Job-to-Job Flows (J2J): New public use data on worker flows across jobs

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Job-to-Job Flows (J2J) fills an important data gap:

In 2000, about ½ of all hires were workers moving from one job to another.

Most job vacancies are not for entry-level workers

Most job moves are moves 'up the job ladder'

- ½ of wage growth for young workers is from job change (Topel & Ward, 1992).
- Procyclical worker reallocation from lower paying to higher paying firms (Haltiwanger, Hyatt, & McEntarfer, 2015; Kahn & McEntarfer, 2014).

Better understanding of worker moves across industries and labor markets

Anticipated J2J data users:

Federal policy makers interested in the overall health of the labor market

• 70% of decline in hires in Great Recession was decline in job-to-job moves.

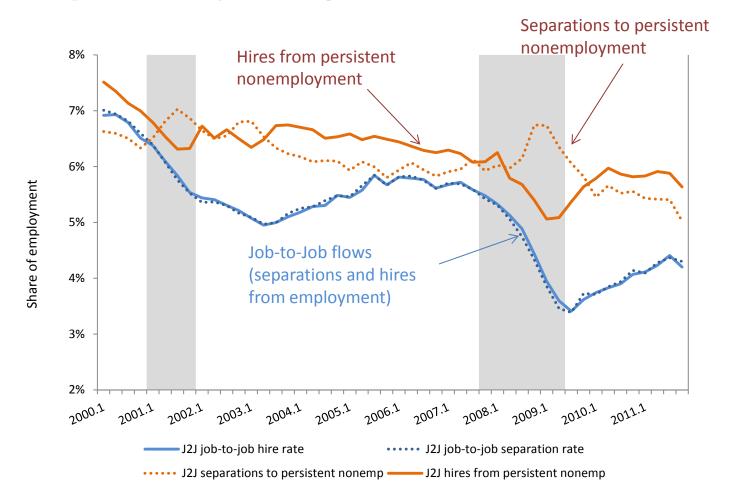
State governors, economic development, and labor market analysts

- concerned about losing workers to job opportunities in other states, more information about own in-migrants
- better targeting trade adjustment labor training

Academic and non-profit researchers

 interested in the reallocation of workers in response to demand shocks

National Job-to-Job Flows: Steep decline in job change in last two recessions

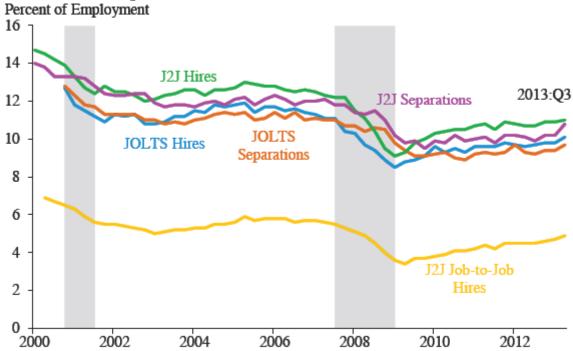


Note: Source: Job-to-Job Flows, national data. Shaded regions indicate NBER recession quarters. All data are seasonally adjusted.



Within months of initial beta release, J2J appeared in the 2015 Economic Report of the President:

Figure 3-19
Hires, Separations, and Job-to-Job Flow Rates, 2000–2013



Note: J2J job-to-job hires are generally equal to J2J job-to-job separations (not shown). Shading denotes recession.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey; Census Bureau, Job-to-Job Flows.

Overview of Presentation:

Introduction to Job-to-Job Flows (J2J)

Key J2J statistics and how they compare to other available data

Taking the data for a drive:

- Where are North Dakota mining workers coming from?
- Where are Louisiana teachers going?
- Where did all the manufacturing workers go?

Walkthrough of how to generate examples above

Key J2J Files:

Count and rate files:

- Hires and separations, by whether or not the hire/separation was a job-to-job flow or an employment flow. Currently available by (more detailed tabs forthcoming in later releases):
 - National and state
 - By worker demographics
 - By industry sector, firm age and size
 - Seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data

Origin-Destination (OD) files:

- For job-to-job flows only: characteristics of origin and destination jobs. Currently available by (more detailed tabs forthcoming in later releases):
 - Origin State and Industry by Destination State and Industry
 - Origin State to Destination State by worker demographics
 - Origin State and (Age/Size) by Destination State and (Age/Size)

Key J2J Statistics:

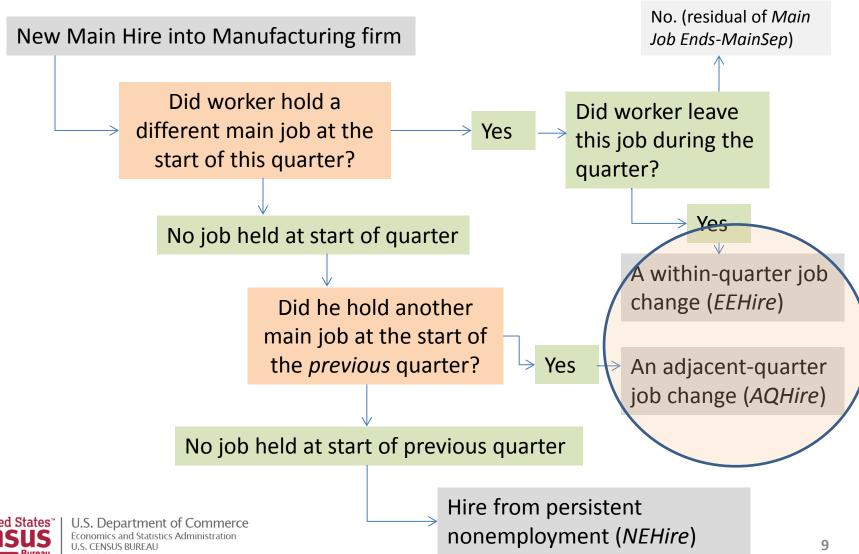
Job-to-job hires/separations:

- Hires and separations from one job to another, with little or no nonemployment between job spells
 - EEHire/EESep: Hires and separations, job change occurs within the quarter
 - AQHire/AQSep: Hires and separations, job change occurs across the quarter
 - J2JHire/J2JSep: Sum of EE and AQ, our preferred measure of hires/separations associated with job change

Hires/separations from/to persistent nonemployment:

