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LABOR MARKET REVIEW



May 2019 Labor Market Review

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 9

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.

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. (See tables A and 1.)

Five states had unemployment rate decreases from May 2018. The largest declines were in Delaware and Vermont (-0.6 percentage point each), closely followed by Wyoming (-0.5 point). The only unemployment rate increase over the year occurred in Hawaii (+0.5 percentage point).



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

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

| 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 9 | 172,953 | 168,353 | 4,600 | 2.7% | 2.6% | 3.0% |
| Columbus MSA | 45,530 | 44,515 | 1,015 | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.5% |
| Bartholomew Co. | 45,530 | 44,515 | 1,015 | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.5% |
| Dearborn Co. | 26,349 | 25,530 | 819 | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.3% |
| Decatur Co. | 15,370 | 14,984 | 386 | 2.5% | 2.6% | 2.8% |
| Franklin Co. | 11,588 | 11,252 | 336 | 2.9% | 3.0% | 3.3% |
| Jackson Co. | 22,901 | 22,339 | 562 | 2.5% | 2.4% | 2.7% |
| Jefferson Co. | 15,181 | 14,725 | 456 | 3.0% | 2.9% | 3.2% |
| Jennings Co. | 13,572 | 13,185 | 387 | 2.9% | 2.9% | 3.2% |
| Ohio Co. | 3,222 | 3,128 | 94 | 2.9% | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| Ripley Co. | 14,227 | 13,826 | 401 | 2.8% | 2.9% | 3.2% |
| Switzerland Co. | 5,013 | 4,869 | 144 | 2.9% | 3.0% | 3.7% |
| Batesville | 3,604 | 3,504 | 100 | 2.8% | 2.4% | 3.2% |
| Brookville | 1,125 | 1,071 | 54 | 4.8% | 4.6% | 5.3% |
| Columbus | 26,070 | 25,495 | 575 | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.5% |
| Greensburg | 6,703 | 6,529 | 174 | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.8% |
| Lawrenceburg | 2,007 | 1,926 | 81 | 4.0% | 4.4% | 3.6% |
| Madison | 5,495 | 5,336 | 159 | 2.9% | 3.1% | 3.5% |
| North Vernon | 2,921 | 2,826 | 95 | 3.3% | 3.5% | 3.7% |
| Seymour | 10,146 | 9,901 | 245 | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.6% |

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.

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

#27 - Dearborn(3.1%)

#35 - Jefferson(3%)

#39 - Franklin(2.9%)

#41 - Jennings(2.9%)

#42 - Ohio(2.9%)

#44 - Switzerland(2.9%)

#50 - Ripley(2.8%)

#71 - Decatur(2.5%)

#74 - Jackson(2.5%)

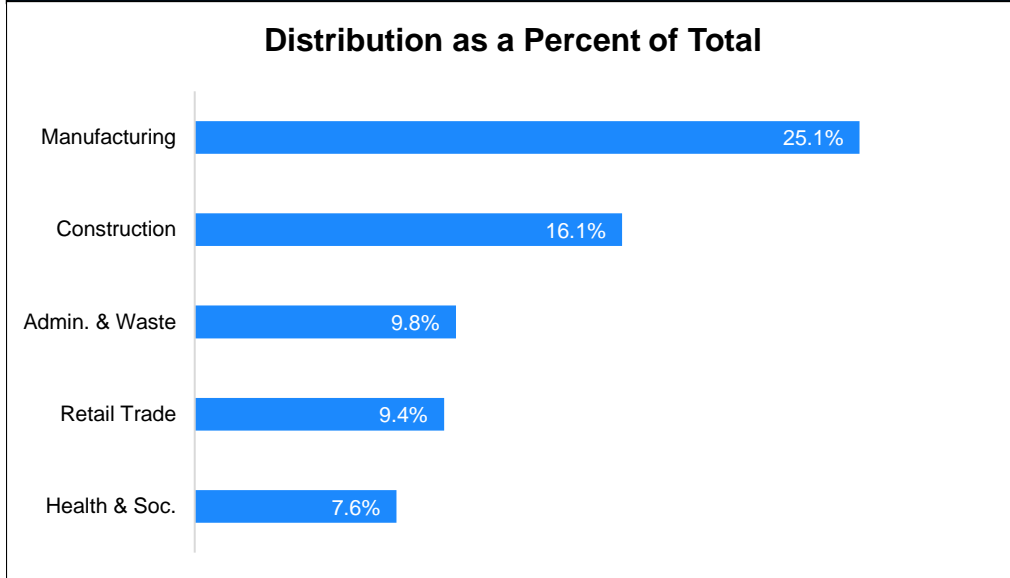
#90 - Bartholomew(2.2%)

