

CWICstats

Chicago Workforce Research & Data Initiative

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Midwest Economy: Outlook for 2012 and Beyond
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
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ChapinHall at the University of Chicago
Policy research that benefits children, families, and their communities

Overview of Chapin Hall

Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago

is an independent policy research center whose mission is to build knowledge that improves policies and programs for children and youth, families, and their communities.

- Applied research to support state & local policymakers
 - Long standing relationships with many state & local agencies
- Expertise in individual-level administrative data linking & analysis

What is *CWICstats*?

CWICstats ...

- is a workforce development research and data initiative at Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.
- collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the performance of Chicago workforce development programs.
- conducts research to help answer key workforce policy questions.
- provides consolidated information across fragmented workforce development system
- supports the Chicago Workforce Investment Council (CWIC) and other policymakers by providing research and information to help them make decisions regarding workforce policy in Chicago.

Agency Partners & Data Linkages

- Chapin Hall partners with city/state public agencies to link individual-level administrative program data to employment wage data and across programs
 - Chicago Public Schools - *transcripts, graduation/drop out, test scores, discipline*
 - Chicago Department of Family & Support Services –*CDBG, youth programs*
 - Chicago Housing Authority - *resident information, workforce programs*
 - Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity – *WIA, TAA*
 - Illinois Department of Human Services – *TANF, Voc Rehab, SNAP*
 - Illinois Department of Employment Security – *wages*
- Provides unique opportunity for research on individuals' employment and training experiences before, during, and after program involvement as well as study factors related to positive outcomes

CWICstats Research Activities

➤ **Dashboard of key workforce indicators**

- Current information on Chicago's workforce for policymakers , program managers & the public
- Based on publically available labor market information

➤ **Benchmarking report**

- Workforce program performance measures to inform policymakers and managers within the workforce system

➤ **Public website of Chicago WIA training provider performance**

- Provide training program information and performance outcomes on public website for consumers

www.ChicagolandWIAtraining.com

➤ **Ongoing research agenda**

- Workforce research developed with input from an advisory council & agency partners

Research Agenda

- **Chicago Workforce Development Programs: System Map and Inventory (2010)**
 - Description of workforce development programs, including services & target populations, with map of federal, state & local government agencies
- **Chicago's Labor Force in Context: How Chicago's Population, Local Economy, and Labor Force Have Changed over Time and How They Compare to Other Cities (2011)**
 - Historical context & current conditions of Chicago's labor force, including characteristics of those employment & not employed
- **Workforce Program Participants, Pathways & Outcomes (ongoing)**
 - Who is served by the workforce development system?
 - What are their pathways through education, training & employment?
 - What are their education & employment outcomes?
- **Other related workforce/education studies:**
 - **Chicago Career Tech program evaluation**
 - **Ford Foundation study of successful factors for workforce training programs**
 - **Career & Technical Education in Chicago Public Schools**
 - **Study of student supports for City Colleges of Chicago**

Quarterly Dashboard Reports

- Quarterly reports to provide one resource for key local labor market indicators for Chicago
- Focuses on variety of geographic areas, depending on data availability:
 - Illinois
 - Cook County
 - City of Chicago
- Uses publically available labor market data sources:
 - U.S. Census
 - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - IL Dept of Employment Security
 - Various business indices



Quarterly Dashboard Reports



- Includes 3 sections of measures
 - Job stats: unemployment, labor force participation, net job flow, new hires, job creation
 - Business stats: mass layoffs, CPI, PPI, Midwest Manufacturing Index, Chicago Business Barometer, Chicago Business Activity Index
 - Featured stats: (topic changes quarterly)
 - Chicago employment by industry
 - Employment by industry in IL, IN, WI
 - Youth employment by age & race
 - Illinois Unemployment Insurance benefits
- Rationale for selecting indicators
 - Meet information needs of CWIC & policymakers
 - Selected key indicators commonly tracked
 - Allow for local assessment of economy

