

Angelika Meraner,  
Gregor de Cillia, Markus  
Fröhlich, Alexander  
Kowarik  
Statistics Austria

Vienna  
December 2020

## persephone

Seasonal Adjustment with an  
Object-oriented Wrapper for RJDemetra

Improve or replace R-package x12 currently used at Statistics Austria for seasonal adjustment.

Requirements:

- Easy processing of multiple time series during the production of seasonally adjusted estimates in an official statistics setting
- Support of hierarchical time series
- Weighted aggregate series
- R environment

Release of **RJDemetra**, an R interface to JDemetra+ → Availability of Eurostat-recommended JDemetra+ seasonal adjustment (SA) software for R users.

→ Build wrapper around **RJDemetra** to fit our needs

R-package **persephone** builds on top of **RJDemetra**.

- **persephone** provides SA-infrastructure for official statistics, i.e. dealing with multiple (hierarchical) monthly/quarterly time series
- Functions of **RJDemetra** performing SA are called in the background.
- Available on <https://github.com/statistikat/persephone> (still under development)

- Objects of class `persephone` can be constructed from only one or multiple time series.
  - Multiple time series can be connected through a certain hierarchy and weights can be assigned.
  - Batch objects without a hierarchy can be represented as objects with a flat hierarchy at the moment (this will be improved in the future).
1. 'Single' persephone objects are constructed with the functions `per_x13()` or `per_tramo()` depending on the choice of SA method (X-13-ARIMA-SEATS or TRAMO-SEATS).
  2. Multiple 'single' objects can then be combined with `per_hts()` to build a hierarchical persephone object.

Examples in the following slides:

- Example 1: Persephone Single Object
- Example 2: Persephone Hierarchical Object

Create a persephone 'single' object from a univariate time series object.

- A predefined JDemetra+ model specification has to be provided by the user, e.g. "RSA3" (Log/level detection = automatic, Outliers detection = automatic, Calendar effects = NA, ARIMA = automatic).

```
data(AirPassengers, package = "datasets")  
obj_x13 <- per_x13(AirPassengers, "RSA3")
```

- Now different methods can be called for the persephone object `obj_x13`, most importantly the `run()` method which performs the SA.

```
obj_x13$run()
```

- The `output` field gives access to the original output object from **RJDemetra**.

```
obj_x13$output$regarima
```

```
## y = regression model + arima (0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)
## Log-transformation: yes
## Coefficients:
## Estimate Std. Error
## Theta(1) -0.4018 0.081
## BTheta(1) -0.5569 0.078
##
##
## Residual standard error: 0.03672 on 128 degrees of freedom
## Log likelihood = 244.7, aic = 987.2 aicc = 987.4,
## bic(corrected for length) = -6.535
```

- We can change the predefined JD+ parameter settings with the `updateParams()` method. In this example we include some random outliers.

```
obj_x13$updateParams(usrdef.outliersEnabled = TRUE,  
                    usrdef.outliersType = c("AO", "LS", "LS"),  
                    usrdef.outliersDate=c("1950-01-01",  
                                           "1955-04-01",  
                                           "1959-10-01"))  
  
obj_x13$run()
```



The output shows that the outliers are now included in the model.

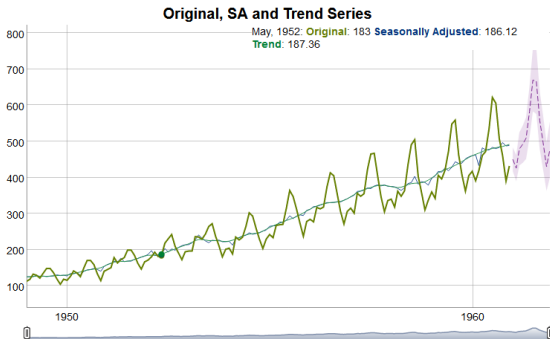
```
obj_x13$output$regarima
```

```
## y = regression model + arima (0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)
## Log-transformation: yes
## Coefficients:
## Estimate Std. Error
## Theta(1) -0.3914 0.082
## BTheta(1) -0.5619 0.079
##
## Estimate Std. Error
## A0 (1-1950) -0.056775 0.029
## LS (4-1955) 0.023172 0.030
## LS (10-1959) 0.001298 0.031
##
##
## Residual standard error: 0.03607 on 125 degrees of freedom
## Log likelihood = 247, aic = 988.6 aicc = 989.3, bic(corrected
for length) = -6.458
```

