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Permanent and Temporary Shocks in Corn and Soybean Basis Series

: A New Approach for Modeling Time-Series

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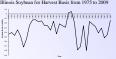


Introduction

- Various time-series models have attempted to explain features of time-series data caused by irregular events.
- Such irregular events are distinguished between permanent and temporary shocks in this study.
- This study develops a new stochastic time-series model that imposes different distributions into permanent and temporary shocks, respectively.

Illinois Corn for Harvest Basis from 1975 to 2012





Objectives

- ➤ Propose a single stochastic process to include permanent and temporary shocks: Permanent shocks are reflected by a Bernoulli-jump process Temporary shocks are explained by an independent and identically distributed normal distribution
- > Determine whether the proposed model is well calibrated through the indirect inference of comparing with ARIAM models with outliers.

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Model Development

Bernoulli-jump Model

The data generating process mixed with a Bernoulli process is expressed

$$Series_t - a_t + e_t$$

$$a_t - a_{t-1} + \beta + B_t J_t$$

$$\Delta series_t = series_t - series_{t-1}$$

$$= \beta + B_t J_t + e_t - e_{t-1}.$$

where $Series_i$ is a series at time t, a_i is an observed variable which assumed to explain a permanent shock occurring in a given time t, θ_i are the temporary shocks and follows an i.i.d $N(0, \theta_i)$, $N(E_{\theta_i}, e_i)$. θ_i is a diffinite follows i.i.d $N(\mu_i, a_{ij}^2)$, R, represents one permanent shock and follows a Bernoulli (P) process, P is the probability of one permanent shock and R_i and I_i are independent.

ARIMA with outliers (Competing model)

Based on the outlier specification of Tsay (1988), the ARIMA with outliers model can be written as:

$$\boldsymbol{Z}_t = \boldsymbol{w}_0 \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{\Phi}(L)}{\boldsymbol{\theta}(L)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t^{(D)} + \boldsymbol{Y}_t,$$

where Z_i is a series contaminated by outliers at time t, $\frac{\Phi(L)}{\theta(L)}$ represents the characteristics of outliers, $\zeta_i^{(B)}$ is dummy variable for outliers occurring at time point D_i , $\zeta_i^{(B)} = 1$ if t = D and $\zeta_i^{(B)} = 0$ if t = D.

Procedures

> Gallant and Tauchen's (1996) approach for the GMM estimation to estimate the proposed model

≽Take a first order condition of the assumed log-likelihood function of the proposed model with respect to parameters

≽Each f.o.c becomes a moment condition for the GMM estimation

>In order to handle autocorrelation in the series, add an additional moment condition about autocorrelation

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Gallant, A.R., and G.E. Tsuchen. 1996. "Which Moments to Match?" Econometric Theory 12:657-681

Tasy, R.S. 1988. "Outlier, Level Shifts, and Variance Changes in Time Series." Journal of Forecasting

Results

• Find most shocks are related with permanent shocks

Parameter Estimates from the Proposed Model

Parameters	Corn Basis	Soybean Basis	
	GMM with Autocorrelation	GMM with Autocorrelation	
Drift	-0.0392 (0.0441)	-0.0103 (0.0471)	
Jump mean	0.0927 (0.1120)	0.0287 (0.0847)	
Variance	0.0057 (0.0041)	0.0032 (0.0052)	
Jump variance	0.0854 (0.0147)	0.0742 (0.0258)	
Probability of jump	0.5247 (0.0991)	0.6857 (0.2085)	

Find a transient change outliers around 2010 in corn basis and there is no outlier in soybean basis. Parameter Estimates form ARIMA with Outliers Parameters Estimates P-value Years Typ

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Corn basis (ARIMA (0,1,1) with LS and TS					
MA(1)	0.769	<.0001			
Outlier1	0.505	0.0002	2010	Transient Change	
Soybean basis (ARIMA (0,1,1) with LS and TS)					
MA(1)	0.810	<.0001			
No outlier					

- For the indirect inference of a better fit to data, an empirical distribution function statistics are used.
 The proposed Bernoulli-jump model reflect the feature of corn and soybean basis series, reasonably well.







