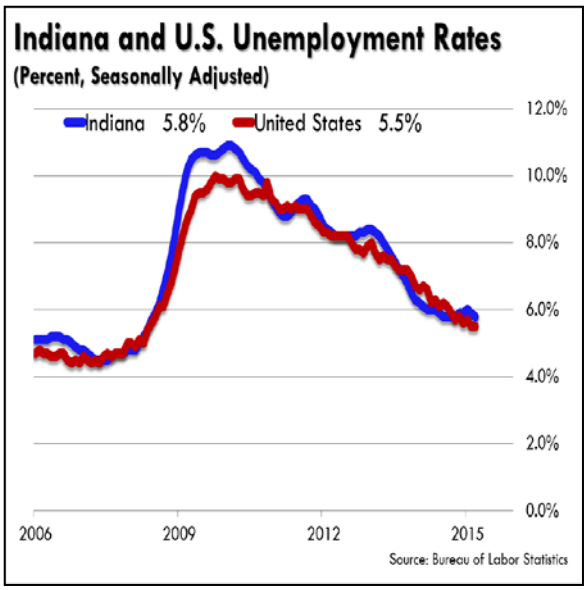
Indiana Economic Update

April 21, 2015

Summary

Nonfarm payroll employment in Indiana declined by 1,200 jobs and the unemployment rate fell to 5.8 percent in March according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Indiana Unemployment Rate



During March, the unemployment rate in Indiana declined by 0.1 percentage point to 5.8 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed fell by 4,673 in March to 188,945, while the labor force fell by 9,076 to 3,254,972. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 33 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than Indiana. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in Indiana stood at 6.0 percent.

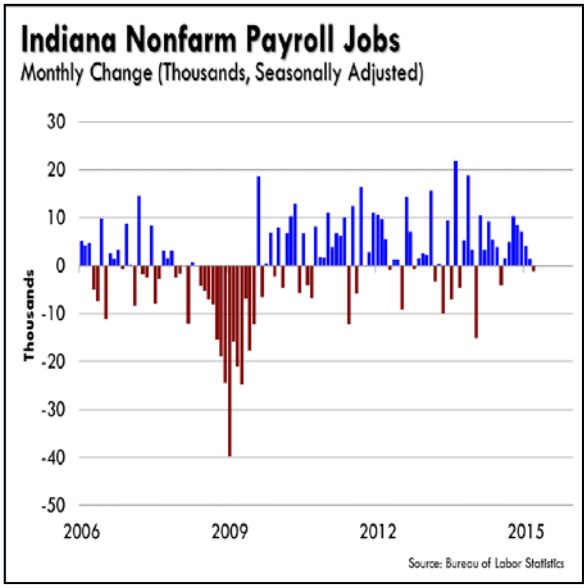
The 10 year peak for the unemployment rate in Indiana was 10.9 percent in February 2010. The series high for the unemployment rate in Indiana occurred in December 1982 when the unemployment rate reached 12.6 percent. The 10 year low for the unemployment rate in Indiana was 4.5 percent in July 2007. The series low for the unemployment rate in Indiana occurred in October 2000 when the unemployment rate reached 2.9 percent. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.5 percent in March. March's unemployment rate was 1.1 percentage points lower than a year earlier when the rate stood at 6.6 percent. The ten year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The ten year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.

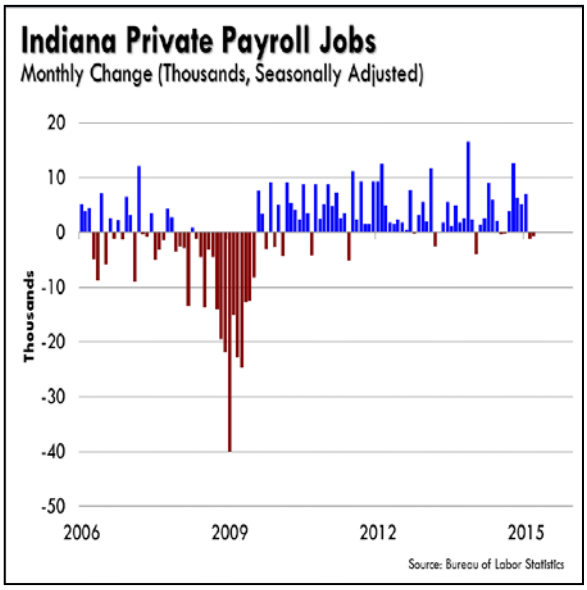
Prepared by the Joint Economic Committee
Senator Dan Coats, Chairman Rep. Kevin Brady, Vice Chairman

