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INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

LABOR MARKET REVIEW



September 2018 Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for September 2018, Released November 2018

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in September in 9 states, higher in 4 states, and stable in 37 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Sixteen states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier and 34 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point from August to 3.7 percent and was 0.5 percentage point lower than in September 2017.

Hawaii had the lowest unemployment rate in September, 2.2 percent. The rates in Arkansas (3.5 percent), California (4.1 percent), Idaho (2.7 percent), South Carolina (3.3 percent), Texas (3.8 percent), and Washington (4.4 percent) set new series lows. Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.5 percent. In total, 13 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.7 percent, 12 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 25 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In September, nine states had unemployment rate decreases, the largest of which were in Alaska, Florida, and Oklahoma (-0.2 percentage point each). Four states had over-the-month rate increases: Colorado and Wyoming (+0.2 percentage point each) and Maine and North Dakota (+0.1 point each). The remaining 37 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.

September 2018 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Sep-18	Aug-18	Sep-17
U.S.	161,958,000	156,191,000	5,766,000	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%
IN	3,384,737	3,282,386	102,351	3.0%	3.7%	3.3%
EGR 10	152,636	147,759	4,877	3.2%	3.8%	3.3%
Clark Co.	61,616	59,634	1,982	3.2%	3.9%	3.3%
Crawford Co.	4,885	4,700	185	3.8%	4.3%	3.6%
Floyd Co.	41,658	40,381	1,277	3.1%	3.6%	3.1%
Harrison Co.	20,239	19,607	632	3.1%	3.7%	3.1%
Scott Co.	10,610	10,237	373	3.5%	4.3%	3.5%
Washington Co.	13,628	13,200	428	3.1%	3.7%	3.5%
Corydon	1,440	1,368	72	5.0%	5.1%	4.0%
Jeffersonville	25,225	24,598	627	2.5%	3.4%	3.2%
New Albany	18,822	18,264	558	3.0%	3.8%	3.4%
Salem	2,652	2,570	82	3.1%	4.4%	5.1%
Scottsburg	2,753	2,636	117	4.2%	4.8%	4.1%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 10/18 | 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): September 2018

U.S. - 3.7%

Illinois - 4.1%

Indiana - 3.5%

Kentucky - 4.5%

Michigan - 4%

Ohio - 4.6%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): September 2018

#9 - Crawford (3.8%)

#17 - Scott (3.5%)

#27 - Clark (3.2%)

#35 - Floyd (3.1%)

#37 - Harrison (3.1%)

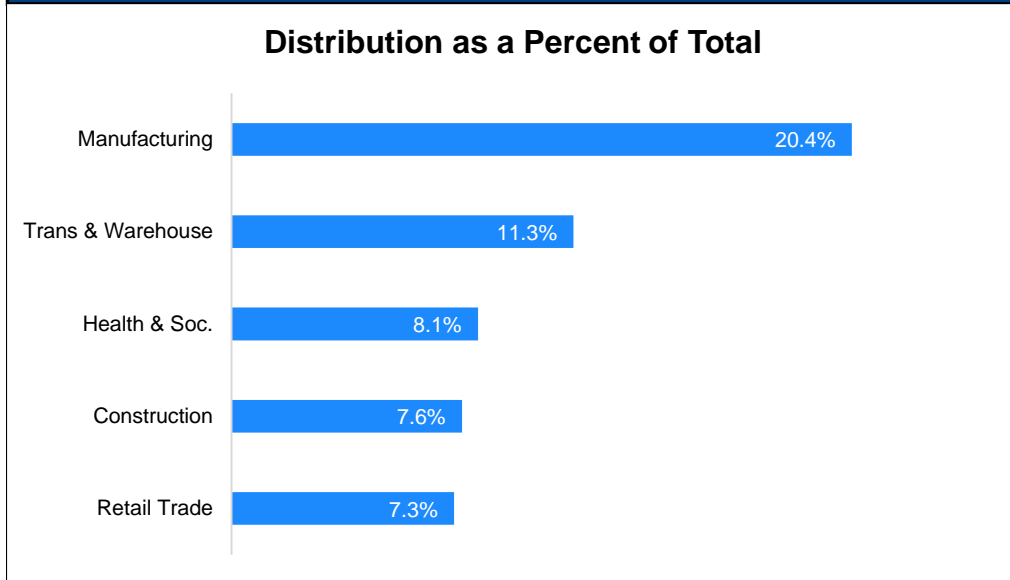
#44 - Washington (3.1%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to September 2018 from				
CPI Item	Sep-17	Aug-18	Sep-17	Aug-18
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	2.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%
Food & Beverages	1.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%
Housing	2.7%	0.0%	2.3%	0.1%
Apparel	-0.6%	4.1%	-1.4%	5.0%
Transportation	3.7%	-0.5%	4.6%	-0.7%
Medical Care	1.7%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%
Recreation	0.2%	0.2%	-1.6%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	-0.2%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	0.1%	2.6%	0.1%

