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INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

LABOR MARKET REVIEW



September 2019 Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for September 2019, Released November 2019

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in September in seven states, higher in four states, and stable in 39 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Seven states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, two states had increases, and 41 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point from August to 3.5 percent, but was little changed from September 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in three states in September 2019, decreased in two, and was essentially unchanged in 45 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 27 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 23 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in September, 2.2 percent. The rates in Alabama (3.0 percent), California (4.0 percent), Illinois (3.9 percent), New Jersey (3.1 percent), and South Carolina (2.9 percent) set new series lows. Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.2 percent. In total, 15 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.5 percent, 14 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 21 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

South Carolina had the largest over-the-month unemployment rate decrease (-0.3 percentage point) in September, while Mississippi had the largest rate increase (+0.2 point). Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia had jobless rates that were not notably different from those of a month earlier, though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes.

September 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Sep-19	Aug-19	Sep-18
U.S.	163,943,000	158,478,000	5,465,000	3.3%	3.8%	3.6%
IN	3,368,659	3,273,243	95,416	2.8%	3.2%	3.1%
EGR 10	152,256	148,028	4,228	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%
Clark Co.	61,705	59,949	1,756	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%
Crawford Co.	4,879	4,729	150	3.1%	3.7%	3.8%
Floyd Co.	41,404	40,298	1,106	2.7%	3.0%	3.2%
Harrison Co.	20,105	19,586	519	2.6%	3.1%	3.2%
Scott Co.	10,580	10,262	318	3.0%	3.5%	3.6%
Washington Co.	13,583	13,204	379	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%
Corydon	1,422	1,353	69	4.9%	4.7%	5.2%
Jeffersonville	25,254	24,663	591	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%
New Albany	18,581	18,103	478	2.6%	3.1%	3.0%
Salem	2,641	2,554	87	3.3%	4.5%	3.3%
Scottsburg	2,749	2,648	101	3.7%	3.7%	4.4%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 10/19 | 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) 10

Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington Counties

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): September 2019

U.S. - 3.5%

Illinois - 3.9%

Indiana - 3.2%

Kentucky - 4.4%

Michigan - 4.2%

Ohio - 4.2%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): September 2019

#17 - Crawford (3.1%)

#27 - Scott (3%)

#32 - Clark (2.8%)

#40 - Washington (2.8%)

#44 - Floyd (2.7%)

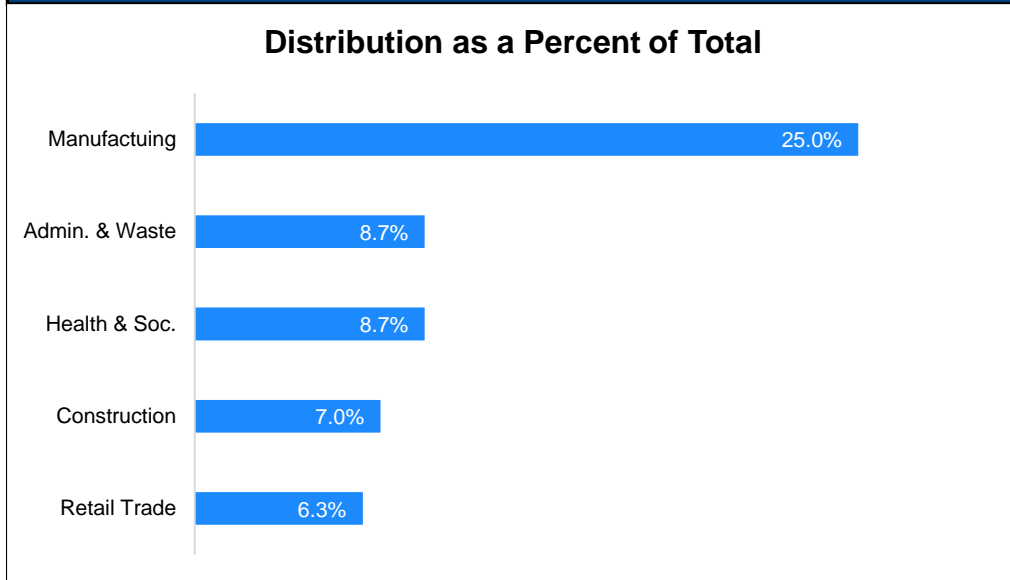
#53 - Harrison (2.6%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to September 2019 from				
CPI Item	Sep-18	Aug-19	Sep-18	Aug-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
Food & Beverages	1.8%	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%
Housing	3.0%	0.2%	2.6%	0.2%
Apparel	-0.3%	2.7%	0.8%	3.0%
Transportation	-1.4%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.1%
Medical Care	3.5%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%
Recreation	1.0%	-0.1%	0.4%	-0.1%
Education & Communication	0.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.3%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	0.0%	2.6%	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

