



# Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for October 2013, Released December 2013

## Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in October. Twenty-eight states had unemployment rate decreases from September, 11 states and the District of Columbia had increases, and 11 states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Thirty-eight states had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, 10 states and the District of Columbia had increases, and two states had no change.

In October, the West continued to have the highest regional unemployment rate, 7.8 percent, while the South had the lowest rate, 6.9 percent. Over the month, only the South had a statistically significant unemployment rate change (-0.1 percentage point). Significant over-the-year rate changes occurred in three regions: the West (-1.1 percentage points) and Northeast and South (-0.6 point each).



## Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

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

October 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	October 2013 Rate	September 2013 Rate	October 2012 Rate
U.S.	154,918,000	144,144,000	10,773,000	7.0%	7.0%	7.5%
IN	3,163,163	2,940,323	222,840	7.0%	7.0%	7.9%
EGR 10	143,126	132,500	10,626	7.4%	6.9%	8.4%
Clark Co.	56,396	52,043	4,353	7.7%	7.0%	7.4%
Crawford Co.	5,068	4,652	416	8.2%	8.1%	9.0%
Floyd Co.	37,268	34,677	2,591	7.0%	6.7%	7.4%
Harrison Co.	19,762	18,400	1,362	6.9%	6.3%	6.8%
Scott Co.	11,108	10,295	813	7.3%	7.2%	9.1%
Washington Co.	13,524	12,433	1,091	8.1%	7.8%	7.9%
Corydon	1,514	1,399	115	7.6%	6.5%	7.0%
Jeffersonville	22,715	21,049	1,666	7.3%	6.4%	6.3%
New Albany	17,436	15,969	1,467	8.4%	8.1%	8.6%
Salem	2,736	2,483	253	9.2%	8.9%	9.0%
Scottsburg	3,126	2,881	245	7.8%	7.7%	10.9%

## Unemployment Rates by State, October 2013 (seasonally adjusted)

(seasonally adjusted)

Illinois - 8.9%

**Indiana - 7.5%**

Kentucky - 8.4%

Michigan - 9.0%

Ohio - 7.4%

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

## Unemployment Rank by County, October 2013 (high to low)

(high to low)

#12 - Crawford 8.2%

#18 - Washington 8.1%

#22 - Clark 7.7%

#36 - Scott 7.3%

#41 - Floyd 7.0%

#44 - Harrison 6.9%

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

State Release Date: 11/22/2013

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

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

CPI Item	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
	Oct-12	Sep-13	Oct-12	Sep-13
<b>All Items</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Food & Beverages	1.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%
Housing	1.6%	-0.5%	2.1%	-0.2%
Apparel	1.4%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Transportation	-2.4%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.4%
Medical Care	2.8%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Recreation	0.3%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Education & Communication	1.6%	0.2%	1.6%	0.1%
Other Goods & Services	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%

\*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, October 2013

### Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

#### Initial Claims

October 5, 2013 – 131 (D)  
October 12, 2013 – 211  
October 19, 2013 – 125 (D)  
October 26, 2013 – 114 (D)

#### Continued Claims

October 5, 2013 – 1,590  
October 12, 2013 – 1,672  
October 19, 2013 – 1,341  
October 26, 2013 – 1,209

#### Total Claims\*

October 5, 2013 – 2,337  
October 12, 2013 – 2,493  
October 19, 2013 – 2,055  
October 26, 2013 – 1,909

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

October 5, 2013 – 4,052  
October 12, 2013 – 4,553  
October 19, 2013 – 4,220  
October 26, 2013 – 4,014

#### Continued Claims

October 5, 2013 – 37,359  
October 12, 2013 – 37,423  
October 19, 2013 – 36,543  
October 26, 2013 – 36,384

#### Total Claims\*

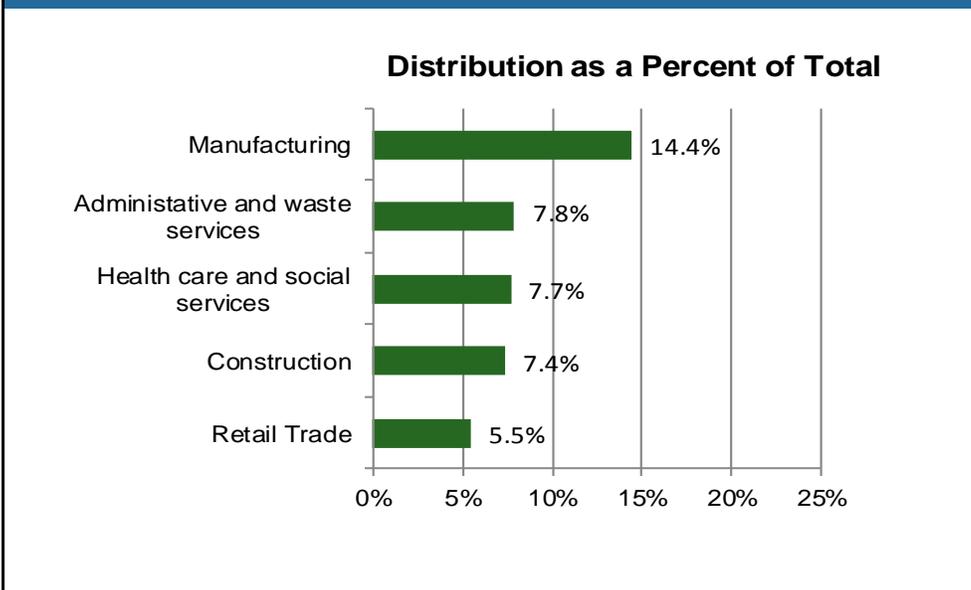
October 5, 2013 – 61,793  
October 12, 2013 – 61,910  
October 19, 2013 – 60,895  
October 26, 2013 – 60,587

