

Food Price Inflation Forecasting

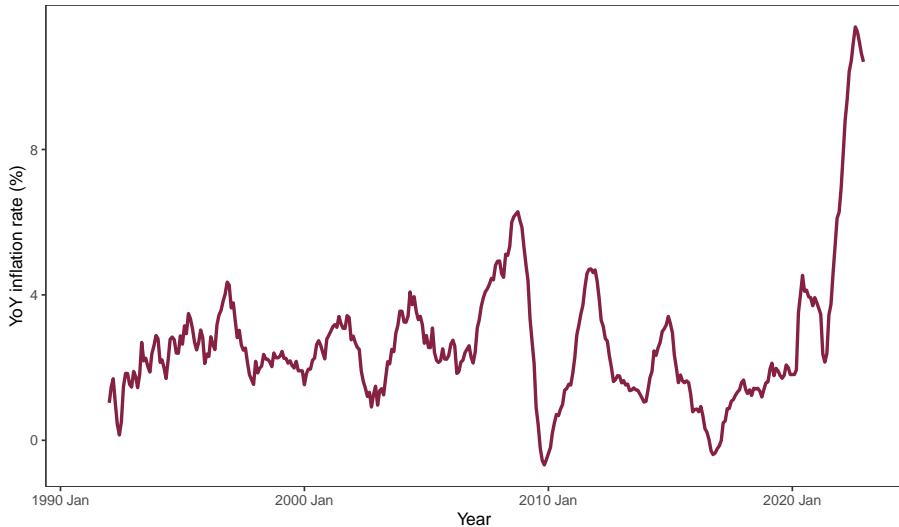
An Auto-Regressive Random Forest Approach

William McWilliams, Shamar L. Stewart, Olga Isengildina Massa

Virginia Tech Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics

NCCC-134

All Food CPI (1992–2022)



Food Price Outlook

- Forecasts US retail food prices since 1961.
- Produced by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Services (ERS).
- Used for budgetary planning by government agencies, food industry participants, consumers, and media.
- Since July 2023, a univariate Seasonal Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA) is used to forecast food-related.(MacLachlan, Chelius, and Short 2022)

Determinants of Inflation

- Agricultural commodity prices (Kuhns et al. 2015)
- Energy Prices (Baek and Koo 2010)
- Core Inflation, Money Supply, Per capita Income, Wages, Transportation, Supply Chain, and Energy Prices (Adjemian et al. 2024)

Are all the relevant variables included in the model?

- Methods for dealing with high-dimensional data
 - Factor Models (McCracken and Ng 2016)
 - Lasso regression (Hansen and Liao 2019)
 - Ridge regression (Coulombe 2025)
 - Random forest (Goulet Coulombe et al. 2022; Medeiros et al. 2021)
 - Neural networks (Goulet Coulombe et al. 2022; Medeiros et al. 2021)

Issue #2: Assumes linearity in the parameters

- Structural Changes (Clarida, Gali, and Gertler 2000)
 - smoothe transitions (Teräsvirta 1994)
 - structural breaks (Stock 1994)
- Evolving Parameters (Primiceri 2005)
 - random walk time-varying parameters (Sims 1993)
- Regime Switching (Sims and Zha 2006)
 - threshold/switching regressions (Chen, So, and Liu 2011)
- Random Forest & Neural Networks (Goulet Coulombe et al. 2022; Medeiros et al. 2021)

Goals and Objectives

Factor Augmented Auto-Regressive Random Forest (FA-ARRF)

- Derive latent factors from the FRED-MD database following the methods in (McCracken and Ng 2016) & (Goulet Coulombe 2024) and include them in the information set.
- Specify a latent factor informed predictive equation for final predictions
- Perform an out-of-sample forecast targeting avg. YoY inflation for the years 2003-2022

Evaluation

- Bias
- Accuracy: Root Mean Squared Errors (RMSE), Mariano Diebold (MDM) test, Forecast Encompassing Test

All Food CPI series (1991-01-01 to 2023-12-01)

- CPI levels were downloaded directly from the BLS^a
- Dependent variable (π): Average 12-month YoY Inflation Rate
- 12 lags of π

^a<https://www.bls.gov/>

FRED-MD (1991-01-01 to 2023-12-01)

- The FRED-MD database contains 127 monthly time series in 8 categories: Output and Income, Labor Market, Consumption and Orders, Orders and Inventories, Money and Credit, Interest Rates and Exchange Rates, Prices, Stock Market.^a
- 2 Moving Average Factors for each FRED-MD variable
- 5 Factors derived from FRED-MD (McCracken and Ng 2016)

