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INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW



## January 2019 Labor Market Review

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## LABOR MARKET REVIEW

# Economic Growth Region 11

Statistical Data Report for January 2019, Released March 2019

## State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in January in 3 states, higher in 3 states, and stable in 44 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Nine states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, 1 state had an increase, and 40 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate edged up to 4.0 percent over the month and was little changed from January 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 13 states in January 2019 and was essentially unchanged in 37 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 26 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 24 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Iowa and New Hampshire had the lowest unemployment rates in January, 2.4 percent each. The rate in Vermont (2.5 percent) set a new series low. (All state series begin in 1976.) Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.5 percent. In total, 19 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 4.0 percent, 8 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 23 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 13 states in January 2019. The largest job gains occurred in North Carolina (+34,700), Illinois (+24,400), and Virginia (+23,700). In percentage terms, the largest increase occurred in West Virginia (+1.1 percent), followed by North Carolina (+0.8 percent), and Idaho, Maine, Oregon, and Virginia (+0.6 percent each).



## Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties

January 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Jan-19	Dec-18	Jan-18
U.S.	162,104,000	154,964,000	7,140,000	4.4%	3.7%	4.5%
IN	3,390,894	3,252,471	138,423	4.1%	3.4%	3.6%
EGR 11	231,846	223,534	8,312	3.6%	2.9%	3.2%
Evansville MSA	166,101	160,098	6,003	3.6%	3.0%	3.3%
Dubois Co.	23,289	22,582	707	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%
Gibson Co.	19,808	19,204	604	3.0%	2.5%	2.9%
Knox Co.	18,941	18,195	746	3.9%	3.2%	3.5%
Perry Co.	9,351	8,945	406	4.3%	3.6%	4.2%
Pike Co.	6,091	5,842	249	4.1%	3.4%	3.7%
Posey Co.	13,861	13,396	465	3.4%	2.7%	3.1%
Spencer Co.	10,439	9,997	442	4.2%	3.3%	3.9%
Vanderburgh Co.	96,480	92,961	3,519	3.6%	3.0%	3.2%
Warrick Co.	33,586	32,412	1,174	3.5%	2.8%	3.1%
Boonville	3,284	3,149	135	4.1%	3.4%	3.7%
Evansville	60,940	58,579	2,361	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%
Jasper	8,610	8,375	235	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%
Mount Vernon	3,317	3,194	123	3.7%	2.9%	3.0%
Petersburg	990	949	41	4.1%	3.1%	4.2%
Princeton	4,798	4,643	155	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%
Rockport	863	810	53	6.1%	4.3%	4.6%
Tell City	3,947	3,795	152	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%
Vincennes	7,906	7,562	344	4.4%	3.1%	4.2%

## Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): January 2019

U.S. - 4%

Illinois - 4.3%

Indiana - 3.5%

Kentucky - 4.2%

Michigan - 4%

Ohio - 4.7%

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

## Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): January 2019

#39 - Perry (4.3%)

#46 - Spencer (4.2%)

#50 - Pike (4.1%)

#58 - Knox (3.9%)

#72 - Vanderburgh (3.6%)

#78 - Warrick (3.5%)

#82 - Posey (3.4%)

#91 - Dubois (3%)

#92 - Gibson (3%)