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

| 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* | |
| All Items | 1.8% | 0.2% | 1.3% | 0.3% |
| 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 9 Industries May 2019



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

| WARN Notices for Region 9 for May 2019 | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Company | City | County | # of workers affected | Notice Date |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

There are no WARN Notices for May 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>

Unemployment Claims: May 2019

Region 9

Initial Claims

05/04/19 - 29(D)

05/11/19 - 34(D)

05/18/19 - 19(D)

05/25/19 - 16(D)

Continued Claims

05/04/19 - 391

05/11/19 - 411

05/18/19 - 399

05/25/19 - 386

Total Claims

05/04/19 - 420

05/11/19 - 445

05/18/19 - 418

05/25/19 - 402

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

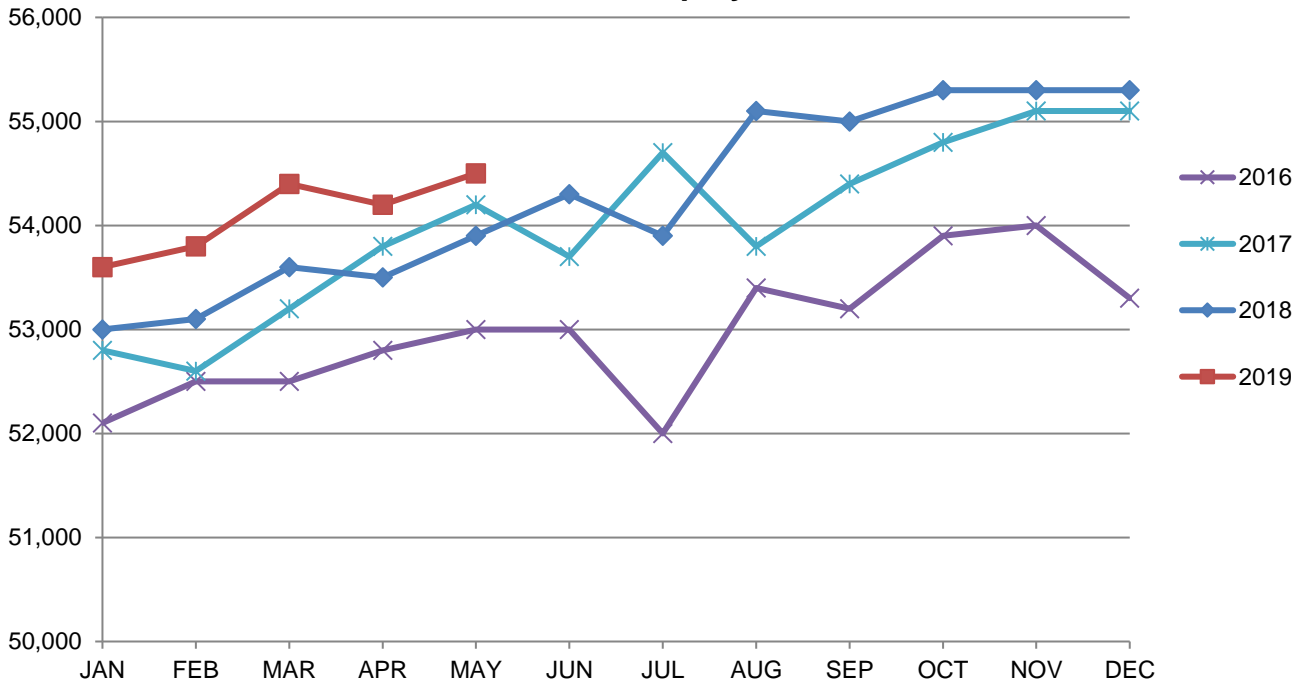
(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status |

