



Economic Growth Region 9

Statistical Data Report for September 2012, Released November 2012

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported regional and state unemployment rates were generally lower in September. Forty-one states and the District of Columbia recorded unemployment rate decreases, six states posted rate increases, and three states had no change. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia registered unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, while six states experienced increases. The national jobless rate decreased to 7.8 percent from August and was 1.2 percentage points lower than in September 2011.

Nevada continued to record the highest unemployment rate among the states at 11.8 percent in September. Rhode Island and California posted the next highest rates at 10.5 and 10.2 percent, respectively. North Dakota again registered the lowest jobless rate at 3.0 percent. In total, 21 states reported jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 7.8 percent, 14 states had measurably higher rates, and 15 states and the District of Columbia had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



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Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 2012 (seasonally adjusted)

- U.S. - 7.8%
- Illinois - 8.8%
- Indiana - 8.2%**
- Kentucky - 8.4%
- Michigan - 9.3%
- Ohio - 7.0%

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

Unemployment Rank by County, September 2012 (high to low)

- #18 - Jennings 8.7%
- #36 - Decatur 7.7%
- #39 - Ripley 7.6%
- #43 - Dearborn 7.5%
- #49 - Ohio 7.2%
- #52 - Franklin 7.1%
- #53 - Jefferson 7.1%
- #76 - Jackson 6.3%
- #82 - Switzerland 6.1%
- #89 - Bartholomew 5.4%

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

September 2012 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Sept 2012 Rate	Aug 2012 Rate2	Sept 2011 Rate
U.S.	155,075,000	143,333,000	11,742,000	7.6%	8.2%	8.8%
IN	3,160,209	2,922,915	237,294	7.5%	8.0%	8.9%
EGR 9	165,770	154,447	11,323	6.8%	7.3%	8.3%
Columbus MSA	41,996	39,711	2,285	5.4%	6.0%	7.2%
Bartholomew Co.	41,996	39,711	2,285	5.4%	6.0%	7.2%
Dearborn Co.	25,757	23,832	1,925	7.5%	7.5%	8.1%
Decatur Co.	12,467	11,513	954	7.7%	8.3%	9.9%
Franklin Co.	11,390	10,580	810	7.1%	7.3%	7.2%
Jackson Co.	21,260	19,917	1,343	6.3%	7.0%	8.1%
Jefferson Co.	15,817	14,687	1,130	7.1%	8.2%	9.1%
Jennings Co.	13,598	12,412	1,186	8.7%	9.4%	10.5%
Ohio Co.	3,148	2,920	228	7.2%	7.5%	7.6%
Ripley Co.	14,723	13,603	1,120	7.6%	8.4%	9.0%
Switzerland Co.	5,614	5,272	342	6.1%	6.7%	6.9%
Batesville City	3,249	3,055	194	6.4%	6.3%	7.6%
Brookville City	1,274	1,190	84	6.6%	7.7%	7.8%
Columbus City	23,441	22,118	1,323	5.6%	6.3%	7.4%
Greensburg City	5,583	5,140	443	7.9%	8.2%	10.7%
Lawrenceburg City	2,624	2,401	223	8.5%	7.9%	10.3%
Madison City	5,829	5,420	409	7.0%	7.9%	9.3%
North Vernon City	3,215	2,928	287	8.9%	9.6%	12.6%
Seymour City	8,856	8,227	629	7.1%	7.8%	8.8%

State Release Date: 10/19/2012

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to September 2012 from:				
CPI Item	Sep-11	Aug-12	Sep-11	Aug-12
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
All Items	1.9%	0.3%	2.0%	0.4%
Food & Beverages	1.2%	-0.1%	1.6%	0.1%
Housing	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.1%
Apparel	2.6%	4.3%	2.7%	4.1%
Transportation	3.2%	0.7%	3.0%	1.2%
Medical Care	4.6%	0.2%	4.1%	0.2%
Recreation	1.9%	-0.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Education & Communication	1.6%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%
Other Goods & Services	3.0%	0.1%	1.9%	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, September 2012

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Initial Claims

September 1, 2012 - 243 (D)
 September 8, 2012 - 212 (D)
 September 15, 2012 - 145 (D)
 September 22, 2012 - 208 (D)
 September 29, 2012 - 223 (D)

