Labor Market Information

Welcome to the module titled Labor Market Information. First, let's frame our discussion. The Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research or WSER is housed within DEO's Division of Workforce Services (DWS). DWS partners with CareerSource Florida and its 24 Local Workforce Development Boards or LWDBs. The local boards strengthen Florida's business climate at the local level by supporting employers and helping Floridians gain employment, remain employed and advance in their careers. Our mission is to produce, analyze and deliver timely and reliable labor statistics to improve economic decision making.

WSER is divided into three main work units with each having their own focus. They are: Statistical Programs, Economic Research and Analyses, and Administrative Support. In turn, Statistical Programs has four subunits named: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Occupational Employment, Current Employment and Local Area Unemployment.

On the other side of the house, we have the Economic Research and Analyses unit. This unit includes Research Economists, Economic Analysts and Management Analysts along with Administrative Support to handle office tasks.

1. What is the mission of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research (WSER) Bureau?
    a. Help the unemployed and underemployed get jobs.
    b. Process reemployment assistance claims within certain timeframes.
    c. Produce, analyze and deliver labor statistics.
    d. Answer calls from the general public about labor market data.

What is Labor Market Information (LMI) and what does this term mean? Labor Market Information is data on the *conditions* in the labor market. Specifically, it includes quantitative *and* qualitative data as well as analyses of the data related to employment and the workforce. The goal of LMI is to help customers make well-informed plans, choices and decisions for a variety of purposes such as business investment decision making. Also, information on the labor market guides career planning and preparation as well as education and training offerings; job search opportunities and hiring; and public or private workforce investments.

2. Labor Market Information (LMI) is not Florida's most important economic indicator.
    a. True
    b. False

DEO's Workforce Statistics and Economic Research (WSER) Bureau is the only state entity that produces and is the original source of economic indicator data. Who wants this information? Many people want this data. Those individuals are:

- **Workforce, economic development and education organizations**
- **Businesses**
- **Job seekers**
- **Education Planners and Career Counselors**
- **Teachers and Students**
- **Economists and Policymakers**
- **Federal Reserve**
- **Elected Officials**
- **Media**

3. What exactly is "labor market information?" How does this information help me?
   a. Information about the number and type of construction permits issued by a government entity.
   b. Number of businesses in a zip code that pay by the day, called 'day labor.'
   c. Number of workers at a specific construction job site on a certain date.
   d. Data on conditions in the labor market.

WSER provides a variety of labor market, economic and demographic data, such as:

- **Employment and Wages – to capture current employment, projections, and wages by industry and occupation, occupational profiles and career information.**
- **Economic Indicators - that track the Florida Price Level Index, Consumer Price Index, income and unemployment claims data.**
- **Population - which captures information on age, race, gender, income, veteran's status and education.**
- **Labor Force - data that reflects the labor force, which includes both employed and unemployed, employment, unemployment, and rates of unemployment.**

Speaking of unemployment, the term "Unemployed" means that you are *actively* seeking work, which means you must, for example, continue to apply online for jobs, meet with career coaches and case managers at CareerSource career centers, and always pass out your résumé at job-networking events.

Important. The number of unemployed people does not mean the number of Unemployment Compensation claimants—now called Reemployment Assistance or RA. In fact, there will

always be unemployed people than Reemployment Assistance (RA) claimants because some unemployed are not claiming RA because they've already maxed out their RA benefits or are otherwise not eligible.

4. Only Reemployment Assistance (RA) claimants are counted as unemployed (True or False- circle one)

As mentioned already, the Statistical Programs section manages four reports:

1. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) - Employment and wages by industry based on all employers covered by Unemployment Insurance
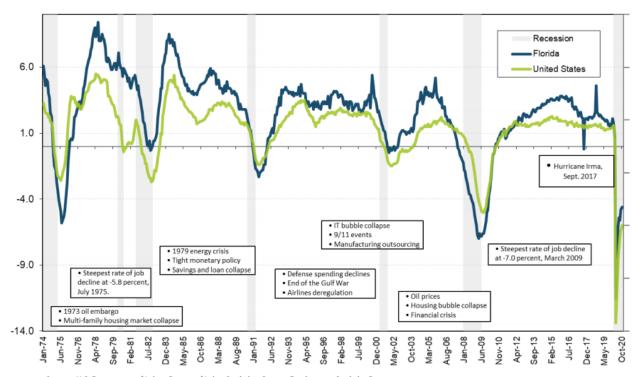**2. Current Employment Statistics (CES) - Employment, hours and earnings by industry based on a sample of employers**
3. Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) - Employment and wages by occupation based on a sample of employers
4. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) - Labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates based on a survey of households and a statistical model

Let's learn a little more about each report.

1. **The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) produces employment and wages by industry based on *all* employers covered by Unemployment Insurance. We:**
   - **Collect worksite data from Florida employers;**
   - **Assign Industry and county codes to all Florida employers;**
   - **Group data by place of work and measure jobs;**
   - **Publish data six months from the end of the quarter;**
   - **Revise annually the Quarterly employment and wage data;**
   - **Publish data for Statewide, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Divisions, counties and LWDB areas; and,**
   - **Analyze data on industry job gains and losses, compare geographic performance, and provide knowledge of labor markets.**
   - **The Current Employment Statistics (CES) produces employment, hours, and earnings *by industry* based on a sample of employers.**

2. **The Current Employment Statistics (CES) produces employment, hours and earnings by industry based on sample of employers. For this report,**
   - **The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces these estimates based on the survey responses.**
   - **Each state reviews and edits their estimates made by BLS based on local knowledge.**
   - **Data are by place of work and measure jobs.**

· **We publish data for Statewide, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), and Metropolitan Divisions.**

· **Publish preliminary estimates 3 weeks after the reference month.**

· **Revise estimates the following month using additional survey data collected.**

· **We benchmark estimates (or replace) annually using the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data.**

· **As with the Quarterly Census in the previous slide, we use this data to analyze industry job gains and losses, compare geographic performance, provide knowledge of labor markets and make career decisions.**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.
Prepared by: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Workforce Statistics & Economic Research. Dec-2020 (not seasonally adjusted).
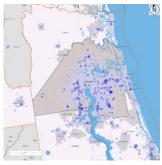
This graph shows job growth trends over time from 1974 to current and compares Florida to the US. The time bands shaded in gray reflects the official recessionary periods. The chart shows how Florida and the nation track over time with both Florida and the US each having their own peaks and troughs (or highs and lows) in the business cycle. The years 1974 and 2007 have similar low points, while 2020 shows an even lower point.

3. **Next, the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) produces employment and wages *by occupation* based on a sample of employers for all full and part-time workers in non-farm industries. For this report, we:**

   · **Produce estimates by occupation and industry.**

   · **Calculate staffing patterns (occupational employment distributions) for each occupation within each industry and area.**

- Input data for employment projections, Regional Occupational Demand Lists and Labor Supply Studies.
- Publish data for Statewide, Metropolitan Statistical Area, large counties, and LWDB areas.

4. **The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) unit produces labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment *rates* based on a survey of households using a statistical model. This report answers the questions:**
   - **Who *is* our labor force?**
   - **How many people in my area are unemployed?**
   - **What is the labor force participation *rate*?**

For this report, we:
   - **Measure people—not jobs—based on residence, every month.**
   - **The numbers can be presented on a statewide basis or divided by county, by Metropolitan Statistical Area, by LWDB and by cities with population of 25,000 or more.**

The W.S.E.R. also makes employment projections. WSER:
· Produces projections of employment by industry and occupation based on a survey of employers and statistical models.
· Short-term projections are a two-year forecast of employment while long-term projections are an eight-year forecast of employment.
· Produce annually industry projections for statewide, LWDB areas, large counties, and Florida college regions.
   - **Use Occupational Supply/Demand data to create better alignment of education and training offerings to meet the hiring demands of business, which is also used to determine available labor supply to support business recruitment and provide information on jobs in demand now and in the future.**

