Package ‘FAVAR’

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R topics documented:

ar2ma ................................................................. 2
BGM ................................................................. 3
BVAR ................................................................. 4
coef.favar .......................................................... 5
FAVAR .............................................................. 5
GI ................................................................. 8
irf ............................................................... 9
irf_single ......................................................... 10
Description

Convert auto regression (AR) coefficients to moving average (MA) coefficients

Usage

ar2ma(ar, p, n = 11, CharValue = TRUE)

Arguments

ar AR coefficients matrix which is k x kp dimension, k is numbers of variables, and no constant.
p lags orders of AR.
n lags orders of MA generated.
CharValue logical value, whether compute character value.

Details

the formula is,

\[ A_s = F_1 * A_{s-1} + F_2 * A_{s-2} + ... + F_p * A_{s-p} \]

where A is MA coefficients, F is AR coefficients.

Value

a matrix which is MA coefficients.

Examples

```r
require(vars)
data(Canada)
ar <- Bcoef(VAR(Canada, p = 2, type = "none"))
ar
ar2ma(ar, p = 2)
```
Description

$X$ may include some information related with $R$. The function extract factors from $X$ which is not related with $R$ by iteration based on Boivin et al. (2009).

Usage

```
BGM(X, R, K = 2, tolerance = 0.001, nmax = 100)
```

Arguments

- `X` a large matrix from which principle components are extracted.
- `R` a numeric vector which we are interesting in, for example interest rates.
- `K` the number of extracted principle components.
- `tolerance` the difference between factors when iterating.
- `nmax` the max iterations, see details.

Details

The algorithm is as follows:

1. Extract the first $K$ principal components noted $F^{(0)}_t$ from $X$.
2. Regress $X$ on $F^{(0)}_t$ and $R_t$, and get regression coefficients $\beta_R^{(0)}$ of $R_t$.
3. compute $X^{(0)}_t = X_t - R_t \beta_R$.
4. Extract the first $K$ principal components noted $F^{(1)}_t$ from $X^{(0)}_t$.
5. repeat step 2 - step 4 until precision you want.

Value

the first $K$ principle components, i.e. $F^{(n)}_t$, not containing the information $R$.

References


Examples

```
data('regdata')
BGM(X = regdata[,1:115], R = regdata[,ncol(regdata)], K = 2)
```
Description

Estimate a VAR base on Bayesian method

Usage

BVAR(
  data,  
  plag = 2,  
  iter = 10000,  
  burnin = 5000,  
  prior = list(b0 = 0, vb0 = 0, nu0 = 0, s0 = 0, mn = list(kappa0 = NULL, kappa1 = NULL)),  
  ncores = 1
)

Arguments

data a ts object which include all endogenous variables in VAR
plag a lag order in VAR
iter iterations of the MCMC
burnin the first random draws discarded in MCMC
prior a list whose elements is named. b0 is the prior of mean of $\beta$, and vb0 is the prior of the variance of $\beta$. nu0 is the degree of freedom of Wishart distribution for $\Sigma^{-1}$, i.e., a shape parameter, and s0^{-1} is scale parameters for the Wishart distribution. mn sets the Minnesota prior. If prior$mn$kappa0 is not NULL, b0, vb0 is neglected.
ncores the number of CPU cores in parallel computations.

Value

a list:

- $\Lambda$, the samples drawn for the coefficients of VAR
- sigma, the samples drawn for the variance-covariance of the coefficients of VAR
- sumrlt, a list include varcoef, varse, q25, q975 which are means, standard errors, 0.25 quantiles and 0.975 quantiles of $\Lambda$. 
**coef.favar**

*Extract Coefficients of a FAVAR Model*

**Description**

Extract Coefficients of a FAVAR Model

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'favar'
coef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: a class 'favar'.
- `...`: additional arguments affecting the coefficients produced.

