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DWD INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF **WORKFORCE** DEVELOPMENT

**August 2024
Labor Market Review**

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DWD INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF **WORKFORCE** DEVELOPMENT

Economic Growth Region 7
Statistical Data Report for August 2024, Released October 2024

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were higher in August in 6 states and the District of Columbia, lower in 1 state, and stable in 43 states, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Twenty-five states and the District had jobless rate increases from a year earlier, 4 states had decreases, and 21 states had little change. The national unemployment rate changed little over the month at 4.2 percent but was 0.4 percentage point higher than in August 2023.

South Dakota had the lowest jobless rate in August, 2.0 percent, followed by Vermont, 2.2 percent, and North Dakota, 2.3 percent. The District of Columbia had the highest unemployment rate, 5.7 percent, followed by Nevada, 5.5 percent. In total, 27 states had unemployment rates lower than the U.S. figure of 4.2 percent, 4 states and the District had higher rates, and 19 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 4 states, decreased in 1 state, and was essentially unchanged in 45 states and the District of Columbia in August 2024. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment increased in 30 states and was essentially unchanged in 20 states and the District.

Job gains occurred in Texas (+78,000, or +0.6 percent), Indiana (+19,800, or +0.6 percent), Minnesota (+14,400, or +0.5 percent), and Wisconsin (+11,600, or +0.4 percent). Meanwhile, job losses occurred in South Dakota (-3,100, or -0.7 percent).

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): August 2024

U.S. - 4.2%

Illinois - 5.3%

Indiana - 4.2%

Kentucky - 4.8%

Michigan - 4.5%

Ohio - 4.5%

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

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): August 2024

#8 - Vermillion (5.3%)

#16 - Sullivan (5%)

#19 - Vigo (4.9%)

#35 - Clay (4.3%)
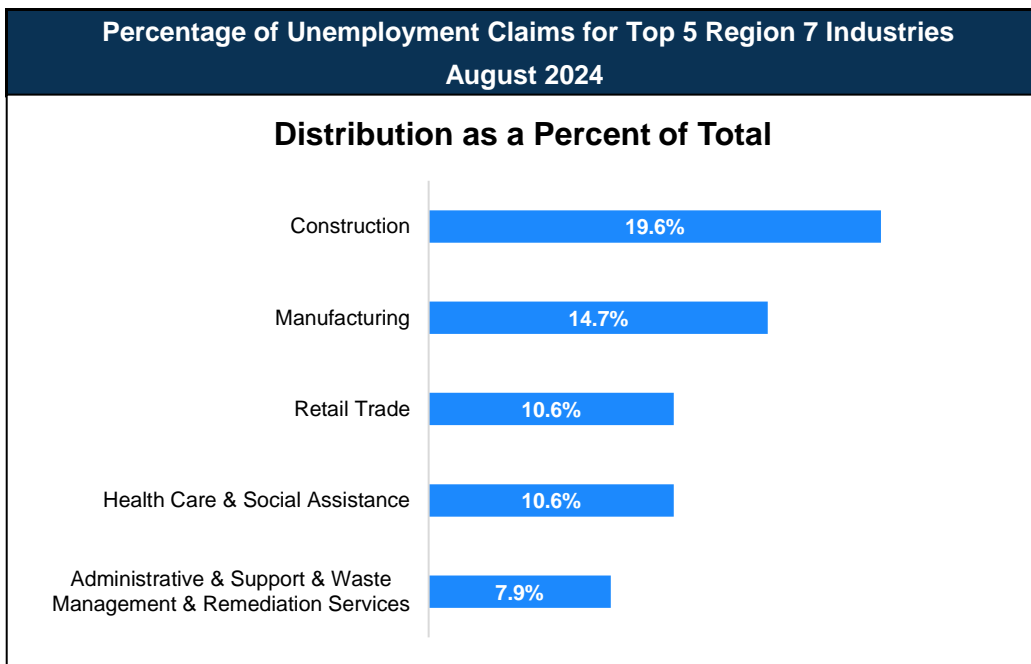
#57 - Putnam (3.9%)

