



# HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS

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INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW



## July 2019 Labor Market Review

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# Economic Growth Region 9

Statistical Data Report for July 2019, Released September 2019

## State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in July in 6 states, higher in two states, and stable in 42 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Three states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, one state had an increase, and 46 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate, 3.7 percent, was unchanged over the month and little changed from July 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in five states in July 2019 and was essentially unchanged in 45 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 25 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 25 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in July, 2.1 percent. The rates in Alabama (3.3 percent), Arkansas (3.4 percent), Maine (3.0 percent), and New Jersey (3.3 percent) set new series lows. (All state series begin in 1976.) Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.3 percent. In total, 14 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.7 percent, 8 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 28 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

July 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Jul-19	Jun-19	Jul-18
U.S.	164,941,000	158,385,000	6,556,000	4.0%	3.8%	4.1%
IN	3,419,895	3,297,672	122,223	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%
EGR 9	175,533	169,975	5,558	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%
Columbus MSA	45,607	44,410	1,197	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%
Bartholomew Co.	45,607	44,410	1,197	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%
Dearborn Co.	27,093	26,091	1,002	3.7%	3.4%	3.7%
Decatur Co.	15,430	14,985	445	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Franklin Co.	11,795	11,378	417	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%
Jackson Co.	23,419	22,727	692	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%
Jefferson Co.	15,229	14,668	561	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%
Jennings Co.	13,742	13,281	461	3.4%	3.1%	3.6%
Ohio Co.	3,309	3,199	110	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%
Ripley Co.	14,696	14,199	497	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%
Switzerland Co.	5,213	5,037	176	3.4%	3.3%	4.0%
Batesville	3,695	3,585	110	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Brookville	1,149	1,083	66	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%
Columbus	26,139	25,435	704	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%
Greensburg	6,732	6,529	203	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Lawrenceburg	2,078	1,968	110	5.3%	4.1%	3.8%
Madison	5,513	5,315	198	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%
North Vernon	2,962	2,846	116	3.9%	3.4%	5.0%
Seymour	10,391	10,073	318	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 08/19 | 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): July 2019

**U.S. - 3.7%**

Illinois - 4.2%

**Indiana - 3.4%**

Kentucky - 4.3%

Michigan - 4.3%

Ohio - 4%

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

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

#26 - Dearborn(3.7%)

#28 - Jefferson(3.7%)

#41 - Franklin(3.5%)

#48 - Jennings(3.4%)

#50 - Ripley(3.4%)

#51 - Switlerland(3.4%)

#58 - Ohio(3.3%)

#75 - Jackson(3%)

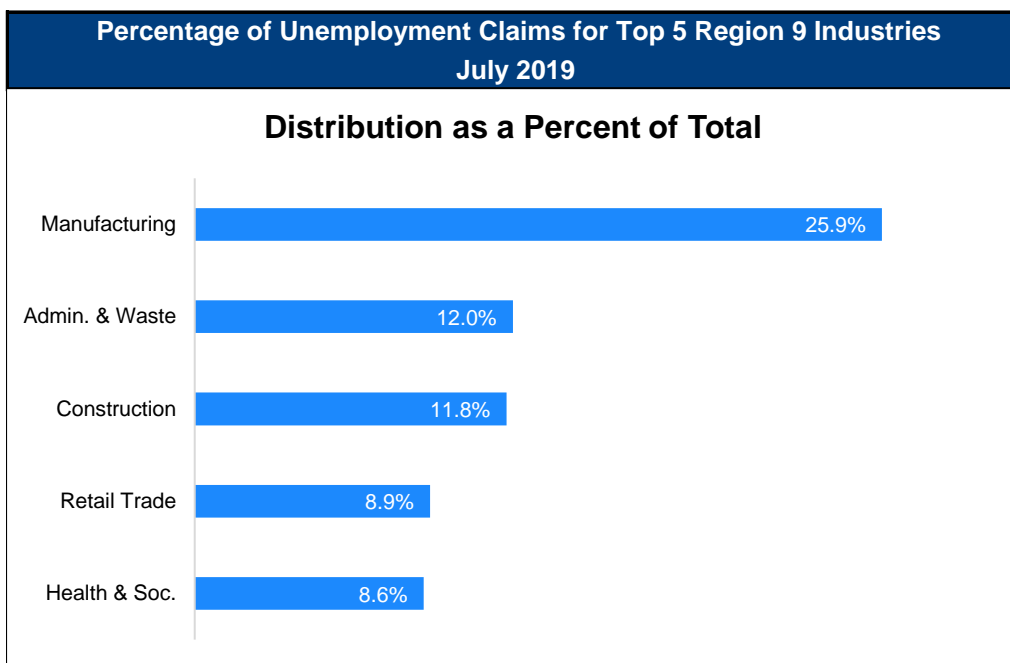
#77 - Decatur(2.9%)

