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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF
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LABOR MARKET REVIEW

August 2024
Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 8

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.

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.

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.

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 8

Brown, Daviess, Greene, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Orange and Owen Counties

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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

#7 - Greene (5.3%)

#12 - Lawrence (5.2%)

#13 - Orange (5.2%)

#21 - Owen (4.8%)

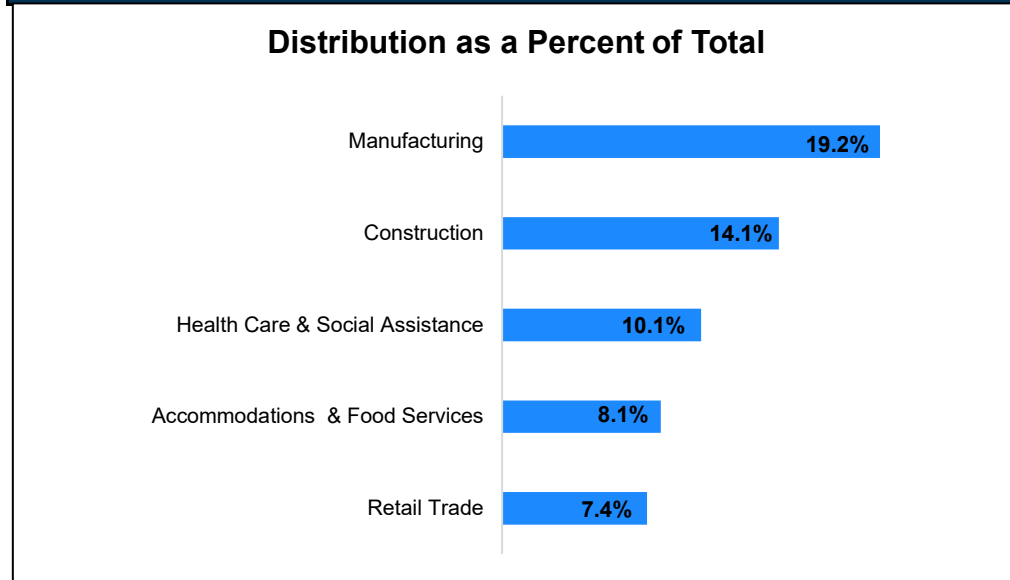#29 - Monroe (4.5%)

#61 - Brown (3.8%)

#84 - Daviess (3.4%)

#92 - Martin (3.3%)

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development, 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 8	152,420	145,534	6,886	4.5%	5.2%	3.4%
Bloomington MSA	78,523	74,953	3,570	4.5%	5.6%	3.5%
Brown Co.	8,112	7,804	308	3.8%	4.2%	3.1%
Daviess Co.	17,767	17,165	602	3.4%	3.8%	2.3%
Greene Co.	13,616	12,888	728	5.3%	5.8%	4.0%
Lawrence Co.	20,608	19,541	1,067	5.2%	5.6%	3.9%
Martin Co.	5,456	5,277	179	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%
Monroe Co.	69,289	66,158	3,131	4.5%	5.6%	3.5%
Orange Co.	8,338	7,906	432	5.2%	5.3%	3.2%
Owen Co.	9,234	8,795	439	4.8%	5.3%	3.7%
Bloomington	37,988	36,098	1,890	5.0%	6.6%	3.9%

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 8 Industries August 2024

Distribution as a Percent of Total

Industry	Percent
Manufacturing	19.2%
Construction	14.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	10.1%
Accommodations & Food Services	8.1%
Retail Trade	7.4%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 8 for August 2024				
Company	**City**	**County**	**# of workers affected**	**Notice Date**
Triple Canopy	Various	Various	123	7/23/2024

There are no WARN Notices for August 2024 for EGR 8.

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 2024

Region 8

Initial Claims
08/03/24 - 66(D)
08/10/24 - 93(D)
08/17/24 - 67(D)
08/24/24 - 71(D)
08/31/24 - 54(D)

Continued Claims
08/03/24 - 624
08/10/24 - 607
08/17/24 - 613
08/24/24 - 584
08/31/24 - 583

Total Claims
08/03/24 - 690
08/10/24 - 700
08/17/24 - 680
08/24/24 - 655
08/31/24 - 637

