

JEDX Jobs and Employment Data Exchange

iFEST

August 17, 2022

JEDx Background



- Clearer Signals Report Released (Q4 2017)
- JDX Job Data Standard Developed and Pilot Tested (Q1 2018 - Q4 2019)
- T3 Innovation Network Project on Employment and Earnings Records Standards (Q1 2019 - Q4 2020)
- Data Dictionary and Final Report on Employment and Earnings Record Standards Published (Q1 2021)



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- JEDx Advisory Committee Formed (Q1 2021)
- JEDx Implementation Report Published (Q2 2021)
- JEDx Partnership and Technical Work Groups launched (Q1 2022)
 - Founding State Partners: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Texas



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JEDx Approach and Projects

A public-private, standards-based approach for **consistent** sharing and using of **data on jobs and employment**:

- Project 1: Improving Federal & State Reporting Starting with State UI Reporting
- Project 2: Improving Job Description Data for Sharing and Use in Managing Career Pathways (e.g., education partnerships)
- Project 3: Improving Job Posting Data for Search
- Project 4: Empowering Workers/Learners to Use Employment Records for Job and Government Program and Benefit Applications



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Project 1: Improving Federal/State Reporting, Starting with UI

Primary Objectives:

- Reduce federal and state reporting costs for employers and government agencies
- Improve data quality and timeliness
- Provide better data for public and private workforce analytics and program administration applications

Secondary Objectives:

- Ensure that employers and HR service providers take a consistent approach in:
 - Sharing and using job description data in career pathways **(Project 2)**
 - Improving job posting data for search **(Project 3)**
 - Providing workers/learners with their own LERs for job applications and government programs and benefits **(Project 4)**



Why JEDx Project 1 Now?

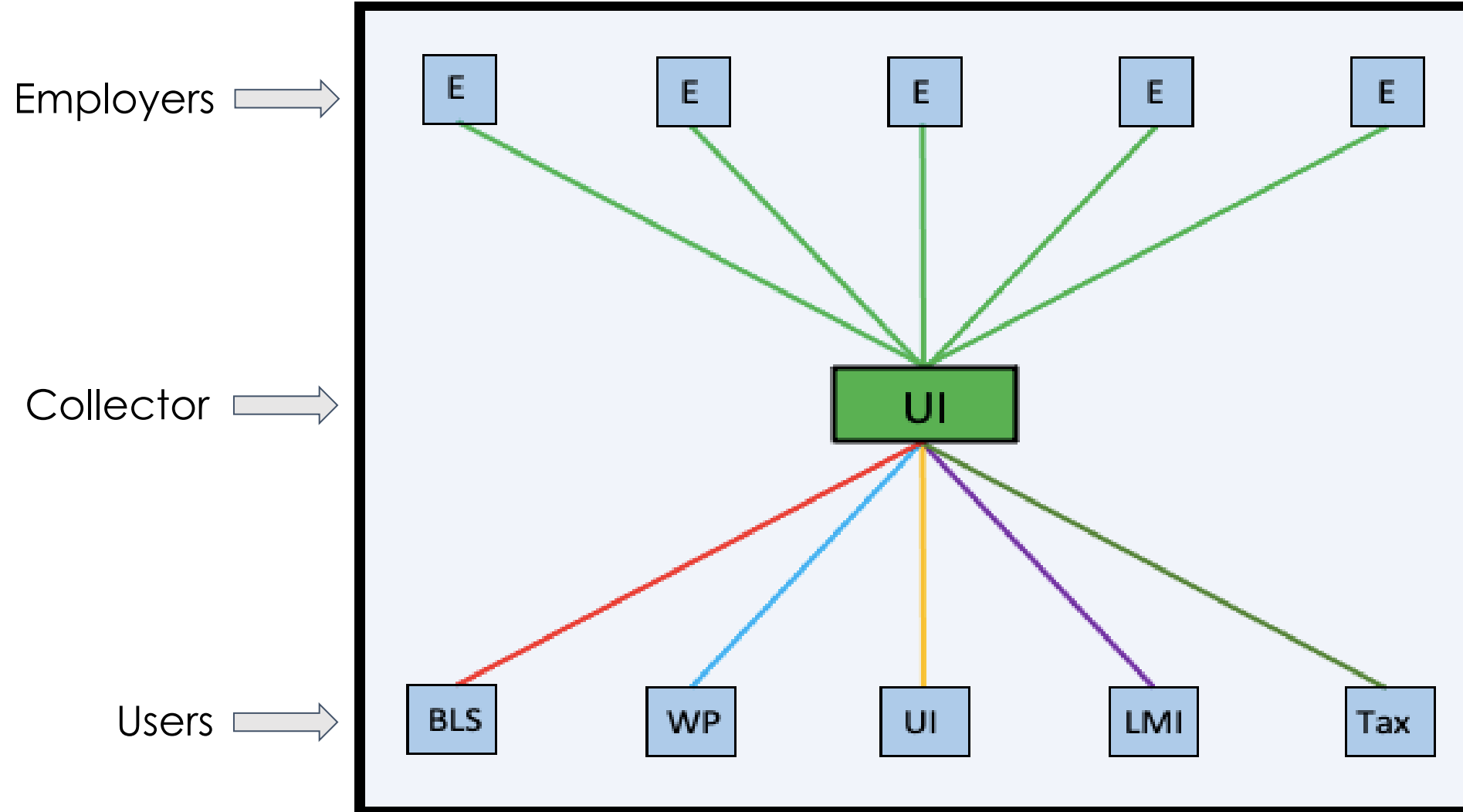
- Growing interest in using administrative records rather than surveys for public sector data needs—federal and local statistics and evidence-based policy
- Unresolved issues with existing systems, including employer burden, inconsistent data elements (over 200 identified in data dictionary) and definitions (e.g., wages, hours, work location), and missing data (e.g., job title/occupation)
- Issues magnified as states move forward on UI enhancement without collaboration/coordination
- Advancing technology enables more efficient reporting and use
- Addressing private sector data needs, including access to better data for employer applications in HR analytics (e.g., benchmark data)



