



Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for September 2016, Released November 2016

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Unemployment rates were significantly lower in September in seven states, higher in one state, and stable in 42 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Six states had notable jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, four states had increases, and 40 states and the District had no significant change. The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in September, little changed from that of both August 2016 and September 2015.

In September, the only region with an unemployment rate significantly different from the U.S. rate of 5.0 percent was the Midwest, at 4.6 percent. Over the month, the only statistically significant unemployment rate change was in the South (+0.1 percentage point). Significant over-the-year rate changes occurred in two regions: the West (-0.4 percentage point) and South (-0.3 point).



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties.

Unemployment Rate by State - September 2016 (seasonally adjusted)

Indiana - 4.5%

U.S. - 5.0%

Illinois - 5.5%

Kentucky - 5.0%

Michigan - 4.6%

Ohio - 4.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

September 2016 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Sep 2016 Rate	Aug 2016 Rate	Sep 2015 Rate
U.S.	159,636,000	151,977,000	7,658,000	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%
IN	3,361,624	3,221,019	140,605	4.2%	4.6%	4.1%
EGR 7	103,098	98,041	5,057	4.9%	5.4%	5.0%
Terre Haute MSA	78,706	74,715	3,991	5.1%	5.7%	5.2%
Clay Co.	12,629	12,055	574	4.5%	5.0%	4.4%
Parke Co.	7,334	6,970	364	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%
Putnam Co.	17,058	16,356	702	4.1%	4.5%	4.2%
Sullivan Co.	8,824	8,354	470	5.3%	6.1%	5.6%
Vermillion Co.	7,302	6,879	423	5.8%	6.5%	6.2%
Vigo Co.	49,951	47,427	2,524	5.1%	5.7%	5.1%
Terre Haute	26,130	24,655	1,475	5.6%	6.3%	5.4%

State Release Date: 10/24/2016

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Notes: The data displayed are presented as estimates only. The most recent month's data are always preliminary and are revised when the next month's data are released.

Unemployment Rate by County – September 2016 (high to low)

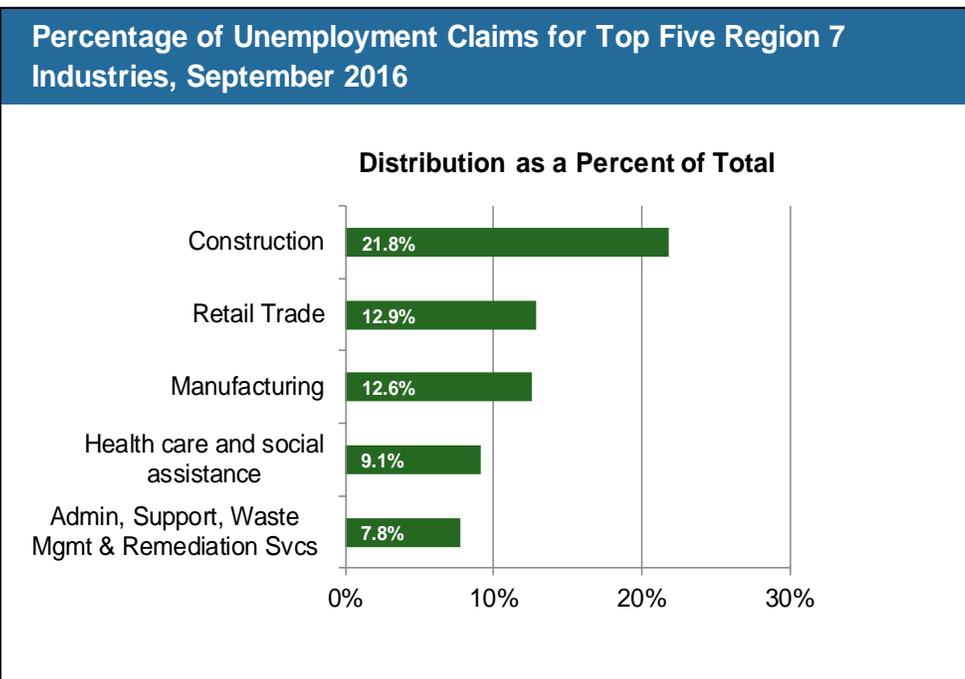
3	Vermillion	5.8%
8	Sullivan	5.3%
12	Vigo	5.1%
14	Parke	5.0%
24	Clay	4.5%
45	Putnam	4.1%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to September 2016 from:				
CPI Item	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
	Sep-15	Aug-16	Sep-15	Aug-16
All Items	1.5%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%
Food & Beverages	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.5%	0.0%
Housing	2.7%	0.3%	2.3%	0.3%
Apparel	-0.1%	2.8%	-2.2%	2.5%
Transportation	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.8%	-0.1%
Medical Care	4.9%	0.2%	5.1%	0.2%
Recreation	0.8%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.1%
Education & Communication	0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	0.3%	2.1%	0.4%

*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for September 2016 in EGR 7.