#90 - Bartholomew(2.6%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to July 2019 from				
CPI Item	Jul-18	Jun-19	Jul-18	Jun-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%
Food & Beverages	1.8%	0.1%	1.3%	-0.1%
Housing	3.0%	0.2%	2.7%	0.2%
Apparel	-0.5%	-1.3%	0.3%	-0.2%
Transportation	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.5%
Medical Care	2.6%	0.4%	2.4%	0.3%
Recreation	0.7%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.2%
Education & Communication	0.6%	0.2%	-0.7%	-0.2%
Other Goods & Services	1.9%	0.5%	2.2%	0.6%

\*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 9 for July 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

**There are no WARN Notices for July 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: July 2019

### Region 9

#### Initial Claims

07/06/19 - 13(D)

07/13/19 - 50(D)

07/20/19 - 25(D)

07/27/19 - 29(D)

#### Continued Claims

07/06/19 - 378

07/13/19 - 369

07/20/19 - 376

07/27/19 - 362

#### Total Claims

07/06/19 - 391

07/13/19 - 419

07/20/19 - 401

07/27/19 - 391

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

07/06/19 - 1,746

07/13/19 - 3,118

07/20/19 - 1,977

07/27/19 - 1,797

#### Continued Claims

07/06/19 - 11,563

07/13/19 - 11,807

07/20/19 - 11,349

07/27/19 - 11,264

#### Total Claims

07/06/19 - 13,309

07/13/19 - 14,925

07/20/19 - 13,326

07/27/19 - 13,061

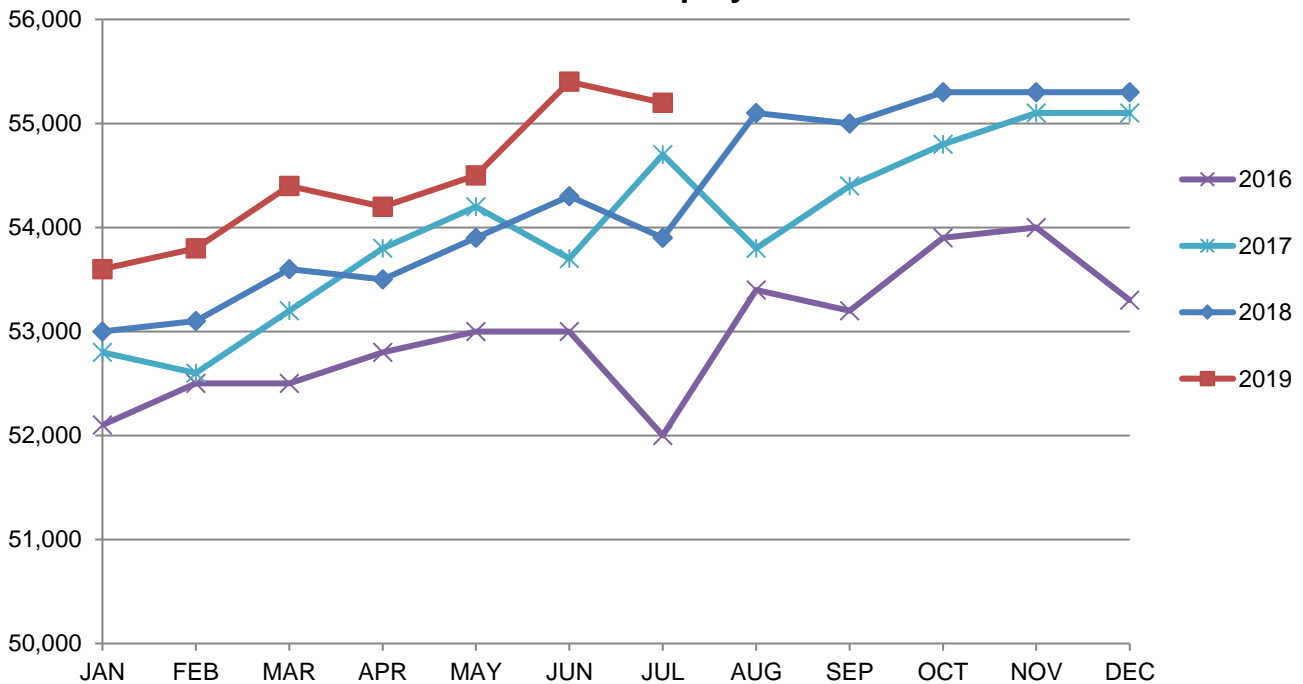
(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status |

