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LABOR MARKET REVIEW



May 2019 Labor Market Review

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 11

Statistical Data Report for May 2019, Released July 2019

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in May in 6 states, higher in 2 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, 1 state had an increase, and 44 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate remained at 3.6 percent in May and was little changed from May 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in Washington in May 2019 and was essentially unchanged in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 24 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 26 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in May, 2.1 percent. The rates in Texas (3.5 percent) and Vermont (2.1 percent) set new series lows. (All state series begin in 1976.) Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.4 percent. In total, 12 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.6 percent, 9 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 29 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In May, six states had unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which was in Texas (-0.2 percentage point). Two states had over-the-month rate increases: Nebraska and South Carolina (+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.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties

May 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	May-19	Apr-19	May-18
U.S.	162,655,000	157,152,000	5,503,000	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%
IN	3,368,523	3,269,725	98,798	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
EGR 11	230,630	224,587	6,043	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
Evansville MSA	164,375	159,725	4,650	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%
Dubois Co.	23,410	22,911	499	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%
Gibson Co.	19,582	19,145	437	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%
Knox Co.	18,780	18,258	522	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%
Perry Co.	9,227	8,964	263	2.9%	2.8%	3.4%
Pike Co.	6,105	5,923	182	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%
Posey Co.	13,771	13,436	335	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%
Spencer Co.	11,501	11,202	299	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
Vanderburgh Co.	95,105	92,465	2,640	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%
Warrick Co.	33,149	32,283	866	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
Boonville	3,237	3,136	101	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%
Evansville	60,053	58,266	1,787	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%
Jasper	8,679	8,497	182	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%
Mount Vernon	3,297	3,203	94	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%
Petersburg	993	962	31	3.1%	2.8%	3.9%
Princeton	4,757	4,629	128	2.7%	2.6%	3.1%
Rockport	948	907	41	4.3%	4.0%	4.3%
Tell City	3,902	3,803	99	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%
Vincennes	7,835	7,588	247	3.2%	2.8%	3.7%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 06/19 | 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.

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): May 2019

U.S. - 3.6%

Illinois - 4.4%

Indiana - 3.6%

Kentucky - 4%

Michigan - 4.2%

Ohio - 4.1%

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

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

#37 - Pike (3%)

#43 - Perry (2.9%)

#47 - Knox (2.8%)

#52 - Vanderburgh (2.8%)

#68 - Spencer (2.6%)

#69 - Warrick (2.6%)

#80 - Posey (2.4%)

#91 - Gibson (2.2%)

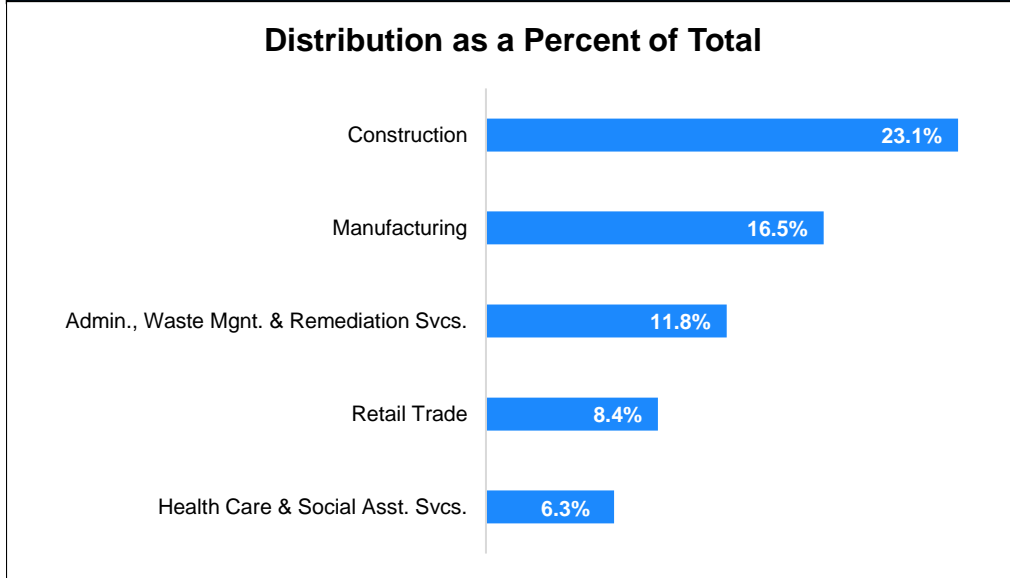
#92 - Dubois (2.1%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to May 2019 from				
CPI Item	May-18	Apr-19	May-18	Apr-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.8%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%
Food & Beverages	2.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.5%
Housing	2.8%	0.3%	2.7%	0.3%
Apparel	-3.1%	-0.9%	-3.1%	-0.8%
Transportation	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
Medical Care	2.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.9%
Recreation	1.2%	-0.5%	-0.9%	0.2%
Education & Communication	0.7%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%
Other Goods & Services	1.6%	0.3%	2.3%	0.5%

*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 11 Industries May 2019



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 11 for May 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for May 2019 for EGR 11.

