

The use of combination forecasting approach and its application to regional market analysis*

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Abstract. Econometric modelling of the property market has been exercised for several decades. Despite advancements in the field, there is still an element of uncertainty in property market modelling and forecasting. This uncertainty arises due to prevailing modelling practices. On one hand, researchers select the best performing model and disregard alternatives. On the other hand, researchers face a dilemma in deciding which model to choose when competing specifications produce different results. A possible solution is to use the principle of combination forecasting to reduce uncertainty and improve accuracy. Certainly, combination forecasting has its limitations. One criticism is that combination forecasting has predominantly focused on national property markets analysis. To enhance the application of combination forecasting, it would be useful to use it in research on regional markets analysis.

Key words: Combination, Forecasting, Property, Regional, Uncertainty

1 Introduction

Econometric modelling of property markets now spans several decades ([Rosen 1984](#), [Hekman 1985](#), [Wheaton 1987](#), [Barras 1994, 2009](#), [Brooks, Tsolacos 2010](#)). The literature on the subject suggests, however, that further improvements can be made. Studies on direct (inter alia, [Tsolacos 1995](#), [D'Arcy et al. 1999](#), [Brooks, Tsolacos 2000](#), [Wilson et al. 2000](#), [Fss et al. 2012](#)) and indirect (inter alia, [Newell et al. 2002](#), [Gallimore, McAllister 2004](#), [Newell, MacFarlane 2006](#), [McAllister, Kennedy 2007](#), [IPF 2012](#)) comparisons of the accuracy of property forecasting models suggest that its accuracy varies. Such variations occur due to the model's specification, poor data, and potential oversights in economic forecasts (e.g. inaccurate forecasts of the determinants of output). Forecasting inaccuracy can also arise because of the specific accuracy measure selected or measurement errors; the trade-off between investments into model development and availability of the resources; inadequate weight allocation to selected variables; unstable or changing patterns or relationships, and random shocks ([Makridakis 1989](#), [Fildes 1991](#), [Newell et al. 2002](#), [McAllister et al. 2005](#)).

Furthermore, property market researchers use discretion in selecting the best model for forecasting, which is based on the model's accuracy or its statistical complexity/sophistication ([D'Arcy et al. 1999](#), [Stevenson, McGarth 2003](#), [Karakozova 2004](#)). This

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practice, however, has been criticised by researchers, including [Granger \(1969\)](#), [Wood \(1976\)](#) and [Wallis \(2011\)](#). The criticism is that forecasters, once they have selected the best performing model, neglect alternatives. When the objective is to obtain the best possible forecast, this is unproductive, as rejected methods may contain useful independent information.

Apart from accuracy, the selection of alternative model specifications can generate different results. For example, [Makridakis et al. \(1998\)](#) examine what a decision maker should do if a time series model predicts a 10 per cent decline in sales while a regression model shows that sales will increase by 2.5 per cent over a given time horizon. [Figure 1](#) displays Makridakis et al.'s forecasts obtained from single exponential smoothing (SES), Holt's linear trend (HLT) and damped smoothing (DS) models, which show different ex-ante and ex-post modelling estimates. This example demonstrates the predicament researchers and decision makers face when confronted with models that generate different results whilst each contains useful information about the object being modelled.

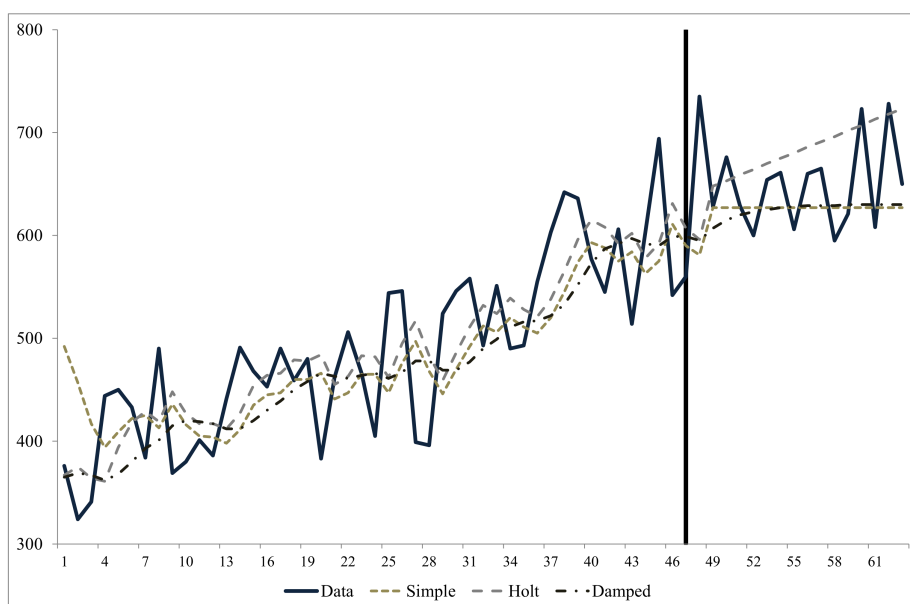


Figure 1: Model fit and forecasts for SES, HLT and DS models (Adapted from [Makridakis et al. 1998](#))

2 Pursuit for Complexity

One solution for choosing a best model is to use upgraded modelling techniques, which also involves training researchers to work with more complex methods ([Makridakis et al. 1998](#)). [Makridakis et al. \(1998\)](#) acknowledge that inputs pressure on resources, i.e. financial and human capital. Additionally, empirical research in environmental studies, economics and physiology does not support the assumption that complexity improves modelling accuracy (inter alia, [Dorn 1950](#), [Armstrong 1986](#), [Clements, Hendry 2003](#), [Orrell, McSharry 2009](#)).

