NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE (US)

Moderator: Gregory Pewett
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Coordinator: At this time all participants are in a listen-only mode until the question and answer session of today's conference. At that time you may press star one on your phone to ask a question.

I'd like to inform all parties that today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections you may disconnect at this time. I would now like to turn the conference over to Linda Lee. Thank you. You may begin.

Linda Lee: Thank you. Good afternoon everyone. My name is Linda Lee. I'm with the Economics Program Directorate at the U.S. Census Bureau. I'd like to welcome everyone here today on our webinar on employment.

This is our second installment of the Economic Programs Webinar Series. The first session on healthcare was presented on March 15. If you missed it, the webinar is archived on census.gov under the data and training workshop area.

Today we will be exploring the Census Bureau programs that produce statistics on employment. I will be presenting employment data that is

available from our business program area and the demographic employment data that's available from the American Community Survey.

Then my colleague (Erlene Dowell) will be presenting the employment data that is available from our longitudinal employment household dynamics program.

We have a lot of Q&A time at the end of the session and the Operator will be standing by to take your questions. Before we proceed, I want to supply information on our upcoming webinars.

As you can see from this flyer we have six topics within the series. On May 24 we will host the webinar for focusing on government data that we provide also known as our public sector data.

This is a series and it will follow a consistent structure where you will be provided with available data by topic. The data will also use illustrations from real life scenarios. And the slides for this session will be archived along with the transcript.

Now we have a lot of materials to cover today and some items will only be briefly touched on. So I encourage each and every one of you to download the archived materials so you can dive deeper yourselves into the information that we are going to show.

For today's webinar, we will be exploring employment data available following a case study for the changing diversity of the workforce in Minnesota.

We will take you through several of our program areas illustrating the type of data you can find from each of the programs. We will look at the workforce diversity in terms of the types of workers, the type of business they work in and you will see the interplay between employment data from each of these various programs.

This will help you determine which survey works best for the type of information that you need for research. On the right-hand side of the screen is a screenshot from our Minnesota diversity study.

If you're interested in reading this article, a link is included for your convenience. To begin, I want to briefly touch on an overview of the Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau is the largest U.S. statistical agency collecting data for over 130 surveys each year. Listed here are some of our more publicly recognized ones such as The Decennial, American Community Survey and The Economic Census.

As you can see along the right side of the page the frequencies varied depending on the program. In this webinar series we are going to explore many of these surveys including some of our less visible programs

So apparently there's a good illustration of the relationships between our business or economic programs. We conduct monthly, quarterly and annual surveys. We also conduct less frequent programs such as the Economic Census which takes place every five years in the years ending in two and seven.

Now in looking at this pyramid you should note that there is an inverse relationship between the timeliness and the detail of the data that we collect. That is the most current data has the least amount of detail while the less current data will contain more amount of detail.

Now to understand economic data the Census publishes, you need to understand and be familiar with some of the key terms that we use. First is the North America Industry Classification System also referred to as NAICS.

This is a system that we use to classify every business in the United States and is a primary dimension of the business employment data you'll see today. Each physical business location is assigned its own six digit NAICS code based on the primary business activities at that location.

Each individual business data is then turned into summary statistics that we publish by industry and geography. Next is the term establishment as opposed to company or firm.

Most of our employment data is collected and published on an establishment level. Collecting the data this way allows us to provide the most accurate picture of business activity.

For instance, if a company has both a manufacturing and retail location. In many states separate data is captured for each location and not for the company as a whole.

Now if we didn't collect data this way, we would lose accuracy and geographic industry details. Third, we collect data from both employer and non-employer establishments. Some programs only cover employer businesses while others cover both.

Employer businesses are businesses that have at least one paid employee while non-employer businesses have no paid employees. These are primarily self-employed people

Finally we are bound by Title 13 and 26 to uphold and protect privacy. As a result, we are able to provide high-quality data because respondents are more likely to provide information knowing that their privacy will be protected.

So, what do we typically think when we are talking about business employment? First we can think of employment diversity in terms of types of business they work for.

In just a moment I will talk about census business programs which produce data on employment for employer businesses. These include county business patterns, the economic centers and a survey of business owners.

However, you might also wonder how does non-employer figure into the amount of workers? Although non-employer businesses are figured as having no employees, the actual business owners could be counted as employees working in that industry.

