

# An Economy Driven by Oil. Forecasting Key Provincial Economic Indicators Using a Time Series Approach

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# Forecasting Methods

- \* Large Scale Causal Econometric Models -NALEM (370 mathematical equations and 600 data series)
- \* Artificial Intelligence Methods -Neural networks
- \* Judgmental Forecasting Methods – Delphi Method
- \* Time Series Methods

Vector Auto Regressions (VAR)

Noble Prize Winner 2011 Christopher Sims famous article  
“Macroeconomics and Reality” *Econometrica* , Vol 48, No.  
1(January 1980), pp. 1-48

# A Simple VAR Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{10} \\ b_{20} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{11} & \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{21} & \gamma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_{1t-1} \\ y_{2t-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{y1t} \\ \epsilon_{y2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{10} \\ b_{20} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{11} & \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{21} & \gamma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_{1t-1} \\ y_{2t-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{y1t} \\ \epsilon_{y2t} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$y_{1t} = \frac{b_{10} - b_{12} \cdot (b_{20} + y_{1t-1} \cdot \gamma_{21} + y_{2t-1} \cdot \gamma_{22} + \epsilon_{y2t}) + y_{1t-1} \cdot \gamma_{11} + y_{2t-1} \cdot \gamma_{12} + \epsilon_{y1t}}{1 - b_{12} \cdot b_{21}}$$

$$y_{2t} = \frac{b_{10} \cdot b_{21} - b_{20} + b_{21} \cdot (y_{1t-1} \cdot \gamma_{11} + y_{2t-1} \cdot \gamma_{12} + \epsilon_{y1t}) - y_{1t-1} \cdot \gamma_{21} - y_{2t-1} \cdot \gamma_{22} - \epsilon_{y2t}}{b_{12} \cdot b_{21} - 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1t} \\ y_{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{10} \\ a_{20} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_{1t-1} \\ y_{2t-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{y1t} \\ \epsilon_{y2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

There are 10 parameters in structural VAR(1) model but only 9 estimated parameters standard VAR(1) - The VAR is underidentified. Imposed a restriction  $b_{21}=0$  also known as a Choleski decomposition

$$a_{10} = b_{10} - b_{12} \cdot b_{20}$$

$$a_{20} = b_{20}$$

$$a_{11} = \gamma_{11} - b_{12} \cdot \gamma_{21}$$

$$a_{12} = \gamma_{12} - b_{12} \cdot \gamma_{22}$$

$$a_{21} = \gamma_{21}$$

$$a_{22} = \gamma_{22}$$

$$\text{Var}(\epsilon_{y1}) = \sigma^2_{y1} + b_{12} \cdot \sigma^2_{y2}$$

$$\text{Var}(\epsilon_{y2}) = \sigma^2_{y2}$$

$$\text{cov}(\epsilon_{y1}, \epsilon_{y2}) = - b_{12} \cdot \sigma^2_{y2}$$

- Oil Prices
- Oil Production

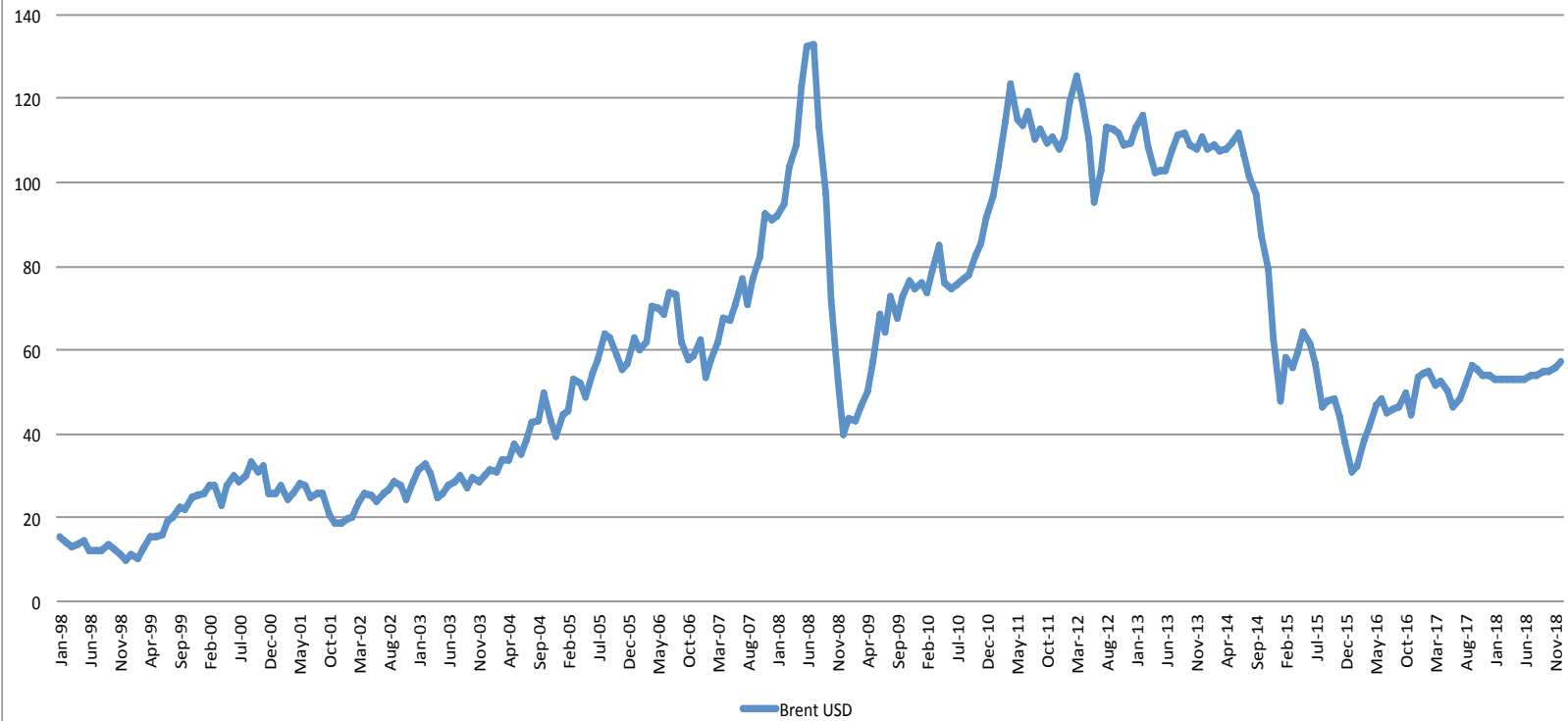
Exogenous

Endogenous

- GDP
- Retail Sales
- Employment
- Hours Worked
- Residential Unit Sales
- Hourly Wage Rate
- Average Housing Prices
- CPI

