



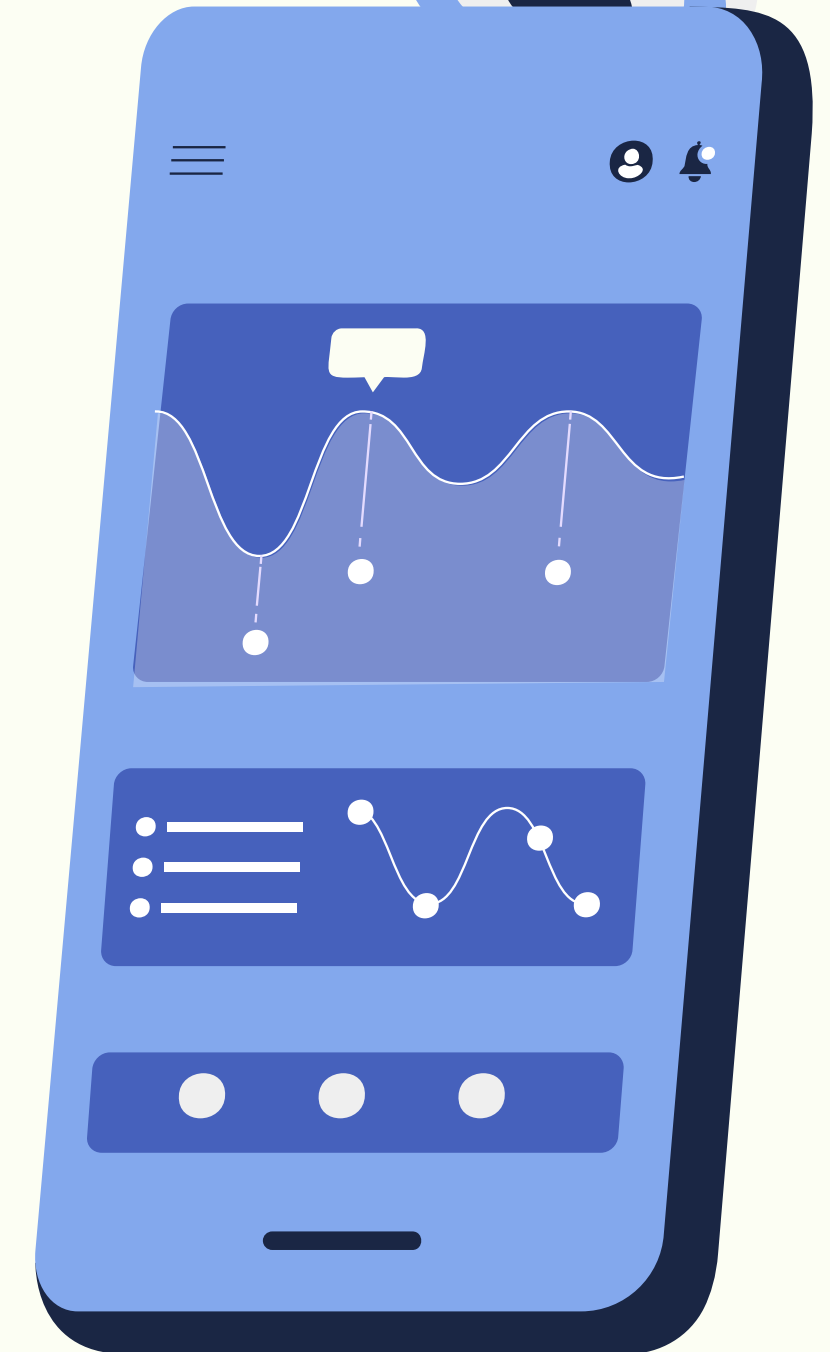
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LAB 3

Arima, Stasionerity, Forecasting

Teaching Assistant Time Series Econometrics 2023





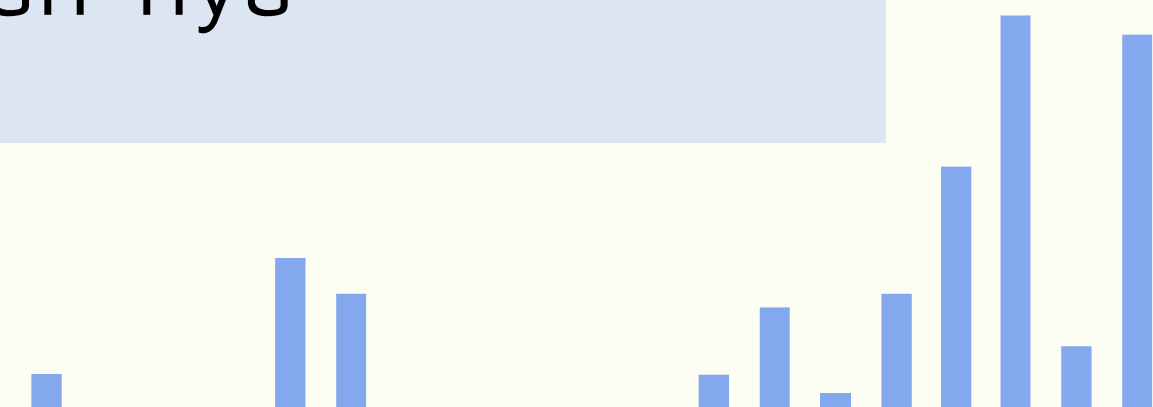
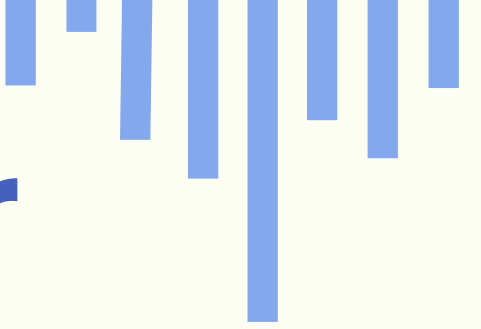
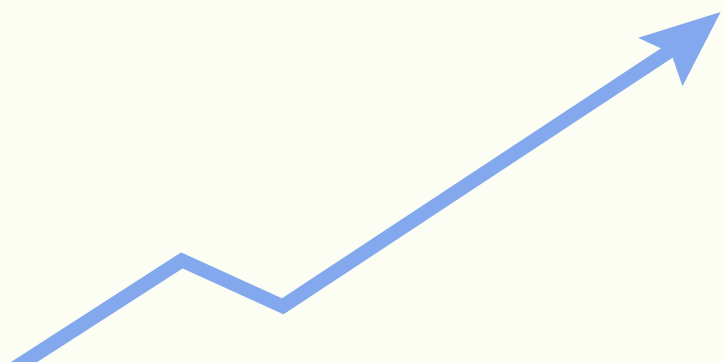
Stasioneritas

