



INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

Indiana's Employment and Labor Force Estimates February 2018

03/21/2018

Key Points

- **Indiana's unemployment rate decreased 0.1% over the month from 3.3% to 3.2% in February 2018.** The U.S. rate is 4.1%.
- Indiana's rate has decreased 0.5 percentage points over the year from February 2017.
- Indiana's Labor Force increased over the month by 2,495; due to an increase in residence employment of 4,738 and a decrease in unemployment of 2,243.
- Indiana's Labor Force has decreased 1,305 over the year.
- Indiana's Labor Force Participation Rate remained at 63.7%. This remains above the U.S. Labor Force Participation rate which stands at 63.0%.

Key Points

- Indiana's total private employment increased by 5,200 over the month and had gains of 28,200 over the year.
- Indiana private employment now stands at 2,698,700.
- Construction gained 2,800 jobs over the month.
- Trade, Transportation and Utilities gained 1,900 jobs
- Professional and Business Services gained 1,600 jobs
- Manufacturing gained 1,100 jobs
- All Other Category lost 200 jobs (Includes Mining and Logging, Information, and Other Services)
- Private Educational & Health Services lost 900 jobs
- Leisure and Hospitality lost 1,500 jobs.

Employed persons (Current Population Survey)

Persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and other organizations.

Unemployed persons (Current Population Survey)

Persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Marginally attached workers (Current Population Survey)

Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for work, and who have looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Discouraged workers are a subset of the marginally attached.

Discouraged workers (Current Population Survey)

Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Compared to Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

LAUS (Labor Force by Residence)

- An estimate of employment based on where the employee lives, rather than where they work
- **This is a count of people not jobs**
- Used in calculating the labor force

CES (Employment by Job)

- An estimate or count of employment based on the location of the job regardless of the worker's residence
- Also called nonag wage and salary or nonfarm employment
- **This counts jobs, not people**
- Used in Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) , Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) and CES data

Benchmarking BLS

<https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/topic/benchmarking.htm>

Definition

Benchmarking is a standard or point of reference by which data can be compared. BLS fields many surveys, which are subject to sampling error (See error measurement topic.) Some surveys are able to compare their survey estimates with censuses or more comprehensive sets of data. This includes CES & LAUS.

Example of benchmarking

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey surveys approximately 588,000 worksites each month. This survey is very large, collecting data on about 32 percent of total nonfarm employment each month from a stratified probability sample of about 6 percent of the 9.5 million records that the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) collects on a quarterly basis.

Each year, the national CES benchmarks the March employment level to the first quarter employment level of the QCEW. This process of aligning the sample estimate (CES) with the universe estimate (QCEW) is known as benchmarking.

Benchmarking (Hoosiers by the Numbers)

<http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/nav.asp?id=40>

The processes of re-estimating statistics as more complete data become available. Estimates are usually calculated using only a sample of the universe (total count). Therefore, benchmarking allows for correction of estimating errors. Substate estimates are then forced to add to the individual state estimate. At the same time revisions are made to incorporate any changes in the inputs, such as revision in the Current Employment Statistics based employment figures, corrections in UI claims counts, and updated historical relationships. New benchmark levels are introduced on an annual basis.

Benchmark Employment

Related to the process of benchmarking, it is the period of time that identifies the benchmark period; in many data collection programs, it is the month of March.

