

# Annual Review Process for the Seasonal Adjustment of MSA

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# Outline

- MSA Data
- SA Method
- Annual Processing Steps
- How to handle bad fitting models
- Tools to evaluate model: Diagnostic Tables and Graphs



# Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

- MSA Areas: 428 areas (EM + UN) =856
- Data Span: 1990+
- Series are split into two parts: pre-2000 and 2000+ (methodology and labor market area changes)
- Software: X-13A-S (ARIMA-SEATS)
- Seasonal Adjustment was done with SEATS



# SEATS Diagnostics

- Fit of ARIMA model to series
  - ▶ Ljung-Box goodness of fit statistics- LB12, LB24
  - ▶ MA12 coefficient-stable seasonality
  - ▶ Seasonal peak-Spectrum graphs
  - ▶ Chi-square-changing seasonality



# Annual Processing

- At the beginning of a new year, previous year's data would be revised
  - ▶ Population control
  - ▶ Data edits
  - ▶ Change in Benchmark
- Re-examining historical series with revised data
- Test for new outliers



# Annual Processing Steps

- Step1. Add revised data and run with existing ARIMA model
  - ▶ For good fits, leave models unchanged
  - ▶ For bad fits, manually re-specify models
- Step2. Check for significant change in seasonality using Chi-sq statistics
  - ▶ For those MSAs with Seasonal regressor, we want to check they are still significant
- Step3. Clean up bad fitting series
- Step4. Ready for monthly estimates



# Poor fitting model (1 of 4)

## 1. My series even seasonal?

- ▶ If my series not seasonal, we do not want to seasonally adjustment them.
- ▶ If series is not seasonal, SEATS will not go through seasonal adjustment process.



# Poor fitting model (2 of 4)

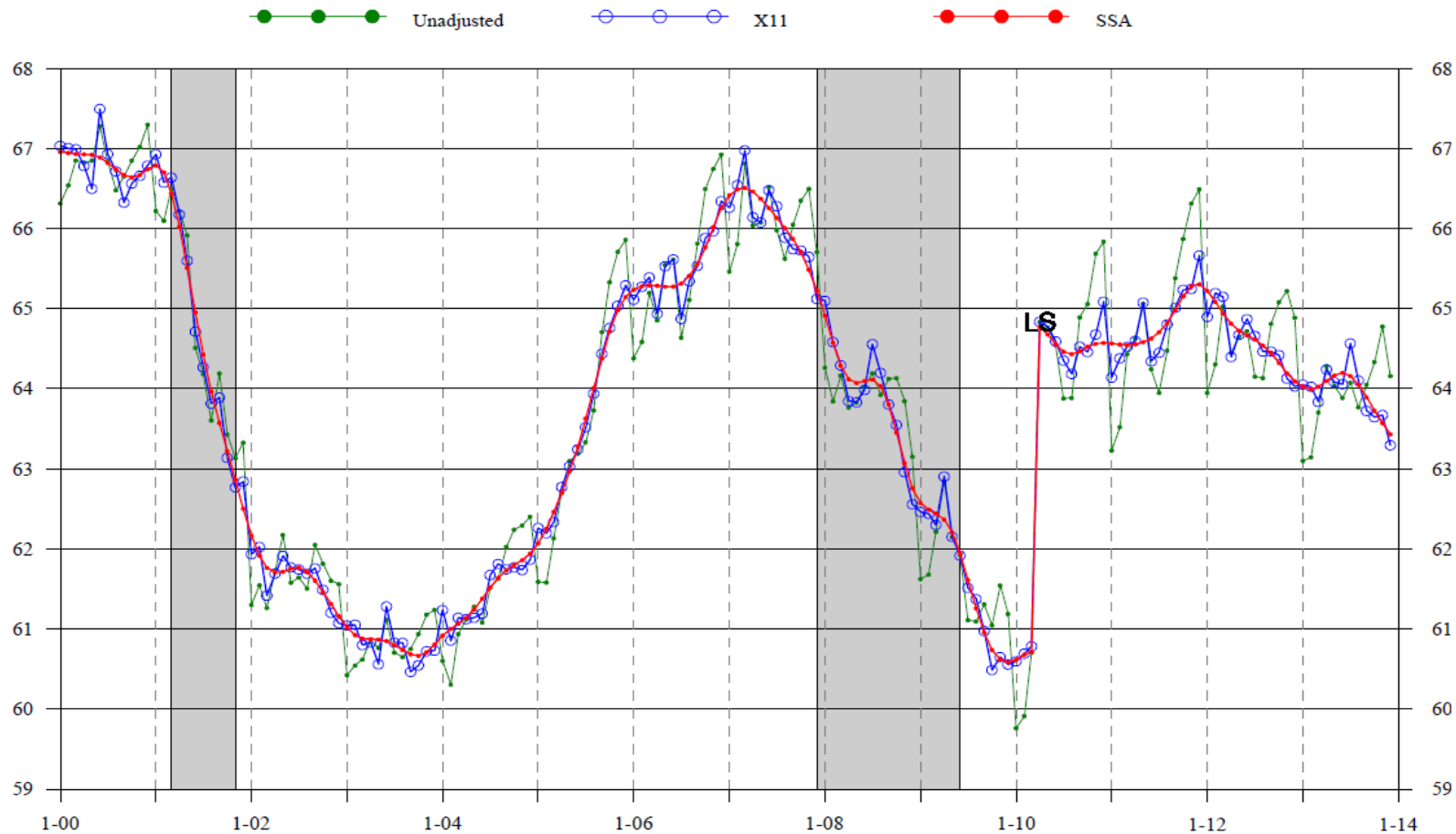
## 2. Is there changing seasonality?

