Vermont State Colleges

October 2022



The Economic & Labor Market Information Division

online @ VTLMI.info

- Housed in the Vermont Department of Labor
- State partner to the Federal Government
- 100% federally funded
 - Thank you to the USDOL Employment & Training Administration!

Purpose: to produce, explain and disseminate economic data for the benefit of the State of Vermont, educational institutes, employers, students, job-seekers, researchers, and the general public.

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Complete ELMI
Customer Survey

MOMENT OF APPRECIATION

Thank you all for the work you do!!



Important note:

Data:

 From the Vermont Dept of Labor, The Bureau of Labor Statistics and The Census Bureau

Accurate! Consistent in methods and production!

Anything beyond the data:

- My views, not those of the VDoL or the executive branch.
- Please interrupt to ask questions or share comments. This is meant to be a discussion.



Let's talk economics...

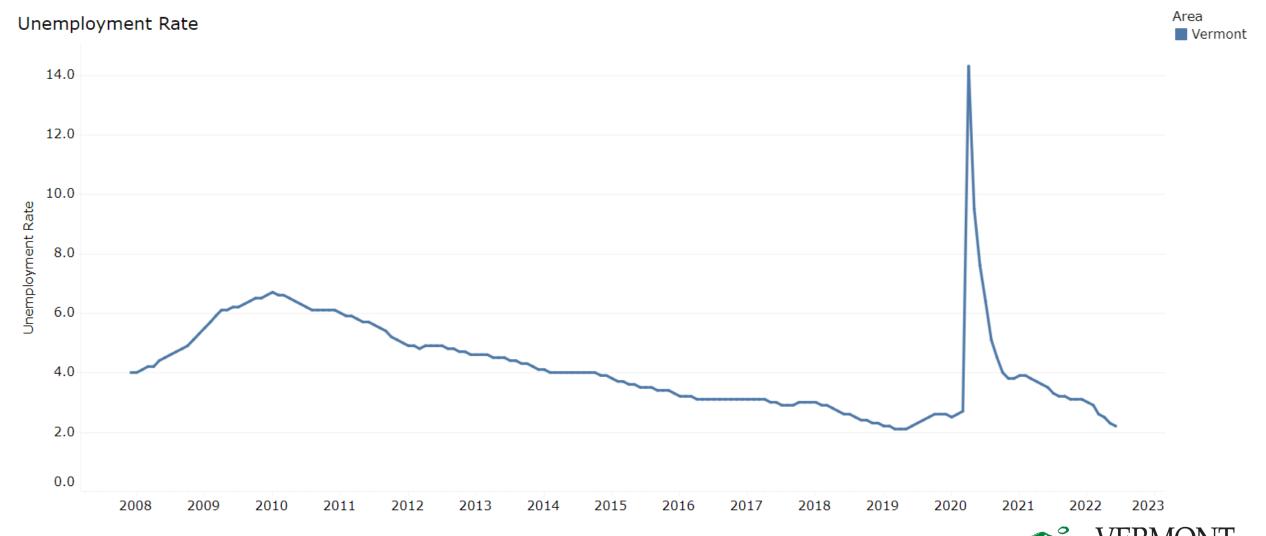


Labor and the Labor Market

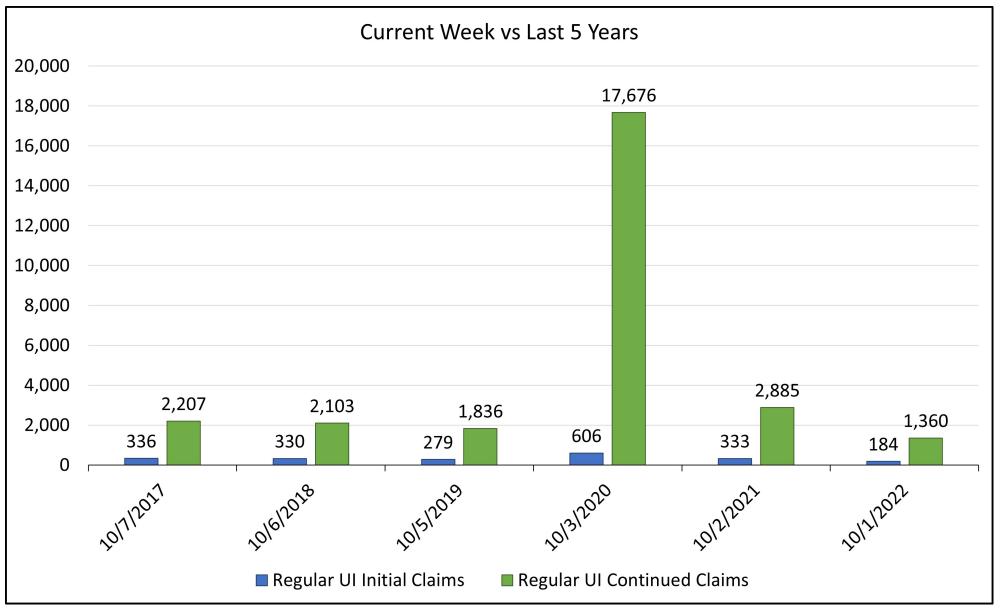


Vermont Unemployment Rate

(Seasonally Adjusted)



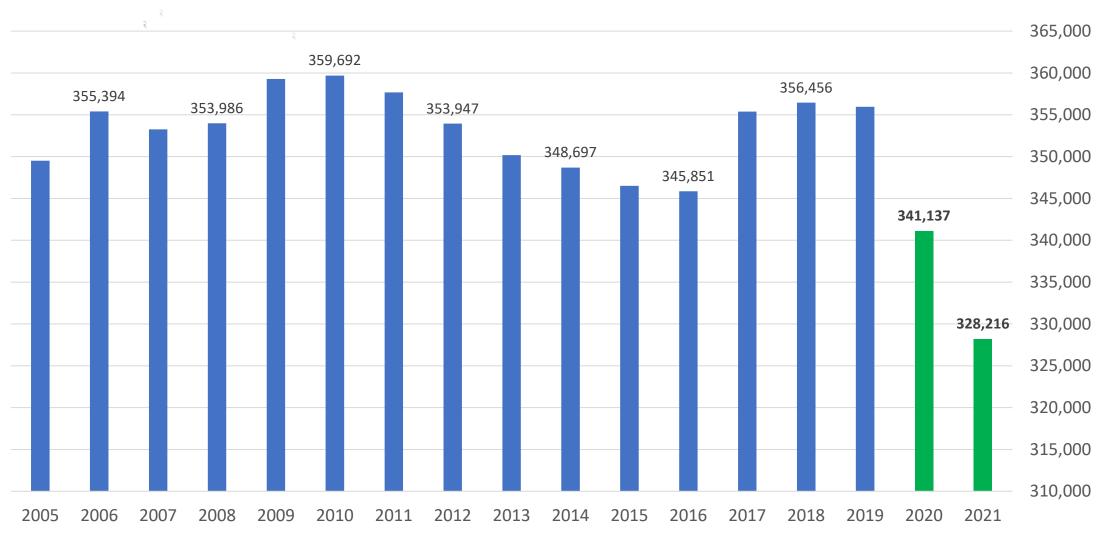
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR





Vermont Labor Force

Annual Average, 2005 - 2021





County	% Change - '21	Peak Year
Addison	-9.0%	2009
Bennington	-17.8%	2006
Caledonia	-16.8%	2006
Chittenden	-7.3%	2019
Essex	-21.0%	2009
Franklin	-6.2%	2019
Grand Isle	-8.5%	2006
Lamoille	-14.6%	2009
Orange	-9.0%	2010
Orleans	-12.1%	2009
Rutland	-19.4%	2006
Washington	-9.4%	2019
Windham	-19.8%	2010
Windsor	-15.6%	2009

County Labor Force Data: Percent Change since Peak

- Based on each county's respective peak labor force numbers, all counties have seen a decline in labor force.
- Franklin County has lost the least, 6.2% of its peak labor force. It is followed by northwest neighbors Chittenden (-7.3%) and Grand Isle (-8.5%)
- Eight counties have seen a 10%+ decline in labor force.