Benchmarking

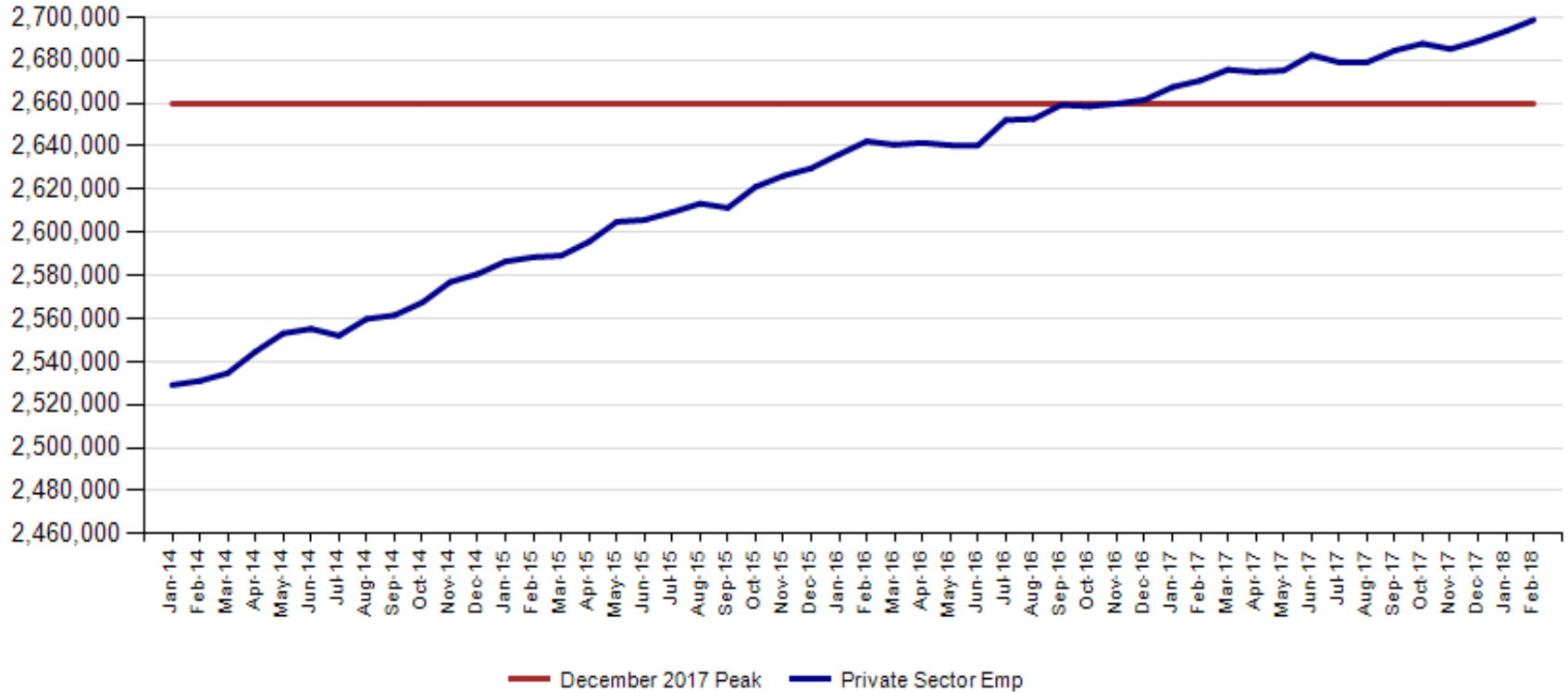
Ramifications of Benchmark

- Data for 2017 and prior years has been updated
- State and local data will change, normally not large changes.
- New Private employment peak for CES is Dec. 2017
- BLS doesn't release all sub-state data at the same time as states. CES benchmark data is generally published much earlier than LAUS benchmark data. Can create confusion for data users.



February 2018 total private employment is 9,800 above the December 2017 peak.

Indiana Private Sector Employment





February 2018 Indiana private sector employment increased by 5,200 jobs over the month and is up 28,200 over the year. Construction grew by 2,800 jobs over the month and Trade Transportation & Utilities grew by 1,900 in February.

IN Employment Change Over the Month, Year-to-Date and Over the Year (seasonally adjusted)

Industry	February 2017	January 2018	February 2018	Month Change	Y-to-D Change	Y-to-Y Change
Private Educational & Health Services	463.4	476.2	475.3	-0.9	-1.4	11.9
.....Private Educational Services	61.5	64.7	64.0	-0.7	0.2	2.5
.....Health Care & Social Assistance	401.9	411.5	411.3	-0.2	-1.6	9.4
Manufacturing	528.3	532.9	534.0	1.1	1.3	5.7
Professional & Business Services	335.4	338.5	340.1	1.6	2.4	4.7
Financial Activities	135.2	135.9	136.3	0.4	0.5	1.1
Construction	137.2	141.4	144.2	2.8	5.5	7.0
Leisure and Hospitality	309.0	307.9	306.4	-1.5	-0.2	-2.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	597.7	599.7	601.6	1.9	3.5	3.9
.....Trade	453.6	454.4	455.6	1.2	3.2	2.0
.....Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	144.1	145.3	146.0	0.7	0.3	1.9
All Other	164.3	161.0	160.8	-0.2	-1.8	-3.5
Total Private	2,670.5	2,693.5	2,698.7	5.2	9.8	28.2
Government (Includes Public Schools & Hospitals)	424.8	425.5	427.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
Total Nonfarm	3,095.3	3,119.0	3,126.2	7.2	11.3	30.9
United States Total Private	123,587.0	125,532.0	125,819.0	287.0	525.0	2,232.0



February 2018 estimates show Indiana has gained 375,500 in Private jobs since the July 2009 trough. Manufacturing has accounted for 107,100 of those jobs. Construction has gained 27,700

IN Statewide Estimates (seasonally adjusted) -- February 2018

Supersector	Private Empl. Peak Dec 2017	Private Empl. Trough July 2009	January 2018	February 2018	Month to Month Change	Change Since Peak	Change Since Trough	% Month to Month Change
Private Educational & Health Services	476.7	411.1	476.2	475.3	-0.9	-1.4	64.2	-0.2%
.....Private Educational Services	63.8	63.3	64.7	64.0	-0.7	0.2	0.7	-1.1%
.....Health Care & Social Assistance	412.9	347.8	411.5	411.3	-0.2	-1.6	63.5	0.0%
Manufacturing	532.7	426.9	532.9	534.0	1.1	1.3	107.1	0.2%
Professional & Business Services	337.7	256.9	338.5	340.1	1.6	2.4	83.2	0.5%
Financial Activities	135.8	130.7	135.9	136.3	0.4	0.5	5.6	0.3%
Construction	138.7	116.5	141.4	144.2	2.8	5.5	27.7	2.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	306.6	276.8	307.9	306.4	-1.5	-0.2	29.6	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	598.1	545.7	599.7	601.6	1.9	3.5	55.9	0.3%
.....Trade	452.4	421.6	454.4	455.6	1.2	3.2	34.0	0.3%
.....Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	145.7	124.1	145.3	146.0	0.7	0.3	21.9	0.5%
All Other	162.6	158.6	161.0	160.8	-0.2	-1.8	2.2	-0.1%
Total Private	2,688.9	2,323.2	2,693.5	2,698.7	5.2	9.8	375.5	0.2%
Government (Includes Public Schools & Hospitals)	426.0	434.5	425.5	427.5	2.0	1.5	-7.0	0.5%
Total Nonfarm	3,114.9	2,757.7	3,119.0	3,126.2	7.2	11.3	368.5	0.2%
United States Total Private	125,294.0	108,159.0	125,532.0	125,819.0	287.0	525.0	17,660.0	0.2%



