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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

June 2019
Labor Market Review

Reported by: Jillian Gregory

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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for June 2019, Released August 2019

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in June in 6 states and stable in 44 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Three states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier and 47 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate, 3.7 percent, was little changed from May but was 0.3 percentage point lower than in June 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 4 states in June 2019 and was essentially unchanged in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 28 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 22 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in June, 2.1 percent. The rates in Alabama (3.5 percent), Arkansas (3.5 percent), New Jersey (3.5 percent), and Texas (3.4 percent) set new series lows. (All state series begin in 1976.) Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.4 percent. In total, 13 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.7 percent, 9 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 28 states had rates that wer0e not appreciably different from that of the nation. (See tables A and 1.)

In June, six states had unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which was in New Jersey (-0.3 percentage point), closely followed by Alabama and Colorado (-0.2 point each). The remaining 44 states and the District of Columbia had obless 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.

June 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
U.S.	164,120,000	157,828,000	6,292,000	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%
IN	3,412,031	3,298,895	113,136	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%
EGR 10	154,971	149,880	5,091	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%
Clark Co.	62,692	60,602	2,090	3.3%	3.0%	3.7%
Crawford Co.	4,982	4,796	186	3.7%	3.2%	4.3%
Floyd Co.	42,084	40,757	1,327	3.2%	2.8%	3.6%
Harrison Co.	20,470	19,831	639	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%
Scott Co.	10,785	10,383	402	3.7%	3.3%	4.2%
Washington Co.	13,958	13,511	447	3.2%	2.8%	3.7%
Corydon	1,422	1,370	52	3.7%	3.3%	4.7%
Jeffersonville	25,655	24,931	724	2.8%	2.4%	3.2%
New Albany	18,943	18,310	633	3.3%	3.1%	3.9%
Salem	2,741	2,614	127	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%
Scottsburg	2,789	2,679	110	3.9%	3.6%	4.8%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 07/19 | 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.

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

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

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): June 2019

U.S. - 3.7%

Illinois - 4.3%

Indiana - 3.5%

Kentucky - 4.1%

Michigan - 4.2%

Ohio - 4%

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

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

#14 - Crawford (3.7%)

#20 - Crawford (3.7%)

#37 - Clark (3.3%)

#45 - Floyd (3.2%)

#51 - Harrison (3.2%)

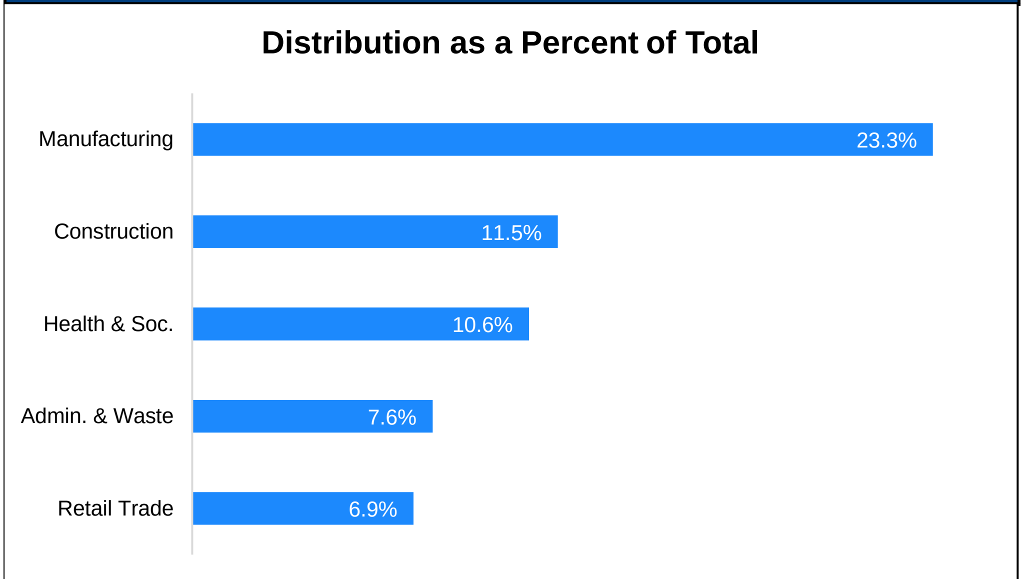
#55 - Washington (3.1%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to June 2019 from				
CPI Item	Jun-18	May-19	Jun-18	May-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	**1.6%**	**0.0%**	**1.2%**	**0.0%**
Food & Beverages	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.2%
Housing	3.0%	0.5%	2.6%	0.4%
Apparel	-1.3%	-0.5%	-2.5%	-0.7%
Transportation	-0.7%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Medical Care	2.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.4%
Recreation	0.8%	-0.1%	-1.0%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	0.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%
Other Goods & Services	1.5%	-0.1%	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 10 Industries June 2019



