

Job-to-Job Flows

Sneak Peak at upcoming innovations from the
Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD)
Program

Putting America to Work: The Essential Role of Federal Labor Market Statistics
LMI Innovations Workshop
Washington, D.C
August 2010

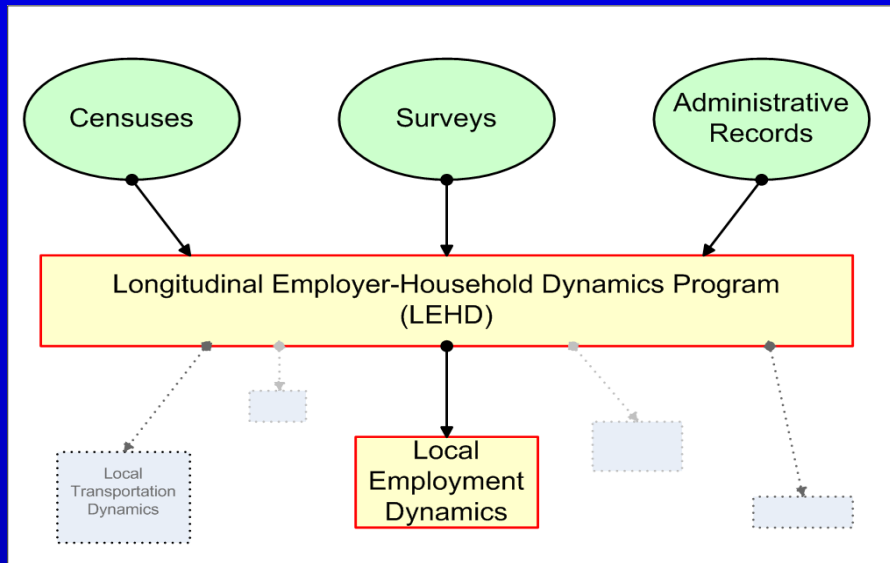
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Chief Economist and Chief
Center for Economic Studies
US Census Bureau

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What is LEHD?

- At its core, LEHD is a National Longitudinal Job Frame
 - Based on UI-Wage and other administrative data sources
- Primary Products
 - Public use products: QWI, OnTheMap
 - Rich micro data for research

The Concept – Data Integration



Longitudinal National
Frame of Jobs

New data and products

- Leverage existing data
- Create new data and products
- Make valid detailed data available while protect confidentiality
- Cost-effective
- No respondent burden

Quarterly Workforce Indicators

QWI indicators:

- Employment
- Earnings
- New hires
- Separations
- Job Creation and Destruction

Analyzed by

- Geography
- Industry
- Gender
- Age
- Time

30 available

8 online

Strengths:

- Detailed Geography and Industry
- High Frequency
- 9 months after transaction date

Some existing limitations:

- No national statistics
- No cross state tracking of flows
- Work progresses to produce national cross-state statistics.

