

An expert-based stochastic population forecast

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What I'll cover

- What is this?
- Why I did this.
- How it works.
- What the data look like.
- How to run it.
- Problems and other strategies.
- Hopes.
- Questions. (And ask questions along the way.)

What is this?

- A framework for an expert-based stochastic population projection.
- Quantifies uncertainty based on a model (rather than empirical uncertainty).
- Uses autoregressive models with random coefficients.
- Experts can plug in coefficients for uncertainty through time series models.
- Has not been used for official projections.

Why I did this

- Did stochastic population projections for Alaska a few years back, and felt a little hemmed in by the historical data.
- Given our very short collection of historical data, and having seen lots of these stochastic projections, I felt that expert knowledge could be used for making the time series models.
- I wanted to make a system to use expert knowledge for real and reasonable stochastic projections.
- Fun to think about what we don't know, and different possibilities.

How it works

- Cohort component model with first order autoregressive (AR1) models for fertility, migration and mortality.
- Instead of estimating coefficients based on historical data, I just choose parameters and ranges based on simple reasoning and other stochastic population projections.
- Could also fit time series models from data.

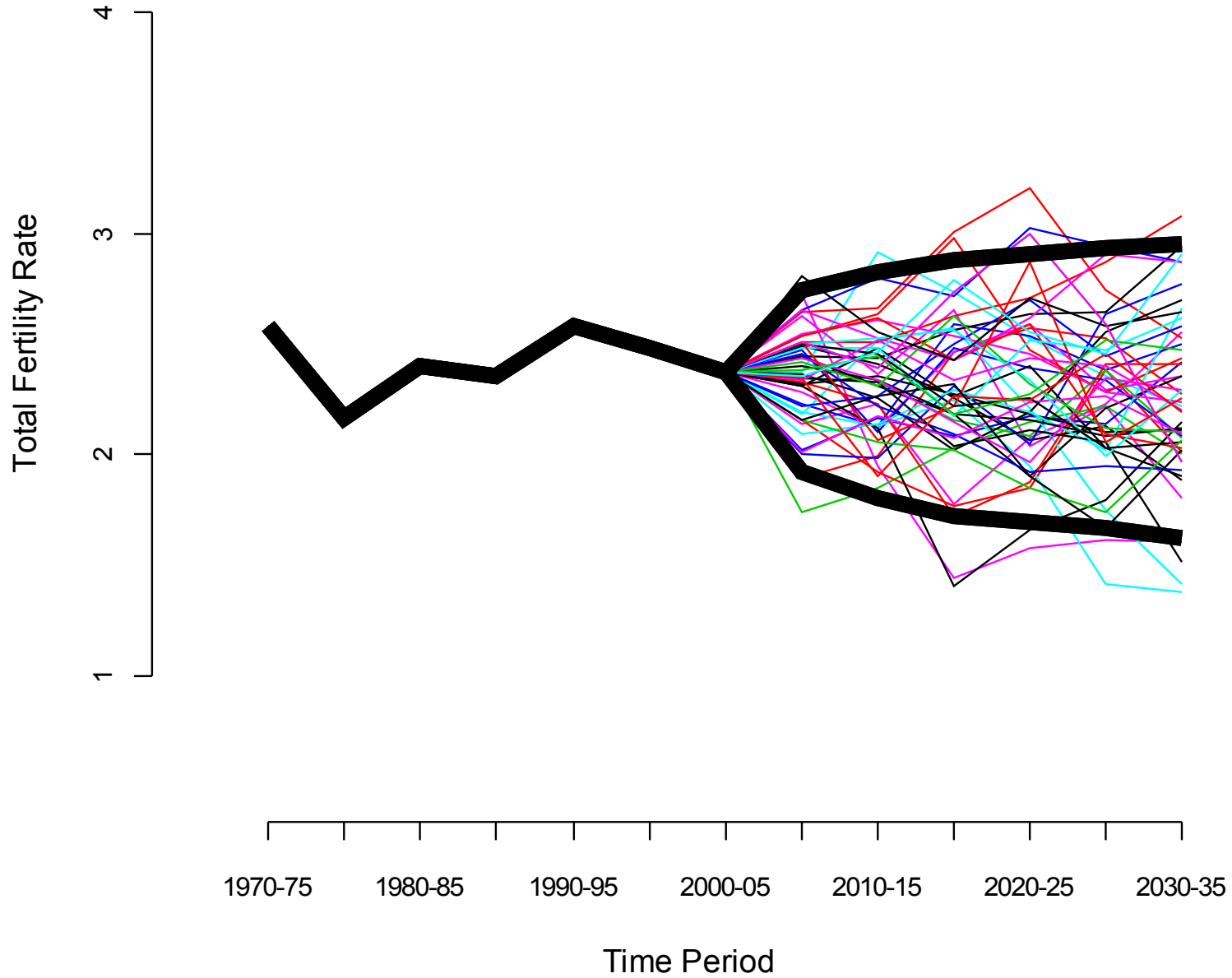
First order autoregressive (AR1) model

$$X_t = \varphi X_{t-1} + c + \varepsilon$$

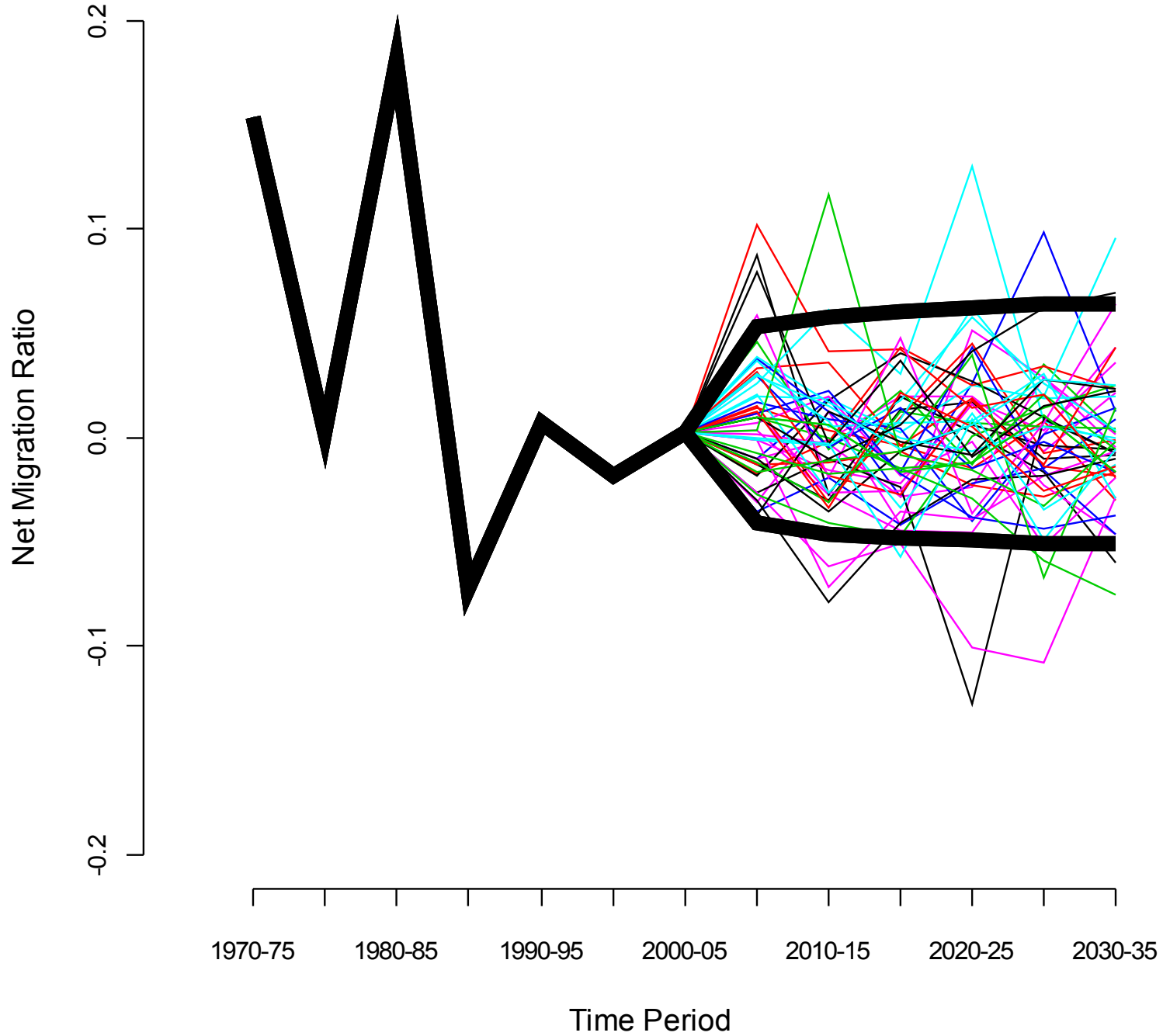
- Autocorrelation
- Long term trend and mean
- Noise (error)

