Workforce Information Grant

PY 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

WISCONSIN

State of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
BUREAU OF WORKFORCE TRAINING
Labor Market Information Section

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) received $605,539 in PY07(7/1/07 – 6/30/08) from the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (DOL/ETA) to produce the six core information products and services outlined in the Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 29 - 06. Wisconsin was able to stay within the allocated dollar amounts granted to us by ETA through a series of collaborations with other entities. The following narrative outlines the progress Wisconsin has made on these core products and services.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Continue to populate the Workforce Information Database with state and local data.

- The Wisconsin Workforce Information Database (WID) is currently using a combination of Version 2.1 and Version 2.3. All tables that were not customized by DWD were upgraded to Version 2.4.

  - ➢ Created new Business Establishment Dynamics (BED) tables in the WID
  - ➢ Added CPI table to WID
  - ➢ Added new MLS Events table
  - ➢ Added new MLS Claims table
  - ➢ Reviewed the WORKnet pages requiring modification and/or testing due to new WID tables/data
  - ➢ All new tables were moved to User Acceptance Testing (UAT)
  - ➢ Once all WORKnet pages were changed/tested in dev, they were moved up to UAT for review.

- Additional tables have been identified and prioritized for future development and implementation in the next program year. Those tables include:

  - ➢ Income, Sales, and County Tax Tables
  - ➢ Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) from Census
  - ➢ Retail Sales figures
  - ➢ Education Program Completers

- In addition we have loaded the following Federal Department of Labor Data:

➢ Updated monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) data.
➢ Updated monthly Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data.
➢ Updated national LAUS statistics with data obtained from the Crosswalk Center.
➢ Updated the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data.
➢ Loaded work stoppages information.
➢ Loaded long-term NAICS-based WI projections data.
➢ Loaded long-term Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)-based WI projections data.
➢ Loaded short-term NAICS-based WI projections data.
➢ Loaded short-term SOC based WI projections data.
➢ Loaded bi-annual Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data.
➢ Updated annual Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) income data.
➢ Produced occupational employment and wage data for the state, Metropolitan Statistical

Area (MSA), Balance of State (BOS), and counties using the North Carolina-developed Estimate Delivery System (EDS) system.

- Maintained link to the Bureau of Census *Local Employment Dynamics (LED)* website.
- Linked to the BLS Location Quotient Calculator.
- Linked to the BLS Business Establishment Dynamics database.

State of Wisconsin Data:

- Updated schools and school program data from the WI Department of Public Instruction (DPI), WI Vocational School system, and from the University of Wisconsin (UW) system.
- Continued to populate licensing information from various departments.
- Linked to the most recent version of the Employer Database.
- Loaded population data from the Crosswalk Center.
- Updated employer names and addresses from the Standard Name and Address Program (SNAP), a Wisconsin-developed product that provides customers with the names and addresses of employers covered under Wisconsin's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law, either in an electronic format or hard copy listing/labels.

2. Produce and disseminate industry and occupational employment projections.

Long-term Projections: Wisconsin has continued to produce quality long-term projections products for a wide variety of customers. Activities include the following:

- Developed 2006-2016 Statewide Long Term Statewide Projections data on 300 industries and 800 occupations.

- Created several customized reports based on 2006-2016 statewide and sub-state projections data for a wide variety of customers such as business leaders, elected officials, researchers, and educators.

- Developed and posted several web-based products based on the 2006-2016 statewide industry and occupational projections.

- Created the 2006-2016 Statewide Long Term projections files for the Workforce Information Database.

- Developed 2007 – 2009 Statewide Short Term Projections data.

3. Publish an annual economic analysis report for the Governor and the state WIB.

FY2008 Annual State of Wisconsin/Regional Economic Analysis

I. Statewide Analysis
II. Regional Analysis within the State of Wisconsin

Office of Economic Advisors
Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

Submitted to Wisconsin's Council on Workforce Investment

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Part I. State of Wisconsin Economic Analysis

Labor Force

Wisconsin's labor force measured nearly 3.1 million total participants in FY2008. Approximately 2.94 million of its participants were employed and 150,000 were unemployed. The monthly average unemployment rate was 4.8%, which was unchanged compared to the state's preceding fiscal year average. Wisconsin's unemployment rate was one-tenth of a point lower compared to the national average during this fiscal year.

Wisconsin's labor force growth has been stagnant on an annual basis, while the nation's growth has not been blistering either. Wisconsin's net labor force growth was 0.1% compared to the nation's annual growth rate of 1.7%. Economic and demographic issues are the heart of slow labor force growth in Wisconsin. While Wisconsin's unemployment rate has been surprisingly subdued given contemporary economic conditions in some of its larger employing sectors, this does not mean that labor force dynamics are not without some concerns. The number of employed in the state has risen 0.1%, while its number of unemployed has decreased by 1.1%. At face value these dynamics seem satisfactory, but in a state with a relatively large working-age population the primary concern is that the drop in the number of unemployed is not necessarily due to jobseekers finding jobs, but rather it may be that more have become discouraged by the lack of sufficient job prospects and have stopped looking, thus the seekers are no longer considered "unemployed" by definition. It should be noted that Wisconsin's labor force data have been considerably more encouraging than those nationally. The number of employed nationally has increased faster (+1.7% in FY2008) than in Wisconsin, but its number of unemployed has increased dramatically, 10% over this 12-month period.

While never a one-to-one match in terms of gauging labor force's unemployed, the number of unemployment insurance claims in FY2008 has risen compared to FY2007. Initial claims were filed at 4.5% higher rate than in FY2007 and the continued claims series ran 3.4% higher. One likely reason why the increased claims did not translate into a higher unemployment rate is that employer "recall rate" reported by claimants has been fairly high over the last few years. This would also explain why the rise in continued claims was lower than that of the initial claims series.

Wisconsin's labor force participation rate in year 2007 was 70.2%, which was considerably higher than the nation's 66% participation rate.

Jobs and Wages

**Due to data availability issues, this section throughout the analysis uses Covered Employment and Wage data ending calendar year 2007.*

Wisconsin's covered job base totaled 2,777,600 jobs in calendar year 2007, an increase of about 0.5% compared to the 2006 annual average. The majority of the state's employment sectors posted net job growth in 2007 with the professional and business sector leading the way with 3.1% growth. Two of the state's largest goods-producing sectors, construction and manufacturing, each posted net job losses of 0.9%. All goods producing sectors, combined, measured a net job loss of 0.8%. The services-providing sectors offset this loss with a combined increase of 0.8%. The fact that the services-providing sectors' employment comprises 77% of the state's job base means that Wisconsin's overall net job growth in 2007 was exclusively centered in services growth. The driver of services-providing job growth in Wisconsin has been the healthcare sector. This quickly growing industry makes up approximately 11% of the state's job base. Annually, its job base grew by 1.7% accounting for four of every ten net jobs gained between 2006 and 2007.

Aggregate covered wages paid to workers totaled $105.7 billion in 2007, an increase of 3.8% (not adjusted for inflation). Every major industry sector in Wisconsin posted a net growth in total wages paid—even those sectors that posted net job losses. The information sector wages grew fastest at 7.9% annually, while professional and business services grew 7.2%. Total natural resources and mining sector wages grew 6.3% due to a combination of faster job growth (+2.9%) and higher per worker earnings offered due to higher commodity prices. The healthcare sector's aggregate wage base grew 5.5%, annually, and its average wage per worker grew 3.7%.

Aggregate manufacturing sector wages, $23.6 billion in 2007, increased 1.6% annually. The average manufacturing wage per worker in this sector was $47,107 in 2007 or 2.5% higher than in 2006. This average wage is considerably higher than the statewide overall average of $38,070, which is why gauging the employment performance of this sector is of great interest. Manufacturing comprises 18% of the state's job base, yet the sector makes up a disproportionately higher 22% of aggregate wages paid in Wisconsin. It is the largest sector in terms of total wages paid despite being the third largest in terms of number of jobs.