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for June 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for June 2019 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: June 2019

Region 10

Initial Claims
06/01/19 - 18(D)
06/08/19 - 55(D)
06/15/19 - 21(D)
06/22/19 - 41(D)
06/29/19 - 36

Continued Claims
06/01/19 - 282
06/08/19 - 284
06/15/19 - 287
06/22/19 - 296
06/29/19 - 275

Total Claims
06/01/19 - 300
06/08/19 - 339
06/15/19 - 308
06/22/19 - 337
06/29/19 - 311

State of Indiana

Initial Claims
06/01/19 - 1,847
06/08/19 - 2,530
06/15/19 - 1,843
06/22/19 - 1,687
06/29/19 - 1,963

Continued Claims
06/01/19 - 11,792
06/08/19 - 11,269
06/15/19 - 11,263
06/22/19 - 11,033
06/29/19 - 10,500

Total Claims
06/01/19 - 13,639
06/08/19 - 13,799
06/15/19 - 13,106
06/22/19 - 12,720
06/29/19 - 12,463

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

Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 job listings in Region 10 in the past month

Rank	Occupations
1	Bill and Account Collectors
2	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
3	Retail Salespersons
4	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators
5	Production Workers, All Other
6	Registered Nurses
7	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
8	Construction and Related Workers, All Other
9	Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders
10	Social and Human Service Assistants
11	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
12	Machinists
13	Construction Laborers
14	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers
15	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
16	Labor Relations Specialists
17	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
18	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other
19	Driver/Sales Workers
20	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other

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	201
Customer Service Representatives	166
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	137
Office Clerks, General	127
Helpers--Production Workers	117
Cashiers	108
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	101
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	86
Managers, All Other	80
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	71
Nursing Assistants	69
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	68
Administrative Services Managers	65
Receptionists and Information Clerks	63
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	60
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	55
Retail Salespersons	52
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	51
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	50
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	48

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Job Concentration and the challenge of rual development in Indiana

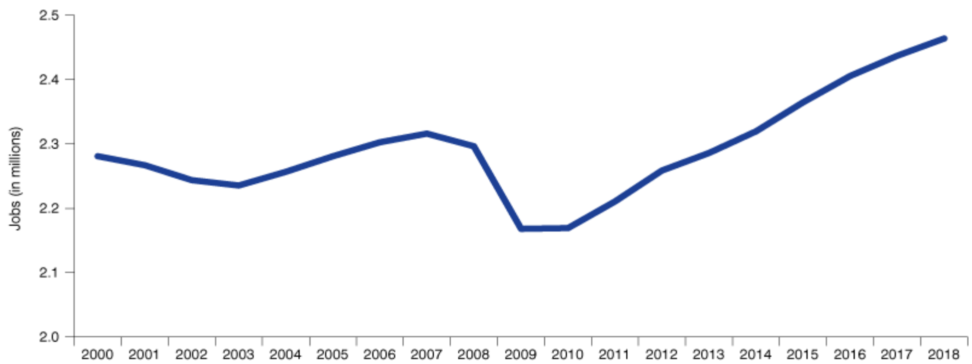
Excerpted from Incontext, Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University's Kelly School of Business

Timothy E Zimmer
Professor of Economics and Finance, University of Indianapolis Co-Director, The Center of Excellence in Workforce Education Research