^a<https://www.stlouisfed.org/research/economists/mccracken/fred-databases>

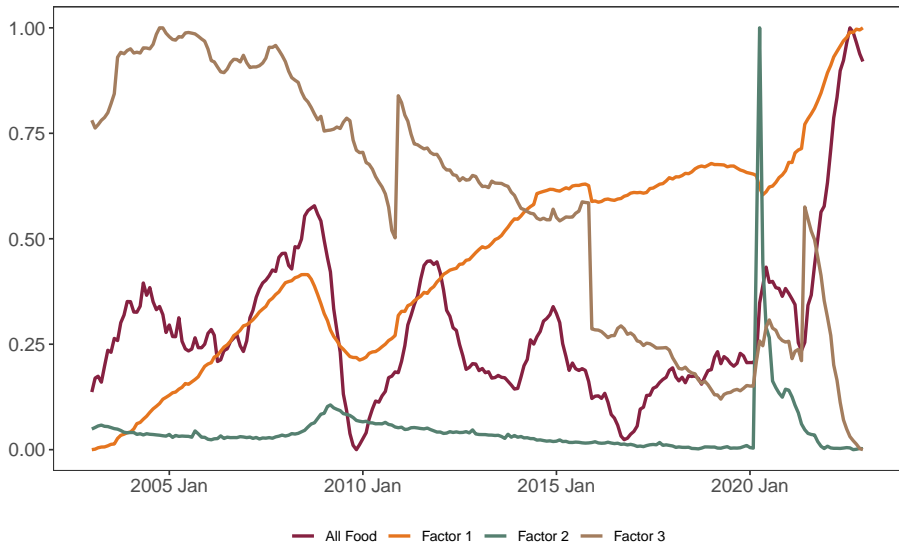
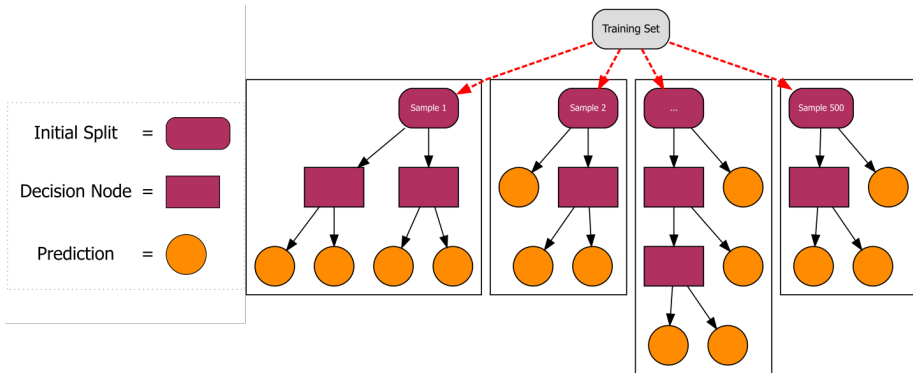
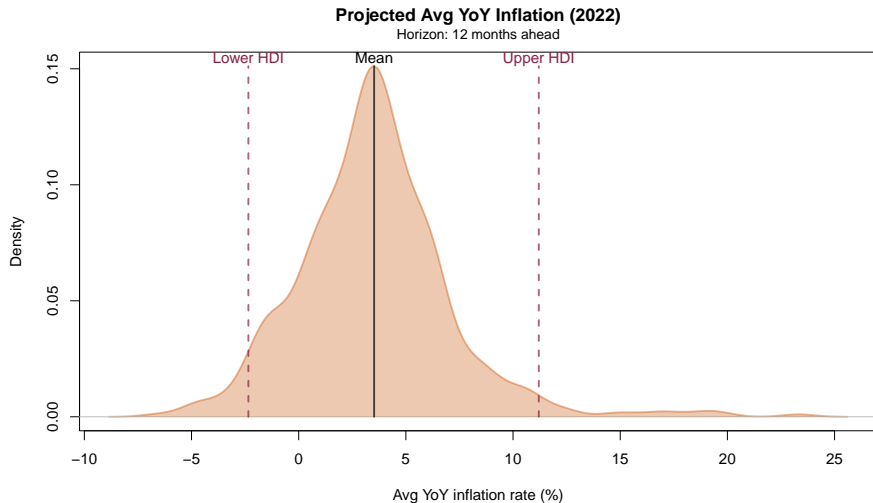
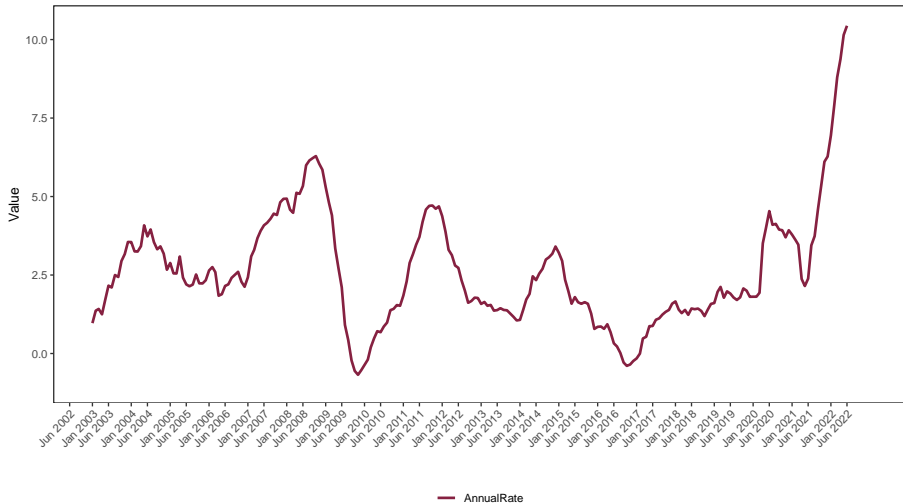


Figure 1: Factor 1: Inflation and Price Dynamics (PCEPI, CPIAUCSL, CPILFESL, etc). Factor 2: Labor Market Conditions (CLAITXSN, UEMPLT5, UNRATE, etc). Factor 3: Industrial Production (IPRODN, IPFBN, AWHMAN, etc.). Factors are subject to changes depending on the window size and location of the information set used to derive them. The December 2023 vintage was used to produce this figure.