Quarterly Dashboard Reports



- Audience & uses
 - CWIC, policymakers, program administrators, public
 - Used as quick reference to cite latest statistics on local labor force and economy
 - Featured *stats* analysis informative analysis of topics of interest (youth unemployment; IL in comparison to IN, WI)
- How to make meaningful to non-analysts
 - Highlights & headlines of key take-away points
 - Easy to interpret graphics & narrative description of graphs/tables
 - Clear definitions & data sources
 - Working toward putting on dynamic website

Highlights in this issue

Featured stats: Labor force participation and unemployment (Page 2)

- Labor force participation rates continued to decline.
- In 2011, unemployment rates rose sharply in Illinois, even as the labor force participation rate declined.

Featured stats: Employment by industry in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and the U.S. (Pages 3-5)

- Overall employment in Illinois closely tracks the nation and remains at only 95% of its pre-recession level.
- Construction employment has recovered more quickly in Illinois than in the nation as a whole, but levels remain at 77% of pre-recession levels.
- Manufacturing employment has shown little recovery in either Illinois or the U.S. as a whole. Employment in manufacturing in Illinois is 85% of the December 2007 levels.
- Employment in education and health services continued to grow throughout the recession and afterwards.
- Government employment remained relatively flat, with only slight declines in recent years.

Example : Front page of latest Dashboard Report with highlights at the top & summary of key labor force measures below.

Labor force measures	Current time period	How current compares to prior time period:		
		Immediately prior	One year prior	
Chicago labor force measures (IDES: For trends, see page 7.)	August 2011	July 2011	August 2010	
Total in labor force	1,333,546	↑ 1,331,699	↑	1,322,097
Total employment	1,177,477	↑ 1,176,241	↓	1,179,597
Total unemployment	156,069	↑ 155,458	↑	142,500
Unemployment rates (IDES: For trends, see page 6.)	August 2011	July 2011	August 2010	
Chicago	11.7%	↔ 11.7%	↑	10.8%
Illinois	10.0%	↔ 10.0%	↑	9.9%
U.S.	9.1%	↓ 9.3%	↓	9.5%
Cook County unemployment insurance claims (IDES: For trends, see page 7.)	August 2011	July 2011	August 2010	
Initial unemployment claims	20,572	↑ 19,390	↓	21,380

Interpreting the arrows

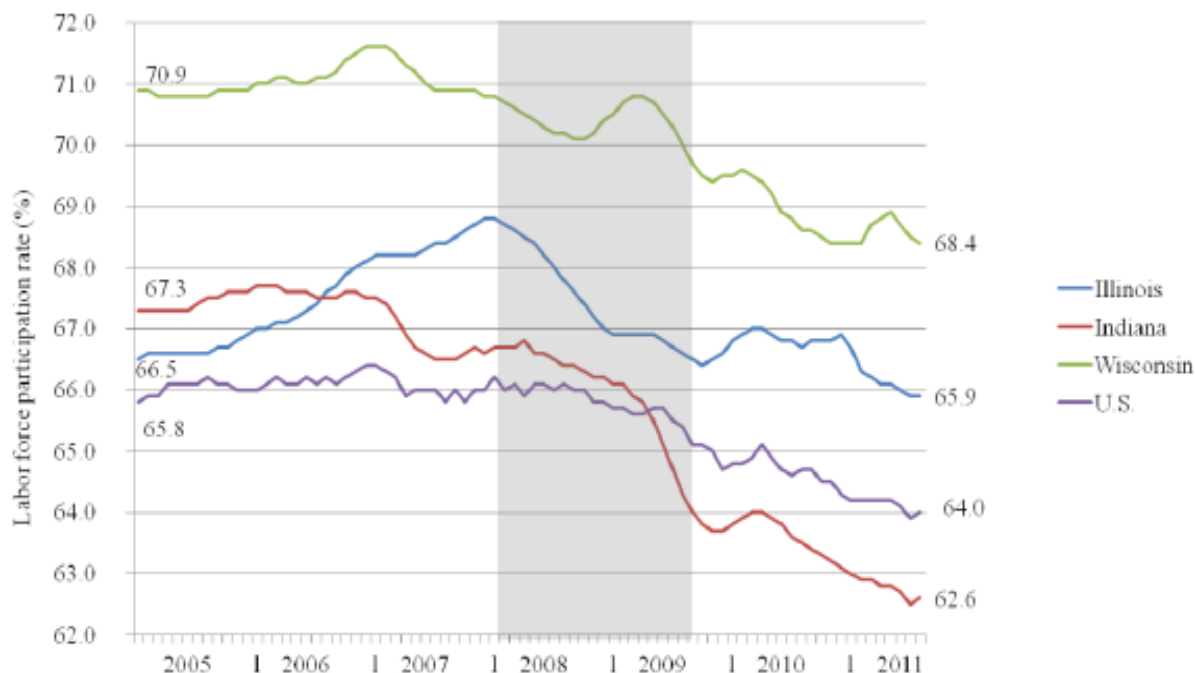
Green solid arrows represent an indicator that has improved compared to prior time period. For example, a drop in unemployment would be represented by (↓), while an increase in total employment would be represented by (↑). Red outlined arrows represent an indicator that has worsened compared to prior time period. A drop in the total labor force would be represented by (↓), while an increase in unemployment would be represented by (↑). ↔ refers to no change.

