



# Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for December 2013, Released February 2014

## Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally lower in December. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from November, two states had increases, and nine states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, six states had increases, and two states had no change. The national jobless rate declined to 6.7 percent from November and was 1.2 percentage points lower than in December 2012.

Rhode Island had the highest unemployment rate among the states in December, 9.1 percent. The next highest rates were in Nevada, 8.8 percent, and Illinois, 8.6 percent. North Dakota continued to have the lowest jobless rate, 2.6 percent. In total, 17 states had jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 6.7 percent, nine states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were not noticeably different from that of the nation.



### Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

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

### Unemployment Rate by State, December 2013 (seasonally adjusted)

- U.S. - 6.7%
- Illinois - 8.6%
- Indiana - 6.9%**
- Kentucky - 8.0%
- Michigan - 8.4%
- Ohio - 7.2%

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

### Unemployment Rate by County, December 2013 (high to low)

- 1 Vermillion 9.1%
- 6 Vigo 8.1%
- 16 Sullivan 7.5%
- 21 Clay 7.1%
- 24 Parke 7.1%
- 35 Putnam 6.7%

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

December 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Dec 2013 Rate	Nov 2013 Rate	Dec 2012 Rate
U.S.	154,408,000	144,423,000	9,984,000	6.5%	6.6%	7.6%
IN	3,159,417	2,958,980	200,437	6.3%	7.2%	8.5%
EGR 7	103,207	95,247	7,960	7.7%	8.5%	10.2%
Terre Haute MSA	78,432	72,160	6,272	8.0%	8.8%	10.6%
Clay Co.	12,349	11,478	871	7.1%	8.0%	10.0%
Parke Co.	7,512	6,982	530	7.1%	8.0%	10.2%
Putnam Co.	17,262	16,104	1,158	6.7%	7.3%	8.6%
Sullivan Co.	8,539	7,896	643	7.5%	9.0%	12.1%
Vermillion Co.	7,594	6,903	691	9.1%	9.8%	12.3%
Vigo Co.	49,951	45,884	4,067	8.1%	8.9%	10.2%
Terre Haute City	26,779	24,455	2,324	8.7%	9.6%	10.5%

State Release Date: 1/28/2014

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to December 2013 from:				
CPI Item	Dec-12	Nov-13	Dec-12	Nov-13
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Food & Beverages	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Housing	1.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.2%
Apparel	0.6%	-3.5%	0.6%	-2.3%
Transportation	-1.2%	-0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Medical Care	2.5%	-0.1%	2.0%	-0.2%
Recreation	-0.1%	-0.7%	0.4%	-0.4%
Education & Communication	1.3%	-0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	2.3%	0.3%	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

## Unemployment Claims, December 2013

### Economic Growth Region (EGR 7)

#### Initial Claims

December 7, 2013	<a href="#">272</a>
December 14, 2013	<a href="#">372</a>
December 21, 2013	<a href="#">305</a>
December 28, 2013	<a href="#">465</a>

#### Continued Claims

December 7, 2013	<a href="#">1,684</a>
December 14, 2013	<a href="#">1,900</a>
December 21, 2013	<a href="#">2,039</a>
December 28, 2013	<a href="#">2,369</a>

#### Total Claims\*

December 7, 2013	<a href="#">2,775</a>
December 14, 2013	<a href="#">3,133</a>
December 21, 2013	<a href="#">3,229</a>
December 28, 2013	<a href="#">3,673</a>

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

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

December 7, 2013	<a href="#">6,009</a>
December 14, 2013	<a href="#">7,326</a>
December 21, 2013	<a href="#">6,117</a>
December 28, 2013	<a href="#">7,093</a>

