

Questions and Answers
Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
Employment and Unemployment Data Release
November 2020
(Released December 18, 2020)

1. What are the current Florida labor statistics and what changes were there over the month and over the year?

Unemployment Rates

- Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 2020 was 6.4 percent. This represented 651,000 jobless out of a labor force of 10,146,000.
- Florida's unemployment rate was up 3.6 percentage points from the November 2019 rate of 2.8 percent.
- Florida's November 2020 unemployment rate was unchanged from the revised October 2020 rate.
- Note that the number unemployed is not the same as the number of individuals receiving Reemployment Assistance (RA) benefits. The definition of unemployed is those that are without a job, but actively seeking work. A person seeking work is considered unemployed even if they never held a job before. Collecting RA is not a requirement for being counted as unemployed.

Job Counts

- Total nonagricultural employment in Florida was 8,588,200 in November 2020, a loss of 418,500 jobs over the year (-4.6 percent). In November 2020, private-sector employment was 7,506,800, a loss of 372,800 jobs over the year (-4.7 percent).
- For the 8th consecutive month and 9th time since July 2010, Florida experienced a negative over-the-year job growth.
- Total nonagricultural employment increased by 4,000 jobs (less than 0.1 percent) over the month. Florida's private-sector jobs increased by 9,800 jobs over the month (+0.1 percent).
- Florida lost 1,178,100 jobs from February to April 2020 and has since gained back over half of the jobs lost (+694,700 jobs).

2. What industries in Florida lost jobs over the year?

In Florida, all ten major industries experienced negative over-the-year job growth in November 2020.

- Leisure and hospitality lost 187,500 jobs (\$26,681 avg. annual wage)
 - Food services and drinking places (-83,900 jobs)
 - Accommodations (-71,400 jobs)
- Professional and business services lost 53,800 jobs (\$63,747 avg. annual wage)
 - Employment services (-30,900 jobs)
 - Investigation and security services (-6,500 jobs)
 - Management and technical consulting services (-5,600 jobs)
- Total government lost 45,700 jobs (\$55,897 avg. annual wage)
 - Local government (-35,500 jobs)
 - State government (-12,100 jobs)
- Trade, transportation, and utilities lost 43,800 jobs (\$46,237 avg. annual wage)
 - General merchandise stores (-13,100 jobs)
 - Motor vehicle and parts dealers (-11,900 jobs)
 - Clothing and accessory stores (-6,700 jobs)
- Education and health services lost 25,500 jobs (\$52,050 avg. annual wage)
 - Nursing and residential care facilities (-14,900 jobs)
 - Social assistance (-6,100 jobs)
 - Hospitals (-4,600 jobs)
- Other services lost 24,300 jobs (\$37,972 avg. annual wage)
 - Personal and laundry services (-20,900 jobs)
 - Membership associations and organizations (-5,600 jobs)
- Construction lost 11,700 jobs (\$86,109 avg. annual wage)
 - Specialty trade contractors (-13,100 jobs)
- Information lost 11,500 jobs (\$52,926 avg. annual wage)
 - Publishing industries, except internet (-2,000 jobs)
 - Telecommunications (-700 jobs)
- Financial activities lost 7,900 jobs (\$77,030 avg. annual wage)
 - Real estate (-4,700 jobs)
- Manufacturing lost 6,600 jobs (\$63,883 avg. annual wage)
 - Chemical manufacturing (-1,100 jobs)
 - Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (-500 jobs)
 - Paper manufacturing (-300 jobs)

3. How do Florida's labor statistics compare to the nation?

- Florida's November 2020 unemployment rate of 6.4 percent was 0.3 percentage point below the national rate of 6.7 percent.
- Florida's November 2020 private-sector over-the-year rate of decline of 4.7 percent was less than the national over-the-year decline of 6.2 percent.

