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Employment Gains/Losses by Industry Sector

Payroll employment in Miami-Dade County showed strong growth from November to December (+7,000), and together with the upward revisions to preliminary estimates over prior months, provides an encouraging sign of an acceleration in the pace of job creation. Total payroll jobs increased 22,400 compared to December of 2012.

Private sector job growth, particularly in service industries, continues to account for all the net gains in employment. Private employment reached 919,000 jobs in December; surpassing the pre-recession peak employment of 915,000 in August of 2007. Total government employment, however, remains about 32,000 jobs (-19%) below the pre-recession peak, with not much likelihood of a significant trend adjustment in 2014.

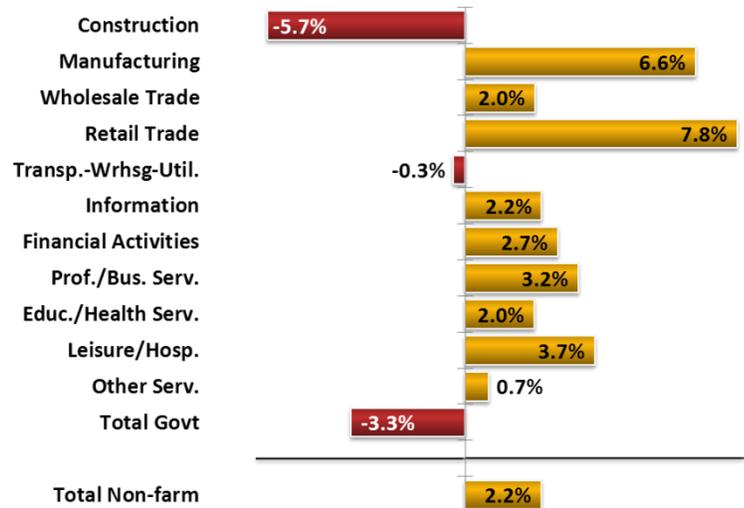
Employment in service industries has added nearly 27,000 jobs (+3%) year-over-year. Job growth in private goods producing industries was up just less than 1% compared to last year. The construction industry lost 1,800 (-5.7%), that was offset by a gain of 2,300 manufacturing jobs (+6.6%). Private sector job growth was led by retail trade up 10,400 jobs (+7.8%), leisure and hospitality with 4,500 additional jobs (+3.7%), professional and business services with 4,400 jobs (+3.2%), educational and health services up 3,200 (+2%), and financial activities with 1,900 jobs (+2.7%). Nearly half the gains in employment (46%) over the past 12 months have occurred in industries that typically pay average or higher-than-average salaries, which is providing additional positive momentum for local economic growth.

Government sector payrolls, after seasonal adjustment, shed an additional 200 jobs between November and December. Public sector employment remains down 4,500 jobs (-3.3%) from December of

Highlights

- Nonfarm payrolls added 22,400 jobs (+2.2%) in December from a year ago after seasonal adjustment. The private sector gained 26,900 jobs (+3%) while the government sector lost 4,500 jobs (-3.3%). The strongest gains occurred in retail trade (+7.8%), leisure and hospitality (+3.7%), professional and business services (+3.2%) and educational and health services (+2 %).
- The unemployment rate decreased 30 basis points (bps) from November to December to 7.5%, after seasonal adjustment. The decline in the unemployment rate resulted from a 1% increase in the number of employed residents that was partially offset by a 0.5% increase in the labor force.

Employment Summary (SA)
December 2012 to December 2013



Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, RER Eco. Analysis & Policy.

last year, and down 22,000 from the previous peak in August of 2007.

