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LABOR MARKET REVIEW



September 2019 Labor Market Review

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 11

Statistical Data Report for September 2019, Released November 2019

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in September in 7 states, higher in 4 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, 2 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.

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. (All state series begin in 1976.) 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.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 3 states in September 2019, decreased in 2, 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.

The job gains occurred in Kentucky (+8,200, or +0.4 percent), Idaho (+4,600, or +0.6 percent), and Hawaii (+4,500, or +0.7 percent). Employment decreased in September in Virginia (-14,700, or -0.4 percent) and New Hampshire (-3,500, or -0.5 percent).



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

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

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 11	228,631	222,863	5,768	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%
Evansville MSA	163,821	159,394	4,427	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%
Dubois Co.	22,777	22,335	442	1.9%	2.4%	2.2%
Gibson Co.	19,457	19,042	415	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Knox Co.	18,466	17,964	502	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%
Perry Co.	9,277	9,014	263	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%
Pike Co.	6,038	5,870	168	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%
Posey Co.	13,609	13,281	328	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%
Spencer Co.	10,970	10,680	290	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%
Vanderburgh Co.	95,006	92,440	2,566	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%
Warrick Co.	33,031	32,237	794	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%
Boonville	3,217	3,132	85	2.6%	3.0%	2.5%
Evansville	60,010	58,250	1,760	2.9%	3.2%	3.3%
Jasper	8,443	8,283	160	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%
Mount Vernon	3,267	3,166	101	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Petersburg	980	954	26	2.7%	3.2%	2.7%
Princeton	4,720	4,604	116	2.5%	3.0%	2.5%
Rockport	892	865	27	3.0%	3.6%	3.9%
Tell City	3,933	3,824	109	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%
Vincennes	7,676	7,466	210	2.7%	3.7%	2.8%

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.

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

#37 - Perry (2.8%)

#38 - Pike (2.8%)

#45 - Knox (2.7%)

#51 - Vanderburgh (2.7%)

#56 - Spencer (2.6%)

#70 - Posey (2.4%)

#71 - Warrick (2.4%)

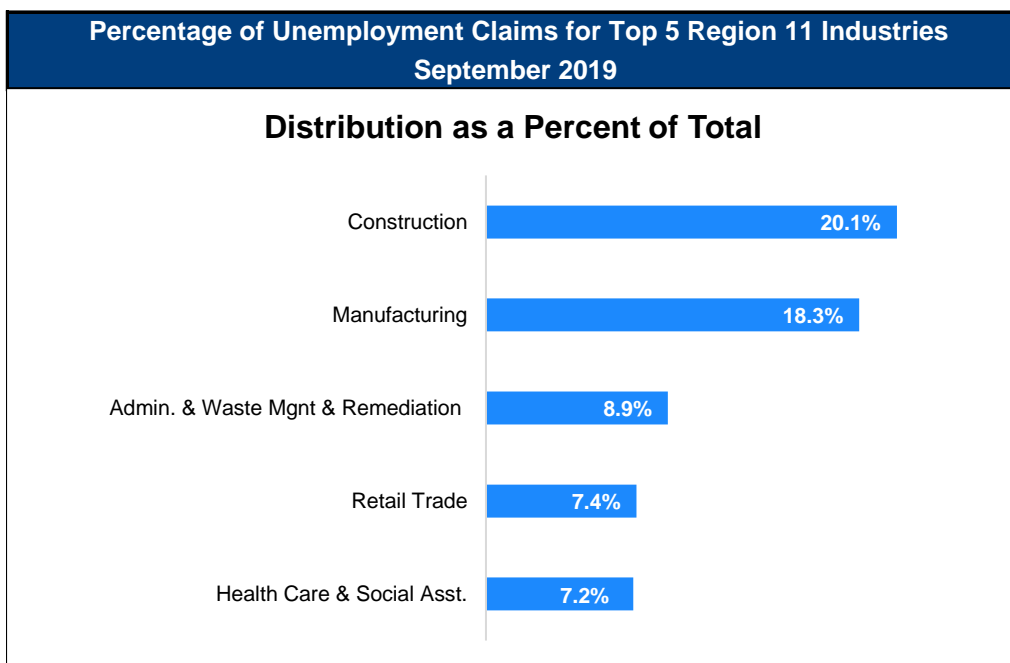
#87 - Gibson (2.1%)

