Labor Market and Occupational Information

Implications for Business Partnership and Vocational Rehabilitation Education



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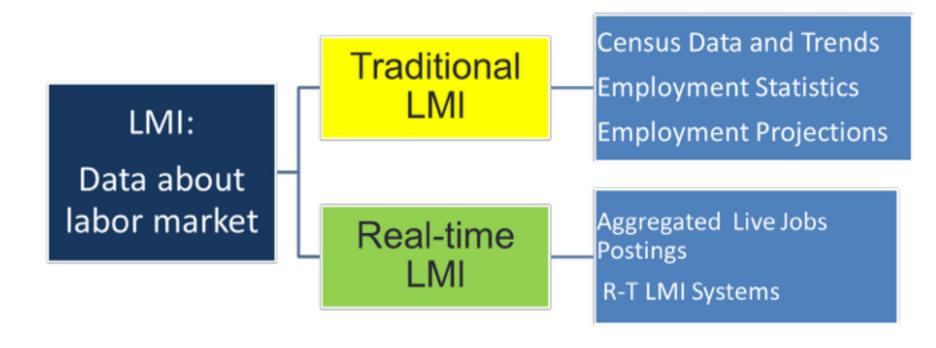
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 - Leadership team
 - Knowledge translation team
 - Faculty
 - Research Team

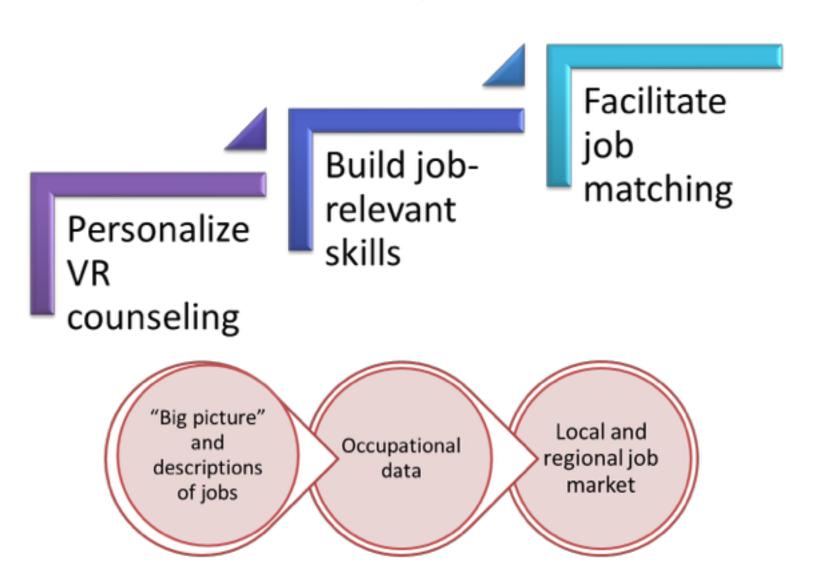
Agenda

- Context
 - Elements of Labor Market information that may benefit the field of VR
- Example analysis
 - LMI with different levels
 - Alabama example
- Implications of LMI for VR
 - Business partnerships
 - Education

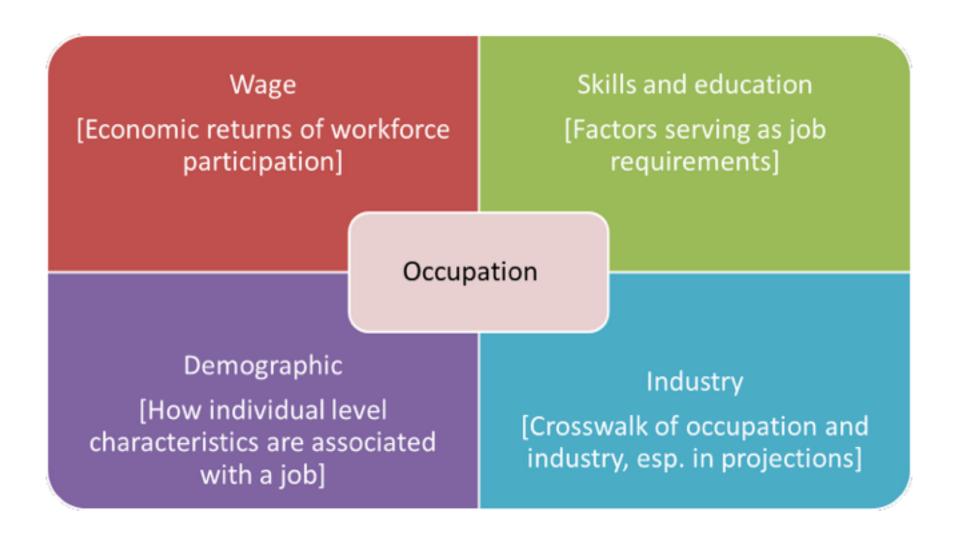
What is Labor Market Information (LMI)?



