



July 2023 Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for July 2023, Released September 2023

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in July in 7 states, higher in 3 states, and stable in 40 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Twenty-three states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, 5 states and the district had increases, and 22 states had little change. The national unemployment rate, 3.5 percent, changed little over the month and was the same as in July 2022.

New Hampshire had the lowest jobless rate in July, 1.7 percent. The next lowest rates were in Maryland and Vermont, 1.8 percent each. The rates in these three states set new series lows, as did the rates in the following eight states: Alabama (2.1 percent), Louisiana (3.4 percent), Massachusetts (2.5 percent), Mississippi (3.0 percent), Ohio (3.3 percent), Pennsylvania (3.5 percent), Tennessee (3.1 percent), and Washington (3.6 percent). Nevada had the highest unemployment rate, 5.3 percent. In total, 21 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.5 percent, 3 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 26 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In July, seven states had over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which was in Pennsylvania (-0.3 percentage point), followed by Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia, and Washington (-0.2 point each). Arizona, Idaho, and Wisconsin had the only over-the-month increases (+0.1 percentage point each). Forty 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.

Twenty-three states had over-the-year rate decreases, the largest of which was in Maryland (-1.4 percentage points). Five states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate increases from July 2022, the largest of which were in the District (+0.9 percentage point) and California (+0.8 point). Twenty-two states had jobless rates that were not notably different from those of a year earlier, though some had changes that were at least as large numerically as the significant changes.

July 2023 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Jul-23	Jun-23	Jul-22
U.S.	168,354,000	161,982,000	6,372,000	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
IN	3,459,605	3,321,627	137,978	4.0%	3.7%	3.3%
EGR 10	157,538	151,913	5,625	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%
Clark Co.	63,772	61,430	2,342	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%
Crawford Co.	4,869	4,686	183	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%
Floyd Co.	42,960	41,520	1,440	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%
Harrison Co.	20,843	20,149	694	3.3%	3.2%	2.8%
Scott Co.	10,728	10,292	436	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%
Washington Co.	14,366	13,836	530	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%
Corydon	1,442	1,384	58	4.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Jeffersonville	26,357	25,386	971	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%
New Albany	19,101	18,418	683	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%
Salem	2,785	2,668	117	4.2%	4.6%	4.1%
Scottsburg	2,784	2,651	133	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 08/23 | 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): July 2023

U.S. - 3.5%

Illinois - 4%

Indiana - 3.3%

Kentucky - 3.8%

Michigan - 3.6%

Ohio - 3.3%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): July 2023

#24 - Scott (4.1%)

#37 - Crawford (3.8%)

#43 - Clark (3.7%)

#47 - Washington (3.7%)

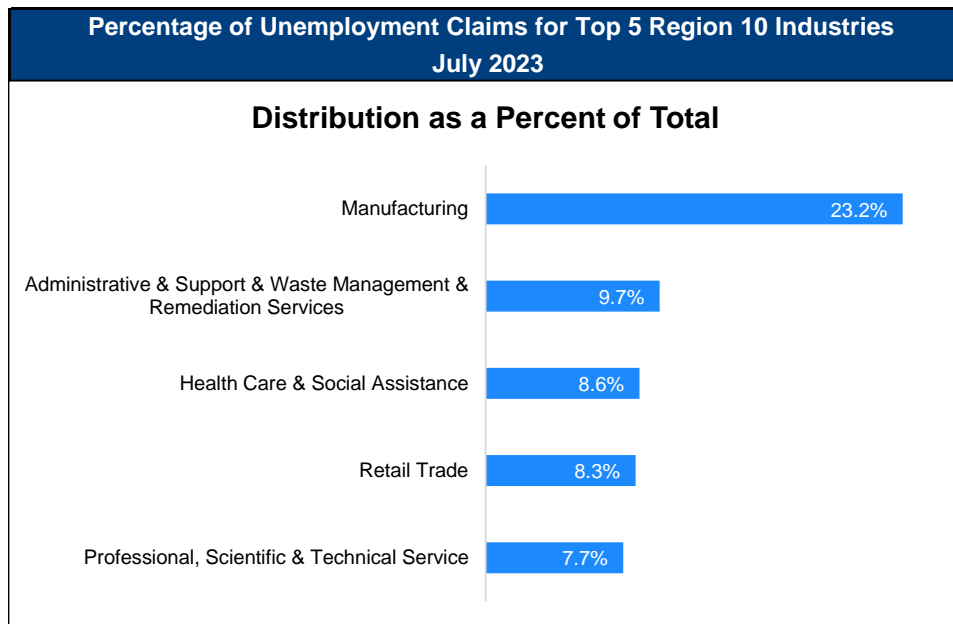
#62 - Floyd (3.4%)

#68 - Harrison (3.3%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to July 2023 from				
CPI Item	Jul-22	Jun-23	Jul-22	Jun-23
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	3.2%	0.2%	2.9%	0.3%
Food & Beverages	4.8%	0.3%	5.1%	0.3%
Housing	6.2%	0.3%	5.6%	0.8%
Apparel	3.2%	-1.0%	3.1%	-0.3%
Transportation	-3.0%	0.2%	-2.4%	-0.6%
Medical Care	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.3%
Recreation	4.1%	0.1%	5.4%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	1.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.1%
Other Goods & Services	6.1%	0.1%	6.5%	0.8%