#### Continued Claims

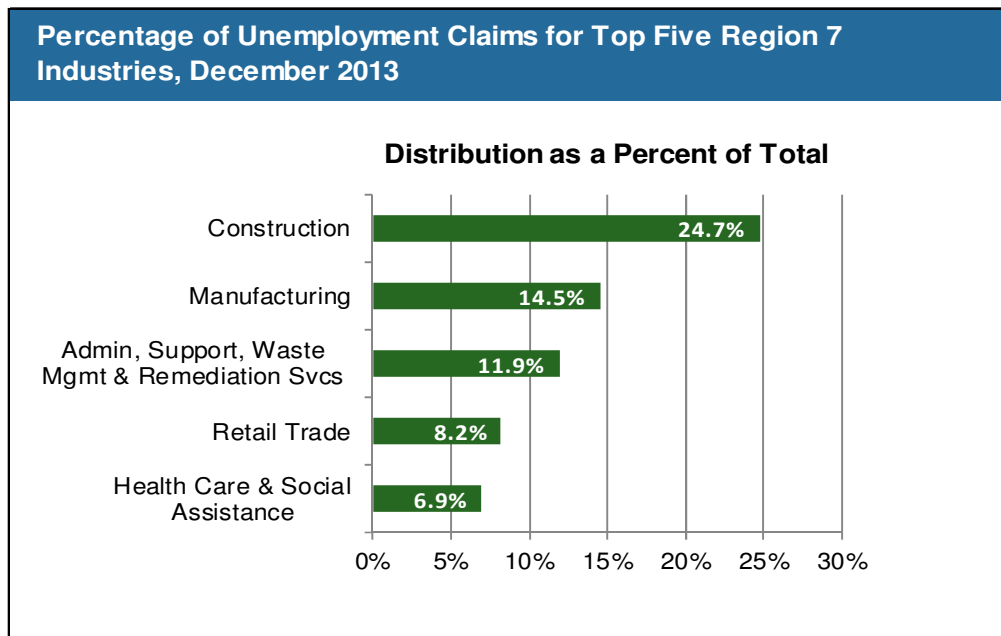
December 7, 2013	<a href="#">41,411</a>
December 14, 2013	<a href="#">44,650</a>
December 21, 2013	<a href="#">46,524</a>
December 28, 2013	<a href="#">50,820</a>

#### Total Claims\*

December 7, 2013	<a href="#">68,444</a>
December 14, 2013	<a href="#">73,473</a>
December 21, 2013	<a href="#">74,134</a>
December 28, 2013	<a href="#">78,262</a>

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

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



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

## WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for December 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, December 2013				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Dec-13	Nov-13	Dec-12	Nov-13 to Dec-13	Dec-12 to Dec-13	Dec-12 to Dec-13	Dec-12 to Dec-13
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>72,800</b>	<b>73,100</b>	<b>72,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<i>Total Private Employment</i>	<i>59,900</i>	<i>59,900</i>	<i>59,300</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
--Mining, Logging, Construction	4,400	4,500	4,000	-100	-2.2%	400	10.0%
--Manufacturing	11,400	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9%	-200	-1.7%
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>57,100</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<i>Private Service Providing</i>	<i>44,100</i>	<i>43,900</i>	<i>43,700</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>0.9%</i>
--Trade, Transp, & Utilities	13,500	13,400	13,300	100	0.8%	200	1.5%
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	9,200	9,100	9,000	100	1.1%	200	2.2%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
--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	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	1.8%	300	5.7%
---Education and Health Svcs	11,800	11,900	12,200	-100	-0.8%	-400	-3.3%
--Leisure and Hospitality	7,600	7,500	7,100	100	1.3%	500	7.0%
--Other Services	2,300	2,300	2,500	0	0.0%	-200	-8.0%
<b>Government</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
--Federal Government	1,200	1,300	1,400	-100	-7.7%	-200	-14.3%
--State Government	4,400	4,600	4,400	-200	-4.4%	0	0.0%
--Local Government	7,300	7,300	7,000	0	0.0%	300	4.3%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	3,600	3,500	3,800	100	2.9%	-200	-5.3%

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	242
2 Office Clerks, General	171
3 Cashiers	157
4 Helpers--Production Workers	122
5 Nursing Assistants	120
6 Administrative Services Managers	111
7 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	111
8 Receptionists and Information Clerks	99
9 Construction Laborers	77
10 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	75
11 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	65
12 Retail Salespersons	63
13 Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	61
14 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	60
15 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	58
16 First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	56
17 First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	55
18 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	54
19 Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	53
20 Registered Nurses	53

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

## Overview of projections to 2022

(Excerpted from DOL Monthly Labor Review - December 2013)

*Occupations and industries related to healthcare and construction are projected to experience the fastest job growth over the coming decade, as an aging population and expanding health insurance coverage change the preferences of consumers and a resurging housing market spurs long-awaited recovery in construction.*

The *Monthly Labor Review* celebrates the release of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) biennial labor force, output, and employment projections for the 2012–2022 period. In the two years that have elapsed since the last set of BLS projections, economic recovery has taken hold. As the economy continues to improve in the wake of the Great Recession, the long-term patterns of growth and industry activity can be more readily observed. Because the projections cover a 10-year period, BLS does not attempt to predict fluctuations in the business cycle and assumes that the economy will have reached full employment by 2022, the target year for the projections. In a full-employment economy, any existing unemployment is frictional, that is, attributable to the usual churn of workers who are transitioning between jobs, rather than a cyclical lack of demand for final goods and services.

