The Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information (BLMI) is the primary source for measures of labor market activity in Ohio and its substate areas. The BLMI collects, analyzes and publishes data and information regarding the Ohio labor force, industries and occupations. It also provides assistance and training to the Ohio workforce development communities.

The BLMI operates under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and receives funding from a federal Workforce Labor Market Information Grant provided by the DOL Employment and Training Administration (ETA). The BLMI is required to provide the BLS and ETA with certain products using approved software, tools and processes. BLMI works with BLS on the following programs: the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) and Current Employment Statistics (CES). The BLMI Workforce Research section manages the products and activities required by the Workforce Labor Market Information Grant.

The BLMI produces a monthly press release on the Ohio and U.S. employment situation, a monthly briefing on the labor market for the governor’s office, a quarterly report on shale-related employment for the ODJFS director, and an annual report on shale-related employment mandated by the legislature.
The QCEW program collects industry employment and wage information on approximately 290,000 business establishments covered by Ohio and federal unemployment insurance (UI) laws. These establishments employ approximately 5.2 million people, including private industry employees, as well as federal, state and local government workers. Data for counties are collected at the six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level and can be aggregated to various industry levels (NAICS industry groups, sectors and supersectors) and geographic levels (national, state and metropolitan statistical areas). Quarterly, annual and trend data are available for Ohio and the counties. To capture employment and wage data, as well as changes in business location and primary activity, information from the ODJFS Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations (OUIO) is supplemented with data collected via four surveys administered to business establishments.

BLMI staff perform the following activities for the QCEW program:

- Produce the Enhanced Quarterly Unemployment Insurance Report. This is a comprehensive accounting of Ohio’s employment and payroll data, by firm, obtained from the UI tax files, the Ohio Department of Administrative Services, and the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR). The BLMI distributes approximately 24,000 MWR surveys annually.
- Process data collected from the Annual Refiling Survey. Each year, approximately 50,000 business establishments are surveyed to verify and/or update information, including their industry, county, mailing and physical addresses, phone number, and multiple worksite status.
- Assign county and industry codes monthly to about 2,000 new and re-established employers for the OUIO. The OUIO uses industry codes to help determine companies’ contribution rates. BLMI staff also review code and rate appeals for OUIO.
- Establish predecessor/successor relationships for BLS purposes so that data is not duplicated or lost when information transfers from one business owner to the next.
- Create and publish 22 unique reports annually.
- Calculate the maximum weekly UI benefit amount and average weekly qualifying wage for OUIO annually, as required by state law.
- Calculate the average weekly earnings for all workers covered by Ohio’s UI law for the Ohio Bureau of Workers’ Compensation annually, as required by state law.

The following QCEW information for Ohio is available at ohiolmi.com:

- Overview and Links to Data: ohiolmi.com/cep/cep.htm
- Reports: ohiolmi.com/cep/CEP_NAICS.htm – Users can review and/or download up to 22 unique reports showing Ohio and county employment by industry and business size for various time periods.
- Query Tool: ohiolmi.com/asp/edeps/EdepsNAICS.htm – Users can search the number of private business establishments, employees, total wages paid and average annual wage by industry for a particular Ohio county, workforce area, metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or the state as a whole, from 2007 to the present.

Uses and Users of QCEW Data:

- Many individuals and organizations use QCEW data for economic analysis, forecasting, sampling and projections, including state budget forecasters, local economic planning and development groups, private sector and university researchers, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and BLS.
The OES program collects data on wage and salary workers from a sample of nonfarm business establishments to produce employment and wage estimates for approximately 800 occupations. The BLS provides the procedures and technical support, draws the sample, and produces the survey forms. The BLMI is responsible for producing pre-notification and solicitation letters, distributing the surveys, and collecting the data. Ohio has the sixth largest sample in the nation. It consists of approximately 15,000 businesses per year, totaling more than 950,000 employees. To be statistically valid, BLMI must meet a 75 percent response rate of sampled business establishments for 18 substate areas and 65 percent of sampled statewide employment, or information on 11,250 business establishments and 614,500 employees.

**BLMI staff perform the following activities for the OES program:**

- Mail the voluntary survey and conduct extensive follow-up and verification work via telephone with employers throughout the collection period. Employers also can respond via secure email or BLS website.
- Prior to each survey, contact businesses and update addresses if necessary.
- Report each week to the BLS on the collection/response rate status.
- Submit tabulated data files 14 times a year, including interim deliverables, final deliverables and mail files.

The following OES information for Ohio is available at ohiolmi.com:

- **Occupational Wage Estimates: ohiolmi.com/oes/oes.htm** – Users can review and/or download occupational wage estimates for MSAs, the six JobsOhio economic development regions or the state as a whole, based on data from the six most recent surveys panels. Estimates are available for multiple occupations in one area or for one occupation in multiple areas. Estimates are updated annually and are aged to the current year by applying the employment cost index.