**Value**

A list

- `fct_loading`: Factor loading matrix in a factor equation.
- `varcoef`: Regression coefficients in VAR equations.

---

**FAVAR**

*FAVAR*

**Description**

Estimate a FAVAR model by Bernanke et al. (2005).

**Usage**

```r
FAVAR(Y, X, fctmethod = "BBE", slowcode, K = 2, plag = 2, factorprior = list(b0 = 0, vb0 = NULL, c0 = 0.01, d0 = 0.01), varprior = list(b0 = 0, vb0 = 0, nu0 = 0, s0 = 0, mn = list(kappa0 = NULL, kappa1 = NULL)), nburn = 5000, nrep = 15000, standardize = TRUE, ncores = 1)
```
Arguments

\( Y \)
a matrix. Observable economic variables assumed to drive the dynamics of the economy.

\( X \)
a matrix. A large macro data set. The meanings of \( X \) and \( Y \) is same as ones of Bernanke et al. (2005).

\( \text{fctmethod} \)
'BBE' or 'BGM'. 'BBE' (default) means the factors extracted method by Bernanke et al. (2005), and 'BGM' means the factors extracted method by Boivin et al. (2009).

\( \text{slowcode} \)
a logical vector that identifies which columns of \( X \) are slow moving. Only when \( \text{fctmethod} \) is set as 'BBE', \( \text{slowcode} \) is valid.

\( K \)
the number of factors extracted from \( X \).

\( \text{plag} \)
the lag order in the VAR equation.

\( \text{factorprior} \)
A list whose elements is named sets the prior for the factor equation. \( b_0 \) is the prior of mean of regression coefficients \( \beta \), and \( vb0 \) is the prior of the variance of \( \beta \), and \( c0/2 \) and \( d0/2 \) are prior parameters of the variance of the error \( \sigma^2 \), and they are the shape and scale parameters of Gamma distribution, respectively.

\( \text{varprior} \)
A list whose elements is named sets the prior of VAR equations. \( b0 \) is the prior of mean of VAR coefficients \( \beta \), and \( vb0 \) is the prior of the variance of \( \beta \), it’s a scalar that means priors of variance is same, or a vector whose length equals the length of \( \beta \). \( nu0 \) is the degree of freedom of Wishart distribution for \( \Sigma^{-1} \), i.e., a shape parameter, and \( s0 \) is a inverse scale parameter for the Wishart distribution, and it’s a matrix with \( ncol(s0)=nrow(s0)= \) the number of endogenous variables in VAR. If it’s a scalar, it means the entry of the matrix is same. \( \text{mn} \) sets the Minnesota prior. If \( \text{varprior}\$mn\$kappa0 \) is not NULL, \( b0, vb0 \) is neglected. \( \text{mn} \’s \) element \( \text{kappa0} \) controls the tightness of the prior variance for self-variables lag coefficients, the prior variance is \( \kappa_0/\text{lag}^2 \), another element \( \text{kappa1} \) controls the cross-variables lag coefficients spread, the prior variance is \( \kappa_0 \kappa_1 \text{lag}^2 \sigma_2^2 \), \( m \neq n \). See details.

\( \text{nburn} \)
the number of the first random draws discarded in MCMC.

\( \text{nrep} \)
the number of the saved draws in MCMC.

\( \text{standardize} \)
Whether standardize? We suggest it does, because in the function VAR equation and factor equation both don’t include intercept.

\( \text{ncores} \)
the number of CPU cores in parallel computations.