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 2019

Region 11

Initial Claims

05/04/19 - 83(D)
05/11/19 - 85(D)
05/18/19 - 120(D)
05/25/19 - 82(D)

Continued Claims

05/04/19 - 590
05/11/19 - 619
05/18/19 - 647
05/25/19 - 663

Total Claims

05/04/19 - 673
05/11/19 - 704
05/18/19 - 767
05/25/19 - 745

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

05/04/19 - 1,821
05/11/19 - 1,805
05/18/19 - 1,747
05/25/19 - 1,669

Continued Claims

05/04/19 - 11,559
05/11/19 - 11,380
05/18/19 - 11,273
05/25/19 - 11,323

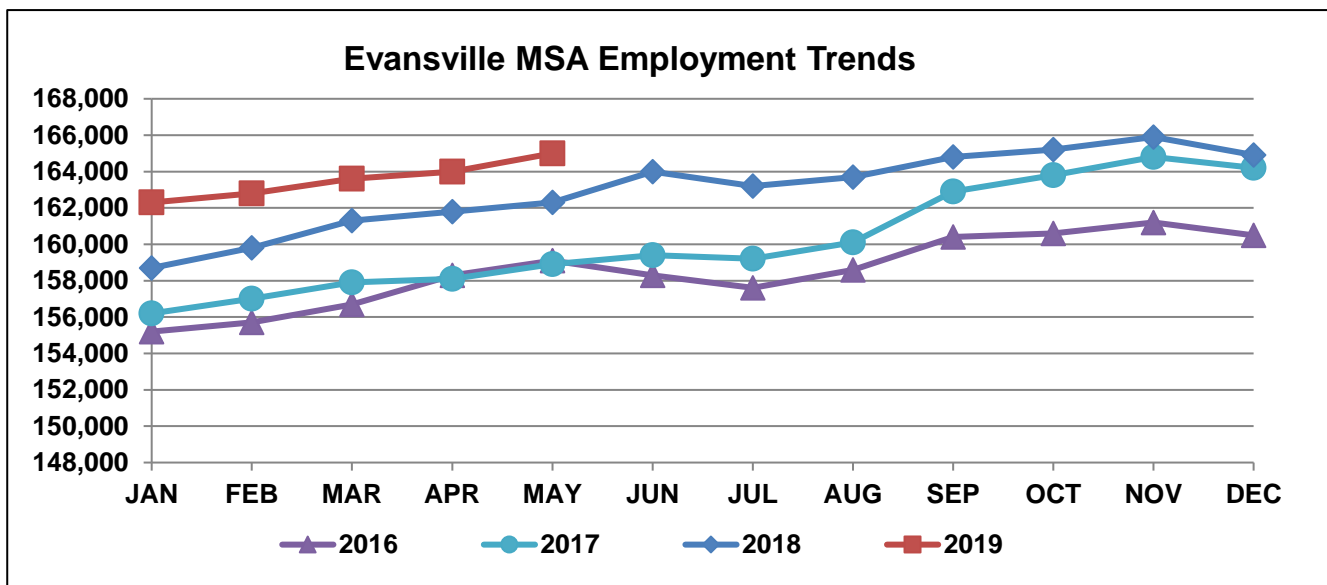
Total Claims

05/04/19 - 13,380
05/11/19 - 13,185
05/18/19 - 13,020
05/25/19 - 12,992

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

Evansville MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	May 2019			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	May-19	Apr-19	May-18	Apr-19 to May-19		May-18 to May-19	
Total Nonfarm	165,000	164,000	162,300	1,000	0.6%	2,700	1.7%
Total Private	146,700	145,700	144,800	1,000	0.7%	1,900	1.3%
Goods Producing	33,700	33,600	34,200	100	0.3%	-500	-1.5%
Service-Providing	131,300	130,400	128,100	900	0.7%	3,200	2.5%
Private Service Providing	113,000	112,100	110,600	900	0.8%	2,400	2.2%
Mining, Logging and Construction	9,900	9,800	10,800	100	1.0%	-900	-8.3%
Manufacturing	23,800	23,800	23,400	0	0.0%	400	1.7%
Durable Goods	9,700	9,700	9,300	0	0.0%	400	4.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	31,300	31,100	30,800	200	0.6%	500	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	0.0%	200	3.2%
Retail Trade	17,200	17,000	17,100	200	1.2%	100	0.6%
General Merchandise Stores	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	0.0%	100	2.6%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	0.0%	200	2.7%
Information	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	5,400	5,400	5,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	20,000	19,800	19,600	200	1.0%	400	2.0%
Education and Health Services	29,500	29,600	28,400	-100	-0.3%	1,100	3.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,000	25,900	25,500	100	0.4%	500	2.0%
Hospitals	10,100	10,100	9,800	0	0.0%	300	3.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	16,700	16,100	16,400	600	3.7%	300	1.8%
Other Services	8,600	8,600	8,500	0	0.0%	100	1.2%
Total Government	18,300	18,300	17,500	0	0.0%	800	4.6%
Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	5,000	5,000	4,500	0	0.0%	500	11.1%
Local Government	12,000	12,000	11,700	0	0.0%	300	2.6%
Local Government Educational Services	7,500	7,500	7,000	0	0.0%	500	7.1%

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.

