# Discussion of: Barigozzi-Lippi-Luciani - Dynamic Factor Models, Cointegration, and Error Correction Mechanisms

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4th Carlo Giannini Conference Pavia - March 24-25, 2014  Valuable contibution to the literature on dynamic factor models, accounting explicitly for non stationarity of the observed variables and of the factors

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- Some suggestions for the model
- Some suggestions for the application
- Few minor points, to be discussed separately with the authors

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$$x_{t} = \Delta F_{t} + \xi_{t}$$
  
$$\Delta F_{t} = h + A^{*} (L) \Delta F_{t-1} + \alpha \beta' F_{t-1} + C (0) u_{t}$$

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$$x_t: observable variables \\ \underset{n \times 1}{x_t}:$$

•  $F_t$ : r < n unobservable factors, I(1), singular, cointegrated (rank  $r \times 1$ 

$$c = r - q + d)$$

**a**  $u_t$ : q < r common shocks driving  $F_t$ , assumed iid, separated in  $\tau$ 

permanent  $v_{2t} = \eta' u_t$  (giving rise to common trends) and  $d = (q - \tau)$  transitory  $v_{1t} = \eta'_{\perp} u_t$ 

•  $\xi_t$ : observable idiosyncratic shocks, allowed to be I(0) or I(1),  $n \times 1$ 

possibly autocorrelated, possibly cross correlated

• Interpretation of the factors: the structural shocks  $v_{1t}$  and  $v_{2t}$  are interpreted through SVAR-like restrictions, while the factors  $F_t$  are not. It would be interesting to interpret them, since the observed variables are affected by structural shocks through the factors. An interpretation of the factors would also allow for an interpretation of the cointegration vectors  $\beta$ , which might therefore be (over)-identified via suitable restrictions, gaining efficiency and insight

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- Let Λ' = [λ<sub>1</sub> : · · · : λ<sub>n</sub>]. It would be interesting to develop some tests on λ<sub>i</sub>, for a better understanding of the role of the factors in determining the dynamics of observed variables x<sub>it</sub>. Examples:

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  - O H<sub>0C</sub> (i, j): λ<sub>ij</sub> = 0 (meaning: the *i*-th variable is not affected by the j-th factor)

• Stationarity analysis of  $\xi_{it}$ : If we reject  $H_{0A}(i)$  and  $H_{0B}(i)$ , and  $\xi_{it}$  is stationary, then the long term behaviour of  $x_{it}$  depends only on common trends

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- Measuring the relative relevance of ξ<sub>it</sub> and F<sub>1t</sub>, ..., F<sub>rt</sub> (or possibly v<sub>11t</sub>, ..., v<sub>1dt</sub>, v<sub>21t</sub>, ..., v<sub>2(q-d)t</sub>) in determining the dynamics of x<sub>it</sub> (something like FEVD): I believe that a major difficulty comes from the fact that the ξ's are allowed to be I(0) or I(1), autocorrelated or not, cross correlated or not.

• US macro data, 1960Q3-2012Q4; n = 103, number of factors  $\hat{r} = 7$ , number of  $\hat{q} = 3$ ,  $\hat{\tau} = 1$ ,  $\hat{c} = \hat{r} - \hat{q} + (\hat{q} - \hat{\tau}) = 6$ 

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- Two different/alternative identification schemes are used (sign restrictions to identify the monetary shock, BQ long-run restrictions for the technology shock): it would be preferable to merge the two schemes by first separating the technology shock a la BQ, and then identify the 2 transitory shocks via sign-restrictions.