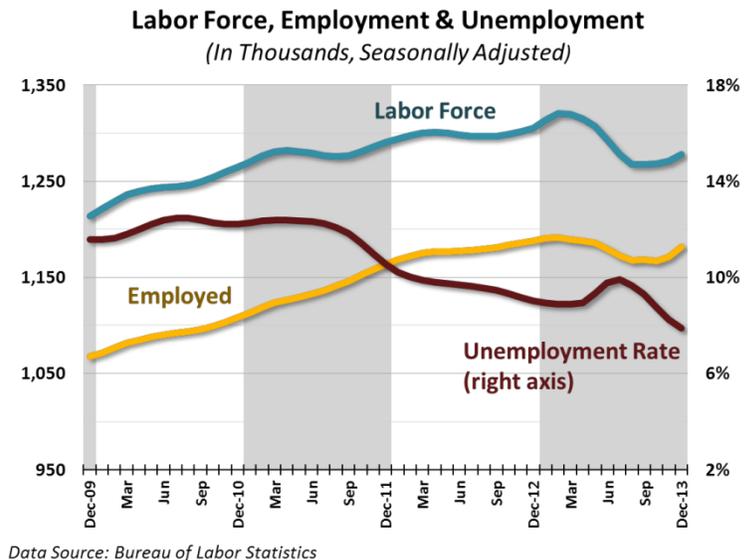
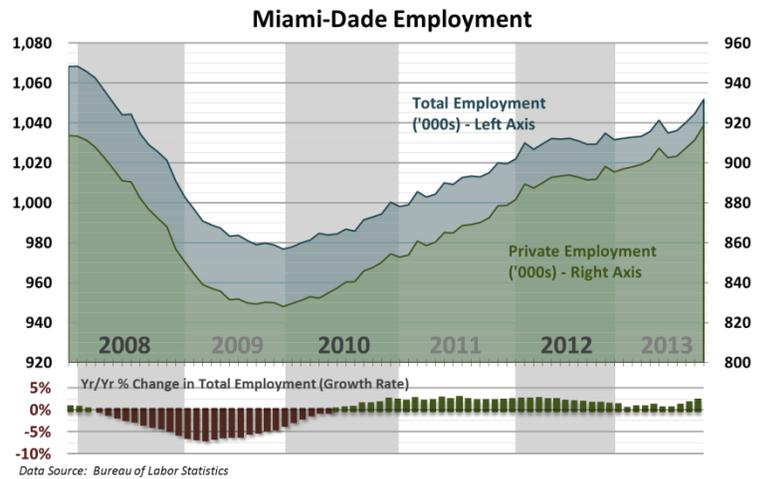
Average weekly hours worked for private sector workers in Miami-Dade increased from 34.4 hours in November to 34.8 hours in December. The average last December was 35.5 hours per week. By this metric, the local labor market is slightly above the national market where average weekly hours worked stood at 34.4 compared to 34.5 hours one year ago.

Average weekly earnings of private Miami-Dade workers also jumped up in December to \$790 compared to \$776 in November, and yet were lower than the \$799 average reported last December. Average labor earnings in Miami-Dade is failing to keep up with price inflation and falling behind the national average wage. Wages in the county remain about 5% below the national weekly average, which stood at \$831 in December. While average wages in the county fell over the past 12 months, the national average wage experienced a 1.5% gain from last December's average of \$819.

Looking ahead to 2014, as noted last month there are reasons for optimism as national economic indicators are trending upward. National GDP growth in the 3rd quarter is estimated at 4.1% (only the second time since 2006 that the growth rate has exceeded 4%). U.S. employment growth averaged over 182,000 per month in 2013, leading the Federal Reserve, for the second time, to signal that the national economy is improving enough to taper its monetary stimulus program. The likelihood of another government shutdown within the next two years seems increasingly remote, as is the chance of a debt ceiling crisis this year. The sense of positive change in the political atmosphere in Washington is already having a positive effect on consumer, business and investor confidence.

Labor Force & Unemployment

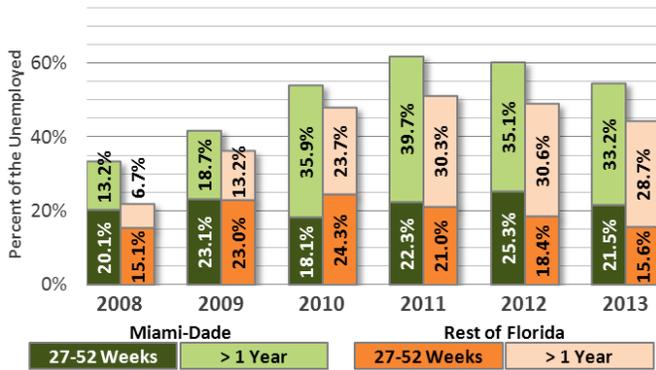
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Miami-Dade County dropped to 7.5% in December from 7.8% last month and 8.9% in December of last year. The County labor force added nearly 7,000 workers from November to December and is now at 1,278,000 workers (+0.5%). The labor force, however, remains



27,000 below the labor force last December (-2.1%). The number of County residents employed was also up, nearly one percent (10,500) from last month. Although employed residents in December reached 1,182,000, there are 6,000 less than one year ago.