Suatu kondisi dimana data time series berada di sekitar rata-rata yang konstan, varians yang konstan, dan kovarians yang konstan seiring berjalannya waktu

Kondisi Stasioner dan Non Stasioner

Stasioner; dapat mempelajari tingkah laku dari model/fenomena keseluruhan.

Non-stasioner; hanya dapat mempelajari tingkah laku dari model/fenomena dalam periode waktu tertentu saja (t) atau tidak menyeluruh. Hal ini dapat diatasi dengan mengubah data ke bentuk turunan-nya



Contoh Data Non Stasioner



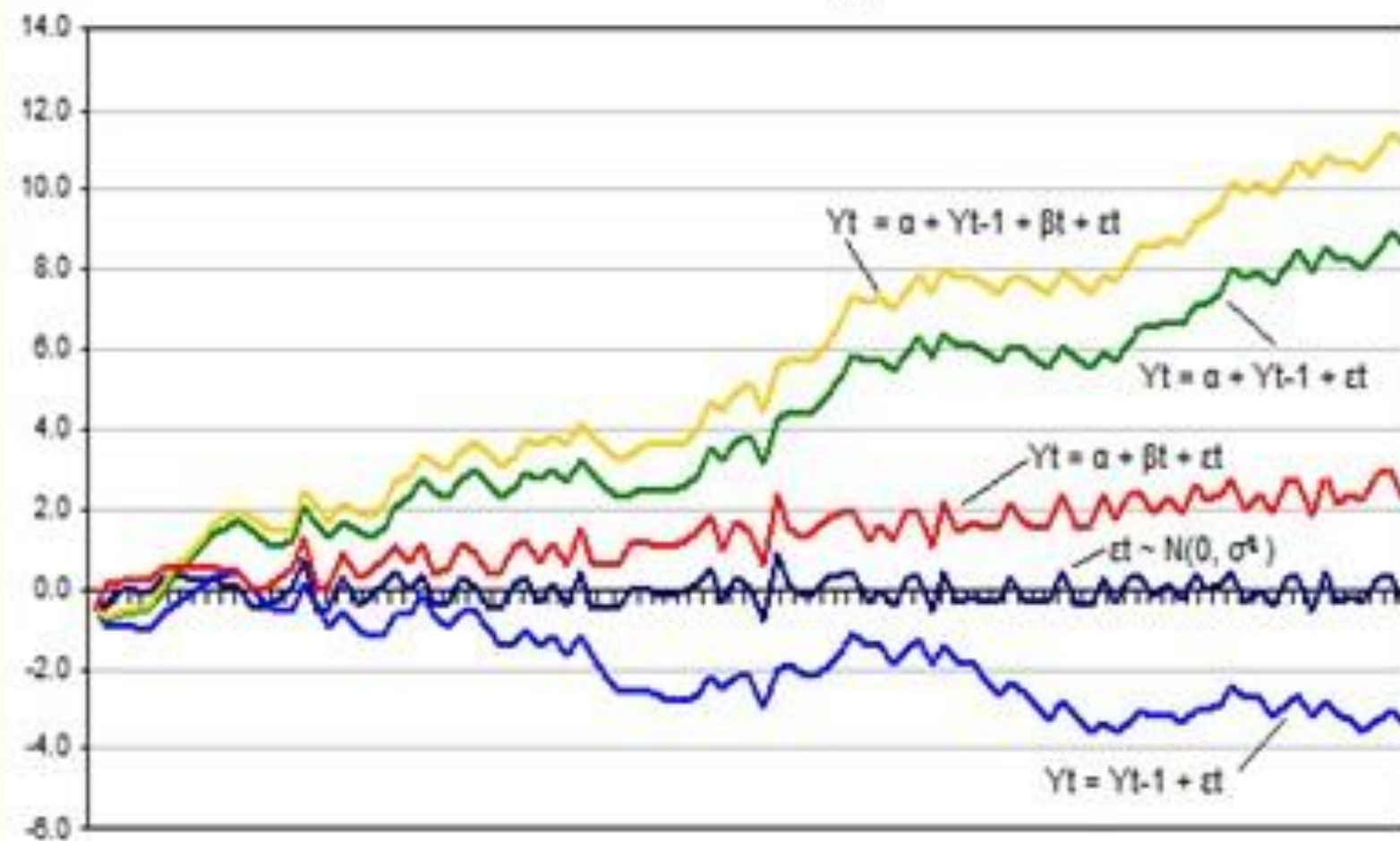
Random Walk

Kondisi dimana nilai saat ini dari suatu variabel diperoleh dari nilai periode sebelumnya ditambah error term; nilai variabel mengambil langkah acak independen ke atas atau ke bawah, yang disebut random walk.