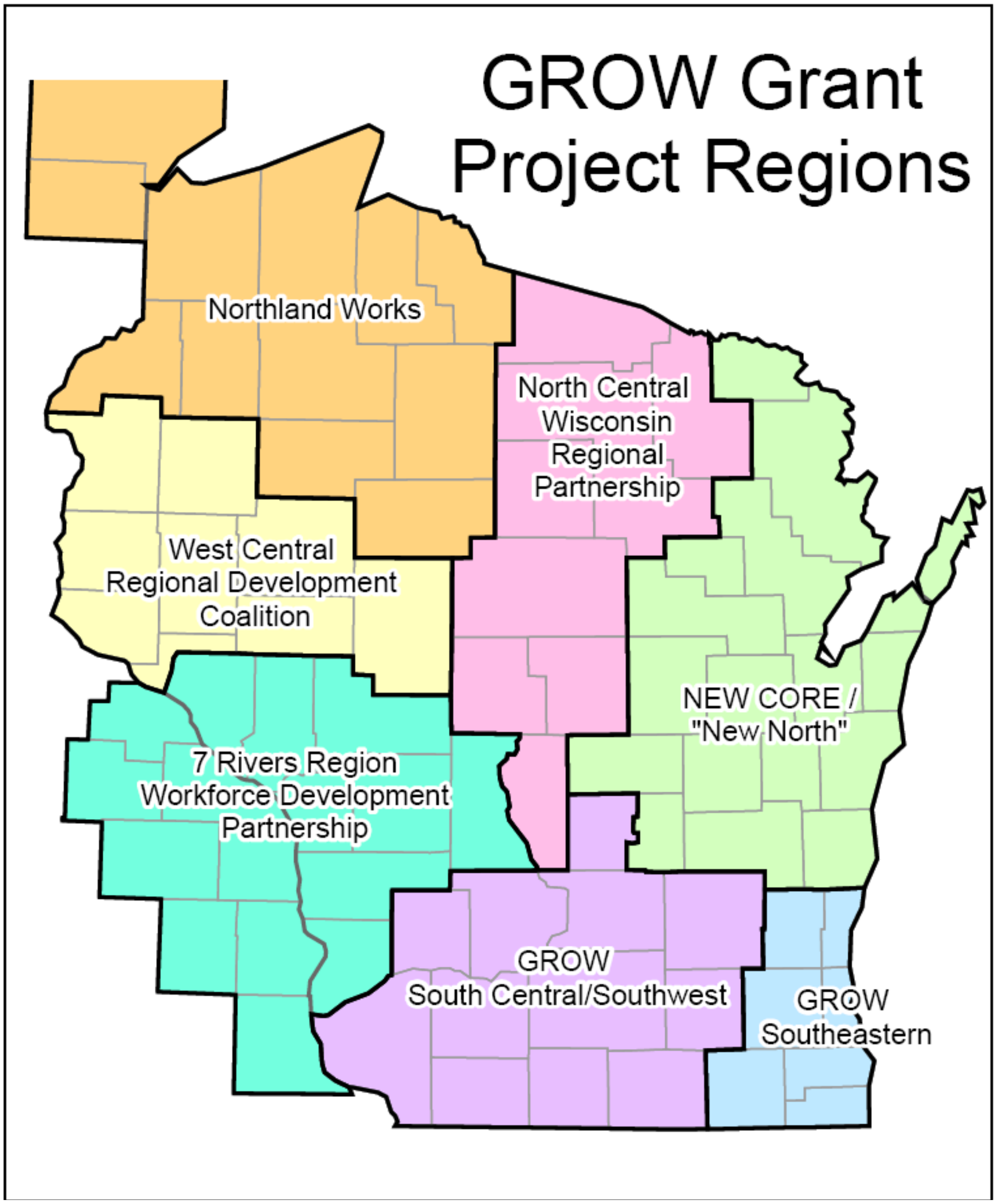
Personal Income

**Due to data availability issues, this section uses calendar year data ending 2006 throughout this entire analysis.*

Total personal income (TPI; employment earnings, dividends, interest and rental income; and government/retirement transfer receipts) totaled $191.7 billion in 2006 (the most recent year available). The annual change in TPI was 5.4% growth (not adjusted for inflation). Employment earnings comprise approximately 69% of all TPI, yet these earnings (+4.0%) grew slower in 2006 compared to overall TPI. This indicates that the other two major TPI components, which make up the remaining 31% of TPI, grew faster than average to produce the 5.4% overall growth. Dividends, interest and rental income grew 10.8% between 2005 and 2006 and government/retirement transfer receipts grew 6.2% picking up the slack of slower than average employment earnings growth.

Per capita personal income (PCPI; TPI divided by total population) in Wisconsin in 2006 stood at $34,405 ranking 25th highest nationally. It equaled 94% of the national average PCPI in 2006. Annual PCPI growth in Wisconsin stood at 4.8% (not adjusted for inflation) ranking 32nd fastest nationally. The nation's PCPI growth rate was 5.6%. Slower one-year PCPI growth in Wisconsin in 2006 was chiefly due to its slower growing job market relative to U.S. growth. Age demographics and population dynamics likely are part of the slower growth, too. Like many Upper Midwest states, population growth in Wisconsin is not nearly as fast as it has been nationally or when compared to certain regions of the country. Population growth is fueled by residential migration, most of whom are workers. Following workers will result in discovery of their earnings and other income. Wisconsin ranked 35th fastest in one-year population growth in 2006 and it ranked 46th in one-year net job growth. Slow population coupled with slower job growth kept PCPI growth at bay given that employment earnings make up the majority of personal income.

Part II - Regional Economic Brief of Wisconsin's GROW Regions



GROW Southeastern

Labor Force

Out of southeastern Wisconsin's FY2008 total labor force of 1,033,325, roughly 981,100 residents were employed, including the self-employed and those working in a family business. The number of unemployed residents in the region stood at about 52,200, with an associated unemployment rate of 5.1 percent. This region while not geographically large, comprises slightly more than one-third of Wisconsin's total workforce, and is ranked first out of the state's seven designated GROW regions in population and employment.

Southeastern Wisconsin's FY2008 unemployment rate was the same as its FY2007 level. Of the seven counties in the region, only one, Kenosha, had a lower unemployment rate while Walworth had a slightly higher rate. The labor force grew very slowly over the year, up less than one percent, similar to the trend in the employment level. The number of unemployed increased by 400 since FY2007, though this isn't necessarily bad news. The increase in the unemployment number was fueled by a faster growth in the labor force than in employment. The labor force grew by about 7,200 while employment grew by about 6,800. The fact that there was labor force growth, faster than the statewide average is a positive sign given current softness in the national economy. Employment behaved similarly with faster growth than the statewide average, though both employment and labor force growth lagged the national growth rates by about 1.7 percent. The number of unemployed since FY2007 grew by about ten percent nationally, while remaining the unchanged in Southeastern Wisconsin.

Jobs and Wages

Covered employment in Southeastern Wisconsin totaled 995,467 jobs, about 36 percent of Wisconsin's job base in calendar year 2007. The region gained 6,037 jobs since 2006, about 0.6 percent growth. Not stunning growth by any means, but exceeding statewide average growth of 0.5 percent. Many sectors experienced growth, mostly centered in education and health; and professional and business services. Growth in education and health, which is the region's second largest sector both by employment and total payroll, comes mainly from the already large healthcare sector. Skyrocketing demand for healthcare among aging baby boomers coupled with a high concentration of healthcare establishments and health education programs boosted employment growth. Growth in professional and business services is mostly, though not entirely, caused by businesses outsourcing non-core functions like janitorial services, back-office, or even human resources and accounting services to specialist companies. This moves them from other industries into professional and business services, resulting in a net job gain for this sector.

Total covered payroll in the Southeastern region was about $42.0 billion in 2007, up 3.6 percent in nominal terms. This was slightly slower than growth in the statewide average of 3.8 percent. There were four industries that lost jobs from 2002 to 2007. Manufacturing led among the four sectors in terms of job loss.

Personal Income

Southeastern Wisconsin's total personal income (TPI) was about $76.0 billion in 2006, and has grown by about 4.0 percent annually, slightly less than the state and national growth. Total personal income includes income from three main sources: net earnings; dividends, interest and rent; and transfer receipts. Net earnings make up the vast majority of income in the region as it does elsewhere, with the remaining percentage divided between the other two components. In the southeastern region, about 68.8 percent of TPI is from net earnings, slightly higher than the state and nation (68.5 percent for the state, and 68.4 percent for the nation). About 17.9 percent comes from dividends, interest and rent, lower than both the statewide and national levels. Government transfer receipts made up the remaining 13.3 percent, from benefits like Social Security, unemployment insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and welfare. Transfer payments were lower than statewide and national levels. Given this, and the high proportion of income from earnings, this indicates a younger population on average. This is not surprising since the Southeast portion of the state has a high concentration of post-secondary education institutions with the accompanying student population.

Regional 2006 per capita personal income of $38,056 was higher than the state and national PCPI levels. Growth from 2005 was 3.4 percent, slightly lower than the state and national averages. The large number of jobs in manufacturing, historically one of the highest paying industries, contributed to the higher average income. The smaller increase in income in the region may be tied to the decrease in employment in manufacturing combined with the aging workforce. Both factors may play out for years to come.

New Core/New North

New Core/New North is the largest Wisconsin GROW region in terms of geography comprised of 17 counties in northeastern Wisconsin (Brown, Calumet, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano, Sheboygan, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago counties). It is not the most populous GROW region, nor does it consist of the largest labor force or job base. Because New Core/New North is geographically large, changes in the labor force, jobs, wages, and income will vary, sometimes significantly, from one county to the next.

