

LABOR MARKET REVIEW



August 2020 Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for August 2020, Released October 2020

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in August in 41 states, higher in 2 states, and stable in 7 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. All 50 states and the District had jobless rate increases from a year earlier. The national unemployment rate fell by 1.8 percentage points over the month to 8.4 percent but was 4.7 points higher than in August 2019.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 40 states and was essentially unchanged in 10 states and the District of Columbia in August 2020. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment decreased in 49 states and the District and was essentially unchanged in 1 state.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate in August, 13.2 percent, followed by Rhode Island, 12.8 percent, and Hawaii and New York, 12.5 percent each. Nebraska had the lowest rate, 4.0 percent, followed by Utah, 4.1 percent, and Idaho, 4.2 percent. In total, 29 states had jobless rates lower than the U.S. figure of 8.4 percent, 10 states had higher rates, and 11 states and the District of Columbia had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

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

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): August 2020

U.S. - 8.4%

Illinois - 11%

Indiana - 6.4%

Kentucky - 7.6%

Michigan - 8.7%

Ohio - 8.9%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): August 2020

#13 - Scott (6.8%)

#15 - Clark (6.7%)

#26 - Floyd (6.1%)

#36 - Washington (5.9%)

#37 - Crawford (5.8%)

#45 - Harrison (5.5%)

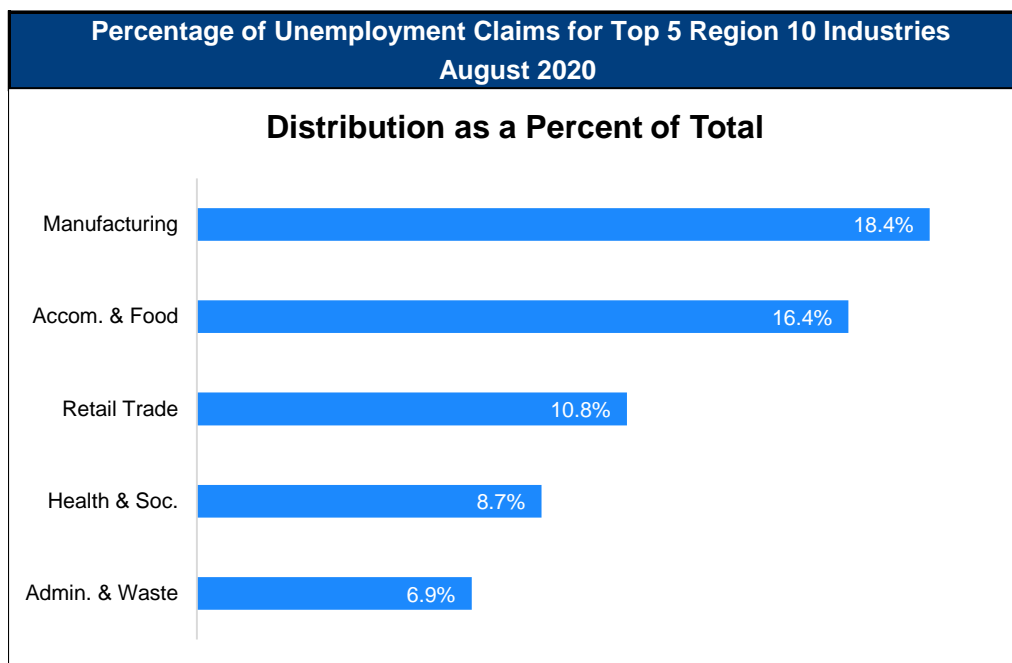
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

August 2020 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Aug-20	Jul-20	Aug-19
U.S.	160,966,000	147,224,000	13,742,000	8.5%	10.5%	3.8%
IN	3,364,666	3,147,142	217,524	6.5%	8.0%	3.4%
EGR 10	150,265	140,843	9,422	6.3%	7.8%	3.3%
Clark Co.	60,899	56,831	4,068	6.7%	8.4%	3.4%
Crawford Co.	4,884	4,599	285	5.8%	7.8%	3.9%
Floyd Co.	40,891	38,415	2,476	6.1%	7.6%	3.2%
Harrison Co.	19,826	18,736	1,090	5.5%	6.7%	3.2%
Scott Co.	10,404	9,692	712	6.8%	8.5%	3.6%
Washington Co.	13,361	12,570	791	5.9%	7.1%	3.3%
Corydon	1,425	1,291	134	9.4%	11.0%	4.9%
Jeffersonville	25,140	23,327	1,813	7.2%	9.2%	2.9%
New Albany	18,678	17,167	1,511	8.1%	10.3%	3.2%
Salem	2,713	2,432	281	10.4%	12.7%	4.7%
Scottsburg	2,733	2,505	228	8.3%	10.2%	3.9%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 09/20 | 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 August 2020 from				
CPI Item	Aug-19	Jul-20	Aug-19	Jul-20
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%
Food & Beverages	4%	0.1%	2.9%	-0.3%
Housing	2.1%	0.2%	2%	0.3%
Apparel	-5.9%	1.8%	-7.7%	1.2%
Transportation	-4.1%	0.8%	-3.4%	1.2%
Medical Care	4.5%	0.1%	4.3%	0.5%
Recreation	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Education & Communication	2.3%	0.4%	2.7%	0.4%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	-0.2%	1.7%	-0.7%