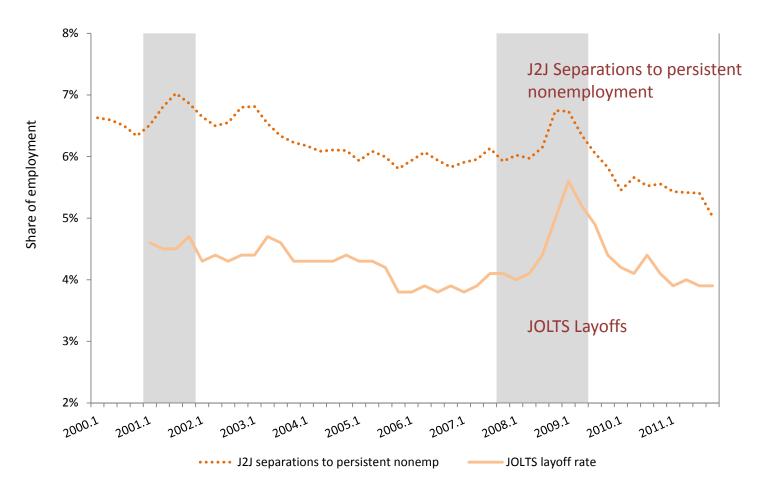
- Hires and separations to/from longer nonemployment spells
 - NEPersist/ENPersist: Hires and separations where worker is not employed at either end of the quarter prior to hire/after separation
 - NEFullQ/ENFullQ: Subset of NEPersist/ENPersist, hires and separations where worker is not employed for the entire quarter prior to hire/after separation

Conceptually, a flow chart (hires):



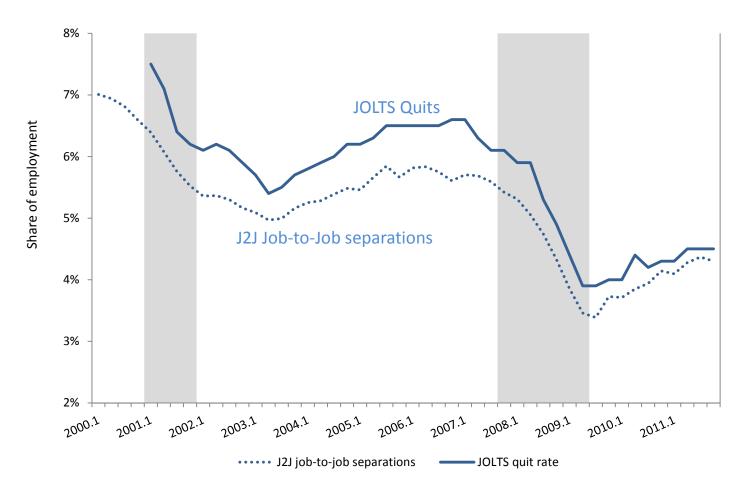
How do J2J compare to other related series?:

Comparison to JOLTS: Layoffs



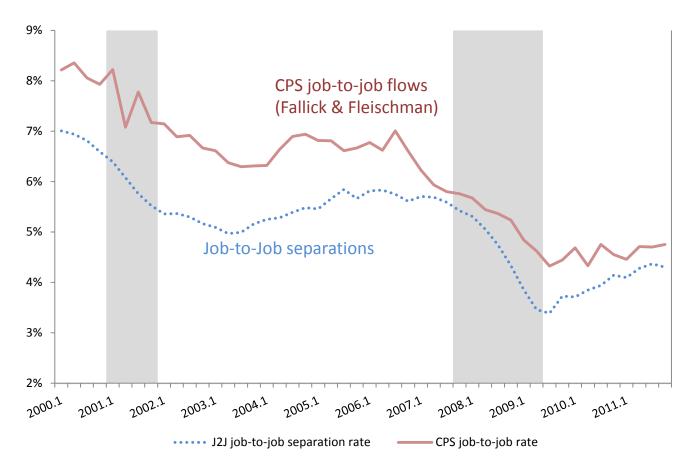
Note: Shaded regions indicate NBER recession quarters. All data are seasonally adjusted. These J2J tabulations do not include planned adjustments to the J2J series to account for partially-missing geography early in the time series.

Comparison to JOLTS: Quits



Note: Shaded regions indicate NBER recession quarters. All data are seasonally adjusted. These J2J tabulations do not include planned adjustments to the J2J series to account for partially-missing geography early in the time series.

J2J separations-to-employment vs. CPS employer-toemployer flows

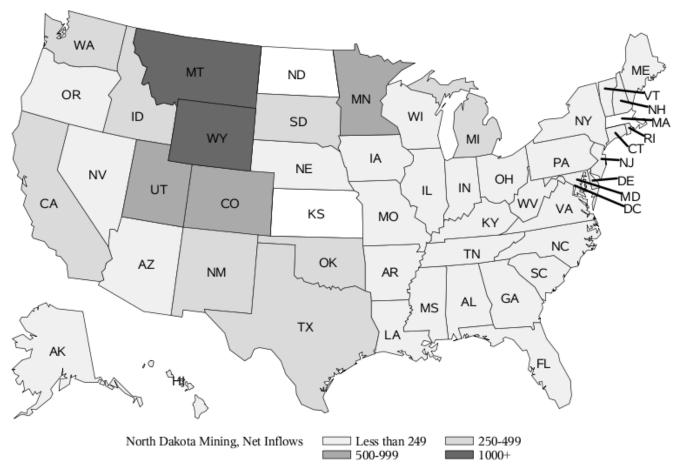


Note: Shaded regions indicate NBER recession quarters. All data are seasonally adjusted. These J2J tabulations do not include planned adjustments to the J2J series to account for partially-missing geography early in the time series.

Taking the J2J data for a drive:

Example 1: Where are North Dakota mining workers coming from?

Net migration of out-of-state workers into the North Dakota mining sector: 2010-2014

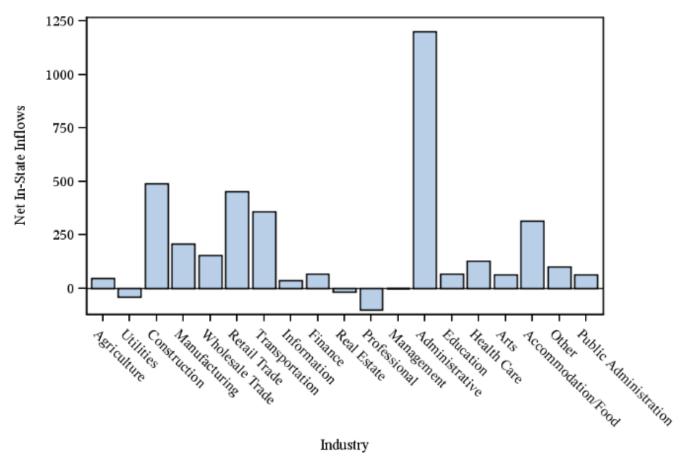


Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Job-to-Job Flows



Source: J2J prototype origin-destination data. J2J data is not yet available for Massachusetts and Kansas, data for all other states is present. Net migration of out-of-state workers is hires into the North Dakota mining sector of workers who recently held a job in a different state, minus flows of North Dakota mining workers to jobs in that state.