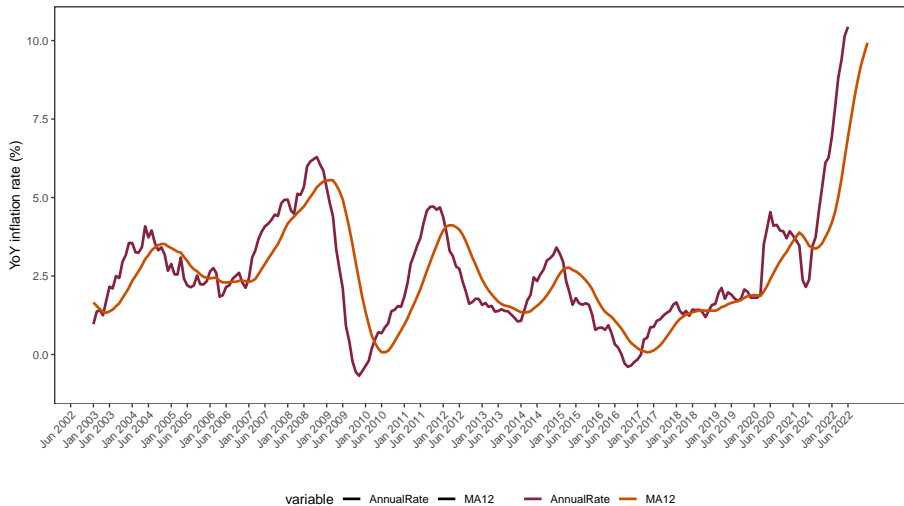




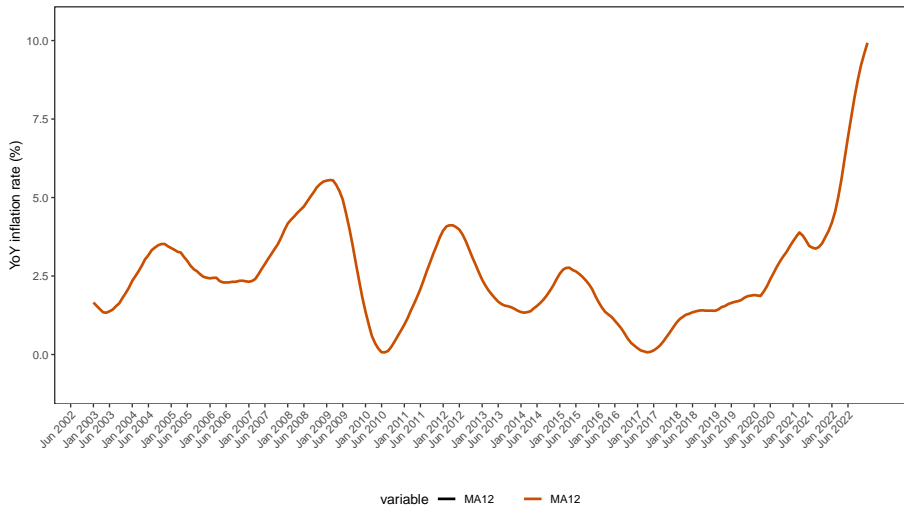
All Food CPI Annual Inflation Rate (2003–2022)



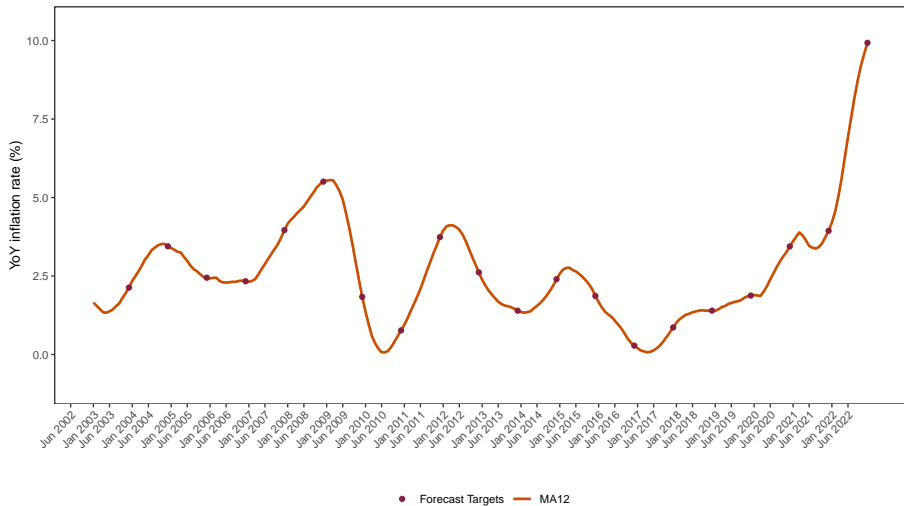
All Food CPI Annual Inflation Rate (2003–2022)



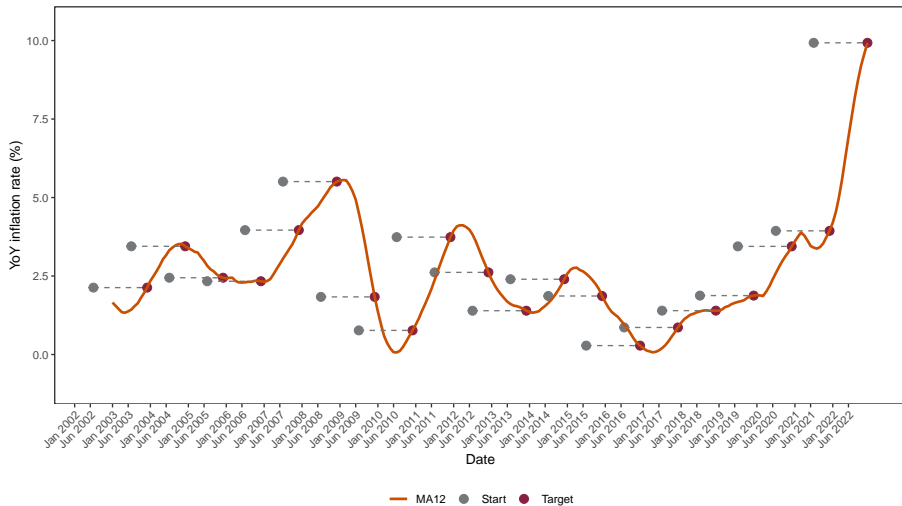
All Food CPI Annual Inflation Rate (2003–2022)