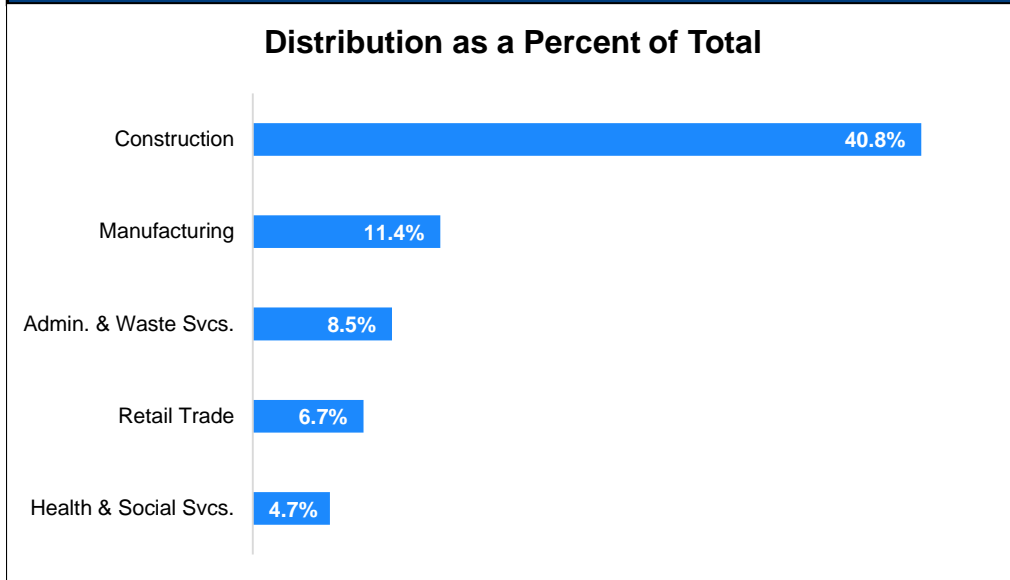
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 02/19 | 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.

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to January 2019 from				
CPI Item	Jan-18	Dec-18	Jan-18	Dec-18
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%
Food & Beverages	1.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%
Housing	2.9%	0.4%	2.8%	0.3%
Apparel	0.1%	1.6%	-1.5%	1.3%
Transportation	-1.3%	-1.0%	-3.7%	-1.2%
Medical Care	1.9%	0.6%	2.4%	1.0%
Recreation	1.4%	0.5%	-0.9%	0.5%
Education & Communication	0.3%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%
Other Goods & Services	1.9%	0.2%	2.4%	-0.1%

\*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 11 Industries January 2019



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

## WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 11 for January 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

**There are no WARN Notices for January 2019 for EGR 11.**

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.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

## Unemployment Claims: January 2019

### Region 11

#### Initial Claims

01/05/19 - 270  
01/12/19 - 294(D)  
01/19/19 - 203(D)  
01/26/19 - 200(D)