Access public use data via www.census.gov

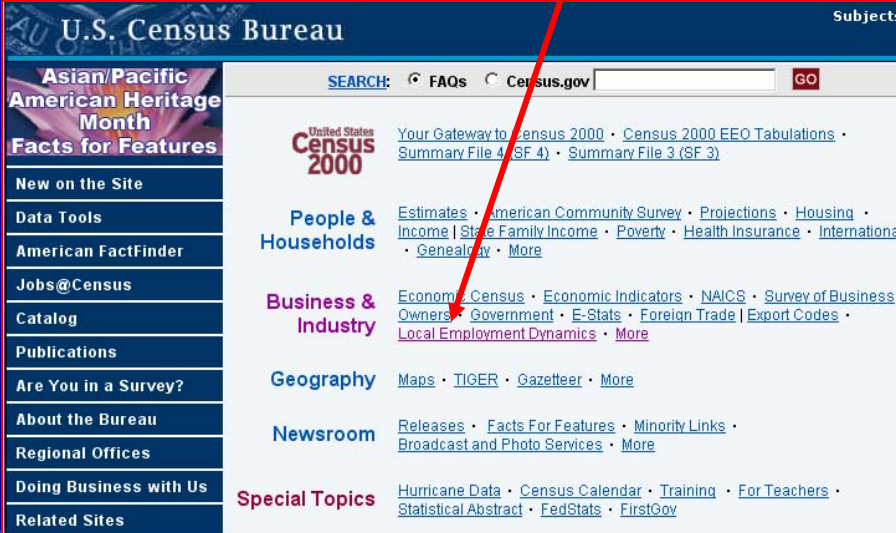
Next to Business & Industry

Click on Local Employment Dynamics

Then click on Quick Links to:

*OnTheMap, QWI Online,
Industry Focus*

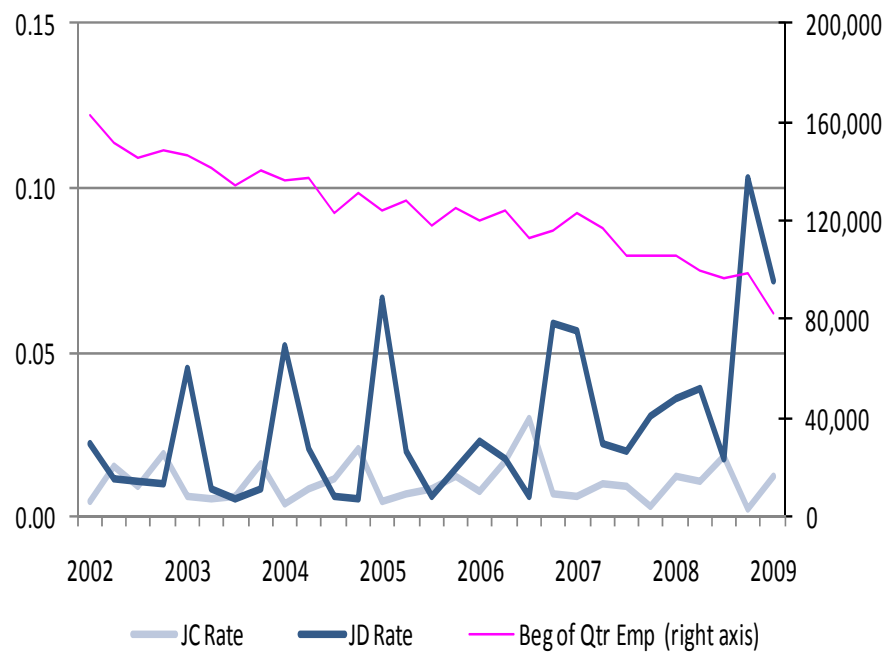
Or click on
Data Tools



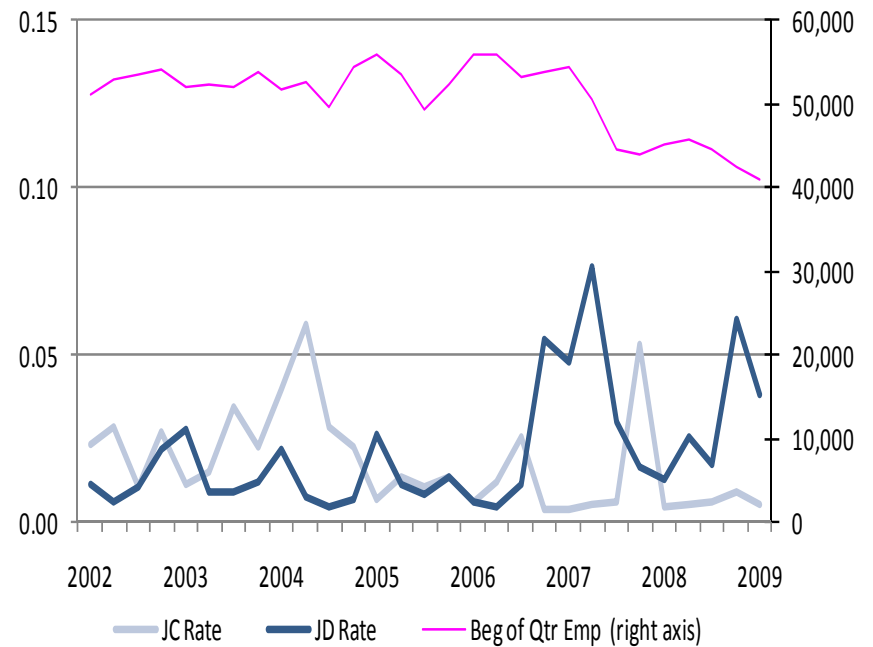
The screenshot shows the U.S. Census Bureau website. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with the following items: Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month Facts for Features, New on the Site, Data Tools, American FactFinder, Jobs@Census, Catalog, Publications, Are You in a Survey?, About the Bureau, Regional Offices, Doing Business with Us, and Related Sites. An arrow points from the 'Data Tools' text on the slide to the 'Data Tools' link in the menu. The main content area features a search bar and several sections: 'United States Census 2000' with links to gateway and tabulations; 'People & Households' with links to estimates, surveys, and projections; 'Business & Industry' with links to economic indicators and local employment dynamics; 'Geography' with links to maps and gazetteers; 'Newsroom' with links to releases and facts for features; and 'Special Topics' with links to hurricane data and training. A red arrow points from the 'Local Employment Dynamics' link in the Business & Industry section to the text 'Click on Local Employment Dynamics' on the slide.