In the coming decade, demographic changes are expected to have pervasive effects on the nation's economic outlook. As individuals age, their consumption patterns change and their demand for healthcare and related services rises. These trends are expected to play an important role in sectoral growth of output and employment. In addition, by expanding insurance coverage to millions of Americans, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act will place even greater demands on the healthcare system. Four articles detailing BLS projections for the U.S. labor force, macroeconomy, industry output and employment, and occupational employment explore how the nation's economy may shift in response to the changing needs of aging citizens and the provisions of the new healthcare legislation.

### Highlights of the 2012–2022 projections include the following:

Labor force growth will slow to 0.5 percent annually as participation rates decrease among younger and prime-age workers and as more baby boomers leave the labor force.<sup>1</sup>

Slow gains in the labor force will limit the potential growth in gross domestic product (GDP); GDP is projected to increase at an annual rate of 2.6 percent.<sup>2</sup>

Total employment is expected to grow by 1.0 percent annually, with the fastest job gains occurring in the construction sector and the health care and social assistance sector.<sup>3</sup>

Occupations related to healthcare, healthcare support, construction, and personal care services are projected to add a combined 5.3 million jobs, an increase representing approximately one-third of all employment gains over the coming decade.<sup>4</sup>

The number of jobs in occupations requiring a master's degree for entry is projected to grow by 18.4 percent, which is faster than the growth rate of any other educational category. Occupations requiring a high school diploma are expected to add the greatest number of new jobs, accounting for nearly 30 percent of all employment gains over the projection period.

Between 2012 and 2022, the influence of changing demographics is expected to be felt across all facets of the economy examined in the BLS projections. The dominant pattern of declining labor force participation is projected to continue, largely because of the substantial number of baby boomers moving into older age cohorts, in which participation is lower. Declining participation leads to slower labor force growth, which, in turn, constrains output growth in the entire economy. As demand for medical services increases as a result of population aging and expanding medical insurance coverage, the health care sector and its associated occupations are expected to see sizable gains in employment and output. The construction industry, as well as the occupations that support it, also will experience rapid growth in employment and output. Employment in the construction sector is expected to return to its long-term trend of increase, a rebound consistent with expectations about future population growth and the need to replace older structures. Although the projected growth in this sector appears rapid because of a low starting point occasioned by the Great Recession (the recession left the sector well below trend growth in 2011), construction employment and output are not expected to reach their prerecession levels.

The projections are the foundation of the BLS *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)*. The *OOH*, which originated after World War II to help returning veterans find career opportunities, is the nation's most widely used career information resource. The projections are used by students, career counselors, educators, researchers, and policymakers to make decisions and gain insight into the direction of the economy.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> For more information on the changing dynamics of the labor force, see Mitra Toossi, "[Labor force projections to 2022: the labor force participation rate continues to fall](#)," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2013.

<sup>2</sup> A detailed analysis of the projections for the macroeconomy can be found in Maggie Woodward, "[The U.S. economy to 2022: settling into a new normal](#)," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2013.

<sup>3</sup> For further discussion of the patterns of employment and output growth by industry, see Richard Henderson, "[Industry employment and output projections to 2022](#)," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2013.

<sup>4</sup> For employment projections by occupation, see Emily Richards and David Terkalian, "[Occupational employment projections to 2022](#)," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2013.

## Frequently Listed Jobs

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

- 1 Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
- 2 Packers and Packagers, Hand
- 3 Customer Service Representatives
- 4 Plumbers
- 5 Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
- 6 Door-To-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers
- 7 Driver/Sales Workers
- 8 Home Health Aides
- 9 Social and Human Service Assistants
- 10 Accountants
- 11 Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics
- 12 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 13 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 14 Manufacturing Production Technicians
- 15 Occupational Therapists
- 16 Security Guards
- 17 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks
- 18 Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Motion Picture
- 19 Dental Assistants
- 20 Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# County Unemployment Rates December 2013



INDIANA  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT  
AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

## Questions?

Please contact the DWD  
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