



Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for September 2013, Released December 2013

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in September. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases, four states had increases, and 13 states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The largest over-the-month unemployment rate declines occurred in Georgia and North Carolina (-0.4 percentage point each). Statistically significant rate declines also occurred in Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, and Missouri (-0.3 percentage point each) and Florida and North Dakota (-0.2 point each).

In September, the West continued to have the highest regional unemployment rate, 7.9 percent, while the South had the lowest rate at 7.0 percent. Over the month, the Midwest and South were each down 0.2 percent. The Northeast and West regions each dropped 0.1 percent.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

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

Unemployment Rates by State, September 2013 (seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 7.2%
Illinois - 9.1
Indiana - 7.8%
Kentucky - 8.3%
Michigan - 9.0%
Ohio - 7.4%

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

Unemployment Rank by County, September 2013 (high to low)

1 Vermillion 9.9%
3 Sullivan 9.3%
4 Vigo 9.0%
28 Parke 7.5%
33 Clay 7.3%
50 Putnam 6.7%

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

September 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Sep 2013 Rate	Aug 2013 Rate	Sep 2012 Rate
U.S.	155,536,000	144,651,000	10,885,000	7.0%	7.3%	7.6%
IN	3,158,031	2,936,052	221,979	7.0%	7.5%	7.9%
EGR 7	102,671	94,060	8,611	8.4%	9.1%	9.3%
Terre Haute MSA	77,881	70,988	6,893	8.9%	9.6%	9.8%
Clay Co.	12,178	11,291	887	7.3%	8.3%	9.7%
Parke Co.	7,641	7,065	576	7.5%	8.6%	9.0%
Putnam Co.	17,148	16,007	1,141	6.7%	7.2%	7.2%
Sullivan Co.	8,566	7,768	798	9.3%	10.6%	11.4%
Vermillion Co.	7,535	6,791	744	9.9%	9.9%	10.8%
Vigo Co.	49,603	45,138	4,465	9.0%	9.7%	9.3%
Terre Haute City	26,689	24,057	2,632	9.9%	10.6%	9.9%

State Release Date: 11/22/2013

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

* Only one estimate was produced for September due to the federal shutdown.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change),
Unadjusted Percent Change to September 2013 from:**

CPI Item	Sep-12	Aug-13	Sep-12	Aug-13
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
All Items	1.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%
Food & Beverages	1.1%	-0.2%	1.4%	0.0%
Housing	1.8%	0.0%	2.2%	0.1%
Apparel	2.7%	4.1%	0.8%	3.1%
Transportation	-2.4%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.5%
Medical Care	2.9%	0.3%	2.4%	0.3%
Recreation	0.8%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%
Education & Communication	1.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%
Other Goods & Services	1.8%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%

*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

**Unemployment Claims,
September 2013**

**Economic Growth Region
(EGR 7)**

Initial Claims

September 7, 2013 – 129^D
September 14, 2013 – 128^D
September 21, 2013 – 115^D
September 28, 2013 – 98^D