Labor Force

In fiscal year 2008 (July 2007 to June 2008), New Core/New North's labor force accounted for 21.7% of Wisconsin's total labor force, a slightly smaller share than in FY2007. Between FY2007 and FY2008, the labor force in New Core/New North declined by one-tenth of a percent. As the labor force declined, the unemployment rate remained constant at 4.8 percent as a result of declines in both the number employed (-280) and unemployed (-522). Like New Core/New North, both the Southeastern and Northland Works regions saw declines in the labor force, employed, and unemployed. In addition the unemployment rates in those two GROW regions remained constant over the two fiscal years, but were higher than New Core/New North's rate. New Core/New North's unemployment rate matched the state's rate in both years, though. The region's declining labor force could be a result of the aging population, but also the result of those discouraged workers who gave up looking for work and were no longer considered participating in the labor force.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the share of the 16 and older noninstitutional population (not incarcerated or in nursing facilities) that is in the labor force (working or seeking work). In calendar year 2007, the LFPR was 70.5 percent, down three percentage points from 2006. Although the rate declined over the year, it still was above Wisconsin's rate of 70.2 percent. The metropolitan counties with large concentrations of working-aged populations tend to have higher participation rates. Brown County has the highest LFPR (72.7%) in New Core/New North. Wisconsin has one of the highest LFPRs nationally, so New Core/New North's rate is quite high. Both the region's and the state's LFPR will likely decline as the population continues to age. The region's and state's LFPR had been supported by high female participation, but New Core/New North and Wisconsin cannot rely on a huge influx of female workers like both did in the past. Most females who are able and available to work are already working.

Jobs and Wages

In calendar year 2007, the New Core/New North job base (600,883 jobs) accounted for 21.6 percent of the total jobs in Wisconsin (2,777,629 jobs), which was significantly less than the Southeastern region's share (35.8%). New Core/New North's slow job growth of less than one percent over the year can be partly attributed to the slow, but positive growth, nonetheless, in the region's most dominant industry--manufacturing. Although thousands of jobs have been lost in manufacturing compared to five years ago in New Core/New North, it seems to have rebounded over the last year. In contrast, many other areas saw declines in manufacturing over the year. Whether this trend will continue in New Core/New North in the future is hard to say. But, there will still be a significant need for skilled workers in this industry whether or not the industry grows.

Although growth in manufacturing was minimal, New Core/New North's overall average wage of $36,326 was propped up by the numerous high paying manufacturing jobs in the region. Approximately 24 percent of jobs in New Core/New North are in manufacturing. No other Wisconsin GROW region has as employment-dominant a manufacturing sector as New Core/New North. Manufacturing jobs in Wisconsin account for about 18 percent of the total jobs in the state. New Core/New North's manufacturing wage is roughly $45,000 annually or about $2,000 less a year than the state's sector average. Only Southwest/South Central ($37,939) and the Southeastern GROW ($42,226) regions had higher overall average wages in 2007 than in New Core/New North.

Education and health services is another dominant industry in New Core/New North, accounting for 18.1 percent of total jobs in the region in 2007. This industry grew by 2.1 percent over the year, one of the faster growing sectors in the region. Additionally, the average wage of $38,189 also helped to prop up the all industry wage in the region. Wages do vary significantly within this industry depending on the industry/occupation mix. Areas with significant employment at major universities and/or hospitals tend to see higher average wages than those areas without. For example, Brown County has two major universities and multiple hospitals and thus has a higher average wage ($41,548) in this sector than the regional average. With the changing times and an aging population, this industry, particularly health services, will likely continue to be one of the faster growing sectors in the region and statewide.

The remaining industries range from a low of approximately 7,400 jobs in natural resources and mining and a high of about 115,300 jobs in trade, transportation, and utilities in 2007. Wages in both sectors were relatively low, roughly $28,000 and $31,500 annually. Over the year, both industries saw growth in jobs and wages.

Personal Income

Total Personal Income (TPI) is the sum of net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts. In calendar year 2006, TPI totaled $39.3 billion or slightly over one-fifth of the total income in Wisconsin. Only the Southeastern region accounted for a larger share (39.6%) of the TPI in the state. Since 2005, TPI in New Core/New North grew by 4.4%, slower growth than in the state (5.4%). Net earnings accounts for the largest share (68.7%) of TPI in New Core/New North, followed by dividends, interest, and rent (17.4%), and transfer receipts (13.9%). All three income sources grew over the year. Net earnings grew at a slower rate than TPI, while the other two income sources grew at faster rates than TPI. Typically one's largest income will come from net earnings and if there is slow growth in that income source, TPI will not grow as robustly as is the case in New Core/New North. As the population shifts, it is likely that transfer receipts will continue to become a larger share of TPI and see faster growth, while net earnings will become a smaller share of TPI and see slower growth. This is not only significant to New Core/New North.

Per capita personal income (PCPI) is equal to TPI divided by the population. When a region has a large share of retirees and/or residents under the age of 16, PCPI will tend skew lower than average. In addition, if wages earned from employment are lower on average, PCPI will also tend to be lower. In 2006, PCPI was $33,141 in New Core/New North. PCPI in the region was lower than the statewide ($34,405), in the Southeastern region ($38,056), and was lower than the PCPI in the Southwest/South Central GROW ($35,150). Since 2005, PCPI in New North/New Core grew at a rate of 3.9 percent, slower than Wisconsin's rate of 4.8 percent. Of the GROW regions in Wisconsin, only PCPI in the West Central Regional Development Coalition grew at a slower pace than in New Core/New North. If New Core/New North population continues to grow at a faster pace than the labor force, combined with a slow growing job market, it is unlikely that New Core/New North will see robust growth in year over year income growth in the coming years.

North Central GROW Partnership

Labor Force

The North Central GROW Partnership region consists of Adams, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas, and Wood counties.

The North Central labor force had a total of 232,400 participants in FY2008 comprised of 220,600 employed and 11,800 unemployed. The region's unemployment rate was 5.1%, which was unchanged compared to FY2007. Its unemployment rate was higher than the statewide rate, which was 4.8%. It is common for this region to measure a higher than state average clip of unemployment on an annual basis.

The North Central labor force grew only slightly, 0.1% on a net basis, comparing FY2008 to FY2007. In terms of labor force components, the number of employed grew by one-tenth of a percent point and the number of unemployed declined 1.1 percent point.

The North Central labor force participation rate (LFPR) in 2007 was 68.3% ranking fifth highest among the state's seven GROW regions. Its LFPR can be characterized as moderately lower than statewide yet higher than national, which were 70.2% and 66.0%, respectively. Annually, the region added one-tenth of a percent point to its LFPR. Most Wisconsin GROW regions showed very little change in this measure on an annual basis, which is to be expected over such a short period.

Jobs and Wages

The total job base in the North Central region numbered 201,800 jobs in 2007 representing an increase of 0.7% annually. The region's dominant employment sectors are education and health services; and trade, transportation, and utilities, which combined make up 44% of the region's job base. Manufacturing is its third largest employing sector at 18% of all jobs. Both of the region's major goods-producing employment sectors posted net job losses compared to 2006: construction (-4.5%), manufacturing (-1.4%). Net job gains were measured in the remaining services-providing sectors with financial activities employment rising dramatically, 9.3%. Professional and business services employment posted the region's second fastest job growth, 3.4%.

Aggregate covered wages paid to workers in the region totaled $6.9 billion in 2007; a non-inflation adjusted rise of 4.0% annually. Wages paid to those working education and health services comprised the greatest share of total payroll in the region; a 26% share, and the manufacturing share ranked second highest at 23%. Both of these aggregate wage figures are higher when compared to their respective employment presence indicating a higher than average wage per job within these two sectors.

Total wages grew in every major employment sector with the exception of those in the information sector. Financial activities and professional and business services wages grew the fastest, annually; 13% and 9%, respectively, due to their expanding employment bases. The overall average wage paid in 2007 was $34,285 or approximately 90% of the statewide average. Five of the 11 major sectors saw total wage growth exceed the region's overall growth rate of four percent, annually

Personal Income

Total personal income (TPI; employment earnings, dividends, interest and rental income; and government/retirement transfer receipts) totaled $12.9 billion in 2006 (the most recent year available). Two-thirds of all TPI was accrued via employment earnings, which is slightly lower than the statewide composition of 69%. The North Central TPI composition is much higher in share of government/retirement transfer receipts (17.2% of total regionally vs. 14.3% statewide). Its higher transfer share is likely due to its age demographics. The region's median age is higher than the statewide figure. Its older population skew likely reflects a greater share of population likely to use these transfer monies—mainly elderly population with social security, Medicare and public/private retirement funds. Regional growth in TPI, 4.9%, was a bit slower than the statewide average, 5.4%, on an annual basis.