## Example 1: Persephone Single Object

- Several plot methods have been implemented with the focus on using interactive tools, e.g. the default S3 generic `plot()` shows a zoomable line representation of the series.

```
plot(obj_x13)
```



### Other plot functions:

- `plotResiduals()`: Several interactive plots in connection with residuals for a persephone object
- `plotSeasIrrCal()`: Interactive plot of the seasonal component, irregular component and calendar effects for a persephone object
- `plotSiRatios()`: Interactive plot of SI-ratios (and, in case of x11, of seasonal factors) by period
- `plotSpectrum()`: Spectral Plots

Create a hierarchical persephone object e.g. from a list of persephone 'single' objects.

- Data included in the package to be used for examples and tests:
  - `pi_caladj`, `pi_sa`, `pi_unadj`. They are multiple time series objects of the volume index of production for total industry (except construction) of the EU-28 countries from Jan 2000 to June 2019 (monthly data published by Eurostat).
  - The corresponding weights `weights_pi_ea19`, `weights_pi_eu28`.
- For this example we use the calendar adjusted data `pi_caladj` after performing some preadjustments.

Preadjustments because of missing values and for the sake of readability.

```
pi_caladj_orig <- pi_caladj
pi_caladj <- pi_caladj[, -c(1:2)]
pi_caladj <- window(pi_caladj, end = c(2019, 5))
# Euro-Area Countries
ea19 <- weights_pi_ea19$country
# EU-28 Countries
eu28 <- weights_pi_eu28$country
```

- We generate a list of persephone single objects with x13 as method for all countries' time series.

```
ts_28 <- lapply(pi_caladj, per_x13, template = "RSA3")
```

- We aggregate the Euro-area (EA-19) countries and set the method to be used for the direct adjustment of the aggregate series to x13 as well.

```
hts_EA19 <- per_hts(list = ts_28[ea19], method = "x13")
```

- We then generate our final hierarchical persephone object `hts_EU28` which consists of the Euro-area countries as a hierarchical object and the remaining 9 countries as single objects.

```
non_ea19 <- eu28[which(!eu28 %in% ea19)]  
non_ea19
```

```
## [1] "BG" "CZ" "DK" "HR" "HU" "PL" "RO" "SE" "UK"
```

```
hts_EU28 <- per_hts(list = c(EA19 = hts_EA19, ts_28[non_ea19]))
```

## Example 2: Persephone Hierarchical Object

- The structure of this object is represented in the `print` output. The “blank” component is the overall total.

```
hts_EU28
```

```
## component run class
## FALSE hierarchicalTimeSeries
## EA19 FALSE hierarchicalTimeSeries
## EA19/BE FALSE x13Single
## EA19/DE FALSE x13Single
## EA19/EE FALSE x13Single
## EA19/IE FALSE x13Single
## EA19/EL FALSE x13Single
## EA19/ES FALSE x13Single
## EA19/FR FALSE x13Single
## EA19/IT FALSE x13Single
## EA19/CY FALSE x13Single
## EA19/LT FALSE x13Single
## EA19/LV FALSE x13Single
## EA19/LU FALSE x13Single
## EA19/MT FALSE x13Single
## EA19/NL FALSE x13Single
## EA19/AT FALSE x13Single
## EA19/PT FALSE x13Single
## EA19/SI FALSE x13Single
## EA19/SK FALSE x13Single
## EA19/FI FALSE x13Single
## BG FALSE x13Single
## CZ FALSE x13Single
## DK FALSE x13Single
## HR FALSE x13Single
## HU FALSE x13Single
```



The following methods can be called for the hierarchical persephone object:

- perform a run, i.e. perform SA.

```
hts_EU28$run()
```

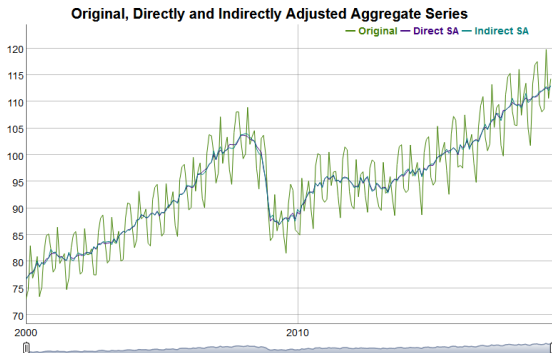
- generate a plot comparing original, directly and indirectly adjusted series.
- generate a Eurostat Quality Report.