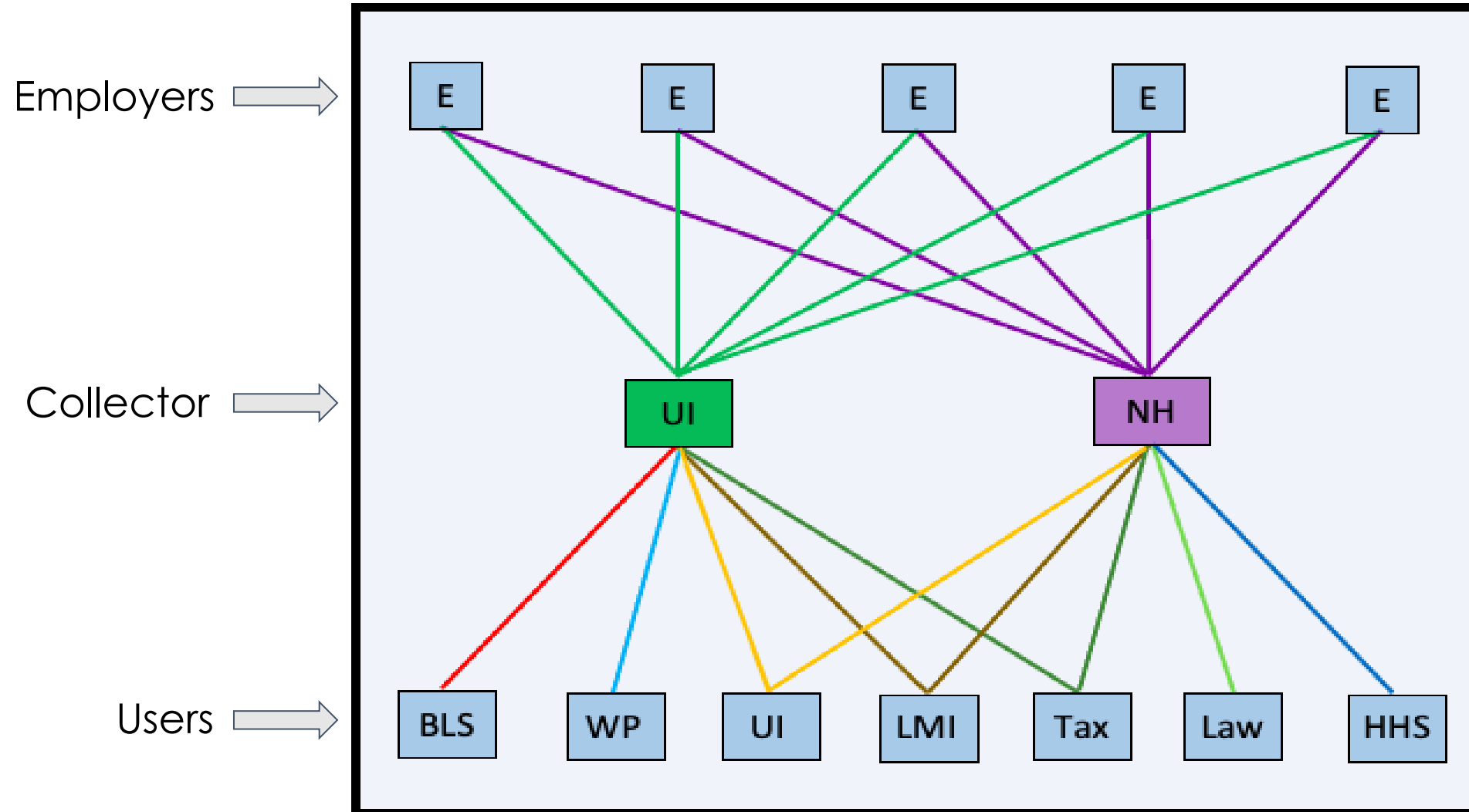
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