

Unemployment Level of different states of the USA. Seasonal adjustment and trend extraction by means of AutoSSA

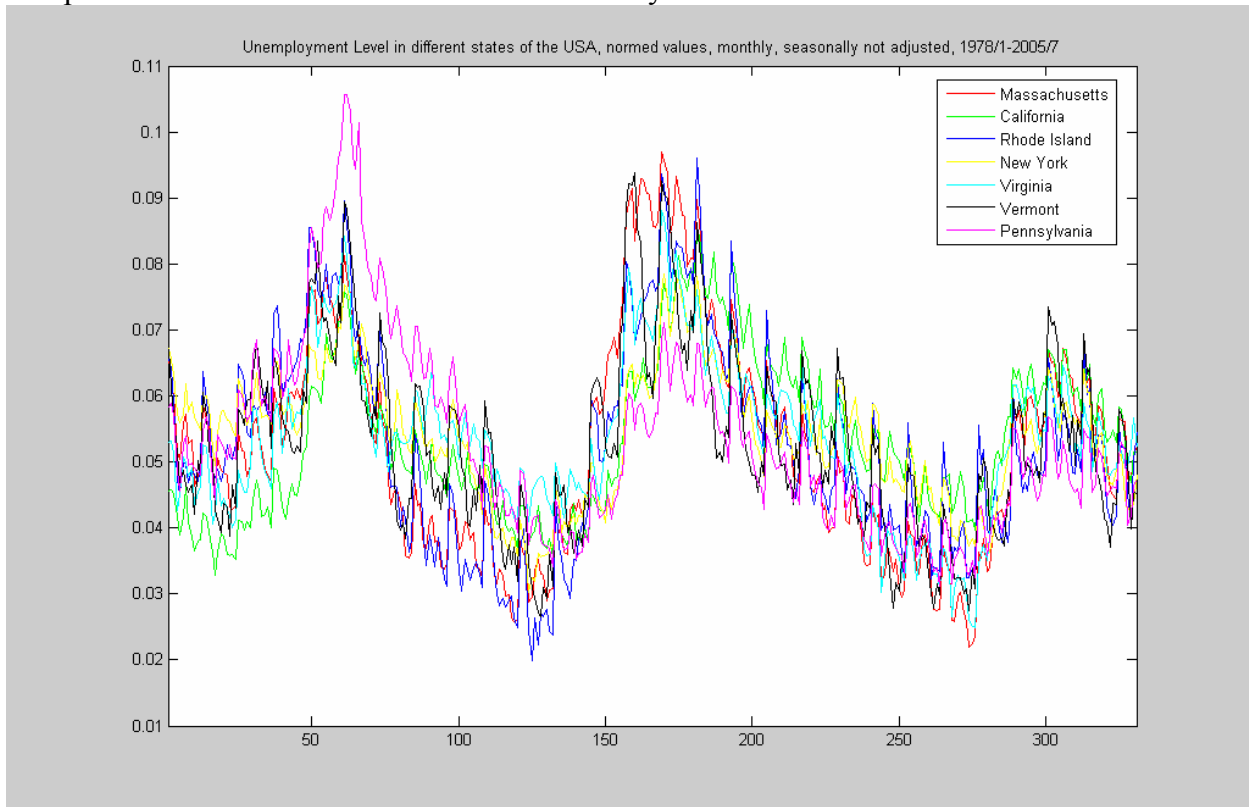
27 Jun 2006

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www.pdmi.ras.ru/~theo/autossa

Let us take a set of similar time series: *Unemployment level of different states of the USA, thousands, monthly, seasonally not adjusted, 1978/1-2005/7*, downloaded from http://www.economagic.com/em-cgi/find.exe/Unemployment_Level. We consider 7 states: *Massachusetts, California, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, Vermont, Pennsylvania*.

The plot of their normalized values shows that they have similar behavior:



They are similar and so we expect uniform results of application of the AutoSSA procedure to this set.

All time series are of the same length: $N=331$, they contain monthly data and each time series has evident seasonal component ($T=12$).

Firstly, we do seasonal adjustment, then we extract trend of adjusted time series.

Threshold for method of trend extraction

The threshold for C-criterion of trend components identification, C_0 , will be calculated for each time series by consideration of values of the R-measure:

$$C_{0_{\max}} = \arg \min_{C_0} (R(C_0 + C_{0_{\text{step}}}) - R(C_0) \geq R_0), \quad C_0 = C_{0_{\max}} - C_{0_{\varepsilon}}.$$

The AutoTrend procedure was applied with default minor parameters:

- we search C_{\max} in $[0.6, 1]$ with $C_{0_{\text{step}}}=0.02$,
- Rdelta threshold $R_0=0.05$,
- $C_{0_{\varepsilon}}=0.05$.

Threshold for method of seasonality extraction

$$\text{Rho0} = \arg \min_{\text{rho0}} (M(\text{rho0} + \text{rho0}_{\text{step}}) - M(\text{rho0}) \geq M0)$$

$$M(\text{rho}) = \text{MSE}(F - F(\text{rho})),$$

where F is an original time series and $F(\text{rho})$ is a periodical component calculated with rho .

The AutoPeriodicity procedure was applied with default minor parameters:

- we search rho0 in $[0.7, 1]$ with $\text{rho0}_{\text{step}} = 0.02$,
- threshold $M0 = 0.05$
- we examine only first ETs, max ET number = $L/2 = 78$
- limits for the period of seasonal harmonics: $[11, 13]$

Major parameters

Window length L: close to $N/2$ but divisible by $T=12$: **L=156**.

Trend frequencies interval $[0, \omega_0]$ for the method of trend extraction: **[0, 0.07]** in order to distinguish seasonal components (made of harmonics with frequencies $> 0.08(3)$) from trend components.

