Authors' Instructions - Sustuir esta linea por el titulo de al menos 2 lineas que va a poner Victor

E. Parras-Gutierrez[1], V.M. Rivas[1] and J.J. Merelo[2]

[1] *Department of Computer Sciences, University of Jaen, Campus Las Lagunillas s/n, 23071, Jaen, Spain*

[2] *Department of Computers, Architecture and Technology, University of Granada, C/ Periodista Daniel Saucedo s/n, 18071, Granada, Spain*

{*eparrasg, vrivas*}*@vrivas.es, jmerelo@geneura.ugr.es*

Keywords: Time series forecasting, Coevolutionary algorithms, Neural Networks, Significant lags

Abstract: This paper presents an experimental study in which the effectiveness of the L-Co-R method is tested. L-Co-R is a coevolutionary algorithm to time series forecasting that evolves, on one hand, RBFNs building an appropriate architecture of net, and on the other hand, sets of time lags that represents the time series in order to perform the forecasting using, at the same time, its own forecasted values. This coevolutive approach makes possible to divide the main problem into two subproblems where every individual of one population cooperates with the individuals of the other population. The goal of this work is to analyze the results yielded by L-Co-R comparing with other methods from the time series forecasting field. For that, 20 time series and 5 different methods found in the literature have been selected, and 3 distinct quality measures have been used to show the results. Finally, a statistical study confirms the good results of L-Co-R in most of the cases.

1 INTRODUCTION

Time series are present in any act or behavior of the daily life among many other activities in different areas. Formally defined, a time series is a set of observed values from a variable along the time in regular periods of time (every day, every month, every year...) (Pea, 2005). Accordingly, the labor of forecasting time series can be defined as the task of predicting successive values of the variable in time spaced based on past and present observations.

During many decades, a lot of varied approaches have been arising trying to model and forecast time series. These techniques can be classified into three different areas: descriptive traditional technologies, linear and nonlinear modern models, and technologies coming from the soft computing area. From all developed method, ARIMA, proposed by Box and Jenkins (Box and Jenkins, 1976), is possibly the most known. Nevertheless, it gives simplistic linear models being unable to find subtle patterns in the time series data. On the other hand, different techniques such as artificial neural network (ANNs) have been dealt with time series forecasting within soft computing area. More precisely, ANNs have stand out as a satisfactory tool for researchers due to their learning and generalization capabilities.

The L-Co-R method (Parras-Gutierrez et al., 2012), developed inside the field of ANNs, makes jointly use of Radial Basis Function Networks (RBFNs) and EAs. The objective of the algorithm is the automatic forecasting of any given time series minimizing the obtained error. Moreover, L-Co-R designs appropriate neural networks and selects the time lags, that will be used in the prediction, in a coevolutive (Paredis, 1995) approach that allows to separate the main problem in two subproblems depending on each other. Therefore, the algorithm evolves two subpopulations based on a cooperative scheme in which every individual of a subpopulation collaborates with individuals from the other subpopulation in order to obtain good solutions.

The main goal of this work is to analyze the effectiveness of the L-Co-R method when automatically forecasting using the own predicted values for next predictions. Thus, 5 different methods used in time series forecasting have been selected in order to test the behavior of the method.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: section 2 introduces some preliminary topics related to this research; section 3 describes the method L-Co-R; section 4 presents the experimentation and the statistical study carried out , and finally section 5 presents some conclusions of the work.

2 PRELIMINARIES

Mainly, the proposed approaches in time series forecasting can be grouped in linear and nonlinear models. Methods like exponential smoothing methods (Winters, 1960), simple exponential smoothing, Holt's linear methods, some variations of the Holt-Winter's methods, State space models (Snyder, 1985), and ARIMA models (Box and Jenkins, 1976), have stand out from linear methods, used chiefly for modeling time series. Nonlinear models arose because linear models were insufficient in many real applications; between nonlinear methods it can be found regime-switching models, which comprise the wide variety of existing threshold autoregressive models (Tong, 1978) as: self-exciting models (Tong, 1983), smooth transition models (Chan and Tong, 1986), and continuous-time models (Brockwell and Hyndman, 1992), among others. Nevertheless, soft computing approaches were developed in order to save disadvantages of nonlinear models like the lack of robustness in complex model and the difficulty to use (Clements et al., 2004).

