

Alabama Career Center: A career service center that provides a host of services to include career counseling, resume assistance, direct job placement and both classroom and on-the-job training.

American Community Survey (ACS): The ACS is an ongoing survey that provides data every year by giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year.

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA): An agency focused on building better communities in Alabama. ADECA partners with local governments, non-profit groups, state and federal agencies, and other agencies, the men and women of ADECA work every day to improve the quality of life for Alabamians.

Alabama Department of Labor (ADOL): A state level department of government which has five operational divisions within its department: Employment Service (ES); Unemployment Compensation (UC); Workers Compensation (WC); Labor Market Information (LMI); and Inspections (Mining, Boilers & Elevators). The Alabama Department of Industrial Relations recently merged with the Alabama Department of Labor with the primary focus being the economic well-being of all Alabamians.

Alabama JobLink: The Alabama Career Center website system is where jobseekers, employers and the general public can use the website to post resumes, find employment, and system which workforce professionals and employers can utilize labor market information.

Alabama's Comprehensive Labor Market Information System (ACLMIS): An interactive database for job seekers and career assistance with additional information including industry and occupational area profiles and training information.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): BEA, an agency of the Department of Commerce, assists officials and individuals in obtaining a better understanding of the U.S. economy. Data within this agency includes Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Personal Income, Consumer Spending, and much more.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): The Bureau is a division of the U.S. Department of Labor and functions as the principal data gathering agency of the federal government in the field of labor economics. The BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, the labor force, productivity, prices, family expenditures, wages, industrial relations, and occupational safety and health.

Business Employment Dynamics (BED): BED data includes quarterly measurement of gross job gains (expansions and openings) and gross job losses (contractions and closings) as derived

from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI): CFOI, a division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, produces comprehensive, accurate, and timely counts of fatal work injuries.

Census Tract: A small relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated by local committees of census data users for the purpose of collecting and presenting census data. It is worth noting that census tracts conform to county lines (that is they are always sub-sets of a county), but may not follow zip code lines.

Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER): The University of Alabama, CBER produces economic forecasts that cover areas such as gross domestic product, employment, and income by industry for the State of Alabama and local areas of the state. CBER also conducts the Alabama Business Confidence Index (ABCI) survey on a quarterly basis.

Civilian Labor Force: The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians age 16 and older classified as employed or unemployed or seeking employment. This gives employers a measure of the labor pool.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A measure of the average change in prices over time for a set group of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups: (1) for all urban consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 80 percent of the total population and (2) for all urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W) which covers 32 percent of the total population. Among the CPI components are the costs of housing, food, transportation, and energy. While the CPI is not technically a cost of living index, it is often used to indicate changes in the cost of living.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey: A monthly survey of nonfarm business establishments used to collect nonfarm payroll employment, worker hours and earnings, by industry and area. Through the Federal/State cooperative effort, these data are used to compute current monthly employment, hours and earnings estimates, by industry, for the nation, the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and over 250 Metropolitan Areas (MSA's).

Current Population Survey (CPS): A monthly household survey of the civilian non-institutional population of the United States. This BLS survey provides labor market statistics (e.g., employment, unemployment and wages) by industry, occupation, and demographic characteristics. The Census Bureau collects data for this survey in cooperation with BLS.

CES Employment: A count of all persons who worked full or part time or received pay from a nonagricultural employer for any part of the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Because this count comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for two different companies could be counted twice. Therefore, non-farm payroll employment is really a count of

the number of jobs rather than the number of persons employed. This count is also based on where the jobs are located, regardless of where the workers reside. Non-farm payroll employment data are collected and compiled by Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey.

Economic Development Partnership of Alabama (EDPA): The Economic Development Partnership of Alabama has been a major catalyst for economic growth in the state by assisting organizations looking to relocate their businesses to Alabama. Additionally, EDPA aids companies and communities who want to improve their competitive edge.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA): ETA primary duty is to contribute to the developing U.S. labor market by providing high quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through state and local workforce development levels.