So for example, if you were interested in opening a hair salon and wanted to know what competition is like in your area, you would want to know more than just the number of employer hair salons. You would want to know the number of people who are self-employed working in that industry because they too are your competitors.

So adding the number of non-employers gives you a more complete picture of the industry. Second, we can think of employment diversity in terms of

residents of an area and the businesses they work in and their occupation. I will also talk about the American Community Survey.

This is our largest demographic program which provides information about where workers live. This includes statistics such as the labor force status, primary jobs and occupations. Now I want to take nota at this moment that primary jobs is defined as employment where you earn the highest income in dollars and not the number of hours worked.

And finally we can think of employment diversity as the connection between where people live and where they work. We will present information on this from our longitudinal dynamics program. So let's explore this first definition of employment.

Many people want to know how many people work at a business located in a particular area. Well, we have two key data tools that we use called the American Factfinder and the Census Business Builder.

For today's webinar I will not be doing a live demonstration of these tools but if you're interested in using these tools, we have reference and training materials on our website about them and I have also provided my contact information at the end if you have questions about these tools.

So as I already mentioned the county business patterns provide information on business and geography. The data I will show you today is on a two digit NAICS sector level but the data available is through a six digit NAICS code basis.

So the county business patterns include data on the number of employees and annual and first quarter payroll. County business patterns also provide data at the national, state, metro level, county level and eve n the zip code.

It also covers Puerto Rico and the island areas. Here are some key features on business employment data. You've already heard how most of our business programs collect data from employer businesses but that we do have data on self-employed persons from non-employer statistics.

So most of the key features listed here are pretty self-explanatory but I do want to mention the government owned and operated businesses. Now these are businesses such as in our area the metro public systems. This also includes other public utilities such as water and sewer services.

WE should note that employment data published in our business surveys count all employees no matter how many jobs they hold and this greatly impacts the industry and the geographic data that is published. Now we turn to our use case.

These charts form the county business patterns compare the employment by sector from Minnesota to the U.S. You can see at the top of the sectors how Minnesota mirrors the U.S. in healthcare. While other sectors are much more significant in Minnesota like manufacturing of companies and enterprises.

This data lets you see how Minnesota's data compares nationally by sector. You'll see this even more when you look at the Twin Cities on the left side. Diving deeper into Minnesota employment you can see that both Hennepin and Ramsey Counties show a similar pattern at the national level where healthcare is the largest employer.

We also see the employer self-management sectors as well especially for Hennepin County where many of the U.S. companies are headquartered. However, we can also see how some sectors in these counties are quite different than the U.S.

For instance, Hennepin's third largest employer is the professional, scientific and technical services but in Ramsey County the third largest employer is in retail. This slide shows data for employment change at the national level and for Minnesota.

Again, we see similar growth in Minnesota at the U.S. for some sectors. And very different growth for other sectors. Take note that the data shown here is from the 2015 County Business Pattern. The 2016 County Business Pattern will be released on April 19.

Now at the start of this webinar I mentioned the importance of economic census and how it's produced timely but is the most detailed data for our business surveys. Data from the economic census are not only shown by counties but also by place which are cities or towns.

For some sectors census also provides additional data on production workers and non-leased employees. The Survey of Business Owners is another of our five year programs. The survey of business owners provides data on workforce diversity by industry and geography based on race, ethnicity, gender, and veterans' status of the business owners.

Data from this program are shows at the national, state, metro, county and even economic places. So while the SBO has only been done every five years, it is being replaced by the Annual Business Survey also known as the ABS.

The ABS is going to include some statistics from the Survey of Business Owners and from another one of our programs called the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs. This slide shows data from the Survey of Business Owners that compares the racial diversity of business owners in Minnesota to the nation.

We can see that the employment of minority owned businesses in Minnesota is comparatively much less than the national level. Take note of the national level as we move onto the next slide. These two graphs show a comparison by county.

When you take a look at employment diversity at the county level, it is more visible than the state level. You do though see the great importance of the physically held businesses of these two counties as compared to Minnesota as a whole and the nation.

Large public employers are the biggest employers in these counties. The piece you see here for Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders show zero. The data is actually between 20 to 99 employees in Hennepin County and zero to 19 employees in Ramsey County.

