CALCULATION OF PREDICTION INTERVALS FOR SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE SERIES

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## 1. INTRODUCTION.

The need for the development of standard errors of seasonally adjusted data as published by statistical bureaus has a long standing. The President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (1962) recommended: "that estimates of the standard errors of seasonally adjusted data be prepared and published as soon as the technical problems have been solved". Seventeen years later, the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics(1979) reemphasized the importance of standard errors for seasonally adjusted series and urged the Census Bureau to undertake research to develop them. In response to this goal, Wolter and Monsour (1981) developed a procedure based on the linear filters of the Method II-X-11-variant (Shiskin, Young and Musgrave, 1967) to calculate the variance of seasonally adjusted data. These authors considered two situations, one, where the components were assumed as deterministic and thus only the sample variability contributes to the variance of the seasonally adjusted value; and, two, where the components are assumed to be stochastic processes and the nonstationary part of the time series is removed by fitting a polynomial in time. This procedure offered a simplified approximation to the variance of the X-11 estimates given the two assumptions on the kind of variability that affected the data and the fact that the linear filters themselves are an approximation of what the method really does to actual series. With the same kind of reasoning, Burridge and Wallis (1984) developed unobserved-components models of the ARIMA type that approximate the seasonal adjustment filters used by the X-11 variant and derived measures of variance using the Kalman filter (Burridge and Wallis, 1985). Similarly, measures of the asymptotic variance could be calculated from the ARIMA model developed by Cleveland and Tiao (1976) as an approximation of the symmetric filters of the X-11 variant. Hillmer (1985) made a major contribution for computing variances of the components estimates from model based procedures such as Hillmer and Tiao (1982) and Burman (1980); and generalized Pierce (1980) results for the revision of current seasonally adjusted data. Hillmer (1985) calculated the total variance as the sum of the conditional asymptotic variance (from the case in which a doubly infinite realization is available) and the variance from the forecasts and backcasts values that are needed to replace the missing observations from the future and the past when dealing with actual series.

The studies concerned with measures of variance of seasonally adjusted data by the X-11-variant approached the problem from the viewpoint of its linear filters. These linear filters, however, are approximations of what the method really does under the assumptions of: (1) additive decomposition, (2) no treatment of extreme values, (3) no trading-day variations and (4) only the filters of the <u>default</u> option are applied to estimate the seasonal and trend-cycle components.

The main purpose of this paper is to present a new procedure that approximates the mean square errors (MSE) of the unobserved-components and their changes as <u>really estimated from actual data</u> by the X-11-ARIMA method (Dagum,1980) which is applied by most statistical bureaus, with or without the ARIMA extrapolations.

Section 2 introduces the models assumed for the unobserved-components, trend-cycle, seasonality and irregular and discusses the relationship between the models and the various filters of the X-11-ARIMA method. Section 3 gives a brief description of the estimation procedure for the unobserved components. Section 4 analyses the results for two seasonally adjusted series, one additively and the other multiplicatively. Section 5 gives the conclusions.

## 2. THE X-11-ARIMA METHOD AND THE MODELS FOR THE UNOBSERVED-COMPONENTS.

The X-11-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method assumes that a series $Y_t$ can be decomposed into trend-cycle $C_t$, seasonality $S_t$ and irregular variations $I_t$, either in an additive manner:

$$Y_t = C_t + S_t + I_t, \tag{2.1}$$

a multiplicative manner:

$$Y_t = C_t S_t I_t \tag{2.2}$$

or, a logarithmic manner:

$$\log Y_t = \log C_t + \log S_t + \log I_t. \tag{2.3}$$

This method is based on moving averages or linear smoothing filters implying that the time series components are stochastic and thus, cannot be closely approximated by simple functions of time over the entire range of the series. The X-11-ARIMA method consists of extending the original series at each end with extrapolated values from seasonal ARIMA models and then seasonally adjusting the extended series with a combination of the X-11 filters and the ARIMA model extrapolation filters.

The models proposed here to estimate the MSE of the X-11-ARIMA seasonally adjusted values (for levels and changes) are variants of those found by Cleveland and Tiao(1976) and Burridge and Wallis (1984) that approximate closely the X-11 seasonal adjustment filters. Similar models have been also used by Kitagawa and Gersch (1984) in their seasonal adjustment method.

The basic unobserved-components model has the form:

$$Y_t = \mu_t + \gamma_t + \epsilon_t \quad , \ t=1,\ldots,T \tag{2.4}$$

where $\mu_t$, $\gamma_t$ and $\epsilon_t$ are the trend-cycle, seasonal and irregular components respectively.