Although many works were realized within soft computing area, more specifically ANNs were successfully applied to time series forecasting (Jain and Kumar, 2007), and recognized as an important tool for forecasting, as mentioned before.

Inside the ANNs, the utilization of RBFs as activation functions were considered by works as (Broomhead and Lowe, 1988) and (Rivas et al., 2004), and applied to time series by Carse and Fogarty (Carse and Fogarty, 1996), and Whitehead and Choate (Whitehead and Choate, 1996). Later works like the ones by Harpham and Dawson (Harpham and Dawson, 2006) or Du (Du and Zhang, 2008) focused on RBFNs for time series forecasting.

On the other hand, an issue that must be taken into account when working with time series is the correct choice of the time lags for representing the series. Takens' theorem (Takens, 1980) establishes that if d, a d-dimensional space where d is the minimum dimension capable of representing such a relationship, is sufficiently large is possible to build a state space using the correct time lags and if this space is correctly rebuilt also guarantees that the dynamics of this space is topologically identical to the dynamics of the real systems state space.

Many methods are based in Takens' theorem (like (Lukoseviciute and Ragulskis, 2010)) but, in general, the approaches found in the literature consider the lags selection as a pre or postprocessing or as a part of the learning process (as (Araújo, 2010) or (Maus and Sprott, 2011)). In the L-Co-R method faces the selection of the time lags jointly with the design process, thus it employs coevolution to simultaneously solve these problems.

Cooperative coevolution (Potter and De Jong, 1994) has also been used in order to train ANNs to design neural network ensembles (García-Pedrajas et al., 2005) and RBFNs (Li et al., 2008). But in addition, cooperative coevolution is utilized in time series forecasting in works as the one by Xin (Ma and Wu, 2010).

Additionally, another question to take into account working with time series is the measure to use in order to calculate the accuracy of the obtained results by the method utilized. Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) (Bowerman et al., 2004) was the first measure employed in the M-competition (Makridakis et al., 1982) and most textbooks recommended it. Later, many other measures as Geometric Mean Relative Absolute Error, Median Relative Absolute Error, Symmetric Median and Median Absolute Percentage Error (MdAPE), and Symmetric Mean Absolute Percentage Error, among others, were proposed (Makridakis and Hibon, 2000). However, a disadvantage was found in these measures, they were not generally applicable and can be infinite, undefined or can produce misleading results, as Hyndman and Koehler explained in their work (Hyndman and Koehler, 2006). Thus, they proposed Mean Absolute Scaled Error (MASE) that is less sensitive to outliers, less variable on small samples, and more easily interpreted.

In this work, the measures used are MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE, taking into account that Y_t is the observation at time $t = 1, ..., n$; F_t is the forecast of Y_t; e_t is the forecast error (i.e. $e_t = Y_t - F_t$); $p_t = 100e_t/Y_t$ is the percentage error, and q_t is determined as:

$$q_t = \frac{e_t}{\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=2}^{n} | Y_i - Y_{i-1} |}$$

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD

This section describes L-Co-R (Parras-Gutierrez et al., 2012), a coevolutionary algorithm developed to minimize the error obtained for automatically time series forecasting. The algorithm works building at time RBFNs and sets of lags that will be used to predict future values. For this task, L-Co-R is able to simultaneously evolve two populations of different individual species, in which any member of each population can cooperate with individuals from the other one in order to generate good solutions, that is, each individual represents itself a possible solution to the subproblem. Therefore, the algorithm is composed of the following two populations:

- Population of RBFNs: it consists of a set of RBFNs which evolves to design a suitable architecture of the network. This population employs real codification so every individual represent a set of neurons (RBFs) that composes the net. During the evolutionary process neurons can grow or decrease since the number of neurons is variable. Each neuron of the net is defined by a center (a vector with the same dimension as the inputs) and a radius. The exact dimension of the input space is given by an individual of the population of lags (the one chosen to evaluate the net).
- Population of lags: it is composed of sets of lags evolves to forecast future values of the time series. The population uses a binary codification scheme thus each gene indicates if that specific lag in the time series will be utilized in the forecasting process. The length of the chromosome is set at the beginning corresponding with the specific parameter, so that it cannot vary its size during the execution of the algorithm.

As the fundamental objective, L-Co-R forecasts any time series for any horizon and builds appropriate RBFNs designed with suitable sets of lags, reducing any hand made preprocessing step. Figure 1 describes the general scheme of the algorithm L-Co-R.

