HOOSIERS by the NUMBERS
LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 11

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.

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 11	215,673	203,876	11,797	5.5%	6.3%	7.4%
Evansville MSA	176,570	166,243	10,327	5.8%	6.6%	7.5%
Dubois Co.	21,564	20,652	912	4.2%	5.2%	6.0%
Gibson Co.	16,237	15,322	915	5.6%	6.5%	7.7%
Knox Co.	20,663	19,678	985	4.8%	5.7%	7.3%
Perry Co.	9,453	8,858	595	6.3%	7.0%	8.4%
Pike Co.	5,787	5,455	332	5.7%	6.4%	8.6%
Posey Co.	12,409	11,737	672	5.4%	6.1%	6.9%
Spencer Co.	9,979	9,396	583	5.8%	6.7%	8.1%
Vanderburgh Co.	89,020	83,800	5,220	5.9%	6.7%	7.6%
Warrick Co.	30,561	28,978	1,583	5.2%	5.7%	7.0%
Boonville	2,889	2,670	219	7.6%	7.6%	8.9%
Evansville City	56,336	52,710	3,626	6.4%	7.3%	8.2%
Jasper	7,550	7,205	345	4.6%	5.5%	5.8%
Mount Vernon	2,986	2,810	176	5.9%	6.9%	6.9%
Petersburg	910	842	68	7.5%	8.0%	12.2%
Princeton	3,871	3,603	268	6.9%	8.7%	9.7%
Rockport	1,001	928	73	7.3%	8.0%	8.0%
Tell City	3,556	3,334	222	6.2%	7.2%	7.6%
Vincennes	9,750	9,266	484	5.0%	6.2%	7.7%

State Release Date: 1/28/2014
Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties.

Unemployment Rates 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)

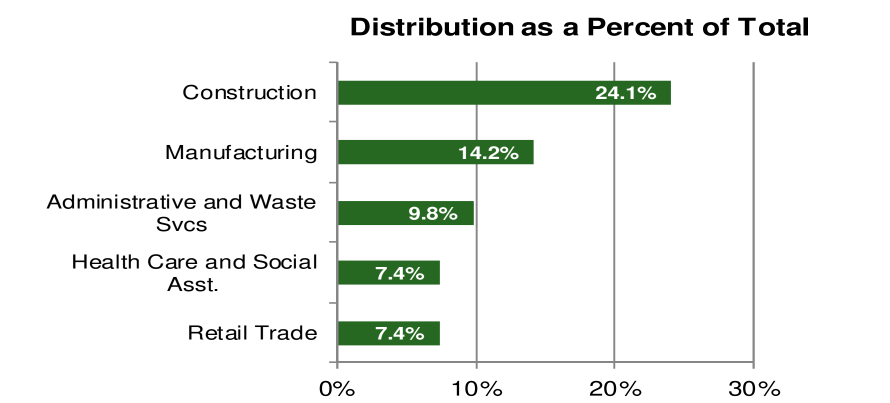
43	Perry	6.3%
58	Vanderburgh	5.9%
64	Spencer	5.8%
65	Pike	5.7%
69	Gibson	5.6%
73	Posey	5.4%
83	Warrick	5.2%
88	Knox	4.8%
92	Dubois	4.2%

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	
All Items	***1.0%***	***-0.2%***	***1.5%***	***0.0%***
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

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top 5 Region 11 Industries, December 2013



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

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for December 2013 in EGR 11.

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

Weekly Unemployment Claims, December 2013

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

Initial Claims

December 7, 2013	325
December 14, 2013	528
December 21, 2013	356
December 28, 2013	375

Continued Claims

December 7, 2013	2,318
December 14, 2013	2,586
December 21, 2013	2,610
December 28, 2013	2,856

Total Claims*

December 7, 2013	3,889
December 14, 2013	4,410
December 21, 2013	4,230
December 28, 2013	4,417

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

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

December 7, 2013	6,009
December 14, 2013	7,326
December 21, 2013	6,117
December 28, 2013	7,093

