

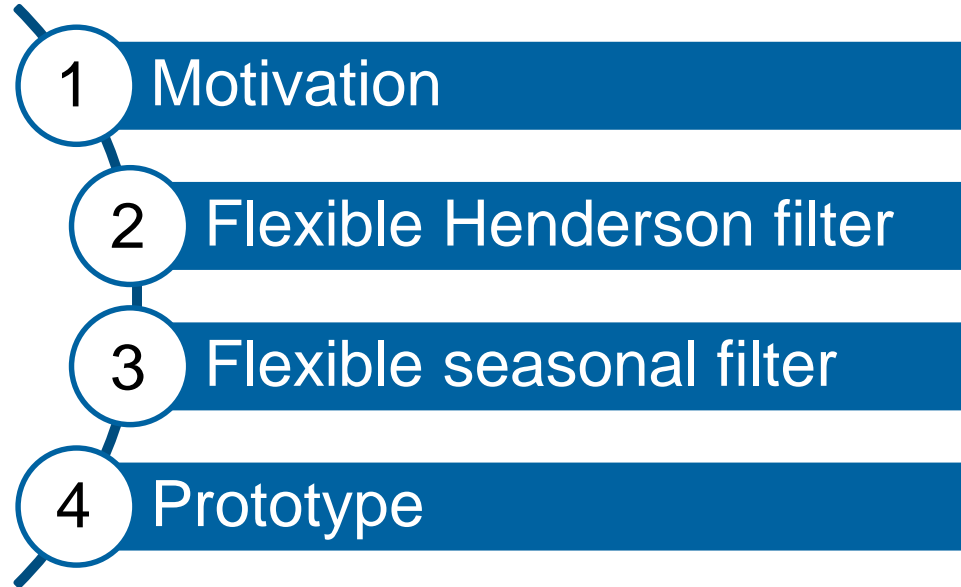
Flexibilisation of X-11 for higher-frequency data

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Disclaimer:

This presentation represent the authors' personal opinions and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Deutsche Bundesbank or the Eurosystem.

Agenda

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- 1 Motivation
 - 2 Flexible Henderson filter
 - 3 Flexible seasonal filter
 - 4 Prototype