#92 - Dubois (1.9%)

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, 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



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

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

There are no WARN Notices for September 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: September 2019

Region 11

Initial Claims

09/07/19 - 45(D)

09/14/19 - 63(D)

09/21/19 - 87(D)

09/28/19 - 155(D)

Continued Claims

09/07/19 - 649

09/14/19 - 630

09/21/19 - 598

09/28/19 - 609

Total Claims

09/07/19 - 694

09/14/19 - 693

09/21/19 - 685

09/28/19 - 764

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

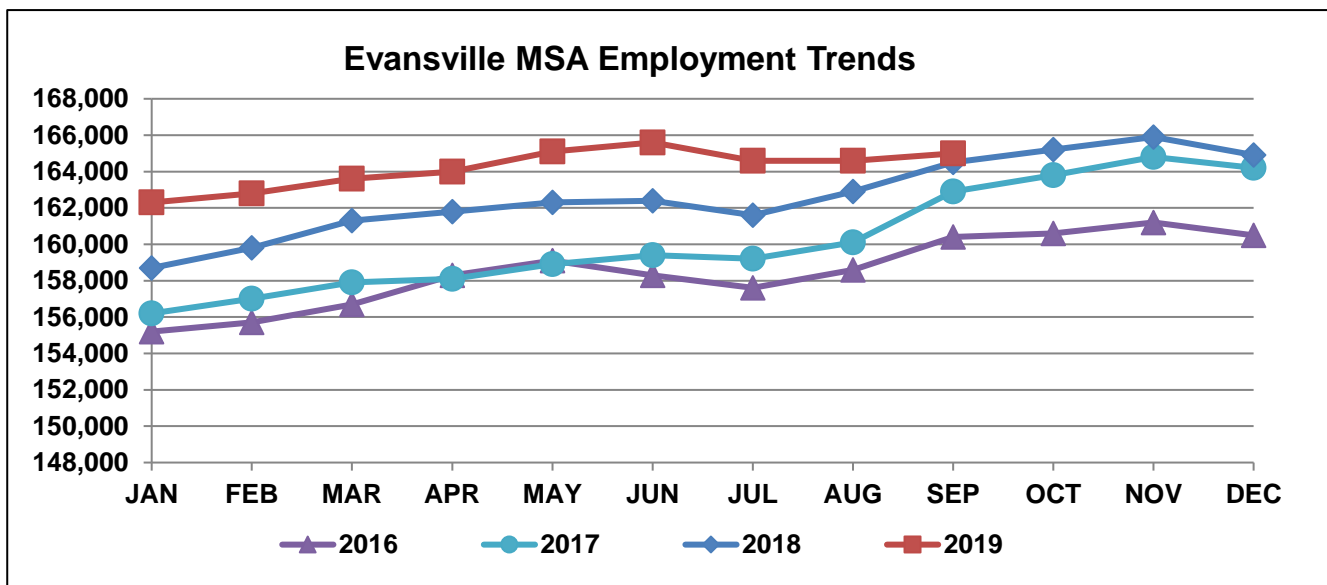
09/28/19 - 13,436

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

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Evansville MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	September 2019			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Sep-19	Aug-19	Sep-18	Aug-19 to Sep-19	Sep-18 to Sep-19		
Total Nonfarm	165,000	164,600	164,500	400	0.2%	500	0.3%
Total Private	147,200	147,400	146,500	-200	-0.1%	700	0.5%
Goods Producing	33,500	33,600	34,500	-100	-0.3%	-1,000	-2.9%
Service-Providing	131,500	131,000	130,000	500	0.4%	1,500	1.2%
Private Service Providing	113,700	113,800	112,000	-100	-0.1%	1,700	1.5%
Mining, Logging and Construction	9,800	9,800	10,600	0	0.0%	-800	-7.6%
Manufacturing	23,700	23,800	23,900	-100	-0.4%	-200	-0.8%
Durable Goods	9,600	9,700	9,600	-100	-1.0%	0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	31,600	31,400	31,500	200	0.6%	100	0.3%
Wholesale Trade	6,300	6,400	6,300	-100	-1.6%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	17,400	17,100	17,200	300	1.8%	200	1.2%
General Merchandise Stores	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	2.6%	200	5.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	0.0%	-100	-1.3%
Information	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	0.0%	100	1.9%
Professional and Business Services	20,100	20,300	20,200	-200	-1.0%	-100	-0.5%
Education and Health Services	30,300	30,200	28,600	100	0.3%	1,700	5.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,800	26,900	25,700	-100	-0.4%	1,100	4.3%
Hospitals	10,200	10,200	10,000	0	0.0%	200	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	16,100	16,400	16,400	-300	-1.8%	-300	-1.8%
Other Services	8,600	8,500	8,400	100	1.2%	200	2.4%
Total Government	17,800	17,200	18,000	600	3.5%	-200	-1.1%
Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	5,100	4,600	4,900	500	10.9%	200	4.1%
Local Government	11,400	11,300	11,800	100	0.9%	-400	-3.4%
Local Government Educational Services	7,000	6,900	7,200	100	1.5%	-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.

Frequently Listed Jobs	
Top 20 job listings in Region 11 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
2	Registered Nurses
3	Helpers--Production Workers
4	Production Workers, All Other
5	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other
6	Customer Service Representatives
7	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
8	Security Guards
9	Team Assemblers
10	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
11	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers
12	Managers, All Other
13	Postal Service Mail Carriers
14	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
15	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators
16	Engineers, All Other
17	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
18	Retail Salespersons
19	Computer User Support Specialists
20	Industrial Engineers

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	711
Helpers--Production Workers	292
