

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW



## August 2019 Labor Market Review

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## LABOR MARKET REVIEW

# Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for August 2019, Released October 2019

## State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in August in 5 states, higher in three 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, two states had increases, and 43 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 August 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in five states in August 2019, decreased in one state, and was essentially unchanged in 44 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 26 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 24 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in August, 2.1 percent. The rates in Alabama (3.1 percent), Alaska (6.2 percent), Illinois (4.0 percent), Maine (2.9 percent), and New Jersey (3.2 percent) set new series lows. Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.2 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.

The five states with unemployment rate decreases in August were Alabama, Illinois, and South Carolina (-0.2 percentage point each) and Maine and Virginia (-0.1 point each). The three states with rate increases were Delaware, Wisconsin, and Wyoming (+0.1 percentage point each). The remaining 42 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.

August 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Aug-19	Jul-19	Aug-18
U.S.	164,019,000	157,816,000	6,203,000	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%
IN	3,398,091	3,288,977	109,114	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%
EGR 10	154,132	149,269	4,863	3.2%	3.6%	3.7%
Clark Co.	62,378	60,369	2,009	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%
Crawford Co.	4,981	4,799	182	3.7%	3.9%	4.1%
Floyd Co.	41,842	40,593	1,249	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%
Harrison Co.	20,367	19,748	619	3.0%	3.5%	3.6%
Scott Co.	10,706	10,339	367	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%
Washington Co.	13,858	13,421	437	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%
Corydon	1,431	1,364	67	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%
Jeffersonville	25,532	24,836	696	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%
New Albany	18,807	18,236	571	3.0%	3.4%	3.7%
Salem	2,717	2,596	121	4.5%	5.8%	4.2%
Scottsburg	2,771	2,668	103	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 09/19 | 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): August 2019

U.S. - 3.7%

Illinois - 4%

Indiana - 3.3%

Kentucky - 4.4%

Michigan - 4.2%

Ohio - 4.1%

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

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

#14 - Crawford (3.7%)

#28 - Scott (3.4%)

#34 - Clark (3.2%)

#39 - Washington (3.2%)

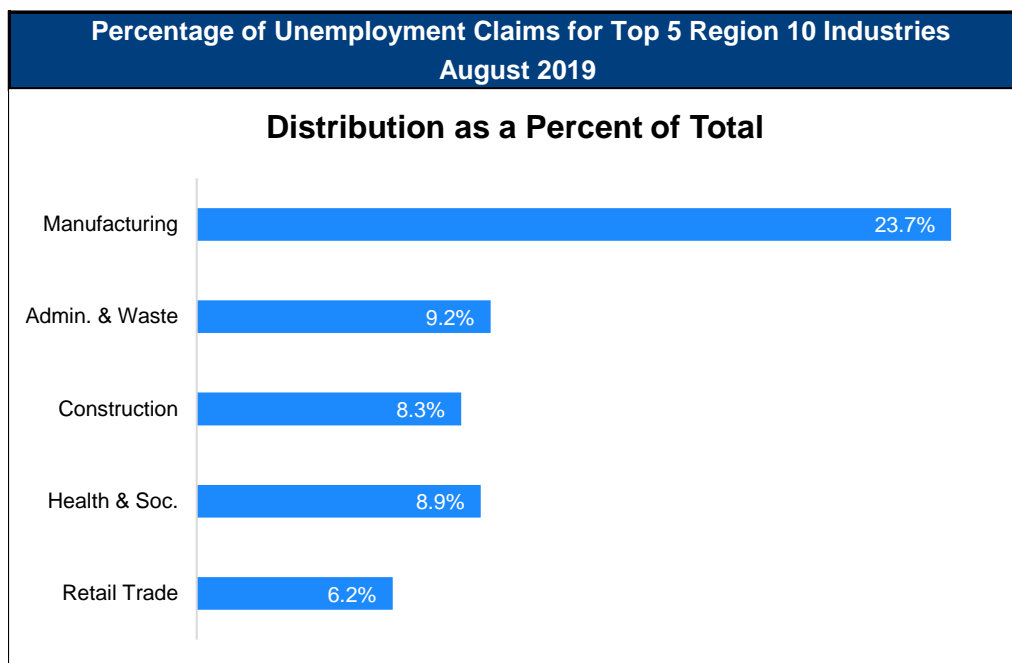
#52 - Floyd (3%)

#53 - Harrison (3%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to August 2019 from				
CPI Item	Aug-18	Jul-19	Aug-18	Jul-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Food & Beverages	1.7%	0.1%	1.7%	0.1%
Housing	2.8%	0.1%	2.5%	0.0%
Apparel	1.0%	1.2%	2.8%	2.2%
Transportation	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-1.1%
Medical Care	3.5%	0.6%	3.2%	1.0%
Recreation	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
Education & Communication	0.6%	0.4%	-0.7%	0.3%
Other Goods & Services	2.3%	0.3%	2.3%	0.1%

\*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 10 for August 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

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

### Region 10

#### Initial Claims

08/03/19 - 29(D)

08/10/19 - 39(D)

08/17/19 - 27(D)

08/24/19 - 19(D)

08/31/19 - 24(D)

