INDIANA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
HOOSIERS by the NUMBERS
LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for June 2016, Released August 2016

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Unemployment rates were significantly higher in June in six states, lower in one state, and stable in 43 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Sixteen states and the District had notable unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, two states had increases, and 32 states had no significant change. The national jobless rate rose by 0.2 percentage point from May to 4.9 percent but was 0.4 point lower than in June 2015.

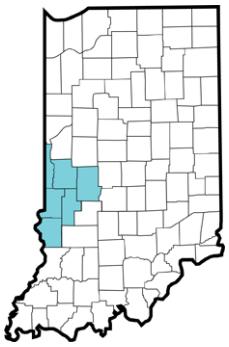
In June, no region had an unemployment rate significantly different from the U.S. rate of 4.9 percent. Over the month, the West had the only statistically significant unemployment rate change (+0.1 percentage point). Significant over-the-year rate decreases occurred in three regions: the South and West (-0.6 percentage point each) and Northeast (-0.5 point).

June 2016 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Jun 2016 Rate	May 2016 Rate	Jun 2015 Rate
U.S.	160,135,000	151,990,000	8,144,000	5.1%	4.5%	5.5%
IN	3,409,386	3,251,956	157,430	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%
EGR 7	104,032	98,228	5,804	5.6%	5.3%	5.9%
Terre Haute MSA	79,240	74,632	4,608	5.8%	5.5%	6.1%
Clay Co.	12,695	12,060	635	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%
Parke Co.	7,470	7,090	380	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%
Putnam Co.	17,322	16,506	816	4.7%	4.3%	5.2%
Sullivan Co.	8,955	8,414	541	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Vermillion Co.	7,400	6,909	491	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%
Vigo Co.	50,190	47,249	2,941	5.9%	5.5%	6.3%
Terre Haute	26,263	24,563	1,700	6.5%	6.0%	6.8%

State Release Date: 7/25/2016
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.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

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

Unemployment Rate by State - June 2016
(seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 4.9%
Indiana - 4.8%
Illinois - 6.2%
Kentucky - 5.0%
Michigan - 4.6%
Ohio - 5.0%

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

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

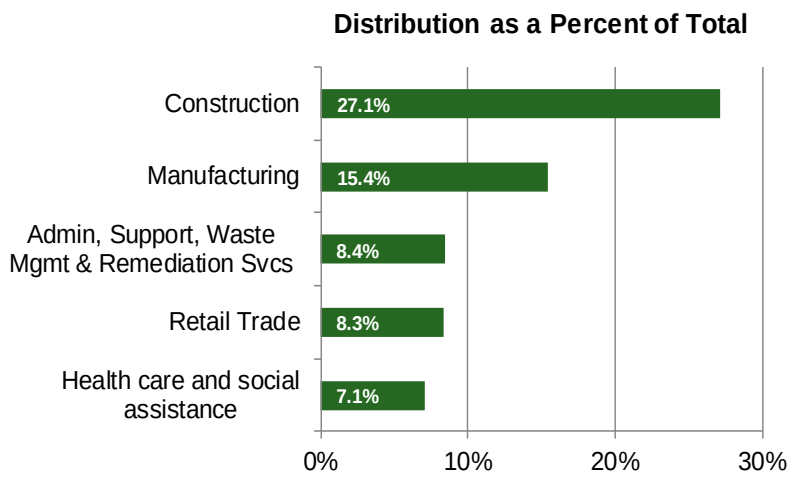
2	**Vermillion**	6.6%
6	**Sullivan**	6.0%
8	**Vigo**	5.9%
23	**Parke**	5.1%
25	**Clay**	5.0%
39	**Putnam**	4.7%

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to June 2016 from:				
	U.S. City		*Midwest Region**	
CPI Item	**Jun-15**	**May-16**	**Jun-15**	**May-16**
All Items	***1.0%***	***0.3%***	***0.8%***	***0.6%***
Food & Beverages	0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	-0.2%
Housing	2.4%	0.6%	1.9%	0.9%
Apparel	0.4%	-1.8%	-0.3%	-1.8%
Transportation	-3.7%	0.8%	-3.6%	1.7%
Medical Care	3.6%	0.2%	3.6%	0.1%
Recreation	1.0%	0.1%	1.7%	0.7%
Education & Communication	1.1%	-0.1%	0.8%	-0.1%
Other Goods & Services	1.9%	0.2%	2.0%	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

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 7 Industries, June 2016



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

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for June 2016 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

Unemployment Claims, June 2016

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Initial Claims
June 4th - **93[D]**
June 11th - **118[D]**
June 18th - **82[D]**
June 25th - **49[D]**