Net in-state inflows into the North Dakota mining sector: 2010-2014



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Job-to-Job Flows



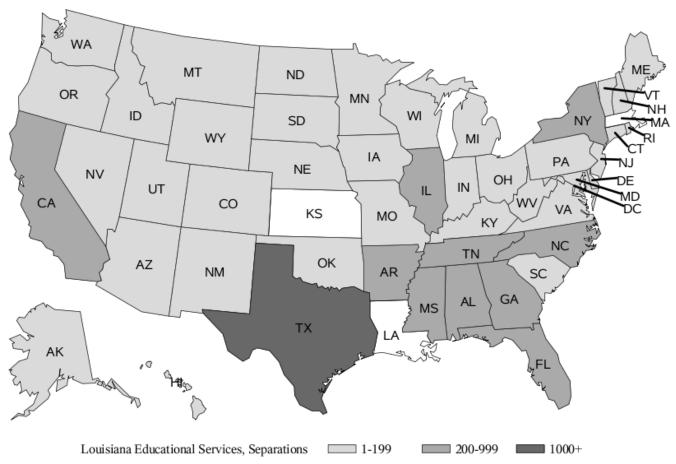
Example 2:

Where are Louisiana's teachers going?

Joyce was in AmeriCorps in the Baton Rouge area after Katrina...

- She worked in the local schools
- There were serious problems with teacher retention
 - There were concerns that Katrina evacuees that were teachers weren't coming back to Louisiana
 - That they found jobs and stayed put
- So in this example, we look at the J2J data to answer the question Joyce had back in 2007
 - How many teachers are leaving Louisiana for other education jobs?

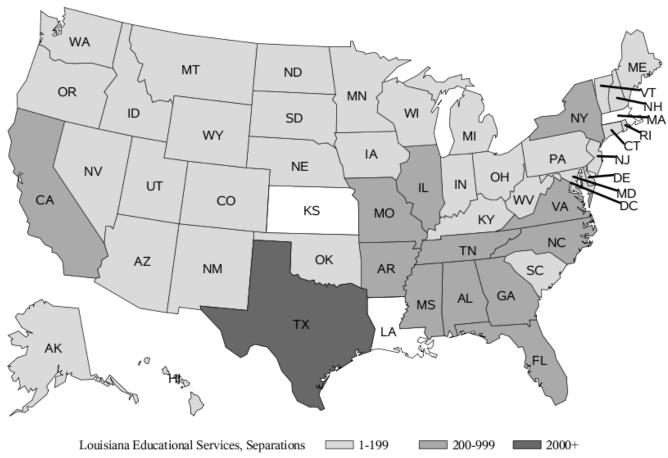
Louisiana education workers leaving to take education jobs out-of-state: 2005.3-2014.2



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Job-to-Job Flows



Louisiana education workers leaving to take *non-education* jobs out-of-state: 2005.3-2014.2

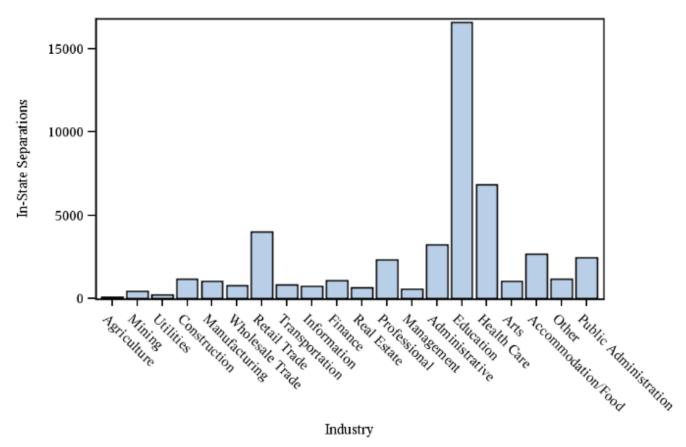


Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Job-to-Job Flows



Source: J2J prototype origin-destination data. J2J data is not yet available for Massachusetts and Kansas, data for all other states is present.

In-state separations from the Louisiana education sector: 2005.3-2014.2



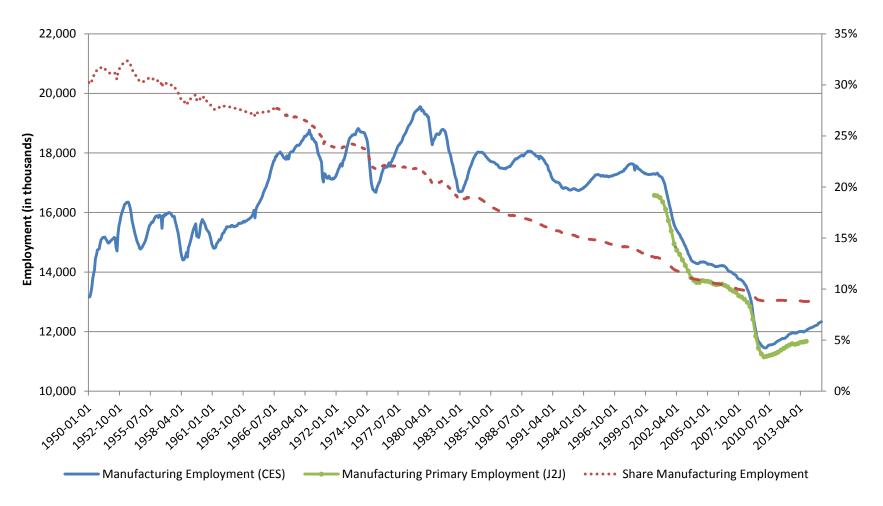
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Job-to-Job Flows



Example 3:

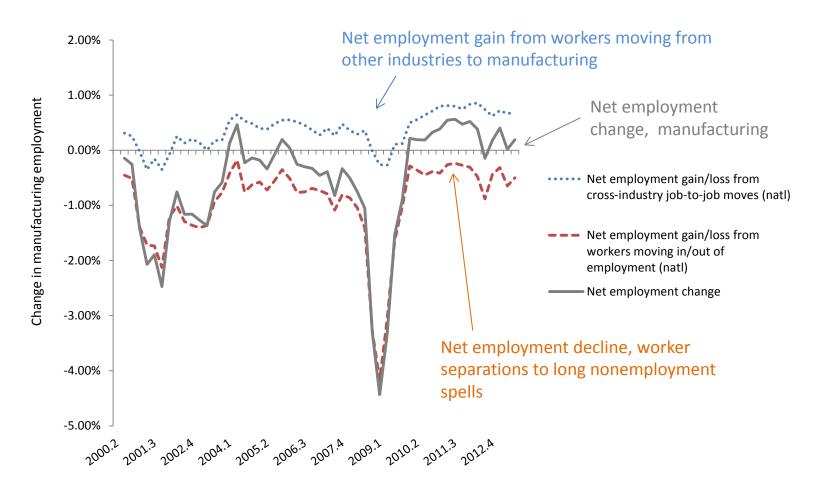
Where did all the manufacturing workers go?