Per capita personal income (PCPI; TPI divided by total population) in the North Central Region in 2006 stood at $31,625 ranking fourth highest among the state's seven GROW regions and equaling 92% of the statewide PCPI—which is also about the same statewide equivalence of the annual average wage paid in the region. Its annual PCPI growth, 4.8% was identical to the statewide average growth.

Northland Works GROW

Labor Force

In Northland's total labor force of about 97,730 in FY2008, roughly 91,939 residents were employed, including the self-employed and those working in a family business. The number of unemployed residents in the region stood at about 5,791, with an associated unemployment rate of 5.9 percent. Though this ten-county region is geographically large, it only comprises about three percent of Wisconsin's total workforce, ranking smallest among Wisconsin's seven designated GROW regions.

Northland's unemployment rate was unchanged from its FY2007 level, though within the region, changes were a mixed bag. The labor force actually contracted over-the-year, down less than one percent, similar to the trend in the employment level, where both have seen slow growth over the last few years. The number of unemployed also actually fell by less than one percent since FY2007, though this isn't necessarily good news. Coupled with the labor force reductions, this could be an indication of discouraged workers in the labor market. Discouraged workers do not participate in labor force due to a perceived lack of jobs, neither working nor actively seeking employment. However, this could also be showing the cascading retirements expected from baby boomers. The labor force has been projected to decline throughout the next couple decades in this area. The Northland Works region has an older population than most of the state, and the majority of its population growth is from retirees moving in to this scenic region, which does not bode well for labor reserves.

Jobs and Wages

Covered employment in Northland Works totaled 68,295 jobs, about 2.5 percent of Wisconsin's job base in calendar year 2007. The region lost 344 jobs since 2006, about a 0.5 percent decline. Northland's job change is moving the opposite direction from the statewide average, which grew by a slow 0.5 percent. The loss was spread amongst most sectors, though was mostly centered in the manufacturing sector. Manufacturing is the largest sector by total payroll, though not by total employment, which illustrates the outsized effect the loss of these types of jobs can have on the local economy. Manufacturing in this region is heavily concentrated in wood products, and other uses of the region's abundance of timber, which has been adversely affected by the massive decline in housing starts nationwide. Construction was one of the few sectors to gain jobs, primarily because of the jobs not only involved in the planning and development to transfer natural gas from Canada to Chicago, but also the primary sub-contractor, U.S. Pipeline Inc., who located temporary offices in Sawyer County. Douglas County (part of the Duluth MN-Superior WI Metropolitan Statistical Area) and Sawyer County were the only Northland counties to measure annual job growth.

Total covered payroll in Northland Works was about $2 billion in 2007, up nearly six percent in nominal terms. This was faster than growth in the statewide average of 3.8 percent. However this was largely due to the pipeline occupations that command higher salaries (engineers and project managers) that moved in to Sawyer County, which highlights the importance of highly-skilled workers in a local economy.

Personal Income

Northland's total personal income (TPI) was about $4.7 billion in 2006, and has grown by about 4.2 percent annually, slower than statewide and national growth. Total personal income includes income from three main sources: net earnings; dividends, interest and rent; and transfer receipts. Net earnings make up the vast majority of income in Northland Works as it does elsewhere, with the remaining percentage divided between the other two components. In the Northland region, only about 60.1 percent of TPI is from net earnings, a significantly lower percentage than the state and nation (68.5 percent for the state, and 68.4 percent for the nation). About 15.6 percent comes from dividends, interest and rent, lower than both the statewide and national levels. Government transfer receipts made up the remaining 23.7 percent, from benefits like Social Security, unemployment insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and welfare. This was much higher than the state and national percentages. Given this, and the low proportion of income from earnings, this indicates an older population on average. This is fitting given the aging demographic of the Northland Works region

Northland's 2006 per capita personal income of $26,127 was significantly lower than the average state and national PCPI levels. Growth from 2005 was 4.1 percent, slower growth than the state and national averages. Lower industry wages play a major role in Northland's lower PCPI. But the biggest factor is the heavy reliance on government transfer payments, the source of almost one-quarter of Northland's income, which tend to be significantly lower than employment earnings.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Development Coalition

Labor Force

In West Central Wisconsin's total labor force of about 259,917 in FY2008, roughly 247,581 residents were employed, including the self-employed and those working in a family business. The number of unemployed residents in the region stood at about 9,905, with an associated unemployment rate of 4.7 percent. Though this nine-county region is geographically large, it only comprises between 8 and 9 percent of Wisconsin's total workforce, ranking fourth largest geographically among Wisconsin's seven designated GROW regions.

West Central Wisconsin's unemployment rate was down 0.3 percent points from its FY2007 level and all nine of West Central's counties followed suit. The labor force grew very slowly over-the-year, up less than one percent, similar to the trend in the employment level. The number of unemployed actually fell by about five percent since FY2007, though this isn't necessarily all good news. Coupled with the unusually slow labor force growth, this could be an indication of discouraged workers in the labor market. Discouraged workers do not participate in labor force due to a perceived lack of jobs, neither working nor actively seeking employment. However, the fact that there was indeed labor force growth, and slightly faster than the statewide average (0.6% compared to statewide growth of 0.1%) is something of a positive sign given current softness in the national economy. Employment behaved similarly, with faster growth than the statewide average, though both employment and labor force growth lagged the national rates for both of about 1.7 percent. The number of unemployed since FY2007 grew by about ten percent nationally compared to the five percent reduction in West Central.

Jobs and Wages

Covered employment in West Central totaled 181,124 jobs, about seven percent of Wisconsin's job base in calendar year 2007. The region gained 1,661 jobs since 2006, about one percent growth. Not stunning growth by any means, but exceeding statewide average growth of 0.5 percent. Most sectors experienced growth, mostly centered in education and health; and professional and business services employment. Growth in education and health, which is West Central's largest sector both by employment and total payroll stems mostly from the region's already large healthcare sector. Skyrocketing demand for healthcare among aging baby boomers, coupled with a high concentration of healthcare establishments and health education programs lead to employment growth. The majority of the region's job growth was measured in the Eau Claire Metropolitan Statistical Area, already the source of most jobs in the region.

Total covered payroll in West Central was about $5.7 billion in 2007, up about 4.3 percent in nominal terms. This was slightly faster than growth in the statewide average of 3.8 percent. Only one industry sector saw a decrease in total payroll, information, though this was a result of a non-economic code change due to data suppression rather than a true payroll decline.

Personal Income

West Central's total personal income (TPI) was about $13.1 billion in 2006, and has grown by about 5.7 percent annually, slightly faster than statewide growth, though still slower than the nation's. Total personal income includes income from three main sources: net earnings; dividends, interest and rent; and transfer receipts. Net earnings make up the vast majority of income in West Central as it does elsewhere, with the remaining percentage divided between the other two components. In the West Central region, about 70.1 percent of TPI is from net earnings, slightly higher than the state and nation (68.5 percent for the state, and 68.4 percent for the nation). About 14.9 percent comes from dividends, interest and rent, lower than both the statewide and national levels. Government transfer receipts made up the remaining 15.1 percent, from benefits like Social Security, unemployment insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and welfare. This was also lower than statewide and national levels. Given this, and the high proportion of income from earnings, this indicates a younger population on average. This is not surprising since West Central has a high concentration of post-secondary education institutions with the accompanying young adult population.

West Central's 2006 per capita personal income of $29,352 was lower than the average state and national PCPI levels. Growth from 2005 was 3.7 percent, slower growth than the state and national averages. Lower industry wages play a major role in West Central's lower PCPI, especially since net earnings are such a high proportion of total personal income. But having so many post-secondary educational institutions located in the county also has an effect on PCPI. Of the students that do work, many only work part-time, often in lower paying jobs. But regardless of that fact, they are still included in the total population, used as the denominator in determining in PCPI. This also contributes to a lower per capita income.

Seven Rivers Region Workforce Development Partnership

Labor Force

Note: The Wisconsin contingent of the Seven Rivers GROW region consists of Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties. Three *counties in Iowa and five counties in Minnesota are also included in this region but are excluded from this Wisconsin-centric analysis.*

The Seven Rivers labor force had a total of 167,500 participants in FY2008 comprised of 160,250 employed and 7,250 unemployed. The region's unemployment rate was 4.3%; down one-tenth of a percent point compared to FY2007. The Seven Rivers unemployment rate was considerably lower than the statewide rate, which was 4.8%.