Continued Claims

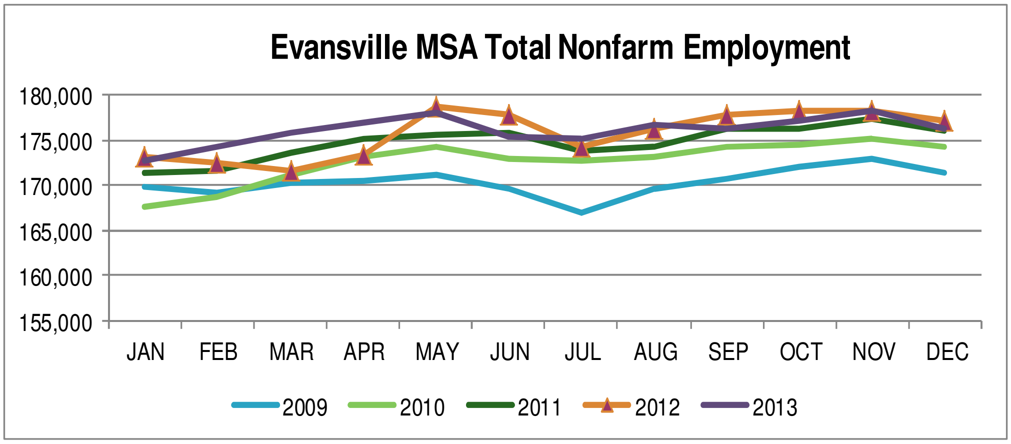
December 7, 2013	41,411
December 14, 2013	44,650
December 21, 2013	46,524
December 28, 2013	50,820

Total Claims*

December 7, 2013	68,444
December 14, 2013	73,473
December 21, 2013	74,134
December 28, 2013	78,262

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

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



Evansville MSA

(Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh & Warrick counties in Indiana and Henderson & Webster counties in Kentucky)

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**	
Total Nonfarm Employment	176,300	178,200	177,200	-1,900	-1.1%	-900	-0.5%
Total Private Employment	157,700	159,200	158,000	-1500	-0.9%	-300	-0.2%
Goods Producing	38,700	39,400	39,100	-700	-1.8%	-400	-1.0%
---Mining, Logging, Construction	10,500	11,300	10,800	-800	-7.1%	-300	-2.8%
---Manufacturing	28,200	28,100	28,300	100	0.4%	-100	-0.4%
Durable Goods	14,900	15,000	14,900	-100	-0.7%	0	0.0%
Service Providing	137,600	138,800	138,100	-1200	-0.9%	-500	-0.4%
Private Service Providing	119,000	119,800	118,900	-800	-0.7%	100	0.1%
---Trade, Transp, & Utilities	35,900	35,700	35,700	200	0.6%	200	0.6%
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	20,500	20,200	19,900	300	1.5%	600	3.0%
Gen Merch Stores	4,500	4,500	4,700	0	0.0%	-200	-4.3%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	8,500	8,600	8,900	-100	-1.2%	-400	-4.5%
---Information	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	0.0%	-100	-5.0%
---Financial Activities	5,000	5,000	5,200	0	0.0%	-200	-3.9%
---Professional & Business	21,500	22,100	21,600	-600	-2.7%	-100	-0.5%
---Educational & Health	30,700	30,900	30,600	-200	-0.7%	100	0.3%
Health Care/Social Assist.	26,200	26,300	26,100	-100	-0.4%	100	0.4%
Hospitals	10,500	10,400	10,500	100	1.0%	0	0.0%
---Leisure & Hospitality	16,100	16,300	16,100	-200	-1.2%	0	0.0%
---Other Services	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	0.0%	200	2.6%
Government	18,600	19,000	19,200	-400	-2.1%	-600	-3.1%
---Federal Government	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	8.3%	0	0.0%
---State Government	4,200	4,300	4,100	-100	-2.3%	100	2.4%
---Local Government	13,100	13,500	13,800	-400	-3.0%	-700	-5.1%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	8,200	8,600	8,200	-400	-4.7%	0	0.0%

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

Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 11 for the month December 2013

1 Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
2 Telemarketers
3 Customer Service Representatives
4 Auditors
5 Helpers--Production Workers
6 Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
7 Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
8 Postal Service Mail Carriers
9 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
10 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
11 Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers
12 Retail Salespersons
13 Cashiers
14 Home Health Aides
15 Food Servers, Nonrestaurant
16 Order Fillers, Wholesale and Retail Sales
17 First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers
18 Security Guards
19 Construction Laborers
20 Electricians

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

Overview of Projections to 2022

(Excerpted from DOL Montly 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.[1]

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.[2]

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.[3]

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.[4]

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

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

[4] For employment projections by occupation, see Emily Richards and David Terkanian, "Occupational employment projections to 2022," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2013.