What the data look like...

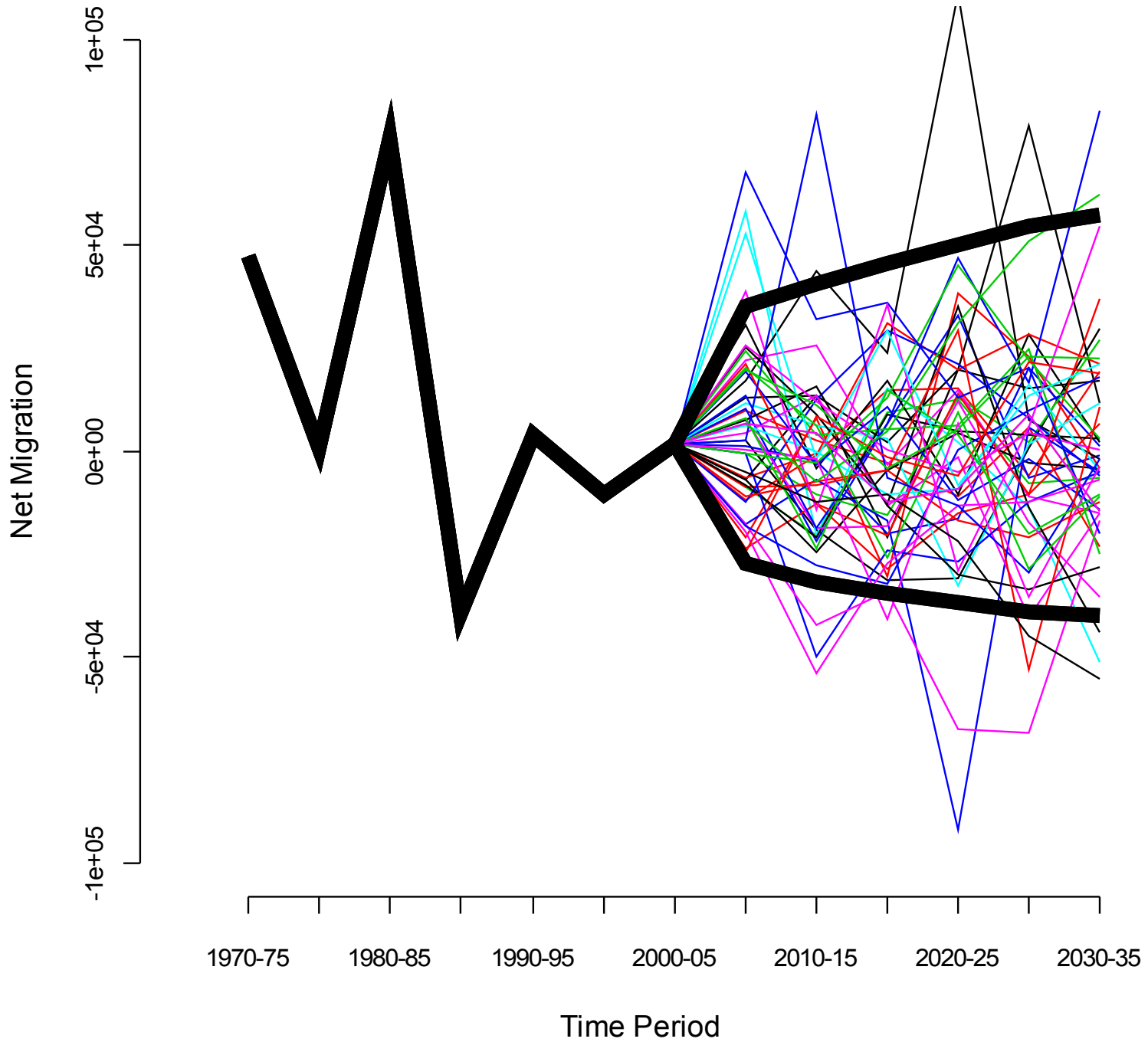
**TOTAL FERTILITY RATE: HISTORICAL AND 50 FORECASTS
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