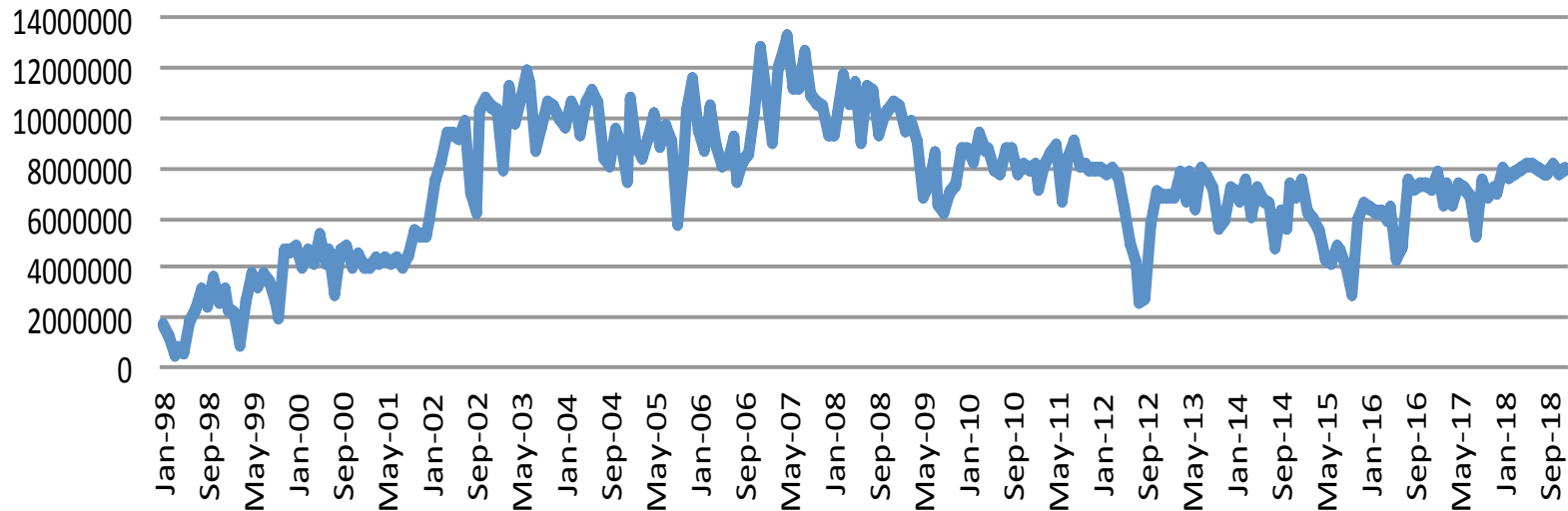
# Oil Prices (Monthly Average)

**Brent USD: Actual and EIA Forecast**  
**January 1998 to December 2018**  
**Source: US Energy Information Administration**

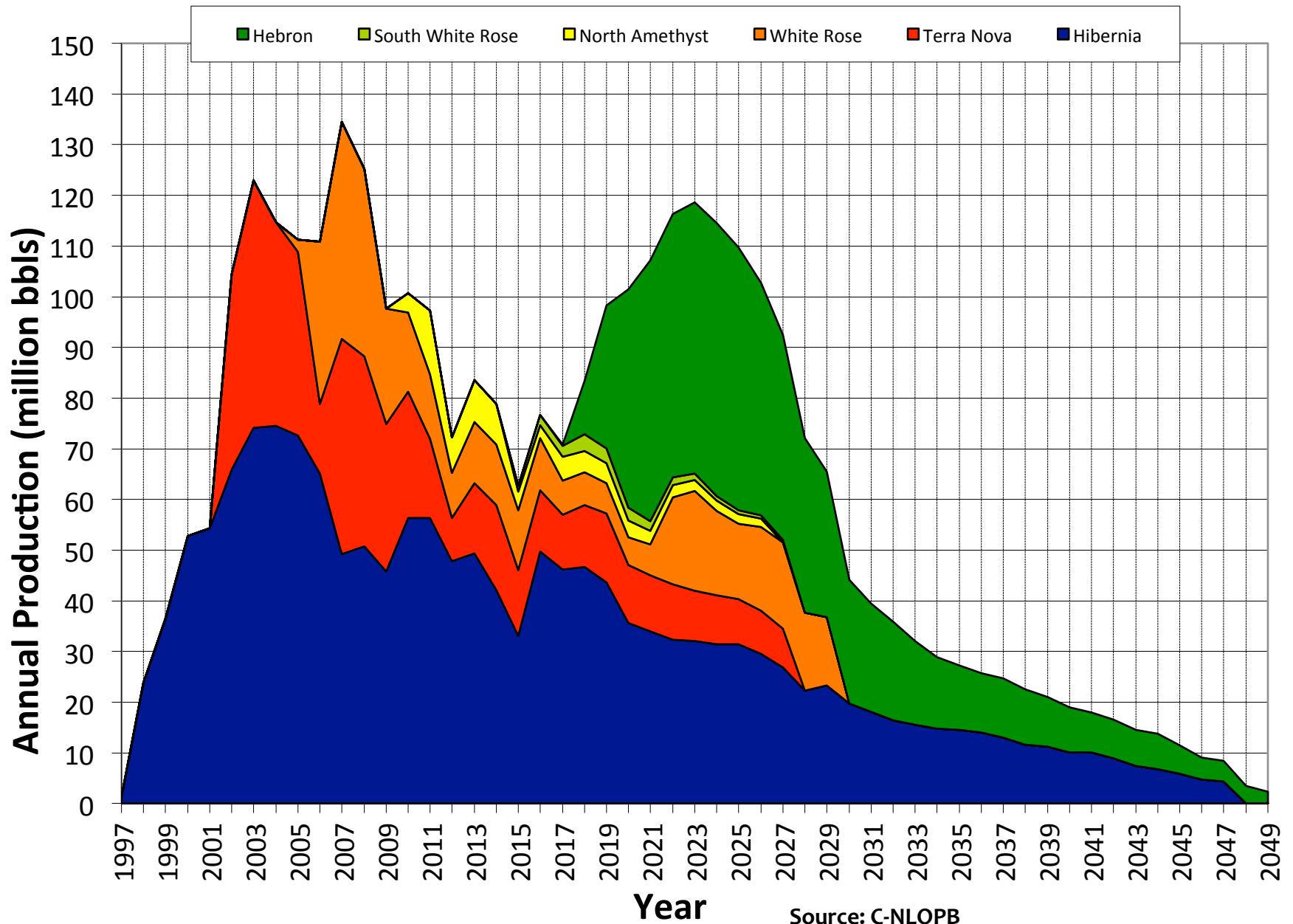


# Oil Production

**NL Oil Production (millb)**  
**January 1998 to December 2018**  
**Source: C-NLOPB and Author's Calculations**



# Canada - Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Area



Source: C-NLOPB

# The Modeling Process

- \* Step One: Update the data set and convert to year over growth rates
- \* Step Two (a): Apply the Denton Method if needed
- \* Step Two (b): Produce an estimate of GDP to complete the data set (choose optimal model based on lag structure criteria and check for stability)
- \* Step Three: Produce a  $x$  step ahead dynamic forecast of the complete model (in this case  $x=15$ , 3 months remaining in 2017 and 12 for 2018)
- \* Step Four: Choose optimal model based on lag structure criteria and check for stability
- \* Calculate annual growth rates for different periods



