A Plan for Examining Signal Extraction of the Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) Survey

Seasonal Adjustment Practitioners Workshop

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Outline

- Motivation
- M3 survey overview
- Current seasonal adjustment methods (X-11)
- Research plan
- SEATS (Signal extraction in ARIMA time series)
- Multivariate signal extraction methodology

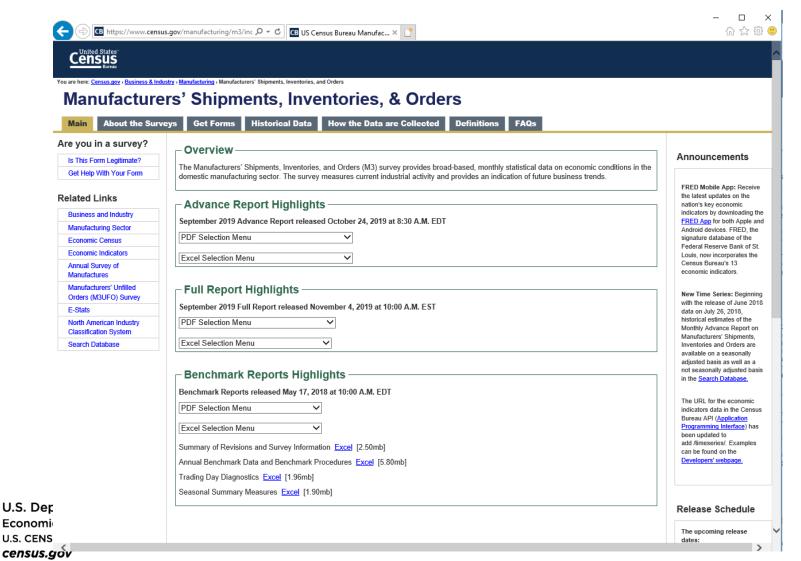
Motivation

- Explore modern signal extraction techniques
 - SEATS (Signal extraction in ARIMA time series)
 - Multivariate signal extraction with latent component models
- Improve adjustments of aggregate series
- Reduce variation and revisions and improve stability of adjustments

M3 survey overview

- The M3 survey is a monthly indicator survey that provides data on economic conditions in the domestic manufacturing sector.
- The survey sample is a non-probability panel and estimates are obtained using a link-relative procedure to produce estimates of change from benchmarked totals.
- Data are collected and tabulated predominantly by 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
- Statistics are provided on manufacturers' value of shipments, new orders, unfilled orders, total inventories, and inventory stages of fabrication.
- Data are released through two press releases per month, an advanced report on durable goods and a full report on nondurable goods and revised durable goods.

https://www.census.gov/manufacturing/m3/index.html



Current Seasonal Adjustment Methods

- Flow (shipments) and stock (inventories and unfilled orders) series
- X-13ARIMA-SEATS software and X-11 adjustment method
- Concurrent adjustment, models reviewed annually
- Trading day regressors (some series)
- Adjustment performed at finest levels of detail
- Additionally, indirect adjustments published after aggregation



Example of Published M3 Aggregate Series

MVP	MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS
36A	Automobile manufacturing
36B	Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing
36C	Heavy duty truck manufacturing
36D	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing
36E	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing

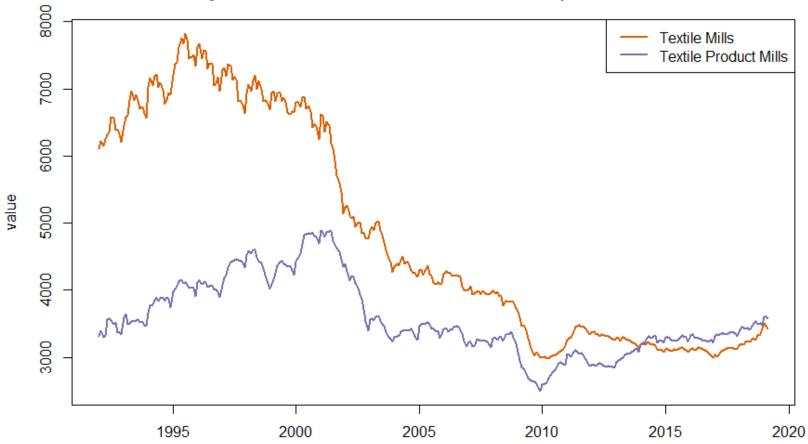
BTP	MOTOR VEHICLE BODIES, TRAILERS AND PARTS
36D	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing
36E	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing



