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INDIANA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW



## April 2019 Labor Market Review

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# Economic Growth Region 8

Statistical Data Report for April 2019, Released June 2019

## State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in April in 10 states and stable in 40 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Four states had jobless rate decreases from a year earlier, 1 state had an increase, and 45 states and the District had little or no change. The national unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point from March to 3.6 percent and was 0.3 point lower than in April 2018.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 10 states in April 2019, decreased in 1 state, and was essentially unchanged in 39 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, 29 states added nonfarm payroll jobs and 21 states and the District were essentially unchanged.

Vermont had the lowest unemployment rate in April, 2.2 percent. The rates in Pennsylvania (3.8 percent), Vermont (2.2 percent), and Wisconsin (2.8 percent) set new series lows. (All state series begin in 1976.) Alaska had the highest jobless rate, 6.5 percent. In total, 12 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 3.6 percent, 11 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 27 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



### Economic Growth Region (EGR) 8

Brown, Daviess, Greene, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Orange and Owen Counties

### Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): April 2019

**U.S. - 3.6%**

Illinois - 4.4%

**Indiana - 3.6%**

Kentucky - 4%

Michigan - 4.1%

Ohio - 4.3%

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

### Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): April 2019

#11 - Greene (3.7%)

#16 - Owen (3.6%)

#27 - Lawrence (3.2%)

#33 - Orange (3.1%)

#53 - Monroe (2.8%)

#58 - Brown (2.7%)

#71 - Martin (2.5%)

#89 - Daviess (2.2%)

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

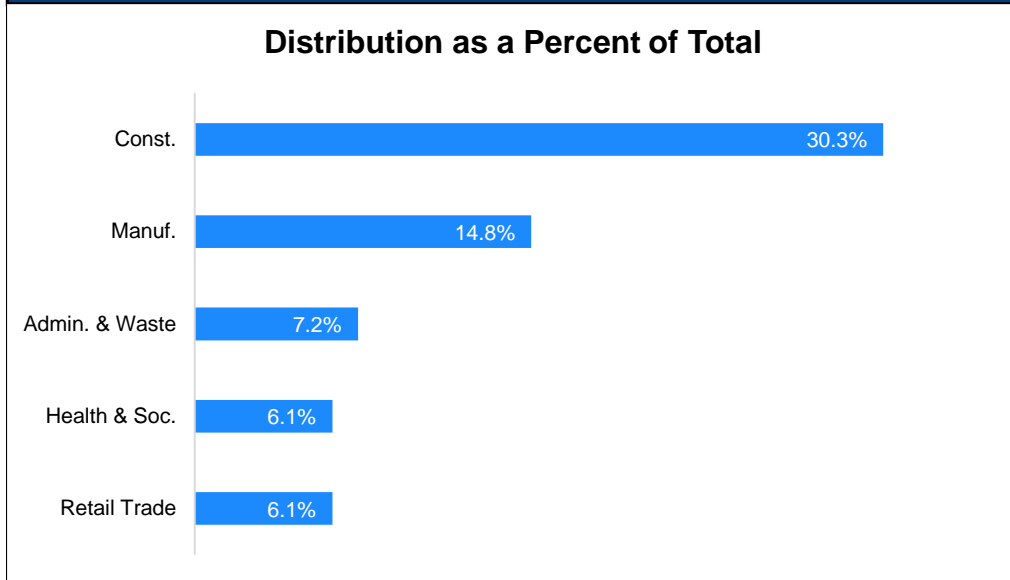
April 2019 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Apr-19	Mar-19	Apr-18
U.S.	162,097,000	156,710,000	5,387,000	3.3%	3.9%	3.7%
IN	3,406,916	3,302,940	103,976	3.1%	3.9%	3.1%
EGR 8	154,101	149,597	4,504	2.9%	3.9%	3.1%
Bloomington MSA	80,786	78,446	2,340	2.9%	3.9%	3.1%
Brown Co.	7,665	7,456	209	2.7%	3.7%	2.8%
Daviess Co.	16,712	16,341	371	2.2%	2.9%	2.3%
Greene Co.	13,793	13,289	504	3.7%	5.3%	3.8%
Lawrence Co.	21,642	20,950	692	3.2%	4.3%	3.4%
Martin Co.	5,200	5,071	129	2.5%	3.3%	2.5%
Monroe Co.	71,300	69,299	2,001	2.8%	3.7%	3.1%
Orange Co.	8,303	8,044	259	3.1%	4.0%	3.8%
Owen Co.	9,486	9,147	339	3.6%	5.1%	3.7%
Bloomington	39,070	37,892	1,178	3.0%	4.0%	3.4%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 05/19 | 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 April 2019 from				
CPI Item	Apr-18	Mar-19	Apr-18	Mar-19
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Food & Beverages	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	-0.1%
Housing	2.9%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%
Apparel	-3.0%	-0.2%	-3.3%	-1.5%
Transportation	1.6%	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%
Medical Care	1.9%	0.2%	1.1%	-0.7%
Recreation	1.6%	0.1%	-1.1%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%	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

### Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top 5 Region 8 Industries April 2019



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

## WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 8 for April 2019				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

**There are no WARN Notices for April 2019 for EGR 8.**

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: April 2019

### Region 8

#### Initial Claims

04/06/19 - 39(D)

04/13/19 - 42(D)

04/20/19 - 28(D)

04/27/19 - 24(D)

#### Continued Claims

04/06/19 - 485

04/13/19 - 434

04/20/19 - 389

04/27/19 - 390

#### Total Claims

04/06/19 - 524

04/13/19 - 476

04/20/19 - 417

04/27/19 - 414

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

04/06/19 - 2,788

04/13/19 - 2,117

04/20/19 - 2,489

04/27/19 - 1,928

#### Continued Claims

04/06/19 - 13,347

04/13/19 - 13,906

04/20/19 - 13,898

04/27/19 - 11,726

#### Total Claims

04/06/19 - 16,135

04/13/19 - 16,023

04/20/19 - 16,387

04/27/19 - 13,654

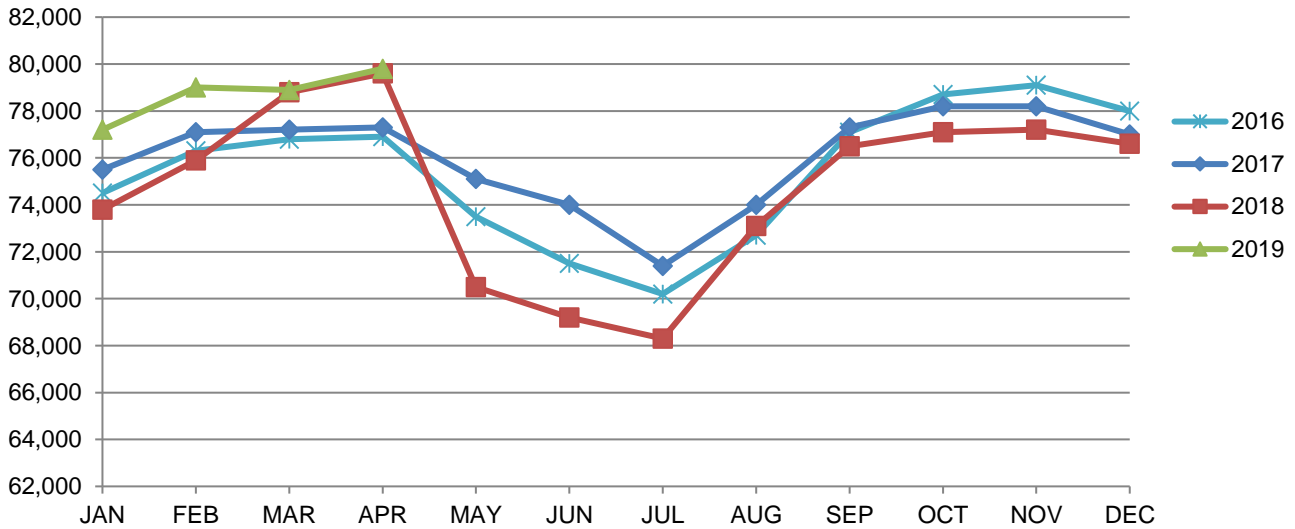
(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status |

