

ETC3550/ETC5550

Applied forecasting

Ch1. Getting started

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Outline

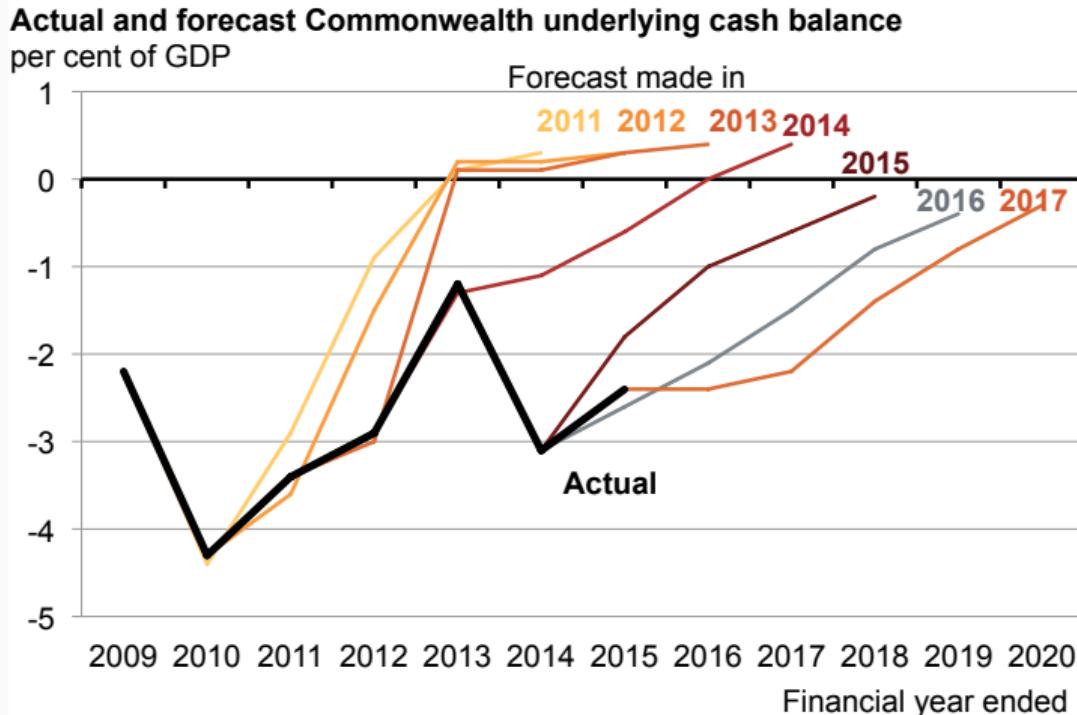
- 1 What can we forecast?
- 2 Time series data and random futures
- 3 Some case studies
- 4 Assignment 1

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Forecasts that aren't forecasts

Commonwealth plans to drift back to surplus **GRATTAN** Institute
show the triumph of experience over hope



What can we forecast?



What can we forecast?



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What can we forecast?



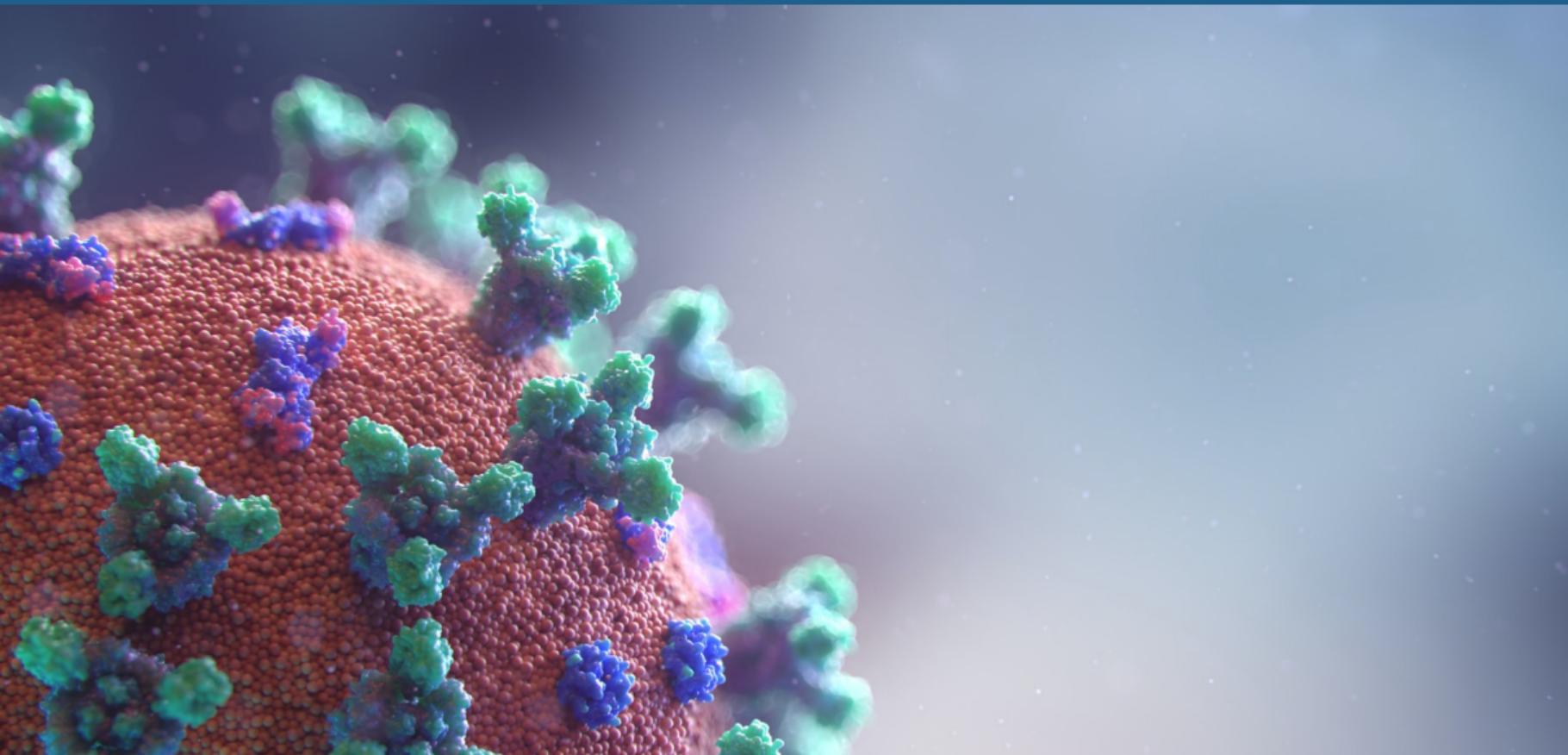
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Which is easiest to forecast?

