

Error Statistics for the Survey of Professional Forecasters for Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA]

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1. OVERVIEW.

This document reports error statistics for median projections from the Survey of Professional Forecasters (SPF), conducted since 1990 by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. We provide the results in a series of tables and, in the PDF version of this document, a number of charts. The tables show the survey variable forecast and, importantly, the transformation of the data that we used to generate the statistics. (The transformation is usually a quarter-over-quarter growth rate, expressed in annualized percentage points. However, some variables, such as interest rates, the unemployment rate, and housing starts are untransformed and, thus, expressed in their natural units.)

The paragraphs below explain the format of the tables and charts and the methods used to compute the statistics. These paragraphs are general. The same discussion applies to all variables in the survey.

2. DESCRIPTION OF TABLES.

Table 1 reports error statistics for various forecast horizons, sample periods, and choices of the real-time historical value that we used to assess accuracy. In each quarterly survey, we ask our panelists for their projections for the current quarter and the next four quarters. The current quarter is defined as the quarter in which we conducted the survey. Our tables provide error statistics separately for each quarter of this five-quarter horizon, beginning with the current quarter (denoted $H = 1$) and ending with the quarter that is four quarters in the future ($H = 5$). For each horizon, we report the mean forecast error [ME(S)], the mean absolute forecast error [MAE(S)], and the root-mean-square error [RMSE(S)]. All are standard measures of accuracy, though the academic literature generally places the most weight on the latter.

We define a forecast error as the difference between the historical value and the forecast. The mean error for each horizon is simply the average of the forecast errors at that horizon, constructed over the sample period shown in Table 1. Other things the same, a forecast with a mean error close to zero is better than one with a mean error far from zero. The mean absolute error is the sample average of the absolute value of the errors. Many analysts prefer this measure to the mean error because it does not allow large positive errors to offset large negative errors. In this sense, the mean absolute error gives a cleaner estimate of the size of the errors. Decision makers, however, may care not only about the average size of the errors but also about their variability, as measured by variance. Our last measure of accuracy is one that reflects the influence of the mean error and the variance of the error. The root-mean-square error for the SPF [RMSE(S)], the measure most often used by analysts and academicians, is the square root of the average squared error. The lower the root-mean-square error, the more accurate the forecast.

2.1. Benchmark Models.

The forecast error statistics from the SPF are of interest in their own right. However, it is often more interesting to compare such statistics with those of alternative, or benchmark, forecasts. Table 1 reports four such comparisons. It shows the ratio of the root-mean-square error of the SPF forecast to that of four benchmark models. The benchmark models are statistical equations that we estimate on the data. We use the equations to generate projections for the same horizons included in the survey. In effect, we imagine standing back in time at each date when a survey was conducted and generating a separate forecast with each benchmark model. We do this in the same way that a survey panelist would have done using his own model.

A RMSE ratio below unity indicates that the SPF consensus (median) forecast has a root-mean-square error lower than that of the benchmark. This means the SPF is more accurate. We now describe the benchmark models. The first is perhaps the simplest of all possible benchmarks: A no-change model. In this model, the forecast for quarter T , the one-step-ahead or current-quarter forecast, is simply the historical value for the prior quarter ($T - 1$). There is, in other words, no change in the forecast compared with the historical value. Moreover, the forecast for the remaining quarters of the horizon is the same as the forecast for the current quarter. We denote the relative RMSE ratio for this benchmark as $RMSE(S/NC)$, using NC to indicate no change. The second and third benchmark models generate projections using one or more historical observations of the variable forecast, weighted by coefficients estimated from the data. Such autoregressive (AR) models can be formulated in two ways. We can estimate one model to generate the forecasts at all horizons, using an iteration method to generate the projections beyond the current quarter (IAR), or we can directly estimate a new model for each forecast horizon (DAR). The latter formulation has been shown to reduce the bias in a forecast when the underlying model is characterized by certain types of misspecification. The root-mean-square error ratios are denoted $RMSE(S/IAR)$ and $RMSE(S/DAR)$, respectively.

The one- through five-step-ahead projections of the benchmark models use information on the quarterly average of the variable forecast. The latest historical observation is for the quarter that is one quarter before the quarter of the first projection in the horizon. In contrast, the panelists generate their projections with the help of additional information. They submit their projections near the middle of each quarter and hence have access to some monthly indicators for the first month of each quarter, when those data are released before the survey deadline. This puts the projections of panelists for some variables at an advantage relative to the corresponding benchmark projections. Moreover, the panelists may also examine the very recent historical values of such monthly indicators in forming their projections for quarterly averages. Such monthly statistical momentum represents an advantage not shared by the benchmark models, which use only quarterly averages. For survey variables whose observations are reported at a monthly frequency, such as interest rates, industrial production, housing starts, and unemployment, we estimate and forecast a fourth benchmark model, the DARM. This model adds recent monthly historical values to the specification of the DAR model. For the projections for unemployment, nonfarm payroll employment, and interest rates, we add the values of monthly observations, beginning with that for the first month of the first quarter of the forecast horizon. These values should be in the information set of the survey panelists at the time they formed their projections. In contrast, for variables such as housing starts and industrial production, we include only lagged values of monthly observations. For such variables, the panelists would not have known the monthly observation for the first month of the first quarter of the forecast horizon. In general, we find that adding monthly observations to the benchmark DAR models improves accuracy. Indeed, for the projections for interest rates and the unemployment rate, the accuracy of the benchmark DARM projections rivals that of the SPF projections.