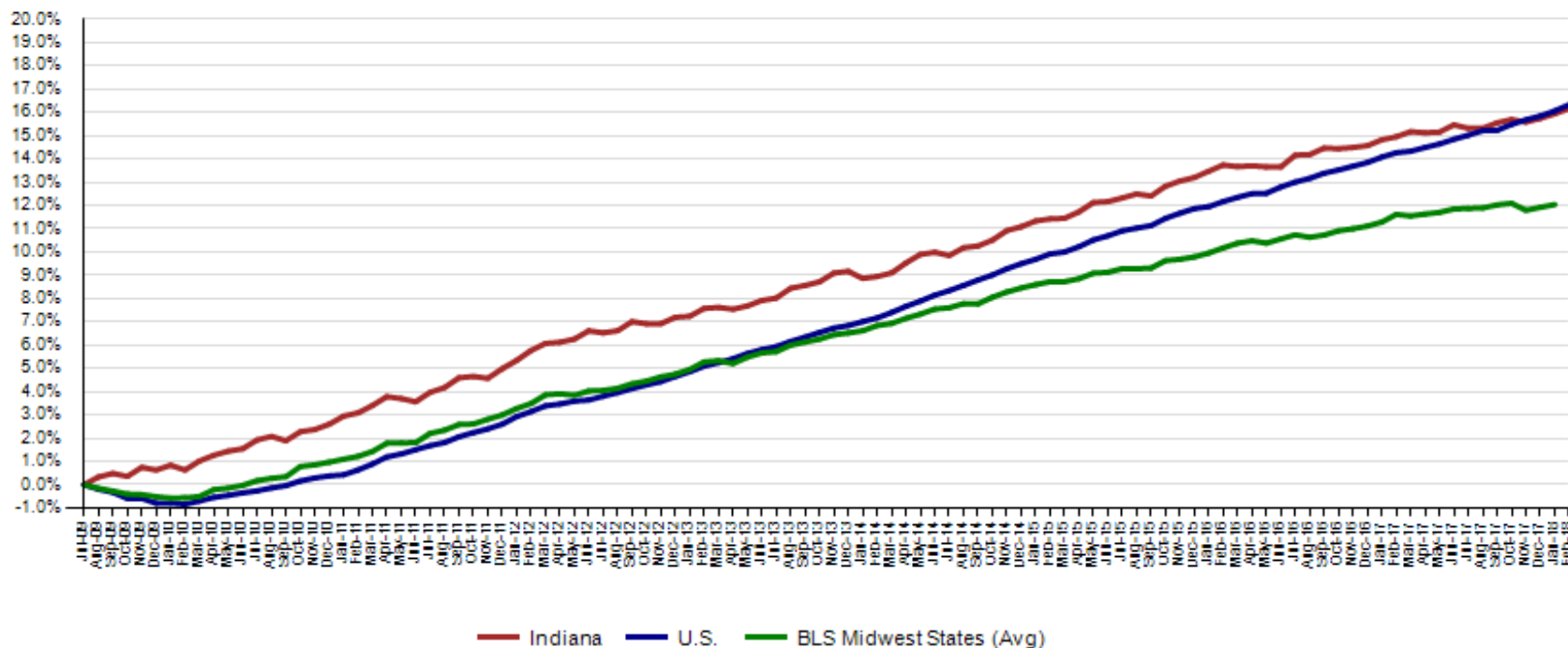
February Indiana private sector job growth over the month grew by 0.2%, the same as the national trend. Indiana Construction is growing faster than the U.S. over the month and over the year.

IN Employment Change Compared to the U.S.

Industry	Month to Month			Year-to-Date			Year-to-Year		
	Indiana	U.S.	Indiana vs U.S.	Indiana	U.S.	Indiana vs U.S.	Indiana	U.S.	Indiana vs U.S.
Private Educational & Health Services	-0.2%	0.1%	UNDER	-0.3%	0.4%	UNDER	2.6%	2.0%	OVER
.....Private Educational Services	-1.1%	-0.2%	UNDER	0.3%	0.7%	UNDER	4.1%	2.0%	OVER
.....Health Care & Social Assistance	0.0%	0.1%	UNDER	-0.4%	0.3%	UNDER	2.3%	1.9%	OVER
Manufacturing	0.2%	0.2%	UNDER	0.2%	0.4%	UNDER	1.1%	1.8%	UNDER
Professional & Business Services	0.5%	0.2%	OVER	0.7%	0.4%	OVER	1.4%	2.4%	UNDER
Financial Activities	0.3%	0.3%	UNDER	0.4%	0.4%	UNDER	0.8%	1.7%	UNDER
Construction	2.0%	0.9%	OVER	4.0%	1.4%	OVER	5.1%	3.7%	OVER
Leisure and Hospitality	-0.5%	0.1%	UNDER	-0.1%	0.3%	UNDER	-0.8%	2.0%	UNDER
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	0.3%	0.3%	OVER	0.6%	0.4%	OVER	0.7%	0.9%	UNDER
.....Trade	0.3%	0.3%	OVER	0.7%	0.4%	OVER	0.4%	0.5%	UNDER
.....Transportation, Warehousing & Utils	0.5%	0.3%	OVER	0.2%	0.5%	UNDER	1.3%	2.6%	UNDER
All Other	-0.1%	0.1%	UNDER	-1.1%	0.0%	UNDER	-2.1%	1.0%	UNDER
Total Private	0.2%	0.2%	UNDER	0.4%	0.4%	UNDER	1.1%	1.8%	UNDER
Government (Includes Public Schools & Hospitals)	0.5%	0.1%	OVER	0.4%	0.1%	OVER	0.6%	0.2%	OVER
Total Nonfarm	0.2%	0.2%	OVER	0.4%	0.4%	UNDER	1.0%	1.6%	UNDER

Since the low point of employment in July 2009, private sector employment growth in Indiana is behind the U.S. growth rate. Indiana is now at 16.2% while the U.S. is at 16.3% through February 2018. BLS Region state growth was at 12.0% through January 2018.

