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Sources of Bias in the USDA International Baseline Projections

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Bias in USDA Baselines

• Image: A mathematical conditional condition in the second second

Background and Motivation

- Annually released, 10-year projection series for a number of agricultural commodities and over 30 countries
- The baseline projections present a neutral policy scenario assuming a specific macroeconomic situation
- Aid in preparing Farm Bills and annual Presidential budgeting
- But various USDA projections and forecasts suffer from bias which limit their informativeness (Bora, Katchova, and Kuethe, 2022,0; Regmi et al., 2021; Isengildina-Massa et al., 2021; Kuethe, Hubbs, and Sanders, 2018)

2/11

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Research Objectives

O the projections for various regions tend to be herded together?

- ► Dynamic time warping distance algorithm is used to measure similarity among projections of different regions ⇒ herding.
- We measure similarity in realized data to assess the rationality of herding.

- Opes herding behavior contribute to bias?
 - Regression analysis is used to map the relationship between the degree of herding and the scale of bias in the projections.

Data: USDA International Baseline Projection reports from 2002 to 2021.

3/11

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Where can herding come from?

- Herding: investors and experts with private information align their choices and decisions with others as a risk management strategy.
 - Rational \implies choice is made using superior private information.
 - Irrational => private information is ignored to adopt similarity (Devenow and Welch, 1996).

- Herding in the USDA Baseline Projections can occur at
 - Stage 1: Country-specific models and teams
 - Stage 2: Commodity meetings for Interagency committee finalizing all the projections

4/11

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5/11



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6/11

Parametric Analysis

• We estimate the relationship between herding and bias in the baseline projection using the following regression:

$$LoggedError_{rh} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 log(DistanceFromBase)_{rh} + \beta_2 DistanceIsRational_r + \epsilon_{rh}$$
(1)

- DistanceFromBase_{rh} = computed DTW distance of country r's projections from the US for each projection horizon.
- DistancelsRational_r = an indicator variable that takes a value of 1 if the distance in the realized series lies within the confidence interval of the average distance in the projections of country r from the US.

7/11

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Estimation results for equation (1) using distance from base region as a measure of herding.

Variable	Yield	Area Harvested	Imports	Exports	Total Consumption	Ending Stocks
Corn						
Distance from Base _r (logged)	0.0106*	-0.0617	-0.7131***	0.152	0.0023	-0.4544***
	(0.0061)	(0.0551)	(0.1654)	(0.1344)	(0.0161)	(0.1024)
Distance is Rational _r	0.407***		1.3221***	-0.208	-0.1079***	0.366
	(0.0644)		(0.3034)	(0.1950)	(0.0322)	(0.2273)
Soybeans						
Distance from Base _r (logged)	3e-04	0.2593**	-0.7046**	0.0913	-0.2282	-0.1836*
	(0.0113)	(0.1284)	(0.3282)	(0.1464)	(0.1544)	(0.1110)
Distance is Rational _r	-0.0628***	-0.8825***	-0.4732	0.3019*	-0.0191	-1.1144*
	(0.0238)	(0.1490)	(0.8614)	(0.1684)	(0.1899)	(0.5812)
Wheat						
Distance from Base _r (logged)	-0.046***	-0.0734***	0.0676	-0.4631***	-0.0205**	-0.1793***
	(0.0112)	(0.0263)	(0.0658)	(0.1245)	(0.0087)	(0.0341)
Distance is Rational _r	0.0753***	0.0243	0.053	0.4419*	-0.0275*	
	(0.0216)	(0.0553)	(0.1588)	(0.2350)	(0.0150)	

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- Soybean imports and ending stocks, and wheat area harvested \implies similarity in projections with the US is associated with more accurate projections for the other countries.
- Corn total consumption, soybeans exports & total consumption, and wheat exports & total consumption ⇒ correlation in projection trends is significantly associated with lower accuracy of the projections.

Thank you! chandio.1@osu.edu

10/11

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