

Materials 5b - Revisiting the timing

Laura Gáti

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Define some objects:

$$f_t = \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t(z_{t+1}) \quad \text{one-period-ahead forecast formed at time } t \quad (1)$$

$$fe_t = z_{t+1} - f_t \quad \text{one-period-ahead forecast realized at time } t + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$= ALM(t + 1) - PLM(t + 1) \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_t = \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{t-1}(z_t) - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}(z_t) \quad \text{CEMP's criterion} \quad (4)$$

$$= PLM(t) - \mathbb{E}_{t-1} ALM(t) \quad (5)$$

$$PLM_1 : \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t z_{t+1} = \bar{z}_{t-1} + bs_t$$

$$PLM_2 : \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t z_{t+1} = \bar{z}_t + bs_t$$

Then at time t available: $\bar{z}_{t-1}, s_t, k_{t-1}, f_{t-2}$

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1. Form all future expectations using $PLM_1 \rightarrow z_t$ realized

1. Form all future expectations using $PLM_2 \rightarrow z_t$ realized

2. Form $\theta_t \rightarrow k_t$ realized

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3. Update $\bar{z}_t = \bar{z}_{t-1} + k_t^{-1}(fe_{t-1})$

3. Update $\bar{z}_{t+1} = \bar{z}_t + k_t^{-1}(fe_{t-1})$

where $fe_{t-1} = z_t - f_{t-1} =$

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$\bar{z}_t = \bar{z}_{t-1} + k_t^{-1}(z_t - (\bar{z}_{t-2} + bs_{t-1}))$

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Issue # 1: Updating of \bar{z} is in any case a function of last period's \bar{z} (i.e. not the one available to use this morning) (unless you use an “assessment forecast”: the \bar{z} you used this morning with s_{t-1} you used yesterday).

The second issue will be about the criterion. Recall:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_t &= \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{t-1}(z_t) - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}(z_t) \\ &= PLM(t) - \mathbb{E}_{t-1} ALM(t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Recall: } PLM_1 : \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t z_{t+1} = \bar{z}_{t-1} + bs_t$$

$$\text{Recall: } PLM_2 : \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t z_{t+1} = \bar{z}_t + bs_t$$

$$ALM_t = \text{stuff} \times \bar{z}_{t-1} + \text{stuff} \times s_t$$

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$$\theta_t = \bar{z}_{t-2} + bs_{t-1} - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}(\text{stuff} \times \bar{z}_{t-1} + \text{stuff} \times s_t) \quad \theta_t = \bar{z}_{t-1} + bs_{t-1} - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}(\text{stuff} \times \bar{z}_t + \text{stuff} \times s_t)$$

Issue #2: I had this issue before, but it's not clear what the RE of \bar{z} is. In particular, I don't know what the index of \mathbb{E}_{t-1} refers to: the morning of $t-1$ or the evening?

- If it's the morning, then $\mathbb{E}_{t-1}(\bar{z}_{t-1}) = \bar{z}_{t-2}$

$$\rightarrow \theta_t = f(\bar{z}_{t-2}, s_{t-1})$$

- If it's the evening, then $\mathbb{E}_{t-1}(\bar{z}_{t-1}) = \bar{z}_{t-1}$

$$\rightarrow \theta_t = f(\bar{z}_{t-2}, \bar{z}_{t-1}, s_{t-1})$$

- If it's the morning, then $\mathbb{E}_{t-1}(\bar{z}_t) = \bar{z}_{t-1}$

$$\rightarrow \theta_t = f(\bar{z}_{t-1}, s_{t-1})$$

- If it's the evening, then $\mathbb{E}_{t-1}(\bar{z}_t) = \bar{z}_t$

$$\rightarrow \theta_t = f(\bar{z}_{t-1}, \bar{z}_t, s_{t-1})$$

The “evening” assumption isn't cool because the criterion depends on the intercept at several time periods, the “morning” assumption isn't cool because just like in Issue #1, we need access to yesterday morning's estimate of the intercept.

But one can use Ryan's PLM (PLM_1) in any case, because the issues are exactly the same, the notation is just different.