Continued Claims
June 4th - **776**
June 11th - **764**
June 18th - **755**
June 25th - **742**

Total Claims*
June 4th - **869**
June 11th - **882**
June 18th - **837**
June 25th - **791**

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

State of Indiana

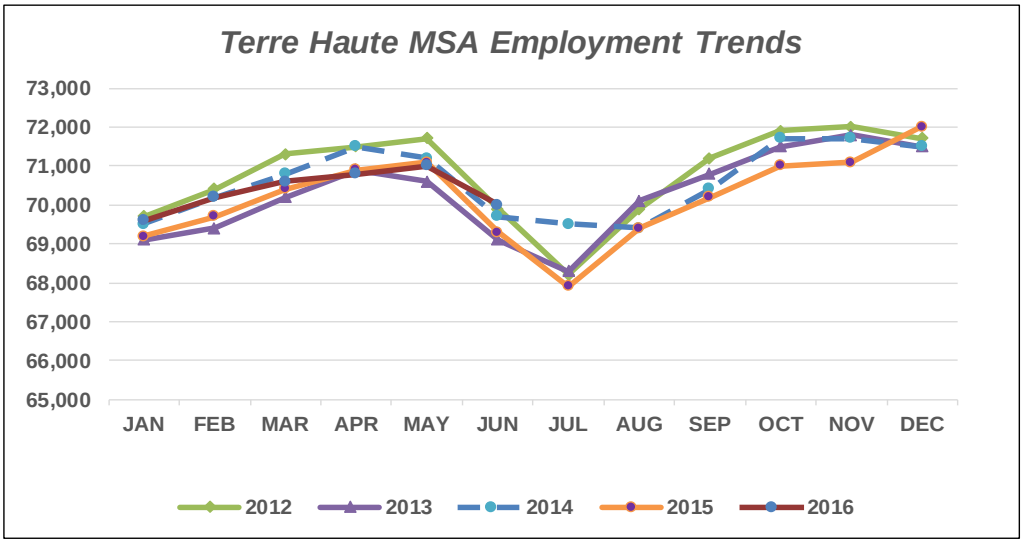
Initial Claims
June 4th - **2,890**
June 11th - **2,901**
June 18th - **2,803**
June 25th - **2,643**

Continued Claims
June 4th - **19,923**
June 11th - **19,691**
June 18th - **19,823**
June 25th - **19,893**

Total Claims*
June 4th - **22,813**
June 11th - **22,592**
June 18th - **22,626**
June 25th - **22,536**

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

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



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

Terre Haute MSA

Wage and Salaried Employment, June 2016				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	**Jun-16**	**May-16**	**Jun-15**	**May-16 to Jun-16**		**Jun-15 to Jun-16**	
Total Nonfarm Employment	***70,000***	***71,000***	***69,300***	***-1,000***	***-1.4%***	***700***	***1.0%***
Total Private Employment	*58,600*	*58,300*	*57,800*	*300*	*0.5%*	*800*	*1.4%*
Goods Producing	***14,700***	***14,600***	***14,900***	***100***	***0.7%***	***-200***	***-1.3%***
---Mining, Logging, Construction	3,800	3,800	4,000	0	0.0%	-200	-5.0%
---Manufacturing	10,900	10,800	10,900	100	0.9%	0	0.0%
Service Providing	***55,300***	***56,400***	***54,400***	***-1,100***	***-2.0%***	***900***	***1.7%***
Private Service Providing	*43,900*	*43,700*	*42,900*	*200*	*0.5%*	*1,000*	*2.3%*
---Trade, Transp, & Utilities	12,600	12,700	12,900	-100	-0.8%	-300	-2.3%
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	0.0%	-100	-5.9%
Retail Trade	8,700	8,700	8,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	2,300	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.2%	-200	-8.0%
---Information	600	600	600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---Financial Activities	2,600	2,500	2,500	100	4.0%	100	4.0%
---Professional & Business	5,800	5,600	5,600	200	3.6%	200	3.6%
---Education and Health Svcs	11,800	11,800	11,200	0	0.0%	600	5.4%
---Leisure and Hospitality	7,600	7,600	7,300	0	0.0%	300	4.1%
---Other Services	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	0.0%	100	3.6%
Government	***11,400***	***12,700***	***11,500***	***-1,300***	***-10.2%***	***-100***	***-0.9%***
---Federal Government	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	0.0%	-100	-7.7%
---State Government	4,000	4,700	3,900	-700	-14.9%	100	2.6%
---Local Government	6,200	6,800	6,300	-600	-8.8%	-100	-1.6%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	3,200	3,500	3,200	-300	-8.6%	0	0.0%