Now using the Survey of Business Owners you can also do other comparisons by minority status and ethnicity. I would encourage all of you to visit our site to further explore the Survey of Business Owners.

The second half of business employment picture is the importance of self-employed persons in a given area. For these data we should look at the data from non-employer statistics program. Data on non-employers may be significant. ,may not be significant in some industries like manufacturing.

But non-employers are very important in other sectors like real estate where there's a high number of independent contractors that work for these businesses but they're not actual employees.

These charts compare the top nine employer sectors for the nation to the top sectors in Minnesota. We can see the top four sectors match but that the other non-employer sectors are more important in Minnesota than they are nationally and this includes retail, trade, healthcare and art.

So adding the data for non-employer establishments to the data for employer establishments give us a more complete picture of the total business activity in a particular geographic area and industrial sector.

For instance, had non-employer data been excluded roughly 60,000 professional and scientific establishments would have been unaccounted for in Minnesota. This slide shows, this slide looks at the top non-employer sectors for the (unintelligible) counties.

And we can see again the importance of the professional, scientific and technical services sector in these counties. The story you see here is that these two counties play a big role in contribution to the importance of these sectors to the state.

So let's explore the second definition of employment. Sometimes data users want to know how many people live in a particular area and what type of employment do they engage in?

Oh, the American Community Survey is the best source of this type of workforce by industry and geography because as a household survey it

collects data on the residences of the worker whereas the location of the businesses themselves is the basis of our economic program.

And here's some key features of some employment data form the American Community Survey. Like the business data we provide, the ACS employment data includes either people who work for an employer establishment or as a non-employer however that's where the similarities end.

First, the ACS includes public sector government employees. Next, the ACS data is based on where workers live not where employers base. Third, each worker is counted only once by the ACS.

So if an individual held two or more jobs, only one job that yields the highest income is counted. Finally, the ACS provides details by occupation but the industry breakouts shown in the ACS do not match the NAICS codes in our business programs.

Here's a good illustration of ACS employment data. The ACS employment data show that over 3 million people who live in Minnesota are in the labor force. This includes people who not only live and work in Minnesota but also work in Minnesota and live outside of the state.

Now in comparison, data from business employment show employment data for businesses that are physically in Minnesota. And just as I said, the industry breakout for the ACS is different than that of the industry breakout.

For example, the ACS includes educational services combines with healthcare while these are separate on the business data side. We can also see that public administration and agricultural data are included in the ACS.

Now public administration on the business side is published in the census of government. Our next webinar in the series is on public sector data where you will have the opportunity to learn more about the census of government.

So alongside the right side of the slide we also have provided additional employment related details that you can obtain from the ACS survey. So I have presented two of the three ways of looking at employment data, first from the business perspective and next from the worker/household perspective.

These data have shown us information about employment diversity based on businesses where people work and where people live. But you may be wondering if we provide data that ties two perspectives together where people work and live.

Yes, we do. My colleague, (Erlene Dowell), will talk about the longitudinal household data analysis program that ties the two components together.

(Erlene Dowell): Thank you Linda. The longitudinal household dynamic program or the LAHD program at the U.S. Census Bureau has constructed unique, linked, employer/employee data for the United States.

It connects administrative records with census and survey data to produce new, public use data products as well as micro data for research. The local employment dynamics partnership or LED is a voluntary federal/state partnership developed in the 1990s with just a few states.

Currently we have 52 states and territories in the partnership including D.C., the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Its main purpose is to merge employee

data and employer data to produce a collection of enhanced labor market statistics with state of the art confidentially protections.

Under the partnership, states send their unemployment insurance wage records or the UI records and their quarterly census of employment wage or the QCEW data which the LEHD program combines with censuses and surveys to create new, dynamic information on workers.

The UI gives us job data. The QCEW gives us firm data. And our person data comes from the censuses and surveys. LEHD consists of three public used statistic, the quarterly workforce indicators or the QWI datasets, the LEHD origin destination employment statistics or load data set and the job to job flows or day-to-day data sets.

In addition to the public use data, LEHD micro data is available for research use in approved projects. Researchers interested in using restricted use LEHD data must submit a proposal to conduct research at a (Cetera) Census Research Data Center.

Each dataset is unique. If you are curious about employment, hires, separations, turnover and earnings, you would look at the QWI. However, the lowest geography level is by county. Worker details go all the way down to the four digit NAICS.