There was a surprisingly swift decline in U.S. manufacturing employment between 2000-2013



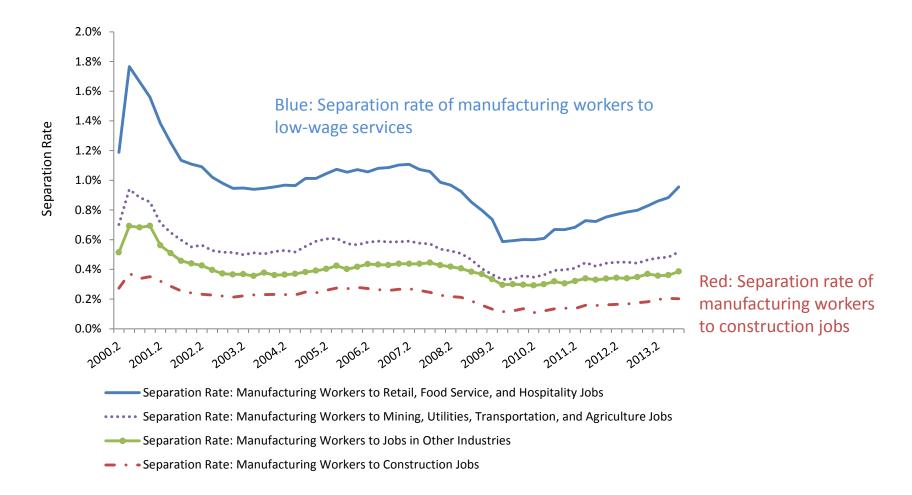


J2J: decompose employment decline into flows to other industries vs. flows to long nonemployment spells





Separation rates from manufacturing to other industries



What happened to downsized manufacturing workers who experienced longer nonemployment spells?:

J2J OD currently available only for workers with less than 4-6 months of nonemployment between job spells

We hope to be able to release OD data for workers with longer nonemployment spells in later releases.

For now, I can tell you a little about what happened to them: For the 2000-2003 separators:

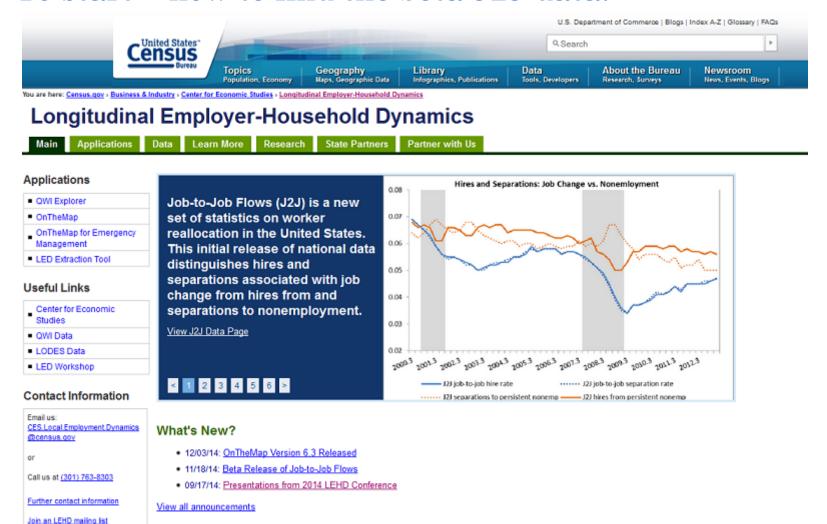
- ~35% recalled to previous employer or found another manufacturing job
- ~45% found jobs in other industries
 - ½ of these after a nonemployment spell of over a year, mostly appear to become general laborers and truck drivers
- ~20% have no subsequent UI-covered employment.

How to do the examples shown here: a walkthrough of how to use the beta data

A J2J data application is coming!

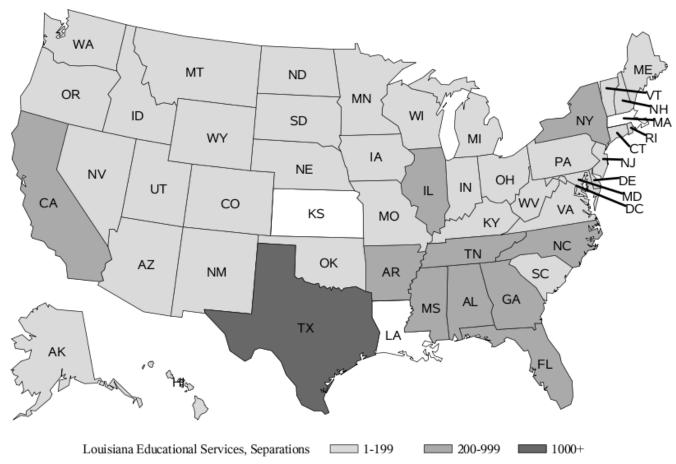
But until it's here...things are a bit more basic

To start – how to find the beta J2J data:





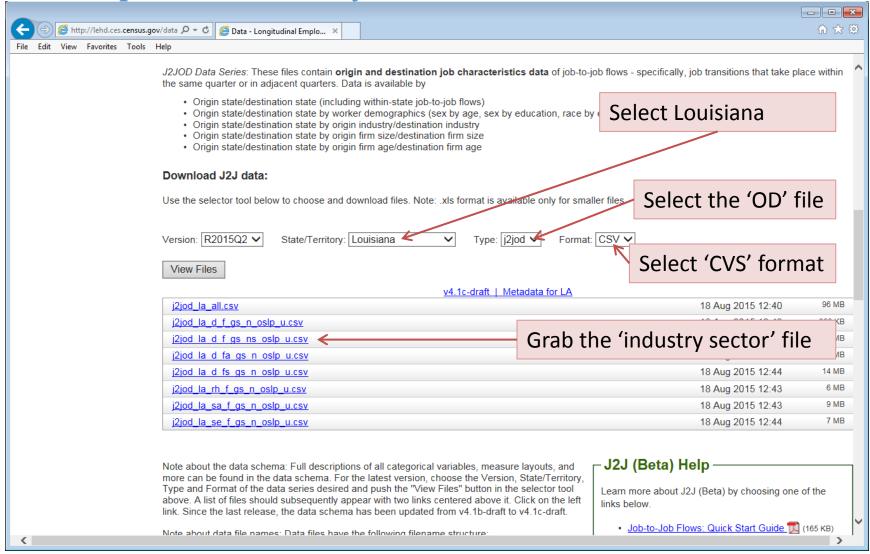
Example 1: How to get the data to make this map



