

The Creation of the Employment Dynamics Estimates

John M. Abowd (Cornell U/CISER; U.S. Census Bureau; NBER; CREST),
Paul A. Lengermann (U of Maryland; U.S. Census Bureau),
Lars Vilhuber (Cornell U/CISER; U.S. Census Bureau; York U, Toronto)

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Background

- Turbulent economy
 - Firm entry and exit
 - Job creation and destruction, worker churning
 - Worker mobility
- Economists and statisticians need data to understand this at many levels of disaggregation
 - Geography
 - Workplace
 - residence
 - Demographic (age, gender)

Indicators

<u>Current</u>	<u>New</u>
Jobs Total payroll	Jobs Total payroll Gross job loss Net jobs New hires

Demography

<u>Current</u>	<u>New</u>
None	Male Female Age categor 14-18 19-21 22-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+ Immigrant Native born

Geography

<u>Current</u>	<u>New</u>
National State County	National State County Sub-county Workforce investment area

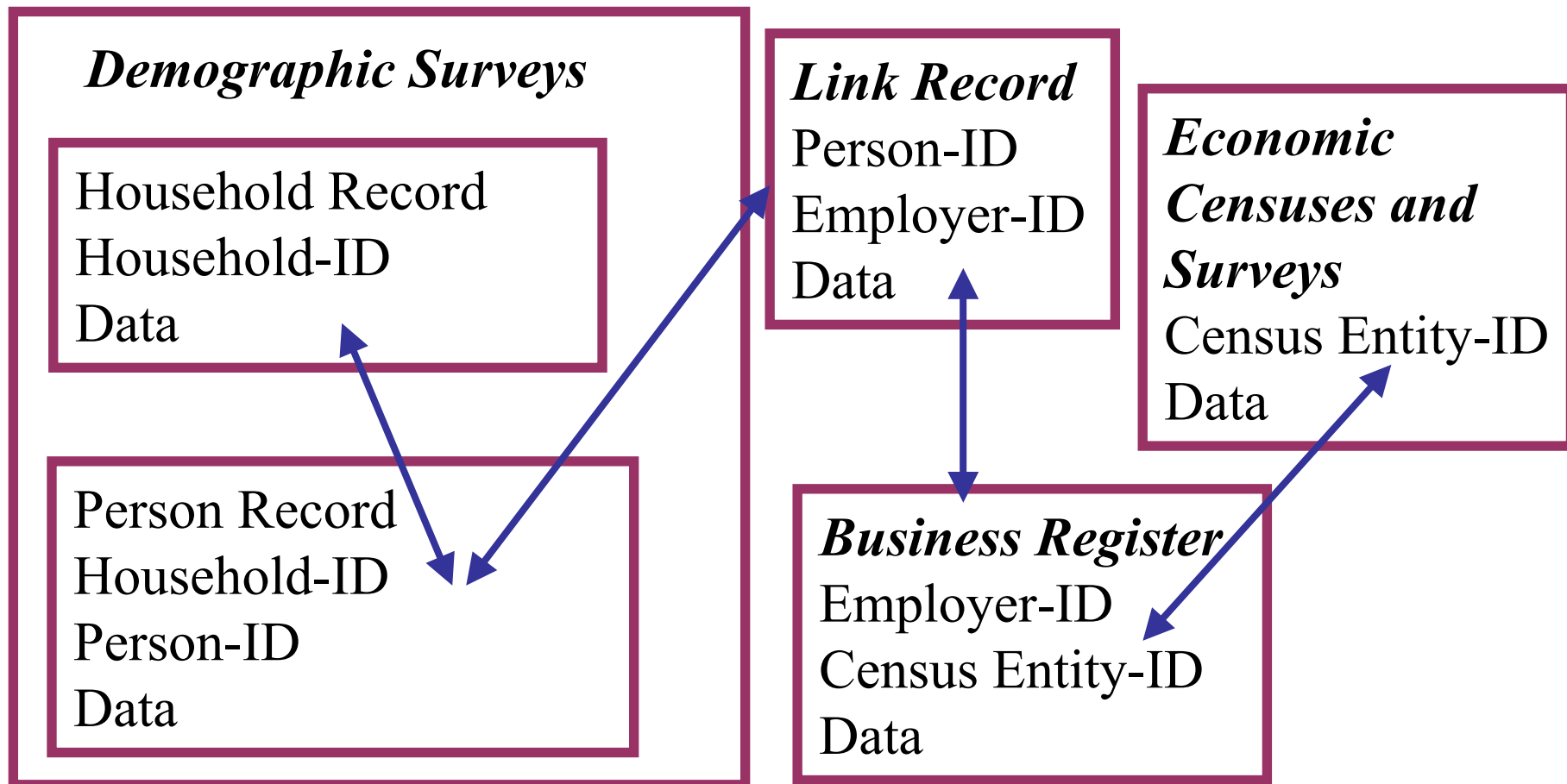
Location

<u>Current</u>	<u>New</u>
Workplace	Workplace Residence

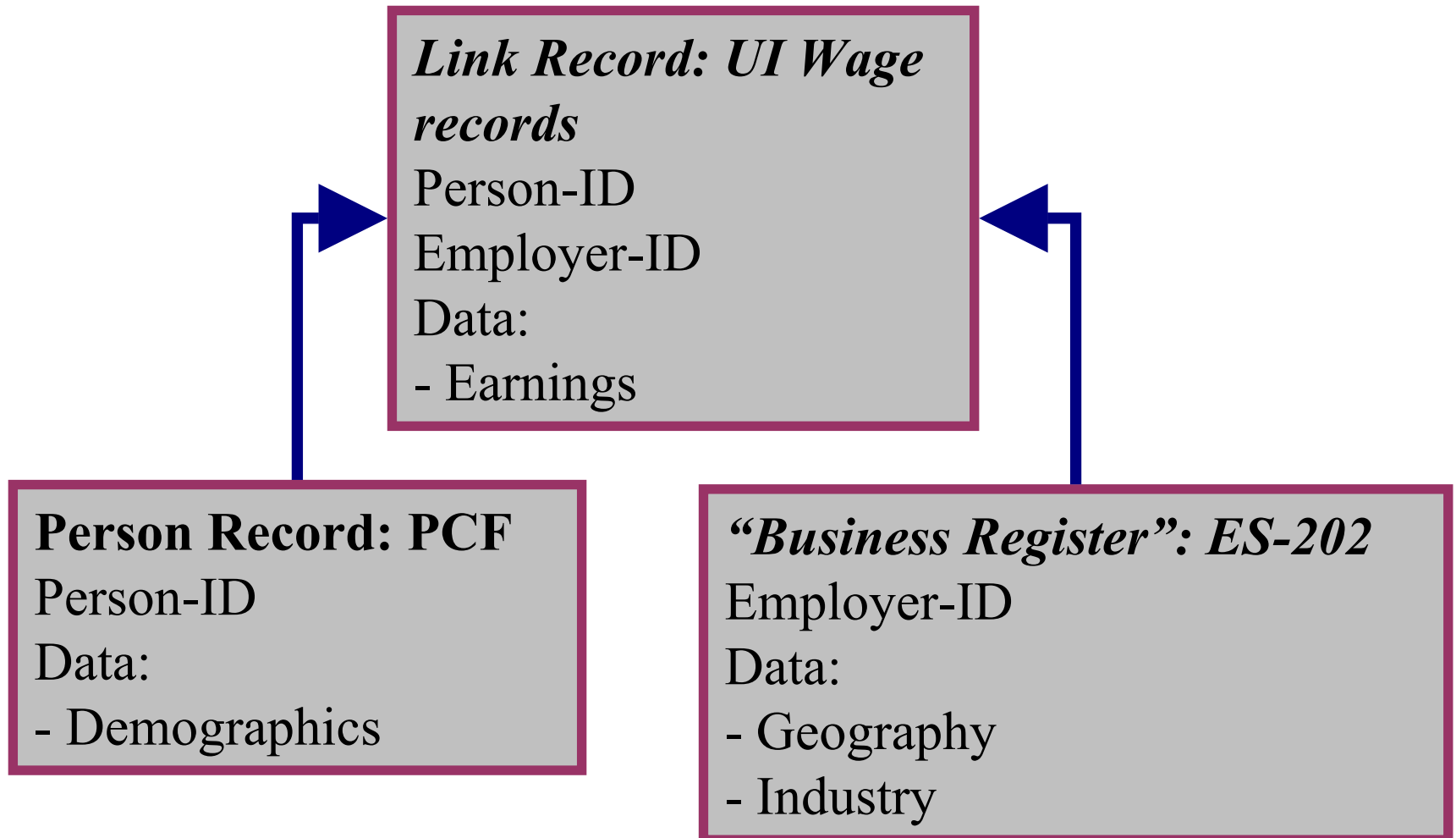
Employment Dynamics

- Present statistics only show uni-dimensional job creation and destruction
- Linked data permit disaggregation of existing measures and creation of new measures
 - by demography
 - By 4-digit SIC
 - workplace vs. residence
 - Worker flows vs. job flows
- Has not existed because
 - Data acquisition cost
 - (Computer) technology