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development

Bloomington MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	April 2019			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Apr-19	Mar-19	Apr-18	Mar-19 to Apr-19		Apr-18 to Apr-19	
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>78,900</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>52,600</b>	<b>52,100</b>	<b>52,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Goods Producing	11,800	11,700	11,700	100	0.9%	100	0.9%
Service-Providing	68,000	67,200	67,900	800	1.2%	100	0.2%
Private Service Providing	40,800	40,400	40,900	400	1.0%	-100	-0.2%
Mining, Logging and Construction	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	3.7%	100	3.7%
Manufacturing	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Durable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	0.0%	300	4.8%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,100	10,100	10,200	0	0.0%	-100	-1.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	7,100	7,100	7,200	0	0.0%	-100	-1.4%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Information	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	0.0%	-100	-9.1%
Financial Activities	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	5,400	5,300	5,200	100	1.9%	200	3.9%
Education and Health Services	10,200	10,100	10,100	100	1.0%	100	1.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	8,800	8,600	8,900	200	2.3%	-100	-1.1%
Other Services	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	0.0%	-100	-4.2%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>26,800</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Federal Government	400	300	300	100	33.3%	100	33.3%
State Government	21,500	21,300	21,400	200	0.9%	100	0.5%
Local Government	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	1.9%	0	0.0%
Local Government Educational Services	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Local Government excluding Educational Services	2,700	2,600	2,700	100	3.9%	0	0.0%

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

### Bloomington MSA Employment Trends



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics | Note: Historical data for the most recent 4 years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates for statewide data.

<b>Frequently Listed Jobs</b>	
<b>Top 20 job listings in Region 8 in the past month</b>	
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Occupations</b>
1	Home Health Aides
2	Registered Nurses
3	Helpers--Production Workers
4	First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand
5	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
6	Recreation Workers
7	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
8	Retail Salespersons
9	Engineers, All Other
10	Software Developers, Applications
11	Nursing Assistants
12	Therapists, All Other
13	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
14	Cooks, Restaurant
15	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop
16	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
17	Accountants
18	Building Cleaning Workers, All Other
19	Cashiers
20	Customer Service Representatives

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

<b>Applicant Pool</b>	
<b>Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months</b>	
<b>Occupations</b>	<b># of applicants</b>
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	256
Production Workers, All Other	205
Helpers--Production Workers	130
Cashiers	130
Customer Service Representatives	109
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	102
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	87
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	81
Office Clerks, General	80
Construction Laborers	79
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	79
Nursing Assistants	73
Receptionists and Information Clerks	71
Retail Salespersons	68
Extraction Workers, All Other	68
Managers, All Other	67
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	66
Administrative Services Managers	58
Home Health Aides	54
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	53