Value of LMI



Key Elements of Occupational Analysis



Core Traditional LMI

- Federal/State Level LMI
 - Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
 - Local Area Unemployment Statistics
 - Occupation Employment Statistics
- Large Supporting Data Set
 - Current population Survey
- State-level Specific Data
 - State department of labor

Key Arguments

- LMI and occupational information (OI) is useful for
 - Strategic planning in dynamic economy
 - Building and maintaining business partnership
- If the value of LMI/IO are appreciated by VR professionals, such information will effect VR education and pre-service training

Different VR roles and varied fouses on LMI

ROLES

FOCUSES

VR Agency leadership

Field Services
Directors/Supervisors

Business Partnership Program Administrator

Counselors

Other VR Professionals Business relations consultants



VR Agency Leadership

- Are we achieving the mission to get people with disabilities the best jobs and wages?
- How does access to information such as LMI achieve outcomes and missions?
- Where should we invest resources to improve business partnerships?

Field Services Directors/Supervisors

- Do counselors have the most timely relevant and accurate information at their desk?
- What skills do counselors need to use LMI effectively with jobseekers/customers?

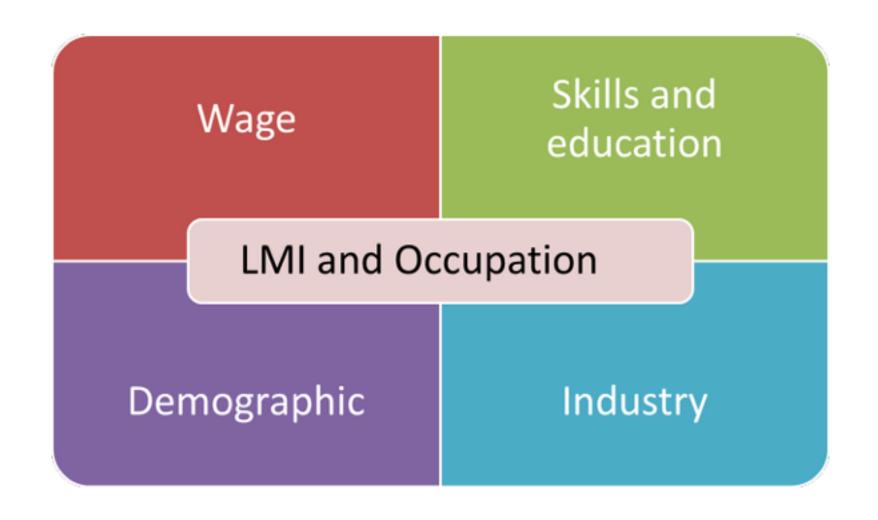
Businesses Partnership Program Administrators

- Who are the businesses that seek workers?
- How do we engage businesses that seek workers?
- How do we assist businesses to see people with disabilities as viable qualified candidates?

Counselors

- Where are jobs?
- How do we provide accurate timely information to job seekers?
- How do we improve job matching for our clients?

EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS



ICI's VR-RRTC Demand-side Study on VR Outcomes and State Level Labor Needs



What are the types of occupational closure?

- Patterns and trends, national and state level
- Individuals characteristics
- RSA 911 data

Do occupational closure patterns reflect labor needs in states?

- Jobs and trends at state level
- BLS, ACS and CPS data

 ICI National Survey of Dual-Customer Strategies and Business Relations

What factors

influence VR

occupation?