Details

Here we simply state the prior distribution setting of VAR. VAR could be written by (Koop and Korobilis, 2010),

\[ y_t = Z_t \beta + \epsilon_t, \epsilon_t \sim N(0, \Sigma) \]

You can write down it according to data matrix,

\[ Y = Z \beta + \epsilon, \epsilon \sim N(0, I \otimes \Sigma) \]
FAVAR

where $Y = (y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_T)'$, $Z = (Z_1, Z_2, \cdots, Z_T)'$, $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_T)$. We assume that prior distribution of $\beta$ and $\Sigma^{-1}$ is,

$$
\beta \sim N(b_0, V_{b0}), \Sigma^{-1} \sim W(S_0^{-1}, \nu_0)
$$

Or you can set the Minnesota prior for variance of $\beta$, for example, for the $m$th equation in $y_t = Z_t \beta + \varepsilon_t$,

- $\kappa_0 \kappa_l^2$, $l$ is lag order, for own lags of endogenous variables
- $\kappa_{m1} \sigma^2_m / \sigma^2_n$, $m \neq n$, for lags of other endogenous variables in the $m$th equation, where $\sigma_m$ is the standard error for residuals of the $m$th equation.

Based on the priors, you could get corresponding post distribution for the parameters by Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithm. More details, see Koop and Korobilis (2010).

Value

An object of class "favar" containing the following components:

- varrlt A list. The estimation results of VAR including estimated coefficients $A$, their variance-covariance matrix $\sigma$, and other statistical summary for $A$.
- Lamb A array with 3 dimension. and Lamb[i,,] is factor loading matrix for factor equations in the $i$th sample of MCMC.
- factorx Extracted factors from $X$.
- model_info Model information containing nburn, nrep, $X, Y$ and $p$, the number of endogenous variables in the VAR.

References


See Also

summary.favar, coef.favar and irf. All of them are S3 methods of the "favar" object, and summary.favar that prints the estimation results of a FAVAR model, and coef.favar that extracts the coefficients in a FAVAR model, and irf that computes the impulse response in a FAVAR model.

Examples

# data('regdata')
# fit <- FAVAR(Y = regdata[,c("Inflation","Unemployment","Fed_funds")],
# X = regdata[,1:115], slowcode = slowcode,fctmethod = 'BBE',
# factorprior = list(b0 = 0, vb0 = NULL, c0 = 0.01, d0 = 0.01),
```r
# varprior = list(b0 = 0, vb0 = 10, nu0 = 0, s0 = 0),
# nrep = 15000, nburn = 5000, K = 2, plag = 2)
##---- print FAVAR estimation results------
# summary(fit,xvar = c(3,5))
##---- or extract coefficients------
# coef(fit)
##---- plot impulse response figure------
# library(patchwork)
# dt_irf <- irf(fit,resvar = c(2,9,10))
```

---

**Generalized Impulse Response Function (GIRF)**

**Description**

Compute GIRF of linear VAR by Koop et al. (1996)

**Usage**

```r
GI(ma, sig_u, imp_var = 1, unit = "sd")
```

**Arguments**

- `ma`: a list, it's MA coefficients from ar2ma
- `sig_u`: a covariance matrix from VAR models. Note the order of variables in `sig_u` is same with one of `ma[[i]]`.
- `imp_var`: a numerical scalar which specifies the impulse variable.
- `unit`: 'sd' is one standard deviation shock which is default, and 'one' is one unit shock.

**Value**

a data frame, its row is variables and its column is horizons.

**References**

### Description

Based on a shock to one standard deviation, compute the IRF.

### Usage

```r
irf(
  fit,
  irftype = "orth",
  tcode = "level",
  resvar = 1,
  impvar = NULL,
  nhor = 10,
  ci = 0.8,
  showplot = TRUE
)
```

### Arguments

- **fit**: a "favar" object.
- **irftype**: 'orth' is orthogonal IRF, and 'gen' is generalized IRF.
- **tcode**: a scalar 'level' or a vector whose length equal ncol(X)+ncol(Y). X,Y is the parameters of the FAVAR function. If the variable is taken the logarithm('ln') or the first difference of logarithm('Dln'), the IRF needs to return to its level value, and you can set the parameters. Default is 'level'.
- **resvar**: It's column indexes in cbind(XY) that specify response variables. It's a scalar or a vector. A change variable cause a change of another variable, and the former is viewed as impulse variable, the latter is viewed as response variable.
- **impvar**: Specify a impulse variable. A numeric scalar which is position of variables in VAR equation. If it's NULL that is default, its position is the last.
- **nhor**: IRF horizon, default is 10.
- **ci**: confidence interval, default is 0.8.
- **showplot**: whether show figure. TRUE is default. If multiple pictures would be printed, the package `patchwork` is needed to be loaded.