- ▶ Sometimes seasonality change so much over the span of time, X13 will have hard time finding a good fitting model
- ▶ We need to test for changing seasonality by chi-square test.
- ▶ Chi-square p-value  $\leq 0.01$  is considered significant

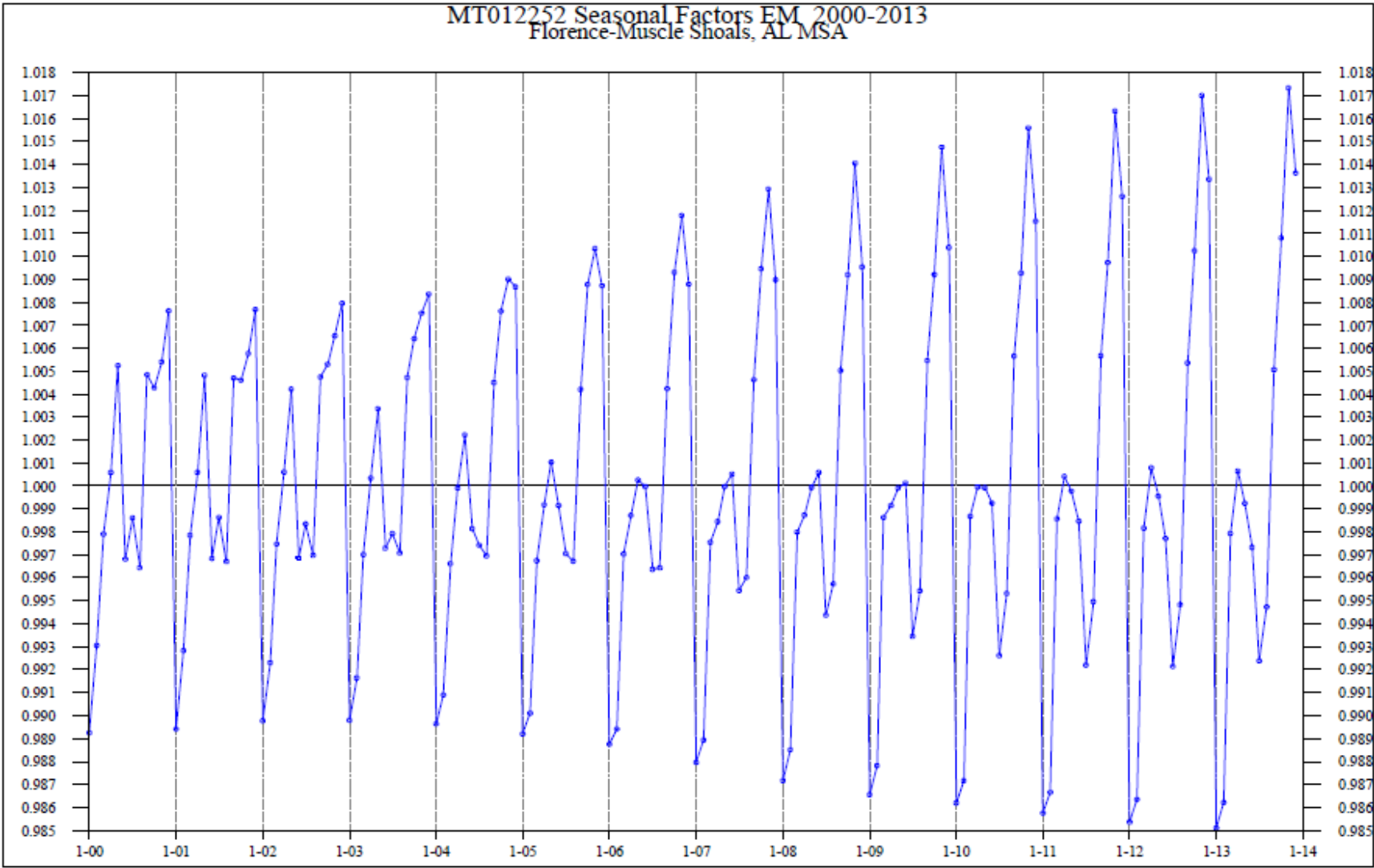


# Seasonal Reg. Example

Historical MSA Series, 2000-2013  
X11 Seasonally Adjusted EM (000s)  
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL MSA MT012252  
X11 Model: (010)(011)  
NBER Recessions in Gray



# Example of Seasonal Plot w/o Seasonal Regressor



# X13A-S Spec Example (adding in Sea. Reg.)

```
series{
  span          =(2000.1,2023.12)
  title         ='MT0122520000000_EM_Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL MSA'
  file          =' /cpslaus/D10/Stars/SadAreas/Annual/programs/x12_files/AL/EM/x11/MT0122520000000.dat'
  format        ='datevalue'
  precision     =5
  decimals      =2
}
transform{
  function      =auto
}
regression{
  variables     =(seasonal//2010.jan/
TC2010.jan
LS2010.apr
LS2017.jan
TC2020.apr
)
  save          =(ls ao tc a10)
}
arima{
  model         =(3 1 1) (0 1 1)
}
}
```



# X13A-S Output Example (Chi-Sq)

## Chi-squared Tests for Groups of Regressors

Regression Effect	df	Chi-Square	P-Value
Seasonal (starting 2010.Jan)	11	25.36	0.01



# Poor fitting model (3 of 4)

## 3. My series too long?

- ▶ Our MSA series are already cut pre- and post- year 2000.
- ▶ methodology and labor market area changes

## 4. My model overly complex?

- ▶ Most of the time simple model (like airline) is better than complex model.
