



Economic Growth Region 11

Statistical Data Report for March 2016, Released May 2016

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in March. Twenty-one states had unemployment rate decreases from February, 15 states had increases, and 14 states and the District of Columbia had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, 12 states had increases, and two states had no change. The national jobless rate, 5.0 percent, was little changed from February and was 0.5 percentage point lower than in March 2015.

In March, no region had an unemployment rate significantly different from the U.S. rate of 5.0 percent. Over the month, no region had a statistically significant unemployment rate change. Significant over-the-year rate changes occurred in three regions: the Northeast and West (-0.9 percentage point each) and South (-0.6 point).



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties.

Unemployment Rates by State – March 2016 (seasonally adjusted)

- Indiana - 5.0%**
- Illinois - 6.5%
- Kentucky - 5.6%
- Michigan - 4.8%
- Ohio - 5.1%
- U.S. - 5.0%

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

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

- 40 **Perry** 5.7%
- 53 **Knox** 5.2%
- 54 **Pike** 5.2%
- 61 **Spencer** 5.0%
- 62 **Vanderburgh** 5.0%
- 71 **Warrick** 4.8%
- 76 **Posey** 4.7%
- 83 **Gibson** 4.4%
- 91 **Dubois** 3.9%

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

March 2016 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Mar 2016 Rate	Feb 2016 Rate	Mar 2015 Rate
U.S.	158,854,000	150,738,000	8,116,000	5.1%	5.2%	5.6%
IN	3,319,627	3,137,340	182,287	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%
EGR 11	225,706	214,790	10,916	4.8%	4.8%	4.4%
Evansville MSA	158,443	150,497	7,946	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
Dubois Co.	22,877	21,980	897	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%
Gibson Co.	19,380	18,521	859	4.4%	4.4%	4.0%
Knox Co.	19,485	18,477	1,008	5.2%	5.2%	4.6%
Perry Co.	9,472	8,936	536	5.7%	6.0%	5.1%
Pike Co.	6,155	5,832	323	5.2%	5.3%	4.6%
Posey Co.	13,399	12,773	626	4.7%	4.6%	4.2%
Spencer Co.	10,773	10,232	541	5.0%	5.3%	4.7%
Vanderburgh Co.	92,656	88,028	4,628	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%
Warrick Co.	31,509	30,011	1,498	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%
Boonville	3,077	2,901	176	5.7%	6.2%	5.7%
Evansville	59,147	56,010	3,137	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%
Jasper	8,391	8,091	300	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Mount Vernon	3,250	3,087	163	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%
Petersburg	1,010	946	64	6.3%	6.5%	4.7%
Princeton	4,731	4,458	273	5.8%	5.3%	4.7%
Rockport	887	838	49	5.5%	6.2%	6.3%
Tell City	3,897	3,689	208	5.3%	5.3%	4.9%
Vincennes	8,199	7,722	477	5.8%	5.8%	5.3%

State Release Date: 4/18/2016

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.

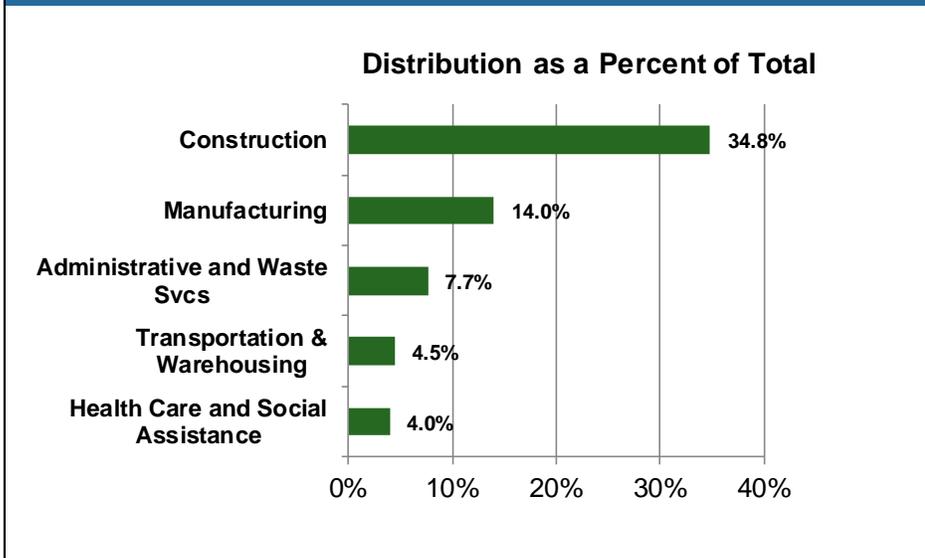
**Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change),
Unadjusted Percent Change to March 2016 from:**

