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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

May 2020
Labor Market Review

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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for May 2020, Released July 2020

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in May in 38 states and the District of Columbia, higher in 3 states, and stable in 9 states, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. All 50 states and the District had jobless rate increases from a year earlier. The national unemployment rate declined by 1.4 percentage points over the month to 13.3 percent but was 9.7 points higher than in May 2019.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 46 states, decreased in Hawaii and the District of Columbia, and was unchanged in 3 states in May 2020. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment decreased in all 50 states and the District.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate in May, 25.3 percent, followed by Hawaii, 22.6 percent, and Michigan, 21.2 percent. The rates in Delaware (15.8 percent), Florida (14.5 percent), Massachusetts (16.3 percent), and Minnesota (9.9 percent) set new series highs. Nebraska had the lowest unemployment rate, 5.2 percent. In total, 24 states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 13.3 percent, 12 states had higher rates, and 14 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

The largest unemployment rate increases from May 2019 occurred in Nevada (+21.3 percentage points), Hawaii (+19.9 points), and Michigan (+17.0 points), with another 12 states experiencing increases of 10.0 points or more. The smallest over-the-year rate increases occurred in Nebraska (+2.1 percentage points) and the District of Columbia (+3.4 points).

May 2020 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	May-20	Apr-20	May-19
U.S.	157,975,000	137,461,000	20,514,000	13.0%	14.4%	3.4%
IN	3,345,747	2,948,939	396,808	11.9%	17.0%	3.0%
EGR 10	144,416	126,241	18,175	12.6%	18.0%	3.0%
Clark Co.	58,265	50,832	7,433	12.8%	18.3%	3.0%
Crawford Co.	4,657	4,156	501	10.8%	16.4%	3.3%
Floyd Co.	38,795	34,399	4,396	11.3%	16.6%	2.9%
Harrison Co.	18,949	16,772	2,177	11.5%	16.7%	2.9%
Scott Co.	10,611	8,690	1,921	18.1%	24.0%	3.4%
Washington Co.	13,139	11,392	1,747	13.3%	18.9%	2.9%
Corydon	1,413	1,155	258	18.3%	24.2%	3.3%
Jeffersonville	23,973	20,865	3,108	13.0%	18.1%	2.4%
New Albany	17,982	15,373	2,609	14.5%	20.2%	3.1%
Salem	2,845	2,204	641	22.5%	31.2%	4.6%
Scottsburg	2,860	2,246	614	21.5%	27.1%	3.7%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 06/20 | 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): May 2020

U.S. - 13.3%
Illinois - 15.2%
Indiana - 12.3%
Kentucky - 11%
Michigan - 21.2%
Ohio - 13.7%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): May 2020

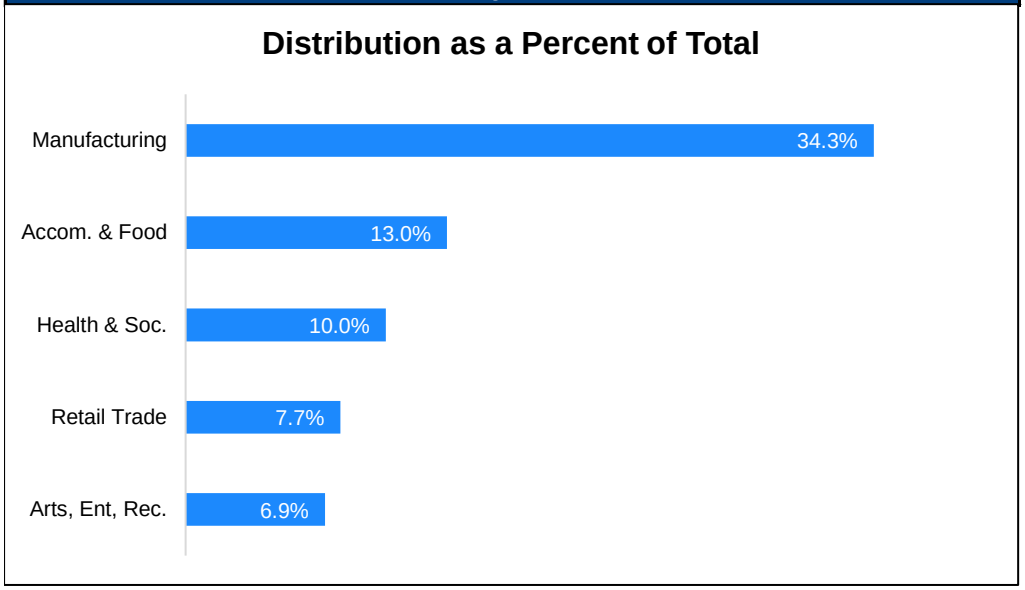
#4 - Scott (18.1%)
#24 - Washington (13.3%)
#30 - Clark (12.8%)
#45 - Harrison (11.5%)
#49 - Floyd (11.3%)
#58 - Crawford (10.8%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to May 2020 from				
CPI Item	May-19	Apr-20	May-19	Apr-20
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	**0.1%**	**0%**	**-0.4%**	**0.3%**
Food & Beverages	3.9%	0.6%	3.1%	0.6%
Housing	2.1%	0.2%	1.7%	0.6%
Apparel	-7.9%	-3.2%	-7%	-3%
Transportation	-11.1%	-1.2%	-11.6%	0.8%
Medical Care	4.9%	0.4%	4.8%	0.3%
Recreation	2.1%	0.7%	1.5%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	1.6%	0%	1.3%	-0.1%
Other Goods & Services	2.4%	-0.1%	2.2%	-0.2%