5. Data can be compared by state, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), county or city with a population of _____ or more.
   a. 25,000
   b. 20,000
   c. 15,000
   d. 10,000

We also produce the Skills Gaps and Job Vacancy Survey, which offers an insight into the real decisions employers face when confronted with today's challenging and rapidly changing workforce environment. We:
   - **Collect data statewide and in each of the 24 LWDBs in Florida,**
   - **Link skills gaps to the current hiring by employers based on past hiring and training experience.**

· **Use the study results to develop tools and strategies based on gap mitigation findings that promote gap mitigation and retention among employers struggling with retention issues.**

WSER tell us what types of jobs are in high demand. This chart lists the type of job—called Occupational Title—and the number of people hired for those jobs. In other words, who is hiring for what jobs at what wage and education level?

| Rank | Occupation Code | Occupation Title | Statewide | | | | | | | |
			2019 Employment	2027 Employment	Employment Growth	Employment Percent Growth	*Total Job Openings	**Median Wage	FL Education Level	BLS Education Level
1	353021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	244,484	289,520	45,036	18.4%	431,996	$9.42	NR	NR
2	291141	Registered Nurses	198,145	225,537	27,392	13.8%	112,755	$30.96	A	B
3	353031	Waiters and Waitresses	231,995	257,738	25,743	11.1%	392,905	$9.43	NR	NR
4	412031	Retail Salespersons	348,956	369,725	20,769	6.0%	430,906	$11.02	HS	NR
5	434051	Customer Service Representatives	252,558	271,320	18,762	7.4%	283,090	$15.03	PS	HS
6	372011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	135,713	152,601	16,888	12.4%	164,516	$11.12	NR	NR
7	352014	Cooks, Restaurant	108,481	124,741	16,260	15.0%	145,549	$12.96	PS	NR
8	373011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	116,409	131,886	15,477	13.3%	132,802	$12.43	NR	NR
9	319092	Medical Assistants	56,389	70,758	14,369	25.5%	67,928	$15.47	PS	PS
10	537062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	142,780	156,492	13,712	9.6%	175,367	$12.64	NR	NR

4. Education and training are two factors that lead to lower unemployment rates and higher wages for workers.
   a. True
   b. False

The Florida Online Job Demand tool delivers data produced by Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) to measure real-time labor demand captured through online job ads. Features allow users to explore the top jobs, including Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM)-related occupations, that are in demand across the state. The WSER Cheat Sheet provides an overview of the different workforce statistics available while highlighting the similarities and differences between the sources.

Characteristic	Current Population Survey (CPS)	Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)	Quarterly **Census** of Employment and Wages (QCEW)	Current Employment Statistics (CES)	Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)
Sample Size	3,400 units	———	~500,000 units	15,000 units	63,000 units
Place of Residence or Work	🏠	🏠	💼	💼	💼
Source	BLS	WSER	WSER	WSER	WSER
Employment Data Represents (People or Jobs)	👪	👪	👷	👷	👷
Wage Data	✗	✗	✔	✔	✔
Demographic Data	✔	✗	✗	✗	✗
Industry Detail	✗	✗	✔	✔	✔
Occupation Detail	✗	✗	✗	✗	✔
Seasonal Adjustment	✔	✔*	✗	✔	———
Geography					
Statewide	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
County	✗	✔	✔	✗	✔**
MSA	✗	✔	✔	✔	✔
LWDAs	✗	✔	✔	✗	✔
Cities (pop. >25,000)	✗	✔	✗	✗	✗
Frequency	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Annual
Website Link	www.bls.gov/cps	www.floridajobs.org/wser/laus	www.floridajobs.org/wser/qcew	www.floridajobs.org/wser/ces	www.floridajobs.org/wser/oes

* Seasonally adjustment for statewide and Miami Metro Division only.
** Large counties and 3 balance of state areas (non-metro counties).

✗ Not Available
✔ Available

This slide concludes our learning about labor market information and what our Workforce Services and Economic Analysis (WSER) Bureau can help you do your job better.