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LABOR MARKET REVIEW



February 2019 Labor Market Review

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 9

Statistical Data Report for February 2019, Released April 2019

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in February in four states and stable in 46 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 to 3.8 percent over the month and was 0.3 percentage point lower than in February 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in two states in February 2019 and was essentially unchanged in 48 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 22 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 28 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Iowa, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Vermont had the lowest unemployment rates in February, 2.4 percent each. The rates in Alabama (3.7 percent), North Dakota (2.4 percent), Tennessee (3.2 percent), and Vermont (2.4 percent) set new series lows. Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.5 percent. In total, 16 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.8 percent, 9 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 25 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties

February 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Feb-19	Jan-19	Feb-18
U.S.	162,793,000	156,167,000	6,625,000	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%
IN	3,412,936	3,273,406	139,530	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%
EGR 9	173,810	166,949	6,861	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%
Columbus MSA	46,289	44,802	1,487	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%
Bartholomew Co.	46,289	44,802	1,487	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%
Dearborn Co.	26,466	25,284	1,182	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%
Decatur Co.	15,200	14,608	592	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%
Franklin Co.	11,309	10,767	542	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%
Jackson Co.	23,147	22,395	752	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%
Jefferson Co.	15,245	14,626	619	4.1%	4.2%	3.7%
Jennings Co.	13,807	13,133	674	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%
Ohio Co.	3,250	3,102	148	4.6%	4.5%	3.9%
Ripley Co.	14,015	13,363	652	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%
Switzerland Co.	5,082	4,869	213	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%
Batesville	3,505	3,379	126	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%
Brookville	1,093	1,025	68	6.2%	6.9%	6.6%
Columbus	26,457	25,659	798	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%
Greensburg	6,606	6,365	241	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%
Lawrenceburg	2,014	1,907	107	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%
Madison	5,516	5,300	216	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%
North Vernon	2,997	2,815	182	6.1%	6.1%	5.0%
Seymour	10,245	9,926	319	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 03/19 | 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): February 2019

U.S. - 3.8%

Illinois - 4.3%

Indiana - 3.5%

Kentucky - 4.1%

Michigan - 4%

Ohio - 4.6%

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

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

#14 - Jennings(4.9%)

#16 - Franklin(4.8%)

#21 - Ripley(4.7%)

#25 - Ohio(4.6%)

#27 - Dearborn(4.5%)

#48 - Switzerland(4.2%)

#50 - Jefferson(4.1%)

#58 - Decatur(3.9%)

#56 - Bartholomew (3.2%)

#87 - Jackson(3.2%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to February 2019 from				
CPI Item	Feb-18	Jan-19	Feb-18	Jan-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%
Food & Beverages	2.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%
Housing	2.9%	0.3%	2.7%	0.3%
Apparel	-0.8%	2.6%	-0.9%	3.3%
Transportation	-1.5%	0.8%	-1.4%	2.4%
Medical Care	1.7%	0.2%	2.0%	-0.2%
Recreation	1.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	0.5%	4.3%	0.7%

*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

Unemployment Claims: February 2019

Region 9

Initial Claims

02/02/19 - 121(D)

02/09/19 - 79(D)

02/16/19 - 54(D)

02/23/19 - 30(D)

