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LABOR MARKET REVIEW



November 2019 Labor Market Review

Reported by: Jillian Gregory

Regional Workforce Analyst
[Email Jillian](#)
jgregory@dwd.in.gov

Tel: 812-537-2485



Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for November 2019, Released January 2020

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in November in 7 states, higher in 5 states, and stable in 38 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Seven states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, 2 states had increases, and 41 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate, 3.5 percent, was little changed over the month and from November 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 6 states in November 2019, decreased in 1, and was essentially unchanged in 43 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 25 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 25 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in November, 2.3 percent. The rates in Alabama (2.7 percent), Alaska (6.1 percent), Georgia (3.3 percent), Illinois (3.8 percent), Oregon (3.9 percent), and South Carolina (2.4 percent) set new series lows. Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.1 percent. In total, 14 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.5 percent, 12 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

North Carolina and South Carolina had the largest over-the-month unemployment rate decreases in November (-0.2 percentage point each). Louisiana and New Jersey had the largest rate increases (+0.2 percentage point each). Thirty-eight 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) 10

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

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): November 2019

U.S. - 3.5%

Illinois - 3.8%

Indiana - 3.2%

Kentucky - 4.4%

Michigan - 4%

Ohio - 4.2%

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

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

#14 - Crawford (3.6%)

#37 - Scott (3.2%)

#38 - Clark (3.1%)

#45 - Floyd (3%)

#56 - Washington (3%)

#58 - Harrison (2.9%)

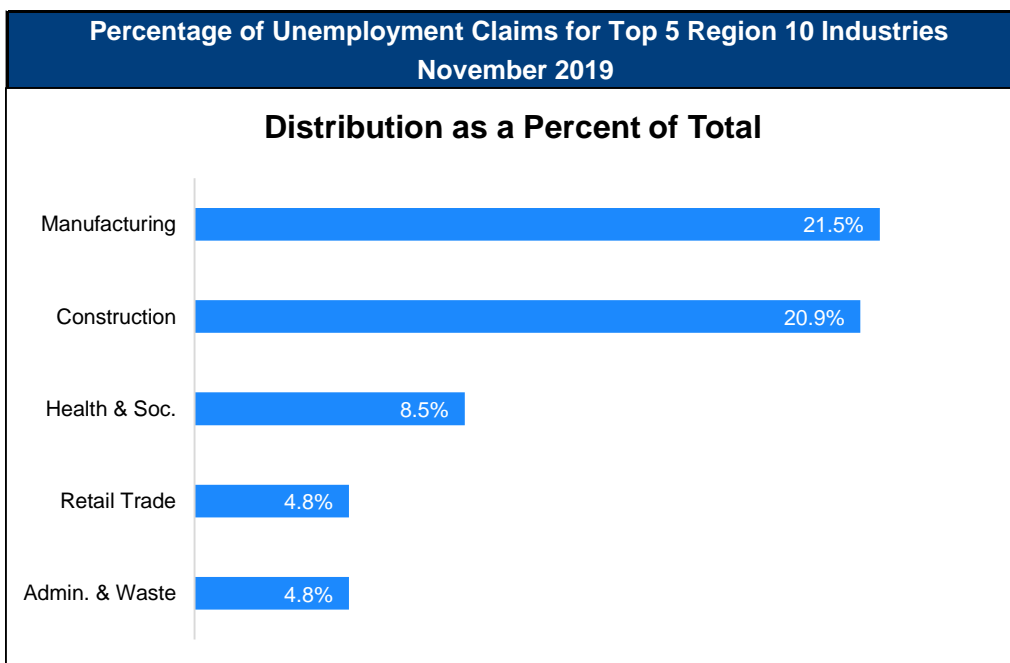
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

