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INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW



## April 2021 Labor Market Review

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# Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for April 2021, Released June 2021

## State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in April in 12 states and the District of Columbia and stable in 38 states, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-eight states and the District had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier and two states had little change. The national unemployment rate, 6.1 percent, was little changed over the month, but was 8.7 percentage points lower than in April 2020.

Hawaii had the highest unemployment rate in April, 8.5 percent, followed by California, 8.3 percent, and New Mexico and New York, 8.2 percent each. Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Utah had the lowest rates, 2.8 percent each. In total, 27 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 6.1 percent, 11 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 12 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 9 states and the District of Columbia, decreased in 2 states, and was essentially unchanged in 39 states in April 2021. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment increased in all states and the District.

The largest job gains occurred in California (+101,800), New York (+29,200), and Colorado (+17,000). The largest percentage increase occurred in Hawaii (+1.8 percent), followed by the District of Columbia and Vermont (+0.7 percent each). Employment decreased in Michigan (-19,200, or -0.5 percent) and Alabama (-12,400, or -0.6 percent).



### Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

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

### Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): April 2021

- U.S. - 6.1%**
- Illinois - 7.1%
- Indiana - 3.9%**
- Kentucky - 4.7%
- Michigan - 4.9%
- Ohio - 4.7%

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

### Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): April 2021

- #5 - Vigo (5.2%)
- #10 - Vermillion (4.9%)
- #13 - Clay (4.7%)
- #21 - Sullivan (4.3%)
- #31 - Putnam (4%)
- #33 - Parke (3.9%)

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

April 2021 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Apr-21	Mar-21	Apr-20
U.S.	160,379,000	151,160,000	9,220,000	5.7%	6.2%	14.4%
IN	3,327,059	3,187,375	139,684	4.2%	4.6%	16.5%
EGR 7	92,875	88,484	4,391	4.7%	5.1%	15.1%
Terre Haute MSA	69,783	66,301	3,482	5.0%	5.4%	15.8%
Clay Co.	11,186	10,664	522	4.7%	4.9%	13.4%
Parke Co.	6,796	6,534	262	3.9%	4.3%	11.1%
Putnam Co.	16,296	15,649	647	4.0%	4.1%	13.5%
Sullivan Co.	7,654	7,323	331	4.3%	5.0%	14.8%
Vermillion Co.	6,374	6,062	312	4.9%	5.6%	16.1%
Vigo Co.	44,569	42,252	2,317	5.2%	5.6%	16.5%
Terre Haute	23,398	22,076	1,322	5.7%	6.1%	17.3%

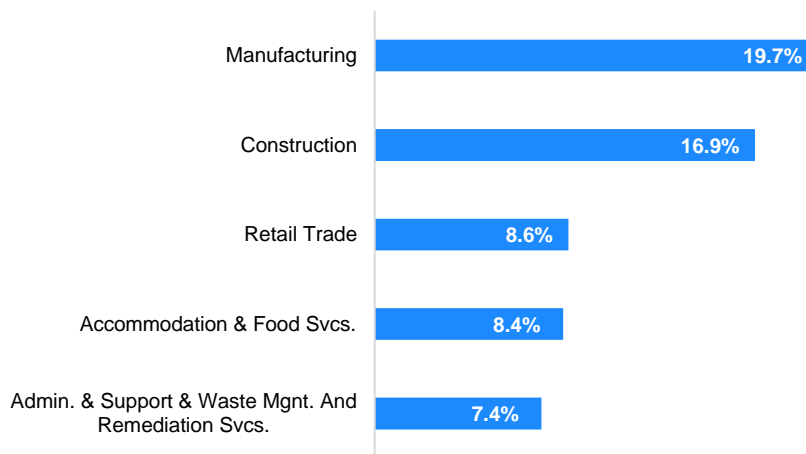
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 05/21 | Notes: The data displayed are presented as estimates only. The most recent month's data are always preliminary and are revised when the next month's data are released.