Continued Claims

02/02/19 - 899

02/09/19 - 922

02/16/19 - 886

02/23/19 - 852

Total Claims

02/02/19 - 1,020

02/09/19 - 1,001

02/16/19 - 940

02/23/19 - 882

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

02/02/19 - 3,013

02/09/19 - 3,124

02/16/19 - 2,171

02/23/19 - 2,063

Continued Claims

02/02/19 - 20,800

02/09/19 - 19,942

02/16/19 - 19,705

02/23/19 - 19,185

Total Claims

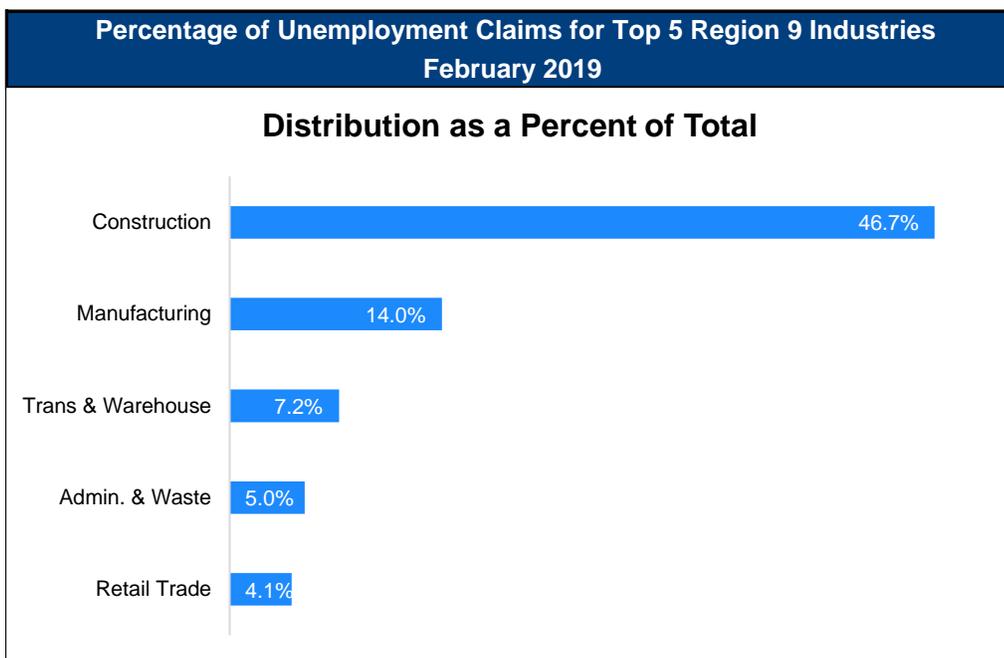
02/02/19 - 23,813

02/09/19 - 23,066

02/16/19 - 21,876

02/23/19 - 21,248

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



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 9 for February 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for February 2019 for EGR 9.

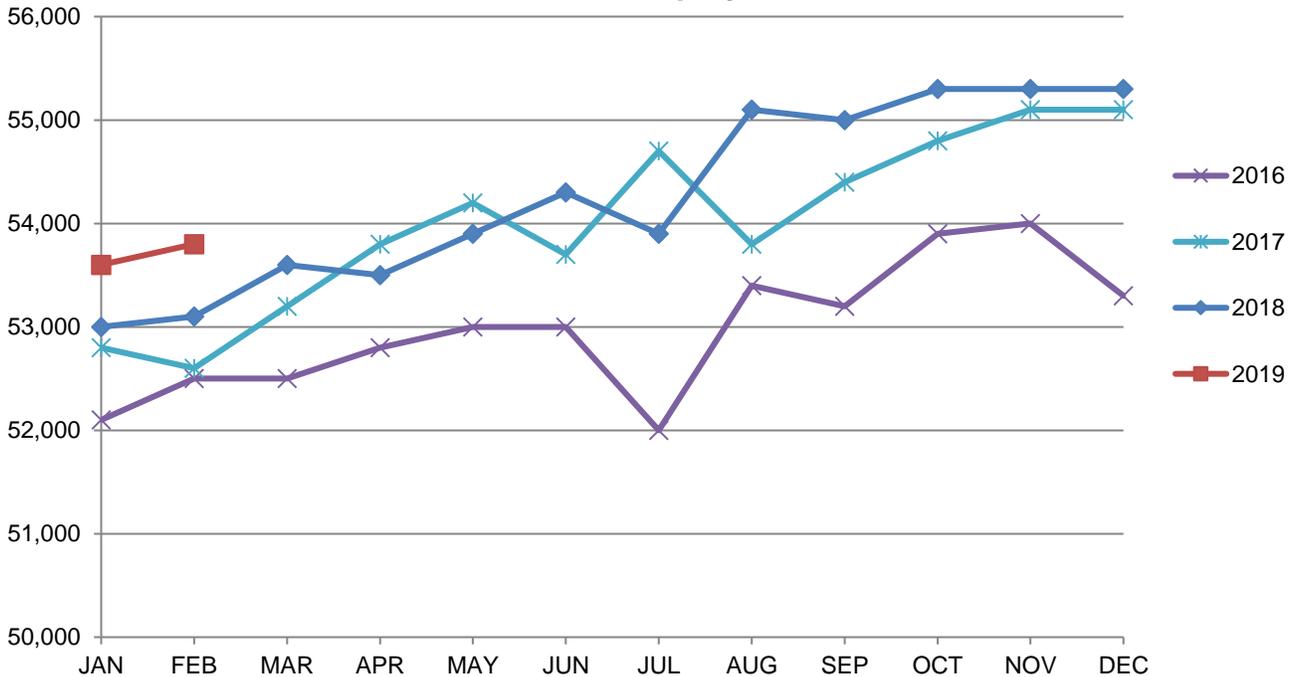
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, WARN Notices | For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

