Labor Market Information 101 with Santa Monica College

LA Center of Excellence (COE) for Labor Market Research

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About the Centers of Excellence (COE)

California Community Colleges need to ensure that CTE curriculum produces workers with the skills relevant to the regional and statewide economies.

The COE provide quality labor market data and information to help colleges respond to workforce needs.

Colleges use the data for:



Investing in new and relevant programs



Assessing labor market needs



Reviewing existing programs



Pursuing grants





Today's Conversation

- → What is Labor Market Information (Traditional LMI)?
- → Why is LMI important and why do we use it?
- → Code Definitions (TOP, CIP & SOC)
- → Jobs outlook (LA & CA)
- → Job Postings (Real-Time LMI)
- → LMI Resources live demo
- \rightarrow Q&A



What is Labor Market Information (LMI)?

...data about employment

- Location
- Occupations (what people do) and Industries (what businesses do)
- Earnings
- Unemployment
- Demographics of the Labor Force
- Supply (number of awards) and Demand (number of job openings)





Why is LMI important and why do we use it?

- Data used for decision making
- Guides colleges to create new programs
- <u>PCAH</u>: Program and Course Approval Handbook requires it for CE programs
- Equilibrium of supply and demand in the middle-skill job market
- Most importantly to guide our students towards in-demand jobs that pay above a living wage









What are TOP-SOC-CIP codes?

TOP: Taxonomy of Programs

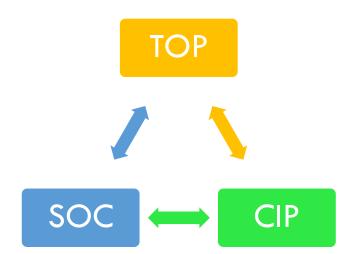
• Used by California Community Colleges

CIP: Classification of Instructional Programs

Federal codes assigned to programs

SOC: Standard Occupational Classification

Federal codes assigned to occupations





NAICS and SOC

- NAICS: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
- Construction, Manufacturing, Healthcare, Food Services, etc.
 - NAICS codes classify what **BUSINESSES** do
- SOC: Standard Occupational Classification
- Carpenters, Registered Nurses, Automotive Mechanics
 - SOC codes classify what **PEOPLE** do



LMI Questions

- Which occupations are most in demand in Los Angeles County?
- Is demand for relevant occupations increasing or decreasing?
- What is the **typical education requirement** for the occupations students are interested in?
- What are expected earnings for an occupation?
- What skills should students be learning to be qualified in the labor market?



Jobs Outlook: Los Angeles County vs. California

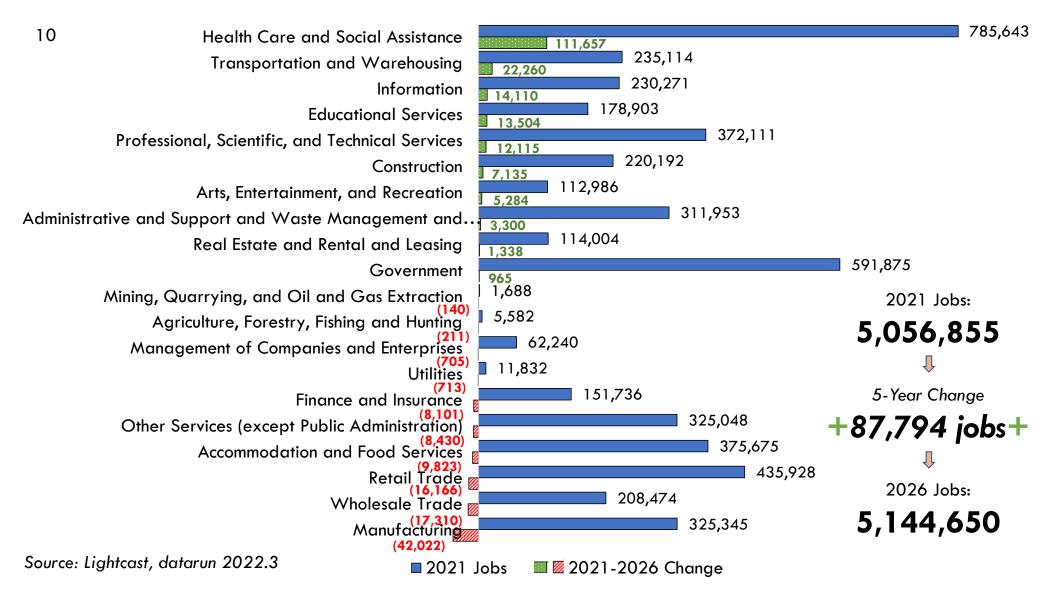
• 26% of ALL jobs in the state are in Los Angeles County