# Lag Structure Decision Criteria

- \* Likelihood Ratio Test (LR)
- \* Final Prediction Error (FPE)
- \* Akaike's information criterion (AIC)
- \* Schwarz's Bayesian information criterion (SBIC)
- \* Hannan and Quinn information criterion (HQIC)

Sometimes there is mixed evidence that would produce alternative lagged structures or models.

# The Denton Method

Interpolation of a low-frequency flow time series (annual series ) by use of an

associated high-frequency "indicator series" (monthly series)

## **Adjustment of Monthly or Quarterly Series to Annual Totals: An Approach Based on Quadratic Minimization**

Frank T. Denton

*Journal of the American Statistical Association*

Vol. 66, No. 333 (Mar., 1971), pp. 99-102

### **Frank Denton**

Born

(1930-10-27) October 27, 1930  
(age 87)

[Toronto, Ontario, Canada](#)

Education

B.A., Economics,  
[University of Toronto](#) (1952)

M.A., Economics,  
[University of Toronto](#) (1954)

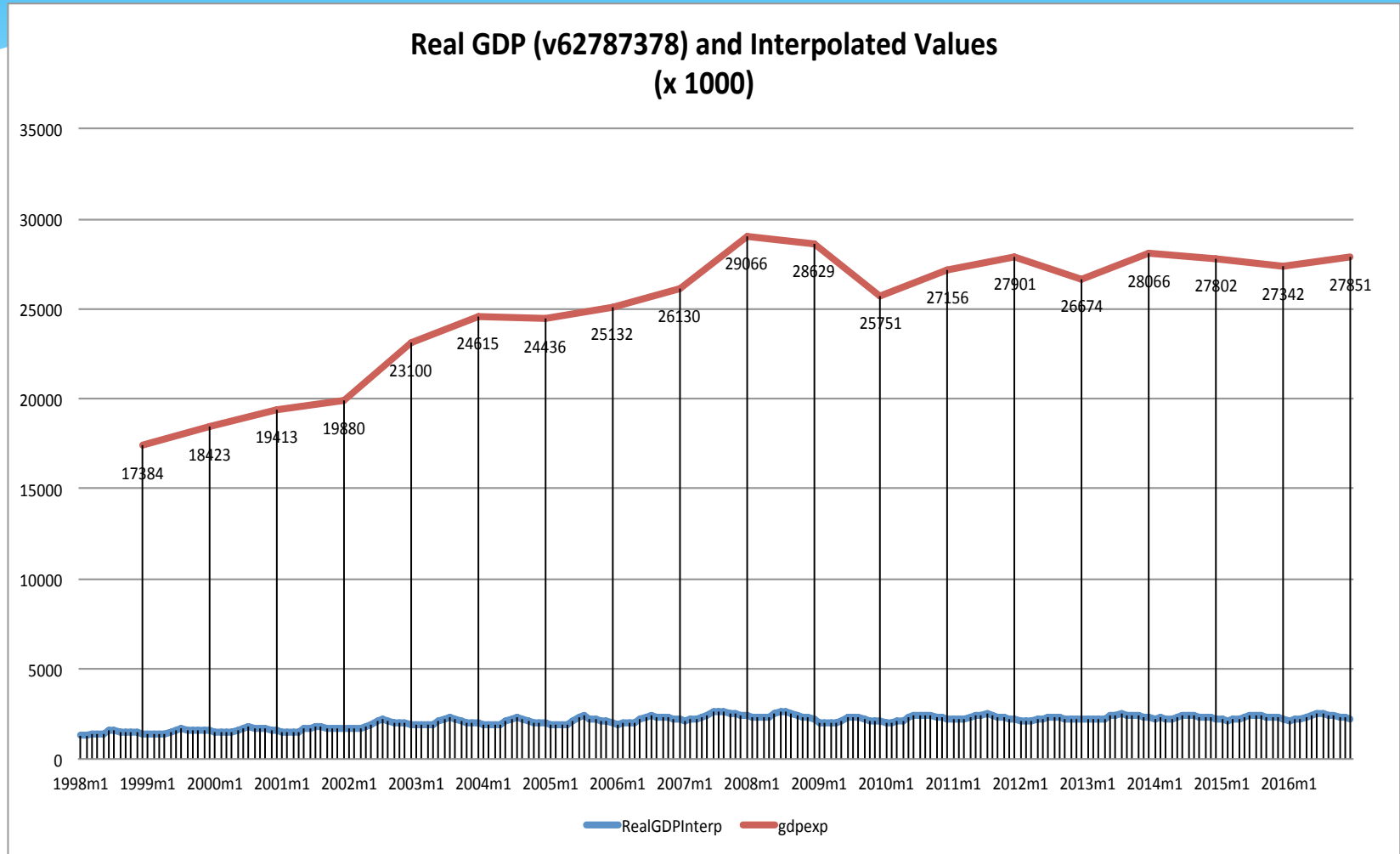
Occupation

[Economist](#)

Employer

[McMaster University](#)

# Denton Method



# The Data

- \* **Hourly Wage** – CANSIM 282-0071 (v2135999 – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by type of work, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality; Newfoundland and Labrador; Average hourly wage rate; Both full- and part-time employees; Total employees, all industries; Both sexes; 15 years and over)
- \* **Retail Sales** – CANSIM 080-0020 (**v52367393** – Retail trade, sales by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); Newfoundland and Labrador; Retail trade; Unadjusted)
- \* **Residential Unit Sales** – CREA (Canadian Real Estate Association <http://creastats.crea.ca/stjo/index.htm>)

