



Economic Growth Region 11

Statistical Data Report for August 2016, Released October 2016

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Unemployment rates were significantly higher in August in six states, lower in three states, and stable in 41 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Ten states had notable jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, five states had increases, and 35 states and the District had no significant change. The national unemployment rate remained at 4.9 percent in August and was little different from that of August 2015.

In August, two regions had unemployment rates significantly different than the U.S. rate of 4.9 percent: the Midwest, at 4.5 percent, and West, at 5.3 percent. Over the month, no region had a statistically significant unemployment rate change. Significant over-the-year rate decreases occurred in two regions: the South (-0.5 percentage point) and West (-0.3 point).



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

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

Unemployment Rate by State - August 2016 (seasonally adjusted)

- Indiana - 4.5%**
- U.S. - 4.9%**
- Illinois - 5.5%
- Kentucky - 4.9%
- Michigan - 4.5%
- Ohio - 4.7%

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

Unemployment Rate by County – August 2016 (high to low)

- 30 **Perry** 4.9%
- 41 **Pike** 4.7%
- 45 **Knox** 4.5%
- 54 **Vanderburgh** 4.4%
- 55 **Warrick** 4.4%
- 58 **Posey** 4.3%
- 63 **Spencer** 4.2%
- 79 **Gibson** 3.8%
- 92 **Dubois** 3.3%

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

August 2016 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Aug 2016 Rate	July 2016 Rate	Aug 2015 Rate
U.S.	159,800,000	151,804,000	7,996,000	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
IN	3,391,395	3,234,718	156,677	4.6%	4.4%	4.5%
EGR 11	231,265	221,388	9,877	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%
Evansville MSA	160,328	153,225	7,103	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%
Dubois Co.	23,888	23,088	800	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
Gibson Co.	19,804	19,057	747	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%
Knox Co.	19,887	18,995	892	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%
Perry Co.	9,779	9,304	475	4.9%	4.5%	4.3%
Pike Co.	6,488	6,186	302	4.7%	4.7%	4.0%
Posey Co.	13,610	13,020	590	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%
Spencer Co.	11,850	11,357	493	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%
Vanderburgh Co.	93,977	89,804	4,173	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%
Warrick Co.	31,982	30,577	1,405	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%
Boonville	3,106	2,955	151	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%
Evansville	59,950	57,140	2,810	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%
Jasper	8,784	8,498	286	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%
Mount Vernon	3,297	3,147	150	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%
Petersburg	1,054	1,003	51	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%
Princeton	4,785	4,587	198	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%
Rockport	976	931	45	4.6%	3.9%	5.4%
Tell City	4,043	3,841	202	5.0%	4.5%	4.0%
Vincennes	8,383	7,939	444	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%

State Release Date: 9/21/2016

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

Notes: The data displayed are presented as estimates only. The most recent month's data are always preliminary and are revised when the next month's data are released.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change),
Unadjusted Percent Change to August 2016 from :**

CPI Item	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
	Aug-15	Jul-16	Aug-15	Jul-16
All Items	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Food & Beverages	-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Housing	1.9%	0.1%	2.6%	0.2%
Apparel	-0.9%	2.0%	0.3%	1.5%
Transportation	-4.9%	-0.4%	-4.0%	-1.0%
Medical Care	5.0%	0.7%	4.9%	0.8%
Recreation	0.8%	-0.4%	0.9%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%
Other Goods & Services	1.5%	0.2%	2.1%	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 2016**

**Economic Growth Region
(EGR) 11**

Initial Claims

Aug 6th - **195^D**
 Aug 13th - **161^D**
 Aug 20th - **159^D**
 Aug 27th - **146^D**

Continued Claims

Aug 6th - **1,278**
 Aug 13th - **1,221**
 Aug 20th - **1,209**
 Aug 27th - **1,193**

Total Claims

Aug 6th - **1,473**
 Aug 13th - **1,382**
 Aug 20th - **1,368**
 Aug 27th - **1,339**

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

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

Aug 6th - **3,370**
 Aug 13th - **2,734**
 Aug 20th - **2,764**
 Aug 27th - **2,566**

Continued Claims

Aug 6th - **19,212**
 Aug 13th - **18,476**
 Aug 20th - **18,435**
 Aug 27th - **18,051**