**Uses and Users of OES data:**

- State and local workforce development boards and professionals use the information to determine the need for local employment and training services.
- Researchers use the data to study trends in labor markets and industries to understand labor costs for new markets.
- Students and career counselors use the information for career planning by comparing employment and wages for different occupations, industries and areas.
- Compensation specialists use the data to determine equitable and competitive pay and to develop recruiting packages.
- The BLS and the BLMI use OES to project short- and long-term employment.
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

The LAUS program produces monthly and annual average estimates of the number of people in the labor force, the number of people employed, the number of people unemployed, and the unemployment rate in Ohio’s MSAs, counties, cities with populations of 25,000 or more and the state as a whole. LAUS uses the same concepts and definitions as the Current Population Survey, the monthly household survey that the U.S. Census Bureau conducts for the BLS. The program also is used to estimate employment-population ratios and labor force participation rates for the state. LAUS estimates are key indicators of economic conditions.

BLMI staff perform the following activities for the LAUS program:

- Publish the official preliminary, revised and benchmarked LAUS estimates by area.
- Provide data inputs in accordance with BLS standards.
- Review proposed changes to methodology and provide detailed written assessments to BLS.
- Participate in reviews of model-based estimation.
- Produce data for “areas of substantial unemployment,” which BLS defines as areas with populations of at least 10,000 and unemployment rates of at least 6.5 percent.
- Publish a list of Ohio cities and counties that meet the DOL definition of “labor surplus area”: They have average unemployment rates at least 20 percent higher than the national average during a given two-year period. Employers in labor surplus areas may be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts.

The following LAUS information for Ohio is available at ohiolmi.com:

- **Overview and Links to Data:**
  ohiolmi.com/laus/laus.htm – Includes links to a data query tool, a map showing county unemployment rates and a ranking report of county unemployment rates.
- **Query Tool: ohiolmi.com/asp/laus/vbLaus.htm** – Users can search, review and download current and historical data for Ohio’s counties, MSAs, cities with populations of 25,000 or more, JobsOhio regions and workforce investment areas, as well as the state and nation.

Uses and Users of LAUS:

- The federal government uses the data to determine state and local funding allocations and eligibility for assistance.
- States use the data to determine funding allocations to local areas.
- State and local governments use the data for planning and budgetary purposes and to determine the need for local employment and training services.
- Private employers, researchers, the media and others use the data to assess local labor market developments and make comparisons across areas and over time.
- Businesses and individuals use the data for worksite- and residence-location decisions.
Current Employment Statistics (CES)

The CES program produces monthly estimates of industry employment, hours and earnings for Ohio and its 12 MSAs. Estimates are derived from a voluntary survey, also known as the business establishment survey, of approximately 27,000 worksites throughout Ohio. Employers provide data for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Payroll and hours data are collected for private-sector production, construction and non-supervisory workers. Each month, BLS summarizes the estimates by industry for Ohio and the MSAs.

BLMI staff perform the following activities for the CES program:

- Evaluate estimates and recommend adjustments based on unusual behavior or local events (for example, labor-management disputes).
- Collect employment data for state government employers.
- Collect data for workers not covered by Ohio’s UI law, such as railroad workers, clergy, some insurance agents, student workers, and elected officials.
- Publish statewide and MSA data and three reports typically the third Friday of each month and substate data for Ohio’s counties in the following week.

The following CES information for Ohio is available at ohiolmi.com:

- **Overview and Links to Data:** ohiolmi.com/ces/lmr.htm – Includes links to industry data for all months of the current year and tables showing annual average employment, weekly earnings, weekly hours and hourly earnings for select workers.
- **Query Tool:** ohiolmi.com/asp/CES/CES.htm – Users can search and download current and historical data on employment by industry for Ohio and its 12 MSAs. Where available, hours and earnings are provided.
- **Labor Market Review:** ohiolmi.com/ces/LMR.pdf – This monthly publication contains the following information for Ohio and its 12 MSAs:
  - Current and historical data on employment by industry.
  - Hours and earnings for production, construction and non-supervisory workers.
  - Civilian labor force estimates of employment and unemployment.
  - Select UI data.

Uses and Users of CES data:

- State administrators, economic developers, researchers and economists use CES data for a variety of things:
  - To evaluate the economic health of the labor market.
  - To guide fiscal and monetary policy decisions.
  - To forecast tax revenues.
  - To guide decisions on plant location, sales and purchases.
  - To compare employment, hours and earnings across industries or the economy as a whole.
  - To determine the employment base of states and areas for bond ratings.
  - To analyze phases of the business cycle.
Workforce Research

The BLMI Workforce Research section is responsible for producing and disseminating all the products and activities required by the federal Workforce Labor Market Information Grant, including industry and occupation projections. The section also educates others about labor market information through face-to-face presentations and interactive webcasts and provides labor market analyses and assistance for internal and external customers.