Example: Featured *stats* graph & narrative from latest Dashboard Report

Featured stats: Labor force participation and unemployment-- Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and the U.S.

Nationwide, labor force participation has declined since December 2007. However, it has fallen even more sharply in Illinois and neighboring Wisconsin and Indiana. To the extent that declines in labor force participation are driven by unemployed workers exiting the labor force, unemployment rates may not rise as sharply or may even decline.

Labor force participation rates in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and the U.S., 2005-2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally adjusted. The labor force participation rate is the sum of employed and unemployed divided by the non-institutionalized population aged 16 and over. The NBER-dated recession from December 2007 to June 2009 is shaded in gray.

Example: Featured *stats* graph & narrative from latest Dashboard Report

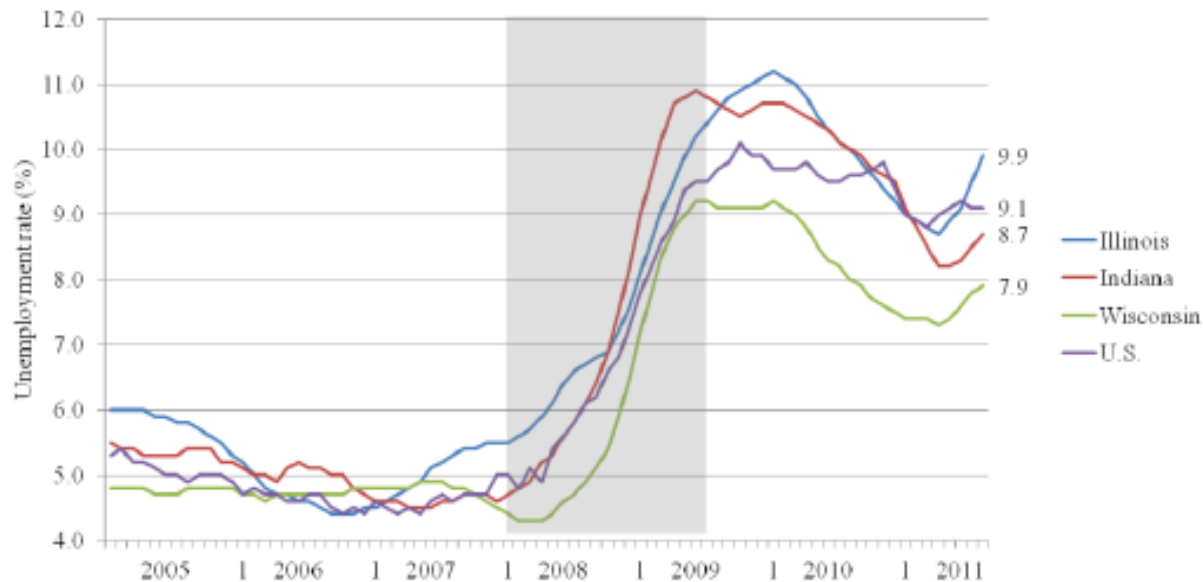
Featured stats: Labor force participation and unemployment-- Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and the U.S.