- ▶ Complex high order model tends to change with additional data.

# Poor fitting model (4 of 4)

## 5. Identifying outliers correctly?

- ▶ States may have better information about their local events that need to be tested as outliers.
  - HI requested: Maui Wildfire (Aug. and Sep. 2023)
  - FL requested: Hurricane Ian (Oct. 2022)
- ▶ Drop outliers that are no longer significant
- ▶ Change in Outlier type: Pandemic outliers
- ▶ Add in new outliers

# Diagnostic Tables

areacode	modelst	numoutst	modest	lb12st	lb24st	p12st	p24st	chi_sea	chi_sea_p	lamrst	plamrst	skewst	exkst	hetst	ar1cst	ar2cst	ma1cst	ma12cst
DV1720994000000	(010)(011)	17	Mult	25.7	34.3	*0.01	0.06	82.2	0	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.6				-0.7481
DV1729404000000	(010)(011)	3	Mult	14.5	25.1	0.21	0.35	.	.	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7				-0.8484
MT1714010000000	(011)(011)	4	Mult	10.3	31.8	0.41	0.08	.	.	1.5	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.7			-0.2200	-0.7567
MT1716060000000	(011)(011)	16	Mult	19.9	30.0	*0.03	0.12	49.7	0	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.7			-0.3068	-0.5299
MT1716580000000	(011)(011)	20	Mult	12.0	31.1	0.29	0.09	25.8	0.01	8.3	*0.02	0.2	0.8	1.0			-0.3428	-0.1486
MT1716980000000	(211)(011)	3	Mult	8.6	17.7	0.38	0.61	.	.	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	-0.5563	-0.2995	-0.5802	-0.8197
MT1719180000000	(110)(011)	14	Mult	9.7	24.6	0.47	0.32	46.6	0	0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1960			-0.9945



