



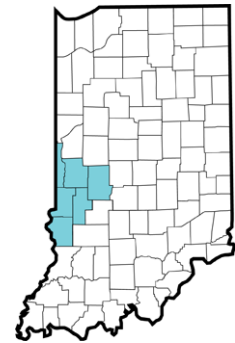
Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for July 2017, Released September 2017

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were higher in July in three states, lower in one state, and stable in 46 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Twenty-seven states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier and 23 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate, 4.3 percent, was little changed from June but was 0.6 percentage point lower than in July 2016.

North Dakota and Colorado had the lowest unemployment rates in July, 2.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively. The rates in North Dakota (2.2 percent) and Tennessee (3.4 percent) set new series lows. (All state series begin in 1976.) Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 7.0 percent. In total, 18 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 4.3 percent, nine states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 23 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

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

Unemployment Rate by State – July 2017 (seasonally adjusted)

- Indiana - 3.1%
- U.S. - 4.3%
- Illinois - 4.8%
- Kentucky - 5.3%
- Michigan - 3.7%
- Minnesota - 3.7%
- Ohio - 5.2%
- Wisconsin - 3.2%

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

Unemployment Rate by County – July 2017 (high to low)

- 1 Vermillion 5.3%
- 11 Sullivan 4.2%
- 13 Vigo 4.1%
- 25 Clay 3.7%
- 28 Parke 3.7%
- 40 Putnam 3.5%

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

July 2017 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Jul 2017 Rate	Jun 2017 Rate	Jul 2016 Rate
U.S.	161,911,000	154,470,000	7,441,000	4.6%	4.5%	5.1%
IN	3,374,968	3,258,544	116,424	3.4%	3.1%	4.4%
EGR 7	101,375	97,280	4,095	4.0%	3.5%	5.3%
Terre Haute MSA	76,879	73,661	3,218	4.2%	3.7%	5.5%
Clay Co.	12,345	11,884	461	3.7%	3.3%	4.7%
Parke Co.	7,307	7,037	270	3.7%	3.3%	5.0%
Putnam Co.	17,189	16,582	607	3.5%	3.1%	4.4%
Sullivan Co.	8,585	8,225	360	4.2%	3.7%	6.0%
Vermillion Co.	7,179	6,798	381	5.3%	4.4%	6.4%
Vigo Co.	48,770	46,754	2,016	4.1%	3.6%	5.5%
Terre Haute	25,424	24,316	1,108	4.4%	4.0%	6.0%

State Release Date: 8-21-2017

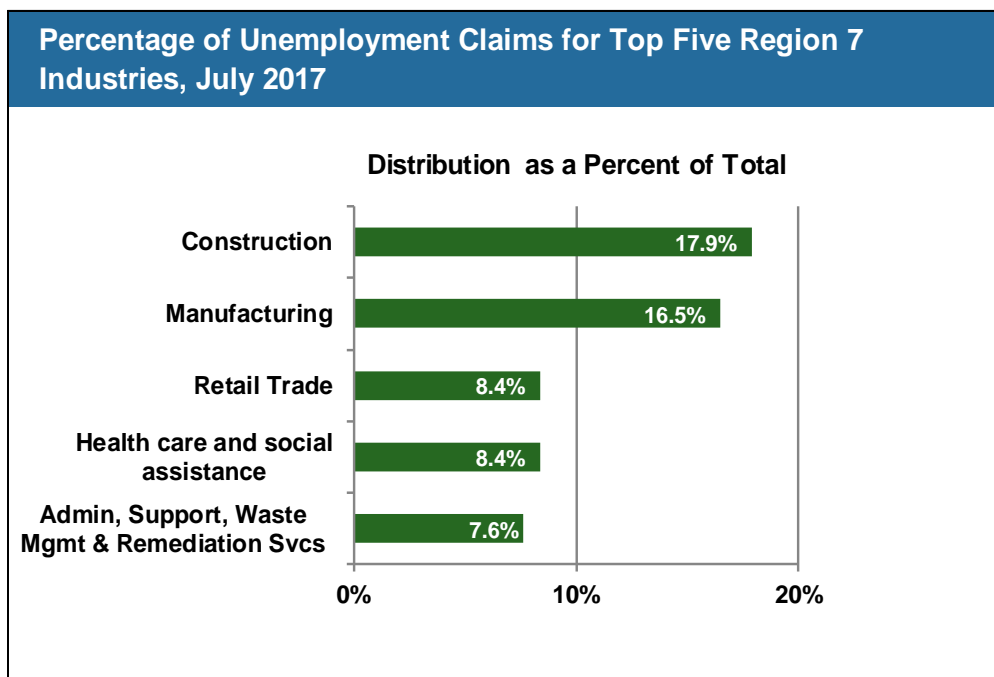
Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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 July 2017 from:				
CPI Item	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
	Jul-16	Jun-17	Jul-16	Jun-17
All Items	1.7%	-0.1%	1.3%	0.0%
Food & Beverages	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Housing	2.8%	0.1%	2.3%	-0.2%
Apparel	-0.4%	-1.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Transportation	1.2%	-0.9%	0.3%	-0.6%
Medical Care	2.6%	0.4%	2.5%	0.9%
Recreation	1.3%	0.3%	2.9%	1.4%
Education & Communication	-2.5%	-0.1%	-2.8%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	2.5%	0.2%	1.8%	0.4%

