

## Revisions to seasonally adjusted national household survey labor force series effective in January 2021

At the end of each calendar year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reestimates the seasonal factors for the Current Population Survey (CPS, or household survey) series by including another full year of data in the estimation process.

Following this annual reestimation, BLS revises the seasonally adjusted national household survey labor force estimates for the previous 5 years. The revised historical data are released in January each year with the publication of the latest December data.

As a result, each year's data are generally subject to five revisions before the values are considered final. The fifth and final revisions to data for the earliest of the 5 years are usually quite small, while the first-time revisions to data for the most recent years are generally much larger. For the major aggregate labor force series, however, the first-time revisions rarely alter the essential trends observed in the initial estimates. For detailed information about the seasonal adjustment procedures, see [www.bls.gov/cps/seasonal-adjustment-methodology.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/seasonal-adjustment-methodology.htm).

### Revisions to 2020 estimates

This year's revisions incorporate data through December 2020 and provide revised estimates for January 2016 through November 2020 for all previous seasonally adjusted labor force series. (Many data series had outliers after the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. BLS staff made some modifications to seasonal adjustment models for series with significant outliers. These changes, which are described in the following section, were reviewed as part of the annual reestimation process.)

An important criterion for evaluating alternative methods of seasonal adjustment is how close initial estimates are to the results of subsequent revisions. Users of seasonally adjusted data are often most interested in current information. Thus, it is desirable that the initial seasonally adjusted estimates be as close as possible to the improved estimates made after more data become available. Even though the revisions currently being released for the 2020 seasonally adjusted data are not final, the first revisions are usually the largest and often indicate the direction of subsequent revisions.

Table 1 shows the civilian unemployment rates for January to November 2020, as first published and as revised. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was revised slightly for 3 months in 2020. (Note that December 2020 is the final month of the series and has no revision.)

**Table 1. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in 2020 and change due to revision**

Month	As first published	As revised	Change
January .....	3.6	3.5	-0.1
February .....	3.5	3.5	0.0
March .....	4.4	4.4	0.0
April .....	14.7	14.8	0.1
May .....	13.3	13.3	0.0
June .....	11.1	11.1	0.0
July .....	10.2	10.2	0.0
August .....	8.4	8.4	0.0
September .....	7.9	7.8	-0.1
October .....	6.9	6.9	0.0
November .....	6.7	6.7	0.0

**Extension of seasonal adjustment to additional series**

No new seasonally adjusted series were added for 2021.

**Pandemic-related modifications to seasonal adjustment models**

The onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic early in 2020 had a marked impact on many household survey data series. During the pandemic period, BLS staff tested household survey series for outliers to determine whether any changes were needed to the seasonal adjustment models. BLS staff determined that the vast majority of household survey data series had significant outliers and made adjustments to the models used in seasonal adjustment processing to account for them.

Seasonal adjustment factors are either multiplicative or additive. A multiplicative seasonal effect is assumed to be proportional to the level of the series. A sudden, large change in the level of the series will be accompanied by a proportionally large seasonal effect. In contrast, an additive seasonal effect is assumed to be unaffected by the level of the series. In times of relative economic stability, the multiplicative option is generally preferred over the additive option. However, in the presence of a large level shift in a time series, multiplicative seasonal adjustment factors can result in systematic over- or under-adjustment of the series; in such cases, additive seasonal adjustment factors are preferred since they tend to more accurately track seasonal fluctuations in the series and have smaller revisions.

Prior to April 2020, most seasonally adjusted household data series used multiplicative seasonal adjustment factors. In April, the vast majority of series had significant outliers, and BLS staff specified these series as additive. BLS staff specified additional series as additive in later months.

In accordance with the household survey's usual practice, the seasonal adjustment models and factors were again reviewed at the end of the calendar year. After review, additional modifications were made to the model specifications and the seasonal adjustment settings if needed.

**Availability of revised series**

These revised estimates replace the seasonally adjusted estimates previously published. Revised historical seasonally adjusted labor force data are available in various forms on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/cps/data.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/data.htm), including text file access at <https://download.bls.gov/pub/time.series/ln/> to all of the revised data. The seasonally adjusted data last published for 2015 and earlier years were not further revised. (Not seasonally adjusted data were not subject to revision.)