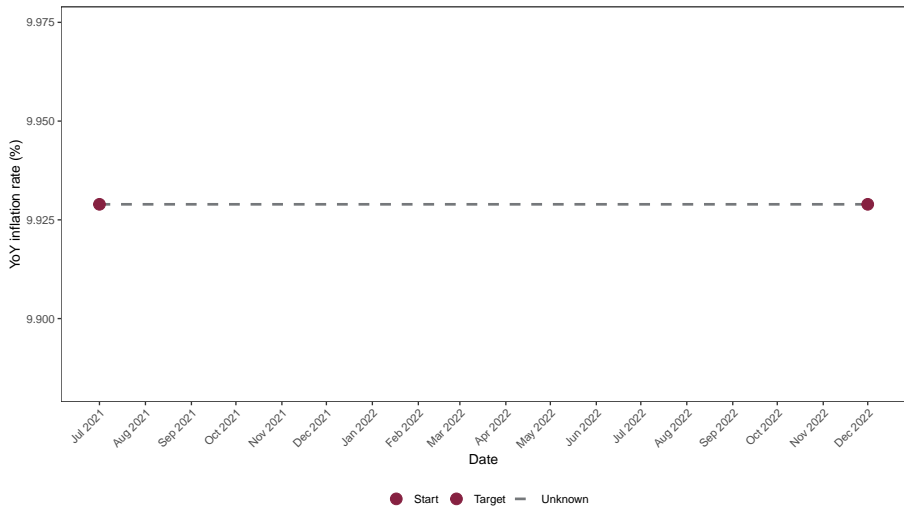
All Food CPI Annual Inflation Rate (2003–2022)