The trend is here assumed to follow a second order stochastically perturbed difference equation:

$$(1-B)^2\mu_t = \eta_t, \ \eta_t \sim N(0,\sigma_\eta^2) \tag{2.5}$$

or equivalently:

$$\mu_t = 2\mu_{t-1} - \mu_{t-2} + \eta_t, \tag{2.6}$$

where $\eta_t$ is an independently identically distributed (i.i.d.) sequence and B denotes the backsift operator ($B\mu_t = \mu_{t-1}$).

The model for the seasonal component is defined by:

$$\gamma_t = -\sum_{j=1}^{s-1} \gamma_{t-j} + \omega_t, \ \omega_t \sim N(0,\sigma_\omega^2) \tag{2.7}$$

where $\omega_t$ is an i.i.d. sequence and s is the number of "seasons" in the year. The seasonal pattern is thus slowly changing but by a process that ensures that the sum of the seasonal components over any s consecutive time periods has an <u>expected</u> value of zero and a variance that remains constant over time.

The disturbances $\eta_t$ and $\omega_t$ are independent of each other and of the irregular component $\epsilon_t \sim$ i.i.d. $N(0,\sigma^2)$.

It is straightforward in the Kalman filter and related state-space smoothing algorithm to add additional components models for a trading-day, both deterministic and stochastic (Dagum and Quenneville (1990 a)), outliers, intervention analysis or explanatory (regression) variables (Harvey(1984)) and autocorrelated sampling error (Pfeffermann and Friedman (1988)). These are not discussed here as we limit ourselves to the trend-cycle, seasonal and irregular components that form the basic structural model.

Models (2.5) and (2.7) have the same autoregressive operators as the models given by Cleveland and Tiao (1976) and Burridge and Wallis (1984) but not the moving average operators. There are several reasons why we limited our models to be purely autoregressive. First, the moving average operators of Burridge and Wallis (1984) models change for each X-11 asymmetric filter and the moving average for the symmetric filter is different from that given by Cleveland and Tiao (1976). Second, Burridge and Wallis(1984) and Cleveland and Tiao (1976) models were constructed for the default option of the X-11 filters but non-standard options are often applied by Statistics Canada and other statistical bureaus for the seasonal adjustment of their series. Third, the asymmetric filters of X-11-ARIMA change not only depending on its position in time but with the ARIMA model used for the extrapolations. Fourth, it is shown by Burridge and Wallis (1984) that a very simple model such as:

$$(1-B)\mu_t = \eta_t, \tag{2.8}$$

$$\gamma_t = -\sum_{j=1}^{s-1} \gamma_{t-j} + \omega_t, \tag{2.9}$$

with appropriately chosen innovation variances accounts for 97.1% of the total variations in the weights of the symmetric seasonal adjustment filter.

## 3. ESTIMATION OF THE UNOBSERVED-COMPONENTS MODEL.

The unobserved-components model is cast in a state space form. The seasonal and trend-cycle values from X-11-ARIMA are used to obtain an initial value of the mean of the state vector and initial estimates of the variances of both the observation noise and the noise processes of the unobserved-components models (UCM). These initial values of the variances are used to obtain maximum likelihood estimates (MLE) by the method of scoring. The only other estimate required by the fixed-interval smoothing algorithm, the initial state covariance matrix, is set to be a large multiple of the identity matrix. The Kalman filter and the fixed interval smoother are applied to the original series to obtain the estimates of the UCM as well as their corresponding MSE.

Details are provided in Dagum and Quenneville (1990 b).

## 4. APPLICATIONS.

The seasonal adjustment of actual data presents problems that require special attention, particularly, the identification and replacement of extreme values; the use of ARIMA extrapolations to reduce revisions of the current seasonally adjusted estimate; and the use of concurrent or year-ahead seasonal factors to obtain a current seasonally adjusted value. These problems have been taken into consideration for the estimation of the UCM following the same procedure of X-11-ARIMA when applicable.

The method discussed here has been tested with a large sample of series from Canada and the United States with very good results. For illustration purposes two cases are shown here. Canada Total, Unemployed Male Aged 25 and Over (CA-UM), for the period January 1975 to December 1985, is used to illustrate the additive decomposition and U.S. Total, Nonagricultural Employed Male Aged 20 and Over (US-EM), for the same time period, is used to illustrate the multiplicative decomposition.

EXAMPLE 1: CANADA TOTAL OF UNEMPLOYED MALE AGED 25 AND OVER (CAN-UM).