*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 July 2023				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date
Yellow Corporation dba YRC Freight	Statewide	Statewide	All	7/30/2023

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: July 2023

Region 10

Initial Claims

07/01/23 - 76(D)
07/08/23 - 111(D)
07/15/23 - 89(D)
07/22/23 - 67(D)
07/29/23 - 80(D)

Continued Claims

07/01/23 - 437
07/08/23 - 98
07/15/23 - 452
07/22/23 - 438
07/29/23 - 439

Total Claims

07/01/23 - 513
07/08/23 - 209
07/15/23 - 541
07/22/23 - 505
07/29/23 - 519

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

07/01/23 - 4,504
07/08/23 - 5,033
07/15/23 - 3,673
07/22/23 - 3,081
07/29/23 - 2,720

Continued Claims

07/01/23 - 24,820
07/08/23 - 22,615
07/15/23 - 21,191
07/22/23 - 19,558
07/29/23 - 19,459

Total Claims

07/01/23 - 29,324
07/08/23 - 27,648
07/15/23 - 24,864
07/22/23 - 22,639
07/29/23 - 22,179

(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	Nursing Assistants
3	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
4	Stockers and Order Fillers
5	Medical Assistants
6	Critical Care Nurses
7	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians
8	Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs
9	Physical Therapists
10	Teaching Assistants, Preschool, Elementary, Middle, and Secondary School, Except Special Education
11	Food Preparation Workers
12	Social and Human Service Assistants
13	Customer Service Representatives
14	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
15	Patient Representatives
16	Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers
17	Fast Food and Counter Workers
18	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
19	Medical Secretaries and Administrative Assistants
20	Production Workers, 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	381
Customer Service Representatives	304
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	279
Helpers--Production Workers	258
Cashiers	214
Office Clerks, General	208
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	184
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	159
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	120
Managers, All Other	119
Receptionists and Information Clerks	111
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	107
Retail Salespersons	106
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	90
Packers and Packagers, Hand	87
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	86
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	83
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	83
Construction Laborers	80
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	80

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Indiana voter turnout: A harbinger of things to come in 2024?



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Although 2023 is an "off" year in the American election cycle, the specter of the 2024 election is already looming large over the Hoosier state. While most eyes have turned to the emerging race for the Republican presidential nomination, it is also worthwhile to look at our recent past and examine Indiana's voter turnout in the last midterm and presidential elections. Data on how many ballots were cast in these elections is critical to campaigns and grassroots voter outreach organizations in their efforts to reduce barriers to voting and mobilize the electorate.

In the aftermath of the 2018 midterm election, there was an overwhelming sense that something truly monumental had occurred in Indiana. The election saw 51% of registered voters in the state cast a ballot, the highest turnout rate in an Indiana midterm election since 1994. More than 2.3 million Hoosiers voted in the election, contributing to the highest turnout rate for a midterm election in the United States since 1914.

As the 2022 midterms drew closer, national pollsters worked to determine if voters would remain energized or if high voter turnout in 2018 was a fluke rather than the trend. The answer, as it turns out, is somewhat surprising.

On a national level, voter turnout in the 2022 midterms nearly matched the staggering data from 2018. In total, 52.2% of citizens over the age of 18 cast a ballot, only 1.2 percentage points less than the historic numbers from 2018.

Spencer County, which boasted a 51.2% voter turnout rate, registered the highest voter turnout in the 2022 midterm election. This was down a surprising 10.3 percentage points from the 2018 midterms. Spencer County was followed by Union (51%), Crawford (50.9%), Brown (50.8%) and Floyd (49.5%) counties to close out the top five in 2022 voter turnout.

Tiptecanoe County had the lowest voter turnout rate with 32.2% of registered voters exercising their right to vote. Marion County, the most populous county in the state, had the second-lowest turnout percentage with 34%, followed by Elkhart (36%), Dearborn (36.1%) and Grant (36.4%) counties.

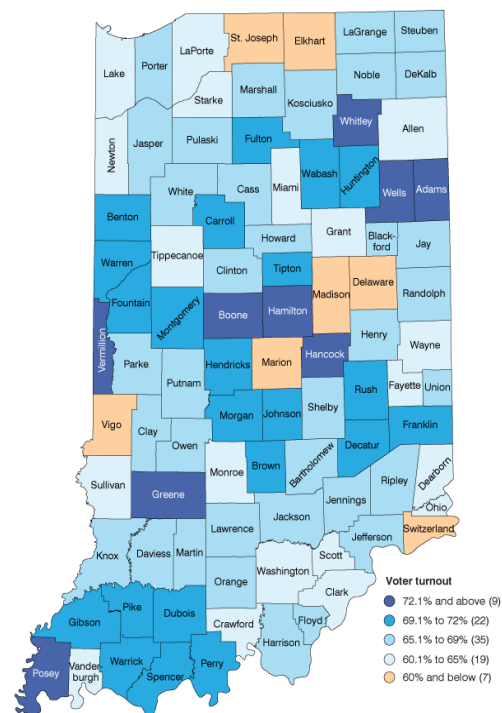
With the exception of Union County, every county in the state experienced a decrease in voter turnout between the two midterm elections. In fact, 52 of the state's 92 counties saw a double-digit decrease in voter turnout percentage points.

