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INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

LABOR MARKET REVIEW



January 2021 Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for January 2021, Released March 2021

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in January in 33 states and the District of Columbia and stable in 17 states, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-eight states and the District had jobless rate increases from a year earlier and two states had little change. The national unemployment rate, 6.3 percent, fell by 0.4 percentage point over the month, but was 2.8 points higher than in January 2020.

Hawaii and California had the highest unemployment rates in January, 10.2 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively, while South Dakota and Utah had the lowest rates, 3.1 percent each. In total, 26 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 6.3 percent, 11 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 13 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In January, Michigan had the largest over-the-month unemployment rate decrease (-2.5 percentage points). Four additional states had rate decreases of at least 0.5 percentage point: Kansas (-1.2 points), Rhode Island (-0.7 point), Massachusetts (-0.6 point), and Tennessee (-0.5 point). Seventeen states 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.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

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

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): January 2021

U.S. - 6.2%

Illinois - 7.7%

Indiana - 4.2%

Kentucky - 5.3%

Michigan - 5.7%

Ohio - 5.3%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): January 2021

#11 - Crawford (5.4%)

#20 - Scott (4.9%)

#39 - Clark (4.3%)

#41 - Washington (4.3%)

#54 - Floyd (3.8%)

#66 - Harrison (3.6%)

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

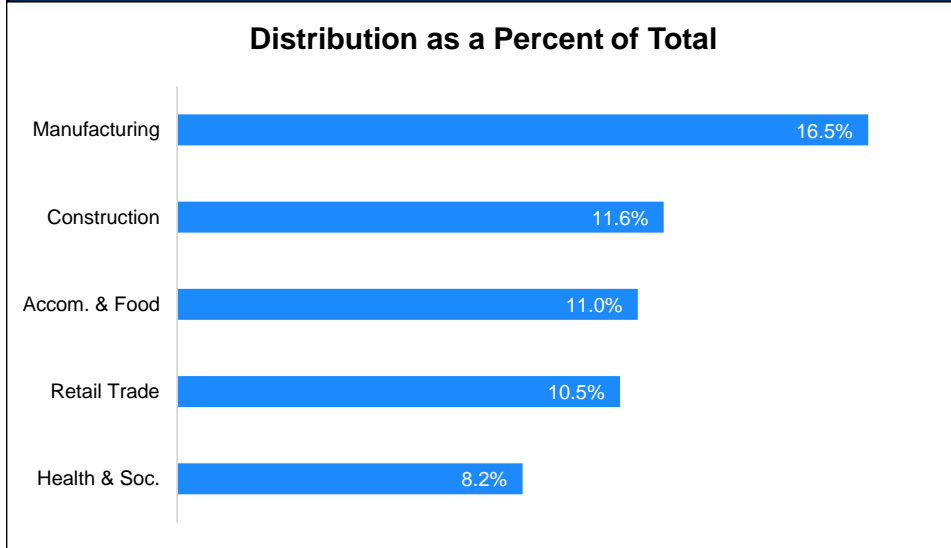
January 2021 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Jan-21	Dec-20	Jan-20
U.S.	159,234,000	148,383,000	10,851,000	6.8%	6.5%	4.0%
IN	3,335,764	3,180,075	155,689	4.7%	4.4%	3.5%
EGR 10	151,185	144,938	6,247	4.1%	4.0%	3.5%
Clark Co.	61,125	58,513	2,612	4.3%	4.2%	3.4%
Crawford Co.	4,903	4,639	264	5.4%	4.6%	5.9%
Floyd Co.	41,207	39,637	1,570	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%
Harrison Co.	19,943	19,233	710	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%
Scott Co.	10,415	9,909	506	4.9%	4.6%	3.5%
Washington Co.	13,592	13,007	585	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%
Corydon	1,403	1,335	68	4.8%	5.1%	3.6%
Jeffersonville	25,286	24,176	1,110	4.4%	4.5%	3.0%
New Albany	18,624	17,661	963	5.2%	4.9%	3.6%
Salem	2,677	2,510	167	6.2%	6.5%	4.4%
Scottsburg	2,693	2,554	139	5.2%	5.4%	3.6%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 02/21 | 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 January 2021 from				
CPI Item	Jan-20	Dec-20	Jan-20	Dec-20
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%
Food & Beverages	3.7%	0.3%	3.0%	0.6%
Housing	1.8%	0.2%	1.7%	0.1%
Apparel	-2.5%	2.9%	-2.9%	3.7%
Transportation	-1.3%	1.0%	-1.8%	0.6%
Medical Care	1.9%	0.6%	3.1%	0.9%
Recreation	0.1%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Education & Communication	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%
Other Goods & Services	2.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%