For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

<http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

Unemployment Claims, September 2016

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Initial Claims

Sept 3rd - **88^D**

Sept 10th - **32^D**

Sept 17th - **82^D**

Sept 24th - **68^D**

Continued Claims

Sept 3rd - **629**

Sept 10th - **647**

Sept 17th - **614**

Sept 24th - **623**

Total Claims*

Sept 3rd - **717**

Sept 10th - **679**

Sept 17th - **696**

Sept 24th - **691**

^D indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status.

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

Sept 3rd - **2,635**

Sept 10th - **2,411**

Sept 17th - **2,450**

Sept 24th - **2,299**

Continued Claims

Sept 3rd - **17,607**

Sept 10th - **17,546**

Sept 17th - **17,361**

Sept 24th - **17,162**

Total Claims*

Sept 3rd - **20,242**

Sept 10th - **19,957**

Sept 17th - **19,811**

Sept 24th - **19,461**

*Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits).

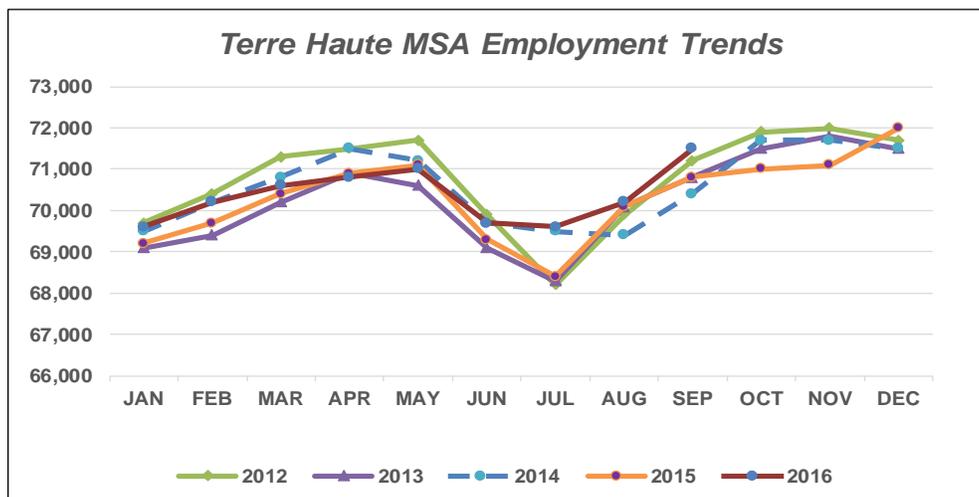
Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Applicant Pool Region 7

Top 20 Occupations Desired by Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

1	Production Workers, All Other	580
2	Cashiers	184
3	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	153
4	Nursing Assistants	144
5	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	142
6	Team Assemblers	128
7	Helpers--Production Workers	125
8	Managers, All Other	117
9	Food Preparation Workers	108
10	Extraction Workers, All Other	106
11	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	103
12	Material Moving Workers, All Other	103
13	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	100
14	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	88
15	Customer Service Representatives	87
16	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	87
17	Home Health Aides	83
18	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	71
19	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	71
20	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	66

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

Terre Haute MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment, September 2016				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Sep-16	Aug-16	Sep-15	Aug-16 to Sep-16		Sep-15 to Sep-16	
Total Nonfarm Employment	71,500	70,200	70,800	1,300	1.9%	700	1.0%
Total Private Employment	59,000	58,500	58,100	500	0.9%	900	1.6%
Goods Producing	14,800	14,900	14,600	-100	-0.7%	200	1.4%
---Mining, Logging, Construction	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	0.0%	200	5.6%
---Manufacturing	11,000	11,100	11,000	-100	-0.9%	0	0.0%
Service Providing	56,700	55,300	56,200	1,400	2.5%	500	0.9%
Private Service Providing	44,200	43,600	43,500	600	1.4%	700	1.6%
---Trade, Transp, & Utilities	12,500	12,500	12,900	0	0.0%	-400	-3.1%
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	8,600	8,500	8,800	100	1.2%	-200	-2.3%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	2,300	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.2%	-200	-8.0%
---Information	600	600	600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---Financial Activities	2,600	2,700	2,500	-100	-3.7%	100	4.0%
---Professional & Business	6,000	5,700	5,500	300	5.3%	500	9.1%
---Education and Health Svcs	11,900	11,600	11,800	300	2.6%	100	0.9%
---Leisure and Hospitality	7,700	7,600	7,400	100	1.3%	300	4.1%
---Other Services	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	0.0%	100	3.6%
Government	12,500	11,700	12,700	800	6.8%	-200	-1.6%
---Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---State Government	4,700	4,200	4,600	500	11.9%	100	2.2%
---Local Government	6,500	6,200	6,800	300	4.8%	-300	-4.4%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	3,400	3,100	3,600	300	9.7%	-200	-5.6%

