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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF
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LABOR MARKET REVIEW



September 2024 Labor Market Review

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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for September 2024, Released November 2024

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were higher in September in five states, lower in one state, and stable in 44 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Twenty-two states and the district had jobless rate increases from a year earlier, six states had decreases, and 22 states had little change. The national unemployment rate changed little over the month at 4.1 percent but was 0.3 percentage point higher than in September 2023.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in five states and the District of Columbia and was essentially unchanged in 45 states in September 2024. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment increased in 30 states and was essentially unchanged in 20 states and the District.

South Dakota had the lowest jobless rate in September, 2.0 percent, followed by Vermont, 2.2 percent, and North Dakota, 2.3 percent. The District of Columbia had the highest unemployment rate, 5.7 percent, followed by Nevada, 5.6 percent. In total, 23 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 4.1 percent, 4 states and the District had higher rates, and 23 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In September, five states had unemployment rate increases, the largest of which were in South Carolina and Utah (+0.2 percentage point each). Connecticut had the only rate decrease (-0.2 percentage point). Forty-four 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.

September 2024 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Sep-24	Aug-24	Sep-23
U.S.	168,569,000	162,046,000	6,524,000	3.9%	4.4%	3.6%
IN	3,464,742	3,317,166	147,576	4.3%	4.5%	3.0%
EGR 10	157,249	151,058	6,191	3.9%	4.0%	2.8%
Clark Co.	63,699	61,118	2,581	4.1%	4.1%	2.9%
Crawford Co.	4,912	4,717	195	4.0%	4.1%	2.9%
Floyd Co.	42,867	41,295	1,572	3.7%	3.8%	2.7%
Harrison Co.	20,806	20,029	777	3.7%	3.8%	2.6%
Scott Co.	10,749	10,233	516	4.8%	4.7%	3.4%
Washington Co.	14,216	13,666	550	3.9%	4.0%	2.7%
Corydon	1,453	1,376	77	5.3%	5.3%	2.8%
Jeffersonville	26,418	25,257	1,161	4.4%	4.4%	3.0%
New Albany	19,127	18,318	809	4.2%	4.3%	2.9%
Salem	2,790	2,635	155	5.6%	5.3%	3.4%
Scottsburg	2,787	2,636	151	5.4%	5.7%	3.9%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 10/24 | 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.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington Counties

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): September 2024

U.S. - 4.1%

Illinois - 5.3%

Indiana - 4.3%

Kentucky - 4.9%

Michigan - 4.5%

Ohio - 4.5%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): September 2024

#16 - Scott (4.8%)

#38 - Clark (4.1%)

#43 - Crawford (4%)

#54 - Washington (3.9%)

#62 - Floyd (3.7%)

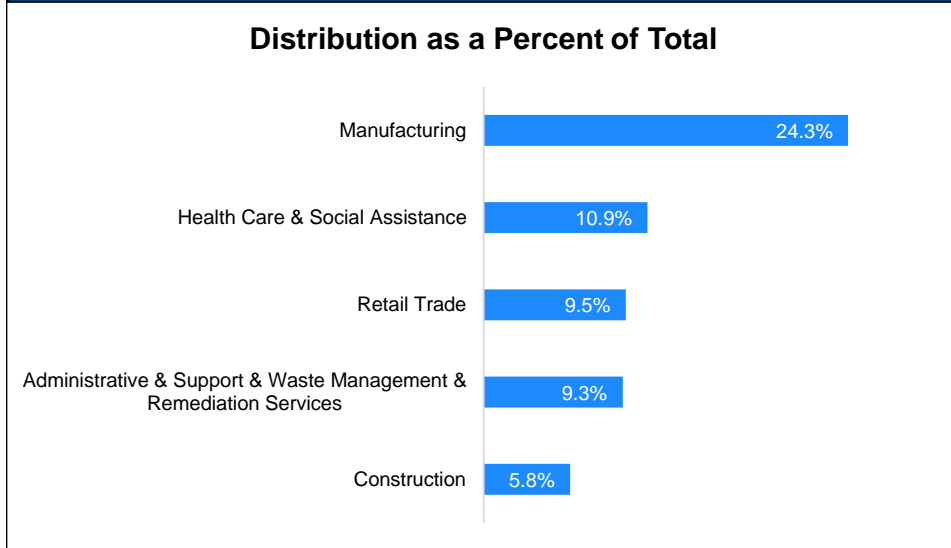
#64 - Harrison (3.7%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to September 2024 from				
CPI Item	Sep-23	Aug-24	Sep-23	Aug-24
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	2.4%	0.2%	2.5%	0.0%
Food & Beverages	2.2%	0.4%	2.0%	0.5%
Housing	4.1%	0.3%	4.8%	0.1%
Apparel	1.8%	2.9%	2.0%	4.1%
Transportation	-1.1%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-1.1%
Medical Care	3.3%	0.3%	2.3%	0.4%
Recreation	0.7%	-0.4%	0.1%	-1.5%
Education & Communication	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%
Other Goods & Services	3.5%	0.2%	6.8%	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 10 Industries September 2024