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development

Columbus MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	July 2019			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Jul-19	Jun-19	Jul-18	Jun-19 to Jul-19		Jul-18 to Jul-19	
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>52,900</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Goods Producing	23,000	22,900	22,400	100	0.4%	600	2.7%
Service-Providing	30,200	31,200	30,500	-1,000	-3.2%	-300	-1.0%
Private Service Providing	25,600	25,900	25,100	-300	-1.2%	500	2.0%
Mining, Logging and Construction	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0%	100	5.0%
Manufacturing	20,900	20,800	20,400	100	0.5%	500	2.5%
Durable Goods	18,600	18,600	18,500	0	0.0%	100	0.5%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	7,800	7,900	7,900	-100	-1.3%	-100	-1.3%
Retail Trade	5,000	5,100	5,000	-100	-2.0%	0	0.0%
Information	300	300	300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	0.0%	100	7.1%
Professional and Business Services	5,800	5,800	5,700	0	0.0%	100	1.8%
Education and Health Services	4,400	4,600	4,200	-200	-4.4%	200	4.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,500	4,600	4,300	-100	-2.2%	200	4.7%
Other Services	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	8.3%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-14.8%</b>
Federal Government	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	0.0%	100	10.0%
Local Government	3,300	4,000	4,200	-700	-17.5%	-900	-21.4%
Local Government Educational Services	700	1,100	1,100	-400	-36.4%	-400	-36.4%

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.

<b>Frequently Listed Jobs</b>	
<b>Top 20 job listings in Region 9 in the past month</b>	
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Occupations</b>
1	Retail Salespersons
2	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
3	Production Workers, All Other
4	Chemical Plant and System Operators
5	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
6	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
7	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
8	Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs
9	Security Guards
10	Hospitalists
11	Managers, All Other
12	Business Operations Specialists, All Other
13	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food
14	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
15	Customer Service Representatives
16	Home Health Aides
17	Engineers, All Other
18	Tellers
19	Computer User Support Specialists
20	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators

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>
Grand Total	4,604
Production Workers, All Other	219
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	161
Cashiers	101
Helpers--Production Workers	95
Office Clerks, General	91
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	81
Customer Service Representatives	79
Managers, All Other	74
Construction Laborers	65
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	61
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	49
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	48
Administrative Services Managers	47
Extraction Workers, All Other	47
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	46
Team Assemblers	46
Receptionists and Information Clerks	45
General and Operations Managers	44
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	44

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# The role of the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey in shaping workforce data



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

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Knowing which occupations are growing or declining, where jobs are being created, what skills are in demand, how much someone can expect to earn in a given occupation, and what educational attainment is needed to advance in a career field are all fundamental data points that (should) drive consumer decision making and career counseling, from K-16 through retirement. At the Indiana Department of Workforce Development (IDWD), this is exactly the perspective and labor market information we produce and use to structure effective education and training programs and share publicly through [IndianaCareerReady.com](http://IndianaCareerReady.com), so Hoosiers can live their best lives.

In providing these economic perspectives, having accurate and timely data is paramount to informing business decisions, career choices and training programs for employers, job seekers and other interest groups. Two notable sources of the data that IDWD collects and analyzes come directly from employers via Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) reports and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) surveys. Nationally, state workforce agencies (e.g., IDWD) work cooperatively with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to collect these data points, estimating employment and wages for over 800 occupations. Through the QCEW, employers report industry-level employment and wage data for each of their employees as is required for the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Program. The OES survey samples a portion of these same employers to dive deeper into their quarterly wage reports, gathering more occupational-specific information. All states, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands, distribute the OES survey semi-annually to nonfarm establishments. To reduce respondent burden, establishments are only surveyed at most once every three years.