- daily electricity demand in 3 days time
- time of sunrise this day next year
- Google stock price tomorrow
- Google stock price in 6 months time
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- exchange rate of \$US/AUS next week
- total sales of drugs in Australian pharmacies next month
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- how do we measure “easiest”?
 - what makes something easy/difficult to forecast?

Forecastability factors

Something is easier to forecast if:

- 1 we have a good understanding of the factors that contribute to it
- 2 there is lots of data available;
- 3 the future is somewhat similar to the past
- 4 the forecasts cannot affect the thing we are trying to forecast.

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Time series data

- Four-yearly Olympic winning times
- Annual Google profits
- Quarterly Australian beer production
- Monthly rainfall
- Weekly retail sales
- Daily IBM stock prices
- Hourly electricity demand
- 5-minute freeway traffic counts
- Time-stamped stock transaction data

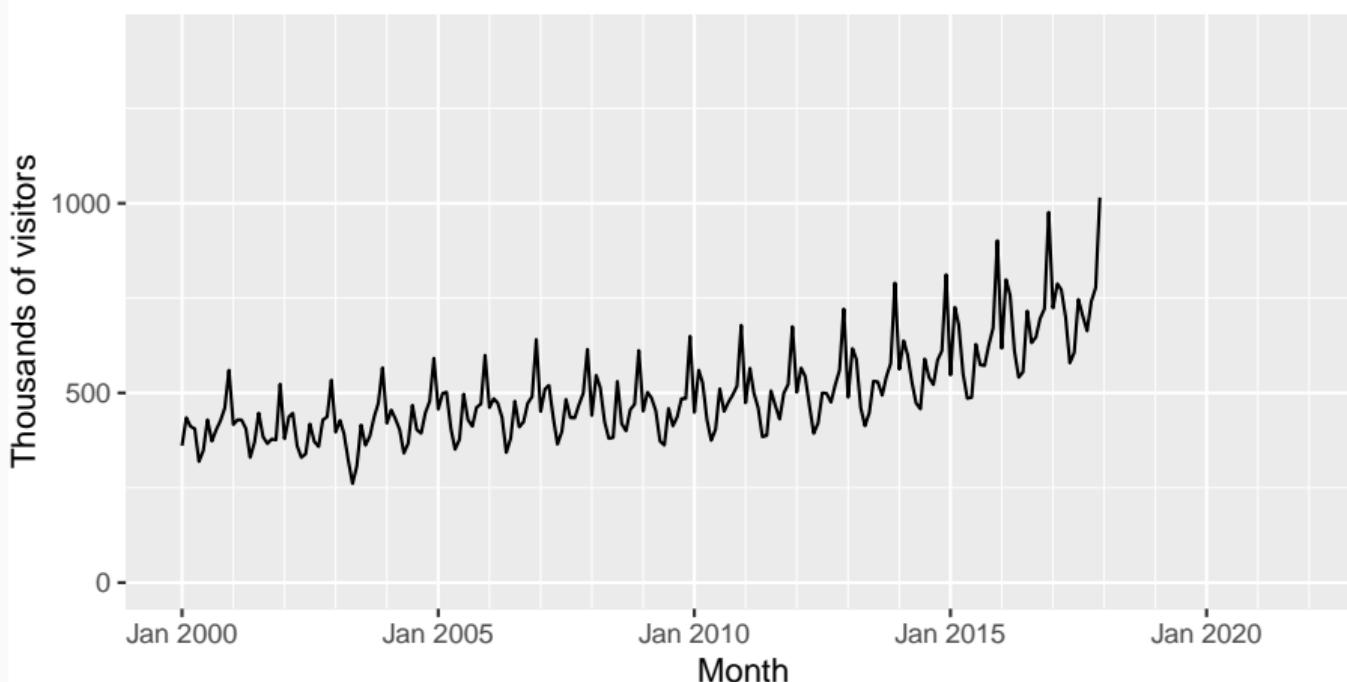
Random futures

A forecast is an estimate of the probabilities of possible futures.

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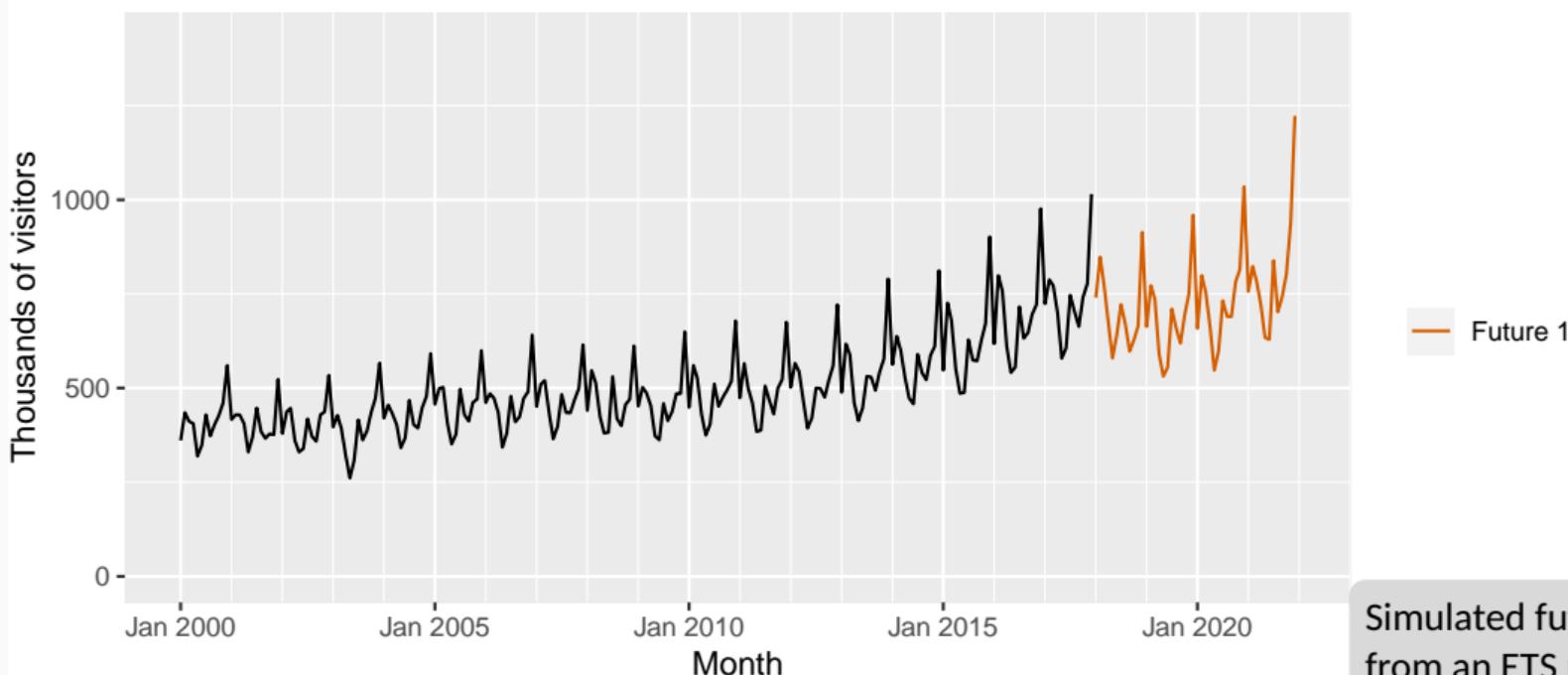
Total short-term visitors to Australia



