

The 19th Federal Forecasters Conference

The Value of Government Forecasts

September 27, 2012 at the Bureau of Labor Statistics

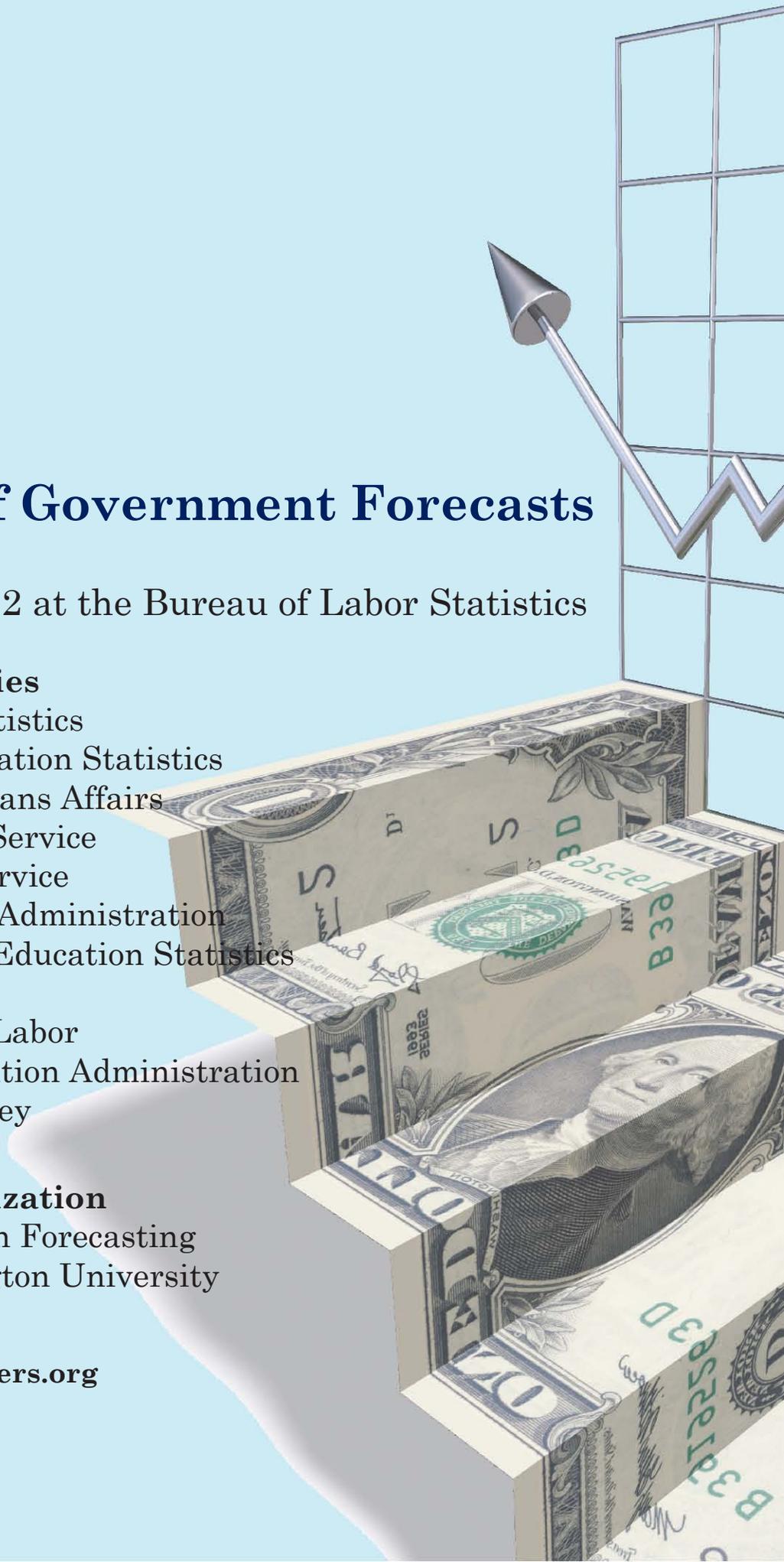
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FFC2012