L-Co-R performs a process to automatically remove the trend of the times series to work with, if necessary. This procedure is divided into two main phases: preprocessing, which takes places at the beginning of the algorithm, and postprocessing, at the end of coevolutionary process. Basically, the algorithm checks if the time series includes trend and, in affirmative case, the trend is removed.

The performance of L-Co-R starts with the creation of the two initial populations, randomly generated for the first generation; then, each individual of the populations is evaluated. The L-Co-R algorithm uses a sequential scheme in which only one population is active, so the two population take turns in evolving. Firstly, the evolutionary process of the population of lags occurs: the individuals which will belong to the subpopulation are selected; following the CHC scheme (Eshelman, 1991), genetic operators are applied; the collaborator for every individual is chosen from the population of RBFNs; and the individuals are evaluated again and assigned the result as fitness. After that, the best individuals from the subpopulation will replace the worst individuals of the population. During the evolution, the population of lags checks that al least one gene of the chromosome must be set to one because necessarily the net needs one input to obtained the forecasted value.

```
Trend preprocessing
t = 0;
initialize P_lags(t);
initialize P_RBFNs(t);
evaluate individuals in P_lags(t);
evaluate individuals in P_RBFNs(t);
while termination condition not satisfied do
begin
  t = t+1;
  /* Evolve population of lags */
  for i=0 to max_gen_lags do
  begin
    set threshold;
    select P_lags'(t) from P_lags(t);
    apply genetic operators in P_lags'(t);
    /* Evaluate P_lags'(t) */
      choose collaborators from P_RBFNs(t);
      evaluate individuals in P_lags'(t);
    replace individuals P_lags(t) with P_lags'(t);
    if threshold < 0
    begin
      diverge P_lags(t);
    end
  end
  /* Evolve population of RBFNs */
  for i=0 to max_gen_RBFNs do
  begin
    select P_RBFNs'(t) from P_RBFNs(t);
    apply genetic operators in P_RBFNs'(t);
    /* Evaluate P_RBFNs'(t) */
      choose collaborators from P_lags(t);
      evaluate individuals in P_RBFNs'(t);
    replace individuals with P_RBFNs'(t);
  end
end
train models and select the best one
forecast test values with the final model
Trend postprocessing
```

Figure 1: General scheme of method L-Co-R.

In the second place, the population of RBFNs commences the evolutionary process. For the first generation, every net in the population has a number of neurons randomly chosen which may not exceed a maximum number previously fixed. As in population of lags, the individuals for the subpopulation are selected, the genetic operators are applied, every individual chooses the collaborator from the population of lags, and then, the individuals are evaluated and the result is assigned as fitness. Fitness function is defined by the inverse of the root mean squared error.

At the end of the coevolutionary process, two models formed by a set of lags (from the first population) and a neural network (from the second population) are obtained. On the one hand, a model is composed of the best set of lags and its best collaborator, and on the other hand, the other model is composed of the best net found and its best collaborator. Then, the two models are trained again and the final model chosen is the one that obtains the best fitness. This final model obtains the future values of the time series used for the prediction, and then, forecasted data will be used to find next values.

The collaboration scheme used in L-Co-R is the best collaboration scheme (Potter and De Jong, 1994). Thus, every individual in any population chooses the best collaborator from the other population. Only at the beginning of the coevolutionary process, the collaborator is selected randomly because the population has not been evaluated yet.

The method has a set of specific operators specially developed to work with individuals from each of the populations. The operators used by L-Co-R are the followings:

- Population of RBFNs: tournament selection, x_fix crossover, four operators to mutate randomly chosen (C_random, R_random, Adder, and Deleter) and replacement of the worst individuals by the best ones of the subpopulation.
- Population of lags: elitist selection, HUX crossover operator, replacement of the worst individuals, and diverge (the population is restarted when it is blocked).

4 EXPERIMENTATION AND STATISTICAL STUDY

The main goal of the experiments is to study the behavior of the algorithm L-Co-R comparing with other 5 methods found in the literature and for 3 different quality measures.

4.1 Experimental methodology

The experimentation has been carried out using 20 data bases taken from the INE[1]. The data represent observations from different activities and have different nature, size, and characteristics: Airline, WmFrancfort, WmLondon, WmMadrid, WmMilan, WmNewYork, WmTokyo, Deceases, SpaMovSpec, Exchange, Gasoline, MortCanc, MortMade, Books, FreeHouPrize, Prisoners, TurIn, TurOut, TUrban, and HouseFin.