#64 - Parke (3.8%)

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

August 2024 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Aug-24	Jul-24	Aug-23
U.S.	168,763,000	161,348,000	7,415,000	4.4%	4.5%	3.9%
IN	3,434,542	3,281,737	152,805	4.4%	5.0%	3.5%
EGR 7	96,912	92,482	4,430	4.6%	5.3%	3.7%
Terre Haute MSA	71,719	68,261	3,458	4.8%	5.5%	3.8%
Clay Co.	11,592	11,088	504	4.3%	4.8%	3.5%
Parke Co.	7,643	7,354	289	3.8%	4.4%	3.1%
Putnam Co.	17,550	16,867	683	3.9%	4.6%	3.3%
Sullivan Co.	8,030	7,631	399	5.0%	5.2%	3.8%
Vermillion Co.	6,635	6,286	349	5.3%	6.2%	4.2%
Vigo Co.	45,462	43,256	2,206	4.9%	5.6%	3.9%
Terre Haute	23,874	22,613	1,261	5.3%	6.3%	4.3%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 09/24 | 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 2024 from				
CPI Item	**Aug-23**	**Jul-24**	**Aug-23**	**Jul-24**
	U.S. City		**Midwest Region***	
All Items	**2.5%**	**0.1%**	**2.6%**	**0.1%**
Food & Beverages	2.0%	0.1%	1.8%	-0.1%
Housing	4.4%	0.3%	5.0%	0.3%
Apparel	0.3%	1.7%	-0.5%	0.9%
Transportation	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.4%	-0.6%
Medical Care	3.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.2%
Recreation	1.6%	0.0%	1.9%	-0.1%
Education & Communication	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Other Goods & Services	3.9%	0.2%	6.8%	0.1%

*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 7 Industries August 2024

Distribution as a Percent of Total

- Construction: 19.6%
- Manufacturing: 14.7%
- Retail Trade: 10.6%
- Health Care & Social Assistance: 10.6%
- Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services: 7.9%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 7 for August 2024				
Company	**City**	**County**	**# of Workers affected**	**Notice Date**

There are no WARN Notices for August 2024 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

Region 7

Initial Claims
08/03/24 - 41(D)
08/10/24 - 63(D)
08/17/24 - 71(D)
08/24/24 - 92(D)
08/31/24 - 68(D)

Continued Claims
08/03/24 - 404
08/10/24 - 403
08/17/24 - 386
08/24/24 - 386
08/31/24 - 413

Total Claims
08/03/24 - 445
08/10/24 - 466
08/17/24 - 457
08/24/24 - 478
08/31/24 - 481

State of Indiana

Initial Claims
08/03/24 - 2,751
08/10/24 - 2,831
08/17/24 - 3,685
08/24/24 - 3,880
08/31/24 - 3,084

Continued Claims
08/03/24 - 20,129
08/10/24 - 20,394
08/17/24 - 21,156
08/24/24 - 21,828
08/31/24 - 21,967

Total Claims
08/03/24 - 22,880
08/10/24 - 23,225
08/17/24 - 24,841
08/24/24 - 25,708
08/31/24 - 25,051

