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GLOBAL  
FORUM  
2020

MARCH 29 - APRIL 1  
WASHINGTON, DC



USERS PROGRAM

## Abstract

An accurate forecast is an invaluable tool for anticipating changes which may require a policy, budget, or other response. In health care, there are many potential applications including enrollment, utilization, cost, and operational processes. SAS® PROC ESM generates forecasts with the option to use a variety of different exponential smoothing methods, however, deciding on which method to use is a challenge. Using publicly available Medicare Advantage (MA) enrollment data, we will demonstrate a macro that makes selecting the best performing forecast model easy and intuitive, so that users are able to create reliable forecasts to inform decision-making.

## Abstract

Introduction

Macro

Results 1

Results 2

References



- Abstract
- Introduction
- Macro
- Results 1
- Results 2
- References

### PROC ESM

- Simple to use
- Does not require in-depth knowledge of forecasting methods
- Uses exponential smoothing methods
- All parameters associated with the specified models are optimized by PROC ESM
- De-trends and de-seasonalizes the data as needed
- Outputs forecasts, confidence limits, plots, etc.

### ESM Model Options

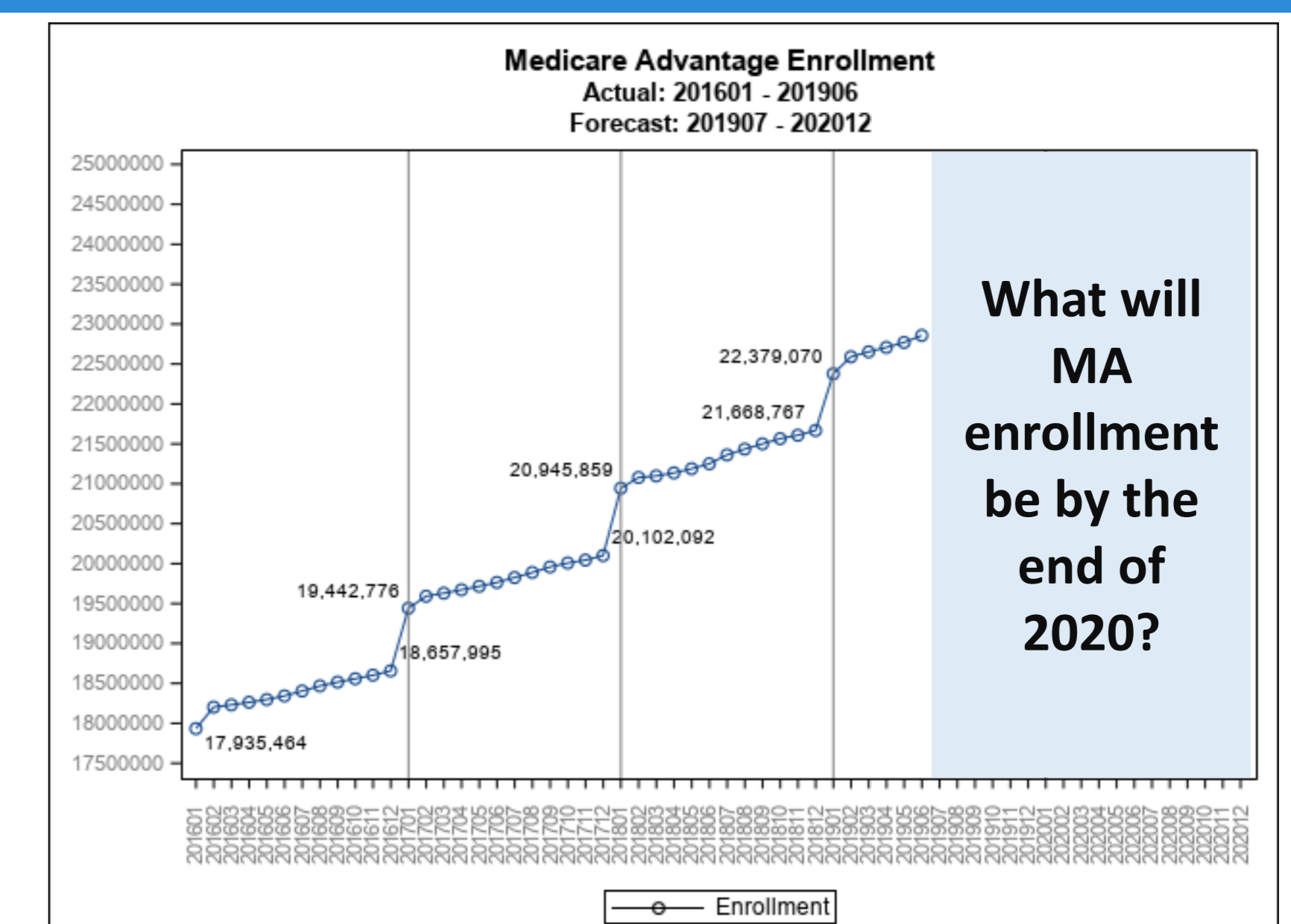
Model	Description	Type of Model
SIMPLE	Single Exponential Smoothing	Default
DOUBLE	Double (Brown) Exponential Smoothing	Nonseasonal
LINEAR	Linear (Holt) Exponential Smoothing	Nonseasonal
DAMPTREND	Damped Trend Exponential Smoothing	Nonseasonal
ADDSEASONAL	Additive Seasonal Exponential Smoothing	Level & Seasonality
MULTSEASONAL	Multiplicative Seasonal Exponential Smoothing	Level & Seasonality
WINTERS	Winters Multiplicative Exponential Smoothing	Trend & Seasonality
ADDWINTERS	Winters Additive Method	Trend & Seasonality

### What Model Option to Use?

```

proc esm data=enrollment plot=all;
id date interval=month;
forecast enrollment / model=????????;
run;
    
```

### Use Case: MA Enrollment Forecast



**What will MA enrollment be by the end of 2020?**

Source: CMS Medicare Advantage Monthly Enrollment by Contract Data  
 Available at: <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/MCRAAdvPartDENrolData/>

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Macro**
- Results 1
- Results 2
- References

### Macro Parameters

```
%opt_esm(dsn=enrollment,var=enrollment,holdout=6,
horizon=18,fit=mape);
```

- DSN = dataset with date timestamp and variable to forecast
- VAR = variable to forecast
- HOLDOUT = number of data points from end of forecast to use for validation
- HORIZON = number of data points to forecast forward into the future
- FIT = fit statistic used to select best performing model (AIC, MAPE, MDAPE, MSE, or RMSE)