The official X-11-ARIMA decomposition for this series is of the additive type with one year of forecasts from an ARIMA $(0,1,2)(0,1,1)_{12}$ model. Table 1 gives the results of the MLE iterative procedure for the signal to noise ratios. The starting value of the vector $(\sigma_\eta^2/\sigma^2,\sigma_\omega^2/\sigma^2)$ is (.6563,.3907) with the matrix of the derivatives of the concentrated log-likelihood given in the second column and the information matrix given in the third and fourth columns. The initial value of log(Lc) (constant terms are not included) is -390.5. Finally, the initial estimate of the noise variance $\sigma^2$ is 16.855. At the 6-th iteration the relative increase in the values of log(Lc) is less than .001 and the procedure is stopped. The final estimates of the vector of the signal to noise ratios $(\sigma_\eta^2/\sigma^2,\sigma_\omega^2/\sigma^2)$ is (2.5605,.1151) and the final estimate of $\sigma^2$ is 10.7422. The values of the derivatives Dlog(Lc) indicate that log(Lc) is relatively flat at the final estimates as compare to its value at the initial estimates.

Given the estimates of the signal to noise ratios, the UCM estimates are calculated and compared with the X-11-ARIMA estimates. Figure 1A.1 shows the original series and the X-11-ARIMA seasonally adjusted series. Figure 1A.2 indicates how close the X-11-ARIMA seasonally adjusted values are to the smoothed seasonally adjusted UCM estimates. Figure 1A.3 gives the 95% predictive interval of the seasonally adjusted X-11-ARIMA series. Figure 1A.4 shows how small are the relative differences (in percentage) between the smoothed seasonally adjusted UCM and the seasonally adjusted X-11-ARIMA values (the relative difference is calculated as: 100 (UCM - X-11-ARIMA)/X-11-ARIMA). The correlation coefficient between the seasonal factors produced by the X-11-ARIMA and the UCM methods is .99848. This clearly indicates that their linear relationship is very strong and in the same direction. To asses whether or not the difference in the seasonal factors of the two methods is significant, we perform a basic statistical analysis on their relative differences. The results of Table 4 indicate that the relative differences are in fact very small. Figure 1A.5 shows the MSE's of the smoothed seasonally adjusted UCM estimates. The graph of the smoothed MSE's versus time has a concave shape with jumps every year. The MSE's are the smallest in the middle of the series which agrees with the results obtained by Wolter and Monsour (1981).

All figures 1B refer to the month-to-month changes instead of levels as discussed above. Figure 1B.2 gives the 95% predictive interval. Values falling above (below) the zero line indicate positive (negative) changes in the seasonally adjusted series. Particularly, the period from September 1981 till December 1982 stands out with the only exceptions of October and November 1981 and January 1982. (May 1981 till December 1982 corresponds to the deep Canadian recession). Figure 1B.3 shows the MSE's of the month-to-month changes of the seasonally adjusted values.

One of the main reasons for seasonally adjusting series is to get a clearer signal of the short-term trend. Consequently, it is important to assess if a change of direction in a current seasonally adjusted value indicates the presence of a true turning point.

The month-to-month changes of the seasonally adjusted data for the whole period 1975-1985 were different from zero and positive in May 1981 and from September 1981 till December 1982 with the exceptions of October, November 1981 and January 1982. Using the series from January 1975 till May 1981 and adding one month at a time, we wanted to identify how long it would take to the method discussed here to detect these changes of direction using current seasonally adjusted figures.

Table 3A provides the 95% predictive interval constructed around the month-to-month changes. It can be seen that the change from April to May 1981 is significantly different from zero and remains so when more data are added to the series. For five out of eight month-to-month changes, the current seasonally adjusted values are good estimators of the corresponding "historical" values obtained when the series ends in December 1985. For the months of June, July and October the historical 95% predictive intervals give a different signal than the current and the first five revisions. Given the amount of irregularity in the UM series, we applied the Month for Cyclical Dominance (MCD) measure of X-11-ARIMA as an indicator of the length of the month-span where the contribution of the cyclical variations surpasses that of the irregulars. For the UM series the MCD is equal to 2 indicating that to assess the short term trend, comparisons must be made between the current seasonally adjusted values and 2 months before.

Table 3B shows the predictive intervals for the 2-months span changes of the UM series. The results clearly indicate that these changes are significantly different from zero and positive since June 1981 with only two exceptions, August-June and November-September 1981. Furthermore, seven out of the eight months analysed give the same trend direction as the "historical" estimates.

Tables 3A and 3B also indicate that there is no need to revise the current seasonally adjusted data during the current year to obtain better estimates of the short term trend. These results conform with those given by Dagum(1982.a and 1982.b) concerning the revisions of the seasonal adjustment filters of X-11-ARIMA.