#### Continued Claims

01/05/19 - 927  
01/12/19 - 940  
01/19/19 - 1,020  
01/26/19 - 1,036

#### Total Claims

01/05/19 - 1,197  
01/12/19 - 1,234  
01/19/19 - 1,223  
01/26/19 - 1,236

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

01/05/19 - 4,309  
01/12/19 - 4,575  
01/19/19 - 3,536  
01/26/19 - 3,121

#### Continued Claims

01/05/19 - 17,896  
01/12/19 - 17,861  
01/19/19 - 18,630  
01/26/19 - 18,878

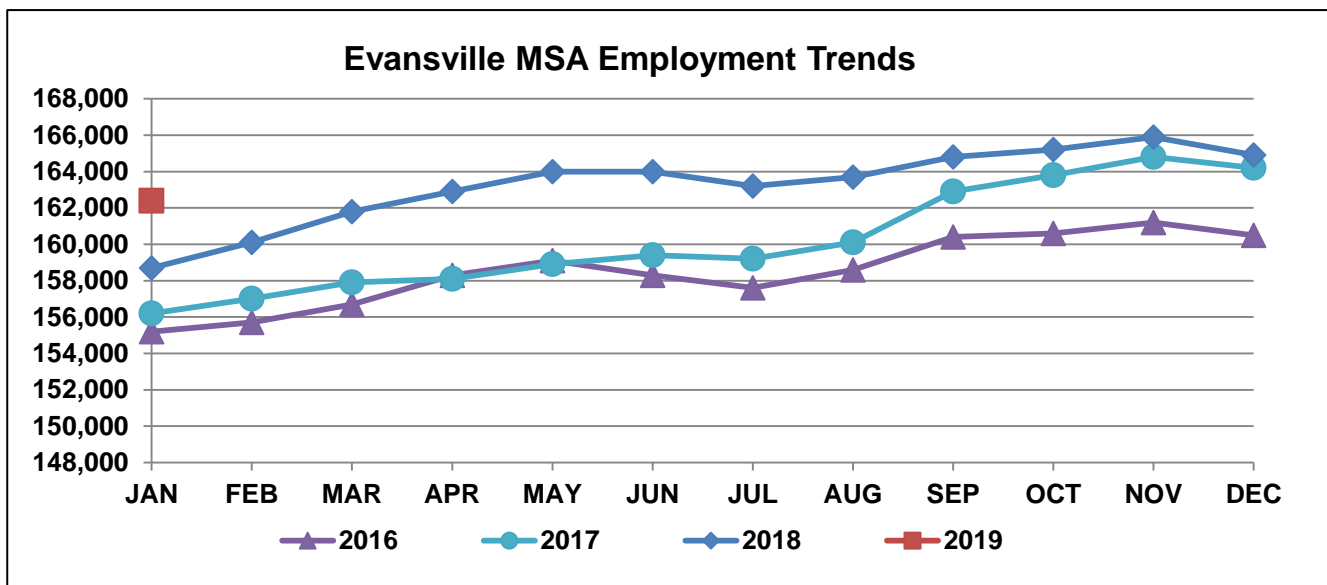
#### Total Claims

01/05/19 - 22,205  
01/12/19 - 22,436  
01/19/19 - 22,166  
01/26/19 - 21,999

(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status | Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Evansville MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	January 2019			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Jan-19	Dec-18	Jan-18	Dec-18 to Jan-19		Jan-18 to Jan-19	
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>162,400</b>	<b>164,900</b>	<b>158,700</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>144,600</b>	<b>147,100</b>	<b>141,500</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Goods Producing	33,300	34,000	32,800	-700	-2.1%	500	1.5%
Service-Providing	129,100	130,900	125,900	-1,800	-1.4%	3,200	2.5%
Private Service Providing	111,300	113,100	108,700	-1,800	-1.6%	2,600	2.4%
Mining, Logging and Construction	9,300	10,000	9,900	-700	-7.0%	-600	-6.1%
Manufacturing	24,000	24,000	22,900	0	0.0%	1,100	4.8%
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,000	0	0.0%	600	6.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	31,500	32,200	31,000	-700	-2.2%	500	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	6,300	6,400	6,200	-100	-1.6%	100	1.6%
Retail Trade	17,300	17,700	17,200	-400	-2.3%	100	0.6%
General Merchandise Stores	3,900	4,300	4,000	-400	-9.3%	-100	-2.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	7,900	8,100	7,600	-200	-2.5%	300	4.0%
Information	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	5,400	5,500	5,300	-100	-1.8%	100	1.9%
Professional and Business Services	19,500	20,300	19,400	-800	-3.9%	100	0.5%
Education and Health Services	29,200	29,100	27,900	100	0.3%	1,300	4.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	25,800	25,900	25,200	-100	-0.4%	600	2.4%
Hospitals	10,100	10,100	10,000	0	0.0%	100	1.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	15,700	16,000	15,500	-300	-1.9%	200	1.3%
Other Services	8,500	8,500	8,100	0	0.0%	400	4.9%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	4,800	4,900	4,500	-100	-2.0%	300	6.7%
Local Government	11,700	11,600	11,400	100	0.9%	300	2.6%
Local Government Educational Services	7,300	7,200	7,100	100	1.4%	200	2.8%

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



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics | Note: Historical data for the most recent 4 years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates for statewide data.

<b>Frequently Listed Jobs</b>	
<b>Top 20 job listings in Region 11 in the past month</b>	
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Occupations</b>
1	Production Workers, All Other
2	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other
3	Maintenance Workers, Machinery
4	Roof Bolters, Mining
5	Customer Service Representatives
6	Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop
7	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
8	Machinists
9	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
10	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
11	Retail Salespersons
12	Mine Shuttle Car Operators
13	Driver/Sales Workers
14	Engineers, All Other
15	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
16	Security Guards
17	Construction Laborers
18	Home Health Aides
19	Managers, All Other
20	Recreation Workers