Forecast Cycles

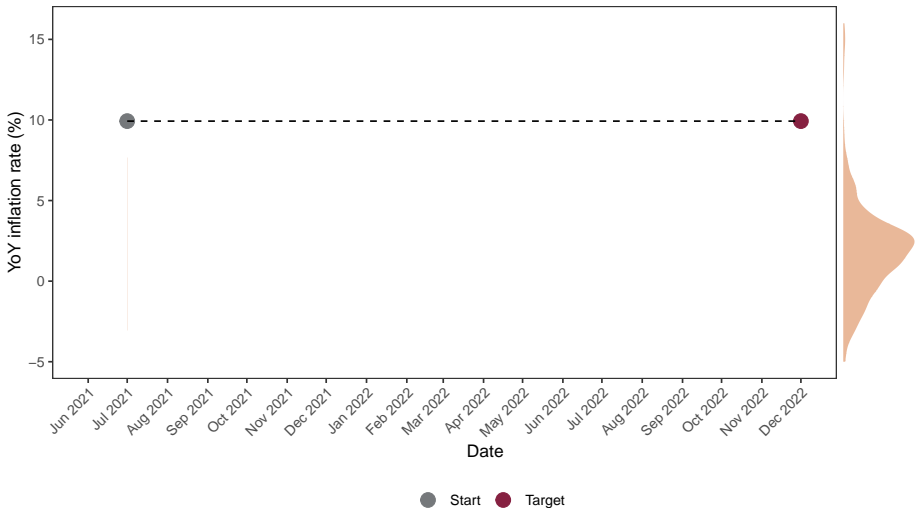


2022 Forecast Cycle



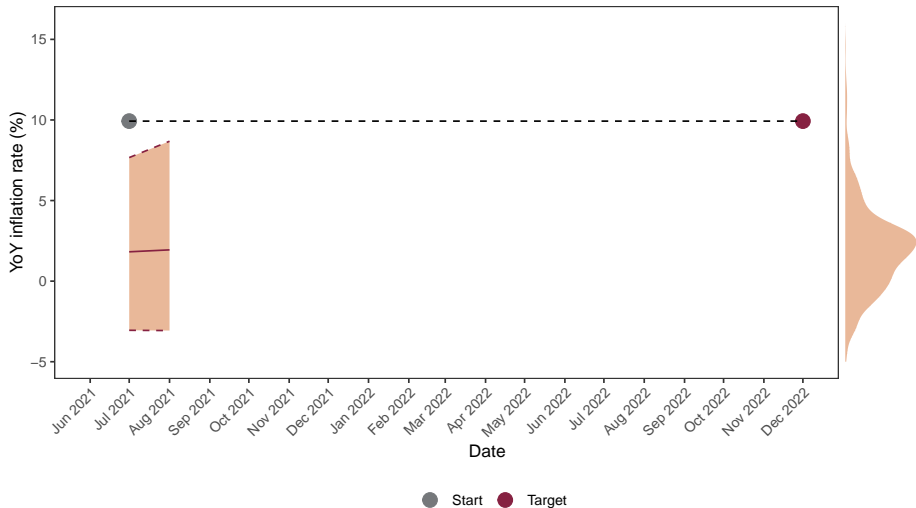
2022 Forecast Cycle

Horizon 18



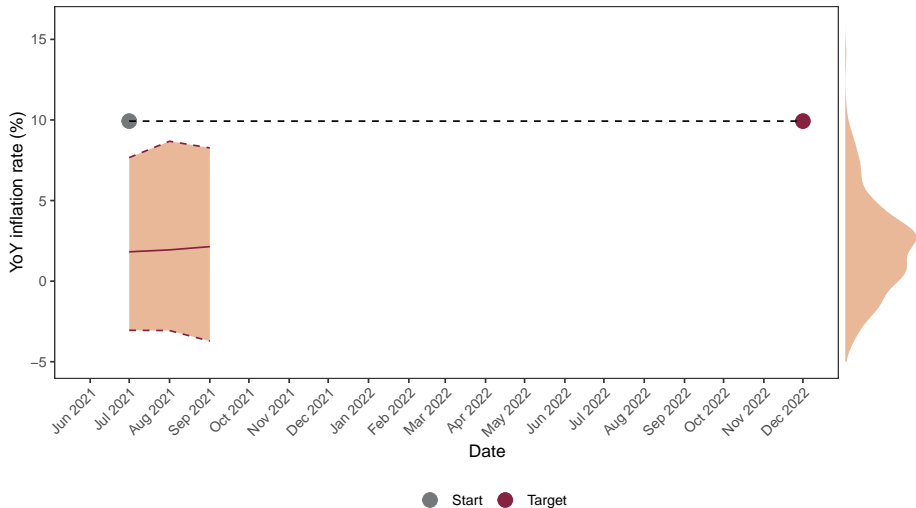
2022 Forecast Cycle

Horizon 17



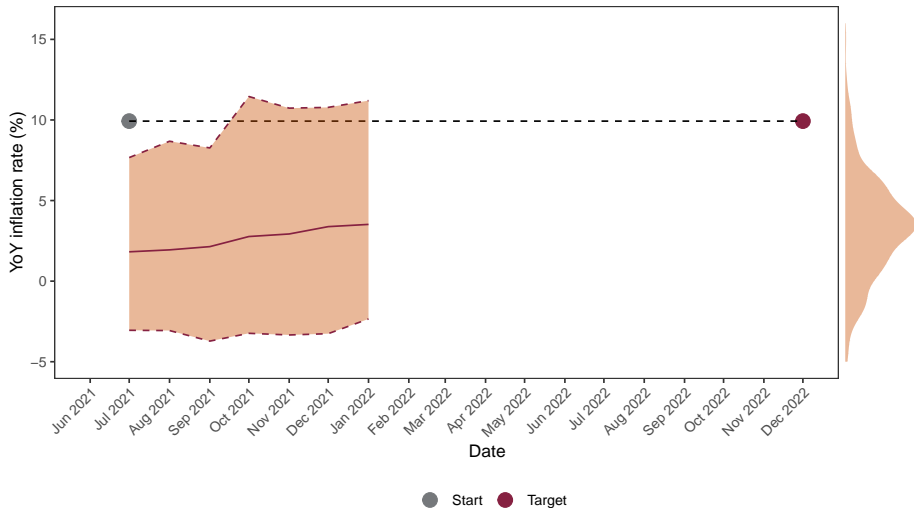
2022 Forecast Cycle

Horizon 16



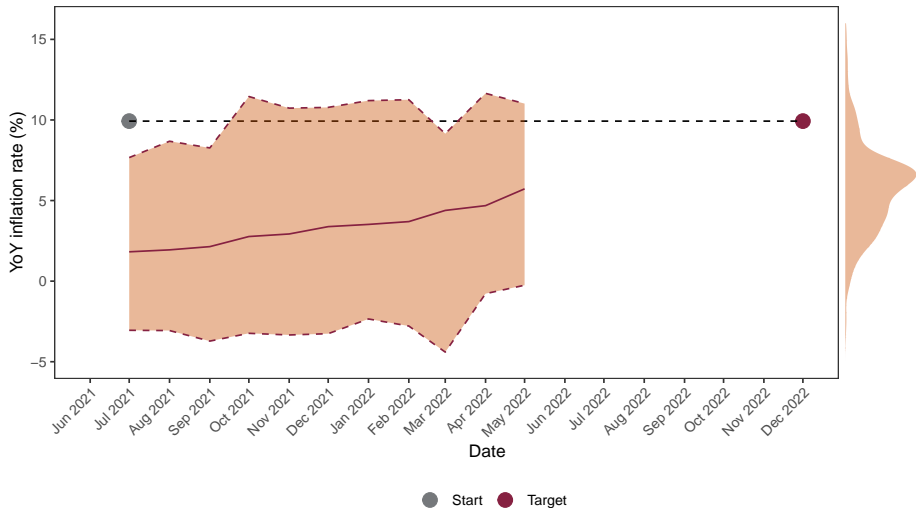
2022 Forecast Cycle

Horizon 12



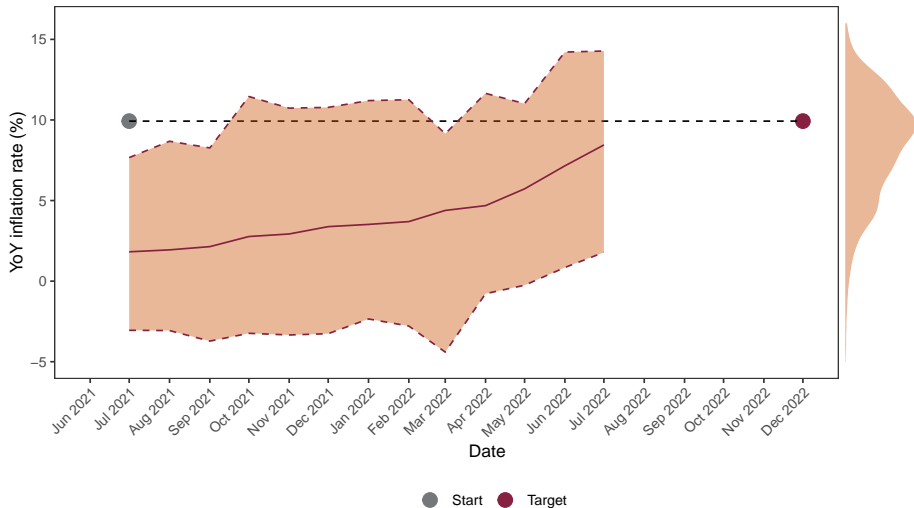
2022 Forecast Cycle

Horizon 8



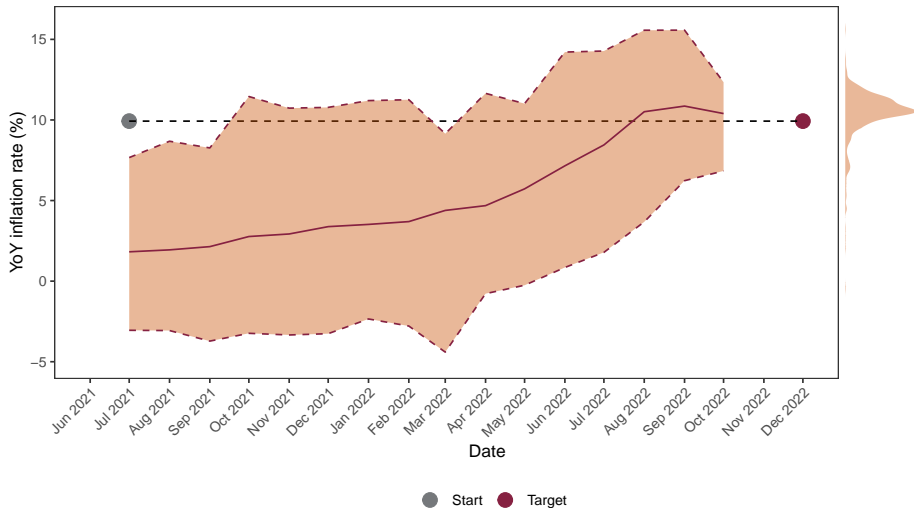
2022 Forecast Cycle