More methods directed specifically at multiple (hierarchical) time series still need to be implemented/developed.

## Example 2: Persephone Hierarchical Object

- General comparison line chart called through the S3 generic `plot()` (only plot function for hierarchical persephone objects at the moment)

```
plot(hts_EU28)
```



- Generate Eurostat Quality Report with the function

```
generate_qr_table().
```

```
head(generate_qr_table(hts_EU28), n = 4)
```

```
## component Method Period Nobs Start End Log.Transformation ARIMA.Model
## 1 TS 12 233 1-2000 5-2019 TRUE (0 1 1)(0 1 1)
## 2 EA19 x13 12 233 1-2000 5-2019 FALSE (1 1 0)(0 1 1)
## 3 EA19/BE x13 12 233 1-2000 5-2019 FALSE (0 1 1)(0 1 1)
## 4 EA19/DE x13 12 233 1-2000 5-2019 TRUE (1 1 2)(0 1 1)
## LeapYear MovingHoliday NbTD Noutliers Outlier1 Outlier2 Outlier3
## 1 FALSE TRUE 6 4 LS (11-2008) LS (12-2008) LS (1-2009)
## 2 TRUE TRUE 7 2 LS (11-2008) TC (11-2008) <NA>
## 3 FALSE FALSE 0 2 LS (11-2008) AO (5-2009) <NA>
## 4 FALSE FALSE 0 2 LS (1-2009) LS (11-2008) <NA>
## CombinedTest_SI Residual.Seasonality Residual.TD.Effect Q.Stat
## 1 Present No No NA
## 2 Present No No 0.16
## 3 Present No Yes 0.35
## 4 Present No Yes 0.22
## Final.Henderson.Filter Stage.2.Henderson.Filter Seasonal.Filter Max.Adj
## 1 <NA> <NA> <NA> 14%
## 2 H13 H13 3x5 19%
## 3 H13 H13 3x5 14%
## 4 H13 H13 3x5 9%
```

## Example 2: Persephone Hierarchical Object

Methods developed for univariate analysis can be used by accessing the components of a hierarchical persephone object.

Example: Generate Eurostat Quality Report with the function `generate_qr_table()` for only one of the components, e.g. the persephone 'single' object for Belgium.

```
generate_qr_table(hts_EU28$get_component("EA19/BE"))
```

```
## component Method Period Nobs Start End
## 1 x13 12 233 1-2000 5-2019
## Log.Transformation ARIMA.Model LeapYear MovingHoliday
## 1 FALSE (0 1 1)(0 1 1) FALSE FALSE
## NbTD Noutliers Outlier1 Outlier2 Outlier3
## 1 0 2 LS (11-2008) A0 (5-2009) <NA>
## CombinedTest_SI Residual.Seasonality Residual.TD.Effect
## 1 Present No Yes
## Q.Stat Final.Henderson.Filter Stage.2.Henderson.Filter
## 1 0.35 H13 H13
## Seasonal.Filter Max.Adj
## 1 3x5 14%
```

With **persephone** we can also generate weighted aggregates, e.g. for indices.

The `weights` argument of `per_hts()` is used for this purpose.

- Time-invariant weights -> vector (mts object with same weight for each time point created internally)
- Time-variant weights -> mts object (or named list of ts objects)

We can have a look at the weights of an object by accessing the `weights` field.

```
hts_EU28$weights
```

A couple of time-invariant weights are included in the package as example data sets: `weights_pi_ea19`, `weights_pi_eu28`.

- Diagnostics for hierarchical time series
- Benchmark method for direct adjustments
- Indirect adjustment of chain-linked indices
- Pure batch objects
- Summary method
- Dashboard for large numbers of time series

Please address queries to:  
Angelika Meraner, Gregor de Cillia,  
Markus Fröhlich, Alexander Kowarik

Contact information:  
Guglgasse 13, 1110 Wien  
phone: +43 (1) 71128-7186  
[angelika.meraner@statistik.gv.at](mailto:angelika.meraner@statistik.gv.at)

## persephone

Seasonal Adjustment with an  
Object-oriented Wrapper for RJDemetra