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INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

LABOR MARKET REVIEW



November 2020 Labor Market Review

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INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for November 2020, Released January 2021

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in November in 25 states and the District of Columbia, higher in 7 states, and stable in 18 states, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-eight states and the District had jobless rate increases from a year earlier and two states had little change. The national unemployment rate edged down by 0.2 percentage point over the month to 6.7 percent but was 3.2 points higher than in November 2019.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 17 states, decreased in 3 states, and was essentially unchanged in 30 states and the District of Columbia in November 2020. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment decreased in 48 states and the District and was essentially unchanged in 2 states.

Three states had unemployment rates above 10.0 percent in November: New Jersey at 10.2 percent and Hawaii and Nevada at 10.1 percent each. Nebraska and Vermont had the lowest rates, 3.1 percent each. In total, 26 states had jobless rates lower than the U.S. figure of 6.7 percent, 11 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates, and 13 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

In November, the largest unemployment rate decrease occurred in Hawaii (-4.1 percentage points). Rates declined over the month by at least 1.0 percentage point in an additional seven states. The largest over-the-month jobless rate increases occurred in Alaska and New Jersey (+2.2 percentage points each) and Connecticut (+2.1 points). Eighteen states 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.

November 2020 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Nov-20	Oct-20	Nov-19
U.S.	160,468,000	150,203,000	10,264,000	6.4%	6.6%	3.3%
IN	3,325,870	3,163,343	162,527	4.9%	5.3%	3.1%
EGR 10	149,545	142,846	6,699	4.5%	5.0%	3.0%
Clark Co.	60,515	57,621	2,894	4.8%	5.4%	3.1%
Crawford Co.	4,708	4,465	243	5.2%	4.9%	3.5%
Floyd Co.	40,676	38,982	1,694	4.2%	4.7%	3.0%
Harrison Co.	19,794	19,021	773	3.9%	4.3%	2.8%
Scott Co.	10,375	9,843	532	5.1%	5.6%	3.2%
Washington Co.	13,477	12,914	563	4.2%	4.7%	3.0%
Corydon	1,403	1,310	93	6.6%	7.6%	3.5%
Jeffersonville	24,854	23,652	1,202	4.8%	5.7%	2.7%
New Albany	18,456	17,421	1,035	5.6%	6.4%	3.2%
Salem	2,702	2,498	204	7.5%	8.5%	3.3%
Scottsburg	2,703	2,544	159	5.9%	6.6%	3.4%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 12/20 | 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.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

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

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): November 2020

U.S. - 6.7%

Illinois - 6.9%

Indiana - 5%

Kentucky - 5.6%

Michigan - 6.9%

Ohio - 5.7%

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

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

#13 - Crawford (5.2%)

#15 - Scott (5.1%)

#22 - Clark (4.8%)

#43 - Floyd (4.2%)

#48 - Washinton (4.2%)

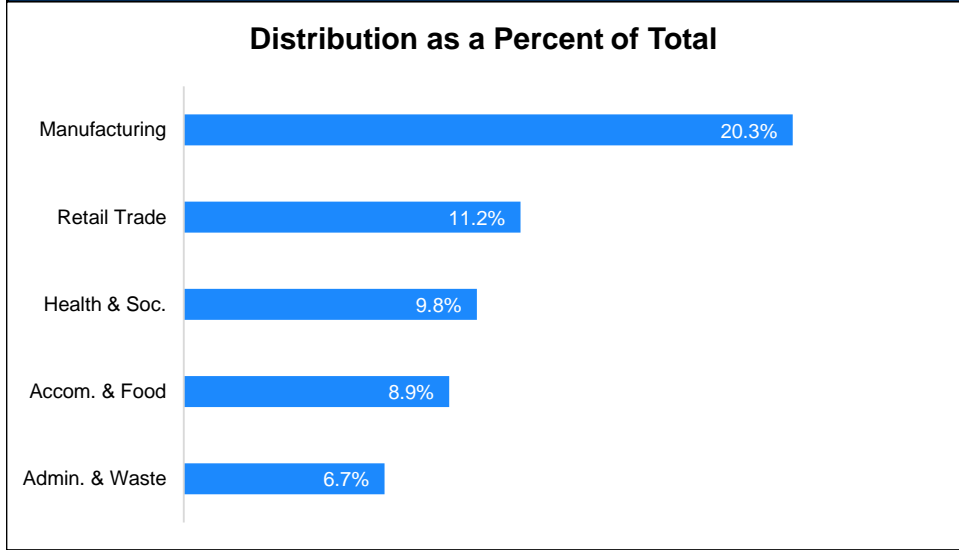
#59 - Harrison (3.9%)

