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# FORECASTING

## PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

A comprehensive introduction to the latest forecasting methods using R. Learn to improve your forecast accuracy using dozens of real data examples.



3RD EDITION

 **OTexts**  
OPEN TEXTS FOR PRACTICE

## 8. Exponential smoothing

### 8.7 Forecasting with ETS models

[OTexts.org/fpp3/](http://OTexts.org/fpp3/)

# Forecasting with ETS models

**Traditional point forecasts:** iterate the equations for  $t = T + 1, T + 2, \dots, T + h$  and set all  $\varepsilon_t = 0$  for  $t > T$ .

# Forecasting with ETS models

**Traditional point forecasts:** iterate the equations for  $t = T + 1, T + 2, \dots, T + h$  and set all  $\varepsilon_t = 0$  for  $t > T$ .

- Not the same as  $E(y_{t+h} | \mathbf{x}_t)$  unless seasonality is additive.
- fable uses  $E(y_{t+h} | \mathbf{x}_t)$ .
- Point forecasts for  $\text{ETS}(A, *, *)$  are identical to  $\text{ETS}(M, *, *)$  if the parameters are the same.

## Example: ETS(A,A,N)

$$y_{T+1} = \ell_T + b_T + \varepsilon_{T+1}$$

$$\hat{y}_{T+1|T} = \ell_T + b_T$$

$$y_{T+2} = \ell_{T+1} + b_{T+1} + \varepsilon_{T+2}$$

$$= (\ell_T + b_T + \alpha\varepsilon_{T+1}) + (b_T + \beta\varepsilon_{T+1}) + \varepsilon_{T+2}$$

$$\hat{y}_{T+2|T} = \ell_T + 2b_T$$

etc.

## Example: ETS(M,A,N)

$$y_{T+1} = (\ell_T + b_T)(1 + \varepsilon_{T+1})$$

$$\hat{y}_{T+1|T} = \ell_T + b_T.$$

$$y_{T+2} = (\ell_{T+1} + b_{T+1})(1 + \varepsilon_{T+2})$$

$$= \{(\ell_T + b_T)(1 + \alpha\varepsilon_{T+1}) + [b_T + \beta(\ell_T + b_T)\varepsilon_{T+1}]\} (1 + \varepsilon_{T+2})$$

$$\hat{y}_{T+2|T} = \ell_T + 2b_T$$

etc.

# Forecasting with ETS models

**Prediction intervals:** can only be generated using the models.

- The prediction intervals will differ between models with additive and multiplicative errors.
- Exact formulae for some models.
- More general to simulate future sample paths, conditional on the last estimate of the states, and to obtain prediction intervals from the percentiles of these simulated future paths.

# Prediction intervals

PI for most ETS models:  $\hat{y}_{T+h|T} \pm c\sigma_h$ , where  $c$  depends on coverage probability and  $\sigma_h$  is forecast standard deviation.

$$(A,N,N) \quad \sigma_h = \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + \alpha^2(h-1) \right]$$

$$(A,A,N) \quad \sigma_h = \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + (h-1) \left\{ \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta h + \frac{1}{6}\beta^2 h(2h-1) \right\} \right]$$

$$(A,A_d,N) \quad \sigma_h = \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + \alpha^2(h-1) + \frac{\beta\phi h}{(1-\phi)^2} \{2\alpha(1-\phi) + \beta\phi\} - \frac{\beta\phi(1-\phi^h)}{(1-\phi)^2(1-\phi^2)} \{2\alpha(1-\phi^2) + \beta\phi(1+2\phi-\phi^h)\} \right]$$

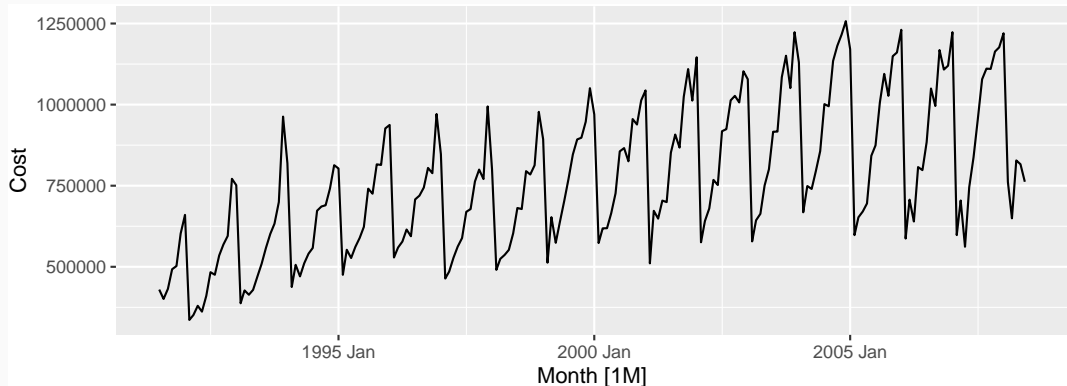
$$(A,N,A) \quad \sigma_h = \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + \alpha^2(h-1) + \gamma k(2\alpha + \gamma) \right]$$