Research Plan

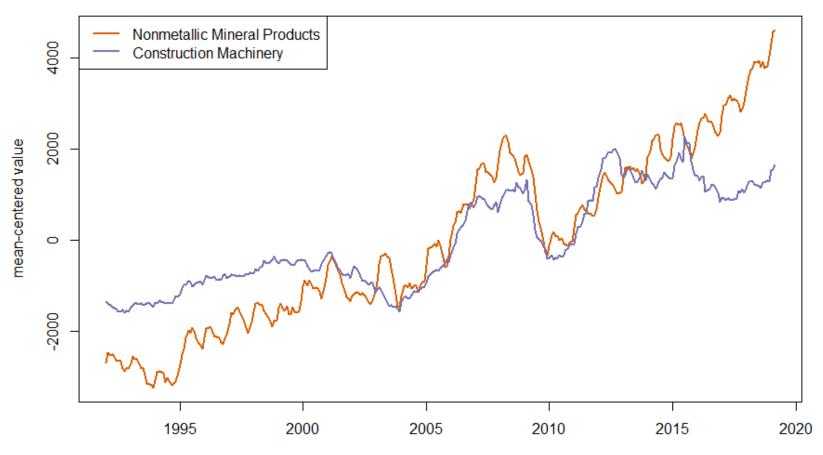
- Explore univariate models using SEATS methodology, a model-based signal extraction paradigm
- View M3 aggregate series jointly by the lower level composition series using multivariate signal extraction methodology
- Compare and contrast seasonally adjusted estimates and components versus current X-11 methodology
 - Revisions
 - Filter weights
 - Other?





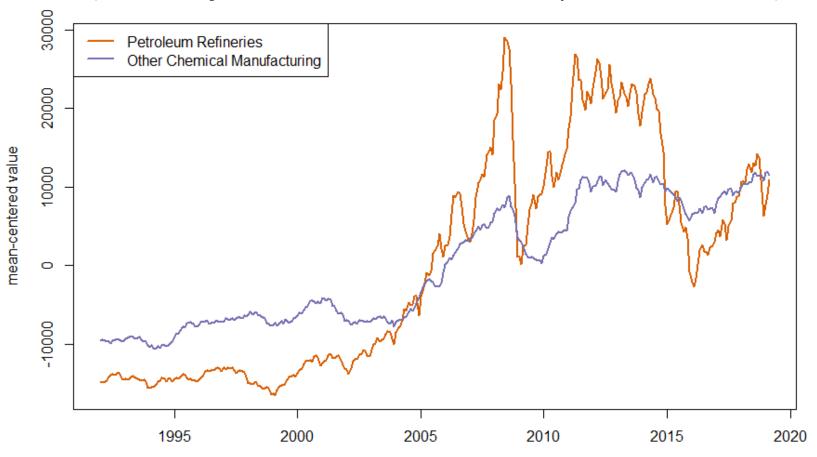
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturers' Shipments Inventories, and Orders, <www.census.gov/manufacturing/m3/index.html>





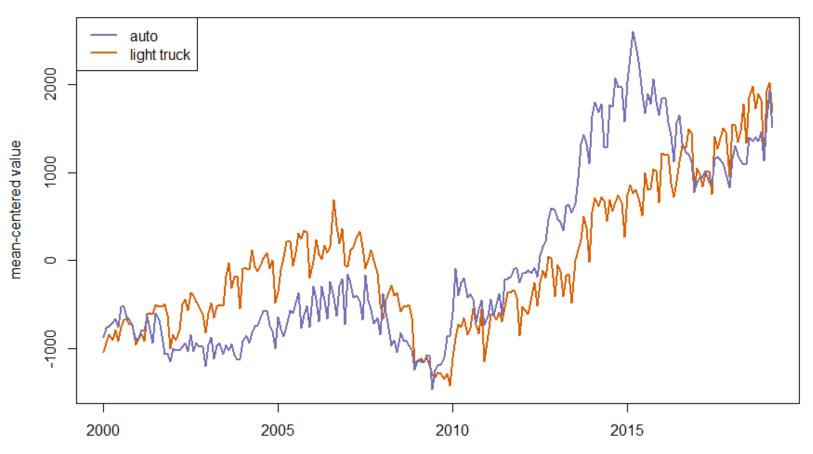
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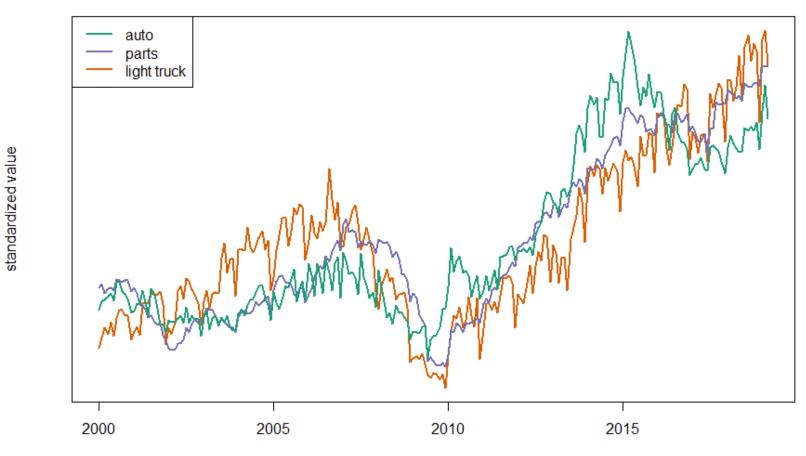