*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 May 2020



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for May 2020				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date
COX Automotive	Clarksville		268	5/8/2020

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: May 2020

Region 10

Initial Claims

05/02/20 - 1,548
05/09/20 - 959
05/16/20 - 920
05/23/20 - 906
05/30/20 - 747

Continued Claims

05/02/20 - 10,945
05/09/20 - 10,671
05/16/20 - 10,221
05/23/20 - 9,429
05/30/20 - 8,688

Total Claims

05/02/20 - 12,493
05/09/20 - 11,630
05/16/20 - 11,141
05/23/20 - 10,335
05/30/20 - 9,435

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

05/02/20 - 42,290
05/09/20 - 29,668
05/16/20 - 29,436
05/23/20 - 25,523
05/30/20 - 22,914

Continued Claims

05/02/20 - 285,460
05/09/20 - 270,385
05/16/20 - 253,563
05/23/20 - 233,869
05/30/20 - 221,056

Total Claims

05/02/20 - 327,750
05/09/20 - 300,053
05/16/20 - 282,999
05/23/20 - 259,392
05/30/20 - 243,970

(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	Production Workers, All Other
2	Industrial Production Managers
3	Registered Nurses
4	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
5	Security Guards
6	Home Health Aides
7	Nursing Assistants
8	Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop
9	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
10	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
11	Maintenance Workers, Machinery
12	Retail Salespersons
13	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
14	Logisticians
15	Information Technology Project Managers
16	Managers, All Other
17	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers
18	Building Cleaning Workers, All Other
19	Customer Service Representatives
20	Driver/Sales Workers

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	784
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	645
Helpers--Production Workers	524
Customer Service Representatives	505
Cashiers	425
Office Clerks, General	359
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	335
Nursing Assistants	300
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	290
Managers, All Other	265
Receptionists and Information Clerks	252
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	233
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	221
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	202
Retail Salespersons	196
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	190
Packers and Packagers, Hand	188
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	187
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	164
Administrative Services Managers	163

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Comparisons of hourly wage estimates by location, work levels, hours, and other factors

