

**HOURLY WORKFORCE INDEX** 

# Hourly Employment Report: September 2020

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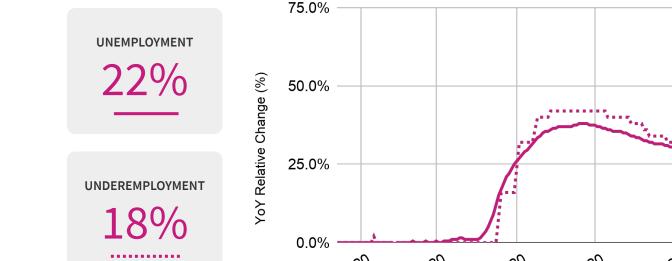


Oct 1, 2020

# **Hourly Employment Report**

September 2020: All Industries

At a national level, hourly jobs increased in September across all industries. Hourly unemployment remained flat at 22%, and underemployment remained flat at 18% in September.



Updated weekly, the <u>Hourly Workforce Index</u> (HWI) shows real-time hourly employment activity nationally and among states with the highest density of hourly employees; —often before jobs reports and other traditional lagging indicators of economic activity.

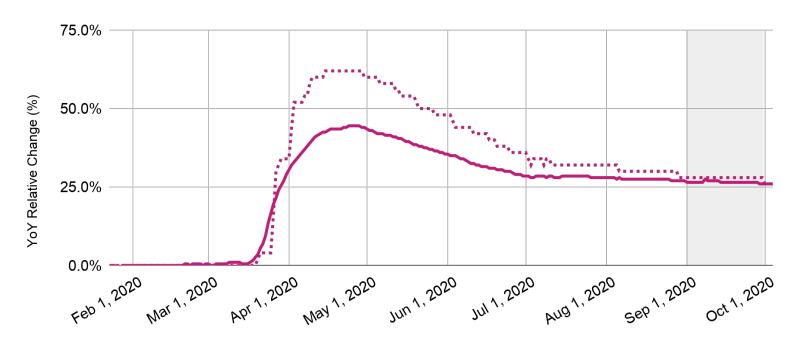


# **Hourly Employment Report**

September 2020: Food Service, Retail, and Hospitality

At a national level, hourly jobs increased in September across industries most impacted by COVID-19 like restaurants, retail and hospitality. Hourly unemployment in these industries improved from 27% to 26%, and underemployment remained flat at 28% in September.



