Package 'FARS'

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Title Factor-Augmented Regression Scenarios

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Description Provides a comprehensive framework in R for modeling and forecasting economic scenarios based on multi-level dynamic factor model. The package enables users to: (i) extract global and block-specific factors using a flexible multilevel factor structure; (ii) compute asymptotically valid confidence regions for the estimated factors, accounting for uncertainty in the factor loadings; (iii) estimate factor-augmented quantile regressions; (iv) recover full predictive densities from these quantile forecasts; and (v) estimate the density when the factors are stressed.

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`compute_density` *Compute Skew-t Densities from Forecasted Quantiles*

Description

Compute Skew-t Densities from Forecasted Quantiles

Usage

```
compute_density(
  quantiles,
  levels = c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95),
  est_points = 512,
  random_samples = 5000,
  support = c(-10, 10),
  nl = FALSE,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`quantiles`	A matrix of forecasted quantiles. Each row is a time observation; each column a quantile level.
`levels`	A numeric vector of the quantile levels corresponding to the columns of the quantile matrix (default: c(0.05, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 0.95)).
`est_points`	Integer. Number of evaluation points for the estimated density (default: 512).

random_samples	Integer. Number of random samples to draw from the fitted skew-t distribution (default: 5000).
support	Numeric vector of length 2. Defines the lower and upper limits of the density evaluation range. Used with est_points to create the evaluation grid. Default: c(-30, 10).
nl	Logical. If TRUE, uses nonlinear optimization via nloptr; if FALSE, uses linear optimization via optim. Default: FALSE.
seed	Optional integer to set the random seed for reproducibility (default: NULL).

Value

An object of class "fars_density", which is a list containing the following components:

density A matrix of estimated densities for each time period (rows) across estimation points (columns).

distribution A matrix of random draws from the fitted skew-t distribution for each time period.

optimization The optimization method implemented.

x_vals The sequence of evaluation points used to compute the density. Useful for plotting.

Examples

```
Quantiles <- matrix(rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 1), nrow = 100, ncol = 5)
density_result <- compute_density(Quantiles, seed = 42)
```

---

compute_fars *Compute Factor Augmented Quantile Regressions and Stressed Quantiles*

Description

Performs quantile regressions of a dependent variable on MLDFM-extracted factors. Optionally generates quantile forecasts under stressed scenarios using hyperellipsoids.

Usage

```
compute_fars(
  dep_variable,
  factors,
  h = 1,
  edge = 0.05,
  scenario = NULL,
  min = TRUE,
  QTAU = 0.05
)
```

Arguments

dep_variable	A numeric vector representing the dependent variable (e.g., GDP growth, inflation).
factors	A matrix of factor estimates from a mldfm model.
h	Integer. Forecast horizon (in time steps) for the quantile regression. Default is 1.
edge	Numeric. Trimming amount applied to the outermost quantiles (default 0.05).
scenario	Optional list of matrices representing a stressed scenario, as returned by create_scenario().
min	Logical. If TRUE (default), implement a stepwise minimization. If FALSE, implement a stepwise maximization.
QTAU	Numeric. Quantile level (default 0.05) used to compute stressed factors via compute_stressed_factors(). Only used if scenario is provided.

Value

A list containing:

Quantiles Matrix of forecasted quantiles (rows = time, cols = quantile levels).

Strssed_Quantiles Matrix of stressed scenario quantiles (same format), returned only if scenario is provided.

Coeff Matrix of quantile regression coefficients for each quantile.

Std. Error Matrix of Std. Error for each regression coefficient.

Pvalue Matrix of p-values for each regression coefficient.

QTAU The quantile level used to compute stressed factors (if applicable).

Stressed_Factors Matrix of selected stressed factors (only if scenario is provided and QTAU is set).

Examples

```
dep_variable <- rnorm(100)  # A numeric vector
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*300), nrow = 100, ncol = 300)
block_ind <- c(150, 300)  # Defines 2 blocks
global = 1
local <- c(1, 1)
mldfm_result <- mldfm(data, blocks = 2, block_ind = block_ind, global = global , local = local)
fars_result <- compute_fars(dep_variable, mldfm_result$Factors, h = 1, edge = 0.05)
```

correct_outliers *Correct Outliers in a Dataset*

Description

This function identifies and corrects outliers in a dataset using principal component analysis (PCA). It scales the data, performs PCA, computes idiosyncratic components, and replaces values that fall outside a defined outlier threshold with the median of 5 previous values. The outlier threshold is determined using the interquartile range (IQR) method.

Usage