Total Claims*

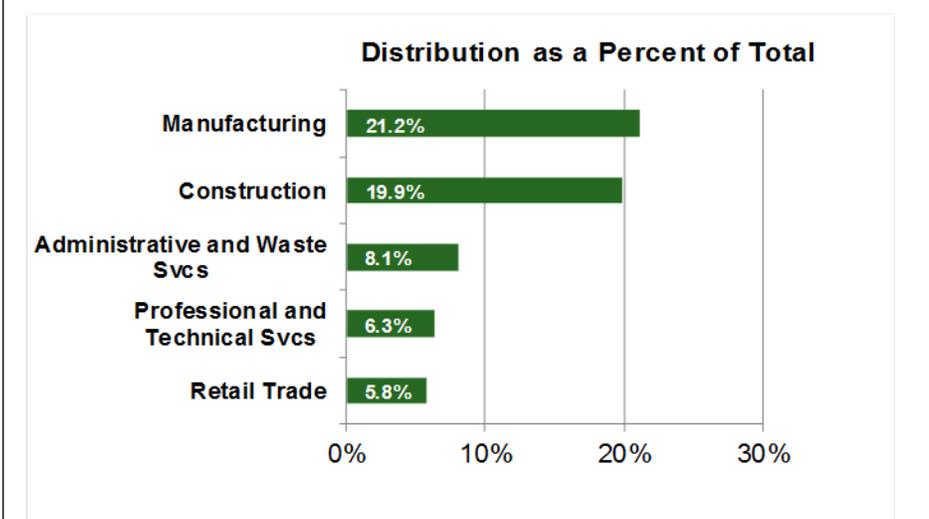
Aug 6th - **22,582**
 Aug 13th - **21,210**
 Aug 20th - **21,199**
 Aug 27th - **20,617**

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

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

Labor Market Review EGR 11

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 11 Industries, August 2016



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

WARN Notices for Region 11 - August 2016

Company	City	Affected Workers	Notice Date
Triad Mining, LLC	Oakland City	129	8/8/2016

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers WARN Notices, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

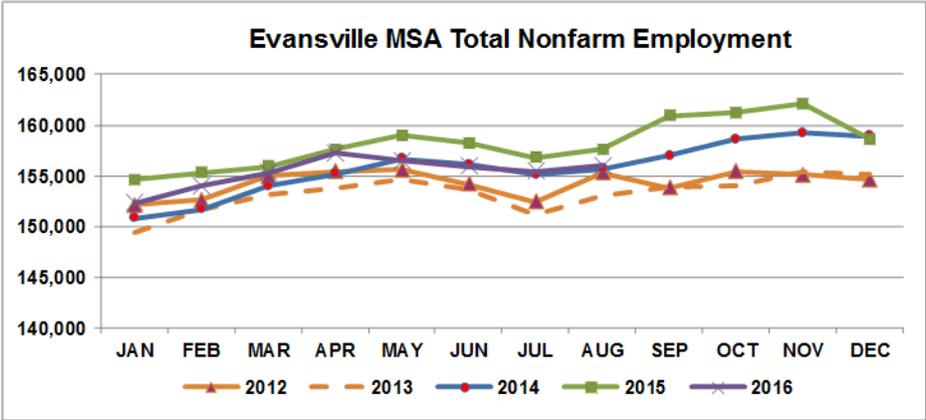
For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet: <http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

Applicant Pool Region 11

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

1	Production Workers, All Other	373
2	Helpers--Production Workers	185
3	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	155
4	Office Clerks, General	155
5	Customer Service Representatives	144
6	Cashiers	103
7	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	98
8	Nursing Assistants	92
9	Administrative Services Managers	90
10	Receptionists and Information Clerks	81
11	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	77
12	Managers, All Other	70
13	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	60
14	Team Assemblers	60
15	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	59
16	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	59
17	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	58
18	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	55
19	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	49
20	Construction Laborers	47

