Package ‘acp’

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Title Autoregressive Conditional Poisson

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Description Analysis of count data exhibiting autoregressive properties, using the Autoregressive Conditional Poisson model (ACP(p,q)) proposed by Heinen (2003).

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Depends tseries,quantmod

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acp

Autoregressive Conditional Poisson (ACP) Regression

Description

Fit an ACP(p,q) regression model.
Usage

acp(x, ...)

# Default S3 method:
acp(x, y, p, q, startval, varopt, ...)

# S3 method for class 'formula'
acp(formula, data=list(), p, q, startval=NULL, varopt=T, family="acp", ...)

# S3 method for class 'acp'
print(x, ...)

# S3 method for class 'acp'
summary(object, ...)

# S3 method for class 'acp'
predict(object, newydata=NULL, newxdata=NULL, ...)

Arguments

x a numeric design matrix for the model.
y a numeric vector of responses.
p number of lags for the dependent variable.
q number of lags for the conditional mean.
startval a numeric vector of starting values. If not provided the package will obtain
starting values for the covariate parameters from a poisson regression and for
the autoregressive parameters from an arma(1,1) regression.
family A description of the specification to be used. If family="acp" or not provided an
Autoregressive Poisson regression will be estimated whereas if family="poisson"
a plain Poisson regression is provided.
formula a symbolic description of the model to be fit.
data an optional data frame containing the variables in the model.
varopt an optional logical operator T (TRUE) or F (FALSE) determining whether the
covariance matrix will be calculated (T) or not (F).
object an object of class "acp", i.e., a fitted model.
newxdata a data frame containing the covariates data upon which a static forecast will be
performed.
newydata a data frame containing the dependent variable upon which a static forecast will
be performed.
... not used.

details

This model has been proposed by Heinen (2003) for cases of count data exhibiting autoregressive
behaviour. As pointed by Cameron and Trivedi (1998), when a count data set exhibits time depen-
dence the plain Poisson regression is not adequate. Heinen (2003) proposed the ACP model in close
analogy to the Autoregressive Conditional Duration model (ACD) of Engle and Russel (1998) and
the GARCH model of Bollerslev (1986). The model can be also found in the international bibliog-
raphy as Integer GARCH (Fokianos and Fried, 2010).
Value

An object of class logreg, basically a list including elements

- coefficients: a named vector of coefficients
- vcov: covariance matrix of coefficients
- fitted.values: fitted values
- residuals: residuals
- logl: log-likelihood
- AIC: AKAIKE information criterion
- BIC: Bayesian information criterion

Author(s)

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References


Examples

data(polio)

trend=(1:168/168)
cos12=cos((2*pi*(1:168))/12)
sin12=sin((2*pi*(1:168))/12)
cos6=cos((2*pi*(1:168))/6)
sin6=sin((2*pi*(1:168))/6)

#Autoregressive Conditional Poisson Model with explaining covariates
polio_data<-data.frame(polio, trend, cos12, sin12, cos6, sin6)
mod1 <- acp(polio~-1+trend+cos12+sin12+cos6+sin6, data=polio_data, p = 1, q = 2)
summary(mod1)

#Static out-of-sample fit example
train<-data.frame(polio_data[c(1:119),])
Berkowitz

Description

Implements Berkowitz test (2001) for density evaluation.

Usage

Berkowitz(ydata, yhatdata, rep, ...)

Arguments

ydata a data frame containing the real values of the dependent variable.
yhatdata a data frame containing the fitted values of the dependent variable.
rep number of uniform distribution drawings.
... not used.
Details

Diebold et al. (1998) proposed a density evaluation method which consists in computing the sequence of cumulative probability of the observed counts under the assumed forecast distribution (Probability Transform Integral-PIT). If the density fit is adequate this sequence will be uniformly distributed and will have no-autocorrelation left neither in level nor when raised to integer powers. For this purpose intuitive graphical methods such as correlograms on the basis of the usual Bartlett confidence intervals, histograms and quantile-quantile (QQ) plots are used. In the case of discrete data Heinen et al. (2007) propose the use of a uniform zero-one continued extension as suggested by Denuit and Lambert (2005). Finally instead of using graphical tools for detecting uniformity and independence, Berkowitz (2001) applied a formal test for normality and independence of the inverse standard cumulative normal transform of the PIT sequence through the estimation of an AR(1) specification and the use of an LR test to the coefficients.

Value

P-value of the Likelihood Ratio test statistic based on the chi-square distribution with 3 degrees of freedom.

Author(s)

Siakoulis Vasileios

References


Examples

data(polio)
        #Create time trend and seasonality variables
        trend=1:168/168
        cos12=cos((2*pi*(1:168))/12)
        sin12=sin((2*pi*(1:168))/12)
        cos6=cos((2*pi*(1:168))/6)
        sin6=sin((2*pi*(1:168))/6)
        polio_data=data.frame(polio, trend, cos12, sin12, cos6, sin6)
        mod1 <- acp(polio=-1+trend+cos12+sin12+cos6+sin6, data=polio_data, p = 1 , q = 2)
        summary(mod1)
        Berkowitz(polio_data[[1]], fitted(mod1), 50)
Description

Evaluation of an ACP regression model.

Usage

evaluation(ydata, yhatdata,...)

Arguments

ydata a data frame containing the real values of the dependent variable.
yhatdata a data frame containing the fitted values of the dependent variable.
... not used.

Details

Diebold et al. (1998) proposed a density evaluation method which consists in computing the sequence of cumulative probability of the observed counts under the assumed forecast distribution (Probability Transform Integral-PIT). If the density fit is adequate this sequence will be uniformly distributed and will have no-autocorrelation left neither in level nor when raised to integer powers. For this purpose intuitive graphical methods such as correlograms on the basis of the usual Bartlett confidence intervals, histograms and quantile-quantile (QQ) plots are used. In the case of discrete data Heinen et al. (2007) propose the use of a uniform zero-one continued extension of the PIT as suggested by Denuit and Lambert (2005).

Value

A group of scores for count model evaluation proposed by Czado et al (2009) along with a series of evaluation plots. More precisely the measures calculated are logarithmic score, quadratic score, spherical score, ranked probability score, Dawid-Sebastiani score, squared error score, mean absolute error score and root squared error score. Relatively to the graphical evaluation, sub-plot 1 depicts the predicted relatively to the real values, sub-plot 2 the non-randomized PIT histogram (Czado et al, 2009), sub-plots 3 and 4 the first two powers of the demeaned randomized PIT and sub-plots 5 to 7 the first three powers of the Pearson standardized residuals.

Author(s)

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polio

References


Examples

data(polio)

# Create time trend and seasonality variables
    trend = (1:168/168)
    cos12 = cos((2*pi*(1:168))/12)
    sin12 = sin((2*pi*(1:168))/12)
    cos6 = cos((2*pi*(1:168))/6)
    sin6 = sin((2*pi*(1:168))/6)
    polio_data <- data.frame(polio, trend, cos12, sin12, cos6, sin6)

    mod1 <- acp(polio~1+trend+cos12+sin12+cos6+sin6, data=polio_data, p = 1, q = 2)
    summary(mod1)
    evaluation(polio_data[[1]], fitted(mod1))

---

polio  Polio cases in USA from Jan 1970 till Dec 1983

Description

The data set contains the monthly number of cases of poliomyelitis in the United States between 1970 and 1983.

Usage

data(polio)

Format

The dataset consists of one variable of 168 monthly observations.

polio  a numeric vector
Source


Examples

data(polio)
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