Macam-Macam Random Walk Model

Table 2 Non-stationary processes



1. PURE RANDOM WALK

Rata-rata konstan, varians tidak konstan seiring berjalannya waktu.

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

2. RANDOM WALK WITH DRIFT

Rata-rata dan varians tidak konstan.

$$Y_t = \mu + Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

3. RANDOM WALK WITH DRIFT AND TREND

Rata-rata dan varians tidak konstan serta menambah tren

$$Y_t = \mu + \beta_t + Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

Mendeteksi Stasioneritas

Uji Grafik

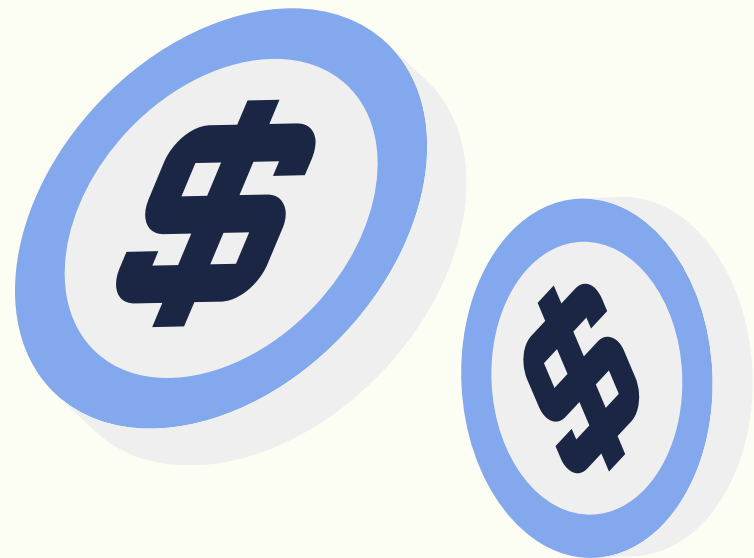
Command: `tsline varname`

Uji ADF-Test

Command: `dfuller varname`

Grafik Korelogram

Command: `corrgram varname`



Identifikasi Model dengan Korelogram

| MODEL | ACF | PACF |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| AR (p) | Dies down | Cut off after lag q |
| MA (q) | Cut off after lag p | Dies down |
| ARMA (p, q) | Dies down | Dies down |

Dari sini kita dapat mengetahui bahwa sebaiknya kita dapat menggunakan model apa dan ordonya dengan melihat spikes-nya

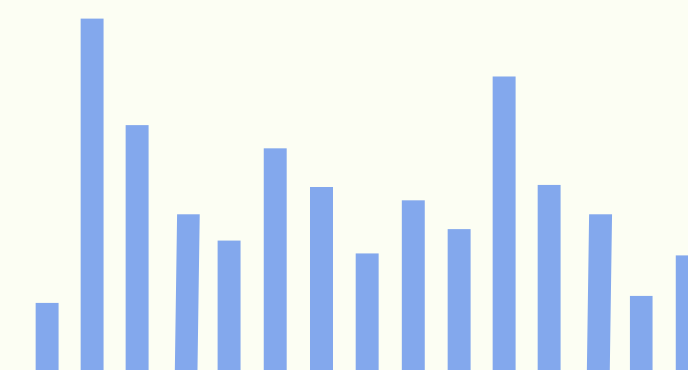
. corrgram dallas

| LAG | AC | PAC | Q | Prob>Q | -1 [Autocorrelation] | 0 [Partial Autocor] | 1 1 |
|-----|----|-----|---|--------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|
|-----|----|-----|---|--------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|

| | | | | |
|----|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 0.9625 | 0.9799 | 158.44 | 0.0000 |
| 2 | 0.9412 | 0.3181 | 310.85 | 0.0000 |
| 3 | 0.9175 | 0.0614 | 456.58 | 0.0000 |
| 4 | 0.8988 | 0.1402 | 597.26 | 0.0000 |
| 5 | 0.8788 | -0.0100 | 732.59 | 0.0000 |
| 6 | 0.8640 | 0.1499 | 864.19 | 0.0000 |
| 7 | 0.8518 | 0.1911 | 992.88 | 0.0000 |
| 8 | 0.8452 | 0.2382 | 1120.4 | 0.0000 |
| 9 | 0.8353 | 0.1401 | 1245.7 | 0.0000 |
| 10 | 0.8227 | 0.1251 | 1368.1 | 0.0000 |
| 11 | 0.8101 | 0.1826 | 1487.4 | 0.0000 |
| 12 | 0.7964 | 0.1245 | 1603.6 | 0.0000 |
| 13 | 0.7746 | -0.0180 | 1714.1 | 0.0000 |
| 14 | 0.7468 | -0.1425 | 1817.5 | 0.0000 |
| 15 | 0.7300 | 0.0092 | 1917 | 0.0000 |
| 16 | 0.7163 | -0.0190 | 2013.4 | 0.0000 |
| 17 | 0.7036 | 0.0381 | 2107.1 | 0.0000 |
| 18 | 0.6856 | 0.0265 | 2196.6 | 0.0000 |
| 19 | 0.6740 | -0.0023 | 2283.6 | 0.0000 |
| 20 | 0.6549 | -0.0695 | 2366.4 | 0.0000 |
| 21 | 0.6445 | 0.0609 | 2447.1 | 0.0000 |
| 22 | 0.6284 | 0.0505 | 2524.4 | 0.0000 |
| 23 | 0.6210 | 0.1978 | 2600.3 | 0.0000 |
| 24 | 0.6091 | 0.0782 | 2673.9 | 0.0000 |
| 25 | 0.5901 | -0.0809 | 2743.5 | 0.0000 |
| 26 | 0.5712 | 0.0078 | 2809.1 | 0.0000 |
| 27 | 0.5551 | -0.0111 | 2871.5 | 0.0000 |
| 28 | 0.5298 | -0.3386 | 2928.8 | 0.0000 |
| 29 | 0.5113 | -0.1529 | 2982.5 | 0.0000 |
| 30 | 0.4931 | 0.0295 | 3032.8 | 0.0000 |