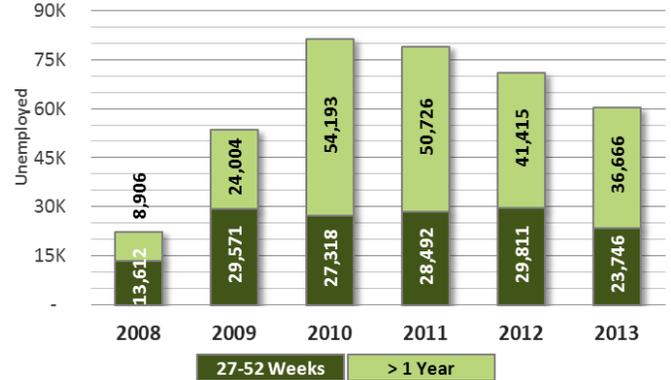
[Note: Payroll employment represents persons working in Miami-Dade, while employment estimates from the unemployment survey represents county residents holding jobs or identified as self-employed.]

Long-term Unemployed by Length of Unemployment As a Percent of the Unemployed



Data Source: US Census, Current Population Survey.

Long-term Unemployed by Length of Unemployment - Miami-Dade County



Data Source: US Census, Current Population Survey.

The Long-Term Unemployed

The average number of unemployed workers in Miami-Dade considered *long-term unemployed* has declined since 2012 when they represented 60.3% of all unemployed residents in the County and in 2013 they accounted for 54.7%. The long-term unemployed are defined as those who have been unemployed for more than 26 weeks.

The issue of long-term unemployment has come into sharp focus within the past few weeks as federal emergency unemployment compensation benefits for the long-term unemployed expired at the end of 2013, and as yet there are no clear signs that Congress will approve a short-term expansion of benefits for those unemployed for more than 26 weeks.

Data from the Census Bureau's *Current Population Survey* indicates that on average 60,400 Miami-Dade residents were unemployed for longer than 26 months 2013, which remains high from a historical perspective, but is 15% lower than the 71,000 in 2012, and 26% below 81,500 long-term unemployed witnessed in 2010. An unfortunately large share of the long-term unemployed, however, has been out of work for more than one year.

Although the number of unemployed for more than one year in 2013 (36,700) has declined since the peak in 2010 (54,200), the share of the unemployed out-of-work for more than one year has remained nearly unchanged since 2010. In 2013, one-third of all unemployed residents in the county had been without work for more than 12 months, compared to 36% of the unemployed in 2010.