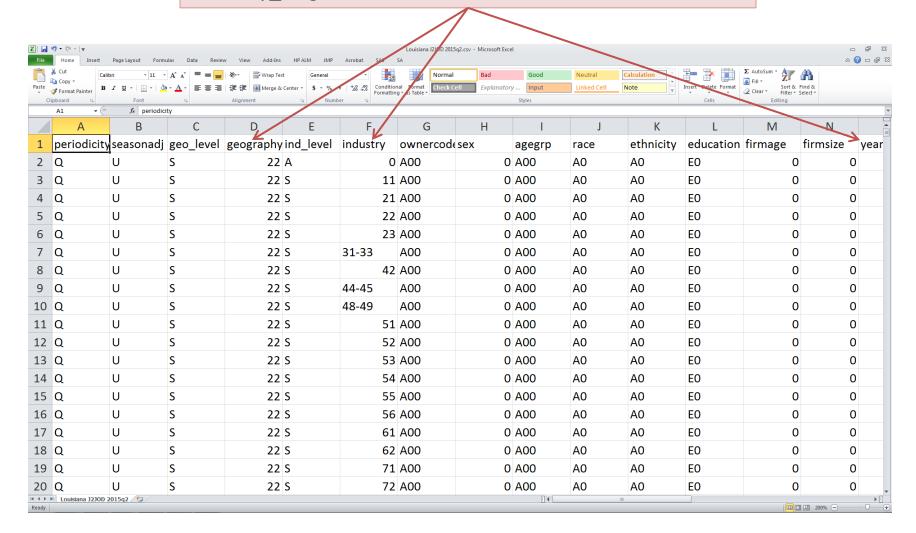
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Job-to-Job Flows



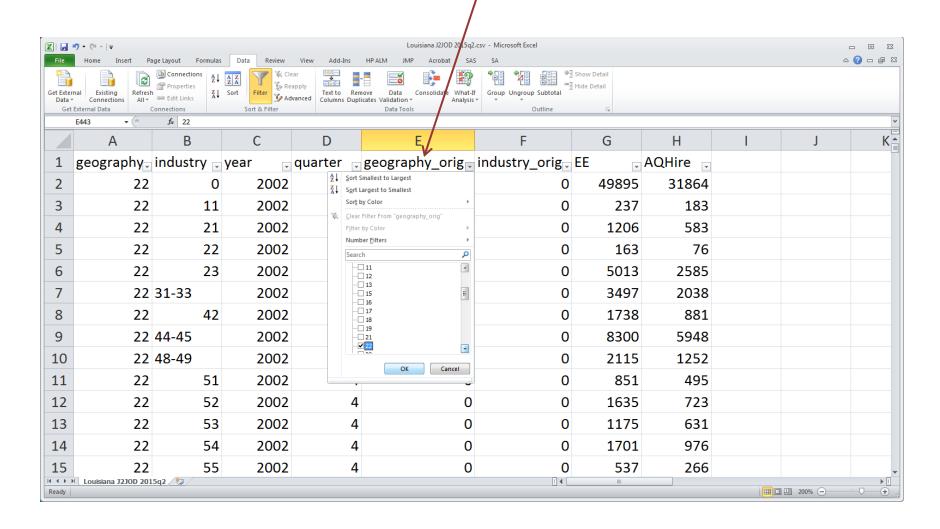
First pull the industry sector level data



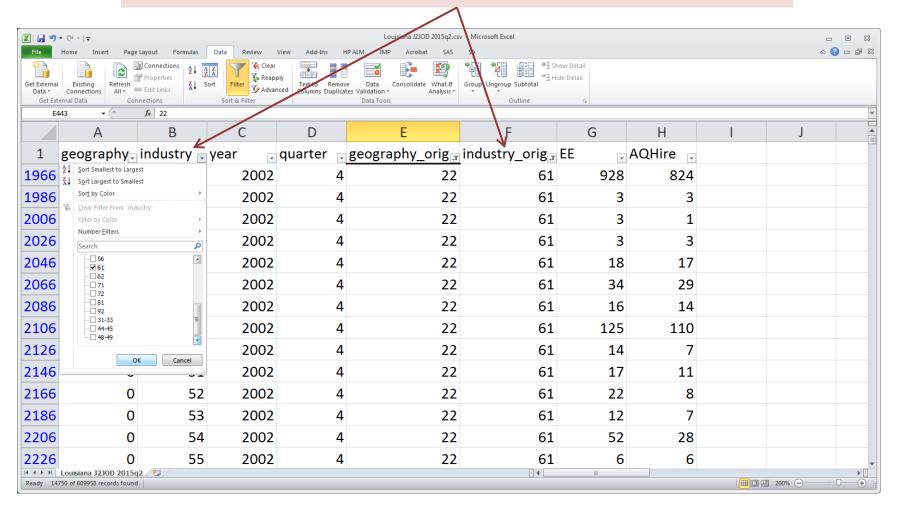
Keep geography, industry, year, quarter, geography_orig, industry orig, EE, and AQHire. Delete all other columns.



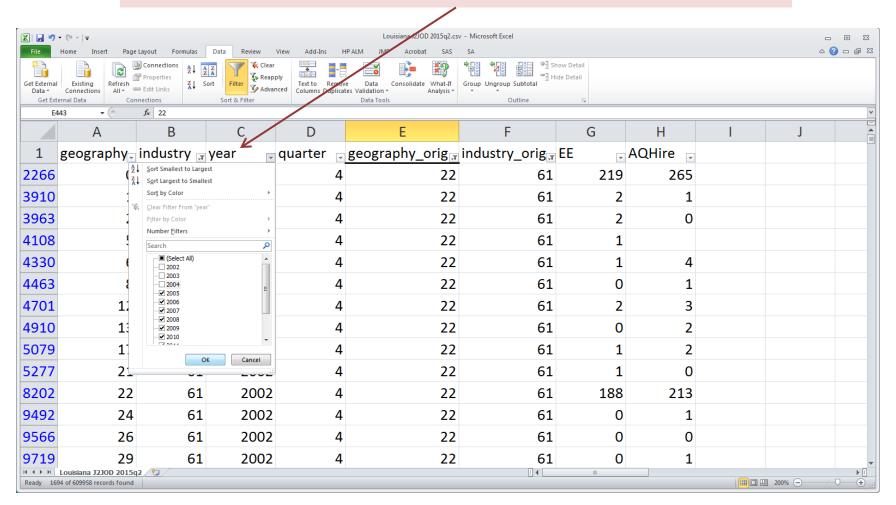
Then filter geography_orig to obtain the origin state of interest.