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

Terre Haute MSA includes: Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

Applicant Pool Region 7

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

1	Customer Service Representatives	85
2	Cashiers	82
3	Office Clerks, General	78
4	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	77
5	Nursing Assistants	68
6	Production Workers, All Other	63
7	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	60
8	Helpers--Production Workers	58
9	Administrative Services Managers	51
10	Managers, All Other	40
11	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	38
12	Receptionists and Information Clerks	36
13	Construction Laborers	35
14	Retail Salespersons	34
15	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	32
16	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	30
17	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	29
18	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	27
19	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	26
20	General and Operations Managers	25

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Frequently Listed Jobs Region 7

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

June 2016

Labor market will shape U.S. economy in years to come

Editor's note: This essay is part of a series being published to help commemorate the Monthly Labor Review's centennial (July 1915 – July 2015). The essays—written by eminent authorities and distinguished experts in a broad range of fields—cover a variety of topics pertinent to the Review and the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each essay is unique and comprises the words and opinion of the author. We've found these essays to be enlightening and inspirational. We hope you do as well.

In its 100 years in publication, the *Monthly Labor Review* has remained relevant and insightful through many labor markets. This includes the boom times of the 1920s, 1960s, and 1990s, and the dark times of the 1930s, 1970s, and the past decade. It includes the World Wars, the Korean War, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan. It includes the surge in female labor force participation in the second half of the 20th century, and the rapidly shifting fortunes of industries, occupations, and regions of the country.

The next 25 years will surely be no different. There will be good and bad times, wars, and large demographic changes. Some industries, occupations, and regions will rise in importance, and others will decline. Through it all, the Monthly Labor Review will continue to provide the information vital to understanding every development.

Among the most important coming changes to the labor market, and arguably among the most certain, is that the nonwhite population will become the majority. Twenty-five years from now, rapidly growing Latino, Black, Asian, and other minority groups will together account for more than half the population.

The economy's success thus critically depends on raising the educational and skill levels of these groups so that they can fill the jobs of the future. This poses significant challenges, as many are from lower income households with fewer educational opportunities. Our property tax system does a poor job financing K-12 education in many poor communities, and the current strategy of using student loans to finance the higher education of these financially pressed households is failing.

Heightening the importance of raising the skill levels of minority groups is the prospect that labor will be in perennial short supply over the next quarter-century. This is in stark contrast to the past quarter-century, when there was more or less a surfeit of labor. Unemployment was generally higher than that consistent with full employment, and not surprisingly, wage growth and the share of national income going to labor declined.

Behind this dismal performance is the concerted effort by the Federal Reserve to wring out inflation, which was the economy's overwhelming problem a quarter-century ago. The Fed managed interest rates so that the economy more often than not operated below full employment, weighing on wages.

The overriding problem today is disinflation, and the specter of deflation hangs over some parts of the world. Global central banks, including the Fed, are working hard to support stronger job growth and reduce unemployment in order to lift wage growth and inflation. The Fed will likely manage interest rates so that the economy generally operates above full employment.

Adding to the coming tight labor market is the inexorable aging of the large baby boom generation into retirement. Labor force participation rates are set to steadily decline over the next quarter-century as the boomers leave the workforce, and labor force growth will come to a virtual standstill at times. Businesses will need to raise wages more aggressively to attract workers on the fringes of the labor force. The labor share of income should rise, and the long-running skewing of income distribution may even unwind somewhat.

Given the tight labor market and the growing minority share of the population, the politics around immigration reform are likely to shift. A path to citizenship for the undocumented seems likely, with more legal immigrants allowed into the country, particularly the highly skilled and educated. The U.S. labor force will grow increasingly more diverse, not just in global gateway cities, but in farther-flung places across the nation.

American businesses will also look to cultivate a more global workforce. They will be selling more of their goods and services more broadly across the world, and they will want workers in those places. They will also tap the talents of those workers and forge truly global workforces, bringing the world closer together economically, politically, and socially.

Businesses will also need to invest more aggressively in new technologies. Without that investment, productivity growth will languish as it has in recent years, and the tight labor market will translate into slower overall economic growth. Middle and lower income households will struggle with this the most, and the nation's long-term fiscal challenges will become even more daunting.

Faster innovation and productivity growth will pose other issues for the labor market. High-skilled workers will be enabled by the new technologies, and low-skilled workers will be relatively untouched, as their tasks are more idiosyncratic and thus less susceptible to technology's effects. However, many middle-skilled workers are vulnerable, and unless they can upgrade their skills, new technologies will push them down the income ladder.