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 2019:**

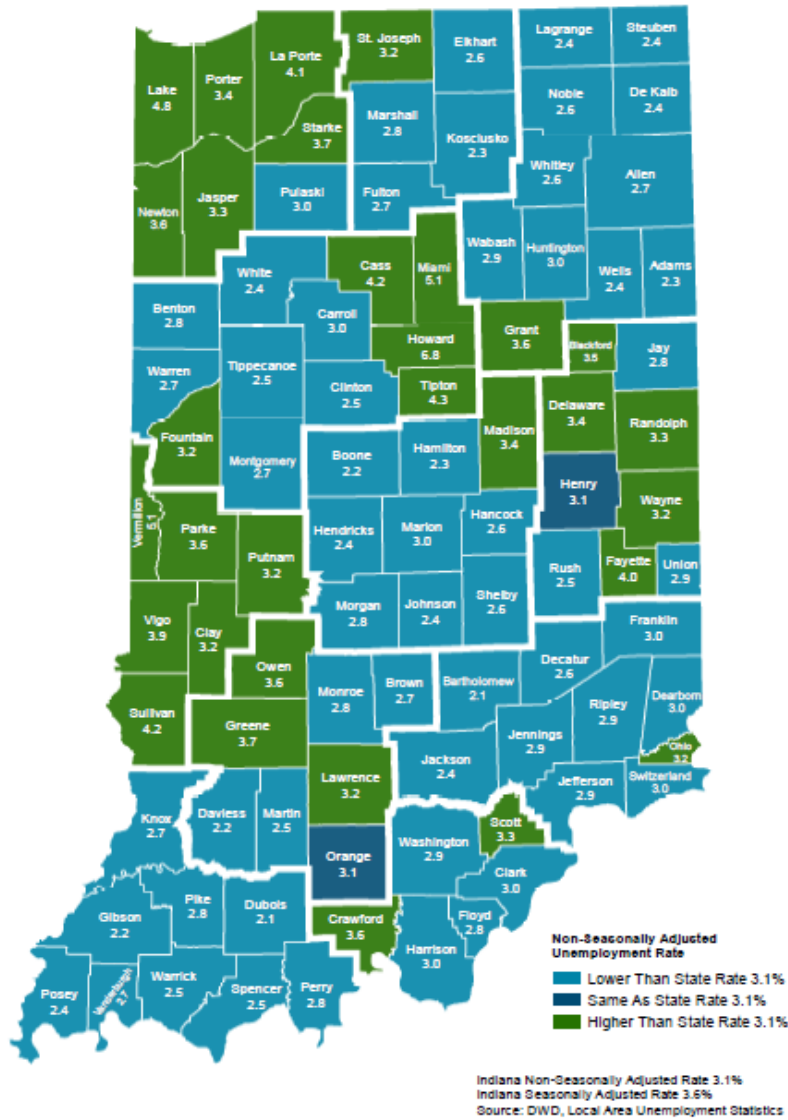
**RELEASED TODAY:** The Producer Price Index for final demand rose 0.6 percent in March, as prices for final demand goods advanced 1.0 percent, and the index for final demand services moved up 0.3 percent. (*BLS News Release, "Producer Price Indexes -- March 2019"*). The final demand index increased 2.2 percent for the 12 months ended in March.

Filings for U.S. unemployment benefits unexpectedly dropped, falling to the lowest level since October 1969 and suggesting little sign of cooling in a tight labor market. (*Reade Pickert, Bloomberg, "U.S. Jobless Claims Fall to 49-Year Low as Market Tightens"*). Jobless claims decreased to 196,000 in the week ended April 6, Labor Department figures showed Thursday. The level fell below all estimates in Bloomberg's survey of economists, which had called for an increase. The four-week average, a less-volatile measure, declined to 207,000, the lowest since December 1969. The fourth-straight drop in claims indicates the labor market remains historically firm as employers still find it hard to attract and hire workers amid low unemployment. The report comes a day after Federal Reserve officials signaled they're prepared to move interest rates higher or lower as needed, but an unusual mix of risks means they could remain on hold all year. The March jobs report showed employers added 196,000 jobs, bouncing back from a weak 33,000 advance the prior month. In separate data Thursday, March producer prices excluding food and energy -- a key input into U.S. inflation -- increased 0.3 percent from the prior month, more than forecast, and climbed 2.4 percent from a year earlier, matching estimates. Elsewhere Thursday, another report showed the Bloomberg Consumer Comfort Index edged up on advances across all three major components, which track views of Americans on the state of economy, personal finances, and the buying climate. According to Bloomberg Economist, Eliza Winger, "The labor market is very tight. Jobless claims unexpectedly declined again to the lowest level since 1969. Employers are adding jobs at a pace that is well above the natural growth rate of the labor force and job openings continue to exceed the number of job seekers." A Bloomberg survey of economists had forecast claims would rise to 210,000. Continuing claims, which are reported with a one-week lag, dropped by 13,000 to 1.713 million in the week ended March 30. The unemployment rate among people eligible for benefits held at 1.2 percent. The previous week's claims were revised up to 204,000 from 202,000.