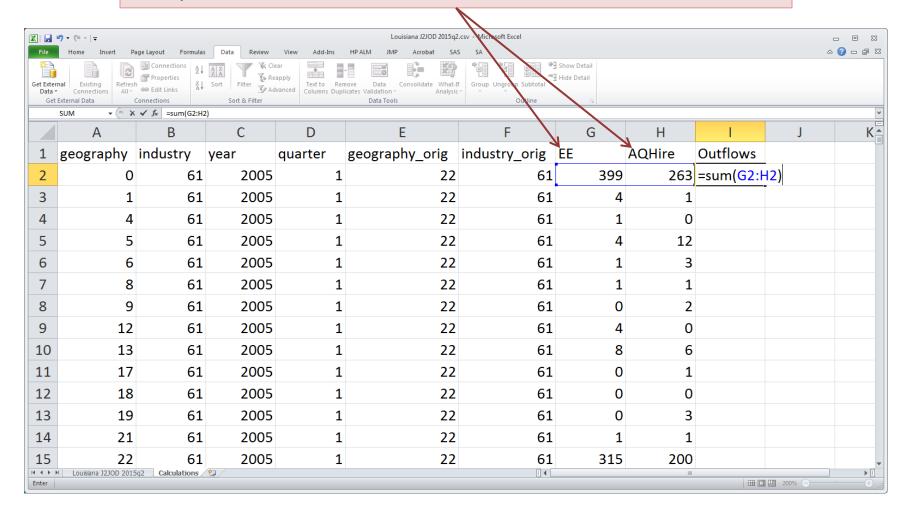
Then filter industry_orig to obtain the origin industry of interest. Repeat with industry for the destination industry of interest.



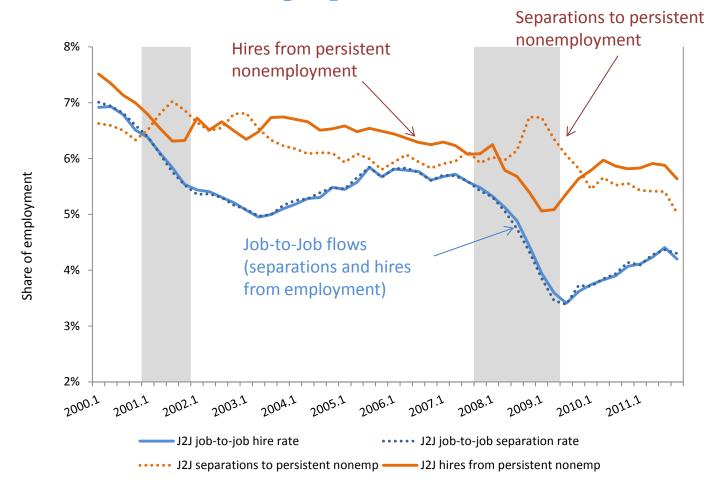
Then filter years to obtain the period of interest. (In the interest of time, let's choose only one quarter: 2005.1)



Then sum EE and AQHire to get all Outflows for every state by year and quarter.



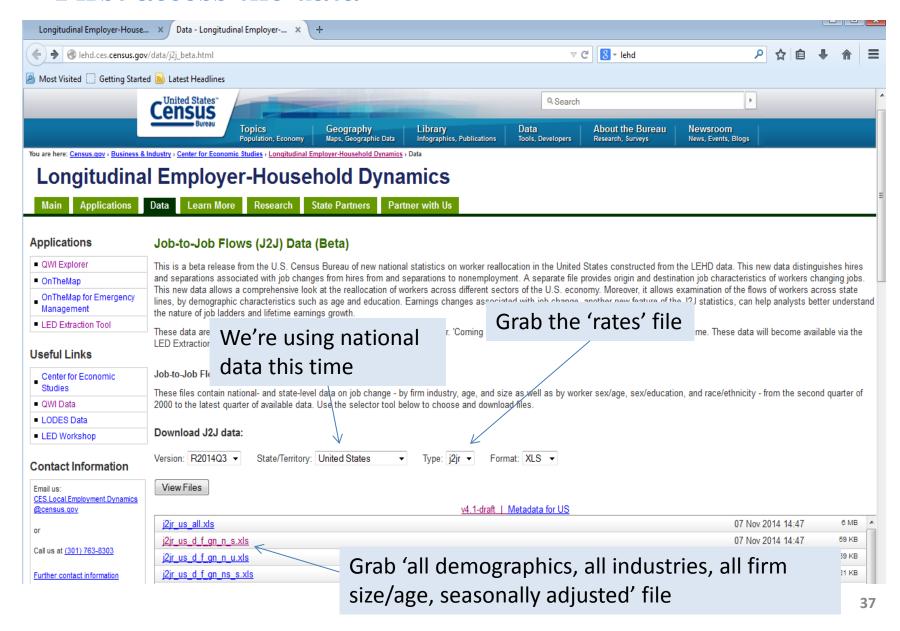
Example 2: How to make this graph

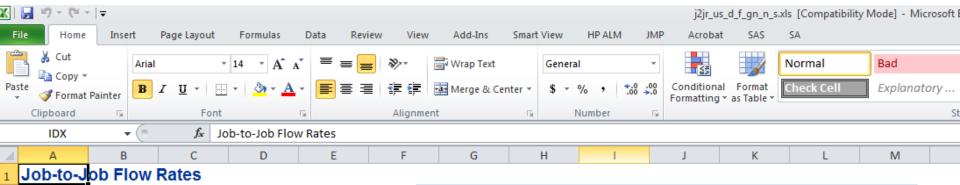


Note: Source: Job-to-Job Flows, national data. Shaded regions indicate NBER recession quarters. All data are seasonally adjusted.