State by state

comparison

closure by

Phase 2

Phase 3

Phase 1

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics Data

- Example state Alabama
- County level analysis
- Looking at wage and work hours

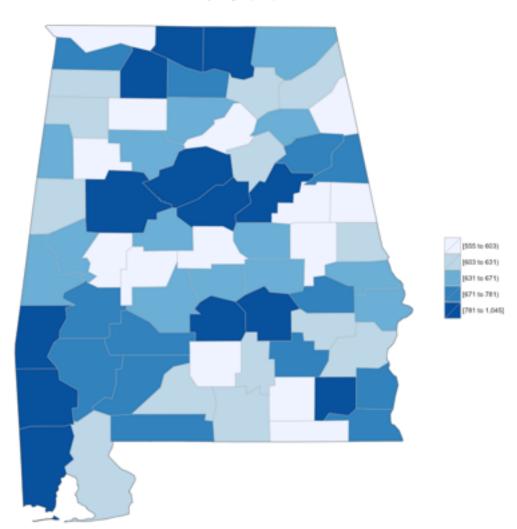
State Dept. of Labor: an Example

- Alabama Department of Labor provides employment and occupational statistics
- (<u>http://www2.dir.state.al.us/</u>)
- Employment projections for Alabama are available at the county level
- Data available by type of industry and population.
- Alabama's Comprehensive Labor Market Information System (ACLMIS) https://www.alabamavlmi.com/ vosnet/Default.aspx for job seekers and for career assistance.

Mean Weakly Wages in Alabama by County

(Source: BLS, 2012)

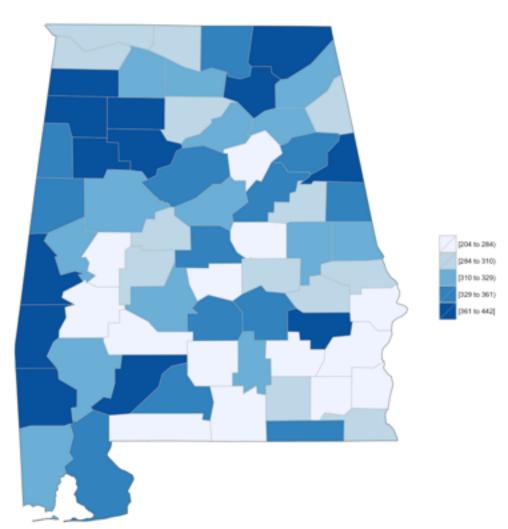
Mean Weekly Wages (BLS)



Mean Weakly Wages by County in Alabama

Source: Alabama CMS, 2012 Wages at Closures

Mean Weekly Wages (RSA)



2. Real-Time LMI

- Information available through private sources
- State-level analysis for Alabama (2011-2013)
- Following metrics are studied:
 - Industrial Trends: Industries with large number of job openings
 - Skill Clusters: Skills in Demand
 - Top Employers: Job openings by major employers
 - Wages: Wage information for job openings

Industry Specific Trends

(Alabama; 2011 – 2013)

Source: Labor/Insight by Burning Glass

Percentage of online jobs with industry specific information

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- -2012 23.90%
- -2013 30.10%

Percentage of available jobs							
Industry Sector	2011	2012	2013				
Health Care and Social Assistance	22.30%	22.40%	19.80%				
Retail Trade	11.20%	10.50%	11.60%				
Accommod ation and Food Services	6.20%	5.60%	11.30%				
Manufactur ing	11.00%	12.20%	9.50%				
Finance and Insurance	7.30%	8.40%	9.20%				

Skills Clusters in Demand

(Alabama; 2011 – 2013)

Source: Labor/Insight by Burning Glass

Skill clusters	Percentage of Job Openings					
	2011	2012	2013			
Communication and Coordination	62.89%	67.96%	71.04%			
Business Environment Skills	51.41%	53.66%	56.60%			
Sciences: Social	0.02%	0.03%	40.47%			
Problem Solving	35.76%	41.92%	39.35%			
Customer Service: Basic Assistance	19.67%	19.98%	24.62%			

Job Openings

(Alabama; 2011 – 2013) Source: Labor/Insight by Burning Glass

	2011 (43%)			2012 (39%) 201		3 (45%)	
Rank	Employer	Openings	Employer	Openings	Employer	Openings	
1	UAB Health System	2,496	UAB Health System	2,654	Pizza Hut	4,523	
2	Lowe's Companies, Inc	1,954	Pizza Hut	1,876	Regions Financial Corporation	2,537	
3	Pizza Hut	1,947	University Of Alabama At Birmingham	1,827	Advance Auto Parts Incorporated	1,488	
4	Auburn University	1,813	Lowe's Companies, Inc	1,822	Sears	1,376	
5	Community Health Systems Professional Services Corporation	1,572	Regions Financial Corporation	1,402	University Of Alabama	1,294	

Wage Information

(Alabama; 2011 – 2013)