Results

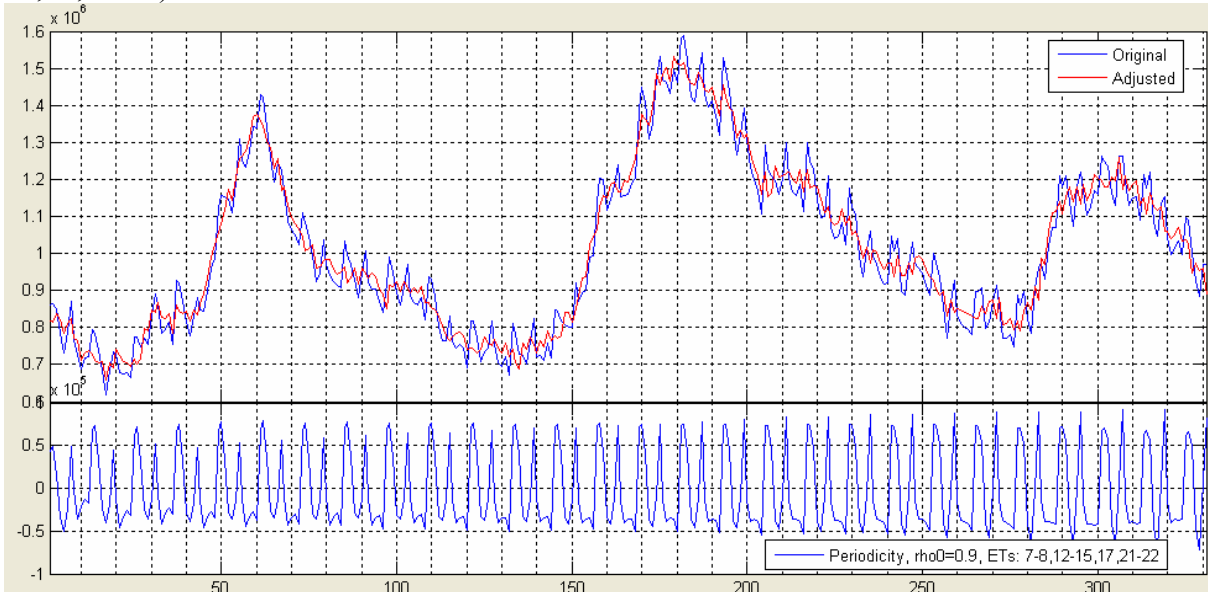
See next pages.

The calculations were made in Matlab using the software package *AutoSSA* (Theodore Alexandrov).

1) California, seasonal adjustment:

Seasonal ETs: 7-8, 12-15, 17, 21-22 ($\rho_0=0.9$)

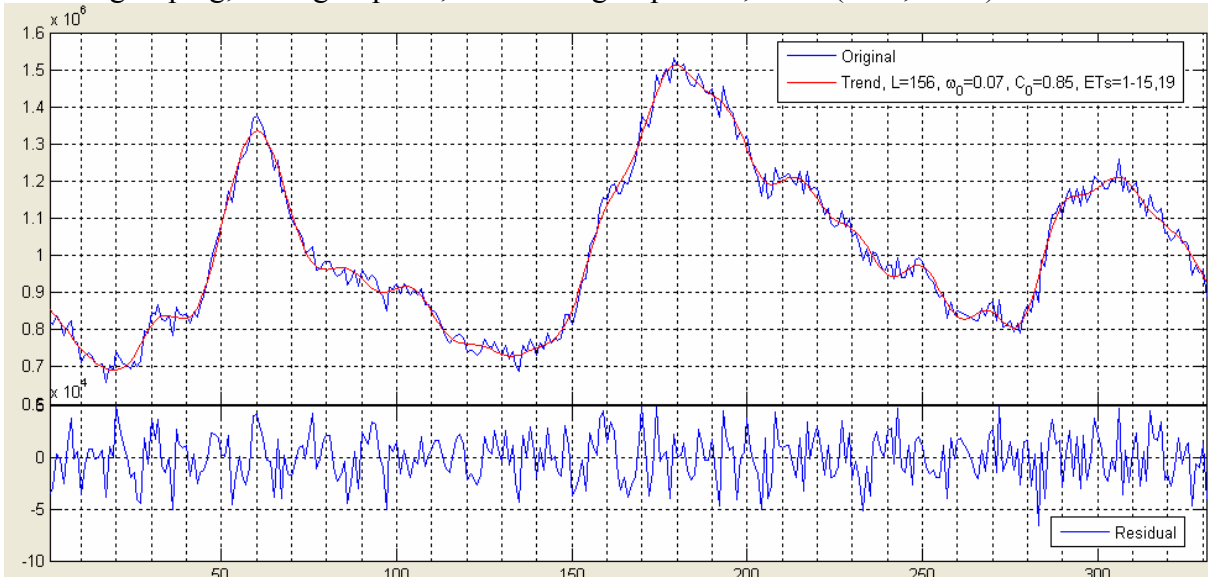
Manual grouping (with period estimation): 7-8(6), 12-13(12), 14-15(4), 17(2), 21-22(3) (7-8, 12-15, 17, 21-23)



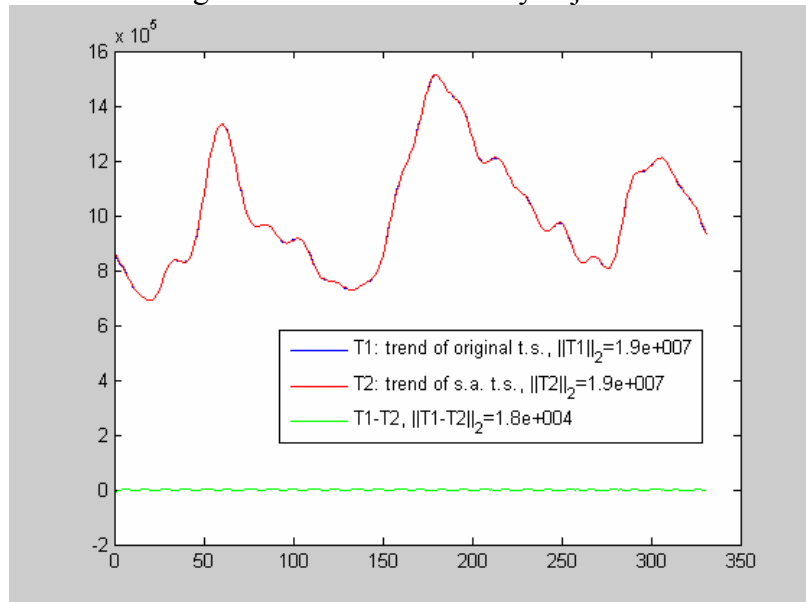
California, trend of seasonally adjusted time series:

Trend ETs (of adjusted time series): 1-15, 19 ($C_0=0.85$)

Manual grouping, main group: 1-9, additional group: 9-15, 18-19 (1-15, 18-19)



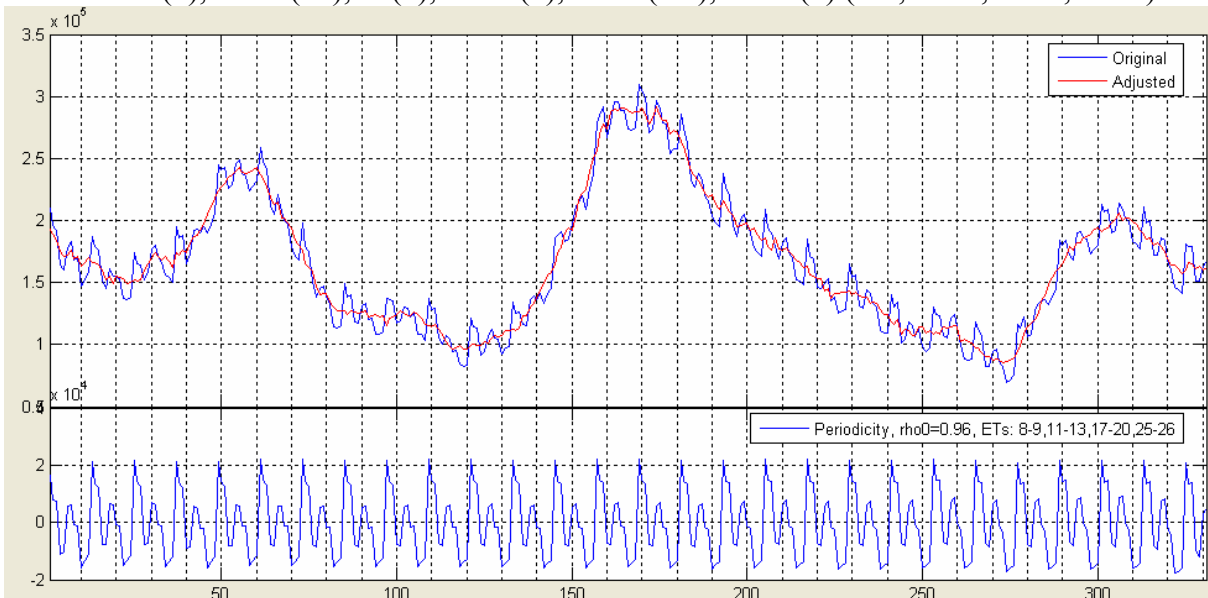
Difference between trend of an original and of the seasonally adjusted time series:



2) Massachusetts, seasonal adjustment:

Seasonal ETs: 8-9,11-13,17-20,25-26 ($\rho=0.96$)

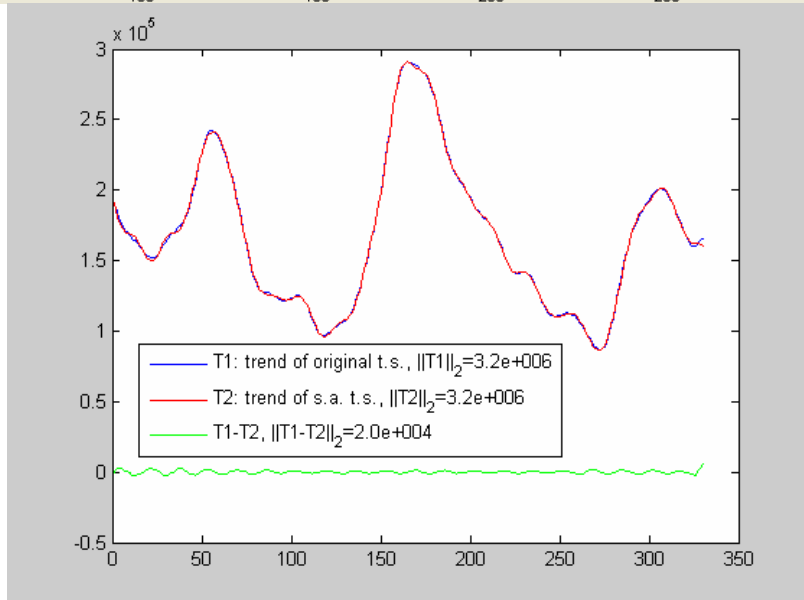
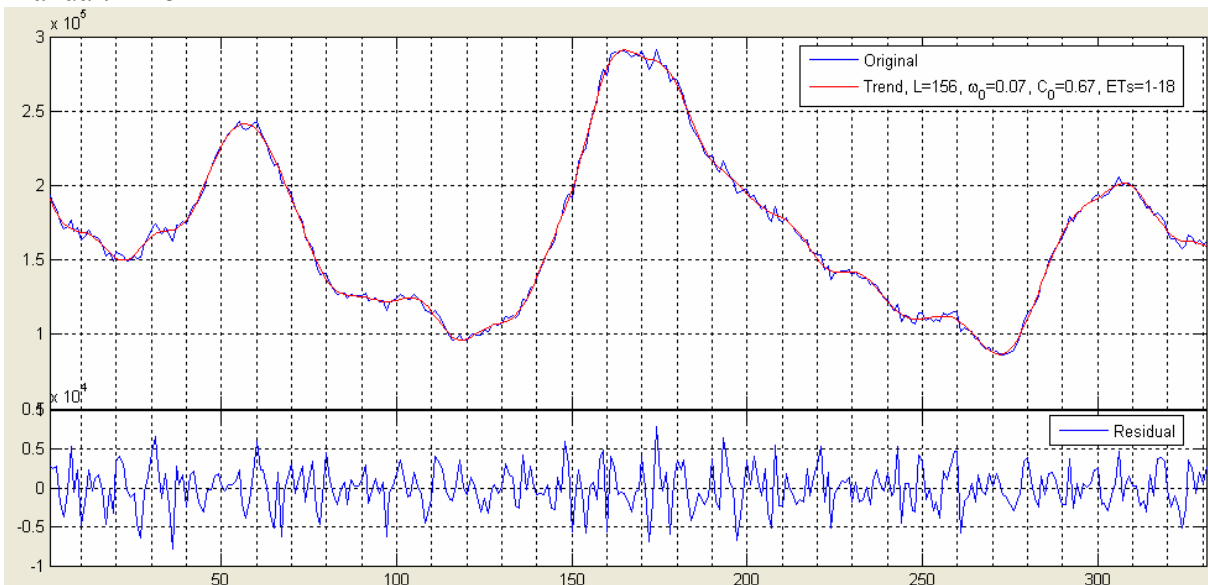
Manual: 8-9(6), 11-12(12), 13(2), 17-18(4), 19-20(2.4), 25-26(3) (8-9,11-13,17-20,25-26)



