

Key Resources for Workforce and Labor Market Information

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Brief Descriptions of WLMi Resources

Bureau of Labor Statistics (Department of Labor)

Current Employment Statistics Program (CES) – Surveys approximately 146,000 businesses and government agencies monthly, representing approximately 623,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and about 450 metropolitan areas and divisions.¹ *Monthly. National/State/Metro.*

Current Population Survey (CPS) – Monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, persons not in the labor force, hours of work, earnings, and other demographic and labor force characteristics. The CPS, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau on behalf of the BLS, is a primary source of data on the national unemployment rate and employment by occupation, among other key statistics.² *Monthly. National/State.*

Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) – A federal-state cooperative effort in which monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment are prepared for approximately 7,500 areas based on data from CPS, CES, state UI systems, ACS. LAUS includes employment and unemployment effort for a wide variety of geographical divisions, including states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Divisions, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, Small Labor Market Areas, Counties and county equivalents, and cities.³ *Monthly. National/State/County/Metro/City.*

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program (QCEW) – Produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) laws, as reported to State Employment Security Agencies (SSEAs) and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. At the national level, the QCEW program publishes employment and wage data for nearly every NAICS industry. At the State and area level, the QCEW program publishes employment and wage data down to the 6-digit NAICS industry level, if disclosure restrictions are met.⁴ *Quarterly. National/State/County/Metro.*

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) – A set of longitudinal statistics from the QCEW program consisting of gross job gains and gross job losses.⁵ *Quarterly. National/State.*



Occupational Employment Statistics Program (OES) – Produces employment and wages for workers in nonfarm establishments, by occupation and industry nationally and occupation and area for about 649 geographical areas. Estimates are provided annually for over 800 occupations, according to the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC).⁶ The OES survey is a federal-state cooperative program between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and State Workforce Agencies (SWAs).⁷ *Annual. National/State/Metro.*

National Compensation Survey (NCS) – Produces quarterly indexes measuring change over time in labor costs, **Employment Cost Index (ECI)**, and quarterly data measuring the level of average costs per hour worked, Employer Costs for **Employee Compensation (ECEC)**.⁸ *Quarterly. National.*

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) – A monthly survey of about 16,000 business and government establishments that produces information on labor demand and turnover. JOLTS includes estimates for the rates and levels of job openings, hires, and separations for the nation and regions, as well as by public or private ownership and for industry sectors, with data going back to 2000.⁹ *Monthly. National.*

Employment Projections Program (EP) – Develops information about the labor market for the Nation as a whole for 10 years in the future using data from CES, OES, and CPS to produce the Career Outlook newsletter (*monthly*) and the **Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)**, (*biannual*).¹⁰ *Biannual. National.*

American Time Use Survey (ATUS) – Measures the amount of time people spend doing various activities, such as paid work, childcare, volunteering, and socializing.¹¹ *Annual. National.*

Consumer Expenditure Survey Program (CE) – Consists of two surveys, the **Quarterly Interview Survey** and the **Diary Survey**, that provide information on the buying habits of America's consumers, including data on their expenditures, income, and consumer unit (families and single consumers) characteristics. It is the only Federal survey to provide information on the complete range of consumers' expenditures and incomes, as well as the characteristics of those consumers.¹² *Annual. National/Metro.*

Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities Program (IIF) – Information on the rate and number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatal injuries, and how these statistics vary by incident, industry, geography, occupation, and other characteristics. These data are collected through the **Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)** and the **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)**.¹³

Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS) – A new survey designed to collect data about the requirements of work in the national economy conducted under an interagency agreement with the Social Security Administration (SSA).¹⁴ *Timing TBD. National.*



National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) – A set of surveys designed to gather information at multiple points in time on the labor market activities and other significant life events of several groups of men and women. For more than 4 decades, NLS data have served as an important tool for economists, sociologists, and other researchers. Includes the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY79 and NLSY97), which include information about the education and employment of individual cohorts of youths followed over time.¹⁵ *Biennial. National.*

Modeled Wages Estimates – An experimental set of wage estimates modeled from two surveys (OES and NCS) that provides more extensive information about workers' wage rates than either survey provides individually.¹⁶ *Timing TBD. National/State/Metro.*

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – Produces monthly data on changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods and services.¹⁷

Producer Price Index (PPI) – Measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output.¹⁸

Employment and Training Administration (Department of Labor)

Workforce Information Grants to the States (WIGS) – State workforce agencies use WIGS to develop and disseminate essential state and local WLMI for a range of customer groups.¹⁹

Occupational Information Network (O*NET) – The nation's primary source of occupational information. Central to the project is the O*NET database, containing information on hundreds of standardized and occupation-specific descriptors.²⁰ *Rolling. National.*

Competency Model Clearinghouse (CMC) – The goal of the clearinghouse is to inform the public workforce system about the value, development, and uses of competency models: collections of multiple competencies that together define successful performance in a defined work setting. Each model provides a clear description of what a person needs to know and be able to do – the knowledge, skills, and abilities – to perform well in a specific job, occupation, or industry.²¹

Projections Managing Partnership (PMP) – The PMP provides states with guidance and technical assistance on projections requirements funded through the **Workforce Investment Grants**.²²

Analyst Resource Center (ARC) – Primarily concerned with the ongoing design, development, and maintenance of the **Workforce Information Database** (a common, standardized WLMI database template available to states), the Center also provides a range of additional products and services designed to enhance information delivery to workforce customers in the employment, education, and economic development sectors.²³



Local Employment and Wage Information System (LEWIS) – formerly Estimates Delivery System or EDS – State systems (developed in cooperation with BLS/OES program) used to generate localized employment and wage estimates from OES data for area definitions not provided by BLS.²⁴

National Crosswalk Service Center (NCSC) – The National Crosswalk Service Center (NCSC) is a federally-funded national clearinghouse for classification information about occupations, training programs and industries.²⁵

Workforce Data Quality Initiative Grant Program (WDQI) – Grant program to support state longitudinal databases that will, at a minimum, include information on programs that provide training and employment services and will be linked longitudinally at the individual level to allow for analysis leading to enhanced opportunity for program evaluation and better information for customers and stakeholders of the workforce system.²⁶

Census Bureau (Department of Commerce)

American Community Survey (ACS) – An ongoing survey that provides vital and detailed information on a yearly basis about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their home, and other topics.²⁷ *Annual.*

National/State/County/Metro/City/Neighborhood.

CPS-Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) – This annual supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey collects data concerning family characteristics, household composition, marital status, education attainment, health insurance coverage, foreign-born population, previous year's income from all sources, work experience, receipt of noncash benefit, poverty, program participation, and geographic mobility.²⁸ *Annual.*

National/State/Regional.

County Business Patterns (CPB) – County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry. This series includes the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. This data is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas; analyzing economic changes over time; and as a benchmark for other statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses.²⁹ *Annual. State/County/Metro/ZIP/District.*



Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) – Combines unemployment insurance administrative data provided by states under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership with additional administrative data and data from censuses and surveys to create the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) and other products. In addition, the LEHD program uses these data to create partially synthetic data on workers' residential patterns.³⁰ The LEHD Infrastructure Files provide a detailed and comprehensive picture of workers, employers, and their interaction in the U.S. economy.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) – A set of economic indicators including employment, job creation, earnings, and other measures of employment flows. The QWI are reported based on detailed firm characteristics (geography, industry, age, and size) and worker demographics information (sex, age, education, race, ethnicity).³¹ *Quarterly. National (beta)/state/county/metro/micro/WIB.*

LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) – A partially synthetic dataset that describes geographic patterns of jobs by their employment locations and residential locations as well as the connections between the two locations. Data files are state-based and organized into three types: Origin-Destination (OD), Residence Area Characteristics (RAC), and Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC), all at census block geographic detail.³²

Job-to-Job Flows (J2J) (Beta) – A new set of statistics on worker reallocation in the United States constructed from the LEHD data. The initial release of national data distinguishes hires and separations associated with job change from hires from and separations to nonemployment. Future releases will be published at more detailed levels of aggregations, and will tabulate the origin and destination job characteristics of workers changing jobs.³³

QWI Explorer – QWI Explorer is a web-based analysis tool that enables comprehensive access to the full depth and breadth of the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) dataset. Through charts, maps and interactive tables, users can compare, rank and aggregate QWIs across time, geography, and/or firm and worker characteristics on the fly.³⁴ (Replaced QWI Online and Industry Focus)

OnTheMap – OnTheMap is an online mapping and reporting application showing where workers are employed and where they live with companion reports on worker characteristics and optional filtering by age, earnings, or industry groups. It provides an easy-to-use interface for creating, viewing, printing and downloading workforce related maps, profiles, and underlying data based on LEHD Origin Destination Employment Statistics (LODES).³⁵



Nonemployer Statistics – An annual series that provides subnational economic data for businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax. The data consist of the number of businesses and total receipts by industry. Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating unincorporated businesses (known as sole proprietorships), which may or may not be the owner's principal source of income.³⁶ *Annual. National/State/County/Metro/Micro.*

Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS) – Created from the **Longitudinal Business Database (LBD)**, BDS provides annual measures of business dynamics (such as job creation and destruction, establishment births and deaths, and firm startups and shutdowns) for the economy and aggregated by establishment and firm characteristics.³⁷ *Annual. National/State/Metro.*

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) – The purpose of SIPP is to provide accurate and comprehensive information about the income and program participation of individuals and households in the United States. The survey's mission is to provide a nationally representative sample for evaluating: 1) annual and sub-annual income dynamics; 2) movements into and out of government transfer programs; 3) family and social context of individuals and households; and 4) interactions among these items. A major use of the SIPP has been to evaluate the use of and eligibility for government programs and to analyze the impacts of modifications to those programs.³⁸ *Periodicity varies (2.5 to 4 years). National.*

The Economic Census (ECN) – Collects nonfarm business statistics, including industry revenues, that are used to produce a variety of key economic indicators, such as GDP, productivity, and producer prices as well as for state and local planning and economic development.³⁹ *Every 5 years (ending in 2 and 7). National/State/County/Metro.*

American FactFinder – American FactFinder is the primary way to access data from the Decennial Census, the American Community Survey, the Puerto Rico Community Survey, the Economic Census, the Population Estimates Program and Annual Economic Surveys presented in resented in customizable table format.

TheDataWeb and DataFerrett – TheDataWeb is a platform for bringing together many different datasets and disseminating them to users. It supports: **DataFerret**, an analytical interface that allows simultaneous access to multiple datasets and variables (ACS, CPS, SIPP, and more) for instant analysis or for retrieval for use in other software; **HotReports**, which use analytical output from DataFerrett to create custom, dynamic websites by bringing together relevant statistics from multiple datasets in a dashboard style; and a variety of other reporting products.⁴⁰



Center for Administrative Records Research and Application (CARRA) – CARRA is charged with the strategic re-use of administrative data from federal, state, and third-party providers. CARRA combines information from multiple sources to create new data products that would be impossible to produce using single data sets.⁴¹ The Data Linkage Infrastructure enables data discovery and secure analytic access for policy analysis and research. The Data Linkage Infrastructure includes the protocols by which we obtain government records, metadata and documentation on the files, linkage methods and results, warehousing, and provisioning data, and sharing results of prior linkages.⁴²

Bureau of Economic Analysis (Department of Commerce)

Regional Economic Accounts – The regional economic accounts tell us about the geographic distribution of U.S. economic activity and growth. The estimates of gross domestic product by state and state and local area personal income, and the accompanying detail, provide a consistent framework for analyzing and comparing individual state and local area economies.⁴³ *Quarterly. State/Local Area/Metro/Micro/Combined.*

Regional Price Parities (RPPs) – Price indexes that measure geographic price level differences for one period in time within the United States. An RPP is a weighted average of the price level of goods and services for the average consumer in one geographic region compared to all other regions in the U.S.⁴⁴ *Quarterly. National/County/Metro.*

Economic Data – The BEA produces data on a wide variety of macroeconomic topics at the national, state and metropolitan area levels, including: GDP, personal income and outlays, consumer spending, corporate profits, and fixed assets. BEA also produces economic data on international topics such as balance of payments, trade in goods and services, and international investments.