To compare the effectiveness of L-Co-R it has used 5 methods found within the field of time series forecasting: Exponential smoothing method (ETS), Croston, Theta, Random Walk (RW), and ARIMA.

In order to show de results 3 distinct quality measures have been considered: MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE. They have been estimated by means of 30 executions of every time series and the results are the average of these executions. For each execution, the following parameters are used in the L-Co-R algorithm: lags population size=50, lags population generations=5, lags chromosome size=10%, RBFNs population size=50, RBFNs population generations=10, validation rate=0.25, maximum number of neurons of first generation=0.05, tournament size=3, replacement rate=0.5, crossover rate=0.8, mutation rate=0.2, and total number of generations=20.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the results of the L-Co-R and the utilized methods to compare (ETS, Croston, Theta, RW, and ARIMA), for measures MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE, respectively. As mentioned before, every result indicated in the tables represent the average of 30 executions for each time series. Better results are emphasized with the character (*). With respect to MAPE, the L-Co-R algorithm obtains the best results in 15 of 20 time series used, as can be seen in table 1. Regarding MASE, L-Co-R stands out yielding the best results for 5 time series; ETS, Croston and Theta for 3 time series; RW only for 2; and ARIMA for 4 time series; as can be observed in table 2. Concerning MdAPE, L-Co-R acquires better results than the other methods in 12 of 20 time series, as table 3 shows. Thus, the L-Co-R algorithm is able to achieve a more accurate forecast in the most time series for any of the quality measures considered.

4.2 Analysis of the results

To analyze in more detail the results and check whether the observed differences are significant, two main steps are performed: firstly, identifying whether exist differences in general between the methods used in the comparison; and secondly, determining if the best method is significant better than the rest of the methods. To do this, first of all it has to be decided if is possible to use parametric o non-parametric statistical techniques. An adequate use of parametric statistical techniques reaching three necessary conditions: independency, normality and homoscedasticity (Sheskin, 2004)Owing to these conditions are not fulfilled

[1] National Statistics Institute (http://www.ine.es/)

a non-parametric test should be used.

- Significant differences among methods. For every quality measure used the Friedman and Iman-Davenport tests have been applied, tables **??** and 5 shows the results for MAPE, MASE and MdAPE, for Friedman and Iman-Davenport, respectively. From left to right tables show the Friedman and Iman-Davenport values (χ^2 and F_F, respectively), the corresponding critical values for each distribution by using a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$, and the *p-value* obtained for the measures utilized.

Table 4: Results of the Friedman test with respect to MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE.

Measure	F. Value	Value in χ^2	p value
MAPE	39.364	5	2.101E-10
MASE	18.893	5	2.012E-03
MdAPE	38.350	5	3.209E-07

Table 5: Results of the Iman-Davenport test with respect to MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE.

Measure	I-D. Value	Value in F_F	p value
MAPE	12.283	5 and 95	3.416E-09
MASE	4.426	5 and 95	1.146E-03
MdAPE	11.819	5 and 95	6.717E-09

As can be observed, the critical values of Friedman and Iman-Davenport are smaller than the statistic, it means that there are significant differences among the methods in all cases. In addition, Friedman provides a ranking of the algorithms, the method with a lowest result is taken as the control algorithm. As show table 6 the L-Co-R algorithm is taken as the control algorithm for all quality measures.

Table 6: Average ranking of the algorithms by Friedman for MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE.

MAPE		MASE		MdAPE	
L-Co-R	1.50	L-Co-R	2.53	L-Co-R	1.85
Theta	3.15	Theta	2.70	ARIMA	2.93
ARIMA	3.18	RW	3.45	Theta	2.95
RW	4.13	ETS	3.48	RW	4.05
ETS	4.25	Croston	4.40	ETS	4.08
Croston	4.80	ARIMA	4.45	Croston	5.15

- Significant differences between the best method and the rest. In order to check if the control algorithm has statistical differences regarding the other methods used, the Holm procedure (Holm, 1979) is used. Table 7 presents the results of the Holm's procedure, it shows the adjusted p values from each comparison among the algorithm control and the rest of the methods for MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE, considering a level of significance of $alpha$=0.05.

