

Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for September 2017, Released November 2017

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in September in 11 states, higher in four states, and stable in 35 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Twenty-two states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, one state had an increase, and 27 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point from August to 4.2 percent and was 0.7 point lower than in September 2016.

In September, 11 states had unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which was in Alabama (-0.4 percentage point), closely followed by Arizona, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Tennessee (-0.3 point each). Four states had notable rate increases, the largest of which were in Michigan (+0.4 percentage point) and Indiana (+0.3 point). The remaining 35 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.

Six states had over-the-month decreases in nonfarm payroll employment in September 2017. The largest decrease in employment over the month occurred in Florida (-127,400), followed by New York (-34,100) and Missouri (-10,500). In percentage terms, the largest decreases occurred in Florida (-1.5 percent), Wyoming (-0.9 percent), and New Hampshire and Rhode Island (-0.7 percent each). Five states had over-the-month increases in nonfarm payroll employment in September. The largest increase in employment occurred in California (+52,200), followed by Washington (+13,800) and Indiana (+11,400). In percentage terms, the largest increase occurred in Nebraska (+0.5 percent), followed by Arizona, Indiana, and Washington (+0.4 percent each).

September 2017 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Sep-17	Aug-17	Sep-16
U.S.	161,049,000	154,494,000	6,556,000	4.1%	4.5%	4.8%
IN	3,340,423	3,221,227	119,196	3.6%	4.0%	4.0%
EGR 10	152,122	146,783	5,339	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%
Clark Co.	61,278	59,099	2,179	3.6%	4.0%	3.9%
Crawford Co.	4,910	4,718	192	3.9%	4.5%	5.0%
Floyd Co.	41,503	40,130	1,373	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%
Harrison Co.	20,087	19,419	668	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

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

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): September 2017

- U.S. - 4.2%
- Illinois - 5%
- Indiana - 3.8%
- Kentucky - 5.2%
- Michigan - 4.3%
- Ohio - 5.3%

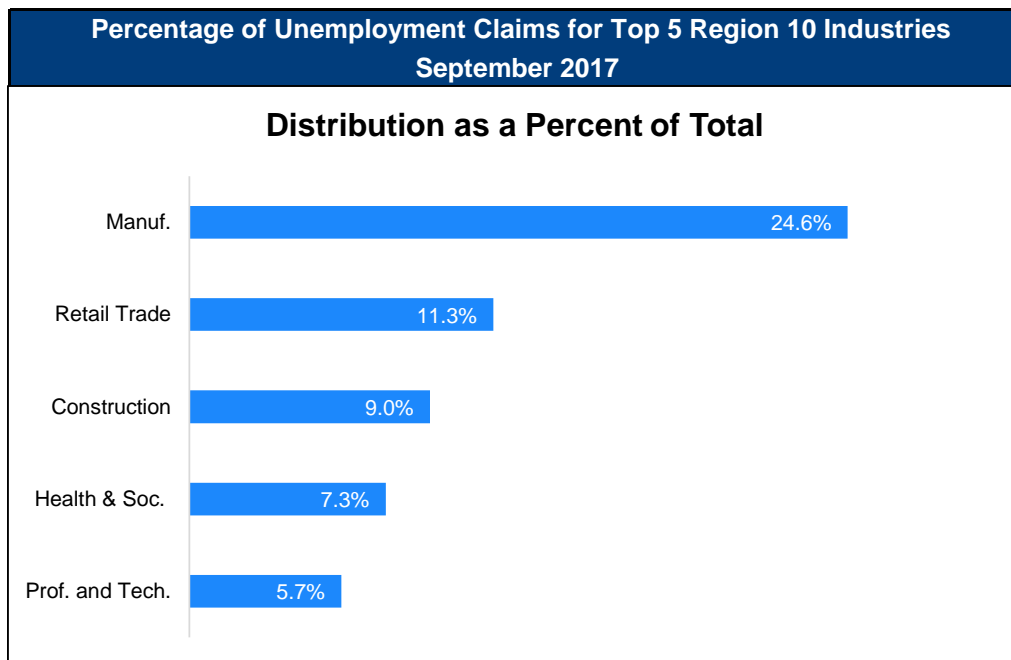
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): September 2017

- #26 - Crawford (3.9%)
- #30 - Scott (3.8%)

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to September 2017 from				
CPI Item	Sep-16	Aug-17	Sep-16	Aug-17
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	2.2%	0.5%	1.5%	0.3%
Food & Beverages	1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%
Housing	2.8%	0.1%	2.1%	0.2%
Apparel	-0.2%	3.2%	1.3%	2.5%
Transportation	4.8%	2.1%	2.2%	0.9%
Medical Care	1.6%	-0.1%	0.9%	-0.9%
Recreation	1.6%	0.0%	3.0%	-0.5%
Education & Communication	-2.1%	0.4%	-2.5%	0.4%
Other Goods & Services	2.0%	0.2%	1.4%	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