CPI Item	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
	Mar-15	Feb-16	Mar-15	Feb-16
All Items	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Food & Beverages	0.8%	-0.3%	0.7%	-0.3%
Housing	2.1%	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%
Apparel	-0.6%	1.5%	-1.0%	0.3%
Transportation	-4.1%	2.1%	-4.2%	3.6%
Medical Care	3.3%	0.1%	3.4%	0.3%
Recreation	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Education & Communication	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	2.0%	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%

*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

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 11 Industries, March 2016



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

WARN Notices for Region 11 - March 2016

Company	City	Affected Workers	Notice Date
Triad Mining, LLC	Edwardsport	75	3/24/2016

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers WARN Notices, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

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,
March 2016**

**Economic Growth Region
(EGR) 11**

Initial Claims

March 5th - 257
 March 12th - 182^D
 March 19th - 153^D
 March 26th - 94^D

Continued Claims

March 5th - 1,667
 March 12th - 1,607
 March 19th - 1,534
 March 26th - 1,474

Total Claims

March 5th - 1,924
 March 12th - 1,789
 March 19th - 1,687
 March 26th - 1,568

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

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

March 5th - 3,374
 March 12th - 3,046
 March 19th - 3,270
 March 26th - 2,359

Continued Claims

March 5th - 30,248
 March 12th - 29,358
 March 19th - 27,931
 March 26th - 26,475

Total Claims

March 5th - 33,622
 March 12th - 32,404
 March 19th - 31,201
 March 26th - 28,834

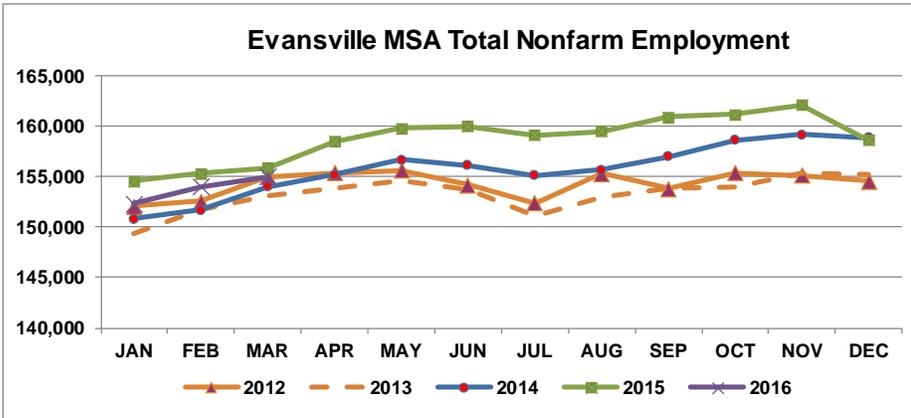
Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Frequently Listed Jobs Region 11

Top 20 Job listings by number of Openings for March 2016

- 1 Security Guards
- 2 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- 3 Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
- 4 Production Workers, All Other
- 5 Home Health Aides
- 6 Waiters and Waitresses
- 7 Building Cleaning Workers, All Other
- 8 Helpers--Production Workers
- 9 Recreation Workers
- 10 Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop
- 11 Healthcare Support Workers, All Other
- 12 Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs
- 13 Registered Nurses
- 14 Counselors, All Other
- 15 Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other
- 16 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 17 Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers
- 18 Retail Salespersons
- 19 Customer Service Representatives
- 20 Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect



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

Evansville MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment, March 2016				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Mar-16	Feb-16	Mar-15	Feb-16 to Mar-16	Mar-15 to Mar-16		
Total Nonfarm Employment	155,000	154,000	155,900	1,000	0.7%	-900	-0.6%
Total Private Employment	137,900	136,900	138,800	1000	0.7%	-900	-0.7%
Goods Producing	33,200	32,600	33,500	600	1.8%	-300	-0.9%
---Mining, Logging, Construction	10,700	10,100	10,700	600	5.9%	0	0.0%
---Manufacturing	22,500	22,500	22,800	0	0.0%	-300	-1.3%
Durable Goods	8,900	8,900	9,000	0	0.0%	-100	-1.1%
Service Providing	121,800	121,400	122,400	400	0.3%	-600	-0.5%
Private Service Providing	104,700	104,300	105,300	400	0.4%	-600	-0.6%
---Trade, Transp. & Utilities	29,200	29,700	30,100	-500	-1.7%	-900	-3.0%
Wholesale Trade	6,300	6,300	6,200	0	0.0%	100	1.6%
Retail Trade	15,500	16,000	16,600	-500	-3.1%	-1100	-6.6%
Gen Merch Stores	3,600	3,700	3,600	-100	-2.7%	0	0.0%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	0.0%	100	1.4%
---Information	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	0.0%	-100	-5.9%
---Financial Activities	4,700	4,700	4,800	0	0.0%	-100	-2.1%
---Professional & Business	17,800	17,300	18,400	500	2.9%	-600	-3.3%
---Educational & Health	28,300	28,200	27,600	100	0.4%	700	2.5%
Health Care/Social Assist.	25,500	25,400	24,800	100	0.4%	700	2.8%
Hospitals	10,100	10,100	9,800	0	0.0%	300	3.1%
---Leisure & Hospitality	15,400	15,200	15,200	200	1.3%	200	1.3%
---Other Services	7,700	7,600	7,500	100	1.3%	200	2.7%
Government	17,100	17,100	17,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---State Government	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---Local Government	11,500	11,500	11,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	6,900	7,000	7,000	-100	-1.4%	-100	-1.4%

