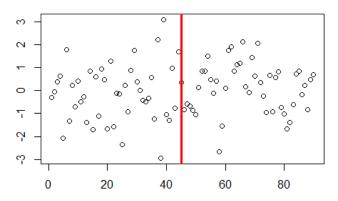
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Where do you think a Breakpoint is located?

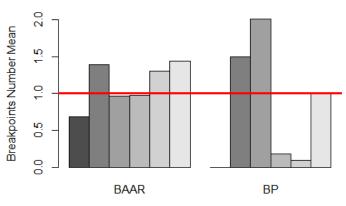




How did you do?

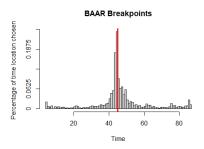


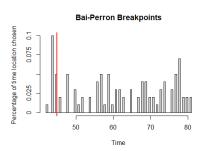
### BAAR vs. BP Breakpoints Mean



Standard Devation=1,Breakpoint at 45







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#### Conclusion

- BAAR correctly identifies breakpoints with greater accuracy than existing algorithms (i.e. Bai-Perron)
- BAMA still a work in progress, in part due to COVID outbreak

#### Before JMM Plans

- Conduct stress testing on BAMA
- 2 Run BAAR simulations on World Health Organization (WHO) dataset of suicide rates among 15-24 year olds in the United States of America
- 3 Pick a case study on real data use on BAMA
- 4 If time permits, author an R package containing the BAAR and BAMA algorithms



#### Further Research

- Improve starting point of the BAAR algorithm
- Expand BAAR and BAMA techniques to more complicated ARMA and ARIMA models

#### References

Bai, J. and Perron, P., (2003). *Computation and analysis of multiple structural change models*. Journal of applied econometrics, 18(1), pp.1-22.

### Any Questions?

