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INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

LABOR MARKET REVIEW



November 2020 Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 7

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.

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.

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.

The largest job gains occurred in Texas (+61,000), California (+57,100), and New York (+29,500). The largest percentage increases occurred in Hawaii (+2.6 percent), Louisiana (+1.0 percent), and Maryland and Utah (+0.9 percent each). Employment decreased in Illinois (-20,000, or -0.4 percent), Minnesota (-12,600, or -0.5 percent), and Iowa (-10,100, or -0.7 percent).



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo 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

- #9 - Vigo (5.5%)
- #19 - Vermillion (5%)
- #21 - Clay (4.9%)
- #27 - Sullivan (4.6%)
- #62 - Putnam (3.9%)
- #69 - Parke (3.8%)

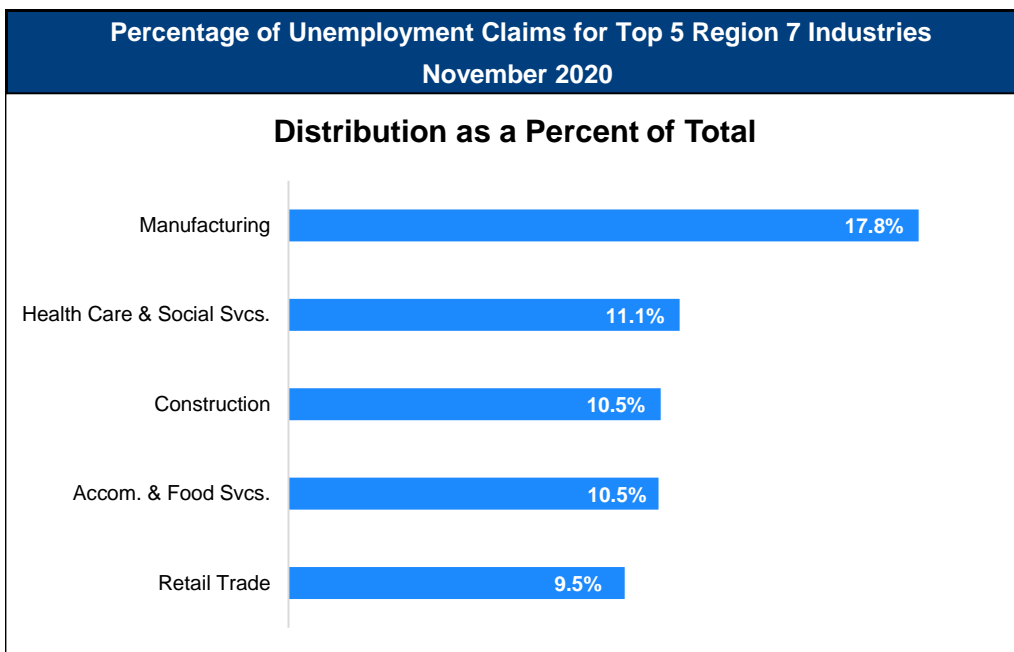
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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 7	96,935	92,187	4,748	4.9%	5.2%	3.7%
Terre Haute MSA	73,334	69,497	3,837	5.2%	5.5%	3.9%
Clay Co.	11,747	11,169	578	4.9%	5.1%	3.3%
Parke Co.	6,778	6,522	256	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%
Putnam Co.	16,823	16,168	655	3.9%	4.3%	3.2%
Sullivan Co.	8,098	7,724	374	4.6%	4.9%	3.6%
Vermillion Co.	6,721	6,388	333	5.0%	5.0%	4.6%
Vigo Co.	46,768	44,216	2,552	5.5%	5.8%	3.9%
Terre Haute	24,615	23,077	1,538	6.2%	6.8%	4.4%

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.

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



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 7 for November 2020				
Company	City	County	# of Workers affected	Notice Date

There are no WARN Notices for November 2020 for EGR 7.