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for September 2024				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for September 2024 for EGR 10.

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 2024

Region 10

Initial Claims

09/07/24 - 70(D)
09/14/24 - 65(D)
09/21/24 - 63(D)
09/28/24 - 65(D)

Continued Claims

09/07/24 - 504
09/14/24 - 491
09/21/24 - 499
09/28/24 - 498

Total Claims

09/07/24 - 574
09/14/24 - 556
09/21/24 - 562
09/28/24 - 563

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

09/07/24 - 3,195
09/14/24 - 3,045
09/21/24 - 2,640
09/28/24 - 3,297

Continued Claims

09/07/24 - 21,060
09/14/24 - 20,311
09/21/24 - 20,383
09/28/24 - 23,703

Total Claims

09/07/24 - 24,255
09/14/24 - 23,356
09/21/24 - 23,023
09/28/24 - 27,000

(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status | *Numbers subject to weekly revision | Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Analysis

Frequently Listed Jobs	
Top 20 job listings in Region 10 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
2	Registered Nurses
3	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
4	Nursing Assistants
5	Fast Food and Counter Workers
6	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
7	Physical Therapists
8	Cooks, All Other
9	Facilities Managers
10	Managers, All Other
11	Speech-Language Pathologists
12	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists
13	Medical Assistants
14	Rolling Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic
15	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive
16	Tellers
17	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
18	Customer Service Representatives
19	Coaches and Scouts
20	First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect. * Due to an upgrade in the reporting system, there is a notable change in Job Postings recorded. The tool used to measure Job Postings was upgraded to prevent malicious or false postings. While customers adjust to the enhancements a drop in the record is to be expected

Applicant Pool	
Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months	
Occupations	# of applicants
Production Workers, All Other	540
Customer Service Representatives	420
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	404
Helpers--Production Workers	369
Office Clerks, General	292
Cashiers	286
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	273
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	272
Managers, All Other	183
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	167
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	161
Retail Salespersons	147
Receptionists and Information Clerks	146
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	130
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	115
Packers and Packagers, Hand	115
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	115
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	112
Construction Laborers	111
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	109

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Cantine dell'Indiana: Indiana's wine production industry

Jillian Gregory *Regional Analyst, Research and Analysis Division of the Indiana Department of Workforce Development*

Did you know that Indiana was home to the first successful commercial winery in the United States?

In 1802, Swiss émigré John James Dufour purchased an area of land in southeastern Indiana and, in a nod to his home country, called it “New Switzerland.” In what would later become the town of Vevay, Dufour’s family planted vines and cultivated the first successful vineyard in the country. Within the next two decades, production reached peaks of 12,000 gallons a year, with regional sales in neighboring states.



Though that original vineyard no longer exists, Indiana's winery industry has experienced significant growth in more recent decades, impacting the state's agricultural, economic and tourism sectors. Today, there are more than 100 wineries, cideries and meaderies located across the state. These facilities vary in size, production capacity and specialty, offering a diverse assortment of wines, ciders and meads to consumers.