Region	2021 Jobs	2026 Jobs	5-Year Change	5-Year % Change	Annual Openings*
Los Angeles County	5,056,855	5,144,650	87,794	2%	591,192
California	19,656,836	20,414,385	757,549	4%	2,380,845

^{*}Annual openings = new jobs + replacements (retirements)

Source: Lightcast, datarun 2022.3





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LA Industry Sectors with larger job share than US:

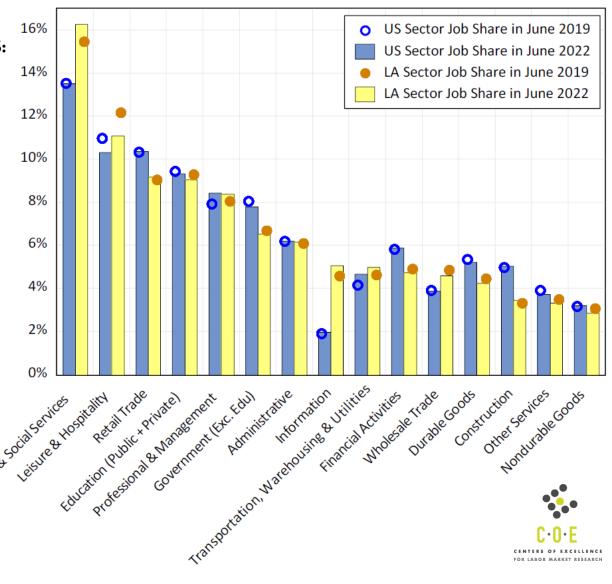
- Health Care & Social Services
- Leisure and Hospitality
- Information
- Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities
- Wholesale Trade

LA Industry Sectors with increased job shares:

- Health Care & Social Services
- Professional & Management
- Information
- Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities
- Construction

Source: UCLA Anderson Forecast – Los Angeles County Quarterly Forecast, July 2022

Data Sources: California Employment Development Department (EDD) and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)



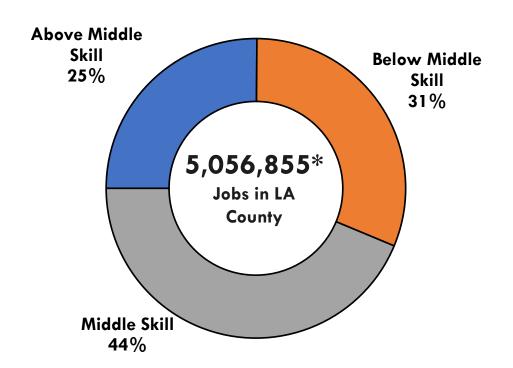
Occupations by Skill Level

- SOC: Standard Occupational Classification
 - below middle-skill
 - middle-skill**
 - above middle-skill
- COE classifies middle-skill jobs as
 - Requiring some college, associate degree or apprenticeship;
 - Requiring a bachelor's degree, but also have more than one-third of their existing labor force with an educational attainment of some college or associate degree; or
 - Requiring a high school diploma or equivalent or no formal education, but also require short- to long-term on-the-job training where multiple community colleges have existing programs.

