

## Impact of Wage Records Anomalies on Turnover Rate Inflation

The content of this brief paper replies to concerns surrounding the impact of anomalies, associated with the use of Wage Records, on the inflation of Turnover Rate calculation. Research and Planning assessed the impact of UI account changes (due to employer ownership transition) and Wage Records quality issues (particularly employer accounts that are missing quarters of data). The results (from the attached table) suggest that the impact of both, account changes and missing data, are relatively small. Our analysis indicates that taken, together, these two problems inflate (the column designated “Difference” on the attached table) Turnover Rates from .3 percent to 2.5 percent. Given the identified marginal import – which we need to share with our users – it is suggested that analysis of the issue serve as the focus of future research and we have made some suggestions in that regard. For the time being, it is our recommendation to pursue Interstate comparability by April of 2002 by following the methodology outlined in our previous working paper.

Description of the attached table elements:

**Valid** – No reason to suspect error.

**Missing Quarter** – The employers listed under the heading of “Missing Quarter Error” were missing a quarter of data (all employees were exits). In some situations it appears likely that the employer was delinquent in reporting to UI, while for others, in particular small businesses, the missing data appears to be a legitimate UI filing.

**Future Solution** – As missing quarters of data are identified, for specific employers, it is possible to remove the associated error by eliminating Exits or substituting an estimate based on the employer’s historic activity for these employer accounts in Turnover Rate calculations that include the quarters of data.

**Possible Account Change** – This group contains two types of account changes. The first is unique to Wyoming’s UI tax system and is designated as a three digit account change. The second, which is more familiar to other states, is an entire UI account change.

Three digit account change - Using Wyoming's UI tax system 3 digit extensions I isolated the employers that had a change occur. For example, if the UI account number was 777777777 in 1995q1 and there was an ownership change, the new account becomes 77777769 in 1995q2. This procedure, which involves adding 2 to the last digit and subtracting 1 from the second to last digit, accounts for the majority of the predecessor / successor account changes in Wyoming's ES-202.

Entire UI account change - These are specified only when a business or part of a business is given a completely different UI account. Three examples are, a business is sold and all Wage Records begin reporting under a new UI account, a business spins off a new firm and a significant share of the Wage Records appear in the new account, or an existing business sells a portion of itself to an existing UI account and a significant amount of Wage Record shift from the old account to the other business. The account changes are possible and not certain due to problems in tracking predecessor / successor accounts using the ES-202. It appears that employer accounts in Wage Records do not reflect the change until several quarters subsequent to the actual change as recorded in the ES-202. Therefore, for the purpose of the attached table, to overestimate the impact of UI account changes, employer accounts that listed a complete UI account change (at any time since 1990) were flagged, as possible changes, for every quarter the account appeared in Wage Records.

#### Conclusions:

In reviewing the attached table, focusing on the Exit Rates calculated for Total Exits (all exits including assumed error) and Exit Rates with Missing Quarters and Account Changes removed from the numerator, it is apparent that both of these issues have a relatively small impact on the calculation of Wyoming's turnover rates.

In fact, the largest difference occurs in 1999q4, as shown in the column designated "Difference." This is explained by the fact that the UI tax system switched from manual input to a heavy reliance on an imaging system in 2000q1 thus failing to capture the Wage Records for a large number of employers and increasing

the exits in 1999q4. Perhaps the conclusions drawn from the attached table should include a commitment to better methods of error detection in the WR downloads as the majority of the error associated with Turnover calculation is related to missing data and not UI account changes. Wyoming currently has a very acceptable method for insuring the quality of our WR downloads, but that is a subject of a future working paper.