November 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Nov-19	Oct-19	Nov-18
U.S.	164,386,000	158,945,000	5,441,000	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%
IN	3,365,352	3,259,150	106,202	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%
EGR 10	152,403	147,691	4,712	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%
Clark Co.	61,746	59,804	1,942	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%
Crawford Co.	4,784	4,611	173	3.6%	3.4%	4.2%
Floyd Co.	41,472	40,210	1,262	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%
Harrison Co.	20,138	19,559	579	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%
Scott Co.	10,582	10,241	341	3.2%	3.1%	3.7%
Washington Co.	13,681	13,266	415	3.0%	2.9%	3.3%
Corydon	1,401	1,351	50	3.6%	4.1%	4.9%
Jeffersonville	25,301	24,603	698	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%
New Albany	18,672	18,064	608	3.3%	2.8%	3.2%
Salem	2,656	2,566	90	3.4%	3.0%	3.8%
Scottsburg	2,737	2,642	95	3.5%	3.5%	4.5%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 12/19 | 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.

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to November 2019 from				
CPI Item	Nov-18	Oct-19	Nov-18	Oct-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	2.1%	-0.1%	1.9%	-0.2%
Food & Beverages	1.9%	-0.1%	1.8%	0%
Housing	2.9%	0%	2.4%	-0.1%
Apparel	-1.6%	-2.5%	-1.1%	-3.1%
Transportation	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.5%	-0.8%
Medical Care	4.2%	0.3%	4.1%	-0.1%
Recreation	1.9%	0.3%	2.4%	1.1%
Education & Communication	1.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%
Other Goods & Services	2.4%	0.2%	2.9%	0.3%

*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 November 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for November 2019 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: November 2019

Region 10

Initial Claims

11/02/19 - 34(D)

11/09/19 - 53(D)

11/16/19 - 76(D)

11/23/19 - 77(D)

11/30/19 - 39

Continued Claims

11/02/19 - 300

11/09/19 - 317

11/16/19 - 341

11/23/19 - 348

11/30/19 - 389

Total Claims

11/02/19 - 334

11/09/19 - 370

11/16/19 - 417

11/23/19 - 425

11/30/19 - 428

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

11/02/19 - 2,229

11/09/19 - 2,853

11/16/19 - 2,570

11/23/19 - 2,897

11/30/19 - 2,167

Continued Claims

11/02/19 - 11,633

11/09/19 - 11,511

11/16/19 - 12,363

11/23/19 - 12,054

11/30/19 - 13,518

Total Claims

11/02/19 - 13,862

11/09/19 - 14,364

11/16/19 - 14,933

11/23/19 - 14,951

11/30/19 - 15,685

(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	Production Workers, All Other
2	Manufacturing Production Technicians
3	Team Assemblers
4	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
5	Audio and Video Equipment Technicians
6	Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers
7	Registered Nurses
8	Retail Salespersons
9	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
10	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators
11	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
12	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
13	Managers, All Other
14	Security Guards
15	Construction Laborers
16	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators
17	Machinists
18	Maintenance Workers, Machinery
19	Food Preparation Workers
20	Pharmacists

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	197
Customer Service Representatives	161
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	156
Helpers--Production Workers	126
Office Clerks, General	123
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	101
Cashiers	99
Managers, All Other	92
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	85
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	75
Administrative Services Managers	74
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	73
Nursing Assistants	73
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	60
Receptionists and Information Clerks	59
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	57
Retail Salespersons	54
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	53
Packers and Packagers, Hand	53
General and Operations Managers	52