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

Terre Haute MSA includes: Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

*September 2016

Explaining changes in educational attainment over time

Lawrence H. Leith

At least since the 1970s, researchers have been documenting the close connection between educational attainment and labor market outcomes. In general, people with more education do better in today's high-tech economy than those with less education. More specifically, people with at least a bachelor's degree are among the highest paid workers in the labor force and are less likely to be unemployed than people with less education. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, among workers age 25 and older, median weekly earnings for those with at least a bachelor's degree were \$1,249 per week in the second quarter of 2016, compared with \$690 per week for those with a high school diploma (no further schooling). Similarly, the unemployment rate for college graduates was 2.5 percent in July 2016, compared with 5.0 percent for high school graduates with no further schooling. Since World War II, the number of people who have at least a 4-year college degree has increased dramatically. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that in 1940, just under 5 percent of the population 25 years and older had bachelor's degrees. By 1990, that figure was just over 21 percent, and in 2015 it had reached nearly a third (33 percent). In a recent article titled "Explaining the evolution of educational attainment in the United States" (American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, July 2016), economists Rui Castro and Daniele Coen-Pirani examine some of the changes in education levels over the last several decades and reach some interesting conclusions.

The authors focus their study on single-year birth cohorts for the white male population born from 1932 to 1972. They employ a human capital investment model that accounts for changes over time in "skill prices," tuition costs, education quality, and heterogeneous learning ability. To calibrate average learning ability for each birth-year cohort, Castro and Coen-Pirani use data from the Congressional Budget Office on standardized test scores for U.S. elementary and secondary school students from the relevant periods. To measure educational attainment, the authors use data from the Current Population Survey (1964–2010) and the 1950 and 1960 censuses. One of the novel features of this study, and a crucial aspect of the authors' analysis, is its inter-cohort comparisons. For example, the 1932–48 cohorts experienced a cumulative increase in their college-graduation rates of more than 14 percentage points. For those born in the years 1949 through 1960, however, the rates actually declined by 10 percentage points. College-graduation rates began to increase again for the 1961–72 cohorts, but the rate for the 1972 cohort remains 3 percentage points lower than the rate for the 1948 cohort. The authors try to explain these trends in their study.

The authors' model uses static expectations, which means that it relies on current skill premiums for future expectations. People deciding whether to attend college in the 1960s were largely unaware that the returns to college-educated workers would decline in the 1970s. As a result, static expectations helped generate the increase in college-graduation rates during the early period, when skill prices were high. They also help explain the decline in college attainment during the 1970s, when skill prices were lower, as well as the gradual recovery in the 1980s, when they began to increase again.

One of the more striking findings of the study is the relative decline in learning ability, as measured by standardized test scores, beginning with people born in the late 1940s and continuing through those born in the mid-1960s, especially those born during the 1953–63 period. The data from the Congressional Budget Office show a marked decline in scores on the eighth-grade Iowa Test of Basic Skills beginning with the 1953 birth cohort and ending with the 1963 cohort. According to the authors' quantitative model, increasing labor market returns for college graduates during the 1950s and 1960s explain nearly two-thirds of the increase in college-graduation rates for the 1932–48 cohorts. But such "skill prices" do not explain the stagnation in the rates for the later cohorts. Instead, the authors attribute roughly half of the stagnation to increases in college tuition and half to lower learning ability. To illustrate the latter point, Castro and Coen-Pirani assert that the college-graduation rate for the 1972 cohort would have been 2.5 percentage points higher if average learning ability had stayed constant at the level of the 1953 cohort. Further, the authors claim that the decrease in learning ability is "the single-most important factor" in the decline in graduation rates for the 1948–60 cohorts. They suggest that decreased learning ability might also be the primary factor in the relative slowdown in college attainment over the last several decades, as well as in the stagnation in high school graduation rates during that same period. In sum, Castro and Coen-Pirani demonstrate that variations in educational attainment among the different cohorts can be attributed to changes in skill prices, tuition costs, and the quality of education over time, as well as to differences in average learning ability between the cohorts.

Source: US Department of Labor (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Monthly Labor Review

Frequently Listed Jobs Region 7

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings for September 2016

- 1 Production Workers, All Other
- 2 Customer Service Representatives
- 3 Helpers--Production Workers
- 4 Registered Nurses
- 5 Healthcare Practitioners and
Technical Workers, All Other
- 6 Licensed Practical and Licensed
Vocational Nurses
- 7 Electrical Power-Line Installers and
Repairers
- 8 Security Guards
- 9 Sales and Related Workers, All
Other
- 10 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and
Material Movers, Hand
- 11 Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and
Compacting Machine Setters,
Operators, and Tenders
- 12 Cashiers
- 13 Therapists, All Other
- 14 Welders, Cutters, and Welder
Fitters
- 15 Computer Numerically Controlled
Machine Tool Programmers, Metal
and Plastic
- 16 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck
Drivers
- 17 Home Health Aides
- 18 Nursing Assistants
- 19 First-Line Supervisors of
Production and Operating Workers
- 20 Healthcare Support Workers, All
Other

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce
Development, Indiana Career Connect



County Unemployment Rates September 2016



INDIANA
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT
AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

Questions?

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