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect



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

Evansville MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment, August 2016				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Aug-16	Jul-16	Aug-15	Jul-16 to Aug-16	Aug-15 to Aug-16		
Total Nonfarm Employment	156,000	155,400	157,600	600	-1,600	0.4%	-1.0%
Total Private Employment	139,700	139,500	141,600	200	-1900	0.1%	-1.3%
Goods Producing	33,300	33,500	34,100	-200	-800	-0.6%	-2.4%
--Mining, Logging, Construction	11,000	11,000	11,200	0	-200	0.0%	-1.8%
--Manufacturing	22,300	22,500	22,900	-200	-600	-0.9%	-2.6%
Durable Goods	8,900	8,900	9,000	0	-100	0.0%	-1.1%
Service Providing	122,700	121,900	123,500	800	-800	0.7%	-0.7%
Private Service Providing	106,400	106,000	107,500	400	-1100	0.4%	-1.0%
--Trade, Transp, & Utilities	29,900	30,000	30,500	-100	-600	-0.3%	-2.0%
Wholesale Trade	6,300	6,300	6,300	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	16,100	16,200	16,900	-100	-800	-0.6%	-4.7%
Gen Merch Stores	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100	0.0%	-2.6%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	7,500	7,500	7,300	0	200	0.0%	2.7%
--Information	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100	0.0%	-5.9%
--Financial Activities	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
--Professional & Business	17,500	17,200	19,000	300	-1500	1.7%	-7.9%
--Educational & Health	28,500	28,300	27,900	200	600	0.7%	2.2%
Health Care/Social Assist.	25,900	25,800	25,300	100	600	0.4%	2.4%
Hospitals	10,300	10,300	9,900	0	400	0.0%	4.0%
--Leisure & Hospitality	16,300	16,300	16,000	0	300	0.0%	1.9%
--Other Services	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	200	0.0%	2.7%
Government	16,300	15,900	16,000	400	300	2.5%	1.9%
--Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
--State Government	3,900	3,700	3,700	200	200	5.4%	5.4%
--Local Government	11,100	10,900	11,000	200	100	1.8%	0.9%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	6,300	6,100	6,200	200	100	3.3%	1.6%

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics
Counties include: Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh & Warrick IN and Henderson & Webster KY

Will I need a license or certification for my job?

Elka Torpey | September 2016

What do nurses, teachers, and lawyers have in common? They all usually need a license to work in their field. Some may also have certifications. But what are licenses and certifications? How do they differ? Will you need them for your career?

If you have questions about licenses and certifications, you're not alone. And it's no wonder: the way these terms are used can vary, and requirements might differ from one state, or job, to another. For example, a dietician in Florida needs a state-issued license, but one in New Jersey does not.

This article explains what these credentials are and uses data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to show the occupations in which workers are most likely to have a license or certification. It also highlights BLS growth projections for selected occupations.

What are licenses and certifications?

Licenses and certifications show that a person has the specific knowledge or skill needed to do a job. Typically, you earn these credentials after you've completed your education. Sometimes, you become licensed or certified after you've gained practical experience, such as through an internship, residency, or time on the job.

Earning a license or certification involves meeting standards, which often includes passing an exam. Licenses and certifications are usually valid for a limited term and must be renewed periodically. An employer may require either credential.

However, there are a few key differences in the way BLS uses these terms. As shown below, one of the biggest distinctions between these two credentials is that licenses are legally required by the government to work in an occupation; certifications are not.

License

- > Awarded by a governmental licensing agency
- > Gives legal authority to work in an occupation
- > Requires meeting predetermined criteria, such as having a degree or passing a state-administered exam.

Certification

- > Awarded by a professional organization or other nongovernmental body
- > Is not legally required in order to work in an occupation
- > Requires demonstrating competency to do a specific job, often through an examination process.

Sometimes, these credentialing terms are used interchangeably. For example, states may refer to the credentials teachers need as certifications. However, BLS would define them as licenses because they are issued by a state government and are legally required for many teaching jobs.

Which occupations have workers with these credentials?

About 26 percent of employed people in the United States had a license or certification in 2015, according to the BLS Current Population Survey. As chart 1 shows, workers with advanced degrees were most likely to be licensed or certified. For example, more than half of employed people with a master's, professional, or doctoral degree had one or more of these credentials.

Chart 1. Employed persons 25 years or older with a license or certification, by education level, 2015 (percent)

Education Level	Total	With a certification, but no license	With a license ¹
Less than a high school diploma	8.4	1.1	7.3
High school diploma, no college ²	16.3	2.1	14.3
Some college, no degree	23.3	3.3	19.9
Associate degree	36.0	4.6	31.4
Bachelor's degree only	30.4	3.9	26.4
Advanced degree ³	51.9	4.7	47.3

Note: A person may have more than one certification or license.

Footnotes:

¹ Persons with a license may also have a certification.

² Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

³ Includes persons with a master's, professional, or doctoral degree.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Licenses and certifications are more common in some occupation groups than in others. Whether you need an occupational license or certification might depend on your state, employer, or the type of work you hope to do.

Licenses

In 2015, about 22 percent of employed people had a license.

Occupations with the highest percentages of licensed workers include those in healthcare, legal and protective service, community and social services, and personal care and service. (See chart 2.)

