

# Package ‘nse’

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**Title** Numerical Standard Errors Computation in R

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**Description** Collection of functions designed to calculate numerical standard error (NSE) of univariate time series as described in Ardia et al. (2016) <doi:10.2139/ssrn.2741587> and Ardia and Bluteau (2017) <doi:10.2139/ssrn.2741587>.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**BugReports** <https://github.com/keblu/nse/issues>

**URL** <https://github.com/keblu/nse>

**Imports** Rcpp (>= 0.12.0), coda, mcmc, np, sandwich, sapa, mcmcse

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**Suggests** testthat

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## R topics documented:

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## Description

`nse` (Ardia and Bluteau, 2017) is an R package for computing the numerical standard error (NSE), an estimate of the standard deviation of a simulation result, if the simulation experiment were to be repeated many times. The package provides a set of wrappers around several R packages, which give access to more than thirty NSE estimators, including batch means estimators (Geyer, 1992, Section 3.2), initial sequence estimators Geyer (1992, Equation 3.3), spectrum at zero estimators (Heidelberger and Welch, 1981; Flegal and Jones, 2010), heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent (HAC) kernel estimators (Newey and West, 1987; Andrews, 1991; Andrews and Monahan, 1992; Newey and West, 1994; Hirukawa, 2010), and bootstrap estimators Politis and Romano (1992, 1994); Politis and White (2004). The full set of estimators is described in Ardia et al. (2016).

## Functions

- `nse.geyer`: Geyer NSE estimator.
- `nse.spec0`: Spectral density at zero NSE estimator.
- `nse.nw`: Newey-West NSE estimator.
- `nse.andrews`: Andrews NSE estimator.
- `nse.hiruk`: Hirukawa NSE estimator.
- `nse.boot`: Bootstrap NSE estimator.

## Note

Functions rely on the packages `coda`, `mcmc`, `mcmcse`, `np`, `sandwich` and `sapa`.

Please cite the package in publications. Use `citation("nse")`.

## Author(s)

David Ardia and Keven Bluteau

## References

- Andrews, D.W.K. (1991). Heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent covariance matrix estimation. *Econometrica* **59**(3), pp.817-858. doi: [10.2307/2938229](https://doi.org/10.2307/2938229)
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- Politis, D.N., Romano, and J.P. (1994). The stationary bootstrap. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **89**(428), pp.1303-1313. doi: [10.2307/2290993](https://doi.org/10.2307/2290993)
- Politis, D.N., White, H. (2004). Automatic block-length selection for the dependent bootstrap. *Econometric Reviews* **23**(1), pp.53-70. doi: [10.1081/etc120028836](https://doi.org/10.1081/etc120028836)

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nse.andrews

*Andrews estimator*


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## Description

Function which calculates the numerical standard error with the kernel based variance estimator by Andrews (1991).

## Usage

```
nse.andrews(x, type = c("bartlett", "parzen", "tukey", "qs", "trunc"),
  lag.prewHITE = 0, approx = c("AR(1)", "ARMA(1,1)"))
```

## Arguments

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| x            | A numeric vector.  |
| type         | The type of kernel used among which "bartlett", "parzen", "qs", "trunc" and "tukey". Default is type = "bartlett".   |
| lag.prewHITE | Prewhiten the series before analysis (integer or NULL). When lag.prewHITE = NULL this performs automatic lag selection. Default is lag.prewHITE = 0 that is no prewhitening. |
| approx       | Andrews approximation, either "AR(1)" or "ARMA(1,1)". Default is approx = "AR(1)".   |

## Value

The NSE estimator.

**Note**

nse.andrews is a wrapper around `lrvar` from the `sandwich` package and uses Andrews (1991) automatic bandwidth estimator. See the documentation of `sandwich` for details.

**Author(s)**

David Ardia and Keven Bluteau

**References**

- Andrews, D.W.K. (1991). Heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent covariance matrix estimation. *Econometrica* **59**(3), pp.817-858. doi: [10.2307/2938229](https://doi.org/10.2307/2938229)
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- Newey, W.K., West, K.D. (1994). Automatic lag selection in covariance matrix estimation. *Review of Economic Studies* **61**(4), pp.631-653. doi: [10.3386/t0144](https://doi.org/10.3386/t0144)

**Examples**

```
n = 1000
ar = 0.9
mean = 1
sd = 1

set.seed(1234)
x = as.vector(arima.sim(n = n, list(ar = ar), sd = sd) + mean)

nse.andrews(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.andrews(x = x, type = "parzen", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "parzen", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "parzen", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.andrews(x = x, type = "tukey", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "tukey", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "tukey", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.andrews(x = x, type = "qs", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "qs", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "qs", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.andrews(x = x, type = "trunc", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "trunc", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.andrews(x = x, type = "trunc", lag.prewHITE = NULL)
```

---

|          |                            |
|----------|----------------------------|
| nse.boot | <i>Bootstrap estimator</i> |
|----------|----------------------------|

---

### Description

Function which calculates the numerical standard error with bootstrap estimator.