The Longitudinal Employer - Household Dynamics Program



The Longitudinal Employer - Household Dynamics Program



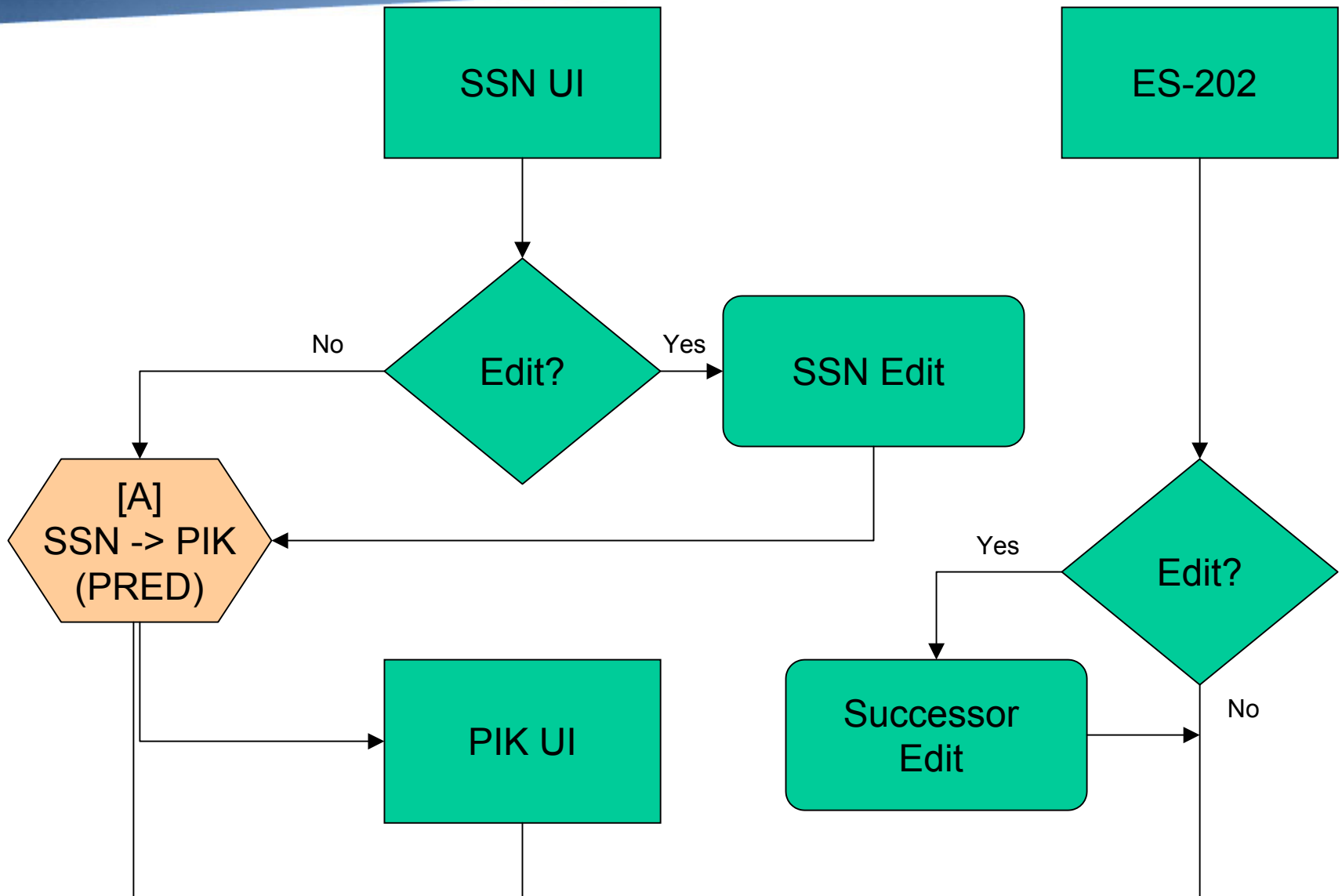
EDE Overview

- Base Data
- Processing
 - Standardization
 - Editing of Identifiers
- Creation of EDE Internal Files
- Disclosable EDE Statistics

State Data

- Data
 - Received: *UI wage record and ES-202* data for California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Texas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania.
 - New Jersey, Oregon to come
 - Currently covers 60% of US workforce
- Expansion to US universe over next four years
- Received quarterly (six months after transaction date)

Standardization/Anonymization



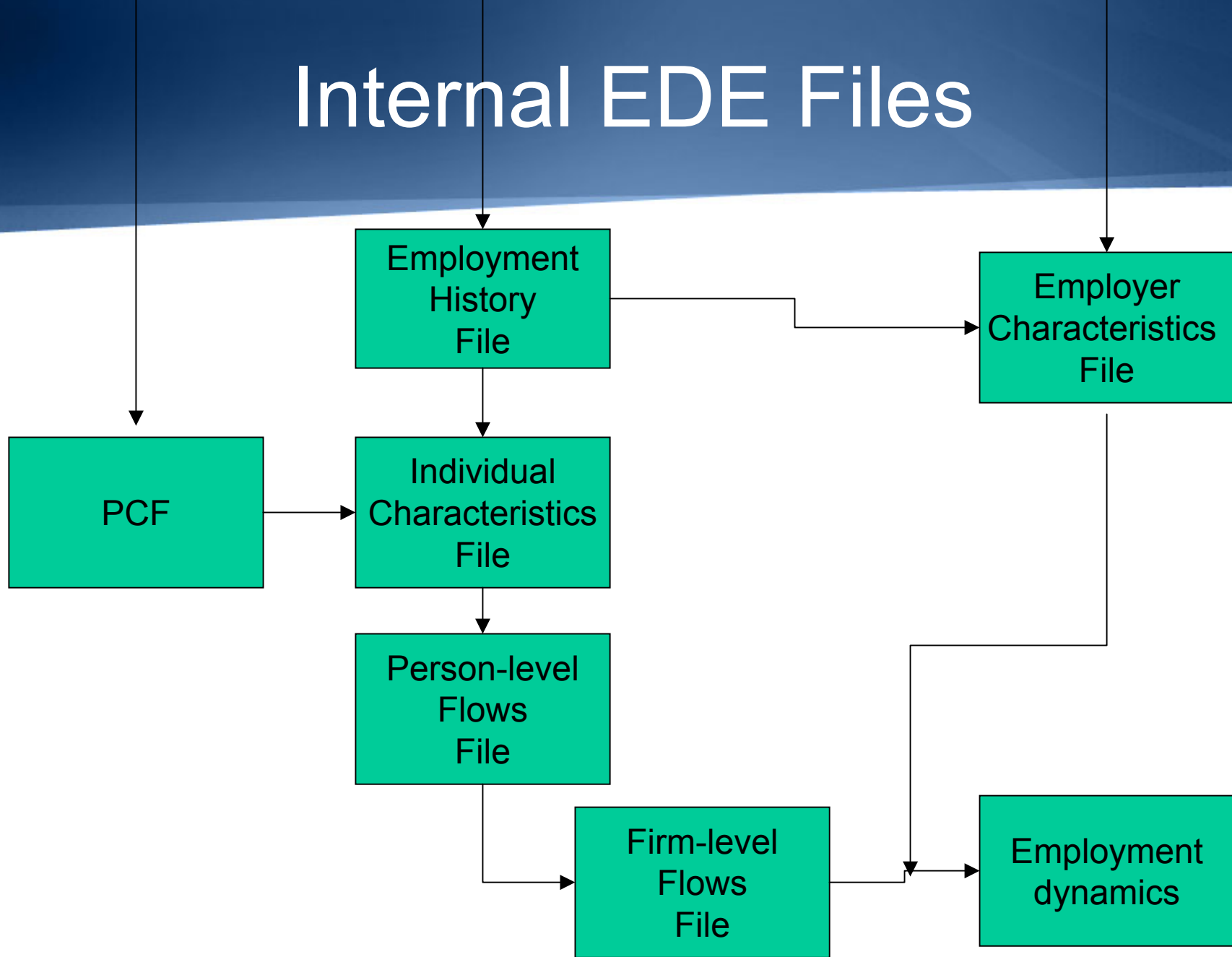
Editing Identifiers

- Problem:
 - Miscoding of SSNs
 - Administrative change in UI account number of firms
- Solution:
 - Identification of miscoded SSNs based on job history, earnings, name information
 - Identification of successor firms based on large cross-“firm” movements of workers