# Outlier List

type	st	t	areacode	coef	year	month
LS	IL	(-7.5)	DV1720994000000	-0.037	2008	10
LS	IL	(-5.0)	DV1720994000000	-0.029	2010	1
LS	IL	(-13.0)	DV1720994000000	-0.065	2020	3
TC	IL	(-38.5)	DV1720994000000	-0.178	2020	4
AO	IL	(-5.0)	DV1720994000000	-0.018	2020	7
LS	IL	3.6	DV1720994000000	0.019	2021	11
LS	IL	5	DV1729404000000	0.029	2010	1
LS	IL	(-9.0)	DV1729404000000	-0.053	2020	3
TC	IL	(-30.1)	DV1729404000000	-0.164	2020	4

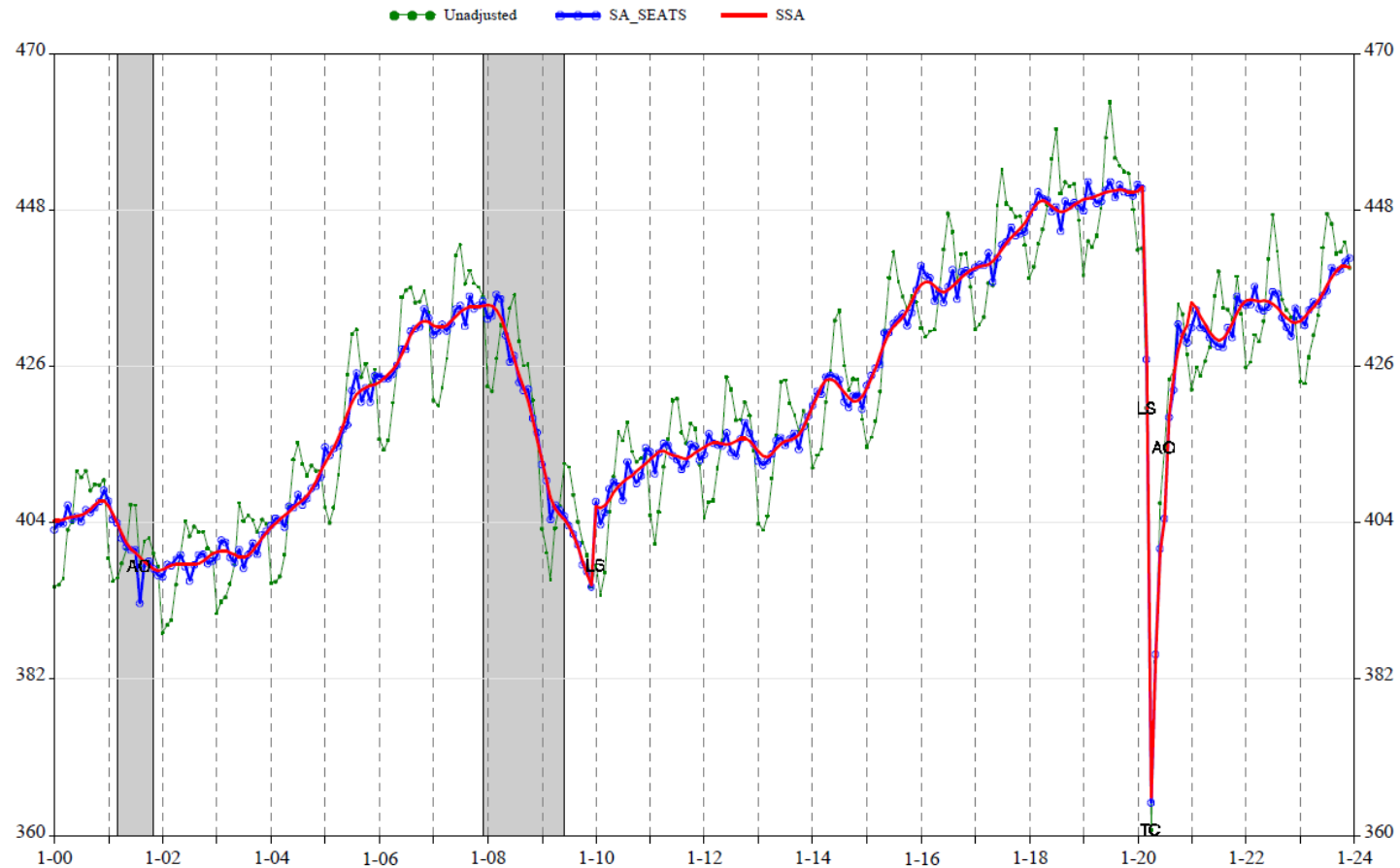




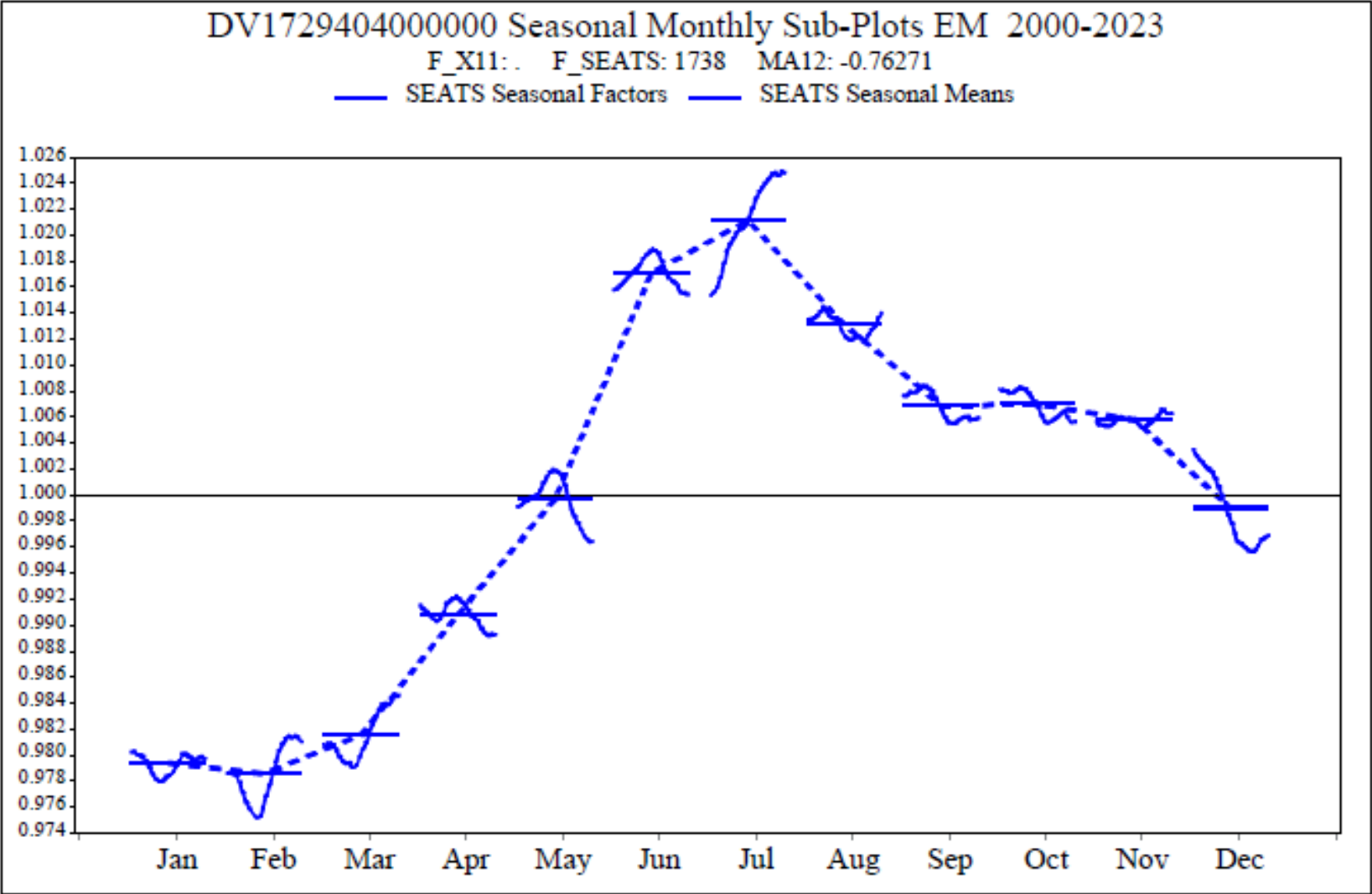