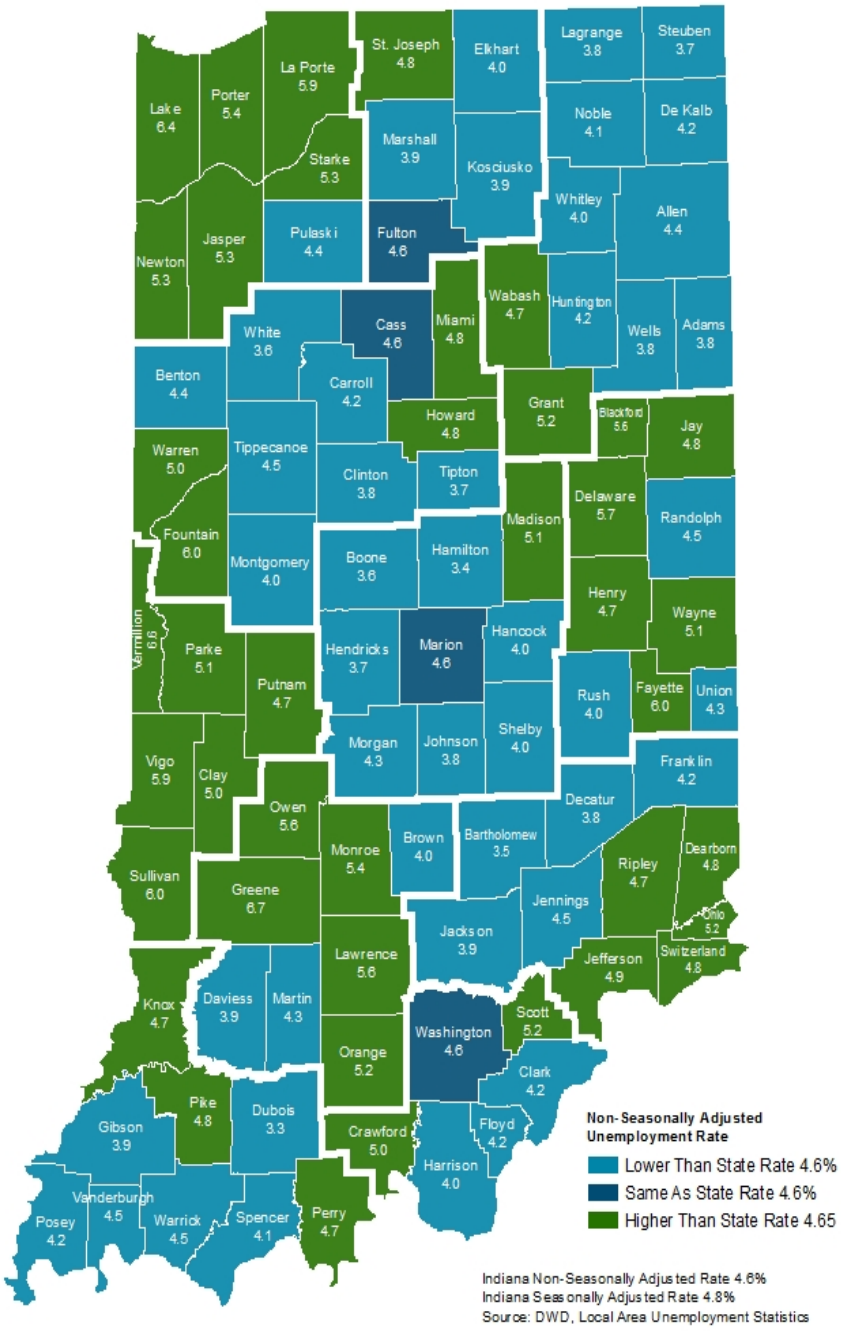
The U.S.'s comparative economic advantage is embodied in its workers. Our economic success depends on our ability to attract the best and brightest from across the globe and to empower all those who are here to become the best they can be. This won't be easy, but the *Monthly Labor Review* will be there to guide us.

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings for June 2016

1. Production Workers, All Other
2. Packers and Packagers, Hand
3. Registered Nurses
4. Helpers--Production Workers
5. Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
6. Social and Human Service Assistants
7. Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
8. Industrial Engineers
9. Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
10. Cashiers
11. Food Preparation Workers
12. Nursing Assistants
13. Therapists, All Other
14. Computer Numerically Controlled Machine Tool Programmers, Metal and Plastic
15. Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria
16. Customer Service Representatives
17. Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck
18. Medical Records and Health Information Technicians
19. Mental Health Counselors
20. Medical Assistants

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

County Unemployment Rates
June 2016



INDIANA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS WorkOne CENTERS

Questions?

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