Current Indiana wine production exceeds 1 million gallons a year (or 5 million bottles).² According to the Indiana Wine Grape Council, the number of wineries grew tenfold between 1989 and 2022, from nine wineries in 1989 to 118 in 2022.³ This increase in production establishments over the past decade reflects both the rising popularity of wine consumption and a growing interest in local and regional wine production.

Table 1: Top 10 states in winery employment

State	Employment
California	40,621
Washington	5,389
Oregon	4,241
Texas	3,528
New York	3,452
Virginia	2,597
Pennsylvania	2,358
Ohio	1,449
Michigan	1,373
Indiana	1,104

Note: This is employment data for NAICS 31213 (wineries).
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Employment and Wages data for 2023

Indiana's wineries are located across various regions of the state. Most wineries are concentrated in the southern and central parts of Indiana, where climate conditions and soils are most conducive for grape cultivation. The largest and oldest winery in Indiana is Oliver Winery in Monroe County, which ranks in the top 30 largest wineries nationwide, according to *WineBusiness Monthly*.⁴ The state’s largest producer of wine grapes is Huber’s Orchard, found on a 700-acre farm in Clark County.

As of 2023, Indiana ranks 10th in the country in winery employment with 1,104 workers (see **Table 1**). California, of course, tops the list with employment of 40,621. Two more Pacific Northwest states—Washington and Oregon—are next on the list, but there is a significant drop-off between California and its neighbors to the north. Ohio and Michigan are the only other midwestern states on the list, just slightly besting Indiana with 1,449 and 1,373 workers, respectively.

The growth of Indiana wineries has led to increased employment opportunities within the industry. Data from Lightcast shows a 22% increase in industry employment from 2018 to 2023 and projected growth of 21% from 2023 to 2028

(see **Figure 1**). Employment growth is not only limited to rural areas where the vineyards are located, but it also extends to urban centers where distribution, marketing and administrative functions are concentrated. The employment provided by wineries is particularly significant for rural communities, where agriculture and tourism are primary economic drivers. Wineries create jobs in rural areas through vineyard cultivation, wine production and hospitality services.

Although growth in these winery employment numbers is strong, the impact of wineries in

Indiana extends far beyond the actual vineyard or farm. According to the National Association of American Wineries, the wine industry directly employs 12,084 people in the state, with the vast majority of those jobs outside of the physical winery or vineyard.⁵ These jobs span a vast number of industries, including finance, transportation, advertising, wholesaling and manufacturing among others. All told, the wine industry is responsible for nearly \$3.26 billion in total economic activity in Indiana.⁶

One of the industries significantly impacted by Indiana wine production is tourism. The National Association of American Wineries suggests Indiana's wine industry “generates 180,500 tourist visits and \$61.25 million in annual tourism expenditures.”⁷ Indiana wineries also play a role in preserving and promoting the state's cultural heritage. Many wineries embrace local traditions and history, incorporating indigenous grape varieties and showcasing regional flavors in their wines. Furthermore, wineries often serve as community hubs, hosting events, festivals and educational programs that celebrate wine culture and foster a sense of community pride.

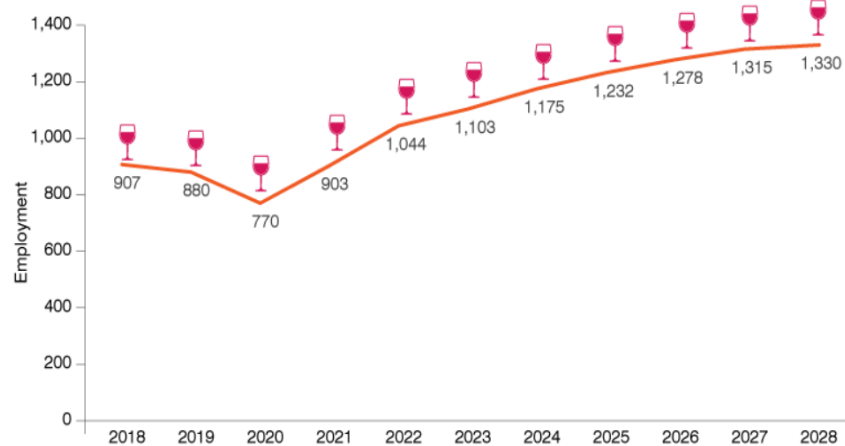
The presence of more than 100 wineries in Indiana underscores the state's rich winemaking tradition and its potential for further growth and innovation in the wine industry.