The Seven Rivers Region labor force grew 2.7% comparing FY2008 to FY2007. In terms of labor force components, the number of employed grew 2.8% and the number of unemployed rose 1.1%. The faster growth in the employment base relative to the unemployed calculated to a slight decrease in the unemployment rate. Interestingly, this region was the only in the state to measure an annual increase in its number of unemployed, but it also had the fastest increase in its employed base.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) in this region in 2007 was quite high at 73.2% of the total population 16 years and older either working or actively seeking work. Its LFPR ranks second highest among the state's seven GROW regions and it was significantly higher than the statewide and national participation rates of 70.2% and 66.0%, respectively. Another highlight of this region is that its LFPR rose the fastest annually amongst all regions. In sum, this is a highly engaged region in terms of its workforce as it has large share of population in its prime working years.

Jobs and Wages

The total job base in the Wisconsin contingent of the Seven Rivers Region numbered 138,500 jobs in 2007 representing a small increase of 0.1% annually. The region's dominant employment sectors are education and health services; and trade, transportation, and utilities, which combined make up 47% of the region's job base. Manufacturing is its third largest employing sector at 17% of all jobs. Three of its 11 major employment sectors posted net job losses compared to 2006: construction (-3.5%), manufacturing (-2.1%) and professional and business services (-0.3%). Net job gains were measured in the remaining sectors with financial activities employment rising dramatically, 11%. Natural resources and mining employment posted the region's second fastest job growth, 7.5%, in response to increased demand for agricultural commodities.

Aggregate covered wages paid to workers in the region totaled $4.4 billion in 2007; a non-inflation adjusted rise of 4.4% annually. Wages paid to those working education and health services comprised the greatest share of total payroll in the region; a 27% share, and the trade, transportation, and utilities share was close to 21%--these shares, combined, are commensurate to their employment presence.

Aggregate wages grew in every major employment sector. Financial activities; and natural resources and mining wages grew the fastest, each over 13%, due to their expanding employment bases. Construction employment wages grew slowest, 0.8%, in response to its contracting job base, annually. This is important to note because construction wages on a per worker basis were the highest in the region at $40,960 in 2007. The overall average wage paid in 2007 was $31,759 or approximately 83% of the statewide average.

Personal Income

Total personal income (TPI; employment earnings, dividends, interest and rental income; and government/retirement transfer receipts) totaled $8.1 billion in 2006 (the most recent year available). Two-thirds of all TPI was accrued via employment earnings, which is slightly lower than the statewide composition of 69%. The Seven Rivers TPI composition is much higher in share of government/retirement transfer receipts (17.6% of total regionally vs. 14.3% statewide). Its higher transfer share is likely due to its age demographics. Though the region's median age is comparable to the statewide median, it does have a greater share of population likely to receive these monies—mainly elderly population receiving social security, Medicare and public/private retirement funds. Regional growth in TPI, 4.9%, was a bit slower than the statewide average, 5.4%, on an annual basis.

Per capita personal income (PCPI; TPI divided by total population) in the Seven Rivers Region in 2006 stood at $28,507 ranking sixth highest among the state's seven GROW regions and equaling 83% of the statewide PCPI—which is also about the same statewide equivalence of the annual average wage paid in the region. Its annual PCPI growth, 4.3%, like the TPI growth, was also a bit slower than the statewide growth rate of 4.8%.

Southwest/South Central GROW

Labor Force

The Southwest/South Central Wisconsin GROW region is composed of twelve counties (Columbia, Dane, Doge, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Marquette, Richland and Rock). This includes the Janesville-Beloit MSA (Rock County) and the Madison MSA (Columbia, Dane, and Iowa counties).

The Southwest/South Central Wisconsin had 626,865 labor force participants in FY2008; 600,547 of them were employed and 26,317 were unemployed. The region's unemployment rate was 4.2%, roughly equal to FY2007. The region's unemployment rate was considerably lower than Wisconsin's statewide rate, which was 4.8%.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) in this region in 2007 was quite high at 73.8% of the total 16 years and older population either working or seeking work ranking highest among the state's seven GROW regions. Its LFPR was significantly higher than the statewide and national participation rates, 70.2% and 66.0%, respectively. This is a highly engaged region in terms of its workforce as it has large share of population in its prime working years. There are substantial variations in LFPR within the region with younger, more diverse areas having higher concentrations of labor force participants and rural, older areas having higher concentrations of retirees.

Southwest/South Central Wisconsin's labor force grew 0.6% comparing FY2008 to FY2007. In terms of labor force components, the number of employed grew 0.6% and the number of unemployed fell 0.1%. The region would look much more cyclical and much more seasonal were it not for the heavy influence of Dane County with its cluster of colleges and the hub of state government.

Jobs and Wages

In 2007, Southwest/South Central Wisconsin employers reported 554,198 jobs, a 1.0% increase over the 2006 figure. The region's dominant employment sectors are education and health services and trade, transportation, and utilities. Together, they account for 41 of the region's reported employment and 39.4% of the region's wages. Between 2006 and 2007, manufacturing employment fell by 1,703 jobs or 2.0%. Nonetheless, the region's total manufacturing payroll wages increased by 1.2% or nearly $44.2 million. (With a major auto manufacturing plant closing at the end of 2008 and several suppliers following suit, the manufacturing numbers are likely to look harsher soon.) Over the same period, Southwest/South Central region also posted losses in construction (-3.1%) and financial activities (-1.7%). The largest numerical job gains were in trade, transportation, and utilities (1,884 jobs), professional and business services (2,011 jobs), and education and health services (2,679 jobs). The fastest proportional job gains were in natural resources and mining (4.3%) and professional and business services (4.1%). These trends may reflect, respectively, increased demand for agricultural commodities and increased demand for temporary help.

Southwest/South Central Wisconsin's total reported payroll in 2007 was $21 billion, roughly 4.0% higher than in 2006, without adjusting for inflation. At $4.4 billion, the aggregate wages of education and health workers were 23% of the region's total wages, a greater share than any other sector's workers. The manufacturing sector contributed more to total wages (18.1%) than to total employment (14.9%), while trade, transportation, and utilities contributed less to total wages (16.4%) than to total employment (20.0%). In terms of aggregate annual payroll, the professional and business services sector posted the numerically largest gain ($195 billion) and the proportionally fastest gain (9.5%) between 2006 and 2007. With its slight decline in employment, the construction sector's 1.5% increase in total payroll was the slowest of any sector in the region.

Personal Income

Total Personal Income (TPI) includes net earnings; dividends, interest and rental income; and government transfer receipts. Southwest/South Central Wisconsin's TPI totaled $37.4 billion in 2006 (the most recent year available). Roughly 70% of all TPI fell into the net earnings category (which includes earnings from self-employment and proprietorship). This ratio is slightly higher than Wisconsin's net earnings as a share of TPI (69%). With its large population and high labor force participation rate, Dane County (72%) pulls up the regional average while rural counties like Richland, Lafayette, and Marquette post figures under 64%.

Government transfer receipts constitute 12.4% of Southwest/South Central Wisconsin's TPI, which is lower than Wisconsin's 14.3%. Again, there is a sharp contrast between Dane County (9.1%) and the rural counties of Grant, (19.8%), Richland (21.5%), and Marquette (26.2%). Rural areas often have higher concentrations of older residents who are eligible for Medicare and Social Security. More metropolitan areas often have higher costs of living, more traffic, and lower concentrations of older residents.

Southwest/South Central Wisconsin's investment income (dividends, interest, and rent) totaled $6.4 billion in 2006, or 17.2% of TPI. This is roughly the same as the statewide average of 17.1%.

Per capita personal income (PCPI; TPI divided by total population) in the Southwest/South Central Wisconsin in 2006 stood at $35,150, slightly higher than the statewide PCPI of $34,405.

Between 2005 and 2006, PCPI grew 4.6%, which was not quite as fast as the statewide PCPI growth rate of 4.8%.

4. **Post products, information, and reports on the Internet.**

During the PY07, WORKnet (the Wisconsin LMI interactive website) experienced **218,396** Total Sessions and **8,533,369** Total Hits. For this same time period, the OEA website experienced **27,058** Total Sessions and **133,641** Total Hits.

- The Wisconsin Labor Market Information Section continued to take orders for the Career Posters. We did not market nor did we promote these posters in PY07, but we still took in an additional 1,095 poster orders. We will reprint this popular product in PY08. We are also looking at other Career Posters that need to be developed. These posters are sent to educational facilities, Job Fairs, Veteran's Offices, Job Centers, Workforce Development Boards and to other states. In addition, the Career Posters are made available to customers in a downloadable format, along with WORKnet bookmarks, Industry Perspectives on Manufacturing and Construction and various LMI products. Our plan has been to create corresponding Industry Perspective Publications for each of the Career posters.

- WORKnet offered quarterly and annual PDF files for the QCEW statistical tables, the Current Employment Statistical (CES) tables, Plant Closing and Mass Layoff Tables, and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) – seasonally and not seasonally adjusted tables.