# The Data

- \* **Real Gross Domestic Product** - CANSIM 384-0038 (v62787378 - Gross Domestic Product, expenditure-based, provincial and territorial; Newfoundland and Labrador; 2007 chained prices).
- \* **Employment** – CANSIM 282-0001 (v2091702 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, unadjusted for seasonality; Newfoundland and Labrador; Employment (x 1,000); Both sexes; 15 years and over)
- \* **Hours Worked** – CANSIM 282-0027 (v3502861 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by total and average usual and actual hours worked, main or all jobs, type of work, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality; Newfoundland and Labrador; Total actual hours; All jobs; Both full- and part-time employment; Both sexes; 15 years and over (x 1,000))

# The Data

- \* **Housing Prices** – CREA – Residential Average Price - <http://creastats.crea.ca/stjo/index.htm>
- \* **Housing Starts** – CANSIM 027-0001 (v729951 – Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts, under construction and completions in centres 10,000 and over, Canada, provinces, selected census metropolitan areas; Newfoundland and Labrador; Housing starts; Total units)
- \* **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** – CANSIM 326-0020 (v41691244 – Consumer Price Index; Newfoundland and Labrador; All-items)

# The Data

- \* **Brent USD** - EIA (US Energy Information Administration) US Prices, Petroleum, Crude Oil, Brent Spot

<http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/query/index.cfm>

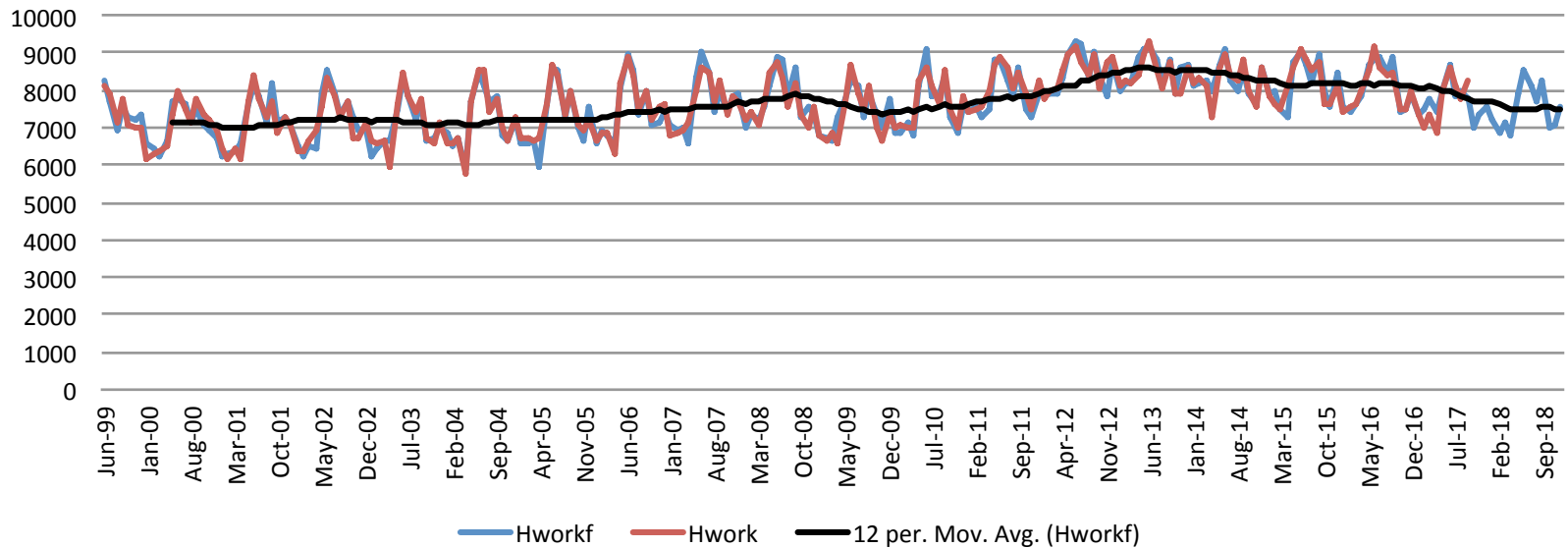
- \* **Oil Production** – C-NLOPB

<http://www.cnlopb.ca/information/statistics.php#rm>

Total Monthly production

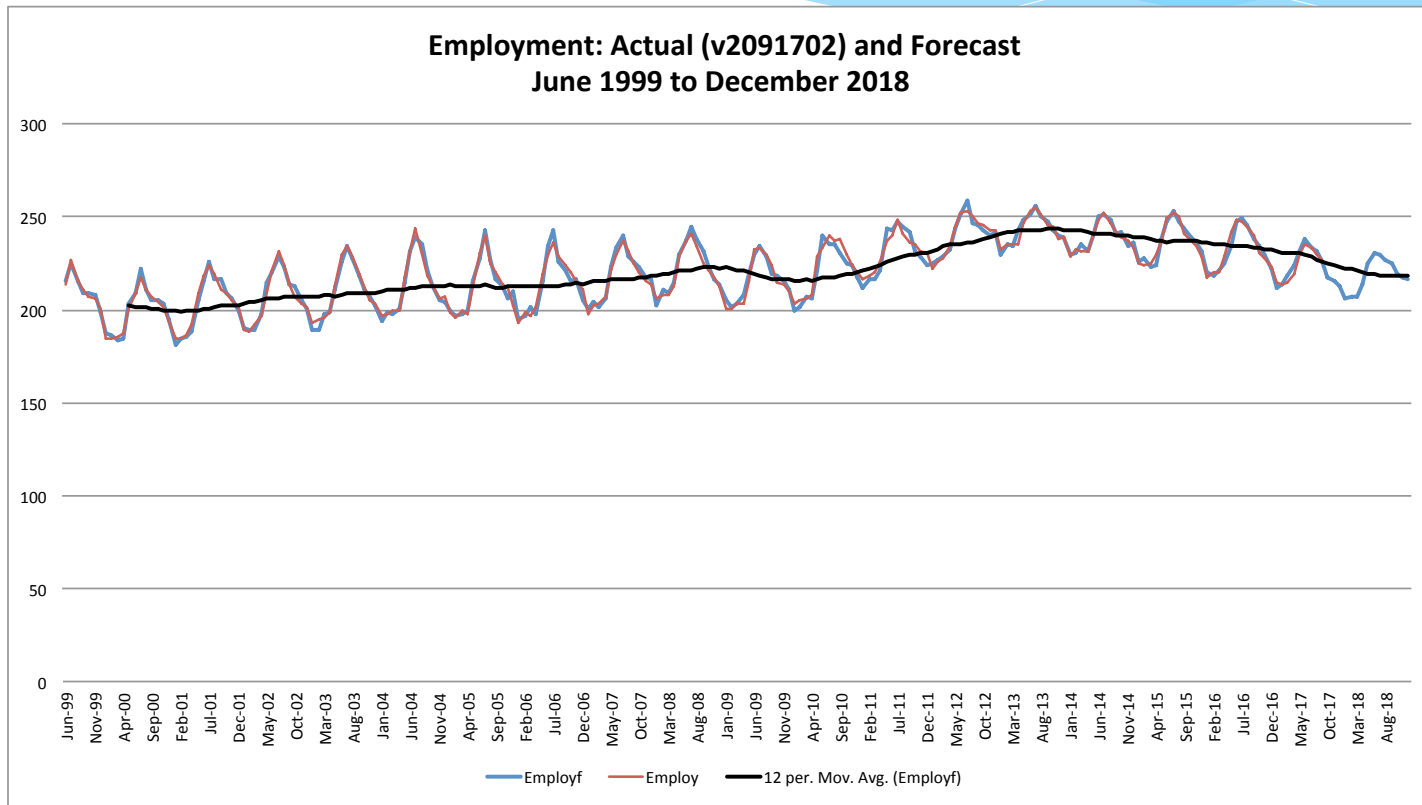
# Hours Worked (x 1000)