  As can be seen in table 7, there are significant differences among L-Co-R and all the rest methods for MAPE. With respect to MASE, there exist significant differences between the L-Co-R algorithm and ARIMA and Croston, although it is not appropriate to assure that with methods ETS, RW, and Theta. Regarding MdAPE, L-Co-R has significant differences with methods Croston, ETS, and RW.

  In conclusion, it is possible to confirm that the L-Co-R method is able to achieve a better forecast in majority of cases comparing with the other 5 methods utilized and concerning to 3 different quality measures.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In this contribution, the behavior of the method L-Co-R for an automatic time series forecasting is reviewed. L-Co-R is a recent algorithm developed for minimizing the error when predicting future values of any time series given.

The algorithm has been tested with 20 different time series andcontrasted with a set of 5 representative methods from the field of the time series forecasting: ETS, Croston, Theta, RW, and ARIMA. In addition, 3 distinct quality measures (MAPE, MASE and MdAPE) has been used to assure the results. L-Co-R obtains the best results in the majority of the cases tested for every measure considered.

A statistic study has been done in order to confirm the results achieved. With respect to MAPE, L-Co-R is significant better than the rest of the method; regarding MASE, L-Co-R has significant differences with ARIMA and Croston; and respecting MdAPE, L-Co-R obtains significant better results than Croston, ETS and RW.

Then, it can be concluded that the L-Co-R algorithm yields better results in the most of time series used than the other methods utilized.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work has been supported by the regional project TIC-3928 (Feder Founds), the Spanish project TIN 2012-33856 (Feder Founds), TIN 2011-28627-C02 (Feder Founds).

REFERENCES

Araújo, R. (2010). A quantum-inspired evolutionary hybrid intelligent apporach fo stock market prediction. *International Joruna1 of Intelligent Computing and Cybernetics*, 3(10):24–54.

Bowerman, B., O'Connell, R., and Koehler, A. (2004). *Forecasting: methods and applications*. Thomson Brooks/Cole: Belmont, CA.

Box, G. and Jenkins, G. (1976). *Time series analysis: forecasting and control*. San Francisco: Holden Day.

Brockwell, P. and Hyndman, R. (1992). On continuous-time threshold autoregression. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 8(2):157–173.

Broomhead, D. and Lowe, D. (1988). Multivariable functional interpolation and adaptive networks. *Complex Systems*, 2:321–355.

Carse, B. and Fogarty, T. (1996). Fast evolutionary learning of minimal radial basis function neural networks using a genetic algorithm. In *Proceedings of Evolutionary Computing*, volume 1143 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 1–22. Springer Berlin/Heidelberg.

Chan, K. and Tong, H. (1986). On estimating thresholds in autoregressive models. *Journal of Time Series Analysis*, 7(3):179–190.

Clements, M., Franses, P., and Swanson, N. (2004). Forecasting economic and financial time-series with non-linear models. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 20(2):169–183.

Du, H. and Zhang, N. (2008). Time series prediction using evolving radial basis function networks with new encoding scheme. *Neurocomputing*, 71(7-9):1388–1400.

Eshelman, L. (1991). The chc adptive search algorithm: How to have safe search when engaging in nontraditional genetic recombination. In *Proceedings of 1st Workshop on Foundations of Genetic Algorithms*, pages 265–283.

García-Pedrajas, N., Hervas-Martínez, C., and Ortiz-Boyer, D. (2005). Cooperative coevolution of artificial neural network ensembles for pattern classification. *IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation*, 9(3):271–302.

Harpham, C. and Dawson, C. (2006). The effect of different basis functions on a radial basis function network for time series prediction: A comparative study. *Neurocomputing*, 69(16-18):2161–2170.

Holm, S. (1979). A simple sequentially rejective multiple test procedure. *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics*, 6(2):65–70.

Hyndman, R. and Koehler, A. (2006). Another look at measures of forecast accuracy. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 22(4):679–688.

Jain, A. and Kumar, A. (2007). Hybrid neural network models for hydrologic time series forecasting. *Applied Soft Computing*, 7(2):585–592.

Li, M., Tian, J., and Chen, F. (2008). Improving multiclass pattern recognition with a co-evolutionary rbfnn. *Pattern Recognition Letters*, 29(4):392–406.