BEYOND THE NUMBERS

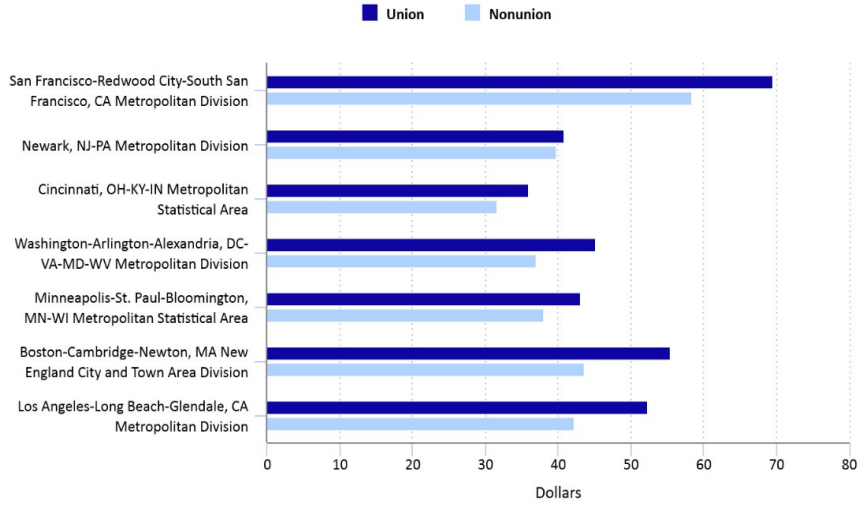
By David Zook and Adam Issan

Workers, economists, human resource professionals, and many others are interested in how much Americans earn. Do some workers in a particular city earn more than workers in another one? By how much? What if one worker has more experience, compared with a worker who is just starting out in their career?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces two establishment surveys that report the wages and salaries of jobs: the National Compensation Survey (NCS) and the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES). NCS produces wage estimates that have detailed information on job characteristics, such as full-time and part-time or union and nonunion job status. Estimates from the NCS also provide information on a worker's level, which measures knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment required by an occupation.

The NCS has a sample made up of about 12,800 private industry establishments and 1,500 state and local government establishments. However, the OES survey has a larger sample size of approximately 1.2 million establishments, which allows it to publish wage and employment estimates with great occupational and geographic detail. However, the estimates do not have information on job characteristics or levels.

Chart 1. Average hourly wages for registered nurses, by bargaining status, civilian workers, 2017

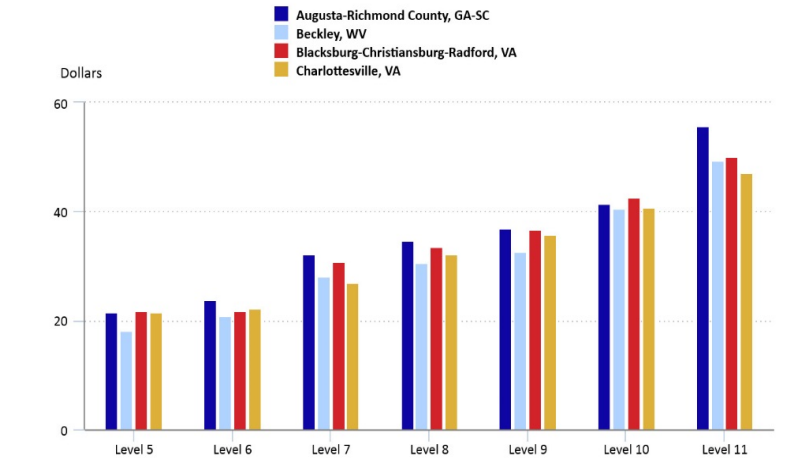


Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Note: Margin of errors can be viewed in the chart data link.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Modeled Wage Estimates.

Borrowing on the strengths of both surveys, BLS developed new wage estimates that provide richer information on wages for civilian workers than either program can provide separately. BLS has published modeled wage estimates annually since 2016.

This **Beyond the Numbers** article shows ways in which modeled wage estimates can be used to compare wages by location, hours worked, pay method, and work level. The article also describes some enhancements to these data. It uses examples from the 2018 Modeled Wage Estimates publication, which has a reference year of 2017.

Chart 2. Hourly wages for civilian architecture and engineering occupations, by level and geographical area, 2017



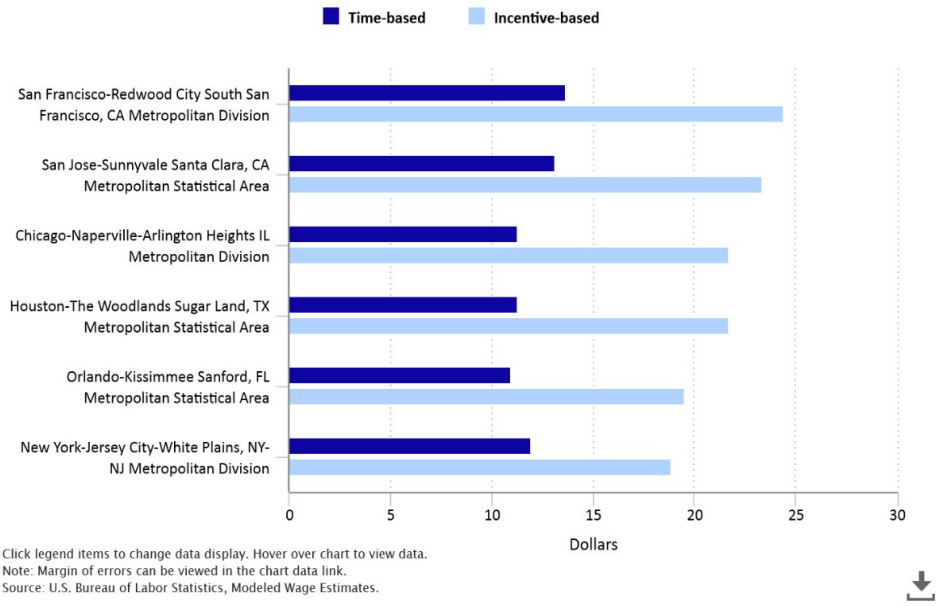
Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Note: Margin of errors can be viewed in the chart data link.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Modeled Wage Estimates.