National Center for Education Statistics (Department of Education)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) – A system of interrelated surveys conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) that gathers information from every college, university, and technical and vocational institution that participates in the federal student financial aid programs on enrollments, program completions, graduation rates, faculty and staff, finances, institutional prices, and student financial aid.⁴⁵ *Annual. Institution-level.*



Common Core of Data (CCD) – The Common Core of Data is the Department of Education's primary database on public elementary and secondary education in the United States. CCD is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are designed to be comparable across all states.⁴⁶ *Annual. State/School District/School.*

Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B) – The Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study examines students' education and work experiences after they complete a bachelor's degree, with a special emphasis on the experiences of new elementary and secondary teachers. Following several cohorts of students over time, B&B looks at bachelor's degree recipients' workforce participation, income and debt repayment, and entry into and persistence through graduate school programs, among other indicators.⁴⁷ *Updates every four years. National.*

National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES) – Administered by the U.S. Census Bureau, the NHES provides descriptive data on the educational activities of the U.S. population and offers researchers, educators, and policymakers a variety of statistics on the condition of education in the United States.⁴⁸ Recent and planned additions include the **Credentials for Work Survey** (CWS, first administered in 2015) and the **Training for Work Survey** (TWS, planned in 2017).⁴⁹

Adult Training and Education Survey (ATES) – The Interagency Working Group on Expanded Measures of Enrollment and Attainment (GEMEnA) has developed a core set of survey items to measure the prevalence and key characteristics of certifications and licenses, and efforts are underway to deploy these items within the federal statistical system. The National Center for Education Statistics has fielded an in-depth survey of US adults, the **Adult Training and Education Survey**, to provide detailed cross-sectional time series data beginning in 2016 as part of the NHES.⁵⁰ Data are expected to be available in early 2017. *Every 4 to 6 years. National.*

Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems Grant Program (SLDS) – Through grants and a growing range of services and resources, the program has helped propel the successful design, development, implementation, and expansion of K12 and P-20W (early learning through the workforce) longitudinal data systems intended to enhance the ability of States to efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, and use education data, including individual student records.⁵¹



National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (National Science Foundation)

National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG) – The National Survey of College Graduates is a longitudinal biennial survey conducted since the 1970s that provides data on the nation’s college graduates, with particular focus on those in the science and engineering workforce. This survey is a unique source for examining various characteristics of college-educated individuals, including occupation, work activities, salary, the relationship of degree field and occupation, and demographic information.⁵² *Biennial. National.*

International Trade Administration (Department of Commerce)

TradeStats Express – Displays the latest annual U.S. merchandise trade statistics in maps, graphs, and tables as exports, imports, or trade balances. *Quarterly. National/State.*

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry (EEO-1) – The EEOC requires periodic reports from public and private employers, and unions and labor organizations, which indicate the composition of their work forces by sex and by race/ethnic category. Key among these reports is the EEO-1, which is collected annually from Private employers with 100 or more employees or federal contractors with 50 more employees.⁵³ *Annual. National/State/Metro.*

Census Special EEO File – The Special EEO File serves as the primary benchmark for comparing the racial, ethnic and gender composition of an internal workforce, within a specified geography and job category, and the analogous external labor market.⁵⁴

State Workforce and Labor Market Information (WLMI) Agencies

Collaboration in Federal WLMI Partnership Programs – State WLMI agencies are vital partners with the federal government in collecting, developing, analyzing and disseminating data through partnerships in programs with the **U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics**, including the Current Employment Statistics (CES), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) programs, as well as with the **U.S. Census Bureau** through the Local Employment Dynamics Partnership (LED).



State and Local WLMI Produced with Federal Grants – State WLMI agencies use Workforce Information Grants (WIGS) from the **U.S. Employment and Training Administration** (ETA) to develop and disseminate state and local WLMI to a broad range of local customer groups. These include products and activities such as conducting economic analyses, populating and maintaining a database of economic and labor market data, producing long and short term employment outlooks, and providing for the dissemination of workforce and labor market information within their states. They also use Workforce Data Quality Initiative grants, funded through the ETA, to develop longitudinal databases for evaluation of training and employment services, which may be linked to education data systems to provide even greater workforce development evaluation capabilities.

Additional WLMI Activities and Products – State WLMI agencies perform a wide variety of additional activities, which vary from state to state based on the availability of funding from the state or other sources, but may include custom economic impact analyses and labor supply studies, state-specific occupational guides, training for WLMI customers, responding to special legislative and workforce system requests, conducting special surveys, and producing a variety of other state-specific resources and reports.

State Industry and Occupational Projections – Each state develops its own projections of employment growth, which are available through state WLMI agencies and can also be found on www.projectionscentral.com.⁵⁵ State employment projections, by industry and occupation, are used by job seekers and career counselors to guide career decisions, as well as by private industry to gain insight into local labor supply and policymakers to guide investments in education and training, among many other applications. *Biannual/varies by state.*
National/State/varies by state.

Job Vacancy Surveys – Individual states may conduct additional employer surveys to collect information about labor market demand. Specific data available vary by state and are typically available through the state WLMI agency.

Non-profit Sources

National Student Clearinghouse® Research Center™ (NSC) – The National Student Clearinghouse® Research Center™ is the research arm of the National Student Clearinghouse.⁵⁶ The Research Center regularly publishes research on student enrollment, movement, and other important student outcomes using student-level data provided exclusively to the National Student Clearinghouse by our nationwide network of postsecondary institutions. These reports are free, to benefit and better inform the educational community, policymakers, community leaders, and others.⁵⁷



Cost of Living Index (COLI) – Published by the **Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER)** – C2ER is a membership organization that promotes excellence in community and economic research by working to improve data availability, enhance data quality, and foster learning about regional economic analytic methods.⁵⁸ The quarterly Cost of Living Index provides a useful and reasonably accurate way to compare cost of living differences between urban areas weighted by different categories of consumer expenditures for mid-management households.⁵⁹

Commercial Sources

Online Job Posting and Résumé Data – In recent years, a small number of private, for-profit software companies have developed real-time labor market information tools to transform job postings data into analytics. The real-time data they produce can help jobseekers and education institutions better understand hiring trends and employer demand in their areas, including certifications and skill requirements. But the methodologies by which each vendor compiles its data are not consistent—nor are they necessarily made known to potential users (from: *Jobs for the Future*⁶⁰).

References

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- ² <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about.html>
- ³ <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lauov.htm>
- ⁴ <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewover.htm>
- ⁵ <http://www.bls.gov/bdm>
- ⁶ <http://www.bls.gov/oes>
- ⁷ http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_emp.htm
- ⁸ <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/summary.htm>
- ⁹ <http://www.bls.gov/jlt>
- ¹⁰ <http://www.bls.gov/emp>
- ¹¹ <http://www.bls.gov/tus>
- ¹² <http://www.bls.gov/cex>
- ¹³ <http://www.bls.gov/iif/>
- ¹⁴ <http://www.bls.gov/ors>
- ¹⁵ <https://www.bls.gov/nls/home.htm>
- ¹⁶ <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/lettau-zamora.htm>
- ¹⁷ <http://www.bls.gov/cpi>
- ¹⁸ <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/ppiover.htm>
- ¹⁹ https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/TEGL/TEGL_1-16.pdf
- ²⁰ <https://www.onetonline.org/help/onet>
- ²¹ <http://www.careeronestop.org/CompetencyModel/faq.aspx>



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 - 23 <http://www.workforceinfodb.org/2aboutus.cfm>
 - 24 http://www.workforceinfodb.org/Pdf/ARC_Newsletter_July_2015.pdf
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 - 26 <https://www.doleta.gov/performance/workforcedatagrants09.cfm>
 - 27 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html>
 - 28 <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about/supplemental-surveys.html>
 - 29 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp/about.html>
 - 30 <http://lehd.ces.census.gov>
 - 31 <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data>
 - 32 <http://lehd.did.census.gov/data/#lodes> and
<http://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/help/onthemap/OnTheMapDataOverview.pdf>
 - 33 <http://lehd.did.census.gov/data/#lodes>
 - 34 <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/applications>
 - 35 <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/applications>
 - 36 <http://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer>
 - 37 <http://www.census.gov/ces/dataproducts/bds/>
 - 38 <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/about/sipp-introduction-history.html>
 - 39 <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/about/sipp-introduction-history.html>
 - 40 <http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ProductsServices.html>
 - 41 https://www.census.gov/ces/pdf/CARRA_Introduction.pdf
 - 42 <https://census.gov/about/adrm/linkage/about/what.html>
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 - 60 <http://www.jff.org/publications/vendor-product-review-consumers-guide-real-time-labor-market-information>



WLMI Resource Details

This section presents selected details about the resources for workforce and labor market information contained in this compilation. Each resource is covered on one page consisting of a brief overview of the resource; the information, uses, and typical users associated with that resource; and relevant characteristics such as geographic coverage and periodicity, as applicable. This information, presented in a consistent, easy to read layout, highlights the unique contributions each of these resources makes to the nationwide workforce and labor market information system.

These descriptions were adapted from content found online and in other published sources to fill the need for a concise, executive-level summary of the key programs, products, tools, and organizations that make up the nationwide WLMI System. In concert with the brief descriptions in the previous section, these details provide a convenient reference for basic information about the features of these selected resources – they are not intended to be comprehensive or definitive in nature. Where available, sources and referenced websites are provided for each resource, so that interested readers can seek out additional information regarding these important resources and the roles they play in the nationwide WLMI System.



Current Employment Statistics Program (CES)

Summary:

Monthly employment and wage data for local areas, states and the nation that serve as early economic indicators.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

Each month the Current Employment Statistics program surveys about 146,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 623,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls for the Nation, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and about 450 metropolitan areas and divisions.

The survey is conducted by state workforce agencies in cooperation with the BLS. The survey has been underway since 1939 and provides one of the more continuous statistical series on employment and earnings in the U.S. Coverage includes non-farm payroll employment in over 600 industries, including major divisions and more detailed industry levels

Key Uses:

The CES monthly employment series are the first economic indicator of current economic trends each month, together with the unemployment rate, and are inputs to many gauges of the U.S. economy including:

- The overall health of the economy (employment)
- Earnings trends and wage-push inflation (average hourly earnings)
- Short-term fluctuations in demand (average weekly hours)

Key Users:

- Businesses
 - Location, sales and purchasing planning
 - Industry benchmarking
 - Labor negotiations
 - Employment base information
 - Economic forecasting
- Government
 - Economic planning
 - Economic development and industry analysis
 - Assessing industry and overall economic growth
 - Tax revenue forecasting

Key Data:

Current and time series nonfarm employment for:

- All employees
- Production and supervisory employees
- Women employees
- Average hourly earnings
- Average weekly hours
- Average weekly overtime hours
- Seasonally and not seasonally adjusted

Data Available at:

<http://www.bls.gov/ces>

Periodicity:

Monthly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/Metro

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Current Population Survey (CPS)

Summary:

Monthly estimates of national employment and unemployment, by various demographic characteristics.

