

# COMPARING PREDICTIVE ACCURACY

ZHAO LI



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**True value:**  $\{y_t\}_{t=1}^T$

**Consider two forecasts:**  $\{\hat{y}_{it}\}_{t=1}^T$  and  $\{\hat{y}_{jt}\}_{t=1}^T$

**forecast errors**  $\{e_{it}\}_{t=1}^T$  and  $\{e_{jt}\}_{t=1}^T$

**Loss function**  $g(y_{it}, \hat{y}_{it}) = g(e_{it})$

$$H_0 : E[g(e_{it})] = E[g(e_{jt})]$$

# AN ASYMPTOTIC TEST

Define loss differential:  $d_t \triangleq g(e_{it}) - g(e_{jt})$

$$H_0 : E[d_t] = 0$$

$$\bar{d} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T d_t = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T [g(e_{it}) - g(e_{jt})]$$

$$\bar{d} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}\right)$$

Where  $f_d(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_d(\tau)$  and  $\gamma_d(\tau) = E[(d_t - \mu)(d_{t-\tau} - \mu)]$

# AN ASYMPTOTIC TEST

Under  $H_0$  when  $T \rightarrow \infty$

$$S = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi f_d(0)}{T}}} \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(0,1)$$

Further more  $S_1 = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi \hat{f}_d(0)}{T}}} \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(0,1)$

Where  $2\pi \hat{f}_d(0) = \sum_{\tau=-(T-1)}^{(T-1)} 1 \left( \frac{\tau}{S(T)} \right) \hat{\gamma}_d(\tau),$  and

$$\hat{\gamma}_d(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=|\tau|+1}^T (d_t - \bar{d})(d_{t-|\tau|} - \bar{d}),$$

# AN ASYMPTOTIC TEST

## **Condition :**

loss-differential series is covariance stationary and short memory

Loss function can be asymmetric

forecast errors can be non-Gaussian, nonzero mean, serially correlated, and contemporaneously correlated.

# EXACT FINITE-SAMPLE TESTS

When the sample size is small

$$H_0 : \text{med} \left( g(e_{it}) - g(e_{jt}) \right) = 0$$

The sign test:

Test statistic

$$S_2 = \sum_{i=1}^T I_+(d_i),$$

where

$$I_+(d_i) = 1 \quad \text{if } d_i > 0 \\ = 0 \quad \text{otherwise.}$$

Under  $H_0$   $S_2 \sim B(T, 0.5)$  Further more when  $T \rightarrow \infty$

$$S_{2a} = \frac{S_2 - .5T}{\sqrt{.25T}} \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(0, 1).$$

# EXACT FINITE-SAMPLE TESTS

*Wilcoxon's Signed-Rank Test.*

Test statistic  $S_3 = \sum_{i=1}^T I_+(d_i) \text{rank}(|d_i|),$

Under  $H_0$  the distribution of  $S_3$  is known  $P(S_3 = t)$  can be found.

when  $T \rightarrow \infty$

$$S_{3a} = \frac{S_3 - \frac{T(T+1)}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{T(T+1)(2T+1)}{24}}} \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(0, 1).$$

# EXACT FINITE-SAMPLE TESTS

**condition**

**loss-differential series is iid**

**zero-mean and symmetric the null hypothesis is equal**