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INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW



## May 2019 Labor Market Review

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## LABOR MARKET REVIEW

# Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for May 2019, Released July 2019

## State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in May in 6 states, higher in 2 states, and stable in 42 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Five states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, 1 state had an increase, and 44 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate remained at 3.6 percent in May and was little changed from May 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in Washington in May 2019 and was essentially unchanged in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 24 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 26 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in May, 2.1 percent. The rates in Texas (3.5 percent) and Vermont (2.1 percent) set new series lows. (All state series begin in 1976.) Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.4 percent. In total, 12 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.6 percent, 9 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 29 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In May, six states had unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which was in Texas (-0.2 percentage point). Two states had over-the-month rate increases: Nebraska and South Carolina (+0.1 percentage point each). The remaining 42 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.



## Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties

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

U.S. - 3.6%  
 Illinois - 4.4%  
**Indiana - 3.6%**  
 Kentucky - 4%  
 Michigan - 4.2%  
 Ohio - 4.1%

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

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

#1 - Vermillion (4.5%)  
 #4 - Sullivan (3.8%)  
 #7 - Vigo (3.7%)  
 #14 - Parke (3.3%)  
 #26 - Clay (3.1%)  
 #30 - Putnam (3.1%)

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

May 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	May-19	Apr-19	May-18
U.S.	162,655,000	157,152,000	5,503,000	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%
IN	3,368,523	3,269,725	98,798	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
EGR 7	100,701	97,087	3,614	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%
Terre Haute MSA	76,716	73,866	2,850	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%
Clay Co.	12,243	11,869	374	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%
Parke Co.	7,172	6,933	239	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%
Putnam Co.	16,813	16,288	525	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%
Sullivan Co.	8,574	8,247	327	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%
Vermillion Co.	7,124	6,800	324	4.5%	5.1%	4.6%
Vigo Co.	48,775	46,950	1,825	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%
Terre Haute	25,549	24,483	1,066	4.2%	4.3%	4.1%

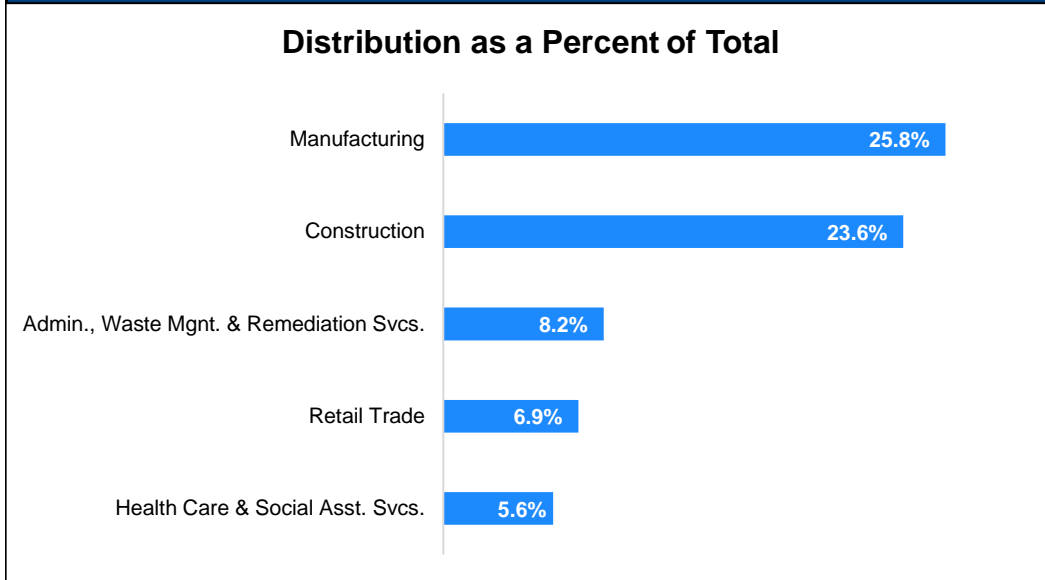
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 06/19 | Notes: The data displayed are presented as estimates only. The most recent month's data are always preliminary and are revised when the next month's data are released.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to May 2019 from**

CPI Item	May-18	Apr-19	May-18	Apr-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Food & Beverages	2.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.5%
Housing	2.8%	0.3%	2.7%	0.3%
Apparel	-3.1%	-0.9%	-3.1%	-0.8%
Transportation	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
Medical Care	2.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.9%
Recreation	1.2%	-0.5%	-0.9%	0.2%
Education & Communication	0.7%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%
Other Goods & Services	1.6%	0.3%	2.3%	0.5%

\*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 7 Industries May 2019**



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

**WARN Notices**

**WARN Notices for Region 7 for May 2019**

Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

**There are no WARN Notices for May 2019 for EGR 7.**

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: May 2019**

**Region 7**

**Initial Claims**

05/04/19 - 62(D)  
05/11/19 - 26(D)  
05/18/19 - 21(D)  
05/25/19 - 37(D)

