

Adjusting methods in the Current Employment Statistics Survey following Hurricane Katrina

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ASA Strategic Initiative Workshop on Modifying Surveys in Response to Disruptions March 15-16, 2007

Analyzing Katrina Impact for employment in September 2005 and beyond

- Primary goal of the payroll survey: provide accurate estimates of employment, hours, and earnings on the 1st Friday following the reference month.
- Comparisons of employment changes against recent trends provided a general indication of the impacts at the national level by industry.
- CES state and metropolitan area estimates for September and later months provided further indications of impact at local levels
- Other influences make it impossible to precisely quantify impacts of Katrina on employment in September 2005 and subsequent months.

Preliminary Research

- Identify firms in the disaster areas and determine if they closed because of Hurricane Katrina
- Determine if off-the-job workers were paid and the timeframe they were paid
 - Sources: Web sites, news reports, State and National CES staff contacts by telephone
- Identify sample units in the disaster areas and typical timing for reporting CES data



Establishments and employment within Katrina-damaged areas of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, as defined by FEMA.

Damage type	Estabs	Employment
Flooded area	18,152	305,955
Non-flooded area:		
Limited damage	1,766	20,339
Moderate damage	743	8,519
Extensive damage	164	2,783
Catastrophic damage	1,635	35,698
TOTAL	22,460	373,294

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Methodology changes for the September CES

- Impute zeros for non-responses in flooded/damaged areas
 - 82 zeros; 211 sample units in areas
 - Employment was not imputed for establishments that did not report data but were known to have paid their workers.
- Modify adjustment procedures for business birth employment in flooded/damaged areas
 - Standard procedures
 - Death employment not used in monthly CES calculation to offset missing birth employment
 - Residual employment not accounted for by birth/death offset is modeled and used in monthly CES calculation
 - Modified procedures
 - Use reported deaths; 111 reported
- Increase weights for responding units in impacted areas where response rates fell below recent levels
 - 1,260 sample units reweighted by an average of +30%



First Estimates: National Employment Change Compared with Recent Trends

- Compared multiple runs of estimation to quantify impact of Katrina on employment:
 - National estimates rerun without sample from the Katrinaaffected area
 - Estimates run at BLS for New Orleans and Gulfport/Biloxi areas (normally run later than National estimates, by State agencies)
- BLS Deputy Commissioner Rones on October 7, 2005, stated:
 - "The change reported for September--a loss of 35,000 jobs—is about 230,000 less than the average monthly gain over the previous 12 months."

State and Local Employment Estimates

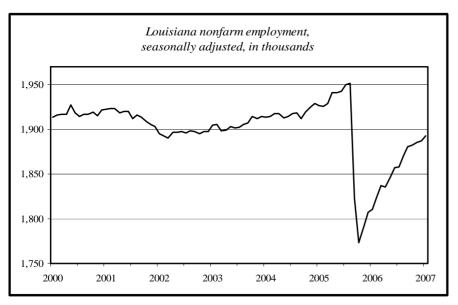
Over-the-year employment change as first released for States and selected metropolitan areas affected by Hurricane Katrina*

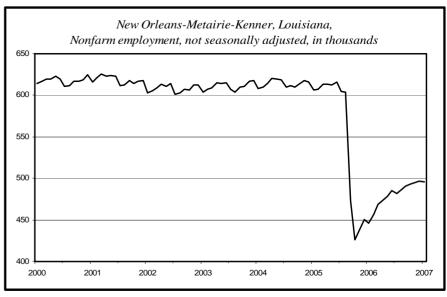
Not seasonally adjusted, in thousands

State and area	August '05	September '05	Difference
Alabama	23	25	2
Mobile	5	5	0
Louisiana	9	-230	-239
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner	4	-232	-236
Mississippi	12	-53	-64
Gulfport-Biloxi	-1	-31	-29
Pascagoula	4	-6	-10

^{*}September 2005 data were first released as preliminary on October 21, 2005. Calculations may be off slightly due to rounding.

Signs of Recovery?

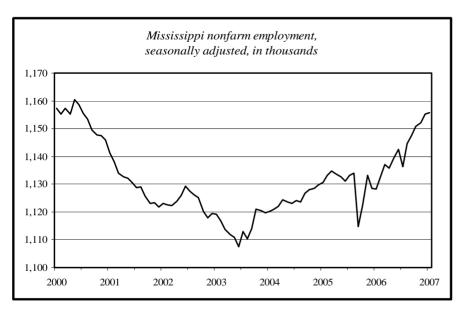


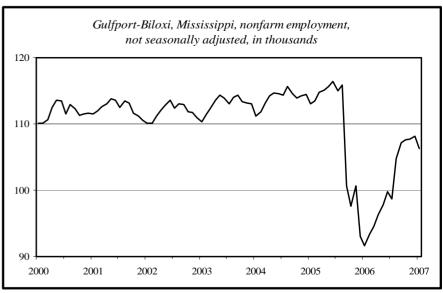


- Data are based on March 2006 benchmarks
- Louisiana data replaced by QCEW counts through 3rd quarter 2006



Signs of Recovery?





- Data are based on March 2006 benchmarks
- Mississippi data replaced by QCEW counts through 3rd quarter 2006

Benchmarked employment

- BLS <u>overstated</u> the drop in CES employment for the disaster areas by about 60,000 after benchmarking to QCEW counts.
 - However, QCEW imputation rates were also higher than normal.
- The CES drop would have been <u>understated</u> by about 90,000 if no methodological changes had been made.

Issues for discussion

- Did BLS make the appropriate decision to depart from Standard CES methods?
 - If yes, were the adjustments reasonable?
 - Are there alternative or additional adjustments BLS could have made?
- Should BLS prepare and publish an estimate of the impact on monthly employment data for shocks, such as the impact from Hurricane Katrina?
 - If yes, what is the proper measurement concept?
- BLS selects the sample from a QCEW database that predates the disaster. Following major disasters, should BLS modify sample selection and weighting with the annual sample update?



For further information...

- The full array of data available from BLS can be found at our website: http://www.bls.gov
- Special Katrina-related pages at BLS: <u>http://www.bls.gov/katrina/home.htm</u>
- Information numbers at BLS:

CES National data: 202-691-6555

CES State and Area data: 202-691-6559