Massachusetts, trend of seasonally adjusted time series:

Trend ETs: 1-18 ($C_0=0.67$)

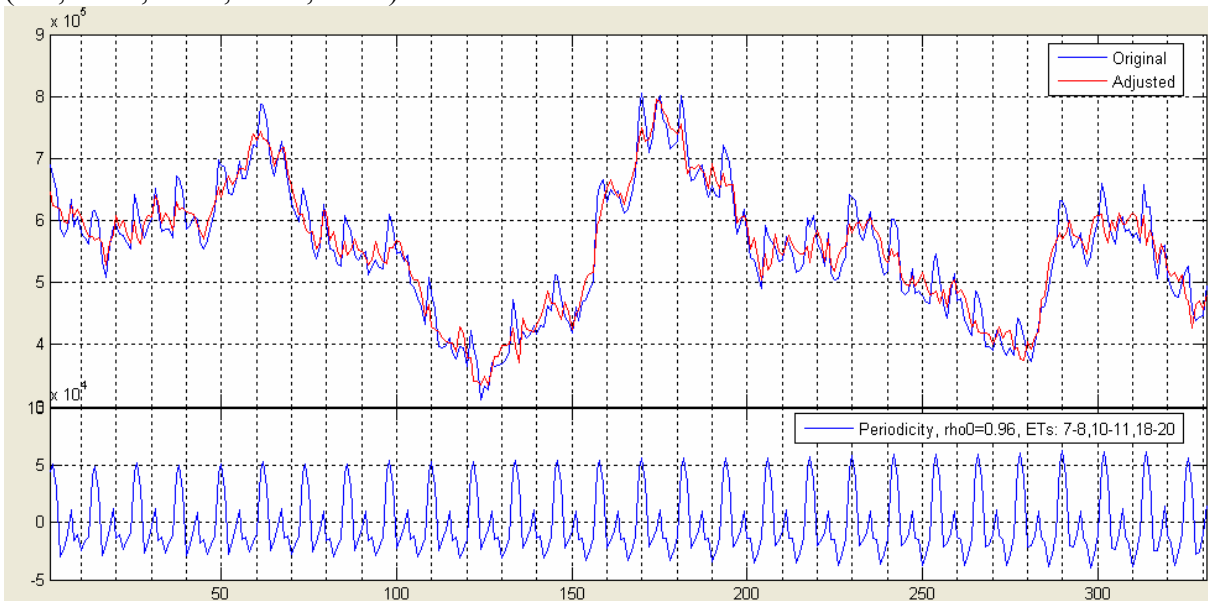
Manual: 1-18



3) New York, seasonal adjustment:

Seasonal ETs: 7-8,10-11,18-20 ($\rho_0=0.96$)

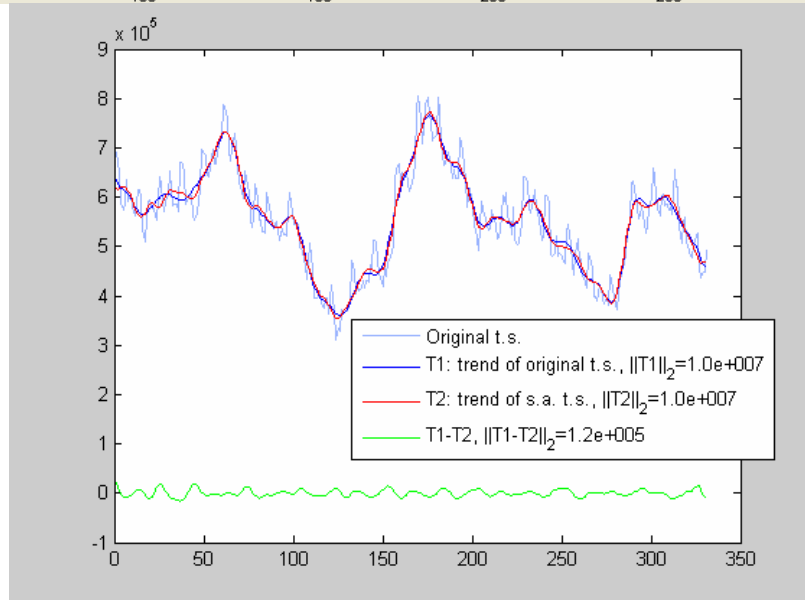
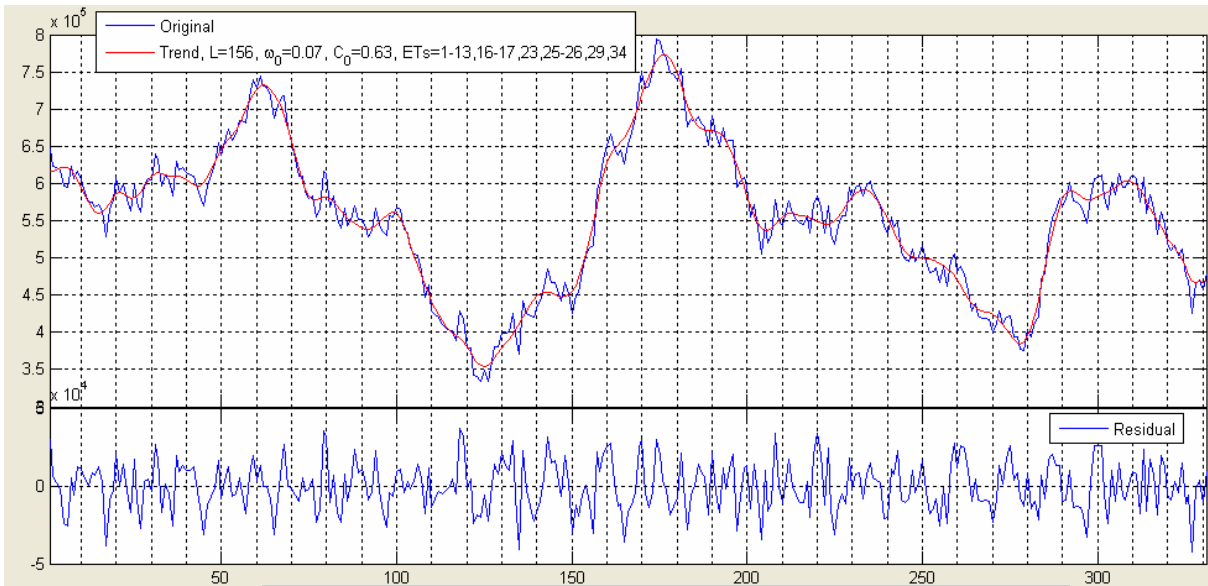
Manual: 7-8(6), 10-11(12), 18(2), 19-20(4), 27-28(3 – disturbed by harmonic with $T=14$), 47-48(2.4)
 (7-8,10-11,18-20,27-28,47-48)