EXAMPLE 2: AMERICAIN NONAGRICULTURAL TOTAL EMPLOYED MALE AGED 20 AND OVER (US-EM).

The official X-11-ARIMA decomposition for this series is of the multiplicative type with one year of forecasts from an ARIMA(0,1,2)(0,1,1) $_{12}$ model on the log-transformed data. Table 2 and figures 2 are the equivalent of Tables 1 and figures 1 of the CA-UM series. Here, the calculations of the estimates of the signal to noise ratios are done with the data in the log metric. In this case, the correlation coefficient between the seasonal factors is .99799. As in the CA-UM case, the results of Table 4 show that the relative differences are very small.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS.

This study has introduced a method that calculates MSE's of seasonally adjusted values given by the X-11-ARIMA computer package. The method basically consists of fitting simple stochastic models to the X-11-ARIMA estimates to obtain the initial state vector and signal to noise ratios. Maximum likelihood estimates are then obtained using the method of scoring. The models assumed for the unobserved-components belong to the class found by Cleveland and Tiao (1976) and Burridge and Wallis (1984) that approximates well the default option of the Census X-11 filters. These models have also been used by Kitagawa and Gersch (1984) for developing a seasonal adjustment method.

The Kalman filter and smoother are applied to the original series to obtain estimates and corresponding MSE's of the unobserved-components models (UCM).

This method has been tested with a large sample of series from Canada and United State and produced very good results. For illustrative purposes two series are discussed, namely the Canada Total of Unemployed Male, aged 25 and Over (1975to 1985) additively seasonally adjusted and the U.S. Employed Male, aged 20 and Over (1975-1985) multiplicatively seasonally adjusted.

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TABLE 1
Canada Total Unemployed Male - Aged 25 and Over.
Results of the MLE iterative procedure

| iter. | $\underline{x}$ | Dlog(Lc) | Info1 | Info2 | log(Lc) | $\hat{\sigma}^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0.6563 | 23.0126 | 45.6511 | -8.3246 | -390.5 | 16.8555 |
| | 0.3907 | -16.4130 | -8.3246 | 73.4508 | | |
| 2 | 1.1294 | 7.9834 | 15.7843 | -3.6832 | -381.4 | 14.2136 |
| | 0.2209 | -12.6483 | -3.6832 | 149.3000 | | |
| 3 | 1.6183 | 3.2588 | 7.9475 | -0.9249 | -378.1 | 12.7694 |
| | 0.1483 | -7.1623 | -0.9249 | 239.9000 | | |
| 4 | 2.0250 | 1.5975 | 5.2440 | 0.3890 | -377.0 | 11.8726 |
| | 0.1200 | -2.0816 | 0.3890 | 306.2000 | | |
| 5 | 2.3302 | 0.9382 | 4.0627 | 0.9565 | -376.6 | 11.2365 |
| | 0.1128 | 0.9849 | 0.9565 | 325.7000 | | |
| 6 | 2.5605 | 0.6379 | 3.4278 | 1.1995 | -376.4 | 10.7422 |
| | 0.1151 | 2.3210 | 1.1995 | 313.4000 | | |

TABLE 2
Americain Total Employed Male - Aged 20 and Over.
Results of the MLE iterative procedure

| iter. | $\underline{x}$ | Dlog(Lc) | Info1 | Info2 | log(Lc) | $\hat{\sigma}^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0.6713 | 19.0286 | 41.1345 | -2.8237 | 730.7 | 8.4E-7 |
| | 0.3145 | -19.6394 | -2.8237 | 84.8538 | | |
| 2 | 1.1191 | 5.6092 | 15.1192 | 2.9928 | 739.3 | 7.8E-7 |
| | 0.0979 | -7.0544 | 2.9928 | 356.5000 | | |
| 3 | 1.4926 | 2.6819 | 8.9297 | 4.1770 | 740.8 | 7.1E-7 |
| | 0.0750 | 7.0391 | 4.1770 | 506.5000 | | |
| 4 | 1.7876 | 1.8205 | 6.4329 | 4.2188 | 742.5 | 6.4E-7 |
| | 0.0865 | 6.5982 | 4.2188 | 417.2000 | | |
| 5 | 2.0621 | 1.3397 | 4.9646 | 4.0366 | 742.0 | 5.9E-7 |
| | 0.0995 | 5.5047 | 4.0366 | 342.8000 | | |
| 6 | 2.3214 | 1.0348 | 4.0058 | 3.7925 | 742.4 | 5.5E-7 |
| | 0.1125 | 4.6146 | 3.7925 | 287.7000 | | |

