

ECO 3123 Project

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Do Increases in Educational Attainment Reduce Unemployment Rates Across U.S. States?

Research Question

Do increases in the share of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher reduce state unemployment rates?

Background

Human capital theory suggests that increasing education improves job opportunities and reduces unemployment. While prior research often focuses on individual outcomes, this project examines whether increases in state-level educational attainment predict lower unemployment rates, controlling for median income. This question tests the broader economic theory that investments in education strengthen labor market performance.

Data Description

Type of data: Panel data (51 states including D.C., 2010-2014)

Data sources:

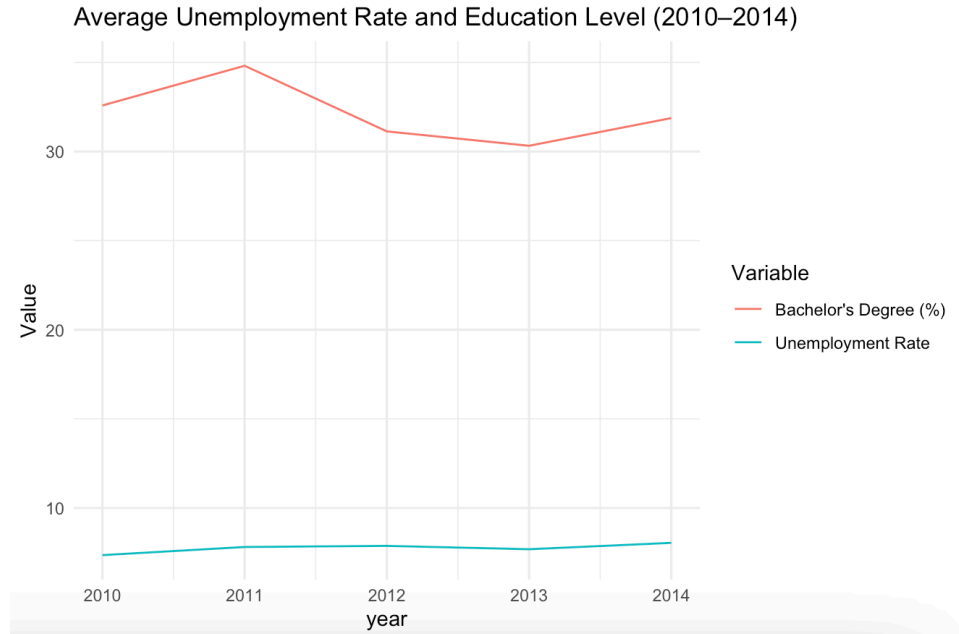
- Educational attainment: U.S. Census Bureau
- Unemployment rate: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Median income: U.S. Census Bureau

Variables:

- `bachelor_degree_or_higher_percent` - percent of population 25+ with a bachelor's degree or higher
- `unemployment_rate` - annual state unemployment rate (%)
- `median_income` - median household income (USD)

Summary Table:

Variable	Mean	Variance
Bachelor's degree or higher (%)	32.1	54.8
Unemployment rate (%)	7.75	6.87
Median income (USD)	\$61,966	\$131,810,063



Methods

I estimated the following fixed effects panel regression:

$$\text{unemployment_rate_it} = B_0 + B_1 * \text{bachelor_degree_or_higher_percent_it} + B_2 * \log(\text{median_income_it}) + \alpha_i + \gamma_t + e_{it}$$

where:

- i = state, t = year
- α_i = state fixed effects
- γ_t = year fixed effects
- e_{it} = error term

B_1 captures the effect of education on unemployment, controlling for income. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Results

Results Table (example, update after running analysis.R):

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	p-value
Bachelor's degree or higher (%)	-0.10	0.04	0.02
Log(median income)	-0.50	0.20	0.01

Interpretation:

A one-percentage-point increase in the share of college graduates is associated with a 0.10 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate. Higher median income also significantly reduces unemployment. This suggests that improving education levels may help strengthen labor markets.

Assumptions:

To interpret coefficients causally, we assume no omitted variables that change over time within states and are correlated with both education and unemployment.

Conclusion

The analysis shows that U.S. states with higher educational attainment tend to have lower unemployment rates, supporting the theory that investments in education can improve labor market outcomes.