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, October 2013



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

## WARN Notices

**There are no WARN notices for October 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>

# Measures of gasoline price change

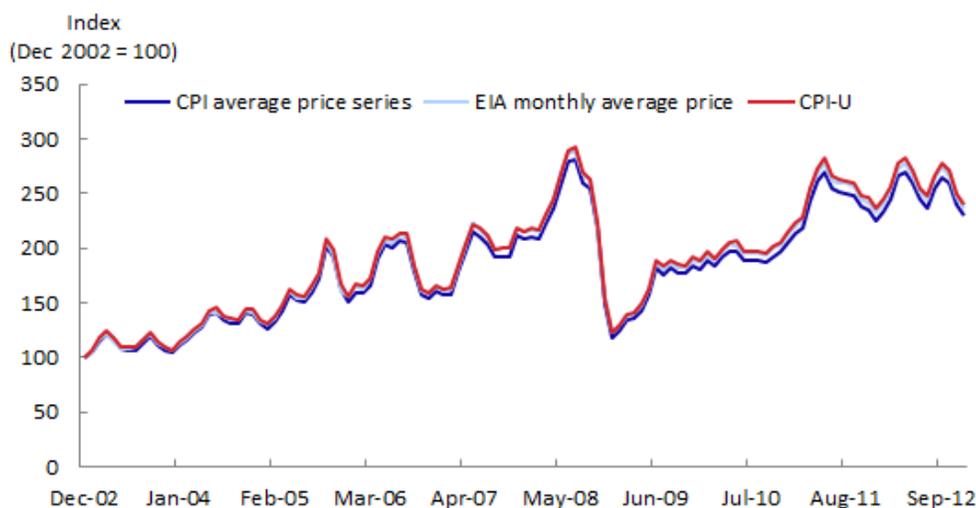
By Malik Crawford and Stephen B. Reed

Excerpted from the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Beyond the Numbers* — December, 2013)

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.

Major gasoline price measures, December 2002 to December 2012



Sources: CPI data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and EIA data are from the Energy Information Agency.

Source <http://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-2/measures-of-gasoline-price-change.htm>

## Applicant Pool

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

- 1 Customer Service Representatives -363
- 2 Office Clerks, General -209
- 3 Production Workers, All Other -145
- 4 Managers, All Other -130
- 5 Cashiers -128
- 6 Nursing Assistants -118
- 7 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -114
- 8 Administrative Services Managers -109
- 9 Receptionists and Information Clerks -106
- 10 Helpers--Production Workers -105
- 11 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -102
- 12 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -95
- 13 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -87
- 14 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -83
- 15 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -76
- 16 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -71
- 17 Retail Salespersons -71
- 18 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers -65
- 19 General and Operations Managers -60
- 20 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General -59

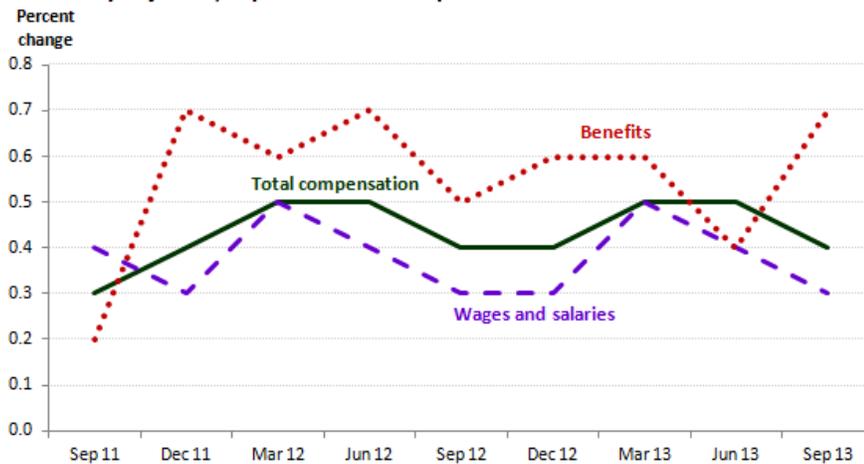
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

## Compensation Costs, Third Quarter 2013

(Excerpted from the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Editor's Desk* — November 20, 2013)

Compensation costs for civilian workers increased 0.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, for the 3-month period ending September 2013, following a 0.5-percent increase for the 3 months ending in June. Wages and salaries (which make up about 70 percent of compensation costs) increased 0.3 percent in the September quarter, similar to the 0.4-percent increase for the previous quarter. Benefits (which make up the remaining 30 percent of compensation costs) increased 0.7 percent after increasing 0.4 percent for the 3-month period ending in June.