Estimates Delivery System (EDS): A database provided by various consortiums, including input from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), that is used to extract staffing patterns for employment.

Labor Market Information (LMI): A body of knowledge that includes a variety of economic, social, and demographic information. This information describes current conditions and forecasts employment conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, industry data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS): A program that produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data by geographic area (state, county, metropolitan area, and city).

Local Employment Dynamics (LED): A program that uses U.S. Census, survey data, and state administrative records to cover three computer database applications: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Industry Focus, and OnTheMap.

Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS): A federally-funded program that collects data on mass layoffs on a monthly basis from establishments which have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) filed against them during a 5-week period.

Metropolitan area (MA): A region with a densely populated urban core and is less-populated surrounding territories, sharing industry, infrastructure, and housing.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A geographical region that has a high population density and is closely associated economically with the surrounding areas.

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS): A system of identifying industry activity, NAICS replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS reshaped the way industries were classified. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada,

and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America.

O*NET: This program contains information on hundreds of standardized and occupation specific descriptors. Central to the program is the O*NET database which is continually updated by surveying a broad range of workers from each occupation. The program is developed under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. The program provides skills, knowledge, abilities, work activities, job zone, related occupations, tasks, tools and technology, and much more about 974 occupations.

O*NET Codes: O*NET codes are an extension of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, in which more detailed occupational definitions are provided in addition to the SOC classifications. These codes are revised periodically in accordance with SOC revisions.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES): A federal state cooperative program, which collects detailed occupational data by industry in a three-year cycle. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is an annual mail survey measuring occupational employment and occupational wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments, by industry. On a national level, the survey samples approximately 400,000 establishments per year, taking 3 years to fully collect the sample of 1.2 million establishments.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): OSHA has the primary responsibility of protecting the health and safety of workers. The agency accomplishes this responsibility through providing training, outreach, education and assistance.

Office of Workforce Development (OWD): Through a partnership with the Alabama Community College System, OWD provides a wide range of career-technical courses and short-term training for job-specific certifications.

OnTheMap: A web-based mapping and reporting application that displays where workers are employed and where they live to include worker characteristics such as employment, commuting patterns, educational attainment and workers demographics to include age, race, ethnicity, and sex. This data is based on state administrative records and US Census data.

Projections Managing Partnership (PMP): This program seeks to assist customers in making informed decisions based on the most reliable and relevant occupational and industry outlook information. Its primary purpose is to assist state LMI agencies with methodology and software which will make the data more uniform across states and the process flow more smoothly.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW): The primary focus of the program is the tabulation of employment and wages information from establishments which report to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs of the United States.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI): Indicators (e.g., total employment, earnings, job creations, job changes and separations) that are derived from state administrative records and demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Seasonal Adjustment: A statistical technique applied to monthly data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year due to seasonal events such as weather, major holidays, shifts in production schedules, harvest times, and the opening and closing of schools.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): An industry classification system underlying all establishment-based Federal economic statistics classified by industry. The SIC defines industries in accordance with the composition and structure of the economy. It was developed for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. **Note:** *This was replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), but some agencies and private companies still use the SIC system of classification.*

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC): This is an occupational coding system that was presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to replace and consolidate several previous coding systems used to classify occupations. The consolidated coding systems include the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), and the grouping of occupational titles used by the Census based on survey responses.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII): A survey designed to provide an estimate of the number of work related injuries and illnesses and a measure the frequency at which they occur. The SOII collects data on non-fatal injuries and illnesses for each calendar year from a sample of employers.

The United States Department of Labor (DOL): DOL is a cabinet level department of the U.S. government with the purpose to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners, job seekers, and retirees of the our nation. Included in this Department are the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA).

Unemployment: An estimate of the number of persons who did not have a job, but were available for work and actively seeking work during the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Unemployment Compensation (UC): The UC Division pays unemployment benefits to workers who are either unemployed or working reduced hours, through no fault of their own. In order to qualify for benefits, certain conditions must be met.

Unemployment Insurance (UI): The UI program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who became unemployed. The unemployed individuals must meet certain eligibility requirements.