4. How has Florida's economy performed since the last peak of Florida's economic activity?

- The state's unemployment rate was 6.4 percent in November 2020, representing a nearly 5-point difference from the previous Recession's high in January 2010 of 11.3 percent. The November rate is over a 7-point drop from previous highs in April and May 2020.
- Florida's private-sector over-the-year job growth rate peaked in September 2005 at +5.7 percent, declined to -8.0 percent in March and April 2009, and is at -4.7 percent in November 2020.
- Total nonagricultural employment in Florida reached a previous peak employment level of 8,055,600 jobs in March 2007. In January 2010, Florida reached a low point, down 925,300 jobs (-11.5 percent) from the peak. As of November 2020, Florida employment was 8,588,200 jobs, 532,600 jobs (+6.6 percent) above the previous peak.
- Florida's consumer sentiment index peaked in August 2000 with an index value of 111, declined to 59 in June 2008, and is at 80.9 in November 2020. Index values greater than 100 mean more optimism than in the base year (1966).

5. How have Florida's metro area economies performed since this time last year?

Florida Nonagricultural Employment by Area

(not seasonally adjusted)

	November 2020	November 2019	Level Change	Percent Change
United States	144,005,000	153,177,000	-9,172,000	-6.0
Florida	8,660,500	9,088,400	-427,900	-4.7

by Metropolitan Statistical Area and Metropolitan Division

Cape Coral-Fort Myers MSA	271,200	283,100	-11,900	-4.2
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin MSA	113,000	118,000	-5,000	-4.2
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach MSA	202,400	207,400	-5,000	-2.4
Gainesville MSA	144,800	151,800	-7,000	-4.6
Homosassa Springs MSA	31,700	33,600	-1,900	-5.7
Jacksonville MSA	712,000	740,400	-28,400	-3.8
Lakeland-Winter Haven MSA	232,800	240,300	-7,500	-3.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA	2,573,900	2,749,900	-176,000	-6.4
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach MD	809,100	873,500	-64,400	-7.4
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall MD	1,163,500	1,231,500	-68,000	-5.5
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach MD	601,300	644,900	-43,600	-6.8
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island MSA	153,900	158,800	-4,900	-3.1
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton MSA	303,800	317,300	-13,500	-4.3
Ocala MSA	110,100	108,200	1,900	1.8
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA	1,222,600	1,347,700	-125,100	-9.3
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville MSA	229,300	236,000	-6,700	-2.8
Panama City MSA	77,400	79,800	-2,400	-3.0
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent MSA	180,600	188,400	-7,800	-4.1
Port St. Lucie MSA	154,400	157,500	-3,100	-2.0
Punta Gorda MSA	50,800	51,100	-300	-0.6
Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA	53,700	55,100	-1,400	-2.5
Sebring MSA	27,000	26,800	200	0.7
Tallahassee MSA	176,200	190,800	-14,600	-7.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA	1,352,600	1,409,000	-56,400	-4.0
The Villages MSA	32,300	32,500	-200	-0.6

Unemployment Rates (%)

(not seasonally adjusted)

November
2020

October
2020

November
2019

by Metropolitan Statistical Area and Metropolitan Division

United States	6.4	6.6	3.3
Florida	6.3	6.3	2.7
Cape Coral-Fort Myers MSA	5.7	5.4	2.8
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin MSA	4.3	3.8	2.5
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach MSA	6.1	5.7	3.2
Gainesville MSA	4.7	4.2	2.6
Homosassa Springs MSA	6.9	6.3	4.3
Jacksonville MSA	5.2	4.8	2.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven MSA	7.4	7.1	3.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach MSA	7.0	7.6	2.4
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach MD	7.3	7.2	2.7
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall MD	7.4	8.7	1.7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach MD	6.1	6.0	2.9
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island MSA	4.9	5.0	2.8
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton MSA	5.2	4.9	2.8
Ocala MSA	6.0	5.4	3.4
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford MSA	7.7	7.8	2.7
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville MSA	5.3	5.0	2.9
Panama City MSA	5.1	4.5	3.1
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent MSA	5.3	4.8	2.8
Port St. Lucie MSA	5.7	5.4	3.3
Punta Gorda MSA	5.4	5.1	3.3
Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA	5.8	5.5	3.4
Sebring MSA	6.6	5.9	4.1
Tallahassee MSA	5.6	5.0	2.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA	5.7	5.4	2.8
The Villages MSA	6.3	5.6	4.2

6. What are the categories of unemployed individuals?

“Job losers” are those on layoff or termination seeking work; “job leavers” are those that voluntarily leave a job and then seek work; “re-entrants” are those that left the labor force and have rejoined to seek work; and “new entrants” are those that enter the labor market for the first time seeking work. A decreasing percentage of job losers as compared to the other categories can be interpreted as a sign of an improving economy.

