

Open problem: On the uncertainty of reconciliation weights

Dario Azzimonti¹

¹Dalle Molle Institute for Artificial Intelligence (IDSIA), Switzerland.



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The problem

Uncertainties on forecasts impact forecast combination weights:

- forecast combination puzzle
(Smith and Wallis, 2009; Graefe et al., 2014; Claeskens et al., 2016)
- hierarchical forecast reconciliation
(Pritularga et al. 2021; Møller et al. 2023)

- Which uncertainties impact reconciliation weights? How?
- What can we do to better account for those uncertainties?

Impact of uncertainties on weights

Consider the small example shown in Pritularga et al. 2021.

Hierarchy: 4 bottom, 2 intermediate, 1 top.

Data generating process: bottom time series generated as

$$b_{q,t} = 0.4b_{q,t-1} + \epsilon_{q,t}, \quad q = 1, \dots, 4$$

and $\epsilon_{\mathbf{b},t} = [\epsilon_{1,t}, \epsilon_{2,t}, \epsilon_{3,t}, \epsilon_{4,t}]^T$, $\epsilon_{\mathbf{b},t} \sim N(0, \Sigma_b)$ with known Σ_b .

Top and intermediate time series generated by aggregating bottom ones.

Even for a well-specified model a pointwise estimate of the parameter(s) **does not include the uncertainty!**

Why are pointwise estimates of parameters problematic?

Let's simplify even further: hierarchy with one upper and two bottoms.

In the Gaussian case, the optimal reconciled forecasts (Corani et al. 2021, Hollyman et al. 2021) are

$$\tilde{u} = \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_u^2}}_w \hat{\mathbf{u}} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_u^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_u^2}}_{1-w} \mathbf{A} \hat{\mathbf{b}},$$

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We would like: an estimator of the ratio (estimator for w)

We have: reconciliation weights computed from a ratio of estimators!

How to improve on pointwise estimates?

Two possible approaches:

Bias corrected estimator: correct the bias of a ratio of estimators.

- use classical, jackknife methods to correct bias;
- see, e.g. Choquet et al. 1999.

Bayesian approach: compute a posterior distribution for the parameters.

- select a prior for the parameters
- compute posterior of the parameters given observations (MC?)

Bagging to create approximate posterior?

Possible starting point:

1. generate bootstrapped series
(Bergmeir et al. 2016; Petropoulos et al. 2018);
2. fit one model on each series;
3. gather samples from “posterior distribution” for the parameters (σ)
4. generate posterior distribution for w

Questions

- does this approximation represent well the uncertainties?
- does this procedure introduce bias?

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