**Hours Worked: Actual (v3502861) and Forecast  
June 1999 to December 2018**



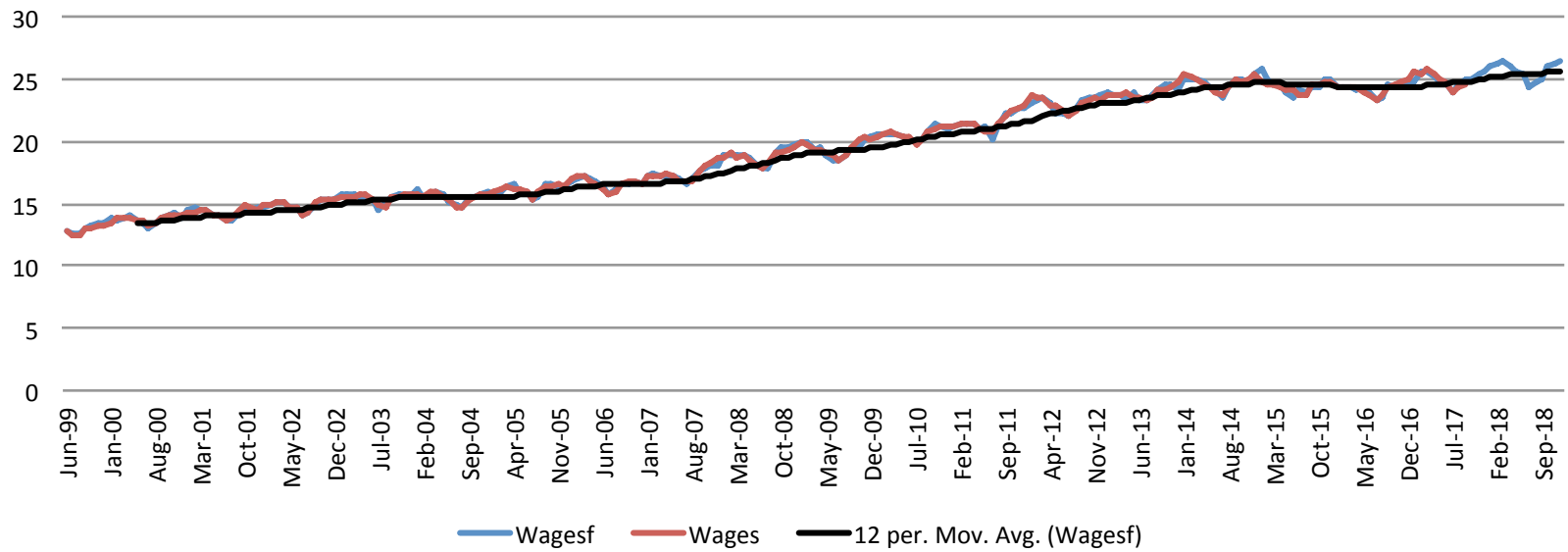


# Employment (x 1000)



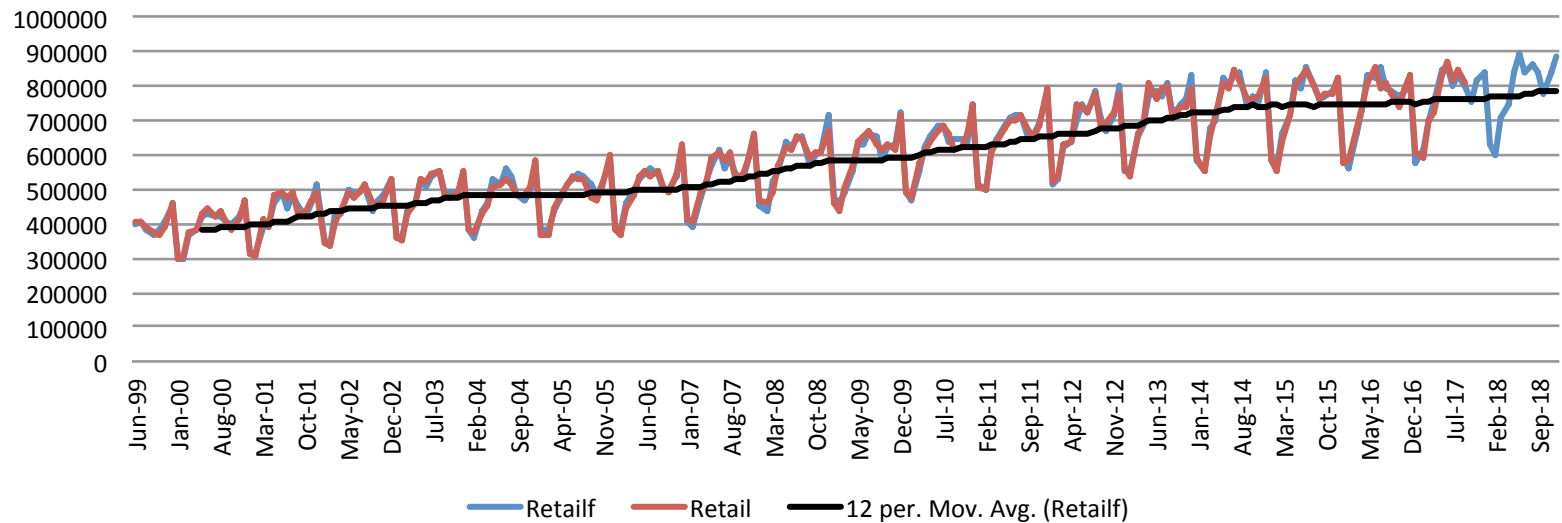
# Hourly Wages

**Hourly Wages: Actual (v213599) and Forecast  
June 1999 to December 2018**



# Retail Sales (x 1000)

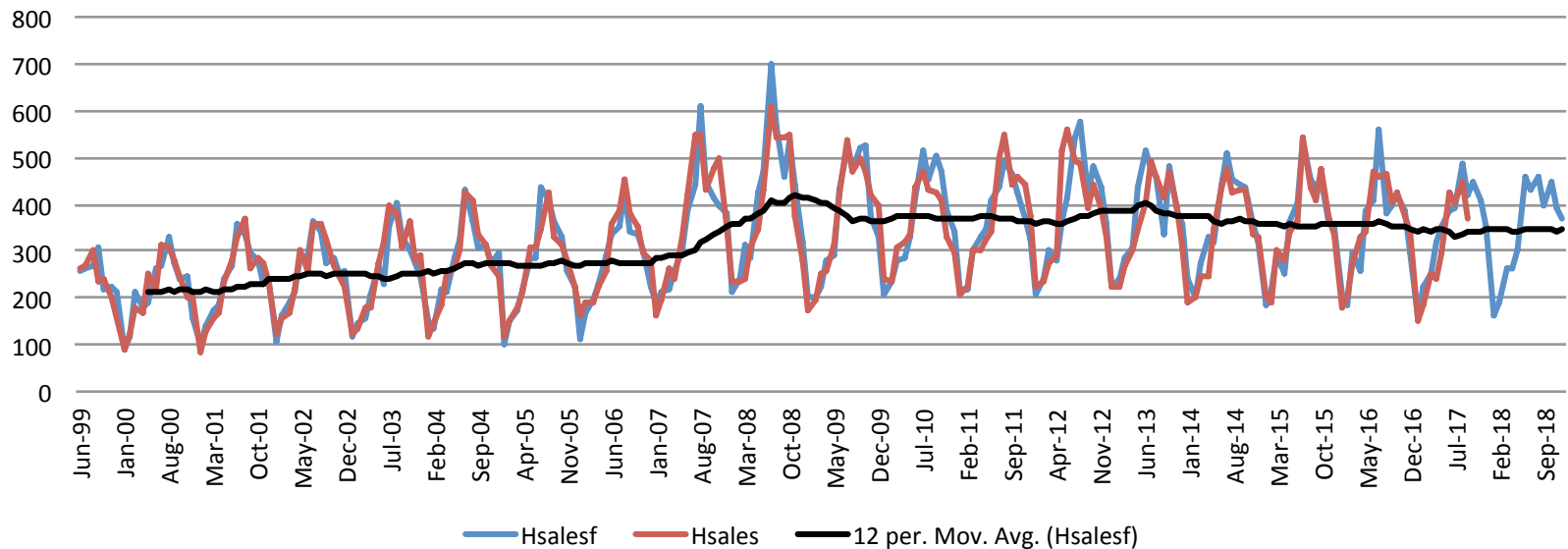
**Retail Sales: Actual (v52367393) and Forecast  
June 1999 to December 2018**