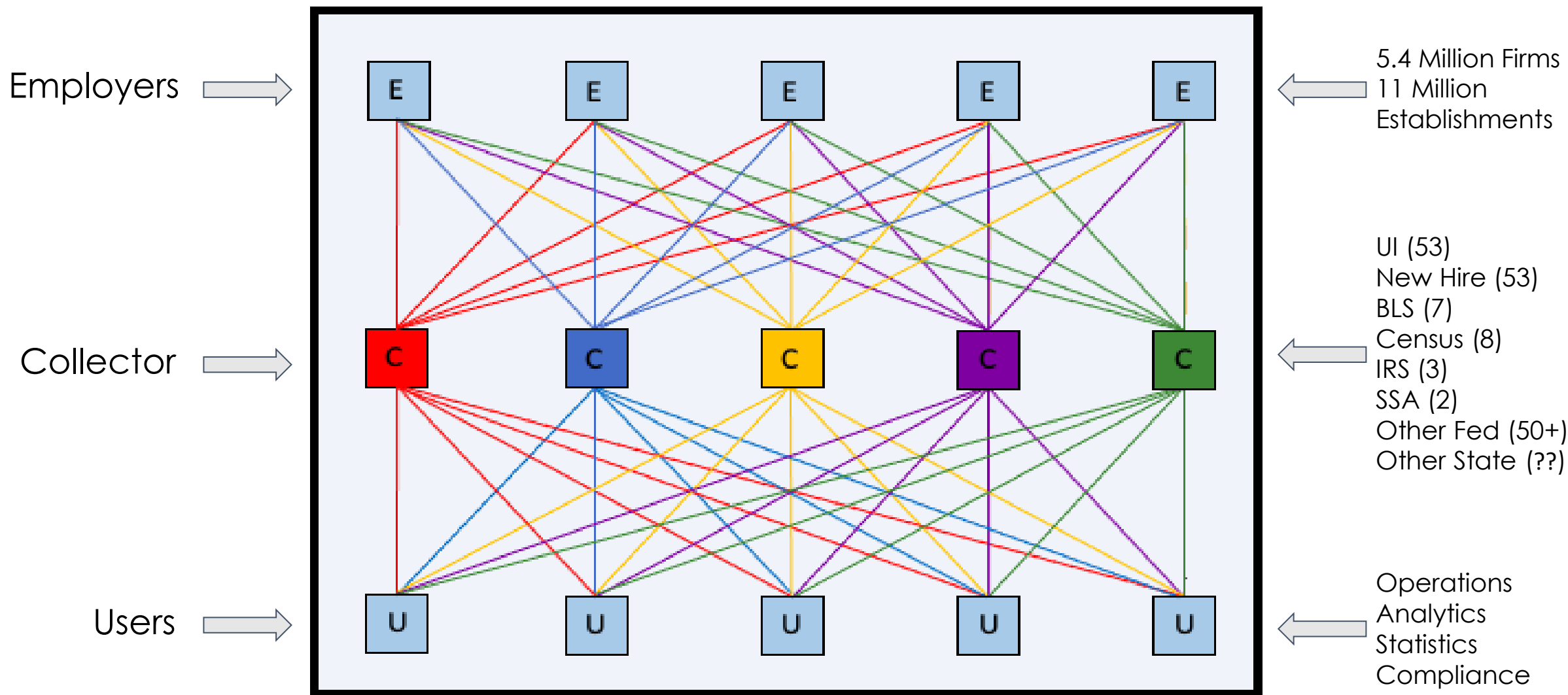
Where We Are Now – Single-State, Single-Program View