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

Counties include: Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh & Warrick IN and Henderson & Webster KY

What do teachers do when they leave teaching?

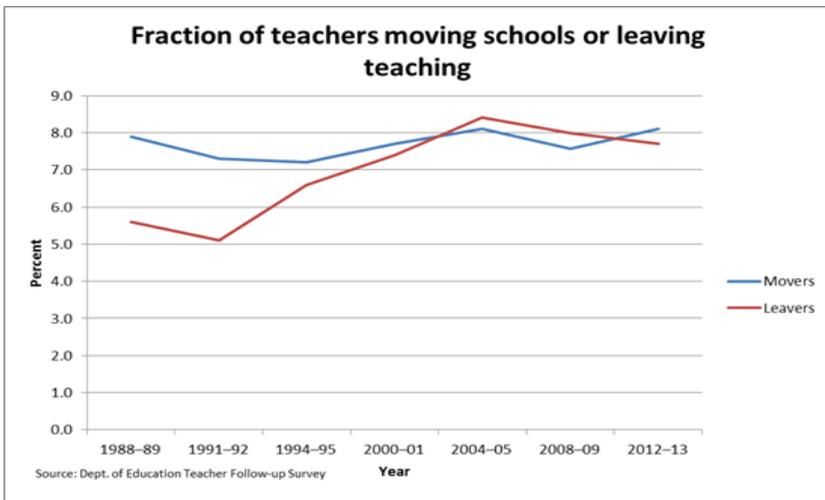
Brown Center Chalkboard

Dick Startz | May 9, 2016

When teachers leave teaching, where do they go next? Are they getting good jobs outside of education? Or are subsequent jobs more of a lateral move? Or do teachers who quit teaching also quit working?

School districts that lose teachers lose their investment in training those teachers, whether the teachers quit teaching or whether the teachers move to another district. To a significant extent, districts to which teachers transfer in get a benefit at the expense of the sending districts. In contrast, when teachers move to another profession, public schools as a whole lose out. (At least to the extent that it's the better teachers leaving.)

Chalkboard reader Dr. Joe O'Reilly, of the Mesa, Arizona school district, asked if I could put together any data to help sort this all out. I have put together a few such numbers. To set the stage, here's a chart taken from data from the "Teacher Follow-up Survey" (TFS) of the School and Staffing Survey, which is administered to school teachers nationwide every four years by the U.S. Department of Education.

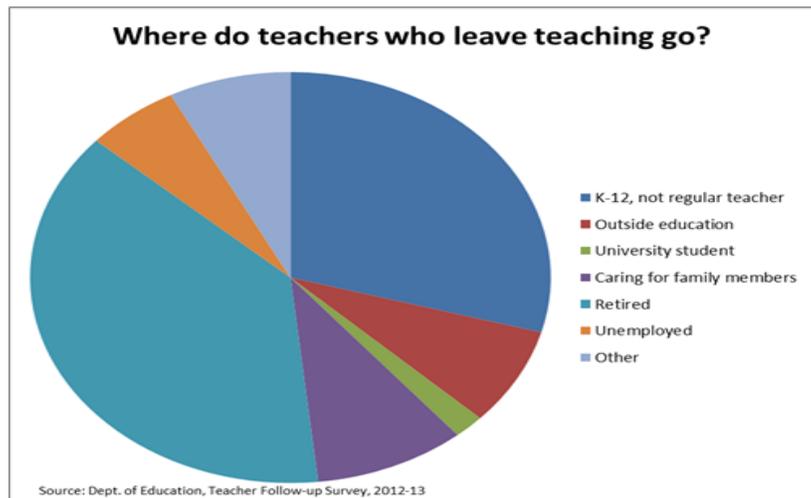


We see in the chart that about 16 percent of teachers exited a school in recent years, combining both exits represented here. Roughly half of that 16 percent move to another school. (Some of these "movers" end up in a different school in the same district.) This fraction of teachers switching schools hasn't changed much over time.