2.2. Real-Time Data.

All benchmark models are estimated on a rolling, fixed window of 60 real-time quarterly observations. Lag lengths, based on either the Akaike information criterion (AIC) or the Schwarz information criterion (SIC), are re-estimated each period. The tables below indicate whether the lag length was chosen by the AIC or SIC.

We would like to make the comparison between the SPF forecast and the forecasts of each benchmark as fair as possible. Therefore, we must subject the benchmark models to the same data environment the survey panelists faced when they made their projections. This is important because macroeconomic data are revised often, and we do not want the benchmark models to use a data set that differs from the one our panelists would have used. We estimate and forecast the benchmark models with real-time data from the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set, using the vintage of data that the survey panelists would have had at the time they generated their own projections. (For more information on the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set, go to www.philadelphiafed.org/econ/forecast/real-time-data/.)

An open question in the literature on forecasting is: What version or vintage of the data should we use to compute the errors? A closely related question is: What version of the data are professional forecasters trying to predict? Our computations take no strong position on these questions. Rather, in Table 1, we evaluate the projections (SPF and benchmark) with five alternative measures of the historical values, all from the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set. These measures range from the initial-release values to the values as we know them today. All together, we compute the forecast error statistics using the following five alternative measures of historical values:

- (1) The initial or first-release value;
- (2) The revised value as it appears one quarter after the initial release;
- (3) The revised value as it appears five quarters after the initial release;
- (4) The revised value as it appears nine quarters after the initial release;
- (5) The revised value as it appears today.

Each measure of the historical value has advantages and disadvantages. The initial-release value is the first measure released by government statistical agencies. A forecaster might be very interested in this measure because it enables him to evaluate his latest forecast soon after he generated it. However, early releases of the data are often subject to large measurement error. Subsequent releases [(2) - (5)] are more accurate, but they are available much later than the initial release. As we go from the first measure to the fifth, we get more reliability, at the cost of higher delays in availability.

The last two columns in Table 1 report the number of observations that we used to compute the error statistics. Some observations are omitted because the data are missing in the real-time data set, such as occurred when federal government statistical agencies closed in late 1995.

2.3. Recent Projections and Realizations.

Tables 2 to 7 provide information on recent projections and realizations. They show how we align the data prior to computing the forecast errors that form the backbone of the computations in Table 1. Any forecast error can be written as the equation given by $\text{error} = \text{realization} - \text{forecast}$. For our computations, we must be more precise because, for each projection (SPF and benchmarks), we have different periods forecast (T) different forecast horizons (h), and several measures of the realization (m). Thus, we can define the forecast error more precisely as

$$\text{error}(T, h, m) = \text{realization}(T, m) - \text{forecast}(T, h).$$

Tables 2 to 7 are organized along these lines. Table 2 shows recent forecasts from the SPF. Each column gives the projection for a different horizon or forecast step (h), beginning with that for the current quarter, defined as the quarter in which we conducted the survey. The dates (T) given in the rows show the periods forecast. These also correspond to the dates that we conducted the survey. Tables 3 to 6 report the recent projections of the four benchmark models. These are organized in the same way as Table 2. Table 7 reports recent values of the five alternative realizations (m) we use to compute the error statistics.

2.4. Qualifications.

We note two minor qualifications to the methods discussed above. The first concerns the vintage of data that we used to estimate and forecast the benchmark models for CPI inflation. The second concerns the five measures of realizations used for the unemployment rate, nonfarm payroll employment, and CPI inflation. To estimate and forecast the benchmark models for CPI inflation, we use the vintage of data that would have been available in the middle of each quarter. This predates by one month the vintage that SPF panelists would have had at their disposal when they formed their projections. The effect is likely small because revisions to the CPI are generally small. To compute the realizations for unemployment, nonfarm payroll employment, and CPI inflation, we use the vintages associated with the middle of each quarter. The measure that we call initial comes from this vintage, even though the initial estimate was available one month earlier. Thus, for these variables, our initial estimate reflects some revision by government statistical agencies. The effect for unemployment and CPI inflation is likely small. The effect could be somewhat larger for nonfarm payroll employment.