(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status *Numbers subject to weekly revision Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Terre Haute MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	August 2024			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Aug-24	Jul-24	Aug-23	Jul-24 to Aug-24		Aug-23 to Aug-24	
Total Nonfarm	**67,700**	**67,000**	**67,200**	**700**	**1.0%**	**500**	**0.7%**
Total Private	**55,700**	**55,700**	**55,400**	**0**	**0.0%**	**300**	**0.5%**
Goods Producing	14,100	14,100	14,200	0	0.0%	-100	-0.7%
Service-Providing	53,600	52,900	53,000	700	1.3%	600	1.1%
Private Service Providing	41,600	41,600	41,200	0	0.0%	400	1.0%
Mining, Logging and Construction	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	0.0%	100	2.4%
Manufacturing	9,800	9,800	10,000	0	0.0%	-200	-2.0%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,300	12,400	12,800	-100	-0.8%	-500	-3.9%
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	7,900	8,000	8,300	-100	-1.3%	-400	-4.8%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	0.0%	-100	-3.9%
Information	600	600	600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	0.0%	100	2.7%
Education and Health Services	12,300	12,300	11,900	0	0.0%	400	3.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	7,500	7,500	7,300	0	0.0%	200	2.7%
Other Services	2,700	2,600	2,500	100	3.9%	200	8.0%
Total Government	**12,000**	**11,300**	**11,800**	**700**	**6.2%**	**200**	**1.7%**
Federal Government	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	0.0%	100	9.1%
State Government	4,200	3,900	4,400	300	7.7%	-200	-4.6%
Local Government	6,600	6,200	6,300	400	6.5%	300	4.8%
Local Government Educational Services	3,300	3,000	3,100	300	10.0%	200	6.5%

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

Terre Haute MSA Employment Trends
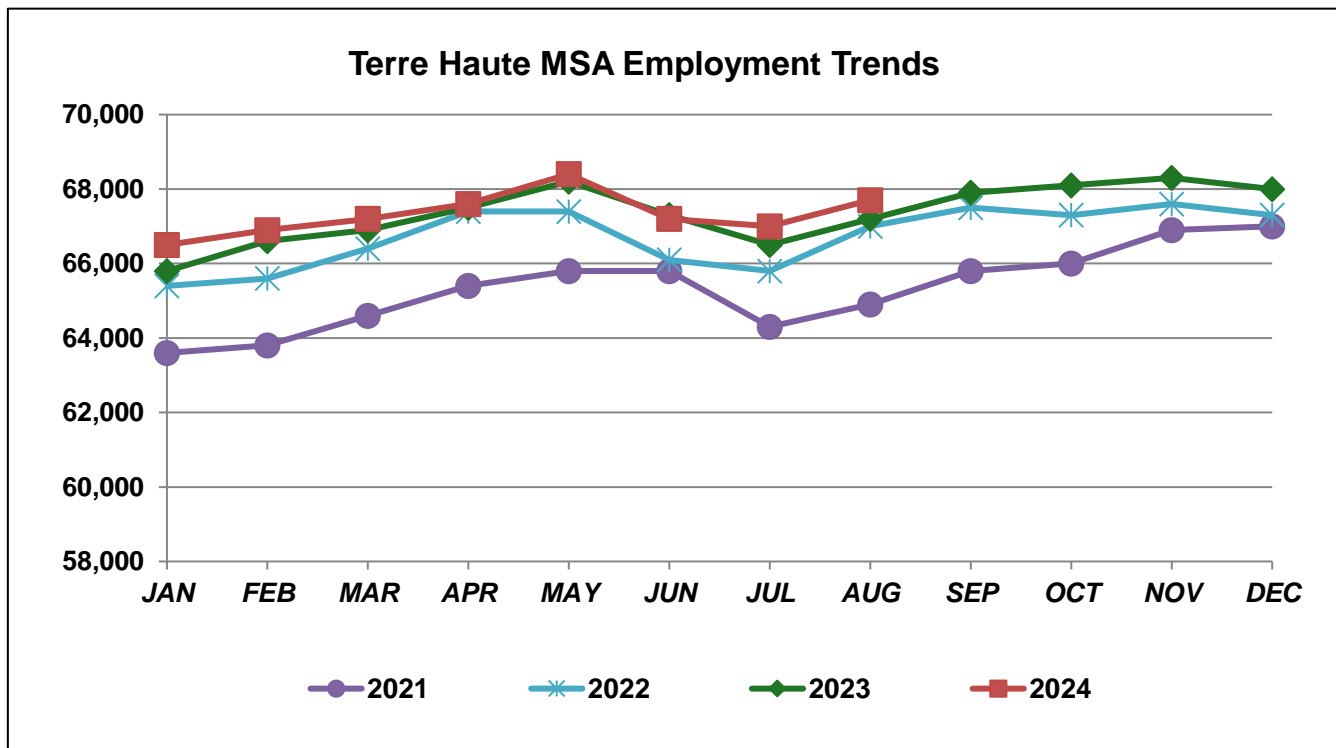
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics | Note: Historical data for the most recent 4 years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates for statewide data.