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturers' Shipments Inventories, and Orders, <www.census.gov/manufacturing/m3/index.html>



Standardized Inventories (not adjusted for seasonality or inflation)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturers' Shipments Inventories, and Orders, <www.census.gov/manufacturing/m3/index.html>

Note: "parts" is the M3 series "BTP"

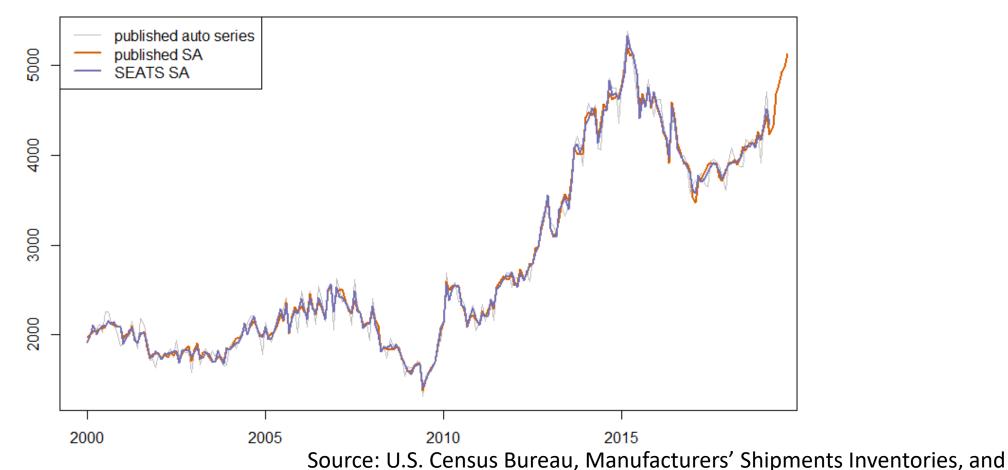


SEATS Adjustment

$$X_t = T_t + S_t + I_t$$

- X-11 and SEATS estimate the unobserved components by passing moving average filters over the observed data.
- X-11 filters
 - Finite set of empirically derived filters
- SEATS filters
 - Specify stochastic models for unobserved components
 - Derive seasonal adjustment filters from these models
 - Infinite number of possible filter choices
 - Requires more statistical machinery
- Prior work has been done at the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau comparing X-11 and SEATS adjustments

Automobile Manufacturing: SEATS compared to Published SA

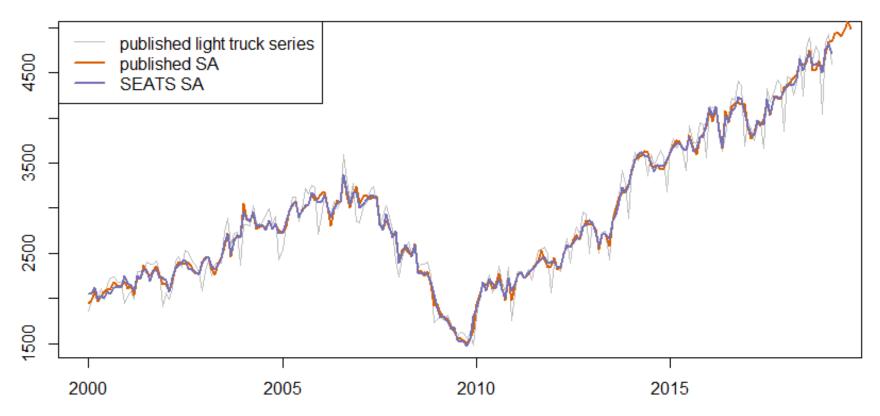




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SEATS ARIMA Model: (0 1 1)(0 1 1)