3. DESCRIPTION OF GRAPHS.

3.1. Root-Mean-Square Errors.

For each sample period shown in Table 1, we provide graphs of the root-mean-square error for the SPF forecast. There is one page for each sample period. On each page, we plot (for each forecast horizon) the RMSE on the y-axis. The x-axis shows the measure of the historical value that we used to compute the RMSE. These range from the value on its initial release to the value one quarter later to the value as we know it now (at the time we made the computation).

The graphs provide a tremendous amount of information. If we focus on a particular graph, we can see how a change in the measure of the realization (x-axis) affects the root-mean-square-error measure of accuracy. The effect is pronounced for some variables, such as real GDP and some of its components. For others, there is little or no effect. For example, because the historical data on interest rates are not revised, the estimated RMSE is the same in each case.

If we compare a particular point on one graph with the same point on another, we see how the forecast horizon affects accuracy. In general, the RMSE rises (accuracy falls) as the forecast horizon lengthens. Finally, if we compare a graph on one page with the corresponding graph on another page, we see how our estimates of accuracy in the SPF change with the sample period. Periods characterized by a high degree of economic turbulence will generally produce large RMSEs.

3.2. Fan Charts.

The last chart plots recent historical values and the latest SPF forecast. It also shows confidence intervals for the forecast, based on back-of-the-envelope calculations. The historical values and the SPF forecast are those associated with the latest vintage of data and survey, respectively, available at the time we ran our computer programs. The confidence intervals are constructed under the assumption that the historical forecast errors over the sample (shown in the footnote) follow a normal distribution with a mean of zero and a variance given by the root-mean-square error. The latter is estimated over the aforementioned sample, using the measure of history listed in the footnote.

Table 1. Forecast Error Statistics for SPF Variable: EMP (Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA])

Computed Over Various Sample Periods Various Measures of Realizations Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate Lag Length for IAR(p), DAR(p), and DARM(p) Models: AIC Last Updated: 09/01/2009 10:22									
H	ME(S)	MAE(S)	RMSE(S)	RMSE(S/NC)	RMSE(S/IAR)	RMSE(S/DAR)	RMSE(S/DARM)	Nspf	N
History: Initial Release									
2004:04-2007:01									
1	0.11	0.20	0.25	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.80	10	10
2	-0.07	0.24	0.29	0.85	0.75	0.54	0.52	10	10
3	-0.06	0.21	0.26	0.61	0.70	0.65	0.57	10	10
4	-0.05	0.18	0.22	0.41	0.53	0.45	0.40	10	10
5	0.01	0.18	0.23	0.29	0.40	0.47	0.41	10	10
H	ME(S)	MAE(S)	RMSE(S)	RMSE(S/NC)	RMSE(S/IAR)	RMSE(S/DAR)	RMSE(S/DARM)	Nspf	N
History: One Qtr After Initial Release									
2004:04-2007:01									
1	0.13	0.23	0.28	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.84	10	10
2	-0.05	0.24	0.29	0.91	0.80	0.55	0.51	10	10
3	-0.04	0.22	0.26	0.59	0.68	0.63	0.58	10	10
4	-0.03	0.16	0.19	0.37	0.49	0.41	0.33	10	10
5	0.03	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.43	0.50	0.44	10	10
H	ME(S)	MAE(S)	RMSE(S)	RMSE(S/NC)	RMSE(S/IAR)	RMSE(S/DAR)	RMSE(S/DARM)	Nspf	N
History: Five Qtrs After Initial Release									
2004:04-2007:01									
1	0.25	0.32	0.41	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.87	10	10
2	0.07	0.22	0.30	0.86	0.78	0.57	0.49	10	10
3	0.07	0.24	0.34	0.69	0.66	0.68	0.64	10	10
4	0.09	0.28	0.37	0.57	0.60	0.58	0.65	10	10
5	0.15	0.25	0.31	0.39	0.48	0.54	0.46	10	10
H	ME(S)	MAE(S)	RMSE(S)	RMSE(S/NC)	RMSE(S/IAR)	RMSE(S/DAR)	RMSE(S/DARM)	Nspf	N
History: Nine Qtrs After Initial Release									
2004:04-2007:01									
1	0.27	0.33	0.41	0.87	0.91	0.91	0.91	10	10
2	0.09	0.35	0.40	0.94	0.80	0.72	0.62	10	10
3	0.10	0.34	0.42	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.82	10	10
4	0.11	0.33	0.41	0.67	0.72	0.65	0.66	10	10
5	0.18	0.33	0.38	0.46	0.57	0.67	0.53	10	10

H	ME(S)	MAE(S)	RMSE(S)	RMSE(S/NC)	RMSE(S/IAR)	RMSE(S/DAR)	RMSE(S/DARM)	Nspf	N
History: Latest Vintage									
2004:04-2007:01									
1	0.29	0.31	0.40	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.90	10	10
2	0.11	0.34	0.38	0.85	0.74	0.62	0.55	10	10
3	0.11	0.33	0.40	0.76	0.73	0.71	0.74	10	10
4	0.13	0.30	0.42	0.68	0.73	0.64	0.70	10	10
5	0.19	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.54	0.62	0.51	10	10

Table 1 notes.