ACF -> dies down / doesn't
cut of (geometricaly decay).
PACF-> cuts off (osilating)

Kemungkinan model : AR(1)
dan ARMA(1,1)



Correlogram Check

(a)

Ignore the stationarity term :
considering ARIMA order based on
non-stationarity correlogram (usually
at level stage)

(b)

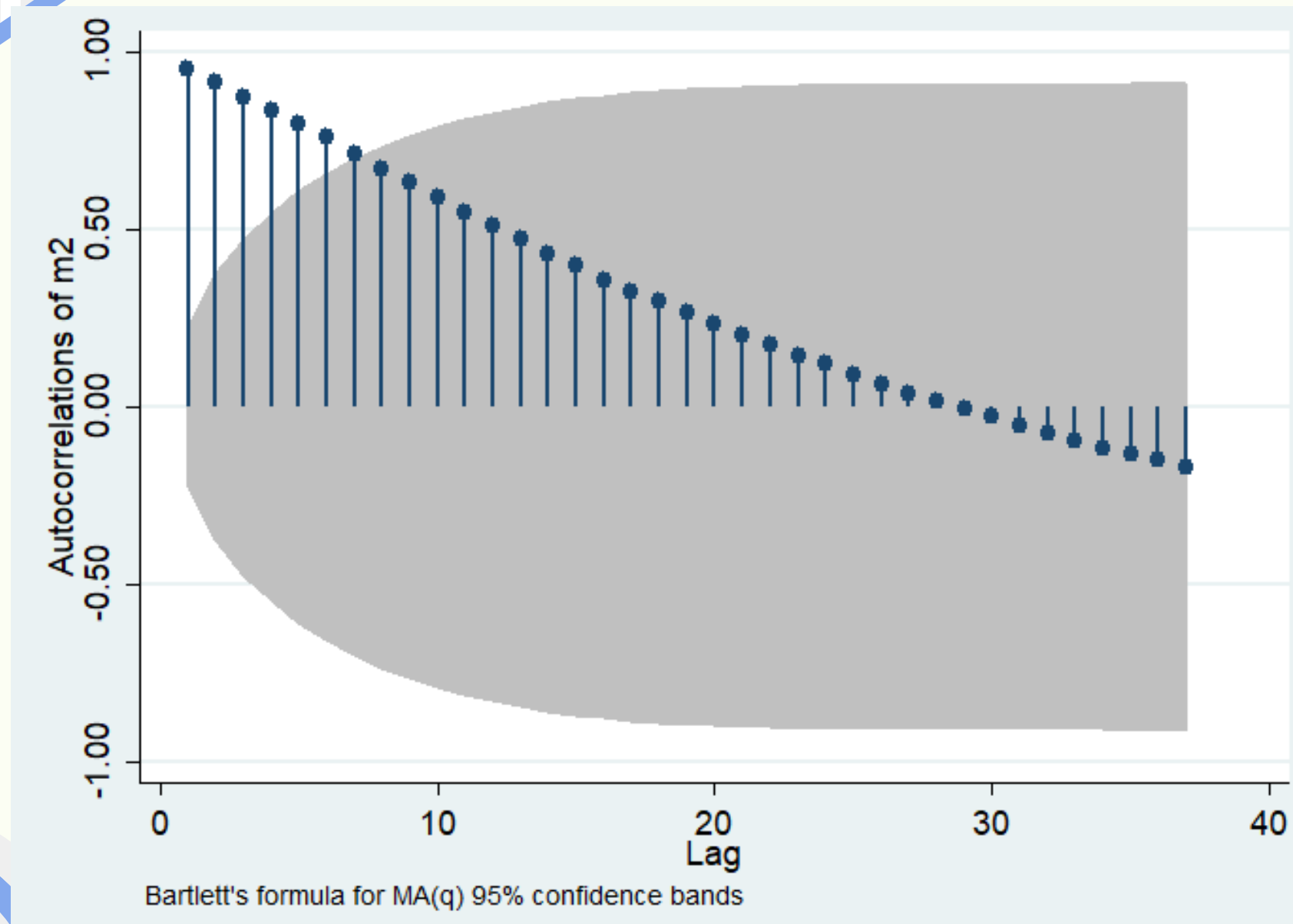
Apply the stationarity term :
considering ARIMA order based
on stationarity correlogram

| LAG | AC | PAC | Q | Prob>Q | -1 | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 1 |
|-----|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | [Autocorrelation] | | | [Partial Autocor] | | |
| 1 | 0.9693 | 1.0017 | 89.278 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0.9375 | 0.0392 | 173.72 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 0.9058 | 0.0336 | 253.44 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0.8740 | -0.2007 | 328.52 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 5 | 0.8378 | -0.3214 | 398.3 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 0.7968 | 0.0318 | 462.14 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 7 | 0.7559 | 0.0609 | 520.27 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 8 | 0.7158 | 0.0105 | 573.01 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 0.6745 | 0.1367 | 620.41 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 10 | 0.6332 | 0.2416 | 662.69 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 11 | 0.5933 | 0.1392 | 700.28 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 12 | 0.5514 | 0.0476 | 733.14 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 13 | 0.5090 | -0.0508 | 761.5 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 14 | 0.4731 | 0.0875 | 786.32 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 15 | 0.4393 | 0.0942 | 807.99 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 16 | 0.4108 | 0.0444 | 827.19 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 17 | 0.3828 | 0.4397 | 844.09 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 18 | 0.3571 | -0.0974 | 858.99 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 19 | 0.3324 | 0.1060 | 872.08 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |
| 20 | 0.3100 | 0.2510 | 883.50 | 0.0000 | | | | | | |