# Residential Unit Sales

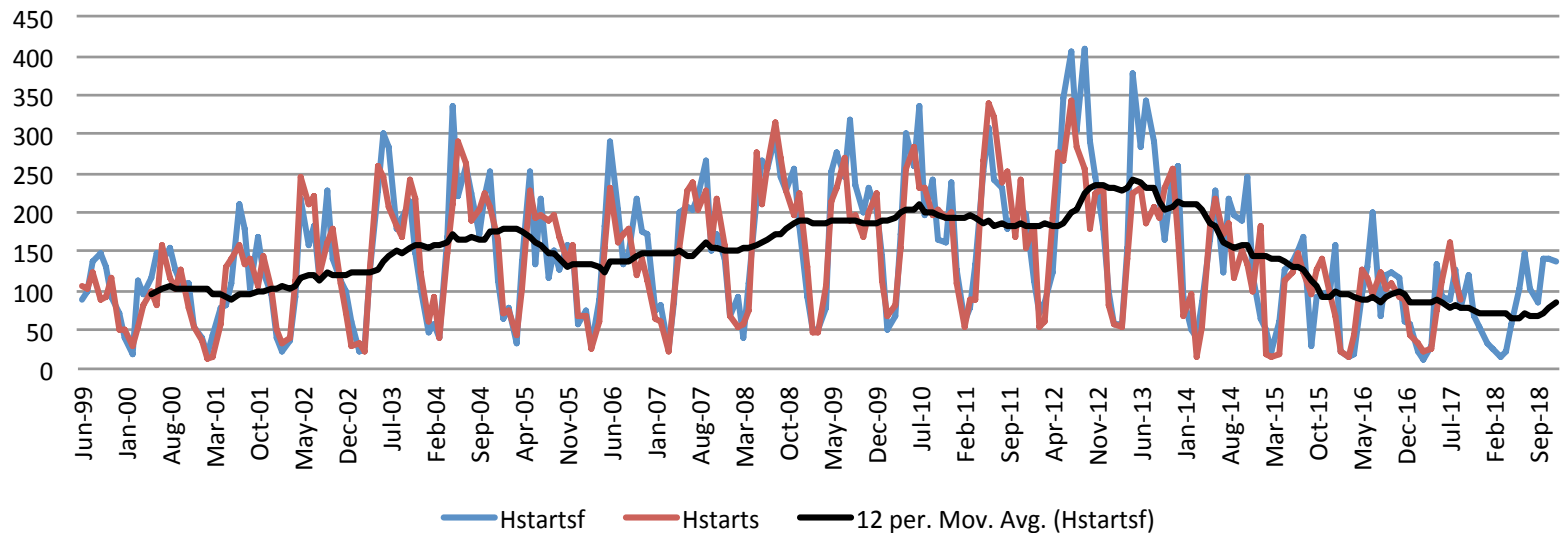
X 1000

## Housing Unit Sales: Actual (CREA) and Forecast June 1999 to December 2018



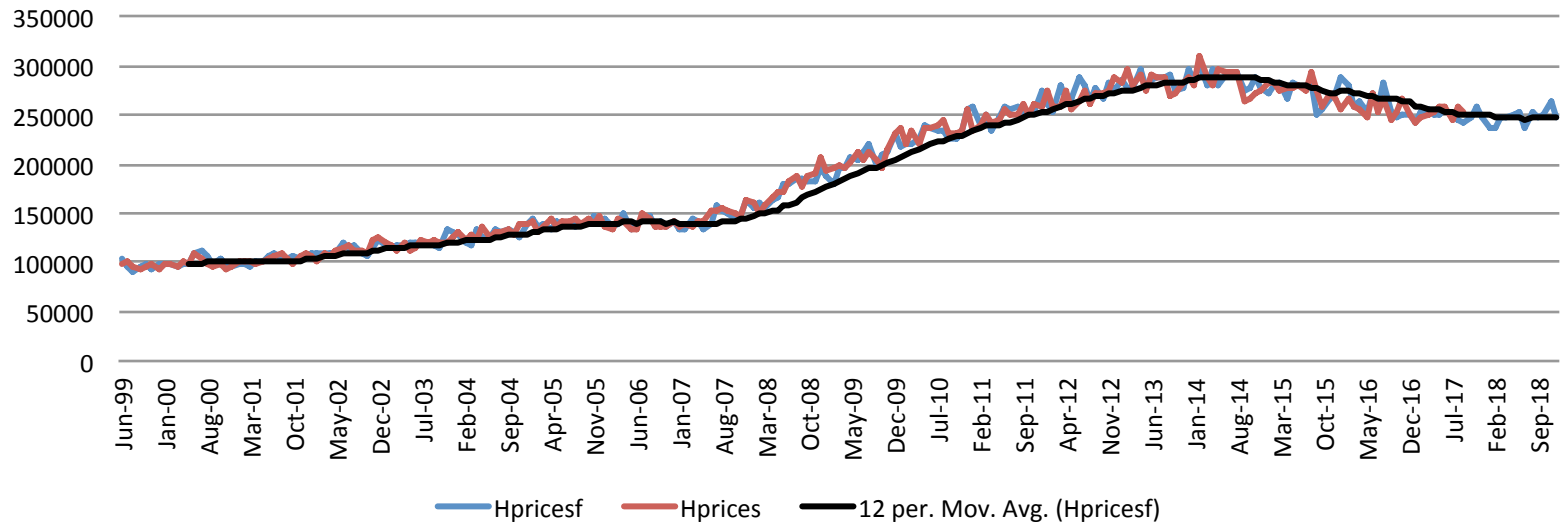
# Housing Starts

**Housing Starts:Actual (v729951) and Forecast  
June 1999 to December 2018**



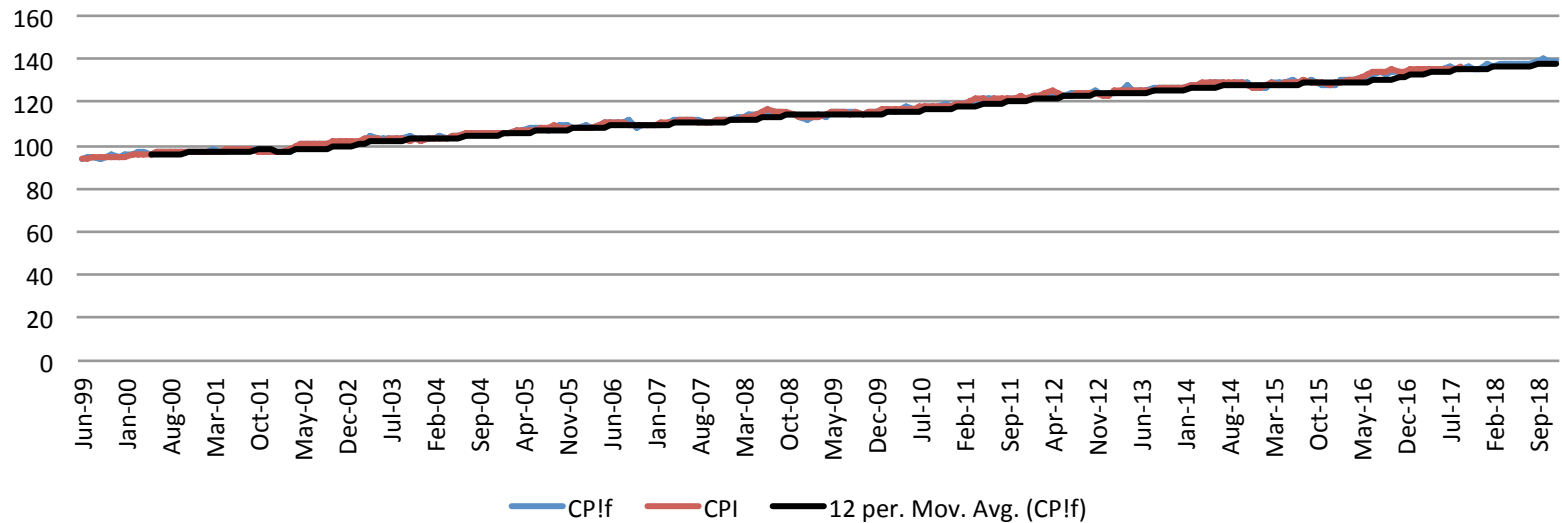
# Residential Average Price

**Average Housing Price: Actual (CREA) and Forecast  
June 1999 to December 2018**



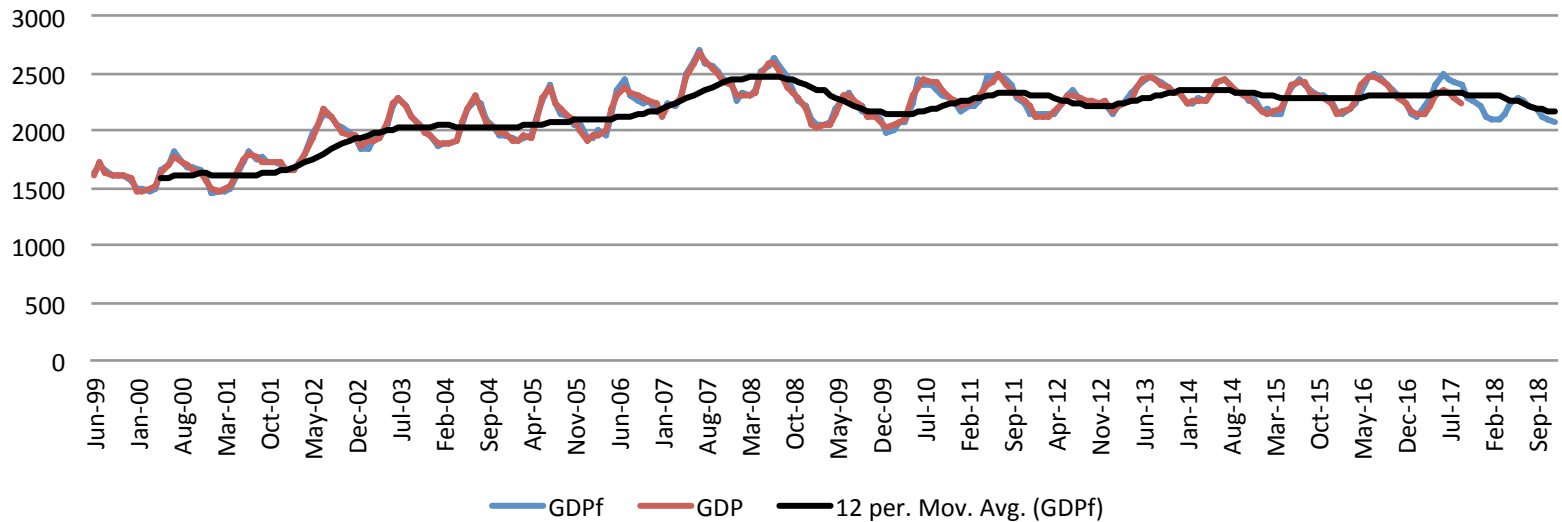
# Consumer Price Index

**Consumer Price Index: Actual (v41691244) and Forecast  
June 1999 to December 2018**



# Real GDP

**Real GDP: Extrapolated Values (GDP) and Forecast  
June 1999 to December 2018**





# Economic Forecasts

## 2017 Real GDP Forecast

Real GDP Growth CARE	Date Completed	Growth Rate	Real GDP Growth CARE	Date Completed	Growth Rate
	Jan-17	-2.71%		May-17	0.51%
CIBC World Markets	Feb-17	-3.00%	CIBC World Markets	Jul-17	-1.80%
Scotiabank Group	Mar-17	-2.70%	Scotiabank Group	Jul-17	-1.80%
TD Economics	Dec-16	-1.20%	TD Economics	Jun-17	-1.90%
BMO Nesbitt-Burns	Mar-17	-2.80%	BMO Nesbitt Burns	Jul-17	-2.00%
Conference Board of Canada	Nov-16	-1.40%	Conference Board of Canada	Feb-17	-1.90%
RBC	Dec-16	-3.60%	RBC	Jun-17	-2.20%
Private Sector Average		-2.45%	Private Sector Avg	Jun-17	-1.93%
NL Department of Finance	Sep-16	-4.50%	NL Department of Finance	Apr-17	-3.80%

## 2017 Employment Forecast

Employment Growth CARE	Date Completed	Growth Rate	Employment Growth CARE	Date Completed	Growth Rate
	Jan-17	-2.66%		May-17	-3.89%