### Value

A list containing 2 elements. The first element is a object from `ggplot2::ggplot`, the second element is raw data for IRF.

### Examples

```r
# see FAVAR function
```
irf_single \hspace{1cm} \textit{Compute Impulse Response for Every Sample of MCMC}

**Description**

Compute Impulse Response for Every Sample of MCMC

**Usage**

\[
\text{irf\_single}(i, \ \text{varrlt}, \ \text{Lamb}, \ \text{Ynum}, \ \text{type} = "orth", \ \text{impvar} = 1, \ \text{nhor})
\]

**Arguments**

- \(i\): the \(i\)th sample in MCMC
- \(\text{varrlt}\): estimation results for VAR equations, and it's got by BayesVAR.
- \(\text{Lamb}\): a array with 3 dimension, and \(\text{Lamb}[i,,,]\) is factor loading matrix for factor equations.
- \(\text{Ynum}\): the \(\text{ncol}(Y)\).
- \(\text{type}\): 'orth' is orthogonal IRF, and 'gen' is generalized IRF.
- \(\text{impvar}\): a numeric scalar which is position of variables in VAR equation. If it's \text{NULL} that is default, its position is the last.
- \(\text{nhor}\): IRF horizon, default is \text{NULL}

**Value**

IRF matrix, the dimension is \(\text{ncol}(X\text{matrix}) + \text{ncol}(Y)\times\text{nhor}\).

---

regdata \hspace{1cm} \textit{Sample Data}

**Description**

A matrix containing a large macro data set \textit{regdata}.

**Usage**

\texttt{regdata}

**Format**

A matrix \texttt{regdata} with 190 rows and 118 variables,

\(X\) \(X\) is the first column through the 115th column in \texttt{regdata}, a large macro data set

\(Y\) \(Y\) is the 116th column through the 118th column in \texttt{regdata}, driving the dynamics of the economy.
slowcode

Source
https://sites.google.com/site/garykoop/home/computer-code-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slowcode</th>
<th>Slow-moving or Not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description
A logic vector, record the variables that are the 1st column through the 115th column in regdata is slow-moving or not.

Usage
slowcode

Format
An object of class logical of length 115.

Source
https://sites.google.com/site/garykoop/home/computer-code-2

summary.favar
Print Results of FAVAR

Description
S3 method for class "favar".

Usage
## S3 method for class 'favar'
summary(object, xvar = NULL, ...)

Arguments
- object: a "favar" object from function FAVAR.
- xvar: a numeric vector, which variables in X was printed. It’s a index. If it’s NULL, estimation results for X = F + Y is not printed.
- ...: additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Value
No return value, called for side effects
Examples

# see FAVAR function

---

**tcode**  
*Transformation Form for X*

**Description**

Record the transformation form for the 1st column through the 115th column in `regdata`, and 'level' is Level, 'ln' is logarithm, 'Dln' is first difference of logarithm.

**Usage**

tcode

**Format**

An object of class `character` of length 118.

**Source**

[https://sites.google.com/site/garykoop/home/computer-code-2](https://sites.google.com/site/garykoop/home/computer-code-2)
Index

* datasets
  - regdata, 10
  - slowcode, 11
  - tcode, 12

ar2ma, 2
BGM, 3
BVAR, 4
coef.favar, 5, 7
FAVAR, 5
GI, 8
irf, 7, 9
irf_single, 10
regdata, 10
slowcode, 11
summary.favar, 7, 11
tcode, 12