If you want to look at employment for detailed and customized geography, you would look at the loads data product. However there is more than an annual leg and there is less details from person characteristics.

Finally, if you want to look at transitions in jobs by timing and firm or worker characteristics, you would use the day to day data but the lowest geography is

the metropolitan area. We have five different data tools for our data products starting with our QWI Explorer.

The 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 the wide range of firm and worker characteristics.

Potential analysis include a longitudinal look at wages by worker set and age across counties. Ranking job creation rates across large firms in NAICS industry groups and comparing hiring levels by working race and education levels across the selection of metropolitan.

So using our case study that Linda mentioned earlier about the change of diversity in the greater Minnesota area, the chart on the left reveals that the next health, the next, that next to healthcare and social assistance, manufacturing was the second largest employment industry in the state with about 310,000 in 2014.

It was also the largest source of jobs for Asians providing more than 21,500 and Latino origin, 18,420 jobs. Due to the last two recessions manufacturing employment dropped from 380,000 in 1995 to 290,000 in 2010 before rebounding

The number of manufacturing .fell twice as fast in the Twin Cities area. In regards to the table on the left, the results were found using the LED extraction tool where a user can slice and dice the QWI raw data and choose what they want in their analysis.

On the right hand is a line graph from the QWI Explorer with six simple steps of entering Minnesota as my selection area and choosing my MSA from Minneapolis and St. Paul and adding manufacturing under industry.

You can see per the article the largest source of manufacturing are in fact Asians with more than 21,000 total workers which is the dark green line on the dark green chart going up over the years.

Using our latest and greatest day-to-day Explorer we can continue to tell the story about diversity in Minnesota by asking, what states do manufacturing workers in Minnesota come from?

We begin with the guided entry page on the left which is a way to let users ask basic questions and get to the data quickly without being overwhelmed by the full potential and complexity of the day-to-day data.

The guided entry page walks us through to quickly find out this information by entering the state, Minnesota, and the industry, manufacturing. On the right in the darker states we can see the five top states that workers come from are Wisconsin, North Dakota, Iowa and Texas.

Since the day-to-day data product is new and an incredibly unique data product, we created day-to-day Explorer to help users interact with the data. There are 40 different measurers of worker reallocation and users can visualize one or a set of these through six different modules all of which have flexible dashboard indicators to help them look at the exact type of mob flows they're interested in.

Any visualization they create through the application can be exported in a report to Excel or CSV. The data is available at great levels of detail. Users

can look at breakdowns of flows by geography, industry and/or firm characteristics for not only the jobs that workers left but also for the mobs that workers started or both. We call these origin and destination jobs.

They can also look at the breakdown of flows by worker demographics such as sex by age, sex by education or race by ethnicity and the data is updated quarterly. One of the most exciting features of day-to-day Explorer is the by Par Tide chart.

The by Par Tide chart allows users to compare many of the parts of the data in one visualization. For example, with our example of diversity in manufacturing in Minnesota we can compare by race of the manufacturing workers from the top five states.

On the left we can see in the charts that we have Iowa, North Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin. And then we can see on the right column the breakdown of the different races.

In the graph of the right we can also hover over each race and we can see the majority of Asians came from Wisconsin showing in the blue. This gives you a better idea of how large and different job-to-job flows are.

What's new in day-to-day and worth mentioning is the raw data now includes earnings variables, working and firm characteristic crossings and job flows to and from the metropolitan areas.

Still in Minnesota with the new raw data in the day-to-day we were able to look at the inflows and the outflows in the Minnesota metropolitan area by earnings. The blue is the outflow. And the red is the inflow.

Still in Minnesota with the new raw data in the day-to-day, we were able to look at this information. Most MSA inflows into Minneapolis increased except Rochester which had a slight increase in earnings.

After presenting this graph to Minnesota users we found out that the Mayo Clinic was in Rochester. Eventually this data will be in the day-to-day Explorer. And saving the best for last and the epitome of the connecting of the economic data with the employment data, we can use on the map to figure out where the diverse population live and work in the Twin Cities with the area comparison analysis using our loads data.

The map on the left shows the layers of jobs per block in the year 2015. Once again, looking at the Asian worker population highlighted in yellow, we can see the total number of workers went from 679,215 in 2010 to 92, 925 in 2015.