Outside of real estate, the findings of [Dorn \(1950\)](#), [Hajnal \(1955\)](#), [Armstrong et al. \(1984\)](#), [Armstrong \(1986\)](#) and [Clements, Hendry \(2003\)](#) did not favour complex forecasting models. Complex models, which typically incorporate large amounts of inputs, become overly complicated and thus exhibit poorer accuracy. Simple forecasting techniques, ceteris paribus, outweigh the more complex econometric structures. Recent evidence from [Buede \(2009\)](#) and [Orrell, McSharry \(2009\)](#) also favour less complex models, while [Armstrong et al. \(2015\)](#) advocate for forecasting conservatism.

In property forecasting literature, simple models such as exponential smoothing, simple regression and ARIMA specifications outperform the more complex forecasting tech-

niques, such as VAR and econometric models (Chaplin 1999, Newell et al. 2002, Stevenson, McGarth 2003, Jin, Grissom 2008).

3 Combination Forecasting

3.1 Principles of Combination Forecasting

Combination forecasting is an alternative potential solution for improving forecasting accuracy. Individual models use different data, are specified on different parameters and their applications vary depending on the forecasting horizon. Therefore, these models only partially reflect reality, regardless of their complexity (Makridakis et al. 1998, Goodwin 2009). Extensive theoretical and empirical findings about combination forecasting suggest that it can achieve greater modelling accuracy (Bates, Granger 1969, Mahmoud 1984, Clemen 1989, Makridakis 1981, 1989, Fildes 1991, Stock, Watson 2004, Kapetanios et al. 2008, Goodwin 2009, Pesaran, Pick 2011, Wallis 2011).

Despite its improved accuracy, several critiques of combination forecasting exist. Bates, Granger (1969), and more recently Kapetanios et al. (2008) and Banternghansa, McCracken (2010), observe that combination forecasting does not necessarily lead to better forecasting performance. Bates, Granger (1969) comment on the issue of positively balanced forecasts. Kapetanios et al. (2008) note a difficulty in the data generating process of combination forecasting. Kapetanios states if the correctly specified model is identified but the data generating process remains unchanged, the overall accuracy will remain poor. Banternghansa, McCracken (2010) advocate caution in using this approach.

3.2 Combination Forecasting Within Real Estate

To date, combination forecasting has not been extensively applied in real estate research (Bradley et al. 2003). Extant real estate studies focus on residential property markets (inter alia, Bradley et al. 2003, Pagourtzi et al. 2005, Fleming, Kuo 2007, Drought, McDonald 2011, Gupta et al. 2011). Fildes (1991) combines sector specific forecasts obtained from a panel of construction industry experts, while more recently, Cabrera et al. (2011) use combination forecasting to predict international securitized real estate returns. Gupta et al. (2011) assess forecasting accuracy of alternative time series models in predicting the dynamics of the United States real house price index.

4 How Can Combination Forecasting Advance Regional Real Estate Research?

The previous overview of property market analysis research illustrates how the field has advanced over time. In response to model disparities, researchers have turned to complex or combination forecasting solutions. Neither solution has resolved the matter of regional disparities in market analysis (Isserman 1993, Bailly, Coffey 1994, Koschinsky et al. 2014). This echoes the commentary by Jones (1995) on difficulties related to the analysis and prediction of local property markets, which persists nearly 20 years after Jones' critique.

Considering that national economies are constituted by a combination of simple parts and simple repeated transactions (Dalio 2014), national property markets are agglomerations of local markets whose subsystem dynamics drive the overall performance of the property market. Thus, greater national property market forecasting accuracy should involve an appreciation of specific regional markets and the integration of their dynamics into an overall national model. A greater appreciation of the changes in local property markets would ultimately generate greater accuracy in national estimates.

Local and regional market forecasts are not frequently employed, although literature is replete with regional investigations. Earlier studies by Grubel (1968), Friedman (1971), and Smith, Shulman (1976), as well as more recent studies by Malizia, Simons (1991), Eichholtz et al. (1995), Lee (1998b,a), Lee, Stevenson (2005), Adair et al. (2006), and Kohlert (2010) demonstrate the benefits of regional and sector specific investment portfolio diversification. These findings provide property market participants with "insights into the sector/regional decision choice" (Lee, Stevenson 2005, p. 408).

This shows that there is room to strengthen forecasting by integrating regional and local market dynamics. To date, combination forecasting has focused on the national rather than on regional property markets. To the best of the author's knowledge, only Rapach, Strauss (2007) have used combination forecasting for regional market analysis, which they employed for real housing price growth forecasting in eight American states.

Property market researchers are therefore encouraged to perform greater regional markets analysis and employ combination forecasting to aid their work, which would enhance their regional modelling results. Updated local/regional property market estimates could subsequently complement national market analysis.

5 Conclusion and research implications

This discussion has demonstrated the breadth of modelling techniques available to property market researchers. Over the years, modelling techniques have advanced; however, as noted above, a degree of inaccuracy persists. Inaccuracy in property market forecasting mostly arises due to prevailing modelling practices. One way to mitigate inaccuracy is to make models more complex, but this is no panacea.

Combination forecasting is a better solution, but still has some limitations. One issue is that, to date, most combination forecasts are restricted to the analysis of individual assets or focus on national property markets. With the benefit of regional diversification widely acknowledged, analysts and researchers are therefore encouraged to focus on local/regional market dynamics and integrate combination forecasting into models to aid their forecasts.

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