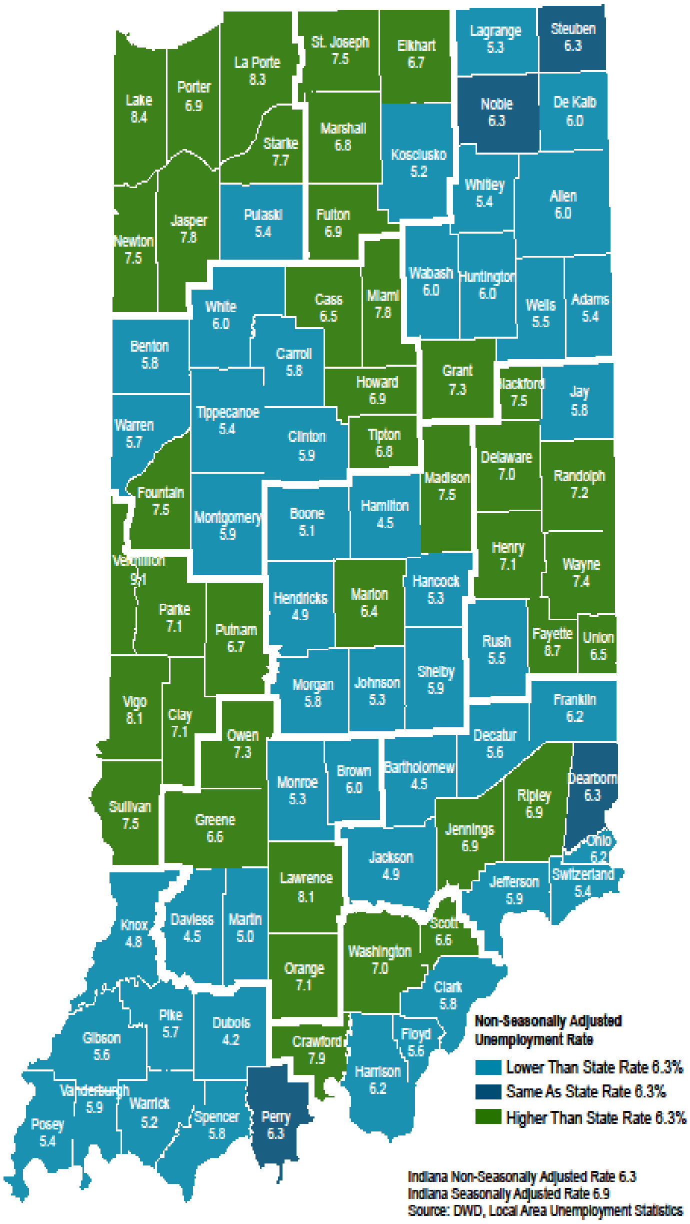
Applicant Pool

Top Twenty Occupations Desired by Applicants on their Resumes in the Past 12 Months in Region 11

1	Helpers--Production Workers	435
2	Customer Service Representatives	412
3	Office Clerks, General	298
4	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	245
5	Cashiers	202
6	Administrative Services Managers	188
7	Receptionists and Information Clerks	185
8	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	180
9	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	149
10	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	139
11	Nursing Assistants	128
12	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	115
13	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	115
14	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	114
15	Construction Laborers	110
16	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	101
17	Medical Assistants	90
18	Accountants	78
19	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	78
20	Team Assemblers	77

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 Research and Analysis representative listed below:

Kim Stevenson
kstevenson@dwd.in.gov

30 North 8th Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807

(812) 242-6427 *Desk*
(812) 234-1950 *Fax*