# Historical Graph

18:53 Monday, April 15, 2024 5

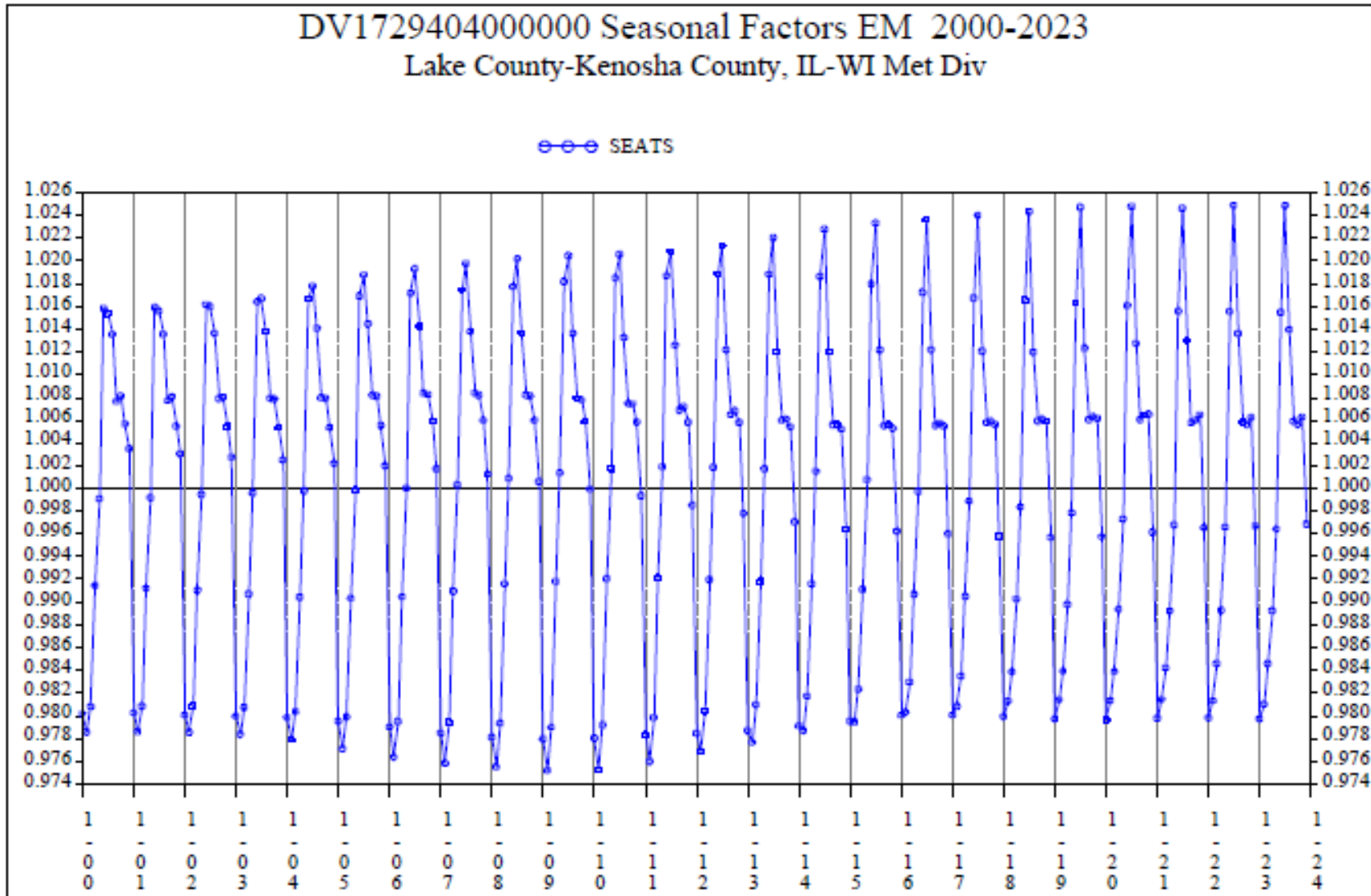
Historical MSA Series, 2000-2023  
SEATS Seasonally Adjusted EM (000s)  
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Met Div DV1729404000000  
SEATS Model: (010)(011)  
NBER Recessions in Gray