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development

| Columbus 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 | |
| Total Nonfarm | 54,500 | 54,200 | 53,400 | 300 | 0.6% | 1,100 | 2.1% |
| Total Private | 47,900 | 47,600 | 46,700 | 300 | 0.6% | 1,200 | 2.6% |
| Goods Producing | 22,300 | 22,300 | 21,500 | 0 | 0.0% | 800 | 3.7% |
| Service-Providing | 32,200 | 31,900 | 31,900 | 300 | 0.9% | 300 | 0.9% |
| Private Service Providing | 25,600 | 25,300 | 25,200 | 300 | 1.2% | 400 | 1.6% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 0 | 0.0% | 200 | 11.1% |
| Manufacturing | 20,300 | 20,300 | 19,700 | 0 | 0.0% | 600 | 3.1% |
| Durable Goods | 18,400 | 18,400 | 17,900 | 0 | 0.0% | 500 | 2.8% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 7,800 | 7,800 | 7,800 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 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 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 100 | 7.1% | 100 | 7.1% |
| Professional and Business Services | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,700 | -100 | -1.8% | -100 | -1.8% |
| Education and Health Services | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,500 | 0 | 0.0% | 100 | 2.2% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 4,600 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 300 | 7.0% | 300 | 7.0% |
| Other Services | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total Government | 6,600 | 6,600 | 6,700 | 0 | 0.0% | -100 | -1.5% |
| Federal Government | 200 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| State Government | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Local Government | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,100 | 0 | 0.0% | -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 | Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers |
| 2 | Home Health Aides |
| 3 | Helpers--Production Workers |
| 4 | Production Workers, All Other |
| 5 | Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses |
| 6 | Operations Research Analysts |
| 7 | Registered Nurses |
| 8 | Customer Service Representatives |
| 9 | Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop |
| 10 | Sales Managers |
| 11 | First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators |
| 12 | Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other |
| 13 | Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers |
| 14 | Maintenance and Repair Workers, General |
| 15 | Managers, All Other |
| 16 | Nursing Assistants |
| 17 | Waiters and Waitresses |
| 18 | Cooks, All Other |
| 19 | General and Operations Managers |
| 20 | Industrial Production Managers |

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 | 228 |
| Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other | 177 |
| Cashiers | 97 |
| Helpers--Production Workers | 94 |
| Office Clerks, General | 90 |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | 85 |
| Customer Service Representatives | 84 |
| Managers, All Other | 67 |
| Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other | 66 |
| Construction Laborers | 64 |
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food | 52 |
| Extraction Workers, All Other | 51 |
| Stock Clerks and Order Fillers | 50 |
| Receptionists and Information Clerks | 48 |
| Nursing Assistants | 47 |
| General and Operations Managers | 46 |
| Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 46 |
| Administrative Services Managers | 45 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers | 44 |
| Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants | 43 |

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

A decade of declining births



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

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The latest population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau show that there were an estimated 81,075 births in Indiana in 2018.

This marks the state's lowest annual tally since 1987 and continues Indiana's precipitous decline in births and fertility rates that began a decade ago with the onset of the Great Recession.

To help put these shifts in perspective, if Indiana's average age-specific fertility rates between 2005 and 2007 had held steady over the last 11 years, the state would have had approximately 77,400 more births over this span.

This trend is not unique to Indiana. In fact, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that the nation set a record-low fertility rate in 2017. So what is driving this decline in the number of births? This article explores Indiana's fertility trends by age group and race and ethnicity in an effort to answer this question.

Age-specific fertility rates

In the early 1990s, for instance, Hoosier teens were nearly as likely to give birth as women ages 30 to 34. By 2017, however, the fertility rate for women in this latter age group is more than four times greater than that of teens. Moreover, the state's fertility rate for women ages 30 to 34 has now surpassed the rapidly declining rate for those between ages 20 and 24.

Shifts in fertility by race and ethnicity

Changes in fertility among race and ethnic groups in Indiana have been equally as dramatic, particularly for the state's Hispanic population. The story behind this roller-coaster ride is that the 1990s and 2000s was a period of strong growth in Indiana's Hispanic population, with a threefold increase in the size of this group in just a 14-year period between 1994 and 2008. In fact, this Hispanic growth spurred a bit of a turnaround for Indiana's population growth trend. The state had a net out-migration of residents during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s; but that trend reversed over the next two decades. Much of this improved net migration between 1990 and 2010 was driven by Hispanic residents moving to the state, as the Hispanic population accounted for 77 percent of all net migration to Indiana over this 20-year period.