- During the PY07, new maps were created including: the DWD's proposed consolidation plan of Job Service offices, a map depicting the realigned Job Service district boundaries, and a map displaying the 2007 DWD Rapid Response contacts by County and the number of WARN notices by County.

- Developed and published on the web, the LMI data contained in:

Local WIA Plans

Workforce Development Area	Counties Served
#1 Southeast	Kenosha, Racine, Walworth
#2 Milwaukee	Milwaukee
#3 W-O-W	Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington
#4 Fox Valley	Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago
#5 Bay Area	Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc,

	Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano, Sheboygan
#6 North Central	Adams, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas, Wood
#7 Northwest	Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn
#8 West Central	Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix
#9 Western	Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, Vernon
#10 South Central	Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Marquette, Sauk
#11 Southwest	Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Rock

- Another popular product that LMI produces on a monthly basis and published on WORKnet is the County Snapshot. This product displays employment, unemployment rates, CES data, Local Employment Dynamics (LED) from the U.S. Department of Census, and Job Order data in an attractive graphical picture.

The following item was posted on the OEA website and linked to from WORKnet:

- New this year was a series of downloadable files highlighting the findings of the Statewide Long Term 2006-2016 projections.

  - A detailed listing of all long- term occupational projections.
  - A listing of long- term industry projections at the super-sector level.
  - Largest occupations.
  - Fastest growing occupations.
  - Occupations with the most annual openings.
  - Occupations with the most new jobs.
  - Occupations losing jobs.

- The new OEA's Data Dashboard's features tables list each available county's (or MSA's) current, month-ago, and year-ago figures for the labor force estimates (LAUS) and employment-by-industry estimates (CES/NMCIE).

- The new Album's graphs show national, state, and WDA trends for unemployment rates; WDA comparisons of employed residents, total labor force, and jobs; WDA comparisons of unemployment insurance claims, national price indexes, and the national employment cost index. Time frames are either 12-months or 5 years.

- 2007 County Profiles were updated on the OEA website. We also included WIB statewide and regional economic analysis periodic updates.

The major customers for this publication are: WIBs, Economic Developers, Labor Policy Analysts, Business Leaders, the Press, the General Public, Educational Administrators (K-12, Technical Colleges, and Universities), Curriculum Developers, and other Government Agencies.

5. Partner and consult on a continuing basis with Workforce Investment Boards and key talent development partners and stakeholders.

Both labor market information and other support are routinely provided to local Workforce Information Boards (WIBS) (in Wisconsin, the local Boards are known as WDBs) on request. The specific services that were provided included the following products and activities:

- Acted as information liaisons to the WDBs conducting special research on a variety of topics such as: demographic studies, industry and occupational growth and projections, wages and other demand-related issues.

- LMI provided updated data for the GROW regions creating economic and demographic metrics to evaluate the strengths and challenges of their economies.

- Served on special employer and education/training committees within the WDAs covered by the local labor market analysts.

LMI scaled back on the number of presentations, workshops, trainings and overviews, this year due to lack of resources. Some of the events that were held included:

- Presentations to outstationed Local Labor Market Analysts and Economists in the Office of Economic Analysis (OEA).
- Participation on Secretary Roberta Gassman's Select Committee on HealthCare.
- Provided numerous graphic design and support for various Workforce Appreciation days.
- Engaged in numerous ETA training's and webinars.
- Met with members of the Red Cliff Indian Tribe to discuss how labor market information might assist in promoting economic development in their area.
- Provided LMI training to Unemployment Insurance staff.
- Developed an ongoing UI/LMI Partnership meeting to ensure that the needs of LMI are met while UI was going through a massive reengineering effort.
- Participated in the Wisconsin Association of Job Training Executives (WAJTE) committee meetings.
- Provided LMI expertise in determining median wage levels and other information required in the High Wage Job Training Expenditure Requirement under the WIA 35%.
- Participated in the Stronger Data Sub Group (SCHWD); an off shoot committee of the Select Committee on Health Care.
- Attended the NASWA LMI Director's meeting.
- Met with a contingency from Shanghai to discuss labor market information and workforce development.
- Applied for and was successful in receiving additional dollars through ETA's Auto Coder Grant.
- Developed the prototype for the supply and demand tool known as the Regional Industry Survey Initiative (RISI).
- Provided a LMI Overview to the Dislocated Workers staff.

- Provided geocoded employer data and partnered with the Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), the University of Wisconsin - Madison Environmental Remote Sensing Center (ERS), the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, the State of Missouri, the Department of Labor – Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to define the areas affected by flooding from June 2008. These areas called flood polygons are being interpreted using remote sensing techniques from data collected by satellites. Because the affected area in Wisconsin, (30 counties, including Adams, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Lafayette, La Crosse, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago Counties.) is so large multiple tiles and satellite passes are necessary to cover the entire area. This has resulted in over 50 separate tiles that needed to be processed. Processing of this data requires specialized knowledge and skill as well as extensive computing power.

  This effort has produced a preliminary product showing the flood extent as of June 15 and 16 as reelected in the radar data. Initial evaluation of that data indicates that the flooding extents were underestimated by up to 50% in some areas. The ongoing data processing activities will include information from the other satellite sources to enhance the flood delineations and provide more robust information in the data set. We believe this information assisted HUD in determining financial assistance to Wisconsin families and businesses that were affected by this disaster.

- The OEA provided a plethora of new products and presentations. A sampling of this output included:

Project Name	**For whom**	**Description**
Catholic Diocese of Superior	Catholic Diocese of Superior	Demos, LMI analysis
Job Center Guides to Labor Market Trends	Job Centers	Single page handout for job seekers asking LMI questions
UW-Madison (Contagious Pandemic)	UW-School of Engineering	Economic impact of pandemic data
St. Croix Valley Regional Profile	St. Croix ED	6 page Regional profile
"Good News"	DWD Communications Office	Various Statewide LMI Rankings
Racine WDA Strategic Plan	WDA Board	Provide ongoing information
Manitowoc Construction Data	Manitowoc Home Builders	Con. Related- LMI/Demos/IMPLAN
Manitowoc Presentation	Manitowoc Chamber of Commerce	LMI Presentation
Article for annual Wash.Co. publication: The Source	Spooner Advocate	Update on labor conditions in county
WIA Annual Report for PY 2006	DWD DET Staff	WDA econ. recap
White Paper on Aging Workforce	All	Study on WI future workforce
Brain Gain (30-50 yr)	Internal	Analyze brain gain on 30-50 year olds
Executive wage/income	NC Workforce Board	Analyze wages/incomes/poverty trends in North Central area
In depth area study of NTC	North Central Tech. College	For course and demand planning

Urban/Rural/Metro/Non-metro LMI (all counties)	Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR)	Jobs, pop, and employers
Professional, Skilled and Unskilled Composition	Gov. Office	Change in Composition
Nursing Shortage	All	Measure via Simplified model
County profiles & template creation	General public and area Economic Development	
NW WIB planning tables and charts	NW WIB	Pop/LF/older worker
St. Croix Valley Regional Profile	Area Economic Development	5 page Regional profile
Chippewa Valley Regional Profile	Area Economic Development	6 page Regional profile
Agriculture Employment Indicators	Dept. of Public Instruction	Ag Emp. Multipliers
Manufacturing Replacement Openings	Madison Area Technical College	Calculation of replacement openings within mfg
GM Closure effects on State Labor Market	UI	Closure effects on UI insured
Momentum GROW region profile	Momentum	Regional profile like our county profiles
Biotech definition	All	Develop and use biotech definition
Thrive Metrics	Thrive	Economic indicators
Implan multipliers with impact survey project	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Management and Evaluation Project (MEP), Wisconsin Management and Evaluation Project (WMEP), and Northwest Manufacturing Outreach Center (NWMOC)	Provide an Implan run of multipliers and assist with plan
Data Dashboard & Album setup/troubleshooting	General public	
Mapping cropland, diary cows, and population	New North-Modernized Agricultural Committee	Maps will be used to help determine availability of resources
Science, Techology, Engineering & Mathematics occupations	STEM Equity Pipeline Advisory Group	Develop STEM Definition/Presentation
CEDS document	East Central Regional Planning Commission	Assisted in revising document
U.S. 41 Corridor Expansion Project	Dept. of Transportation (DOT)	Provide data and analysis
IMPLAN multipliers/impact analysis for DOT	DOT	Estimate impact of SE construction project

Customer groups that benefitted from these events include Job Seekers, Job Counselors, Business Representatives, internal LMI customers, Researchers, Economists, Economic Developers, Workforce Development Board members, Workforce Investment Act Administrators, Planners, Policy Makers, Students, and Educators.