BLMI Workforce Research staff conduct the following activities:

- Produce annual short-term (two-year) industry and occupational employment projections at the statewide level and long-term (10-year) industry and occupational employment projections for the state, MSAs and JobsOhio regions. This process produces industry staffing patterns and occupational employment profiles. In addition, the data are used to help identify the in-demand careers highlighted on OhioMeansJobs.com.
- Produce an annual economic analysis and special reports and analyses.
- Distribute the Employer Database DVD produced by the Analyst Resource Center (ARC), a joint effort between the ETA and states to enhance information delivery to workforce customers in the employment, education and economic development sectors. The DVD is updated every six months and includes business names, contact information and NAICS industry codes. It is for those in local workforce areas who work with job seekers, dislocated workers and economic developers.
- Populate the ARC’s Workforce Information Database of employment statistics, labor market information, business listings, and related economic and demographic data.
- Monitor mandatory reporters for the U.S. Department of Education’s Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. All post-secondary educational institutions that participate in federal financial assistance programs are required to provide data regarding such things as graduation rates and the number of certificates and degrees awarded.
- Develop and facilitate interactive, live web-based trainings and self-guided tutorials on LMI products for workforce development professionals, businesses and researchers.

The following resources are available at ohiolmi.com:

- Employment Projections: ohiolmi.com/proj/projections.htm – Includes links to Occupational Trends, a pamphlet of Ohio occupations with favorable job prospects, and Industry Snapshot, which lists the top jobs in the industry clusters that align with JobsOhio targeted sectors.
- Query Tool: ohiolmi.com/proj/OhioJobOutlook.htm – Users can obtain industry and occupational employment projections for Ohio, the eight largest MSAs and the six JobsOhio regions.
- Publications: ohiolmi.com/research/research.htm – Includes links to special publications.
- Webinars and Self-Guided Trainings: ohiolmi.com/eLearn/eLearn.htm – Workforce professionals across Ohio can learn how to better use labor market information and OhioMeansJobs.com to support their daily work and special projects.

Additional BLMI Resources

- Industry Staffing and Occupational Patterns: ohiolmi.com/asp/Staffing/Staffing.htm – Employers and economic developers can use this query tool to determine the kinds of jobs needed by a particular business. Job seekers and training providers can use this tool identify industry for employment opportunities.
- Occupational Profiles: ohiolmi.com/proj/SocOccCodes.htm – Users can search for skill and wage information for hundreds of occupations.
How do employment estimates differ by program?

The following chart shows the differences between the QCEW, CES and LAUS programs, which provide the data most commonly used to analyze the labor market. If you’re looking for employment data, start with these sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)</th>
<th>Current Employment Statistics (CES)</th>
<th>Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Data are published by INDUSTRY (sector and subsector)</td>
<td>Data are published by INDUSTRY (some sectors and some aggregates of sectors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Data are published by STATE, MSA, REGION and COUNTY</td>
<td>Data are published by STATE and MSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Data Availability</td>
<td>Beginning in 1975 for total employment by state and county and 1990 for all geographies and industries</td>
<td>Beginning in 1939 for aggregate industry and most major sector data and 1990 for most data series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs v. People</td>
<td>Counts JOBS (those holding multiple jobs could be counted more than once)</td>
<td>Counts JOBS (those holding multiple jobs could be counted more than once)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Process</td>
<td>Is a CENSUS (count) of jobs and is not based on a survey (Data are based on workplace location)</td>
<td>Utilizes an ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY (Data are based on workplace location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of Publication</td>
<td>Data are published QUARTERLY, six months after the end of each quarter</td>
<td>Data are published MONTHLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Reference Week</td>
<td>Reference week is the PAY PERIOD that includes the 12th of the month</td>
<td>Reference week is the PAY PERIOD that includes the 12th of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Adjustments</td>
<td>Because data represents a census, data are NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</td>
<td>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED data are available for total nonfarm employment (all areas) and for supersectors (state only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers on Unpaid Leave</td>
<td>A job held by a person on unpaid leave during the reference week IS NOT COUNTED</td>
<td>A job held by a person on unpaid leave during the reference week IS NOT COUNTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Employed Workers</td>
<td>DOES NOT COUNT self-employed workers</td>
<td>DOES NOT COUNT self-employed workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Workers</td>
<td>INCLUDES SOME agricultural workers, but excludes most on small farms</td>
<td>DOES NOT INCLUDE agricultural workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid Family Workers</td>
<td>DOES NOT COUNT unpaid family workers</td>
<td>DOES NOT COUNT unpaid family workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers on Strike</td>
<td>Workers on strike during the reference period ARE NOT COUNTED</td>
<td>Workers on strike during the entire reference period ARE NOT COUNTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of the Armed Forces</td>
<td>DOES NOT COUNT members of the armed forces</td>
<td>DOES NOT COUNT members of the armed forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Workers</td>
<td>COUNTS SOME domestic workers but only those earning above a certain amount</td>
<td>DOES NOT COUNT domestic workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>