First access the data





Source: United States Census Bureau

Confirm grabbed the correct file for your analysis

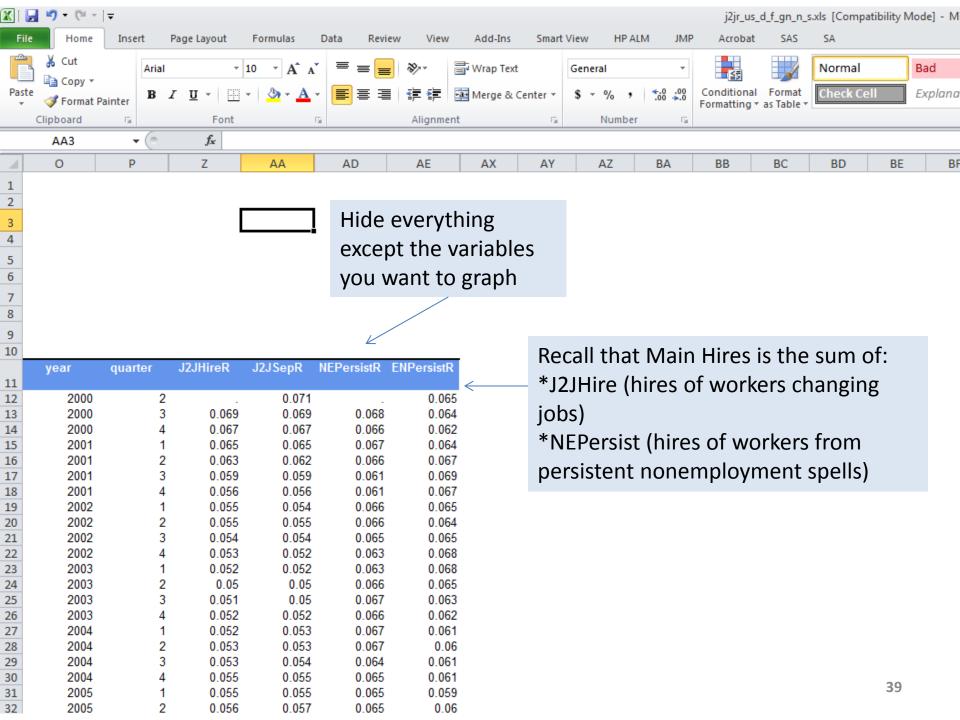
Release: 2014Q3

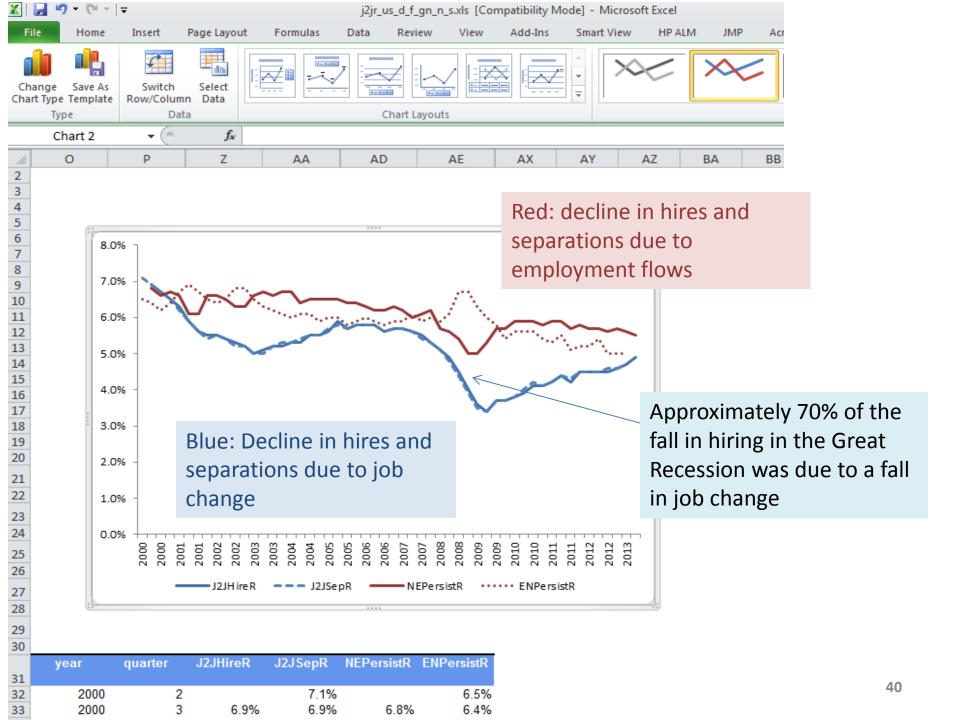
Data Schema version: V4.1-draft

census.gov

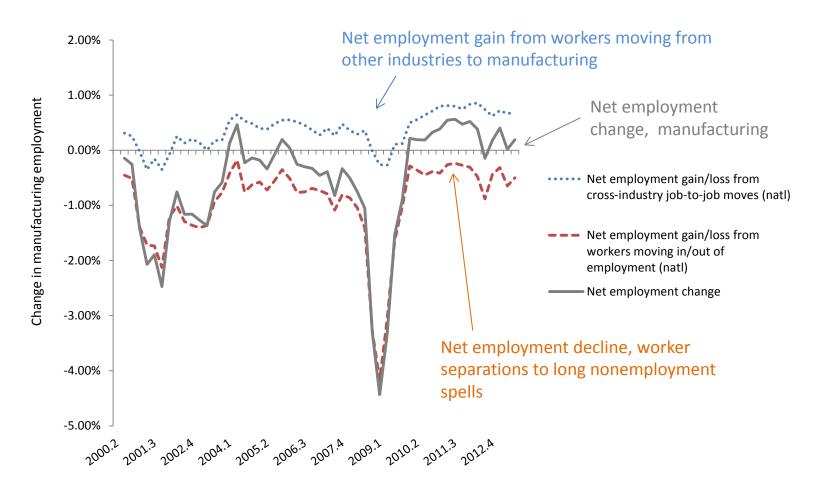
National rates, all firms, all workers (Seasonally Adjusted)