Private Sector Job Growth Since the Low Point of Employment in Indiana





IN Metropolitan Area Employment Estimates of Total Non-Farm Jobs

MSA	February 2000	February 2017	January 2018	February 2018	February 2018 Change	Change since 2000	% Chg since 2000	Annual Change	Annual % Change
Elkhart-Goshen	126,300	134,700	140,000	141,400	1,400	15,100	12.0%	6,700	5.0%
Kokomo	49,000	40,800	42,500	42,700	200	-6,300	-12.9%	1,900	4.7%
Lafayette-West Lafayette	94,600	102,500	103,100	104,900	1,800	10,300	10.9%	2,400	2.3%
Evansville	159,500	157,000	159,000	160,000	1,000	500	0.3%	3,000	1.9%
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson	883,000	1,035,700	1,051,600	1,054,500	2,900	171,500	19.4%	18,800	1.8%
Fort Wayne	214,800	217,800	219,500	221,300	1,800	6,500	3.0%	3,500	1.6%
Columbus	44,300	52,400	53,000	52,900	-100	8,600	19.4%	500	1.0%
South Bend	148,000	141,900	142,200	143,100	900	-4,900	-3.3%	1,200	0.8%
Terre Haute	76,900	70,200	69,500	69,800	300	-7,100	-9.2%	-400	-0.6%
Muncie	57,700	52,600	51,600	52,200	600	-5,500	-9.5%	-400	-0.8%
Gary Division	277,800	273,000	269,900	270,900	1,000	-6,900	-2.5%	-2,100	-0.8%
Bloomington	73,500	77,100	73,800	75,900	2,100	2,400	3.3%	-1,200	-1.6%
Michigan City	48,600	41,000	39,700	39,900	200	-8,700	-17.9%	-1,100	-2.7%



CES January Total Non Farm preliminary estimates were revised up 3,000 jobs. Private employment was revised up by 1,600. The change from December to January is now an increase of 4,100 in Total Non-Farm and an increase of 4,600 in private employment.

Revisions to January 2018 Estimates						
INDUSTRY TITLE	Dec	Jan Pre	Jan Rev	Revision	Chg from Dec	Pre Chg from Dec
Total Nonfarm	3114.9	3116.0	3119.0	3.0	4.1	1.1
Total Private	2688.9	2691.9	2693.5	1.6	4.6	3.0
Goods Producing	677.4	679.9	680.2	0.3	2.8	2.5
Service-Providing	2437.5	2436.1	2438.8	2.7	1.3	-1.4
Private Service Providing	2011.5	2012.0	2013.3	1.3	1.8	0.5
Construction	138.7	141.1	141.4	0.3	2.7	2.4
Manufacturing	532.7	532.9	532.9	0.0	0.2	0.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	598.1	599.5	599.7	0.2	1.6	1.4
Wholesale Trade	119.8	120.2	120.1	-0.1	0.3	0.4
Retail Trade	332.6	333.5	334.3	0.8	1.7	0.9
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	145.7	145.8	145.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.1
Information	30.3	30.1	30.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Financial Activities	135.8	135.7	135.9	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Finance and Insurance	99.6	99.6	99.8	0.2	0.2	0.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	36.2	36.1	36.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Professional and Business Services	337.7	337.0	338.5	1.5	0.8	-0.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	113.9	113.2	113.9	0.7	0.0	-0.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	34.7	34.8	34.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
Admin & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	189.1	189.0	189.8	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Education and Health Services	476.7	476.3	476.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4
Educational Services	63.8	64.4	64.7	0.3	0.9	0.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	412.9	411.9	411.5	-0.4	-1.4	-1.0
Leisure and Hospitality	306.6	308.3	307.9	-0.4	1.3	1.7
Other Services	126.3	125.1	125.1	0.0	-1.2	-1.2
Government	426.0	424.1	425.5	1.4	-0.5	-1.9