A significant part of this Hispanic growth was driven by foreign-born residents, which tended to have much higher fertility rates than the Indiana population as a whole. With the onset of the Great Recession, however, growth in Indiana's foreign-born Hispanic population came to an abrupt stop. Now a larger share of Indiana's Hispanic residents in the prime child-bearing age groups were raised in the U.S., and they are making many of the same lifestyle choices as their peers in other race and ethnic groups, such as delaying the start of a family to pursue education and start a career.

Between 1995 and 2007, the number of births for Hispanic residents in Indiana increased from roughly 2,500 to 8,800, but have since declined to around 7,700 births in 2017. The number of births for the state's black population climbed from nearly 8,700 in 1995 to approximately 10,300 in 2007. The number of births for Indiana's black population has continued to grow over the last decade, but at a much slower rate than before the recession. Meanwhile, the number of births for the state's white population has dropped by more than 7,900 over the last 10 years.

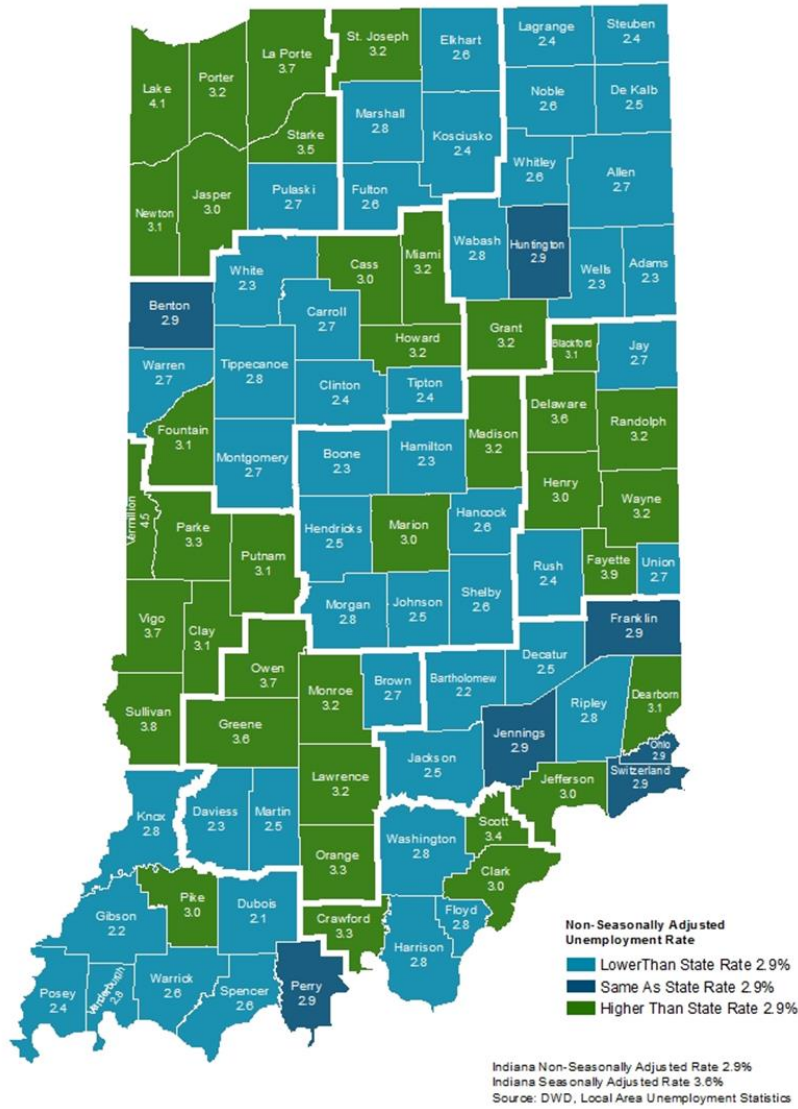
Conclusion

The Great Recession impacted Indiana in a variety of ways. By most economic and labor force measures, the recession was put in the rearview mirror long ago. In some other areas, such as residential construction or domestic migration, the recovery has been slower, but there has still been real improvement.

For fertility rates and births, however, there are no signs that trends over the past decade will change any time soon.

Young adults continue to delay starting a family, and when they do start, they have fewer children than generations past. The effects of these structural shifts were masked for a time by strong growth in the state's foreign-born Hispanic population, but this growth stopped in the late 2000s, and Hispanic fertility rates now resemble that of other groups in the state. Given this new reality, Indiana is likely in for a sustained period of relatively low birth totals.

County Unemployment Rates May 2019



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Questions?

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