Lukoseviciute, K. and Ragulskis, M. (2010). Evolutionary algorithms for the selection of time lags for time series forecasting by fuzzy inference systems. *Neurocomputing*, 73(10-12):2077–2088.

Ma, X. and Wu, H. (2010). Power system short-term load forecasting based on cooperative co-evolutionary immune network model. In *Proceedings of 2nd International Conference on Education Technology and Computer*, pages 582–585.

Makridakis, S., Andersen, A., Carbone, R., Fildes, R., Hibon, M., Lewandowski, R., Newton, J., Parzen, E., and Winkler, R. (1982). The accuracy of extrapolation (time series) methods: Results of a forecasting competition. *Journal of Forecasting*, 1(2):111–153.

Makridakis, S. and Hibon, M. (2000). The m3-competition: results, conclusions and implications. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 16(4):451–476.

Maus, A. and Sprott, J. C. (2011). Neural network method for determining embedding dimension of a time series. *Communications in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation*, 16(8):3294–3302.

Paredis, J. (1995). Coevolutionary computation. *Artificial Life*, 2(4):355–375.

Parras-Gutierrez, E., Garcia-Arenas, M., Rivas, V., and del Jesus, M. (2012). Coevolution of lags and rbfns for time series forecasting: L-co-r algorithm. *Soft Computing*, 16(6):919–942.

Pea, D. (2005). *Análisis de Series Temporales*. Alianza Editorial.

Potter, M. and De Jong, K. (1994). A cooperative co-evolutionary approach to function optimization. In *Proceedings of Parallel Problem Solving from Nature*, volume 866 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 249–257. Springer Berlin/Heidelberg.

Rivas, V., Merelo, J., Castillo, P., Arenas, M., and Castellano, J. (2004). Evolving rbf neural networks for time-series forecasting with evrbf. *Information Sciences*, 165(3-4):207 – 220.

Sheskin, D. (2004). *Handbook of parametric and nonparametric statistical procedures*. Chapman & Hall/CRC.

Snyder, R. (1985). Recursive estimation of dynamic linear models. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series B (Methodological)*, 47(2):272–276.

Takens, F. (1980). *Dynamical Systems and Turbulence, Lecture Notes In Mathematics*, volume 898, chapter Detecting strange attractor in turbulence, pages 366–381. Springer, New York, NY.

Tong, H. (1978). On a threshold model. *Pattern recognition and signal processing, NATO ASI Series E: Applied Sc.*, 29:575–586.

Tong, H. (1983). *Threshold models in non-linear time series analysis*. Springer-Verlag.

Whitehead, B. and Choate, T. (1996). Cooperative-competitive genetic evolution of radial basis function centers and widths for time series prediction. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks*, 7(4):869–880.

Winters, P. (1960). Forecasting sales by exponentially weighted moving averages. *Management Science*, 6(3):324–342.

Table 1: Results of the methods L-Co-R, ETS, Croston, Theta, RW, and ARIMA, with respect to MAPE. Better results are marked with character (*).

Time series	L-Co-R	ETS	Croston	Theta	RW	ARIMA
Airline	30.380*	274.770	72.606	141.452	137.986	53.636
WmFrancfort	16.423	17.393	40.544	22.745	25.169	12.136*
WmLondon	2.860*	5.383	27.682	10.136	13.397	5.212
WmMadrid	20.101	27.035	44.285	25.505	27.034	12.930*
WmMilan	30.529*	34.858	49.750	34.078	34.823	34.823
WmNewYork	8.259	7.182*	30.297	14.669	18.073	7.536
WmTokyo	4.764*	12.807	20.556	10.575	12.591	12.591
Deceases	5.981*	8.002	7.472	7.264	8.040	8.040
SpaMovSpec	53.788*	217.978	78.648	70.500	78.935	88.197
Exchange	43.044	46.025	31.121*	39.138	33.631	45.254
Gasoline	1.654*	7.986	9.587	6.701	7.974	9.359
MortCanc	1.137*	12.979	32.489	5.889	6.256	5.440
MortMade	3.931*	13.526	46.362	40.272	12.800	31.000
Books	13.787*	23.588	23.122	22.360	22.640	23.476
FreeHouPrize	3.424*	8.540	29.271	5.215	9.220	10.227
Prisoners	8.392	3.103*	14.220	6.888	9.474	3.150
TurIn	1.357*	7.074	11.234	7.084	7.110	6.377
TurOut	8.133*	13.261	12.159	15.238	13.226	9.634
TUrban	2.734*	11.957	9.067	8.949	10.116	9.291
HouseFin	16.452*	22.296	21.548	19.947	22.887	19.555

Table 2: Results of the methods L-Co-R, ETS, Croston, Theta, RW, and ARIMA, with respect to MASE.