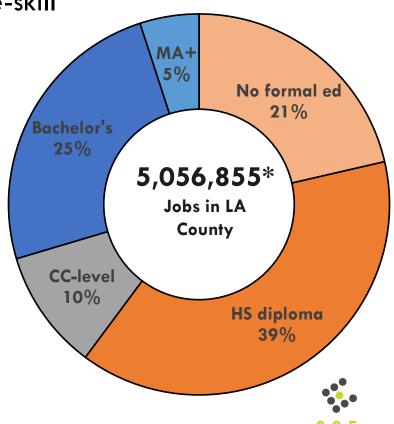


Skill Level Breakdown of LA County Jobs

• Nearly half of jobs in LA county are middle-skill



Source: COE middle-skill methodology



Source: Lightcast, datarun 2022.3

Middle-Skill Occupations – Most Annual Job Openings

Occupation	Source: Lightcast, datarun 2022.3	2021 Jobs	Avg. Annual Openings	Median Hourly Wage
Home Health and Personal Care Aides		297,077	37,288	\$14.29
Childcare Workers		55,482	12,014	\$14.62
Customer Service Representatives		58,151	<i>7,</i> 590	\$18.37
Secretaries and Administrative Assistan and Executive	ts, Except Legal, Medical,	58,320	7,397	\$22.12
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing	Clerks	52,154	6,504	\$22.95
Registered Nurses		92,463	5,833	\$58.19
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3	51,643	5,798	\$23.22
Nursing Assistants		33,196	4,940	\$1 <i>7.</i> 75
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales W	orkers or the state of the stat	39,292	4,801	\$20.32
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Technical and Scientific Products	Manufacturing, Except	44,838	4,782	\$29.1 <i>7</i>
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Ad	ministrative Support Workers	41,919	4,778	\$29.95
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparat	ion and Serving Workers	29,320	4,312	\$18.76
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondo	ary	35,907	4,067	\$18.34

Middle-Skill Occupations — Highest Median Hourly Wages

Occupation Source: Lightcast, datarun 2022.3	2021 Jobs	Avg. Annual Openings	Median Hourly Wage
Commercial Pilots	2,089	228	\$81.25
First-Line Supervisors of Police and Detectives	2,950	214	\$79.20
Makeup Artists, Theatrical and Performance	997	148	\$78.08
First-Line Supervisors of Firefighting and Prevention Workers	1,267	107	\$77.78
Registered Nurses	92,463	5,833	\$58.19
Producers and Directors	43,002	4,038	\$57.04
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	2,502	273	\$55.71
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	21,901	2,002	\$49.85
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	1,859	180	\$48.65
Industrial Production Managers	6,075	430	\$48.1 <i>7</i>
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	2,246	175	\$47.88
Forensic Science Technicians	910	111	\$47.71
Power Plant Operators	553	120	\$47.39

Job Postings (Real-Time LMI)

- Job postings are NOT the same as Annual Openings
- Job posting data is supplementary to traditional LMI

Despite limitations, job postings can provide rich information not

available in traditional LMI:

Which employers are hiring?

- Which skills are in demand?
- Which certifications are in demand?
- How quickly are specific jobs filled?
- Which job titles are most common?





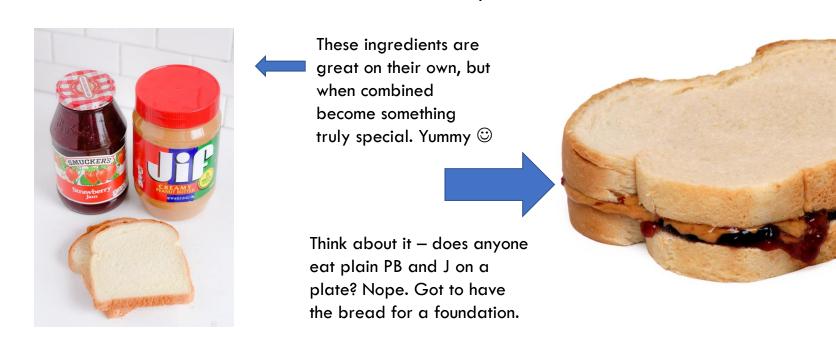
Traditional LMI vs. Real-Time LMI

PROs	CONs
More reliable - Based on actual past trends	Not as Timely – a lagging indicator of what is
Projections revised annually	Sometimes incomplete
More Accurate - Based on Employer Surveys and Tax Records	Sample sizes for these surveys can sometimes be small
Best for long-term trend analysis and planning	Some sources not updated as regularly as others
Very conservative — BLS and EDD only publish data they have a high degree of confidence in, also publish margins of error	Very conservative – Data is suppressed when only a few establishments exist in a given industry in a region

PROs	CONs
Timely – current up to yesterday's postings	Less reliable - A single job posting does not always equal a single job opportunity
Rich data – employers, skills, actual educational requirements, salary info (sometimes), certifications in demand, and much more	Job postings are often a "wish list" from the employer. Actual hiring practices can vary significantly
Best for shorter-term analysis and insights related to emerging fields and occupations	Posting Intensity varies by Industry and Occupation, and not all jobs are posted online
Great to analyze a specific times – e.g., right before graduation	Prone to seasonal fluctuations – think Ag (summer) and Xmas sales jobs (winter)

Best Analogy (in my mind anyway)

- Job posting data is supplementary/complementary to traditional LMI
- Think of Real-Time LMI as the PB/J to Traditional LMI's bread...