Light Truck Manufacturing: SEATS compared to Published SA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturers' Shipments Inventories, and Orders, <www.census.gov/manufacturing/m3/index.html>



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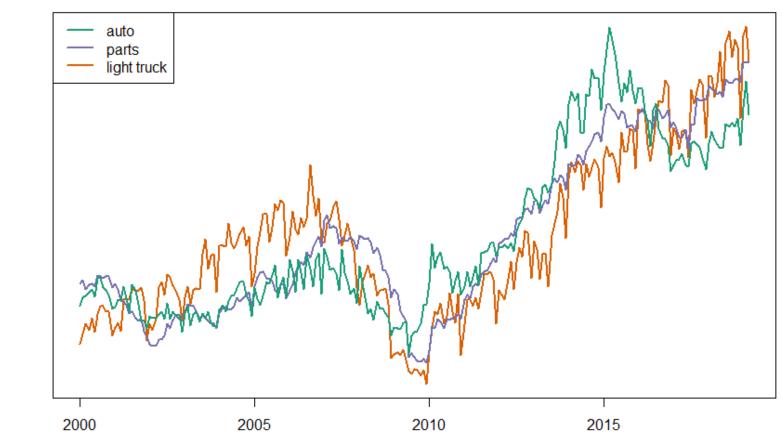
Multivariate Signal Extraction

• The main idea: estimate trend and seasonal components jointly

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{t,1} \\ X_{t,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{t,1} \\ T_{t,2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} S_{t,1} \\ S_{t,2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} I_{t,1} \\ I_{t,2} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Advantages: borrow strength to correctly identify movement
- Disadvantages: numerical & statistical complexity
- Implementation: custom *ecce signum* software developed at Census Bureau

Standardized Inventories (not adjusted for seasonality or inflation)



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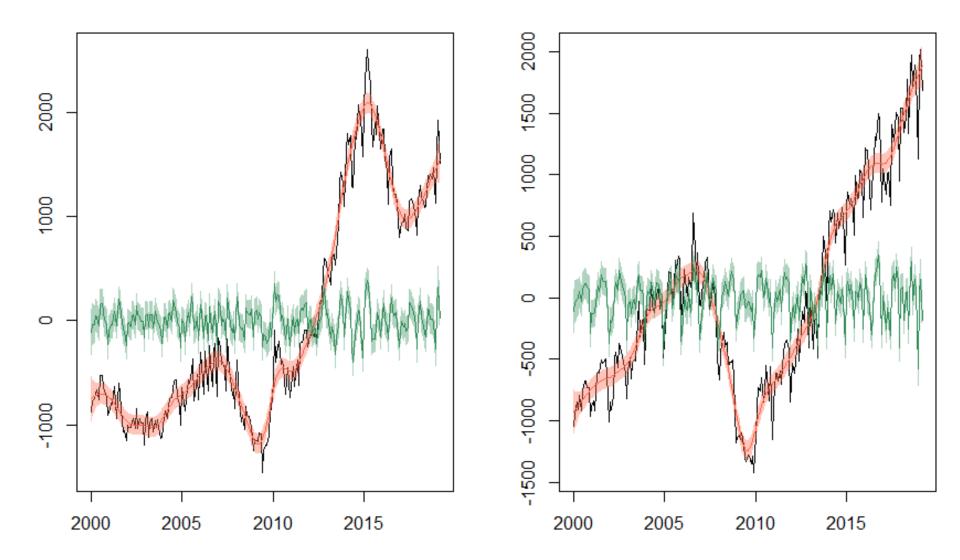
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Ecce Signum (sigex) Software

- R package provides multivariate time series models for structural analysis
- Allows latent signals such as trends or seasonality
- Models are fitted using maximum likelihood estimation
- Allows for non-stationarity, fixed regression effects, missing values
- Model adequacy is assessed through residual diagnostics
- Model-based signal extraction filters can be assessed in time domain and frequency domain



Sigex applied to auto and light truck series





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