Nowcasting Thailand Economic Activity Using the Google Mobility Data

Chaleampong Kongcharoen Thammasat University, Bangkok, THAILAND 41st International Symposium on Forecasting June 29, 2021

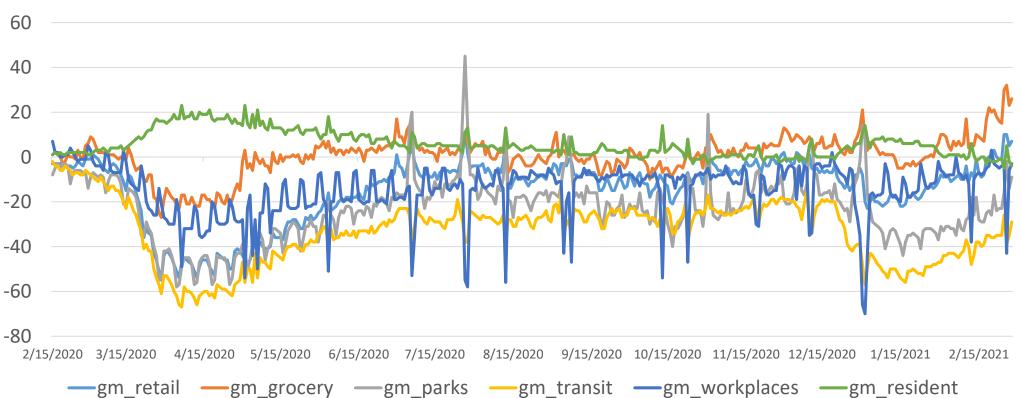
Motivation and Objective

- Forecasting economic activity in the covid-19 pandemic era
- Most of Thailand's economic indicators lag in an announcement
 - GDP announcement (1 month and 3 weeks)
 - Monthly indicators (most of them at least one month lag)
- Novel data Google Mobility Data
- Objective: Compare the forecasting performance of the ARIMA, ARIMAX and MIDAS using google mobility index on Thailand's economic activity

Google Mobility Data

- Google "community mobility index" show movement trends by region, across different categories of places
 - Grocery & pharmacy, Parks, Transit stations, Retail & recreation, Resident, Workplaces
 - Percentage change from a baseline level (median value for 5 weeks between early Jan and Feb 2020)

Google Mobility Data



Google Mobility Index

Literature Review

- Using Mobility data to forcast covid19 case Ilin et al (2020)
- Economic Activity and Google Mobility Sampi and Jooste (2020), Putra and Arini (2020)
- Nowcasting in Thailand with Google Trend Nakavachara and Lekfuangfu (2018)

Nowcasting Exercise (1)

- Compare three models
 - ARIMA model

 $\,\circ\,$ only the past information of target variable

 $\,\circ\,$ Longer estimation period

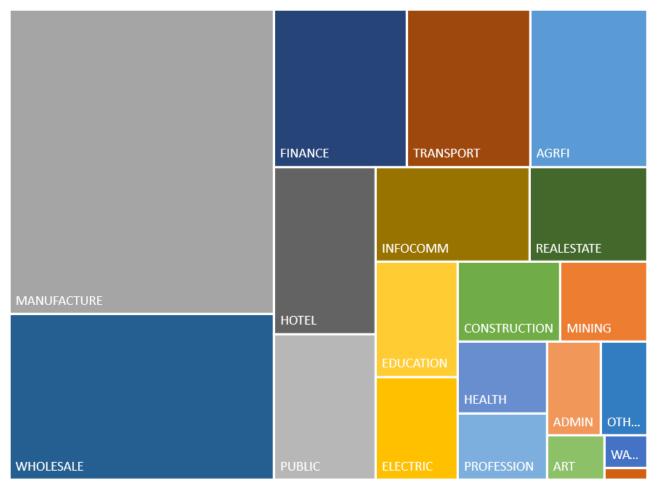
- ARIMA model with explanatory variable –ARIMAX
 - Use the monthly average of google mobility (the beginning period Feb 2020), try different index
 - Shorter estimation period but we can figure out the usefulness of forecasting (Hyndman's book)
- Mixed Data Sampling (MIDAS)
 - $\,\circ\,$ Lag of daily google mobility