### ESM Model Macro

```
%macro esm_model(mod=,plot_title=);

proc esm data=&dsn out=_null_ outstat=stats back=&holdout lead=&holdout
plot=modelforecasts;
id date interval=month;
forecast &var / model=&mod;
run;

data stats (keep=variable model mape);
set stats (where=( _region_="FORECAST"));
variable = upcase("&var"); model = upcase("&mod");
run;

proc append base=forecast_stats data=stats force;
run;

%mend;
```

### Optimal ESM Macro

```
%macro opt_esm(dsn=,var=,holdout=,horizon=,fit=);

%esm_model(mod=simple, plot_title='Single Exponential
Smoothing');
....
%esm_model(mod=addwinters, plot_title='Winters Additive
Exponential Smoothing');

proc sql noprint;
select model
into :opt
from forecast_stats
having mape = min(&fit);
quit;

proc sgplot data=forecast_stats;
...
run;

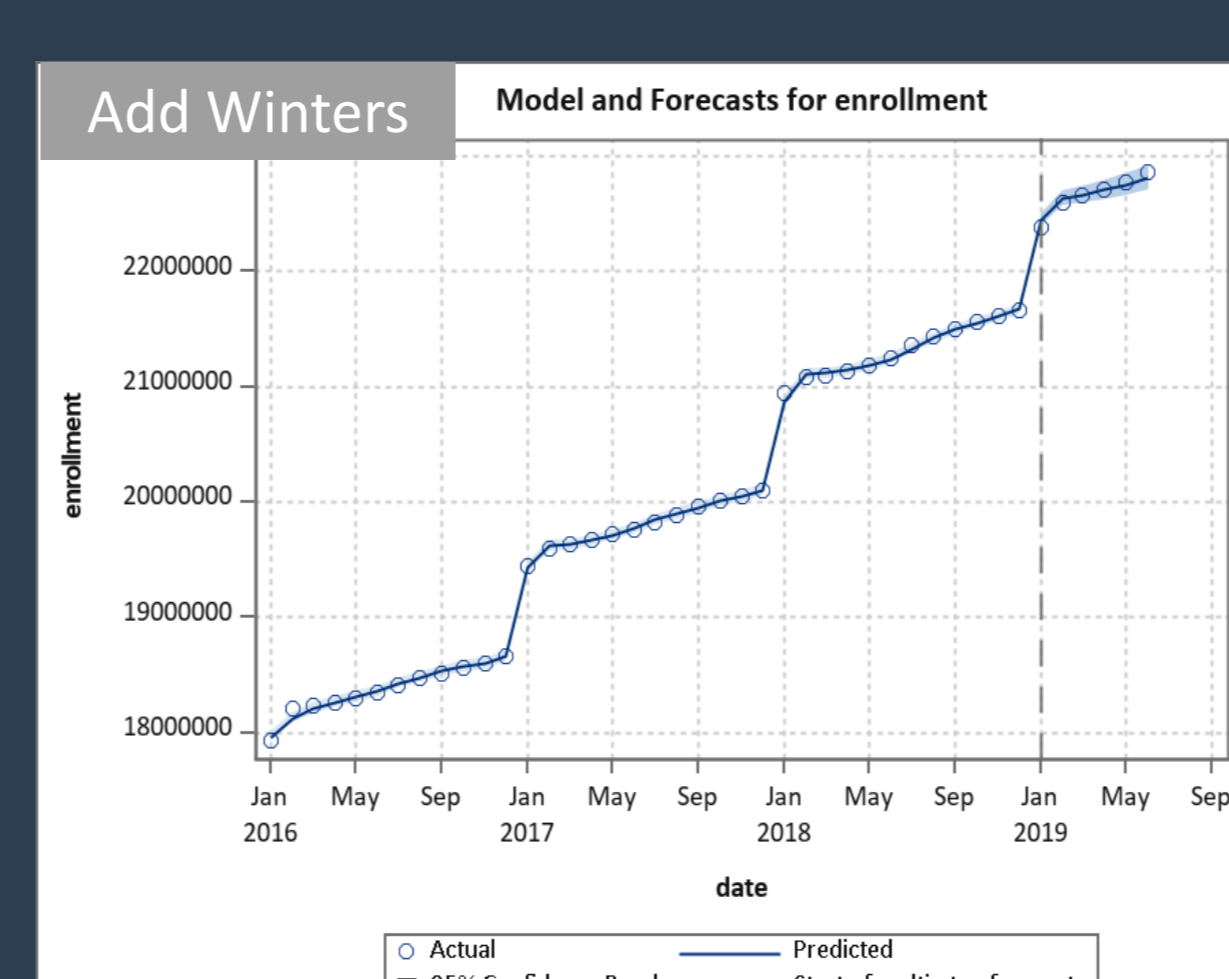
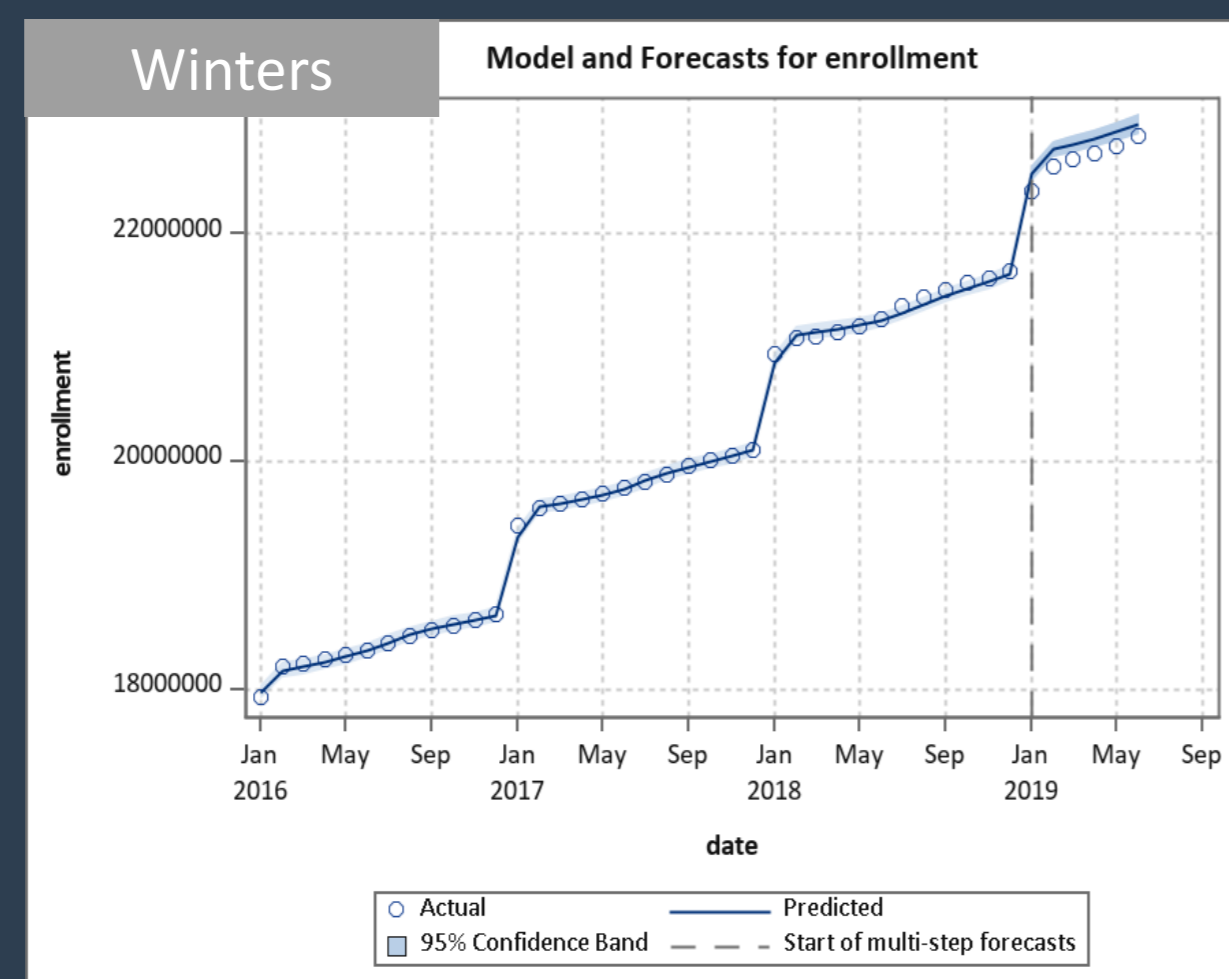
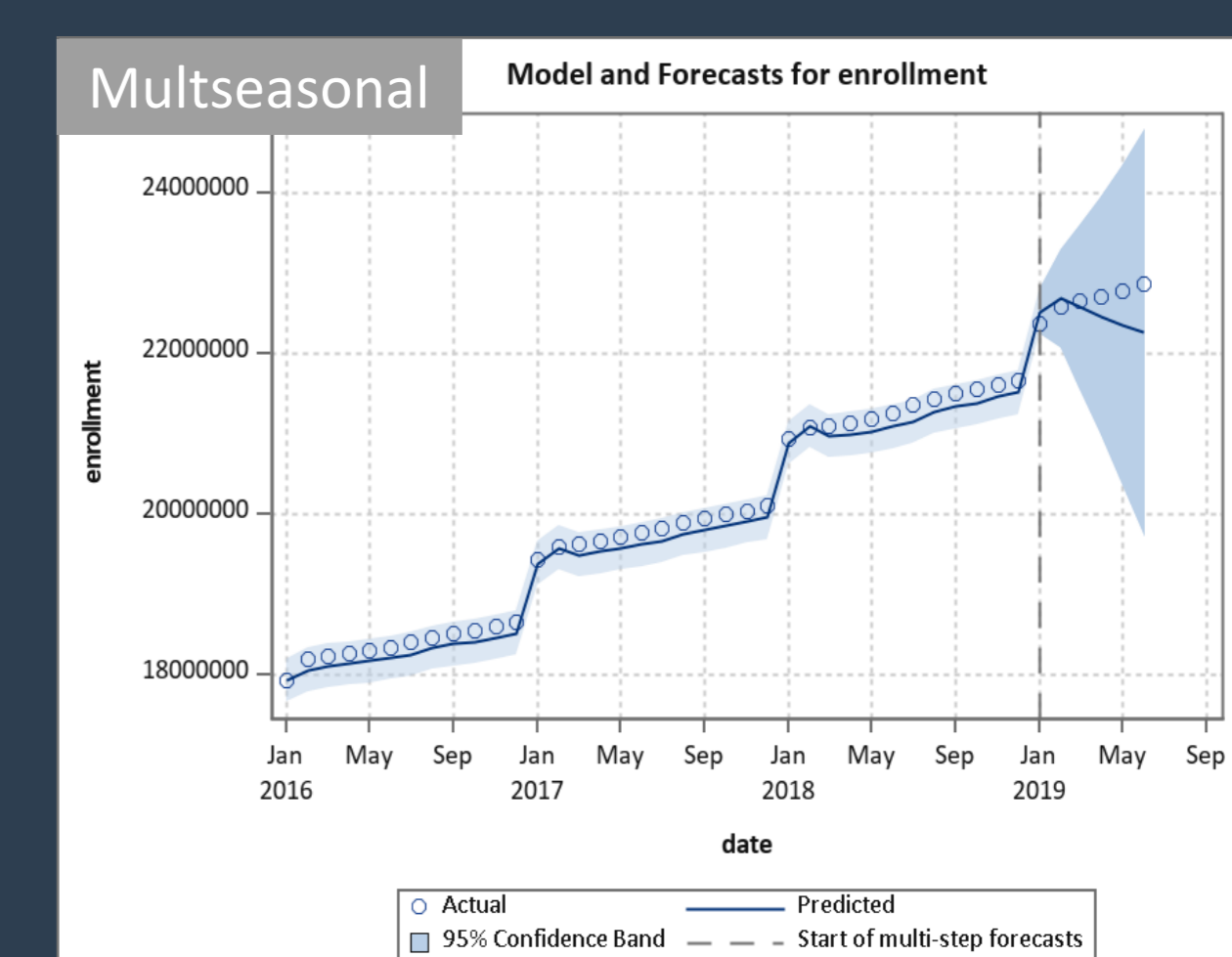
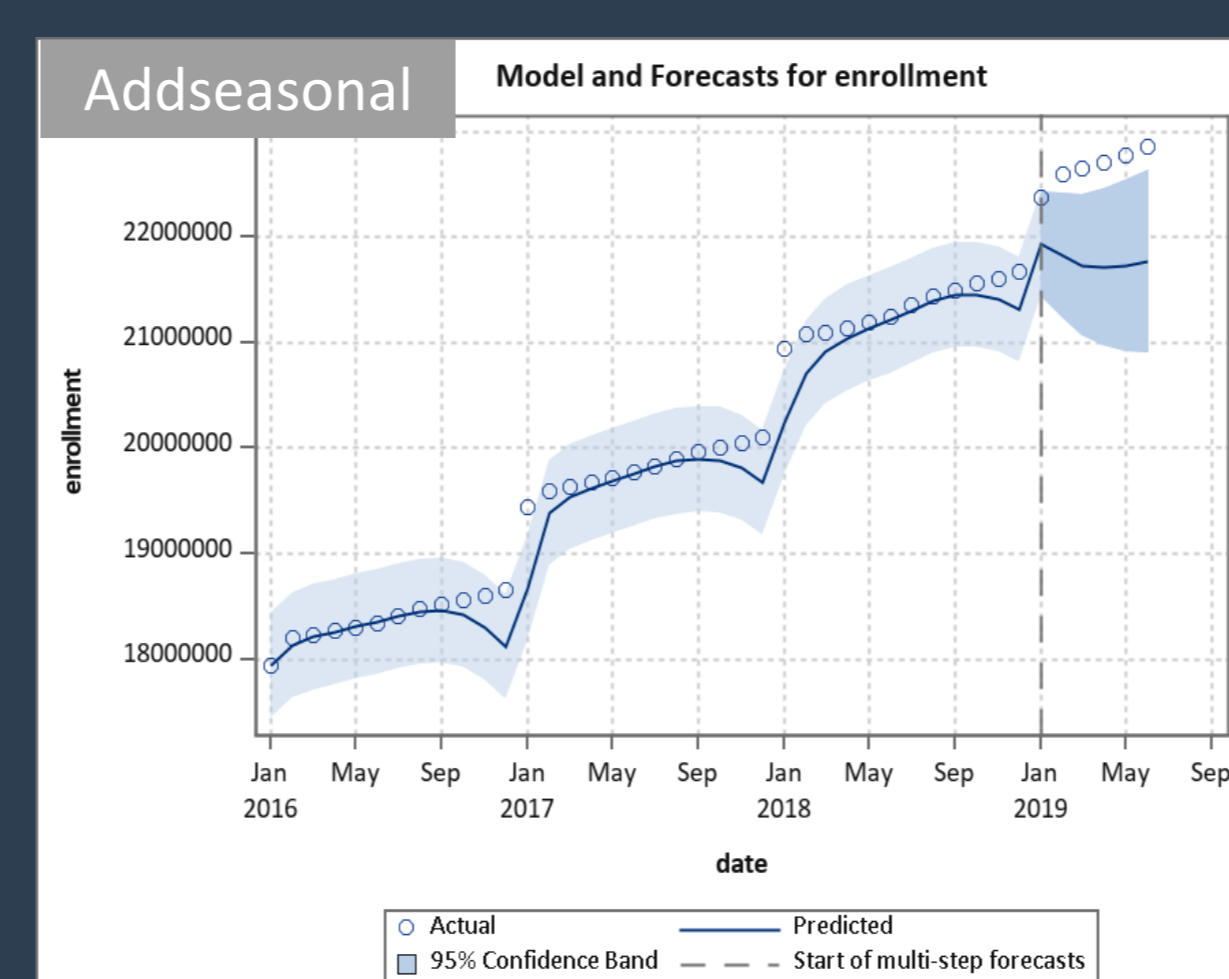
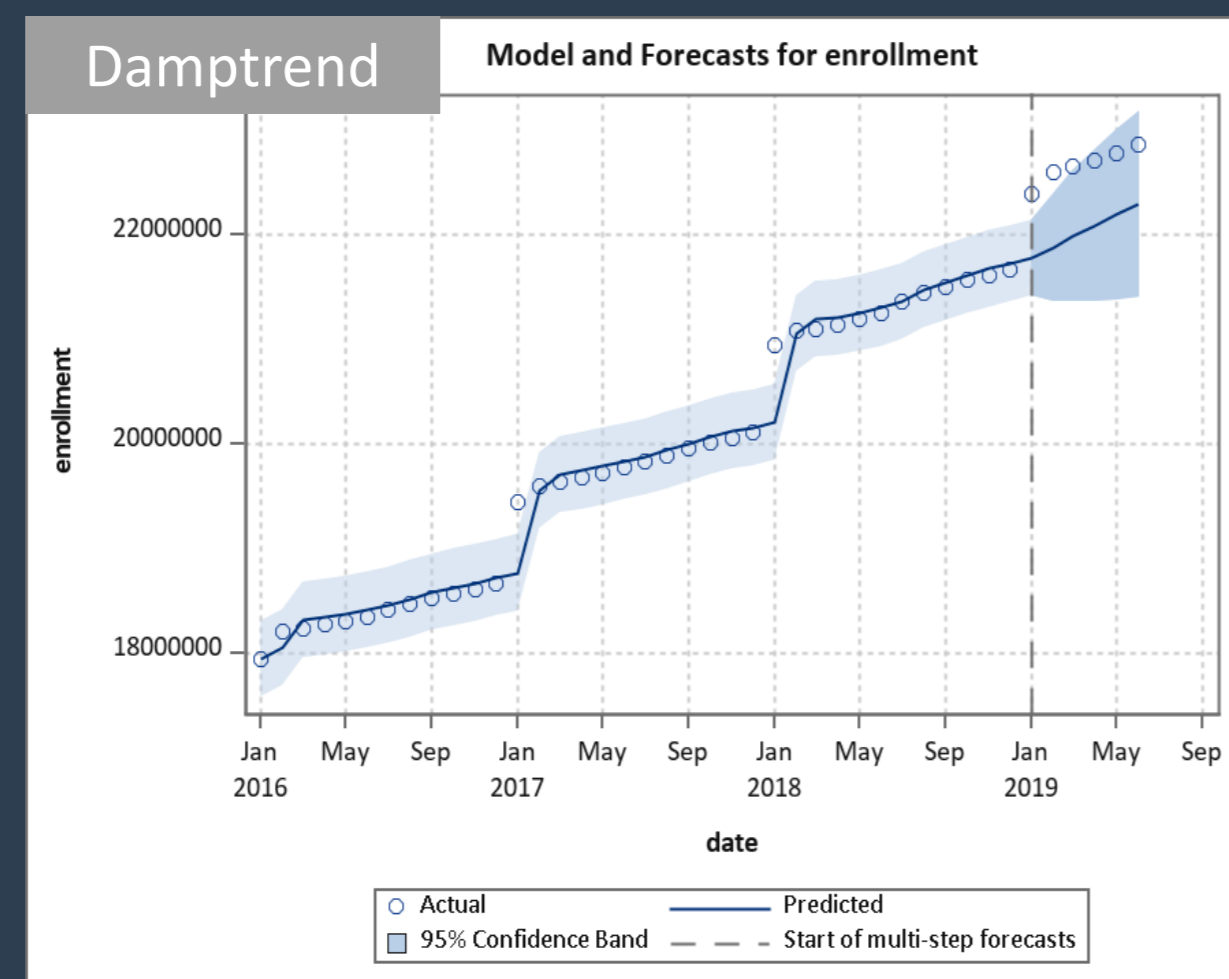
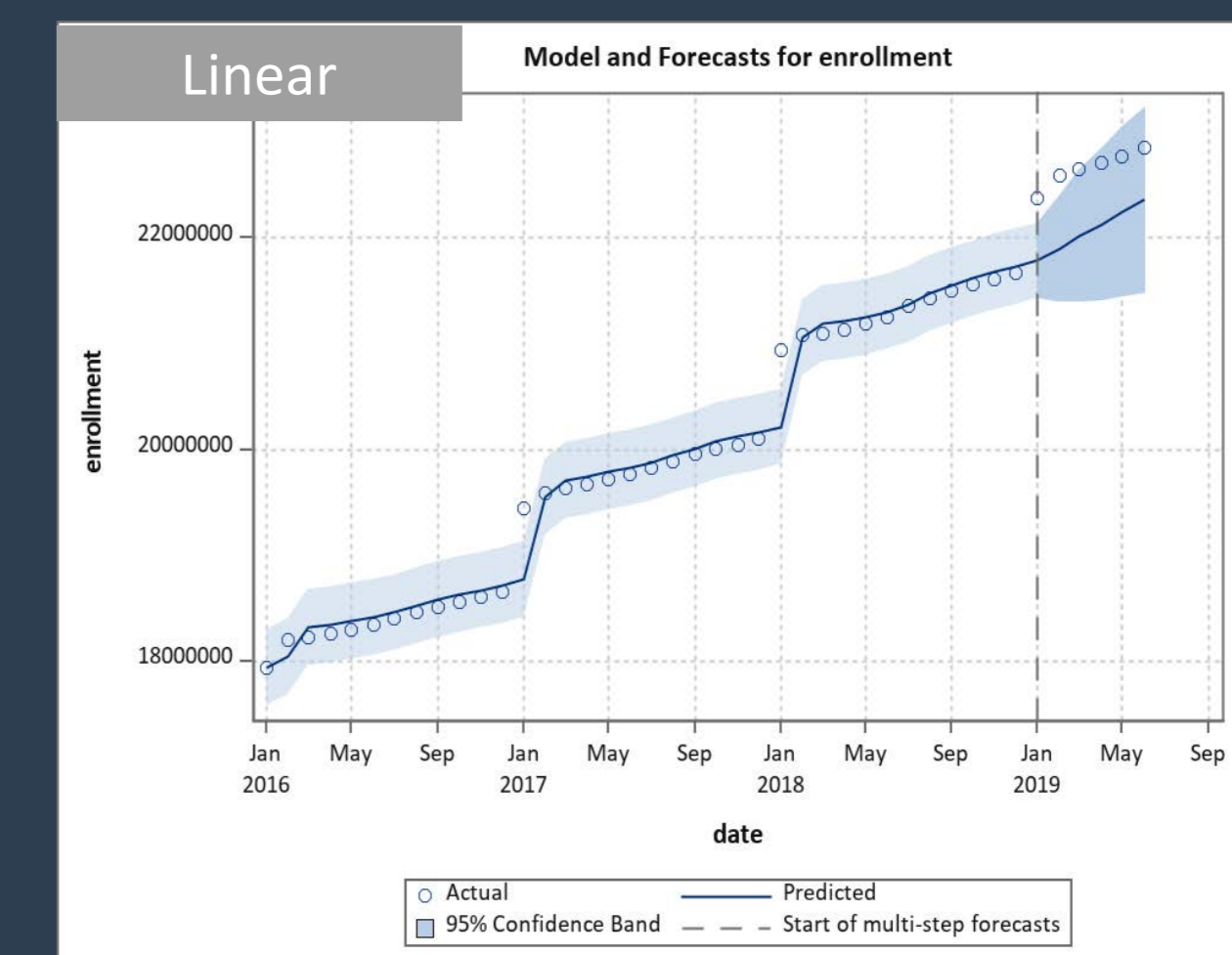