CIBC World Markets	Feb-17	0.00%	CIBC World Markets	Jul-17	0.60%
Scotiabank Group	Mar-17	-2.00%	Scotiabank Group	Jul-17	-2.60%
TD Economics	Dec-16	-1.40%	TD Economics	Jun-17	-2.40%
BMO Nesbitt Burns	Mar-17	-2.00%	BMO Nesbitt Burns	Jul-17	-3.00%
Conference Board of Canada	Nov-16	-3.00%	Conference Board of Canada	Feb-17	-4.10%
RBC	Dec-16	-2.50%	RBC	Jun-17	-3.10%
Private Sector Avg		-1.82%	Private Sector Avg	Jun-17	-2.43%
NL Department of Finance	Sep-16	-4.20%	NL Department of Finance	Apr-17	-1.90%

# Latest Economic Forecasts

<b>Real GDP Forecasts</b>	<b>Date Completed</b>	
<b>CARE</b>	<b>Nov29-17</b>	<b>-0.96</b>
CIBC World Market	Jul-17	-1.80%
Scotiabank Group	Oct-17	-1.60%
TD Economics	Sep-17	-1.60%
BMO Nesbitt Burns	Oct-17	-2.00%
Coference Board of Canada	Jul-17	-3.00%
RBC	Sep-17	-1.00%
<b>Private Sector Avg</b>		<b>-1.70%</b>
<b>NL Department of Finance</b>	<b>Nov-17</b>	<b>-3.20%</b>

<b>Employment Growth</b>	<b>Date Completed</b>	
<b>CARE</b>	<b>Nov29-17</b>	<b>-4.57%</b>
CIBC World Markets	Jul-17	-0.60%
Scotiabank Group	Oct-17	-3.70%
TD Economics	Sep-17	-3.10%
BMO Nesbitt Burns	Oct-17	-4.10%
Conference Board of Canada	Jul-17	-3.30%
RBC	Sep-17	-3.80%
<b>Private Sector Avg</b>		<b>-3.10%</b>
<b>NL Depatement of Finance</b>	<b>Nov-17</b>	<b>-4.10%</b>

# Latest Economic Forecasts

Forecast Agency	Date Completed	Real GDP Growth (%)	
		2017	2018
CARE	Nov29	-0.96	-2.38
CIBC World Markets	14-Jul	-1.8	-0.9
Scotiabank Group	3-Nov	-1.5	-0.2
TD Economics	28-Sep	-1.6	1.6
BMO Nesbitt Burns	17-Nov	-2.0	0.0