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	288
Customer Service Representatives	192
Cashiers	174
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	170
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	135
Office Clerks, General	123
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	115
Managers, All Other	114
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	96
Nursing Assistants	96
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	95
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	92
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	89
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	82
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	81
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	78
Receptionists and Information Clerks	78
Administrative Services Managers	77

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2019:

Houston, New York, Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area are some of the places where the gulf between the highest earners and the lowest earners is widest, Federal Reserve Bank of New York researchers said Monday. (*Andrew Keshner, MarketWatch, "Income inequality is growing faster in some cities than others — here's why"*). Researchers used 2015 U.S. Census Bureau data which showed: In Houston, earners in the top 90th percentile made 7.10 times the amount of those in the 10th percentile; In the New York and San Francisco areas, the top earners made seven times the amount of the lowest-percentile. In Los Angeles, it was a 6.9 wage ratio; In the San Jose-Santa Clara area, just to the south of San Francisco, the highest earners make 7.9 times the amount of those at the bottom rung of the earnings ladder. Wage inequality is lowest in the Midwest and Great Lakes regions, Fed researchers noted. Those are states including Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, which are sometimes dubbed the "Rust Belt." For example, Detroit's top earners made 5.5 times the amount of its lowest earners, while the wage ratio in Cleveland 5.2. Gaps between the haves and have-nots are deepening across the country, but there's a reason some places are seeing it more than others. Companies need skilled workers to cope with changing markets, technological advances and globalization, the research noted. To find and keep that skilled staff, companies need to pay well. "San Francisco has seen a burgeoning tech sector in recent decades, resulting in strong demand and vigorous wage growth for highly skilled workers, especially those at the very top of the wage distribution," said the authors, led by Jaison Abel, an assistant vice president in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Research and Statistics Group. The same pattern applies for a place like New York City, where the finance industry needs skilled workers, they noted. A highly skilled industry clustered in one area can boost worker pay even more. When workers and entrepreneurs are close to each other, other research shows that can spread knowledge and intensify productivity — at least for the people in that line of work. Elsewhere, globalization is leading to "lackluster wage growth across the board." "The least unequal places, on the other hand, tend to have relatively sluggish economies that deliver slower wage growth for high, middle, and lower wage earners alike," researchers said. Michigan is one place where wage inequality is less pronounced, the research noted. There, the auto industry "has eliminated thousands of jobs — cuts brought about both by automation and by auto plant closures, some of which have been tied to increased global competition."