**NET MIGRATION RATIO: HISTORICAL AND 50 FORECASTS
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**

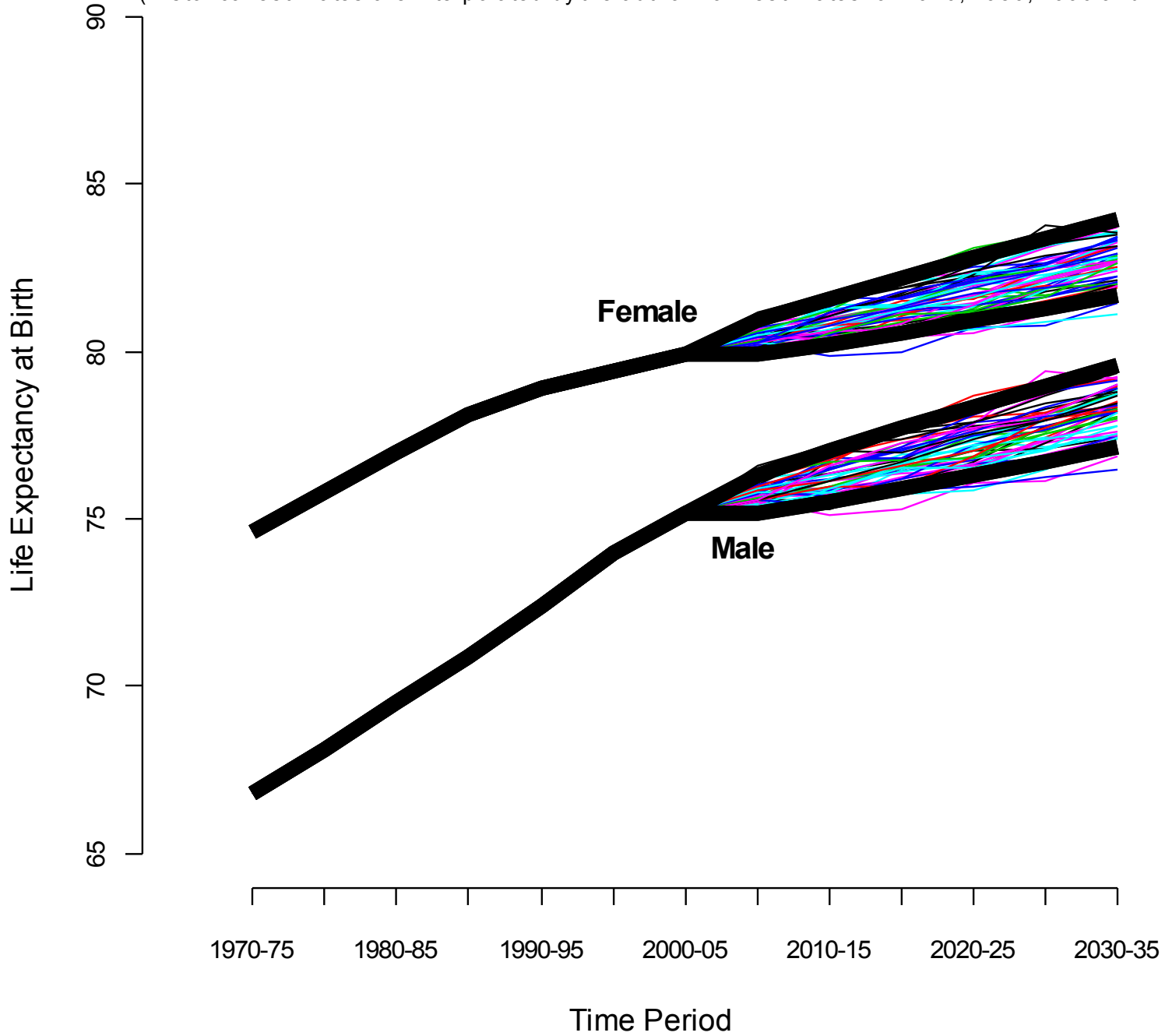


**NET MIGRATION: HISTORICAL AND 50 FORECASTS
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**

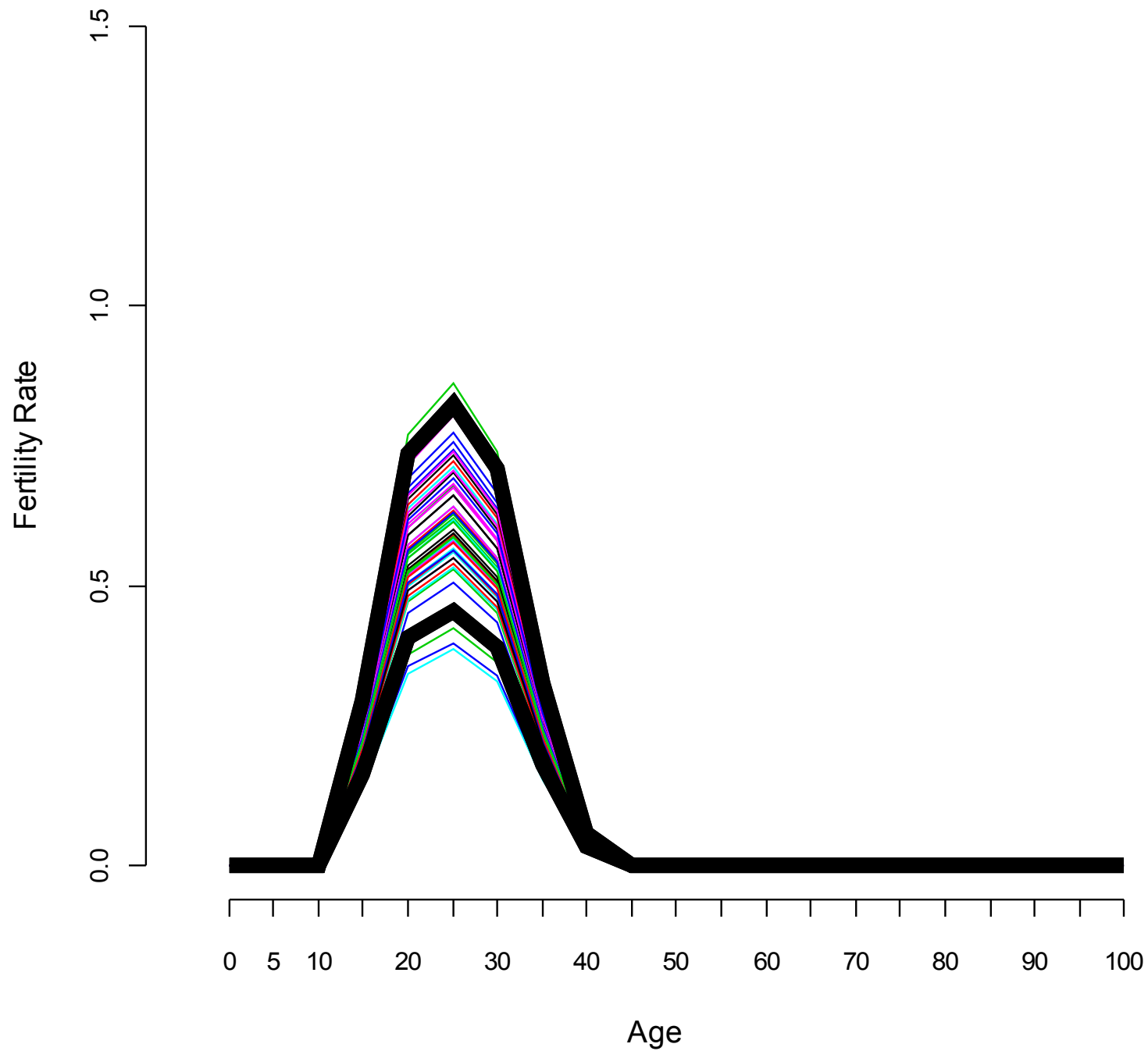


LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: HISTORICAL AND 50 FORECASTS WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)

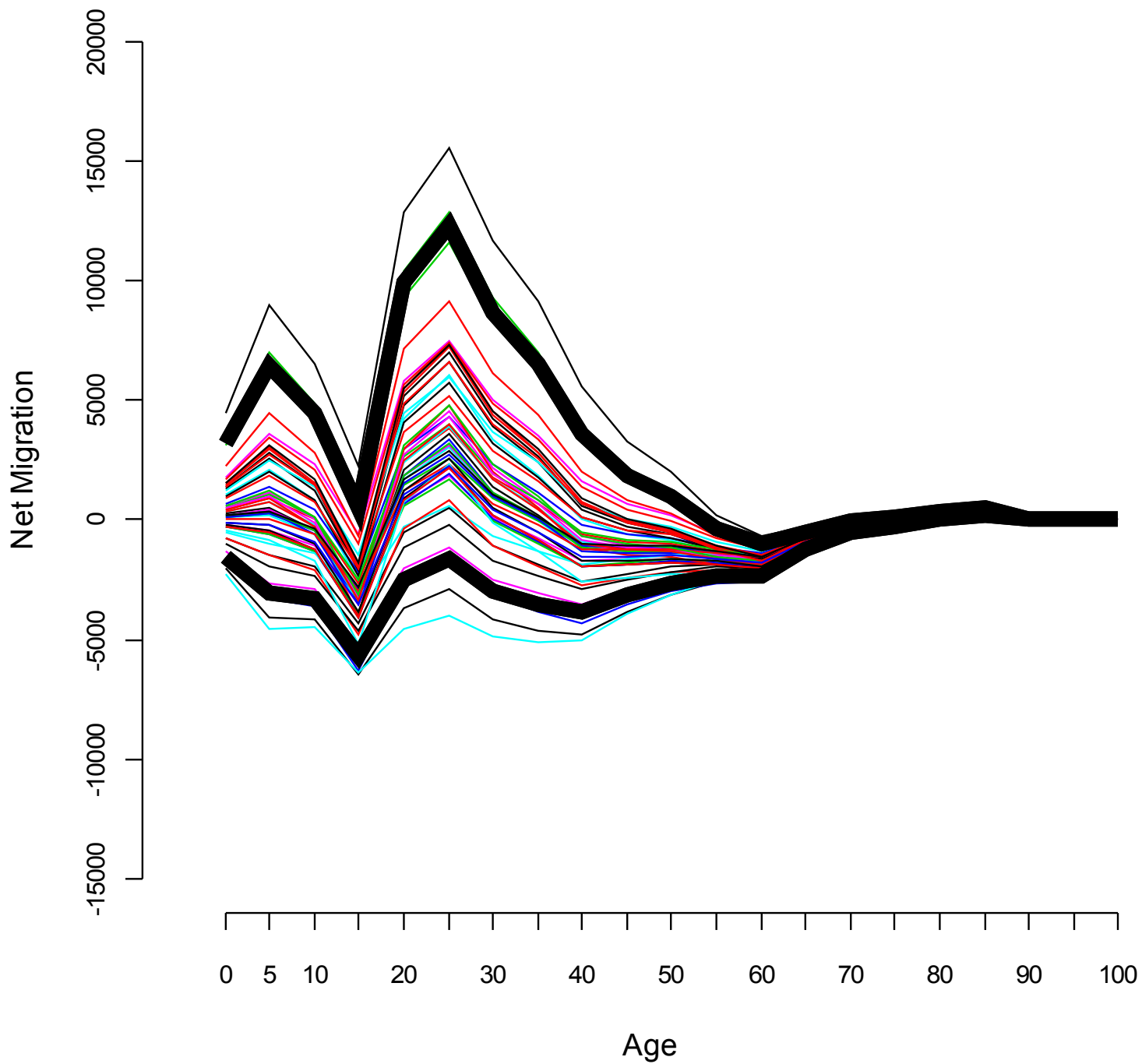
(Historical estimates are interpolated by the author from estimates for 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.)



