JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.
UNITED STATES CONGRESS
JUNE 2012 STATE-BY-STATE

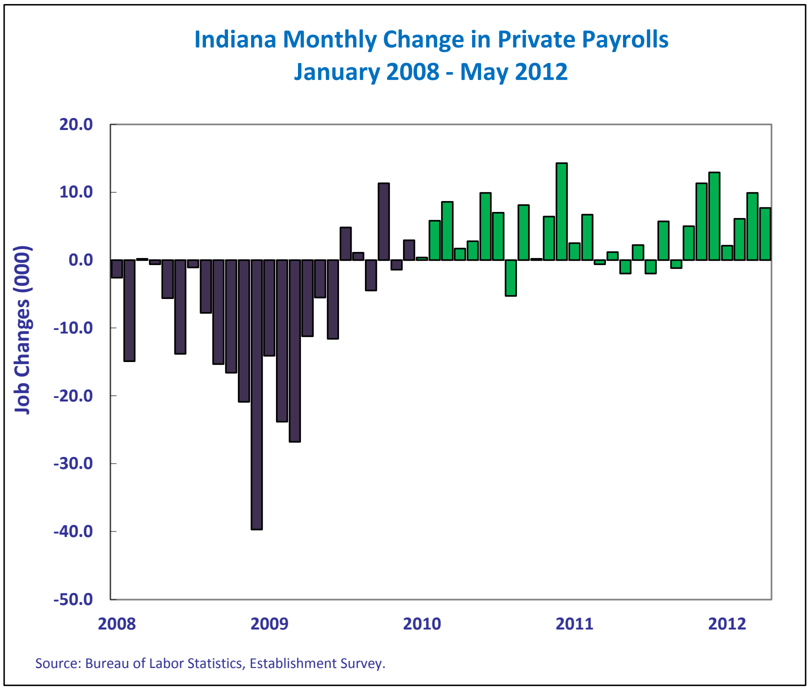
Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

Jobs

- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 27 consecutive months.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.4 percent.
- In Indiana, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Indiana have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; construction; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

Employment

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 7.9 percent in May 2012, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in July 2009.
- 252,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during May 2012.
- In Indiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 34,096 during April, up 23.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 90,339 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Indiana have declined by 62.3 percent.



Earnings

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 $) in Indiana was $31,278.00 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from $30,259.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

Housing

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Indiana, home prices fell by 6.2 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Indiana have risen by 0.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 16,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2012, an increase of 17.4 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 50,000 units in April 2012, an increase of 28.2 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.0 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2012.

*** For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/**

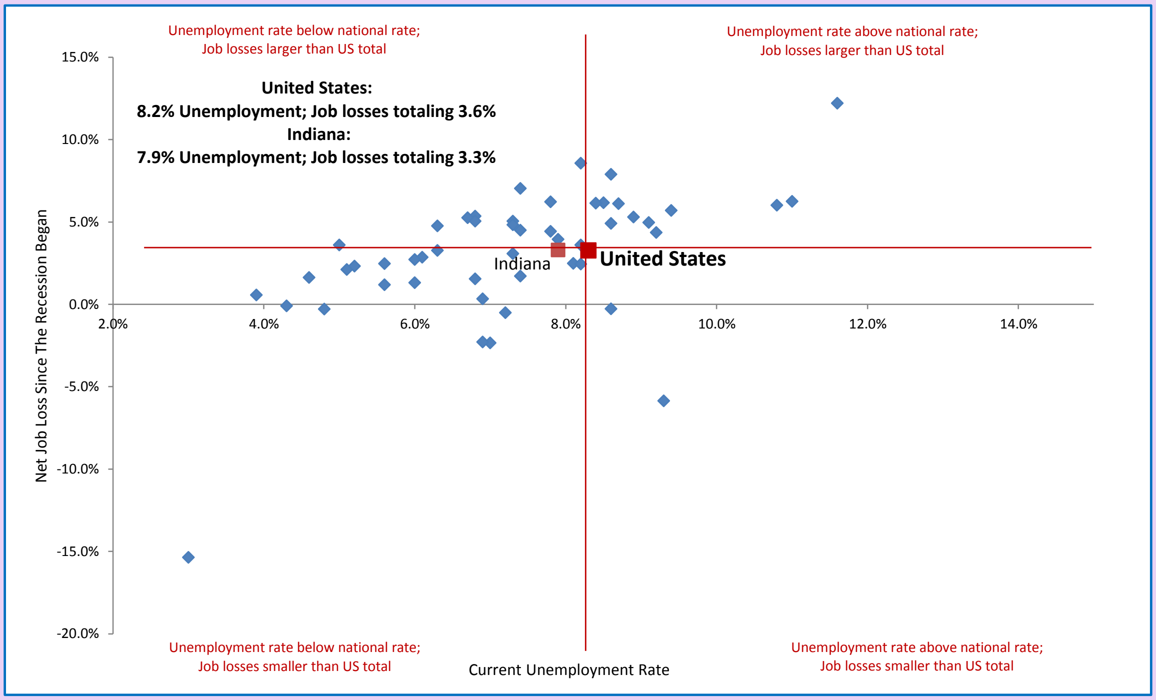
Prepared by the Chairman's Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Indiana to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Indiana since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Indiana.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



State Quick Facts

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2009	10.8%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.3%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.9%	9.0%
	May 2012	7.9%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate..........	2011	15.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	$ 49,900	$ 52,823
(2010 $)	2010	$ 46,322	$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	11.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.4%	15.3%
	2010	13.4%	16.3%

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