6. Conduct special studies and economic analyses.

- Provided informational support for state and sub-state workforce development efforts and prepared the following special reports or data compilations:
  - Provided fiscal estimates for a potential job vacancy Survey as an out come from the Wisconsin Legislative Council – Special Committee on Building Wisconsin's Workforce.
  - Continued to supply LMI data for initiatives that were identified in the South East Wisconsin Wired Report; South Central – South West Wired Report.
  - Provided GIS mapping for internal and external LMI customers.
  - Provided an IMPLAN analysis of the loss of 2200 jobs in Rock County:

Effects of Losing 2200 Automobile and Light Truck Manufacturing Jobs in Janesville Area (Rock County)

	Janesville Area			
	Direct	**Indirect**	**Induced**	**Total**
Employment Effects	2200	3961	2843	9004
Output Effects	3,463,141,120	737,273,095	287,314,028	4,487,728,243
Labor Income Effects	278,906,272	186,321,376	84,186,780	549,414,428
Employment Multiplier	4.09			
Output Multiplier*	1.30			
Income Multiplier	1.97			

Local Tax Effects of Losing 2200 Jobs in Automobile and Light Truck Manufacturing in Rock County

Personal Income Tax	17,589,551
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle	657,517
Fines and Fees	1,893,478
Property Tax	396,983
Other Personal Taxes	668,670
Corporate Tax	4,229,731
Sales Tax	18,640,515
Total	44,076,445

IMPLAN impact of losing 2200 jobs in the Light Truck and Automobile industry (Not just GM) in Rock County
Additional 400 GM employees do not live in Rock County -- Some evidence that they live in Illinois.
These employees are not included in the analysis.

Labor income from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and consists of wages and salaries paid to employees in industry, not just GM.

Direct Effects	Initial Change in Industry
Indirect Effects	Ripple Effects on Firms that Supply Industry
Induced Effects	Ripple Effects From Changes in Consumer Spending

* Change in Total Value of Output per One-Dollar Change in Automobile and Light Truck Manufacturing

- Provided data on the Employment / Poverty Rates for citizens of Milwaukee and the sub-population in Milwaukee for the Hmong, Spanish and African Americans. Also supplied data on the current and projected demand for CNC operator/programmers and the industrial maintenance technician and/or machinery mechanics for the New Pipeline Demonstration Grant.

- Capital for the Day - Periodically the Governor of Wisconsin will tour one of the cities in the state. These visits are called Capital for the Day. His office will ask LMI to prepare Capital for the Day data sheets in preparation for these visits. You can view the Capital for the Day on Governor Jim Doyle's website: http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us/

  A sampling of Gov. Doyle's data includes:

Labor Market Statistics

Labor Market Statistics
Employment
Unemployment Rate
Workforce Indicators
Total Employment
Avg Monthly Earnings of All Workers
Total Employment: Males
Total Employment: Females
Total Employment: Age Distribution
14-24
25-44
45-64
65+
Number of New Workers Hired
Avg Earnings (Monthly) - New Workers
Job Turnover Rate
General
Average Home Sale Price
# of Residential Building Permits
Per Capita Income
Number of K-12 Public Schools

Population

Occupation

Most Common Occupations Based on Employment (Avg Hourly Wages)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Industry

Total Number of Employers (Firms)

0-49
50-99
100-249
250-999
1,000+

Largest Employers & Employment Size

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Industries With the Most Employment (# of Employees)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Industries With Largest % of Employment Growth Over-the-Year

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Industries with Largest Numerical Increase in Employment Over-the-Year

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Projections

Short-Term

Administrative and Support Services

Food Services and Drinking Places

Educational Services, Including State and Local Government
Hospitals
Specialty Trade Contractors
Social Assistance

Long-Term

Nonstore Retailers
Educational Services
Ambulatory Health Care Services
Administrative and Support Services
Hospitals

Work Programs

JobNet	
# of Job Center JobNet Users (monthly est)	
Number of Job Openings	
Top Job Categories on JobNet	
	1.
	2.
	3.
Employers with Most Job Openings in JobNet	
	1.
	2.
	3.
Wisconsin Works (W2)	
Average Monthly Caseload	
Average Monthly Paid Caseload	
Entered Employments for WP/W2 Individuals	
Year-to-Year Avg Monthly Paid Caseload % Change	
Statistic	
Wagner Peyser	
Number of Job Seekers	
Entered Employment Rate	
Six-Month Retention Rate	
WIA Title 1 Program Areas	
Adults	
Number of Adult Participants	
Number of Adult Exiters WDA	
Number of Adults Who Received Training	
Funding WDA	
Entered Employment Rate	
Six-Month Retention Rate	

Earnings Change in Six Months WDA

Dislocated Workers (DW)

Number of DW Participants

Number of DW Exiters WDA

Number of DW Who Received Training

Funding WDA

Entered Employment Rate

Six-Month Retention Rate

Earnings Replacement Rate WDA

Older Youth (OY)

Number of OY Participants

Number of OY Exiters WDA

# of OY Who Received Youth Services

Funding WDA (Total Youth Funding)

Entered Employment Rate

Six-Month Retention Rate

Earnings Change in Six Months WDA

Other DWS Programs

Apprenticeships - Apprenticeship Training Covers Different Periods of Time and Skills - This Data is for Year 2006

Child Care Program and Funding

Funding:

Families Served

Children Served

Paid Providers

TEACH Scholarships

REWARD Stipends

Total population

Male

Female

Median age (years)

Percent age 0-17

Percent age 65+

Race/ethnicity

American Indian

Asian

Black/African American

White

Hispanic (of any race)

Income

Per capita income

Adjusted Per capita income

Percent of individuals below poverty level

Educational attainment

Percent high school graduate or higher
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher
Percent foreign born
Mean travel time to work (minutes)
Housing
Total housing units
Owner-occupied units
Median owner-occupied house value
Adjusted Median owner-occupied house value

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ASSESSMENT

The following comments come from the WORKnet website. They are unedited except for the removal of identifiable data. A further analysis will be done to not only improve WORKnet, but comments will also be shared with the Bureau of Job Service in DET. There are many insightful comments that are relevant to customer service in the Job Centers. An additional observation that comes across in these comments, is that critical to the success of the Wisconsin workforce delivery system, is to understand data, where it is found, and how to use it. LMI must resume trainings and presentations to our many customers across the state.

Overall Satisfaction Comments	Information Uses	User Status	Age
Thanks, great site, Fidel	State or Local Budgeting / Policy Making; Economic Research / Development	Researcher / Planner / Economic Developer	
I have been very satisfied with the assistance I have received from all of the web sites' information and all of the people at places like goodwill and their sincere efforts to help all of us unemployed at the moment.	Finding a Job; Finding a Business or its Location; Research	Job Seeker	40 - 64
i couldn't figure out how to compare by different states and cities. Wasn't sure if there was an option for that or not.	Finding a Job; Hiring Workers; Finding a Business or its Location; Career Planning	Employee / Individual	25 - 39
I am not able to find a career with my skills and experience.I feel it is hard to make a living in Wisconsin.	Finding a Job; Finding a Business or its Location; Career Planning; Research	Job Seeker	
I am often frustrated trying to find the exact employment/wage data I need. For instance, I am looking for wage data for the Racine area. While I have found it, why not just have a link that says “Wage Surveys”.	Setting or Negotiating Wages; Career Planning; Assisting Others Finding	Career Counselor / Caseworker	40 - 64

	Employment		
I am a very good worker and I am very good at helping others	Finding a Job	Employer	19 - 24
Doesn't show job categories that are declining or at least I didn't see it. Also the salary info should estimate what the salaries would be in 2012. I imagine they will be about the same. Most of the jobs listed are already paying poverty wages.What a depressing list of “growth” jobs. Close all the tech schools and colleges. For a list like that, an education is not neeed. Talk about the dumming down of America.Know wonder I can't find a job in this state . . . I have too much useless education.			
very easy to use and informational	Career Planning	Employee / Individual	25 - 39
i realy in joy	Hiring Workers; Finding a Business or its Location; Setting or Negotiating Wages; Career Planning; Assisting Others Finding Employment; Training; Research; Product Markets; Finding a Job	Parent	19 - 24
the sites are not very informative and are not helpful in anyway. the sites are not detailed enough to even find the proper site that i am seeking.	Hiring Workers; Finding a Business or its Location; Setting or Negotiating Wages; Starting or Expanding a Business; Training; Research; Product Markets; Finding a Job	Employer	25 - 39
what happned to the touch screens. that was much easer to use.	Finding a Job	Job Seeker	25 - 39