- (1) The forecast horizon is given by H, where H = 1 is the SPF forecast for the current quarter.
- (2) The headers ME(S), MAE(S), and RMSE(S) are mean error, mean absolute error, and root-mean-square error for the SPF.
- (3) The header RMSE(S/NC) is the ratio of the SPF RMSE to that of the no-change (NC) model.
- (4) The headers RMSE(S/IAR), RMSE(S/DAR) and RMSE(S/DARM) are the ratios of the SPF RMSE to the RMSE of the iterated and direct autoregressive models and the direct autoregressive model augmented with monthly observations, respectively. All models are estimated on a rolling window of 60 observations from the Phila Fed real-time data set.
- (5) The headers Nspf and N are the number of observations analyzed for the SPF and benchmark models.
- (6) When the variable forecast is a growth rate or an interest rate, it is expressed in annualized percentage points. When the variable forecast is the unemployment rate, it is expressed in percentage points.
- (7) Sample periods refer to the dates forecast, not the dates when the forecasts were made.

Source: Tom Stark, Research Department, FRB Philadelphia.

Table 2. Recent SPF Forecasts - Dated at the Quarter Forecast

Variable: EMP (Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA])
 By Forecast Step (1 to 5)
 Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate
 Last Updated: 09/01/2009 10:22

Qtr Forecast	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
2002:04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003:01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003:02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003:04	1.148	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004:01	0.858	1.185	NA	NA	NA
2004:02	2.228	1.321	1.458	NA	NA
2004:03	0.958	1.452	1.703	1.836	NA
2004:04	1.646	1.996	1.939	1.748	1.469
2005:01	1.388	1.769	1.835	1.761	1.520
2005:02	1.921	1.801	1.870	1.928	1.552
2005:03	1.690	1.556	1.498	1.613	1.709
2005:04	0.799	1.716	1.615	1.526	1.450
2006:01	1.687	1.791	1.645	1.403	1.671
2006:02	1.523	1.599	1.647	1.498	1.713
2006:03	1.118	1.476	1.406	1.629	1.319
2006:04	1.092	1.132	1.300	1.250	1.307
2007:01	1.211	1.039	1.050	1.321	1.339
2007:02	1.000	1.029	0.878	1.118	1.098
2007:03	1.076	1.030	1.019	1.048	1.202
2007:04	1.000	0.997	0.919	1.152	1.039
2008:01	0.342	0.874	0.989	1.122	1.140
2008:02	-0.391	0.395	0.656	0.993	1.122
2008:03	-0.404	-0.042	0.692	1.033	1.047
2008:04	-1.928	-0.396	0.231	0.805	1.162
2009:01	-4.751	-1.906	-0.260	0.484	0.738
2009:02	-4.600	-2.750	-0.952	0.507	0.692
2009:03	-2.458	-2.541	-1.805	-0.064	0.552
2009:04	NA	-0.739	-0.954	-0.388	0.175
2010:01	NA	NA	0.473	0.182	0.351
2010:02	NA	NA	NA	0.563	0.949
2010:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.832

Table 2 notes.

- (1) Each column gives the sequence of SPF projections for a given forecast step. The forecast steps range from one (the forecast for the quarter in which the survey was conducted) to four quarters in the future (step 5).
- (2) The dates listed in the rows are the dates forecast, not the dates when the forecasts were made, with the exception of the forecast at step one, for which the two dates coincide.

Source: Tom Stark, Research Department, FRB Philadelphia.

Table 3. Recent Benchmark Model 1 IAR Forecasts - Dated at the Quarter Forecast

Variable: EMP (Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA])
 By Forecast Step (1 to 5)
 Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate
 Lag Length for IAR(p): AIC
 Last Updated: 09/01/2009 10:22