Where We Are Now – Single-State, Multi-Program View



Where We Are Now – National, Multi-Program View



Where We Are Now: Key Characteristics

- **Fragmented** — Many jurisdictions, many systems, disparate objectives
- **Inconsistent** — Varied data elements, definitions, formats, levels of detail
- **Inefficient** — Redundancies, old technologies, customization needed, labor intensive
- **Insufficient** — Lacking important data, surveys subject to errors and non-response, large-area bias
- **Siloed** — Access restricted, collaboration and sharing limited, not synchronized
- **Untimely** — Some data not available for months or years



Where We Are Now: Consequences

- Data not comparable across jurisdictions and collections
- Burden on employers to submit many customized, specialized reports
- Higher than necessary employer reporting and government collection costs
- Important data not available
- Fragmented access to data
- Less-than-optimal decision making



Vision of the Future

High Public-Private Value and Low Cost Achieved by:

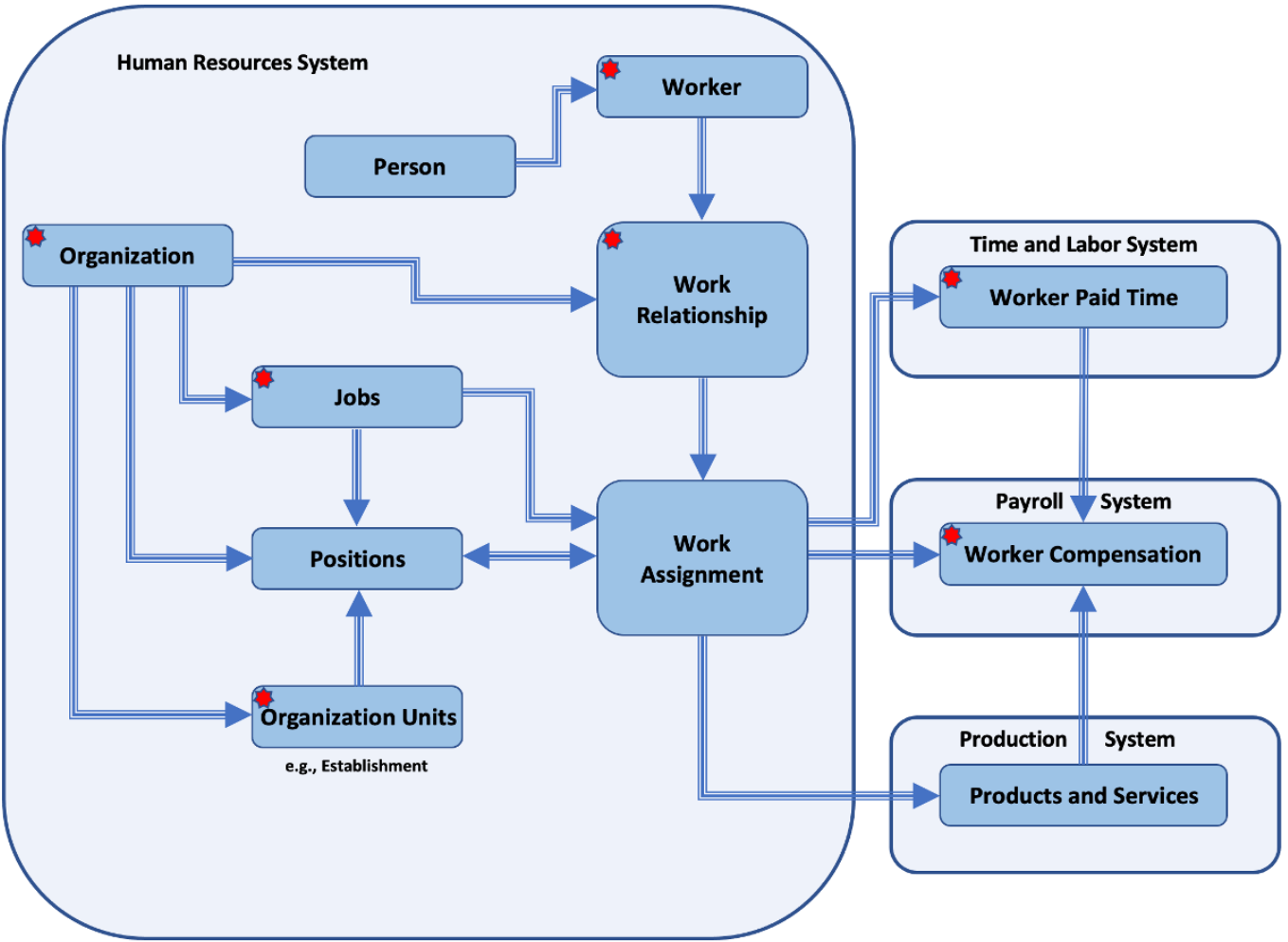
- **Comprehensive, standard set of employer data** meeting requirements for reporting and high-value public and private uses
- Submitted as one report using a **standard system architecture** (e.g., APIs)
- Governed by a **public-private data trust** to expand public and private use and protect employer and worker privacy