Labor Demand > Labor Supply

It's a seller's market

February 2020

• Unemployed: 9,000

• Openings: 16,000

• Quits: 7,000

1 unemployed person for every1.8 job openings

July 2022

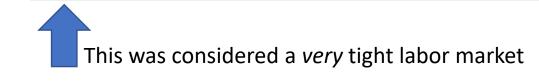
Unemployed: 7,000

Openings: 23,000

Quits: 11,000

1 unemployed person for every

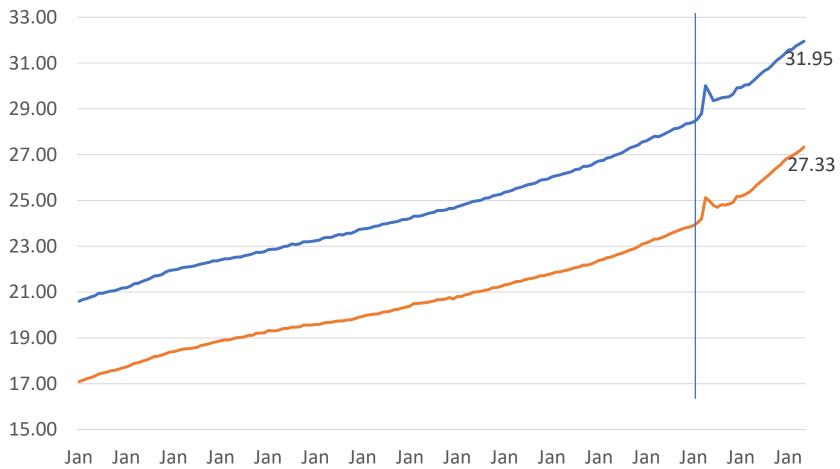
3.3 job openings





Average Hourly Wages

All workers and non-supervisory



2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022



Half the Story

Point 1 - Wages up locally due to decrease in labor supply

And now, on to the second half...



Business Formation Rates Over the Year Change

2016 >> 1.7% or 420 new establishments

2017 >> 1.9% or 480 new establishments

2018 >> 0.5% or 136 new establishments

2019 >> 1.2% or 309 new establishments

2020 >> 1.6% or 409 new establishments



Business Formation Rates Over the Year Change

2021 >> 5.9% or 1,545 new establishments 1,041 in Prof & Biz Services

- 807 in Prof & Tech Services
- 202 in Admin Services

129 in Information

102 in Financial Activities



Business Formation Rates

Over the Year Change

Approx. 1,300 new establishments added 2,500 jobs NET but...

There were approx. 8k businesses already in these three areas; the +2.5k jobs includes new and previously existing businesses

Point 2 - Expanded regional competition for labor due to technology



Role of Education



Human Capital Theory - vs. – Signaling Effect



EMPLOYERS' HIERARCHY OF NEEDS TM





What do Employers Tell Us They Need?

(it's a seller's market – employers tell us they will train for the rest)



Show up to work on time, ready to work



Critical thinking skills



Customer service skills

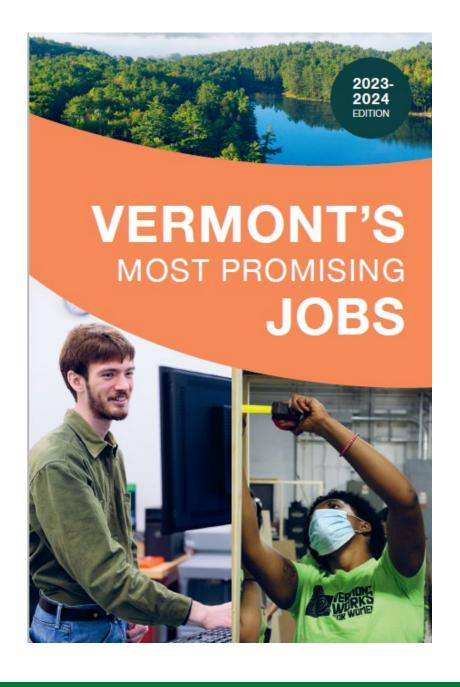


Basic math and language skills



How can you demonstrate to an employer that you fit these needs?





Version 5

A Continued Partnership with the McClure Foundation Highlighting E&LMI Data (released this week!)

Found online:

VTLMI.info

in the upper right

OR McClureVT.org



Thank you!

Mathew Barewicz

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