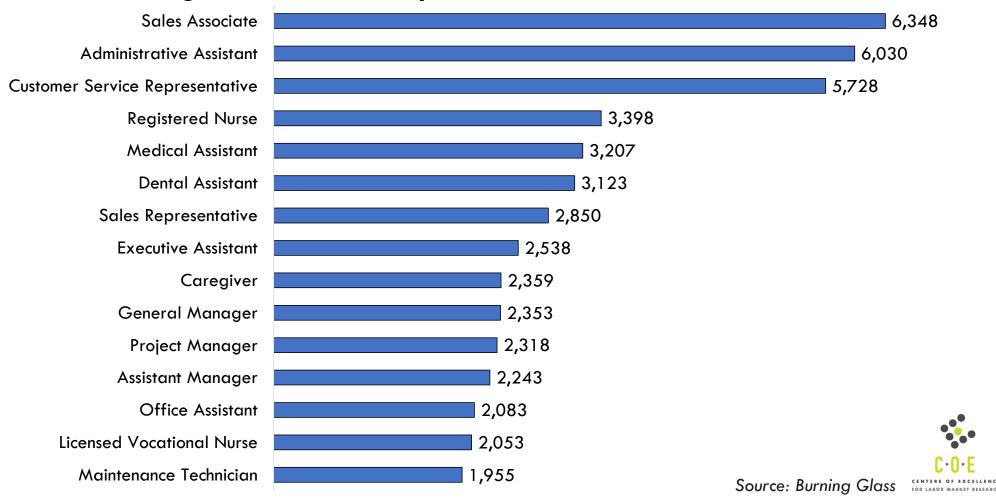


Top Employers, Skills & Occupations from Job Postings (past 12 months)

Employers	n	Skills	n	Occupations	n
Anthem Blue Cross	18,598	Customer Service	236,417	Registered Nurses	65,369
Northrop Grumman	10,642	Scheduling	195,038	Sales Reps., Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	38,705
Amazon	10,392	Sales	140,061	Software Developers, Applications	37,323
Cedars-Sinai	9,112	Budgeting	125,567	Retail Salespersons	35,921
Allied Universal	8,760	Project Management	102,825	Customer Service Representatives	34,667
PIH Health	8,423	Customer Contact	89,748	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	23,392

Source: Burning Glass

Job Postings in LA County — Past 12 months



How to Access...

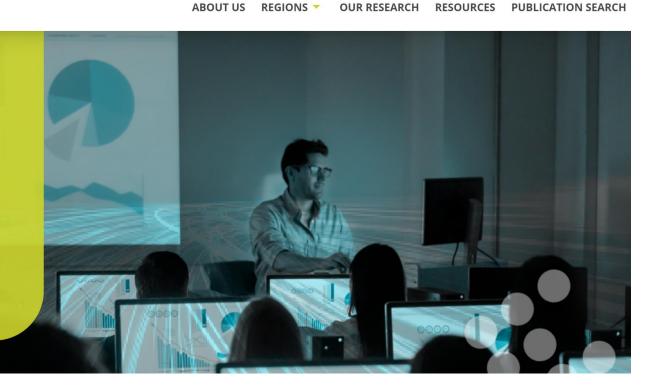
www.coeccc.net



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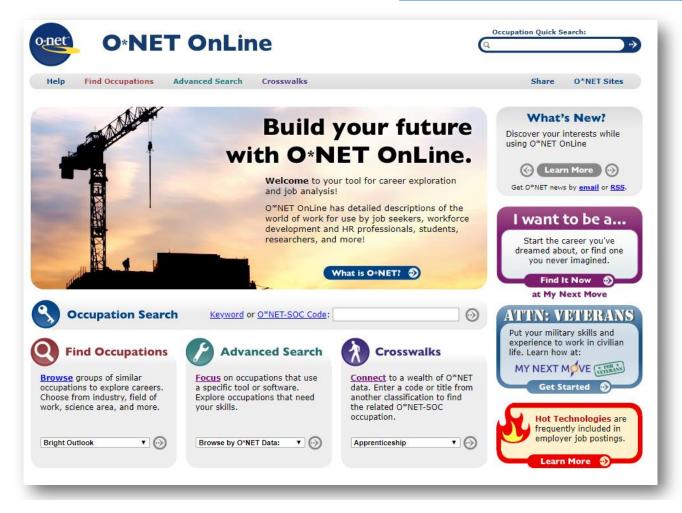
The leading source of labor market research for the California Community Colleges