Primary Agency:

Conducted by U.S. Census Bureau
For U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Current Population Survey, a monthly household survey of 60,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides a comprehensive body of information on the employment and unemployment experience of the nation's population, classified by age, sex, race, and a variety of other characteristics. The CPS provides a more holistic picture of unemployment than do statistics on the insured unemployed generated by stat UI programs, which exclude important sub-groups such as the self-employed, unpaid family workers, some workers in non-profits and some seasonal workers.

In addition to being the primary source of monthly labor force statistics, the CPS is used to collect data for a variety of other studies that collect economic and social information by adding a set of supplemental questions to the monthly basic CPS questions. Supplemental inquiries vary month to month and cover a wide variety of topics.

Key Uses:

- Economic indicators.
- Most comprehensive measure of national employment and unemployment.
- Primary source of data on employment status and characteristics of the labor force, emerging trends, and changes.
- Measure of potential labor supply.
- Determining factors affecting changes in labor force participation of different population groups.
- Evaluation of wage rates and earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

Key Users:

- National, state, and local policymakers use economic indicators to gauge the overall health of the economy.
- Workforce development professionals use employment and labor supply data to plan for training and placement needs.
- Economic development professionals use employment data to match investment opportunities with local labor market capacity.
- Economic and labor market researchers and analysts use employment and other data to investigate employment trends and linkages.

Key Data:

- Employment status of adult population
- Employment by occupation, Industry and other characteristics
- Unemployed persons by occupation and industry, including duration of unemployment and job seeking intent
- Characteristics of persons not in the labor force
- Earnings and union membership

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/cps

Periodicity:

Monthly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS)

Summary:

Provides monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for local areas, including states, cities, and counties.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

A federal-state cooperative effort in which monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment are prepared for approximately 7,500 areas based on data from CPS, CES, state UI systems, ACS. LAUS includes employment and unemployment effort for a wide variety of geographical divisions including Census regions and divisions, states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Divisions, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, Small Labor Market Areas, Counties and county equivalents, and cities. The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the source of the national unemployment rate.

Key Uses:

- Official source of civilian labor force and unemployment data for 7,500 subnational areas
- Used by numerous federal programs to determine eligibility and to allocate funds
- Labor market research
- Policy analysis
- Regional planning
- Grant proposals

Key Data:

- Employment and unemployment for regions, states, counties, cities and other local divisions

Key Users:

- Federal programs use the data for allocations to states and areas, as well as eligibility determinations for assistance.
- State and local governments use the estimates for planning and budgetary purposes and to determine the need for local employment and training services.
- Private industry, researchers, the media, and other individuals use the data to assess localized labor market developments and make comparisons across areas.

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/lau

Periodicity:

Monthly

Geographic Divisions Available:

Regional/State/County/City/MSA

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program

Summary:

Local, state and national data on employment and wages by industry.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program is a cooperative program involving the BLS and the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The QCEW program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program.

The QCEW program serves as a near census of monthly employment and quarterly wage information by 6-digit NAICS industry at the national, State, and county levels. At the national level, the QCEW program publishes employment and wage data for nearly every NAICS industry. At the State and area level, the QCEW program publishes employment and wage data down to the 6-digit NAICS industry level, if disclosure restrictions are met.

Key Uses:

- Detailed county and industry employment and wage data
- MSA employment and wage data by industry
- State employment and wage data by industry
- Quarterly rankings of the fastest growing counties by employment and wages.
- Data totals for every NAICS industry and for every county, MSA, and state
- Location Quotient

Key Data:

- Employment
- Establishments
- Wages
- Average weekly wage
- Average annual pay

Key Users:

- Sample frame for BLS business surveys (CES, OES, NCS, PPI, JOLTS)
- SEAs for state and local data
- Local governments and economic planners
- Managing UI system and trust funds
- Census Bureau for LEHD program
- Researchers and other federal agencies

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/cew

Periodicity:

Quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/Country/Metro

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; LMI Institute



Business Employment Dynamics (BED)

Summary:

Quarterly statistics on job gains and losses, with time series.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

Business Employment Dynamics data are quarterly series of gross job gains and gross job losses statistics for the entire economy. These data track changes in employment at the establishment level, and thus provide a picture of the dynamics underlying aggregate net employment growth statistics. The data used to construct the gross job gains and gross job losses statistics are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program and include all establishments subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. Each quarter, the State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to BLS in Washington, DC. The data cover approximately 98 percent of all employment; the major exclusions from UI coverage are the self-employed and certain nonprofit organizations..

Key Uses:

- Analysis of national and state economic trends
- Identifying employment trends in specific industries
- Tracking the role of startups and established firms in the labor market

Key Data:

- Gross jobs gains and losses
- Establishment
 - Openings and expansions
 - Closings and contractions
- By industry, establishment size and age

Key Users:

- The Federal Reserve Board uses BED data on job creation and job destruction.
- State Labor Market Information Bureaus use BED data to compare state and national business cycle trends.
- The Small Business Administration uses BED data tabulated by size of firm to measure job creation and destruction by small businesses.
- National and local media use BED job flow, and firm size data to explain and discuss economic trends.
- The OECD uses BED birth and death to measure entrepreneurship in The OECD-Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Program.

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/bdm

Periodicity:

Quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program

Summary:

Local, state and national employment and wage data by occupation and industry.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program conducts a semiannual mail survey designed to produce estimates of employment and wages for specific occupations. The OES program collects data on wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in order to produce employment and wage estimates for about 800 occupations. Data from self-employed persons are not collected and are not included in the estimates. The OES program produces these occupational estimates for the nation as a whole, by state, by metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area, and by industry or ownership. The Bureau of Labor Statistics produces occupational employment and wage estimates for over 450 industry classifications at the national level. The industry classifications correspond to the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industrial groups.

The OES program surveys approximately 200,000 establishments per panel (every six months), taking three years to fully collect the sample of 1.2 million establishments. To reduce respondent burden, the collection is on a three-year survey cycle that ensures that establishments are surveyed at most once every three years. The estimates for occupations in nonfarm establishments are based on OES data collected for the reference months of May and November. The OES survey is a federal-state cooperative program between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and State Workforce Agencies (SWAs).

Key Uses:

- Analysis of occupational employment
- Analysis of occupational wages
- Development of occupational projections
- Vocational counseling and planning
- Industry skill and technology studies
- Market analysis

Key Users:

- State and local workforce investment boards for education and employment needs
- Economic development for labor supply analysis
- Career counselors for labor demand analysis
- Employers for prevailing wages rates for specific occupations and industries
- BLS and State Employment Security Agencies for employment projections and identifying in-demand career

Key Data:

Employment and wages by:

- Occupations
- Industries
- Geographic areas

Data Available at:

<http://www.bls.gov/oes/>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/Metro

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



National Compensation Survey (NCS)

Summary:

Data on changes in labor costs and percentage of workers with access to and participating in employer provided benefit plans..

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Bureau's Office of Compensation Levels and Trends (OCLT) conducts the National Compensation Survey (NCS), which provides the following statistics:

- Quarterly changes in employer costs — Employment Cost Index (ECI)
- Quarterly employer cost levels — Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC)
- Incidence and provisions of employee benefits

Key Uses:

- Aid collective bargaining negotiations
- Evaluate benefit packages
- Guide decisions in business or plant location
- Assist in wage and salary administration
- Adjust wages in long-term contracts

Key Data:

- Changes in wages and salaries
- Changes in benefit costs
- By industry
- By occupational characteristics
 - Full-time/part-time
 - Union membership

Key Users:

- Used by public and private sector
- The ECI is one of the principal economic indicator used by the Federal Reserve Bank
- Used by policy makers to monitor employer costs and formulate monetary policy

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/ncs

Periodicity:

Quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National (ECI available for some regions and divisions)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



The Job Openings & Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)

Summary:

Produces data on job openings, hires, and separations.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

This program produces a monthly study that has been developed to address the need for data on job openings, hires, and separations. Estimates are based on data collected from about 16,000 business and government establishments each month. Estimates from the JOLTS program are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons of JOLTS estimates should be based on the same month in different years. These data serve as a demand-side indicator of labor shortages at the national level. Prior to JOLTS, there was no economic indicator of the unmet demand for labor with which to assess the presence or extent of labor shortages in the U.S.

Key Uses:

- National economic policy
- Business cycle analysis
- Industry retention rates
- Economic research and planning
- Industry studies
- Education and job training

Key Data:

- Rates and levels for:
 - Job openings
 - Hires
 - Separations
 - Quits
 - Discharges
- By industry sector

Key Users:

- Economic development professionals use labor turnover data to match businesses with labor market trends and opportunities.
- Workforce development and education and training providers use turnover data to identify areas of labor market demand.
- Job seekers and career counselors use turnover data to inform career and placement decisions.
- State and local policymakers use turnover data as an indicator of economic health and to inform a variety of service and development policies.

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/jlt

Periodicity:

Monthly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Employment Projections Program (EP)

Summary:

Develops and publishes estimates on the economy and labor market 10 years into the future.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The EP program analyzes historical data and information from secondary sources and biennially prepares projections 10 years into the future at the national level covering the future size and composition of the labor force, aggregate economic growth, detailed estimates of industrial production, and industrial and occupational employment. These data are a basis for developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry, evaluating the future size and quality of the labor force, and a framework for analyzing future problems of labor utilization.

The Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH) and Career Outlook are the principles publications of the EP program, and provide a wealth of information regarding the projected state of the economy, including job openings by occupation.

Key Uses:

- Career exploration
- Education and training
- Economic policymaking
- Planning for public and private sectors

Key Data:

- Labor force by gender, race and age
- GDP and industrial output
- Employment by industry and occupation
- Employment and labor productivity
- Job openings due to growth and replacement needs

Key Users:

- Students, jobseekers, and career counselors, to make career decisions or provide guidance
- Education and training specialists, to plan and develop education and training programs
- Workforce investment boards, for policy and program planning purposes and to determine jobs in demand
- Economic developers, to understand demand for skilled workers
- State labor market information offices, to develop state and regional employment projections (see www.projectionscentral.com)

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/emp

Periodicity:

Biennial

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



American Time Use Survey (ATUS)

Summary:

Measures the amount of time people spend doing various activities, such as paid work.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) provides nationally representative estimates of how, where, and with whom Americans spend their time, and is the only federal survey providing data on the full range of nonmarket activities, from childcare to volunteering. ATUS data files are used by researchers to study a broad range of issues; the data files include information collected from over 170,000 interviews conducted from 2003 to 2015. ATUS data files can be linked to data files from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This expands the context in which time-use data can be analyzed and saves taxpayer money because fewer questions must be asked in the ATUS interview.

Key Uses:

ATUS data are used by researchers to investigate a wide variety of topics, including:

- Economic activity, such as working from home or unpaid work
- Health and safety, such as tradeoffs between time at home, at work, and commuting
- Family and work-life, such as changes in parenting patterns over time

Key Data:

Time spent on:

- Paid work
- Eating and health,
- Personal well-being
- Child and eldercare
- Access to leave

Key Users:

- Researchers use time-use data to gain insights into American's work and non-work activities, which may have implications for key behaviors such as labor market entry and exit and response to various commuting options.

