



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Citrus, Levy & Marion Counties,
Florida

Market-responsive Education
and Employment Training System

MEETS

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DID YOU KNOW?

- Nine percent of Citrus-Levy-Marion employment is classified as manufacturing.
- Sixty percent of this manufacturing is within *Metallic, Technological, Electronic, Machinery, and Other Products*.
- Citrus-Levy-Marion manufacturing employers hired over 4,500 new employees in the most recent full year of data coverage, despite a loss in the total number of manufacturing employees.
- Three out of four new manufacturing employees are men, and sixty percent are between 25 and 44 years old.

This Brief introduces you to the source of the highlights presented above. Inside, you will find other new insights about manufacturing employment in Citrus, Levy and Marion Counties, Florida. You will also find suggested ways to use this new information for decision-making. A series of industry briefs like this are now available from MEETS.

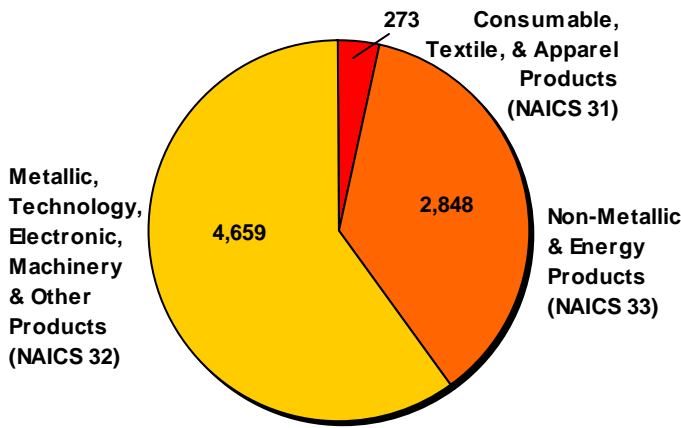


U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Administration

Citrus, Levy & Marion Counties, Florida: Manufacturing Employment Highlights

EMPLOYMENT AFFILIATIONS WITHIN MANUFACTURING

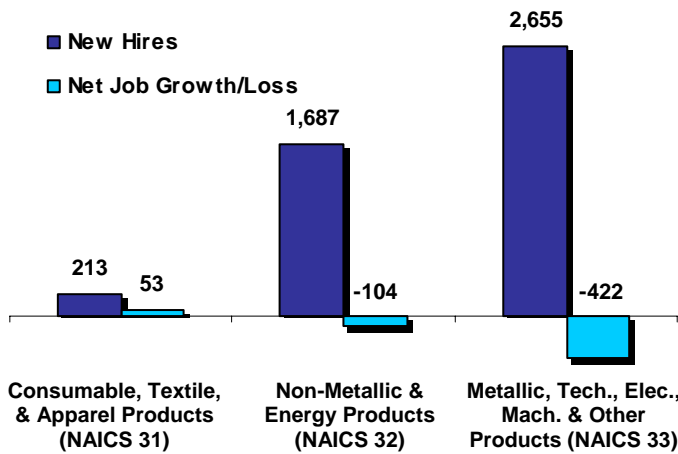
Sixty percent of Citrus-Levy-Marion manufacturing is within metallic, technological, electronic, machinery, and other product manufacturing. Thirty-six percent of manufacturing employment is in the manufacturing of non-metallic and energy products (such as wood, paper, petroleum, coal, chemicals, plastic, and rubber), and the remaining 4% is in the manufacturing of consumable (food, beverage, tobacco), textile, and apparel products.



U.S Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Data for 4th Quarter 2003

ANNUAL HIRES AND NET GROWTH/LOSS WITHIN MANUFACTURING

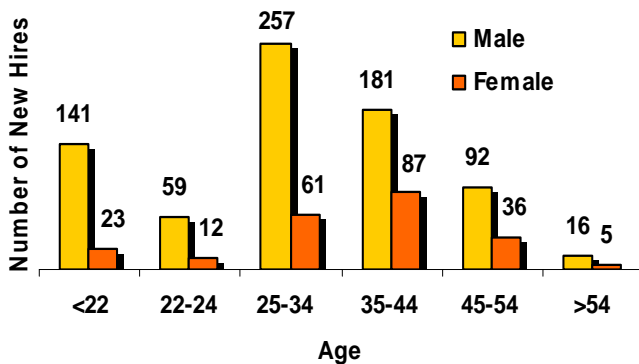
Fifty-eight percent of Citrus-Levy-Marion manufacturing new hires in the year shown was within metallic, technological, electronic, machinery, and other product manufacturing, with the manufacturing of non-metallic and energy products accounting for 37% of new hires. However, job growth during this period was greatest in the manufacturing of consumable, textile, and apparel products, although it accounted for less than 5% of new hires. Overall, manufacturing showed significant hiring activity despite overall job loss.