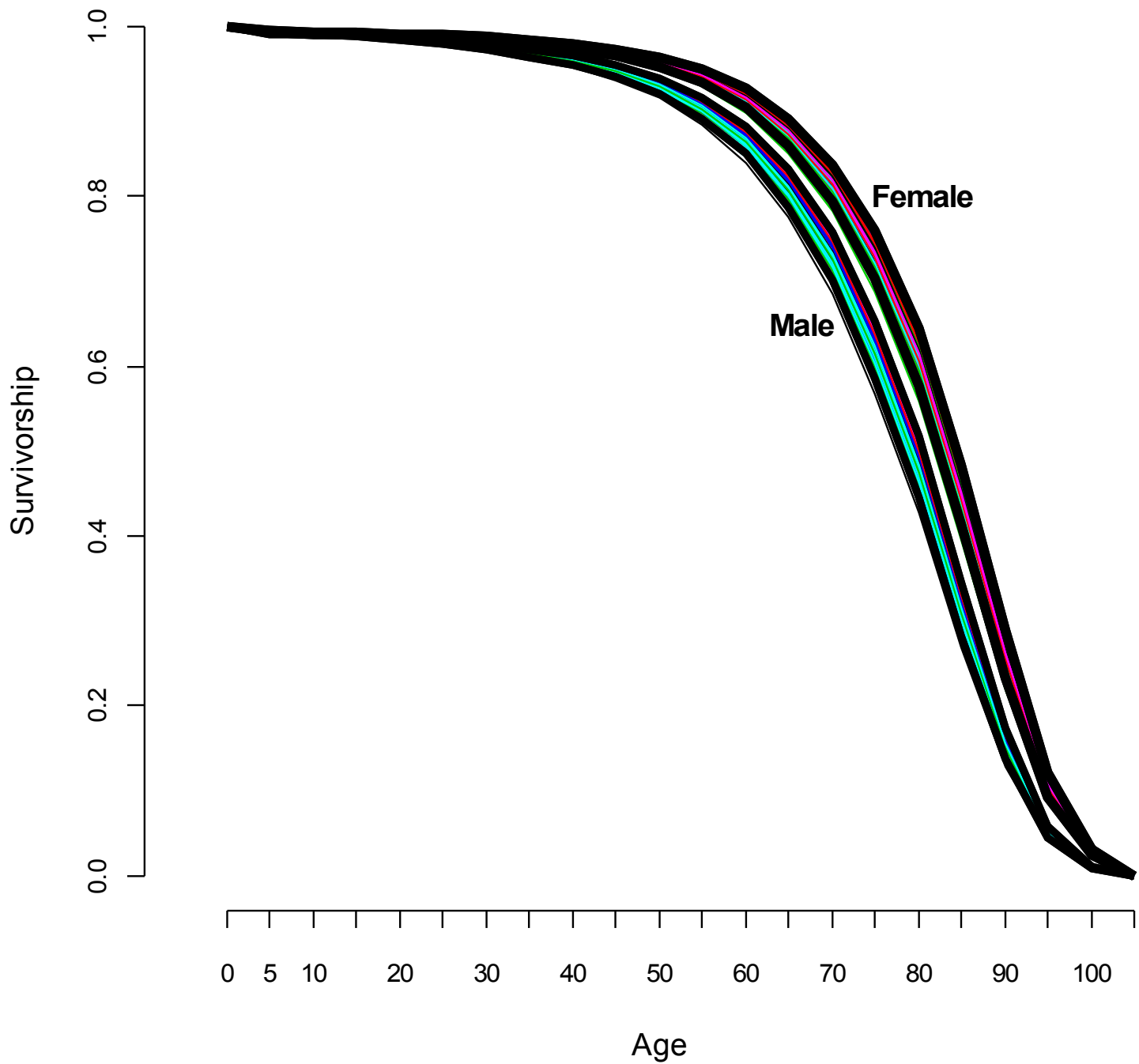
**50 AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE FORECASTS FOR 2030-2035
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