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to November 2020 from				
CPI Item	Nov-19	Oct-20	Nov-19	Oct-20
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.2%	-0.1%	1%	-0.2%
Food & Beverages	3.7%	-0.2%	2.7%	-0.4%
Housing	2%	0.1%	2.2%	0.2%
Apparel	-5.2%	-2.2%	-6.4%	-3.1%
Transportation	-3.3%	-0.1%	-2.7%	-0.6%
Medical Care	2.4%	-0.2%	2.3%	-0.2%
Recreation	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Education & Communication	1.9%	0%	1.4%	-0.5%
Other Goods & Services	1.7%	0.1%	1%	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 10 Industries
November 2020**



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 10 for November 2020				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for November 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:
November 2020**

Region 10

Initial Claims

11/07/20 - 434
11/14/20 - 429
11/21/20 - 525
11/28/20 - 517

Continued Claims

11/07/20 - 2,070
11/14/20 - 1,916
11/21/20 - 1,637
11/28/20 - 1,670

Total Claims

11/07/20 - 2,504
11/14/20 - 2,345
11/21/20 - 2,162
11/28/20 - 2,187

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

11/07/20 - 14,111
11/14/20 - 15,422
11/21/20 - 18,829
11/28/20 - 20,575

Continued Claims

11/07/20 - 81,938
11/14/20 - 84,966
11/21/20 - 78,674
11/28/20 - 84,790

Total Claims

11/07/20 - 96,049
11/14/20 - 100,388
11/21/20 - 97,503
11/28/20 - 105,365

(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	Registered Nurses
2	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
3	Production Workers, All Other
4	Managers, All Other
5	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
6	Customer Service Representatives
7	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other
8	Maintenance Workers, Machinery
9	Home Health Aides
10	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
11	Team Assemblers
12	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop
13	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
14	Computer Network Support Specialists
15	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
16	Social and Human Service Assistants
17	Tellers
18	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
19	Engineers, All Other
20	Retail Salespersons

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	1,085
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	918
Helpers--Production Workers	763
Customer Service Representatives	722
Cashiers	657
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	493
Office Clerks, General	475
Nursing Assistants	475
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	406
Managers, All Other	355
Receptionists and Information Clerks	343
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	323
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	305
Retail Salespersons	287
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	273
Packers and Packagers, Hand	257
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	255
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	253
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	232
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	230

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

The comeback: How Hoosiers are recovering from the economic shutdown



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

Kent Sellers

Regional Workforce Studies Manager, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

This age of COVID-19 and the resulting recession has impacted every Hoosier. It is no surprise that the economy has taken a hit. While there are many ways to assess Indiana's shutdown and/or recovery-in-progress, exploring a few traditional labor market information (LMI) sources, as of August 2020 (preliminary data), should provide some insight.

Since the closures related to COVID-19 basically happened all at once, the economic recession that began in the spring makes it unlike previous recessions in many respects. Indiana's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went from a low of 3.0% in March 2020 to a high of 17.5% the following month of April. This peak was higher than the Great Recession peak of 11.0% in January and February of 2010.

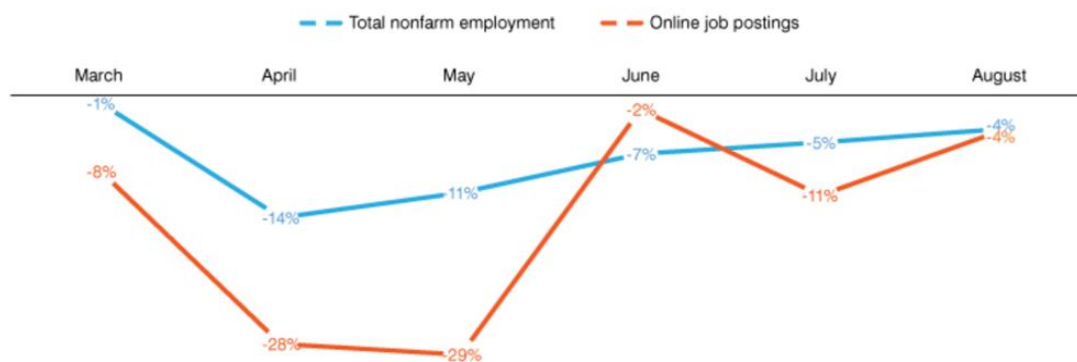
The unemployment insurance (UI) claims followed a similar trend of magnitude. The initial UI claims peaked at 120,331 claims for the week ending March 28, 2020. This was more than four times greater than the number of initial UI claims during the highest peak in the recession (week ending Dec. 27, 2008), and it was over 52 times greater than the number of initial UI claims in the week before the spike of claims (week ending March 14, 2020).