*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



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

WARN Notices for Region 7 - July 2017			
Company	City	Affected Workers	Notice Date
ResCare	Statewide	169	7/24/2017

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, July 2017

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Initial Claims

July 1st – 53 (D)
 July 8th – 53 (D)
 July 15th – 74 (D)
 July 22nd – 87 (D)
 July 29th – 77 (D)

Continued Claims

July 1st – 465
 July 8th – 482
 July 15th – 461
 July 22nd – 476
 July 29th – 484

Total Claims

July 1st – 518
 July 8th – 535
 July 15th – 535
 July 22nd – 563
 July 29th – 561

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

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

July 1st – 2,192
 July 8th – 2,529
 July 15th – 2,557
 July 22nd – 2,259
 July 29th – 2,247

Continued Claims

July 1st – 13,185
 July 8th – 13,674
 July 15th – 13,315
 July 22nd – 13,428
 July 29th – 13,423

Total Claims

July 1st – 15,377
 July 8th – 16,203
 July 15th – 15,872
 July 22nd – 15,687
 July 29th – 15,670

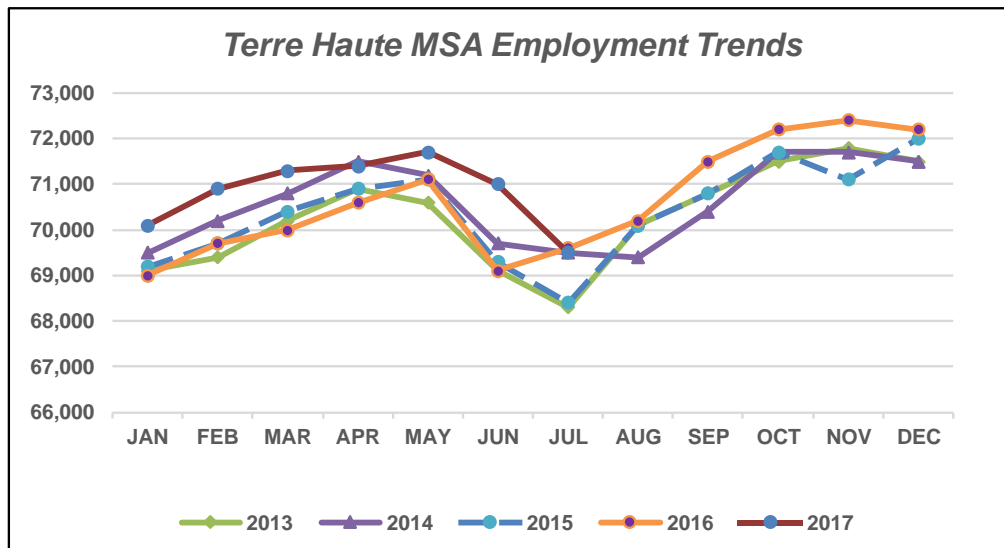
Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Applicant Pool Region (EGR) 7

