



Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for August 2013, Released October 2013

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in August. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate increases, 17 states had decreases, and 15 states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. 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 was little changed from July at 7.3 percent and was 0.8 percentage point lower than in August 2012.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate among the states in August, 9.5 percent. The next highest rate was in Illinois, 9.2 percent. North Dakota continued to have the lowest jobless rate, 3.0 percent. In total, 15 states had jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 7.3 percent, 11 states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates and 24 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of a nation.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington Counties.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 2013

(seasonally adjusted)

- U.S. - 7.3%
- Illinois - 9.2%
- Indiana - 8.1%**
- Kentucky - 8.4%
- Michigan - 9.0%
- Ohio - 7.3%

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

Unemployment Rank by County, August 2013

(high to low)

- #18 - Crawford 8.5%
- #31 - Scott 8.0%
- #32 Washington 8.0%
- #63 - Clark 6.7%
- #69 - Floyd 6.5%
- #75 - Harrison 6.3%

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

August 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	August 2013 Rate	July 2013 Rate	August 2012 Rate
U.S.	155,971,000	144,509,000	11,462,000	7.3%	7.7%	8.2%
IN	3,177,923	2,940,433	237,490	7.5%	8.3%	8.4%
EGR 10	143,968	134,054	9,914	6.9%	7.4%	8.3%
Clark Co.	56,490	52,724	3,766	6.7%	7.4%	7.5%
Crawford Co.	5,179	4,738	441	8.5%	9.3%	9.8%
Floyd Co.	37,588	35,131	2,457	6.5%	7.0%	7.2%
Harrison Co.	19,898	18,641	1,257	6.3%	6.6%	7.1%
Scott Co.	11,118	10,255	893	8.0%	8.9%	9.8%
Washington Co.	13,695	12,595	1,100	8.0%	8.2%	8.3%
Corydon	1,528	1,417	111	7.3%	7.4%	6.8%
Jeffersonville	22,728	21,324	1,404	6.2%	6.7%	6.4%
New Albany	17,573	16,178	1,395	7.9%	8.6%	8.5%
Salem	2,771	2,515	256	9.2%	10.5%	8.4%
Scottsburg	3,133	2,861	272	8.7%	9.7%	12.1%

State Release Date: 09/20/2013

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

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

CPI Item	Aug-12	Jul-13	Aug-12	Jul-13
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
All Items	1.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%
Food & Beverages	1.2%	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%
Housing	1.9%	-0.1%	2.2%	0.1%
Apparel	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.2%
Transportation	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.4%
Medical Care	2.8%	0.6%	2.3%	0.5%
Recreation	0.6%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Education & Communication	1.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%
Other Goods & Services	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%

*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,
August 2013**

**Economic Growth
Region (EGR) 10**

Initial Claims

August 3, 2013 - 122 (D)
August 10, 2013 - 128
August 17, 2013 - 184 (D)
August 24, 2013 - 119 (D)
August 31, 2013 - 103 (D)

Continued Claims

August 3, 2013 - 1,309
August 10, 2013 - 1,307
August 17, 2013 - 1,275
August 24, 2013 - 1,261
August 31, 2013 - 1,254

Total Claims*

August 3, 2013 - 2,110
August 10, 2013 - 2,116
August 17, 2013 - 2,028
August 24, 2013 - 2,040
August 31, 2013 - 2,025

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

August 3, 2013 - 3,931
August 10, 2013 - 4,227
August 17, 2013 - 3,872
August 24, 2013 - 3,869
August 31, 2013 - 4,157

Continued Claims

August 3, 2013 - 39,231
August 10, 2013 - 39,132
August 17, 2013 - 38,474
August 24, 2013 - 38,157
August 31, 2013 - 38,308

Total Claims*

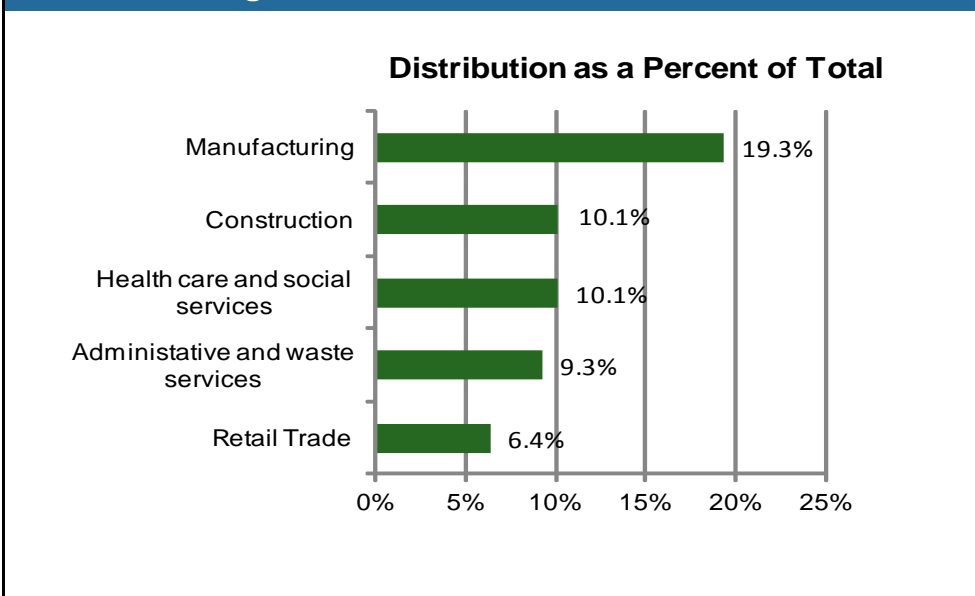
August 3, 2013 - 65,094
August 10, 2013 - 64,971
August 17, 2013 - 63,800
August 24, 2013 - 63,265
August 31, 2013 - 63,573