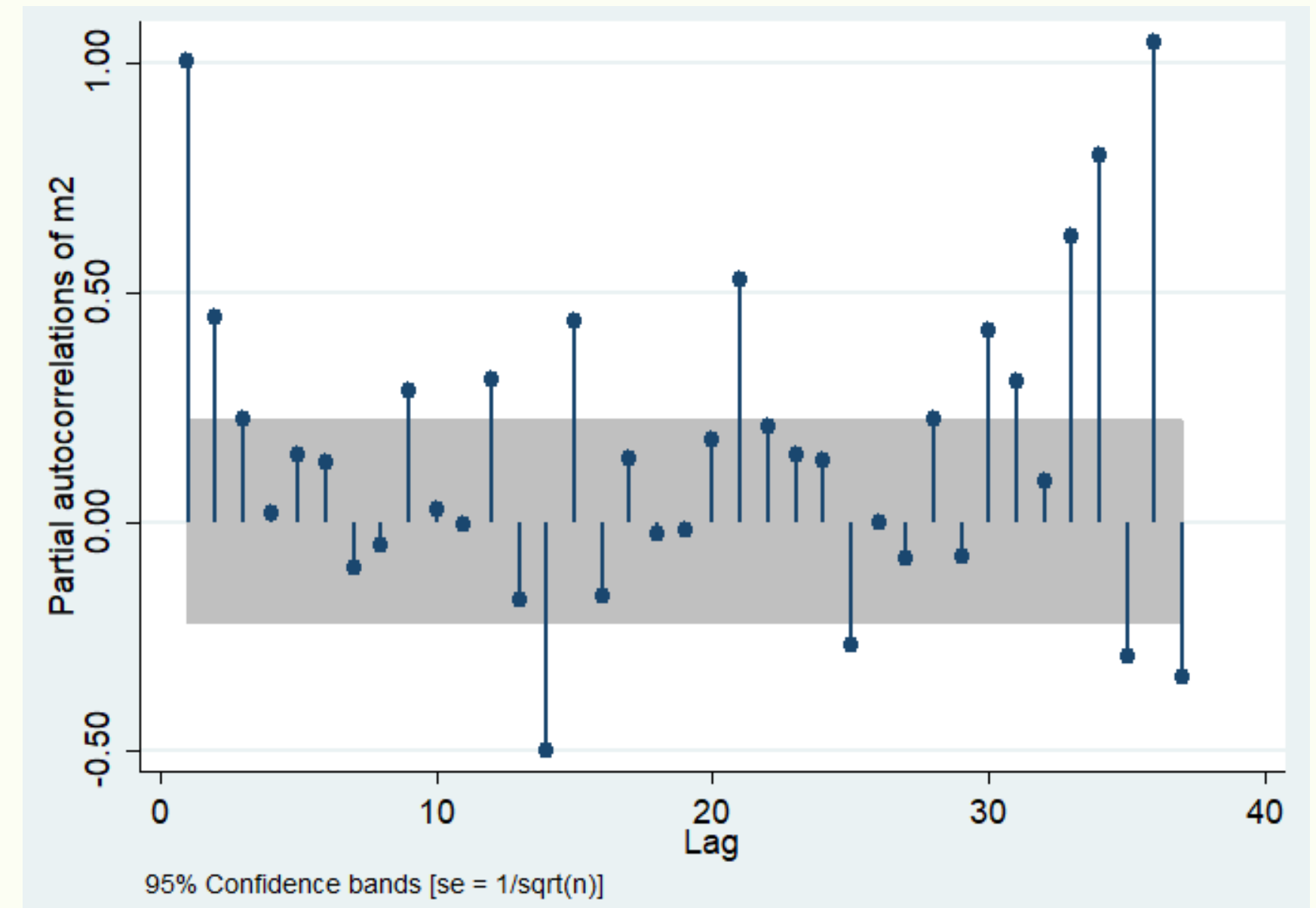
| LAG | AC | PAC | Q | Prob>Q | -1 | 0 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 1 |
|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | [Autocorrelation] | | | [Partial Autocor] | | |
| 1 | -0.0372 | -0.0373 | .12996 | 0.7185 | | | | | | |
| 2 | -0.0297 | -0.0312 | .21366 | 0.8987 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 0.2001 | 0.2004 | 4.0626 | 0.2548 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0.2779 | 0.3160 | 11.575 | 0.0208 | | | | | | |
| 5 | -0.0812 | -0.0423 | 12.223 | 0.0319 | | | | | | |
| 6 | -0.0037 | -0.0692 | 12.225 | 0.0571 | | | | | | |
| 7 | 0.1120 | -0.0178 | 13.487 | 0.0611 | | | | | | |
| 8 | -0.0628 | -0.1352 | 13.889 | 0.0847 | | | | | | |
| 9 | -0.1870 | -0.2282 | 17.5 | 0.0414 | | | | | | |
| 10 | -0.0336 | -0.1199 | 17.617 | 0.0618 | | | | | | |
| 11 | -0.0194 | -0.0224 | 17.657 | 0.0899 | | | | | | |
| 12 | -0.0739 | 0.0582 | 18.242 | 0.1085 | | | | | | |
| 13 | -0.1822 | -0.0688 | 21.844 | 0.0578 | | | | | | |
| 14 | -0.0563 | -0.0712 | 22.191 | 0.0748 | | | | | | |
| 15 | -0.0168 | -0.0303 | 22.223 | 0.1021 | | | | | | |
| 16 | -0.2716 | -0.4169 | 30.545 | 0.0154 | | | | | | |
| 17 | 0.0247 | 0.1289 | 30.614 | 0.0222 | | | | | | |
| 18 | -0.0449 | -0.0730 | 30.848 | 0.0300 | | | | | | |
| 19 | -0.1644 | -0.2051 | 34.027 | 0.0182 | | | | | | |
| 20 | -0.1823 | -0.1238 | 37.88 | 0.0088 | | | | | | |

