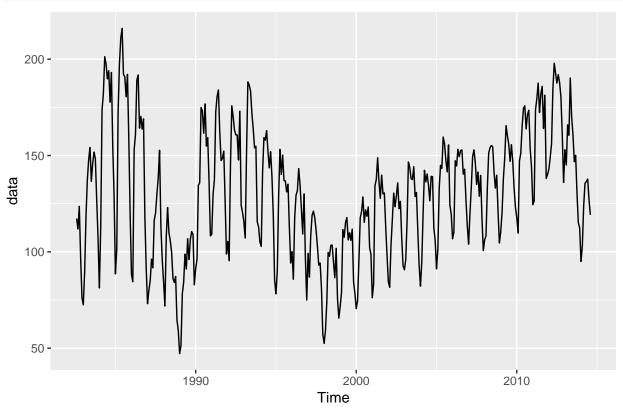
Regression Model

```
library(forecast)
library(ggplot2)

df = read.csv("data.csv") # PrivateHousingStarts
data = ts(df$Private.Housing.Starts, start = c(1982,08), frequency = 12)
autoplot(data)
```



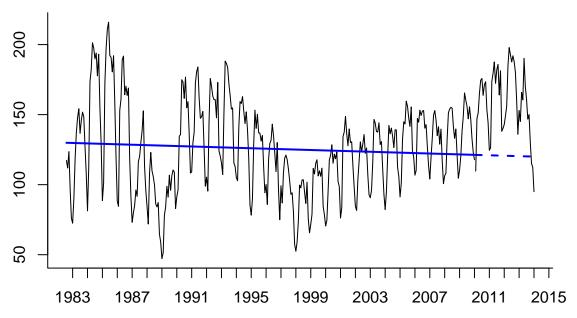
1. Trend

1.1 Linear Trend

```
nvalid = 48
ntrain = length(data) - nvalid
train.ts = window(data, start = c(1982,08), end = c(1982, ntrain))
valid.ts = window(data, start = c(1982, ntrain+1), end = c(1982, ntrain+nvalid))
train.lm = tslm(train.ts~trend)

train.lm.pred = forecast(train.lm, h = nvalid, level = 0) # level is the confidence level
plot(train.lm.pred, bty = "l", xaxt = "n", main = "Validation Period", flty = 2)
lines(train.lm.pred$fitted, lwd = 2, col = "blue")
lines(valid.ts)
axis(1,at = seq(1983, 2015,1), labels = format(seq(1983, 2015,1)))
```

Validation Period



The summary of the model:

```
summary(train.lm)
```

```
##
## Call:
## tslm(formula = train.ts ~ trend)
## Residuals:
##
      Min
               1Q Median
                               30
                                      Max
  -80.688 -22.225
                   -0.726
                          24.181
                                   86.986
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 129.93045
                           3.55154 36.584
                                             <2e-16 ***
## trend
                -0.02619
                           0.01860
                                    -1.408
                                               0.16
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 32.19 on 328 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.006009,
                                   Adjusted R-squared: 0.002979
## F-statistic: 1.983 on 1 and 328 DF, p-value: 0.16
```

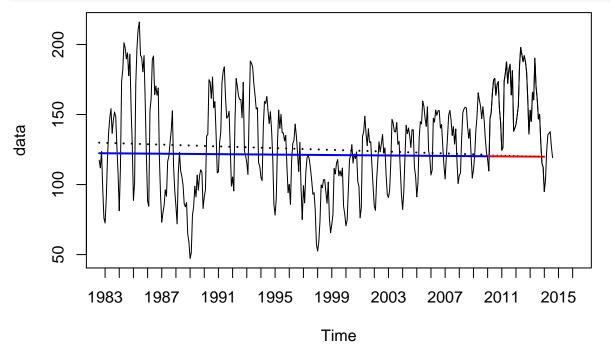
Slope coefficient is insignificant, however, this does not mean that there is no trend, have a look of the deseasonalized data.

1.2 Exponantial Trend

```
train.lm.expo.trend = tslm(train.ts ~trend, lambda = 0)
# lambda = 0 applies the Box-Cox transformation in the training period, if lambda = 0, y --> log(y)
train.lm.expo.trend.pred = forecast(train.lm.expo.trend, h = nvalid, level = 0)
```

```
train.lm.linear.trend = tslm(train.ts-trend)
train.lm.linear.trend.pred = forecast(train.lm.linear.trend, h = nvalid, level = 0)

plot(data, xaxt = "n", main = "", xlim = c(1983, 2016))
axis(1,at = seq(1983, 2016,1), labels = format(seq(1983, 2016,1)))
lines(valid.ts)
lines(train.lm.expo.trend.pred$fitted, lwd = 2, col = "blue" )
lines(train.lm.expo.trend.pred$mean, lwd = 2, col = "red")
lines(train.lm.linear.trend.pred$fitted, lwd = 2, col = "black", lty = 3)
lines(train.lm.linear.trend.pred$mean, col = "black", lty = 3)
```



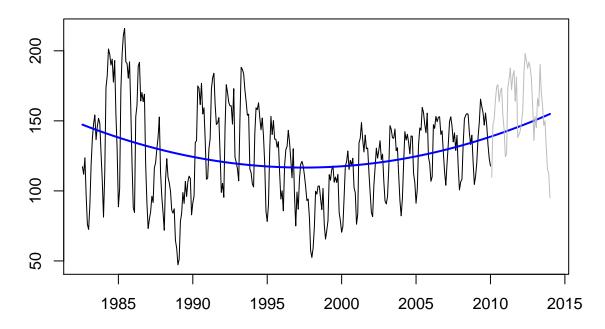
red is exponential trend, black is linear trend, because that time horizon is short and change is gen