Frequently Listed Jobs	
Top 20 job listings in Region 11 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Home Health Aides
2	Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop
3	Production Workers, All Other
4	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
5	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other
6	Customer Service Representatives
7	Registered Nurses
8	Machinists
9	Nursing Assistants
10	Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders
11	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
12	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
13	Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic
14	Agricultural Workers, All Other
15	Social and Human Service Assistants
16	Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping
17	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
18	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
19	Computer User Support Specialists
20	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers

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	671
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	289
Helpers--Production Workers	271
Customer Service Representatives	173
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	158
Cashiers	155
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	126
Office Clerks, General	121
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	102
Managers, All Other	97
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	92
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	89
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	86
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	85
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	82
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	81
Nursing Assistants	81
Extraction Workers, All Other	76
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	74
Retail Salespersons	74

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Productivity trends in the wired and wireless telecommunications industries

By Nathan F. Modica and Brian Chansky
May 2019

The history of telecommunications services abounds with innovations. Consider the progress some people have seen in their own lifetimes: the disappearance of manual switchboard operators, the birth of cable television, and the emergence of digital technologies as the world's major source of long-distance oral and written communications, entertainment, and commerce. All of these leaps in technology involved getting more service, and better service, per hour of labor. The measurement of output per hours worked, known as *labor productivity*, is one of the best ways to study innovation.

Since the late 20th century, it has become standard to talk about the telecommunications industry as two subindustries: wired and wireless. Wired carriers move voices, data, text, and sound and video programming along electrified wires or optical fibers. Wireless carriers move the same types of information, but use electromagnetic energy on the microwave or radio spectra. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics measures both industries according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Both the wired industry (NAICS 5171) and the wireless industry (NAICS 5172) have enjoyed a great deal of technological innovation in recent years.¹ For example, in providing broadband internet access, wired carriers have progressively introduced digital subscriber lines (DSL), cable, and fiber-optic services, increasing the speed and capacity of transmissions with each advancement. Meanwhile, the shifts in dominant technologies used by wireless carriers have been so frequent, so pervasive, and so transformative that they are numbered. The industry standard was still analog radio signals (1G) until the arrival of second generation (2G) digital signals technology in the early 1990s. Wireless carriers are beginning to roll out 5G.

Both industries have seen strong labor productivity growth since 1987. However, since around 2000, the paths have diverged: new production processes have enabled wireless to increase productivity in a more compelling fashion.

This **Beyond the Numbers** article will examine the history and sources of labor productivity growth in the telecommunications industries. First, we will compare these growth rates to those of other industries. Next, we will compare the labor productivity trends of wired telecommunications to wireless, and determine the most important services provided by each industry. Lastly, we will try to uncover what unique facets of the wireless telecommunications industry are responsible for its past and present advantage in productivity growth as compared to wired telecommunications. To do so, we will look at each industry's respective investment in productive capital assets and also the composition of their work forces.

As with the skilled labor shares, the difference in labor input between wired and wireless is mainly a matter of scale. The occupational distributions may change over time, but the wired industry's labor requirements tend to be greater in almost any category. If it requires more installers to physically expand service in wired, then it also requires more of other types of employees to arrange the installations over the phone, establish accounts, and bill customers. Then, you need enough employees to plan and administer the expansions, buy equipment and supplies, or process paychecks.

Any way you look at it, the wireless industry seems better positioned to boost output without necessarily clocking more hours worked. The extreme rapidity of the labor productivity growth in wireless suggests that technological innovations—new ways of doing things with new types of hardware and software—still play a leading role in the story. The continuing steady innovation in the wired industry, however, has enabled persistent productivity growth.

Meanwhile, new wireless technologies, developed by researchers and other innovators from all over the world, have become more efficient, more reliable, and more versatile. The carriers have learned how to build out the appropriate infrastructure, distribute the new services on a large scale, and to market and sell the new products. As a result, the amount of output that wireless carriers can produce with a single hour of work has multiplied by almost 16 times since 2000.

To view the entire article:

Nathan F. Modica and Brian Chansky, "Productivity trends in the wired and wireless telecommunications industries," *Beyond the Numbers: Productivity*, vol. 8, no. 8 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2019), <https://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-8/productivity-trends-in-the-wired-and-wireless-telecommunications-industries.htm>