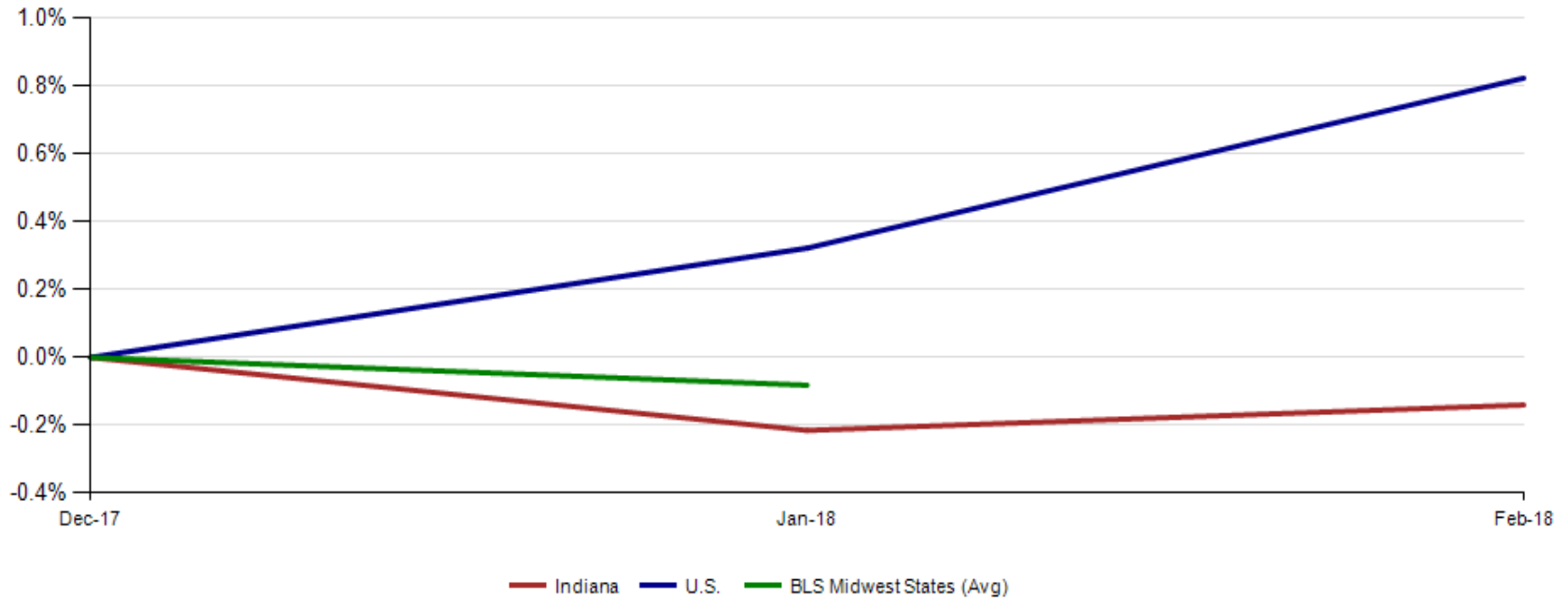
Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Point-in-Time Comparison

	December 2017 (Peak)	July 2009 (Trough)	Jan-18	Feb-18	Change Peak	Change Trough	Change Prev. Month
CES Employed	3,114.9	2,757.7	3,119.0	3,126.2	11.3	368.5	7.2
LAUS Employed	3,206.8	2,854.2	3,203.7	3,208.5	1.7	354.3	4.8
LAUS Unemployed	113.5	336.8	109.4	107.1	-6.4	-229.7	-2.3
Labor Force	3,320.3	3,191.0	3,313.1	3,315.6	-4.7	124.6	2.5
Unemployment Rate	3.4	10.6	3.3	3.2	-0.2	-7.4	-0.1



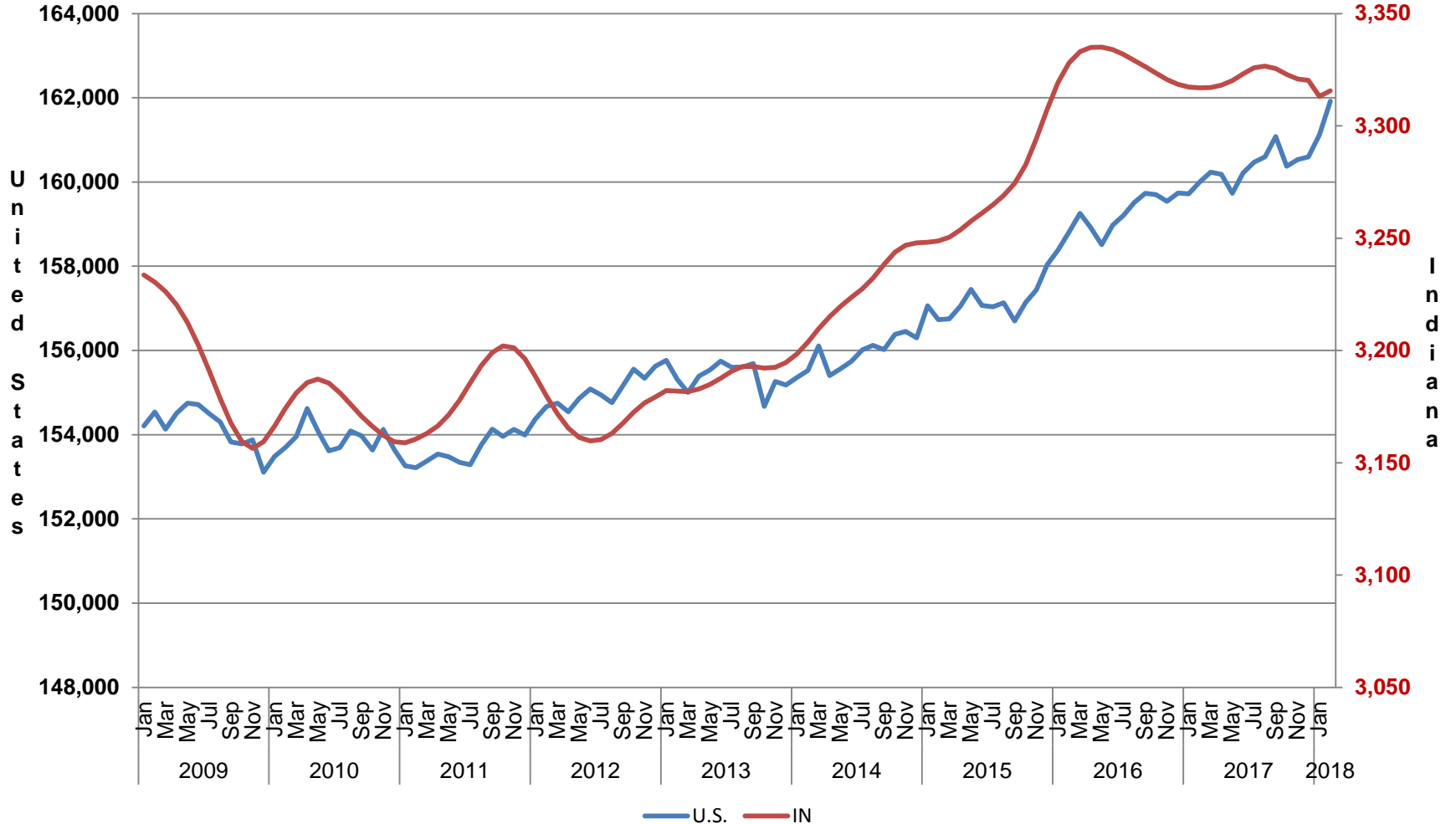
Indiana's January seasonally adjusted labor force is now at 3,315,598 up 2,495 from January. The number of employed is at 3,208,479 an increase of 4,738 over the month. An estimated 107,119 individuals are currently unemployed and seeking employment.