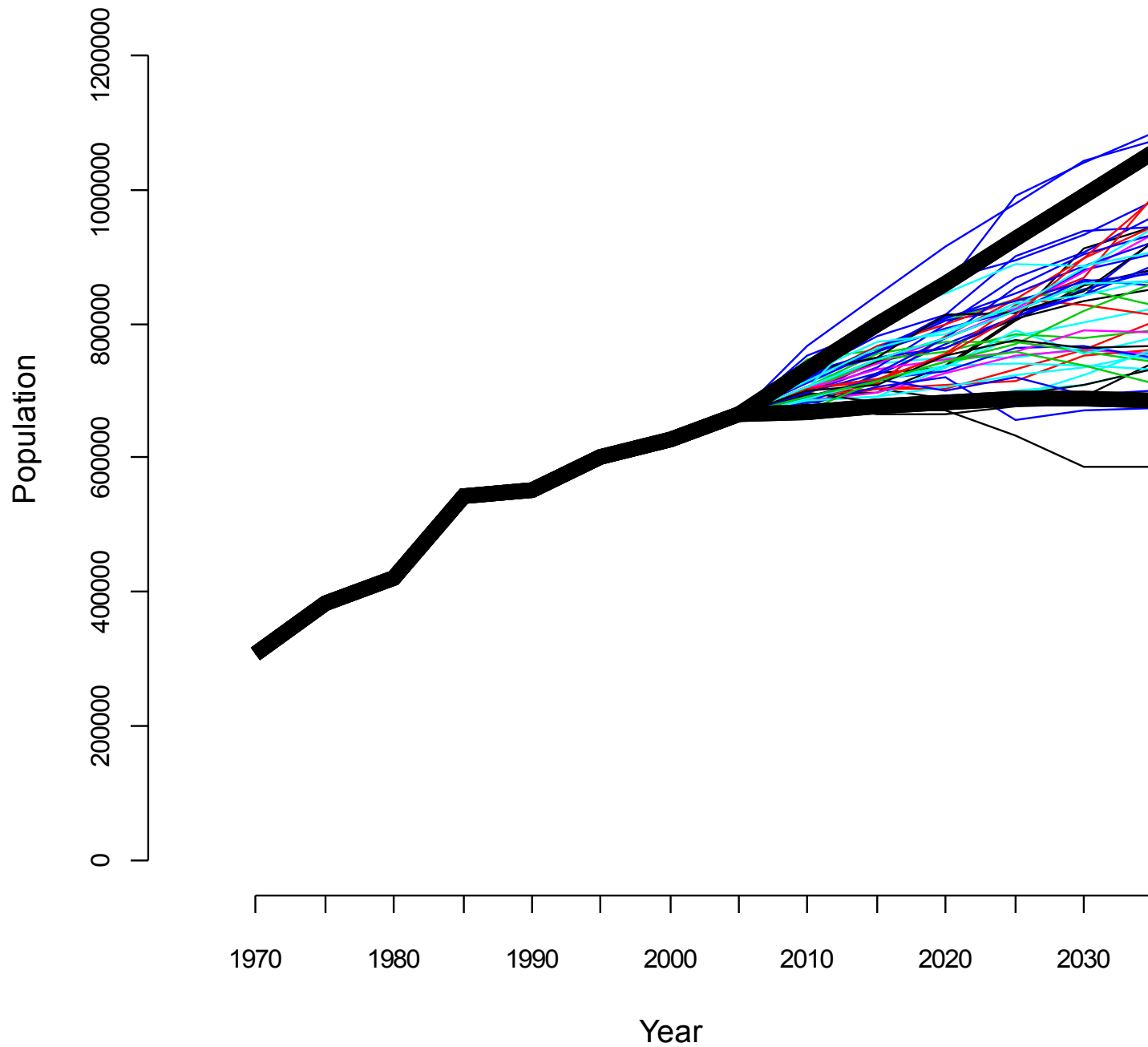
**50 NET MIGRATION BY AGE FORECASTS FOR 2030-2035
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



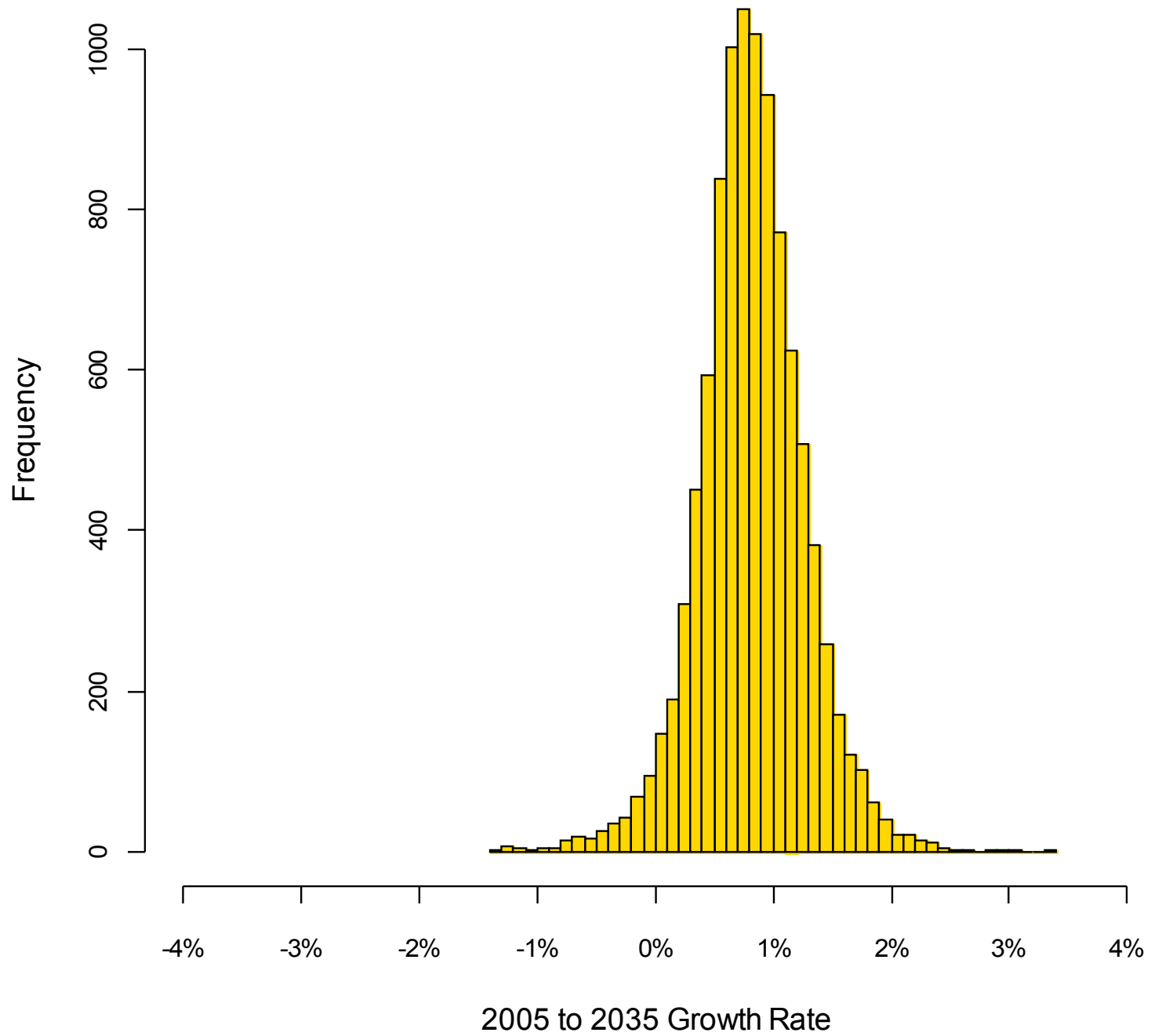
**50 PERIOD LIFE TABLE SURVIVORSHIP FORECASTS FOR 2030-2035
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