### Usage

```
nse.boot(x, nb, type = c("stationary", "circular"), b = NULL,  
lag.prewHITE = 0)
```

### Arguments

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| x            | A numeric vector.   |
| nb           | The number of bootstrap replications.   |
| type         | The bootstrap scheme used, among "stationary" and "circular". Default is type = "stationary".   |
| b            | The block length for the block bootstrap. If NULL automatic block length selection. Default is b = NULL.  |
| lag.prewHITE | PrewHITE the series before analysis (integer or NULL). When lag.prewHITE = NULL this performs automatic lag selection. Default is lag.prewHITE = 0 that is no prewhitening. |

### Value

The NSE estimator.

### Note

nse.boot uses [b.star](#) of the [np](#) package for the optimal block length selection.

### Author(s)

David Ardia and Keven Bluteau

### References

Politis, D.N., Romano, and J.P. (1992). A circular block-resampling procedure for stationary data. In *Exploring the limits of bootstrap*, John Wiley & Sons, pp.263-270.

Politis, D.N., Romano, and J.P. (1994). The stationary bootstrap. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **89**(428), pp.1303-1313. doi: [10.2307/2290993](https://doi.org/10.2307/2290993)

Politis, D.N., White, H. (2004). Automatic block-length selection for the dependent bootstrap. *Econometric Reviews* **23**(1), pp.53-70. doi: [10.1081/etc120028836](https://doi.org/10.1081/etc120028836)

## Examples

```

n      = 1000
ar     = 0.9
mean   = 1
sd     = 1

set.seed(1234)
x = as.vector(arima.sim(n = n, list(ar = ar), sd = sd) + mean)

set.seed(1234)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "stationary", b = NULL, lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "stationary", b = NULL, lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "stationary", b = NULL, lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "stationary", b = 10, lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "stationary", b = 10, lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "stationary", b = 10, lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "circular", b = NULL, lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "circular", b = NULL, lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "circular", b = NULL, lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "circular", b = 10, lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "circular", b = 10, lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.boot(x = x, nb = 1000, type = "circular", b = 10, lag.prewHITE = NULL)

```

---

nse.geyer

*Geyer estimator*


---

## Description

Function which calculates the numerical standard error with the method of Geyer (1992).

## Usage

```

nse.geyer(x, type = c("iseq", "bm", "obm", "iseq.bm"), nbatch = 30,
  iseq.type = c("pos", "dec", "con"))

```

## Arguments

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| x         | A numeric vector.   |
| type      | The type which can be either "iseq", "bm", "obm" or "iseq.bm". See *Details*. Default is type = "iseq".   |
| nbatch    | Number of batches when type = "bm" and type = "iseq.bm". Default is nbatch = 30.  |
| iseq.type | Constraints on function: "pos" for nonnegative, "dec" for nonnegative and non-increasing, and "con" for nonnegative, nonincreasing, and convex. Default is iseq.type = "pos". |

**Details**

The type "iseq" gives the positive initial sequence estimator, "bm" is the batch mean estimator, "obm" is the overlapping batch mean estimator and "iseq.bm" is a combination of "iseq" and "bm".

**Value**

The NSE estimator.

**Note**

nse.geyer relies on the packages [mcmc](#) and [mcmcse](#); see the documentation of these packages for more details.

**Author(s)**

David Ardia and Keven Bluteau

**References**

Geyer, C.J. (1992). Practical Markov chain Monte Carlo. *Statistical Science* 7(4), pp.473-483.

**Examples**

```
n = 1000
ar = 0.9
mean = 1
sd = 1
set.seed(1234)
x = as.vector(arima.sim(n = n, list(ar = ar), sd = sd) + mean)
nse.geyer(x = x, type = "bm", nbatch = 30)
nse.geyer(x = x, type = "obm", nbatch = 30)
nse.geyer(x = x, type = "iseq", iseq.type = "pos")
nse.geyer(x = x, type = "iseq.bm", iseq.type = "con")
```

---

nse.hiruk

*Hirukawa estimator*

---

**Description**

Function which calculates the numerical standard error with the kernel based variance estimator by Andrews (1991) using Hirukawa (2010) automatic bandwidth estimator.

**Usage**

```
nse.hiruk(x, type = c("bartlett", "parzen"), lag.prewHITE = 0)
```

**Arguments**

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| x            | A numeric vector.   |
| type         | The type of kernel used among "bartlett" and "parzen". Default is type = "Bartlett".  |
| lag.prewHITE | PrewHITE the series before analysis (integer or NULL). When lag.prewHITE = NULL this performs automatic lag selection. Default is lag.prewHITE = 0 that is no prewhitening. |

**Value**

The NSE estimator.