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

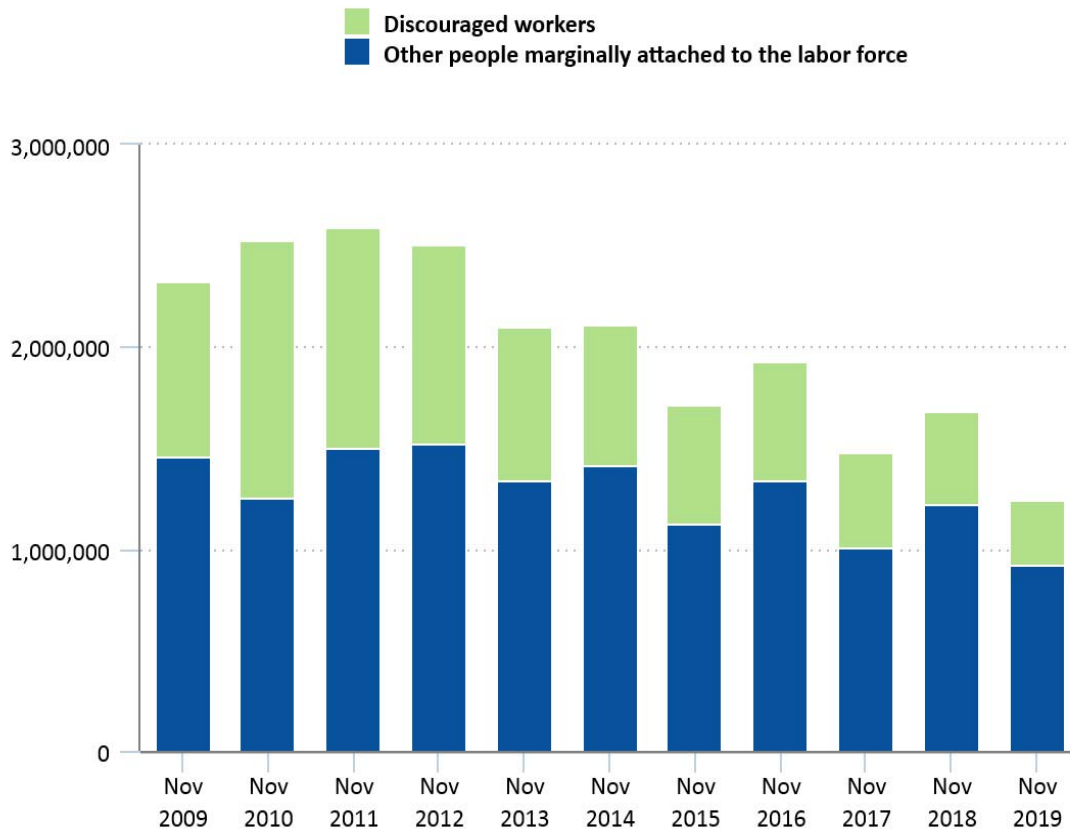
TED: The Economics Daily

Excerpted from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

People marginally attached to the labor force down 432,000 November 2019 from a year earlier

In November 2019, there were 1.2 million people marginally attached to the labor force, down by 432,000 from a year earlier. These are people who were not in the labor force, although they wanted work and were available for it and had looked for jobs at some point in the previous 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

People marginally attached to the labor force, not seasonally adjusted, November 2009 to 2019



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Among the marginally attached, there were 325,000 discouraged workers in November 2019, down by 128,000 from a year earlier. Discouraged workers are people not currently looking for work because they believe that there are no jobs available for them. The remaining 921,000 people who were marginally attached to the labor force in November had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.

These data are from the [Current Population Survey](#) and are not seasonally adjusted. For more information, see [“The Employment Situation — November 2019.”](#) More charts featuring Current Population Survey data are presented in [charts](#) related to the latest "The Employment Situation" news release.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 2020:

Imagine Jane, a hypothetical teller at a regional bank in the Midwest (*Lauren Weber, The Wall Street Journal, “A counterintuitive fix for robot-driven unemployment”*). Last month, the bank, buffeted by the rise of digital banking, announced there would be layoffs. In February, the pink slip arrives. Jane receives eight weeks of outplacement services—resume review, a rewrite of her LinkedIn profile and a couple of phone sessions with a career counselor who lives in Dallas—and a balloon. After eight weeks, she’s on her own. Now, imagine a different scenario. It’s January 2024. The bank knows it will need to eliminate 200 teller positions by year’s end due to automation. It begins working with a consortium of other local employers and community colleges to design and fund three 10-week courses. The classes cover skills needed for positions for which the employers need workers; the employers also agree to loosen their hiring requirements. The bank gives Jane and 199 other tellers six months’ notice that their jobs will be eliminated and offers them the free courses, as well as access to on-site career counselors. Jane studies cybersecurity—it plays off her skills with numeracy and compliance—then takes a competency assessment. She’s offered a job with a local hospital system. In our digital age, layoffs are a certainty, like death and taxes. But unemployment might not automatically follow if employers, educators, workers and policy makers can train people whose jobs are eliminated for new careers in expanding occupations.