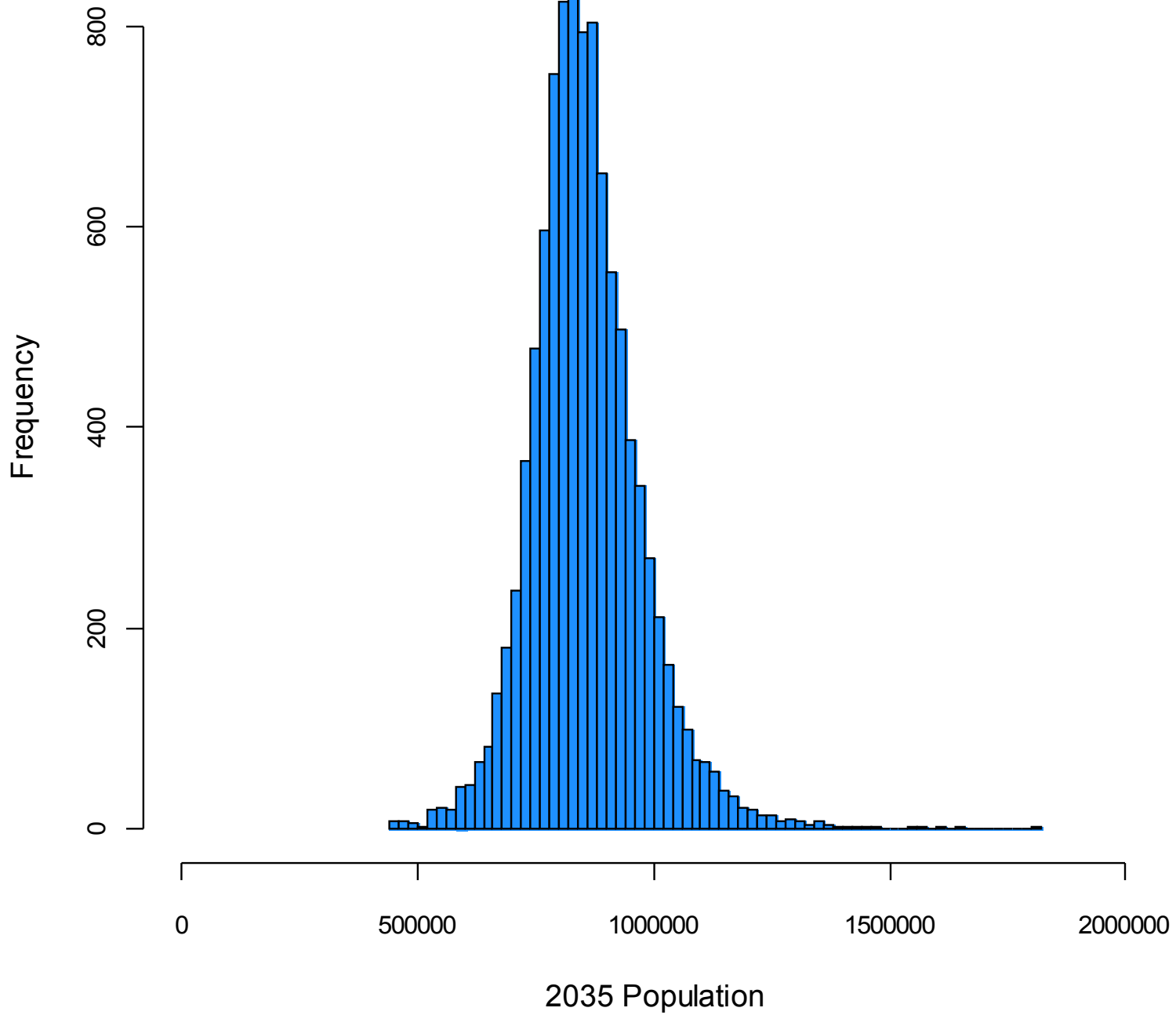
**TOTAL POPULATION: HISTORICAL AND 50 FORECASTS
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



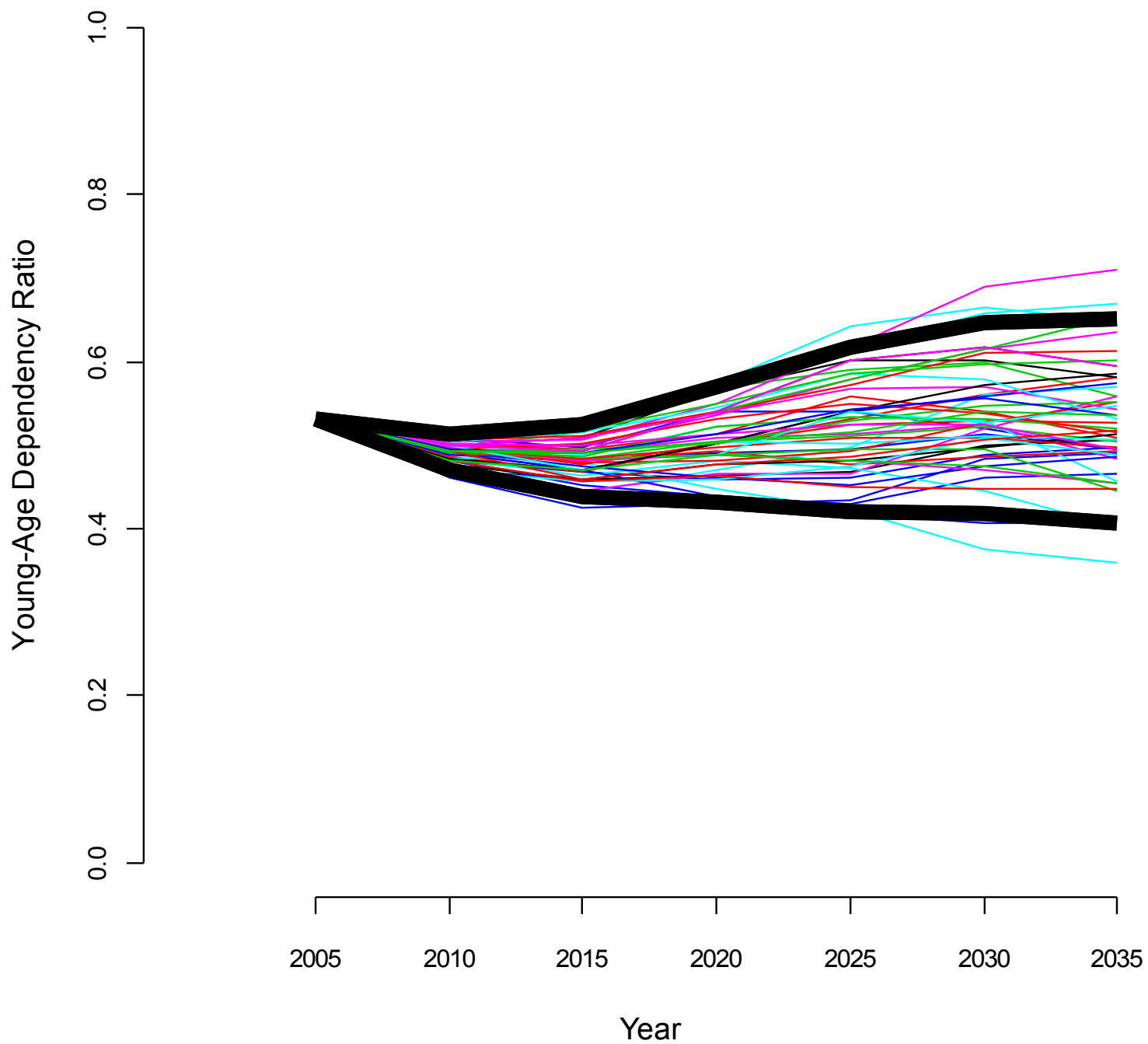
TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE: HISTOGRAM OF THE FORECASTS FOR 2005 THROUGH 2035