Labor Force Change Since December 2017 Indiana Peak (seasonally adjusted)





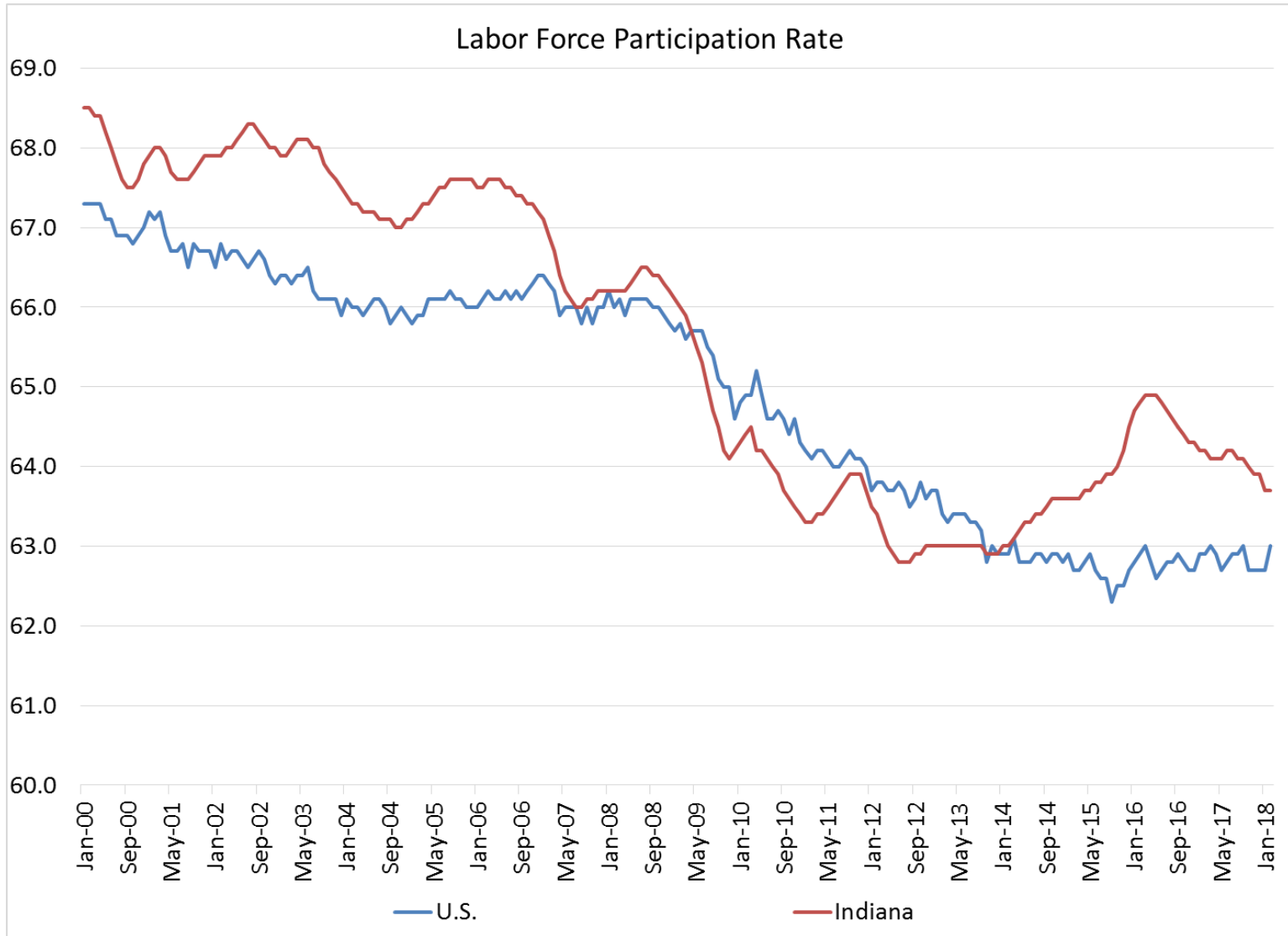
Indiana & U.S. Labor Force, 2007-2018 (in 1000s)