Chart 2. Occupations with the highest percentages of workers with a license, 2015 annual averages

- Total, all occupations - 22%
- Personal care and service - 28%
- Community and social services - 34%
- Legal and protective service - 47%
- Education, training, and library - 53%
- Healthcare - 65%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Frequently Listed Jobs Region 11

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings for August 2016

- 1 Production Workers, All Other
- 2 Packers and Packagers, Hand
- 3 Telemarketers
- 4 Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
- 5 Helpers--Production Workers
- 6 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 7 Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators
- 8 Postsecondary Teachers, All Other
- 9 Cashiers
- 10 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- 11 Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
- 12 Retail Salespersons
- 13 Registered Nurses
- 14 Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop
- 15 Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders
- 16 Security Guards
- 17 Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education
- 18 Childcare Workers
- 19 Cleaning, Washing, and Metal
- 20 Building Cleaning Workers, All Other

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



Healthcare. Nearly three-quarters of the 8.8 million workers in healthcare practitioner and technical occupations held a license in 2015. These occupations include physicians, pharmacists, and dental hygienists. And almost half of the 3.5 million workers in healthcare support occupations—a group that includes psychiatric aides and massage therapists—also had licenses.

All states require workers to be licensed in some of these occupations; nearly all states require licensing for workers in other occupations.

BLS projects relatively fast job growth for many healthcare occupations, including those that usually require a license. For example, occupational therapy assistants, physical therapist assistants, and nurse practitioners are projected to be among the fastest growing occupations.

Education, training, and library. More than half of the 8.9 million workers in education, training, and library occupations held a license in 2015. Most notably, to work in public schools, teachers from preschool through high school need a state-issued credential. Some librarians and postsecondary teachers may also need a license, depending on their specialty or state.

A few postsecondary teacher occupations, including law and health specialties teachers and nursing instructors, are among the fastest growing ones in this group. These workers either are required to have or may benefit from having a license in the occupation that they are preparing students to enter. For example, nursing instructors might have a nursing license.

Legal and protective service. In 2015, about 64 percent of the 1.8 million workers in this group, which includes lawyers and judges, held a license. And about 38 percent of the 3.1 million protective service workers (including firefighters and first-line supervisors of police and detectives) had one.

Within this group, employment of arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators is projected to grow faster than the average for all occupations between 2014 and 2024. But requirements vary for whether workers in these occupations need a license.

Community and social services. About one-third of the 2.6 million workers in community and social services occupations, which includes counselors and social workers, held a license in 2015.

Growth is projected to be much faster than the average for many community and social services occupations, including substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors, mental health counselors, health care social workers, and mental health and substance abuse social workers.

Personal care and service. More than one-quarter of the 5.4 million workers in personal care and service occupations held a license in 2015. Examples include funeral directors, childcare workers, and gaming dealers.

Between 2014 and 2024, much faster than average employment growth is projected for personal care aides. Some states require workers to complete training or pass a competency exam to enter this occupation. And skincare specialists, barbers, and hairdressers—occupations in which workers commonly have a license—are projected to have faster than average employment growth.

Other licensed occupations. Workers in lots of other occupations may need to get a license. Examples include those in transportation (such as pilots and bus drivers), sales (such as real estate brokers and insurance sales agents), architecture and engineering (such as architects and civil engineers), and business and finance (such as personal financial advisors and accountants).

Occupations that have licensure requirements and are projected to have much faster than average growth include clinical, counseling, and school psychologists; electricians; and mechanical insulation workers.

Certifications

About 3 percent of employed people held a certification but no license in 2015, according to BLS. In addition to the occupation groups described below, other groups—including community and social services and healthcare, mentioned previously—have a relatively high percentage of workers who have a certification but not a license. (See chart 3.)

Chart 3. Occupations with the highest percentages of workers with a professional certification but no license, 2015 annual averages

Computer and mathematical - 9%
Installation, maintenance, and repair - 6%
Community and social services - 6%
Healthcare - 5%
Architecture and engineering - 5%
Total, all occupations - 3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Computer and math. In 2015, nearly 9 percent of the 4.4 million workers in computer and math occupations had a certification but no license. For example, computer programmers and network and systems administrators might be certified in a specific programming language or in vendor-specific products that they use.

BLS projects much faster than average employment growth for actuaries and information security analysts, two occupations that are expected to be in demand as the need to manage risks increases. And faster than average employment growth of database administrators is projected to be fueled by greater data needs of companies.