Qtr Forecast	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
2002:04	0.631	0.604	-0.087	-1.397	0.736
2003:01	0.040	0.747	0.489	0.121	-1.171
2003:02	-0.382	0.210	0.846	1.382	0.301
2003:03	-0.556	-0.187	0.355	0.932	2.030
2003:04	-0.093	-0.403	-0.017	0.479	1.005
2004:01	0.627	0.024	-0.266	0.131	0.585
2004:02	1.286	0.675	0.128	-0.143	0.261
2004:03	2.473	1.353	0.718	0.221	-0.034
2004:04	1.232	2.489	1.359	0.756	0.303
2005:01	1.504	1.246	2.350	1.344	0.788
2005:02	1.615	1.360	1.259	2.188	1.322
2005:03	1.773	1.518	1.437	1.270	2.028
2005:04	1.690	1.779	1.467	1.336	1.279
2006:01	1.294	1.598	1.697	1.401	1.350
2006:02	1.590	1.248	1.622	1.641	1.354
2006:03	1.432	1.742	1.329	1.591	1.574
2006:04	1.234	1.334	1.696	1.360	1.598
2007:01	1.515	1.319	1.460	1.741	1.425
2007:02	1.477	1.510	1.321	1.465	1.721
2007:03	1.317	1.497	1.538	1.378	1.536
2007:04	0.903	1.300	1.531	1.550	1.402
2008:01	0.871	0.883	1.354	1.559	1.571
2008:02	-0.052	0.976	0.989	1.379	1.589
2008:03	-0.706	-0.240	1.054	1.055	1.424
2008:04	-0.807	-0.567	0.022	1.141	1.151
2009:01	-3.481	-0.701	-0.416	0.092	1.208
2009:02	-6.434	-3.387	-0.469	-0.207	0.295
2009:03	-4.420	-6.891	-3.297	-0.278	-0.020
2009:04	NA	-4.342	-7.367	-3.211	-0.071
2010:01	NA	NA	-4.267	-7.862	-3.128
2010:02	NA	NA	NA	-4.195	-8.376
2010:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	-4.126

Table 3 notes.

- (1) Each column gives the sequence of benchmark IAR projections for a given forecast step. The forecast steps range from one to five. The first step corresponds to the forecast that SPF panelists make for the quarter in which the survey is conducted.
- (2) The dates listed in the rows are the dates forecast, not the dates when the forecasts were made, with the exception of the forecast at step one, for which the two dates coincide.
- (3) The IAR benchmark model is estimated on a fixed 60-quarter rolling window. Its forecasts are computed with the indirect method. Estimation uses data from the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set.

Source: Tom Stark, Research Department, FRB Philadelphia.

Table 4. Recent Benchmark Model 2 No-Change Forecasts - Dated at the Quarter Forecast

Variable: EMP (Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA])
 By Forecast Step (1 to 5)
 Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate
 Last Updated: 09/01/2009 10:22

Qtr Forecast	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
2002:04	0.496	-0.130	-0.933	-2.562	-0.426
2003:01	-0.159	0.496	-0.130	-0.933	-2.562
2003:02	-0.606	-0.159	0.496	-0.130	-0.933
2003:03	-0.728	-0.606	-0.159	0.496	-0.130
2003:04	-0.223	-0.728	-0.606	-0.159	0.496
2004:01	0.571	-0.223	-0.728	-0.606	-0.159
2004:02	1.111	0.571	-0.223	-0.728	-0.606
2004:03	2.326	1.111	0.571	-0.223	-0.728
2004:04	1.216	2.326	1.111	0.571	-0.223
2005:01	1.723	1.216	2.326	1.111	0.571
2005:02	1.581	1.723	1.216	2.326	1.111
2005:03	1.858	1.581	1.723	1.216	2.326
2005:04	1.603	1.858	1.581	1.723	1.216
2006:01	1.232	1.603	1.858	1.581	1.723
2006:02	1.706	1.232	1.603	1.858	1.581
2006:03	1.203	1.706	1.232	1.603	1.858
2006:04	1.334	1.203	1.706	1.232	1.603
2007:01	1.481	1.334	1.203	1.706	1.232
2007:02	1.460	1.481	1.334	1.203	1.706
2007:03	1.275	1.460	1.481	1.334	1.203
2007:04	0.861	1.275	1.460	1.481	1.334
2008:01	0.833	0.861	1.275	1.460	1.481
2008:02	-0.321	0.833	0.861	1.275	1.460
2008:03	-0.584	-0.321	0.833	0.861	1.275
2008:04	-0.951	-0.584	-0.321	0.833	0.861
2009:01	-3.579	-0.951	-0.584	-0.321	0.833
2009:02	-5.993	-3.579	-0.951	-0.584	-0.321
2009:03	-4.502	-5.993	-3.579	-0.951	-0.584
2009:04	NA	-4.502	-5.993	-3.579	-0.951
2010:01	NA	NA	-4.502	-5.993	-3.579
2010:02	NA	NA	NA	-4.502	-5.993
2010:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	-4.502

Table 4 notes.

- (1) Each column gives the sequence of benchmark no-change projections for a given forecast step. The forecast steps range from one to five. The first step corresponds to the forecast that SPF panelists make for the quarter in which the survey is conducted.
- (2) The dates listed in the rows are the dates forecast, not the dates when the forecasts were made, with the exception of the forecast at step one, for which the two dates coincide.
- (3) The projections use data from the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set.

Source: Tom Stark, Research Department, FRB Philadelphia.