Need much improvement to the interface	Setting or Negotiating Wages; State or Local Budgeting / Policy Making; Training; Economic Research / Development; Research; Customized Reports or Analysis	Government Representative / Elected Official	40 - 64
I like drawing!!^_^	Classified.	Sorry 'mam. That's classified.	18 or younger
I used your site to find a juvenile correction position at two counties. Both searches just stopped. This was of no use to me or others.	Finding a Job; Finding a Business or its Location; Career Planning	Job Seeker	25 - 39
This website is not as good as i thought it would be it is not well enough detailed			18 or younger
excellent data source and a aesthetically pleasing application		Researcher / Planner / Economic Developer	25 - 39
I have never been to your site before, I was searching information on Labor Standards and found it. Very interesting informationon your site.	Setting or Negotiating Wages; Research	Employee / Individual	40 - 64
i need a list of jobs for the summer i am only 15 please help me thank you i need this very much	Finding a Job	Student	18 or younger
I love this site - I use it regulary when working with both job seekers and employers.Great job!	Career Planning; Assisting Others Finding Employment; Employers needed wage info	Career Counselor / Caseworker	25 - 39
Everything was fair.	Finding a Job; Training	Job Seeker	40 - 64
This might help me to fined my job.	Career Planning	Student	18 or younger
i wish that yuo would include how many years of schooling you need to become a phy. therapist but other than that this is a great website and helped me figure out what i will be when i grow up.Thank You	Finding a Job; Career Planning; skill sof different jobs	looking to see what i might want to become when i grow up	18 or younger
JMC = PE,MSME,MBA = WHY DID YOU CLOSE THE 68th STREET OFFICE ?	Finding a Job	Job Seeker	65 or older

I was looking for a JOB link to find JOB OPENINGS... not a HOW TO Website!!! Every link misled me to another – “here's who MAY hire you” - This is “HOW”- etc etc... WHAT WEBSITE HAS JOB POSTINGS THAT TOOK THE PLACE OF JOB SEARCH ONLINE??????			25 - 39
The search engine for jobs requires you to know exactly what you are looking for. Isn't it possible that someone might want to search more than one county? I am looking at accounting jobs, but apparently I need to know what county, occupation, industry type, industry sub-classification only to find that there are no employers for the selection options provided by the website. If I knew exactly what I was looking for, I wouldn't actually need this site.	The information from Worknet was not useful.	Job Seeker	25 - 39
This website is confusing to navigate and difficult to find information. You should allow searchers to compare various jobs.	Finding a Job; Career Planning		25 - 39
Navigating the site is not intuitive. When I did get to the page I was looking for, it errored out during the search.	Setting or Negotiating Wages; Economic Research / Development	Employer	40 - 64
jobs	Finding a Job; Finding a Business or its Location	Teacher	25 - 39
The order of Licensed Jobs is confusing; it does not list the license titles so I csn;t find Perfusionist.	Research	Researcher / Planner / Economic Developer	40 - 64
I got this website from www.bls.gov and they had one website for each state. I checked out a couple of other state's websites and this one is far superior and easier to follow compared to them.	Career Planning; Just for Fun	Middle School Student Planning Ahead	18 or younger
For the “Occupation Porfile” the Paralegal positions - it doesn't indicate what “average” is - how many years or what “experience” is - how many years.			
The search heirarchy is lacking (one might say it sucks). There should be a way to browse the job opennings without going though each county. IF a search engine exists for this site then it is very well hidden. I should be able to search by keyword.	Finding a Job		40 - 64

Would love to see website that tells salaray ranges for jobs	Setting or Negotiating Wages	Job Seeker	40 - 64
my class was on this website and it was really helpfull with need to know information. i thought it would take forever looking up stuff, but it didn't so thank you now i have my homework done and it only took 5 minutes tops! i would like to go into the horse bording/equnie industry and you guys seemed to have a few things on this website that seemed helpf sincerly,	Finding a Job; Career Planning; Training; Research; Customized Reports or Analysis	job seeker/student	18 or younger
No response when questions submitted through “contact Us”. Cannot find labor market data for reporting purposes.	Research; Product Markets; Customized Reports or Analysis	Employer	40 - 64
In the employer search, once you choose the county, program should not show choices that have no results.	Finding a Job; Research	Job Seeker	40 - 64
Can you please put the average annual wages for all types of jobs in a chart on the website? It is extremely hard to find this information.	Research	Student	18 or younger
Seemed user friendly enough, I was looking for employment totals for the state, and could not get what I wanted.	Starting or Expanding a Business; Assisting Others Finding Employment; Research	Student	40 - 64
I am very impressed with this site. I've spent several hours researching apprenticeship programs and union labor in wisconsin, but kept finding useless information. I'm glad I found this site. Very useful. Very informative. Thank you.	Finding a Job; Finding a Business or its Location; Career Planning; Training; Research	Job Seeker	19 - 24
it would be helpful to go to a county and stay in that count with all the jobs, rather that going to each county, then to each city everytime you need to look at another catagory of work.			

Data Category Comments

This has been a sad situation the whole time I have been uemployed, which has been too much of my life since I've been out of teaching.

I wish wage data could be more recent. Also, I believe it could be better labled, i.e., “Occupational Wage Data For Racine, MSA for 2005” Data collected January 2005 thru May 2005.
I have very good skills

Would liked to have looked at the “Construction in Wisconsin” report but it wouldn't come through on my computer.
n/a
I don't know what I'm doing!

The web page asks you to select counties but the map does not come up so you cannot get any information. I found the web site to be totally useless andd a waste of time.
I didn't get that far!
grest job
VERY BAD

I was looking for a JOB link to find JOB OPENINGS... not a HOW TO Website!!! Every link misled me to another – “here's who MAY hire you” - This is “HOW”- etc etc... WHAT WEBSITE HAS JOB POSTINGS THAT TOOK THE PLACE OF JOB SEARCH ONLINE??????
You should have the option to compare all counties

Need cost of living rates/increases/allowance data for those employers that base annual raises on this figure.
date

The web site failed to provide detailes or sufficient information in regards to the field of natural resources specifically fisheries management. When asked about fisheries technician or fisheries biologist positions the web site replied no occupation found.
missed the wage site
I cannot find any annual wages for any type of job.

Info Expected Comments

Everything I've wanted to find, and then some, has been available.

In the county wage comparisons, are the wages stated an average for each experience level? How are these figures derived?
no
local job sites are not listed in this site
I, did find what I wanted.

yea were toget a good family substainable job not a 9.00 hr job can i live off this with 2 kids and a wife

I am looking for the unemployment rates by county for June 2006. You usually have these published, but I did not print this when I received the e-mail for it and now I don't know where to look. Do you have an historical report area that I could access this? Thank you.

I want a muffin.

county job openings

Job opportunities.

i nned to find a summer job i am only 15 years old i need a list of jobs for my age

ho wmuch schooling do you need for these kind of jobs?

I was looking for a JOB link to find JOB OPENINGS... not a HOW TO Website!!! Every link misled me to another – “here's who MAY hire you” - This is “HOW” - etc etc... WHAT WEBSITE HAS JOB POSTINGS THAT TOOK THE PLACE OF JOB SEARCH ONLINE??????

I expected to be able to search, I was only offered the ability to select a predefined list based on a very specific group of fields. ALL fields had to contain one and only one selection. This is not a query, it is a list selection tool. Since the tool provides little flexibility, and may lead to zero items returned I gave up and went to the rest of the web for answers.

What entry, average and experience is needed to qualify for each level

More than I found elsewhere, thanks.

teacther

CPI, Gov't payments.

I'm trying to locate information on how to forecast demand for a Masters in Business Administration degree for Waukesha County. I teach at Carroll College and we are trying to determine the demand for an MBA degree at Carroll. Is this something I'll have to generate myself or is there a part of your web site which will help in making that forecast?

I had hoped to be able to search the database and browse the job openings. THe structure of the 68idiot68 search is such that unless I input exactly what the site wants it comes back blank. Any blog or forum on the internet has a keyword search. Your organization forces me to narrow my search BEFORE identifying any matches. The perfect job might be one county over from the one I select, but I would never know that. You have structured to site to such a fine detail that it is all but worthless. If you wish to discuss this I can be reached at either edward1960@hotmail.com or Robertse@nicc.edu

The web site failed to provide detailes or sufficient information in regards to the field of natural resources specifically fisheries management. When asked about fisheries technician or fisheries biologist positions the web site replied no occupation found.

i expected to find a little more about horses but when i =got to the website it was the links to the sites not just individual categories you put the major industries together and that is alright i geuss...
Labor market data

I couldn't find annual wages for jobs but I expected to because there is a spot for wage comparison but the types of jobs do not include all of the types of jobs, like food preparation and entertainment jobs.

I was looking for census information, in reagards to a manufacturer of toys, moving to WI. To find ages of populations, where they were located, levels of education, etc.
i was also looking for links to other states.

I expected to find more information on job descriptions.

Comparisions by state, and/or region (ie. Against pacific northwest, mountain states, new england, etc)