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for September 2017				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

Unemployment Claims: September 2017

Region 10

Initial Claims

09/02/17 - 63(D)
 09/09/17 - 30(D)
 09/16/17 - 25(D)
 09/23/17 - 68(D)
 09/30/17 - 63(D)

Continued Claims

09/02/17 - 406
 09/09/17 - 396
 09/16/17 - 394
 09/23/17 - 395
 09/30/17 - 390

Total Claims

09/02/17 - 469
 09/09/17 - 426
 09/16/17 - 419
 09/23/17 - 463
 09/30/17 - 453

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

09/02/17 - 2,332
 09/09/17 - 1,887
 09/16/17 - 1,912
 09/23/17 - 1,999
 09/30/17 - 1,966

Continued Claims

09/02/17 - 14,812
 09/09/17 - 12,982
 09/16/17 - 12,343
 09/23/17 - 12,238
 09/30/17 - 12,134

Total Claims

09/02/17 - 17,144

Frequently Listed Jobs	
Top 20 job listings in Region 10 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Registered Nurses
2	Production Workers, All Other
3	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
4	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
5	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
6	Data Entry Keyers
7	Therapists, All Other
8	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other
9	Home Health Aides
10	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
11	Social and Human Service Assistants
12	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop
13	Customer Service Representatives
14	Chief Executives
15	Material Moving Workers, All Other
16	Business Operations Specialists, All Other
17	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard

Applicant Pool	
Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months	
Occupations	# of applicants
Customer Service Representatives	81
Administrative Services Managers	51
Office Clerks, General	34
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	29
General and Operations Managers	28
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	27
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	27
Production Workers, All Other	26
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	26
Accountants	25
Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	25
Cashiers	24
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	22
Helpers--Production Workers	22
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	21
Receptionists and Information Clerks	18
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	17

Projections of occupational employment, 2016–26

October 2017

Overall employment is projected to grow by about 7 percent between 2016 and 2026.

Growth in occupations overall

Rate of growth, number of new jobs, and number of occupational openings are different measures of projected employment.

Some occupations that are projected to grow rapidly have a relatively small number of jobs, as is the case with solar photovoltaic installers and wind turbine service technicians. These small, fast-growing occupations may not have many new jobs.

Some large occupations that are projected to have average or slow employment growth, such as childcare workers and retail salespersons, may have many new jobs.

Similarly, large occupations are more likely than small ones to have many projected openings, shown as annual averages. This is true regardless of their projected rate of growth; in fact, even occupations that are projected to decline in employment will still have openings.

Fastest growing occupations

Employment in the fastest growing occupations is projected to increase at a rate that is at least triple that for all occupations.

Chart 1. Fastest growing occupations
Percent change in employment, projected 2016-26

Occupation	Percent change	Median annual wage, 2016	Typical education needed for entry
Solar photovoltaic installers	105%	\$39,240	High school diploma or equivalent
Wind turbine service technicians	96%	\$52,260	Postsecondary nondegree award
Home health aides	47%	\$22,600	High school diploma or equivalent
Personal care aides	37%	\$21,920	High school diploma or equivalent
Physician assistants	37%	\$101,480	Master's degree
Nurse practitioners	36%	\$100,910	Master's degree
Statisticians	33%	\$80,500	Master's degree
Physical therapist assistants	31%	\$56,610	Associate's degree
Software developers, applications	30%	\$100,080	Bachelor's degree
Mathematicians	29%	\$105,810	Master's degree
Bicycle repairers	29%	\$27,630	High school diploma or equivalent
Medical assistants	29%	\$31,540	Postsecondary nondegree award
Physical therapist aides	29%	\$25,680	High school diploma or equivalent
Occupational therapy assistants	29%	\$59,010	Associate's degree
Information security analysts	28%	\$92,600	Bachelor's degree
Genetic counselors	28%	\$74,120	Master's degree
Operations research analysts	27%	\$79,200	Bachelor's degree
Forest fire inspectors and prevention specialists	27%	\$36,230	High school diploma or equivalent
Health specialties teachers, postsecondary	26%	\$99,360	Doctoral or professional degree
Derrick operators, oil and gas	26%	\$48,130	No formal educational credential

Occupations typically requiring high school for entry lost 1.3 million jobs, May 2007–16