Installation, maintenance, and repair. About 6 percent of the 5 million workers in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had a certification but not a license in 2015. Electrical power-line installers and repairers, automotive body and related repairers, and aircraft and avionics equipment mechanics and technicians are a few examples of occupations in this group in which workers might benefit from being certified.

Employment growth is expected to vary considerably among occupations in this group. Some occupations, such as wind turbine technicians and diesel service technicians and mechanics, are projected to grow much faster or faster than the average. Others, such as telecom technicians or electrical and electronics installers and repairers, are projected to decline.

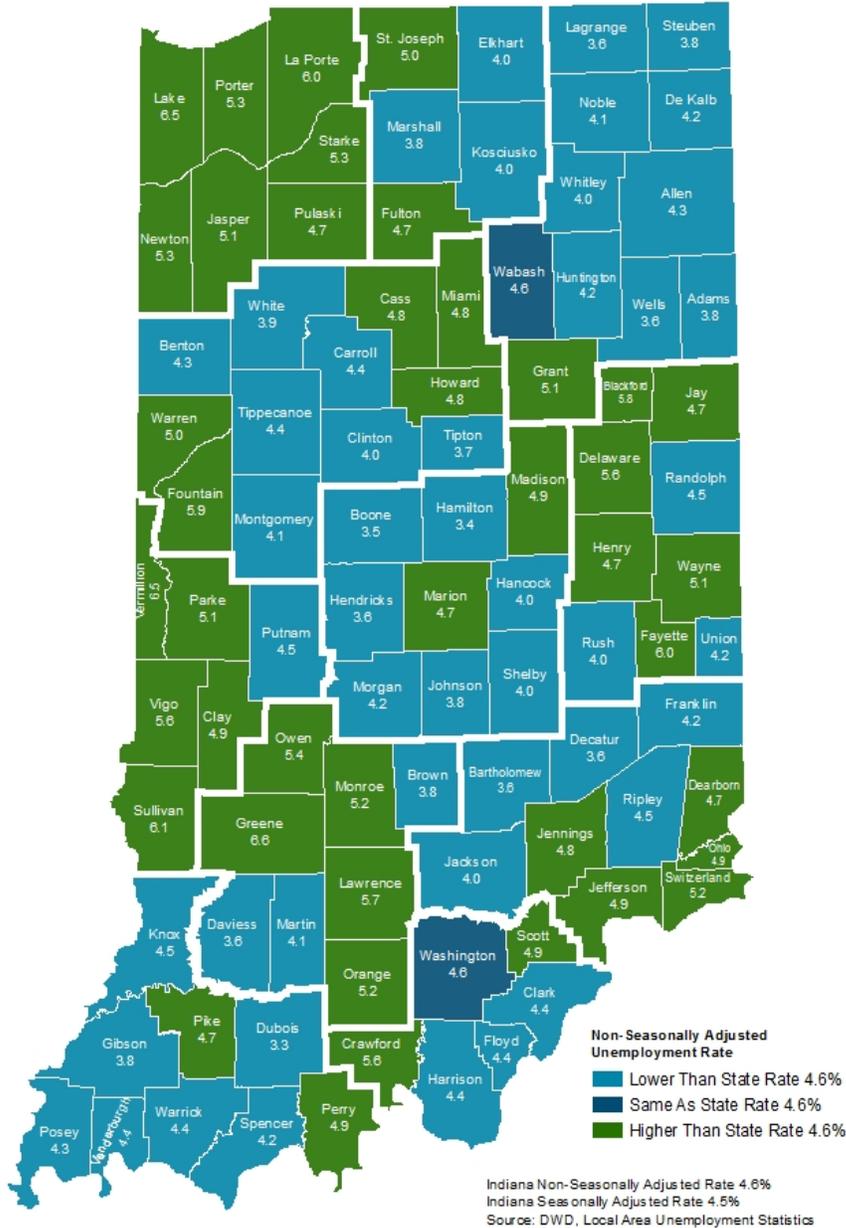
Other occupations with certifications. Many other occupations allow workers to demonstrate their expertise through certification. They include those in management (such as industrial production and human resources managers), arts and design (such as graphic and floral designers), media and communications (such as writers and broadcast and sound engineering technicians) and production (such as machinists and assemblers and fabricators).

Occupations with certification options and much faster than average projected growth include market research analysts, interpreters and translators, and solar photovoltaic installers.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Career Outlook

<http://www.bls.gov/careeroutlook/2016/article/will-i-need-a-license-or-certification.htm>

County Unemployment Rates August 2016



INDIANA
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT
AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

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