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to April 2021 from				
CPI Item	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-20	Mar-21
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Food & Beverages	2.3%	0.5%	2.1%	0.4%
Housing	2.6%	0.4%	3.4%	0.5%
Apparel	1.9%	-0.1%	1.7%	-0.9%
Transportation	14.9%	3.1%	17.8%	3.3%
Medical Care	1.5%	0%	1.9%	-0.4%
Recreation	2.1%	0.8%	2.7%	0.4%
Education & Communication	1.7%	0.3%	1.5%	-0.1%
Other Goods & Services	2.7%	0.2%	1.9%	0.4%

\*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 April 2021

#### Distribution as a Percent of Total



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

### WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 7 for April 2021				
Company	City	County	# of Workers affected	Notice Date

**There are no WARN Notices for April 2021 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: April 2021

#### Region 7

##### Initial Claims

04/03/21 - 341  
04/10/21 - 2,521  
04/17/21 - 1,355  
04/24/21 - 603

##### Continued Claims

04/03/21 - 1,344  
04/10/21 - 1,250  
04/17/21 - 1,368  
04/24/21 - 1,513

##### Total Claims

04/03/21 - 1,685  
04/10/21 - 3,771  
04/17/21 - 2,723  
04/24/21 - 2,116

#### State of Indiana

##### Initial Claims

04/03/21 - 8,071  
04/10/21 - 9,542  
04/17/21 - 14,026  
04/24/21 - 14,507

##### Continued Claims

04/03/21 - 57,103  
04/10/21 - 58,333  
04/17/21 - 59,616  
04/24/21 - 64,342

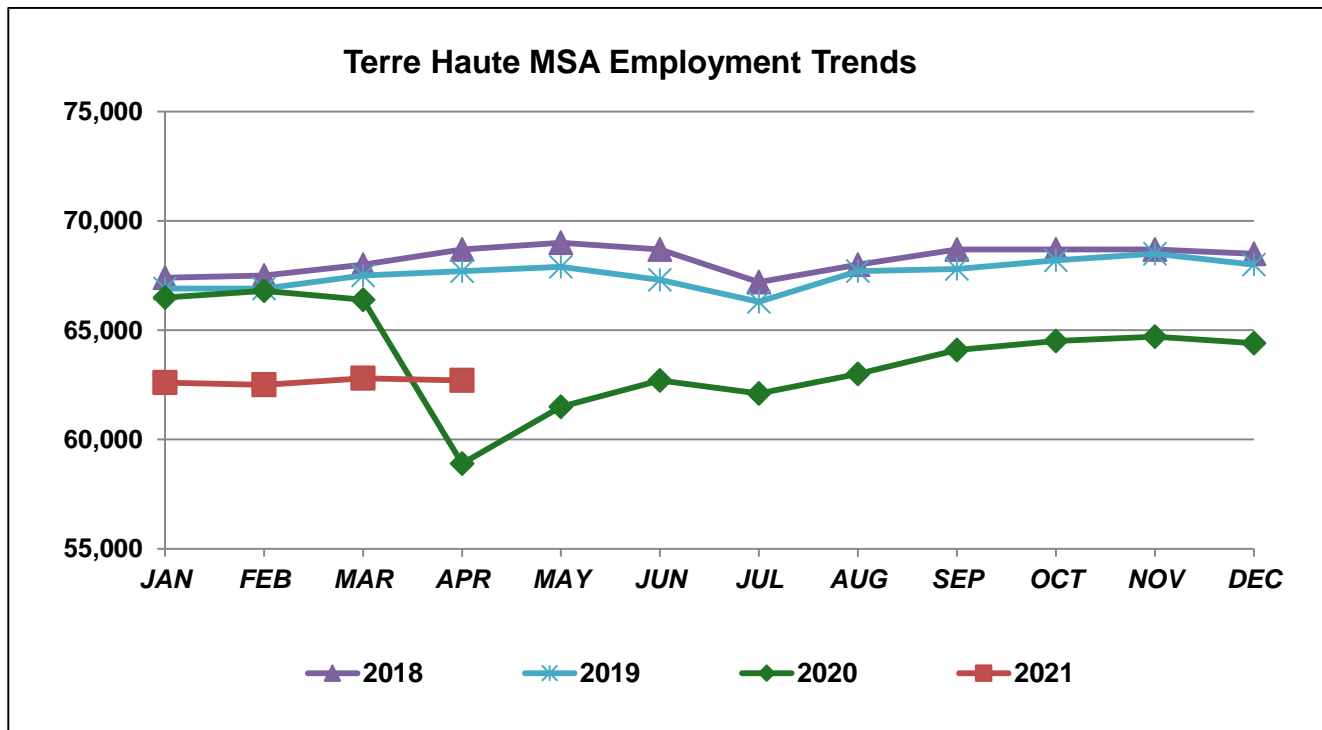
##### Total Claims

04/03/21 - 65,174  
04/10/21 - 67,875  
04/17/21 - 73,642  
04/24/21 - 78,849

(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	April 2021			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Apr-21	Mar-21	Apr-20	Mar-21 to Apr-21	Apr-20 to Apr-21		
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>51,700</b>	<b>51,600</b>	<b>47,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
Goods Producing	12,000	11,900	12,100	100	0.8%	-100	-0.8%
Service-Providing	50,700	50,900	46,800	-200	-0.4%	3,900	8.3%
Private Service Providing	39,700	39,700	35,500	0	0.0%	4,200	11.8%
Mining, Logging and Construction	3,600	3,400	3,300	200	5.9%	300	9.1%
Manufacturing	8,400	8,500	8,800	-100	-1.2%	-400	-4.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,500	12,300	11,000	200	1.6%	1,500	13.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	0.0%	100	6.7%
Retail Trade	8,300	8,200	7,300	100	1.2%	1,000	13.7%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,600	2,500	2,200	100	4.0%	400	18.2%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0%	100	4.4%
Professional and Business Services	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	0.0%	200	5.6%
Education and Health Services	11,600	11,700	11,400	-100	-0.9%	200	1.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,500	6,600	4,900	-100	-1.5%	1,600	32.7%
Other Services	2,400	2,400	1,800	0	0.0%	600	33.3%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>