*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 August 2020				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for August 2020 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.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

Unemployment Claims: August 2020

Region 10

Initial Claims

08/01/20 - 576

08/08/20 - 400

08/15/20 - 548

08/22/20 - 431

08/29/20 - 404

Continued Claims

08/01/20 - 5,687

08/08/20 - 5,286

08/15/20 - 5,080

08/22/20 - 4,862

08/29/20 - 4,632

Total Claims

08/01/20 - 6,263

08/08/20 - 5,686

08/15/20 - 5,628

08/22/20 - 5,293

08/29/20 - 5,036

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

08/01/20 - 12,551

08/08/20 - 10,624

08/15/20 - 11,569

08/22/20 - 10,597

08/29/20 - 10,779

Continued Claims

08/01/20 - 199,336

08/08/20 - 183,083

08/15/20 - 170,341

08/22/20 - 164,596

08/29/20 - 158,742

Total Claims

08/01/20 - 211,887

08/08/20 - 193,707

08/15/20 - 181,910

08/22/20 - 175,193

08/29/20 - 169,521

(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	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
3	Home Health Aides
4	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
5	Registered Nurses
6	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks
7	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education
8	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
9	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators
10	Teacher Assistants
11	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
12	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic
13	Financial Specialists, All Other
14	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
15	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
16	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks
17	Customer Service Representatives
18	Managers, All Other
19	Childcare Workers
20	Personal Care Aides

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	436
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	393
Customer Service Representatives	378
Helpers--Production Workers	366
Nursing Assistants	268
Cashiers	265
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	227
Office Clerks, General	213
Managers, All Other	194
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	176
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	165
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	145
Receptionists and Information Clerks	145
Retail Salespersons	138
Administrative Services Managers	116
Construction Laborers	113
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	112
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	108
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	102
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	102

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

The unequal employment effects of COVID-19

Incontext A publication of the Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University's Kelley School of Business.



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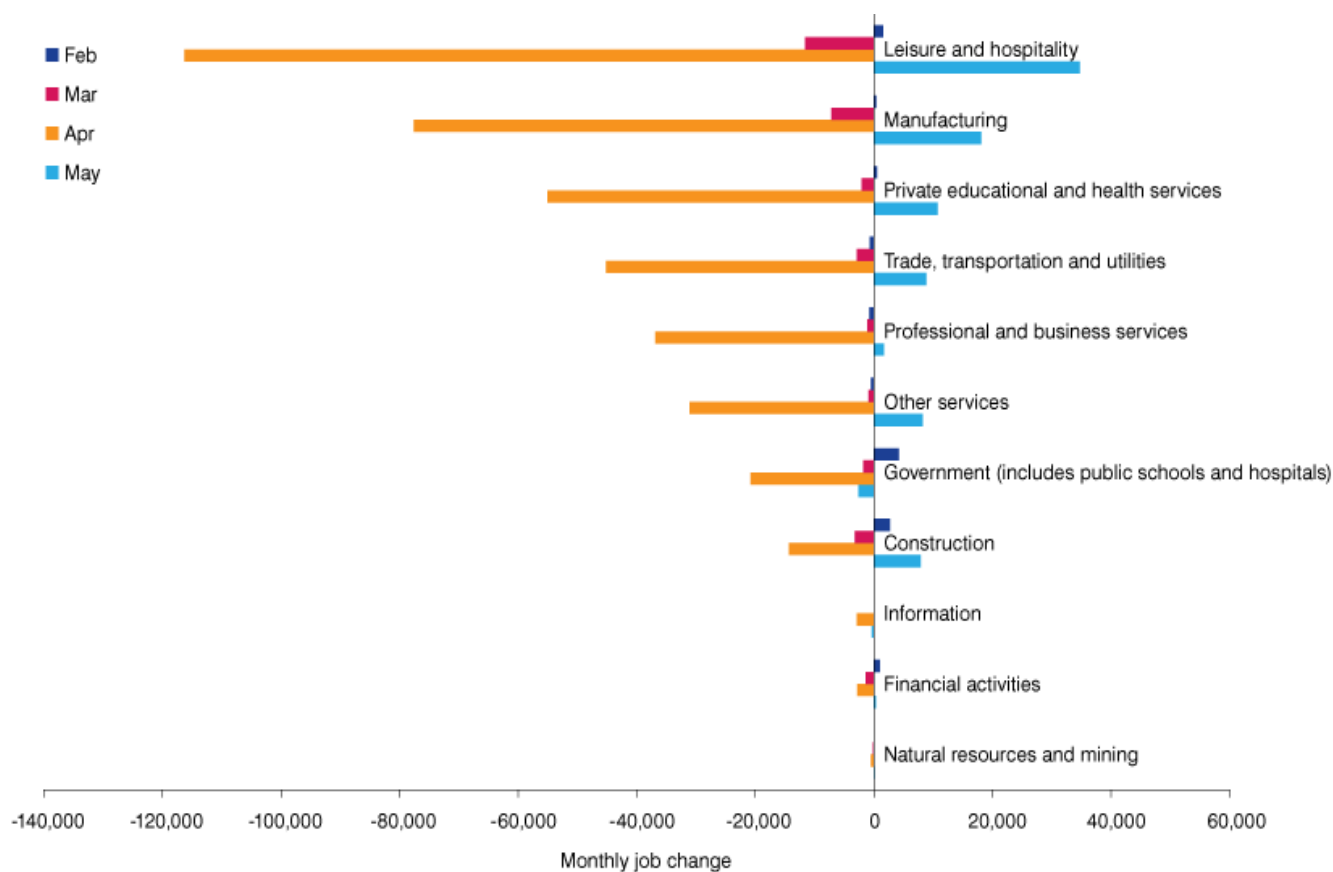
Allison Snyder