Table 5. Recent Benchmark Model 3 DAR Forecasts - Dated at the Quarter Forecast

Variable: EMP (Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA])
 By Forecast Step (1 to 5)
 Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate
 Lag Length for DAR(p): AIC
 Last Updated: 09/01/2009 10:22

Qtr Forecast	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
2002:04	0.631	0.501	0.301	-0.152	1.001
2003:01	0.040	1.070	0.520	0.376	-0.115
2003:02	-0.382	0.276	0.894	1.294	1.039
2003:03	-0.556	-0.087	0.485	2.657	2.192
2003:04	-0.093	0.205	2.001	2.214	2.664
2004:01	0.627	0.231	-0.048	2.046	2.081
2004:02	1.286	1.140	0.437	1.597	0.977
2004:03	2.473	1.355	0.985	0.455	1.109
2004:04	1.232	2.681	1.274	0.847	0.606
2005:01	1.504	1.406	2.174	1.125	1.492
2005:02	1.615	1.835	0.936	1.726	1.756
2005:03	1.773	1.939	1.726	1.244	2.279
2005:04	1.690	2.241	1.390	1.817	1.456
2006:01	1.294	0.950	1.632	1.012	1.068
2006:02	1.590	1.546	1.520	1.744	1.598
2006:03	1.432	1.512	1.344	1.476	1.496
2006:04	1.234	1.467	1.701	1.347	1.520
2007:01	1.515	1.198	1.409	1.646	1.263
2007:02	1.477	1.365	1.484	1.443	1.609
2007:03	1.317	1.649	1.587	1.514	1.455
2007:04	0.903	0.982	1.562	1.618	1.529
2008:01	0.871	0.818	1.431	1.600	1.633
2008:02	-0.052	0.919	1.143	1.483	1.627
2008:03	-0.706	-0.371	1.073	1.257	1.533
2008:04	-0.807	-0.637	0.230	1.196	1.333
2009:01	-3.481	-0.675	-0.035	0.485	1.275
2009:02	-6.434	-3.250	-0.381	0.260	0.684
2009:03	-4.420	-7.196	-2.665	-0.067	0.452
2009:04	NA	-5.051	-5.519	-1.914	0.165
2010:01	NA	NA	-4.185	-4.220	-1.604
2010:02	NA	NA	NA	-3.694	-3.335
2010:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	-2.904

Table 5 notes.

- (1) Each column gives the sequence of benchmark DAR projections for a given forecast step. The forecast steps range from one to five. The first step corresponds to the forecast that SPF panelists make for the quarter in which the survey is conducted.
- (2) The dates listed in the rows are the dates forecast, not the dates when the forecasts were made, with the exception of the forecast at step one, for which the two dates coincide.
- (3) The DAR benchmark model is estimated on a fixed 60-quarter rolling window. Its forecasts are computed with the direct method. Estimation uses data from the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set.

Source: Tom Stark, Research Department, FRB Philadelphia.

Table 6. Recent Benchmark Model 4 DARM Forecasts - Dated at the Quarter Forecast

Variable: EMP (Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA])
 By Forecast Step (1 to 5)
 Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate
 Lag Length for DARM(p): AIC
 Last Updated: 09/01/2009 10:22

Qtr Forecast	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
2002:04	0.241	0.415	0.615	0.498	0.241
2003:01	0.086	0.481	0.629	0.772	0.111
2003:02	-1.053	0.722	0.669	0.815	1.403
2003:03	-0.662	0.008	1.215	0.808	2.477
2003:04	0.972	-0.263	0.338	1.162	2.137
2004:01	0.671	0.853	0.049	0.369	1.965
2004:02	2.454	0.972	1.198	0.341	0.587
2004:03	0.822	2.280	1.036	1.151	0.575
2004:04	2.129	1.354	2.321	1.044	1.138
2005:01	1.298	1.861	0.851	2.058	1.160
2005:02	2.021	1.534	2.125	0.710	1.685
2005:03	1.630	2.219	1.462	2.186	0.901
2005:04	0.598	2.100	1.859	1.325	2.161
2006:01	1.705	0.543	1.745	1.867	1.016
2006:02	1.588	1.584	0.385	1.584	2.028
2006:03	1.081	1.525	1.514	0.760	1.496
2006:04	1.261	1.321	1.469	1.804	1.217
2007:01	1.465	1.105	1.265	1.458	1.645
2007:02	1.153	1.442	1.231	1.302	1.399
2007:03	1.136	1.435	1.311	1.362	1.352
2007:04	1.075	0.903	1.136	1.426	1.437
2008:01	0.404	1.137	1.144	1.188	1.436
2008:02	-0.324	0.679	1.363	1.274	1.286
2008:03	-0.496	-0.131	0.470	1.430	1.391
2008:04	-1.847	-0.333	0.113	0.609	1.489
2009:01	-4.806	-1.291	-0.106	0.336	0.798
2009:02	-5.438	-4.058	-1.245	0.202	0.604
2009:03	-3.238	-5.983	-4.035	-0.827	0.412
2009:04	NA	-3.782	-5.753	-3.259	-0.248
2010:01	NA	NA	-2.375	-3.960	-2.471
2010:02	NA	NA	NA	-2.324	-3.015
2010:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	-1.678

Table 6 notes.