```
correct_outliers(data, r)
```

Arguments

data	A numeric matrix or data frame where rows represent observations and columns represent variables.
r	An integer specifying the number of principal components to use for PCA.

Value

A list containing:

data	A matrix with corrected data where outliers are replaced by the median of previous values.
outliers	A binary matrix (same dimensions as the input data) indicating the position of outliers.

Examples

```
data <- matrix(rnorm(100), nrow = 10, ncol = 10)
result <- correct_outliers(data, r = 3)
corrected_data <- result$data
outliers_matrix <- result$outliers
```

create_scenario *Create Stressed Scenarios*

Description

Constructs confidence regions (hyperellipsoids) for the factor space based on a central MLDFM estimate and a set of subsampled estimates. These regions capture estimation uncertainty and are used to simulate stresses scenarios.

Usage

```
create_scenario(model, subsamples, alpha = 0.95, fpr = FALSE)
```

Arguments

model	An object of class mldfm, containing the factor estimates.
subsamples	A list of mldfm objects returned from mldfm_subsampling.
alpha	Numeric. Confidence level (level of stress) for the hyperellipsoid (e.g., 0.95).
fpr	Logical. If TRUE, uses the Adaptive Threshold Cross-Sectional Robust (FPR) Gamma as in Fresoli, Poncela and Ruiz (2024); otherwise, uses the standard time-varying (NG) Gamma.

Value

A list of matrices representing the hyperellipsoid points for each time observation.

Examples

```
data <- matrix(rnorm(100*300), nrow = 100, ncol = 300)
block_ind <- c(150, 300)  # Defines 2 blocks
global = 1
local <- c(1, 1)
mldfm_result <- mldfm(data, blocks = 2, block_ind = block_ind,
global = global, local = local)
mldfm_subsampling_result <- mldfm_subsampling(data, blocks = 2,
block_ind = block_ind, global = global,
local = local, n_samples = 100, sample_size = 0.9)
scenario <- create_scenario(mldfm_result, mldfm_subsampling_result,
alpha = 0.95)
```

---

mldfm *Estimate Multilevel Dynamic Factor Model*

Description

Estimates a multilevel dynamic factor model from time series data. Supports both single-block and hierarchical multi-block structures with customizable factor extraction settings.

Usage

```
mldfm(
  data,
  blocks = 1,
  block_ind = NULL,
  global = 1,
```

```
  local = NULL,
  middle_layer = NULL,
  method = 0,
  tol = 1e-06,
  max_iter = 1000,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

data	A numeric matrix or data frame containing the time series data. Rows represent time points; columns represent observed variables.
blocks	Integer. Number of blocks into which the data is divided.
block_ind	Integer vector. End column indices for each block. Must be of length blocks and in increasing order.
global	Integer. Number of global factors extracted from the entire dataset.
local	Integer vector of length blocks. Specifies the number of local factors for each block.
middle_layer	Named list. Each name is a string specifying a group of blocks (e.g., "1-3" or "2-3"), and each value is the number of factors to extract.
method	Integer. Method used to initialize the factors: 0 for Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA), 1 for Principal Component Analysis (PCA).
tol	Numeric. The tolerance level for the residual sum of squares (RSS) minimization process. Used as a convergence criterion.
max_iter	Integer. The maximum number of iterations allowed for the RSS minimization process.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE (default), print a summary of the mldfm.

Value

An object of class mldfm, which is a list containing the following components:

Factors Matrix of estimated factors.

Lambda Matrix of factor loadings.

Residuals Matrix of residuals.

Iterations Number of iterations before convergence.

Factors_list List of estimated factors for each node.

Examples

```
data <- matrix(rnorm(1000), nrow = 100, ncol = 519)
block_ind <- c(63, 311, 519)  # Defines 3 blocks
local <- c(1, 1, 1)           # One local factor per block
middle_layer <- list("1-3" = 1)
result <- mldfm(data, blocks = 3, block_ind = block_ind, global = 1,
local = local, middle_layer = middle_layer)
```

```
summary(result)
```

`mldfm_subsampling` *Subsampling Procedure for MLDFM Estimation*

Description

Repeatedly applies the MLDFM estimation to randomly drawn subsamples of the input data.

