Statistics of Jobs -- Updates

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ASA Statement on P-values

- Unprecedented action by the ASA: http://amstat.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00031305.2016.1154108
ASA Statement: 6 Guidelines

1. P-values can indicate how incompatible the data are with a specified statistical model.
2. P-values do not measure the probability that the studied hypothesis is true, or the probability that the data were produced by random chance alone.
3. Scientific conclusions and business or policy decisions should not be based only on whether a p-value passes a specific threshold.
4. Proper inference requires full reporting and transparency.
5. A p-value, or statistical significance, does not measure the size of an effect or the importance of a result.
6. By itself, a p-value does not provide a good measure of evidence regarding a model or hypothesis.
How is a Job Frame Different from Household or Business Frames?

• What is the appropriate universe?
• What kinds of “jobs” can conventional frame tools capture?
• When the individual or business side of a “job” changes, how should the frame change?
• What kinds of methods might be used to capture these changes?
Completeness of Job Frames

• What happens if an administrative unit’s data are unavailable?
• What happens when certain employment categories are not covered by the same administrative data?
• What would be the difference between using IRS tax information forms (W-2) and state unemployment insurance records to create the frame?
• Conceptually, how should self-employment be handled?
Measuring Job Creations and Destrucions from Job v. Business Frames

• How is a job creation measured in the BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series, which is based on the BLS’s longitudinal version of the QCEW—an establishment frame?
• How is a job creation measured in the Census Bureau’s QWI, which are based on state Unemployment Insurance wage records—a job frame?
• When would one expect discrepancies?
• How might those discrepancies be addressed?
Adding Up Job Creations

• How can it be that there are 10 female job creations, 10 male job destructions and no creation or destruction at the employer level?
• Can this also happen for characteristics of the employer, like industry?
• What happens when the frame changes from quarterly (QWI, BED) to annual (BDS)?