- (1) Each column gives the sequence of benchmark DARM projections for a given forecast step. The forecast steps range from one to five. The first step corresponds to the forecast that SPF panelists make for the quarter in which the survey is conducted.
- (2) The dates listed in the rows are the dates forecast, not the dates when the forecasts were made, with the exception of the forecast at step one, for which the two dates coincide.
- (3) The DARM benchmark model is estimated on a fixed 60-quarter rolling window. Its forecasts are computed with the direct method and incorporate recent monthly values of the dependent variable. Estimation uses data from the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set.

Source: Tom Stark, Research Department, FRB Philadelphia.

 Table 7. Recent Realizations (Various Measures)
 Source: Philadelphia Fed Real-Time Data Set

Variable: EMP (Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA])
 Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate
 Last Updated: 09/01/2009 10:22

- 1- Initial Release
 2- One Qtr After Initial Release
 3- Five Qtrs After Initial Release
 4- Nine Qtrs After Initial Release
 5- Latest Vintage

Obs. Date	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2002:04	-0.159	-0.150	-0.120	-0.038	0.115
2003:01	-0.606	-0.347	-0.614	-0.517	-0.595
2003:02	-0.728	-0.739	-0.521	-0.761	-0.759
2003:03	-0.223	-0.179	0.139	-0.013	0.086
2003:04	0.571	0.563	0.859	1.090	0.961
2004:01	1.111	1.128	1.153	1.178	1.173
2004:02	2.326	2.345	2.423	2.177	2.235
2004:03	1.216	1.241	0.995	1.054	1.035
2004:04	1.723	1.745	1.965	1.831	1.789
2005:01	1.581	1.557	1.369	1.297	1.457
2005:02	1.858	1.867	1.625	2.172	2.109
2005:03	1.603	1.569	2.226	2.359	2.180
2005:04	1.232	1.237	1.638	1.622	1.578
2006:01	1.706	1.681	2.218	2.162	2.410
2006:02	1.203	1.213	1.545	1.356	1.394
2006:03	1.334	1.566	1.523	1.150	1.150
2006:04	1.481	1.501	1.280	1.406	1.406
2007:01	1.460	1.458	1.160	1.465	1.465
2007:02	1.275	1.219	0.925	NA	0.853
2007:03	0.861	0.755	0.110	NA	0.110
2007:04	0.833	0.793	1.185	NA	1.185
2008:01	-0.321	-0.328	-0.165	NA	-0.165
2008:02	-0.584	-0.631	NA	NA	-1.254
2008:03	-0.951	-1.460	NA	NA	-1.460
2008:04	-3.579	-3.677	NA	NA	-3.677
2009:01	-5.993	-5.949	NA	NA	-5.949
2009:02	-4.502	NA	NA	NA	-4.502
2009:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2009:04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010:01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010:02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010:03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

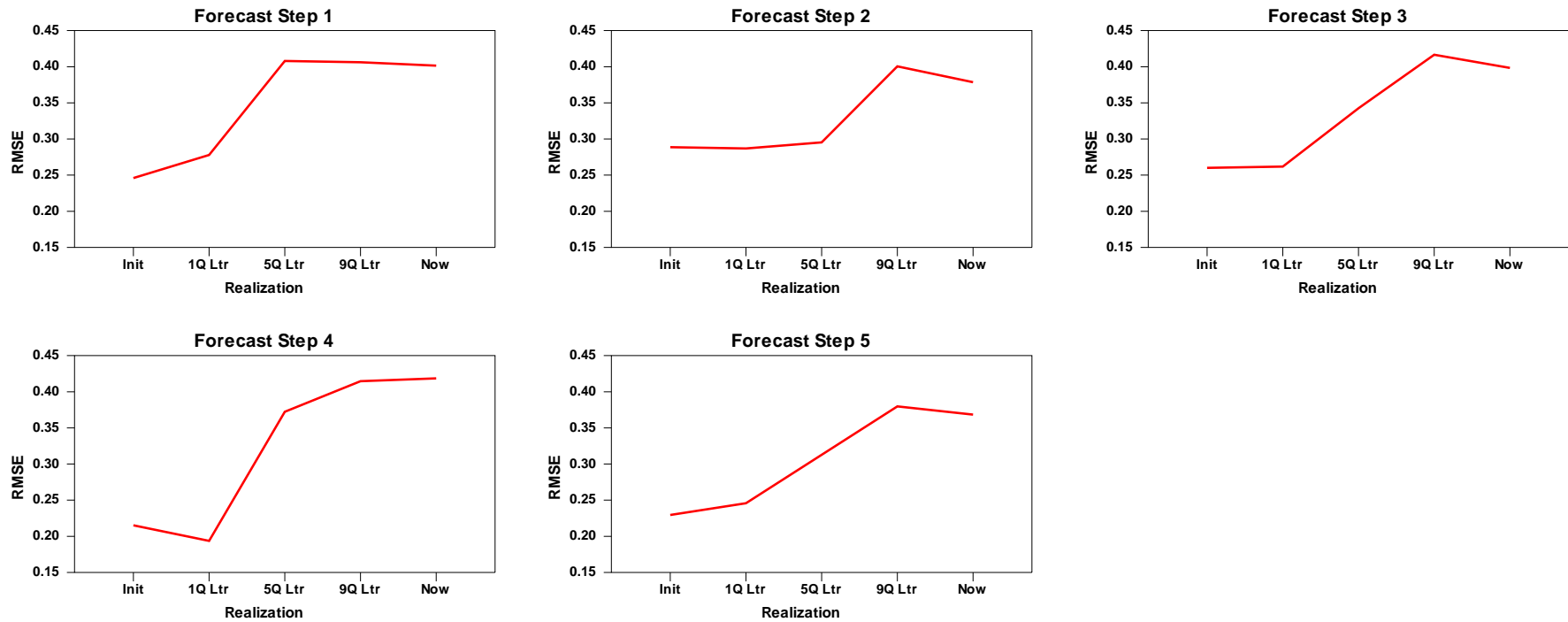
Table 7 notes.