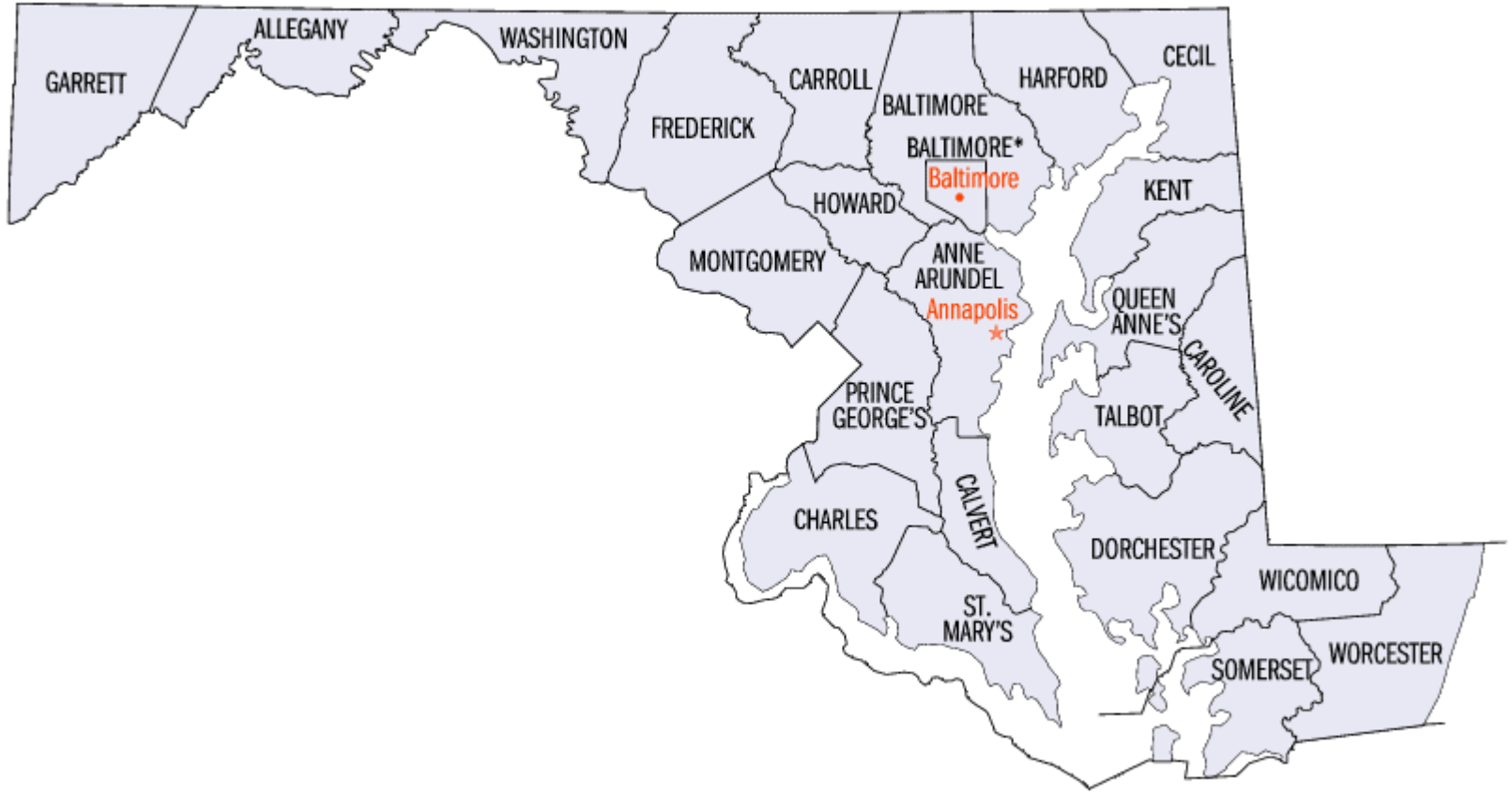
Editing Identifiers: Results

- 7-15% of single-period interruptions of job spells are found to be spurious
- 70-260% additional firm-ID links can be identified using UI wage records than from using ES-202 data