TS	L-Co-R	ETS	Croston	Theta	RW	ARIMA
Airline	1.913	12.707	2.738	5.853	5.664	1.441*
WmFrancfort	3.578*	3.608	7.984	4.673	5.159	7.988
WmLondon	1.648	1.603*	8.410	3.099	4.119	3.484
WmMadrid	4.442*	5.686	9.126	5.362	5.685	8.625
WmMilan	5.967*	6.684	9.263	6.534	6.678	19.327
WmNewYork	2.667	1.837*	7.982	3.942	4.879	6.228
WmTokyo	2.791	2.443	3.935	2.129	2.402	1.628*
Deceases	1.059	1.059	0.952*	0.955	1.064	1.144
SpaMovSpec	1.027	2.027	1.009*	1.023	1.010	1.933
Exchange	41.181	44.039	30.448*	37.807	32.825	70.734
Gasoline	1.198*	1.543	1.864	1.274	1.541	1.698
MortCanc	0.646	1.618	4.098	0.725	0.796	0.277*
MortMade	1.314	1.303*	4.500	3.869	1.315	1.712
Books	0.762	0.965	0.936	0.894	0.759*	1.147
FreeHouPrize	3.339*	5.642	19.468	3.487	6.183	6.805
Prisoners	14.482	5.485	23.979	11.934	16.305	4.031*
TurIn	1.903	1.902	3.151	1.824*	1.916	1.950
TurOut	2.005	2.000	2.088	2.239	1.996*	2.241
TUrban	0.886	0.978	0.772	0.744*	0.887	0.897
HouseFin	1.319	1.283	1.234	1.095*	1.322	1.502

Table 3: Results of the methods L-Co-R, ETS, Croston, Theta, RW, and ARIMA, with respect to MdAPE.

Time series	L-Co-R	ETS	Croston	Theta	RW	ARIMA
Airline	15.057*	233.934	54.657	119.754	118.090	15.212
WmFrancfort	14.610	14.603	39.259	19.960	22.750	11.026*
WmLondon	3.498*	5.430	30.550	10.474	15.722	5.099
WmMadrid	22.718	28.116	45.817	26.787	28.116	11.446*
WmMilan	30.476*	34.685	50.040	33.872	34.643	34.643
WmNewYork	9.114	4.598*	35.253	16.505	23.137	5.712
WmTokyo	5.517*	9.864	18.782	9.075	9.556	9.556
Deceases	4.267*	5.464	6.121	4.440	5.458	5.458
SpaMovSpec	17.669*	107.283	51.653	53.104	51.568	54.033
Exchange	44.368	46.597	34.121*	38.832	36.521	45.961
Gasoline	1.792*	7.587	9.045	6.429	7.563	8.923
MortCanc	11.25	9.694	30.568	4.047*	5.339	5.116
MortMade	3.459*	12.111	45.704	41.989	15.629	28.374
Books	4.868*	18.111	17.230	16.566	11.567	18.093
FreeHouPrize	1.803*	5.222	29.683	5.201	9.748	6.572
Prisoners	6.766	1.512*	12.651	5.287	7.817	1.621
TurIn	2.945*	6.627	11.696	4.779	6.669	4.605
TurOut	5.289*	11.331	11.518	10.873	11.392	7.689
TUrban	5.290	8.262	6.822	4.922*	8.900	6.374
HouseFin	18.286	22.623	21.279	18.845	23.684	17.297*

Table 7: Adjusted p values of Holm's procedure between the control algorithm (L-Co-R) and the other methods for MAPE, MASE, and MdAPE ($alpha$=0.05).

MAPE		MASE		MdAPE	
Croston	2.433E-08	ARIMA	1.138E-03	Croston	2.432E-08
ETS	3.346E-06	Croston	1.528E-03	ETS	1.692E-04
RW	9.120E-06	ETS	1.083E-01	RW	2.002E-04
ARIMA	4.636E-03	RW	1.179E-01	Theta	6.298E-02
Theta	5.287E-03	Theta	7.673E-01	ARIMA	6.920E-02