

# Using Common Features to Understand the Behavior of Metal-Commodity Prices and Forecast them at Different Horizons

João V. Issler (FGV), Claudia Rodrigues (VALE), Rafael Burjack (FGV)

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- 4 Cointegration is the most well-known example of common features.
- 5 Serial correlation-common features (SCCF) or *common cycles* are the also well-known: stationary series  $y_{1t}$  and  $y_{2t}$  both have serial correlation (are predictable), but there exists  $y_{1t} - \tilde{\alpha}y_{2t}$  which is white noise (unpredictable).

# Common Features – Basic Ideas

Engle and Kozicki (1993) main example.

- ① No cointegration for log-levels of GDP for the U.S. and Canada. Instantaneous growth rates of GDP for the U.S. and Canada have serial correlation and there is a linear combination of growth rates that is white noise. Cycles in U.S. and Canadian GDP growth are synchronized.

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- 2 This is our main finding between growth rates of industrial production and metal commodity prices.
- 3 Factor models and *latent* features:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta \ln y_t^{US} \\ \Delta \ln y_t^{CAN} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} f_t + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_t^{US} \\ \varepsilon_t^{CAN} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ or,}$$
$$\Delta \ln y_t^{US} - \lambda \Delta \ln y_t^{CAN} = \varepsilon_t^{US} - \lambda \varepsilon_t^{CAN},$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$  is the *cofeature* vector, eliminating the SCCF.

# Common Features – Useful Dynamic Representations

Vahid and Engle (1993): VAR for  $y_t$ , an  $n$ -vector of  $I(1)$  metal prices (or log metal prices):

$$y_t = \Gamma_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \Gamma_p y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t. \quad (1)$$

VECM:

$$\Delta y_t = \Gamma_1^* \Delta y_{t-1} + \dots + \Gamma_{p-1}^* \Delta y_{t-p+1} + \gamma \alpha' y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t. \quad (2)$$

Normalized cofeature vectors:

$$\tilde{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} I_s \\ \tilde{\alpha}_{(n-s) \times s}^* \end{bmatrix}$$

Quasi-structural model (restricted VECM):

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_s & \tilde{\alpha}' \\ \mathbf{0} & I_{n-s} \end{bmatrix} \Delta y_t = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & & & \\ & s \times (np+r) & & \\ \Gamma_1^{**} & \dots & \Gamma_{p-1}^{**} & \gamma^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta y_{t-1} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta y_{t-p+1} \\ \alpha' y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} + v_t. \quad (3)$$

# Common Features: A Test for Common Cycles

**GMM approach:** exploits the following moment restriction and test  $H_0$ : existence of  $s$  linearly independent SCCF:

$$0 = \mathbb{E} \left[ \left( \begin{array}{c} \left[ \begin{array}{cc} I_s & \tilde{\alpha}^{*'} \\ \mathbf{0} & I_{n-s} \end{array} \right] \Delta y_{t-} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{0} \\ \Gamma_1^{**} \dots \Gamma_{p-1}^{**} \gamma^* \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \Delta y_{t-1} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta y_{t-p+1} \\ \alpha' y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right) \otimes Z_{t-1} \right],$$

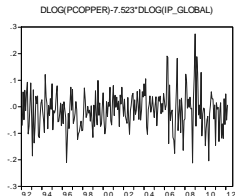
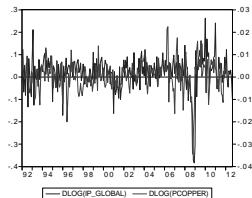
where the elements of  $Z_{t-1}$  are the instruments comprising past series:  $\alpha' y_{t-1}, \Delta y_{t-1}, \Delta y_{t-2}, \dots, \Delta y_{t-p+1}$ . The test for common cycles is an over-identifying restriction test – the  $J$  test proposed by Hansen (1982). This test is robust to HSK of unknown form if it uses a White-correction in its several forms.