When El Chapo was asked why he got into drug trafficking, he told actor and director Sean Penn that it was because there were no other ways in his town to support his family. (*Elisabeth Buchwald, MarketWatch, "More manufacturing jobs could lower rates of crime and drug trafficking, economist argues at the IMF"*). This speaks to a larger phenomenon: the linkage between economic opportunities and crime, such as drug trafficking, said Melissa Dell, an economics professor at Harvard, at the International Monetary Fund. There is an inverse relationship between manufacturing job availability in Mexican cities and drug trafficking, according to a study she co-authored in 2018, *The Violent Consequences of Trade-Induced Worker Displacement in Mexico*. "We indeed find that — if you look at towns that have faced more manufacturing job losses because they're now competing with China — after those manufacturing jobs leave, we see an increase in drug trafficking, we see an increase in violent crime, and the effects are large." Dell said Wednesday. "Following manufacturing job losses, people's confidence in public institutions declines," she said. "If you no longer have confidence in the ability of the state to help you to solve problems that are too big to solve on your own, maybe you're more likely to go into a criminal gang." Dell spoke with three other up-and-coming economists on a panel, which was moderated by the managing director of the IMF, Christine Lagarde, about international cooperation at the IMF and World Bank's annual Spring Meetings. As the problem persists in countries like Mexico, economic conditions tend to worsen, which causes more individuals to turn to crime. According to her research, 25% of the increase in crime in Mexico can be explained by economic conditions. So what's to be done going forward? To disincentivize individuals from turning to violence and crime, Dell recommended that the IMF collaborate more directly with countries to bolster the availability of manufacturing jobs and increase the public's confidence in their governments. She also suggested that it would greatly benefit countries like Mexico that spend a lot of money fighting drug violence to invest in job-adjustment programs so that workers are exposed to alternative jobs outside of drug trafficking.

Rates for home loans edged up after reports showed the economy was shrugging off its winter sluggishness. (*Andrea Riquier, MarketWatch, "Mortgage rates tick up as the spring selling season hangs in the balance"*). The 30-year fixed-rate mortgage averaged 4.12% during the April 11 week, mortgage guarantor Freddie Mac reported Thursday. That was up from 4.08%, and marked the first time in seven months that the popular product had managed two weekly gains in a row. The 15-year fixed-rate mortgage averaged 3.60%, up four basis points. The 5-year Treasury-indexed hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage averaged 3.80%, up from 3.66%. Those rates don't include fees associated with obtaining mortgage loans. Fixed-rate mortgages follow the trajectory of the 10-year U.S. Treasury note. Bond yields are stabilizing as economic data improves and investors pivot back to less-safe assets, like stocks. There are clear signals that Americans have become increasingly sensitive to rates: applications for mortgages fell 5% in the past week, the Mortgage Bankers Association said Wednesday, continuing a pattern of rates and applications moving in lockstep. Still, even with the recent move up, the 30-year-fixed is nearly half a percentage point lower than its full-year average in 2018. And mortgage rates aren't the only thing holding back the housing market. The spring selling season is in full bloom across most of the country, and the coming weeks will be critical. The success will hinge on whether Americans have shaken off the concerns that dogged them last year, such as their household tax situations and the fear of buying right before a market top, and the availability of homes in the lower price segments

# County Unemployment Rates April 2019 - Non Seasonally Adjusted



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## Questions?

Please contact the DWD  
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