*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 January 2021



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for January 2021				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for January 2021 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: January 2021

Region 10

Initial Claims

01/02/21 - 432
01/09/21 - 2,532
01/16/21 - 778
01/23/21 - 627
01/30/21 - 655

Continued Claims

01/02/21 - 2,147
01/09/21 - 2,181
01/16/21 - 2,206
01/23/21 - 1,813
01/30/21 - 1,764

Total Claims

01/02/21 - 2,579
01/09/21 - 4,713
01/16/21 - 2,984
01/23/21 - 2,440
01/30/21 - 2,419

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

01/02/21 - 14,796
01/09/21 - 17,724
01/16/21 - 14,255
01/23/21 - 13,354
01/30/21 - 12,539

Continued Claims

01/02/21 - 93,981
01/09/21 - 91,907
01/16/21 - 95,058
01/23/21 - 81,870
01/30/21 - 79,295

Total Claims

01/02/21 - 108,777
01/09/21 - 109,631
01/16/21 - 109,313
01/23/21 - 95,224
01/30/21 - 91,834

(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	Registered Nurses
2	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
3	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop
4	Production Workers, All Other
5	Home Health Aides
6	Managers, All Other
7	Customer Service Representatives
8	Building Cleaning Workers, All Other
9	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant
10	Social and Human Service Assistants
11	Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers
12	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
13	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
14	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
15	Security Guards
16	Computer Network Support Specialists
17	Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other
18	Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
19	Accountants
20	Engineers, 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	1,122
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	958
Helpers--Production Workers	799
Customer Service Representatives	748
Cashiers	677
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	498
Nursing Assistants	496
Office Clerks, General	494
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	424
Managers, All Other	374
Receptionists and Information Clerks	356
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	337
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	323
Retail Salespersons	299
Packers and Packagers, Hand	280
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	273
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	272
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	255
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	238
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	234

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Narrowing the focus: How the federal government plans to define metropolitan areas in the 2020s



A publication of the Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University's Kelley School of Business.

Carol O. Rogers

Governor's Census Liaison and Co-Director, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University Kelley School of Business

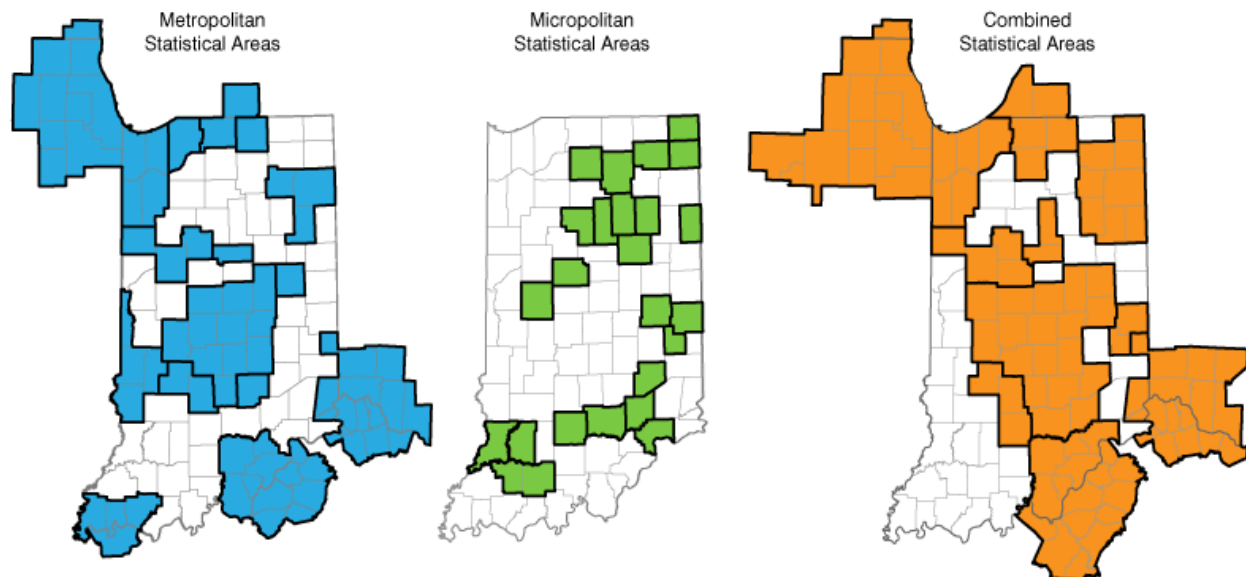
Metros, micros, metropolitan areas, metropolitan statistical areas—for anyone who uses federal data, these words mean something. They tell us about a geography that is not political or municipal, as opposed to cities and towns, counties, or even townships.