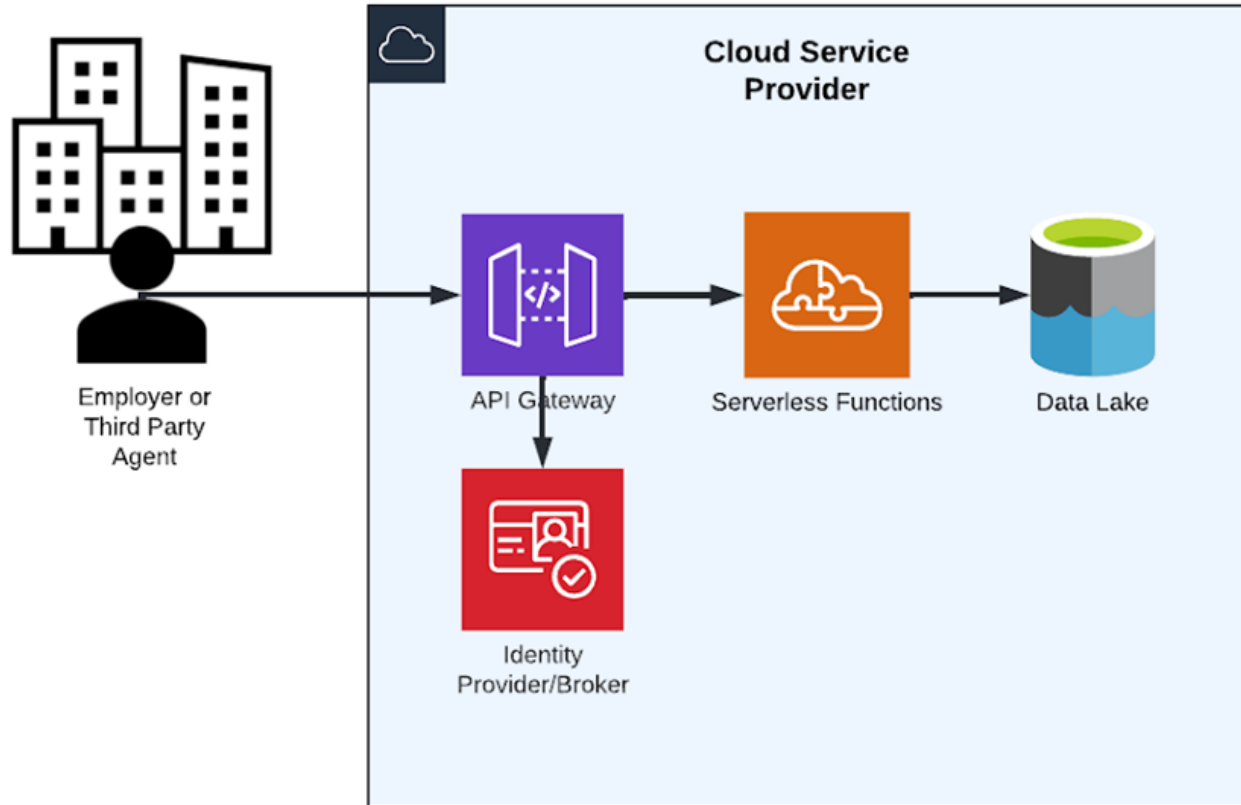
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Vision of the Future – JEDx Data Model



Vision of the Future – JEDx Architecture



Architectural Elements

API Gateway - Endpoint for API. Provides Security and Access Management to the API.

Serverless Functions - The code to implement the API logic. Microservices based on cloud serverless frameworks.

Data Lake - A repository of structured and unstructured data sources that can easily be found, accessed, managed, and protected

Identity Provider/Broker - Component to provide identity and access credentials for the API



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Vision of the Future

Ability to better serve stakeholder objectives at reduced cost through:

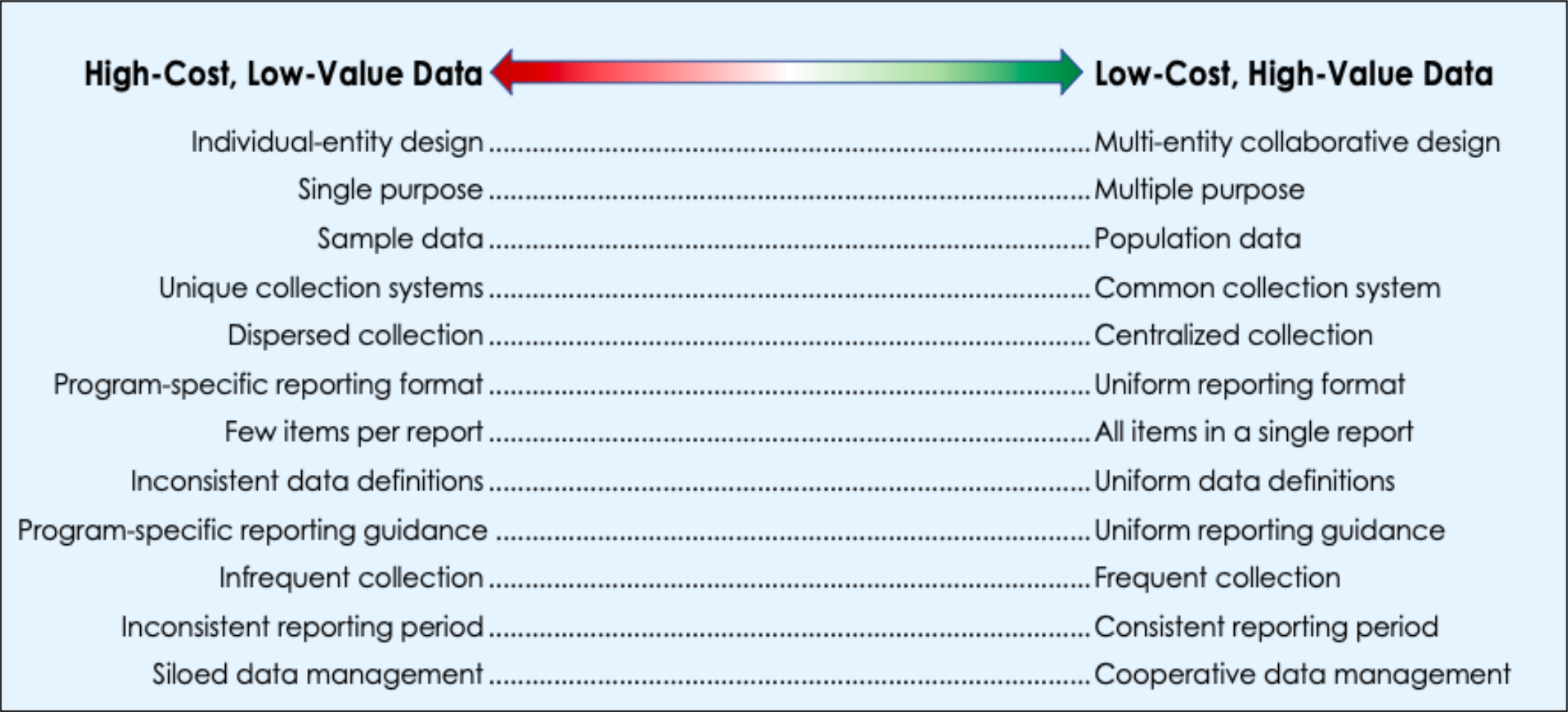
- Public/private collaboration
- Common reporting systems design
- Universal reporting
- Fewer, more comprehensive reports
- Expanded content
- Consistent definitions
- More granular data
- Increased frequency
- Improved access



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Vision of the Future: Higher Value at Lower Cost



JEDx Project 1 Work Plan

- State Coalition Building: January through September
- Technical Workgroups: April through September
 - Data and Applications Priorities
 - System Architecture
- Final Report and State Piloting Decisions: Post-September
- Development and Test Phase: 2023



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JEDx Research Enrichment Project Goals

Engage the economic research, statistical, and program evaluation communities to:

- Identify data elements (e.g., occupation, work hours, demographics) to be included in more comprehensive employer administrative records that would support the most critical economics research, statistical, and evidence-based policy use-case applications; and
- Determine how best to enable improved access by statistical and economic researchers, evaluators, and policy analysts (users) to more comprehensive employer data on workers (including options such as an Administrative Data Research Facility), while protecting privacy



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JEDx Research Enrichment Project Priority Use Cases

- Detailed occupational demand and labor supply analysis
- Rapid priority policy analysis (e.g., COVID proposals, labor shortages, disaster impacts)
- Benchmarking regional/state/local labor supply and demand for planning
- Analysis of determinants of national and local labor market and social outcomes (e.g., labor shortages, unemployment, inequality, mobility)
- Lower cost program evaluations (e.g., long-term impacts of skills training)
- Complex evaluations (e.g., labor market outcomes of formerly incarcerated with high geographic mobility)





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