# Common Cycles: Forecasting with Restricted VECM

$$\Delta y_t = \begin{bmatrix} I_s & \tilde{\alpha}^{*'} \\ \mathbf{0} & I_{n-s} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \times \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \Gamma_1^{**} \dots \Gamma_{p-1}^{**} \gamma^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta y_{t-1} \\ \vdots \\ \Delta y_{t-p+1} \\ \alpha' y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} + \epsilon_t. \quad (4)$$

- Forecasting gains with *real data*:
  - Issler and Vahid (2001) **find 25% reduction in  $|MSFE|$**  for U.S. macroeconomic aggregates;
  - Vahid and Issler (2002) **find a reduction of 20%** for U.S. coincident series;
  - Athanasopoulos et al. (2011) **find a reduction of 47%** for Brazilian Inflation.

# Common Cycles: Copper Prices and IP Global



- Deaton and Laroque (1996) stress the importance of demand factors for commodity prices.

# Stylized Facts on Forecasts and Forecast Combinations

- Forecasting  $y_t$ , stationary and ergodic, using information up to  $h$  periods prior to  $t$ . Risk function is MSE. Optimal forecast is:

$$\mathbb{E}_{t-h}(y_t),$$

- Bates and Granger (1969), Hendry and Clements (2002), *inter alia*: if  $f_{i,t}^h$  is the  $h$ -step-ahead forecast of  $y_t$  using model (survey result)  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ,  $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_{i,t}^h$  performs better than  $f_{i,t}^h$ , so  $f_{i,t}^h$  cannot approximate  $\mathbb{E}_{t-h}(y_t)$ , since  $\mathbb{E}_{t-h}(y_t)$  is optimal.

- Panel-data framework, with sequential asymptotics: first  $T \rightarrow \infty$  with  $N$  fixed. Then,  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , written as  $(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}$ .
- Propose the use of equal weights combination  $(1/N)$  coupled with an average *bias correction term* (BCAF):  $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_{i,t}^h - \hat{B}$ . Works even with *some* nested models.
- Propose a new test for the need to do *bias correction*:  $H_0 : B = 0$ .

$$f_{i,t}^h = \mathbb{E}_{t-h}(y_t) + k_i + \varepsilon_{i,t}, \quad (5)$$

$$y_t = \mathbb{E}_{t-h}(y_t) + \zeta_t, \text{ with } \mathbb{E}_{t-h}(\zeta_t) = 0, \text{ Then,}$$

$$f_{i,t}^h = y_t - \zeta_t + k_i + \varepsilon_{i,t}, \text{ or,}$$

$$\text{Forecast error : } f_{i,t}^h - y_t = k_i + \eta_t + \varepsilon_{i,t}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N,$$

$$\text{where } \eta_t = -\zeta_t$$

- The forecast error has a two-way decomposition (Wallace and Hussain (1969), Amemiya (1971), Fuller and Battese (1974)) with a long tradition in the econometrics literature.
- The goal is to estimate the unobserved common feature  $\mathbb{E}_{t-h}(y_t)$  using (5), obtaining an optimal forecast.



Under some assumptions, the following are consistent estimators of  $k_i$ ,  $B$ ,  $\eta_t$ , and  $\varepsilon_{i,t}$ , respectively:

$$\hat{k}_i = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{t=T_1+1}^{T_2} f_{i,t}^h - \frac{1}{R} \sum_{t=T_1+1}^{T_2} y_t, \quad \text{plim}_{T \rightarrow \infty} (\hat{k}_i - k_i) = 0,$$

$$\hat{B} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{k}_i, \quad \text{plim}_{(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}} (\hat{B} - B) = 0,$$

$$\hat{\eta}_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_{i,t}^h - \hat{B} - y_t, \quad \text{plim}_{(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}} (\hat{\eta}_t - \eta_t) = 0,$$

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{i,t} = f_{i,t}^h - y_t - \hat{k}_i - \hat{\eta}_t, \quad \text{plim}_{(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}} (\hat{\varepsilon}_{i,t} - \varepsilon_{i,t}) = 0.$$

Under some assumptions, the feasible bias-corrected average forecast

$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_{i,t}^h - \hat{B}$  obeys:

$$\text{plim}_{(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}} \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_{i,t}^h - \hat{B} \right) = y_t + \eta_t = \mathbb{E}_{t-h}(y_t),$$

and has a mean-squared error as follows:

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \text{plim}_{(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}} \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_{i,t}^h - \hat{B} \right) - y_t \right]^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2.$$

Therefore it is an optimal forecasting device.