Internal EDE Files



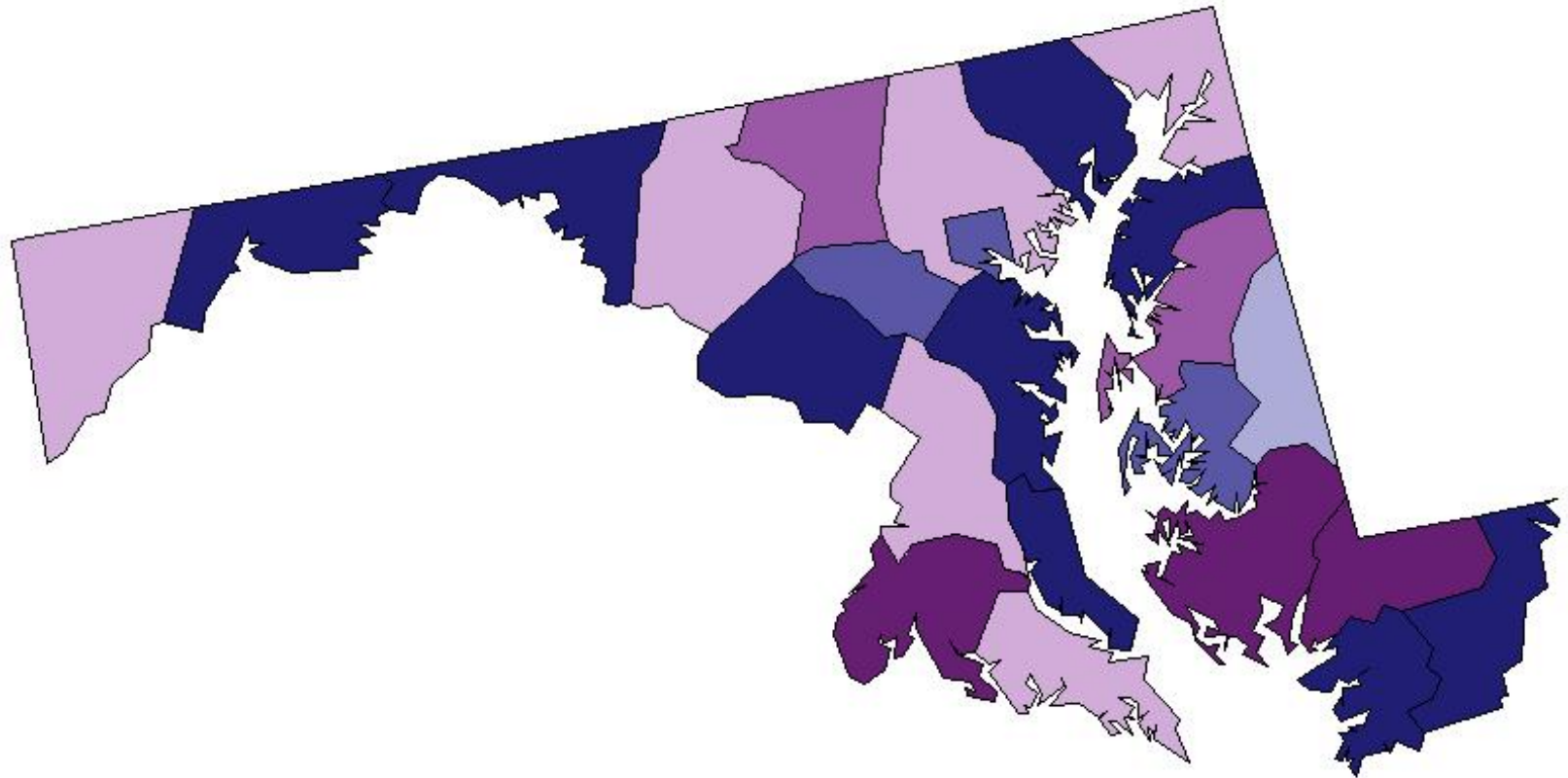
Maryland Example



Example Graph

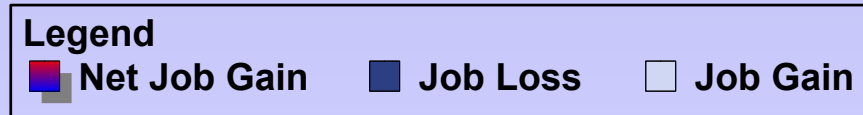
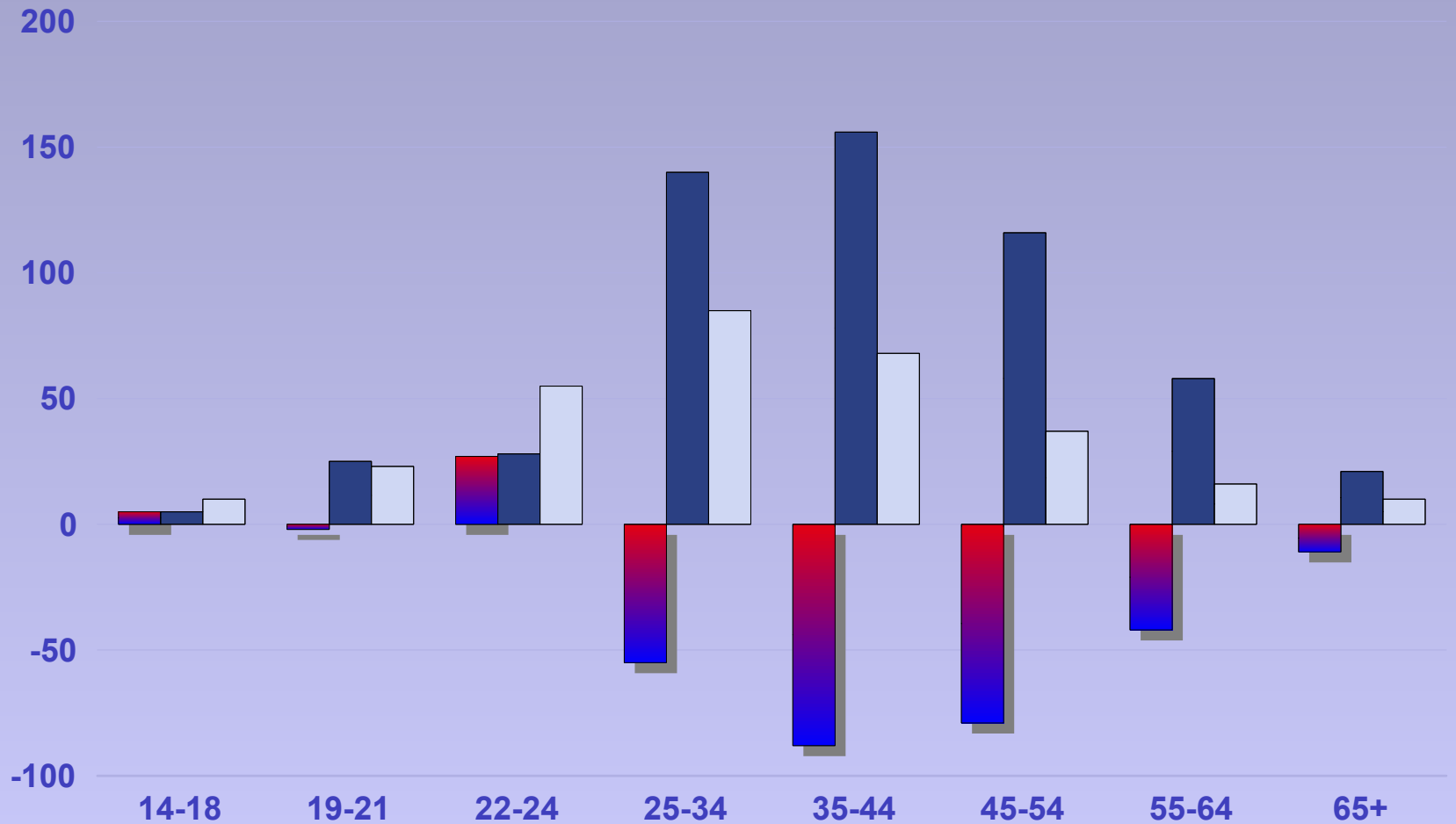
Maryland