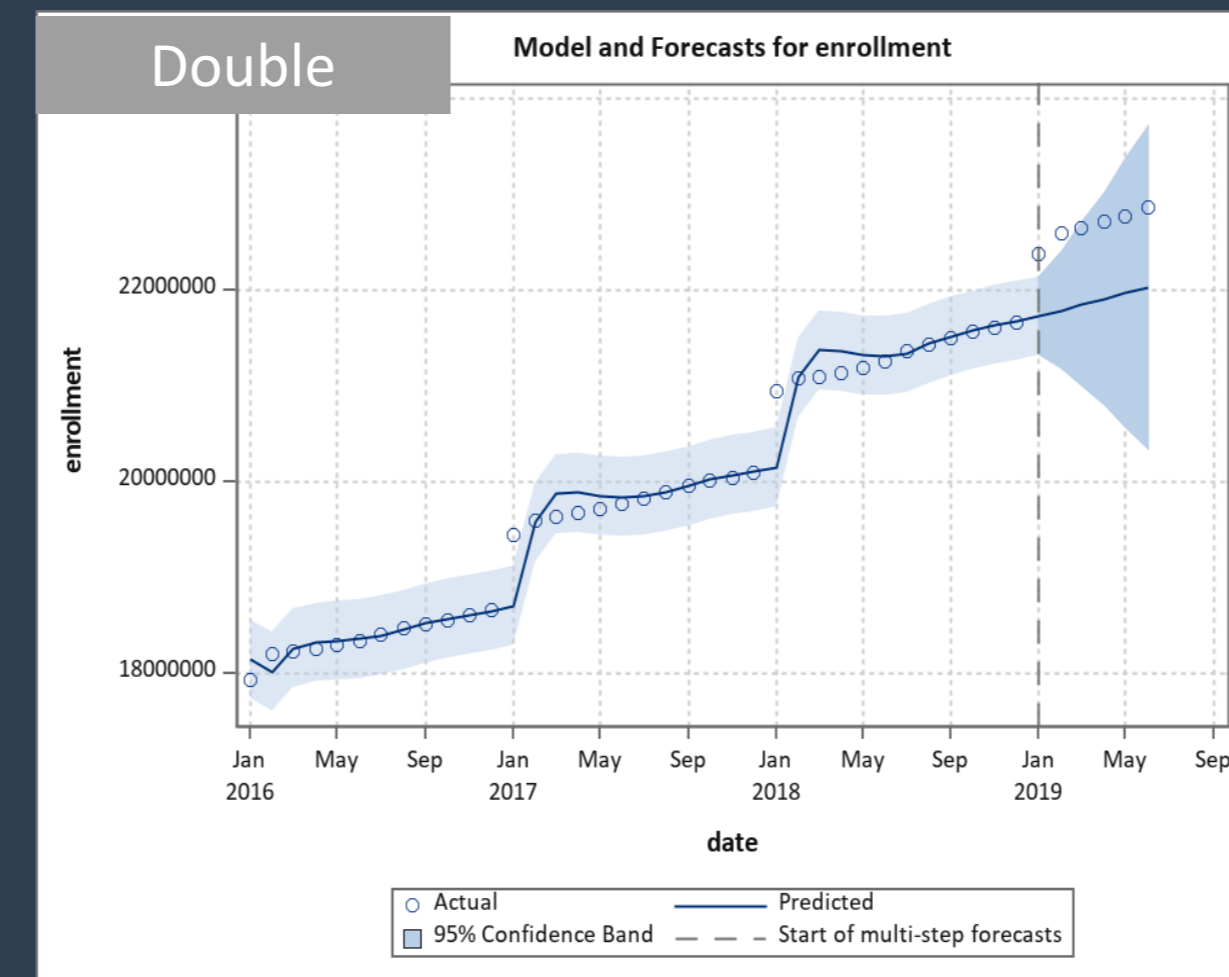
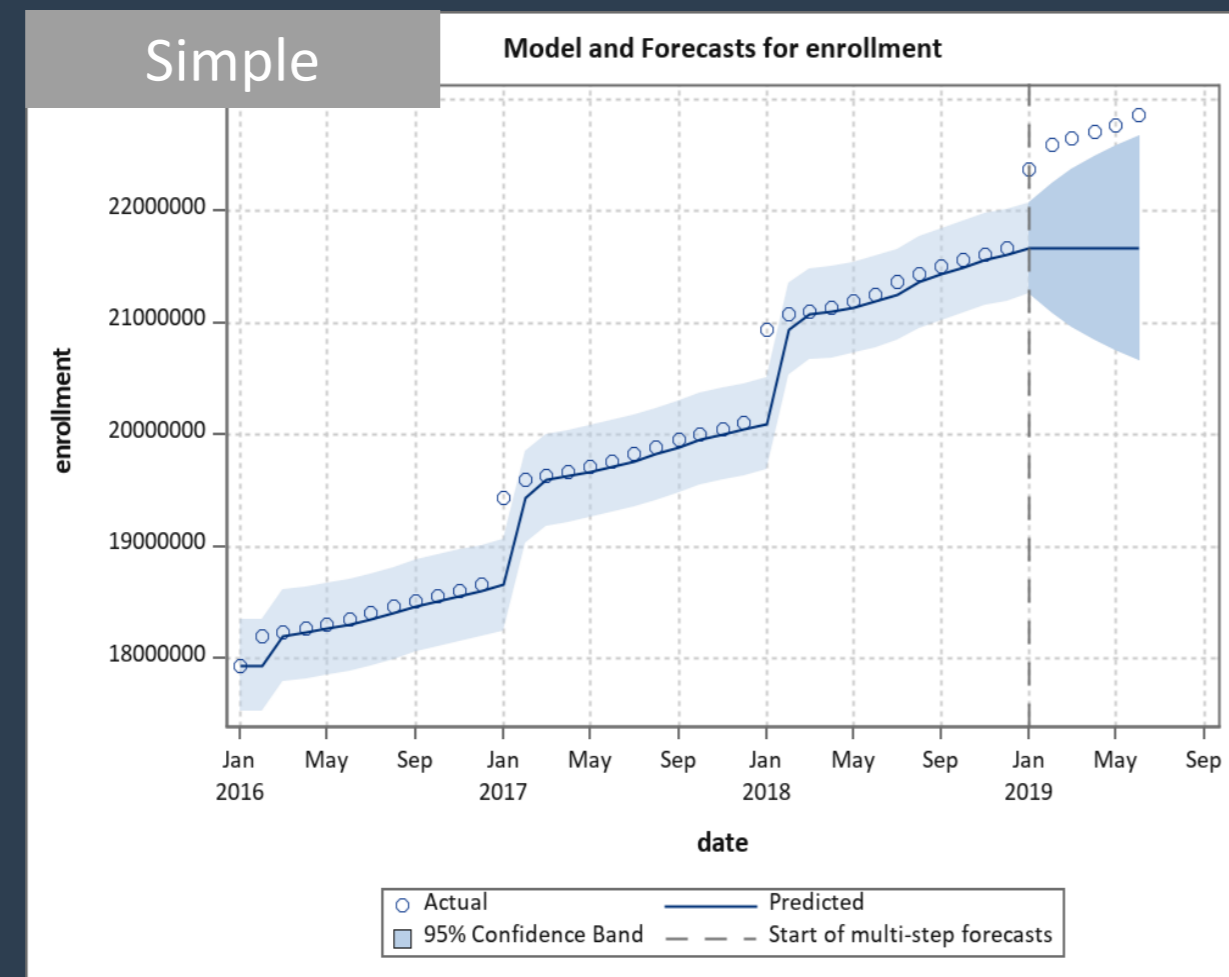
proc esm data=&dsn out=_null_ outfor=forecast lead=&horizon
plot=modelforecasts;
id date interval=month;
forecast &var / model=&opt;
run;

%mend;
```