Continued Claims

September 1, 2012 - 1,815
 September 8, 2012 - 1,740
 September 15, 2012 - 1,678
 September 22, 2012 - 1,684
 September 29, 2012 - 1,718

Total Claims

September 1, 2012 - 3,831
 September 8, 2012 - 3,696
 September 15, 2012 - 3,537
 September 22, 2012 - 3,544
 September 29, 2012 - 3,600

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

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

September 1, 2012 - 4,619
 September 8, 2012 - 4,552
 September 15, 2012 - 6,208
 September 22, 2012 - 4,4051
 September 29, 2012 - 4,227

Continued Claims

September 1, 2012 - 39,957
 September 8, 2012 - 39,590
 September 15, 2012 - 41,020
 September 22, 2012 - 37,687
 September 29, 2012 - 36,993

Total Claims

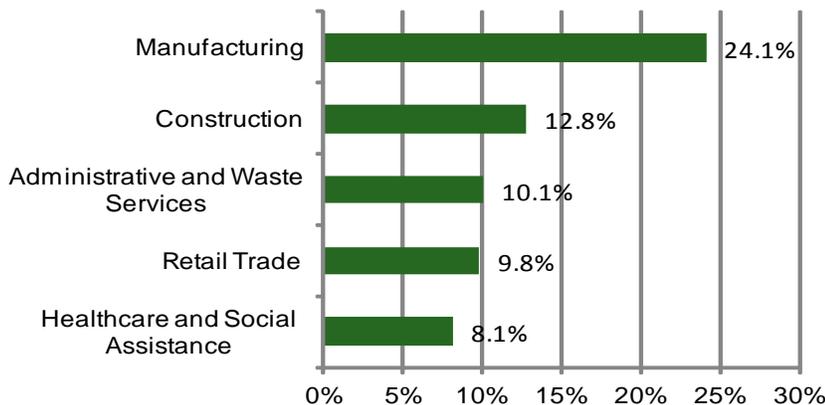
September 1, 2012 - 85,207
 September 8, 2012 - 84,178
 September 15, 2012 - 86,572
 September 22, 2012 - 80,543
 September 29, 2012 - 79,296

Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation). Claims data are updated weekly, including revisions to claims counts for the preceding four weeks. 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 9 Industries, September 2012

Distribution as a Percent of Total



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

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for September 2012 in EGR 9.

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

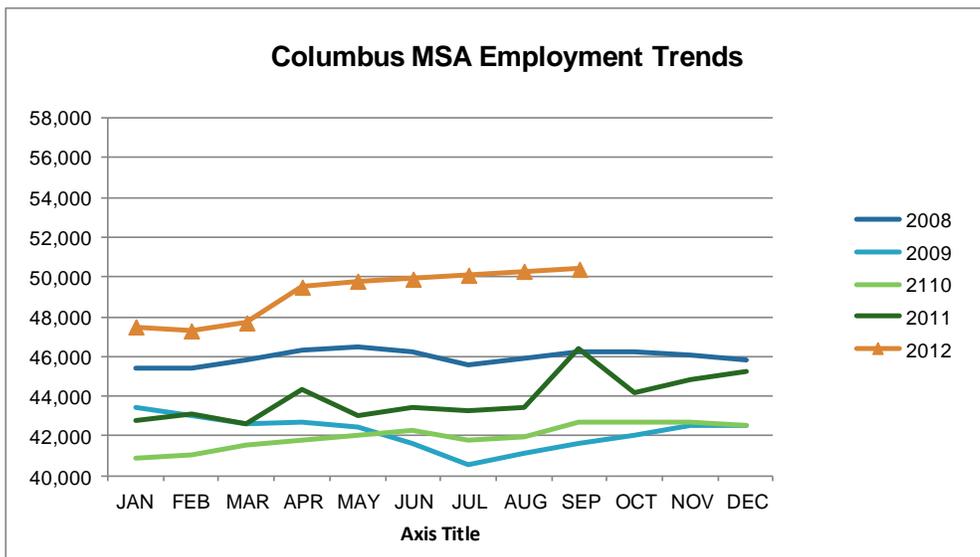
Top 20 Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