**The 19th
Federal Forecasters Conference (FFC)**

The Value of Government Forecasts

Thursday, September 27, 2012

Conference Registration Hours: 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM

Conference Time: 9:00 AM - 4:15 PM

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Conference and Training Center
2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Washington, DC 20212

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PARTNERING ORGANIZATION

**Research Program on Forecasting
The George Washington University**

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2012 Federal Forecasters Consortium Board

Adjemian, Michael

Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Busse, Jeffrey

U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior

Byun, Kathryn

Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

Graham, Richard

Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

Hussar, William

National Center for Education Statistics
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Joutz, Frederick

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Lane, Erin

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U.S. Department of Labor

MacDonald, Stephen

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Mallik, Arup

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U.S. Department of Energy

Matthews, Marybeth

Veterans Health Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Memcott, Jeff

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U.S. Department of Transportation

Mosheim, Roberto

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Notis, Ken

Bureau of Transportation Statistics
U.S. Department of Transportation

Ortman, Jennifer

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U.S. Department of Commerce

Sinclair, Tara

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Singh, Dilpreet

Veterans Health Administration
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Sloboda, Brian W.

Office of Regulatory and Programmatic Policy
U.S. Department of Labor

Vincent, Grayson

U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce

Waddington, David

U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce

Weyl, Leann

Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Department of the Treasury

Young, Peg

Bureau of Transportation Statistics
U.S. Department of Transportation

FFC2012 Conference at a Glance

8:00 AM — 9:00 AM	Registration	Lobby
9:00 AM — 12:00 PM	Morning Session.....	Room 1
9:00 AM — 9:05 AM	Opening Remarks	
9:05 AM — 9:10 AM	Welcome	
9:10 AM — 9:20 AM	Award Announcements and Forecasting Book Raffle	
9:20 AM — 11:45 AM	Panel Discussion	

There will be a 15 minute break at 10:20 am

11:45 AM — 12:00 PM	Award Presentations and Photos	
12:00 PM — 1:00 PM	Lunch (On Your Own)	
1:00 PM — 4:15 PM	Afternoon Concurrent Sessions	Room 1, 2, 3, or 7
1:00 PM — 2:30 PM	Concurrent Sessions I	
2:30 PM — 2:45 PM	Afternoon Break	
2:45 PM — 4:15 PM	Concurrent Sessions II	

Morning Session

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM..... Room 1

9:00 AM – 9:05 AM

Opening Remarks

Grayson Vincent
Chair, Federal Forecasters Consortium
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce

9:05 AM – 9:10 AM

Welcome

John Galvin
Acting Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

9:10 AM – 9:20 AM

Award Announcements

FFC2012 Forecasting Contest Winners

Brian W. Sloboda
Office of Regulatory and Programmatic Policy
U.S. Department of Labor

FFC2011 Conference Best Paper Awards

Frederick Joutz
Research Program on Forecasting
The George Washington University

Forecasting Book Raffle

Contributed by
Keith Ord
Georgetown University

9:20 AM – 11:45 AM

Panel Discussion (15 minute break at 10:20 am)

11:45 AM – 12:00 PM

Award Presentations and Photos

Jeffrey Busse
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior

12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

Lunch (On Your Own)

The Value of Government Forecasts

Government forecasts are necessary and valuable for understanding the fiscal tradeoffs and implications of different policies to the public and private sector. The President, Congress, and policy analysts rely on forecasts for allocating government resources and budgets. Federal forecasters make projections across a broad array of issues including population, the labor force, defense requirements, medical costs, agricultural programs, energy supply and demand, tax revenues, pollution, transportation, infrastructure investments, social insurance, and regulatory programs. They provide this critical input using analytical and quantitative models under varying degrees of uncertainty.

The 2012 Federal Forecasters Conference will examine how government forecasters face these challenges and how policy-makers and other decision-makers use forecasts to make decisions.