Federal Government	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	0.0%	-100	-2.9%
Local Government	6,500	6,700	6,700	-200	-3.0%	-200	-3.0%
Local Government Educational Services	3,200	3,400	3,500	-200	-5.9%	-300	-8.6%

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>	
Top 20 job listings in Region 7 in the past month	
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Occupations</b>
1	Social and Human Service Assistants
2	Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop
3	Registered Nurses
4	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
5	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
6	Personal Care Aides
7	First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand
8	Nursing Assistants
9	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
10	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
11	Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers
12	Respiratory Therapists
13	Medical Secretaries
14	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products
15	Security Guards
16	Critical Care Nurses
17	Production Workers, All Other
18	Medical Assistants
19	Retail Salespersons
20	Automotive Specialty Technicians

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

<b>Applicant Pool</b>	
Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months	
<b>Occupations</b>	<b># of Applicants</b>
Production Workers, All Other	1,100
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	883
Helpers--Production Workers	836
Cashiers	733
Customer Service Representatives	558
Nursing Assistants	473
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	425
Office Clerks, General	336
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	322
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	303
Managers, All Other	287
Retail Salespersons	286
Waiters and Waitresses	278
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	275
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	271
Construction Laborers	270
Carpenters	242
Packers and Packagers, Hand	238
Food Preparation Workers	237
Receptionists and Information Clerks	234

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# What we know about the 2019 and 2020 labor market: comparing labor supply and demand

The labor market is dynamic: each month millions of jobs are gained and lost. How can measures of job demand and job supply help inform us about the labor market?

## Job openings and experienced unemployed, by industry

One way to look at labor supply and labor demand is simply to look at the number of job openings and the number of people looking for work. This can tell us which industries experienced labor shortages or surpluses, and how acute these are in the broader economy. The data used in this article are annual averages from 2019 and 2020. Note that data are also available from each survey on a monthly basis, allowing similar analyses on a more concurrent basis. The data for 2020 reflect the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it.