On the map version six is the sixth generation of a version mapping reporting application that shows where workers are employed and where they live. It also provides companion reports on age, earnings, industry distribution, race, ethnicity, educational attainment and sex.

On the map provides an easy to use interface for creating, viewing, printing and downloading workforce related maps, profiles and underlying data. Based on 2002 through 2015 loads data set, on the map is a unique resource for mapping the travel patterns of workers and identifying small area workforce characteristics.

In this example we can see where workers are travelling from to work in the Twin Cities. The map shows lighter and darker spokes where workers travel from Minneapolis to work.

The majority comes from Minneapolis at 10.5% and then St. Paul at 7% followed by Bloomington City and Brooklyn Park at 2%. To sum up the LEHD products some of the takeaways I hope you remember about LEHD datasets and data tools are that these web based analysis and visualization tools provide accessibility to the data for a wide variety of user needs and levels of statistical expertise.

Many of our stakeholders are more likely to use web based tools than download and manipulate raw data files. Along those small lines these types of applications ease users into sessions of data explorations.

Exploring the data is an excellent way to learn the intricacies of the statistics and to discover features that you might not have tested otherwise. Analysis tools also help to provide real world context for the data by enabling easy comparisons over time, geography and characteristics.

This contextual perspective often comes about when playing with visualizations of the data. Visualizations change the way we understand the statistics and lead to greater insights which can lead to more relevant and impactful storytelling.

We also use these tools to promote our data partnerships and products to all stakeholders and to expand our understanding of all our data through the federal statistical system. And last but certainly not least, we build these tools for our state partners.

We value our voluntary partners and hope that these tools significantly improve access to LEHD data and help to streamline data processing in your states.

To sum it up, LED links existing business and jobs data to create sources of local, detailed data market information. Thank you for your time and if you have questions, please see my contact information. And now I hand it back to my colleague, Linda Lee.

Linda Lee: Thanks (Erlene). So today we have presented information about a few of our Census Bureau programs that provide data on employment. In addition to the program we discussed today, the Bureau of Labor Statistics also provides labor force data.

This slide lists some of their resources and the links to each. So data, data everywhere but where does all this data come from? And how good is it? The answer to the first question is you.

As data users, you may also be data providers when you receive our surveys. Your response is valuable and always kept confidential. Because of this trust, the quality of our data is absolutely gold standard.

And we use the economic census as the baseline and benchmarks for other surveys thereby reinforcing our quality. And here are additional details. The economic census takes place every five years in the years ending in 2 and 7. Response is required by law and all responses are kept confidential.

Reporting data for the 2017 economic census will be online only. Here are some information that is required on the economic census. Now from the data user's perspective, all the information that is required turns into data for you.

So if you receive a survey or you know anyone who does, it's a win-win to encourage them to respond. And here's a timeline of what's to come.

Businesses should be receiving letters in May of 2018. The letters will be providing instructions on how to setup an account and report online. So no worries. Help is always available either online or via the telephone.

If anyone is interested in more information before May, please visit our site, census.gov. You may have already seen some of our promotional material through our 987 promotional campaign. This campaign initially began on April 9 with the next one scheduled for May 8 and finally June 7.

If you haven't seen these outreach materials, you can obtain them from our site, census.gov and we provided a link here for your convenience. So the final takeaway is, help us help you. It's a definite win-win situation for everyone because census economic data can help you better understand local economies and national industries.

And helping us promote our response to our programs help ensure high quality of data that you need. So before we begin our Q&A portion of the session, I want to remind everyone about our next webinar in the economic program series which is scheduled for May 24.

This webinar will explore data on government (unintelligible) which are available from our public sector program area. I also want to remind you to check our training resources page for the recording of today's webinar as well as for the first webinar last month.

I want to thank everyone for taking time out of your busy day to attend this webinar. At this time we would like to open our phone lines to take questions you might have about the materials we covered today Operator, do we have any questions at this time?

Coordinator: Thank you. We will now begin the question and answer session. If you would like to ask a question please press star one, unmute your phone and record your name clearly. Your name is required to introduce your question.

If you need to withdraw your question, press star two. Again to ask a question, press star one. It will take a few minutes for the questions to come through. Please stand-by. Our first question is from (Wyatt). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Wyatt): Hi. I wanted to say thank you for this presentation. First of all I think it's actually been very helpful as far as like talking about the different tools that are available because I'm just starting to get into analysis and so it's very, very helpful for me to understand all the different tools that are out there.