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 Development

Bloomington 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		**79,200**	**76,800**	**77,500**	**2,400**	**3.1%**	**1,700**	**2.2%**
Total Private		**58,200**	**58,100**	**56,600**	**100**	**0.2%**	**1,600**	**2.8%**
Goods Producing		14,600	14,700	14,600	-100	-0.7%	0	0.0%
Service-Providing		64,600	62,100	62,900	2,500	4.0%	1,700	2.7%
Private Service Providing		43,600	43,400	42,000	200	0.5%	1,600	3.8%
Mining, Logging and Construction		3,600	3,700	3,300	-100	-2.7%	300	9.1%
Manufacturing		11,000	11,000	11,300	0	0.0%	-300	-2.7%
Durable Goods		6,300	6,300	6,400	0	0.0%	-100	-1.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		10,000	10,000	9,900	0	0.0%	100	1.0%
Wholesale Trade		2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0%	100	5.0%
Retail Trade		6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities		1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Information		700	700	700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities		3,100	3,100	3,000	0	0.0%	100	3.3%
Professional and Business Services		5,900	5,900	5,800	0	0.0%	100	1.7%
Education and Health Services		11,800	11,800	11,600	0	0.0%	200	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality		9,400	9,300	8,600	100	1.1%	800	9.3%
Other Services		2,700	2,600	2,400	100	3.9%	300	12.5%
Total Government		**21,000**	**18,700**	**20,900**	**2,300**	**12.3%**	**100**	**0.5%**
Federal Government		300	300	300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government		15,200	13,700	15,300	1,500	11.0%	-100	-0.7%
Local Government		5,500	4,700	5,300	800	17.0%	200	3.8%
Local Government Educational Services		2,600	1,700	2,600	900	52.9%	0	0.0%
Local Government excluding Educational Services		2,900	3,000	2,700	-100	-3.3%	200	7.4%

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

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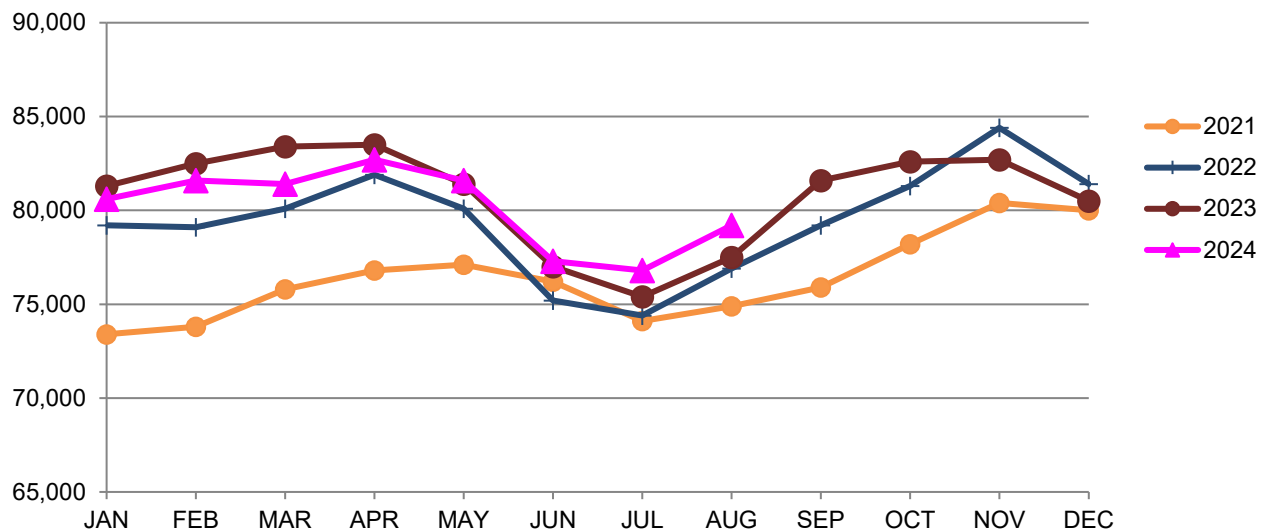
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics | Note: Historical data for the most recent 4 years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates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

Frequently Listed Jobs		Applicant Pool		

Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 job listings in Region 8 in the past month

Rank	Occupations
1	Engineers, All Other
2	Registered Nurses
3	Nursing Assistants
4	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
5	Computer Systems Engineers/Architects
6	General and Operations Managers
7	Information Technology Project Managers
8	Managers, All Other
9	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators
10	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive
11	Helpers--Production Workers
12	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
13	Manufacturing Engineers
14	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education
15	Tile and Stone Setters
16	Occupational Therapy Assistants
17	Sales and Related Workers, All Other
18	Therapists, All Other
19	Speech-Language Pathologists
20	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants

Applicant Pool

Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months

Occupations	# of applicants
Production Workers, All Other	291
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	274
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	190
Helpers--Production Workers	158
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	151
Cashiers	145
Construction Laborers	141
Customer Service Representatives	132
Office Clerks, General	123
Extraction Workers, All Other	114
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	105
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	94
Managers, All Other	92
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	91
Retail Salespersons	82
Receptionists and Information Clerks	81
Carpenters	73
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	73
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	68
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	66