Metropolitan statistical areas are a geographic concept, a standardized way of organizing groups of counties that was first developed back in the late 1940s to help federal government with a so-called “single set of geographic delineations for the nation’s largest centers of population and activity.” Even earlier than that, the U.S. Census Bureau had come up with what they termed industrial districts, for the Census of Manufactures and used a metropolitan district formulation that grouped together townships (otherwise known as minor civil divisions).

These delineations have come a long way from the relatively sparse number of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), which is what they were called until 1983, when the word Standard was dropped. By 2003, when Mitch Daniels, then-director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) who later became Indiana’s governor, released the definitions, there was a new nomenclature—core-

based statistical areas, which denote both MSAs and micropolitan statistical areas (micros). It also delineated combined statistical areas (CSAs), which combine two or more core-based statistical areas into what can generally be thought of as a “super metro.”



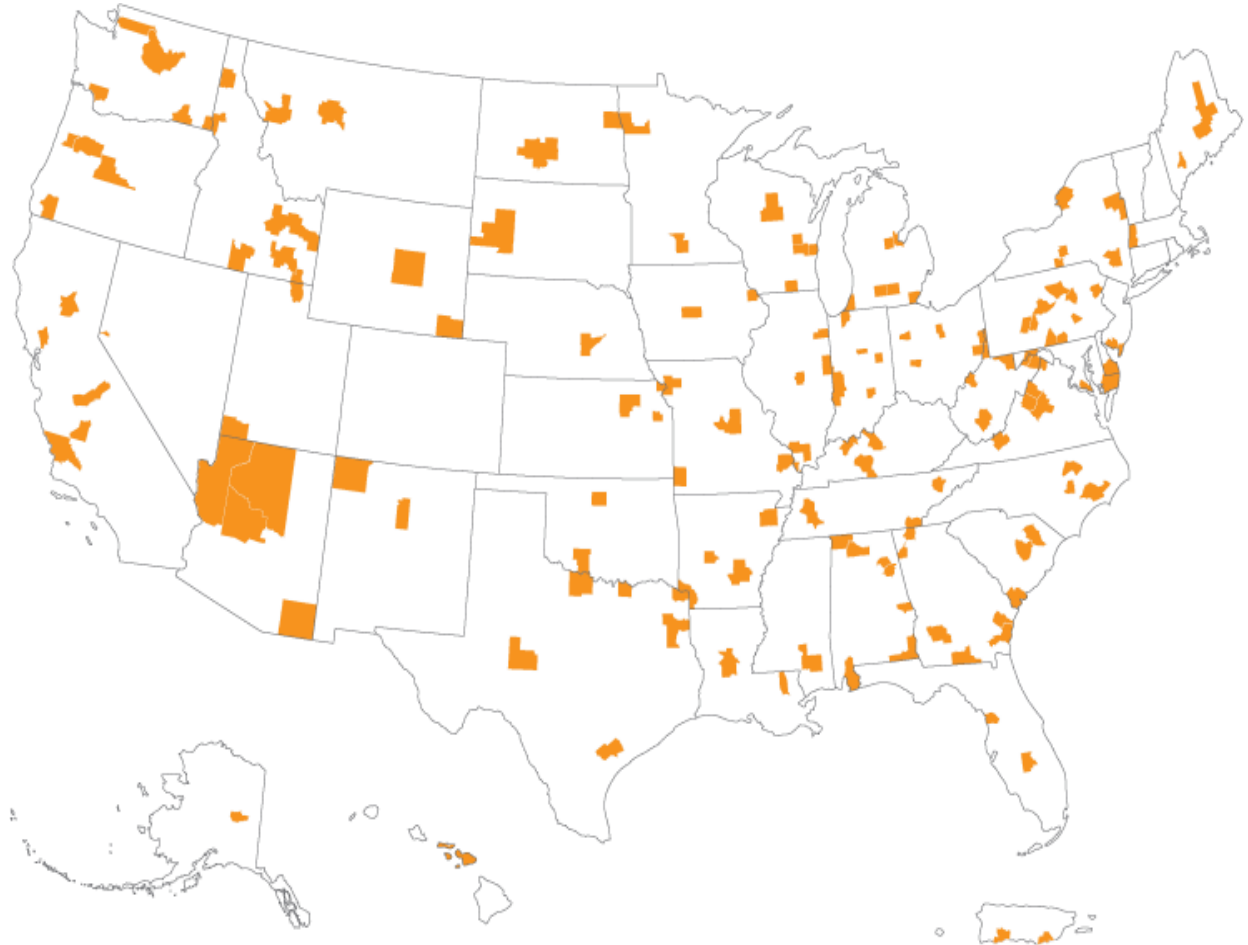
Proposed changes

On Jan. 19, 2021, a notice was filed in the Federal Register to request public comment on the proposed changes to these geographic standards by the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Standards Review Committee, chaired by James D. Fitzsimmons. We want to alert Hoosiers to these proposed changes to redefine these metropolitan areas—which may reduce the number of MSAs we have in Indiana. These definitions can impact how Indiana is “seen” by site selectors, businesses, the media and the economic development community writ large.

Currently, Indiana has 12 metropolitan areas where the core county is in Indiana; an additional three metro areas have an out-of-state core county but include one or more Indiana counties. We also have 24 micropolitan areas, which are distinguished by having a core