Usage

```
mldfm_subsampling(
  data,
  blocks = 1,
  block_ind = NULL,
  global = 1,
  local = NULL,
  middle_layer = NULL,
  method = 0,
  tol = 1e-06,
  max_iter = 1000,
  n_samples = 10,
  sample_size = 0.9,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A numeric matrix or data frame containing the time series data. Rows represent time points; columns represent observed variables.
`blocks`	Integer. The number of blocks into which the data is divided.
`block_ind`	A vector of integers indicating the end index of each block. Must be of length `blocks` and in increasing order. Required if `blocks > 1`.
`global`	Integer. Number of global factors extracted from the entire dataset.
`local`	Integer vector of length `blocks`. Specifies the number of local factors for each block.
`middle_layer`	Named list. Each name is a string specifying a group of blocks (e.g., `"1-3"` or `"2-3"`), and each value is the number of factors to extract.
`method`	Integer. The method used to initialize the factors: `0` for Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA), `1` for Principal Component Analysis (PCA).
`tol`	Numeric. The tolerance level for the residual sum of squares (RSS) minimization process. Used as a convergence criterion.

max_iter	Integer. The maximum number of iterations allowed for the RSS minimization process.
n_samples	Number of subsamples to generate.
sample_size	Proportion of the original sample to retain (e.g., 0.9 for 90%).
seed	Optional integer. Seed for reproducibility of the subsampling process. If NULL, random draws will differ each run.

Value

A list of mldfm objects, one for each subsample.

Examples

```
data <- matrix(rnorm(1000), nrow = 100, ncol = 100)
block_ind <- c(50,100)  # Defines 3 blocks
local <- c(1, 1)
result <- mldfm_subsampling(data, blocks = 2, block_ind = block_ind, global = 1,
local = local, n_samples = 100, sample_size = 0.9)
```

---

plot.fars *Plot Method for fars Object*

Description

Generates line plots of forecasted quantiles from a FARS object. If a stressed scenario is available, it is plotted in a separate panel.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fars'
plot(x, dates = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class fars.
dates	Optional vector of dates (as Date or zoo::yearqtr) to use for the x-axis. If not provided, a simple index is used.
...	Additional arguments (currently ignored).

Value

No return value. Called for plot generation.

plot.fars_density *Plot method for fars_density objects*

Description

Plots the evolution of the estimated density over time as a 3D surface.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fars_density'
plot(x, time_index = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class fars_density.
time_index	Optional vector for the time axis (default is 1:nrow).
...	Additional arguments passed to the plot function. (ignored)

Value

An interactive plot of class plotly.

plot.mldfm *Plot method for MLDFM object*

Description

Dispatches to specific plot functions for factors, loadings, or residuals.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mldfm'
plot(x, which = "factors", dates = NULL, var_names = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class mldfm.
which	What to plot: one of "factors" (default), "loadings", or "residuals".
dates	Optional vector of dates (as Date or zoo::yearqtr) to use for the x-axis. If not provided, a simple index (1:N) is used.
var_names	Optional vector of variable names to label loadings and residual axis.
...	Additional arguments (ignored)

Value

No return value. Called for plots generation.

print.fars *Print method for fars object*

Description

Prints a short summary of the fars object

Usage

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

Arguments

x	An object of class fars_quantiles.
...	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

The input object x, returned invisibly.

print.fars_density *Print method for fars_density objects*

Description

Displays a brief summary of the density estimation object produced by the density() or nl_density() function.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	An object of class fars_density.
...	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

The input object x, returned invisibly.

print.mldfm *Print Method for MLDFM Object*

Description

Prints a short summary of the multilevel dynamic factor model

Usage

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

Arguments

x	An object of class mldfm.
...	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

The input object x, invisibly.

quantile_risk *Extract Conditional Quantile from Simulated Densities*

Description

Computes the conditional quantile (e.g., 5th percentile) from a simulated skew-t distribution, generated via density() or nl_density(). The result corresponds to the risk measure (e.g., Growth-at-Risk, Growth-in-Stress etc.).

Usage

```
quantile_risk(density, QTAU = 0.05)
```

Arguments

density	An object of class fars_density returned by density() or nl_density().
QTAU	A numeric value between 0 and 1 indicating the quantile to extract (e.g., 0.05 for 5th percentile).

Value

A numeric vector of conditional quantiles (one observation for each time period).

Examples

```
Quantiles <- matrix(rnorm(500), ncol = 5)
fars_density <- compute_density(Quantiles, seed = 42)
GaR <- quantile_risk(fars_density, QTAU = 0.05)
```

---

summary.fars *Summary Method for fars Object*

Description

Prints a complete summary of the fars object.

Usage

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

Arguments

object	An object of class fars_quantiles.
...	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

The input object object, returned invisibly.

---

summary.fars_density *Summary method for fars_density objects*

Description

Provides summary statistics of the density estimation for each time observation, including the mean, median, and standard deviation of the simulated distribution.

Usage

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

Arguments

object	An object of class fars_density.
...	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

A data frame with one row per time observation and columns: `Observation`, `Mean`, `Median`, and `StdDev`. The object is also printed to the console and returned invisibly.

`summary.mldfm` *Summary Method for MLDFM Object*

Description

Provides a complete summary of the multilevel dynamic factor model

Usage

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

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `mldfm`.
`...`	Additional arguments (ignored).

Value

The input object `object`, invisibly.

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