Industry	Job openings		Experienced unemployed	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Mining and logging	27	17	24	85
Construction	318	259	435	838
Manufacturing	437	413	468	1,026
Wholesale trade	212	169	97	192
Retail trade	784	681	706	1,456
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	322	290	256	688
Information	141	109	89	186
Finance and insurance	268	242	145	218
Real estate and rental and leasing	104	79	71	170
Professional and business services	1,272	1,157	647	1,176
Educational services	121	99	180	405
Health care and social assistance	1,186	1,093	441	988
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	121	103	141	586
Accommodation and food services	875	693	605	1,958

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 2019, 10 of 14 industries had more job openings than experienced unemployed. In those 10 industries, the demand for labor exceeded the available supply of experienced labor. In 2019, annual average job openings were largest in professional and business services (1,272,000), healthcare and social assistance (1,186,000), and accommodation and food services (875,000). These three industries had only about half that number of experienced unemployed.<sup>4</sup> Professional and business services had 647,000 experienced unemployed, healthcare and social assistance had 441,000, and accommodation and food services had 605,000. Cumulatively, these industries had an annual average of 3,334,000 job openings and 1,693,000 experienced unemployed workers. When comparing the number of job openings and experienced unemployed workers, these data tell us that in 2019, there were significant job opportunities in these industries. A few industries in 2019 had more experienced unemployed on average than job openings. These industries were construction (435,000 experienced unemployed and 318,000 job openings); educational services (180,000 and 121,000), manufacturing (468,000 and 437,000); and arts, entertainment, and recreation (141,000 and 103,000). Finding a job in industries where the supply of experienced unemployed labor exceeds the demand for labor is likely more challenging than when the reverse is true.

## Ratio of experienced unemployed to job openings

We can also examine these measures over time to determine if the demand or supply of labor for industries has changed as the economy has changed. To facilitate this analysis, we can look at the measures as a ratio (experienced unemployed to job openings). A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the supply of experienced unemployed workers exceeds the demand for labor. A ratio less than 1 indicates that the supply of experienced unemployed workers is less than the demand for labor. This article looks at these ratios at two points in time—2019 and 2020.

**Chart 1. Ratio of experienced unemployed to job openings, by industry, annual averages (in thousands), 2019–20**

Industry	2019	2020
Mining and logging	0.88	5.03
Construction	1.37	3.24
Manufacturing	1.07	2.48
Wholesale trade	0.46	1.14
Retail trade	0.90	2.14
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	0.80	2.37
Information	0.63	1.71
Finance and insurance	0.54	0.90
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.68	2.15
Professional and business services	0.51	1.02
Educational services	1.48	4.08
Health care and social assistance	0.37	0.90
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.16	5.69
Accommodation and food services	0.69	2.83

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Comparing the ratios of experienced unemployed workers with job openings for 2019 and 2020, we can clearly see the data are from two vastly different economic periods. The 2019 data reflect a strong economy—closely matched numbers of job openings and people competing for them. Meanwhile, the 2020 data are from an economy in severe distress, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The ratio of experienced unemployed workers to job openings is larger in every single industry in 2020 than it was in 2019—indicating high competition among workers for the available jobs. This tells us that the relationship between job openings and the number of experienced unemployed dramatically changed for the worse across the entire U.S. economy from 2019 to 2020.<sup>n</sup> experienced

## Conclusion

This article has illustrated the value in putting data from several sources together. Analyses such as this can enhance our understanding of the labor market. These data highlight the huge increases in the number of experienced unemployed per job opening by industry from 2019 to 2020. The largest increase in the number of experienced unemployed, by far, was from the accommodation and food services industry. The job openings data are from JOLTS and are not seasonally adjusted. The unemployment data used are from the CPS.

Note that the industry assigned to the experienced unemployed is based on the last job held. The industry of the last job will not always be the industry that an unemployed person is looking for reemployment in. Also note that new entrants to the labor market are also competing for jobs with the experienced unemployed. They add to the labor supply but are not counted in the measures presented in this article since they are not experienced unemployed.<sup>5</sup> In 2019, new entrants were 9.8 percent of the total unemployed; in 2020, they were 4.1 percent of the total unemployed.

**Source:** Kenneth Robertson, "What we know about the 2019 and 2020 labor market: comparing labor supply and demand," Beyond the Numbers: Employment & Unemployment, vol. 10, no. 11 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2021), To read the full article ~ <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-10/comparing-labor-supply-and-demand.htm>

# County Unemployment Rates April 2021



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## Questions?

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