- 1 Customer Service Representatives -286
- 2 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -278
- 3 Helpers--Production Workers - 216
- 4 Production Workers, All Other - 188
- 5 Office Clerks, General -164
- 6 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand - 153
- 7 Managers, All Other -136
- 8 Cashiers - 129
- 9 Administrative Services Managers -127
- 10 Manufacturing Production Technicians -104
- 11 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -100
- 12 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard - 99
- 13 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -97
- 14 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General -91
- 15 Retail Salespersons -91
- 16 First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers -90
- 17 Receptionists and Information Clerks -86
- 18 Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants -80
- 19 Medical Assistants -75
- 20 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -74

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

Columbus Metropolitan Division Wage and Salaried Employment, September 2012							
Industry	September 2012	August 2012	September 2011	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
				Change	Change	Change	Change
				Aug 2012 to Sept 2012	Sept 2011 to Sept 2012		
Total Non-farm	50,400	50,300	46,400	100	0.2%	4,000	8.6%
Total Private	44,100	44,300	40,200	-200	-0.5%	3,900	9.7%
Goods Producing	19,800	19,700	17,400	100	0.5%	2,400	13.8%
Service-Providing	30,600	30,600	29,000	0	0.0%	1,600	5.5%
Private Service Providing	24,300	24,600	22,800	-300	-1.2%	1,500	6.6%
Mining, Logging and Construction	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	0.0%	-200	-12.5%
Manufacturing	18,400	18,300	15,800	100	0.6%	2,600	16.5%
Durable Goods	16,600	16,600	14,000	0	0.0%	2,600	18.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	7,600	7,700	7,200	-100	-1.3%	400	5.6%
Retail Trade	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	-2.1%	100	2.2%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	5,200	5,200	4,800	0	0.0%	400	8.3%
Education and Health Services	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	0.0%	200	4.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,000	4,200	3,600	-200	-4.8%	400	11.1%
Other Services	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	0.0%	100	8.3%
Government	6,300	6,000	6,200	300	5.0%	100	1.6%
Federal Government	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	1,100	900	1,000	200	22.2%	100	10.0%
Local Government	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	2.0%	0	0.0%
Local Government Educational Services	2,300	2,100	2,300	200	9.5%	0	0.0%

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



2011 Indiana Firms, Employment and Wages

Industry	Firms	Employment	Annual Earnings
Total Covered Employment	159,658	2,755,829	\$40,244
Natural Resources and Mining	1,810	20,014	\$42,088
Construction	15,442	120,085	\$51,473
Manufacturing	8,704	464,162	\$55,393
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	40,674	564,895	\$35,502
Information	2,446	40,768	\$45,871
Financial Activities	15,673	125,851	\$51,240
Professional and Business Services	26,337	290,120	\$42,679
Education and Health Services	16,133	640,388	\$39,735
Leisure and Hospitality	14,617	280,486	\$15,934
Other Services	13,335	81,676	\$26,679
Public Administration	3,007	127,337	\$41,774

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Job Postings & Starting Wages Report (JPSW)

Indiana Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9's Job Postings and Starting Wages Report for the 3rd quarter of 2012 is now available. The report provides the total number of openings and the minimum, maximum, and average wages for each occupation listed with our local are WorkOne offices.

If you would like a copy of this publication, feel free to download the report from our web site: www.hoosierdata.in.gov. Then follow this path: select Tools & Resources>Publications Lookup Tool>Select Region(Economic Growth Region 9)>Select Publication(JPSW)> Select Version(3rd Quarter 2012)>Get Publication.

Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 9 for the month of September 2012

- 1 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- 2 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
- 3 Helpers--Production Workers
- 4 Mechanical Engineers
- 5 Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers
- 6 Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
- 7 Insurance Sales Agents
- 8 Construction Carpenters
- 9 Electricians
- 10 Personal Care Aides
- 11 Accountants
- 12 Computer and Information Systems Managers
- 13 Computer Systems Analysts
- 14 Construction and Related Workers, All Other
- 15 Construction Laborers
- 16 Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other
- 17 Electrical Engineers
- 18 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 19 Industrial Engineers
- 20 Statisticians

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

New School Year, Old Story: Education Pays

(Excerpt from U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 2012)

Wondering if your studies will pay off? Recent data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) suggest that they will. As past studies have shown, as workers' level of education increases, their earnings rise and unemployment rates fall.