Continued Claims

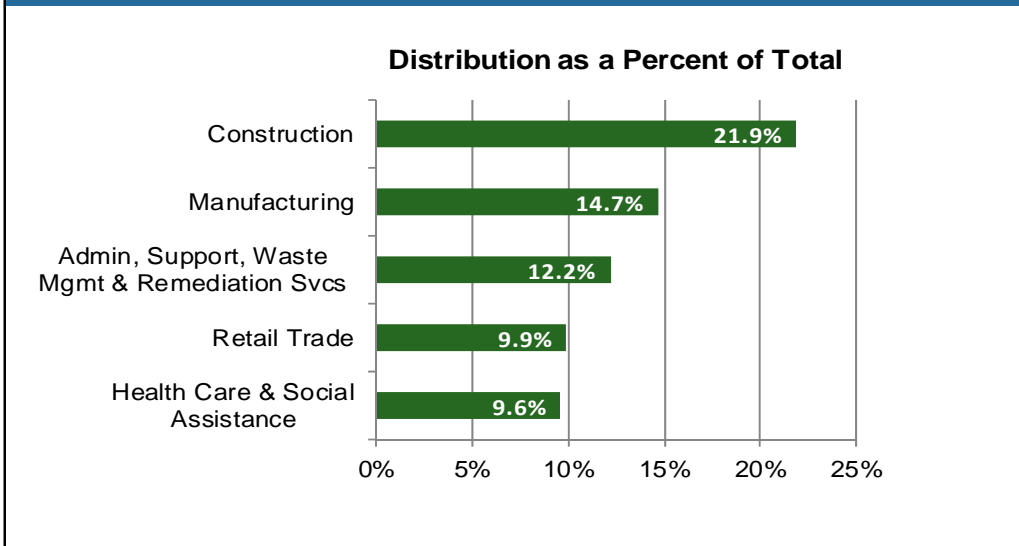
September 7, 2013 – 1,494
September 14, 2013 – 1,462
September 21, 2013 – 1,436
September 28, 2013 – 1,371

Total Claims*

September 7, 2013 – 2,449
September 14, 2013 – 2,391
September 21, 2013 – 2,360
September 28, 2013 – 2,277

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

**Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 7
Industries, September 2013**



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

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

September 7, 2013 – 3,605
September 14, 2013 – 4,384
September 21, 2013 – 3,633
September 28, 2013 – 4,120

Continued Claims

September 7, 2013 – 37,970
September 14, 2013 – 38,206
September 21, 2013 – 37,047
September 28, 2013 – 36,759

Total Claims*

September 7, 2013 – 62,702
September 14, 2013 – 63,567
September 21, 2013 – 61,509
September 28, 2013 – 61,495

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

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

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for September 2013 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>

Terre Haute MSA

(Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties)

Wage and Salaried Employment, September 2013				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Sep-13	Aug-13	Sep-12	Aug-13 to Sep-13		Sep-12 to Sep-13	
Total Nonfarm Employment	72,000	69,900	71,400	2,100	3.0%	600	0.8%
<i>Total Private Employment</i>	<i>59,300</i>	<i>58,600</i>	<i>59,000</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>0.5%</i>
Goods Producing	16,100	15,900	16,000	200	1.3%	100	0.6%
---Mining, Logging, Construction	4,600	4,500	4,300	100	2.2%	300	7.0%
---Manufacturing	11,500	11,400	11,700	100	0.9%	-200	-1.7%
Service Providing	55,900	54,000	55,400	1,900	3.5%	500	0.9%
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>43,200</i>	<i>42,700</i>	<i>43,000</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.5%</i>
---Trade, Transp, & Utilities	12,800	12,800	12,900	0	0.0%	-100	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	8,600	8,600	8,500	0	0.0%	100	1.2%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	2,500	2,500	2,700	0	0.0%	-200	-7.4%
---Information	700	700	700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---Financial Activities	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---Professional & Business	5,300	5,100	5,300	200	3.9%	0	0.0%
---Education and Health Svcs	11,800	11,900	12,000	-100	-0.8%	-200	-1.7%
---Leisure and Hospitality	7,600	7,200	7,100	400	5.6%	500	7.0%
---Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Government	12,700	11,300	12,400	1,400	12.4%	300	2.4%
---Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---State Government	4,100	3,500	4,200	600	17.1%	-100	-2.4%
---Local Government	7,300	6,500	6,900	800	12.3%	400	5.8%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	3,500	3,000	3,700	500	16.7%	-200	-5.4%

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

Applicant Pool

Top 20 Occupations Desired by Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months in Region 7