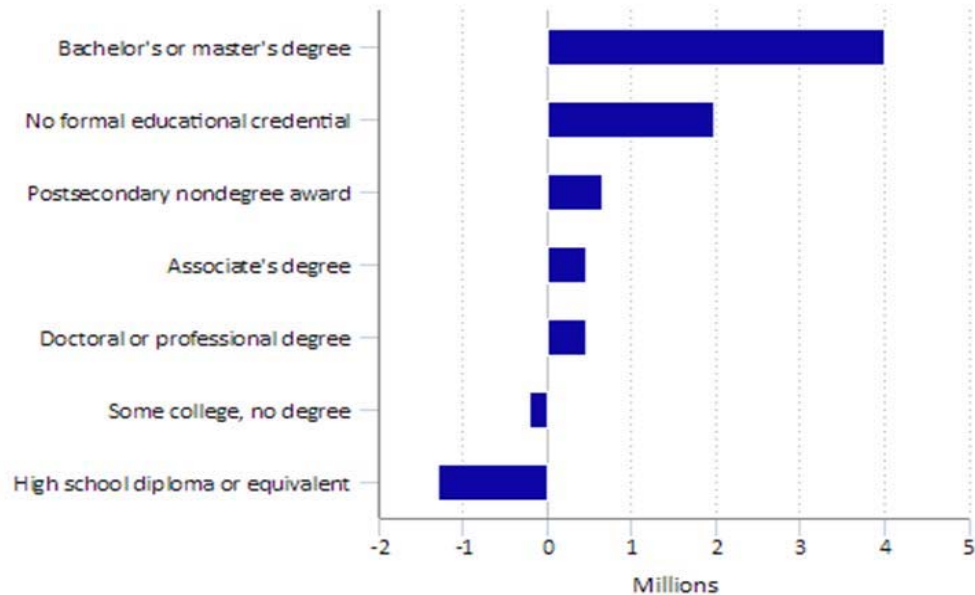
OCTOBER 05, 2017

From May 2007 to May 2016, the U.S. economy gained 6 million jobs. Occupations that typically require a high school diploma or the equivalent for entry lost 1.3 million jobs over that period. Much of this decrease resulted from job losses in manufacturing and construction around the time of the 2007–09 recession.

Occupations that typically require no formal educational credential for entry gained 2 million jobs from May 2007 to May 2016. Occupations in this education category include retail salespersons, cashiers, janitors, and most food preparation and serving related occupations.

Occupations that typically require a bachelor's or master's degree for entry gained 4 million jobs from May 2007 to May 2016. Among occupations that typically require some type of education beyond high school for entry, only one education category lost jobs: some college, no degree.

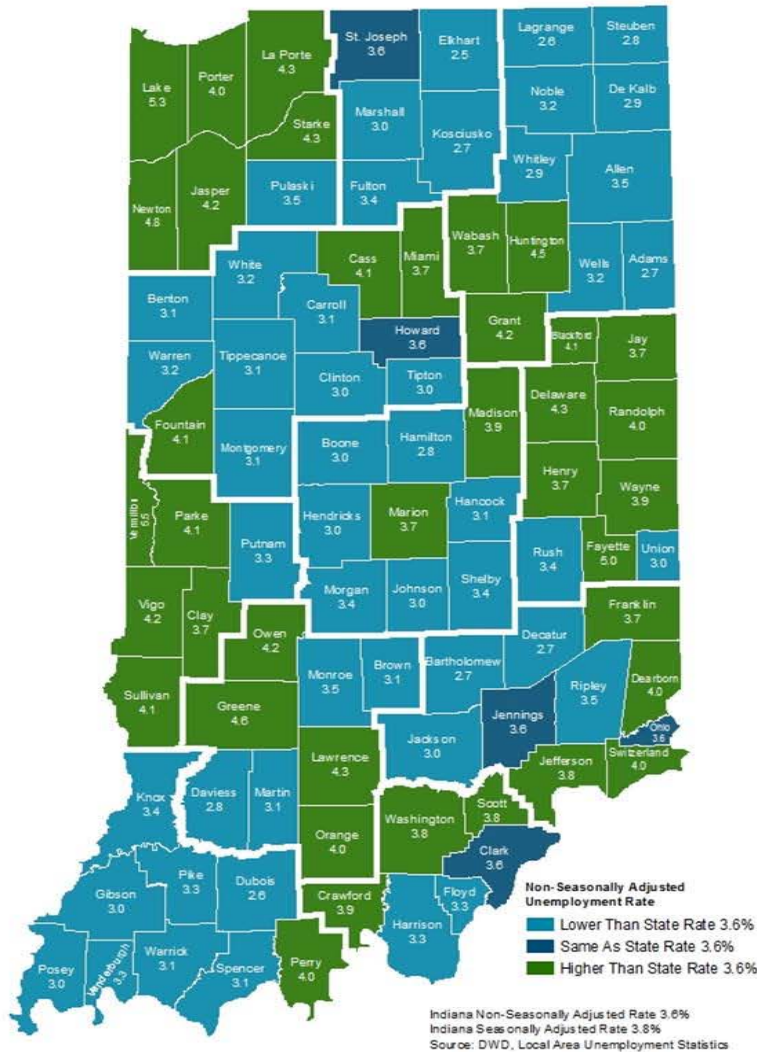
Employment change from May 2007 to May 2016 by typical entry-level education requirement



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

These data are from the [Occupational Employment Statistics](#) program. The typical entry-level education requirements assigned to each occupation are based on research by the

County Unemployment Rates September 2017



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Questions?

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