Union or nonunion Understanding the differences in occupational wages across the U.S. economy by bargaining status (union and nonunion) can be useful. Chart 1 shows that average hourly wages for registered nurses differ by bargaining status in seven areas. Unionized registered nurses earn $52.41 per hour in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Division, whereas nonunionized nurses earn $42.19 per hour. Similarly, registered nurses in the Cincinnati MSA earn $36.06 per hour if they are union workers or $31.58 per hour as nonunion workers.

Work level and geographical area Another way modeled wage estimates can be used is to compare a job by work level and geographical area. A work level, ranging from 1 to 15, is determined by a field economist for each NCS sampled job based on a job's duties and responsibilities. There are four factors used to determine the work level: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The more complex the job, the higher the job level number. Estimates for geographical areas include the entire nation, states, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

Part-time or full-time, by level Modeled wage estimates provide information on wages by part-time and full-time status by work level. Chart 3 shows estimates for part-time and full-time office and administrative support occupations in the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, North Carolina-South Carolina area. At level 1, part-time workers earned $9.74 per hour, and full-time workers earned $13.41 per hour. At level 4, part-time workers earned $15.88 per hour, and full-time workers earned $16.94 per hour.

Chart 4. Average hourly wages for retail salespersons by Metropolitan Statistical Area, civilian workers, 2017



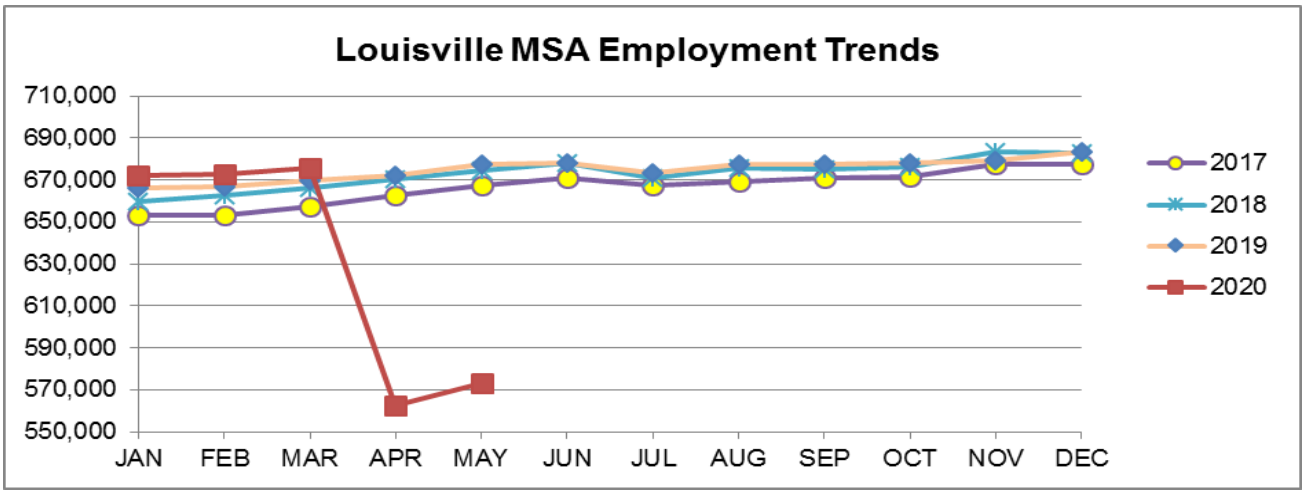
Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Note: Margin of errors can be viewed in the chart data link.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Modeled Wage Estimates.