Horizon 6



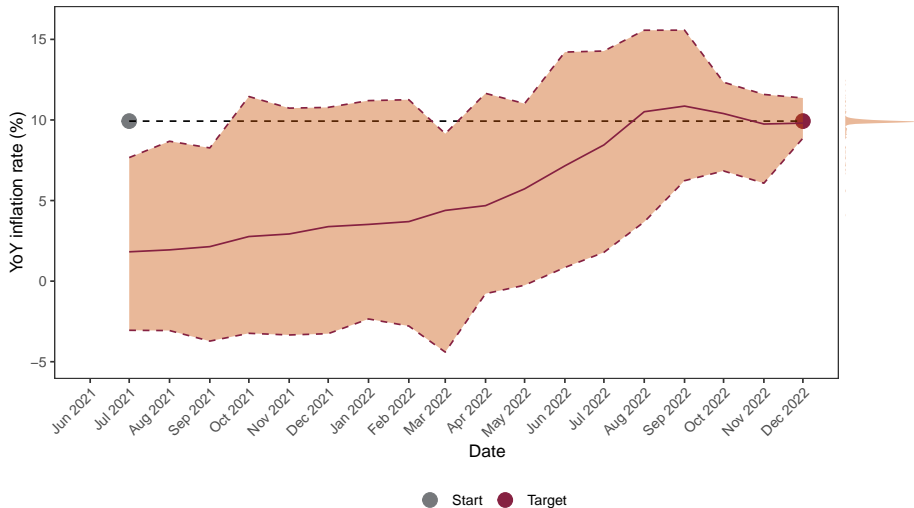
2022 Forecast Cycle

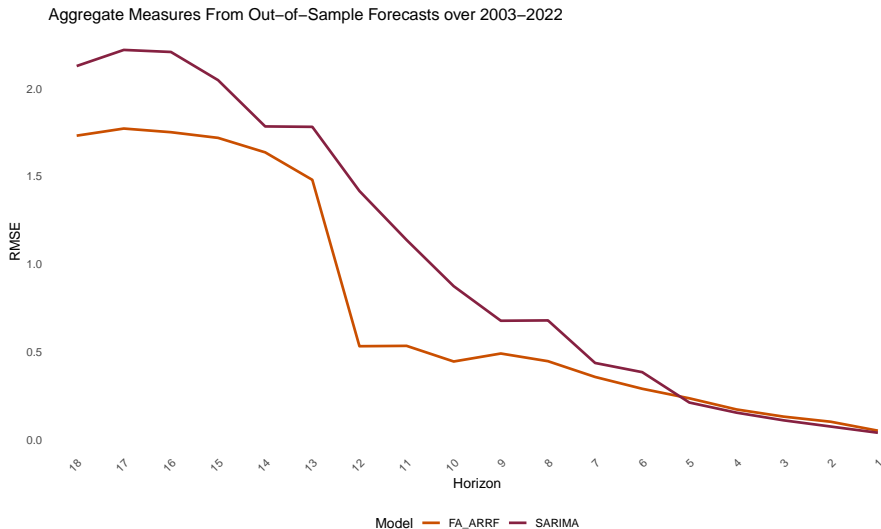
Horizon 3

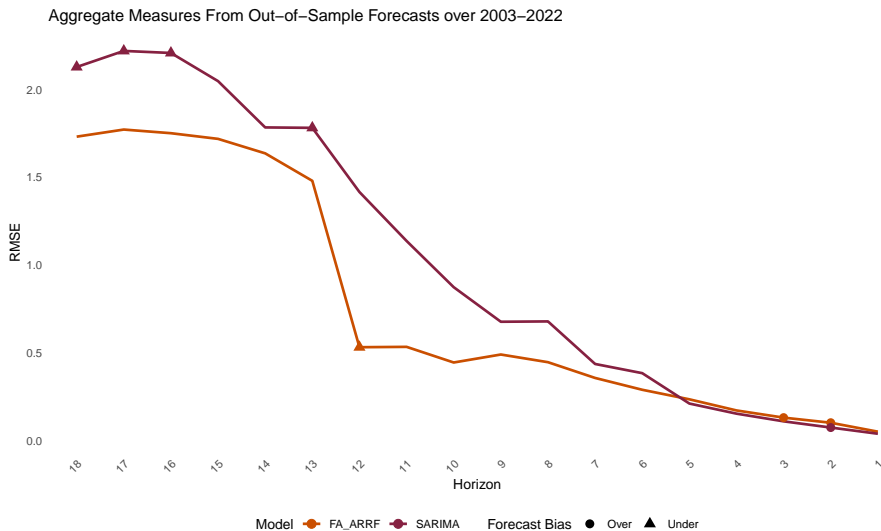


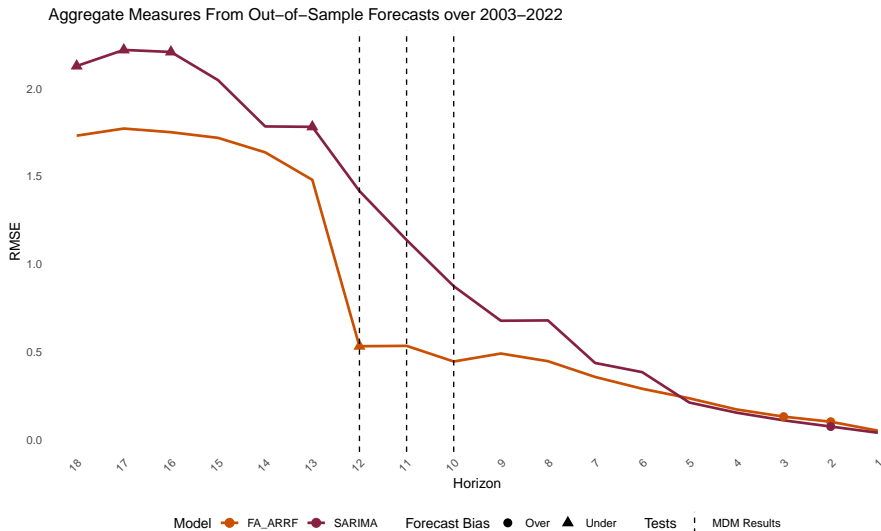
2022 Forecast Cycle

Horizon 1



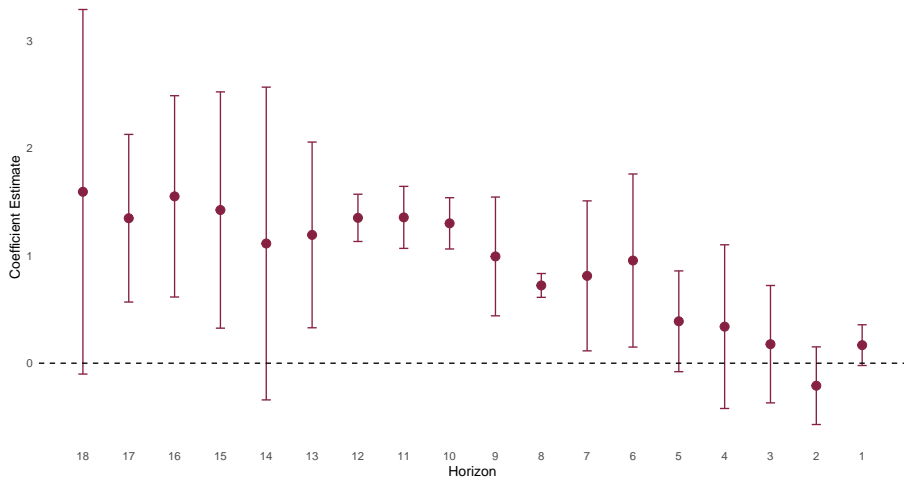




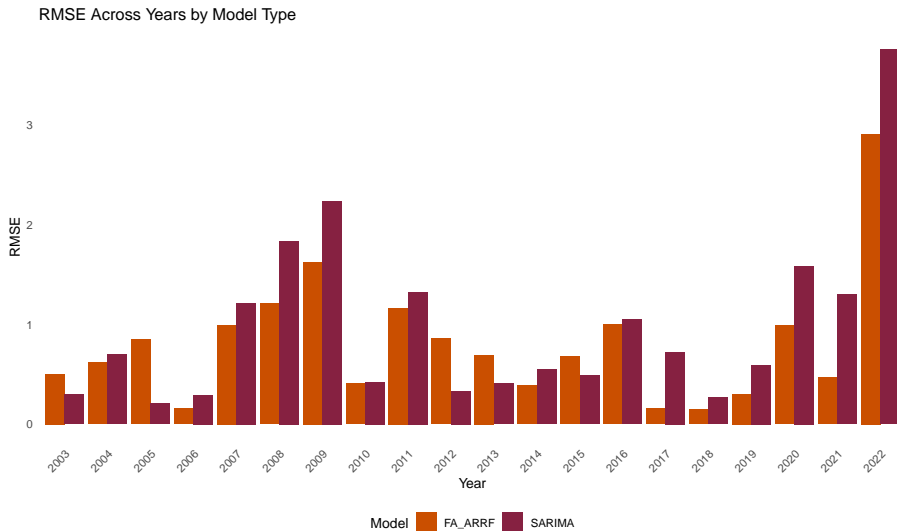


Test of Non-nested Forecast Encompassing (Harvey 1998) and West (1996)

Null Hypothesis: The FA_ARRF offers no additional information over the Benchmark



Results by Year



Conclusion

Results

- The FA-ARRF offers lower accuracy measures at longer Horizons
- FA-ARRF is found to be bias at fewer horizons
- There is evidence to suggest a horizon specific averaged forecast

Next Steps: What is the model telling us is driving the Avg Annual YoY inflation rate?

- Interpret the variable Importance Measures across specific years and horizons for any patterns
- Review the time varying parameters to see how the relationship between the Fred Factors and Inflation have changed over the forecast period

Thank you!