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 7

Initial Claims

11/07/20 - 492

11/14/20 - 424

11/21/20 - 533

11/28/20 - 498

Continued Claims

11/07/20 - 1,760

11/14/20 - 1,730

11/21/20 - 1,599

11/28/20 - 1,580

Total Claims

11/07/20 - 2,252

11/14/20 - 2,154

11/21/20 - 2,132

11/28/20 - 2,078

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

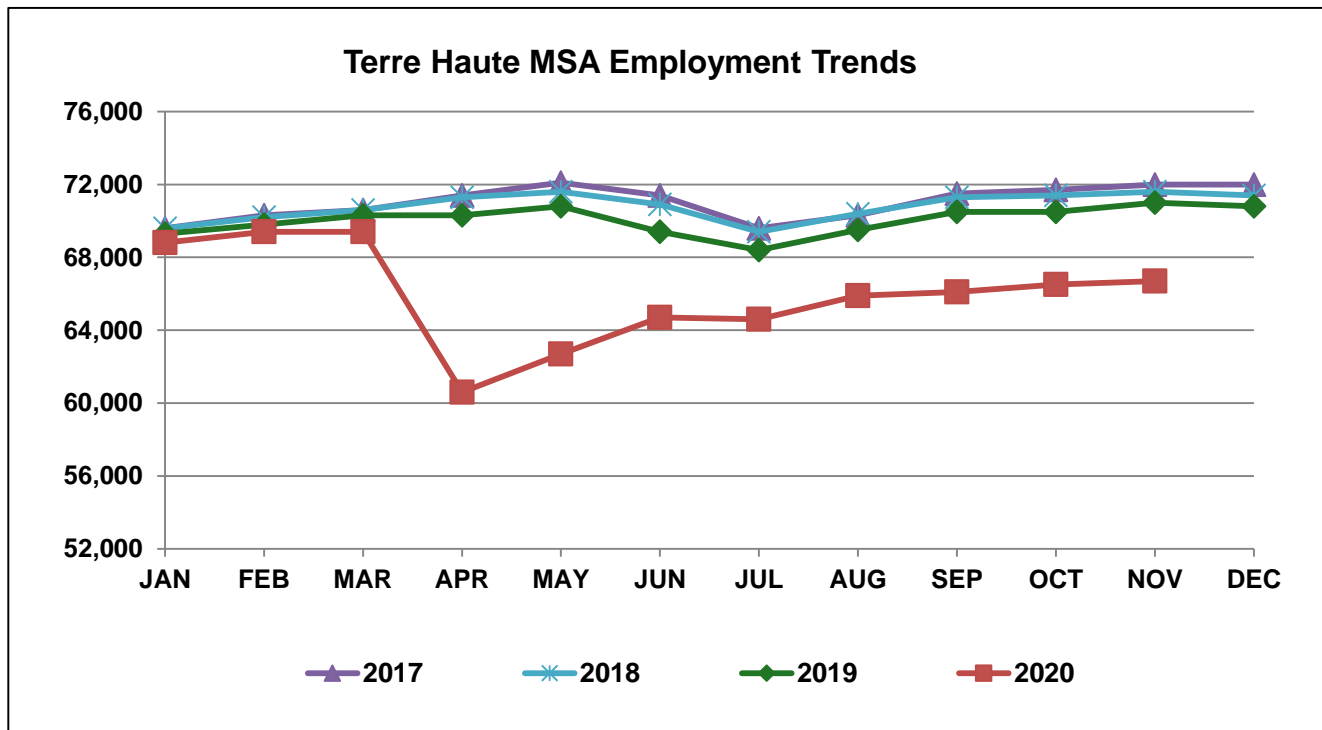
11/28/20 - 105,365

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

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Terre Haute MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	November 2020			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Nov-20	Oct-20	Nov-19	Oct-20 to Nov-20	Nov-19 to Nov-20		
Total Nonfarm	66,700	66,500	71,000	200	0.3%	-4,300	-6.1%
Total Private	53,600	53,500	57,600	100	0.2%	-4,000	-6.9%
Goods Producing	11,300	11,300	13,500	0	0.0%	-2,200	-16.3%
Service-Providing	55,400	55,200	57,500	200	0.4%	-2,100	-3.7%
Private Service Providing	42,300	42,200	44,100	100	0.2%	-1,800	-4.1%
Mining, Logging and Construction	3,600	3,600	3,800	0	0.0%	-200	-5.3%
Manufacturing	7,700	7,700	9,700	0	0.0%	-2,000	-20.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,700	12,500	12,900	200	1.6%	-200	-1.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	8,600	8,500	8,800	100	1.2%	-200	-2.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	4.2%	0	0.0%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	4,200	4,200	4,400	0	0.0%	-200	-4.6%
Education and Health Services	12,700	12,700	13,200	0	0.0%	-500	-3.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,900	7,000	7,600	-100	-1.4%	-700	-9.2%
Other Services	2,900	2,900	3,100	0	0.0%	-200	-6.5%
Total Government	13,100	13,000	13,400	100	0.8%	-300	-2.2%
Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	0.0%	100	8.3%
State Government	5,000	4,900	5,200	100	2.0%	-200	-3.9%
Local Government	6,800	6,800	7,000	0	0.0%	-200	-2.9%
Local Government Educational Services	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	0.0%	-100	-2.8%

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 7 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Registered Nurses
2	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
3	Nursing Assistants
4	Agricultural Inspectors
5	Managers, All Other
6	Home Health Aides
7	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
8	Retail Salespersons
9	Social and Human Service Assistants
10	Agricultural Equipment Operators
11	Food Preparation Workers
12	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers
13	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
14	Helpers--Production Workers
15	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
16	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
17	Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment
18	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria
19	Customer Service Representatives
20	Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic

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	1,111
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	885
Helpers--Production Workers	817
Cashiers	699
Customer Service Representatives	572
Nursing Assistants	450
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	418
Office Clerks, General	340
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	315
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	299
Managers, All Other	299
Retail Salespersons	293
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	279
Waiters and Waitresses	278
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	267
Receptionists and Information Clerks	252
Construction Laborers	251
Packers and Packagers, Hand	235
Carpenters	227
Food Preparation Workers	214

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 2021:

Headed into 2021, the U.S. faces a surge in coronavirus cases, new restrictions on business, cautious holiday shopping and slowing economic growth (The Wall Street Journal on Fox Business, “Economists expect tough sledding in winter, then a rebound”). Forecasters anticipate that the Labor Department’s December jobs report, due to be released Friday, will show the labor market closed the year on a weak footing. Economists surveyed by The Wall Street Journal expect to see employers added 68,000 new jobs in December, down from 245,000 a month earlier. That would mark the slowest month of the labor market’s recovery since May. As the COVID-19 pandemic drags into another year, however, economists see several reasons for optimism. First, the recently enacted pandemic-relief legislative package will pump \$900 billion into the economy in coming months. Second, with much of the services sector hobbled by the pandemic, Americans have been saving an unusually high share of their income since spring, when the pandemic first prompted widespread restrictions on business activities. The U.S. personal saving rate was 12.9% in November, down from 33.7% in April but still well above the 7.5% rate a year earlier. Many households will be able to draw on those reserves to boost spending once coronavirus-related restrictions ease and vaccinations embolden people to venture out more, according to economists. These two factors together could fuel a resurgence in spending that will jazz the economy in the second half of 2021. Third, borrowing costs are low, and most Federal Reserve officials expect the central bank will hold short-term rates near zero for at least three more years. Goldman Sachs expects U.S. gross domestic product to grow 5.8% in 2021 after contracting 3.5% in 2020. Moody’s Investors Service expects 4.2% growth in 2021.

Workers in 20 states will get a pay hike on January 1 when the minimum wage increases, thanks to cost-of-living adjustments and other scheduled increases (Aimee Picchi, CBS MoneyWatch, “Low-wage workers in 20 states will see a pay raise on New Year’s Day”). Later in the year, another four states and Washington, D.C. will raise their baseline pay, which means that low-wage workers in almost half the nation could see higher pay next year. The pay hikes come as the federal minimum wage, which hasn’t seen an increase for more than 11 years, remains mired at \$7.25 an hour — the longest span the baseline wage has gone without an increase since it began in 1938. At the same time, workers across the nation are struggling amid an economic recession caused by the coronavirus pandemic, which continues to spread unabated. A higher minimum wage could help those workers regain their financial footing, especially so-called essential workers such as grocery clerks and home health aides, whose jobs have helped keep the economy humming during the crisis yet whose earnings are among the lowest. Critics claim higher minimum wages can hurt the labor market by depressing job creation — yet recent economic research hasn’t found support for that claim. Instead, advocates say a higher minimum wage helps the economy by putting more money in the pockets of workers who tend to spend it on local businesses and services. The wage hikes in 2021 “are an indication that people understand how much the \$7.25 federal minimum wage keeps people in poverty,” said Holly Sklar, the CEO of Business for a Fair Minimum Wage, a network of business owners and organizations that advocates for a higher minimum wage.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2020:

Many low-wage workers across the US are getting a pay bump (Alicia Wallace, CNN Business, “Minimum wage 2021: 20 US states set to raise rates by January 1”). Twenty states are raising their minimum wage rates — some by pennies, others by a dollar or more — as part of previously-scheduled efforts to adjust for cost-of-living gains or to ratchet up toward goals like \$15-an-hour minimum pay. In New Mexico, the minimum wage will increase to \$10.50, up \$1.50 from the current \$9 wage. And in California, the rate for employers with 26 workers or more will rise from \$13 to \$14 an hour, the highest state-wide baseline in the country. In Minnesota, the gain is just 8 cents, to a \$10.08 hourly rate for large employers. The federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour hasn’t budged since 2009, and as of 2021, 20 US states will continue to have a minimum wage either equal to or below the federal level, making that their default baseline. The value of the federal minimum wage peaked in 1968 when it was \$1.60, which would be worth about \$12 in 2020 dollars. Although some of the new state increases were set in place years before, they carry additional significance now, when low-wage workers have been hit particularly hard by the coronavirus pandemic.

County Unemployment Rates November 2020



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Questions?

Please contact the DWD
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