The chart groups workers' earnings and unemployment by their highest level of educational attainment. Workers with a bachelor's degree, for example, earned about \$415 more a week than workers whose highest level of education is a high school diploma. And the rate of unemployment for workers with a bachelor's degree was about half that of those with no education beyond high school.

For students in graduate school, the payoff for a degree might be even greater. Workers with a professional degree, such as lawyers and physicians, earned about \$612 more a week than did workers with a bachelor's degree—and over \$1,000 more per week than workers who have a high school diploma as their highest level of education. Plus, at 2.4 percent, the unemployment rate for workers with a professional degree was also the lowest of any education level.

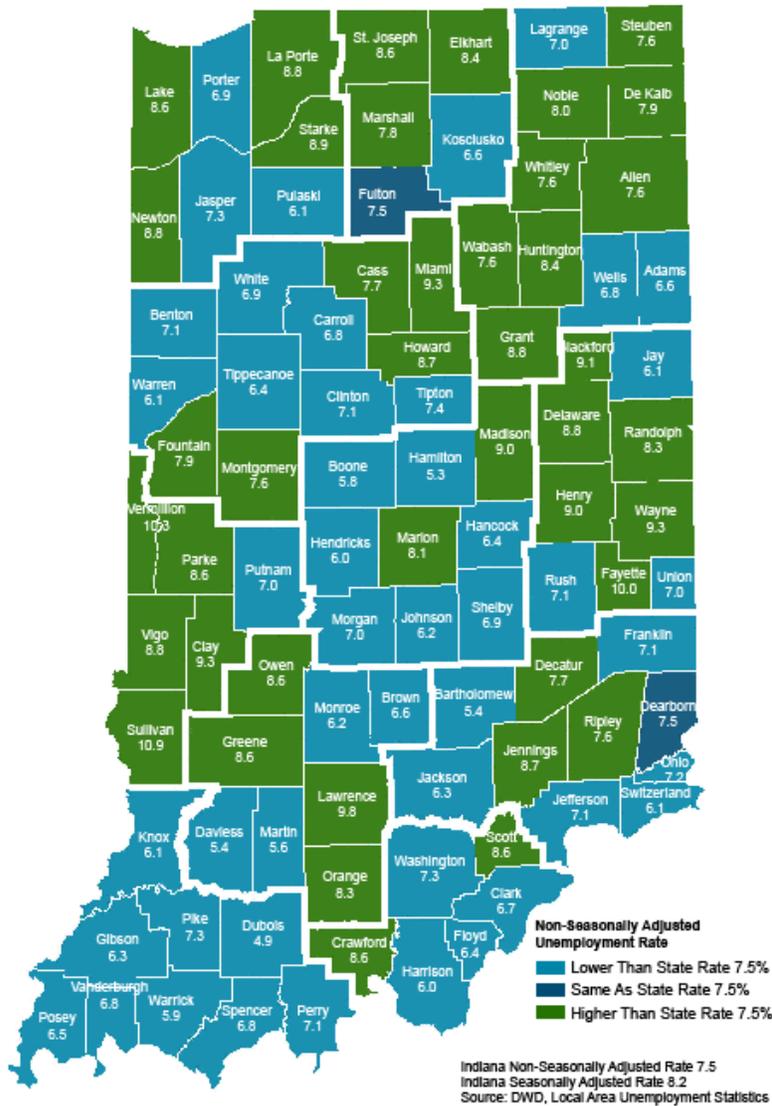
The numbers in the chart below are medians—meaning that half of all workers earned more than that amount, and half earned less. As the chart indicates, postponing work for school can pay off. But there are some financial drawbacks. Students often forego a full-time paycheck while they are in school. And when estimating the financial benefit of additional education, students who take out loans to pay for school should consider the amount they will be obligated to repay.

Data come from a special supplement to the BLS Current Population Survey. For more information, write to the BLS Division of Labor Force Statistics, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Suite 4675, Washington, DC 20212; call (202) 691-6378; or visit www.bls.gov/CPS.

County Unemployment Rates September 2012



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AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS



Questions?

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