National – Monthly

- Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment (as a percent of total unemployed), November 2020 for the United States (seasonally adjusted):
 - Job losers 70.0% (up from 48.1% a year ago)
 - Job leavers 6.7% (down from 13.3% a year ago)
 - Reentrants 18.0% (down from 28.6% a year ago)
 - New entrants 5.2% (down from 10.0% a year ago)

Florida – 12-Month Moving Average

- Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment (as a percent of total unemployed), 12-month average ending November 2020 for Florida (not seasonally adjusted):
 - Job losers 77.0% (up from 41.6% a year ago)
 - Job leavers 5.0% (down from 17.6% a year ago)
 - Reentrants 13.5% (down from 28.9% a year ago)
 - New entrants 4.5% (down from 11.9% a year ago)

7. What are the unemployment rates based on education levels?

- Unemployment rates by educational attainment, November 2020 for the United States (seasonally adjusted, labor force members aged 25 and older):
 - Less than a high school diploma 9.0%
 - High school graduates, no college 7.7%
 - Some college or associate degree 6.3%
 - Bachelor's degree and higher 4.2%
- Unemployment rates by educational attainment, 12-month average ending November 2020 for Florida (not seasonally adjusted, labor force members aged 25 and older):
 - Less than a high school diploma 12.5%
 - High school graduates, no college 7.2%
 - Some college or associate degree 7.1%
 - Bachelor's degree and higher 5.9%

8. What was the duration of unemployment in Florida?

Note: This includes all the unemployed/job seekers, not just the number of people receiving Reemployment Assistance benefits.

Duration of unemployment for Florida (12-month average ending November 2020):

Duration	Unemployed	
	Percent of Total	
Total:	100	
Less than 5 weeks	29.5	(down from 31.7 a year ago)
5 to 14 weeks	36.8	(up from 27.5 a year ago)
15 to 26 weeks	19.5	(up from 14.9 a year ago)
27 to 51 weeks	8.0	(down from 8.4 a year ago)
52 weeks (1 year) and over	6.1	(down from 17.5 a year ago)
Average weeks of unemployment:	16.2	(down from 26.6 a year ago)

(Long-term unemployed (27 weeks and over) is the sum of 8.0 and 6.1, which is 14.1 percent, down 11.8 percentage points from a year ago.)

9. What was the full-time and part-time status of the employed?

National-Monthly

- Full-time and part-time status of the employed (as a percent of total employed), November 2020 for the United States (seasonally adjusted):
 - Full-time 83.0% (unchanged from a year ago)
 - Voluntary part-time 12.4% (down from 13.6% a year ago)
 - Part-time for economic reasons 4.4% (up from 2.7% a year ago)

Florida – 12-month Moving Average

- Full-time and part-time status for the employed (as a percent of total employed), 12-month average ending November 2020 for Florida (not seasonally adjusted):
 - Full-time 85.9% (up from 84.9% a year ago)
 - Voluntary part-time 10.4% (down from 11.9% a year ago)
 - Part-time for economic reasons 2.7% (up from 2.4% a year ago)

10. What was the latest Florida Consumer Sentiment Index?

- The Florida Consumer Sentiment Index level was 80.9 in November 2020, down 18.5 points from November 2019 (down 3.5 points over the month). Perceptions of personal finances now compared to a year ago decreased 26.0 points from 94.9 to 68.9 (up 1.9 points over the month), while expectations of personal finances a year from now decreased 17.1 points over the year to 90.9 (down 7.2 points over the month). Expectations of U.S. economic conditions over the next year decreased 14.5 points over the year (down 4.2 points over the month) to 82.9, while expectations of U.S. economic conditions over the next five years decreased 8.4 points over the year (down 7.2 points over the month) to 84.8. Perceptions as to whether it is a good time to buy big ticket consumer items decreased 26.5 points over the year (down 0.7 point over the month) to 76.8.