Although labor force participation continued to decline in 2011, the unemployment rate increased sharply in Illinois with a more modest increase nationwide. Indiana and Wisconsin similarly saw larger than average increases in the unemployment rate.

Unemployment rates in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and the U.S., 2005-2011

In 2010, the unemployment rate dropped, in part because there were more individuals employed, but also because individuals exited the labor force.

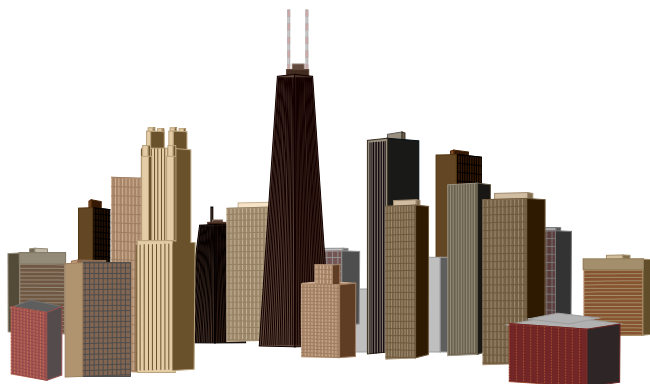
In 2011, the unemployment rate increased even while labor force participation continued to decline.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally adjusted. The NBER-dated recession from December 2007 to June 2009 is shaded in gray

Chicago's Labor Force in Context Report

- Longitudinal analysis of Chicago's population, economy & labor force over time & in comparison to other major metropolitan areas
- Used decennial Census data, ACS data & other employment & industry data
- Scope of analysis includes MSA and City of Chicago
- Purpose was to inform policymakers about the local context to understand how to improve policies & meet labor force needs



Chicago's Labor Force in Context



- Population changes in Chicago show growth in Hispanic population rising, while the percentage of whites and blacks is declining
- Racial changes important when looking at differences in educational attainment, employment & wages by racial group
 - Low employment & wages among blacks
 - High employment but low wages among Hispanics despite education level
- Chicago industries have changed with declines in manufacturing, steady increase in the services industry
- Across all industries employers are demanding a more educated and skilled workforce

Example: Chicago's Labor Force in Context Report

Figure 1.9: Racially Similar Communities by Census Tract for Chicago MSA, 2005-2009
pooled