Royal Bank of Canada	8-Sep	-1.0	-0.7
National Bank of Canada	28-Sep	-1.0	4.0
Conference Board of Canada	1-Nov	-3.5	2.3
<b>Private Sector Average</b>		<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Department of Finance</b>	<b>1-Nov</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Forecast Agency	Date Completed	Employment Growth (%)	
		2017	2018
CARE	29-Nov	-4.57	-1.89
CIBC World Markets	14-Jul	-0.6	0.4
Scotiabank Group	3-Nov	-3.9	-0.9
TD Economics	28-Sep	-3.1	-0.1
BMO Nesbitt Burns	17-Nov	-4.1	-2.0
Royal Bank of Canada	8-Sep	-3.8	-3.1
National Bank of Canada	28-Sep	-3.4	-1.5
Conference Board of Canada	1-Nov	-4.0	-1.8
<b>Private Sector Average</b>		<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Department of Finance</b>	<b>1-Nov</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>

# Economic Forecasts

## CARE

2017:2018

	2017	2018
Realgdp	-0.96%	-2.38%
Employment	-4.57%	-1.89%
Hours Worked	-5.67%	-0.98%
Hourly Wage	3.41%	1.95%
Retail Sales	2.36%	2.77%
Residential Unit Sales	-7.27%	5.33%
Housing Starts	-2.85%	-11.62%
Average Housing Prices	-2.14%	-2.38%
Inflation	2.40%	1.67%

# Conclusions

## Things to Think About When Forecasting

- \* Its about Assumptions and Decisions
- \* The world can change
- \* The data can be revised – this happens all the time
- \* You could be wrong
- \* **"If you have to forecast, forecast often. "**
- \* **"He who lives by the crystal ball soon learns to eat ground glass."**

Edgar R. Fiedler in *The Three Rs of Economic Forecasting-Irrational, Irrelevant and Irreverent* , June 1977.