Correlogram Check

(a). ACF at level



(b). PACF at level





ARIMA (p,d,q)

Model ekstensi ARMA setelah melalui proses smoothing.
Sehingga (d) menunjukkan ordo turunannya.

Contoh

$$Y_t = \mu + \gamma Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t + \theta \varepsilon_{t-1}$$

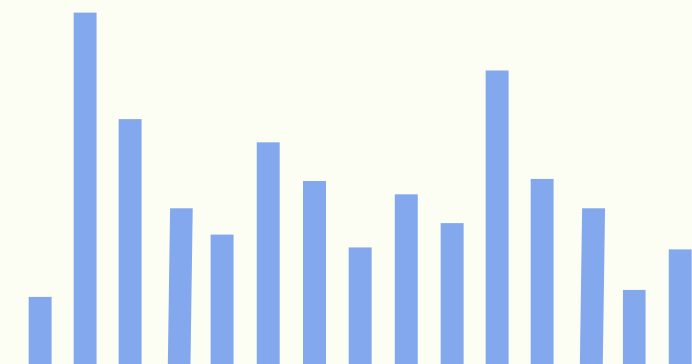


Interpretasi

μ = Tanpa adanya perubahan pada variable-variable lain dalam model, variabel Y pada periode ... sampai ... adalah rata-rata sebesar ... per (periode) nya.

Y_{t-1} = Model ini menjelaskan apabila terdapat peningkatan pada variabel Y sebesar 1 (satuan) pada tahun sebelumnya (t-1), maka akan (meningkatkan/menurunkan) variabel Y saat ini sebesar ..., ceteris paribus

$\theta_{\varepsilon t-1}$ = Model ini menjelaskan apabila terdapat peningkatan pada error / shock di variable Y sebesar 1 (satuan) pada periode sebelumnya (t-1) , maka akan (meningkatkan/menurunkan) variable Y saat ini sebesar ..., ceteris paribus.





Forecasting

Metode untuk mengetahui apa yang terjadi di masa depan agar kita bisa mengambil kebijakan efektif dan efisien saat ini. Terdapat 2 tipe forecasting:



Static Forecasting

- Menggunakan data asli.
- Hanya bisa memprediksi 1 periode saja. perbedaan data asli dan peramalan tidak jauh berbeda (mirip).

Dynamic Forecasting

- Menggunakan data peramalan di periode sebelumnya untuk memprediksi periode setelahnya. dapat meramalkan >1 periode.
- Perbedaan data asli **et** peramalan jauh lebih besar/erornya lebih besar dibanding statis.