Perhaps more pertinent to the upcoming presidential election, however, are the turnout rates of the 2020 election. All told, 64.6% of registered Hoosier voters cast a ballot in the 2020 presidential election, the highest turnout rate for Indiana since 1992 (when an astounding 73.8% voted).⁵ For the first time in the state's history, more than 3 million ballots were cast, the majority of which (61%) were absentee ballots due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

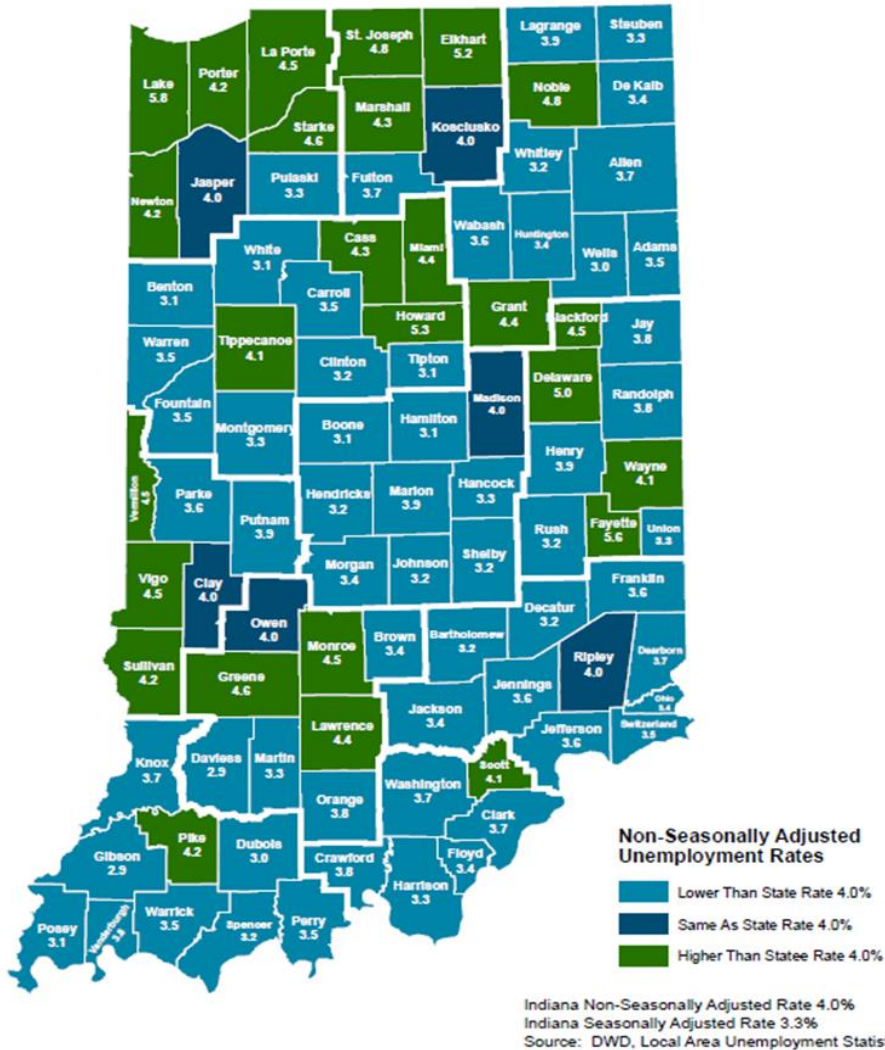
Hamilton County recorded the highest voter turnout rate with 75.4% of registered voters casting a ballot. Hamilton County was followed by Wells (74.8%), Whitley (74.2%), Hancock (74%) and Greene (73.7%) counties.

On the other end of the spectrum, Delaware and Madison counties each recorded voter turnout rates of 57.7%, the lowest turnout rate in the state. Marion County again ranked near the bottom of the list with a voter turnout rate of 58.9%, followed by St. Joseph (59.2%) and Vigo (59.8%) counties. All but two counties, Dearborn and LaGrange, registered voter turnout rates that were higher than the ones they recorded in the 2016 presidential election.

What these numbers mean for the 2024 election remains to be seen. Will the Indiana electorate remain as energized as in 2020, eager to vote for both the president and the governor? Or will the turnout rate sink back down to a more "normal" figure, like the ones seen in 2012 (58.5%) or 2016 (58.1%)? Regardless, voter outreach groups should attempt to harness the energy of the last presidential election in hopes of mobilizing voters and increasing turnout rates next fall.



County Unemployment Rates July 2023



Questions?

Please contact the DWD
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