Consider the sequence of deterministic weights  $\{\omega_i\}_{i=1}^N$ , such that  $|\omega_i| \neq 0$ ,  $\omega_i = \mathbf{O}(N^{-1})$  uniformly, with  $\sum_{i=1}^N \omega_i = 1$  and  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \omega_i = 1$ .

Then,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \text{plim}_{(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \omega_i f_{i,t}^h - \sum_{i=1}^N \omega_i \hat{k}_i \right) - y_t \right]^2 = \sigma_{\eta}^2,$$

i.e., weighted forecasts are optimal as well.

# Issler and Lima (JoE, 2009) Main Results

Under the null hypothesis  $H_0 : B = 0$ , the test statistic:

$$\hat{t} = \frac{\hat{B}}{\sqrt{\hat{V}}} \xrightarrow[(T, N \rightarrow \infty)_{\text{seq}}]{d} \mathcal{N}(0, 1),$$

where  $\hat{V}$  is a consistent estimator of the asymptotic variance of

$$\bar{B} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N k_i.$$

- $\hat{V}$  is estimated using a cross-section analog of the Newey-West estimator due to Conley (1999), where a natural order in the cross-sectional dimension requires matching spatial dependence to a metric of economic distance.
- If  $B = 0$ , the average forecast  $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_{i,t}^h$  is an optimal forecasting device.

# Common-Feature Tests (Monthly)

Table: Global Industrial Production

$\Delta y_{1,t}$ (1,	$\Delta y_{2,t}$ $\tilde{\alpha}^*$ )	$\tilde{\alpha}^*$	J-statistic
Aluminum	Global Industrial Production	-5.316*** (0.969)	0.0427 [0.036]
Lead	Global Industrial Production	-4.052* (2.101)	0.0331 [0.047]
Copper	Global Industrial Production	-7.523*** (1.504)	0.0310 [0.189]
Tin	Global Industrial Production	-5.23*** (1.603)	0.0096 [0.512]
Nickel	Global Industrial Production	-6.034*** (1.728)	0.0292 [0.219]
Zinc	Global Industrial Production	-5.827*** (1.601)	0.0337 [0.329]

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Table: US Industrial Production

$\Delta y_{1,t}$ (1,	$\Delta y_{2,t}$ $\tilde{\alpha}^*$ )	$\tilde{\alpha}^*$	J-statistic
Aluminum	US Industrial Production	-2.683*** (0.897)	0.0558 [0.434]
Lead	US Industrial Production	0.839 (1.799)	0.0577 [0.056]
Copper	US Industrial Production	-3.033 (2.018)	0.0513 [0.094]
Nickel	US Industrial Production	-2.622 (1.683)	0.0650 [0.03]
Tin	US Industrial Production	-2.524* (1.301)	0.0429 [0.176]
Zinc	US Industrial Production	-1.923 (1.357)	0.0619 [0.484]

# Forecast Results (Monthly)

Table: Forecast Root-Mean-Squared-Error (Monthly)

	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
<b>Aluminum</b>							
1 step-ahead	0.619	0.605	0.678	0.663	0.732	0.688	0.684
2 step-ahead	0.926	0.888	1.049	1.005	1.158	1.096	1.057
3 step-ahead	1.402	1.327	1.635	1.570	1.914	1.804	1.699
4 step-ahead	1.674	1.548	1.981	1.911	2.461	2.315	2.129
5 step-ahead	1.833	1.647	2.197	2.161	2.866	2.722	2.436
6 step-ahead	2.125	1.861	2.564	2.530	3.459	3.330	2.912
$R^2$ with drift	-0.123	-0.095	-0.227	-0.199	-0.208	-0.202	-0.208
$R^2$ without drift	-0.124	-0.097	-0.229	-0.2	-35.847	-35.841	-35.175
	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
<b>Lead</b>							
1 step-ahead	0.074	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.076	0.073	0.074
2 step-ahead	0.143	0.145	0.144	0.143	0.150	0.145	0.146
3 step-ahead	0.2	0.206	0.206	0.205	0.214	0.209	0.209
4 step-ahead	0.247	0.256	0.258	0.257	0.272	0.267	0.264
5 step-ahead	0.281	0.293	0.293	0.291	0.310	0.307	0.303
6 step-ahead	0.329	0.341	0.343	0.342	0.367	0.367	0.359
$R^2$ with drift	-0.123	-0.126	-0.099	-0.095	-0.136	-0.142	-0.139
$R^2$ without drift	-0.122	-0.125	-0.098	-0.094	-11.703	-12.063	-12.047