Moderator

Jennifer Ortman, Ph.D.
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce

Panelists

Adam Sieminski
Administrator
Energy Information Administration
U.S. Department of Energy

Joseph Glauber, Ph.D.
Chief Economist
Office of the Chief Economist
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Howard Hogan, Ph.D.
Chief Demographer
Office of the Director
U.S. Census Bureau

Question and answer discussion with audience will follow



Adam Sieminski
Administrator
Energy Information Administration
U.S. Department of Energy

Energy Forecasts in Volatile Times

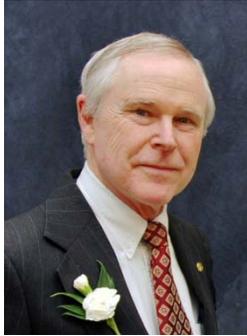
The Energy Information Administration (EIA) was formed after the 1973 oil embargo to provide U.S. policymakers with independent statistics and forecasts on domestic and global energy markets. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other office or employee of the U.S. government. EIA produces several high-profile, forward-looking products of varying frequency on energy prices, changes in energy mix and the impact of policy proposals on energy use, price, and energy-related emissions. A key challenge EIA faces is providing the necessary context to consumers of our forecasts in order to understand the inherent complexity and volatility of energy forecasts. After nearly four months at the head of EIA, Adam Sieminski will provide some insights into assessing the values of our forecasts and the challenge of explaining this complexity to policymakers and the public.



Joseph Glauber, Ph.D.
Chief Economist
Office of the Chief Economist
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forecasting Supply and Demand at USDA

The global grain shortages in the early 1970s exposed significant flaws in how USDA organized and analyzed market information. Agencies within USDA often produced different estimates which led to conflicting advice to policymakers. In 1973, the Outlook and Situation Board was charged with integrating the market intelligence of the Department to provide a consensus view to the public on agricultural markets. The first report published in September 1973 provided detailed forecasts for US feed grain, soybean, wheat and cotton crops. Over the years, the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report has grown to include detailed forecasts for US and major foreign suppliers and importers of crops as well as forecasts for livestock, dairy and poultry markets. Reports are closely watched by market traders and provide important information for policymakers. Challenges facing USDA include how to maintain a gold standard forecasting system given budget constraints and declining data resources, growing complexity of global markets and increasing concerns over data security given 24/7 trading in financial markets.



Howard Hogan, Ph.D.
Chief Demographer
Office of the Director
U.S. Census Bureau

Demographic Projections: Why Should Anyone Listen to Us?

The U.S. Census Bureau produces population projections for the nation on a regular basis. The projected size and structure of the population is important to public and private interests, both socially and economically. There are many different consumers and uses of population forecasts. Population forecasts never turn out to be precisely accurate and often they miss huge shifts and changes in trends. This presentation will examine failures in population projections, why consumers continue to rely on government population forecasts, and their overall value. The variety of uses and consumers will also be addressed, as well as the challenges in producing population projections in terms of resources and data quality.

Afternoon Concurrent Sessions

1:00 PM – 2:30 PM Concurrent Sessions I

The Value of Case Studies	Room 1
Evaluating Government Forecasts	Room 2
Improving Forecasts.....	Room 3
Modeling and Forecasting Methodology.....	Room 7

2:30 PM – 2:45 PM Afternoon Break

2:45 PM – 4:15 PM Concurrent Sessions II

Forecast Processes	Room 1
Surveying and Forecasting	Room 2
Compensation and Health Expenditures	Room 3
Long-Term Projections.....	Room 7

Concurrent Sessions I

1:00 PM – 2:30 PM Room 1

The Value of Case Studies

Session Chair: Jeffrey Busse, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior

The Role of Forecasting in the Federal Judiciary

John Golmant, Jim Woods, and Kevin Scott, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

The federal judiciary must be able to process its business efficiently and efficaciously. Having a sense of how much work can be expected in the future can help the judiciary plan its budgetary and staffing requirements. To accomplish this, the Administrative of the US Courts regularly produces forecasts of future court caseloads, the main determinants of workload. The forecasts of caseloads are formulated using data-based statistical time series models. The models accommodate changes in law, the economy, and Executive Branch policy. The effectiveness of the forecasting models is assessed annually.