There are few things quite as satisfying as quitting a bad job (*Abigail Hess, CNBC, “Workers quit their jobs at the fastest rate on record in 2019—here’s why”*). And in 2019, U.S. workers quit theirs at the fastest rate on record. Each month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes figures on the number and percentage of workers who quit their jobs (often referred to as the “quits rate”) as a part of their Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (often abbreviated as JOLTS.) The data goes back to December of 2000. In August of 2019, a record-breaking 4,478,000 workers quit their jobs. That amounts to roughly 3% of the total nonfarm U.S. workforce, and is the highest quits rate recorded by the BLS. When seasonally adjusted for annual labor patterns, that figure is closer to 2.4%, still tying for the highest rate on record. For comparison, in August of 2009, the adjusted and non-adjusted quits rates were 1.4% and 1.7%, respectively. As the economy rebounded, so did the quits rate. In 2018, over 3.5 million Americans quit their jobs every month, and the quits rate peaked at 2.9%. “The quits rate and the JOLTS report has been showing to us what we’ve been seeing with the worker, with the professional: they have confidence in the job market today,” Paul McDonald, senior executive director at Robert Half, a global human resource consulting firm, tells CNBC Make It. “There’s a tremendous amount of opportunity for individuals out there.”

Workers with their sights set on landing a new job in 2020 have a lot of factors working in their favor (*Jennifer Liu, CNBC, “This is the most popular day of the week to search for a new job—here’s how to beat the competition”*). The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates there are roughly 7.3 million open jobs in the U.S., and the unemployment rate sits at just 3.5% —meaning there are plenty of openings for those who are looking. What’s more, career site ZipRecruiter reports that job postings typically increase by 15% between December and January. And according to data from the career site Monster.com, Wednesday is the most popular day of the week to search for a new job online. Monster.com career expert Vicki Salemi tells CNBC Make It that Wednesdays are a prime time for reassessing your job prospects after the rush of Monday and Tuesday, which tend to be busier workdays, wears off. However, with the majority of candidates searching for job postings during the middle of the week, that also means a larger application pool and stiffer competition. Salemi suggests job seekers disregard guidelines about the “best” time to apply for a new job, other than: as soon as possible. January and February are the most popular months of the year to search for a new job, Monster.com has found, but that shouldn’t discourage job seekers. “There’s no bad time to search,” she says. “Hiring managers are focused on reviewing resumes —the sooner, the better.”

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 2020:

Across snow-covered North Dakota, U.S. farmers are stuck with fields full of weather-damaged corn -a crop they planted after the U.S.-China trade war killed their soybean market. (*Karl Plume, P.J. Huffstutter, Reuters, “U.S. farmers see another bleak year despite Phase 1 trade deal”*) Many don’t know yet what crops they’ll plant next season among a host of dicey options. In Texas, Kansas and Colorado, farmers are weighing whether they should plant fewer acres of corn and more sorghum, even though China has all but stopped buying it. That’s because sorghum costs about half as much as corn to plant, which appeals to farmers wary of investing too much for an uncertain return. As the U.S. farm economy reels from the worst harvest in decades after nearly two years of the trade war, U.S. grain growers are struggling to decide what crops might keep them in business.

County Unemployment Rates November 2019



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Questions?

Please contact the DWD
Research and Analysis
Regional Labor Analyst
listed below:

Jillian A. Gregory
Regional Labor Analyst
Research and Analysis

[Indiana Department of
Workforce Development](http://www.in.gov/workforce)

500 Industrial Drive
Room 1305
Lawrenceburg, IN 47024

812-537-2485

jgregory@dwd.in.gov