TABLE 3A

Canada Total Unemployed Male - Aged 25 and Over.
95% Confidence Intervals for $(Y_t-s_t)-(Y_{t-1}-s_{t-1})$

| date | May 81 | Jun. 81 | Jul. 81 | Aug. 81 | Sep. 81 | Oct. 81 | Nov. 81 | Dec. 81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 81 | ( 9.28,19.66) | | | | | | | |
| Jun.81 | (10.84,21.14) | ( 1.06,11.40) | | | | | | |
| Jul.81 | (13.35,23.00) | ( 1.19,10.91) | (-0.63, 9.15) | | | | | |
| Aug.81 | (12.00,22.29) | ( 0.18,10.41) | (-0.24,10.04) | (-14.65,-4.31) | | | | |
| Sep.81 | (10.39,21.54) | ( 2.79,13.95) | (-0.99,10.18) | (-17.45,-6.22) | (25.78,37.07) | | | |
| Oct.81 | (10.58,22.18) | ( 2.89,14.48) | (-1.16,10.43) | (-18.62,-7.01) | (23.80,35.46) | ( 0.48,12.22) | | |
| Nov.81 | (10.02,22.48) | ( 3.56,16.02) | (-3.16, 9.30) | (-18.61,-6.15) | (22.50,34.98) | ( 3.00,15.52) | (-18.43,-5.83) | |
| Dec.81 | ( 9.50,22.14) | ( 4.12,16.75) | (-2.54,10.09) | (-18.58,-5.95) | (24.04,36.67) | ( 1.24,13.89) | (-17.74,-5.05) | (40.19,52.95) |
| May 82 | ( 9.21,20.38) | ( 6.16,17.50) | (-1.23,10.14) | (-16.35,-4.98) | (25.85,37.22) | ( 3.82,15.19) | (-15.38,-4.02) | (42.72,54.06) |
| Dec 85 | (11.00,22.85) | (-2.87, 8.97) | ( 1.83,13.67) | (-16.25,-4.40) | (30.01,41.87) | (-3.77, 8.11) | (-20.26,-8.36) | (42.20,54.08) |

TABLE 3B

Canada Total Unemployed Male - Aged 25 and Over.
95% Confidence Intervals for $(Y_t-s_t)-(Y_{t-2}-s_{t-2})$

| date | Mar. to May 81 | Apr. to Jun. 81 | May. to Jul. 81 | Jun. to Aug. 81 | Jul. to Sep. 81 | Aug. to Oct. 81 | Sep. to Nov. 81 | Oct. to Dec. 81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 81 | (-2.01, 9.38) | | | | | | | |
| Jun.81 | (-0.76,10.56) | (16.51,27.93) | | | | | | |
| Jul.81 | ( 1.42,12.57) | (18.65,29.80) | ( 4.68,15.94) | | | | | |
| Aug.81 | ( 0.23,11.59) | (16.82,28.15) | ( 4.52,15.86) | (-10.32, 1.15) | | | | |
| Sep.81 | (-0.42,11.39) | (18.44,30.23) | ( 7.08,18.85) | (-13.14,-1.34) | (13.62,25.55) | | | |
| Oct.81 | ( 0.47,12.76) | (18.94,31.20) | ( 7.21.19.44) | (-14.29,-2.07) | (10.68,22.94) | (29.79,42.17) | | |
| Nov.81 | (-0.33,12.38) | (19.70,32.37) | ( 6.53,19.18) | (-15.63,-2.99) | (10.03,22.68) | (31.66,44.34) | (- 9.25, 3.52) | |
| Dec.81 | ( 1.20,14.05) | (19.84,32.66) | ( 7.81,20.61) | (-14.88,-2.09) | (11.70,24.49) | (31.52,44.33) | (-10.25, 2.59) | (28.71,41.64) |
| May 82 | (-6.47, 5.85) | (20.45,32.77) | (10.04,22.49) | (-12.51, 0.09) | (14.57,27.17) | (34.74,47.34) | (- 6.49, 6.11) | (32.40,44.98) |
| Dec 85 | ( 3.12,17.55) | (12.78,27.17) | ( 3.62,17.98) | (- 9.76, 4.60) | (18.43,32.79) | (30.91,45.30) | (-19.35,-4.92) | (26.59,41.08) |

TABLE 4

Summary Statistics on the Relative Differences.

| Statistics | CA-UM(1) | US-EM(2) |
|---|---|---|
| N | 132 | 132 |
| Mean | -.00017 | -.0000143 |
| Std. Dev.(2) | .00802 | .00053 |
| T-ratio | -.24446 | -.31068 |
| Prob>\|T\| | .80726 | .75625 |
| D:Normal(3) | .07380 | .04567 |
| Prob>D | .078 | >.15 |
| Min | -.01757 | -.00122 |
| Max | .01921 | .00127 |
| SSQ(4) | .00843 | .0000367 |

(1): Canada Total of Unemployed Male Aged 25 and Over
(2): Americain Nonagricultural Total Employed Male Aged 20 and Over
(3): Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality assumption.
(4): Sum of Square of the Relative Differences.