Application of Unobserved Component Model to Monitor Monthly Return Count Data in Real Time

Jeff Matsuo, IRS Office of Research

IRS download data containing the number of returns filed by form type, and by geographical locations on a monthly interval. It is essential to ensure that the data is accurate and reliable in order to produce the most dependable forecast for the IRS workload planning and resource allocations. It is also important to detect any unusual patterns as soon as the data are available, in order to investigate and research any relevant information surrounding the data, well before the publication deadline. In this presentation, the author presents the forecasts produced by the Unobserved Component Model and compares the results to the actual monthly data, to identify any “unexpected” data points in the historical time series.

The Who, When, Why, and How of Retail Food Price Forecasting at the USDA Economic Research Service

Richard Volpe, USDA Economic Research Service

The Food Markets Branch of the Economic Research Service (ERS) maintains a topic page providing retail food price forecasts for major categories of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Since 2007, when food prices began a string of volatility that continues to today, these forecasts have received much attention through the media, academia, and the government. This paper provides the motivation for analyzing food prices, an overview of the forecasting methodology used by ERS, the plans in place to expand and improve upon the forecasting process, and the ways these forecasts have been used by customers of ERS in recent years.

Evaluating Government Forecasts

Session Chair: Dilpreet Singh, Veterans Health Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

IRS Practitioner Mandate Effect on Total Individual Electronic Filing (e-file)

Michelle Chu and Leann Weyl, IRS Office of Research

In 1998, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) received more than 64 million individual tax returns electronically (about 53%). Under the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (RRA98), IRS' goal was to have at least 80% of all such returns filed electronically by the year 2007. In 2008, more than 87 million (about 60%) individual tax returns were received electronically. Thus, IRS launched an initiative to improve the electronic filing rate, resulting in an e-file mandate on tax return preparers, introduced and passed in November 2009. The mandate requires preparers who expect to file more than ten individual tax returns (including forms 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, and 1041) to file them electronically beginning in CY 2011. The 80% goal was to include both business and individual tax forms. However, this analysis only focuses on the individual form 1040 series and attached schedules.

Detecting and Quantifying Biases in Government Forecasts of the U.S. Gross Federal Debt

Neil R. Ericsson, Federal Reserve Board

Government debt has attracted considerable attention during the recent financial crisis and Great Recession. Building on Martinez (2011), this paper analyzes one-year-ahead forecasts of the U.S. gross Federal debt by the CBO, OMB, and APB over 1984–2011. Standard tests do not detect biases in these forecasts. However, a recently developed technique—impulse indicator saturation (IIS)—detects highly significant time-varying biases in all three agencies' forecasts, particularly for 1990, 2001, 2008, 2009, and 2011. Biases differ across different agencies' forecasts. IIS defines a generic procedure for examining forecast properties, and it explains why standard tests failed to detect bias.

Evaluating the Economic Forecasts of FOMC Members

Xuguang (Simon) Sheng, Department of Economics, American University

This paper provides a detailed analysis of individual members' real GDP and inflation forecasts of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) during 1992-2001. We find a substantial diversity of participants' views regarding likely outcomes for output growth and inflation rate. We notice a general tendency for FOMC participants to underpredict real GDP and overpredict inflation during the sample period. Despite those, we find the evidence that the Committee members have considerable information about inflation and output growth beyond what is known to commercial forecasters. We also notice systematic differences in forecast accuracy between the governors and the regional bank presidents.

Improving Forecasts

Session Chair: Arup Mallik, U.S. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy

HRSA’s New Clinician Supply and Demand Models: The Quest for Transparency, User-Friendliness, and Utility for Policy

Jennifer Nooney, Ph.D, National Center for Health Workforce Analysis, Health Resources and Services Administration

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) has recently redesigned a key forecasting system to project the supply and demand for physicians, physician assistants, and advanced practiced nurses. The redesign incorporates structural improvements to the models as well as additional functionality for modeling scenarios. This paper describes the structure of the models, their improved user interfaces, and the scenario-building capabilities that make them useful for policy. The opportunities and challenges around public release of the new models are discussed, as well as methods for making the model structure more transparent in our publically-available workforce projections reports.