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top 5 Region 10 Industries September 2019



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for September 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for September 2019 for EGR 10.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, WARN Notices | For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

<https://www.dolela.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

Unemployment Claims: September 2019

Region 10

Initial Claims

09/07/19 - 19(D)

09/14/19 - 15(D)

09/21/19 - 26(D)

09/28/19 - 22(D)

Continued Claims

09/07/19 - 300

09/14/19 - 290

09/21/19 - 286

09/28/19 - 282

Total Claims

09/07/19 - 319

09/14/19 - 305

09/21/19 - 312

09/28/19 - 304

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

09/07/19 - 1,733

09/14/19 - 1,736

09/21/19 - 2,422

09/28/19 - 2,022

Continued Claims

09/07/19 - 10,927

09/14/19 - 10,715

09/21/19 - 10,854

09/28/19 - 11,414

Total Claims

09/07/19 - 12,660

09/14/19 - 12,451

09/21/19 - 13,276

09/28/19 - 13,436

(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status |

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development

Frequently Listed Jobs	
Top 20 job listings in Region 10 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Production Workers, All Other
2	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators
3	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks
4	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
5	Audio and Video Equipment Technicians
6	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
7	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop
8	Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers
9	Personal Care Aides
10	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
11	Retail Salespersons
12	Social and Human Service Assistants
13	Food Preparation Workers
14	Customer Service Representatives
15	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
16	Managers, All Other
17	Machinists
18	Pharmacists
19	Registered Nurses
20	Security Guards

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Applicant Pool	
Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months	
Occupations	# of applicants
Production Workers, All Other	192
Customer Service Representatives	164
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	139
Office Clerks, General	128
Helpers--Production Workers	110
Cashiers	107
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	103
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	86
Managers, All Other	81
Nursing Assistants	70
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	66
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	66
Receptionists and Information Clerks	66
Administrative Services Managers	65
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	59
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	58
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	53
Retail Salespersons	50
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	47
General and Operations Managers	47

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

The Indiana Data Partnership: Taking Indiana's data to the next level

Excerpted from Incontext, Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University's Kelly School of Business



**INDIANA
DATA
PARTNERSHIP**

Carol O. Rogers

Co-Director, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University Kelly School of Business

A little over a year ago, a project got started in Indiana that would attempt to build out all the known information about organizations and who they connect with. Well, that was a lot to bite off, so the project focused on two issues: the opioid crisis, as well as the alignment of education and the workforce. Even focusing on just two issues was pretty challenging, so we started by focusing on how organizations in Marion County were connected.

By May 2019, we were so successful in the work of identifying and building databases of organizations and creating visual connections through the programs and services and even funding that the Indiana Data Partnership was announced by the Management Performance Hub (MPH). We've been working with education and workforce groups to give them a more holistic view of their complex networks.

So what is this partnership?

The goal is to improve service collaboration through network analysis and data sharing. And more broadly, to help solve Indiana's most difficult problems with new, innovative approaches using evidence—that is, data. In 2017, Lilly Endowment Inc. approved a nearly \$3 million grant to the Indiana Management Performance Hub to strengthen the IDP.

The initial partners each brought a combination of expertise and troves of data that we could use to start building out a database of organizations, be they private businesses, nonprofits, colleges, schools or government agencies. We combined that with other data available on programs and funding and merged, wherever possible, information on board membership. We built out visualizations to help us “connect the dots” between organizations that had similar purposes or provided the same service or received funding from the same foundation or government agency. And with those cluster maps that helped reveal an ecosystem, we were able to work with key agencies to tell us where we were right and what we got wrong. This improved the knowledge base, while also garnering interest in the organizations sharing their data with MPH and creating a new knowledge base of outcomes.

