

Forecast reconciliation

4. Probabilistic forecast reconciliation

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Outline

Notation reminder

- Data: $\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{b}_t$ where \mathbf{S} is a summing matrix and \mathbf{b}_t is a vector of disaggregated time series
- Base forecasts: $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{T+h|T}$
- Reconciled forecasts: $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{T+h|T} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{G}\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{T+h|T}$
- MinT: $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{W}_h^{-1}\mathbf{S})^{-1}\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{W}_h^{-1}$ where \mathbf{W}_h is covariance matrix of base forecast errors.

Probabilistic forecasts

- Gaussian
- Non-parametric
- Count

References



Ben Taieb, S, JW Taylor, and RJ Hyndman (2021). Hierarchical Probabilistic Forecasting of Electricity Demand with Smart Meter Data. *J American Statistical Association* **116**(533), 27–43.



Panagiotelis, A, P Gamakumara, G Athanasopoulos, and RJ Hyndman (2023). Probabilistic forecast reconciliation: properties, evaluation and score optimisation. *European J Operational Research* **306**(2), 693–706.