Source: Labor/Insight by Burning Glass

Major Occupation Categories	Average Annual Salary (Average of 2011-2013)
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$40,654
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$35,017
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$34,393
Sales and Related Occupations	\$59,340
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$73,241
Production Occupations	\$42,582

Percentage of jobs per occupational category by yearly salary

(Alabama; 2011 – 2013) Source: Labor/Insight by Burning Glass

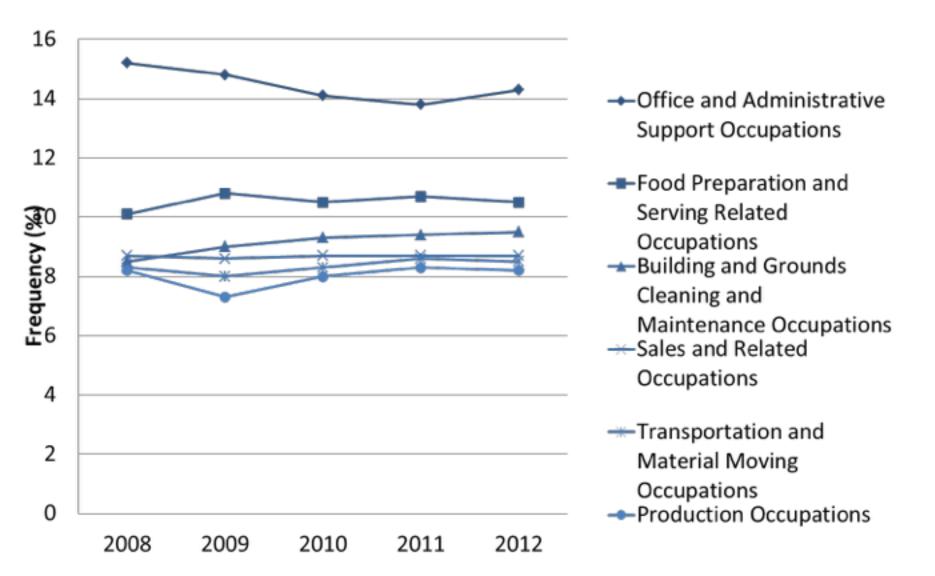
Major Occupation Categories	Less than \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	More than \$75,000	Total
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	58.6%	15.6%	17.5%	8.3%	100.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	79.5%	3.9%	4.6%	12.0%	100.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	72.4%	8.6%	8.6%	10.3%	100.0%
Sales and Related Occupations	31.9%	19.6%	17.9%	30.7%	100.0%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	24.0%	12.2%	21.8%	42.0%	100.0%
Production Occupations	52.5%	16.7%	18.8%	12.0%	100.0%

Percentages are calculated using online job postings which have wage related information in job description. These are average percentage for the three year period between 2011-2013

3. Occupation Types and Patterns

- Using RSA-911 data, 2008-2012
- National level analysis
- Following metrics are studied:
 - Occupation Patterns (defined by major SOC)
 - Demographic Variations
 - Wages variations, and cross walk between wage, education, and demographics

3.1 Most Frequent Major Occupational Closure Trends: Successful Employment Closures



Top 6 Major Occupations at VR Closure

2008-2012, Source: RSA-911

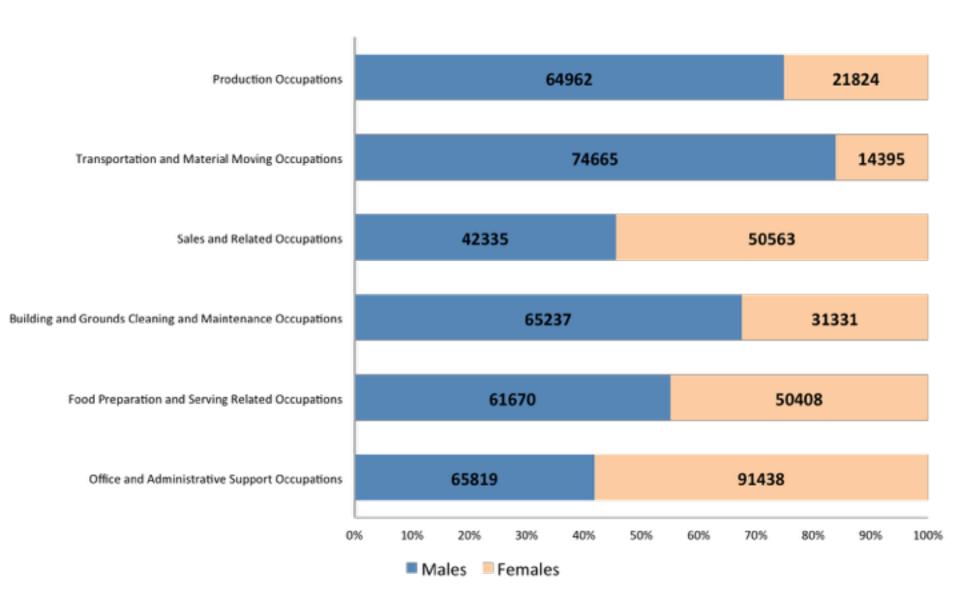
Rank	Occupation	Five-year average %
1	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	14.4%
2	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	10.5%
3	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9.1%
4	Sales and Related Occupations	8.7%
5	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8.3%
6	Production Occupations	8.0%
	All Other Occupations	41.0%