According to the seasonally adjusted figures of the Current Employment Statistics program, Indiana's total nonfarm employment declined 14% from February to April.

When looking at second quarter real gross domestic product (GDP), Indiana's economy declined 33% from the previous quarter, according to data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Indiana is nearing the employment levels experienced pre-recession, according to the Current Employment Statistics from the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. For the purposes of this article, the pre-recession level is defined as the average of January 2020 and February 2020. In August, total nonfarm employment, which includes both private and public jobs, is at 3,056,100 seasonally adjusted jobs, which was 4% fewer jobs than the pre-recession period.

Figure 1: Percent change in employment and job postings relative to pre-recession levels



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Indiana Department of Workforce Development (employment) and Burning Glass Technologies (job postings)

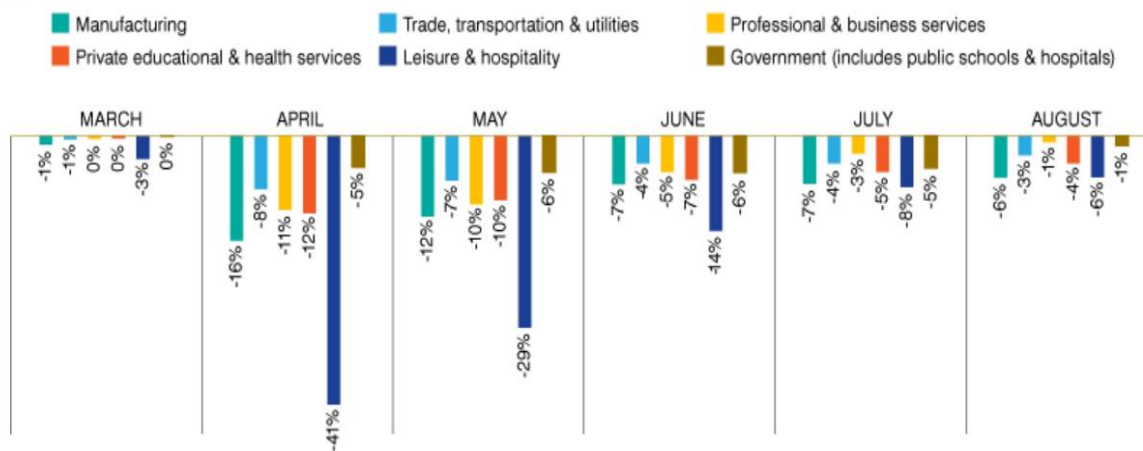
Online job postings are experiencing a similar trend, according to the seasonally adjusted data from Burning Glass Technologies. In August, Indiana had 65,017 seasonally adjusted job postings. This was also 4% down from pre-recession postings.

In 2019, Indiana’s six largest supersectors (a term from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics) were

- Trade, transportation and utilities
- Manufacturing
- Private education and health services
- Government (includes public schools and hospitals)
- Professional and business services
- Leisure and hospitality

Out of these top six supersectors, leisure and hospitality experienced the largest job losses in April, both in terms of number (-127,150) and percentage (-41%)—approaching half of all jobs in the sector.

Figure 2: Employment change for the top six industry supersectors relative to pre-recession levels



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Online job postings provide an excellent way to see which industries are experiencing unique growth during this time, especially when looking at the percent change of job postings from pre-recession levels

The hit to Indiana’s economy has been felt across the state, however, certain areas have been hit harder than others. No metropolitan statistical area (MSA) has fully recovered in terms of employment; however, the Evansville MSA is only 1.9% lower than its pre-recession level. The Elkhart-Goshen MSA declined the most (down 20.7% from pre-recession to April 2020), but has experienced the second-greatest comeback (up 14.1% from April 2020 to August 2020). The Kokomo MSA had the second-largest decline (down 19.3% from pre-recession to April 2020), but has experienced the greatest comeback (up 19.1% from April 2020 to August 2020).

Much of the traditional labor market information found in this article can be found at the Hoosiers by the Numbers website (<http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov>). This website provides info on state and local employment, unemployment rates, UI claims and other economic indicators.

There are two pages within Hoosiers by the Numbers worth highlighting:

- [COVID-19 Resource Hub](#): This page, curated to capture the most useful information, is dedicated to the many COVID-19 data and tools that exist to understand the full scope of the pandemic—from the disease itself to the impacts on the economy.
- [Economic Region Analysts](#): For those wanting to look at your own local labor market, this is a good place to start. Each regional analyst page provides up-to-date indicators on the region and custom labor market reports. You can subscribe to these reports, view some helpful regional stats and other regional tools/resources, or get the contact information for your regional workforce analyst.

County Unemployment Rates November 2020



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Questions?

Please contact the DWD
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