**Note**

nse.hiruk is a wrapper around `lrvar` from the `sandwich` package and uses Hirukawa (2010) bandwidth estimator. See the documentation of `sandwich` for details.

**Author(s)**

David Ardia and Keven Bluteau

**References**

Hirukawa, M. (2010). A two-stage plug-in bandwidth selection and its implementation for covariance estimation. *Econometric Theory* **26**(3), pp.710-743. doi: [10.1017/s0266466609990089](https://doi.org/10.1017/s0266466609990089)

**Examples**

```
n = 1000
ar = 0.9
mean = 1
sd = 1

set.seed(1234)
x = as.vector(arima.sim(n = n, list(ar = ar), sd = sd) + mean)

nse.hiruk(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.hiruk(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.hiruk(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.hiruk(x = x, type = "parzen", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.hiruk(x = x, type = "parzen", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.hiruk(x = x, type = "parzen", lag.prewHITE = NULL)
```



---

|        |                             |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| nse.nw | <i>Newey-West estimator</i> |
|--------|-----------------------------|

---

**Description**

Function which calculates the numerical standard error with the Newey West (1987, 1994) HAC estimator.

**Usage**

```
nse.nw(x, lag.prewHITE = 0)
```

**Arguments**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| x            | A numeric vector   |
| lag.prewHITE | Prewhiten the series before analysis (integer or NULL). When lag.prewHITE = NULL this performs automatic lag selection. Default is lag.prewHITE = 0 that is no prewhitening. |

**Value**

The NSE estimator.

**Note**

nse.nw is a wrapper around `lrvar` from the `sandwich` package. See the documentation of `sandwich` for details.

**Author(s)**

David Ardia and Keven Bluteau

**References**

Newey, W.K., West, K.D. (1987). A simple, positive semi-definite, heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation-consistent covariance matrix. *Econometrica* **55**(3), pp.703-708. doi: [10.2307/1913610](https://doi.org/10.2307/1913610)

Newey, W.K., West, K.D. (1994). Automatic lag selection in covariance matrix estimation. *Review of Economic Studies* **61**(4), pp.631-653. doi: [10.3386/t0144](https://doi.org/10.3386/t0144)

**Examples**

```
n = 1000
ar = 0.9
mean = 1
sd = 1

set.seed(1234)
x = as.vector(arima.sim(n = n, list(ar = ar), sd = sd) + mean)
```

```
nse.nw(x = x, lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.nw(x = x, lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.nw(x = x, lag.prewHITE = NULL)
```

---

nse.spec0                      *Spectral density at zero estimator*

---

### Description

Function which calculates the numerical standard error with the spectrum at zero estimator.

### Usage

```
nse.spec0(x, type = c("ar", "glm", "wosa", "bartlett", "tukey"),
  lag.prewHITE = 0)
```

### Arguments

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| x            | A numeric vector.   |
| type         | Method to use in estimating the spectral density function, among "ar", "glm", "wosa", "tukey" and "bartlett". See *Details*. Default is type = "ar".                        |
| lag.prewHITE | PrewHITE the series before analysis (integer or NULL). When lag.prewHITE = NULL this performs automatic lag selection. Default is lag.prewHITE = 0 that is no prewhitening. |

### Details

The method "ar" estimates the spectral density using an autoregressive model, "glm" using a generalized linear model, "wosa" using the Welch's Overlapped Segment averaging nonparametric approach, "tukey" using Tukey-Hanning window and "bartlett" using the Bartlett window.

### Value

The NSE estimator.

### Note

nse.spec0 relies on the packages coda, mcmcse and sapa; see the documentation of these packages for more details.

### Author(s)

David Ardia and Keven Bluteau

### References

Flegal, J.M., Hughes, J., Vats D. (2010). Batch means and spectral variance estimators in Markov chain Monte Carlo. *Annals of Statistics* **38**(2), pp.1034-1070. doi: [10.1214/09aos735](https://doi.org/10.1214/09aos735)

**Examples**

```
n = 1000
ar = 0.9
mean = 1
sd = 1
set.seed(1234)
x = as.vector(arima.sim(n = n, list(ar = ar), sd = sd) + mean)

nse.spec0(x = x, type = "ar", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "ar", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "ar", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.spec0(x = x, type = "glm", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "glm", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "glm", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.spec0(x = x, type = "wosa", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "wosa", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "wosa", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.spec0(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "bartlett", lag.prewHITE = NULL)

nse.spec0(x = x, type = "tukey", lag.prewHITE = 0)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "tukey", lag.prewHITE = 1)
nse.spec0(x = x, type = "tukey", lag.prewHITE = NULL)
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