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

Columbus MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	February 2019			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Feb-19	Jan-19	Feb-18	Jan-19 to Feb-19		Feb-18 to Feb-19	
Total Nonfarm	53,800	53,400	52,100	400	0.8%	1,700	3.3%
Total Private	47,200	47,000	45,600	200	0.4%	1,600	3.5%
Goods Producing	22,200	22,100	21,200	100	0.5%	1,000	4.7%
Service-Providing	31,600	31,300	30,900	300	1.0%	700	2.3%
Private Service Providing	25,000	24,900	24,400	100	0.4%	600	2.5%
Mining, Logging and Construction	1,800	1,800	1,600	0	0.0%	200	12.5%
Manufacturing	20,400	20,300	19,600	100	0.5%	800	4.1%
Durable Goods	18,400	18,300	17,700	100	0.6%	700	4.0%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	0.0%	100	1.3%
Retail Trade	4,800	4,800	4,900	0	0.0%	-100	-2.0%
Information	300	300	300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	5,600	5,600	5,500	0	0.0%	100	1.8%
Education and Health Services	4,600	4,500	4,500	100	2.2%	100	2.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,100	4,100	3,800	0	0.0%	300	7.9%
Other Services	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Government	6,600	6,400	6,500	200	3.1%	100	1.5%
Federal Government	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	1,400	1,300	1,400	100	7.7%	0	0.0%
Local Government	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	2.0%	100	2.0%
Local Government Educational Services	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

Columbus MSA Employment Trends



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 9 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
2	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
3	Personal Care Aides
4	Production Workers, All Other
5	Engineers, All Other
6	Operations Research Analysts
7	Tree Trimmers and Pruners
8	Brickmasons and Blockmasons
9	Security Guards
10	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
11	Logisticians
12	Customer Service Representatives
13	Mechanical Engineers
14	Registered Nurses
15	Social and Human Service Assistants
16	Therapists, All Other
17	Managers, All Other
18	Human Resources Specialists
19	Computer User Support Specialists
20	Financial Analysts

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	279
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	225
Helpers--Production Workers	122
Cashiers	113
Office Clerks, General	104
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	98
Customer Service Representatives	88
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	76
Construction Laborers	73
Managers, All Other	71
Extraction Workers, All Other	61
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	56
Nursing Assistants	56
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	55
Team Assemblers	54
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	51
General and Operations Managers	50
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	50
Retail Salespersons	50
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	49

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Occupational employment projections through the perspective of education and training

Excerpted from The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Spotlight on Statistics, Emily Rolan

<https://stats.bls.gov/spotlight/2019/education-projections/home.htm>

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics prepares projections of employment for over 800 occupations, and the latest projections cover the 2016-26 decade. BLS also identifies the typical education, work experience, and on-the-job training that individuals need to enter and become competent in occupations. The requirements information is useful not only for people seeking information about careers, but also for businesses, educators, researchers, and policy makers to understand long-term trends in occupational demand and to help make decisions on investments in education and training programs. This Spotlight on Statistics looks at employment, projected employment growth, and wages for occupations with different education and training requirements.



Each occupation receives an assignment for typical entry-level education, work experience in a related occupation, and on-the-job training. Education categories range from a doctoral or professional degree to no formal education. If occupations need work experience in a related occupation, that is also indicated. Occupations may also require on-the-job training to become competent in performing the occupation. On-the-job training is occupation-specific training; not job-specific. These requirements are for the base year of the projections; BLS does not project education and training requirements. While education and training assignments reflect the typical path to entry and competency, some occupations have multiple paths.

In 2016, about one-third of employment was in occupations that typically need postsecondary education for entry. Of those, most employment was in occupations that typically require a bachelor's degree. Occupations that typically require a high school diploma or less include those with large numbers of workers, such as retail salespersons (4.6 million), cashiers (3.6 million), and fast food preparation workers (3.5 million). Virtually all occupations with lower education requirements need additional preparation via on-the-job training, previous work experience, or both.

The median annual wages for occupations that typically require associate's degree or above were more than the overall median annual wage of \$37,690 in May 2017. Wages for occupations that typically require a high school diploma or less were below the overall median.

The highest-earning occupations often require postsecondary education for entry. About half of occupations that had annual median wages of \$94,225 or more in May 2017 (two and a half times the overall median) typically require a doctoral or professional degree or a master's degree for entry. Many of the bachelor's degree occupations with median annual wages of \$75,380 or more (twice the overall median) are in management (and require related work experience) or in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math). Nearly half of occupations that typically require a high school diploma for entry had wages below the overall median, but there are high-paying occupations in this group. About four out of five occupations with no formal educational requirements had wages below the overall median.