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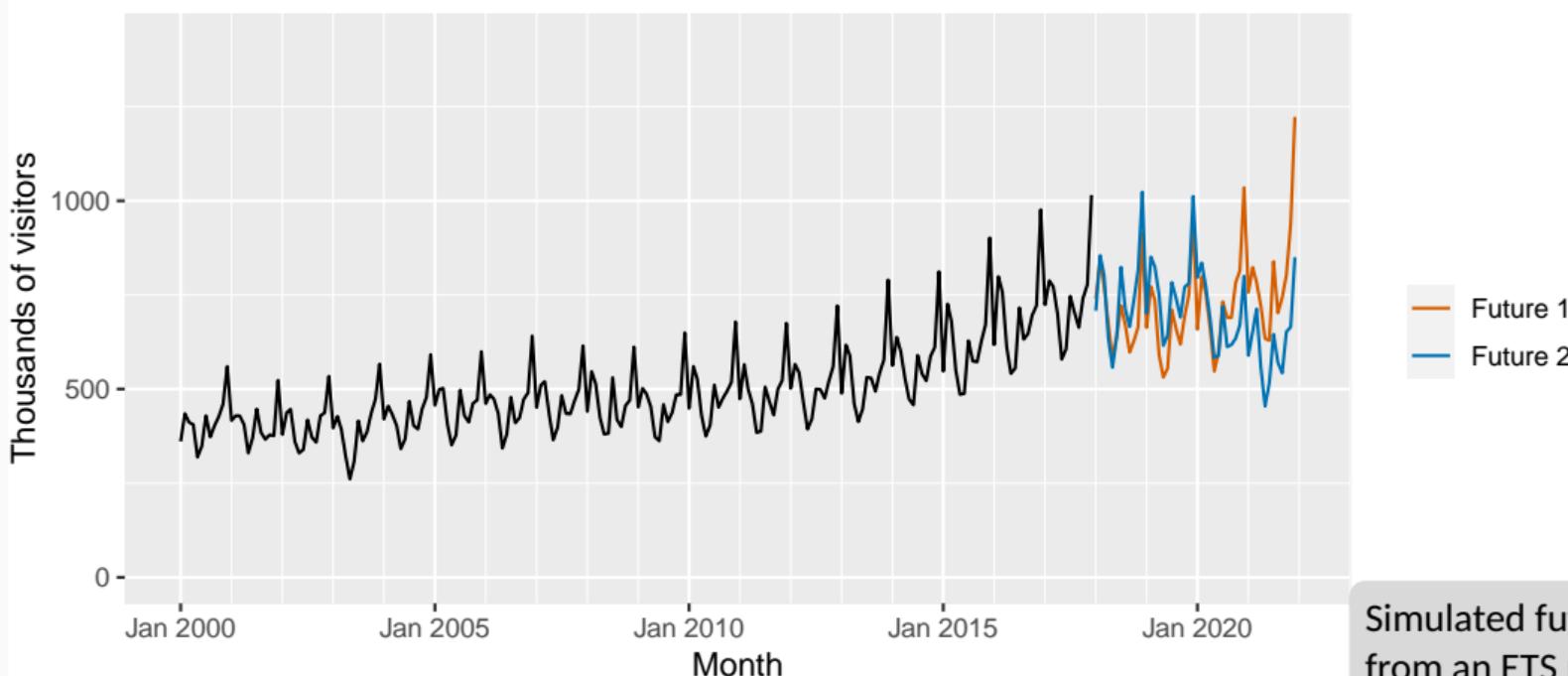


Simulated futures
from an ETS model

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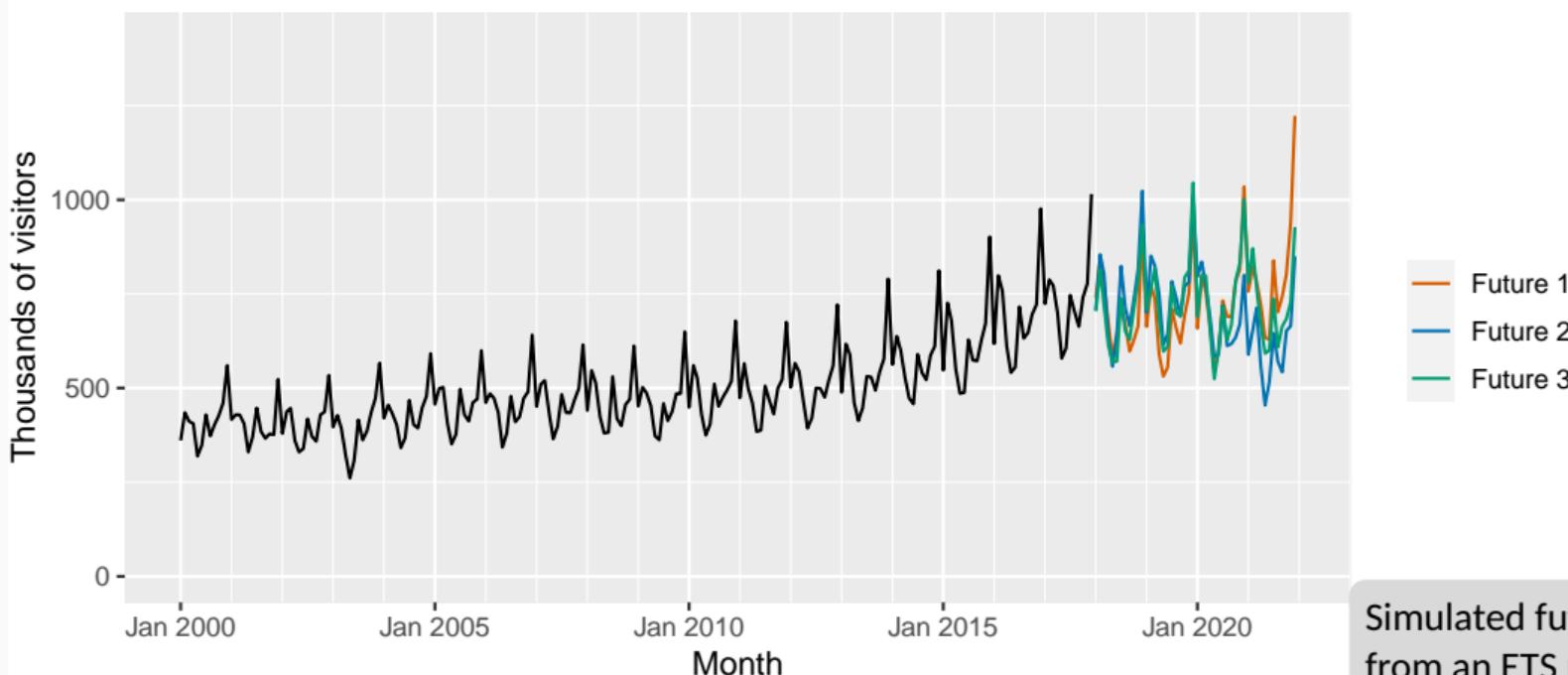