Impact of Wage Records Anomalies on Turnover Rate Calculation

	(MQ) Valid	(MQ) Employer had a Missing Quarter	(AC) Employer had a Possible Account Change	Total Exits	Total Exits Minus MQ and AC	Total Transactions WR	Exit Rate Total Exits	Exit Rate Minus Error and Account Changes	Difference
1992q1	33,660	590	110	34,360	33,660	208,936	16.4%	16.1%	0.3%
1992q2	49,253	1,822	388	51,463	49,253	239,817	21.5%	20.5%	0.9%
1992q3	62,159	4,107	1,516	67,782	62,159	248,592	27.3%	25.0%	2.3%
1992q4	51,549	2,616	347	54,512	51,549	230,088	23.7%	22.4%	1.3%
1993q1	33,464	891	423	34,778	33,464	214,109	16.2%	15.6%	0.6%
1993q2	49,330	699	475	50,504	49,330	247,149	20.4%	20.0%	0.5%
1993q3	64,940	2,485	743	68,168	64,940	259,728	26.2%	25.0%	1.2%
1993q4	51,608	2,683	781	55,072	51,608	239,894	23.0%	21.5%	1.4%
1994q1	34,025	590	979	35,594	34,025	221,666	16.1%	15.3%	0.7%
1994q2	51,658	1,188	501	53,347	51,658	256,180	20.8%	20.2%	0.7%
1994q3	70,043	1,897	660	72,600	70,043	270,227	26.9%	25.9%	0.9%
1994q4	54,686	2,906	1,321	58,913	54,686	248,926	23.7%	22.0%	1.7%
1995q1	37,378	788	983	39,149	37,378	229,069	17.1%	16.3%	0.8%
1995q2	56,332	1,349	2,034	59,715	56,332	263,146	22.7%	21.4%	1.3%
1995q3	68,970	2,823	951	72,744	68,970	267,773	27.2%	25.8%	1.4%
1995q4	53,620	5,222	858	59,700	53,620	243,696	24.5%	22.0%	2.5%
1996q1	36,053	1,982	433	38,468	36,053	221,734	17.3%	16.3%	1.1%
1996q2	52,394	1,748	1,447	55,589	52,394	257,524	21.6%	20.3%	1.2%
1996q3	68,956	3,426	1,327	73,709	68,956	269,556	27.3%	25.6%	1.8%
1996q4	55,697	4,604	1,913	62,214	55,697	246,655	25.2%	22.6%	2.6%
1997q1	36,163	1,879	1,665	39,707	36,163	226,982	17.5%	15.9%	1.6%
1997q2	53,077	1,990	749	55,816	53,077	261,914	21.3%	20.3%	1.0%
1997q3	71,291	2,757	1,603	75,651	71,291	275,550	27.5%	25.9%	1.6%
1997q4	55,899	3,954	2,072	61,925	55,899	253,612	24.4%	22.0%	2.4%
1998q1	40,120	1,534	1,211	42,865	40,120	234,884	18.2%	17.1%	1.2%
1998q2	59,834	1,240	922	61,996	59,834	270,410	22.9%	22.1%	0.8%
1998q3	73,912	3,489	1,196	78,597	73,912	278,195	28.3%	26.6%	1.7%
1998q4	61,369	6,950	3,395	71,714	61,369	255,636	28.1%	24.0%	4.0%
1999q1	42,336	2,872	1,905	47,113	42,336	232,730	20.2%	18.2%	2.1%
1999q2	64,263	1,742	2,257	68,262	64,263	270,608	25.2%	23.7%	1.5%
1999q3	76,742	2,765	1,256	80,763	76,742	281,045	28.7%	27.3%	1.4%
1999q4	61,334	3,217	1,503	66,054	61,334	264,403	25.0%	23.2%	1.8%
2000q1	47,793	2,697	2,296	52,786	47,793	250,808	21.0%	19.1%	2.0%
2000q2	63,315	1,498	522	65,335	63,315	278,553	23.5%	22.7%	0.7%
2000q3	77,243	2,352	1,877	81,472	77,243	289,361	28.2%	26.7%	1.5%
2000q4	64,292	4,480	1,203	69,975	64,292	267,726	26.1%	24.0%	2.1%