**Continued Claims**

05/04/19 - 460  
05/11/19 - 451  
05/18/19 - 451  
05/25/19 - 462

**Total Claims**

05/04/19 - 522  
05/11/19 - 477  
05/18/19 - 472  
05/25/19 - 499

**State of Indiana**

**Initial Claims**

05/04/19 - 1,821  
05/11/19 - 1,805  
05/18/19 - 1,747  
05/25/19 - 1,669

**Continued Claims**

05/04/19 - 11,559  
05/11/19 - 11,380  
05/18/19 - 11,273  
05/25/19 - 11,323

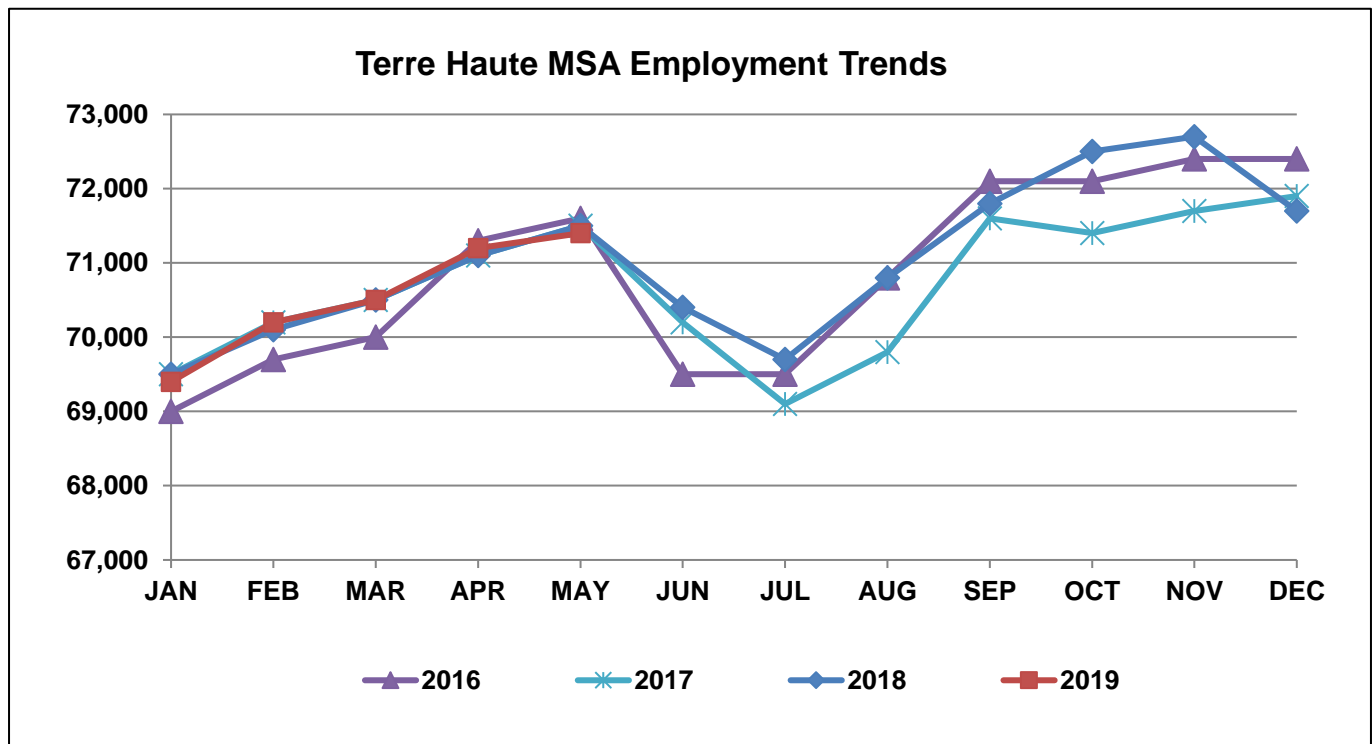
**Total Claims**

05/04/19 - 13,380  
05/11/19 - 13,185  
05/18/19 - 13,020  
05/25/19 - 12,992

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

Terre Haute MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	May 2019			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	May-19	Apr-19	May-18	Apr-19 to May-19		May-18 to May-19	
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>71,400</b>	<b>71,200</b>	<b>71,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>58,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Goods Producing	14,000	14,000	14,600	0	0.0%	-600	-4.1%
Service-Providing	57,400	57,200	56,900	200	0.4%	500	0.9%
Private Service Providing	44,000	44,000	43,600	0	0.0%	400	0.9%
Mining, Logging and Construction	3,900	3,800	3,800	100	2.6%	100	2.6%
Manufacturing	10,100	10,200	10,800	-100	-1.0%	-700	-6.5%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,300	12,300	12,500	0	0.0%	-200	-1.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	8,400	8,400	8,600	0	0.0%	-200	-2.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	0.0%	200	4.4%
Education and Health Services	12,900	12,800	12,600	100	0.8%	300	2.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	7,900	8,000	7,800	-100	-1.3%	100	1.3%
Other Services	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Federal Government	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	2.0%	100	2.0%
Local Government	7,000	6,900	7,000	100	1.5%	0	0.0%
Local Government Educational Services	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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 7 in the past month</b>	
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Occupations</b>
1	Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters
2	Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop
3	Registered Nurses
4	Financial Specialists, All Other
5	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
6	Retail Salespersons
7	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
8	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
9	Nursing Assistants
10	Social and Human Service Assistants
11	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
12	Personal Care Aides
13	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
14	Production Workers, All Other
15	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other
16	Surgical Technologists
17	Agricultural Equipment Operators
18	Business Operations Specialists, All Other
19	Food Preparation Workers
20	Helpers--Production 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	256
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	178
Cashiers	147
Helpers--Production Workers	143
Customer Service Representatives	135
Nursing Assistants	94
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	84
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	75
Retail Salespersons	67
Office Clerks, General	64
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	63
Construction Laborers	61
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	55
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	50
Managers, All Other	49
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	48
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	48
Waiters and Waitresses	45
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	44
Administrative Services Managers	43

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# Productivity trends in the wired and wireless telecommunications industries

By Nathan F. Modica and Brian Chansky  
May 2019

The history of telecommunications services abounds with innovations. Consider the progress some people have seen in their own lifetimes: the disappearance of manual switchboard operators, the birth of cable television, and the emergence of digital technologies as the world's major source of long-distance oral and written communications, entertainment, and commerce. All of these leaps in technology involved getting more service, and better service, per hour of labor. The measurement of output per hours worked, known as *labor productivity*, is one of the best ways to study innovation.