Current Population Survey 2017 Annual Average Civilians not in Labor Force

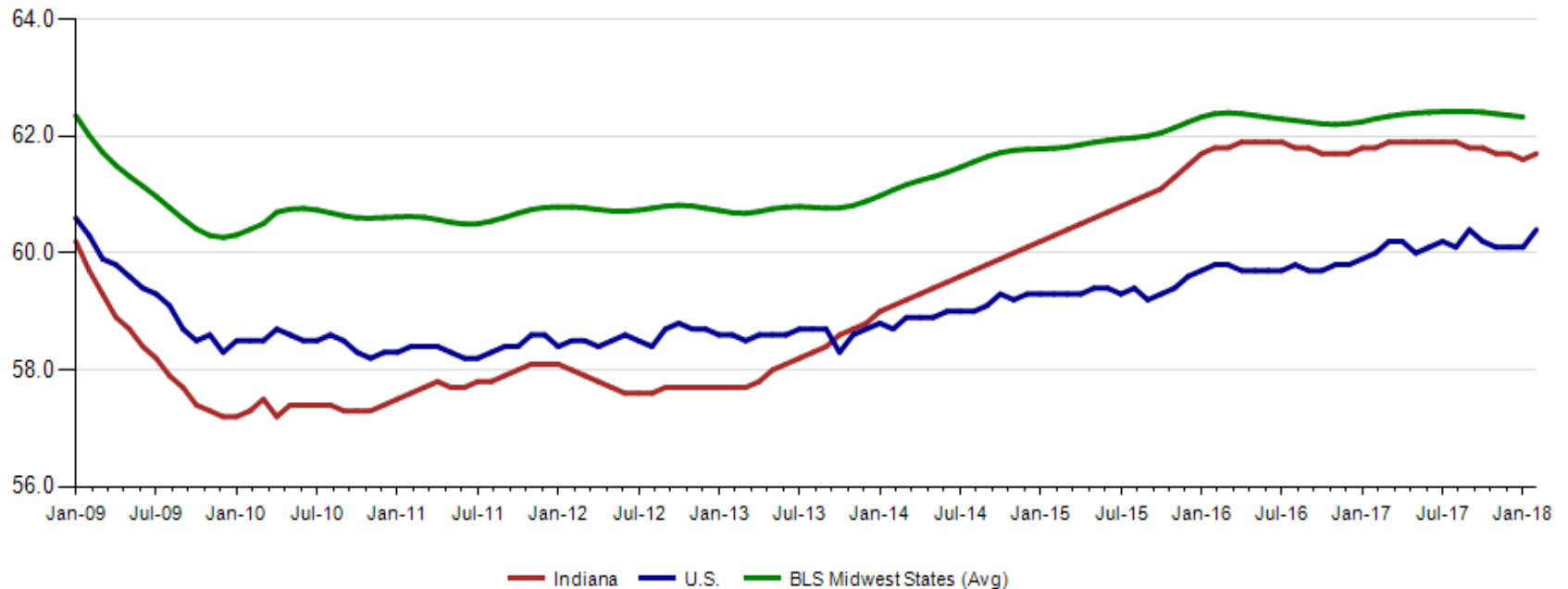
Table b. Civilians not in the labor force by sex and age, January 2017 - December 2017 (based on CPS)						
(Numbers in thousands)						
	Total	Age			Sex	
		16 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 years and over	Men	Women
Indiana						
Total not in the labor force	1,861.2	343.7	411.5	1,106.1	762.8	1,098.5
Do not want a job now	1,756.4	310.1	377.7	1,068.7	710.6	1,045.8
Want a job	104.8	33.6	33.8	37.4	52.2	52.6
Did not search for work in previous year	68.2	17.8	18.4	32.0	33.8	34.4
Searched for work in previous year	36.6	15.8	15.4	5.4	18.4	18.3
Not available to work now	9.9	4.9	4.0	1.0	4.5	5.4
Available to work now	26.7	10.9	11.4	4.4	13.9	12.8
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects	8.4	2.9	3.9	1.6	5.9	2.5
Reasons other than discouragement	18.3	8.0	7.5	2.8	8.0	10.3
- Data not available						

The January Indiana labor force participation rate remains at **63.7%** and the U.S. rate remains at **63.0%**.



Indiana's employment to population rate for February 2018 is 61.7%. The February U.S. employment to population rate is 60.4%. The BLS Midwest Regional states rate is 62.3% (January 2017).

Employment to Population Ratio (seasonally adjusted)





Midwest Comparison Rates: Seasonally Adjusted Over the Year and Over the Month (confidential and preliminary)

	February 2017	January 2018	February 2018	Monthly change	Yearly change
Indiana	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	-0.1%	-0.5%
U.S.	4.7%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	-0.6%
Illinois	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	-0.1%	-0.4%
Kentucky	5.1%	4.3%	4.1%	-0.2%	-1.0%
Michigan	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Minnesota	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%	-0.1%	-0.5%
Ohio	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	-0.2%	-0.6%
Wisconsin	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	-0.2%	-0.5%

*2017 Benchmark



Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization 2017 Annual Averages

State	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
ILLINOIS	2.1	2.8	4.9	5.2	5.8	9.2
INDIANA	1.1	1.8	3.6	3.8	4.4	7.0
KENTUCKY	1.9	2.6	5.2	5.4	6.0	8.8
MICHIGAN	1.5	2.3	4.7	4.9	5.6	9.1
OHIO	1.9	2.4	5.0	5.3	5.9	9.2
UNITED STATES	1.7	2.1	4.4	4.6	5.3	8.5