New York, trend of seasonally adjusted time series:

Trend ETs: 1-13,16-17,23,25-26,29,34 ($C_0=0.63$)

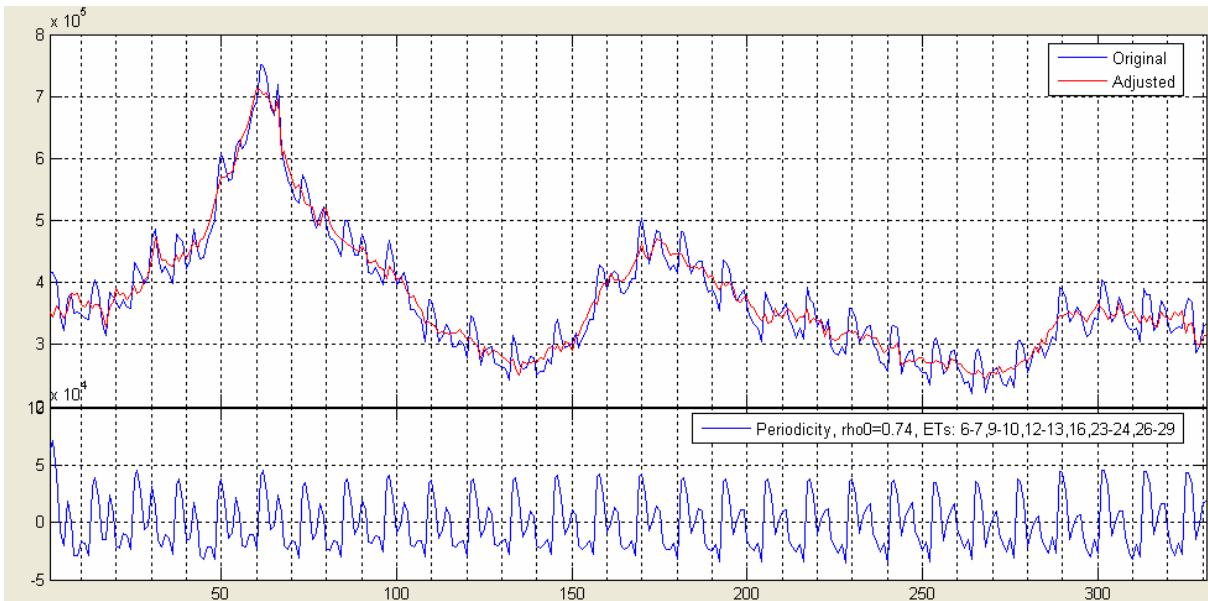
Manual: 1-17



4) Pennsylvania, seasonal adjustment:

Seasonal ETs: 6-7,9-10,12-13,16,23-24,26-29 ($\rho_0=0.74$)

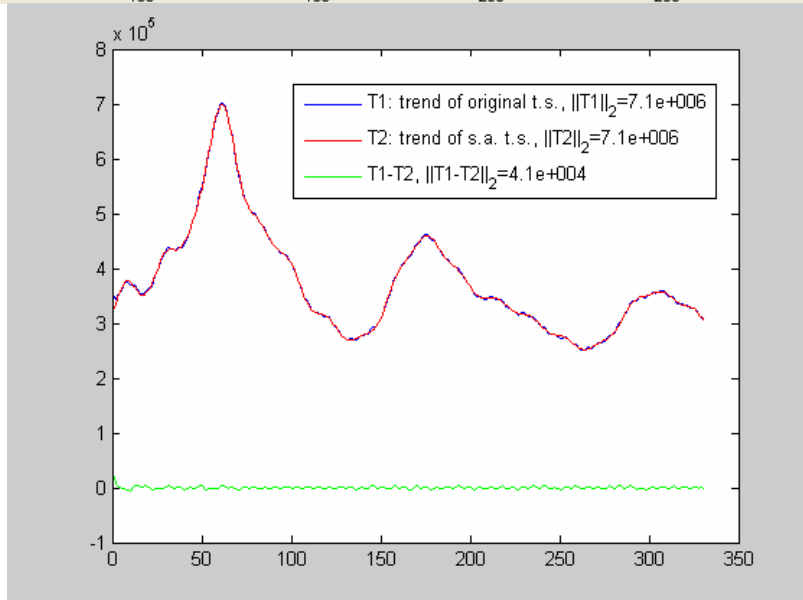
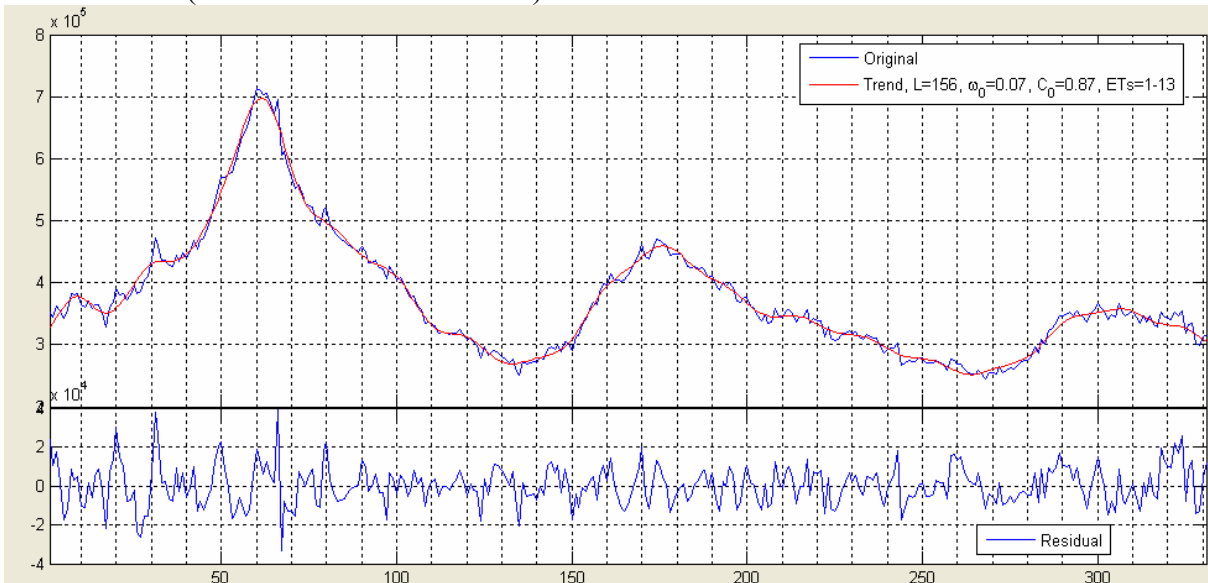
Manual: 6-7(12), 9-10(6), 12-13(4), 16(2), 23-24(2.4), 26-27(3) (6-7,9-10,12-13,16,23-24), big part of 28-29 is a harmonic with $T=13$