Variable: Net Job Creation (Per 100)
Employees, Same Sex and Age Group
Year: 1999 Quarter: 2
Sex: Male and Age Group: Ages 22-24

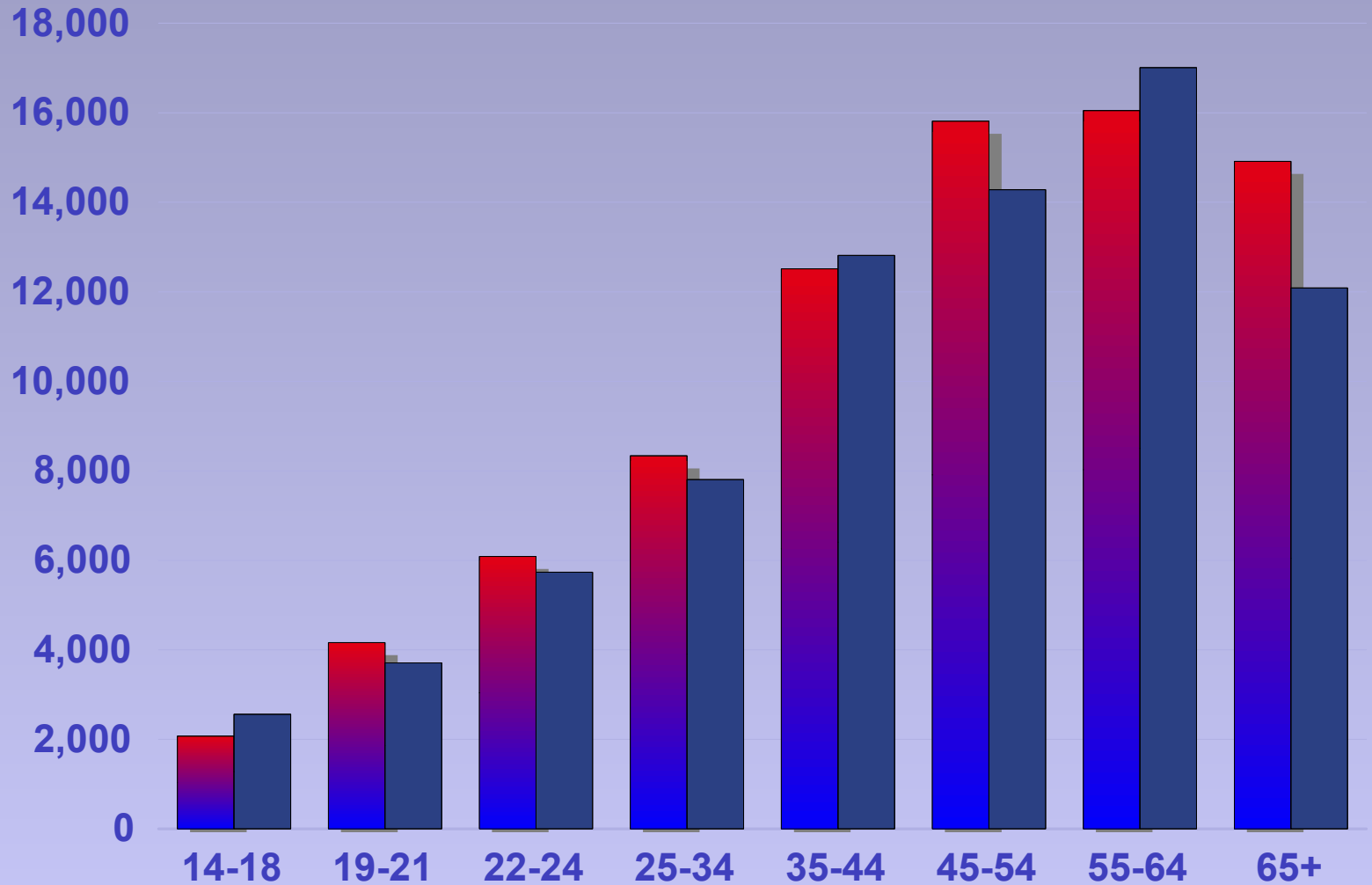


Midpoint of Range: -5 -3 -1
1 3 5

Male Job Gain and Job Loss in High Technology Industries in Montgomery and Frederick Counties, Maryland



Earnings and Earnings of New Hires in High Technology Industries in Montgomery and Frederick Counties, Maryland