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/tus

Periodicity:

Annual/quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Consumer Expenditure Survey Program (CE)

Summary:

Information on the buying habits of America's consumers.

Primary Agency:

Conducted by U.S. Census Bureau
For U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) program consists of two surveys, the **Quarterly Interview Survey** and the **Diary Survey**, that provide information on the buying habits of America's consumers, including data on their expenditures, income, and consumer unit (families and single consumers) characteristics. The survey data are collected for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The CE is important because it is the only Federal survey to provide information on the complete range of consumers' expenditures and incomes, as well as the characteristics of those consumers.

Key Uses:

- Basic source of data for revising the items and weights in the market basket of consumer purchases to be priced for the Consumer Price Index.
- Cost of raising a child, produced by the USDA.
- Construction of statistical measures of consumption.
- Analysis of expenditure patterns by characteristics.
- Market research studies.
- Economic research.
- Consumer guidance materials.

Key Data:

- Annual income and expenditures
- By various demographic characteristics

Key Users:

- Policymakers to assess the impact of policy changes on economic groups.
- The Census Bureau as the source of the Supplemental Poverty Measure.
- Researchers investigate consumer spending patterns.
- Updating the market basket of goods used to develop the CPI.

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/cex

Periodicity:

Annual (w/ mid-year update)

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/Regional/Metro

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Injuries, Illness and Fatalities Program (IIF)

Summary:

Information on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (IIF) program provides annual information on the rate and number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatal injuries, and how these statistics vary by incident, industry, geography, occupation, and other characteristics. These data are collected through the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

Since 1972, the survey has reported annually on the number of workplace injuries and illnesses in private industry and the frequency of those incidents. With the 1992 survey, BLS began collecting additional information on the more seriously injured or ill workers in the form of worker and case characteristics. At that time, BLS also initiated a separate Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries to count these tragic events more effectively than had been possible in the survey.

Key Uses:

- Identification and correction of hazards in the workplace.

Key Data:

- Summary data: Number and rate of injuries and illnesses by industry
- Case and demographic data: Detailed data on the demographics of ill or injured workers and their conditions
- Fatal injury data: information on workers, incidents, and equipment involved

Key Users:

- National and state policy makers to identify areas that may benefit from policy intervention
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration uses the statistics to help determine where additional measures are needed to improve safety programs.
- Private industry to design and improve workplace safety interventions

Data Available at:

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS)

Summary:

A new survey of establishments collecting information about occupational requirements, demands and, conditions.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS) is a new survey designed to collect data about the requirements of work in the national economy conducted under an interagency agreement with the Social Security Administration (SSA). BLS will collect and publish data on the following information:

- Physical demands of work, ranging from keyboarding to lifting
- Environmental conditions such as extreme heat and cold
- Vocational preparation including education, prior work experience, and training
- Mental and cognitive demands of work including decision making and communication

Key Uses:

- Adjudication of disability claims
- Finding occupations that match individual workers' qualifications
- Finding jobs that are related on key dimensions such as training requirements or skills used
- Potentially comparing occupational requirements between geographic locations or over time

Key Users:

- U.S. Social Security Administration
- Job seekers and career counselors looking for detailed information about the requirements associated with particular occupations
- Researchers interested in the nature of occupations and work

Key Data:

- Initial publication of data planned by end of 2016

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/ncs/ors

Periodicity:

Annual (planned)

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS)

Summary:

A set of longitudinal surveys that track sample cohorts over time, with information on educational and employment experiences.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) are a set of surveys designed to gather information at multiple points in time on the labor market activities and other significant life events of several groups of men and women. For more than 4 decades, NLS data have served as an important tool for economists, sociologists, and other researchers.

Includes the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97), which is designed to document the transition from school to work and into adulthood. It collects extensive information about youths' labor market behavior and educational experiences over time. Employment information focuses on two types of jobs, "employee" jobs where youths work for a particular employer, and "freelance" jobs such as lawn mowing and babysitting. These distinctions will enable researchers to study effects of very early employment among youths.

Key Uses:

- **Education, Training, and Achievement Scores:** information about high school and college experience, types of training, and cognitive test scores
- **Employment:** extensive history of employment over time, including wages, hours, occupation, industry, and job search.
- **Household, Geography, and Contextual Variables:** household composition, location, and demographics

Key Users:

- Educators and trainers to learn about students' educational experiences and labor market outcomes and to guide the design of educational and training programs.
- Academic researchers to better understand youths' progression through their academic careers and into the labor market, including other factors that may affect labor market outcomes.

Key Data:

- Education
 - Schooling history
 - Courses of study
 - Test performance
 - Timing and types of degrees
 - Post-secondary schooling
- Employment
 - Start and stop dates
 - Occupation and industry
 - Hours and earnings
 - Job search

Data Available at:

<https://www.bls.gov/nls/home.htm>

Periodicity:

Biennial

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Modeled Wage Estimates

Summary:

Experimental data set that combines information from the OES and NCS to produce more detailed wage estimates.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) and National Compensation Survey (NCS) programs have produced estimates by borrowing from the strength and breath of each survey to provide more details on occupational wages than either program provides individually.

The Modeled Wage Estimates provide annual estimates of average hourly wages for occupations by selected job characteristics and within geographical location. The job characteristics include bargaining status (union and nonunion), part- and full-time work status, incentive- and time-based pay, and work levels by occupation.

Whereas direct estimates are based on survey responses only from the particular geographic area to which the estimate refers, modeled wage estimates use survey responses from larger areas to fill in information for smaller areas where the sample size is not sufficient to produce direct estimates. Modeled wage estimate require the assumption that the patterns to responses in the larger area hold in the smaller area.

Key Uses:

- Analysis of wages by occupation and job characteristics
- Economic development and planning
- Career counseling and advising
- Analysis of labor markets for union negotiations and plant location decisions

Key Users:

- Businesses looking for information on wages for jobs with specific characteristics
- Economic development planners
- Workforce development professions
- Job seekers and career counselors and advisors

Key Data:

- Wage estimates for occupations by:
 - Geographical location
 - Selected job characteristics:
 - Full-time/part-time
 - Union/nonunion
 - Incentive/time-bases
 - Work level

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/ncs

Periodicity:

TBD (Estimates for 2014 and 2015 are currently available.)

Geographic Divisions Available:

States/Metropolitan areas (availability varies)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index (CPI & PPI)

Summary:

Indexes of the prices consumers pay and producers receive over time.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Description:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) program produces monthly data on changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods and services.

The Producer Price Index (PPI) program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services.

Key Uses:

- CPI
 - Economic indicator of inflation
 - Deflator for other economic series
 - Income payment adjustments (cost-of-living)
- PPI
 - Referenced in contracts
 - National price indicator
 - Used as deflator for other economic series data

Key Users:

- Policy makers and government agencies to adjust fixed payments over time (cost-of-living adjustments).
- Researchers and analysts to compare prices and purchasing power across disparate geographies and time frames.
- Borrowers and lenders to set loan terms.

Key Data:

- CPI time series available for a variety of geographic divisions
- PPI time series available for thousands of commodities and various levels of aggregation

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/cpi
www.bls.gov/ppi

Periodicity:

Monthly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/Regional/City/Metro

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Workforce Information Grants to the States (WIGS)

Summary:

State workforce agencies use WIGS to develop and disseminate essential state and local WLMI for job seekers, employers, educators, economic developers, and others.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Employment and Training Administration

Description:

State workforce agencies use WIGS to develop and disseminate essential state and local WLMI for a range of customer groups:

- 1) job seekers;
- 2) businesses/employers;
- 3) workforce and labor market intermediaries, such as employment, school, and career counselors, and case managers at AJCs, who help individuals find a job or make career decisions, or engage businesses seeking skilled workers;
- 4) program and service planners at educational institutions and community based organizations;
- 5) policy makers, including state and local workforce development boards (WDBs);
- 5) partners, such as economic development entities and human resource professionals; and
- 6) other customers, including recipients of workforce development grants, researchers, commercial data providers, and the media.

Grantees have considerable flexibility to meet customer needs, but must consult their customers and prepare several types of products. Grantees must produce a workforce information database, state and local industry and occupational employment projections, and a statewide annual economic analysis report for state and local policy makers.

Key Uses:

- State WLMI Agencies use WIGS to produce:
 - State workforce and information databases
 - State and local industry and occupational employment projections
 - Statewide annual economic analysis reports

Key Data:

N/A

Key Users:

- Awarded to state WLMI agencies to support their efforts to develop and disseminate essential state and local workforce and labor market information
- State workforce and information databases provide valuable information for job seekers, employers, and labor market intermediaries
- State employment projections assist job seekers, education providers and planners and workforce development efforts
- Statewide annual economic analyses are used by state and local policy makers and in economic development and planning

Info Available at:

<https://lmi.worfocegps.org/resources>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Applicability:

Grants awarded at state level

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; WorkforceGPS; LMI Central



Occupational Information Network (O*NET)

Summary:

Maintains a database of occupational descriptions based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

Primary Agency:

North Carolina Department of Commerce with funding from USDOL/ETA

Description:

The O*NET program is the nation's primary source of occupational information. Central to the project is the O*NET database, containing information on hundreds of standardized and occupation-specific descriptors. The database, which is available to the public at no cost, is continually updated by surveying a broad range of workers from each occupation. Information from this database forms the heart of O*NET OnLine, an interactive application for exploring and searching occupations. The database also provides the basis for our Career Exploration Tools, a set of valuable assessment instruments for workers and students looking to find or change careers.

Key Uses:

- Career exploration for students, mid-career transitions, and for veterans
- Guidance with classifying occupations according to the SOC
- Crosswalk between different occupational classification systems

Key Data:

- Over 900 occupational descriptions corresponding to SOC codes, including the applicable knowledge, skills and abilities for each occupation
- Information on career clusters, green sector and STEM occupations

Key Users:

- Job seekers
- Career counselors
- Human resources professionals
- Economics and social science researchers

Data Available at:

www.onetonline.org

Periodicity:

Rolling

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: National Center for O*NET Development



Competency Model Clearinghouse (CMC)

Summary:

Online portal for competency models, which relate the basic KSAs and training needed for entry-level workers in a variety of industries.

Primary Agency:

Supported by U.S. Employment and Training Administration

Description:

The Competency Model Clearinghouse (CMC) is a Web site sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA). The goal of the clearinghouse is to inform the public workforce system about the value, development, and uses of competency models.

A competency model is a collection of multiple competencies that together define successful performance in a defined work setting. A model provides a clear description of what a person needs to know and be able to do – the knowledge, skills, and abilities – to perform well in a specific job, occupation, or industry.

In response to workforce challenges, the ETA and industry partners have collaborated to develop and maintain dynamic models of the foundation and technical competencies that are necessary in economically vital industries and sectors of the American economy. The goal of the effort is to promote an understanding of the skill sets and competencies that are essential to educate and train a globally competitive workforce.

Key Uses:

- Competency models articulate the business and industry requirements that are essential components for the development of curriculum, skill assessment instruments, and certifications.
- Competency models also facilitate the development of career pathways and career lattices providing the framework for career advancement.
- Competency models are the foundation for important human resource functions such as: recruitment and hiring, training and development, and performance management.