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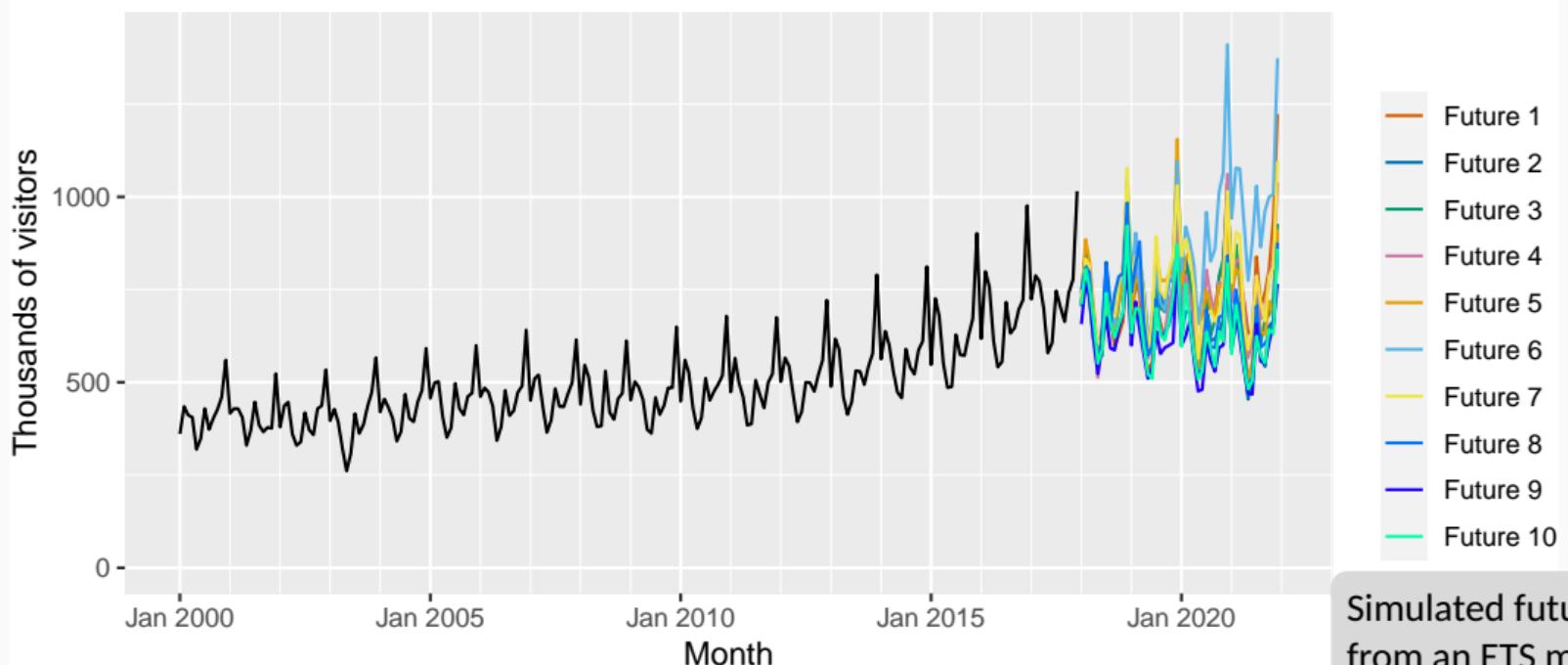


