

Discussion "Forecasting U.S. Birth Rates using Google Trends"

Workshop Harnessing Big Data & Machine Learning techniques for Central Banks 26 – 27 March 2018

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This presentation represents the author's personal opinions and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Deutsche Bundesbank or its staff.

Agenda

- Summary
- Data
- Methodology / Modelling
- Results
- Comments

Summary

- Authors study birth rates, or fertility, in the U.S. as a major determinant of (future) population size in a time series setting.
- Generally population dynamics realize over the long run (trend), however, there seems to be a kind of short term cyclicality, which this paper foucusses on.
- In several single equation models fertility is forecasted on different horizons up to 24 month
- Models including leading indicators (GDP, UR, EPU, Google) are benchmarked against a simple autoregressive model

Data

- Response:
 - Birth rates in the U.S.
- Independent variables:
 - Macro indicators: GDP, unemployment
 - News/Search indicators: EPU, Google Trends (Maternity, pregnancy, ovulation)
- Two Samples:
 - Long sample 1990M1 2008M12 (for GDP, UR, EPU)
 - Short sample 2004M1 2013M12 (for Google)

Methodology

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Single equation models:

- Benchmark: AR(p) process, lag length selection done by using BIC criterion
- Models with additional RHS variables are introduced one at a time & estimated
- H-step (6, 12, 18, 24) ahead forecasts are computed and compared to the benchmark
- Exercise is done on federal & State level

Results

- Short sample:
 - Especially model with Google Indicator 1 (GI1) outperforms benchmark over all forecast horizons
 - Similar result for EPU Index
 - Models including Google perform well also on state-level
- EPU performs well in the long sample

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Data:

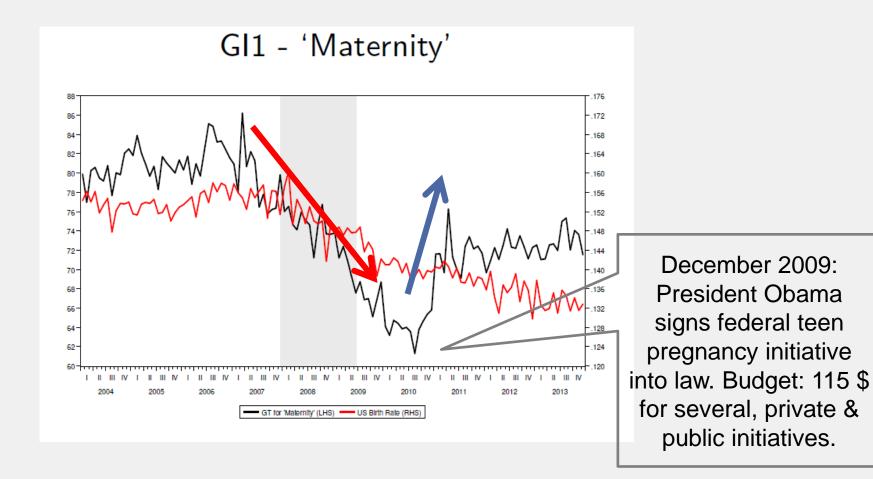
- SA is done on Google Indixes, accounting for yearly seasonality? (Prob. Due to Christmas related searches?)
 - Possibly still other seasonal patterns?
 - Total # of searches is unknown, probably increases over time & changes due to specific events: How to cure?
- Short sample ranges from 2004 2013
 - Extend up to 2018?

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Data:

- Google Indexes are seasonally adjusted, accounting for yearly seasonality (Prob. due to Christmas related searches?)
 - Possibly still other seasonal patterns?
 - Total # of searches is unknown, probably increases over time & changes due to specific events: How to cure?
- Short sample ranges from 2004 2013
 - Extend up to 2018?
- Are birth rate & RHS variables stationary in levels?

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- Possible further steps:
 - Regress Google Indexes on event dummies? (Also accounting for Financial crisis)
 - Alternatively, refine search terms in order to exclude specific "noisy" searches
 - Include also government expenditures, particularly social welfare etc.
 - Data selection: Extend # of your search queries e.g. by using Google Correlate
 - Model selection: subsequently use PCA or LASSO / RIDGE regressions