# Forecast Results (Monthly)

Table: Forecast Root-Mean-Squared-Error (Monthly)

	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
<b>Copper</b>							
1 step-ahead	0.647	0.575	0.571	0.574	0.55	0.566	0.569
2 step-ahead	1.999	1.706	1.716	1.717	1.631	1.695	1.707
3 step-ahead	3.378	2.779	2.817	2.804	2.698	2.795	2.815
4 step-ahead	4.471	3.557	3.587	3.579	3.485	3.604	3.634
5 step-ahead	5.219	4.123	4.091	4.060	4.04	4.157	4.193
6 step-ahead	5.718	4.619	4.592	4.55	4.566	4.672	4.711
$R^2$ with drift	0.039	0.141	0.135	0.135	0.137	0.117	0.124
$R^2$ without drift	0.04	0.141	0.136	0.135	-6.901	-7.037	-7.317
<b>Nickel</b>							
1 step-ahead	17.916	17.670	15.688	15.817	16.221	17.095	16.231
2 step-ahead	48.508	47.784	48.316	49.425	50.291	51.964	49.464
3 step-ahead	76.682	75.53	83.621	86.079	88.583	91.630	86.640
4 step-ahead	92.064	91	106.000	109.447	112.618	117.515	110.329
5 step-ahead	100.430	99.401	119.853	123.473	124.583	131.369	122.996
6 step-ahead	105.895	104.082	126.449	131.179	127.222	136.305	126.641
$R^2$ with drift	0.035	0.05	0.159**	0.162**	0.143**	0.149**	0.139**
$R^2$ without drift	0.031	0.045	0.155**	0.158**	-5.547	-5.541	-9.213



# Forecast Results (Monthly)

Table: Forecast Root-Mean-Squared-Error (Monthly)

<b>Tin</b>	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
1 step-ahead	3.497	3.374	2.614	2.535	2.479	2.497	2.502
2 step-ahead	11.160	9.501	7.130	7.002	6.853	6.778	6.757
3 step-ahead	23.028	18.181	13.257	13.039	13.128	12.894	12.853
4 step-ahead	37.227	27.824	20.298	19.901	20.564	20.184	20.094
5 step-ahead	51.951	36.476	26.372	25.575	26.988	26.381	26.214
6 step-ahead	67.825	44.722	31.727	30.62	32.705	31.877	31.612
$R^2$ with drift	-0.273	-0.227	0.049	0.079	0.103	0.099	0.097
$R^2$ without drift	-0.269	-0.223	0.052	0.081	-5.641	-5.485	-5.511

<b>Zinc</b>	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
1 step-ahead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 step-ahead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 step-ahead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 step-ahead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 step-ahead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 step-ahead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$R^2$ with drift	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$R^2$ without drift	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Forecast Results (Annual)

**Table:** Forecast Root-Mean-Squared-Error (Annual)

(RMSE are divided by  $10^4$ )

	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
<b>Aluminum</b>							
1 step-ahead	37.206	40.657	38.358	40.861	37.900	36.715	<b>36.116</b>
2 step-ahead	<b>59.374</b>	70.052	63.762	66.324	67.485	65.130	63.431
3 step-ahead	<b>65.961</b>	82.476	70.684	75.429	77.922	74.876	72.269
4 step-ahead	<b>69.016</b>	93.859	75.082	81.393	83.052	79.635	76.129
5 step-ahead	<b>69.13</b>	99.694	75.681	84.285	87.665	83.348	79.164
$R^2$ with drift	0.086**	0.001**	0.058**	-0.004**	0.069**	0.098**	0.113**
$R^2$ without drift	0.032**	-0.058**	0.002**	-0.063**	-4.852	-7.53	-10.269
	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
<b>Lead</b>							
1 step-ahead	<b>87.215</b>	88.310	95.419	102.963	98.490	96.390	96.919
2 step-ahead	164.499	<b>161.849</b>	182.150	199.458	188.621	180.429	180.717
3 step-ahead	<b>194.459</b>	199.206	231.145	247.535	225.020	218.144	219.826
4 step-ahead	<b>197.945</b>	217.125	261.908	280.107	231.141	228.625	232.594
5 step-ahead	<b>204.004</b>	223.123	274.640	288.786	226.445	230.735	237.098
$R^2$ with drift	0.159**	0.148**	0.08**	0.007**	0.05**	0.07**	0.065**
$R^2$ without drift	0.136**	0.125**	0.055**	-0.02**	-1.847	-3.365	-3.222