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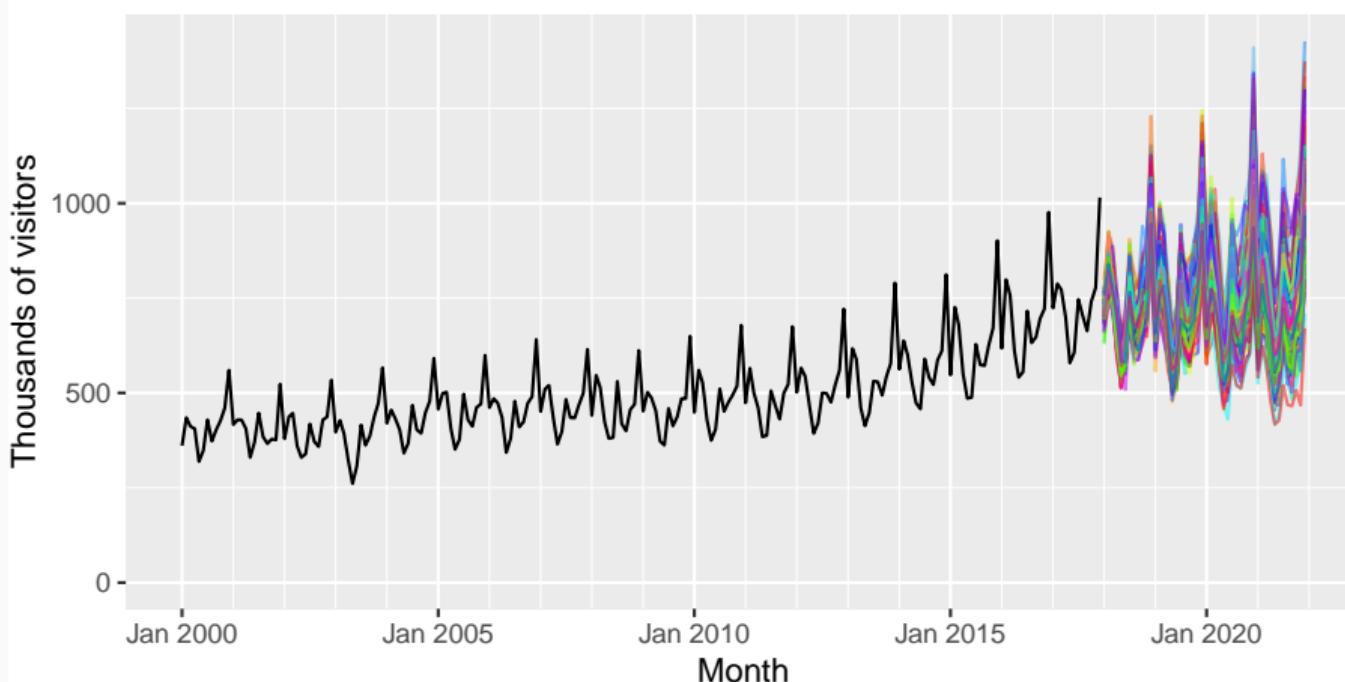
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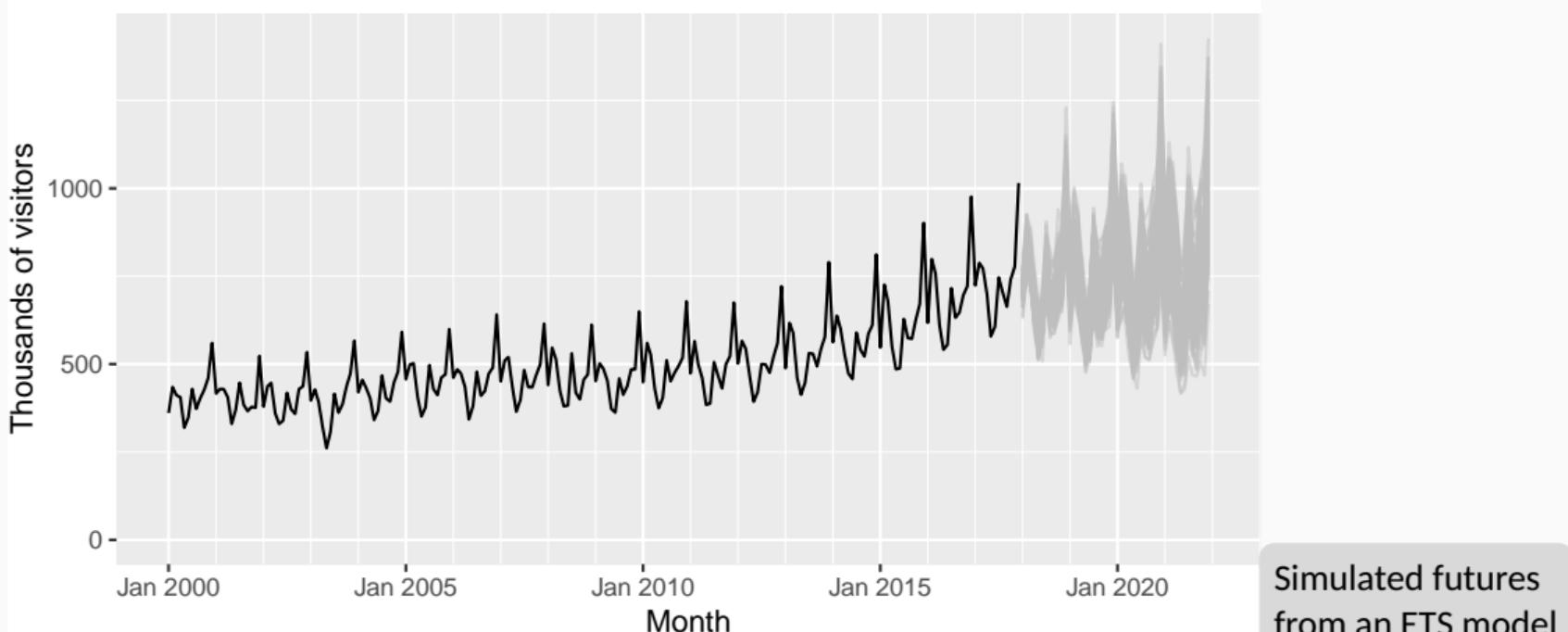


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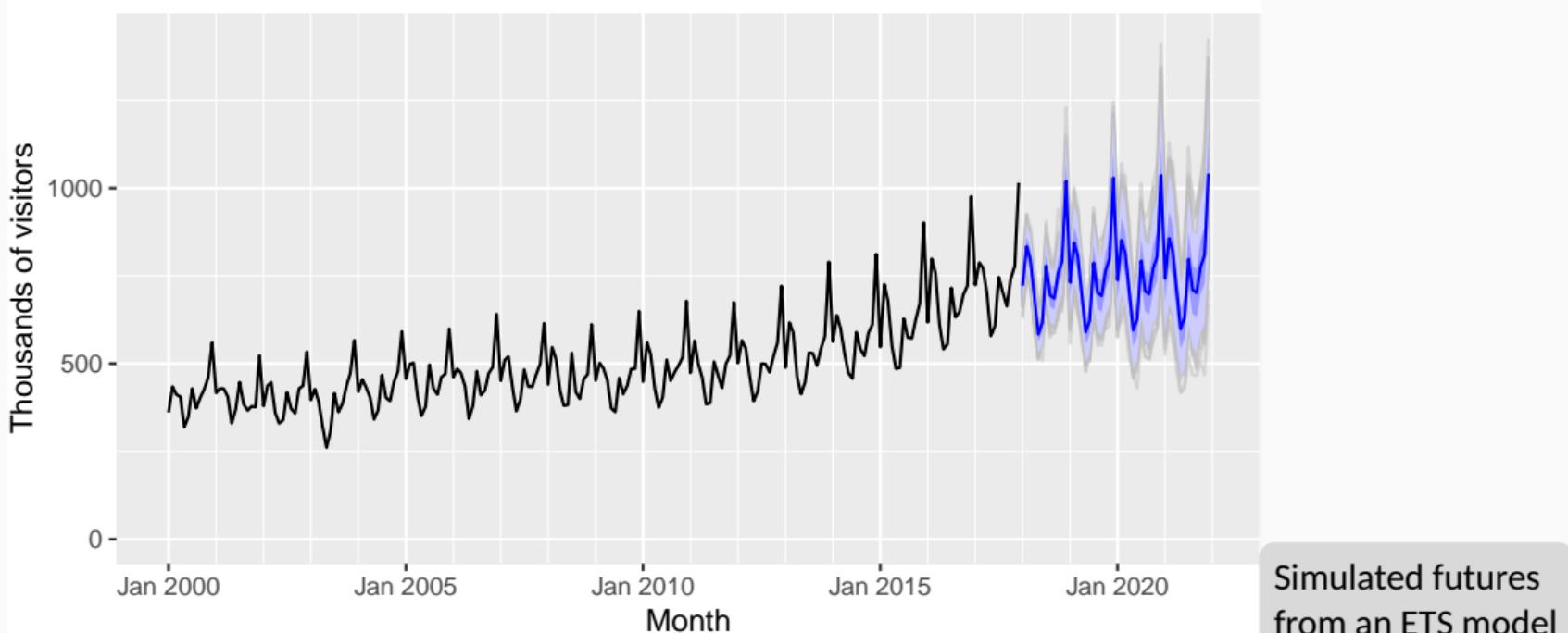