## Macro Creates Forecast For Each Model Option

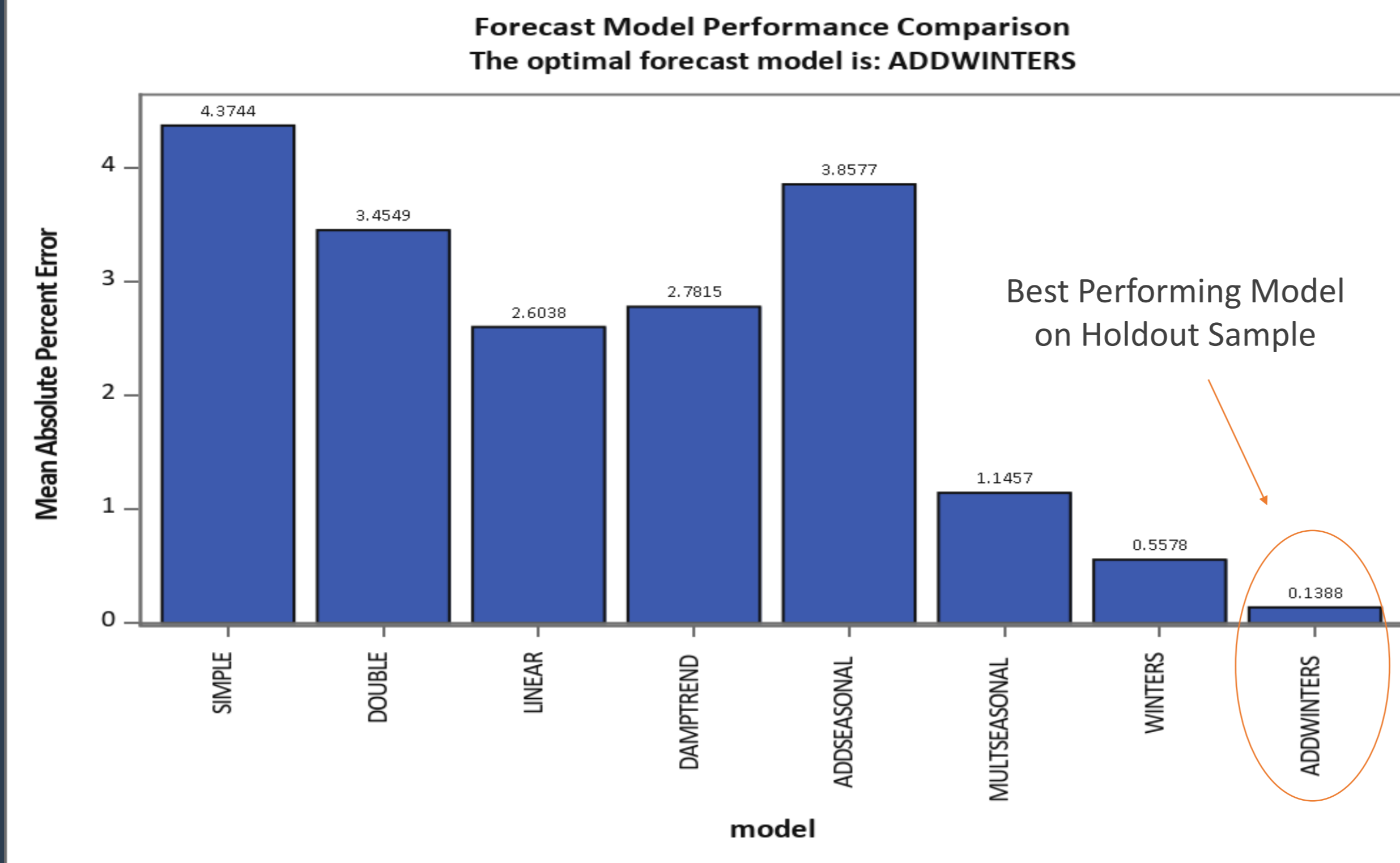
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results 1**
- Results 2
- References





- Abstract
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results 1
- Results 2
- References