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

<b>Applicant Pool</b>	
<b>Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months</b>	
<b>Occupations</b>	<b># of applicants</b>
Production Workers, All Other	914
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	420
Helpers--Production Workers	374
Customer Service Representatives	226
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	222
Cashiers	207
Office Clerks, General	155
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	151
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	147
Managers, All Other	137
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	133
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	123
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	121
Extraction Workers, All Other	114
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	112
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	106
Nursing Assistants	105
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	100
Administrative Services Managers	97
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	96

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

## **BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 2019:**

How do your spending habits stack up against individuals around the U.S. (*Brittany De Lea, Fox Business, "How much the average American spends per day"*)? The average person spends about \$164.55 per day, which includes \$5.39 on gasoline, \$9.35 on health insurance, \$11.95 on groceries and \$9.22 on dining out, according to a new GOBankingRates study. The biggest expenses across all age groups were housing, groceries, utilities and health insurance. Wondering how you compare to others belonging to your specific age group? GOBankingRates analyzed 2017 expenditure data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics across 15 categories to determine how much the average American, across different age groups, spends per day. Here's a look at what they found: The average daily expenses for individuals under the age of 25 are about \$92.13. This age group, perhaps unsurprisingly, spent the least across most of the major categories – with the exception of education, gasoline, cellphone service and clothing. The biggest expense for Generation Z was housing, at \$20.69, by far their largest expenditure. Housing was followed by groceries at \$6.57 and dining out at \$6.47. Millennials spent about \$208.77 per day, on average – the most of any age group. Among people in this age group, the highest expense was – once again – housing, at \$34.78. Like their younger counterparts, groceries (\$10.89) and dining out (\$9.36) were the next highest expenses.

Though a postsecondary education improves one's chances of finding a high-paying job, college enrollment has been declining in the United States in recent years, likely due to rising tuition costs (*Michael B. Sauter, 24/7 Wall Street on USA Today, "These are the highest paying jobs you can get without a college degree"*). However, though a bachelor's degree greatly increases an individual's earnings potential, there are still many high-paying jobs that do not require higher education but instead value experience, training, and skill. While the median income of a typical American adult with at least a bachelor's degree is \$52,782, the median income of those with a high school diploma is just \$31,600 per year. Some jobs that do not require a college education, however, pay well more than the median across all education levels. 24/7 Wall Street reviewed Bureau of Labor Statistics occupation data to find the 50 highest paying jobs that do not require a college education. Some of these jobs are in management roles and higher-ranking positions, accessible to those who worked their way up from low-level positions at jobs that do not require a degree, such as law enforcement or sales. Many of these jobs require years of on-the-job experience or training, and some require specific credentials or licenses. None of these 50 jobs requires a bachelor's degree, and yet they all make thousands more than the typical American worker's wage of \$37,360. The median income of 10 jobs on this list is more than double the national median.

## **BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 2019:**

Given the amount of time some of us spend on the job, finding a role that brings you joy is a good way to keep yourself motivated and lower your risk of burning out. (*Maurie Backman, The Motley Fool, "Looking for a better work-life balance? It might pay to take a salary cut to be happier."*). But what factors are most important in making employees happy today? You might think high salaries and stellar benefits, but new data from work management platform Wrike tells us that might not be the case. Though unhappy employees rank compensation as the most important factor in making them happy, employees who actually are happy on the job cite meaningful work as the thing that's most important to them. Following that, happy workers point to flexible hours and the ability to do their jobs remotely as the next most important factors contributing to their happiness. Compensation, meanwhile, ranks lower. Not only that, but 58 percent of happy employees claim they've taken a pay cut to snag a more fulfilling, meaningful role. And surprisingly, men are more likely to trade pay for happiness than women – perhaps in part because women tend to earn less than their male counterparts and therefore can't afford pay cuts as easily. If you're unhappy on the job, it pays to consider a different opportunity that lends to more satisfaction and a better work-life balance – even if it means lowering your income in the process. They say money can't buy you happiness, but that's not 100 percent true. Having a decent salary can eliminate much of the financial stress you'd otherwise face, thereby lending to a more positive outlook. Furthermore, a higher salary can buy you a more comfortable home, the option to dine out, and other such luxuries that lend to happiness in life. That said, given that you probably spend the bulk of your waking hours working in some shape or form, it pays to invest a bit more in your job-related happiness – even if that investment involves a pay cut. Trading a boring or stressful job for one that's exciting and engaging could do more for your outlook than a slightly larger apartment or fancier car, so think about the upside of spending your days doing something meaningful, and then take steps to go after a role that's more mentally and emotionally rewarding.