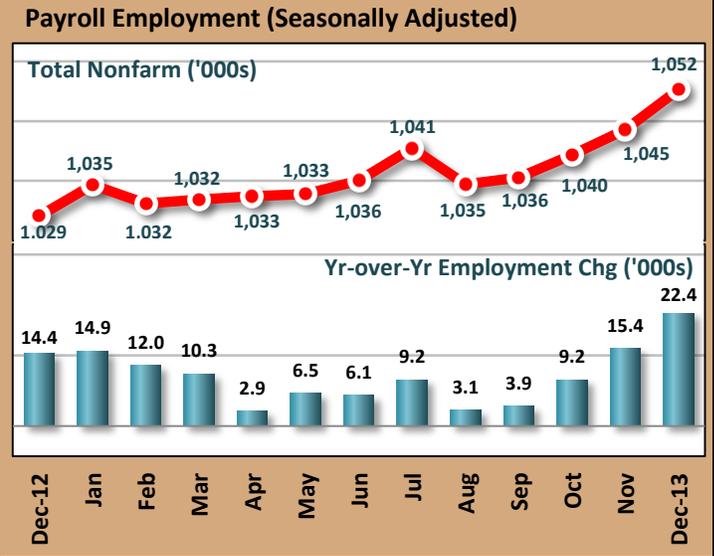
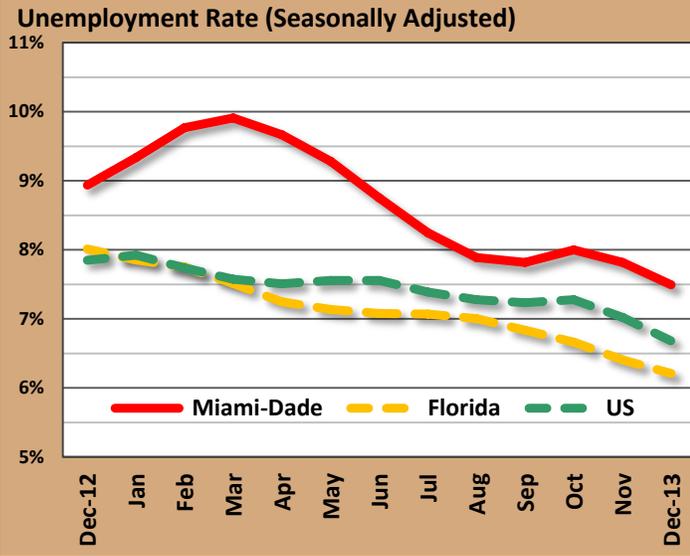
The problem of long-term unemployment is also worrisome in the rest of Florida, but to a lesser degree than in Miami-Dade. Forty-four percent (44.3%) of the unemployed in the rest of the state in 2013 are classified as long-term unemployed, and like Miami-Dade, the number and percent of long-term unemployed has declined in the rest of Florida since 2011. In 2013 29% of the unemployed in the rest of Florida were out-of-work for more than one year, compared to 31% in 2012.

The longer a worker remains unemployed the lower the probability of finding or keeping a job and the higher the probability of experiencing a permanent decline in income despite re-employment. In some occupations technical knowledge and skills deteriorate as the duration of unemployment lengthens, and professional networks that facilitate job search breakdown.

The elimination of federal emergency unemployment compensation benefits for the long-term unemployed reduces household consumption and risks constraining economic recovery.

The maximum weekly unemployment benefit in Florida is \$275, while the average benefit has been reported at approximately \$230 per week. The estimated 60,000 long-term unemployed residents in Miami-Dade County losing unemployment benefits suggests a loss of approximately \$55 million of consumer spending per month basic consumer needs.

Miami-Dade County Labor Market



Miami-Dade Labor Force & Unemployment

	Dec-13 (p)	% Chg from Nov-13	% Chg from Dec-12
Labor Force	1,277,819	0.5%	-2.1%
Employment	1,182,058	0.9%	-0.5%
Unemployment	95,761	-3.6%	-17.9%
Unempl. Claims	**	**	**

	Dec-13 (p)	Nov-13 (r)	Dec-12
Unempl. Rate (%)	7.5%	7.8%	8.9%

*Data Source: FL DEO (Seasonally Adjusted). ** Not Available.*

Miami-Dade Nonfarm Payroll Employment ('000s)

	Dec-13 (p)	% Chg from Nov-13 (r)	% Chg from Dec-12
Total Nonfarm	1,051.8	0.7%	2.2%
Private	918.7	0.8%	3.0%
Goods Prod.	66.9	-0.7%	0.8%
Construction	29.7	-1.5%	-5.7%
Manufacturing	37.2	0.0%	6.6%
Private Service	851.5	0.9%	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	75.8	2.3%	2.0%
Retail Trade	144.0	2.1%	7.8%
Transp.-Wrsg-Util.	63.0	0.9%	-0.3%
Information	18.1	0.7%	2.2%
Financial Activities	73.6	0.5%	2.7%
Prof./Bus. Serv.	140.7	0.0%	3.2%
Educ./Health Serv.	165.7	0.4%	2.0%
Leisure/Hosp.	125.0	1.1%	3.7%
Other Serv.	45.6	0.1%	0.7%
Total Govt	133.1	-0.2%	-3.3%