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

Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits). Please see Hoosiers by the Numbers for additional information.

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

**Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 10
Industries, August 2013**



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

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for August 2013 in EGR 10.

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>

Tenure Of American Workers

Steven F. Hipple and Emy Sok

(Excerpted from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Spotlight on Statistics)

Information on employee tenure—the length of time that workers have been with their current employer—may not grab headlines or get mentioned in social media as frequently as other measures of the labor market, such as employment growth, the unemployment rate, or earnings trends. Nevertheless, measures of employee tenure can be useful in understanding long-term trends in the labor market. A number of factors can affect the median tenure of workers, including changes in the age profile among workers, as well as changes in the number of hires and separations. This Spotlight on Statistics examines trends in employee tenure by various demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and highlights some of the factors that affect these trends for the period from 1996 to 2012.

The median employee tenure—the point at which half of all workers had more tenure and half had less tenure—was 4.6 years in 2012. Median tenure has trended up since 2000, when it was 3.5 years. The long-term rise in tenure reflects, in part, the aging of the workforce. In 2012, the median age of employed persons was 42.3 years, up from 39.4 years in 2000.

Over half of workers age 55 to 64 and those age 65 and over had 10 years or more of tenure in 2012, compared with less than 1 in 10 workers age 25 to 34. The median tenure figures also reflect this pattern; the medians for workers age 55 to 64 (10.3 years) and 65 and over (10.3 years) in 2012 were more than 3 times the median tenure for workers age 25 to 34 years (3.2 years). Median tenure across almost all age groups has been little changed since 1996. A notable exception is the median tenure for persons age 65 and over, whose tenure has increased since 1996. In addition to rising tenure among persons age 65 and over, there has been a shift in the distribution of employment by age in recent years. Since 2000, workers age 65 and over have made up an increasing share of overall employment, rising from 2 percent in 2000 to 4 percent in 2012. This shift in the age distribution of employment, plus the growing tenure among workers over age 65, has helped push overall tenure up during the past decade.

After holding fairly steady from 1996 to 2006, the proportion of workers with at least 10 years of tenure with their current employer has risen over the past several years. Despite an increase in 2012, the share of workers with 1 year or less of tenure trended down over the 1996–2012 period. From 2006 to 2010, the decline in the proportion of workers with 1 year or less of tenure may have reflected, in part, the large job losses among low-tenured workers that occurred during the most recent recession.

Among workers age 25 and older, those with at least a high school education were more likely to have 10 years or more with their current employer than those with less than a high school education. For example, 27 percent of workers with less than a high school diploma had 10 years or more of tenure, compared with 36 percent of those with only a high school diploma (no college).

In 2012, public-sector workers had median tenure of 7.8 years, compared with 4.2 years for those employed in the private sector. The higher median among workers in the public sector reflects, in part, the older age profile of workers in government. Since 2002, the median tenure among employees in private- and public-sector jobs has edged up.

In general, median tenure of federal workers is higher than the medians for their state and local government counterparts. The median tenure of federal workers increased in 2012 to 9.5 years. However, the median tenure of federal workers remains below the recent high of 11.5 years in 2000; prior to 2012, the median tenure of federal government workers had been trending down since 2000. Since 1996, median tenure of state government workers has been relatively stable, while tenure among local government workers has increased.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor,
<http://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2013/tenure/pdf/tenure.pdf>

Applicant Pool

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

- 1 Customer Service Representatives -381
- 2 Office Clerks, General -218
- 3 Production Workers, All
- 4 Cashiers -144
- 5 Managers, All Other -134
- 6 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -128
- 7 Administrative Services Managers -124
- 8 Nursing Assistants -121
- 9 Helpers--Production Workers -117
- 10 Receptionists and Information Clerks -113
- 11 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -109
- 12 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -102
- 13 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -99
- 14 Retail Salespersons -75
- 15 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -75
- 16 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -73
- 17 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers -70
- 18 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -67
- 19 General and Operations Managers -61
- 20 Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses -58

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Recent trends in spending patterns of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participants and other low-income Americans

Excerpted from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review)

As the largest federal nutrition assistance program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) ensures that low-income Americans have adequate access to food by providing them with an in-kind benefit to be spent on food each month. With nearly 44.5 million individuals participating in SNAP in an average month in fiscal year 2011 and with \$71.8 billion spent on benefits in fiscal year 2011, it is important to assess how much SNAP participants spend on food each month, whether this spending amount has changed over time, and whether SNAP participants spend more on food than do nonparticipants.