Legend

 Earnings

 New Hire Earnings

Problem: Confidentiality

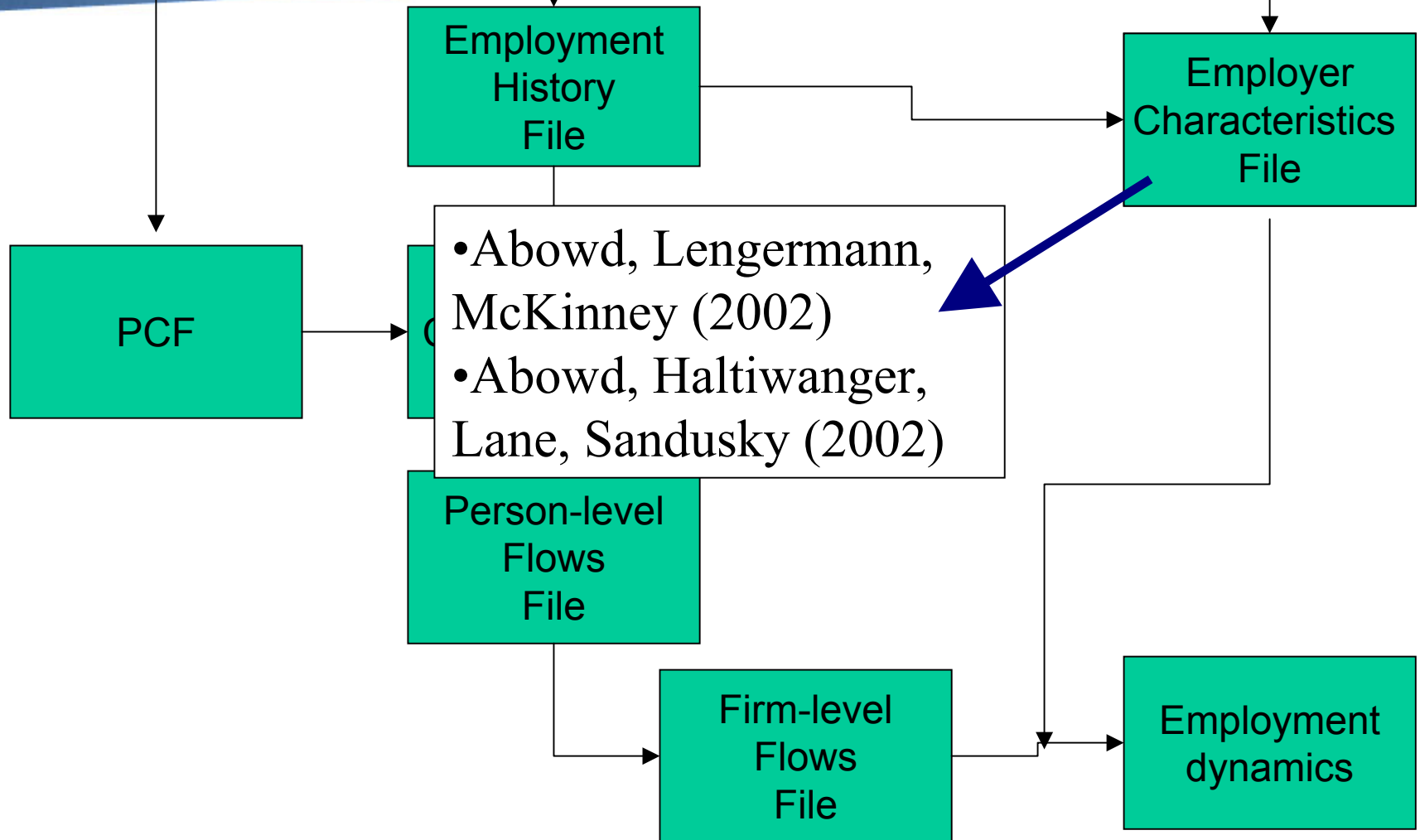
- Cell sizes start to get small
 - age 19-21
 - male
 - new hire in
 - small county XYZ

=> potentially leads to disclosure of identity
- Previous solution: suppression and complementary suppression