Outcomes-based data is in its early days and MPH has been at the forefront of utilizing administrative records from key state agencies to help reveal new information on the where, who and sometimes even the why of success and failure with programs. State law requires state agencies to share their data with MPH, but local organizations already want to share their data willingly—to create a feedback loop that can more quickly and inexpensively give them outcomes-anchored answers about what training or youth or substance abuse programs are working.

Who is involved now in the Indiana Data Partnership?

- MPH is a relatively new state agency whose mission is to provide analytics solutions, aided by its ability to integrate data from multiple state agencies and create evidence-based knowledge that can be used to tackle critical issues, such as infant mortality (one of its very early successes), substance abuse, traffic deaths, brain drain and more.
- The Indiana Business Research Center is a nearly 100-year old research center at Indiana University both serving and researching the people, workforce and economies of Indiana. It has been building and sharing digital collections of data (STATS Indiana) for more than 30 years and was able to bring its statewide organization data and socio-economic stores of data to bear on the education/workforce issues.
- The Polis Center, an IUPUI-based center hosting one of the largest community-based information systems in the country (SAVI) and sharing its unique assets-based data stores to help bring a higher resolution of knowledge to the networks being built and visualized for the opioid issue.
- The IU Public Policy Institute which has a unique structure, with multiple centers focused on government and the nonprofit sectors, as well as economic development. Their experts guide their partners through research and analysis geared to help solve problems and seize opportunities in Indiana's communities and regions.

Where can we get more info?

The IDP is holding three workshops in September, during which you can:

- Collaborate with similarly missioned organizations to drive meaningful change
- Learn how your organization is connected to others in the room and how to utilize those connections
- Glean insight through a crash-course in network analysis
- Guide next steps for the IDP through front-lines insight and feedback
- Identify additional valuable focus areas
- Take the first step to join the IDP
- Propose use cases that can be addressed through the IDP

Median weekly earnings \$606 for high school dropouts, \$1,559 for advanced degree holders

Excerpted from TED: The Economics Daily, Publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

In the third quarter of 2019, full-time workers age 25 and older had median weekly earnings of \$975. Those without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$606, compared with \$749 for high school graduates (no college), and \$874 for workers with some college or an associate degree. Workers with a bachelor's degree (and no additional degree) had median weekly earnings of \$1,281. Workers with an advanced degree (master's, professional, and doctoral degrees) had median weekly earnings of \$1,559 in the third quarter of 2019.

Workers without a high school diploma earned 62 percent of the earnings of all workers (regardless of educational attainment) in the third quarter of 2019. Over the past two decades, this ratio has ranged between 55 percent and 62 percent.

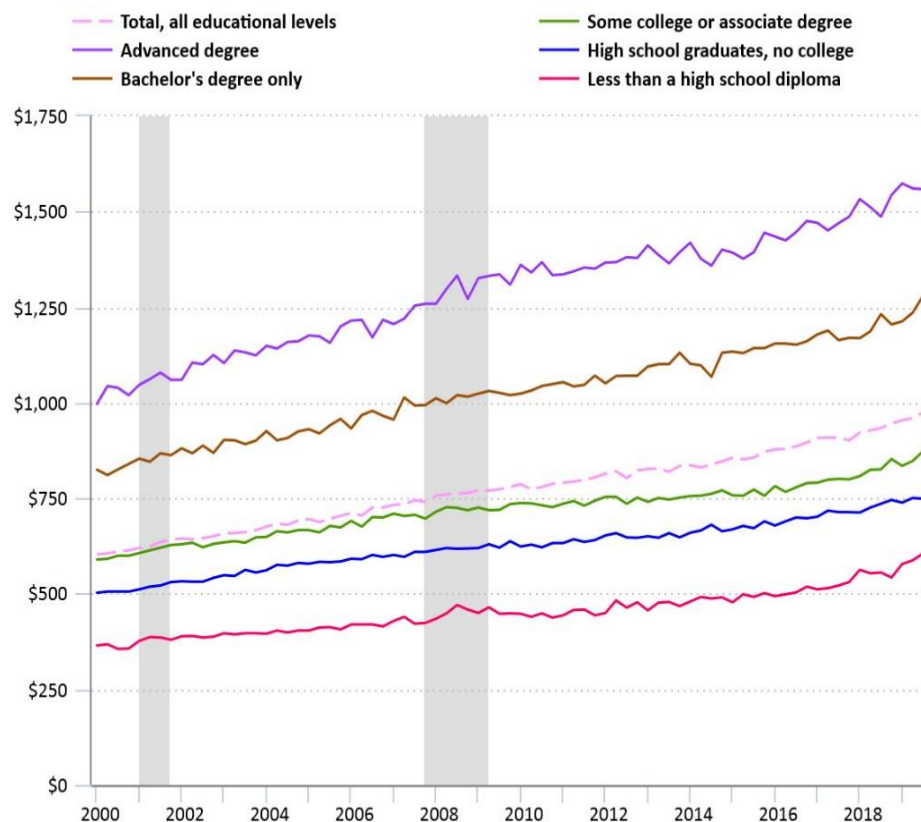
In the most recent quarter, the earnings of high school graduates (no college) were 77 percent of all-worker earnings. Since 2000, this measure has ranged between 77 percent and 85 percent.