Frequently Listed Jobs		Applicant Pool	
Top 20 job listings by number of openings in Region 7 in the past month		**Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months**	
Rank	**Occupations**	**Occupations**	**# of Applicants**
1	Registered Nurses	Production Workers, All Other	265
2	Home Health Aides	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	191
3	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	Helpers--Production Workers	189
4	Community Health Workers	Customer Service Representatives	153
5	Nursing Assistants	Cashiers	152
6	Managers, All Other	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	126
7	Personal Care Aides	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	114
8	Production Workers, All Other	Office Clerks, General	108
9	Cooks, All Other	Construction Laborers	95
10	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	Carpenters	81
11	Medical Assistants	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	76
12	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	Retail Salespersons	71
13	Chemists	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	60
14	Physical Therapists	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	59
15	Psychiatric Aides	Managers, All Other	58
16	Occupational Therapists	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	55
17	Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	55
18	Computer Systems Analysts	Extraction Workers, All Other	50
19	Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Operators	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	50
20	Power Plant Operators	Material Moving Workers, All Other	50

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect. * Due to an upgrade in the reporting system, there is
a notable change in Job Postings recorded. The tool used to measure Job Postings was upgraded to prevent malicious
or false postings. While customers adjust to the enhancements a drop in the record is to be expected.

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

The urgent need for women in technology: AI, security, and engineering

Tuesday, September 24, 2024 By Tonya T'ere Webb-Wallace, Director of Solution Delivery, Cox Automotive

In the rapidly evolving landscape of technology, fields such as artificial intelligence (AI), cybersecurity, and engineering are becoming the bedrock of modern society. Yet, these critical sectors remain heavily male-dominated. The underrepresentation of women in these domains is not just a matter of equality; it's a significant impediment to innovation, security, and progress. The inclusion of more women in technology is not merely desirable—it is imperative for the future of these fields and society at large.

The Benefits Women Bring to Tech

Women bring unique perspectives and problem-solving approaches that can drive innovation. Diverse teams are proven to be more creative and effective, as they combine different viewpoints and experiences. In AI, for instance, diversity is crucial to ensure that algorithms and systems are fair, unbiased, and representative of all user groups. Women can help identify and mitigate biases that predominantly male teams might overlook, leading to more inclusive and ethical AI applications.

In cybersecurity, the stakes are incredibly high. Cyber threats are evolving at an unprecedented rate, and a diverse workforce is essential to develop robust defense mechanisms. Studies have shown that women often excel in areas requiring meticulous attention to detail and collaborative problem-solving, traits that are invaluable in cybersecurity. Engineering, too, benefits immensely from gender diversity. Women engineers bring fresh ideas to the table, which can lead to groundbreaking innovations. Their contributions are vital in creating products and solutions that cater to a broader demographic, ensuring that technology serves everyone, not just a select few.

The Problem with a Male-Dominated Industry

The current male-dominated state of technology sectors has several detrimental effects. Firstly, it perpetuates a cycle of exclusion. Young women often feel discouraged from pursuing careers in tech due to a lack of visible role models and mentors. This absence not only limits their career opportunities but also deprives the industry of potential talent. Moreover, products and solutions developed by homogenous teams often fail to address the needs of a diverse user base. For example, voice recognition systems have historically struggled with female voices because they were primarily trained on male data sets. This oversight is a direct consequence of the lack of gender diversity in the development process. The gender gap in technology also exacerbates broader societal inequalities.