And I was very interested in the local employment dynamics that you mentioned that kind of combines multiple data resources. And my question was kind of about how, what's the like time periods that those are available? Is it annual data, quarterly, that kind of thing.

(Erlene Dowell): Hi (Wyatt). This is (Erlene). So the QWI and the day-to-day are available quarterly. I think we're on 2016. No, that's not correct. I think we're in 2017. I apologize.

But for the loads data which is on the map, that is yearly and currently we have 2015.

(Wyatt): Okay, thank you very much. I think that's pretty helpful. So does the LED like go ahead and just pull lots of data from all the different I guess resources like the ACS and the economic census and all those.

Does it kind of put them all in one place? Can that be the one stop shop to kind of get a good overview of all that data?

(Erlene Dowell): So the LEHD program in a whole I would say is a one stop shop however one of the other applications that I did not talk about was the, on the map for emergency management.

So if you go to our lehd.ces.census.gov and you will see on the map for emergency management, this actually has population data. So we have the ACS along with the decennial and our loads data.

(Wyatt): Okay.

(Erlene Dowell): And (Wyatt), if you need to you can definitely contact me and I think I can walk you through any of these data tools that you will like to know about.

(Wyatt): Okay, what was your name?

(Erlene Dowell): (Erlene).

(Wyatt): Oh, I see it. I see it. I got your email.

(Erlene Dowell): Okay. Super.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Robert). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Robert): All right. Thank you. I'm wondering about using either ACS survey data or perhaps some of the other sets that you mentioned. Is there a way to exclude those 65 years and over on a local level from the labor force and not in labor

force data sets to better get an idea of labor participation and non-participation among working age adults?

What would you recommend? Which, is that BLS? Should I be using ACS? What should I be looking at?

Linda Lee: So that's a good question. So that's a very specific question and we can provide the details to that question better if you can send us the question via email. You can send it to me, Linda Lee, or you could send it to ask.census.gov. Or you could send it to my area which is ewd.outreach@census.gov.

The reason why I do want to provide you more details on that is because we can actually walk you through the specifics of what you want doing, using American Factfinder and that would answer your question better in detail.

(Robert): Thank you very much. I'll send you a follow-up email with that specificity so that you can best direct me to the proper dataset. Thank you.

Linda Lee: Thank you for your question.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Frank). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Frank): Oh, thank you very much. I very much appreciate having the opportunity to join you and ask these questions. It was a great presentation. I learned a heck of a lot. We have not been using the census.gov data but we certainly will start using it.

Our focus at the moment here is to develop and understand the models of the flow of the workforce. Support the rapid expansion of both import and export businesses that are critical to the American economy.

Can you give me any inputs as to how I might be able to tackle that problem on a national scale?

Linda Lee: Are you actually asking trade questions?

(Frank): Not necessarily trade questions. We're looking at flows. We're looking at actual headcount flows. What we're critically after here is where the workforce is currently located and where are the jobs currently located. How do we move the able workforce to the jobs themselves has a big shift going on here in our own input and export business across the country?

Linda Lee: Okay, so are you asking by industry?

(Frank): I think that would be useful but as an example, in your Minnesota example, if we wanted to understand the import, export impact to and from and through, what is the workforce in Minnesota's capability in being able to support and enable import and export workflows? What industry concentrations are already there? Who are they and where are they?

Linda Lee: Okay. So we do have data on the number of employees by geography, by industry. However you're relating it to a different sector being trade. If you hold on one moment let me consult the experts.

Thank you for holding. So that seems to touch a lot of programs, one being (MIDER) and at the same time it touches the LEHD program as well which (Erlene) will address in a second.

But we want to provide you with the most absolute, complete answer. So if you can send us the details of what you just asked again ...

(Frank): Sure.

Linda Lee: … to my email.

(Frank): Who do I send it to?

Linda Lee: You can send it to my email or ask.census.gov or ewd.outreach@census.gov. And we will address that. And here's (Erlene).

(Erlene Dowell): Also I wanted to mention on the map it also shows commuting patterns. I don't know if that's one of the topics that you were talking about. But we can easily look at the inflows and outflows of certain people, for example, Houston.