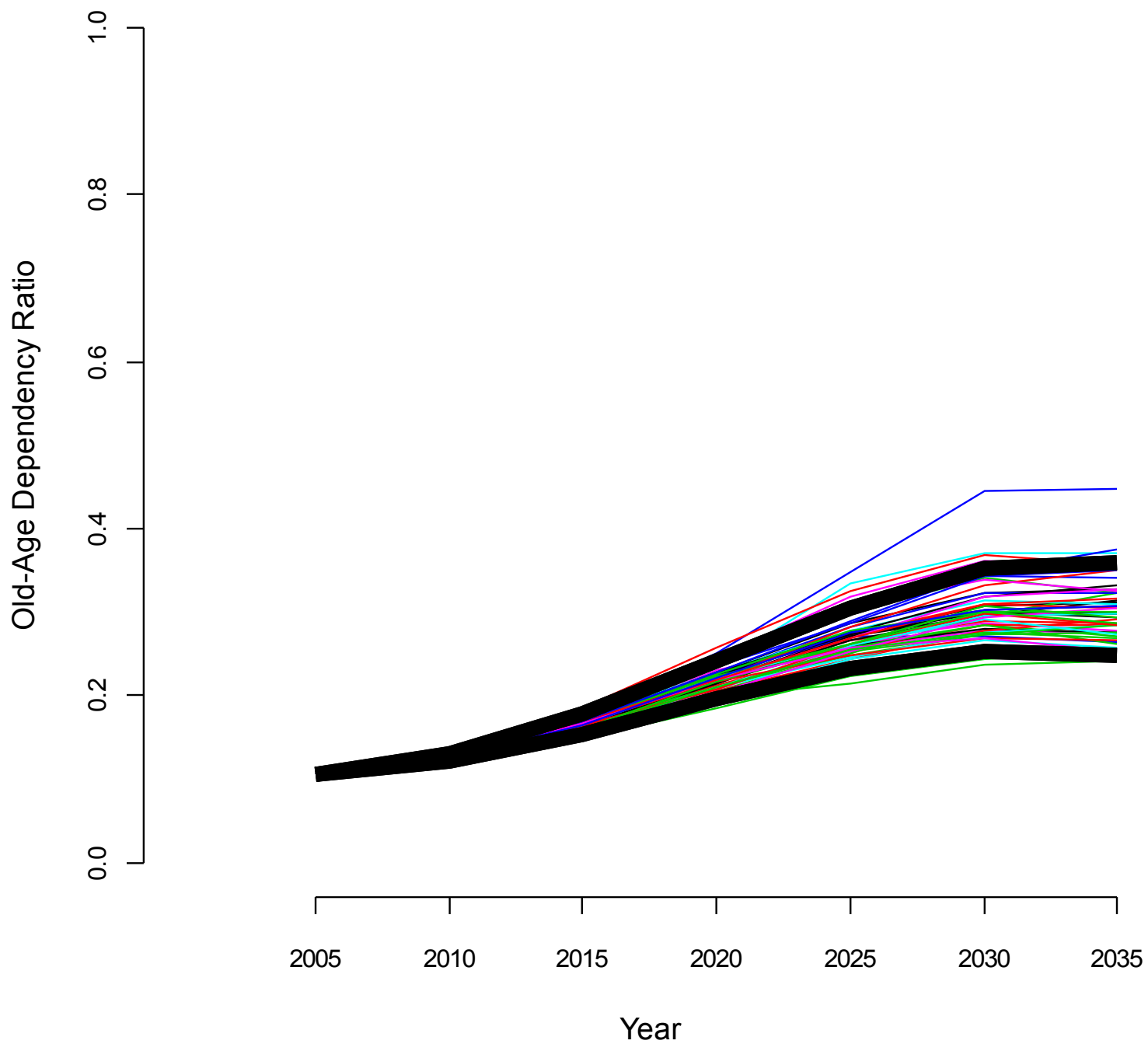
TOTAL POPULATION: HISTOGRAM OF THE FORECASTS FOR 2035



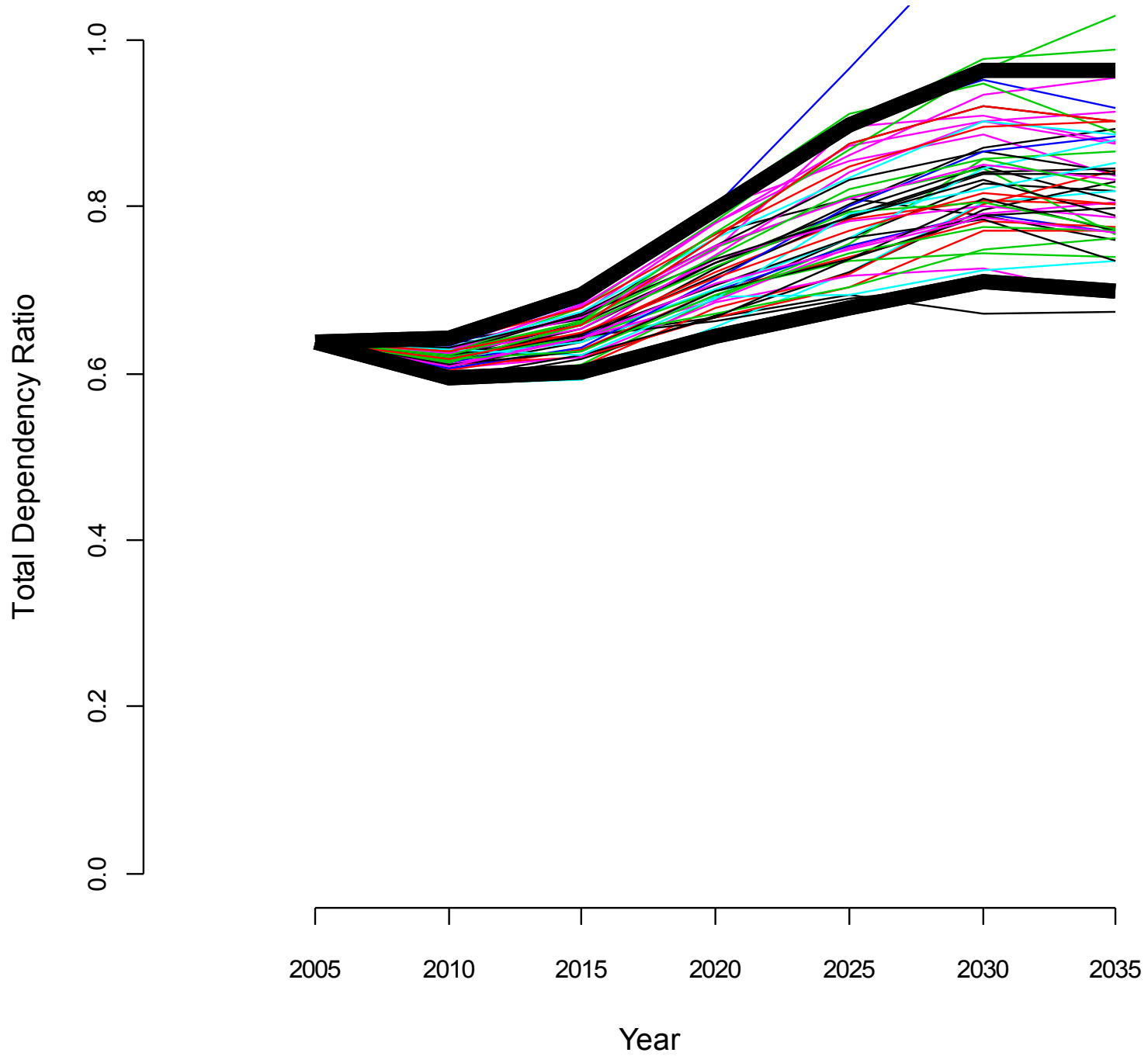
**YOUNG-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO: 50 FORECASTS
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