Data Source: FL Dept. of Economic Opportunity. (Seasonally Adjusted by OEDIT)

National Indicators of "Hidden" Unemployment

Numbers in Thous.	Dec-13 (p)	% Chg from Nov-13 (r)	% Chg from Dec-12
Involuntarily P/T	7,771	0.7%	-1.9%
Discouraged Wrkrs*	917	20.3%	-14.1%

	Dec-13 (p)	Nov-13 (r)	Dec-12
Involuntarily P/T as a % of Nonfarm Empl.	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%
Unempl. Rate Incl. Discouraged Wrkrs*	7.2%	7.5%	8.5%

*Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; * Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Average Private Weekly Hours & Earnings

	Dec-13 (p)	Nov-13 (r)	Dec-12
U.S. Hours	34.4	34.5	34.5
U.S. Earnings	\$831.45	\$833.18	\$819.38
Miami-Dade Hours	34.8	34.4	35.5
Miami-Dade Earnings	\$790.31	\$776.06	\$799.46

Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Numbers are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise indicated. (p): preliminary (r): revised

For additional information visit our website at:
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National Demographics of Unemployment Rate

	Dec-13 (p)	Nov-13 (r)	Dec-12
Overall	6.7%	7.0%	7.8%
White	5.9%	6.2%	6.9%
Black or African Amer.	11.9%	12.5%	14.0%
Hispanic or Latino	8.3%	8.7%	9.6%
Male	6.3%	6.7%	7.2%
Female	6.0%	6.2%	7.3%
Teens (16-19)	20.2%	20.8%	23.5%
Less than HS Diploma	9.8%	10.8%	11.7%
HS, No College	7.1%	7.3%	8.0%
Some College	6.1%	6.4%	6.9%
Bachelor's or Higher	3.3%	3.4%	3.9%

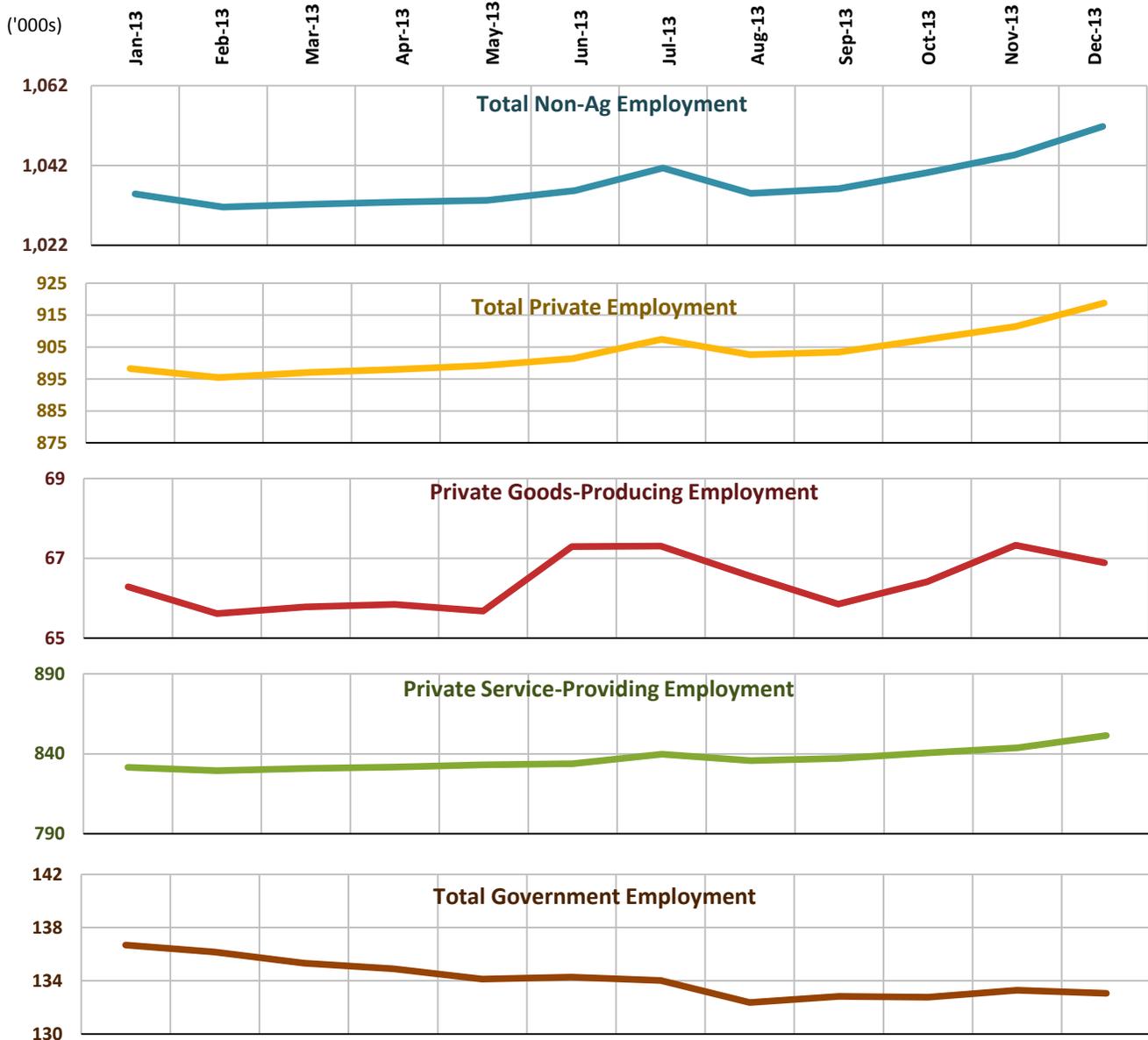
Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Released Jan 2014