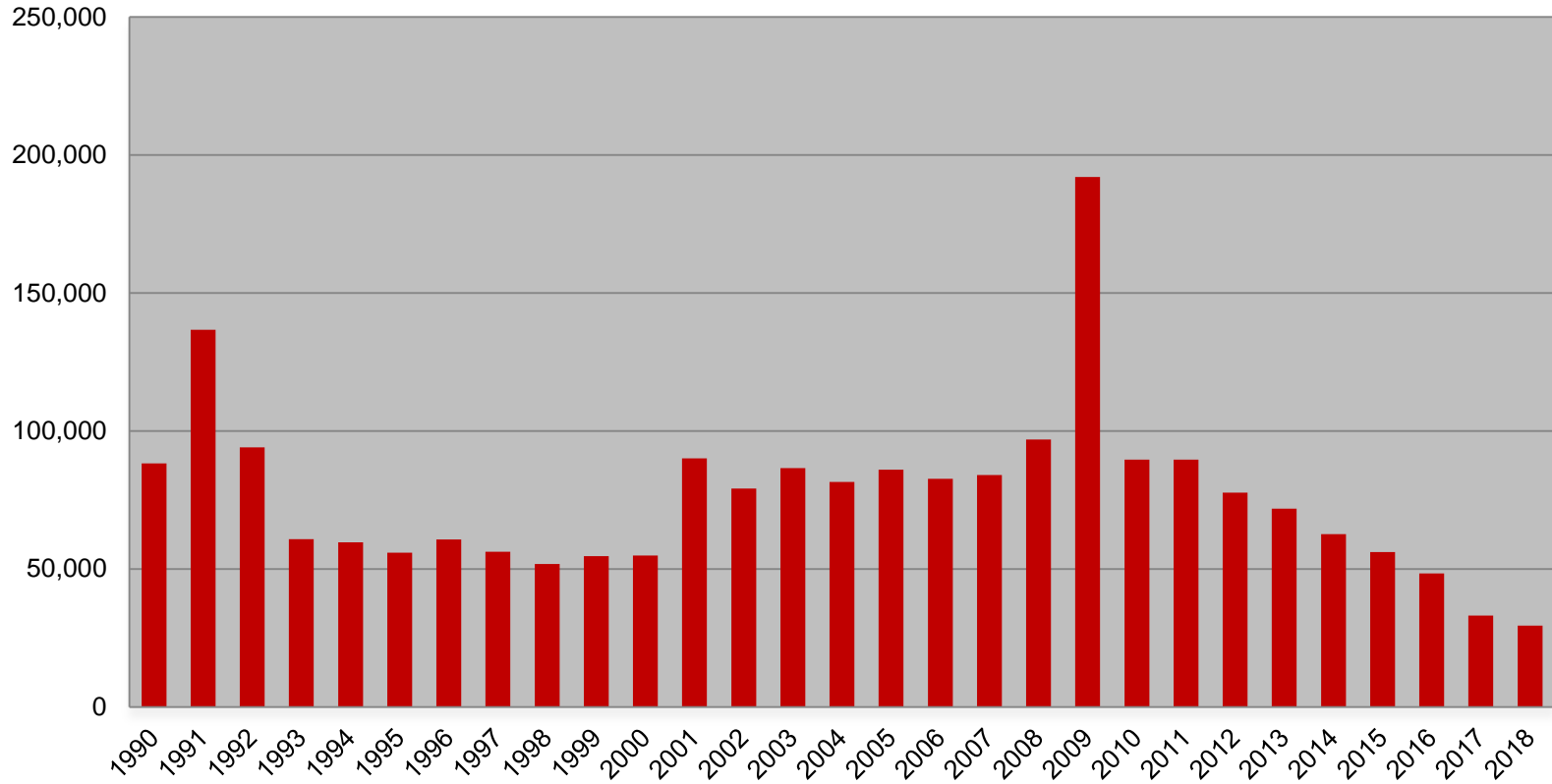
The six state measures are based on the same definitions as those published for the U.S.:

- U-1, persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-2, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-3, total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate);
- U-4, total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;
- U-5, total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers; and
- U-6, total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.



Weekly Initial Claims – Week 10

Total aggregated UI claims for the first week of each year as reported to ETA.





Regular UI Claims – Reference Week (12th of the month) Input to LAUS Unemployment Rate Model Declines over the month - and over the year

Without earnings – Reference week claims

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	OTM Change	OTY Change
JANUARY	150,888	105,910	84,706	71,042	63,223	49,377	41,333	36,555	33,137	24,968	7,623	(8,169)
FEBRUARY	154,388	103,432	80,852	69,570	60,183	52,316	39,282	36,909	32,463	25,377	409	(7,086)
MARCH	157,257	93,469	71,696	60,752	54,578	45,928	35,755	32,439	32,141			
APRIL	143,842	74,481	59,036	51,652	48,548	39,717	25,597	23,895	21,998			
MAY	141,174	66,779	54,680	46,328	42,997	32,460	22,807	22,300	19,431			
JUNE	136,670	67,996	55,021	46,820	41,722	29,524	22,030	22,025	16,722			
JULY	121,336	69,447	58,031	47,268	44,597	30,845	22,341	22,326	15,775			
AUGUST	103,509	62,976	51,710	42,134	39,998	26,061	21,472	20,737	15,692			
SEPTEMBER	92,680	58,280	46,824	41,955	39,563	23,685	20,941	19,372	14,334			
OCTOBER	86,275	58,317	46,909	39,467	37,778	23,768	19,917	19,143	14,266			
NOVEMBER	82,451	58,846	51,201	41,018	38,517	25,315	21,199	19,547	14,347			
DECEMBER	91,814	65,279	55,104	46,371	42,484	30,982	26,249	24,599	17,345			

February 2018 average weekly hours for Indiana manufacturing production increased by .3 hours to 41.2. National manufacturing is ahead of the Indiana manufacturing weekly hours at 41.9. BLS Region states were at 41.2 hours (January 2018 data).

Avg. Weekly Manufacturing Production Hours (non seasonally adjusted)