*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 September 2018



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for September 2018				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for September 2018 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.dolela.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

Unemployment Claims: September 2018

Region 10

Initial Claims

09/01/18 - 22(D)

09/08/18 - 20(D)

09/15/18 - 41(D)

09/22/18 - 18(D)

09/29/18 - (D)

Continued Claims

09/01/18 - 349

09/08/18 - 351

09/15/18 - 352

09/22/18 - 346

09/29/18 - 334

Total Claims

09/01/18 - 371

09/08/18 - 371

09/15/18 - 393

09/22/18 - 364

09/29/18 - 334

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

09/01/18 - 2,759

09/08/18 - 1,951

09/15/18 - 1,768

09/22/18 - 1,787

09/29/18 - 1,599

Continued Claims

09/01/18 - 12,395

09/08/18 - 11,411

09/15/18 - 11,350

09/22/18 - 10,992

09/29/18 - 10,919

Total Claims

09/01/18 - 15,154

09/08/18 - 13,362

09/15/18 - 13,118

09/22/18 - 12,779

09/29/18 - 12,518

(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	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
2	Production Workers, All Other
3	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
4	Registered Nurses
5	Manufacturing Production Technicians
6	Mapping Technicians
7	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
8	Retail Salespersons
9	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
10	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
11	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators
12	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
13	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
14	Social and Human Service Assistants
15	Building Cleaning Workers, All Other
16	Maintenance Workers, Machinery
17	Commercial Pilots
18	Customer Service Representatives
19	Food Preparation Workers
20	Nursing Assistants

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

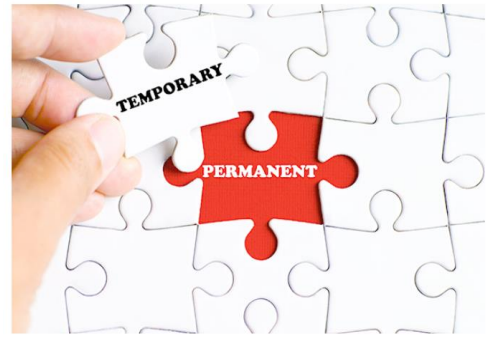
Applicant Pool	
Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months	
Occupations	# of applicants
Production Workers, All Other	304
Customer Service Representatives	234
Helpers--Production Workers	192
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	191
Office Clerks, General	147
Cashiers	141
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	127
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	126
Managers, All Other	122
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	117
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	114
Nursing Assistants	107
Receptionists and Information Clerks	91
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	87
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	75
Administrative Services Managers	73
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	72
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	70
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	66
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	63

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

A look at Contingent Workers

A publication of the Bureau Of Labor Statistics, Spotlight on Statistics
<https://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2018/contingent-workers/pdf/contingent-workers.pdf>

Contingent workers are people who do not expect their jobs to last or who report that their jobs are temporary. They do not have an implicit or explicit contract for continuing employment. People who do not expect their jobs to continue for personal reasons, such as retirement or returning to school, are not considered contingent workers.

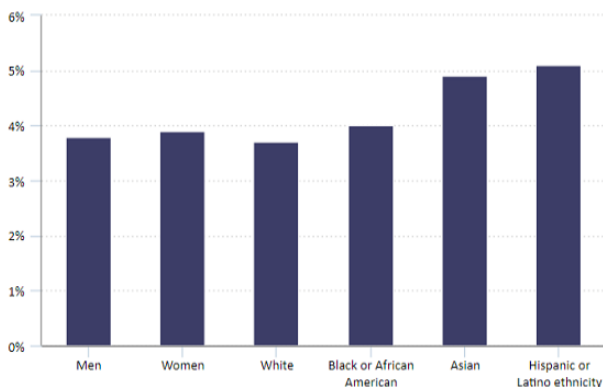


An example might help clarify the concept of contingent work: Kaya was hired by a local company to make decorations to celebrate her town's centennial. The celebration will occur in 2 months, and then she will no longer be needed. Kaya is a contingent worker because she does not expect her job to last once the event is over. This Spotlight on Statistics looks at contingent workers in 2017.

There were nearly 6 million contingent workers in 2017. In May 2017, there were 5.9 million contingent workers, or workers who did not expect their jobs to last. These workers represented 3.8 percent of U.S. employment. In February 2005, the last time the survey was conducted, 4.1 percent of the employed were contingent workers. In February 1995, the first year the survey was conducted, the comparable figure was 4.9 percent. The overall characteristics of contingent workers in May 2017 were generally similar to those in earlier surveys.