Key Users:

- WLMI system partners to create a common understanding among employers, educators, and other labor market intermediaries.
- Business and industry partners to clearly articulate their workforce needs and improve hiring practices.
- Workforce Investment Boards to identify in-demand KSAs and guide training and planning.
- American Workforce Centers to design programs that meet local labor demands.
- Education and training providers to target training to local employer needs.

Key Data:

Competency models are available for twenty-six industries.

Each model consists of competencies relevant to a particular industry.

Competencies are the ability to apply or uses a set of related knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) in a defined work setting.

Info Available at:

www.CareerOneStop.org

Periodicity:

Rolling

Geographic Applicability:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; CareerOneStop.org; Competency Model Clearinghouse



Projections Managing Partnership (PMP)

Summary:

Provides states with guidance and technical assistance on projections requirements funded through the Workforce Investment Grants.

Primary Agency:

Supported by U.S. Employment and Training Administration

Description:

The Projections Managing Partnership (PMP) operates an integrated, nationwide program of state and local projections. The PMP helps projections customers make informed decisions based on the most reliable and relevant occupational and industry outlook information. Funding for the PMP is provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration, with technical support from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other entities across the country. PMP's goals include but are not limited to the following:

- Operating an integrated long- and short-term industry and occupational projections program.
- Understanding the needs of projections users and customers.
- Responding to customer needs in a demand-driven system.
- Refining operating processes to improve product quality and delivery time.
- Deploying integrated staff training.
- Improving projections analysis and presentation.

Key Functions:

- Creating, maintaining, and improving a shared software and methodology.
- Developing/providing a network of subject matter experts (and analysts).
- Offering professional development for analysts (promote professional excellence to improve quality of employment projections).
- Designing new products and processes for users.
- Representing the network of analysts to national stakeholders (workforce, education, and economic development).
- Engaging federal partners to support and recognize our work/use federal methods.

Key Users:

- State WLMI agencies rely on the PMP for guidance, support, and standards in developing short and long-term occupational projections
- State occupational projections are used by a wide variety of WLMI customers and stakeholders.

Key Data:

The PMP provides technical support and assistance to state WLMI agencies.

State LMI agencies develop state-level long- and short-term employment projections, which are available from www.projectionscentral.com.

Info Available at:

<https://support.projectionscentral.com>

Periodicity:

Rolling

Geographic Applicability:

National

Source: Projection Managing Partnership



Analyst Resource Center (ARC)

Summary:

Develops and maintains a standardized Workforce Information Database structure for use by state WLMI agencies.

Primary Agency:

Supported by U.S. Employment and Training Administration

Description:

The Analyst Resource Center (ARC) is a joint effort between the U.S. Employment and Training Administration and the states to enhance information delivery to workforce customers in the employment, education and economic development sectors. The ongoing design, development, and maintenance of the Workforce Information Database is of primary concern to the ARC, but the Center also provides a range of additional products and services.

The Workforce Information Database (WIDb) is a normalized relational database structure developed for the storage and maintenance of employment statistics, labor market information, employer listings and related economic and demographic data from all states and territories in the U.S.

Key Functions:

- Ongoing design, development, and maintenance of the Workforce Information Database.
- Employer Database with information on more than 10 million businesses across the country.
- National Crosswalk Service Center (NCSC) which functions as a clearinghouse for national, state, and local data from standardized sources.
- Capacity Building through technical assistance and training for federal and state staff relating to the Workforce Information Database.

Key Users:

- State database administrators who receive training on the operation of the ARC website.
- Researchers and other WLMI customers who rely on the technical support and products provided the ARC.

Key Data:

- Workforce Information Database standardized database structure and related resources
- Employer Database

Info Available at:

www.workforceinfodb.org

Periodicity:

Rolling

Geographic Applicability:

National

Source: Analyst Resource Center



Local Employment and Wage Information System (LEWIS)

Summary:

An automated system for producing custom occupational wage and employment publications from the results of the annual Occupational Employment Survey.

Primary Agency:

Supported by U.S. Employment and Training Administration

Description:

LEWIS is an automated system for producing custom occupational wage and employment publications from the results of the annual Occupational Employment Survey. This project was developed by the North Carolina Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the OES Policy Council. Currently the LEWIS system is maintained by the State of Utah- Department of Technology Services.

Key Functions:

- Utilized by state WLMI agencies to develop staffing patterns for the industry and occupational employment projections.

Key Data:

- Wage and employment data for all areas, including those not supported by the BLS.
- Includes underlying microdata.

Key Users:

- State WLMI agencies use LEWIS to access data need to generate industry and occupational employment projections.

Info Available at:

www.oes-eds.com

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Applicability:

State/Metro/Micro

Sources: Price, Tom; "Analyst Resource Center E-News;" Summer, 2015; The Analyst Resource Center; LEWIS Home Page; www.oes-eds.com.



National Crosswalk Service Center (NCSC)

Summary:

Clearinghouse for federal occupation, education and industry classifications and related data.

Primary Agency:

Supported by U.S. Employment and Training Administration

Description:

The National Crosswalk Service Center (NCSC) is a federally-funded national clearinghouse for classification information about occupations, training programs and industries. The NCSC has been operated by the State of Iowa since 1983 under a series of grants from federal agencies. Funding for the Center has been provided by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor since 1996. Nearly all of the material distributed by the NCSC is produced by federal agencies including:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- National O*NET Center
- Defense Manpower Data Center
- Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Office of Management and Budget

Key Functions:

A central location to retrieve information about:

- Federal occupational and education classifications
- Workforce Information Database files
- O*NET data and files

Also maintains the ARC website and the Workforce Information Database Wiki web site.

Key Data:

- CIP to SOC crosswalks
- Military-Civilian crosswalks
- NAICS-SIC industry crosswalks
- SOC-NAICS linkages
- Current-prior classification version crosswalks

Key Users:

Many WLMI customers rely on the crosswalks produced by the NCSC to relate occupational employment and projections (SOC) to education and training programs (CIP), including:

- Career counselors and advisors to match job seekers to openings based on prior experience.
- Educators and trainers to identify training programs associated with in-demand occupations.
- Labor market analysts and researchers to identify mismatches between available jobs and job seekers.
- State and local policy makers and economic development professionals to plan for labor market and training requirements.

Info Available at:

www.xwalkcenter.org

Periodicity:

Rolling

Geographic Applicability:

National

Source: National Crosswalk Center



Workforce Data Quality Initiative Grant Program (WDQI)

Summary:

Federal grant program to support state WLMIs in development of workforce longitudinal administrative databases.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Employment and Training Administration

Description:

In 2010, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) launched round one of WDQI to fund the development, or enhancement, of state workforce longitudinal administrative databases. These state longitudinal databases will, at a minimum, include information on programs that provide training and employment services and will be linked longitudinally at the individual level to allow for analysis leading to enhanced opportunity for program evaluation and better information for customers and stakeholders of the workforce system.

WDQI funding is made available through competitive grants administered by DOL in support of a parallel and much larger effort, the Statewide Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) grants administered by the U.S. Department of Education. These two programs encourage the development of state education and workforce longitudinal administrative databases. Ultimately, databases developed through WDQI should be linked to education data at the individual level. Collecting these and other data sources longitudinally will provide a comprehensive picture of workers' earnings throughout their careers. Through analysis, these data will demonstrate the relationship between education and training programs, as well as the additional contribution of the provision of other employment services.

Key Functions:

- Fund state workforce longitudinal administrative databases.
- Once complete, and connected to SLDS, these databases will facilitate analysis of:
 - The relationship of education and training
 - The contribution of providing other employment services

Key Data:

NA

Key Users:

- Grants are awarded to state to fund the development of their longitudinal workforce databases
- Once complete, the databases will be of value to a wide variety of labor market stakeholders, including:
 - Education policy makers and educators for tailoring education programs to labor market needs and to demonstrate the contribution of education and training.
 - Workforce development professionals and policy makers to identify educational and training needs to meet labor market demand

Info Available at:

www.doleta.gov/performance

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Applicability:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration



American Community Survey (ACS)

Summary:

An ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

The American Community Survey collects data from a sample of 3 million households each year, in every county, and American Indian and Native Alaska area, as well as in the Hawaiian Homelands and Puerto Rico. The ACS provides the same sort of data as the census long form. Unlike the decennial censuses, however, the ACS is a continuous national survey.

Rather than collect data as of a single decennial reference point, the ACS collects data nearly every day and summarizes it over 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods. Much like the census, the ACS provides a picture of the social, economic, and housing characteristics of the population, but it has the added advantage of providing these data on a yearly basis.

Key Uses:

- Annual data for states and most metropolitan statistical areas
- 5-year estimates down to the ZIP code, Census tract and even Census block group

Key Data:

Estimates of population characteristics, including:

- Demographic
- Social
- Economic
- Housing

Key Users:

- Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future.
- Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year.

Data Available at:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>

Periodicity:

Updated annually

Geographic Divisions Available:

National – Census block groups

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



CPS Annual Social Economic Supplement (ASEC)

Summary:

Annual supplement to the CPS that provides additional detail on the socio-economic characteristics of the population.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

The ASEC is an annual supplement to the CPS that provides data concerning family characteristics, household composition, marital status, education attainment, health insurance coverage, foreign-born population, previous year's income from all sources, work experience, receipt of noncash benefit, poverty, program participation, and geographic mobility.

The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and detailed estimates of income and poverty and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of the national poverty estimates. (State and local estimates are reported from the American Community Survey.) The CPS ASEC is also the key source of national estimates for health insurance coverage, including the uninsured rate, with detail on the rates of private and government health insurance coverage.

Key Uses:

National estimates for:

- Median income and income distribution
- Poverty
- Health insurance coverage
- Educational attainment

Data can be

Key Data:

CPS labor force data, plus additional data on:

- Workforce experience
- Educational attainment
- Income and benefits/non-cash income
- Migration

Key Users:

- Federal agencies use CPS ASEC data to report key indicators of the economic well-being of the U.S. population.
- Policymakers use income, poverty, insurance, and educational attainment data to guide and evaluate relevant national policies.
- Researchers use CPS ASEC data to identify and study economic trends and the impact on the population.

Data Available at:

www.bls.gov/cps

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/Regional/Select Counties and Metro areas

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



County Business Patterns (CBP)

Summary:

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

County Business Patterns (CBP) includes the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class.

CBP basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Key Uses:

- Studying the economic activity of small areas
- Analyzing economic changes over time
- Benchmark for other statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses

Key Data:

- Number of establishments
- Paid employees on March 12
- First-quarter payroll
- Annual payroll
- Data by Industry for Congressional Districts, Counties, and ZIP Codes
- Only annual source of establishment data by industry at county level for Puerto Rico and Island Areas

Key Users:

- Businesses use the data for analyzing market potential, measuring the effectiveness of sales and advertising programs, setting sales quotas, and developing budgets.
- Government agencies use the data for administration and planning.
- Federal agencies use the data to determine employee concentrations and trends by industry.

Data Available at:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp/data.html>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/County/Metro/
ZIP/Congressional District

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD)

Summary:

Employment, earnings, and job flow estimates based on state UI data shared under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partnership.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

Under the LED Partnership, states agree to share Unemployment Insurance earnings data and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data with the Census Bureau. The LEHD program combines these administrative data, additional administrative data and data from censuses and surveys. From these data, the program creates statistics on employment, earnings, and job flows at detailed levels of geography and industry and for different demographic groups. In addition, the LEHD program uses these data to create partially synthetic data on workers' residential patterns.

