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LABOR MARKET REVIEW



August 2020 Labor Market Review

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 11

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.

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.

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.

The largest job gains occurred in New York (+153,300), Texas (+106,800), and California (+101,900). The largest percentage increases occurred in New Jersey, New York, and Virginia (+1.8 percent each); Kentucky and New Hampshire (+1.7 percent each); and Alaska, Indiana, and Massachusetts (+1.6 percent each).



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 11

Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties

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 11	231,159	218,575	12,584	5.4%	6.8%	3.0%
Evansville MSA	166,544	156,706	9,838	5.9%	6.8%	3.2%
Dubois Co.	22,964	21,927	1,037	4.5%	6.2%	2.5%
Gibson Co.	19,804	18,870	934	4.7%	6.2%	2.5%
Knox Co.	18,048	17,133	915	5.1%	6.3%	3.3%
Perry Co.	9,212	8,706	506	5.5%	6.7%	3.2%
Pike Co.	6,046	5,721	325	5.4%	7.1%	3.2%
Posey Co.	13,635	13,071	564	4.1%	5.0%	2.9%
Spencer Co.	11,022	10,508	514	4.7%	5.7%	3.0%
Vanderburgh Co.	97,000	90,784	6,216	6.4%	8.0%	3.2%
Warrick Co.	33,428	31,855	1,573	4.7%	5.7%	2.9%
Boonville	3,254	3,045	209	6.4%	7.5%	3.2%
Evansville	61,718	56,943	4,775	7.7%	9.6%	3.4%
Jasper	8,587	8,157	430	5.0%	6.7%	2.3%
Mount Vernon	3,260	3,103	157	4.8%	5.7%	3.4%
Petersburg	993	929	64	6.4%	8.2%	3.4%
Princeton	4,892	4,601	291	5.9%	8.2%	3.1%
Rockport	909	847	62	6.8%	8.2%	3.9%
Tell City	3,886	3,650	236	6.1%	7.3%	2.9%
Vincennes	7,513	7,011	502	6.7%	8.5%	3.7%

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.

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

#20 - Vanderburgh (6.4%)

#47 - Perry (5.5%)

#52 - Pike (5.4%)

#60 - Knox (5.1%)

#73 - Gibson (4.7%)

#75 - Spencer (4.7%)

#76 - Warrick (4.7%)

#84 - Dubois (4.5%)

#88 - Posey (4.1%)

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

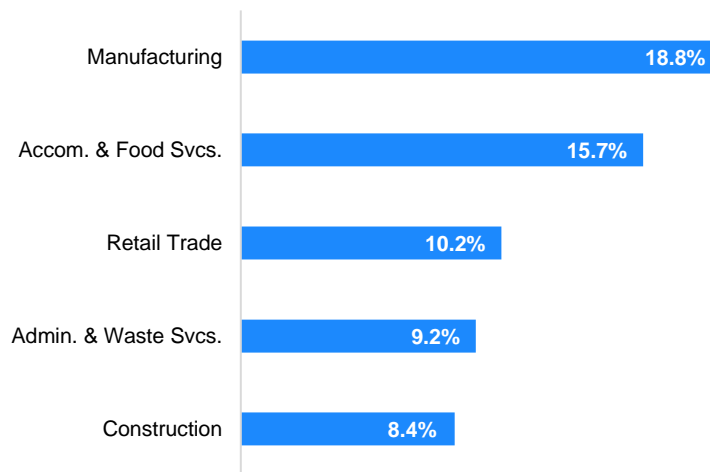
Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to August 2020 from

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

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top 5 Region 11 Industries August 2020

Distribution as a Percent of Total



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 11 for August 2020

Company	City	County	# of Workers affected	Notice Date
ARC Industries Plant 1	Evansville	Vanderburgh	35	8/4/2020

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 11

Initial Claims

08/01/20 - 884
 08/08/20 - 684
 08/15/20 - 718
 08/22/20 - 686
 08/29/20 - 603

Continued Claims

08/01/20 - 8,676
 08/08/20 - 8,040
 08/15/20 - 7,766
 08/22/20 - 7,327
 08/29/20 - 6,932

Total Claims

08/01/20 - 9,560
 08/08/20 - 8,724
 08/15/20 - 8,484
 08/22/20 - 8,013
 08/29/20 - 7,535

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 - 164,569
 08/29/20 - 158,742