Incentive- and time-based pay Modeled wage estimates also provide information on incentive- and time-based pay workers. Time-based pay is wages and salaries based solely on a unit of time, such as an hourly rate or an annual salary. Incentive-based pay is wages and salaries at least partially based on productivity payments, such as nonproduction bonuses, commissions, or piece-rates. Chart 4 shows how incentive- and time-based pay differ by selected areas for retail salespersons. For example, in the New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division, commissioned retail salespersons earned $18.88 per hour while time-based pay retail salespersons earned $11.92 per hour. In the San Francisco-Redwood City-South San Francisco, CA Metropolitan Division, incentive-based pay retail salespersons earned $24.41 per hour, while time-based pay workers earned $13.64 per hour.

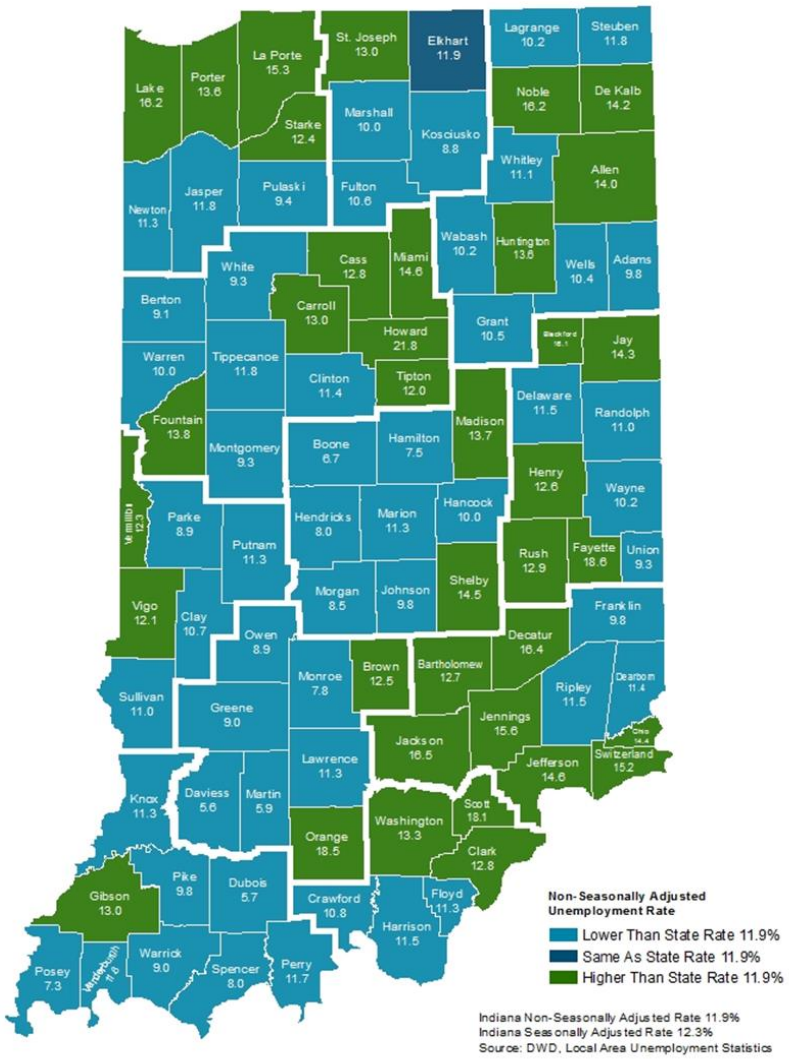
Work level and Metropolitan Statistical Areas Modeled wage estimates can also be used to compare specific work levels and occupations across different geographical areas. Level 13 workers in the management occupational group earned $68.83 per hour in Jacksonville, while workers in the same level and occupational group earned $53.45 per hour in Sebring, Florida.

Enhancements to the modeled wage estimates Starting with the 2016 estimates, sample groups from 3 years were combined and aged to a common reference period, which almost doubled the number of modeled wage estimates, compared with the previous method. Aging factors were calculated using the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and applied to employee wages from prior years to adjust the wages to current levels.

Conclusion The Modeled Wage Estimates combine data and information from two different BLS surveys in order to create wage estimates. These estimates allow us to see, for example, that commission-based retail salespersons in the San Francisco MSA make $5.53 more per hour, on average, than those in the New York City MSA. Level 13 management workers earn $68.83 per hour in Jacksonville, Florida, compared with $53.45 per hour in Sebring, Florida. Readers are encouraged to explore the over 230,000 estimates published most recently and use them to understand differences in wages across the country. As this collaborative product with its accompanying estimates is still relatively new, the modeled wage estimation process and outputs will continue to be refined over time to create even more comprehensive and precise statistics.



County Unemployment Rates
May 2020



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Questions?

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