Men and women were about equally likely to be contingent workers. In past surveys, women were slightly more likely to be contingent workers than men. However, men and women were about equally likely to be contingent workers in May 2017. Asian and Hispanic workers were slightly more likely to be contingent workers than White and Black workers in May 2017.

Contingent workers as a percent of total employed by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, May 2017



Contingent workers tend to be younger than noncontingent workers. Contingent workers were more than twice as likely as noncontingent workers to be under 25 years old (28 percent versus 12 percent). Of these young workers, 3 in 5 contingent workers were enrolled in school, compared with fewer than 2 in 5 youth among noncontingent workers.

Contingent workers ages 25 to 64 were found at all levels of educational attainment. As in past surveys, contingent workers ages 25 to 64 were distributed across all levels of educational attainment. Contingent workers were about twice

as likely as noncontingent workers to have less than a high school diploma (14 percent, compared with 7 percent). Contingent workers were slightly more likely to hold at least a bachelor's degree.

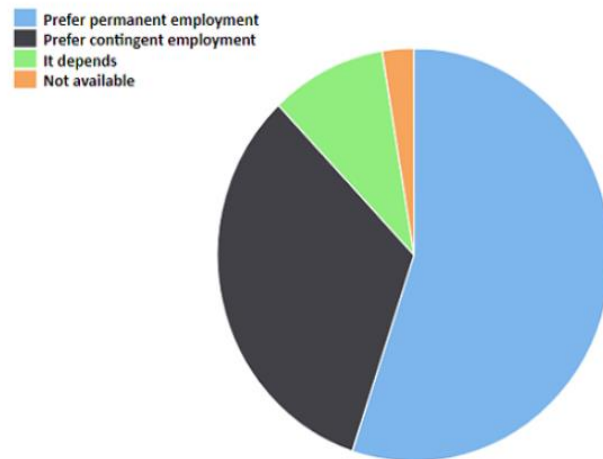
Contingent workers were more likely than noncontingent workers to be employed part time. In May 2017, about 2 in 5 contingent workers worked less than 35 hours per week, compared with fewer than 1 in 5 noncontingent workers. However, the vast majority of part-time workers (91 percent) were not employed in contingent arrangements.

Contingent workers can be found in all major occupational groups. As in previous surveys, contingent workers were distributed throughout the major occupational groups. In May 2017, contingent workers were more likely to work in construction and extraction occupations (11 percent) than their noncontingent counterparts (5 percent). Nearly one-third of contingent workers were employed in professional and related occupations, compared with one-fourth of noncontingent workers. Contingent workers were less likely to be employed in management, business, and financial operations occupations (8 percent) than were noncontingent workers (17 percent) in May 2017.

One in three contingent workers were in the education and health services industry. About one-third of contingent workers were employed in the education and health services industry, compared with roughly one-fourth of noncontingent workers. Contingent workers also were more likely than noncontingent workers to be employed in the agriculture and construction industries. Contingent workers were less likely to work in retail trade and manufacturing.

Just over half of contingent workers would have preferred a permanent job. More than half (55 percent) of contingent workers would have preferred a permanent job in May 2017, while one-third said they preferred their contingent employment arrangement. The remainder expressed no clear preference. The share of contingent workers who would have preferred a permanent job was about the same as in past surveys

Contingent workers by their preference for contingent work, May 2017



Hover over chart to view data.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

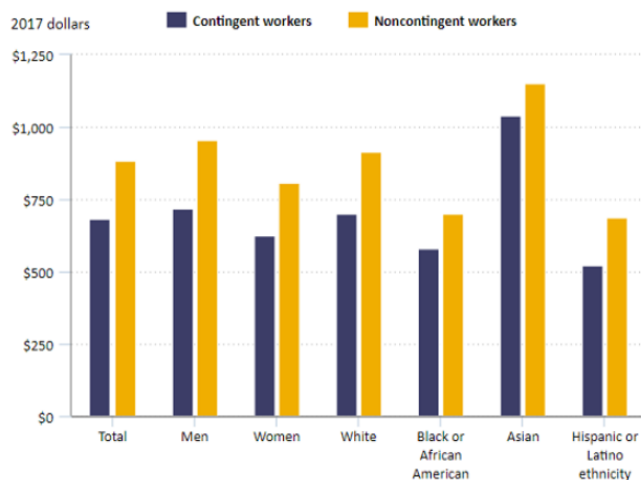
Contingent workers were less likely than noncontingent workers to have health insurance. Overall, contingent workers were less likely to have health insurance coverage from any source (73 percent) in May 2017 than were noncontingent workers (84 percent). The gap in health insurance coverage between contingent and noncontingent workers is smaller than it was in 2005.