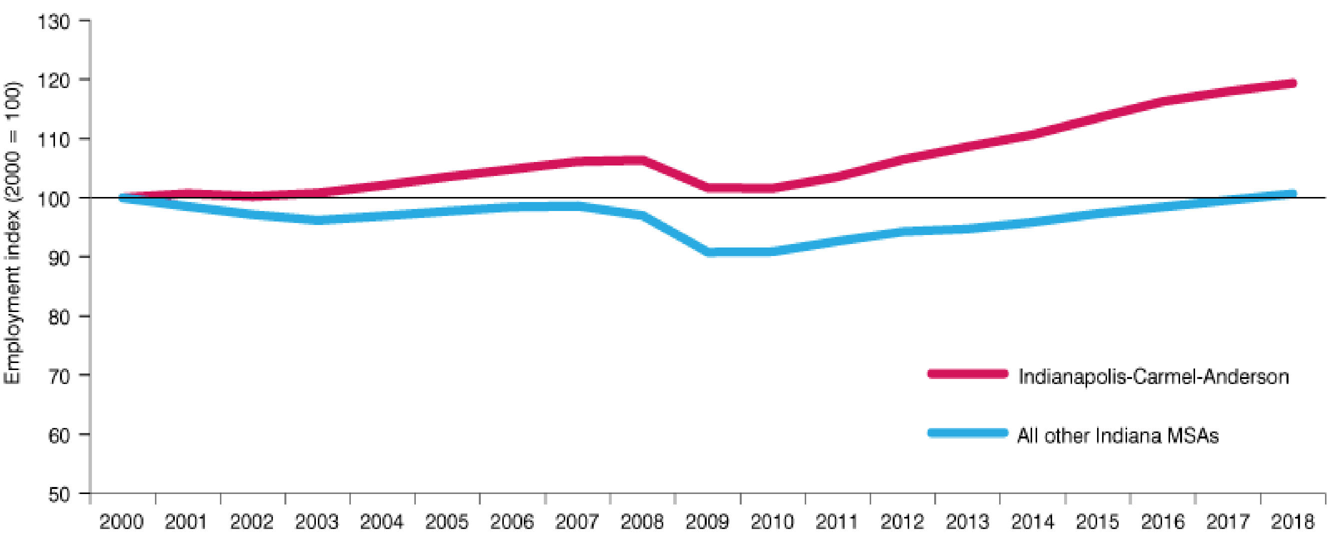
Indiana has experienced a surge of employment since the Great Recession ended in 2009. This has spurred much discussion on the relative size of these job gains and those taking credit or laying blame for the numbers. While the size and speed of job growth is a worthy subject deserving such debate, we wanted to look at the distribution of job growth and its implications on rural development.

The analysis uses U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) metropolitan statistical area (MSA) data—specifically, Current Employment Statistics (CES) seasonally adjusted employment data from 2000 through 2018 (the final year of complete data). We calculated average annual employment data for each MSA.

Figure 1 shows MSA employment growth from the depth of the Great Recession. In total, the employment picture in 2018 shows steady growth after 2009 and gains from 2000. Again, the strength of this recovery is a worthy consideration, but not the focus of this analysis. Overall, this graphic presents a picture of recovery for the state.



However, when the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA is separated out, one sees an unequal distribution of these employment gains.