- (1) Each column reports a sequence of realizations from the Philadelphia Fed real-time data set.
 (2) The date listed in each row is the observation date.
 (3) Moving across a particular row shows how the observation is revised in subsequent releases.

Source: Tom Stark, Research Department, FRB Philadelphia.

Root-Mean-Square Errors: 2004:04-2007:01

SPF Projections for Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA], Transformation: Q/Q Growth Rate



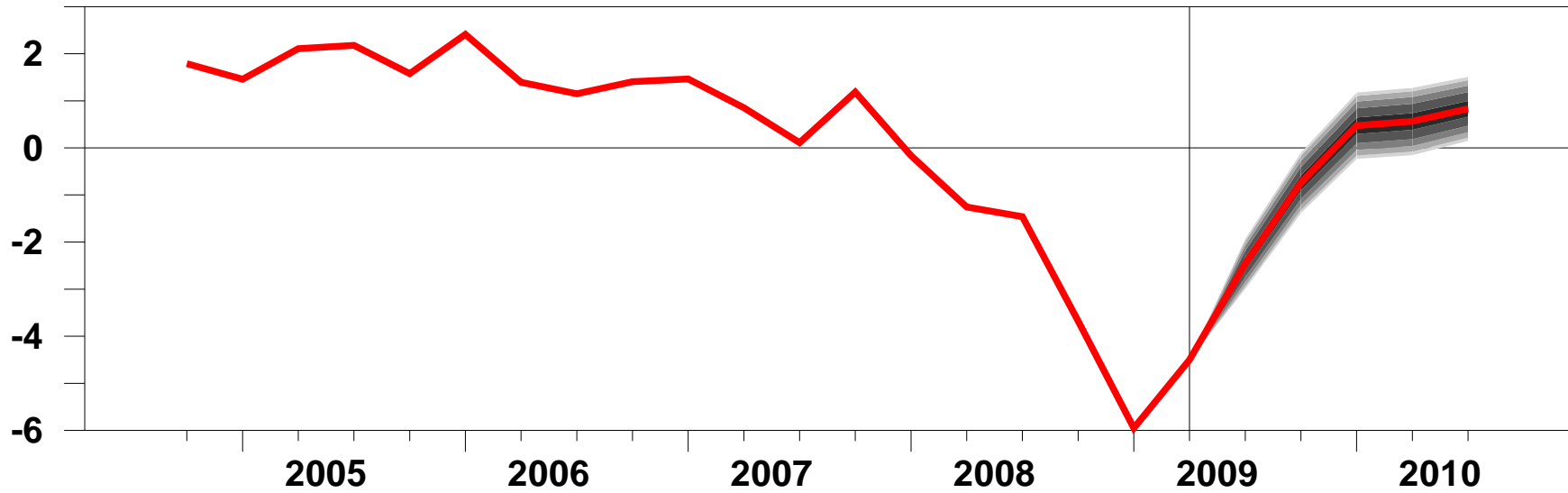
The RMSE is plotted against the realization used to compute it, from the value on initial release to the value as we now know it. Source: Tom Stark, FRB Philadelphia.

Nonfarm Payroll Emp [QA]

History, Forecasts, and Ranges for the SPF of 2009:03

Q/Q Growth Rate

(Ranges Cover 25 to 80 Percent Confidence)



Ranges at each horizon use the $N(0, \text{MSE})$ density. The MSEs are based on the sample 03:04-08:01 and use the realization: Five Qtrs After Initial Release. Source: T.Stark, FRB Phila.