Contingent workers were half as likely as noncontingent workers to be covered by employer-provided health insurance. One-fourth of contingent workers had employer-provided health insurance in May 2017, compared with half of noncontingent workers. Although most contingent workers did not receive health insurance from their employers, a substantial share—nearly 3 in 4—had health insurance from some source, including coverage from another family member's policy, through a government program, or by purchasing it on their own.

Contingent workers were half as likely as noncontingent workers to have access to retirement plans. Contingent workers were about half as likely as noncontingent workers to be eligible for employer-provided pension or retirement plans. In May 2017, 23 percent of contingent workers were eligible for employer-provided pension or retirement plans, compared with 48 percent of noncontingent workers. Overall, the proportion of contingent workers who actually participated in employer-provided plans (18 percent) also was much lower than that of noncontingent workers

Contingent workers earned less per week than noncontingent workers. Contingent workers earned less than their noncontingent counterparts in May 2017. Among full-time workers, median weekly earnings for contingent workers (\$685) were 77 percent of those of noncontingent workers (\$886). For most worker groups, contingent workers earned less than noncontingent workers. There was little difference between the earnings of Asian contingent and noncontingent workers. The disparity in earnings likely reflects the many differences in the demographic characteristics of contingent and noncontingent workers and the jobs they hold.

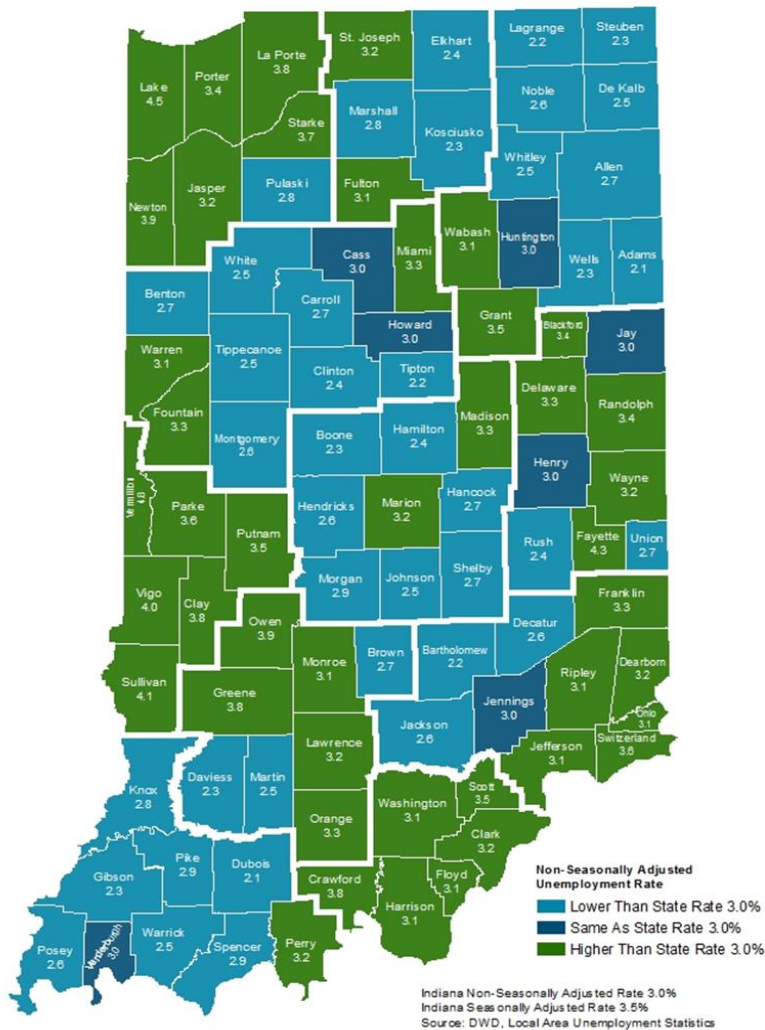
Median usual weekly earnings of full-time contingent and noncontingent workers, May 2017



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Note: People whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Temporary help agency workers were more likely to be contingent workers. The May 2017 survey also collected information about workers who were in four alternative employment arrangements—people employed as independent contractors, on-call workers, temporary help agency workers, and workers provided by contract firms. Overall, 3.8 percent of the employed were contingent workers. Among those with alternative employment arrangements, temporary help agency workers were the most likely to also be contingent workers. In May 2017, 42 percent of temporary help agency workers were contingent workers, a smaller share than in past surveys. In addition, roughly 1 in 5 on-call workers was also a contingent worker, and 15 percent of contract company workers were also contingent workers. Only 3 percent of independent contractors were also contingent workers in May 2017—the same percentage as workers with traditional arrangements (those who are not in any of the alternative employment arrangements).

County Unemployment Rates September 2018



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Questions?

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