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

- 1 Cashiers - 69
- 2 Customer Service Representatives - 64
- 3 Nursing Assistants - 52
- 4 Production Workers, All Other - 41
- 5 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other - 38
- 6 Helpers--Production Workers - 33
- 7 Office Clerks, General - 33
- 8 Administrative Services Managers - 31
- 9 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand - 30
- 10 Receptionists and Information Clerks - 28
- 11 Retail Salespersons - 23
- 12 Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food - 22
- 13 Manufacturing Production Technicians - 22
- 14 Construction Laborers - 21
- 15 First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers - 19
- 16 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers - 18
- 17 Managers, All Other - 18
- 18 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks - 17
- 19 Cooks, Fast Food - 17
- 20 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners - 17

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect



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

Terre Haute MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment, July 2017				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Jul-17	Jun-17	Jul-16	Jun-17 to Jul-17	Jul-16 to Jul-17		
Total Nonfarm Employment	69,500	71,000	69,100	-1,500	-2.1%	400	0.6%
Total Private Employment	57,700	58,800	57,600	-1,100	-1.9%	100	0.2%
Goods Producing	14,000	14,000	14,300	0	0.0%	-300	-2.1%
---Mining, Logging, Construction	3,700	3,800	3,600	-100	-2.6%	100	2.8%
---Manufacturing	10,300	10,200	10,700	100	1.0%	-400	-3.7%
Service Providing	55,500	57,000	54,800	-1,500	-2.6%	700	1.3%
Private Service Providing	43,700	44,800	43,300	-1,100	-2.5%	400	0.9%
---Trade, Transp, & Utilities	12,900	12,900	13,000	0	0.0%	-100	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	9,100	9,100	8,800	0	0.0%	300	3.4%
Transp/Warehousing/Utils	2,200	2,200	2,600	0	0.0%	-400	-15.4%
---Information	500	500	600	0	0.0%	-100	-16.7%
---Financial Activities	2,700	2,700	2,500	0	0.0%	200	8.0%
---Professional & Business	5,700	5,700	5,200	0	0.0%	500	9.6%
---Education and Health Svcs	11,100	12,200	11,600	-1,100	-9.0%	-500	-4.3%
---Leisure and Hospitality	7,800	7,800	7,500	0	0.0%	300	4.0%
---Other Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	0.0%	100	3.5%
Government	11,800	12,200	11,500	-400	-3.3%	300	2.6%
---Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
---State Government	4,200	4,300	4,200	-100	-2.3%	0	0.0%
---Local Government	6,300	6,600	6,000	-300	-4.6%	300	5.0%
Local Govt Educ Svcs	3,000	3,200	2,900	-200	-6.3%	100	3.5%

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

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 2017:

The brick-and-mortar retail industry is in crisis (Rex Nutting, MarketWatch, "[Opinion: Americans aren't splurging on fun experiences; we're spending more on expensive health care](#)"). For many old-line retailers, sales and market share are plunging fast. The most obvious explanation for their distress is the rise of online shopping, but some analysts mistakenly point to another trend: "Shoppers are choosing experiences over stuff, and that's bad news for retailers." Instead of purchasing a couch, we're going to Paris! Or maybe buying avocado toast. One of these hot takes in the media even came with a graphic claiming that experiences now account for 67% of spending, compared with just 3% for clothing. The reality is more mundane: We are spending a smaller portion of our budget at the mall, but the money we're saving is mostly going for the most expensive health care in the universe. It's probably true that many of us yearn for something more than a pile of possessions that will never love us back, but the cold, hard truth is that Americans are purchasing more things today than ever before — more vehicles, more clothing, more housing, more health care, more financial services, more food and more electronics. More of almost everything, including couches *and* trips to Paris. If you've heard these stories about the shift away from material things and toward experiences, you might be shocked to learn that retail spending hit a record \$1.4 trillion in the second quarter. Retail spending has increased in 30 of the past 33 quarters. We still love to buy stuff. The problem for traditional retail isn't that we've fallen out of love with filling up our lives and our houses with things. (It's still true, as comedian George Carlin said, that the meaning of life is finding a place to keep your stuff.) The problem for retailers is that prices are falling for many retail goods such as clothing, electronics, appliances, furniture, tools, luggage, toys and many other things. That is killing the bottom line for traditional retailers, who get less revenue per unit sale but still have to pay the fixed costs of rent and payroll. For consumers, on the other hand, falling prices are a godsend, because we can buy even more stuff and still have some money left over to spend on other things.