The Consequences of Inaction

If the technology industry continues to be predominantly male, the consequences will be far-reaching. The lack of diverse perspectives can lead to a stagnation of innovation. Industries thrive on fresh ideas and varied approaches to problem-solving, which are hard to achieve without gender diversity. In AI, the perpetuation of biased algorithms can have serious social implications. AI systems are increasingly being used in critical areas such as hiring, law enforcement, and healthcare. Biased systems can lead to unfair treatment of women and other marginalized groups, entrenching existing inequalities.

In cybersecurity, a homogeneous workforce may struggle to anticipate and counteract the wide array of tactics used by cybercriminals. The failure to attract and retain women in this field could result in weaker defenses against cyber threats, putting both national security and personal data at risk. Engineering, as the backbone of technological development, requires a diverse talent pool to tackle complex challenges and create solutions that benefit everyone. Without more women in engineering, the industry risks developing products that are not fully inclusive or representative of the needs of the entire population.

Moving Forward

To address these issues, concerted efforts are needed at multiple levels. Educational institutions must encourage more girls to pursue STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) subjects from an early age. This can be achieved through targeted outreach programs, scholarships, and the promotion of female role models in tech. Companies must also play a crucial role by creating inclusive workplaces that support the career growth of women. This includes implementing policies that promote work-life balance, offering mentorship programs, and actively working to eliminate gender biases in hiring and promotion practices.

Finally, societal attitudes towards women in tech need to shift. Celebrating the achievements of women in technology and highlighting their contributions can help break down stereotypes and inspire the next generation of female tech leaders.

County Unemployment Rates
August 2024 - Non Seasonally Adjusted

Lake 6.4
Porter 4.8
La Porte 5.2
St. Joseph 5.1
Elkhart 4.7
Lagrange 3.6
Steuben 3.6
Starke 5.1
Marshall 4.2
Noble 4.5
De Kalb 3.9
Newton 4.5
Jasper 4.5
Pulaski 3.8
Fulton 4.5
Kosciusko 4.8
Whitley 3.8
Allen 4.1
White 3.7
Cass 5.7
Miami 7.1
Wabash 4.6
Huntington 3.9
Wells 3.6
Adams 3.8
Benton 3.4
Carroll 4.1
Howard 11.0
Grant 5.2
Blackford 4.9
Jay 4.1
Warren 4.0
Tippecanoe 4.2
Clinton 3.3
Tipton 5.5
Delaware 5.2
Randolph 4.5
Fountain 4.2
Montgomery 3.7
Boone 3.3
Hamilton 3.4
Madison 4.4
Henry 4.0
Wayne 4.7
Vermillion 5.3
Parke 3.8
Putnam 3.9
Hendricks 3.6
Marion 4.4
Hancock 3.7
Rush 3.5
Fayette 6.0
Union 3.9
Vigo 4.9
Clay 4.3
Owen 4.8
Morgan 3.7
Johnson 3.5
Shelby 3.6
Franklin 3.9
Sullivan 5.0
Greene 5.3
Monroe 4.5
Brown 3.8
Bartholomew 3.7
Decatur 3.4
Ripley 4.2
Dearborn 4.1
Jennings 4.0
Ohio 3.8
Knox 4.9
Daviess 3.4
Martin 3.3
Lawrence 5.2
Jackson 3.6
Jefferson 4.2
Switzerland 4.3
Orange 5.2
Washington 4.0
Scott 4.7
Gibson 3.4
Pike 4.2
Dubois 3.3
Crawford 4.2
Clark 4.1
Floyd 3.7
Harrison 3.8
Posey 3.4
Vanderburgh 4.2
Warrick 3.8
Spencer 3.9
Perry 3.7

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

- Lower Than U.S. and State Rate 4.4%
- Same As U.S. and State Rate 4.4%
- Higher Than U.S. and State Rate 4.4%