Motivation

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Higher-frequency data

- Weekly
- Daily

→ Seasonal adjustment with official methods not possible

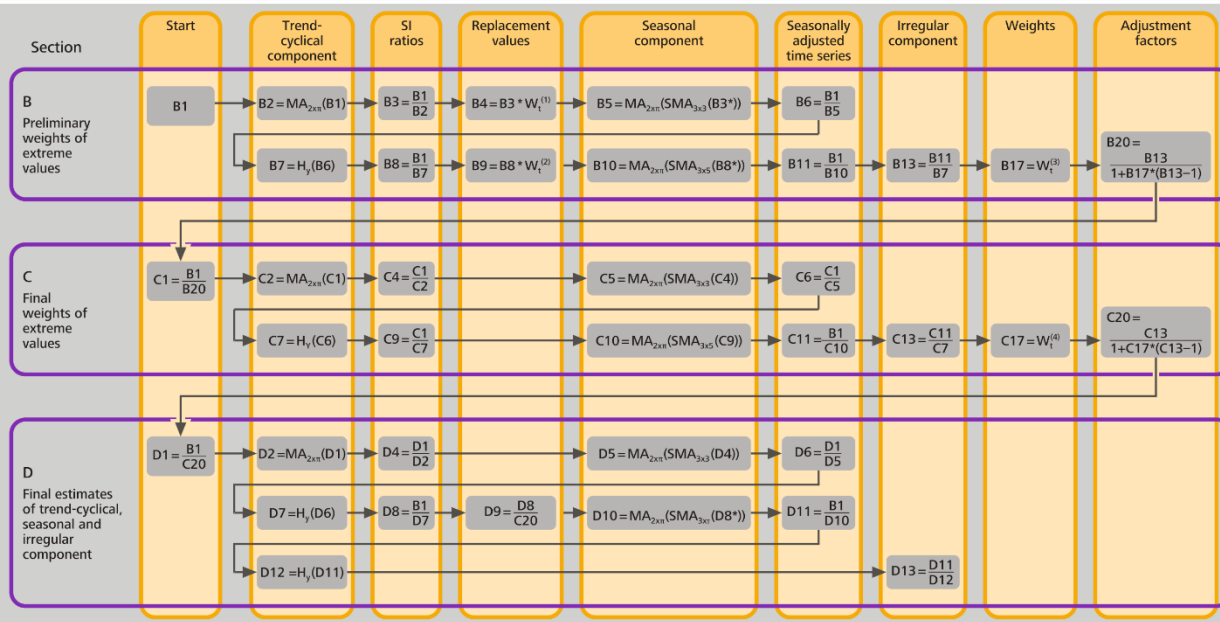
X-11

- Method for seasonal adjustment
- Identifies unobservable components
- Filter-based approach

X-11 method

The automatic X-11 routine in JDemetra+ for a multiplicative time series model

Workflow diagram



$H_y(\cdot)$: Henderson moving average of length y , with y determined based on I/C ratio or specified by user. $MA_{2\pi}(\cdot)$: Moving average of length $2 \times \pi$, with $\pi = \text{frequency of the series}$. $SMA_{3\pi}(\cdot)$: Moving average, applied on a period-by-period basis, of length $3 \times \pi$ with π set determined based on I/S ratio or specified by user. In the latter case the chosen SMA is *always* used. $W_t^{(i)}$: Weights obtained based on moving standard deviation of irregular component.

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S3IN0530.Chart

Flexible Henderson filter

Henderson filter length

Default length γ

Based on \bar{I}/\bar{C} -ratio with

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{t=2}^n \text{abs} \left(\frac{I_t - I_{t-1}}{I_{t-1}} \right)$$

and

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{t=2}^n \text{abs} \left(\frac{C_t - C_{t-1}}{C_{t-1}} \right)$$

$$\gamma = \begin{cases} 9, & \bar{I}/\bar{C} < 1 \\ 23, & \bar{I}/\bar{C} > 3.5 \\ 13, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Length γ for higher frequencies

9 \rightarrow frequency $\ast \frac{3}{4}$

13 \rightarrow frequency + 1

23 \rightarrow frequency $\ast 2 - 1$

Are the default values suited for daily data?

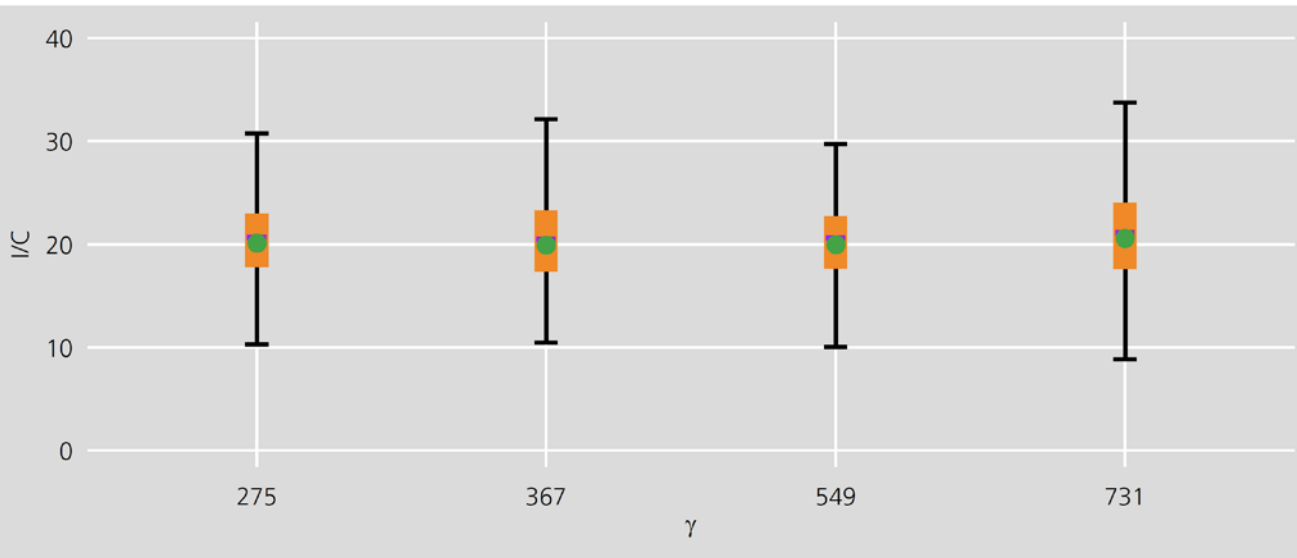
e.g.