We can see how many people travel into the Houston area to work. We can see how many people live and work with Houston. And then we can see how many people that live in Houston travel out of Houston to work.

So we can also look at the destination patterns like where people that are living in D.C., where do they go to work? Most likely D.C. But like Southern Maryland, where are all these people going to work?

We can see the destinations that they are working on. Is that something also that you're looking at?

(Frank): That's possibly, that could get to the core of it. You know, the bottom line of the problem here is that we've got port congestion for import and export. We have labor force shortages and being able to enable that export and import process as well as capital equipment.

So there's a big change going on now in the flow of massive goods across our country from ports inland and outland. So to Minnesota's issue, given the amount of export they have most of which is high value, small form, that's a good example of how would we map the flow of the workforce in Minnesota to define whether or not there is an acute shortage, a surplus, in supporting the upcoming flows that we're going to have now in terms of imports and out-ports?

(Omari Wood): Yes, so this is (Omari Wood). I'm working with Linda and (Erlene) here. So one of the other things that will probably help you that's outside of today's presentation is our international trade data.

So if you could go to census.gov/trade, we have data on certain ports of export. So if you're looking for volume out of certain ports you can do a time series to see out of let's say the Port of Houston, Texas, how much has moved out last year, how much has moved out this year.

And then even in some cases the types of products to a certain level so that's why Linda had mentioned that this, your question touches a lot of different data that we have here to understand …

(Frank):: I understand that.

(Omari Wood): And there's a few macro realities that are occurring here that are going to impact us on a big scale. One is of course the opening of the large scale

Panamax capabilities and super Panamax ships which the current ships used to carry about 7 to 8000 TEUs per ship. Now they're carrying 15 to 18,000.

And just recently this past summer we opened up the Panama Canal for the larger ships. So there's a dramatic shift now going on with respect to the quantity of goods moving per ship, the ships that are moving back and forth to and from America and that's making a big change in the worldwide shipping.

It's actually faster to ship a container full of cargos directly to the West Coast by ship and then transport it by train than it is to move it around to the coast with the ships we have today but the ships that are coming tomorrow , it will be faster to ship it directly to the West Coast even though you're east of it and vice versa.

So big changes are coming and they're being driven by technologies that are already in existence just like semiconductors are doing to the internet, the super capabilities that are showing up now on big scale ships and they travel very fast. They're very big, they're very fast and they move a lot of goods.

That's impacting a lot of harbors and ports that don't have the capacity to service them. Some do and some don't.

Linda Lee: Right.

(Omari Wood): You have to have a 50 foot draft in order to take one of the in and take some of them out. There's been a lot of …

((Crosstalk))

Linda Lee: We'll definitely try to get some help fir you.

(Omari Wood): Right. I hope that answers your question.

(Frank): Yes,

(Omari Wood): Our trade data, so Linda and I can at least get you connected to the right area to help answer your question.

Linda Lee: Thanks for your question.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Christina Smith). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Christina Smith): Hi. Thank you so much for the webinar today. I'm form the Department of City Planning in New York City and we're huge users of various census data particularly the economic data.

And one question I have is about the difference between the non-employer statistics and ACS tables at the workplace geography. So it looks like I can get two from each source.

I can get a different count of people who are essentially non-employers or self-employed at the workplace geography for a particular county. So I'm wondering if the universe is different for those two data series and where they come from.

Linda Lee: Okay. Hold on one moment please. Thank you for holding. So the non-employers (unintelligible) is administrative data. And ACS is a survey. So based on your question, so going back to a few slides on the demographic survey, the ACS, there are differences in measurements as well where the categories do not align?

So they do have their way of measuring where I think I had mentioned that they include healthcare with educational whereas on the business side they are separate.

So if you're looking for something specific, is there something specific you're looking for?

(Christine Smith): Yes, I think what we're trying to do is just be able to come up with a single number that describes how many self-employed individuals there are working in a particular county.

Linda Lee: Oh, okay. So could you hold on one moment? Okay. Thank you for holding. So the difference between the two is you should probably be using the non-employer statistics.

When you checkout the ACS, the measurement is a little bit different there as well whereas on the business side, we count establishments by location versus the ACS counts the person only once.

And I'm not sure which type of industry you're looking at. So based on your question, it seems like non-employer statistics might be your best bet if you're looking at industry versus geography.