1 Customer Service Representatives	261
2 Office Clerks, General	170
3 Production Workers, All Other	160
4 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	151
5 Cashiers	150
6 Administrative Services Managers	130
7 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	128
8 Helpers--Production Workers	125
9 Nursing Assistants	119
10 Receptionists and Information Clerks	112
11 Managers, All Other	98
12 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	82
13 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	79
14 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	75
15 Construction Laborers	73
16 First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	64
17 Retail Salespersons	64
18 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	60
19 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	60
20 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	59

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

Measures of gasoline price change

(Excerpted from article by Malik Crawford and Stephen B. Reed, Beyond the Numbers: Prices & Spending, vol. 2, no. 23)

No prices are more visible to the public than gasoline prices. Even for people who don't have to fill up a tank on a regular basis, gasoline prices are likely to be in their view, posted every day. In addition, no prices have more of an impact on short-run movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Gasoline prices are so much more volatile than other CPI components that, even though gasoline makes up less than 6 percent of the CPI, it is often the main source of monthly price movements in the all items index. Moreover, because they are so visible and gasoline is purchased so frequently, gasoline prices have a major impact on the perception of prices. Constantly seeing prices at the pump creep ever higher will often create a perception of broader inflation—and, of course, higher gasoline prices are likely to eventually have an impact on other prices as transportation costs increase.

So, it is particularly important that gasoline price changes be measured accurately and reliably. Fortunately, gasoline is one of the few consumer goods for which there are many sources of price data. In fact, the ease of price collection makes it feasible for other government agencies and even private sources to create reliable measures. On the government side, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) publishes extensive gasoline price data. Among private sources are the American Automobile Association, the Oil Price Information Service, and the Lundberg Survey. Furthermore, gasoline is one of the few nonfood items for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes an average price series as well as an index; the fact that gasoline is a relatively homogenous product makes meaningful average price data possible.

This article examines three measures of gasoline prices: the BLS Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) U.S. city average for all types of gasoline, the BLS CPI average price series for all types of gasoline, and the EIA Weekly Retail Gasoline and Diesel Prices for all grades of gasoline. The purpose of the article is to identify how these measures have behaved over the 10-year period from December 2002 to December 2012.

A CPI component index, the gasoline index is a subcomponent of the transportation series, as well as the special energy aggregate. Data for the gasoline index are collected as part of the larger data collection process of the CPI; the process involves BLS economic assistants physically collecting prices at selected outlets in 87 metropolitan statistical areas across the country.

The CPI average price series for gasoline is one of a number of average price series produced by the CPI program in addition to the index series. Most average price series are for food products. Average price series in the CPI are based on the same data as index series, but because of various differences in computation procedures, average price series may not behave identically to the indexes of their respective categories.

The EIA retail gasoline series is based on a telephone survey of about 900 gasoline outlets. The data, collected each Monday and published each week, are part of a broad array of energy-related data published by EIA. A monthly average also is published.

For all three measures discussed in this report, the price being sought is the pump price paid by the consumer, including all taxes. In addition, the definition of gasoline includes different grades, but excludes diesel and alternative fuels. So, to a large degree, the series being examined are all attempting to measure the same thing. The natural question that arises, then, is "Do these different measures agree?" A look reveals that they do indeed tell similar stories of gasoline price movement over the past 10 years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2013, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-2/measures-of-gasoline-price-change.htm>

Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 7 for the month of September 2013

- 1 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- 2 Production Workers, All Other
- 3 Machine Feeders and Offbearers
- 4 Demonstrators and Product Promoters
- 5 Customer Service Representatives
- 6 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 7 Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other
- 8 Construction Carpenters
- 9 Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters
- 10 Telemarketers
- 11 Home Health Aides
- 12 Machinists
- 13 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
- 14 Nursing Assistants
- 15 Personal Care Aides
- 16 Retail Salespersons
- 17 Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers
- 18 Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics
- 19 Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria
- 20 Door-To-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers

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

County Unemployment Rates September 2013



INDIANA
WORKFORCE
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AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

Questions?

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