Pennsylvania, trend of seasonally adjusted time series:

Trend ETs: 1-13 ($C_0=0.87$)

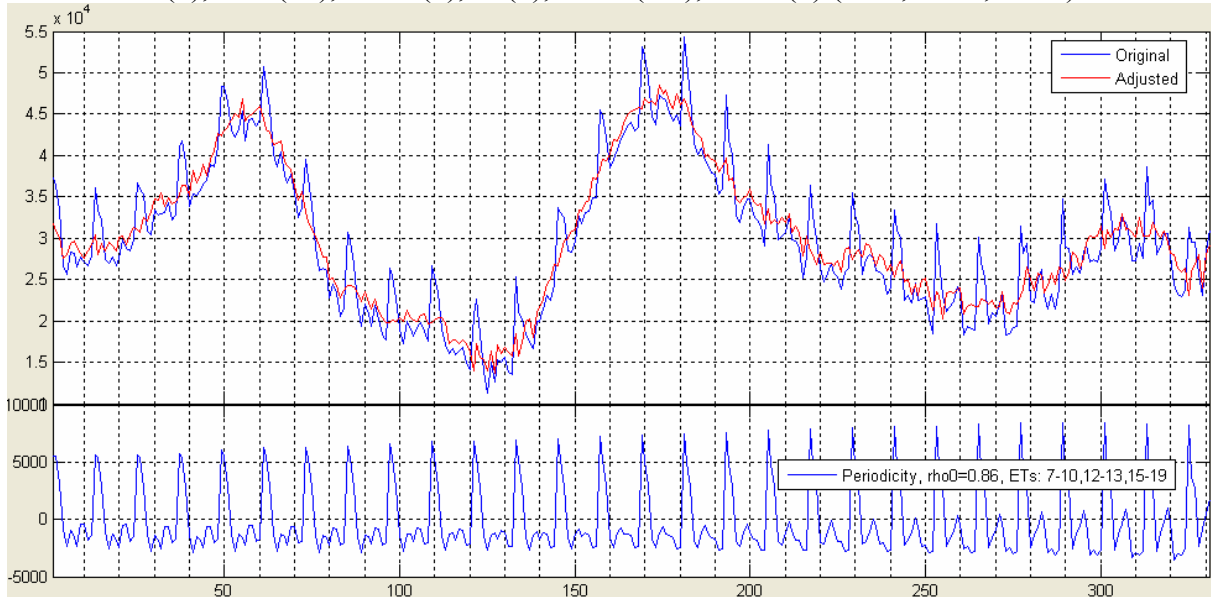
Manual: 1-16 (1-13 is better near borders)



5) Rhode Island, seasonal adjustment:

Seasonal ETs: 7-10,12-13,15-19 ($\rho_0=0.86$)