Key Uses:

LEHD data are used to produce valuable applications, including:

- QWI Indicators and the QWI Explorer application
- LODES Data and the OnTheMap application
- Job-to-Job Flows (beta)

Key Data:

- QWI Indicators
 - Employment
 - Job creation
 - Earnings
 - Report based on firm characteristics
- LODES Data
 - Origin-Destination data allow analysis of labor sheds and commuting patterns

Key Users:

- Local economic specialists to identify development opportunities and assess available labor supply and worker commuting and residential patterns.
- Workforce development specialists to identify areas of high demand and monitor labor market trends.
- Job seekers and career counselors to inform career and training decisions.
- Policy makers to monitor the health of various industries and occupations in their localities.

Data Available at:

<http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/>

Periodicity:

Quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/WIB/County/Metro/Micro

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



QWI Explorer

Summary:

Employment, earnings, and job flow estimates based on state UI data shared under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partnership.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

QWI Explorer is a new, web-based analysis tool that enables comprehensive access to the full depth and breadth of the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) dataset. Through charts, maps and interactive tables, users can compare, rank and aggregate QWIs across time, geography, and/or firm and worker characteristics on the fly.

QWI Explorer makes the entire QWI dataset available for visualization in line charts, bar charts, and thematic maps. The application's intuitive dashboard allows for the construction of pivot tables to compare and rank labor-force indicators such as employment, job creation and destruction, wages, and hires across a wide range of firm and worker characteristics. Potential analyses include a longitudinal look at wages by worker sex and age across counties, ranking job creation rates of young firms across NAICS industry groups, and comparing hiring levels by worker race and education levels across a selection of Metropolitan Areas.

Key Uses:

- Access all 32 workforce indicators, all available years/quarters, all firm and worker characteristics, and all geographic tabulation areas (national, state, county, metro/micro areas, and workforce investment areas).
- Explore the many detailed interactions between firms and workers by building the exact table, line chart, bar chart, or thematic map required to analyze – and inspire subsequent – labor force questions.
- The synchronized table and chart/map interact to provide multiple visual perspectives on the data. Visualizations, data tables, and reports are simple to download and share.

Key Users:

- Local economic specialists to identify development opportunities and assess available labor supply and worker commuting and residential patterns.
- Workforce development specialists to identify areas of high demand and monitor labor market trends.
- Job seekers and career counselors to inform career and training decisions.
- Policy makers to monitor the health of various industries and occupations in their localities.

Key Data:

- QWI Indicators
 - Employment
 - Job creation
 - Earnings
 - Report based on firm characteristics

Data Available at:

<http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/>

Periodicity:

Quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/WIB/County/Metro/Micro

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



OnTheMap

Summary:

Employment, earnings, and job flow estimates based on state UI data shared under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partnership.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

OnTheMap is an online mapping and reporting application showing where workers are employed and where they live with companion reports on worker characteristics and optional filtering by age, earnings, or industry groups. It provides an easy-to-use interface for creating, viewing, printing and downloading workforce related maps, profiles, and underlying data.

Based on 2002–2013 LEHD Origin Destination Employment Statistics (LODES), OnTheMap is a unique resource for mapping the travel patterns of workers and identifying small-area workforce characteristics. A total of 50 state partners are currently featured, showing data for 12 years (2002 through 2013). The latest version of OnTheMap was released in August 2015.

Key Uses:

- Census block-level coverage for home and work areas in 50 partner states/territories with consecutive years of data from 2002 to 2014. Available characteristics include worker age, earnings, industry sector, worker race, worker ethnicity, worker educational attainment, worker sex, firm age and firm size.
- Six different analysis types are available for users to analyze, compare, and summarize a vast amount of labor force data for user-defined or Census-standard areas. Each set of results are presented through interactive maps, charts, and reports.
- Results can be exported to a report (PDF, HTML, XLS), to a map (KML or Shapefile), or to other forms (PNG images or composite PDF). Users can also save their analysis settings for future use in OnTheMap.

Key Users:

- Private industry and economic development specialists to assess available labor market supply and commuting patterns.
- Policymakers for planning infrastructure investments and policy.
- Researchers and analysts to investigate worker commuting patterns and responses.

Key Data:

- LODES Data
 - Origin-Destination data allow analysis of labor sheds and commuting patterns

Data Available at:

<http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/>

Periodicity:

Annual (2007-2014 currently available)

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/WIB/County/Metro/Micro

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



Nonemployer Statistics

Summary:

Annual data on number and receipts of businesses with no employees.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

Nonemployer Statistics is an annual series that provides subnational economic data for businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax. The data consist of the number of businesses and total receipts by industry. Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating unincorporated businesses (known as sole proprietorships), which may or may not be the owner's principal source of income.

The majority of all business establishments in the United States are nonemployers, yet these firms average less than 4 percent of all sales and receipts nationally. Due to their small economic impact, these firms are excluded from most other Census Bureau business statistics (the primary exception being the Survey of Business Owners). The Nonemployers Statistics series is the primary resource available to study the scope and activities of nonemployers at a detailed geographic level. For complementary statistics on the firms that do have paid employees, refer to the County Business Patterns. Additional sources of data on small businesses include the Economic Census, and the Statistics of U.S. Businesses.

Key Uses:

- Statistical use in federal economic programs
- Contribute to calculation of GDP
- Assessing changes in business patterns
- Market research

Key Data:

Statistics on businesses with no paid employees, including:

- Legal form of organization
- Receipts
- By, geography and industry

Key Users:

- Federal programs and statistical agencies, such as the U.S. Small Business Administration
- State and local policymakers and economic development professionals
- Private businesses

Data Available at:

<https://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/index.html>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/Count/Metro

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS)

Summary:

Annual data on number and receipts of businesses with no employees.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

The Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS) provides annual measures of business dynamics (such as job creation and destruction, establishment births and deaths, and firm startups and shutdowns) for the economy and aggregated by establishment and firm characteristics. The BDS is created from the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD), a confidential database available to qualified researchers through secure Federal Statistical Research Data Centers. The use of the LBD as its source data permits tracking establishments and firms over time.

Key Uses:

- Tracking of business and job creations
- Identifying trends for new and older businesses
- Investigating business survival rates

Key Data:

BDS data tables:

- Employment – job creation and destruction
- Job expansions and contractions
- Number of establishments
- Establishment openings and closings
- Number of startups and firm shutdowns

The BDS series:

- Annual statistics for 1976–2014
 - Age and size of firms and establishments
 - State
 - Metro/Non-metro and MSA
 - Standard Industrial Classification sectors
- Coverage of the entire U.S. economy

Key Users:

- Economists and other researchers
- Policymakers and economic development specialists
- Private businesses

Data Available at:

<http://www.census.gov/ces/dataproducts/bds/>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State (limited)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

Summary:

The main objective of SIPP is to provide accurate and comprehensive information about the income and program participation of individuals and households in the U.S. and about the principal determinants of income and program participation.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) collects source and amount of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs; to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs such as food stamps; and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country.

SIPP is a household-based survey designed as a continuous series of national panels. Each panel features a nationally representative sample interviewed over a multi-year period lasting approximately four years. SIPP is a source of data for a variety of topics and provides for the integration of information for separate topics to form a single, unified database.

Key Uses:

- Evaluating the use of and eligibility for government programs and the impacts of modifications to those programs.
- SIPP produces national-level estimates for the U.S. population and subgroups.
- SIPP is intended to primarily support longitudinal studies.

Key Data:

- Income dynamics
- Movement into and out of government transfer or assistance programs
- Effects of changing family and social situations

Key Users:

- Federal agencies use SIPP to measure utilization of federal programs, including:
 - SNAP
 - TANF
 - Medicaid
 - Health care coverage
 - Effect of age on unemployment
- SIPP is also used by private and academic researchers to inform policy decisions.

Data Available at:

<http://www.census.gov/sipp/>

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



The Economic Census (ECN)

Summary:

The Economic Census profiles the U.S. economy every five years, from the national to the local level.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

Every 5 years—in years ending in “2” and “7”—the Economic Census collects reliable business statistics that are essential to understanding the American economy. Only the Economic Census provides information on industry revenues and other measures of American business performance that are consistent, comparable, and comprehensive across industries and geographic areas.

Key Uses:

- You can use Economic Census data to compare one industry or geographic area with another. Most census reports use the same methods, classifications, and definitions.
- You can track and compare Economic Census data for industries and geographic areas over time. Geographic notes and bridging data are provided when definitions or boundaries change.

Key Data:

- Employment
- Sales
- Establishment size by employment
- Number of establishments
- Annual payroll
- Legal form of organization

Key Users:

- Business owners and managers can:
 - Compare their operating data to totals and averages for their industry (such as sales per employee) from the national, state, and local levels.
 - Analyze information for their customers at the local level to identify unsaturated or emerging/growing markets for their products and for opportunities for expansion
- Local economic development organizations and chambers of commerce can compare statistics for the industries in their community to identify opportunities for growth.
- Entrepreneurs can use statistics from the Economic Census for the industry that they are considering starting a business in or for related industries at the local level in their business plans.
- Federal, state and local governments use EC data for economic, transportation, and emergency preparedness planning.
- EC data are used as a benchmark for a variety of economic indicators.

Data Available at:

<https://www.census.gov/econ/census/>

Periodicity:

Every 5 years

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/Metro/County/Places/ZIP

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



American FactFinder

Summary:

Central database of frequently requested facts about U.S. Communities.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

The American FactFinder is a web site that provides access to select data on U.S. communities from a wide variety of Census Bureau surveys and sources by providing ready access to frequently used tables and data from a variety of U.S. Census Bureau surveys.

Key Uses:

Includes data from the following, among other sources:

- American Community Survey
- American Housing Survey
- Annual Surveys of Governments
- Census of Governments
- Commodity Flow Survey
- Decennial Census
- Economic Census
- Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Tabulation

Key Data:

Community level information about:

- People (demographics, etc.)
- Housing (housing units, home values)
- Businesses and Industries (payroll, receipts, number of employees)

Key Users:

- Workforce and economic development specialists to access current contextual information about populations, demographics, housing trends, and business activity.
- Researchers and analysts to access data on population characteristics, employment, and educational attainment.

Data Available at:

<https://factfinder.census.gov>

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



The DataWeb: DataFerret and Hot Reports

Summary:

Central database of frequently requested facts about U.S. Communities.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

TheDataWeb implementation at the U.S. Census Bureau provides access to over 828 datasets with new files added monthly. It provides statistical business intelligence (BI), allowing everyone to access public government databases, as well as providing secure access to authorized users of non-public data.

DataFerret is a data analysis and extraction tool to customize federal, state, and local data to suit your requirements. Using DataFerret, you can develop an unlimited array of customized spreadsheets that are as versatile and complex as your usage demands then turn those spreadsheets into graphs and maps without any additional software.

HotReports are dynamic web pages and dashboards created for customers of TheDataWeb according to their specifications. Each HotReport is a custom design that draws upon data in TheDataWeb and includes options such as interactive graphics, dynamic text, and animated visualizations.