Interpreting Employment Projections in Light of the Recession

Michael Wolf, Bureau of Labor Statistics

BLS produces employment projections every two years to help workers, educators, and policy makers understand changes in the US labor market. The most recent set of projections, covering 2010-20, were produced right after large job losses during the recession, which poses a problem for interpreting the projections: many occupations and industries projected to gain jobs are just recovering from job losses during the recession, and understanding the difference between these jobs and jobs in fields that are experiencing long-run structural growth is important. This paper presents the projections and several methods of interpreting the data to help understand these differences.

Adjustment Strategies for Forecast Smoothing: A Soybean Production Forecasts Case Study

Stephen MacDonald, Economic Research Service, USDA and Olga Isengildina-Massa, Clemson University

Recent research indicates that U.S. Department of Agriculture monthly commodity forecasts are smoothed. Revisions to U.S. supply and demand forecasts for a number of important agricultural commodities are positively correlated with previous month revisions, an inefficiency with potentially large impact during a period of high price volatility. Adjustment strategies to correct this problem will have to take into account the accounting and economic relationships between the USDA forecasts, and the institutional characteristics of USDA’s forecasting process. This paper uses USDA’s monthly soybean production forecasts during 1998-2010 to demonstrate the impact of several correction strategies on forecast efficiency and accuracy.

Modeling and Forecasting Methodology

Session Chair: Peg Young, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation

An Overview of Regression Effects in the X-12-ARIMA Method

“Tammy” Wilma S. Jackson, SAS Institute

Regression effects in the X-12-ARIMA method have 2 important roles in the method: they are used in the regARIMA model to prior adjust and extend the series and they identify effects to be included in the various components. How are effects specified? How do they affect the regARIMA model and the series to be seasonally adjusted? How are the effects used in the decomposition? Although the answers to these questions can be found elsewhere in the existing literature, this talk will attempt to organize and classify this information for users.

Multi-Step Ahead Forecasting of Vector Time Series

Tucker McElroy, U.S. Census Bureau and Michael McCracken, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

This paper develops the theory of multi-step ahead forecasting for vector time series that exhibit temporal nonstationarity and co-integration. We treat the case of a semi-infinite past, developing the forecast filters and the forecast error filters explicitly, and also provide formulas for forecasting from a finite-sample of data. This latter application can be accomplished by the use of large matrices, which remains practicable when the total sample size is moderate. Expressions for Mean Square Error of forecasts are also derived, and can be implemented readily. Three diverse data applications illustrate the flexibility and generality of these formulas: forecasting Euro Area DGP, CPI, and UR; backcasting fertility rates by racial category; and forecasting regional housing starts using a seasonally co-integrated model.

(Regression) Models Behaving Badly

Keith Ord, Georgetown University

Building a good regression model for forecasting purposes is an arduous task, even with the many diagnostic tools we have available. However, standard practice does not always stand us in good stead. Even when a model is well-specified “business as usual” can lead to problems, such as biased forecasts and inadequate prediction intervals. We examine some alternative approaches that can help to avoid these difficulties.

Benchmarking and Forecasting: A Top-Down Approach for Combining Forecasts at Multiple Frequencies

Michele A. Trovero, Ed Blair, and Michael J. Leonard, SAS Institute Inc

Forecasters often deal with data accumulated at different time intervals (for example, monthly data and daily data). A common practice is to generate the forecasts at the two time intervals independently so as to choose the best model for each series. That practice can result in forecasts that do not agree. This paper shows how the lower-frequency forecasts can be used as a benchmark to adjust the higher-frequency forecasts, thus taking the best advantage of both forecasts. An example is presented in which this method leads to improvements in the high-frequency forecasts, especially when the data exhibit intermittent behavior.