Our work empowers community colleges to make informed decisions for preparing the workforce of tomorrow



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Center for a Competitive Workforce (CCW)

www.competitiveworkforce.la





Legislation that will impact LA labor market

- Inflation Reduction Act Nationwide
 - Electricity Programs focused on clean energy, greenhouse gas reduction, expanding rural electric capacity, hydrogen and fuel cell technology, renewable energy, and others (see job creation table, next slide)
- California's Master Plan for Kids' Mental Health California
 - "The funding creates new virtual platforms and establishes a new pipeline for the mental health workforce, adding 40,000 new mental health workers in the state."
- <u>Homelessness</u> California
 - SB 1338 includes \$15.3 billion in funding to tackle homelessness, **\$1.4 billion for** health and human services workforce



TOTAL JOB CREATION ESTIMATES Summary Figures

	Average Annual Budget and Job Creation Figures over 10 Years			Total Budget and Job-Years Figures	
	Public Spending	Total Spending (= public + private spending)	Annual Job Creation	Total Spending	Total Job Creation, Job Years
Electricity Programs	\$21.4 billion	\$66.3 billion	573,177	\$663 billion	5,731,771
Transportation Programs	\$3.3 billion	\$5.6 billion	65,821	\$56 billion	658,212
Building Programs	\$4.8 billion	\$9.4 billion	91,082	\$94 billion	910,819
Manufacturing Programs	\$6.7 billion	\$12.8 billion	106,032	\$127.7 billion	1,060,320
Environmental Justice and Community Resilience Programs	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	14,892	\$11 billion	148,916
Lands Programs	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	22,582	\$10.9 billion	225,817
Agriculture Programs	\$2.2 billion	\$2.2 billion	38,573	\$22 billion	385,732
TOTALS	\$40.6 billion	\$98.4 billion	912,159	\$984 billion	9,121,587

Table from:

Job Creation

Estimates Through

Proposed Inflation

Reduction Act

Political Economy Research Institute (PERI) at the University of Massachusetts Amherst

Other Resources

- CA EDD Occupational Guides
- BLS Occupational Outlook Handbook
- LA Sector Profiles
- LA Regional Plan
- DataMart, LaunchBoard, COCI, CTEOS
- <u>LARC Regional Program Recommendation Process</u> requesting LMI, different request types, timeline, etc.
- LA Supply/Demand by Sector September 2022 refresh





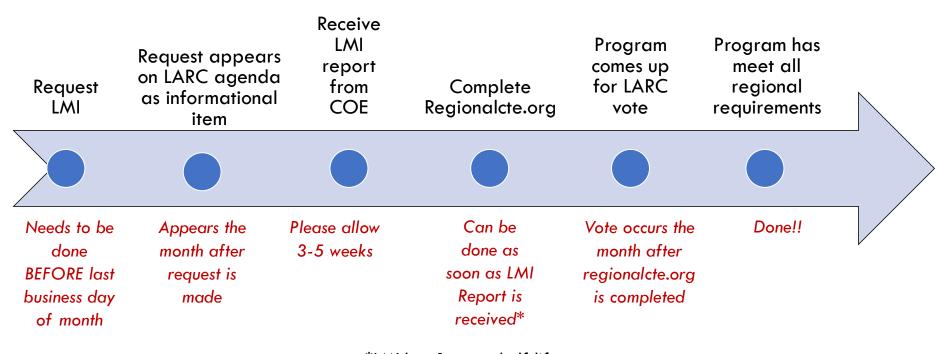
Thank You!

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Los Angeles County Region

Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research

https://coeccc.net/region/los-angeles/

Program Recommendation Timeline



*LMI has 1-year shelf life

Sample Timeline