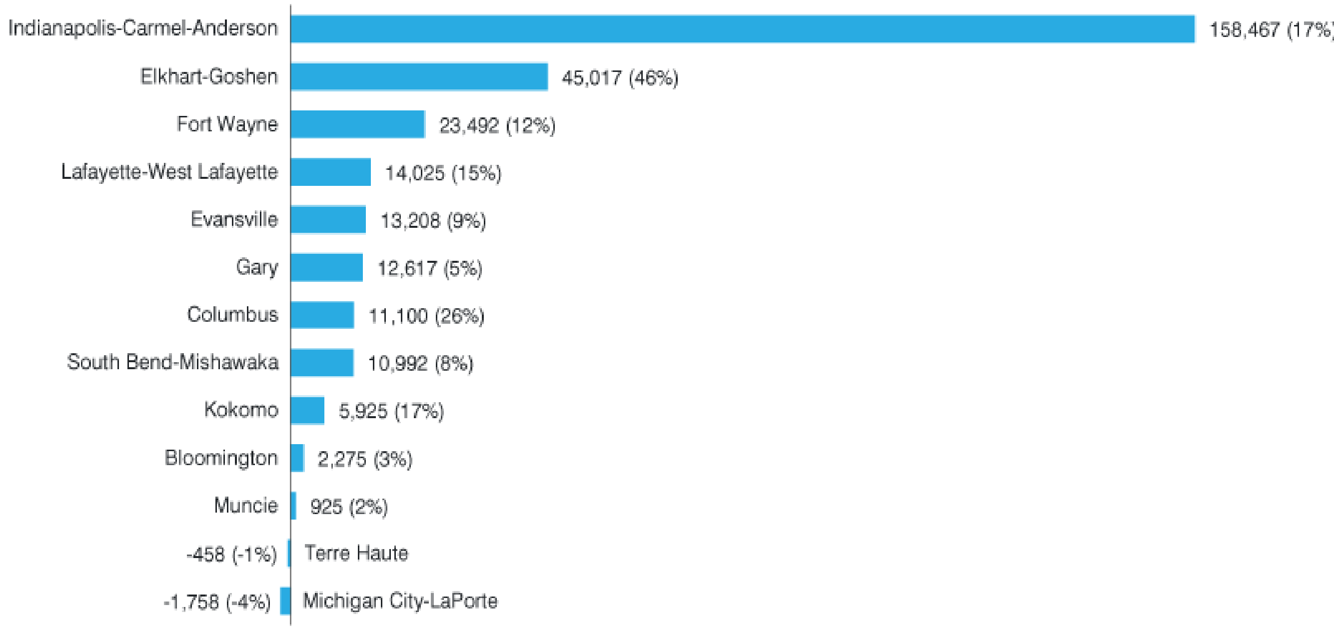


The Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA experienced a more modest decline during the Great Recession and, at its depths, never fell below the employment level of 2000. Since 2009, the MSA has added employment at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent.

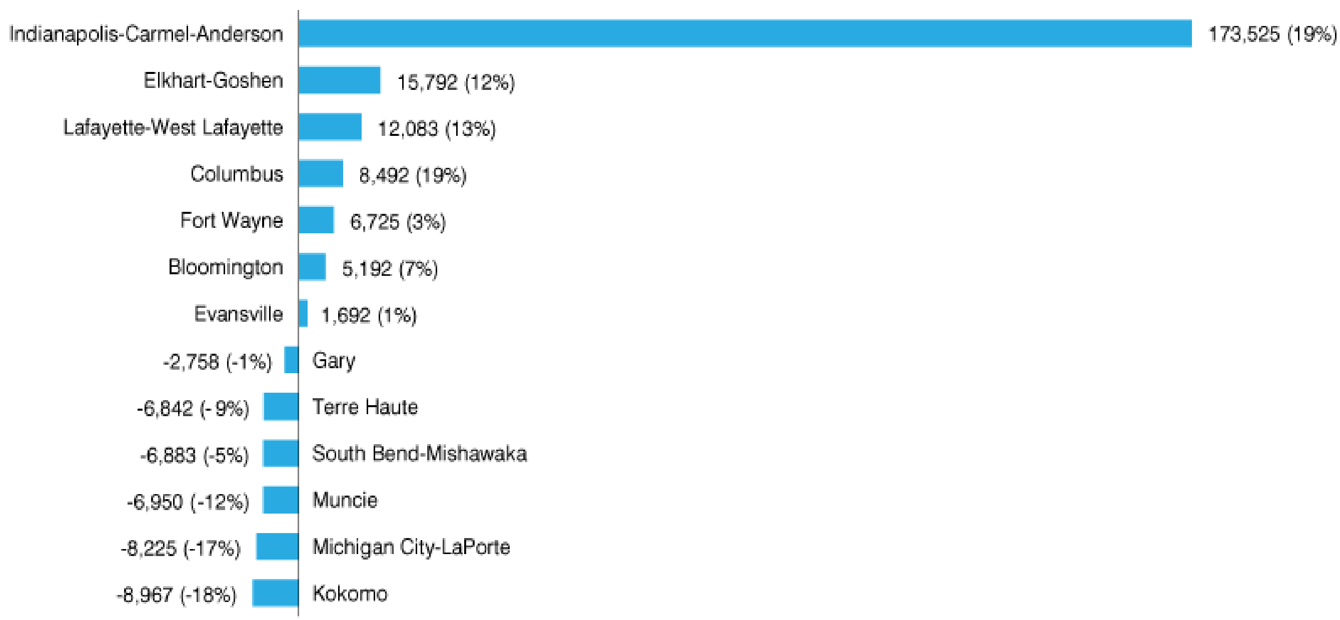
Combined, all other MSAs in Indiana fell below the year 2000's employment levels long before the Great Recession even started and then took an even more substantial hit. The gains since 2009 have struggled to regain the lost ground. Only in 2018 did the employment level in all other Indiana MSAs finally surpass 2000's employment level. While the employment gains since 2009 have been steady, the average annual employment growth rate has been more modest at 1.2 percent.