The amount a household spends on food is not decided in isolation, but as part of a decision how to best allocate resources (income) across various goods and services, including rent or mortgage payments; utilities bills, such as electric and telephone services; transportation; and education. Although extensive research has been conducted on how households distribute their resources across broad groups of goods and services, little research has focused on how these distributions differ across groups of low-income households. This is especially true for households participating in, eligible for, or nearly eligible for SNAP.

This article uses data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) for the period 2004–2010 to examine trends in expenditures on major budget categories of goods and services for SNAP participants, program-eligible nonparticipants, and higher income nonparticipants. The analysis is repeated by looking at expenditure shares, defined as the percentage of total expenditures spent on each category of goods and services. Next, the article compares expenditures in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available, on specific (minor) budget categories across the three participation and eligibility groups.

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

<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/mabli-malsberger-1.htm>

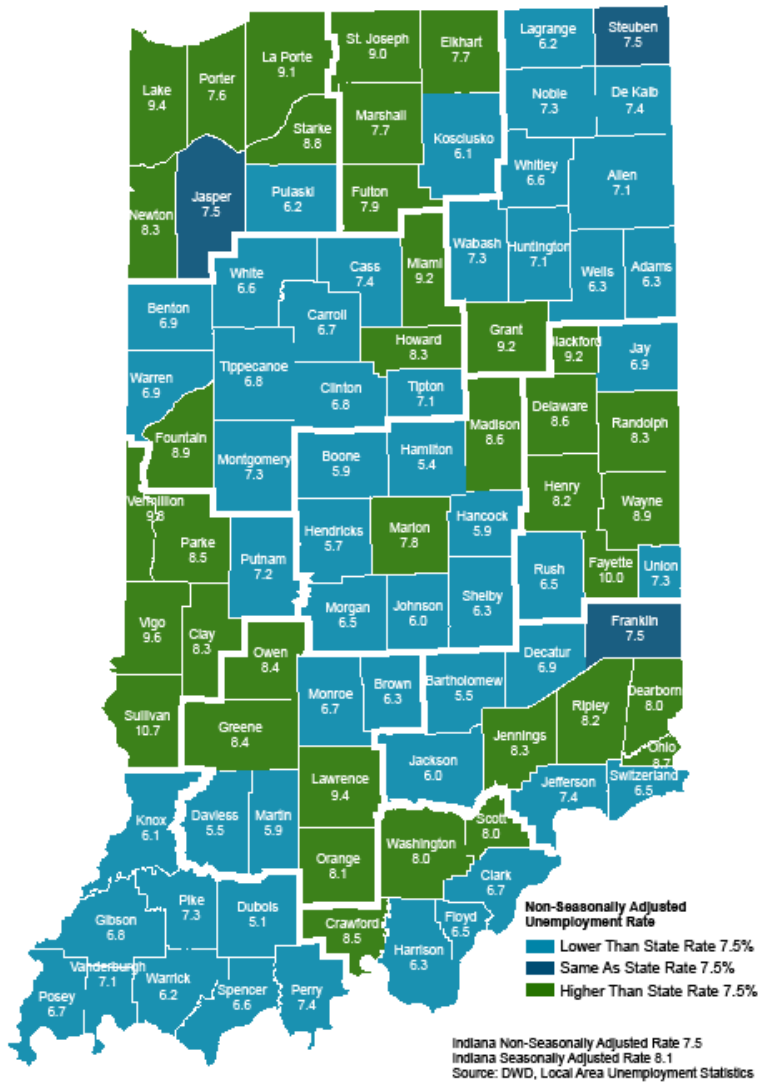
Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 10 for the month of August 2013

- 1 Printing Press Operators
- 2 Helpers--Production
- 3 Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment
- 4 Statistical Assistants
- 5 Home Health Aides
- 6 Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
- 7 Production Workers, All Other
- 8 Personal Care Aides
- 9 Building Cleaning Workers, All Other
- 10 Nursing Assistants
- 11 Structural Iron and Steel Workers
- 12 Retail Salespersons
- 13 Packers and Packagers, Hand
- 14 Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other
- 15 Registered Nurses
- 16 Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks
- 17 Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
- 18 Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders
- 19 Cashiers
- 20 Customer Service Representatives

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

County Unemployment Rates August 2013



INDIANA
WORKFORCE
 DEVELOPMENT
 AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

Questions?

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