$$\gamma = \begin{cases} 275, & \bar{I}/\bar{C} < 1 \\ 731, & \bar{I}/\bar{C} > 3.5 \\ 367, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Optimal filter length

Relationship between I/C ratio and optimal Henderson filter length

Based on daily time series



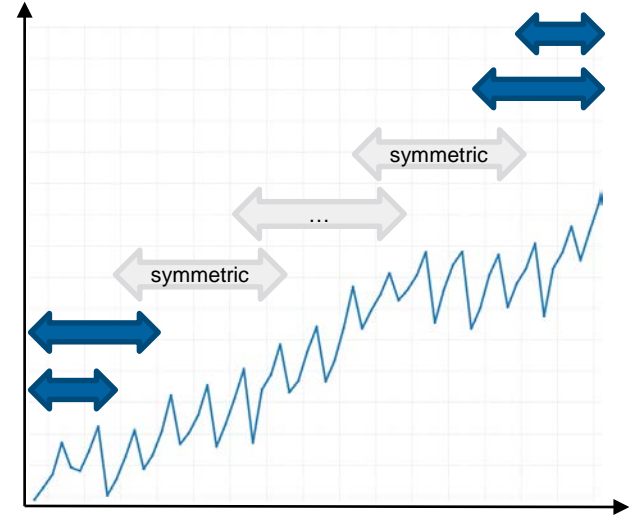
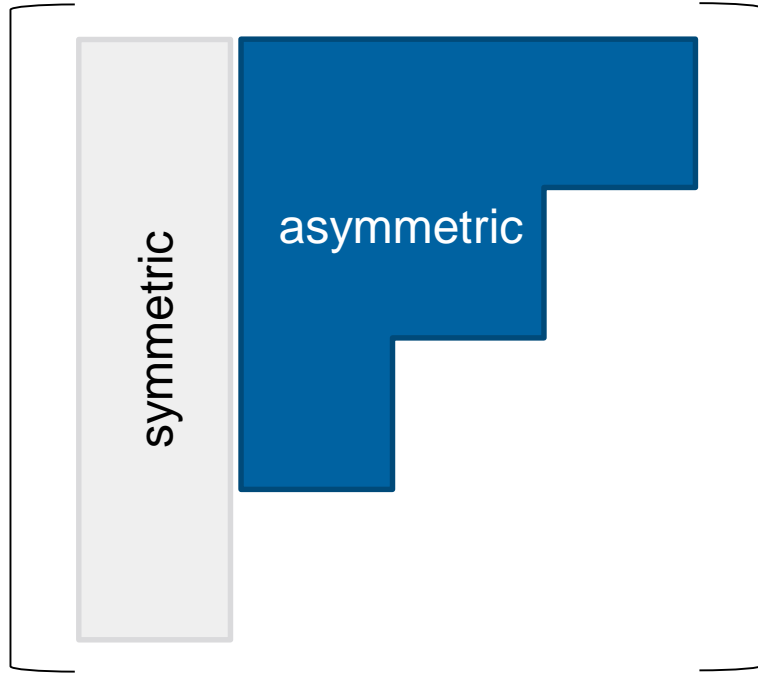
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Flexible seasonal filters

Motivation

- Longest seasonal filter: S3x15
- For day-of-the-week: Corresponds to just 19 weeks

Structure of seasonal filters



Calculation of seasonal filter weights

Symmetric seasonal filter

- S3xZ with $v = \frac{1}{3Z}$

$$(v, 2 * v, 3 * v, \dots, 3 * v, 2 * v, v)^T$$

Asymmetric seasonal filter

- Weights are approximated by

$$v_j =$$

$$w_j + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=M+1}^N w_i + \frac{(j - \frac{M+1}{2}D)}{1 + \frac{M(M-1)(M+1)}{12}D} \sum_{i=M+1}^N (i - \frac{M+1}{2})w_i$$

with $D = 9.8$

Ladiray, Quenville (2001). Seasonal Adjustment with the X11 Method. Springer. (p. 40,45)