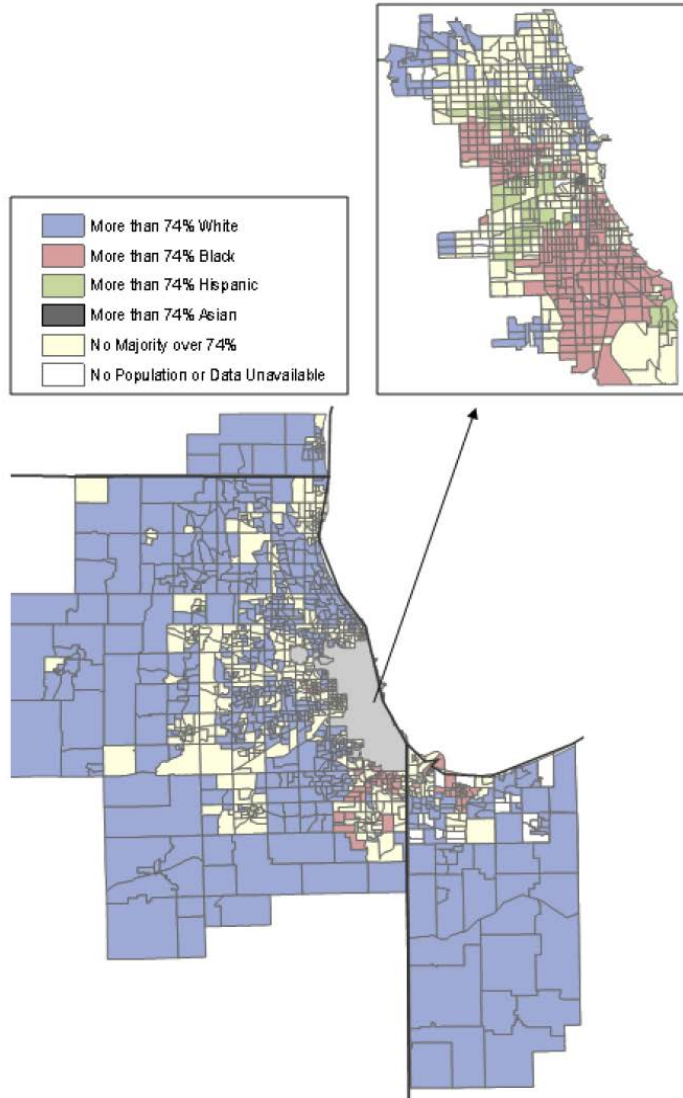
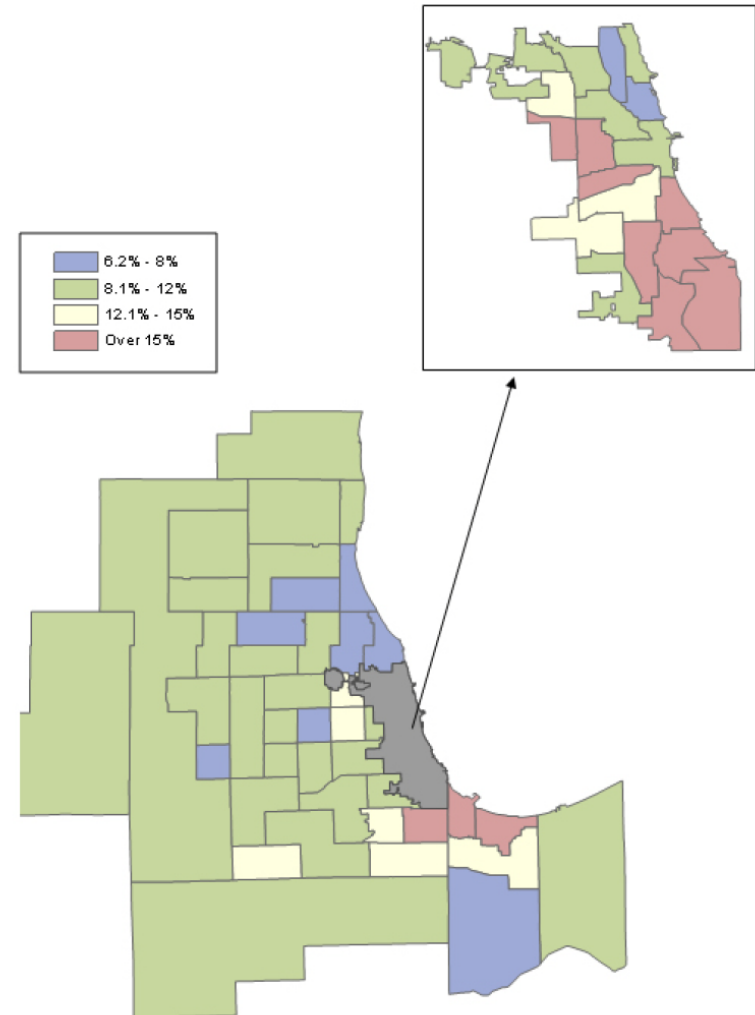
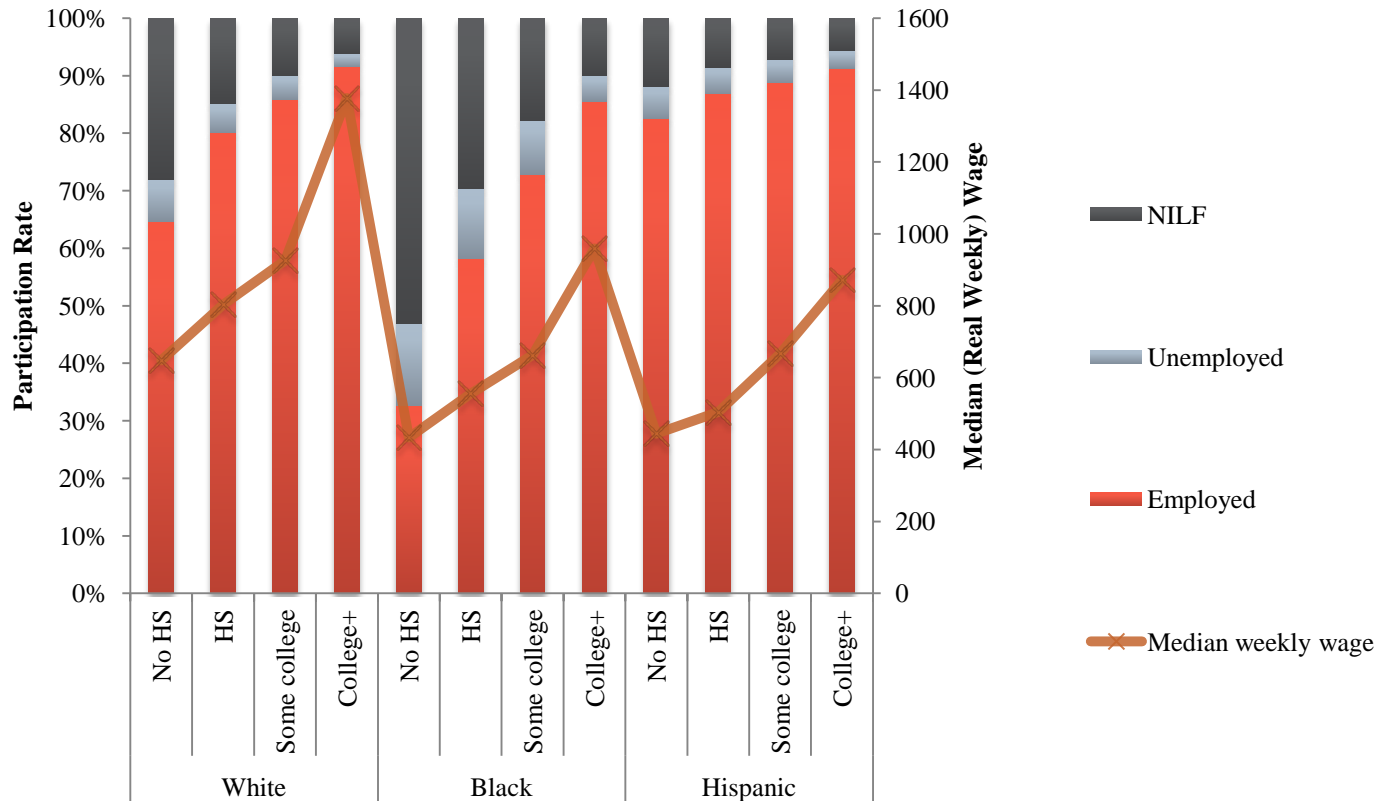


Figure 1.10: Unemployment by PUMA for Chicago MSA, 2009



Example: Chicago's Labor Force in Context Report

Figure 3.4. Labor Force Participation, Median Wage, Race and Education, Chicago MSA, 2005-2008 pooled



Source: Weighted ACS, 2005–2008, Chicago MSA; of males, age 25–64, nonenrolled, not self-employed. Sample weights applied. Wages are in 2008 dollars.

Questions??

Thank you!

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