The labor market may be changing, valuing workers with college degrees over those with lower education levels (Aimee Picchi, CBS MoneyWatch, "[The top 10 jobs for Americans without college degrees](#)"). Yet that doesn't mean that good jobs aren't available for Americans with only a high school degree or some college, such as an associate's degree. The majority of workers fall into the latter category, since just one-third of adults have a bachelor's degree. In fact, there are 30 million good jobs for less-educated workers that pay a median annual wage of \$55,000, compared with 27 million of such jobs in 1991, a recent study from Georgetown University and JPMorgan Chase found. So where are those good jobs? One industry tends to dominate, according to a new study from CareerCast: health care. A few other trends jump out among the jobs identified as the best occupations for Americans without college degrees: skills are important, ranging from tech know-how to professions that require vocational training. Nevertheless, earning a college degree is a better route to higher earnings, given that the Economic Policy Institute estimates workers with a bachelor's degree earn about 56 percent more than those who don't, CareerCast noted. Broadcast technician: \$42,550. Broadcast technicians typically work in radio, television or recording studios, but they can also work in hotels, arenas or other public spaces where electrical equipment is used, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Entering the profession requires an associate's degree or postsecondary non-degree award, the BLS noted. The median pay is \$42,550, with employment projected to grow by 7 percent through 2024, or about on par with job growth overall. Diagnostic medical sonographer: \$64,280. These technicians operate imaging equipment to conduct tests for physicians. Most of them were employed by hospitals in 2014, although some work in physician's offices and laboratories, the BLS noted. While a bachelor's degree isn't necessary, some formal education is required, such as a postsecondary certificate or an associate's degree. New jobs in the field are expected to grow by 24 percent through 2024, or much faster than the typical occupation.

Retiring baby boomers might be the answer to the mystery of why wage growth remains soft in what appears to be a tight labor market (Eric Morath, The Wall Street Journal, "[How Retiring Baby Boomers Hinder U.S. Wage Growth](#)"). The unemployment rate fell last month to match the lowest level in 16 years, and businesses including restaurants and technology firms say they can't find enough workers. Those conditions should—theoretically—cause wages to rise more quickly. That hasn't happened. Average hourly wages are growing at a slightly slower pace over the past 12 months compared with the prior year, according to the Labor Department. Median weekly earnings are growing at a better rate, but gains have been subdued since the recession ended more than eight years ago. Typically modest wage growth would point to remaining slack in the labor market. But that's not the case, according to updated research from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. "While higher-wage baby boomers have been retiring, lower-wage workers sidelined during the recession have been taking new full-time jobs," paper authors Mary C. Daly, Bart Hobijn, and Benjamin Pyle wrote. "Together these two changes have held down measures of wage growth." Ms. Daly and Mr. Pyle are economists at the San Francisco Fed. Mr. Hobijn is a professor of economics at Arizona State University. The latest findings update a paper published last year. Their research showed wage gains for continuously employed, full-time workers have improved more rapidly over the past three years, as the labor market tightened. That's consistent with economists' expectations for growth. To meet the demands of an economy growing at a steady, if unspectacular, rate, employers hired new workers. "The vast majority of these new workers earn less than the typical full-time employee, so their entry pushes down the average wage," the researchers wrote. The finding is catching the attention of monetary policy makers. Minutes from the July meeting of the Federal Reserve's policy-making body, released Wednesday, said a few participants suggested "wage growth was being held down by compositional changes in employment associated with the hiring of less experienced

Frequently Listed Jobs Region (EGR) 7

Top 20 Job Listings by number of openings for the month of July 2017

- 1 Registered Nurses
- 2 Production Workers, All Other
- 3 Team Assemblers
- 4 Farm Labor Contractors
- 5 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 6 Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
- 7 Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers
- 8 Manufacturing Production Technicians
- 9 Nursing Assistants
- 10 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
- 11 Retail Salespersons
- 12 Construction Laborers
- 13 Customer Service Representatives
- 14 Security Guards
- 15 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
- 16 Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
- 17 Social and Human Service Assistants
- 18 Chief Executives
- 19 Healthcare Support Workers, All Other
- 20 Home Health Aides

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect



County Unemployment Rates July 2017



INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

Questions?

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