**FIGURES 1**
**CANADA TOTAL OF UNEMPLOYED MALE - AGED 25 AND OVER**

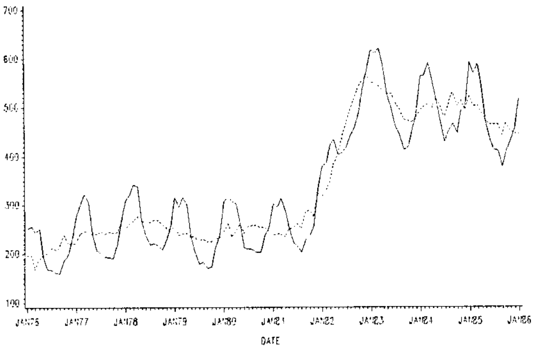

FIGURE 1A.1
___: ORIGINAL SERIES
...: X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

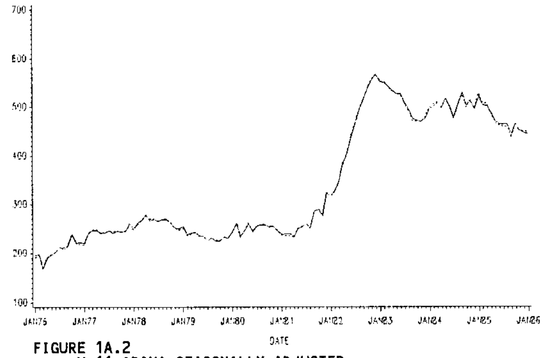

FIGURE 1A.2
___: X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: SMOOTHED UCM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

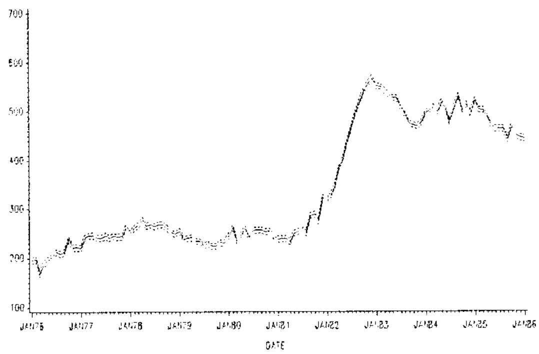

FIGURE 1A.3
___: X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: 95% PREDICTIVE INTERVAL

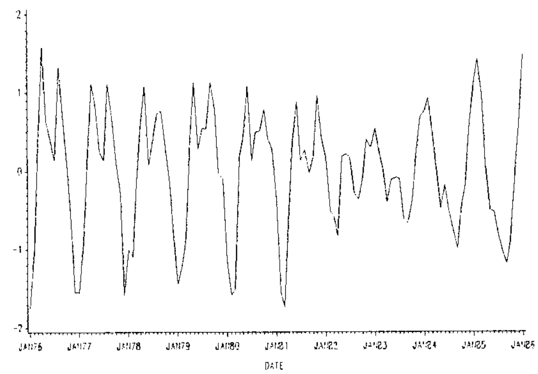

FIGURE 1A.4
___: RELATIVE DIFFERENCE (IN PERCENTAGE)
BETWEEN X-11-ARIMA AND SMOOTHED UCM

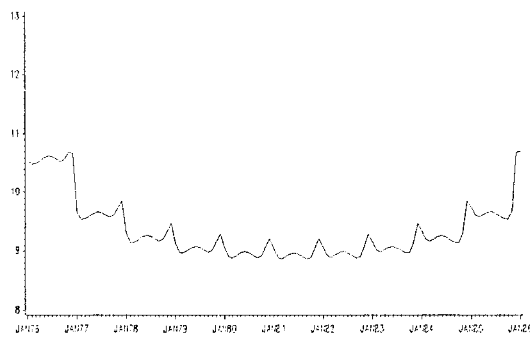

FIGURE 1A.5
___: MSE OF THE SMOOTHED UCM

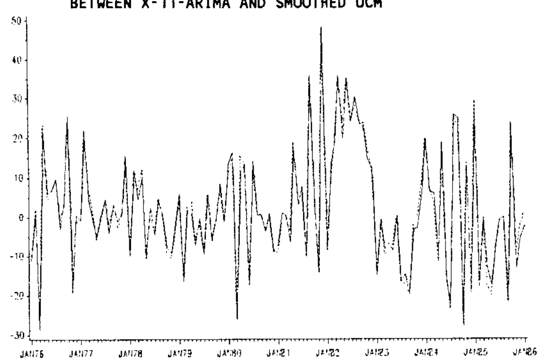

FIGURE 1B.1
___: CHANGE IN X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: CHANGE IN SMOOTHED UCM