If that eight percent represented equal-sized back-and-forth trades between districts, it might not be of great concern. I suspect, however, that some districts regularly lose more than their share of experienced teachers while others (wealthier? "easier" to teach students) are net gainers. (Boyd, et. al. wrote "...schools with better working conditions and higher salaries bid away the better qualified teachers from difficult-to-staff schools." [1])

The other eight percent leave teaching. The fraction of teachers leaving the profession entirely *has* noticeably risen. Unless one thinks that we've seen a major increase in the tendency of weak teachers to move onward—and I can't imagine that such a major increase is likely—then this trend is a matter of some concern.

TFS also offers us some information about what teachers who left teaching did next, as shown in the next chart.



Applicant Pool Region 11

Top Twenty Occupations Desired by Applicants on their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

1	Production Workers, All Other	470
2	Helpers--Production Workers	232
3	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	205
4	Customer Service Representatives	154
5	Office Clerks, General	145
6	Cashiers	122
7	Nursing Assistants	108
8	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and	94
9	Administrative Services Managers	89
10	Managers, All Other	82
11	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	70
12	Receptionists and Information Clerks	70
13	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	68
14	Construction Laborers	66
15	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	64
16	Team Assemblers	64
17	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	63
18	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	61
19	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	54
20	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	50

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect



Basically, two-thirds of leavers either take a non-teaching job in K-12 or move into retirement. Neither of these “destinations” raises a concern about teachers finding more attractive careers on the outside. (Although there probably is something wrong when the only way a master teacher can get a significant raise while staying in education is to quit teaching.) Another nine percent leave to care for a family member and a small number go back to school—also probably not of great concern.

We’re left with a relatively small number of teachers who leave education for alternative work. This number is on the order of two percent per year. While the number is small, if you’re running a school district you still might want to have a better idea of where the leavers are leaving to. To get a bit of a handle on this I turned to the Current Population Survey, putting together data for 2010-2015, and asked where leavers went who were working and not in some kind of K-12 position. With the caution that the sample was pretty small—I found only 332 respondents—the next table gives the breakdown of the “larger” categories.

Destination occupations of teachers who left education

Top 10 Destination occupations	Percent
Lawyers, Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	6.9
Physicians and surgeons	6.6
Postsecondary teachers	4.2
Retail salespersons	3.6
Secretaries and administrative assistants	3.0
Social Workers	2.7
Managers, all other	2.4
Customer service representatives	2.1
Other education, training, and library workers	1.8
Personal and home care aides	1.8

Those who leave teaching go to an incredibly wide variety of different jobs. It is notable that the first three destinations—lawyers, doctors, and professors—are all lucrative or prestigious jobs. Past that point, the destination jobs are all over the map.

Pulling this all together, we have a four-point answer to Dr. O’Reilly’s query.

1. Schools lose about one teacher out of six each year. If you’re a principal or an HR director that’s a huge burden, without respect for where the teachers may be going.
2. A fair number of teachers, about one out of 12, do leave the profession each year. The bulk of moves might be characterized as “about what we would expect,” i.e. teachers retire, take other education positions, or are taking care of a family member.
3. Among the modest number of real career changers, there isn’t much of a pattern as to what sort of jobs teachers move to. But...the data isn’t great. The sample is small and we observe teachers for only a single year after leaving teaching. Leading to...
4. Chalkboard readers might well chime in here. Do you have anecdotal evidence about where teachers go next? Does your district do exit interviews? Are you a teacher...or former teacher...with friends who’ve made the jump? Share what you know in the comments section and we can all enlighten each other.

Sources: Teacher Follow-up Survey: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Teacher Follow-up Survey (TFS), “Current and Former Teacher Data Files,” 2012-13; Teacher Attrition and Mobility: Results from the 2008-09 Teacher Follow-up Survey, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES 2010-353).

https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sass/tables/TFS1213_2014077_cf1n_001.asp ; http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/sass/tables/TFS1213_2014XXX_f1n_006.asp

Current Population Survey 2010-2015, “Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015.”

Dick Startz is Professor of Economics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and author of the book Profit of Education.

Link to article - http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/brown-center-chalkboard/posts/2016/05/09-teachers-leave-teaching-startz?utm_campaign=Brookings+Brief&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=29403025&_hsenc=p2ANqtz--uhLR_x2pEpXgdy-kJhPxjzWiGwzZ_-DzAm9cRyYfGZWIBii65evqg9_GsuTa4WK9Nq3SqSAmxeuj7-BplMKV0nayimQ&_hsmi=29403025