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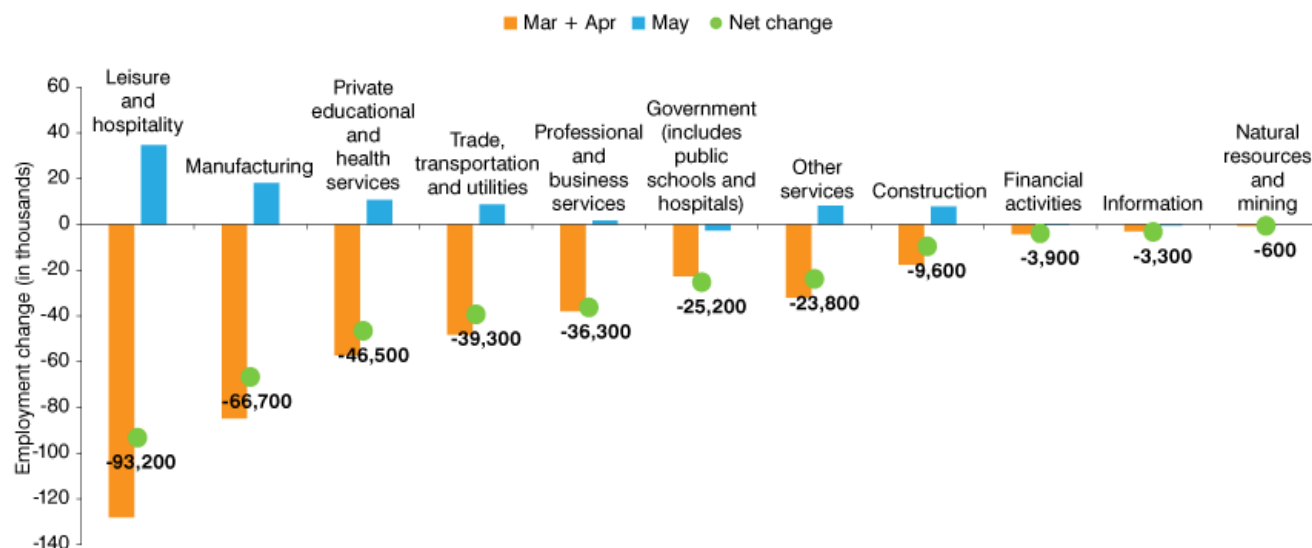
The inequalities of those afflicted with COVID-19 are compounded by the job effects of virus mitigation attempts. In an attempt to social distance, businesses beginning in March either closed or dramatically altered their operations. This resulted in a sudden and profound reduction in employment starting in March 2020.

The workforce has always been subjected to divisions, but even more so during mitigation attempts given that there are two categories of jobs: those that are conducive to remote work and those that are not. Thus, changes in employment varied by occupation based on the ability to conduct the function of the occupation remotely. For example, an office position has the potential to be completed remotely, whereas a hairdresser cannot. Therefore, the impact of virus mitigation strategies in the labor market was asymmetric. While all sectors of employment were negatively impacted, some sectors were hurt more significantly.