Concurrent Sessions II

2:45 PM – 4:15 PM Room 1

Forecast Processes

Session Chair: Stephen MacDonald, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forecasting in a Changing World: Behavioral Responses to Environmental Changes

Jeff Matsuo, Ahmad Qadri, and Michael Sebastiani, IRS Office of Research

Historically, U.S. tax form volumes remain relatively stable over time. Major tax changes don't often occur. However, stimulus programs following the U.S. economic crisis were administered largely through the tax system. More recently, the IRS has been directed to implement new information reporting requirements. In such instances, taxpayer behaviors change in response to these new filing requirements. Tax changes such as these are becoming more frequent, making historical time series analysis on taxpayer filing behaviors more difficult. Forecasts of tax filing volumes inherently assume taxpayer responses to these external changes. It is commonly assumed that taxpayers behave in ways to benefit themselves. Forecasts are based upon those basic assumptions. Yet, taxpayers don't always behave expected ways; sometimes they appear to not support their own self interests. In this paper, we examine recent behavioral anomalies, and examine whether there are any lessons to be applied to future forecasting efforts.

A Simple Model for Potential Output

Maggie Woodward, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Underlying their 10 year employment projections, The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) assumes that the economy will reach its full-employment level in the projection year. In conjunction with the full employment assumption, GDP is expected to be at or very near its potential level. To provide a point of comparison to the GDP model solution from the Macroeconomic Advisers software, development of an independent model for potential output has been undertaken. Using a growth model based on the Cobb-Douglas production function, and incorporating BLS' labor force projections, output for the non-farm business sector was estimated and then expanded to the full economy. The discussion concludes with an evaluation of the model in relation to others, as well as components for future elaboration.

A Pilot Macroeconometric Model in Making Effective Policy Decisions in the Republic of Azerbaijan

Fakhri Hasanov and Frederick Joutz, The George Washington University

This is a preliminary report of a macroeconometric and forecasting model developed by Hasanov and Joutz during his Fulbright Fellow visit at the Research Program on Forecasting in the Department of Economics at the George Washington University. Please do not quote without permission of the authors. They are continuing to work on the model improving its coverage, testing the model properties, robustifying the forecasts, and documentation.

Surveys and Forecasting

Session Chair: Howard Hogan, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce

How Have the Distributions of Fed and Private Sector Forecast Errors Evolved Over Time?

Edward N. Gamber, Julie K. Smith, Department of Economics and Jeffery P. Liebner, Department of Mathematics, Lafayette College

Christina and David Romer (2000) showed that the Federal Reserve was more accurate than the private sector at forecasting output growth and inflation over the period 1965 – 1991. Using more recent data, Gamber and Smith (2009) showed that the Fed is still more accurate than the private sector, but the gap between private sector and Fed forecast errors has declined since the early 1990s. Both of the above studies compare the accuracy of the Fed's Greenbook forecasts with the accuracy of the mean or median of a group of private sector forecasters (Survey of Professor Forecasts and Blue Chip economic indicators). In this paper we explore the entire distribution of forecast errors and forecasters in order to test whether there are individual forecasters that consistently beat the Fed. Using a bootstrapping technique, we test whether superior forecast accuracy on the part of the Fed, or a group of private sector forecasters, is due to good luck, or good forecasting.

Measuring Disagreement in Qualitative Survey Data

Frieder Mokinski, Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), Germany, Xuguang (Simon) Sheng, Department of Economics, American University, and Jingyun Yang, The Methodology Center, Pennsylvania State University

We propose new methods to measuring disagreement among survey respondents in qualitative data. Our first measure is based on Carlson and Parkin (1975)'s method and gives the extent of disagreement in predicting a single variable. Using a dynamic factor model, our second method measures overall disagreement for the economy from individual sectors, states or countries. Our third measure takes advantage of individual responses in the survey and uses the multi-rater kappa coefficient, a measure of disagreement regularly employed in medical and psychological studies. Using monthly directional forecasts from the ZEW survey during 1991-2012, we find that the proposed disagreement measures closely match the disagreement calculated from the point forecasts of the ECB's Survey of Professional Forecasters.