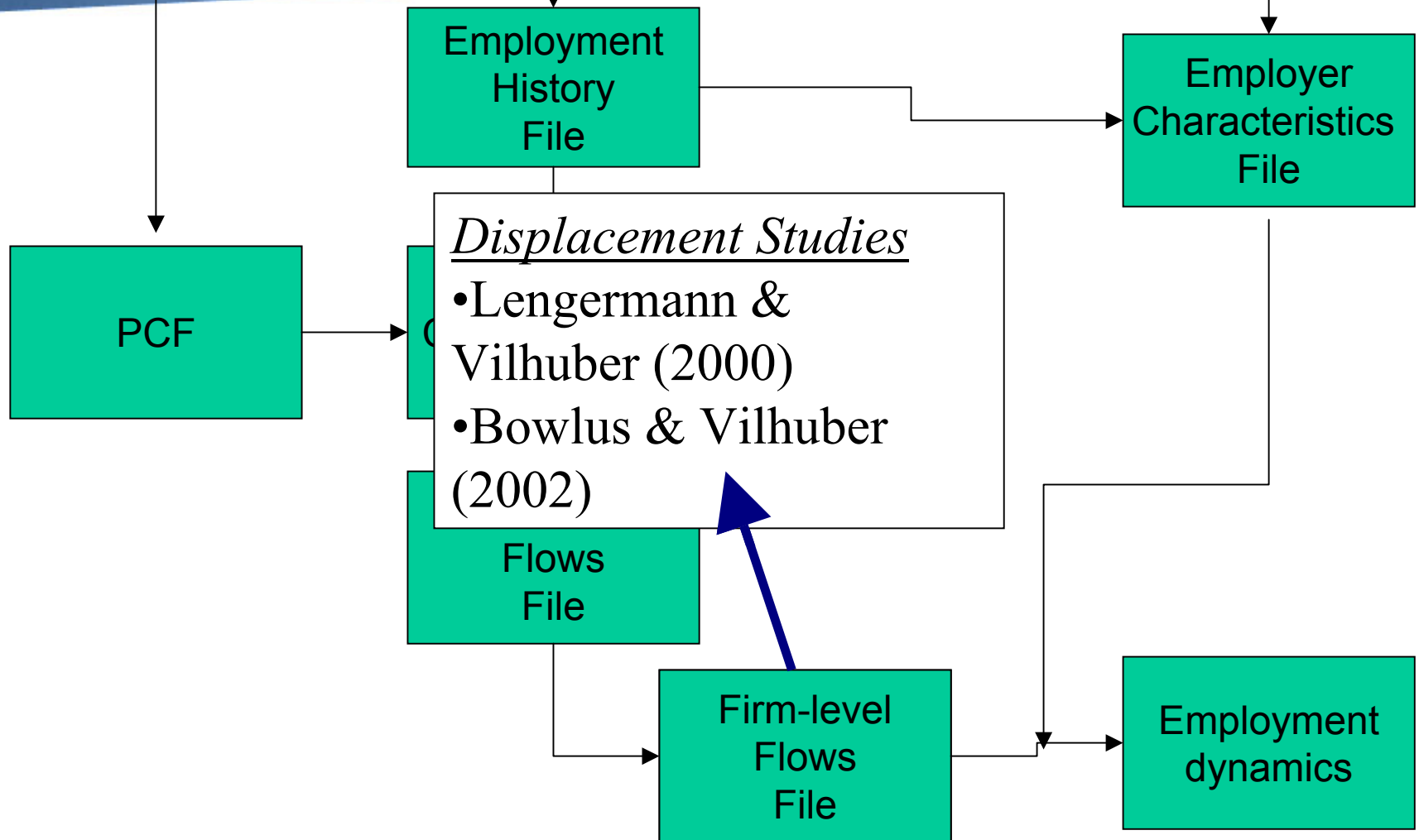
Confidentiality: Solution

- New solution: noise infusion
- Specially constructed “noise” is added at the firm level
- If aggregated county/industry statistics based on too few individuals/firms, noise does not cancel out (flagged)
- Some suppressions if based on too few individuals, no complementary suppressions

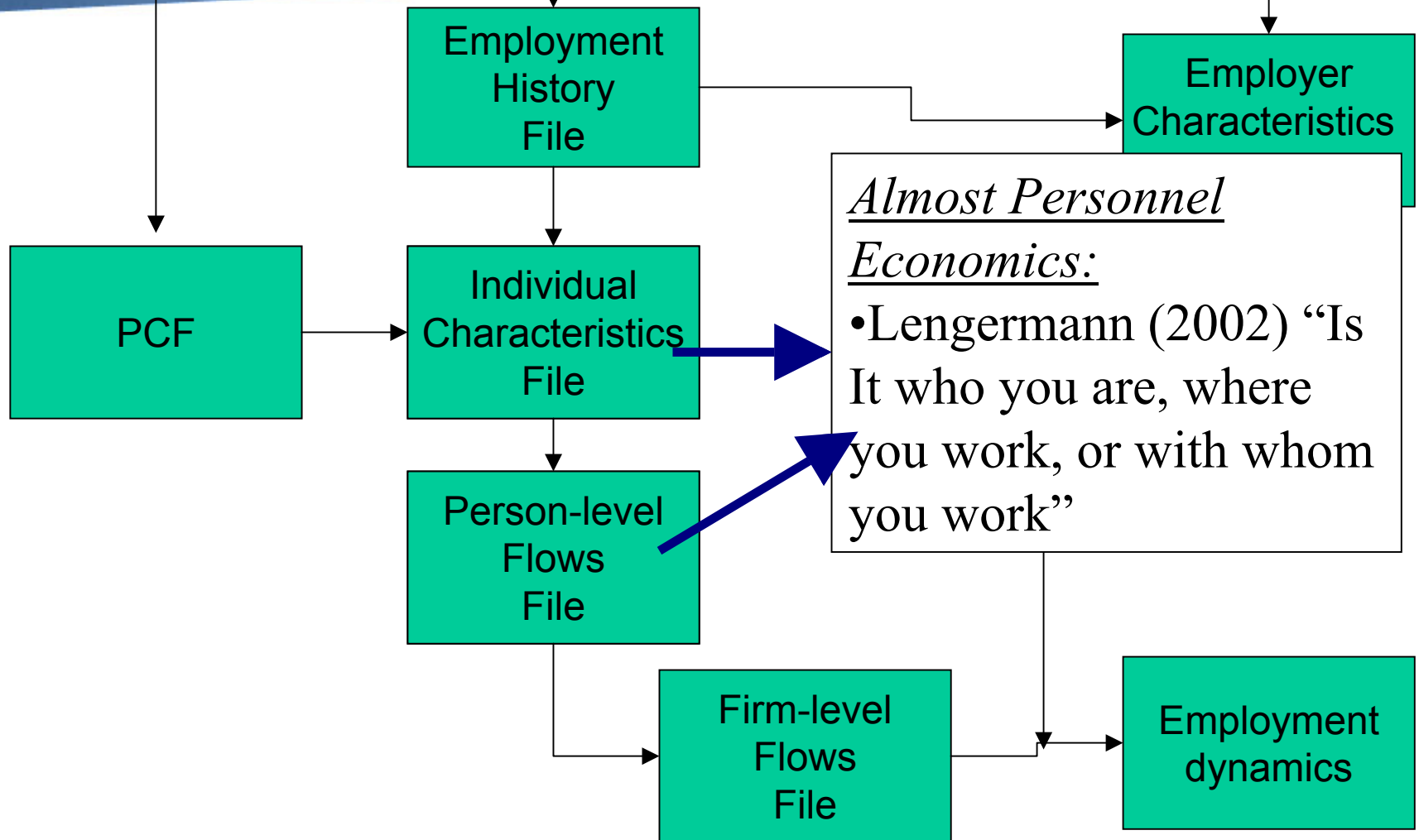
Alternative uses of EDE Files: ECF



Alternative uses of EDE Files: Firm-level flows



Alternative uses of EDE Files: Person-level flows & ICF



Next Steps...

- Many, many more research issues
- Funding for national program for official statistics
- Distribution of Quarterly Indicators
- Development of access protocols to microdata