**3-month percent change in the Employment Cost Index for civilian workers, seasonally adjusted, September 2011–September 2013**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Compensation costs for civilian workers increased 1.9 percent for the 12-month period ending September 2013, unchanged from the 12-month period ending in September 2012. Wages and salaries increased 1.6 percent for the current 12-month period. In September 2012, the 12-month increase was 1.7 percent. Benefit costs increased 2.2 percent for the 12-month period ending September 2013, compared with the 2.4-percent increase for the 12-month period ending September 2012.

Compensation costs for private industry workers increased 1.9 percent over the 12-month period ending September 2013, the same increase as in September 2012. Wages and salaries increased 1.8 percent for the year ending in September 2013, the same increase as the period one year ago. The increase in the cost of benefits was 2.0 percent for the 12-month period ending September 2013, compared with a 2.2-percent increase in the period ending in September 2012. Health benefit costs increased 2.7 percent over the period, compared with 2.3 percent for 12-month period ending September 2012.

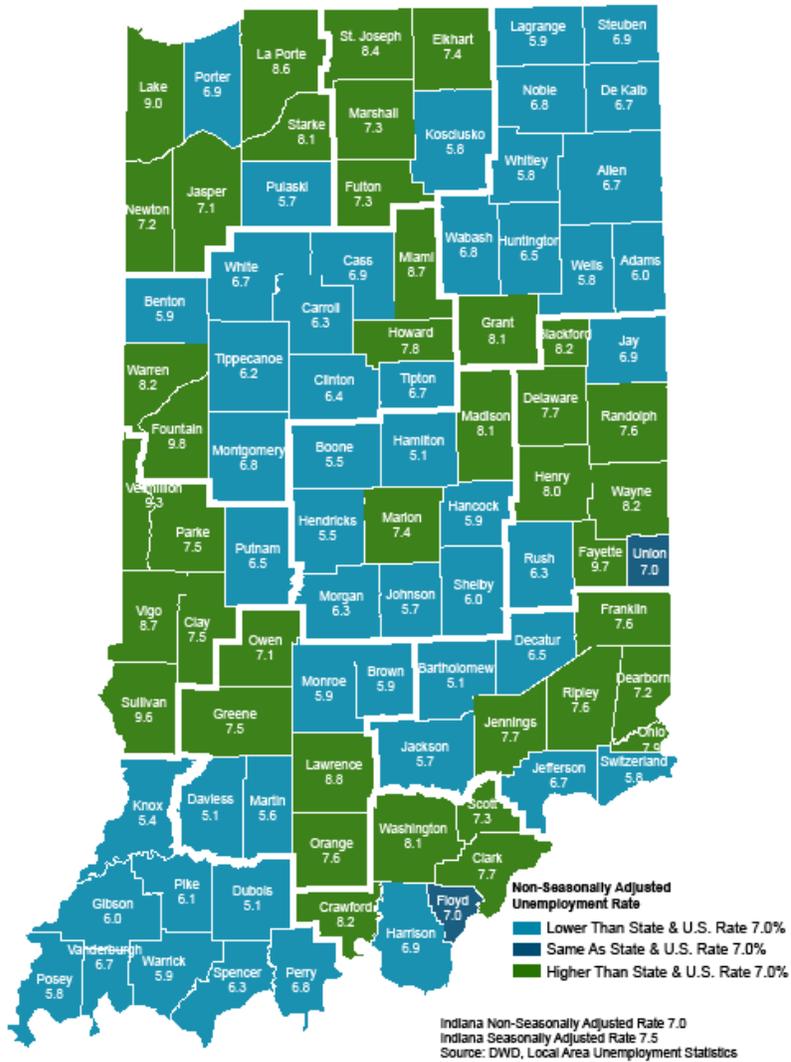
## Frequently Listed Jobs

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

- 1 Healthcare Support Workers, All Other
- 2 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 3 Customer Service Representatives
- 4 Production Workers, All Other
- 5 Statistical Assistants
- 6 Team Assemblers
- 7 Cashiers
- 8 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- 9 Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
- 10 Computer Operators
- 11 Food Servers, Nonrestaurant
- 12 Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers
- 13 Sewing Machine Operators
- 14 Home Health Aides
- 15 Pharmacists
- 16 Registered Nurses
- 17 Social and Human Service Assistants
- 18 Receptionists and Information Clerks
- 19 Pharmacy Technicians
- 20 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# County Unemployment Rates October 2013



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

## Questions?

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