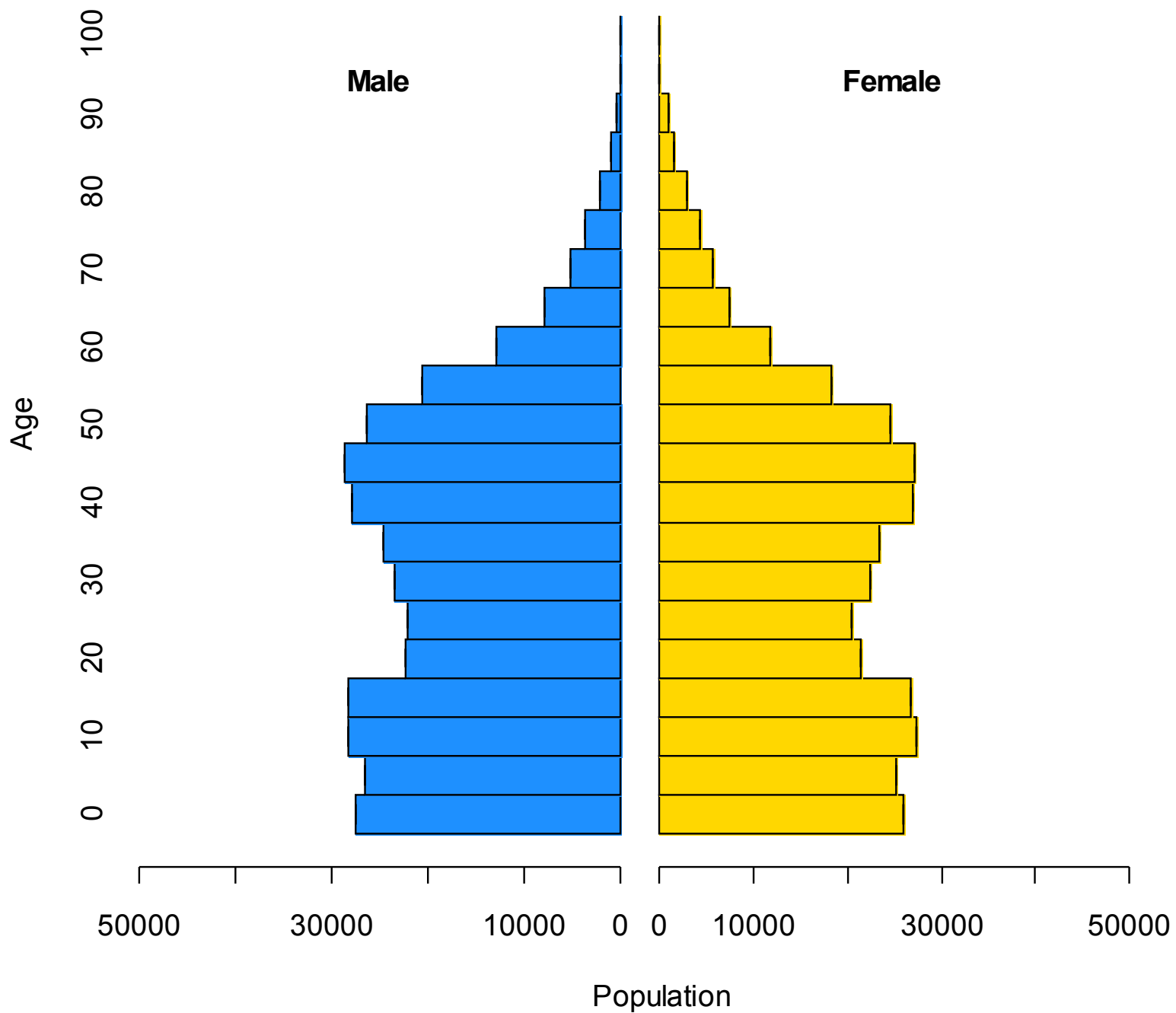
**OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO: 50 FORECASTS
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



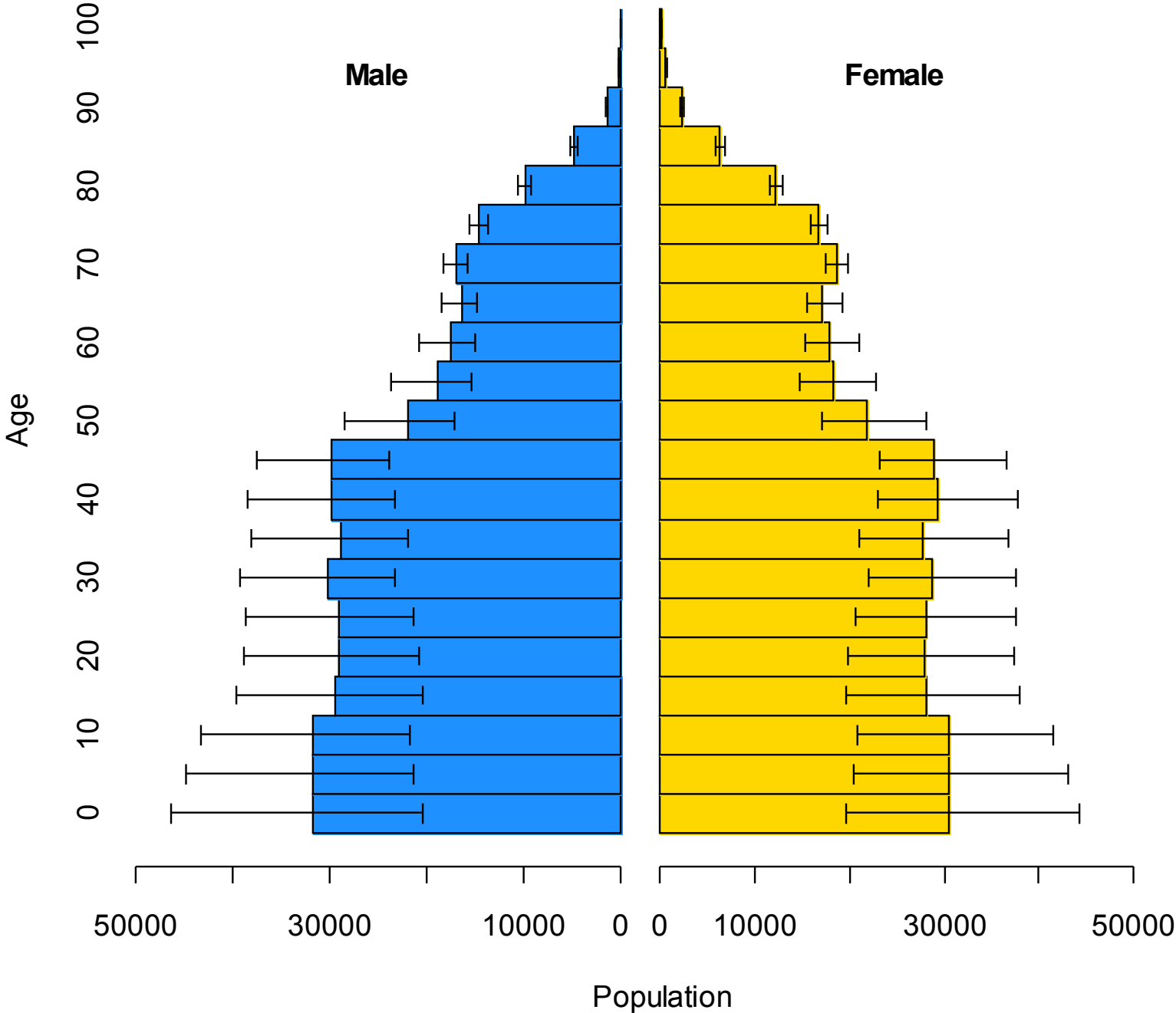
**TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO: 50 FORECASTS
WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (BOLD BLACK)**



ALASKA 2005 POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE AND SEX



**ALASKA 2035 POPULATION FORECAST BY AGE AND SEX:
MEDIAN WITH 90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS**



How to run it...

<http://www.demog.berkeley.edu/~eddieh/toolbox.html>

Problems and other strategies

- Has its place, but...
- Only tells part of the uncertainty.
- Just one man's opinion.
- Hard to explain (scenarios are much easier to explain).
- I think empirical uncertainty can be more useful, particularly for sub-national projections.

Hopes

-I'll be glad if this project is instructive, and if anyone can make use of it, but...

-I think what we need most is a simple and accepted system to reliably answer the question “How good are these?” This would likely be through more comparison of projections to censuses.

-One of my big hopes is that our field will talk about projection error and uncertainty more and more; that it will get a strong sense of the size of projection uncertainty and then focus on shrinking it.

Questions?

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