Occupations that require a postsecondary credential are projected to grow faster than occupations that do not require postsecondary education for entry. Occupations that typically require a master's degree, the smallest group in terms of base-year employment in 2016, are projected to grow at a rate of 16.7 percent through 2026. That's more than twice the rate of growth projected for all occupations, 7.4 percent. The second-fastest growing group of occupations is those that typically require a doctoral or professional degree for entry.

Management occupations had a median annual wage of \$102,590 in May 2017—the highest among the occupational groups. Most management occupations require postsecondary education for entry; nearly all need related work experience. The next three highest-paying occupational groups – computer and math, legal, and architecture and engineering – had wages more than twice the median for all occupations, which

increasing demand for healthcare services as a result of the aging population and growing rates of chronic disease. The highest-paid occupations on this list are those that typically require postsecondary education for entry.

Occupations that typically require a master's degree for entry are the smallest group in terms of base-year employment in 2016. At the same time, occupations that typically require a master's degree are, as a group, projected to grow faster than any other education category, although the projected numeric growth for several of these is small. Thirty-eight occupations typically require a master's degree to obtain competency in the occupation. Of the ten fastest-growing master's degree occupations, six are in healthcare. The median annual wage for occupations that typically require a master's degree for entry was \$68,090 in May 2017, and many of the fastest-growing master's degree occupations earned significantly more. Several of the master's degree occupations with lower wages are in counseling and social work fields, while those with higher wages are in healthcare and STEM fields.

Apprenticeship programs are a combination of on-the-job training and related occupation-specific technical instruction that typically lasts 3 to 5 years. The occupations that typically require an apprenticeship according to BLS education and training categories fall within two major groups: construction and extraction occupations and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. These occupations also typically require a high school diploma or equivalent for entry. Most of the apprenticeship occupations are projected to have employment growth that is faster than the average for all occupations (7.4 percent). Among apprenticeship occupations, elevator installers and repairers earned the highest median annual wage (\$79,480), more than twice the median wage for all occupations in May 2017.



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Questions?

Please contact the DWD
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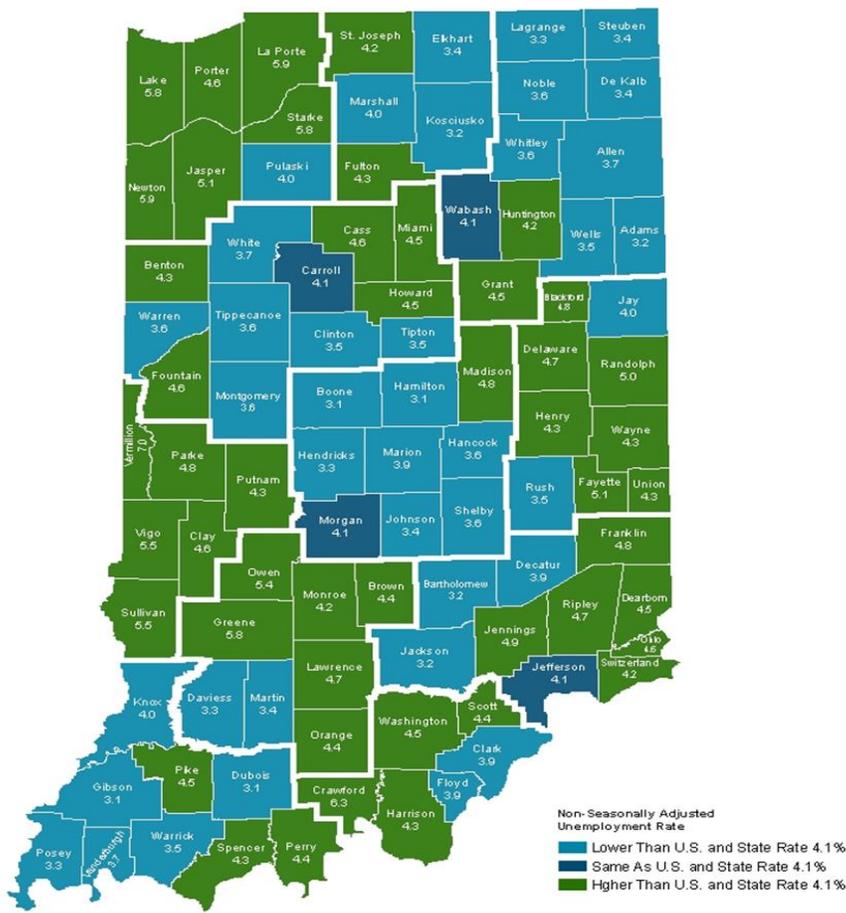
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**County Unemployment Rates
February 2019**



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