1.3 Polynomial Trend

```
train.lm.poly.trend = tslm(train.ts ~ trend + I(trend^2))
summary(train.lm.poly.trend)
##
## Call:
## tslm(formula = train.ts ~ trend + I(trend^2))
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                               3Q
                                      Max
## -79.316 -22.179
                    0.984 20.841 79.294
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 1.476e+02 5.193e+00 28.430 < 2e-16 ***
## trend
               -3.462e-01 7.245e-02 -4.779 2.67e-06 ***
              9.669e-04 2.120e-04
                                     4.561 7.20e-06 ***
## I(trend^2)
```

```
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 31.26 on 327 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.06547, Adjusted R-squared: 0.05975
## F-statistic: 11.45 on 2 and 327 DF, p-value: 1.556e-05
train.lm.poly.trend.pred = forecast(train.lm.poly.trend, h = nvalid, level = 0)
plot(train.lm.poly.trend.pred)
lines(train.lm.poly.trend.pred$fitted, lwd = 2,col= "blue")
lines(valid.ts, col = "grey")
```

Forecasts from Linear regression model



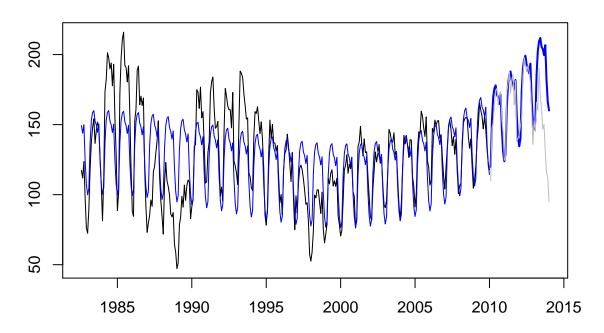
2. Seasonal

2.1 Additive Seasonality

```
train.lm.season = tslm(train.ts ~ trend+ I(trend^2)+ I(trend^3)+season)
summary(train.lm.season)
##
## Call:
## tslm(formula = train.ts ~ trend + I(trend^2) + I(trend^3) + season)
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                                3Q
                                       Max
## -64.507 -12.423
                     1.163 14.035
                                   56.453
##
## Coefficients:
##
                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 9.958e+01 6.622e+00 15.039 < 2e-16 ***
```

```
7.573e-02 1.340e-01 0.565 0.572245
## trend
## I(trend^2) -2.269e-03 9.396e-04 -2.415 0.016320 *
## I(trend^3) 6.593e-06 1.866e-06 3.533 0.000472 ***
## season2
               4.557e+00 6.209e+00
                                      0.734 0.463578
## season3
               3.707e+01 6.209e+00
                                     5.971 6.35e-09 ***
## season4
               5.295e+01 6.208e+00 8.528 6.31e-16 ***
## season5
               5.858e+01 6.208e+00 9.436 < 2e-16 ***
               5.981e+01 6.208e+00 9.635 < 2e-16 ***
## season6
## season7
               5.235e+01 6.208e+00
                                      8.433 1.23e-15 ***
## season8
               4.968e+01 6.152e+00
                                      8.076 1.44e-14 ***
                                      7.186 4.86e-12 ***
## season9
               4.420e+01 6.151e+00
                                      8.147 8.86e-15 ***
## season10
               5.011e+01 6.151e+00
                                      3.964 9.12e-05 ***
## season11
               2.438e+01 6.151e+00
## season12
               7.381e+00 6.150e+00
                                     1.200 0.230979
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 23.01 on 315 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.512, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4903
## F-statistic: 23.61 on 14 and 315 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
head(train.lm.season$data)
##
    train.ts trend season
## 1
       117.3
                1
                        8
## 2
       111.9
                 2
                        9
## 3
       123.6
                 3
                       10
## 4
        96.9
                 4
                       11
## 5
        76.1
                 5
                       12
## 6
        72.5
                 6
                        1
train.lm.season.pred = forecast(train.lm.season, h = nvalid, level = 0)
plot(train.lm.season.pred)
lines(valid.ts, col = "grey")
lines(train.lm.season.pred$fitted, col = "blue")
```

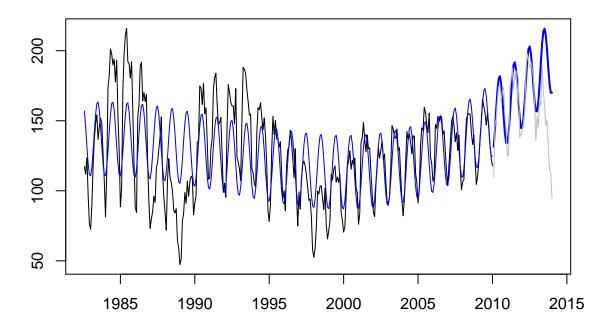
Forecasts from Linear regression model



2.2 Use sine and cosine term in seasonality

```
lm.sine = tslm(train.ts~ trend + I(trend^2) + I(trend^3)+I(sin(2*pi*trend/12)) + I(cos(2*pi*trend/12)))
lm.sine.pred = forecast(lm.sine, h = nvalid, level = 0)
plot(lm.sine.pred)
lines(valid.ts, col = "grey")
lines(lm.sine$fitted, col = "blue")
```

Forecasts from Linear regression model



accuracy(lm.sine.pred, valid.ts)

accuracy(train.lm.season.pred, valid.ts)