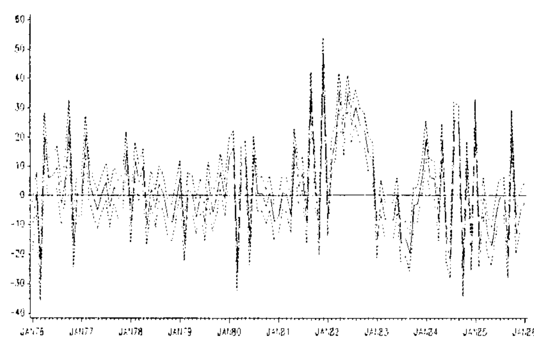

FIGURE 1B.2
___: CHANGE IN X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: 95% PREDICTIVE INTERVAL

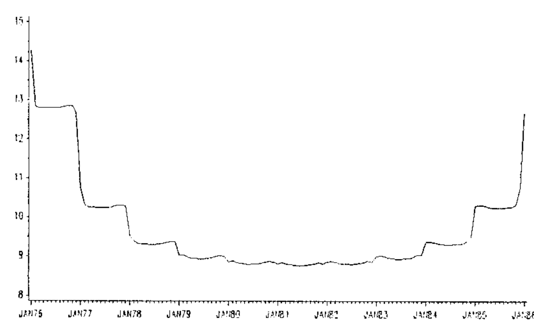

FIGURE 1B.3
___: MSE OF THE CHANGE IN SMOOTHED
UCM ESTIMATES VERSUS TIME

**FIGURES 2**
**AMERICAN TOTAL OF EMPLOYED MALE - AGED 20 AND OVER**

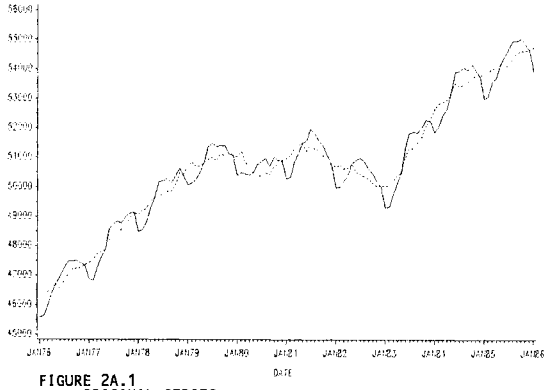

FIGURE 2A.1
___: ORIGINAL SERIES
...: X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

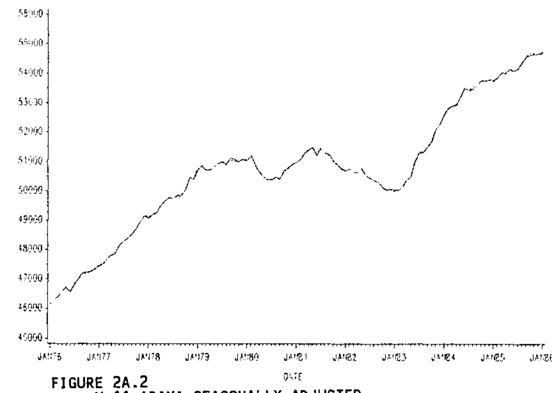

FIGURE 2A.2
___: X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: SMOOTHED UCM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

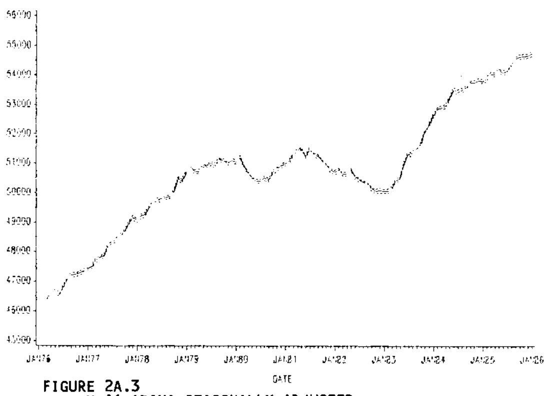

FIGURE 2A.3
___: X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: 95% PREDICTIVE INTERVAL