# Forecast Results (Annual)

**Table:** Forecast Root-Mean-Squared-Error (Annual)

(RMSE are divided by  $10^4$ )

	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
<b>Copper</b>							
1 step-ahead	17.665	17.128	13.821	12.165	12.414	15.894	15.021
2 step-ahead	44.467	46.675	35.102	34.609	31.649	32.732	32.260
3 step-ahead	75.580	83.605	59.676	62.879	55.337	55.212	55.486
4 step-ahead	106.519	121.296	100.515	100.425	81.601	82.790	84.118
5 step-ahead	128.250	150.484	128.840	128.84	100.425	102.647	105.021
$R^2$ with drift	-0.259	-0.221	0.015**	0.133**	0.115**	-0.133**	-0.07**
$R^2$ without drift	-0.182	-0.146	0.076**	0.186**	-6.441	-5.7	-6.981
<b>Nickel</b>							
1 step-ahead	780.106	791.635	784.654	760.113	728.444	739.280	747.302
2 step-ahead	1727.239	1840.379	1825.805	1898.553	1475.888	1421.853	1441.278
3 step-ahead	1967.854	2148.107	2060.348	2160.290	1696.273	1587.752	1607.805
4 step-ahead	2263.931	2663.476	2317.876	2342.069	2065.623	1971.324	2000.096
5 step-ahead	2678.195	3306.581	2872.925	2839.961	2335.586	2306.738	2352.873
$R^2$ with drift	0.071**	0.057**	0.066**	0.095**	0.133**	0.12**	0.11**
$R^2$ without drift	0.068**	0.055**	0.063**	0.092**	-8.365	-17.765	-23.419

# Forecast Results (Annual)

**Table:** Forecast Root-Mean-Squared-Error (Annual)

(RMSE are divided by  $10^4$ )

<b>Tin</b>	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
1 step-ahead	64.457	72.979	<b>64.111</b>	67.698	74.204	72.228	72.420
2 step-ahead	159.763	168.255	<b>141.708</b>	147.906	161.558	148.089	148.736
3 step-ahead	221.401	216.056	<b>176.578</b>	183.942	192.313	179.855	179.121
4 step-ahead	203.960	258.841	204.587	210.945	201.923	199.095	<b>197.25</b>
5 step-ahead	<b>201.165</b>	313.839	226.033	229.935	204.341	214.522	211.547
$R^2$ with drift	0.085**	-0.036**	0.09**	0.039**	-0.054**	-0.025**	-0.028**
$R^2$ without drift	0.074**	-0.048**	0.079**	0.028**	-0.835**	-2.004	-1.773

<b>Zinc</b>	BCAF	Weighted Average (MSE)	Average Forecast	Median	Best Model (BIC)	5 Best Models	10 Best Models
1 step-ahead	<b>141.114</b>	143.832	195.797	161.538	150.502	149.399	153.070
2 step-ahead	<b>244.172</b>	251.799	479.166	292.524	254.273	255.094	267.004
3 step-ahead	<b>245.351</b>	266.658	875.957	291.309	247.958	248.965	260.206
4 step-ahead	242.105	279.292	250.617	253.082	<b>233.096</b>	236.309	241.427
5 step-ahead	250.851	301.163	264.693	269.355	<b>235.248</b>	242.127	248.668
$R^2$ with drift	0.238**	0.223**	-0.057**	0.128**	0.187**	0.193**	0.174**
$R^2$ without drift	0.231**	0.216**	-0.067**	0.12**	-12.232	-16.386	-22.693