3.1 Demographics

- Top 6 occupations on average employ more males than females
- Nearly 64% of Transition Age Youth are employed in top 6 occupations
- Nearly 57% of Adult Age population is employed in top 6 occupations

Top 6 Occupations at Closure by Gender

(2008-2012, Source: RSA 911)



Occupation at Closure for Three Age Categories: Top 6 Occupations

(FY 2008-2012, Source: RSA 911)

Major Occupation Type	Transition Age [14-24]	Middle Age [25-64]	Elderly [65+]	Total	Count
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	13.6%	15.0%	12.3%	14.5%	125,676
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	15.3%	8.4%	3.1%	10.5%	91,338
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8.4%	9.7%	4.5%	9.1%	79,260
Sales and Related Occupations	10.7%	7.6%	10.4%	8.7%	75,379
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	7.8%	8.7%	7.5%	8.4%	72,534
Production Occupations	8.1%	8.2%	3.5%	8.0%	69,537
All Other Occupations	36.1%	42.4%	58.8%	40.9%	354,833
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	868,557

Disability Categories

(2008-2012, RSA 911)

Cognitive and Other Impairments 28% Impairments 27.9% Psychosocial and Other Orthopedic Sensory Impairments 23.2% 20.9%

Percentage distribution of disability categories for all closures with employment outcomes.

Occupation at Closure by Disability: Top 6 Occupations

(2008-2012, Source: RSA 911)

Major Occupation Categories	Sensory Impairments	Othopedic Impairments	Cognitive Impairments	Psychosocial and Other Impairments	Total
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	21.80%	27.40%	24.20%	26.60%	100.00%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	11.00%	12.60%	43.30%	33.10%	100.00%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	13.40%	14.30%	40.40%	32.00%	100.00%
Sales and Related Occupations	18.40%	23.60%	30.20%	27.90%	100.00%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	16.70%	22.50%	30.50%	30.30%	100.00%
Production Occupations	18.00%	18.60%	32.10%	31.30%	100.00%
All Other Occupations	26.70%	27.30%	20.90%	25.10%	100.00%

Occupation Categories and Disability Types

- 69.5% of persons with cognitive disabilities are employed in the top 6 occupations.
- 63.3% of persons with psychosocial and other psychological disabilities are employed in the top 6 occupations.
- Food Preparation and Service Related Occupations:
 - 16.2% persons with cognitive disabilities
 - 12.5% persons with psychosocial and other mental impairments.
- Office and Administrative Support Occupations:
 - 15.1% Persons with sensory impairments
 - 17.1% persons with orthopedic impairments