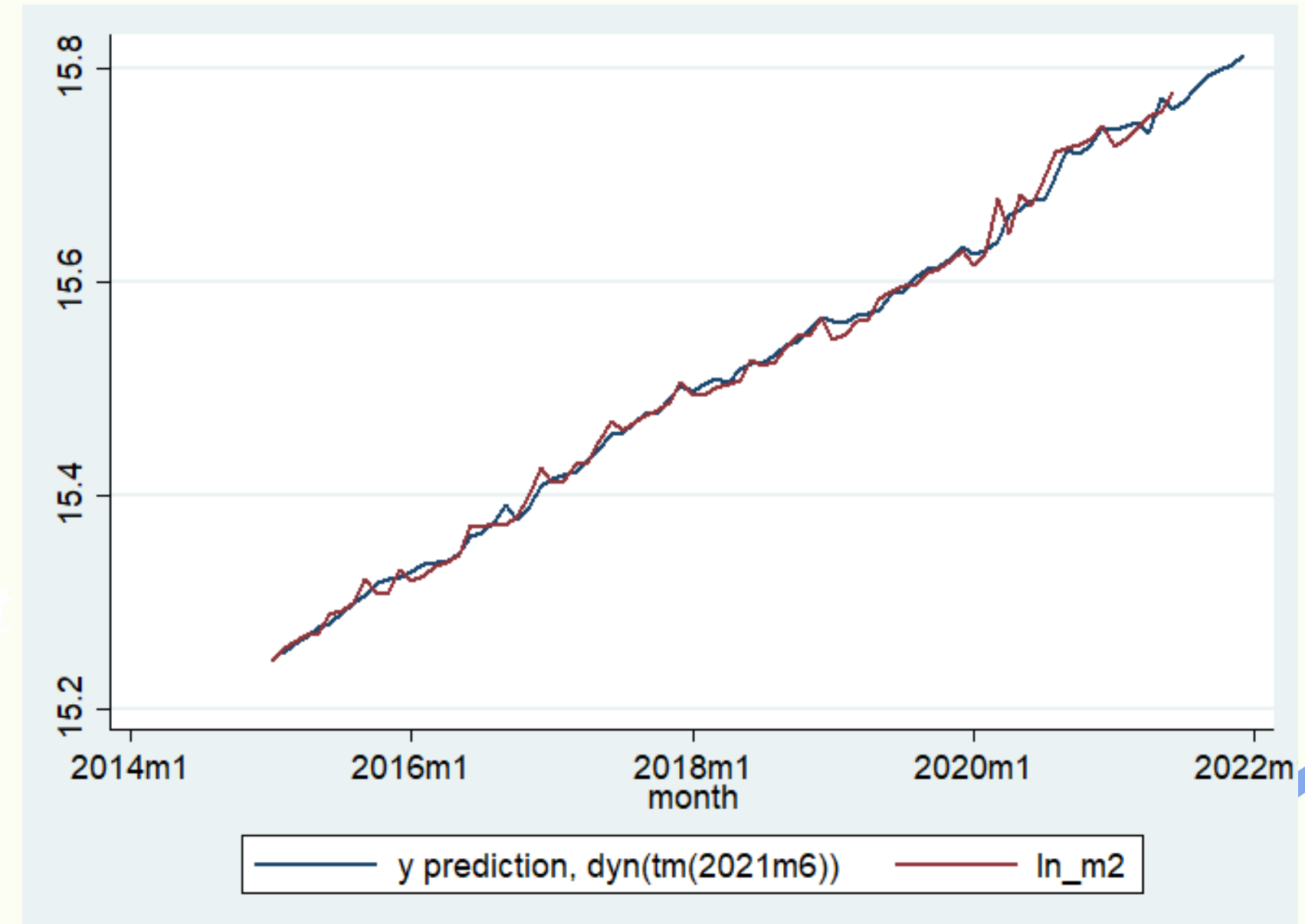
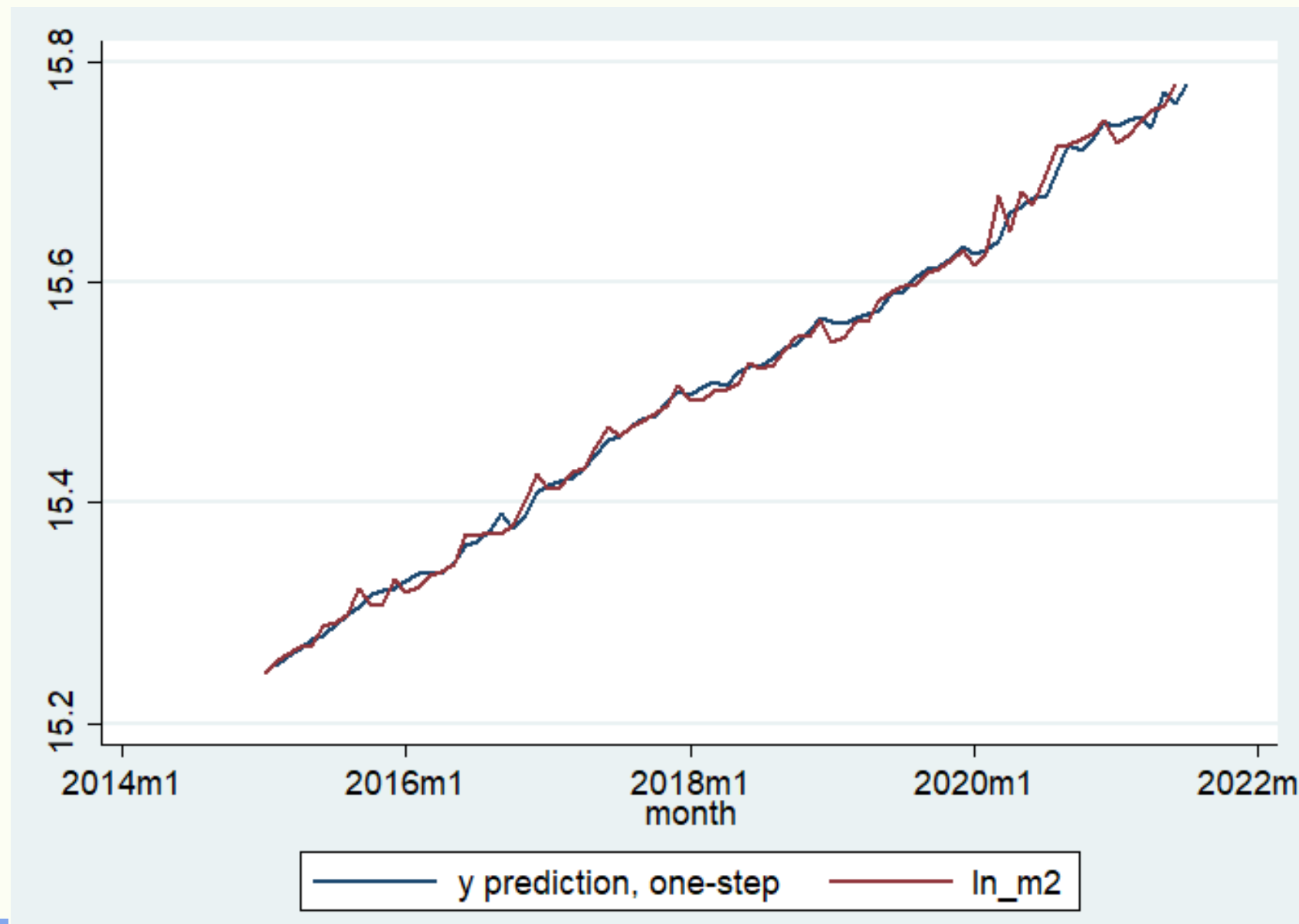


Forecasting



(a) Static (One Period Ahead)