Nowcasting Exercise (2)

- The last data of SPI and MPI January 2021
- Test period December 2020 and January 2021
- Comparing one-period ahead forecast
- Model selection for ARIMA and ARIMAX using data through November 2020

THAI ECONOMY

GDP 2015-2019

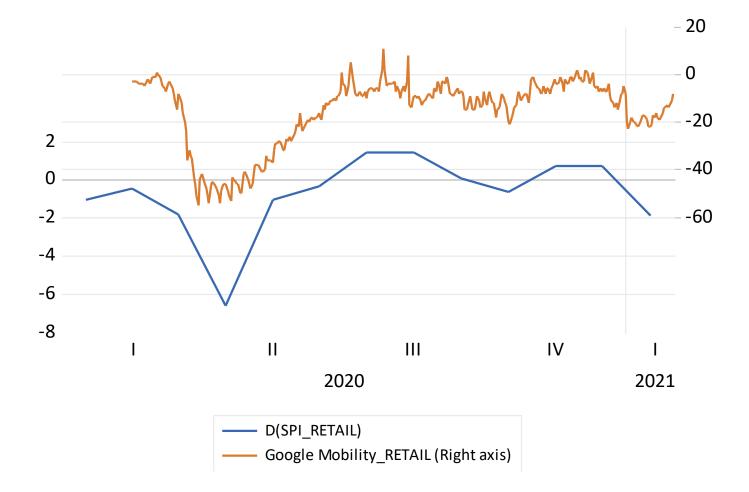


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Data

- Economic Activity Focus on the monthly indicators (good proxy for the Real GDP)
- Service Production Index (service sector- 65% of GDP) monthly
- Manufacture Production Index (industry sector 35 % of GDP) monthly
- Google Mobility Index daily data from Feb 2020

Relationship between SPI and Google Mobility



Result (1)

- Retail, Transport, hotel, information, real estate –google mobility index seems work well
- MIDAS performs better than ARIMA in most cases

MAPE (%)	ARIMA	ARIMAX						MIDAS						
		grocery	parks	resident	retail	transit	workplaces	grocery	parks	resident	retail	transit	workplaces	
spi_retail	1.60	0.78	0.23		0.41	0.83	1.24	1.23	2.36	1.12	0.03	2.33	1.50	
spi_transport	11.52	4.43	1.48	7.93	7.29	3.29	5.41	7.56	9.92	57.31	2.94	8.25	5.51	
spi_hotel	98.84	54.00	27.73	36.39	62.11	64.50	28.26	42.59	56.40	12.13	67.72	79.26	22.54	
spi_info	9.32	16.09		14.39	18.01	17.05	15.80	10.62	13.20	14.34	12.21	12.61	4.03	
spi_realestate	5.12		9.35	9.68	11.14	6.66	6.45	6.23	20.84	14.01	1.67	12.61	5.68	



• Models with Google mobility perform worse than ARIMA – Finance and Public Administration, MPI

MAPE (%)	ARIMA	ARIMAX						MIDAS						
		grocery	parks	resident	retail	transit	workplaces	grocery	parks	resident	retail	transit	workplaces	
spi_finance	2.47	14.74	7.54	5.41	4.76	6.18	3.08	14.75	21.12	3.68	12.71	25.32	18.72	
spi_public	1.22		11.64	13.88		14.30	16.38	4.00	4.95	9.02	1.80	2.39	5.02	
mpi	2.31	11.27	13.81	5.70	7.66	17.85	7.46	12.56	16.94	11.15	11.53	20.66	10.78	

Conclusion

- Google mobility help improving forecasting in most service sectors.
- The performance between ARIMAX and MIDAS depends on the sector considered.
- ARIMA model performs <u>b</u>etween than the ones with Google Mobility in Finance, Public Administration (sectors that are quite stable).
- Google mobility does not improve Manufacturing index forecasting performance.