Key Uses:

Includes data from the following, among other sources:

- American Community Survey
- Current Population Survey
- Decennial Census
- Survey of Income and Program Participation
- Geography
- Other data

Key Data:

Information about:

- People and households (demographics, employment, education, income, etc.)
- Housing (housing units, home values)
- Businesses and Industries (payroll, receipts, number of employees)

Key Users:

- Workforce and economic development specialists to access current contextual information about populations, demographics, housing trends, and business activity.
- Researchers and analysts to access data on population characteristics, employment, and educational attainment.

Data Available at:

www.thedataweb.org

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



Center for Administrative Records Research and Applications (CARRA)

Summary:

Research and analysis based on linkage of a wide variety of survey and administrative data.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau

Description:

CARRA is charged with the strategic re-use of administrative data from federal, state, and third party providers. CARRA demonstrates how administrative records data can advance the mission of the Census Bureau by making operations more efficient, improving data quality, reducing data collection and processing costs, and reducing respondent burden. CARRA combines information from multiple sources to create new data products that would be impossible to produce using single data sets. CARRA researchers collaborate with social scientists within the Census Bureau, from other federal agencies, and from academia.

The Data Linkage Infrastructure enables data discovery and secure analytic access for policy analysis and research. It relies on the Census Bureau's authority to access government records and collect data for statistical purposes, and leverages the Census Bureau's data stewardship culture, policies, and practices. The Data Linkage Infrastructure includes the protocols by which we obtain government records, metadata and documentation on the files, linkage methods and results, warehousing and provisioning data, and sharing results of prior linkages.

Key Uses:

CARRA pursues research in many areas including:

- Demographic characteristics and racial identification and fluidity -
- Income distribution and tax analyses
- Social and economic mobility
- Economics of education and crime
- Food stamps, Medicaid, and other program participation
- Home values and housing assistance programs
- Record linkage and Big Data
- Planning the 2020 Census of Population and Housing

Key Data:

Researchers can access linked data from a wide variety of surveys and administrative databases upon approval of their proposed research project.

Key Users:

- Researchers and social scientists from the Census bureau, other federal agencies, and academia.

Data Available at:

<https://census.gov/about/adrm/linkage/guidance.html>

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

Varies

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



Regional Economic Accounts

Summary:

Statistics on gross domestic product (GDP), personal income, and employment for states and a variety of local geographic subdivisions.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Description:

The annual GDP by state and metropolitan statistical area statistics measure the value added to U.S. production by the labor and property in each state. GDP by state is the conceptual counterpart of gross domestic product, the featured measure of economic activity in the national accounts. Thus, these statistics provide a framework for analyzing the contributions of regions and states to U.S. economic activity.

The annual and quarterly state personal income statistics measure the income received by or on behalf of the residents of the state. The state statistics provide detailed information by type of income (such as wages and salaries, dividend income, and social security benefits) that is comparable across all states and with the nation as a whole. Statistics of compensation and of earnings by place of work indicate the economic activity and industrial structure of business and government within the state, while statistics of personal income by place of residence provide a measure of the fiscal capacity of the state.

BEA also prepares annual state statistics on disposable personal income (personal income less personal current taxes), per capita personal income (personal income divided by total population), and employment.

Key Uses:

- To measure and track the levels and types of incomes received by people who reside in the state or area of interest
- To allocate funds to states and in economic models for policy planning
- To measure the economic base for states and local areas for tax revenue and utility planning
- To conduct market research

Key Data:

- Personal income levels
 - Over time
 - From employment, investment and government transfers
- Employment by industry
- Number of self-employed
- Regional input-output multipliers

Key Users:

- State and local policy makers to estimate tax revenues and infrastructure needs
- Federal policy makers and programs to allocate program funds
- Business, trade associations, and labor organizations to conduct market research
- Academic researchers to conduct theoretical and applied economic research

Data Available at:

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

Periodicity:

Annual/quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

State/Metro/County/Micro/Combined

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Regional Price Parities

Summary:

Regional price parities measure the difference in prices across geographic areas.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Description:

The regional economic accounts tell us about the geographic distribution of U.S. economic activity and growth. They provide statistics on gross domestic product (GDP) for states and metropolitan areas, personal income for states and local areas, and regional economic multipliers for any county or group of counties.

Regional Price Parities (RPPs) measure the differences in the price levels of goods and services across states and metropolitan areas for a given year. RPPs are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level for each year.

Key Uses:

- Convert estimates of per capita GDP into comparable levels in a common currency

Key Data:

- RPP are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level for each year.

Key Users:

- Researchers and analysts use RPPs to compare incomes and prices across states and metropolitan areas.
- Economic development professions can use RPPs to adjust for cost differences faced by private businesses.
- Job seekers, career counselors, and workforce development professionals may use RPPs to account for price differences when making career and employment decisions.

Data Available at:

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

State/Metro

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Summary:

Primary source of information about institutions of higher education, including program completions.

Primary Agency:

National Center for Education Statistics

Description:

IPEDS is the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. It is a system of interrelated surveys conducted annually by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). IPEDS gathers information from every college, university, and technical and vocational institution that participates in the federal student financial aid programs. The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, requires that institutions that participate in federal student aid programs report data on enrollments, program completions, graduation rates, faculty and staff, finances, institutional prices, and student financial aid. These data are made available to students and parents through the College Navigator college search Web site and to researchers and others through the IPEDS Data Center.

Key Uses:

- Describe and analyze trends in higher education
 - Program completions data is frequently used as an indicator of changes in near-term labor supply.
- Institutional sampling frame for other NCES postsecondary surveys.

Key Data:

- Program completions by year
- Institution spending and staffing levels

Key Users:

- Education and training professionals may use IPEDS to evaluate the supply of completers overall or in specific programs of study.
- Students, job seekers, and career counselors may use IPEDS to find institutions that offer specific academic or vocational training programs.
- Policymakers use IPEDS to evaluate institutional performance and assess labor market conditions.

Data Available at:

<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

By individual institution

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics



Common Core of Data (CCD)

Summary:

A comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts,

Primary Agency:

National Center for Education Statistics

Description:

The CCD survey annually collects data about all public elementary and secondary schools, all local education agencies, and all state education agencies throughout the United States. CCD contains three categories of information: general descriptive information on schools and school districts; data on students and staff; and fiscal data. The general descriptive information includes name, address, phone number, and type of locale; the data on students and staff include selected demographic characteristics; and the fiscal data cover revenues and current expenditures.

CCD is made up of a set of five surveys sent to state education departments. Most of the data are obtained from administrative records maintained by the state education agencies (SEAs). Statistical information is collected annually from approximately 100,000 public elementary and secondary schools and approximately 18,000 public school districts (including supervisory unions and regional education service agencies) in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Department of Defense Schools, and the outlying areas. The SEAs compile CCD requested data into prescribed formats and transmit the information to NCES.

Key Uses:

Examples of CCD data that could be used to address important education issues are:

- size of school and pupil/teacher ratio;
- size of school district and region of the country;
- locale of school and racial/ethnic composition for selected states;
- racial/ethnic composition and pupil/teacher ratio for selected states;
- locale of school and percent of free-lunch eligible students for selected states;
- grade level and pupil/teacher ratio;
- size of school district and number of special education students;
- graduates; and
- state share of expenditure for education and expenditure per pupil.

Key Users:

- Education and training professionals may use the CCD to research education investment levels and the expected supply of talent in geographic areas.
- Policymakers may use data from the CCD to compare enrollment and investment levels and evaluate education policy options.

Key Data:

- Directory of elementary/secondary schools, school districts, and state education agencies
- Number of students/graduates by school and school district
- Fiscal data for schools/districts/states

Data Available at:

<https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/search.asp>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

State/School District/School

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics



Baccalaureate and Beyond (B&B)

Summary:

Longitudinal survey that follows a cohort of postsecondary students' after completion of their bachelor's degrees.

Primary Agency:

National Center for Education Statistics

Description:

The Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B) examines students' education and work experiences after they complete a bachelor's degree, with a special emphasis on the experiences of new elementary and secondary teachers. Following several cohorts of students over time, B&B looks at bachelor's degree recipients' workforce participation, income and debt repayment, and entry into and persistence through graduate school programs, among other indicators. It addresses several issues specifically related to teaching, including teacher preparation, entry into and persistence in the profession, and teacher career paths. B&B also gathers extensive information on bachelor's degree recipients' undergraduate experience, demographic backgrounds, expectations regarding graduate study and work, and participation in community service.

B&B draws its initial cohorts from the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS). Initial B&B cohorts are a representative sample of graduating seniors in all majors. The first B&B cohort (about 11,000 students) was drawn from the 1993 NPSAS and followed-up by survey in 1994, 1997, and 2003. The second B&B cohort (about 10,000 students) was chosen from the 2000 NPSAS and followed-up in 2001. The third B&B cohort was drawn from the 2008 NPSAS sample. This group of approximately 19,000 sample members was follow-up in 2009 and is currently being interviewed in 2012.

Key Uses:

- Gain insight into the transition of college graduates into the teaching profession
- Track workforce outcomes for nationally representative sample of students who recently completed a bachelor's degree.
- Investigate factors affecting loan repayment for college graduates.

Key Data:

- Enrollment
- Persistence and attainment
- Student characteristics
- Financial need
- Loans
- Prices and costs

Key Users:

- Education and training professionals may use B&B to better understand how students transition from college to the workforce.
- Researchers and policymakers may use B&B to identify factors that affect employment and loan repayment after graduation and design programs accordingly.

Data Available at:

<https://nces.ed.gov/datalab/>

Periodicity:

Updates every 4-years

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics



National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES)

Summary:

A series of surveys covering American's educational experiences.

Primary Agency:

National Center for Education Statistics

Description:

The National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES) provides descriptive data on the educational activities of the U.S. population and offers researchers, educators, and policymakers a variety of statistics on the condition of education in the United States.

The NHES surveys cover learning at all ages, from early childhood to school age through adulthood. The most recent data collection in 2012 consisted of two surveys: Parent and Family Involvement in Education and Early Childhood Program Participation.

Key Uses:

- Collecting information about educational attainment and training
- Investigating participation in:
 - Apprenticeships
 - Work-related courses
 - Informal learning at work

Key Users:

- Educators and trainers to learn about students' participation in and experiences with education and training programs.
- Workforce development specialists to learn more about the students experiences in work-related training programs.
- Researchers and analysts to inform improvements in education and training programs.

Key Data:

Information about:

- Early childhood care and education
- Young children's readiness for school
- Before- and after-school activities of school-age children
- Parent and family involvement in education
- Adult education

Data Available at:

<https://nces.ed.gov/nhes/index.asp>

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/Regional

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics



Adult Training and Education Survey (ATES)

Summary:

Nationally representative survey focusing on certifications, licenses, and employment.

Primary Agency:

National Center for Education Statistics

Description:

The Interagency Working Group on Expanded Measures of Enrollment and Attainment (GEMEnA) has developed a core set of survey items to measure the prevalence and key characteristics of certifications and licenses, and efforts are underway to deploy these items within the federal statistical system. NCES has fielded an in-depth survey of US adults, the **Adult Training and Education Survey (ATES)**, to provide detailed cross-sectional time series data beginning in 2016. NCES has also incorporated survey items on non-degree credentials into its post high school longitudinal studies.

Other GEMEnA agencies have also begun deploying survey items on certifications and licenses in their own surveys of households and individuals including the redesigned Survey of Income and Program Participation (Census), the National Survey of College Graduates (NSF), and the Current Population Survey (BLS).

Key Uses:

- Investigate the relationship between employment, by industry and occupation, and educational attainment by certificate or license level, type, and field.