3.3 Wage

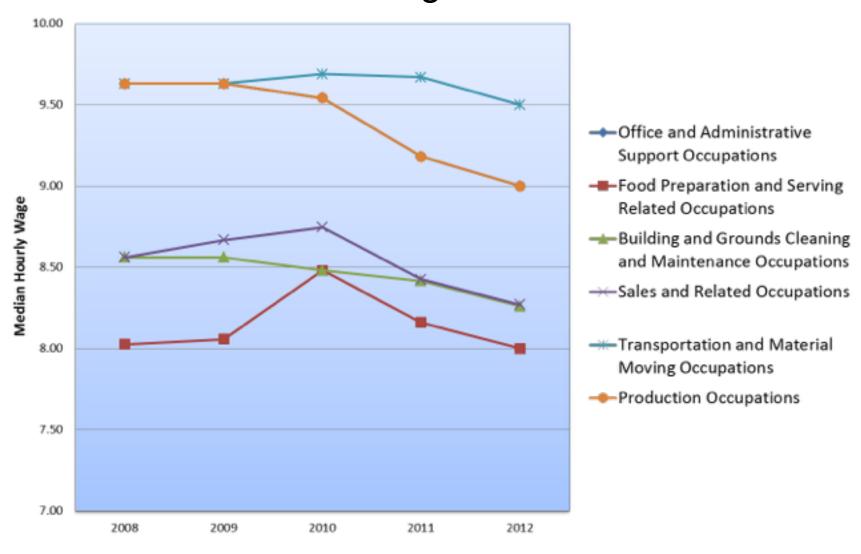
- Wage trends by occupation
- Wage Crosswalk
 - Median Hourly Wage by Gender
 - Median Hourly Wage by Age Groups
 - Median Hourly Wage by Race/Ethnicity
 - Median Hourly Wage by Disability Categories
 - Median Hourly Wage by Education
- National Variation in Median Hourly Wages

Adjusted Wage by Occupational Categories, 2008-12

(In descending order based on 2012 employment outcomes by occupations)

Major Occupation Categories	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Office and Administrative	9.63	9.63	9.54	9.18	9.00
Food Preparation and Serving	8.03	8.06	8.48	8.16	8.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning	8.56	8.56	8.48	8.42	8.26
Sales and Related Occupations	8.56	8.67	8.75	8.43	8.27
Transportation and Material	9.63	9.63	9.69	9.67	9.50
Production Occupations	9.63	9.63	9.54	9.18	9.00
Installation, Maintenance, and	10.43	10.43	10.60	10.20	10.00
Healthcare Support Occupations	10.17	10.27	10.34	10.20	10.00
Education, Training, and Library	13.38	13.38	13.44	12.75	12.00
Construction and Extraction	12.04	11.77	11.66	11.93	12.00

Hourly Wage Trends by Top 6 Occupational Categories



Hourly Wage by Gender Groups: Top 6 Occupation Categories (2008-2012)

	Men	Women
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	8.53	9.52
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	7.78	7.73
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8.04	8.00
Sales and Related Occupations	8.50	8.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9.35	8.52
Production Occupations	9.25	8.20
Average Wage	8.58	8.33

Hourly Wage by Age Groups: Top 6 Occupation Categories (2008-2012)

Major Occupation Categories	Transition Age Youth (14-24)	Adults Aged (25-64)	Older Adults Aged 65 and above
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	8.10	10.00	9.92
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	7.51	8.00	8.35
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8.00	8.13	8.75
Sales and Related Occupations	8.00	8.50	9.75
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8.00	10.00	10.00
Production Occupations	8.50	9.06	10.00
Average Wage	8.02	8.95	9.46

Hourly Wage by Race/Ethnicity Groups: Top 6 Occupation Categories (2008-2012)

Major Occupation Categories	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other	Hispanic
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	9.16	9.00	9.25	8.75
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	7.80	7.50	8.00	8.00
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8.00	8.00	8.33	8.20
Sales and Related Occupations	8.33	8.00	8.46	8.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9.50	8.85	9.04	9.09
Production Occupations	9.35	8.44	9.00	8.51
Average Wage	8.69	8.30	8.68	8.43

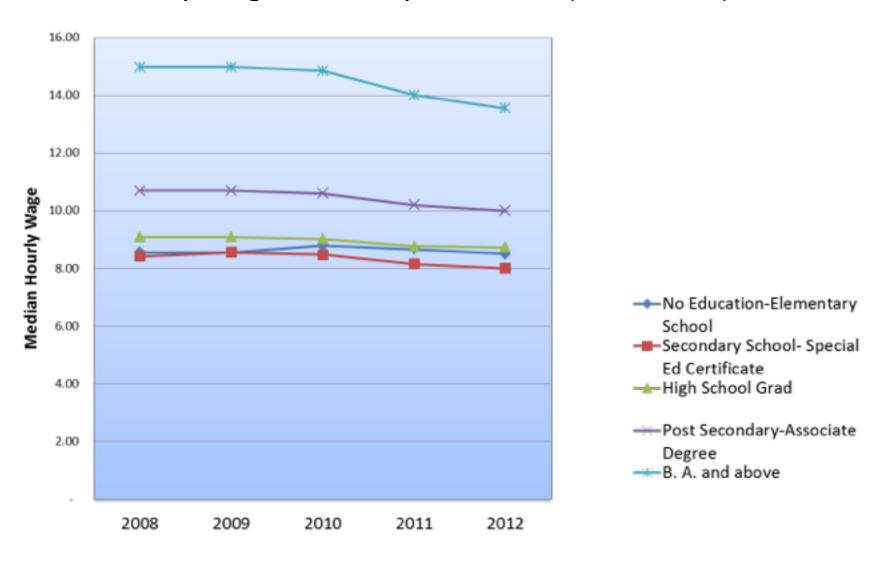
Hourly Wage by Disability: Top 6 Occupation Categories (2008-2012)