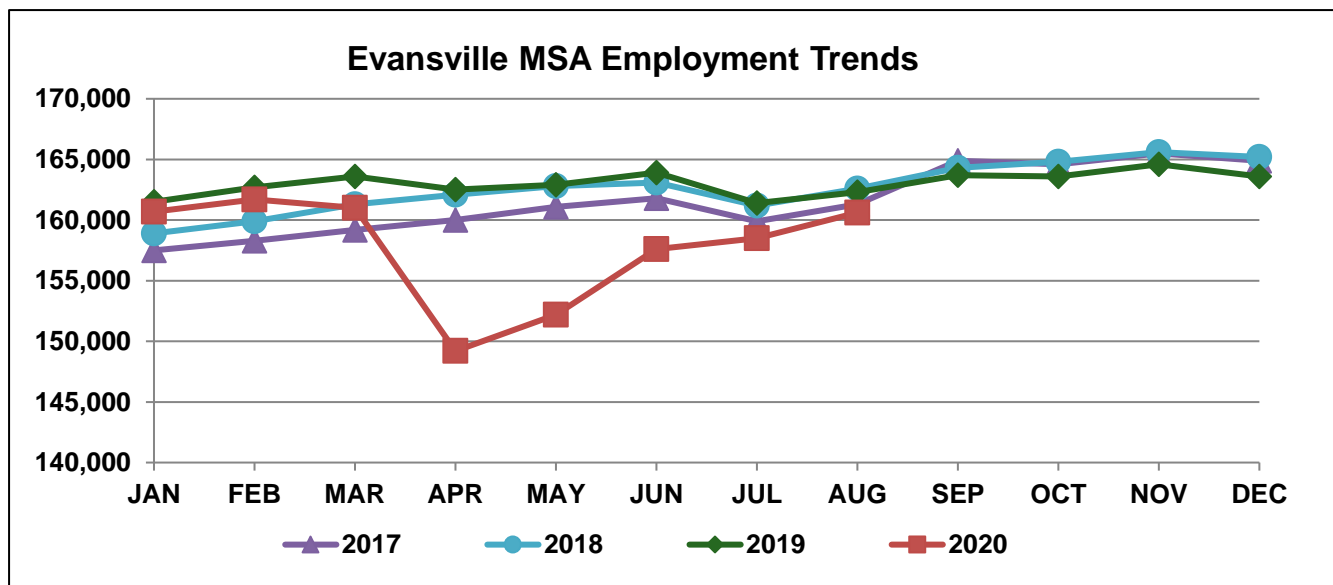
Total Claims

08/01/20 - 211,887
 08/08/20 - 193,707
 08/15/20 - 181,910
 08/22/20 - 175,166
 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 Analysis

Evansville MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	August 2020			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Aug-20	Jul-20	Aug-19	Jul-20 to Aug-20	Aug-19 to Aug-20		
Total Nonfarm	160,600	158,500	162,300	2,100	1.3%	-1,700	-1.1%
Total Private	144,300	142,500	146,000	1,800	1.3%	-1,700	-1.2%
Goods Producing	32,100	31,900	33,800	200	0.6%	-1,700	-5.0%
Service-Providing	128,500	126,600	128,500	1,900	1.5%	0	0.0%
Private Service Providing	112,200	110,600	112,200	1,600	1.5%	0	0.0%
Mining, Logging and Construction	9,700	9,500	10,100	200	2.1%	-400	-4.0%
Manufacturing	22,400	22,400	23,700	0	0.0%	-1,300	-5.5%
Durable Goods	9,100	9,100	9,800	0	0.0%	-700	-7.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	30,500	30,000	30,800	500	1.7%	-300	-1.0%
Wholesale Trade	6,200	6,300	6,400	-100	-1.6%	-200	-3.1%
Retail Trade	16,700	16,300	16,700	400	2.5%	0	0.0%
General Merchandise Stores	4,700	4,400	4,000	300	6.8%	700	17.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	7,600	7,400	7,700	200	2.7%	-100	-1.3%
Information	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-6.3%	-100	-6.3%
Financial Activities	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	22,100	21,200	20,400	900	4.3%	1,700	8.3%
Education and Health Services	27,100	26,800	28,700	300	1.1%	-1,600	-5.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	25,100	25,000	26,300	100	0.4%	-1,200	-4.6%
Hospitals	9,800	9,800	9,900	0	0.0%	-100	-1.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	16,600	16,500	16,500	100	0.6%	100	0.6%
Other Services	8,900	9,000	8,700	-100	-1.1%	200	2.3%
Total Government	16,300	16,000	16,300	300	1.9%	0	0.0%
Federal Government	1,600	1,500	1,300	100	6.7%	300	23.1%
State Government	4,700	4,600	4,200	100	2.2%	500	11.9%
Local Government	10,000	9,900	10,800	100	1.0%	-800	-7.4%
Local Government Educational Services	5,800	5,700	6,500	100	1.8%	-700	-10.8%

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



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.