Examining Federal Reserve Behavior Over Time Using An Augmented Reaction Function and Real Time Economic Data

Paul Sundell, USDA Economic Research Service (Retired)

The paper examines econometrically how monetary policy has evolved over time since the mid 1980s by estimating a time varying, partial adjustment, forward looking Taylor rule. The partial adjustment Taylor rule includes inflation and the output gap and other current information variables that impacts monetary policy directly and through its influence on perceived macroeconomic and policy risk. Risk management allows for policy adjustments when economic risks are greater than normal or when risks are perceived to be nonsymmetrical in nature. Among the variables included in the reaction function are real credit growth, real credit quality spreads, foreign economic conditions, and the probability of near term United States recession.

Compensation and Health Expenditures

Session Chair: Ken Notis, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation

Compensation Policy and Retention of Special Operations Forces in the Army, Navy, and Air Force

Carol S. Moore, PhD and Brandeanna Sanders, PhD Office of the Secretary of Defense

In recent years, the Department of Defense has offered retention bonuses, up to \$150K, to retirement-eligible special operations forces. We examine the responsiveness of military members to the bonus with respect to retention decisions.

Estimating the Impact of Reform on National Health Expenditures: An Impartial Outlook for Policymakers, Researchers, and the Public

Andrea Sisko, Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

The short-run National Health Expenditure projections from the CMS Office of the Actuary (OACT) have informed researchers, policymakers, and the public on the outlook for nearly one-fifth of the economy, including an accompanying article that frequently ranks among Health Affairs’ most read. This presentation will cover OACT’s initial projected impacts on health spending related to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, and why those estimates were particularly unique and relevant. We will also highlight notable enhancements made to our reform model over time, discuss our latest estimates, and quantitatively analyze observed differences between the initial and current sets of projections.

Improving the Military Retirement Program

Michael R. Strobl, PhD, Department of Defense, Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation

This paper examines the intertemporal decisions facing thousands of military service members each year as they choose between different military retirement programs. Due to differences in intertemporal valuations, the cost of military retirement programs to the government can exceed their value to the military service members. Forecasts reveal that temporal reallocations of money in the Defense Department’s military retirement programs could save the government more than \$600 million per year while making military service members no worse off.

Long-Term Projections

Session Chair: Rose Woods, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Sources of Difficulties and Uncertainties in Developing Long-Term Commodity Projections of China's Agriculture Imports

Jim Hansen, USDA Economic Research Service

Problems in developing accurate agriculture commodity import projections by China are presented. China leads the world in agriculture imports for soybeans and cotton and increasingly importing more corn. USDA Economic Research Service develops and maintains a large-scale China agriculture economic model for developing USDA's annual long-term commodity projections, used in budget and policy analysis. This research identifies variables, factors, policies, uncertainties and problems in developing accurate and consistent projections of import demand for major commodities by China. USDA's 10 year commodity projections for China are compared to actual data. Agriculture data problems, uncertainties and causes are identified for China.

Long Term Projections and Structural Modeling within a Committee Context

Uthra Raghunathan and Jerry Cessna, USDA Agricultural Market Service, Dairy Programs

Each year, USDA publishes 10-year annual conditional supply, use, and price projections for agricultural commodities. The USDA Dairy Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee determines projections through a combination of econometric modeling and judgments of the committee members. The purpose of this paper is to explain our methods for (1) producing a set of long-term projections that reflect a composite of econometric results and judgment-based analyses, and (2) using those projections as a baseline for analyzing the impacts of economic shocks and policy changes.

Projecting the Net International Migration of the Foreign-Born: 2012 to 2060

David M. Armstrong and Jennifer M. Ortman, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

In this paper, we present four series of projections of the net international migration of the foreign-born to the United States. Net international migration of the foreign-born is estimated and projected as two components: immigration and emigration. The projections of foreign-born immigration are based on two time-series of estimates, the first is derived from administrative records and the second is based on census and survey data. The base series of foreign-born immigration are projected to 2060 using a stepwise autoregressive model with a linear trend. Net international migration of the foreign-born is projected separately by sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