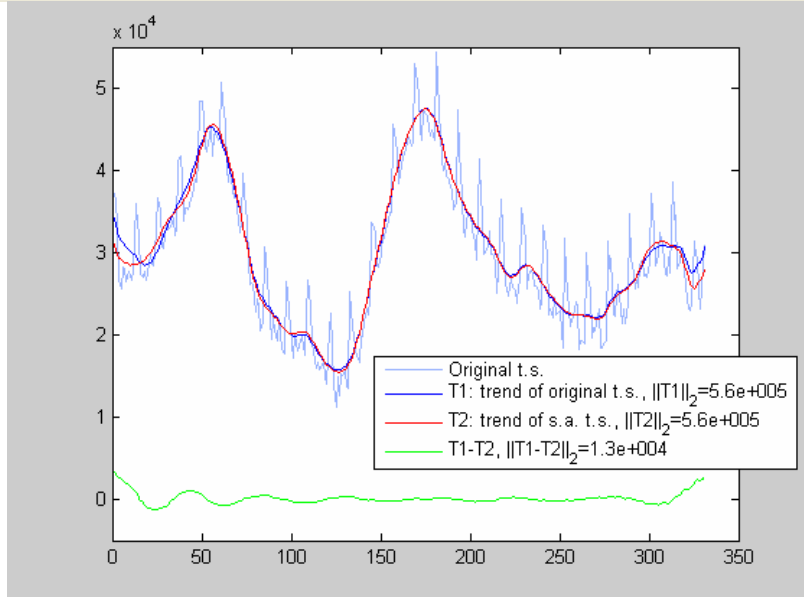
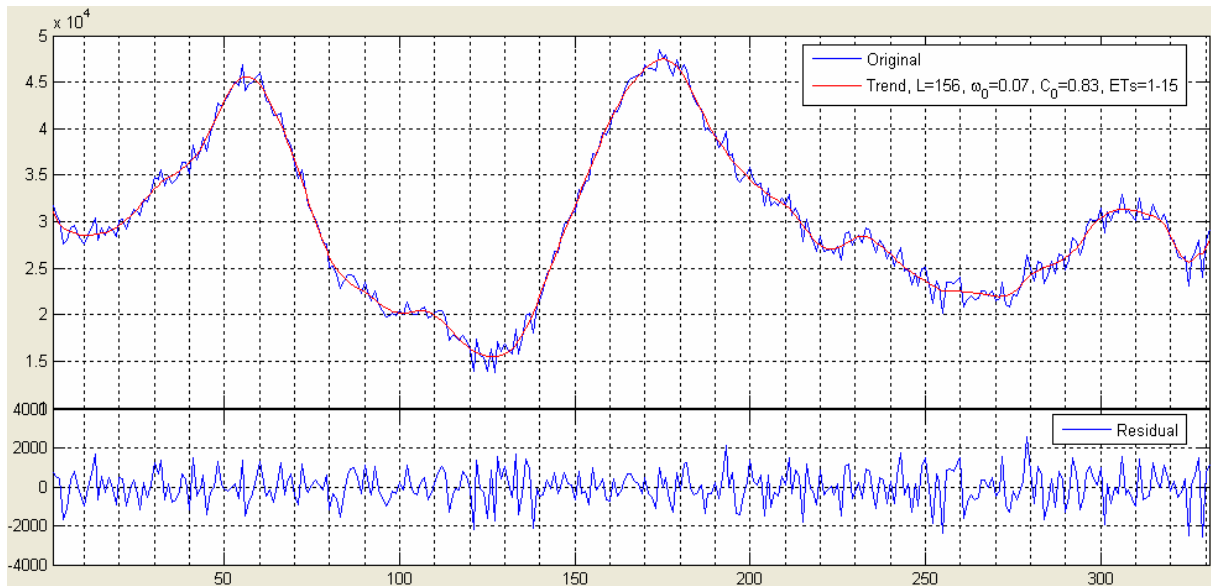
Manual: 7-8(6), 9-10(12), 12-13(4), 15(2), 16-17(2.4), 18-19(3) (7-10,12-13,15-19)



Rhode Island, trend of seasonally adjusted time series:

Trend ETs: 1-15 ($C_0=0.83$)

Manual: 1-15

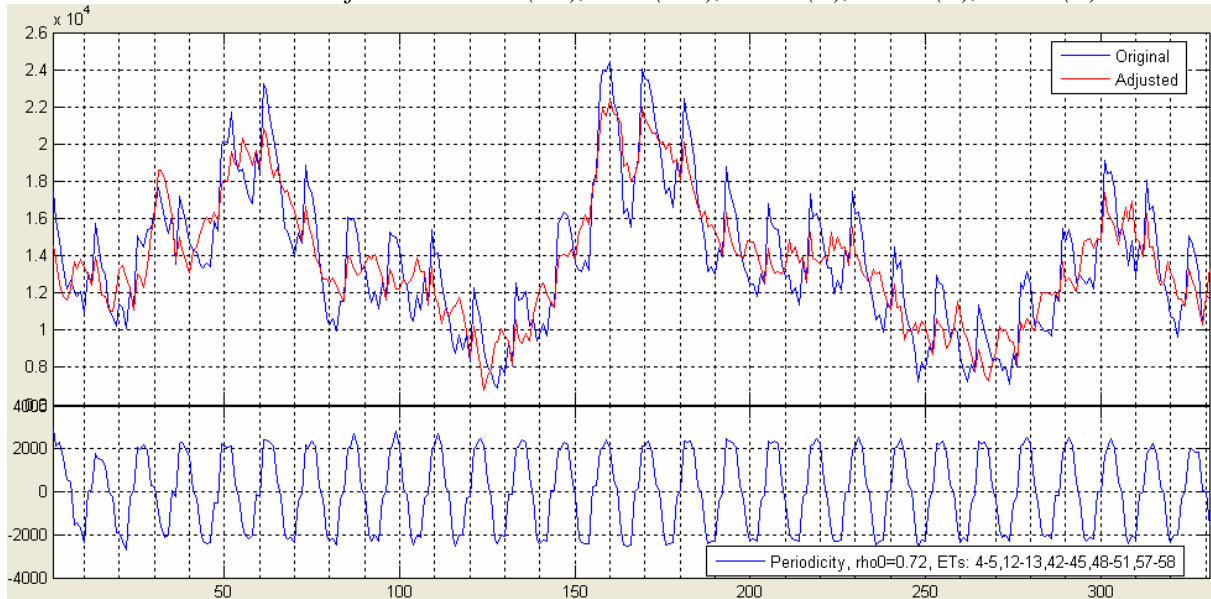


6) Vermont, seasonal adjustment:

Seasonal ETs: 4-5,12-13,42-45,48-51,57-58 ($\rho_0=0.72$)

Manual: 4-5(6), 11-13(2, 2.4, compound), part of harm with $T=2.4$ is in ET14, 16-17(6, compound), 29-31(3, compound) (4-5,11-13,16-17,29-31)