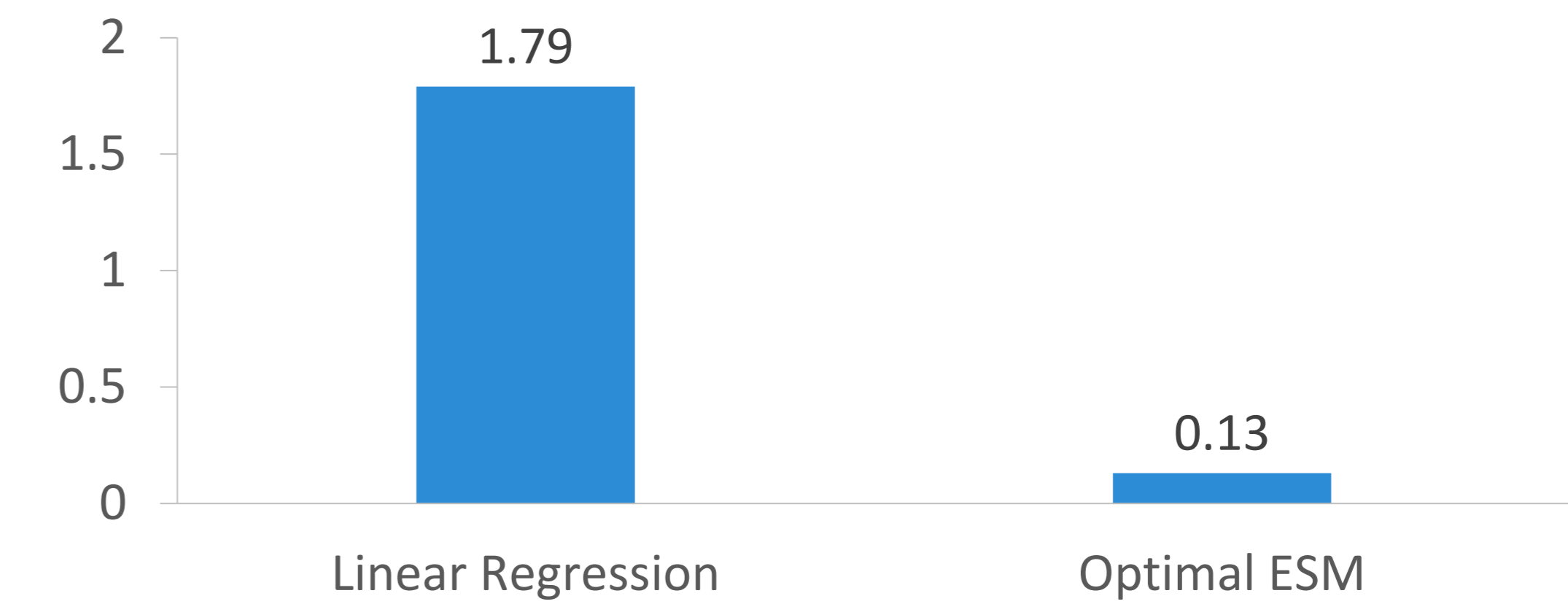
## Optimal Model Selection



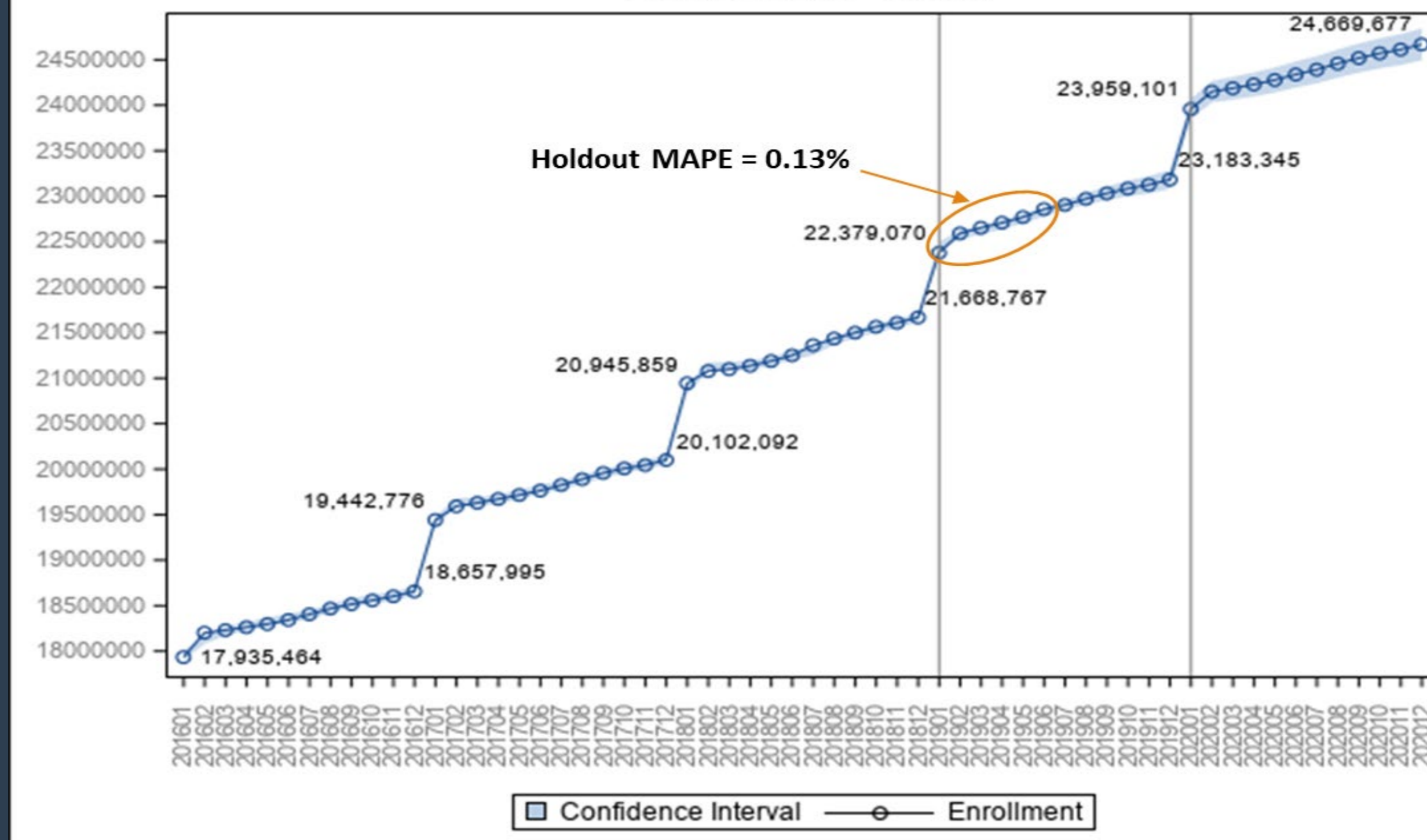
## Value Add of ESM Forecast

Linear Regression  
 LCLM = 24,096,225  
 Forecast = 24,637,515  
 UCLM = 25,178,805  
 Range = 1,082,580

Optimal ESM Model  
 LCLM = 24,494,412  
 Forecast = 24,669,678  
 UCLM = 24,844,941  
 Range = 350,529



**Medicare Advantage Enrollment**  
 Actual: 201601 - 201906  
 Forecast: 201907 - 202012



## References

- SAS Global Forum 2018 Conference. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc. Available at <https://support.sas.com/resources/papers/proceedings/proceedings/forum2007/169-2007.pdf>
- Dickey, David. 2018. "Forecasting: Something Old Something New". Proceedings of the SAS Global Forum 2018 Conference. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc. Available at [https://analytics.ncsu.edu/sesug/2018/SESUG2018\\_Paper-133\\_Final\\_PDF.pdf](https://analytics.ncsu.edu/sesug/2018/SESUG2018_Paper-133_Final_PDF.pdf)
- Rey, Tim, Arthur Kordon, and Chips Wells. 2012. Applied Data Mining for Forecasting Using SAS®. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc.
- SAS Institute Inc. 2017. SAS/ETS® 14.3 User's Guide. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc.



The background of the banner is a scenic view of the Washington Monument at dusk, reflected in the water of the Tidal Basin. The sky is a mix of blue, purple, and pink. In the foreground, there are cherry blossom trees with pink and white flowers. A dark blue rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the event title in white and teal text.

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