Indiana Non-Seasonally Adjusted Rate 4.4%
Indiana Seasonally Adjusted Rate 4.2%
Source: DWD, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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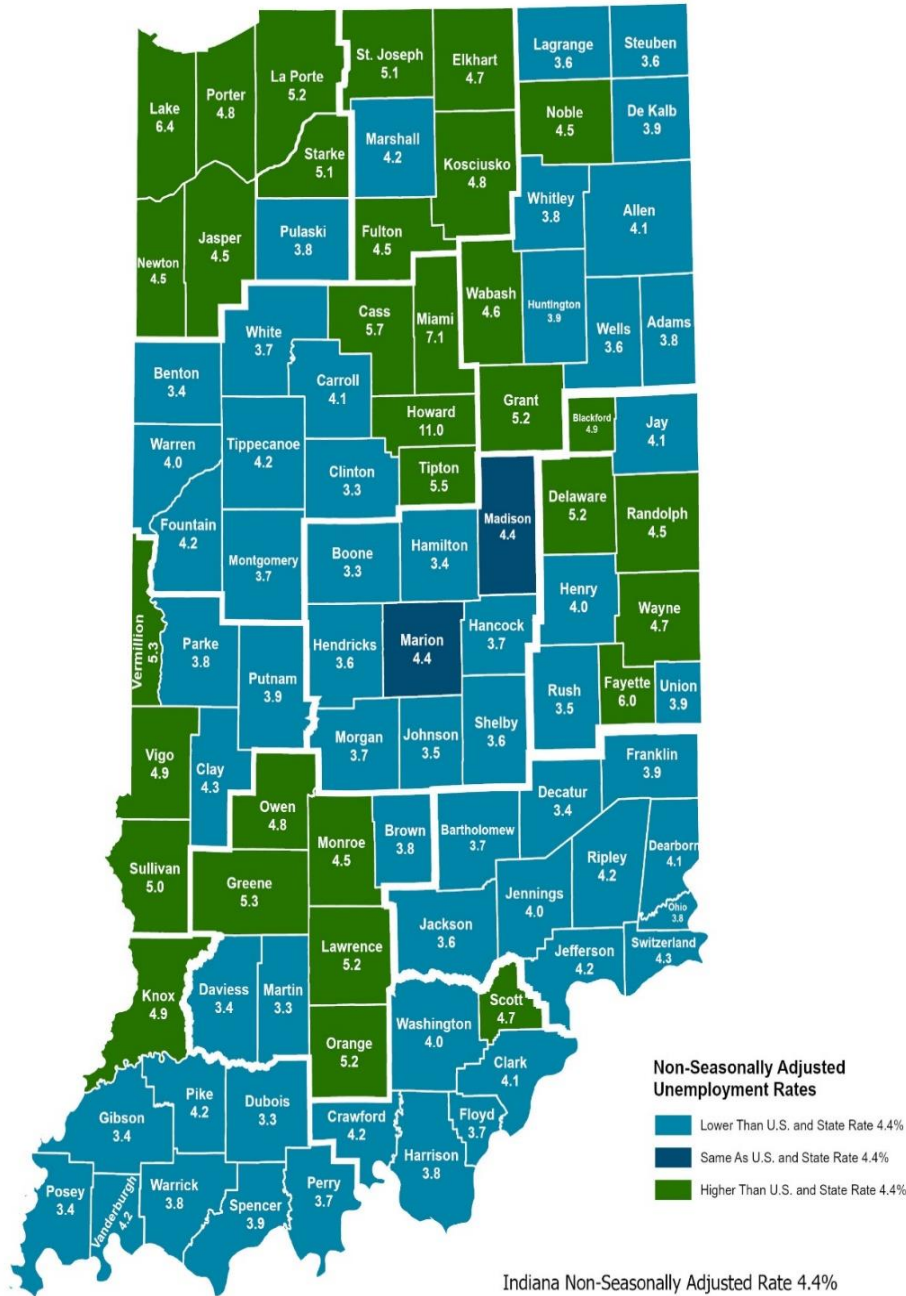**WORKFORCE**
DEVELOPMENT

Questions?

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