# County Unemployment Rates January 2019



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## Questions?

Please contact the DWD  
Regional Labor Analyst  
listed below:

**Kim Stevenson**

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Research and Analysis

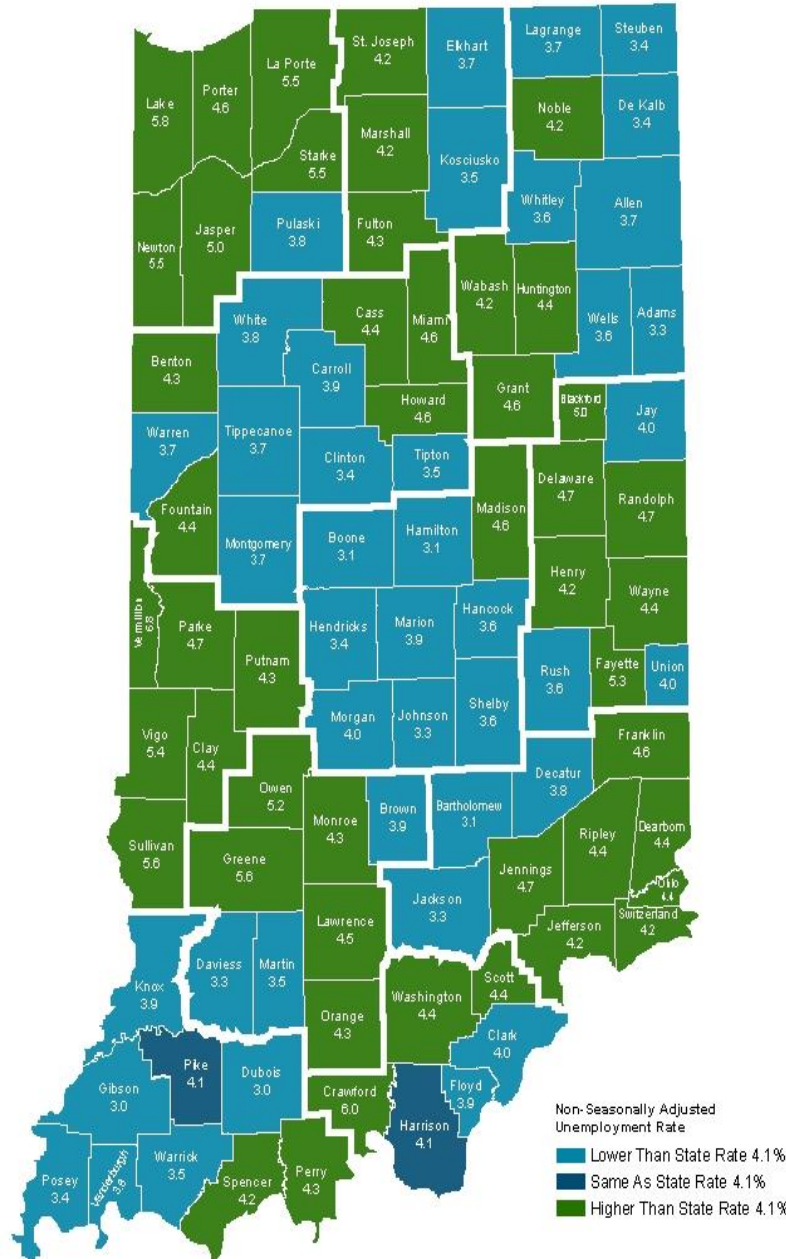
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Indiana Non-Seasonally Adjusted Rate 4.1%  
Indiana Seasonally Adjusted Rate 3.5%  
Source: DWD, Local Area Unemployment Statistics