Using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates, the employment changes for 2020 can be aggregated by supersector (i.e., natural resources and mining; construction; manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; private education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services; and government).



If the job losses of March and April are combined and compared with the gains in May, the net change of those three months indicate the difficult challenge ahead in restoring the Indiana labor market. While it is hoped that future months will help the employment picture as businesses continue to open, this is dependent on an unknown virus and health concerns. It is also dependent on an unknown amount of structural erosion in the economy. The virus and/or structural erosion in the economy may cause labor changes well into the future and not yet seen.



While there is considerable debate on the potential speed of the recovery and permanent damage, one can examine the data to observe who carried the initial weight of the crisis. The categories most affected by the crisis are manufacturing and leisure and hospitality. Manufacturing fell as shops closed. How quickly they can return will be a function of the virus and the ability of those shops to implement social distancing guidelines.

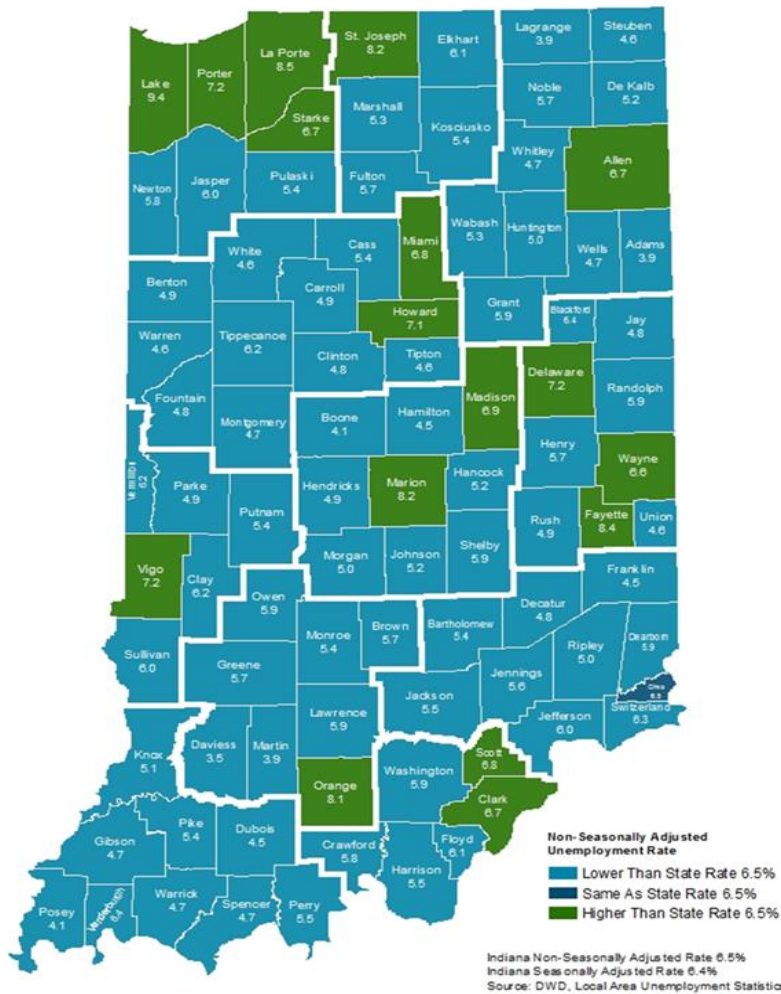
Employment in the leisure and hospitality sector was devastated by the virus. Additionally, this sector may have the most difficulty adhering to new social distancing guidelines. The viability of restaurants/bars with seating restriction is unknown. The longer term impact of the crisis on this sector is not known and likely will remain unknown long into the future.

Trade, transportation and utilities saw a marked decline, but also endured a reallocation of employment. Retail trade saw considerable disruption. Clothing stores and nonessentials were closed and jobs were lost, but essential retail like groceries witnessed increasing employment. Likewise, distribution jobs undoubtedly increased and online ordering spiked during lockdowns. This job category witnessed and will continue to witness considerable job turnover.

Construction, information and financial activities were the least affected of the major categories of employment. These categories were sometimes deemed essential and done outside. In the case of information and financial activities, these jobs are primarily office based and in many cases were switched to remote work. Thus, these categories were less impacted by the mitigation strategies and witnessed a less severe drop in March and April and, on net, have carried less of the economic burden.

In examining the uneven impact of virus mitigation strategies on employment by sectors, it can be observed that the sectors most impacted are those that offer the lowest wages. The employment burden is likely being carried by those least able to afford the weight or have sufficient savings to weather the crisis.

County Unemployment Rates August 2020



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF **WORKFORCE** DEVELOPMENT

Questions?

Please contact the DWD
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