## What data are collected

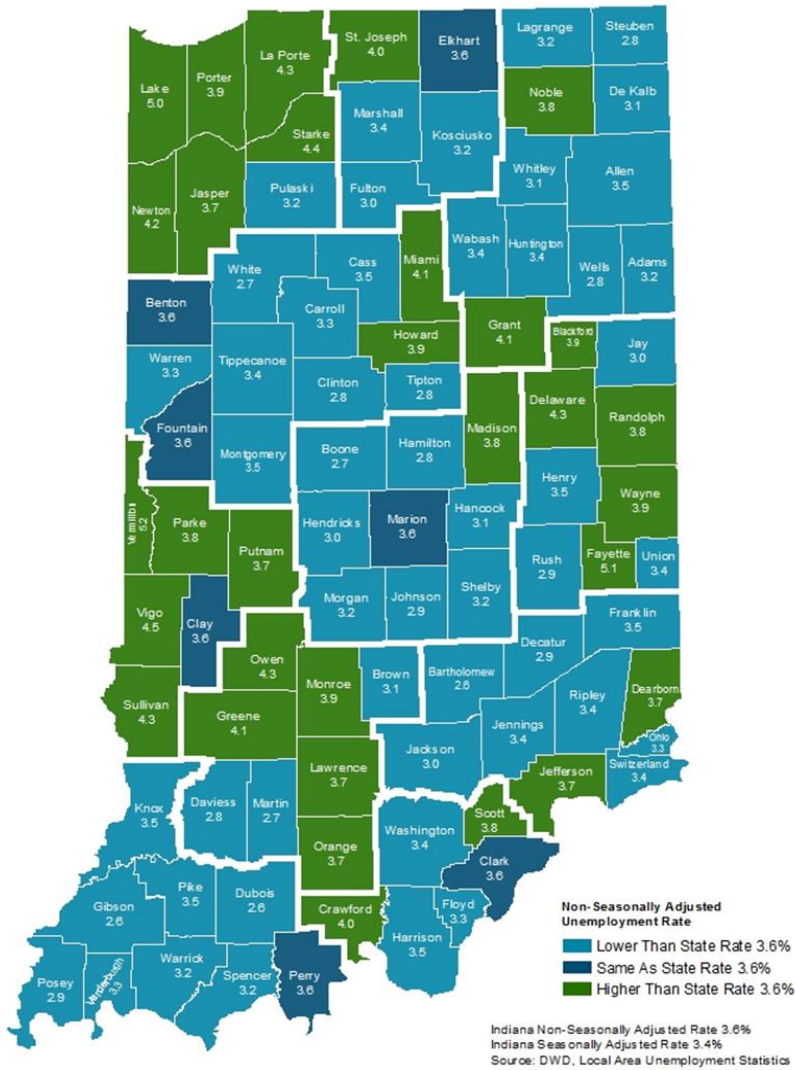
The OES survey collects wage and employment estimates. Defining these two terms is critical for gathering accurate, relevant data.

Wages are defined by the BLS as any straight-time gross pay, including:

- **Base rates** – payment for work performed during a specified time
- **Commissions** – payment calculated as a percentage of sales
- **Cost-of-living allowances** – a change in wages utilizing a cost-of-living formula
- **Deadheading pay** – payment for workers' time spent unloading/loading a return trip
- **Guaranteed pay (also known as "make-up pay")** – this is the minimum payment to an employee on an incentive system (e.g., if a worker is guaranteed payment for two hours of work, but their day only consisted of 1.5 hours of work, they are still paid for the two hours)
- **Hazard pay (also known as "add-on to base rate")** – payment based on working conditions
- **Incentive pay (also known as "pay-for-performance")** – compensation to a worker based on performance
- **Longevity pay** – payment that an employee receives for seniority with an employer
- **Over-the-road pay** – payment by the mile
- **Piece rates** – payment based on a constant pay rate per unit of production
- **Portal-to-portal rates** – payment for travel to a job
- **Production bonuses** – payment based on excess production of a quota/completion of a job within a standard time
- **Tips** – voluntary payment in addition to an employee's base rate for services provided

There is a confidentiality aspect that is central to the BLS's mission, wherein the data collected from the OES survey are used only for statistical purposes. Once the raw employment and wage data are collected from employers, state workforce agencies manually analyze and classify each job reported into a detailed occupation as required by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This coding is an important function of the OES survey because employers may have differing job titles for the same occupation. Once categorized into appropriate standardized occupations, OES then provides these wage and employment estimates by occupation for specific industries, individual states, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. *Industry-specific* estimates refer to wage and employment data within one specific industry. Once collected, these data are then aggregated to indicate two- and 10-year wage and employment projections for each occupation. The Indiana Department of Workforce Development also provides the data for the state's 11 economic growth regions. Employment and wage data have been essential labor market indicators, and having accurate historical data and statistically sound projections aids in thorough analysis of declining and growing industries and occupations. With data being released in late March or early April each year, employers, job seekers, state and local workforce development boards, educational institutions, and policymakers can use it in a variety of ways to support and sustain a state's economy.

# County Unemployment Rates July 2019



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## Questions?

Please contact the DWD  
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