(b) Dynamic





Tahapan Forecasting



1. Uji Stasioneritas

2. Identifikasi Model

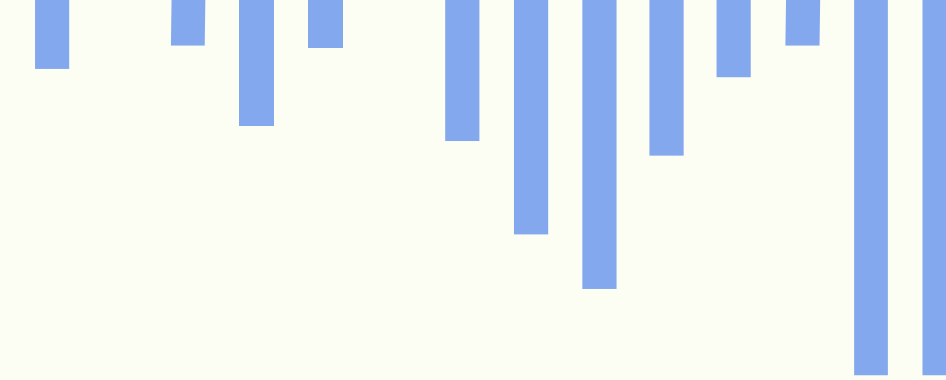
**3. Regresi variable
yang sudah stasioner**

4. Cek model terbaik

**5. Lakukan peramalan
statis & dinamis**

**6. Bandingkan nilai aktual dan
peramalan dengan grafik &
Theil's U stat**





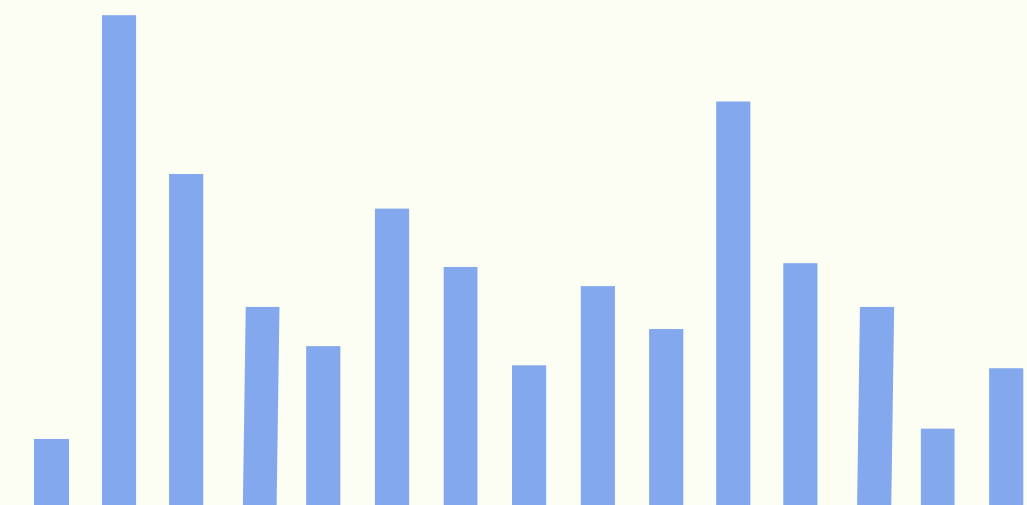
$$U = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{\hat{Y}_{t+1} - Y_{t+1}}{Y_t} \right)^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{Y_{t+1} - Y_t}{Y_t} \right)^2}$$

Definisi Peramalan Naif (Naive forecasting method)

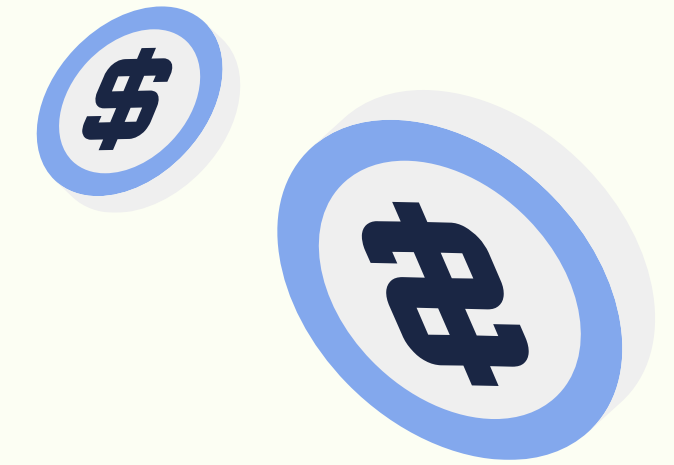
Asumsi bahwa nilai di periode sebelumnya akan sama di periode selanjutnya.

Theil's U stat

The U Statistic from Theil's U is a method of evaluating the accuracy of forecast that compares the naive forecasting method, also squares the errors that occur so that large errors are given more weight than small errors. (Theil's, H. (1966). Applied Economic Forecasting. Chicago: Rand McNally)



Theil's U Stat



Hipotesis

Ho : Model peramalan ... kurang akurat dibandingkan peramalan naif

Ha : Model peramalan lebih akurat dibanding peramalan naif

Contoh:

Uji Kriteria

Theil's U Stat < 1 -- Ho ditolak

Theil's U Stat ≥ 1 -- Ho tidak dapat ditolak

Kesimpulan

Model peramalan pada (tingkat level/turunan pertama/kedua) di variabel ... (kurang/lebih) akurat dibandingkan peramalan naif.

Forecast accuracy statistics for ln_m2, N = 77

| | statis |
|-----------|-----------|
| RMSE | .01001212 |
| MAE | .00735552 |
| MAPE | .00047311 |
| Theil's U | .68760697 |



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