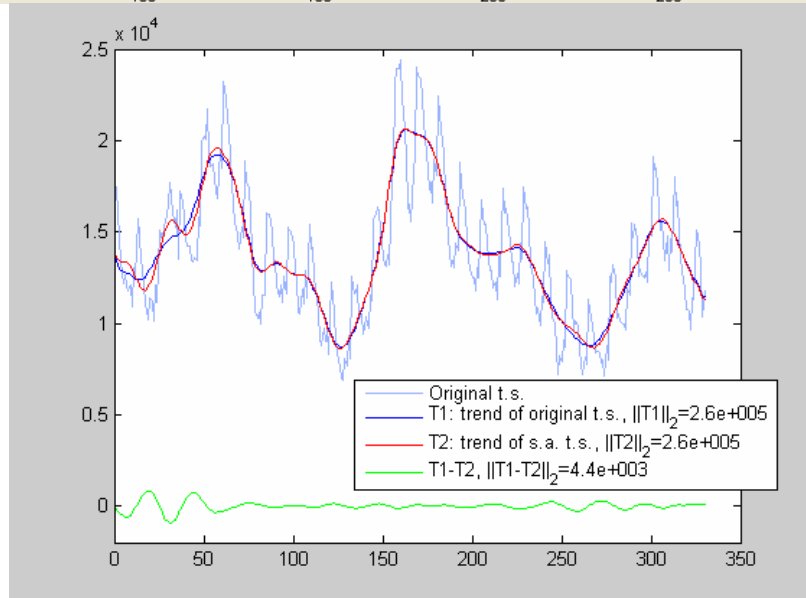
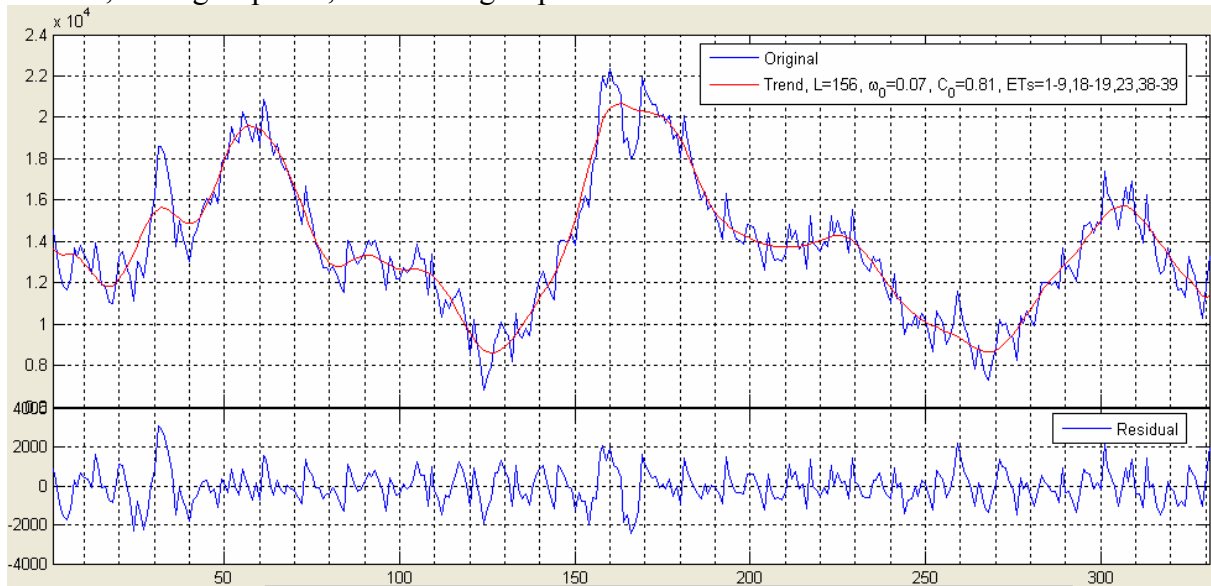
Seasonal and manual ETs for $L=60$: 4-5(12), 9-10(2.4), 13-14(6), 19-20(3), 21-22(4)



Vermont, trend of seasonally adjusted time series:

Trend ETs: 1-9,18-19,23,38-39 ($C_0=0.81$)

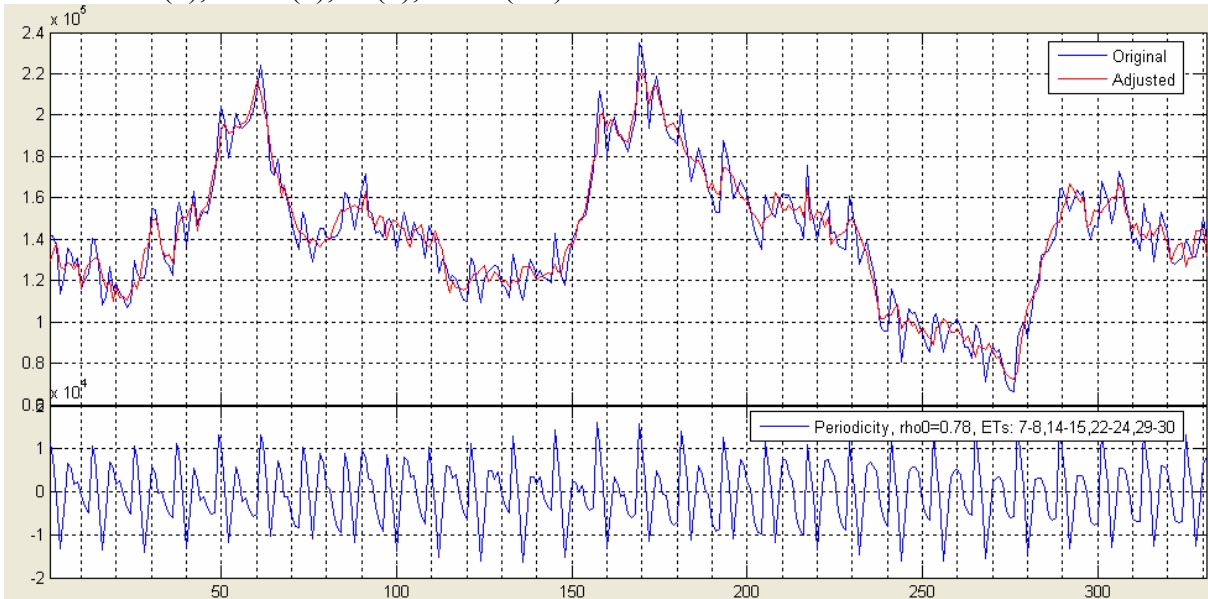
Manual, main group: 1-9, additional group: 18-19



7) Virginia, seasonal adjustment:

Seasonal ETs: 7-8,14-15,22-24,29-30 ($\rho_0=0.78$). *ET22-23 isn't identified if est.period limits are [11.5,12.5].*

Manual: 7-8(6), 14-15(4), 24(2), 29-30(2.4).



Virginia, trend of seasonally adjusted time series:

Trend ETs: 1-11,14-19,22-23,26-27 ($C_0=0.61$)

Manual: 1-11