11. What is Florida's current level of initial claims for Reemployment Assistance (RA)?

- For the most up to date Reemployment Assistance statistics please see the Department's Reemployment Assistance Claims Dashboard:

http://lmsresources.labormarketinfo.com/covid19/initial_claims.html

12. What are the annual Florida unemployment rates by age, gender, and race; and Veterans unemployment rates?

Latest Unemployment Rates by Age, Gender, and Race

- Florida 2019 annual average unemployment rates from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey:
 - Unemployment rates by age:

▪ 16 to 19 years	12.7 percent
▪ 20 to 24 years	6.8 percent
▪ 25 to 34 years	3.2 percent
▪ 35 to 44 years	2.1 percent
▪ 45 to 54 years	2.4 percent
▪ 55 to 64 years	2.0 percent
▪ 65 years and over	3.0 percent
 - Unemployment rates by gender:

▪ Male	3.0 percent
▪ Female	3.3 percent
 - Unemployment rates by race and ethnicity:

▪ White	2.7 percent
▪ Black	5.8 percent
▪ Hispanic	3.1 percent

Latest Florida and U.S. Veterans Unemployment Rates, 2019 – Current Population Survey (CPS)

- Florida’s unemployment rate for Veterans (2.8 percent) was lower than the national rate (3.1 percent), and lower than the rate for nonveterans (3.1 percent).

Florida and the United States		
Employment Status by Veteran Status		
Universe: Civilian non-institutionalized population 18 years and over		
2019 CPS Annual Averages, Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Veterans	Nonveterans
FLORIDA		
Total population, 18 years and over	1,367,000	15,625,000
In labor force	616,000	9,652,000
Employed	598,000	9,357,000
Unemployed	17,000	295,000
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	3.1%
U.S.		
Total population, 18 years and over	18,822,000	231,555,000
In labor force	9,270,000	152,188,000
Employed	8,986,000	146,763,000
Unemployed	284,000	5,425,000
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	3.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2019.

13. What services does the workforce system provide to job seekers and employers?

For Florida’s job seekers, programs and services offered include:

- **Career Centers** – Florida’s nearly 90 Career Centers, locally operated by Local Workforce Development Boards, provide local access to job placement services, local workforce information, and job training opportunities. Follow this link for a map of Florida Career Centers:
<http://www.floridajobs.org/onestop/onestopdir/>
- **Employ Florida Marketplace** - The Employ Florida Marketplace Online Job Bank provides 24/7 access to a wide variety of local, state, and national job openings:
<http://www.employflorida.com/>
- **Mobile Career Centers** – Florida’s Mobile Career Centers allow citizens in rural areas, at job fairs, and during emergency situations to access critical workforce information and services:
<http://www.floridajobs.org/workforce-board-resources/programs-and-resources/mobile-career-center>

For Florida's businesses, programs and services offered include:

- **Employ Florida Marketplace** - The Employ Florida Marketplace Online Job Bank provides businesses with exposure to thousands of potential employees with a vast array of skills, talents, and experience: <http://www.employflorida.com/>
- **Labor Market Information** – The Department of Economic Opportunity's Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research produces data, such as employment, unemployment, and wage information that assist workforce/economic development, education, employers, and job seekers. These statistics assist with economic analysis, business recruitment, career counseling, and other critical business decision-making: <http://www.floridajobs.org/labor-market-information>
- **Incumbent and Employed Worker Training** - Incumbent and Employed Worker Training programs increase opportunities for workers who acquire new skills by reimbursing Florida's businesses for a portion of the cost of training their employees: <http://careersourceflorida.com/employer-training-grants/incumbent-worker-training-grants/incumbent-worker-training-grant-faq/>
- **Work Opportunity Tax Credit** - The Work Opportunity Tax Credit program offers a financial incentive to private, for-profit employers to hire individuals from certain targeted groups, who experience high rates of unemployment due to a variety of employment barriers: <http://www.floridajobs.org/business-growth-and-partnerships/for-employers/find-tax-credit-and-incentive-programs/work-opportunity-tax-credit-program>

For more information on these and other Department of Economic Opportunity programs, go to: <http://www.floridajobs.org/>