(Christine Smith): Okay, that's helpful. The non-employer statistics presumably because they're administrative data, they would double-count people who, you know, they are registered for different non-employer entities or perhaps that individual also works at (unintelligible) or somewhere else.

So I'm assuming you can't just add the non-employer statics to the state or county business patterns or (CDW) data to come up with a total for workers, right. Those count jobs, not workers?

Linda Lee: Hold on, one moment.

(Christine Smith): Sorry. Okay.

Linda Lee: Yes, you are absolutely right. It will (unintelligible).

(Christine Smith): Okay, that's wonderful. Thank you so much for your help.

Linda Lee: Thank you.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (George Lewis). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(George Lewis); First, thanks Linda and (Erlene) for a formative presentation. At our economic development organization we use the Census Bureau data quite a bit and we're very interested in the employment data in particular.

And sort of one question or one interest we have is we see a little bit deeper into sort of understanding the patterns of where people live or where people work.

What we want to get to is an understanding of people who, you know, are leaving our area and working in other metro areas or other states. We can see from data how many people are commuting out to employment elsewhere.

But is there a way or you know how can we use census data to understand sort of what industries and/or occupations those people have as they leave the area?

Linda Lee: Yes you can. So using our Job to Job Explorer, it's quick, three steps. You would put in the state that you're looking at and then we would type in, not type in but you would select separation.

And then it would just give you an idea, it gives you an idea where they're going and then it tells you what industry they're going into. So (George) if you want to get in touch with me, and then I can walk you through a very short tutorial we can do that.

(George Lewis): Perfect. Thank you.

Linda Lee: You're welcome.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Rajean Rucker). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Rajean Rucker): Good afternoon. Thank you again for the presentation. You know, it was very helpful. I actually have a very simple question. I wanted to know if you could go to the previous slide so I can see how to access the information at a later time so I can kind of view the presentation a little bit more in depth. And then play with some of the software. And if I have any further questions, I will contact you.

Linda Lee: Okay. The information is also available if you, I just, I went back to the previous slide, but the information is also available if you go to census.gov and you go to data and then training and workshop area.

(Rajean Rucker): Okay. You said census.gov and training and workshop area?

Linda Lee: Yes, and that's under data. And from, in about a week, you should be able to get a copy of this slide and also the transcript.

(Rajean Rucker): Okay. Thank you so much. I appreciate that.

Linda Lee: Now we are reaching the top of the hour and we have room for, I mean we have time for one more question.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Rachael Lynn). Go ahead. Your line is open.

(Rachael Lynn): Hi, thank you very much for the workshop. My question is probably one of those ones you're going to guide me through but I just wanted to, I believe it's slide 28 you had a, it was about Michigan, and you had a sector that was broken down by race ethnicity. Or several sectors were broken, yes, yes, that one.

So essentially this is what I've been looking for, for a long time although I don't' want the change in jobs. I would like to get the breakdown of a certain industry or certain industries by race, by demographics, by race or ethnicity, not the change in just total breakdown.

It would be lovely if I could get it across years and it would be lovely if I could compare it to the U.S. data. I know that ACS has all this information. I just can't find the table that would break it down. And essentially it would look like this only it would have total number of people.

(Erlene): So (Rachael), this is (Erlene). You can definitely get all of that that you just said out of the QWI Explorer including the national because at the top of the

list is national so we can compare different states. We can compare counties, races, ethnicities, industries,, anything you want to do.

So if you would like to contact me?

(Rachael Lynn): I will. I will. I played a lot with this Explorer and I was not able to get the information I was looking for which is essentially what was on the left so maybe I didn't, there's something significant I didn't find.

(Erlene Dowell): Okay So you send me what you want and then we'll walk through it together.

(Rachael Lynn): Fantastic. Thank you.

Linda Lee: Super. So at this time I want to thank everyone for taking time out of your busy day to attend this webinar. And I want to remind you that next month on May 24 at 2 p.m. we will be holding another session on government data.

Man: Any other questions?

Linda Lee: Okay. And if you have any other questions, please feel free to send it to me or (Erlene). Thank you.

Coordinator: That concludes today's conference. Thank you for participating. You may disconnect at this time. Speakers please allow a moment of silence and stand-by for your post conference.

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