

memochange: An R package for estimation procedures and tests for persistent time series

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Summary

For modeling and forecasting time series it is essential to know whether the series are stationary or non-stationary since many commonly applied statistical methods (such as OLS) are invalid under non-stationarity. Two features that cause a time series to be non-stationary are considered here. On the one hand a time series can be subject to a change in mean, i.e. the expected value of the series changes over time. On the other hand a time series can be subject to a break in the autocovariance often referred to as a change in persistence, i.e. the dependence structure of the series changes over time. Potential examples for both a change in mean and a change in persistence can be found in Figure 1.

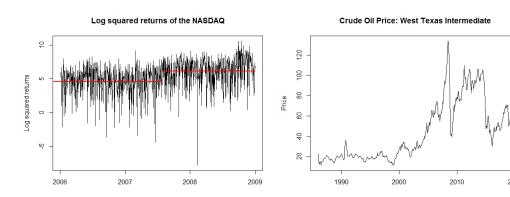


Figure 1: Left: log squared returns of the NASDAQ index between 2006 and 2009, right: crude oil price over time.

The left plot presents the daily log squared returns of the NASDAQ index between 2006 and 2009. It can be seen that in the second part of the series the mean of the log squared return seems to be larger than in the first part of the series. This is evidence for a change in mean, which is likely to be caused by the financial crisis started in August 2007. The right plot shows the monthly price of crude oil between 1986 and 2019. It can be seen that the series is more variable in the second part from year 2000 onwards. This might be caused by a change in the autocovariance structure (i.e. a change in persistence) of the series.

The memochange package is an R (R Core Team, 2019) package that identifies such changes in mean and persistence. This helps to avoid model misspecification and improves forecasts of the time series. Concerning change in persistence it implements the tests and breakpoint estimators by Leybourne, Kim, Smith, & Newbold (2003), Busetti & Taylor (2004), Leybourne & Taylor (2004), Harvey, Leybourne, & Taylor (2006), Leybourne, Taylor, & Kim (2007), Sibbertsen & Kruse (2009), and Martins & Rodrigues (2014). Concerning change in mean it



implements the tests by Horváth & Kokoszka (1997), Wang (2008), Shao (2011), Dehling, Rooch, & Taqqu (2013), Iacone, Leybourne, & Taylor (2014), Betken (2016), Wenger, Leschinski, & Sibbertsen (2018), and Wenger & Leschinski (2019).

A related package is the strucchange package (Zeileis, Leisch, Hornik, & Kleiber, 2002), which also identifies changes in mean. However, the procedures the memochange package implements allow for valid inference in a more general setting. More detailed information can be found in the vignettes of the memochange package. Procedures that are able to identify a change in persistence are not implemented in any package so far to the best of our knowledge.

Besides the series featured in Figure 1, there is a wide range of macroeconomic and financial time series where the implemented tests can respectively should be applied. This includes beta, inflation rates, trading volume, and volatilities, among others. Recent scholarly publications that apply the approaches that the memochange package implements are, for example, Sibbertsen, Wegener, & Basse (2014), Baillie, Calonaci, Cho, & Rho (2019), and Wenger & Leschinski (2019).

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