Indiana Payroll Employment

Indiana nonfarm payrolls declined by 1,200 jobs, or 0.04 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during March. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls increased by 1,400. Over the past 12 months nonfarm payrolls in Indiana increased by 50,800, or 1.71 percent. Indiana nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 10 of the past 12 months.



Nationally nonfarm payrolls increased by 126,000 jobs in March, or 0.09 percent. Over the 12 month period ending in March 2015, nonfarm payrolls grew by 3,128,000 jobs, or 2.27 percent. Indiana ranks 24th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.



During March, Indiana private sector payrolls declined by 800, or 0.03 percent. Private sector payrolls declined by 1,200 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private sector payrolls in Indiana increased by 49,400, or 1.95 percent. Indiana private sector payroll employment has increased in 8 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private sector payroll jobs increased by 129,000 in March, or 0.11 percent. Over past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 3,056,000 private sector payroll jobs, an increase of 2.63 percent. Indiana ranks 24th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During March, total government payroll employment in Indiana declined by 400, or 0.09 percent. Federal government payroll employment increased by 100, or 0.27 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 200, or 0.17 percent, while local government payroll employment declined by 700, or 0.26 percent.

Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 1,400, or 0.33 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 100, or 0.08 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 1,100, or 0.40 percent.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during March were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+1,900) and Other Services (+1,800). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Professional & Business Services (-5,200) and Educational & Health Services (-600).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+14,900) and Manufacturing (+13,600). The poorest performing sectors for the year were Construction (-1,900) and Mining & Logging (-200).

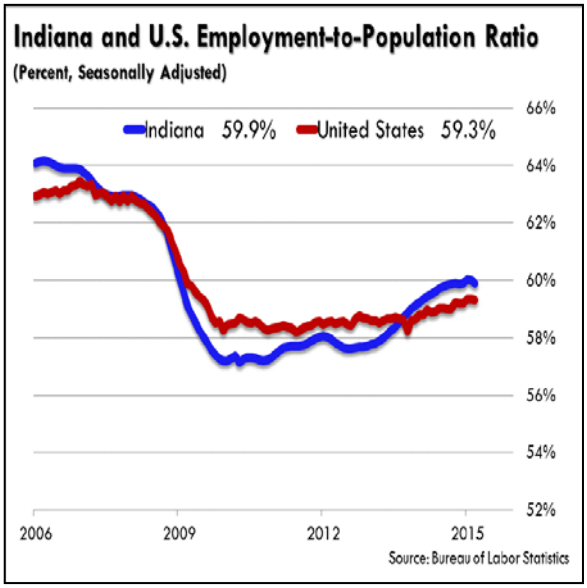
Other Indiana Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Indiana declined to 63.6 percent in March from 63.8 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 25 have a higher labor force participation rate than Indiana. The labor force participation rate in Indiana is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10 year high for the labor force participation rate in Indiana was 67.6 percent in April 2006. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Indiana occurred in April 1995 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.1 percent. The 10 year low for the labor force participation rate was 62.8 percent in September 2012. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Indiana.

The national labor force participation rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 62.7 percent in March, equaling the ten year low last reached in December 2014. That rate is 0.5 percentage point below the March 2014 level of 63.2 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Indiana civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 59.9 percent in March from 60.0 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 26 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Indiana. The employment-to-population ratio in Indiana is 0.5 percentage point higher than a year earlier.



The 10 year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Indiana was 64.2 percent in March 2006. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Indiana occurred in February 1995 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 68.0 percent. The 10 year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 57.1 percent in April 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in May 1983 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 55.7 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio was unchanged at 59.3 percent in March. At 59.3 percent, the national employment-to-population ratio is still below the level of 59.4 percent when the recession ended in June 2009. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 percent in April 2000. The 10 year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for April is scheduled for release on Wednesday, May 27. The national employment situation report for April is scheduled for release on Friday, May 8.