Since the late 20th century, it has become standard to talk about the telecommunications industry as two subindustries: wired and wireless. Wired carriers move voices, data, text, and sound and video programming along electrified wires or optical fibers. Wireless carriers move the same types of information, but use electromagnetic energy on the microwave or radio spectra. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics measures both industries according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Both the wired industry (NAICS 5171) and the wireless industry (NAICS 5172) have enjoyed a great deal of technological innovation in recent years.<sup>1</sup> For example, in providing broadband internet access, wired carriers have progressively introduced digital subscriber lines (DSL), cable, and fiber-optic services, increasing the speed and capacity of transmissions with each advancement. Meanwhile, the shifts in dominant technologies used by wireless carriers have been so frequent, so pervasive, and so transformative that they are numbered. The industry standard was still analog radio signals (1G) until the arrival of second generation (2G) digital signals technology in the early 1990s. Wireless carriers are beginning to roll out 5G.

Both industries have seen strong labor productivity growth since 1987. However, since around 2000, the paths have diverged: new production processes have enabled wireless to increase productivity in a more compelling fashion.

This **Beyond the Numbers** article will examine the history and sources of labor productivity growth in the telecommunications industries. First, we will compare these growth rates to those of other industries. Next, we will compare the labor productivity trends of wired telecommunications to wireless, and determine the most important services provided by each industry. Lastly, we will try to uncover what unique facets of the wireless telecommunications industry are responsible for its past and present advantage in productivity growth as compared to wired telecommunications. To do so, we will look at each industry's respective investment in productive capital assets and also the composition of their work forces.

As with the skilled labor shares, the difference in labor input between wired and wireless is mainly a matter of scale. The occupational distributions may change over time, but the wired industry's labor requirements tend to be greater in almost any category. If it requires more installers to physically expand service in wired, then it also requires more of other types of employees to arrange the installations over the phone, establish accounts, and bill customers. Then, you need enough employees to plan and administer the expansions, buy equipment and supplies, or process paychecks.

Any way you look at it, the wireless industry seems better positioned to boost output without necessarily clocking more hours worked. The extreme rapidity of the labor productivity growth in wireless suggests that technological innovations—new ways of doing things with new types of hardware and software—still play a leading role in the story. The continuing steady innovation in the wired industry, however, has enabled persistent productivity growth.

Meanwhile, new wireless technologies, developed by researchers and other innovators from all over the world, have become more efficient, more reliable, and more versatile. The carriers have learned how to build out the appropriate infrastructure, distribute the new services on a large scale, and to market and sell the new products. As a result, the amount of output that wireless carriers can produce with a single hour of work has multiplied by almost 16 times since 2000.

## **To view the entire article:**

Nathan F. Modica and Brian Chansky, "Productivity trends in the wired and wireless telecommunications industries," *Beyond the Numbers: Productivity*, vol. 8, no. 8 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2019), <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-8/productivity-trends-in-the-wired-and-wireless-telecommunications-industries.htm>



# County Unemployment Rates May 2019



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## Questions?

Please contact the DWD  
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