LED Data for 2003

QUARTERLY HIRES WITHIN MANUFACTURING BY GENDER AND AGE

Sixty percent of new hires in Citrus-Levy-Marion's manufacturing industry are between 25 and 44 years old. Men outnumber women by more than 3-to-1 across the age groups. Gender and age mix varies among the manufacturing sub-sectors (not shown here), and even more so at the occupational level.



LED Data for 4th Quarter 2003

MANUFACTURING OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS*

These local statistics highlight two facets of manufacturing employment: 1) Some occupations in the manufacturing industry are not found in this industry alone; such as sales representatives, and 2) occupational earnings vary widely. The highlights chosen for this page are intended to guide local inquiries.

Occupational Title	Est. 2004 Employment	Ave. Hourly Wage
Sales Reps., Wholesale & Manufacturing, Other	1,646	\$19.24
First-line Superv. Of Production & Operating Workers	685	\$20.65
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assemblers	556	\$10.79
Team Assemblers	1,385	\$11.59
Machinists	130	\$14.16
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	618	\$15.01
Machine Operators & Tenders	403	\$9.54

*Source for above Occupational Statistics: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI), Labor Market Statistics (LMS)

WHAT ARE MANUFACTURING JOBS?

The Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program QWI statistics presented in this brief use the North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) coding of manufacturing industry sub-sectors. Dependent upon the NAICS definitions, the manufacturing industry includes establishments producing a diverse array of products by an equally diverse collection of professionals and other workers. Familiar manufacturing industry group titles include Plastics Product Manufacturing, Ship and Boat Building, and Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing.

Occupational information is not in the LED data. manufacturing occupations fall into various groups, including: front-line workers (e.g., assemblers and machinists), those responsible for operation (e.g., supervisors and plant managers), and those who perform other types of work in or for manufacturing establishments, such as product sales representatives.

Data users should contact the Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics (AWI/LMS), for assistance in combining industry and occupational information to answer questions.

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO USE THE NEW LED QWI INFORMATION

- Think about why there can be so much hiring in manufacturing even during a period of overall job loss. This will help to separate high turnover jobs from more stable opportunities. While high-turnover jobs may be appropriate destinations for some jobs seekers, most strategic decisions focus on stable opportunities with potential for continued learning and earning growth.
- Narrow the scope of further inquiries about promising occupations within the industry group by selecting four-digit NAICS industry group codes within manufacturing.
- Think about the gender disparities within the manufacturing industry groups and decide what your conclusion means for the individual and program management decision-making.
- Align the age group breakout of new hires activity in manufacturing with current or targeted program demographics and decide whether and what additional information is needed before making strategic management counseling decisions.

USEFUL WEB LINKS

Florida labor market information: <http://fred.labormarketinfo.com>

Citrus-Levy-Marion occupational wage estimates:

<http://fred.labormarketinfo.com/analyzer/session/occupation.asp?cat=OCC>

BLS occupational employment statistics *Technical Notes*: http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.htm

BLS occupational employment projections methods: <http://www.bls.gov/emp/home.htm>

BLS National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix information:

<http://www.bls.gov/emp/nioem/empioan.htm>

Standard occupational classification *user guide*: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/socguide.htm>

NAICS Codes and Titles: <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/>

Sources of the data included in this Brief are:

- The Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics (<http://www.labormarketinfo.com>)
- The Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program (<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>)

The Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics and LED have joined forces to deliver the new **Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) series**. No new information is collected. No surveys are conducted. No new employer or employee burden is involved. No confidentiality laws or principles are compromised.

What is new here?

- Reliable local employment and new hire indicators by age group and gender.
- Updates with no more than a one-year lag in availability.
- More descriptive detail thanks to adoption of a new disclosure-proofing approach that continues to protect business and work anonymity.

Remaining challenges include:

- Awareness that *new* means *unfamiliar*. Some commitment to learning is needed to fully realize the potential from new indicators and decision-making uses.
- Understanding the value of the new indicators, even though they can not answer all questions.

Why now, and not before?

- Seven years, 1998-2004, were needed to successfully complete the organizational, legal, staffing and technical steps to transition from start-up though pilot testing to production and release.
- Continuing advances in data processing capacity and efficiency allow commitment to a production schedule that was impossible to imagine earlier.
- The workforce development community understands that sustained reinvention is urgent to become and remain viable in the open world economy.

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