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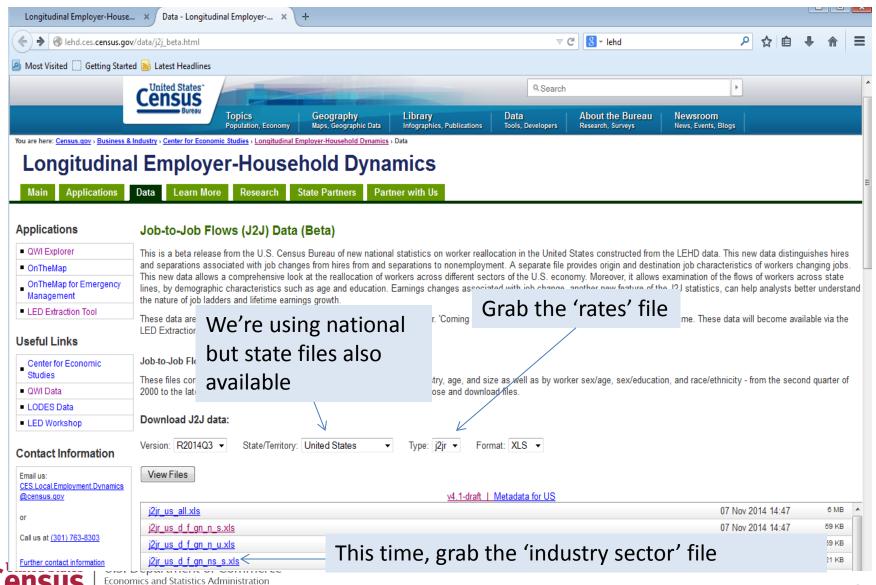


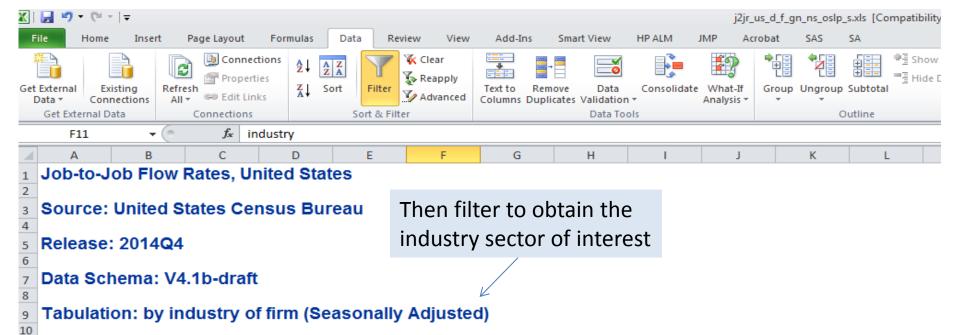
Example 3: How to make this graph



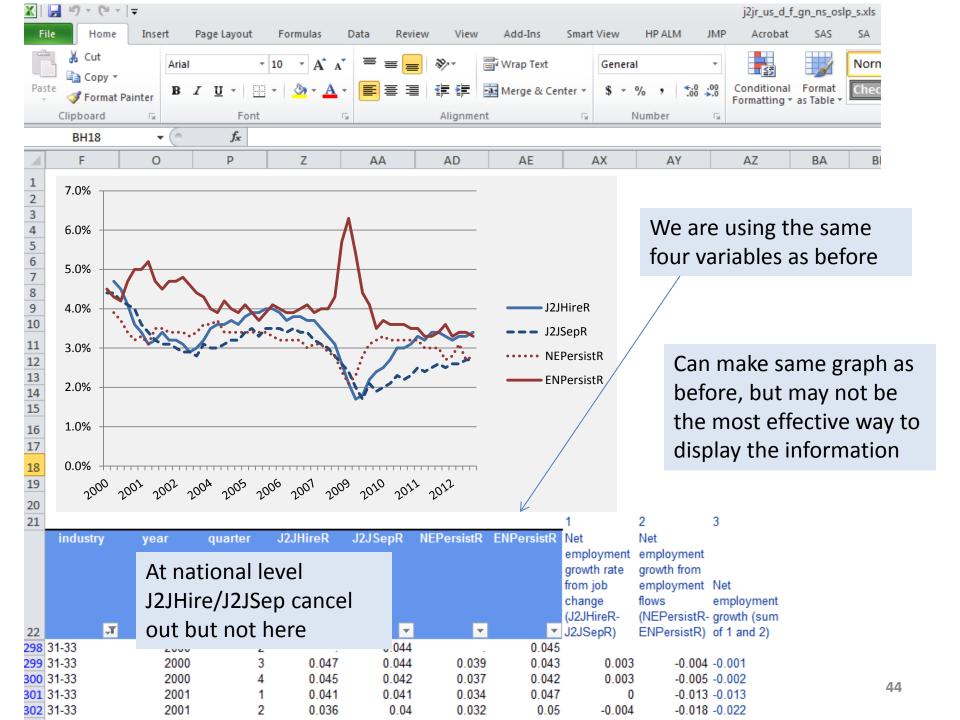
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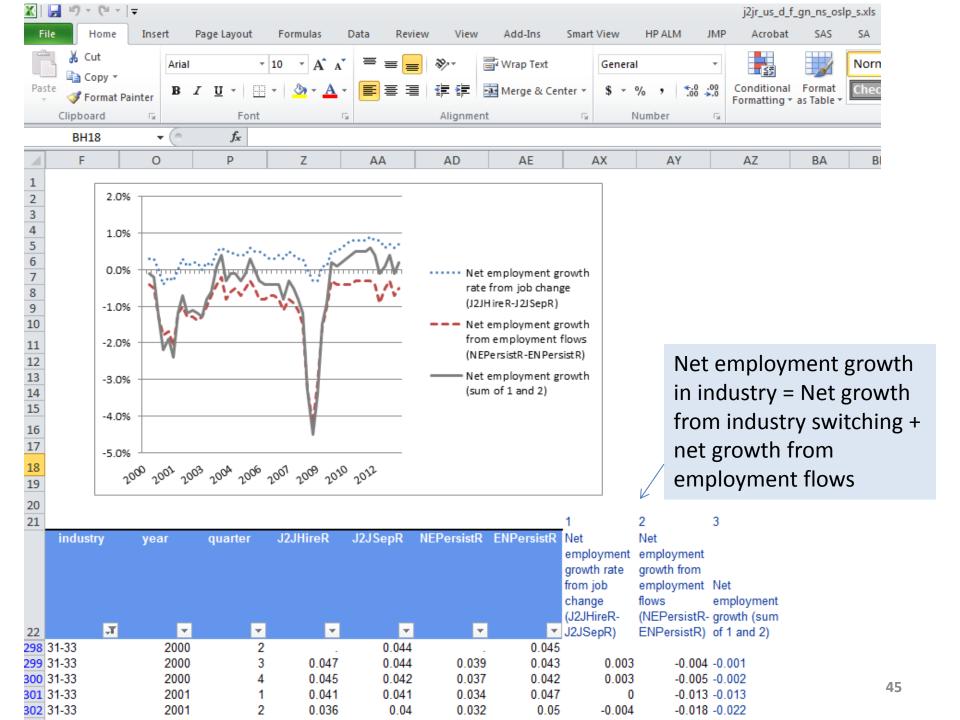
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