QWI Example: Job Creation and Destruction in Auto Manufacturing

Job Flows, Motor Vehicles, Midwest



Job Flows, Motor Vehicles, Southeast

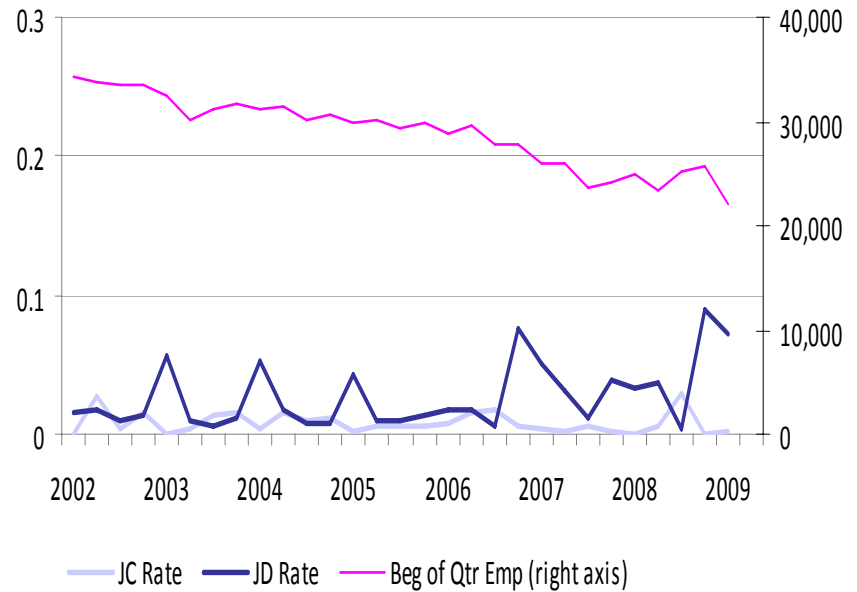


Job Flows in MI, OH

Job Flows, Motor Vehicles, Michigan

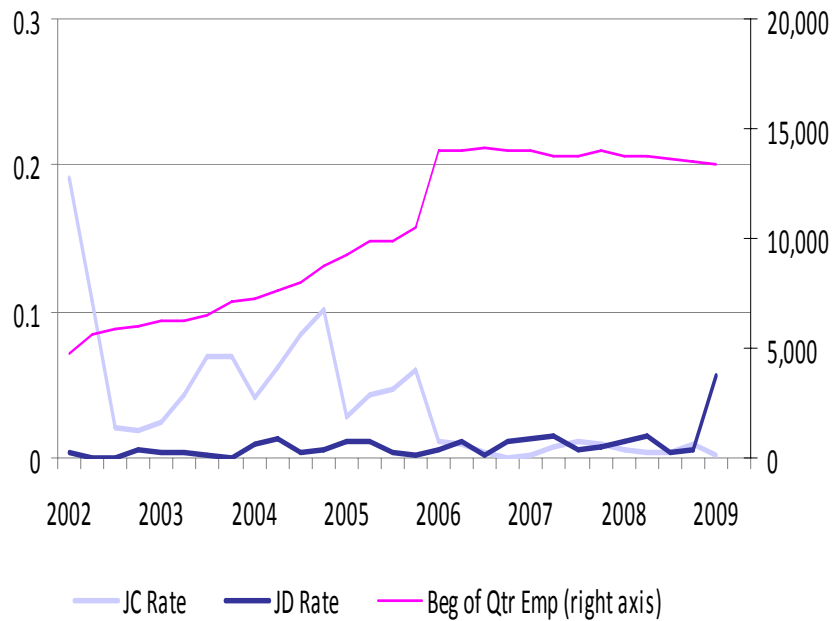


Job Flows, Motor Vehicles, Ohio



Job Flows in AL, TN

Job Flows, Motor Vehicles, Alabama



Job Flows, Motor Vehicles, Tennessee



Questions for Research: Example Business Formation and Innovation

- Business formation is critical for job and productivity growth
- New firms are often small, sole proprietors and an important fraction start as micro-enterprises (non-employer firms)
- By integrating LEHD microdata with business microdata data researchers can track business startups.
 - Where did the entrepreneur come from?
 - What type of firm was entrepreneur working at?
 - Are some business types and locations especially effective incubators of new firms?
 - What kinds of jobs do start-ups create?
 - What kind of job paths are there at successful startups?
 - Do workers at startups come from the community or are the workers migrants?

Example of research using LEHD data: Job flows for displaced workers.

- Fallick, Haltiwanger, & McEntarfer (2010)
 - On-going research on employer-to-employer flows
 - Recently working on extending research to include flows that involve a spell of non-employment
- Special interest in breaking out results for workers who are displaced
 - Many employer-to-employer flows are voluntary transitions
 - Displaced workers transitions probably quite different and should be examined separately
 - Longitudinal employer-to-employer flows might allow examination of job ladders for successful transitions from displacement.

Example: What industries might employ displaced auto workers?

Earlier QWI analysis pointed to large displacement events in NAICS 3361

- Particularly in the current recession
- What will happen to those workers?
 - Doesn't look good for re-employment within industry
 - Can look at other industries to see which ones have hired workers like the recently displaced.
- Mostly interested in experienced workers
 - Focus on auto workers with at least 1 year tenure who experience a separation.
 - Pool across states Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin .

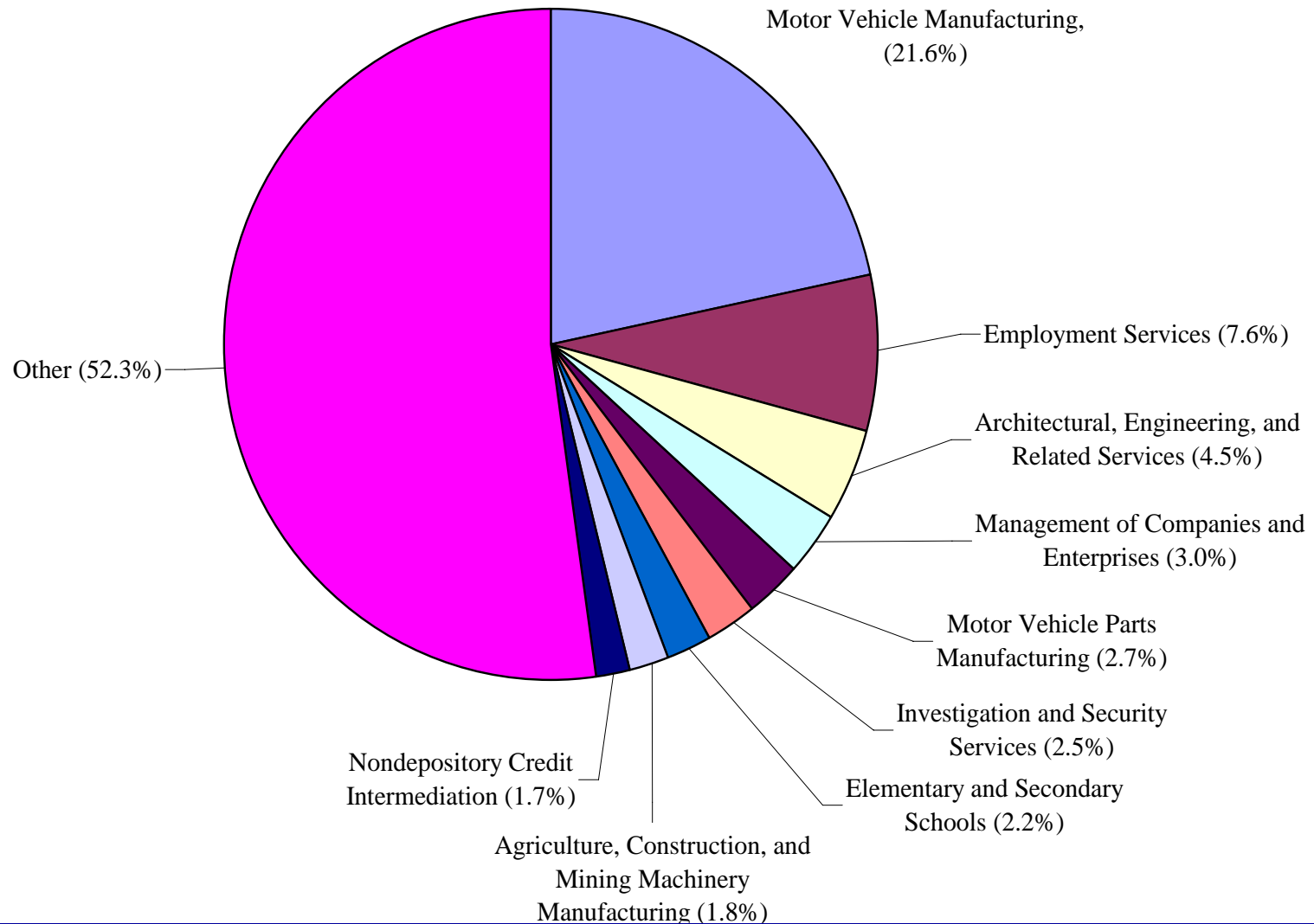
Re-employment rates for separating auto workers

For auto workers with at least 4 quarters of tenure who separate from their employer:

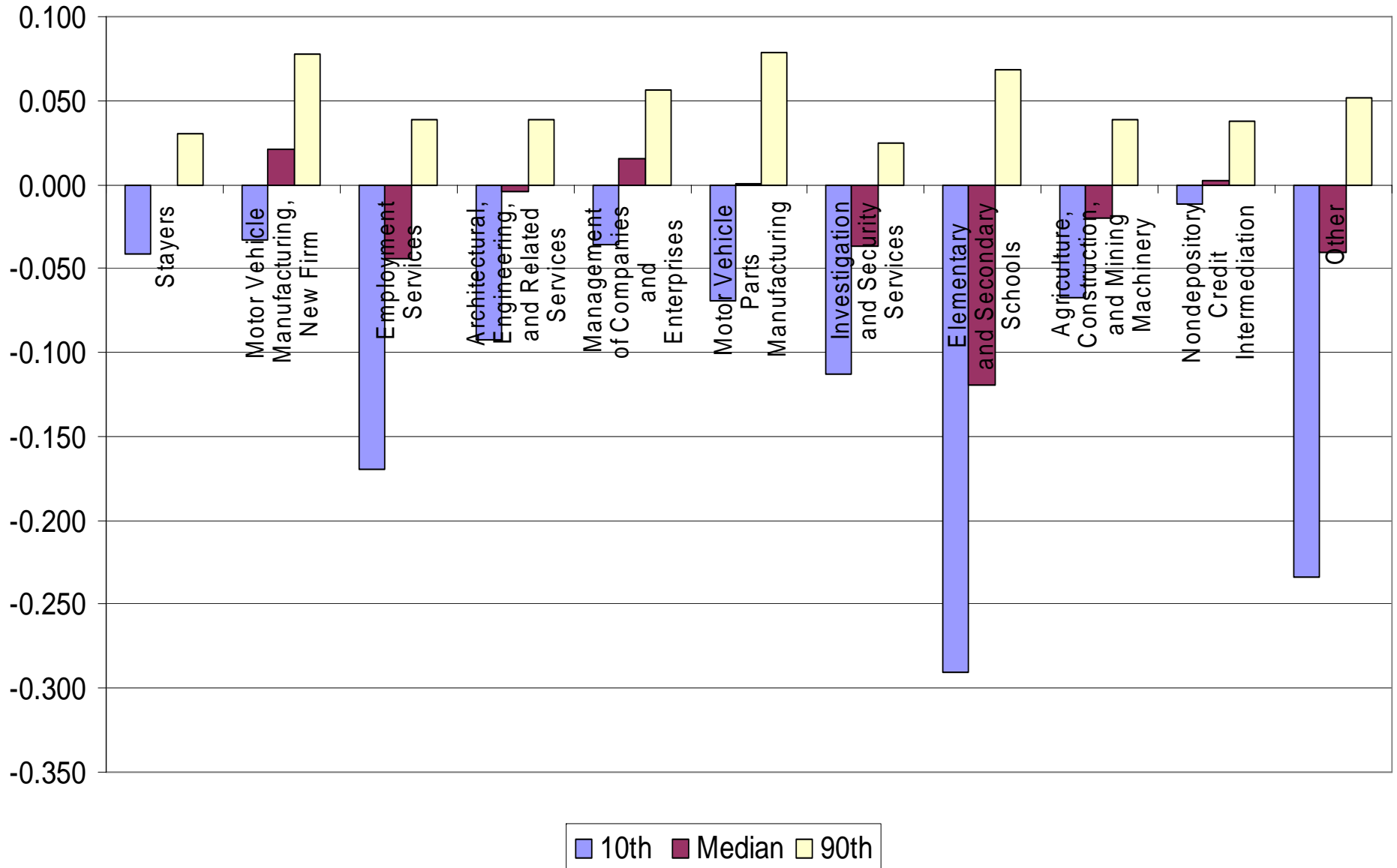
Employment probabilities within the same state:

- After 1-quarter: 14.6 percent
- After 2-quarters: 43.8 percent
- After 4-quarters: 44.1 percent
- Majority return to same employer, but almost half change employers. (following pie charts are job changers only)
- The 56 percent not re-employed are either:
 - Unemployed, not in the labor force, or are employed in another state (future: national tracking)

**Top 10 Destination NAICS for Motor Vehicle Manufacturing (NAICS 3361),
Four Quarters After Job Loss**



Distribution of Earnings Changes for Stayers vs. Separators that Changed Firms in Motor Vehicle Manufacturing (NAICS 3361) (4-quarters after separation)



Contact Us

Comments/Questions

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http://www.ces.census.gov/

Local Employment Dynamics

http://lehd.did.census.gov

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