$$(A,A,A) \quad \sigma_h = \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + (h-1) \left\{ \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta h + \frac{1}{6}\beta^2 h(2h-1) \right\} + \gamma k \{2\alpha + \gamma + \beta m(k+1)\} \right]$$

$$(A,A_d,A) \quad \sigma_h = \sigma^2 \left[ 1 + \alpha^2(h-1) + \frac{\beta\phi h}{(1-\phi)^2} \{2\alpha(1-\phi) + \beta\phi\} - \frac{\beta\phi(1-\phi^h)}{(1-\phi)^2(1-\phi^2)} \{2\alpha(1-\phi^2) + \beta\phi(1+2\phi-\phi^h)\} \right. \\ \left. + \gamma k(2\alpha + \gamma) + \frac{2\beta\gamma\phi}{(1-\phi)(1-\phi^m)} \{k(1-\phi^m) - \phi^m(1-\phi^{mk})\} \right]$$

# Example: Corticosteroid drug sales

```
h02 <- PBS |>  
  filter(ATC2 == "H02") |>  
  summarise(Cost = sum(Cost))  
h02 |> autoplot(Cost)
```





# Example: Corticosteroid drug sales

```
h02 |>  
  model(ETS(Cost)) |>  
  report()
```

```
## Series: Cost  
## Model: ETS(M,Ad,M)  
## Smoothing parameters:  
##   alpha = 0.307  
##   beta  = 0.000101  
##   gamma = 0.000101  
##   phi   = 0.978  
##  
## Initial states:  
##   l[0] b[0] s[0] s[-1] s[-2] s[-3] s[-4] s[-5] s[-6] s[-7] s[-8] s[-9]  
## 417269 8206 0.872 0.826 0.756 0.773 0.687 1.28 1.32 1.18 1.16 1.1  
## s[-10] s[-11]  
## 1.05 0.981  
##  
## sigma^2: 0.0046  
##  
## AIC AICc BIC  
## 5515 5519 5575
```

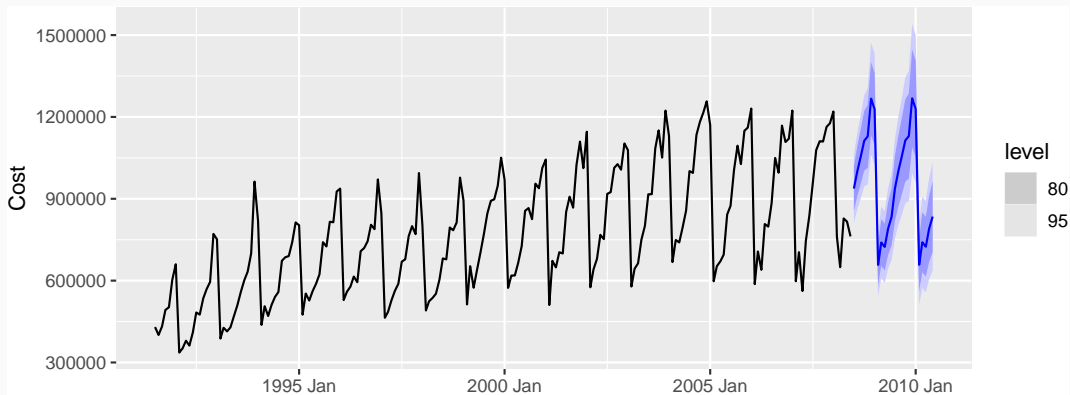
# Example: Corticosteroid drug sales

```
h02 |>
  model(ETS(Cost ~ error("A") + trend("A") + season("A"))) |>
  report()
```

```
## Series: Cost
## Model: ETS(A,A,A)
## Smoothing parameters:
##   alpha = 0.17
##   beta  = 0.00631
##   gamma = 0.455
##
## Initial states:
##   l[0] b[0] s[0] s[-1] s[-2] s[-3] s[-4] s[-5] s[-6] s[-7]
## 409706 9097 -99075 -136602 -191496 -174531 -241437 210644 244644 145368
##   s[-8] s[-9] s[-10] s[-11]
## 130570 84458 39132 -11674
##
## sigma^2: 3.5e+09
##
## AIC AICc BIC
## 5585 5589 5642
```

# Example: Corticosteroid drug sales

```
h02 |>  
  model(ETS(Cost)) |>  
  forecast() |>  
  autoplot(h02)
```



# Example: Corticosteroid drug sales

```
h02 |>
  model(
    auto = ETS(Cost),
    AAA = ETS(Cost ~ error("A") + trend("A") + season("A"))
  ) |>
  accuracy()
```

Model	MAE	RMSE	MAPE	MASE	RMSSE
auto	38649	51102	4.99	0.638	0.689
AAA	43378	56784	6.05	0.716	0.766