Since 2009, over 54 percent of MSA job growth in Indiana was localized to the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA.

While the Indianapolis region clearly dominated in numeric terms, it should be noted that both the Elkhart-Goshen and Columbus MSAs had substantially higher rates of employment growth relative to the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson metro in percentage terms.



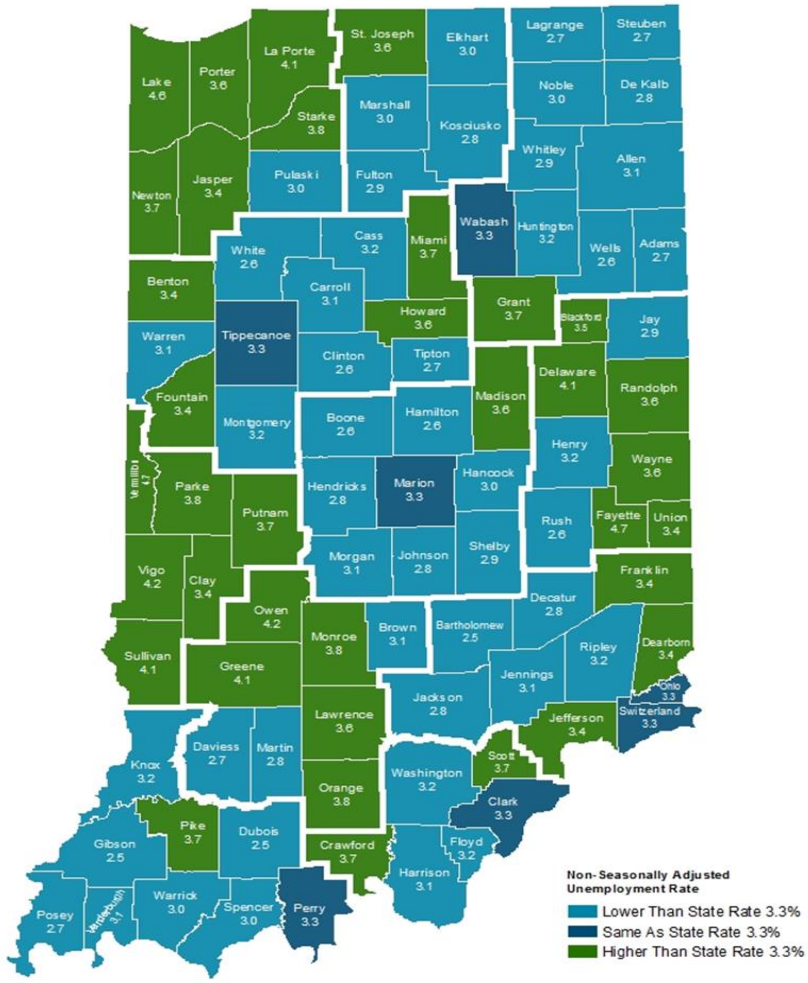
MSAs have experienced employment declines relative to 2000, and only Columbus has matched the Indianapolis region in terms of percent growth.



The data since 2000 paints a very uneven distribution of job growth. Jobs in the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA increased by 19 percent, while all other Indiana MSAs combined for 1 percent growth. The employment growth numbers from 2009 are slightly more even. However, even since 2009, job creation in the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA was 17 percent compared to 11 percent for all other metros combined.

These data suggest that job creation is increasingly concentrated. In an increasingly knowledge- and information-based economy, the positive externalities of clustering human and physical capital produces economic growth and employment opportunities. However, this leaves economic growth and employment growth a challenge for rural, low skill and/or low population density areas. Standard responses and initiatives have proved ineffective in altering the growing concentration, and new approaches must be sought out for implementation.

County Unemployment Rates
June 2019



Indiana Non-Seasonally Adjusted Rate 3.3%
Indiana Seasonally Adjusted Rate 3.5%
Source: DWD, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Questions?

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