If you are interested in a list of Indiana wineries, please visit indianawineries.com for a directory split by region and a map of Indiana wineries.

Notes

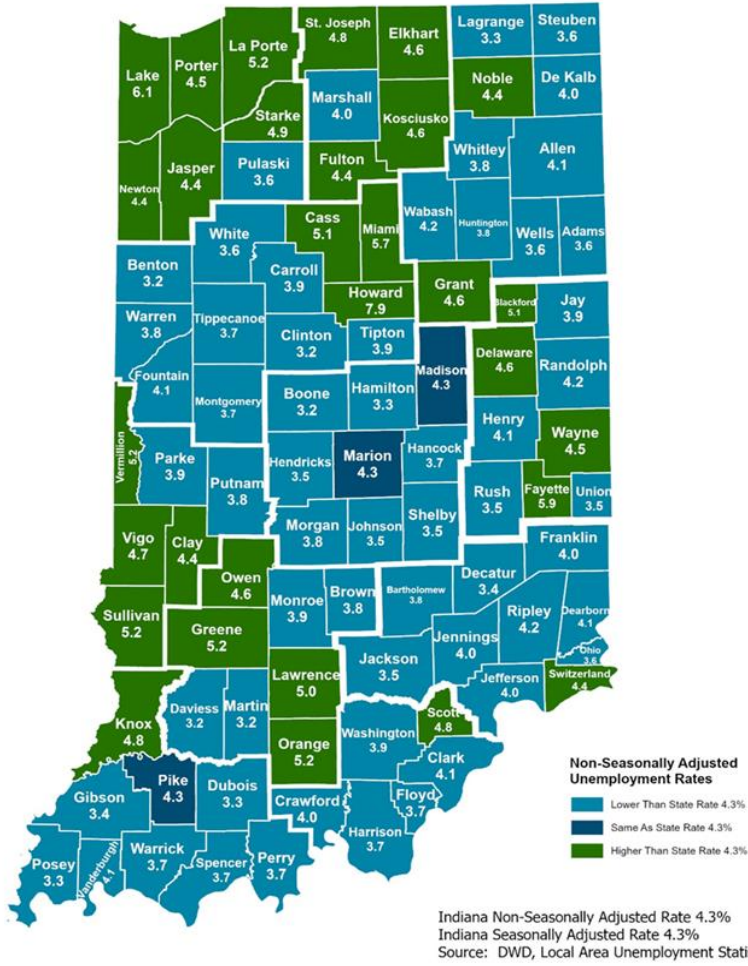
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2. Indiana Wine Grape Council. Purdue University College of Agriculture. <https://ag.purdue.edu/department/hla/extension/winegrapeteam/indianawinegrapecouncil.html>.
3. Hanson, A. 2024. “A great state for grapes: Wine industry has significant economic impact in Indiana.” Fox 59. January 28. <https://fox59.com/news/a-great-state-for-grapes-wine-industry-has-significant-economic-impact-in-indiana/>.
4. WineBusiness Monthly. 2023. “Largest wineries.” *WineBusiness Monthly*. February 1. <https://www.winebusiness.com/wbm/article/265937>.
5. The National Association of American Wineries. 2022. “Indiana economic impact study 2022.” The National Association of American Wineries. <https://wineamerica.org/economic-impact-study/indiana-wine-industry-2/>.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

Figure 1: Indiana’s winery industry employment and projected employment



Note: This is employment data for NAICS 31213 (wineries). Data from 2024 to 2028 are projections.
Source: Lightcast

County Unemployment Rates September 2024



Questions?

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