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DiscreteTS: two hidden-Markov models for time series of count data

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Mots clefs: Integer-valued time series, hidden Markov models, autoregressive regime-switching models.

Time series of count data are encountered often in Humanities and Social Sciences. Modeling this kind of data is a challenging topic for the statistician: autoregressive structure, over-dispersion in zero, existence of several unobserved regimes controlling the process.

One common approach used for modeling integer-valued time series are the hidden Markov models. However, the available R packages such as HiddenMarkov [1] or HMM [2] are implemented for usual distributions only. Moreover, none of this packages performs estimation for autoregressive Markov-switching models.

Two new models were recently introduced in [3] and [4]:

- 1. ZIP-HMM (Hidden Markov models with zero-inflated Poisson distributions) were proposed in order to take into account the over-dispersion in zero. This model is a usual hidden Markov model, except that the Poisson distribution of the observed process conditionally to the hidden state was replaced by a mixture of a Poisson and a Dirac distribution.
- 2. INAR(p)-HMM (Integer-valued autoregressive models with Markov-switching regimes) were introduced as a parallel to the autoregressive hidden-Markov models existing already in the continuous case [5]. The observed process is supposed to behave as an integer-valued autoregressive INAR(p) [6], whose parameters are controlled by the states of a hidden Markov chain.

For both models, the estimation procedure is achieved through the EM algorithm. These models were implemented in a R-package called DiscreteTS. The package provides the possibility of either simulating these models, or of estimating them starting from a given time-series. A toy example on medieval historical data is also provided.

References

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