city with a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000. And finally, we have seven combined (super) metro areas within Indiana and have Indiana counties that are part of an additional three combined metros (Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati) in contiguous states.

The new recommendations call for metropolitan areas to have an urbanized core with a population of at least 100,000, in part because the core size of 50,000 hasn't been changed since the 1950s. The net effect of this in Indiana (and much of the Midwest) would mean that five current MSAs—Michigan City-La Porte, Kokomo, Muncie, Terre Haute and Columbus—could be demoted, if you will, to micropolitan status. This will depend on results from the 2020 Census, of course.



There are six key recommendations the committee has put forward to OMB. The big deal here is increasing the population threshold for MSAs to a starting point of 100,000 population.

- The minimum urban area population to qualify a metropolitan statistical area should be increased from **50,000 to 100,000**.
- The delineation of New England city and town areas (NECTAs), NECTA divisions, and combined NECTAs should be discontinued.
- Research should be undertaken on an additional, territorially exhaustive classification that covers all of the United States and Puerto Rico.
- The first annual delineation update of the coming decade should be combined with the decennial-based delineations.
- OMB should make publicly available a schedule for updates to the core based statistical areas.
- OMB should continue use of American Community Survey commuting data in measurement of intercounty connectivity, though changing societal and economic trends may warrant considering changes in the 2030 standards.

While this may seem a somewhat arcane regulation, it can impact how Indiana is seen across the country. We encourage our readers who have an interest, nay a vested interest, in how their communities are shown through the data provided by the federal government to read the notice, check out the full report from the standards committee and then submit your comments.