Key Data:

- Educational attainment
- Certificate(s) or license(s) held
- Occupation
- Value of certificate or license in occupation
- Recent employment status and income

Key Users:

- Educators and trainers may use ATES data to improve student advisement and career pathway planning.
- Researchers and policymakers may use ATES data to better design workforce training and adult education programs.

Data Available at:

<https://nces.ed.gov/nhes/>

Periodicity:

Four years

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics



Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems Grant Program (SLDS)

Summary:

SLDS is a grant program which assists with the design, development, implementation, and expansion of longitudinal data systems related to education.

Primary Agency:

National Center for Education Statistics

Description:

Through grants and a growing range of services and resources, the program has helped propel the successful design, development, implementation, and expansion of K12 and P-20W (early learning through the workforce) longitudinal data systems. These systems are intended to enhance the ability of States to efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, and use education data, including individual student records. The SLDSs should help states, districts, schools, educators, and other stakeholders to make data-informed decisions to improve student learning and outcomes; as well as to facilitate research to increase student achievement and close achievement gaps.

Key Uses:

- Facilitate data-driven decisions to improve student learning and outcomes.

Key Data:

- Longitudinal data systems
- Teacher–student linkages
- External evaluations
- Student records

Key Users:

- Educators and trainers to assess outcomes for students and graduates.
- Economic and workforce development professionals to anticipate changes in labor force.

Data Available at:

<https://nces.ed.gov/programs/slds/index.asp>

Periodicity:

Grants awarded annually

Geographic Divisions Available:

Grants award by state

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics



National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG)

Summary:

A longitudinal survey that provides data on the nation's college graduates, with emphasis on those in the science and engineering workforce.

Primary Agency:

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics

Description:

The National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG) is a longitudinal survey conducted since the 1970s, designed to provide data on the characteristics of the nation's college graduates. By surveying college graduates in all academic disciplines, the NSCG provides data useful in understanding the relationship between college education and career opportunities.

The 1993, 2003, and 2010 cycles of the NSCG provided coverage of the nation's college-educated population as of the survey reference date. In addition to the 1993, 2003, and 2010 survey cycles, the NSCG was conducted biennially or triennially in the periods 1990–99 and 2000–09. For these within-decade iterations of the NSCG, the survey focused on the science and engineering (S&E) workforce component of the college-educated population (health-related and S&E-related fields are included in the S&E definition beginning with 2003).

Key Uses:

Examining various characteristics of college-educated individuals, including:

- occupation,
- work activities,
- salary,
- the relationship of degree field and occupation,
- and demographic information.

Key Data:

- Educational history (degrees)
- Employment Status
- Occupation
- Sector of employment
- Primary work activity
- Salary
- Geographic place of employment
- Work-related training
- Demographics

Key Users:

- Educators and trainers to learn about students' educational experience and labor market outcomes.
- Workforce development specialists to learn about the educational and training characteristics of workforce.

Data Available at:

<https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/srvygrads/#quality>

Periodicity:

Biennial

Geographic Divisions Available:

National

Source: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics



TradeStats Express

Summary:

The latest annual and quarterly trade data.

Primary Agency:

U.S. International Trade Administration

Description:

TradeStats Express displays the latest annual U.S. merchandise trade statistics -

- At national and state levels.
- In maps, graphs, and tables.
- As exports, imports, and trade balances.
- Custom-tailored to your year and dollar ranges and display preferences.

Key Uses:

- Monitor trade trends by industry.
- Learn about the major trade partners for industries by state.

Key Data:

Information about:

- Global patterns of a state's exports
- State-by-state exports to a selected market
- Export product profile to a selected market

Key Users:

- Economic development specialists to identify industries with opportunities in trade.
- Policymakers to gauge the health and impact of trade in their locality.

Data Available at:

<http://tse.export.gov/tse/tsehome.aspx>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration



Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry (EEO-1)

Summary:

Employment levels for women and minorities by state.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Description:

As part of its mandate under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission requires periodic reports from public and private employers, and unions and labor organizations which indicate the composition of their work forces by sex and by race/ethnic category. Key among these reports is the EEO-1, which is collected annually from Private employers with 100 or more employees or federal contractors with 50 more employees. In 2014, about 67,200 employers with more than 64.2 million employees filed EEO-1 reports.

Key Uses:

- Monitor trends in employment for women and minorities.
- Identify variations in employment of women and minorities by industry.

Key Data:

- Employment by:
- Gender
 - Race/ethnicity

Key Users:

- Workforce development specialists and policymakers to ensure equitable employment opportunities are available for women and minority individuals.

Data Available at:

<https://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/statistics/employment/jobpat-eeo1/index.cfm>

Periodicity:

Annual

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/CBSAs

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



Census Special EEO Tabulation

Summary:

Tabulation of race/ethnicity and gender composition of the workforce geography and job category.

Primary Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau for U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and other agencies

Description:

The primary external benchmark for comparing the race, ethnicity, and sex composition of an organization's internal workforce, and the analogous external labor market, within a specified geography and job category. It is also used by organizations to develop and update their affirmative action plans.

Key Uses:

- Compare composition of organizational workforce to the external workforce.

Key Data:

Employment by:

- Geographic area of workplace or residence
- Gender
- Race/ethnicity
- Citizenship status
- Job category

Key Users:

- Private businesses to ensure compliance with equal employment opportunity law and regulations.
- Policymakers and workforce development specialists to monitor the composition of the workforce in their locality relative to other geographic areas.

Data Available at:

<http://www.census.gov/people/eetabulation/>

Periodicity:

Every 5 years

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/CBSAs

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau



State Industry and Occupational Projections

Summary:

Occupational and employment projections for each state, prepared by the state's WLMI agency.

Primary Agency:

State WLMI Agencies

Description:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepares employment projections for the nation, but not for individual states. State WLMI agencies prepare employment projections for their states, to inform job seekers, employers, policymakers, and other workforce stakeholders. The data available may vary from state to state, and are available through each state's WLMI agency. State WLMI agencies also distribute their projections through Projections Central, a web site associated with the Projections Managing Partnership (PMP).

Key Uses:

- Career exploration
- Education and training
- Economic policymaking
- Planning for public and private sectors

Key Data:

- Short- and long-term projections
- Project employment
- Percent change in the projection period
- Average annual openings over the projection period

Key Users:

- Students, jobseekers, and career counselors, to make career decisions or provide guidance
- Education and training specialists, to plan and develop education and training programs
- Workforce investment boards, for policy and program planning purposes and to determine jobs in demand
- Economic developers, to understand demand for skilled workers

Data Available at:

www.projectionscentral.com

Periodicity:

Every 5 years

Geographic Divisions Available:

National/State/CBSAs

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ProjectionsCentral.com



Job Vacancy Surveys

Summary:

Surveys of establishments to assess numbers of job vacancies.

Primary Agency:

State WLMI Agencies

Description:

State WLMI agencies may conduct surveys of establishments to assess the current number of job vacancies in the state. The methodologies may vary from state to state, and the results of the surveys are available through the state WLMI agency.

Key Uses:

- Measure the current level of labor market demand
- Identify industries and/or occupations with high demand
- Find job openings that match a worker's knowledge, skills, and abilities and/or work experience

Key Data:

- Current job vacancies with high degree of accuracy and geographic specificity.

Key Users:

- Students, job seekers, and career counselors to identify in-demand occupations and industries to inform career decisions.
- Workforce development specialists to identify current opportunities and monitor employer needs.
- State and local policymakers to track employer needs and develop policy interventions to improve the functioning of the labor market.

Data Available at:

State WLMI agency web sites

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

Varies



National Student Clearinghouse® (NSC) Research Center™

Summary:

Longitudinal information on postsecondary student outcomes.

Description:

The National Student Clearinghouse® Research Center™ is the research arm of the National Student Clearinghouse. The Research Center works with higher education institutions, states, districts, high schools, and educational organizations to better inform practitioners and policymakers about student educational pathways. Through accurate longitudinal data outcomes reporting, the Research Center enables better educational policy decisions leading to improved student outcomes.

Key Uses:

- Labor market supply analysis and projections
- Longitudinal analysis of college students' outcomes

Key Users:

- State higher education policy researchers to track students' outcomes.
- Educators and trainers to track outcomes of students from their institutions and programs.

Key Data:

- Longitudinal student outcomes
- Educational attainment rates
- Postsecondary persistence and retention
- Interstate mobility of students

Data Available at:

<https://nscresearchcenter.org/ourreports/>

Periodicity:

Varies

Geographic Divisions Available:

Varies

Source: National Student Clearinghouse® (NSC) Research Center™



Cost of Living Index

Summary:

Index that allows comparison of cost of living between cities.

Description:

Published quarterly, using over 60 goods and services collected at the local level from over 300 independent researchers, COLI is the only local level cost of living index available for the US. Items on which the Index is based have been carefully chosen to reflect the different categories of consumer expenditures. Weights assigned to relative costs are based on government survey data on expenditure patterns for professional and executive households. All items are priced in each place at a specified time and according to standardized specifications. Useful and versatile, the Cost of Living Index data is:

- Data is available at the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) level and at the county level.
- Organized into 6 categories: food, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services, as well as a composite index.
- Data is released on a quarterly basis, within 2 to 3 months after its collection.
- Methodology has been recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, President's Council of Economic Advisors, Bankrate.com, and Brookings Institution.
- Routinely cited by the Wall Street Journal, Forbes, Kiplingers, CNNMoney, US News and World Report, ABC News, and many other national media outlets.

Key Uses:

- Compare cost of living between U.S. cities

Key Data:

- Cost of living indexes for U.S cities

Key Users:

- Job Seekers – How does a new job offer in another city actually compare?
- Human Resource Managers – What is the appropriate salary adjustment of employees in multiple cities?
- Academic and Market Researchers – How have the average prices changed across the country over time?
- Chambers of Commerce, EDOs, and Realtors – How does our city compare in cost in the region, state, and country?
- Site Selectors – Will this community fit my business and lifestyle needs?

Data Available at:

<http://coli.org/>

Periodicity:

Quarterly

Geographic Divisions Available:

Metro areas

Source: The Council for Community and Economic Research



Online Job Posting and Résumé Data

Summary:

Information about job openings and job seekers generated through analysis of online job postings and resumes.

Description:

A variety of private vendors provide real-time LMI based on analytics of online job postings and resumes. Data gathered with this methodology are referred to as “real-time” because they can often be collected and reported more quickly than is possible through traditional survey methodologies and analysis of administrative data. These products can indicate emerging trends in demand for particular occupations or particular knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs), as well as shifts in industrial employment levels and other aspects of business dynamics. The specific methodologies and data sampled may vary by vendor/product and may be proprietary and confidential.

Key Uses:

- Asses current labor market demand and monitor trends in demand for specific occupations and KSAs
- Identify specific skills that are in high demand

Key Users:

- State WLMI agencies use real-time LMI to supplement traditional data sources.
- Job seekers, career counselor, and workforce development specialists may use real-time LMI to identify in-demand jobs and industries and to inform training and career decisions.

Key Data:

- Job postings disaggregated by various factors
- Changes in the number of job postings over time
- Knowledge, skills, and abilities referenced in job postings

Data Available at:

Varies by vendor/product

Periodicity:

Varies by vendor/product

Geographic Divisions Available:

Varies by vendor/product

Source: The LMI Institute