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 06:00 AM EDT

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

Story Continues Below

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.
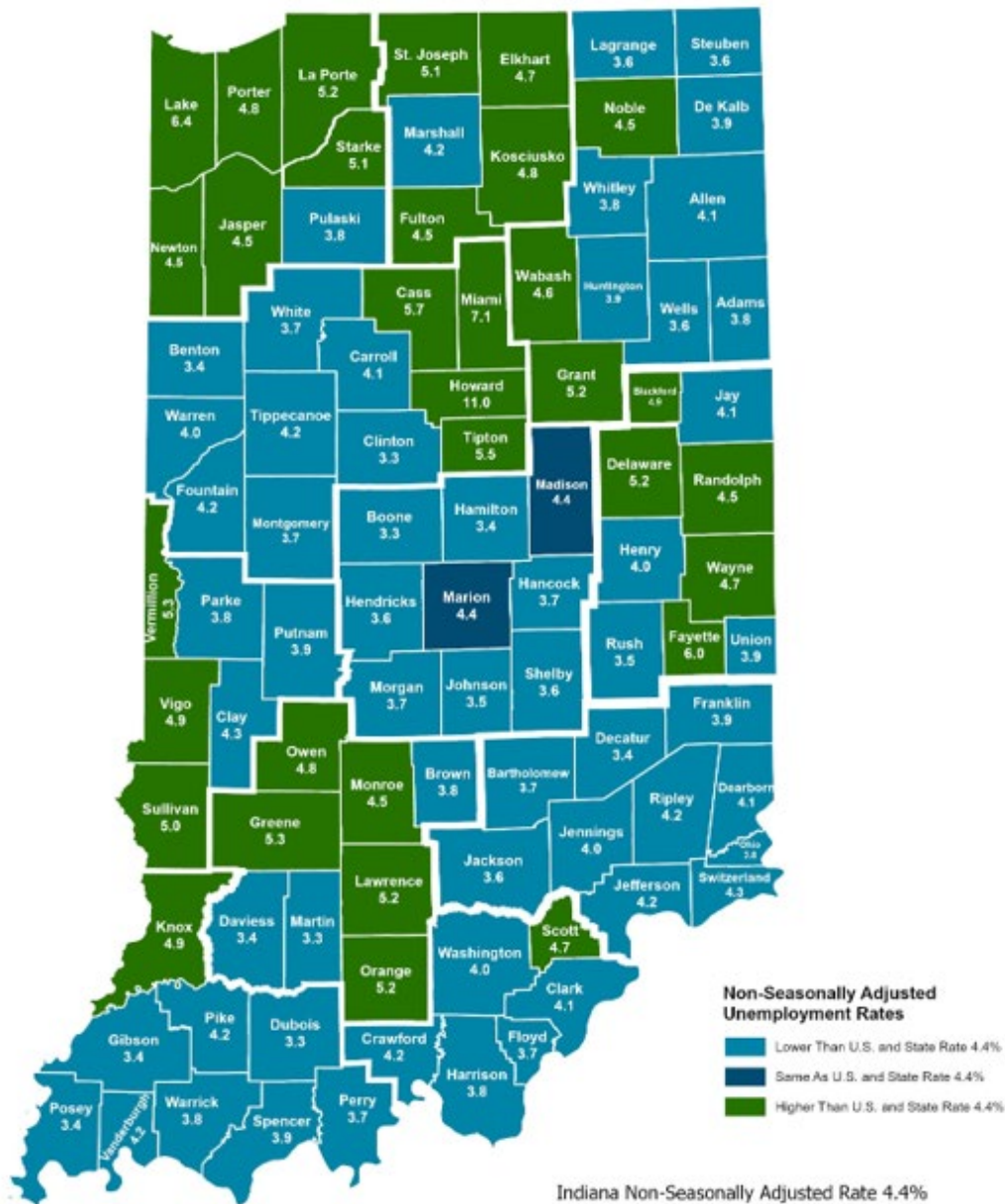
In cybersecurity, a homogeneous workforce may struggle to anticipate and counteract the wide array of tactics used by cybercriminals. The failure to attract and retain women in this field could result in weaker defenses against cyber threats, putting both national security and personal data at risk. 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 · Noble 4.5 · De Kalb 3.9 · Starke 5.1 · Marshall 4.2 · Kosciusko 4.8 · Whitley 3.8 · Allen 4.1 · Newton 4.5 · Jasper 4.5 · Pulaski 3.8 · Fulton 4.5 · Wabash 4.6 · Huntington 3.9 · Wells 3.6 · Adams 3.8 · White 3.7 · Cass 5.7 · Miami 7.1 · 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 · Madison 4.4 · Delaware 5.2 · Randolph 4.5 · Fountain 4.2 · Montgomery 3.7 · Boone 3.3 · Hamilton 3.4 · 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 · Scott 4.7 · Gibson 3.4 · Pike 4.2 · Dubois 3.3 · Orange 5.2 · Washington 4.0 · Clark 4.1 · Posey 3.4 · Vanderburgh 4.2 · Warrick 3.8 · Spencer 3.9 · Perry 3.7 · Crawford 4.2 · Harrison 3.8 · Floyd 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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Questions?

Please contact the DWD Regional Workforce Analyst listed below:

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