Major Occupation Categories	Sensory/ Communicative	Orthopedic	Cognitive	Psychosocia I or Other Mental
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	10.51	10.00	8.00	9.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	8.20	8.00	7.50	7.76
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	9.00	8.50	8.00	8.00
Sales and Related Occupations	9.38	8.50	8.00	8.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	10.80	10.50	8.00	9.00
Production Occupations	10.00	10.00	8.40	8.90
Average Wage	9.65	9.25	7.98	8.44

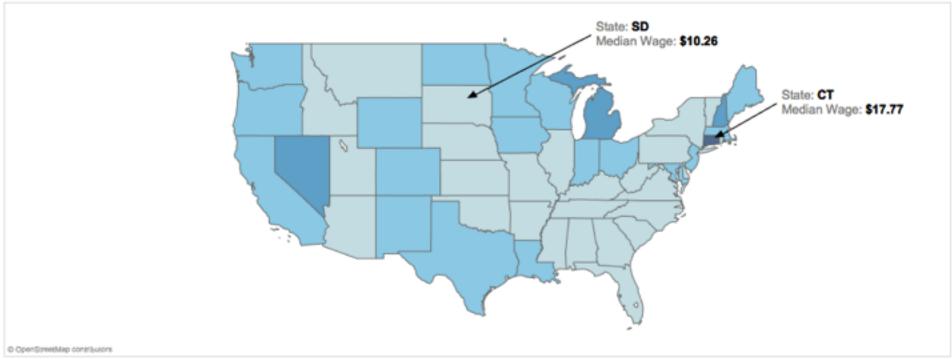
Hourly Wage By Education Groups: Top 6 Occupation Categories (2008-2012)

Major Occupation Categories	No Education- Elementary School	Secondary School- Special Ed Certificate	High School Grad	Post Secondary -Associate Degree	Δna
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	8.00	8.00	8.67	10.00	11.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	7.52	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.60
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.57	9.00
Sales and Related Occupations	7.53	7.90	8.00	8.50	10.00
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9.00	8.00	9.00	10.15	10.18
Production Occupations	8.48	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Average Wage	8.09	7.90	8.40	9.20	9.80

Hourly Wage Trends by Education (2008-2012)



Median Wage Across States (All Occupations)







Avg. Median Wage

10.26

Challenges and Implication

Challenges in Successful VR-Business Partnerships

- Time lag between needs and available candidates.
 - Businesses need immediate, qualified candidates with specific skill sets
- VR jobseekers may not be seeking work in high demand occupations
- Use LMI as one source to identify VR-Business partnerships.

Implications for VR Practitioners

- LMI data can help identify who is hiring, who
 has the best hourly wages, what skills are
 needed.
- LMI data can help identify which subgroups of jobseekers you have been the most successful with finding high paying jobs
- LMI data can help locate businesses.

Implications for Researchers

- Think critically:
 - How reliable are occupational codes from RSA 911?
 - Identify populations that have lower wages at closure and why
 - Different ways to link LMI for VR's utility

Faculty/Students

- 1. Build use of LMI/OI into relevant course work so that graduates have the needed skills to use the data.
- 2. Develop educational programs to help VR professionals find, analyze, synthesize LMI.

Recent Archived Webinars

LMI webinar series	Dates
Vocational Rehabilitation Employment Patterns: Occupation Types and Trends (Archived at ExploreVR.org)	9/12
Demographic and Primary Disability Variation in VR Occupational Closures (Archived at ExploreVR.org)	9/18
Education and Wage Variation in VR Occupational Closures (Archived at ExploreVR.org)	9/25

Contact

Questions or feedback for us?

If you have questions or comments, please contact us:

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Thank you for attending!