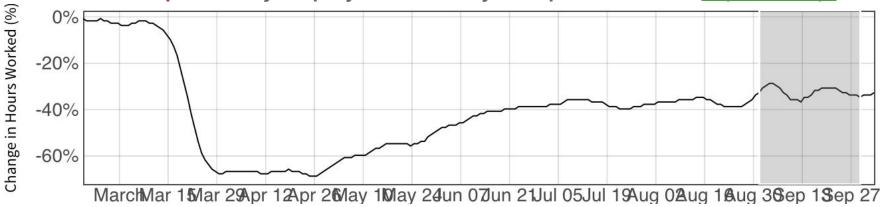


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#### California





Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

LAST — 20/0 Sep 2020

COVID +35%
Since Mar 2020

LAST YEAR -30% Since Oct 2019









#### Colorado





Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

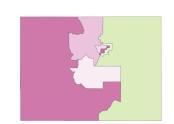
LAST + 1% Sep 2020

COVID +40% Since Mar 2020

LAST -22% Since Oct 2019









#### **Florida**



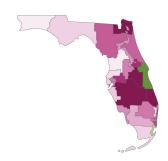


Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

COVID +38% Since Mar 2020









# Michigan





Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

LAST -1% Sep 2020

COVID +43%
Since Mar 2020



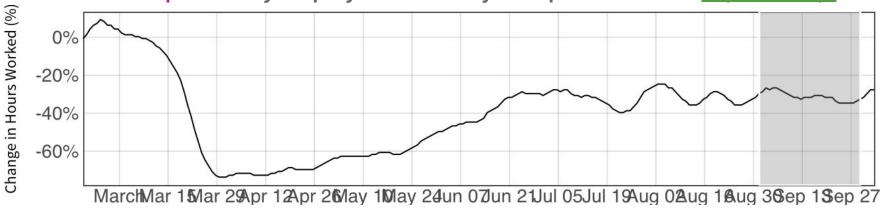






#### Minnesota





Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

LAST -3% Sep 2020

COVID +46%
Since Mar 2020

LAST YEAR -32%
Since Oct 2019









#### **New York**





Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

LAST +6% Sep 2020

COVID +33%
Since Mar 2020

LAST -46% Since Oct 2019









### Oregon





Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

LAST -3% Sep 2020

COVID +32%
Since Mar 2020

LAST -40% Since Oct 2019



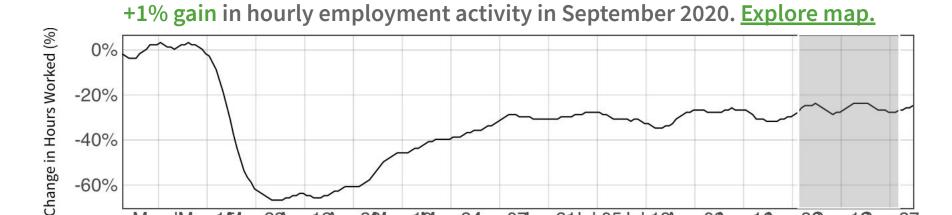






#### **Texas**

-60%



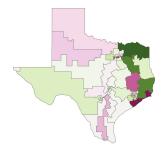
MarchMar 15Mar 29Apr 12Apr 26May 10May 24un 07Jun 21Jul 05Jul 19Aug 02Aug 16Aug 36Sep 1Sep 27

Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

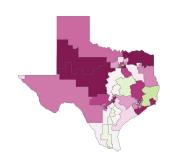
+1% **LAST MONTH** Sep 2020

COVID **IMPACT** Since Mar 2020

-27% **LAST YEAR** Since Oct 2019



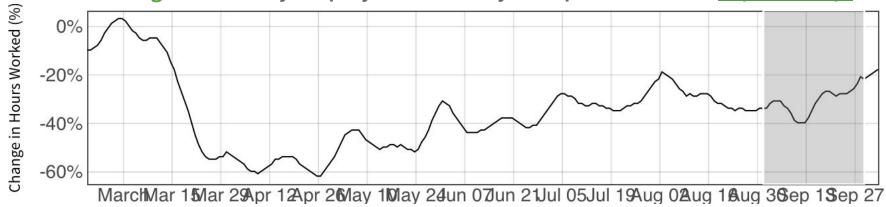






## Washington





Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.

LAST -21% Since Oct 2019









# Methodology

Updated weekly, the Hourly Workforce Index (HWI) is sourced from When I Work® Scheduling and Attendance product data sets that contain hourly-level data on the hourly workforce across a broad range of industries and other firmagraphic categories. There are approximately 400 million worked hours contained within the data set used to generate the HWI that represent over 1.25 million hourly workers that work for small businesses with 500 employees or less. The results are national and drill down among states with the highest density of hourly employees; —showing trends often before jobs reports and other traditional lagging indicators of economic activity.

These data are anonymized and aggregated to provide the HWI metrics with trend normalization to remove business related artifacts that establishes the applicability of the HWI metrics to the general economic trends for the hourly workforce. The HWI results are presented in relative terms to avoid compounding errors that would be introduced by integrating an absolute baseline value from governmental or other established industrial employment measure due to outmoded data collection processes and a collection bias toward larger-firm reporting.

These data account for year-over-year geographical and economic trends in the represented geographies using publicly available economic data at the state and federal levels. Looking at operational changes in terms of the number of hours worked, provides additional clarity given that it is inclusive of the immediate impacts of both unemployment and underemployment being felt across each geography.

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