Presenter: William McWilliams

wnm007@vt.edu

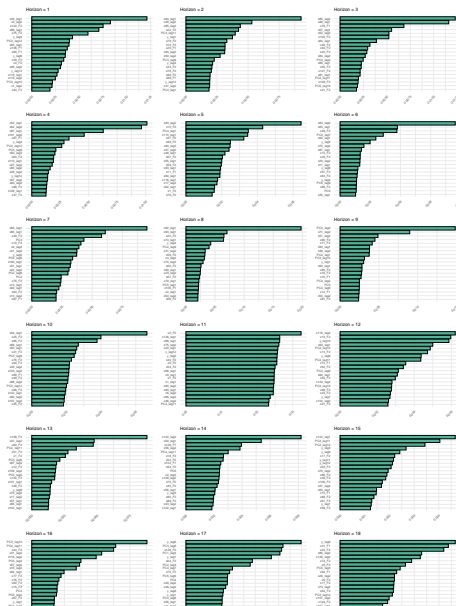
References

- Adjemian, Michael K, Shawn Arita, Seth Meyer, and Delmy Salin. 2024. “Factors Affecting Recent Food Price Inflation in the United States.” *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy* 46 (2): 648–76.
- Baek, Jungho, and Won W Koo. 2010. “Analyzing Factors Affecting US Food Price Inflation.” *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics/Revue Canadienne d’agroeconomie* 58 (3): 303–20.
- Chen, Cathy WS, Mike KP So, and Feng-Chi Liu. 2011. “A Review of Threshold Time Series Models in Finance.” *Statistics and Its Interface* 4 (2): 167–81.
- Clarida, Richard, Jordi Gali, and Mark Gertler. 2000. “Monetary Policy Rules and Macroeconomic Stability: Evidence and Some Theory.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 115 (1): 147–80.
- Coulombe, Philippe Goulet. 2025. “Time-Varying Parameters as Ridge Regressions.” *International Journal of Forecasting*.
- Goulet Coulombe, Philippe. 2024. “The Macroeconomy as a Random Forest.” *Journal of Applied Econometrics* 39 (3): 401–21.
- Goulet Coulombe, Philippe, Maxime Leroux, Dalibor Stevanovic, and Stéphane Surprenant. 2022. “How Is Machine Learning Useful for Macroeconomic Forecasting?” *Journal of Applied Econometrics* 37 (5): 920–64.
- Hansen, Christian, and Yuan Liao. 2019. “The Factor-Lasso and k-Step Bootstrap Approach for Inference in High-Dimensional Economic Applications.” *Econometric Theory* 35 (3): 465–509.
- Kuhns, Annemarie, Ephraim Leibtag, Richard Volpe, and Ed Roeger. 2015. “How USDA Forecasts Retail Food Price Inflation.”
- MacLachlan, Matthew, Carolyn Chelius, and Gianna Short. 2022. “Time-Series Methods for Forecasting and Modeling Uncertainty in the Food Price Outlook.”
- McCracken, Michael W, and Serena Ng. 2016. “FRED-MD: A Monthly Database for Macroeconomic Research.” *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 34 (4): 574–89.

Appendix: Variable Importance Measures by Year



Appendix: Variable Importance Measures by Horizon



Appendix: Testing Various Model Specifications

RMSE Values by Model and Horizon

Aggregate Measures From Out-of-Sample Forecasts over 2003–2022

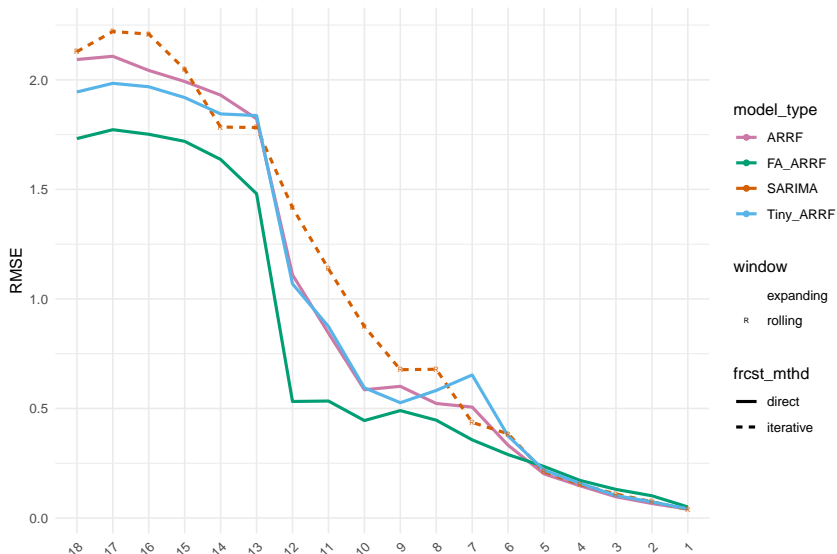


Table 1: The Diebold and Mariano (1995) and West (1996) statistic is used to test the null hypothesis that the benchmark forecast MSE is less than or equal to the competing forecast MSE against the (one-sided, upper-tail) alternative hypothesis that the benchmark forecast MSE is greater than the competing forecast MSE. The test of non-nested forecast encompassing (Harvey 1998) and West (1996) statistic is used to test the null hypothesis that the benchmark forecast encompasses the competing forecast against the (two-sided) alternative hypothesis that the benchmark forecast does not encompass the competing forecast.

Horizon	Modified Diebold Mariano		Forecast Encompassing	
	Statistic	p-value	Statistic	p-value
18	0.19544	0.84712	1.84329	0.08094
17	0.26845	0.79125	3.39026	0.00307
16	0.32112	0.75163	3.24901	0.00422
15	0.47063	0.64326	2.54146	0.01992
14	0.70829	0.48736	1.50017	0.15001
13	0.64296	0.52794	2.70790	0.01395
12	2.50783	0.02138	12.05508	0
11	1.90165	0.07249	9.22059	0
10	1.90404	0.07216	10.69097	0
9	1.01165	0.32442	3.52407	0.00227
8	0.82958	0.41708	12.79648	0
7	0.58191	0.56747	2.28304	0.03412
6	0.68266	0.50306	2.32545	0.03127
5	-0.38148	0.70708	1.63047	0.11947
4	-0.44910	0.65844	0.87569	0.39213

% latex table generated in R 4.4.1 by xtable 1.8-4 package % Sun Apr
13 20:22:39 2025

	All Food	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
All Food	1.00	0.32	0.03	-0.06
Factor 1	0.32	1.00	-0.05	-0.85
Factor 2	0.03	-0.05	1.00	-0.02
Factor 3	-0.06	-0.85	-0.02	1.00