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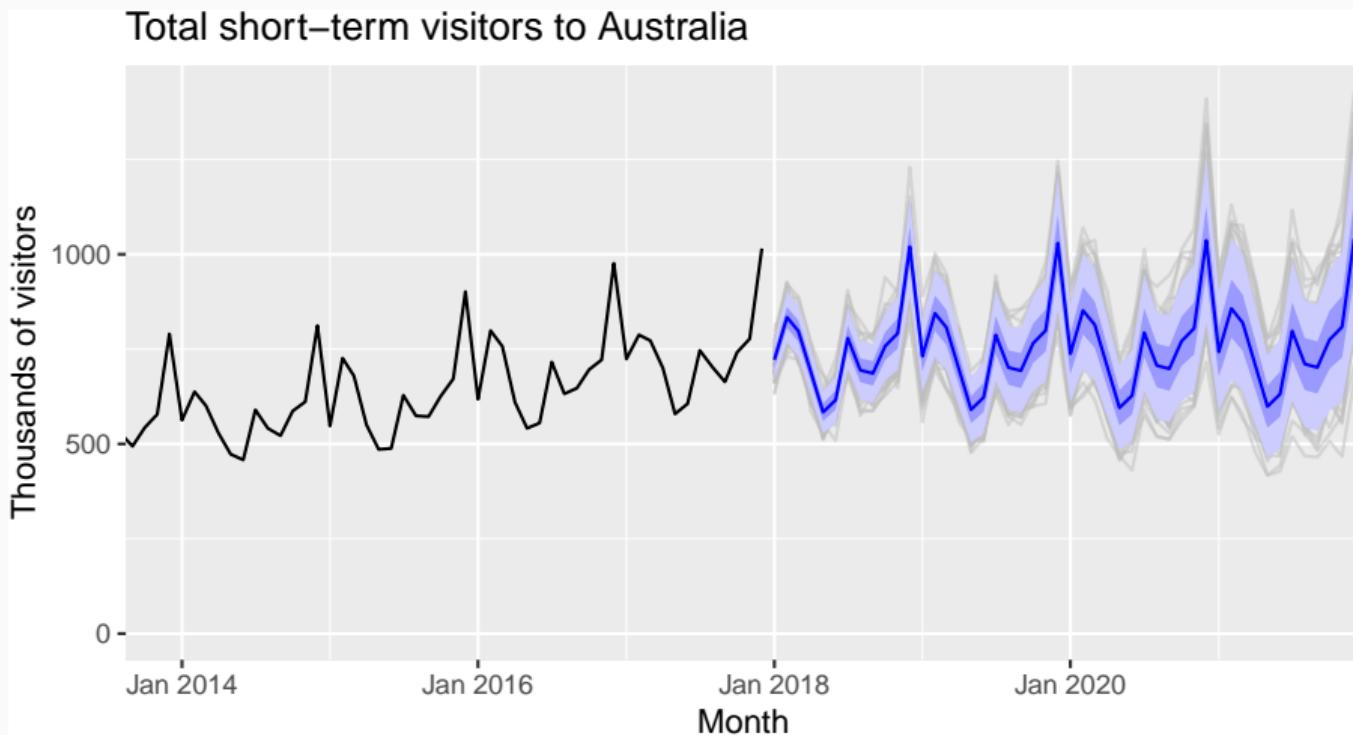
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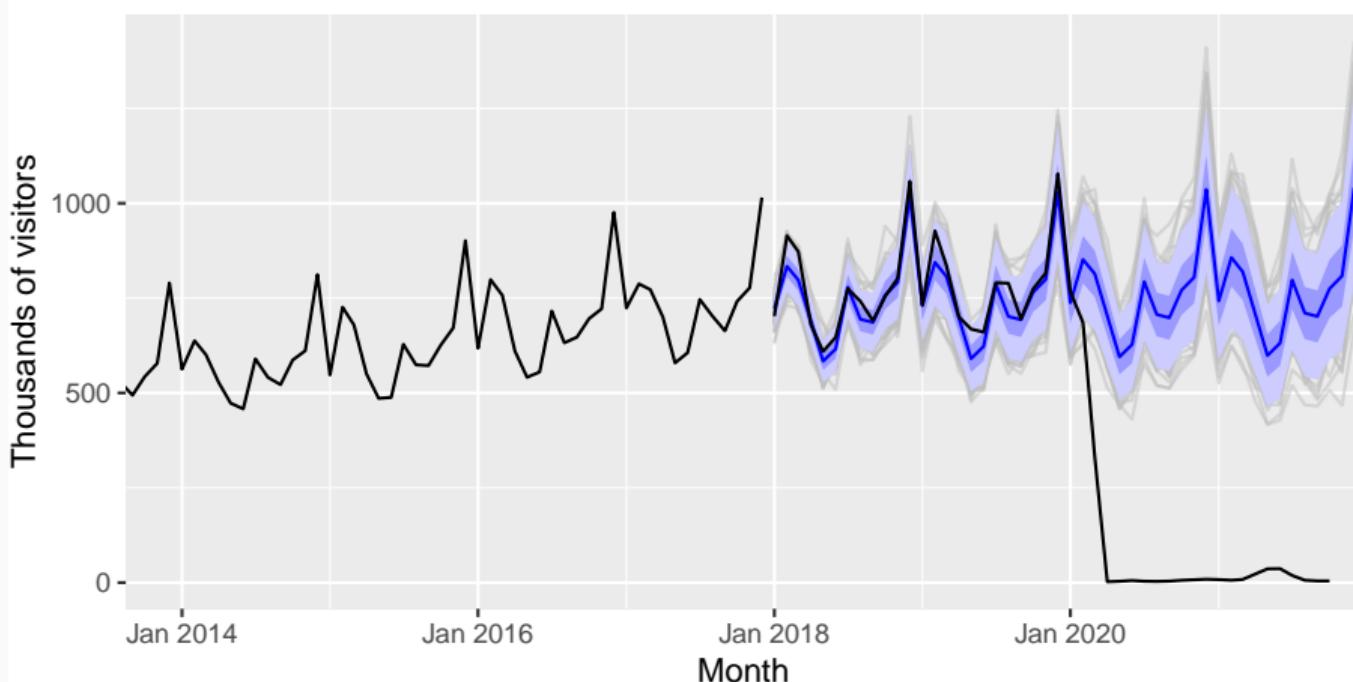
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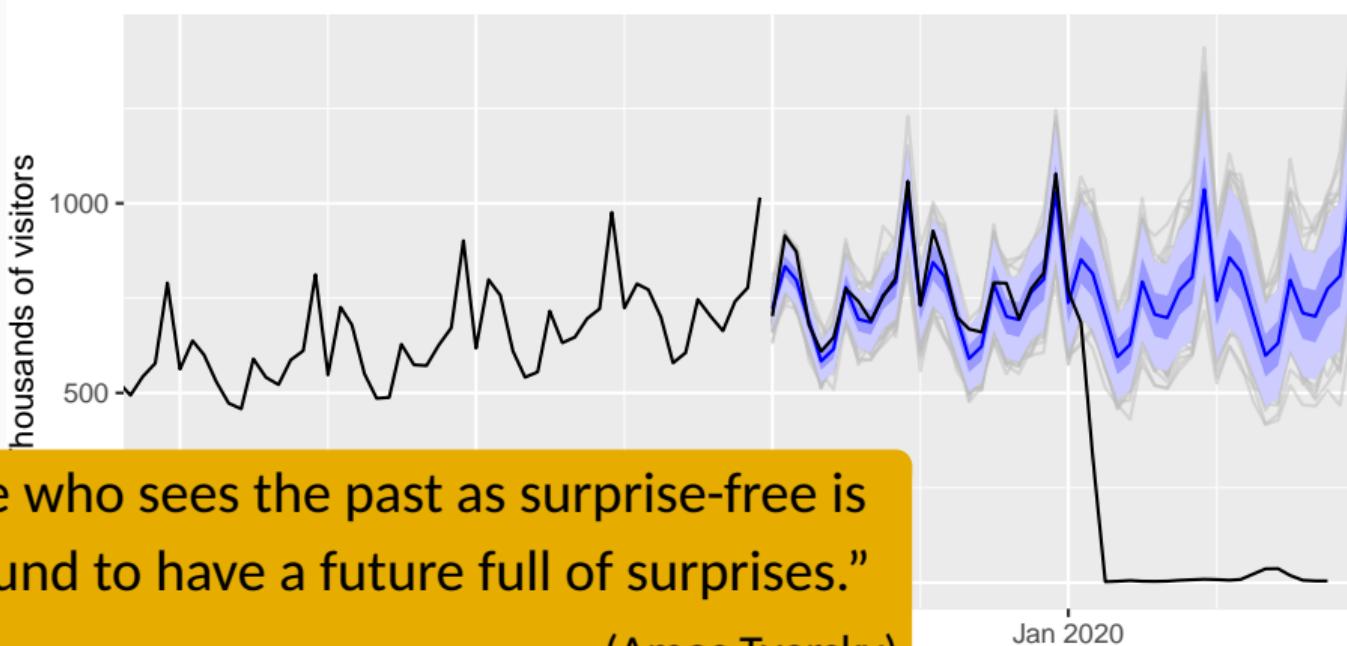