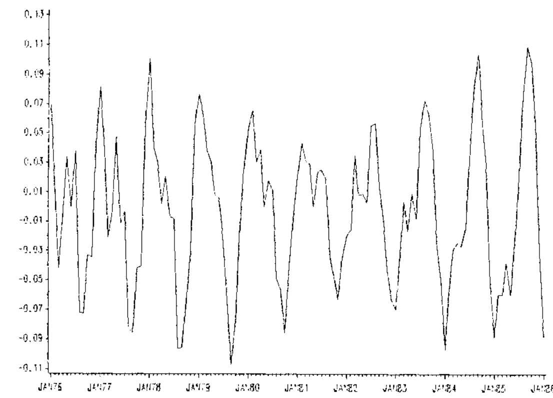

FIGURE 2A.4
___: RELATIVE DIFFERENCE (IN PERCENTAGE) BETWEEN X-11-ARIMA AND SMOOTHED UCM

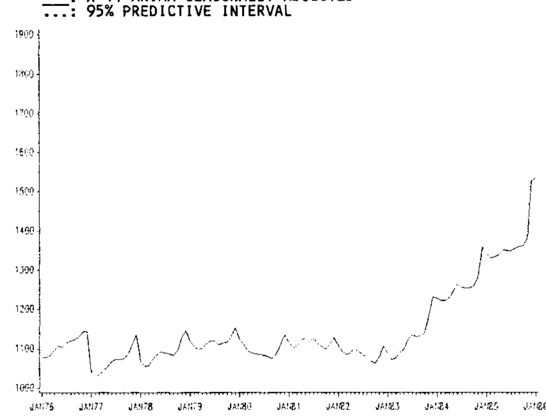

FIGURE 2A.5
___: MSE OF THE SMOOTHED UCM

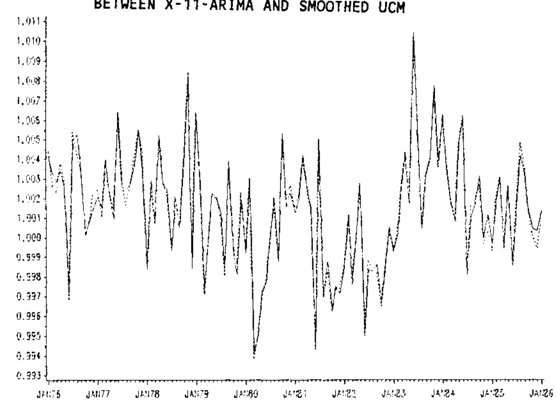

FIGURE 2B.1
___: RATIO IN X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: RATIO IN SMOOTHED UCM

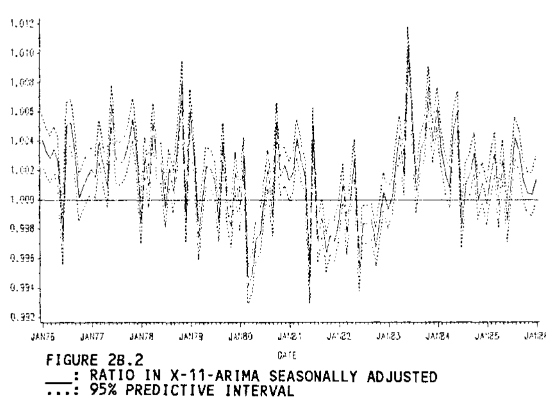

FIGURE 2B.2
___: RATIO IN X-11-ARIMA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
...: 95% PREDICTIVE INTERVAL

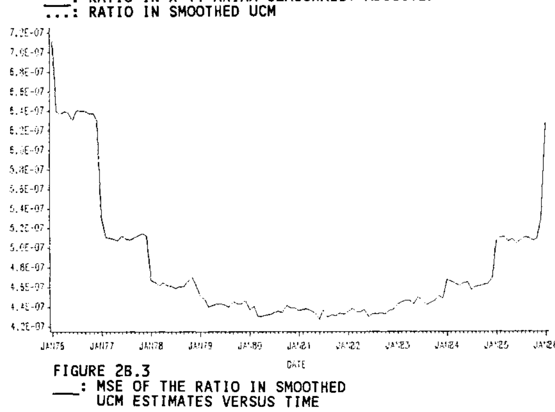

FIGURE 2B.3
___: MSE OF THE RATIO IN SMOOTHED UCM ESTIMATES VERSUS TIME