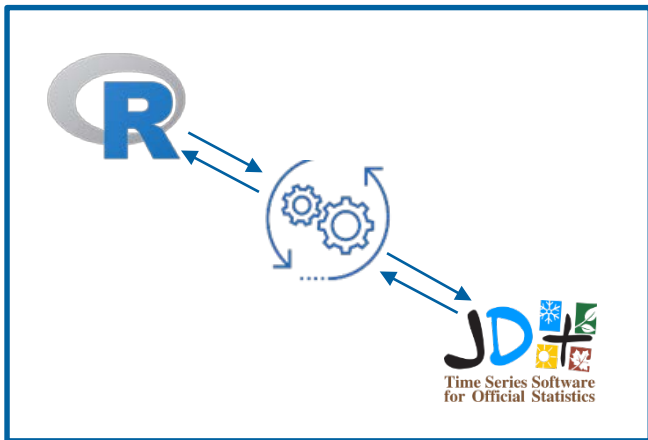
Deriving S3x65

i	S33_33	S33_32	S33_31	...	S33_2	S33_1	S33_0
-33	0.005128205	0.004972806	0.005025916	...	0.00925370	0.009528174	0.009819289
-32	0.010256410	0.010108183	0.010216139	...	0.01880992	0.019367844	0.019959591
-31	0.015384615	0.015243561	0.015406363	...	0.02836614	0.029207513	0.030099893
-30	0.015384615	0.015250733	0.015413612	...	0.02837949	0.029221256	0.030114056
-29	0.015384615	0.015257905	0.015420861	...	0.02839284	0.029234998	0.030128218
-28	0.015384615	0.015265078	0.015428110	...	0.02840618	0.029248741	0.030142380
-27	0.015384615	0.015272250	0.015435359	...	0.02841953	0.029262483	0.030156543
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	...	⋮	⋮	⋮
-5	0.015384615	0.015430040	0.015594834	...	0.02871316	0.029564818	0.030468115
-4	0.015384615	0.015437212	0.015602083	...	0.02872650	0.029578561	0.030482277
-3	0.015384615	0.015444385	0.015609332	...	0.02873985	0.029592303	0.030496440
-2	0.015384615	0.015451557	0.015616581	...	0.02875320	0.029606046	0.030510602
-1	0.015384615	0.015458729	0.015623830	...	0.02876654	0.029619788	0.030524764
0	0.015384615	0.015465902	0.015631078	...	0.02877989	0.029633531	0.030538927
1	0.015384615	0.015473074	0.015638327	...	0.02879324	0.029647273	0
2	0.015384615	0.015480246	0.015645576	...	0.02880658	0	0
3	0.015384615	0.015487418	0.015652825	...	0	0	0
4	0.015384615	0.015494591	0.015660074	...	0	0	0
5	0.015384615	0.015501763	0.015667323	...	0	0	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	...	⋮	⋮	⋮
27	0.015384615	0.015659553	0.015826798	...	0	0	0
28	0.015384615	0.015666726	0.015834047	...	0	0	0
29	0.015384615	0.015673898	0.015841296	...	0	0	0
30	0.015384615	0.015681070	0.015848545	...	0	0	0
31	0.015384615	0.015688242	0.015855794	...	0	0	0
32	0.010256410	0.010567210	0	...	0	0	0
33	0.005128205	0	0	...	0	0	0



Prototype

Prototype



R-Package: X11DailyData

- Implemented in JDemetra+ version 3.0
- Wrapper in R

```
x11Experimental(  
  timeseries,  
  freq = 365,  
  trendFilterLength = 367,  
  seasonalFilter = "S3x65",  
  decompositionMode = "Additive"  
)
```

- Available on [GitHub.com/bbkrd](https://github.com/bbkrd)

Presenters

The background of the slide features a grayscale photograph of the Bundesbank building in Frankfurt, Germany. The building is a large, modern structure with many windows, and it is surrounded by trees and a paved area. The image is split into two vertical panels, with the left panel showing the building from a slightly different angle than the right panel.

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