Frequently Listed Jobs	
Top 20 job listings in Region 11 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic
2	Production Workers, All Other
3	Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop
4	Customer Service Representatives
5	Registered Nurses
6	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other
7	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
8	Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping
9	Retail Salespersons
10	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers
11	Managers, All Other
12	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
13	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
14	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
15	Driver/Sales Workers
16	Personal Care Aides
17	Engineers, All Other
18	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
19	Nursing Assistants
20	Security Guards

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	4,808
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	2,402
Helpers--Production Workers	2,205
Cashiers	1,140
Customer Service Representatives	1,091
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,046
Office Clerks, General	909
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	775
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	745
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	709
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	707
Managers, All Other	633
Receptionists and Information Clerks	599
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	567
Packers and Packagers, Hand	541
Nursing Assistants	539
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	537
Retail Salespersons	523
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	514
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	504

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2020:

The pandemic has caught up with high-wage jobs. The big picture: Early on, the pandemic walloped hiring across the wage spectrum and in every sector (Erica Pandey, Axios, “The high-wage jobs aren't coming back”). Now, states have opened up, and the lower-wage retail and restaurant jobs have slowly come back — but higher-paying jobs are lagging behind. Postings for the highest-paying jobs on the site Indeed are down 24% year over year, even though most of the work in this wage bracket can be done from home. Compare that with low-wage jobs (down just 12%) and middle-wage jobs (down 18%). What they're saying: The decline in postings for high-paying work is likely due to the fact that tech and finance companies are adjusting their hiring plans to cut costs amid the recession, says Jed Kolko, chief economist at Indeed. "High-wage sectors often think differently about hiring," he says. "It costs them more to fire and hire than it does low-wage sectors." "There's also less churn," Kolko says. People are less likely to leave their jobs in the middle of a pandemic, and so companies don't have to look for new talent to replace employees who have left.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2020:

The median number of years that wage and salary workers had been with their current employer was 4.1 years in January 2020, little changed from 4.2 years in January 2018, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today (BLS News Release, “Employee Tenure in 2020”). The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2020 survey to collect information on employee tenure. Since 1996, these surveys have been conducted biennially in January as a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2020:

In a new paper, the Progressive Policy Institute, working with the National Spectrum Consortium, projects that applications of 5G will create 309,000 manufacturing jobs in the United States over the next 15 years (Michael Mandel, Forbes, “How 5G Will Create 300,000 Manufacturing Jobs Over The Next Fifteen Years”). That's only a small part of the 4.6 million jobs that 5G is expected to create over that period, according to the paper, “The Third Wave: How 5G Will Drive Job Growth Over the Next Fifteen Years.” The application of 5G to manufacturing is especially important because the new communications technology has the potential to jumpstart a lagging sector. Yes, it feels funny to call manufacturing a lagging sector, but that's the only way to describe it. Even before the pandemic, labor productivity decreased in 18 of the 21 NAICS 3-digit manufacturing industries in 2019, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Output grew at a crawl. The benefit of 5G is that it allows a much faster digitization of the physical transformation processes that lie at the heart of manufacturing. A 2019 McKinsey analysis observed that “[f]or decades, factory automation has relied on programmable logic controllers (PLCs) that were physically installed on (or very near) the machines they controlled, and then hard-wired into computer networks to ensure precise, reliable control under extreme conditions.

Minnesota is leading the country in self-response rates to the 2020 census while Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory, is dead last, according to Census Bureau data (Dartunorro Clark, NBC, “The states with the best and worst census response rates”). Nearly 75 percent of Minnesota residents responded to the census by phone or mail or online, while just 34 percent of Puerto Rico residents self-responded. Census workers across the country are rushing to count households that haven't yet responded before the agency is expected to halt all data collection efforts at the end of the month. The data submitted determine congressional seats and \$1.5 trillion in aid, among other areas. Congressional Democrats, civil rights groups and a government watchdog have raised red flags that the truncated count may produce inaccurate results and could have serious consequences for vulnerable populations. The in-person count has also faced a number of issues, including logistical hiccups, technical glitches and safety concerns from census workers. The Census Bureau estimates that nearly 98 million households have self-responded — around 66 percent of all U.S. households — with millions more reached by enumerators. Many of the people who remain uncounted live in hard-to-reach areas with little to no access to the internet.

County Unemployment Rates August 2020



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Questions?

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