Earnings of workers with some college or associate degree were 90 percent of the all-worker figure in the third quarter of 2019.

This measure has ranged between 87 percent and 99 percent over the past two decades.

Workers with a bachelor's degree (without an advanced degree) earned 131 percent of all-worker earnings in the third quarter of 2019, while workers with an advanced degree earned 160 percent. Over the past two decades, the earnings of workers with a bachelor's degree have ranged between 127 percent and 138 percent of the earnings of all workers. The earnings of workers with an advanced degree have been between 159 percent and 175 percent of all-worker earnings.

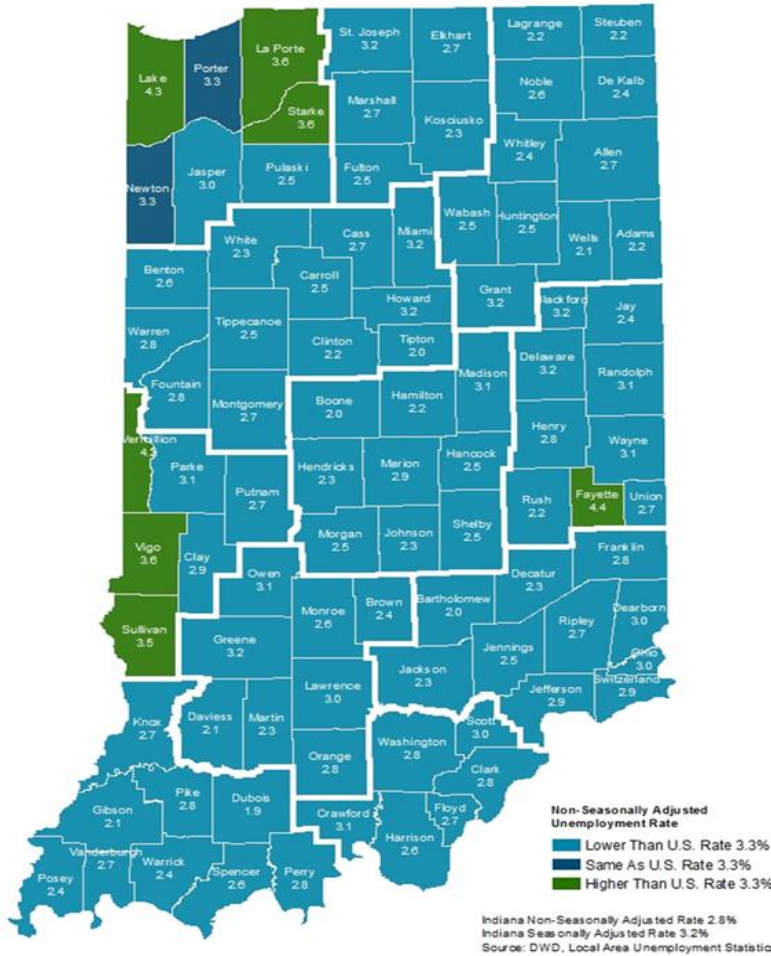
Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers age 25 years and older, by educational attainment, first quarter 2000–third quarter 2019, not seasonally adjusted



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
 Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



County Unemployment Rates September 2019



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Questions?

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