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2019:

Frato's Pizza looks like a typical family restaurant, with its black-and-white checkered floor and red chairs (*Associated Press, "Online ordering boom gives rise to virtual restaurants"*). But in the kitchen, the cooks are whipping up dishes for four other restaurants at the same time. There is, of course, the gourmet pizza that patrons have come to expect from Frato's when they walk through the door. But there are also spicy chicken gyros for Halal Kitchen, barbecue chicken tenders for Tenderlicious, salmon grilled cheese for Cheesy Deliciousness, and Butterfinger milkshakes for Heavenly Shakes — all of which can only be ordered through online sites Grubhub, DoorDash and UberEats. Owner Michael Kudrna launched the four spinoffs earlier this year in a matter of weeks as he races to keep his Chicago-area business ahead of a growing trend: restaurants conceived only for delivery or take-out. Thousands of restaurants are experimenting with these virtual spinoffs tucked inside their own kitchens. Others are opening "ghost kitchens," where food is prepared strictly for delivery or pick-up. Both concepts have emerged to capitalize on the rising popularity of delivery and take-out. The trend also speaks to the growing power of third-party delivery companies, which have transformed the way many people find restaurants and raised expectations for speed and convenience. The \$26.8 billion online ordering market is the fastest-growing source of restaurant sales in the United States, according to David Portalatin, a food industry adviser for the NPD group. Digital orders, while still accounting for just 5% of all restaurant orders, are growing some 20% each year. Restaurant visits, meanwhile, are remaining mostly flat.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2019:

People 50 and older who freelance, according to the recently-released *Freelancing in America: 2019* report, fall roughly into two groups. (*Michelle V. Rafter, MarketWatch, "The realities of freelancing for Americans over 50"*). There are those on the younger side who do it for the flexibility or because they think they might not be able to find work otherwise. And there are those on the older side who are more likely to freelance because they want to do so. And although 60% of freelancers 65 and older surveyed by Freelancers Union and the online freelance platform Upwork are happy with how much they work, only 48% of those 50 to 64 say they have all the work they want. Freelancers Union and Upwork broke out its findings for people 50+ exclusively for Next Avenue. The low percentage for freelancers in their 50s and early 60s having all the work they want could be troubling, considering they're at a time of life when saving for retirement is so important, said Cal Halvorsen, who studies later-life employment as an assistant professor at Boston College's School of Social Work. Because there's a 50/50 chance of losing your job involuntarily after 50, it's possible that people in this age group are freelancing because they "might have been pushed into it," Halvorsen said. The *Freelancing in America: 2019* report is based on an online survey conducted this summer of 6,001 U.S. adults who did paid work in the past 12 months. Of the 2,117 freelancers in the study, 583 were 50 and older. The report defines a freelancer as anyone who's done supplemental, temporary, project or contract work on a full-time or part-time basis. That can mean everyone from Uber drivers to freelance writers to consultants to people selling items on eBay. Life expectancy has improved so much that retiring at 65 doesn't make as much sense as it once did, and that's reflected in how many people continue to freelance past that age, said Upwork CEO Stephane Kasriel. "In some cases, people go back to work and do something radically different from their previous profession," he noted. Nearly a third of people over 50 freelanced in the past year, according to the report. That's a tad under the 35% for all age groups. A slightly larger percentage of people over 65 worked for themselves (34%) than people 50 to 64 (27%). Although the number of U.S. freelancers hasn't risen in the past few years — hovering around 57 million — the percentage who do it by choice, rather than out of necessity, has increased, from 53% in 2014 to 60% in 2019, according to the report. The same trend holds true for older workers. In 2019, close to six in 10 freelancers age 50 to 64 and 73% of those 65+ do so because they want to, the researchers found.

County Unemployment Rates September 2019



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Questions?

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