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY (Seasonally Adjusted)

Source: FL Dept. of Economic Opportunity,
RER Economic Analysis & Policy

	Thousands of Employees						Dec-12	Chg from		% Chg from	
	Dec-13	Nov-13	Oct-13	Sep-13	Aug-13	Jul-13		Nov-13	Dec-12	Nov-13	Dec-12
Total Non-agricultural Employ	1,051.8	1,044.7	1,040.2	1,036.2	1,035.0	1,041.4	1,029.4	7.10	22.40	0.7%	2.2%
Total Private Employment	918.7	911.4	907.4	903.4	902.6	907.4	891.9	7.33	26.89	0.8%	3.0%
Private Goods Producing	66.9	67.3	66.4	65.9	66.6	67.3	66.4	-0.44	0.52	-0.7%	0.8%
Construction	29.7	30.1	30.2	29.6	30.6	31.3	31.4	-0.44	-1.78	-1.5%	-5.7%
Manufacturing	37.2	37.2	36.2	36.3	36.0	36.0	34.9	0.00	2.30	0.0%	6.6%
Private Service Providing	851.5	843.7	840.6	837.1	835.7	839.7	825.1	7.77	26.37	0.9%	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	75.8	74.0	74.0	75.0	74.9	74.2	74.3	1.73	1.48	2.3%	2.0%
Retail Trade	144.0	141.1	140.2	138.3	138.4	139.1	133.6	2.92	10.41	2.1%	7.8%
Transp-Whsg-Utilities	63.0	62.5	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.5	63.3	0.55	-0.22	0.9%	-0.3%
Information	18.1	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.8	18.0	17.7	0.13	0.39	0.7%	2.2%
Financial Activities	73.6	73.2	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.1	71.7	0.34	1.90	0.5%	2.7%
Prof & Bus Services	140.7	140.6	140.4	139.1	137.7	138.7	136.3	0.05	4.41	0.0%	3.2%
Ed & Health Services	165.7	165.0	163.3	162.4	162.5	163.6	162.4	0.61	3.22	0.4%	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	125.0	123.6	124.9	124.2	123.5	125.4	120.5	1.38	4.48	1.1%	3.7%
Other Services	45.6	45.6	45.0	44.9	45.5	45.3	45.3	0.06	0.31	0.1%	0.7%
Total Government	133.1	133.3	132.8	132.8	132.4	134.0	137.5	-0.23	-4.49	-0.2%	-3.3%



PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Thousands of Employees						Dec-12	% Chg from	
	Dec-13	Nov-13	Oct-13	Sep-13	Aug-13	Jul-13		Nov-13	Dec-12
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,067.4	1,055.0	1,044.7	1,035.5	1,028.9	1,020.1	1,044.5	1.2%	2.2%
Total Private	931.1	918.9	908.8	900.8	896.4	897.5	903.6	1.3%	3.0%
Goods Producing	67.4	68.0	67.4	67.0	67.2	67.5	66.9	-0.9%	0.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	29.8	30.4	30.6	30.1	30.6	31.1	31.6	-2.0%	-5.7%
Specialty Trade Contractors	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.5	19.3	18.9	0.0%	5.8%
Manufacturing	37.2	37.2	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.0	34.9	0.0%	6.6%
Durable Goods	20.5	20.6	20.2	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.3	-0.5%	6.2%
Nondurable Goods	16.7	16.6	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.6	0.6%	7.1%
Service Providing	1,000.0	987.0	977.3	968.5	961.7	952.6	977.6	1.3%	2.3%
Private Service Providing	863.7	850.9	841.4	833.8	829.2	830.0	836.7	1.5%	3.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	290.6	282.2	276.1	273.9	273.7	273.0	278.4	3.0%	4.4%
Wholesale Trade	76.1	74.0	74.1	74.8	74.6	73.7	74.6	2.8%	2.0%
Retail Trade	150.3	145.3	140.4	137.4	137.2	137.3	139.4	3.4%	7.8%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	14.5	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.0	0.0%	3.6%
Food and Beverage Stores	26.9	26.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	25.7	25.3	1.5%	6.3%
Health and Personal Care Stores	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.5%	5.6%
General Merchandise Stores	27.4	26.2	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.1	26.8	4.6%	2.2%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	64.2	62.9	61.6	61.7	61.9	62.0	64.4	2.1%	-0.3%
Air Transportation	14.5	14.1	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.6	14.7	2.8%	-1.4%
Information	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.8	1.1%	2.2%
Telecommunications	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	0.0%	3.3%
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	-2.8%	0.0%
Financial Activities	74.2	73.5	73.3	73.0	73.1	72.9	72.3	1.0%	2.6%
Finance and Insurance	46.8	46.5	46.5	46.8	46.9	47.0	46.1	0.6%	1.5%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	22.2	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.0	22.1	21.7	0.9%	2.3%
Depository Credit Intermediation	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.2	0.7%	0.0%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.0	0.0%	1.2%
Professional and Business Services	143.0	141.7	140.7	138.4	136.5	136.8	138.5	0.9%	3.2%
Professional and Technical Services	69.0	67.0	66.5	65.2	64.7	64.7	66.0	3.0%	4.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	0.0%	0.0%
Administrative and Waste Services	65.7	66.4	65.9	64.9	63.5	63.9	64.2	-1.1%	2.3%
Education and Health Services	165.9	165.8	164.0	162.9	160.6	160.6	162.7	0.1%	2.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	58.8	58.4	57.7	57.3	57.8	56.5	55.6	0.7%	5.8%
Hospitals	44.3	44.4	44.4	43.8	43.6	43.7	43.5	-0.2%	1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	126.2	124.2	124.1	122.9	122.1	123.6	121.7	1.6%	3.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	112.3	111.4	110.5	109.5	109.7	109.9	109.7	0.8%	2.4%
Accommodation	28.7	28.4	28.2	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.4	1.1%	1.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	83.6	83.0	82.3	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.3	0.7%	2.8%
Other Services	45.6	45.5	45.1	44.7	45.3	45.2	45.3	0.2%	0.7%
Total Government	136.3	136.1	135.9	134.7	132.5	122.6	140.9	0.1%	-3.3%
Federal	20.0	19.7	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.9	1.5%	0.5%
State	18.8	18.7	18.3	17.8	16.3	16.9	18.4	0.5%	2.2%
Local	97.5	97.7	98.2	97.3	96.6	86.0	102.6	-0.2%	-5.0%

Data Source: Florida Dept. of Economic Opportunity.