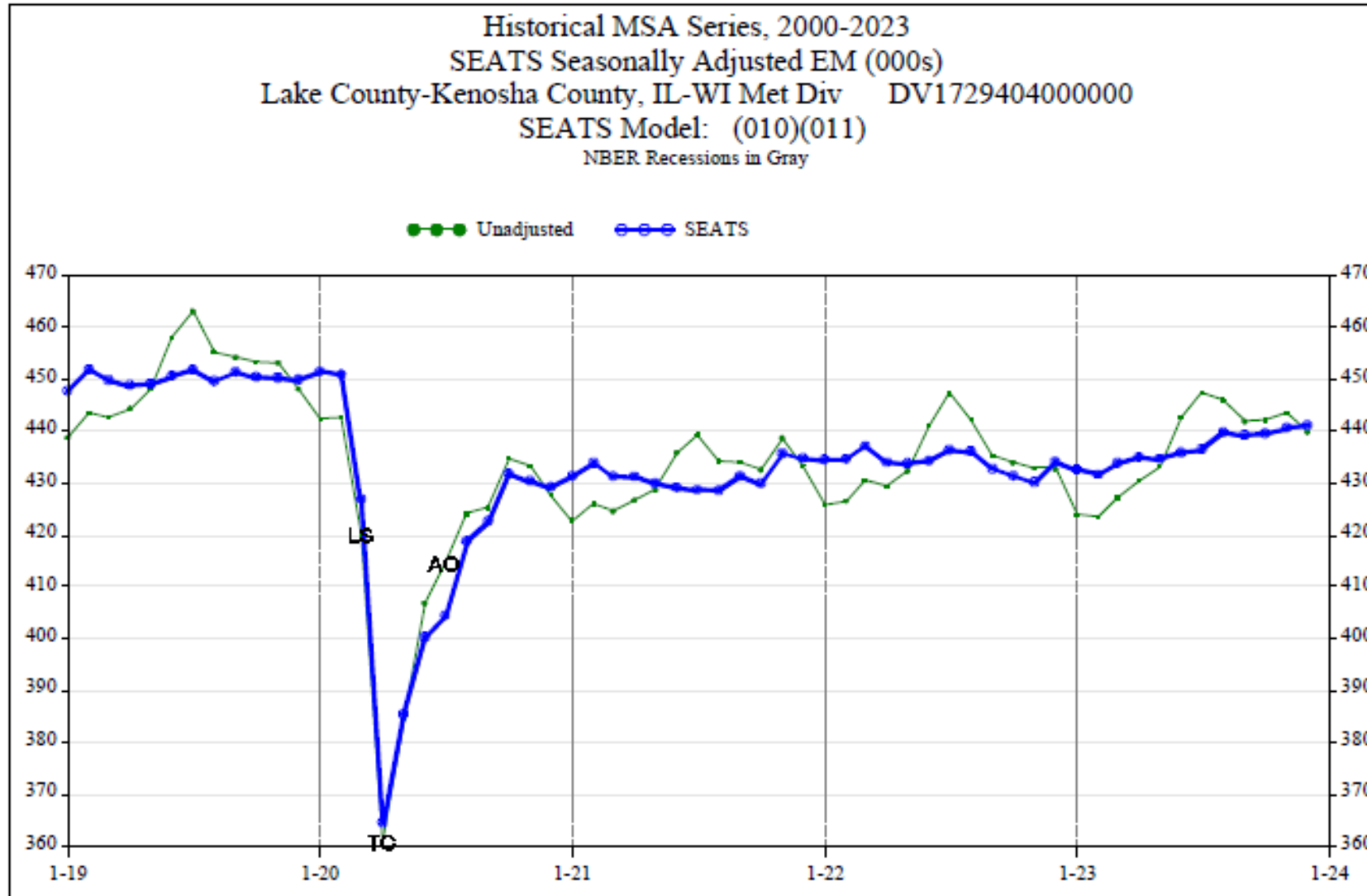
# Seasonal Sub-Plot



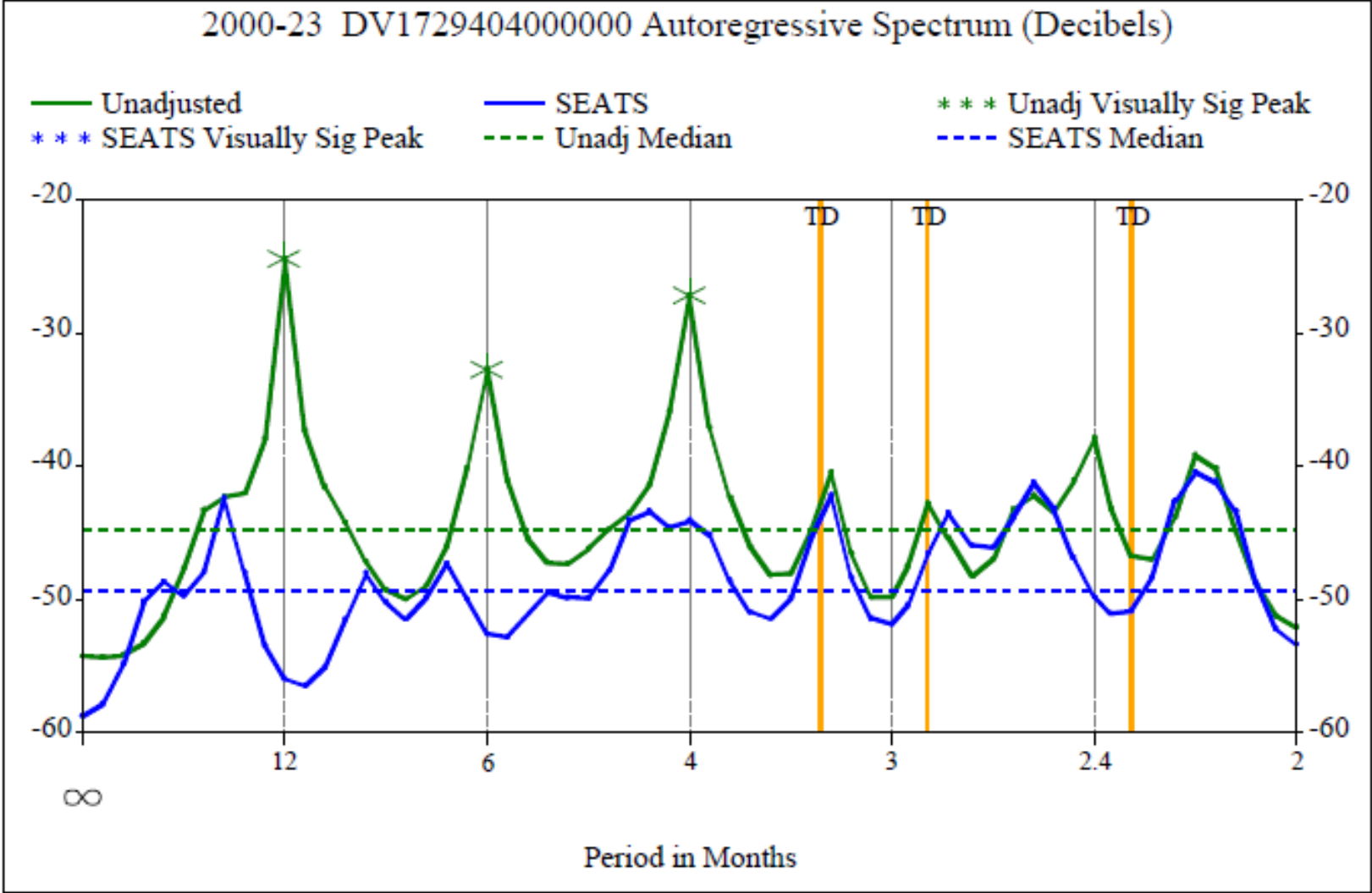
# Seasonal Plot



# Seasonally Adjusted



# Spectrum Graph



# Contact Information

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