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"He who sees the past as surprise-free is bound to have a future full of surprises."

(Amos Tversky)

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Statistical forecasting

- Thing to be forecast: a random variable, y_t .
- Forecast distribution: If \mathcal{I} is all observations, then $y_t|\mathcal{I}$ means “the random variable y_t given what we know in \mathcal{I} .
- The “point forecast” is the mean (or median) of $y_t|\mathcal{I}$
- The “forecast variance” is $\text{var}[y_t|\mathcal{I}]$
- A prediction interval or “interval forecast” is a range of values of y_t with high probability.
- With time series, $y_{t|t-1} = y_t|\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{t-1}\}$.
- $\hat{y}_{T+h|T} = E[y_{T+h}|y_1, \dots, y_T]$ (an h -step forecast taking account of all observations up to time T).

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CASE STUDY 1: Paperware company

Problem: Want forecasts of each of hundreds of items.

Series can be stationary, trended or seasonal. They currently have a large forecasting program written in-house but it doesn't seem to produce sensible forecasts. They want me to fix it.

Additional information

- Program written in COBOL making numerical calculations limited. It is not possible to do any optimisation.
- Their programmer has little experience in numerical computing.
- They employ no statisticians and want the program to produce forecasts automatically.



CASE STUDY 1: Paperware company

Methods currently used

- A 12 month average
- C 6 month average
- E straight line regression over last 12 months
- G straight line regression over last 6 months
- H average slope between last year's and this year's values.
(Equivalent to differencing at lag 12 and taking mean.)
- I Same as H except over 6 months.
- K I couldn't understand the explanation.

CASE STUDY 2: PBS



CASE STUDY 2: PBS

The Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) is the Australian government drugs subsidy scheme.

- Many drugs bought from pharmacies are subsidised to allow more equitable access to modern drugs.
- The cost to government is determined by the number and types of drugs purchased. Currently nearly 1% of GDP.
- The total cost is budgeted based on forecasts of drug usage.

CASE STUDY 2: PBS



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POLITICS

Opp demands drug price restriction after PBS budget blow-out

The Federal Opposition has called for tighter controls on drug prices after the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) budget blew out by almost \$800 million.

The money was spent on two new drugs including the controversial anti-smoking aid Zyban, which dropped in price from \$220 to \$22 after it was listed on the PBS.



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CASE STUDY 2: PBS

- In 2001: \$4.5 billion budget, under-forecasted by \$800 million.
- Thousands of products. Seasonal demand.
- Subject to covert marketing, volatile products, uncontrollable expenditure.
- Although monthly data available for 10 years, data are aggregated to annual values, and only the first three years are used in estimating the forecasts.
- All forecasts being done with the FORECAST function in MS-Excel!

CASE STUDY 3: Car fleet company

Client: One of Australia's largest car fleet companies

Problem: how to forecast resale value of vehicles? How should this affect leasing and sales policies?