#### Continued Claims

08/03/19 - 306

08/10/19 - 305

08/17/19 - 310

08/24/19 - 307

08/31/19 - 312

#### Total Claims

08/03/19 - 335

08/10/19 - 344

08/17/19 - 337

08/24/19 - 326

08/31/19 - 336

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

08/03/19 - 1,851

08/10/19 - 2,240

08/17/19 - 1,773

08/24/19 - 1,701

08/31/19 - 1,718

#### Continued Claims

08/03/19 - 1,159

08/10/19 - 11,212

08/17/19 - 11,058

08/24/19 - 11,091

08/31/19 - 10,989

#### Total Claims

08/03/19 - 13,441

08/10/19 - 13,452

08/17/19 - 12,831

08/24/19 - 12,792

08/31/19 - 12,707

(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	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
2	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
3	Personal Care Aides
4	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
5	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators
6	Registered Nurses
7	Retail Salespersons
8	Production Workers, All Other
9	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
10	Maintenance Workers, Machinery
11	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
12	Nursing Assistants
13	Customer Service Representatives
14	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers
15	Machinists
16	Social and Human Service Assistants
17	Construction Laborers
18	Home Health Aides
19	Rolling Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic
20	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians

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
Customer Service Representatives	102
Production Workers, All Other	75
Office Clerks, General	73
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	71
Cashiers	61
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	59
Helpers--Production Workers	56
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	48
Managers, All Other	48
Nursing Assistants	44
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	43
Administrative Services Managers	41
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	39
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	31
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	31
Receptionists and Information Clerks	30
Carpenters	26
Retail Salespersons	26
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	26
General and Operations Managers	25

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# Hoosiers counting to 2020

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



**Carol O. Rogers**

**Co-Director, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University Kelly School of Business**

It would take about 20 minutes to count from 1 to 2,020. And we suspect Hoosiers can count at least that fast if not faster. But that isn't actually what our headline means (and yes, we wanted to get your attention).

Hoosiers, right now at this very minute, are preparing all over the state to ensure their communities unite in April 2020 to be counted—on the Census. It's short, simple and fast.



While the U.S. Census Bureau is the department doing the actual counting, states and local communities are helping by participating in a whole host of technical programs, such as ensuring the completeness and accuracy of the address list the Bureau will use—because first you need to know where to mail the forms. The State of Indiana participated in the Local Update of Census Addresses last year, submitting more than 200,000 new addresses or changes for those parts of the state where the county or city did not participate.

In addition, the Governor recently announced the formation of the State of Indiana Complete Count Committee chaired by Lt. Governor Suzanne Crouch, which had its inaugural meeting on August 19. Dozens of communities throughout Indiana are also creating Complete Count Committees to help amplify the messages of the U.S. Census Bureau. These efforts will be very important so that we can build and enhance trust in what is one of the most important civic duties we engage in.

## The rationale

Why count everyone? There was a compelling reason the founding fathers made the census a constitutional mandate: representation in the United States Congress. Since the first census count was conducted in 1790, most people living in America have told the federal government how many people live in their house, with decade-by-decade additions and subtractions of questions.

Next spring, we will all receive a very short census form, one with just 10 questions on it. We will be asked the basics, things that anyone passing our home on a summer day would notice about us. And nothing near like the information we probably transmit via social media or through our internet search history every day!

If everyone fills out the form online or mails it back quickly, we can accomplish two things:



1. Get a better count.
2. Save our tax dollars by not spending lots of money following up on folks who don't respond.

A good count is also good for all Hoosiers. It will ensure we get proper representation in Congress and that we get our fair share of federal funding for schools, hospitals, streets, roads and highways, housing, water and sewage systems, and numerous other programs.

More information about how the Census is working in Indiana is available at [www.census.indiana.edu](http://www.census.indiana.edu).

## 50 WAYS WE RELY ON THE CENSUS

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. Decision-making at all levels of government                               | 14. Directing funds to services for people living in poverty              | 26. Creating maps to speed emergency services to households                           | 39. Comparing progress between different geographic areas                  |
| 2. Reapportioning seats in the U.S. House of Representatives (435)           | 15. Directing services to children and adults with limited English skills | 27. Making informed business decisions  | 40. Developing interactive maps for government and business                |
| 3. Drawing federal, state and local legislative districts                    | 16. Designing public safety strategies                                    | 28. Delivering goods and services to local markets                                    | 41. Genealogical research  |
| 4. Drawing school district boundaries  | 17. Urban planning  | 29. Understanding consumer needs  | 42. Creating radius reports for business site location                     |
| 5. Budget planning for government  | 18. Rural development   | 30. Designing facilities for the elderly, children and people with disabilities       | 43. Researching school projects  |
| 6. Distribution of over \$470 billion in federal funds                       | 19. Land use planning   | 31. Helping community foundations identify the size and nature of their service areas | 44. Establishing baseline demographics for medical research                |
| 7. Monitoring economic trends  | 20. Charting local demographic changes                                    | 32. Product planning  | 45. Developing adult education programs                                    |
| 8. Forecasting future transportation needs                                   | 21. Understanding local and regional labor supplies                       | 33. Locating factory sites and distribution centers                                   | 46. Media planning and research, background for news stories               |
| 9. Planning public transportation projects                                   | 22. Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters        | 34. Evaluating risk and investment planning   | 47. Historical research  |
| 10. Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and other health services | 23. Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases           | 35. Setting community goals   | 48. Evidence in litigation involving land use                              |
| 11. Planning health and education services for people with disabilities      | 24. Developing assistance programs for low-income families                | 36. Producing economic and demographic reports about the United States and its people | 49. Locating areas eligible for federal housing assistance and rehab loans |
| 12. Forecasting future housing needs   | 25. Determining the local impact of Base Realignment and Closure programs | 37. Standardizing public and private sector surveys                                   | 50. Attracting new businesses to an area                                   |
| 13. Forecasting population trends  |   | 38. Scientific research   |  |

Shape  
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United States<sup>+</sup>  
**Census**  
**2020**

## County Unemployment Rates August 2019



## INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF **WORKFORCE** DEVELOPMENT

### Questions?

Please contact the DWD  
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