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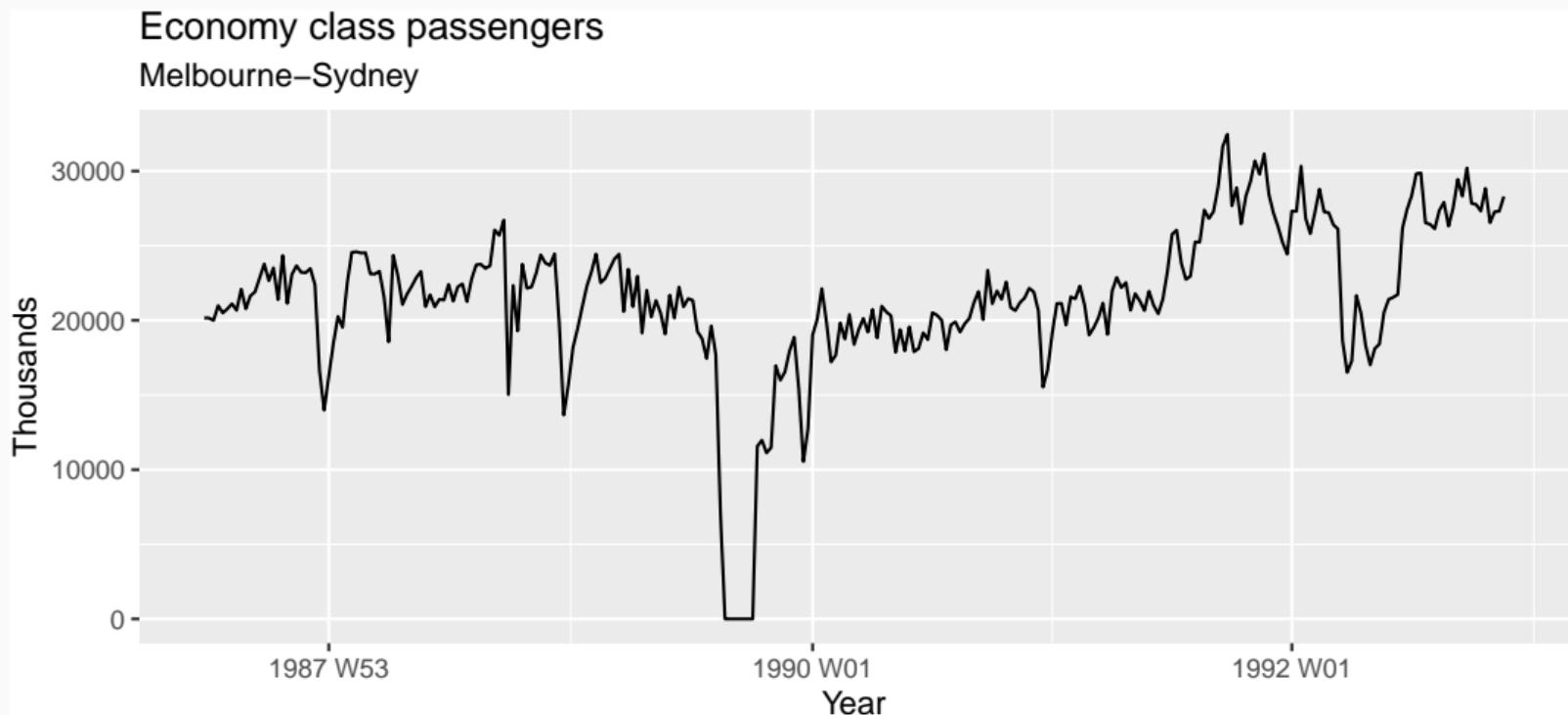
Additional information

- They can provide a large amount of data on previous vehicles and their eventual resale values.
- The resale values are currently estimated by a group of specialists. They see me as a threat and do not cooperate.

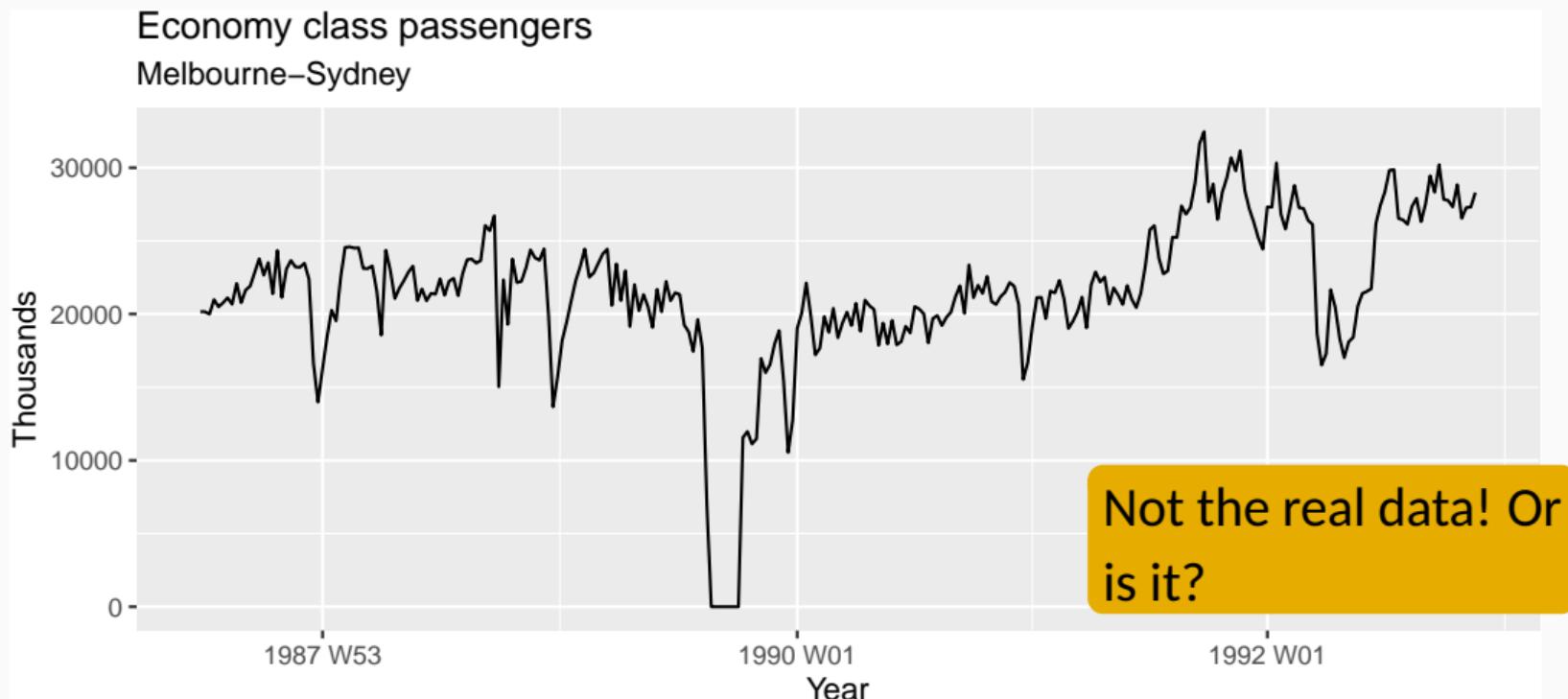
CASE STUDY 4: Airline



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Problem: how to forecast passenger traffic on major routes?

Additional information

- They can provide a large amount of data on previous routes.
- Traffic is affected by school holidays, special events such as the Grand Prix, advertising campaigns, competition behaviour, etc.
- They have a highly capable team of people who are able to do most of the computing.

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Assignment 1: forecast the following series

- 1 Google closing stock price on 21 March 2022.
- 2 Maximum temperature at Melbourne airport on 5 April 2022.
- 3 The difference in points (Collingwood minus Essendon) scored in the AFL match between Collingwood and Essendon for the Anzac Day clash. 25 April 2022.
- 4 The seasonally adjusted estimate of total employment for April 2022. ABS CAT 6202, to be released around mid May 2022.
- 5 Google closing stock price on 23 May 2022.

Due Sunday 13 March

For each of these, give a point forecast and an 80% prediction interval.

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Prize: \$50 Amazon gift voucher

Assignment 1: scoring

Y = actual, F = point forecast, $[L, U]$ = prediction interval

Point forecasts:

$$\text{Absolute Error} = |Y - F|$$

- Rank results for all students in class
- Add ranks across all five items

Prediction intervals:

$$\text{Interval Score} = (U - L) + 10(L - Y)_+ + 10(Y - U)_+$$

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