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INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT

## LABOR MARKET REVIEW



## August 2024 Labor Market Review

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# Economic Growth Region 11

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) 11

Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties

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 11	223,766	214,880	8,886	4.0%	4.3%	3.0%
Evansville MSA	158,732	152,122	6,610	4.2%	4.5%	3.3%
Dubois Co.	22,232	21,494	738	3.3%	3.8%	2.5%
Gibson Co.	19,288	18,631	657	3.4%	3.9%	2.5%
Knox Co.	18,265	17,370	895	4.9%	4.8%	3.0%
Perry Co.	9,040	8,703	337	3.7%	4.1%	2.9%
Pike Co.	5,806	5,565	241	4.2%	4.7%	3.4%
Posey Co.	13,165	12,718	447	3.4%	3.8%	2.8%
Spencer Co.	11,042	10,612	430	3.9%	4.2%	3.0%
Vanderburgh Co.	92,488	88,574	3,914	4.2%	4.6%	3.3%
Warrick Co.	32,440	31,213	1,227	3.8%	4.2%	3.1%
Boonville	3,173	3,032	141	4.4%	4.6%	3.0%
Evansville	57,977	55,316	2,661	4.6%	4.9%	3.6%
Jasper	8,323	8,051	272	3.3%	3.7%	2.4%
Mount Vernon	3,149	3,037	112	3.6%	4.1%	2.9%
Petersburg	939	900	39	4.2%	4.9%	3.8%
Princeton	4,771	4,571	200	4.2%	4.5%	2.5%
Rockport	905	853	52	5.7%	5.9%	5.2%
Tell City	3,744	3,610	134	3.6%	3.7%	2.6%
Vincennes	7,491	7,026	465	6.2%	5.8%	3.7%

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.

## 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

#18 - Knox (4.9%)

#41 - Pike (4.2%)

#44 - Vanderburgh (4.2%)

#58 - Spencer (3.9%)

#66 - Warrick (3.8%)

#73 - Perry (3.7%)

#86 - Gibson (3.4%)

#88 - Posey (3.4%)

#91 - Dubois (3.3%)

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

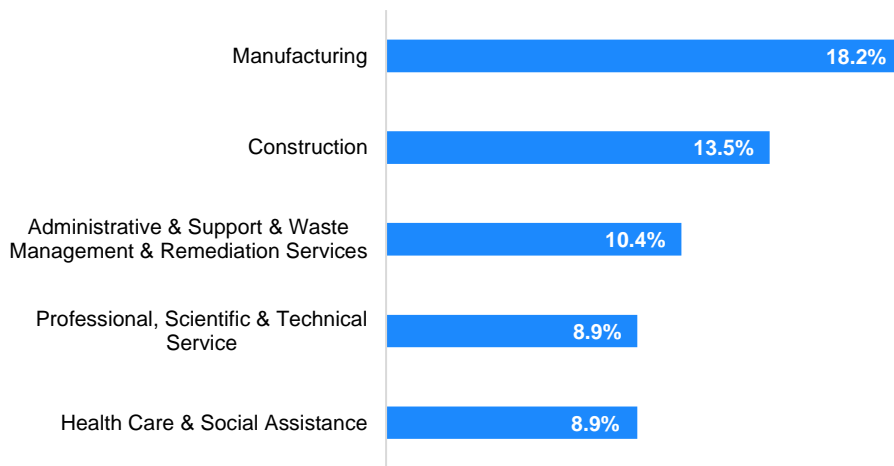
**Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to August 2024 from**

CPI Item	Aug-23	Jul-24	Aug-23	Jul-24
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
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 11 Industries August 2024**

**Distribution as a Percent of Total**



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

**WARN Notices**

**WARN Notices for Region 11 for August 2024**

Company	City	County	# of Workers affected	Notice Date

**There are no WARN Notices for August 2024 for EGR 11.**

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 11**

**Initial Claims**

08/03/24 - 148(D)

08/10/24 - 131(D)

08/17/24 - 118(D)

08/24/24 - 126(D)

08/31/24 - 86(D)

**Continued Claims**

08/03/24 - 843

08/10/24 - 848

08/17/24 - 861

08/24/24 - 809

08/31/24 - 795

**Total Claims**

08/03/24 - 991

08/10/24 - 979

08/17/24 - 979

08/24/24 - 935

08/31/24 - 881

**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

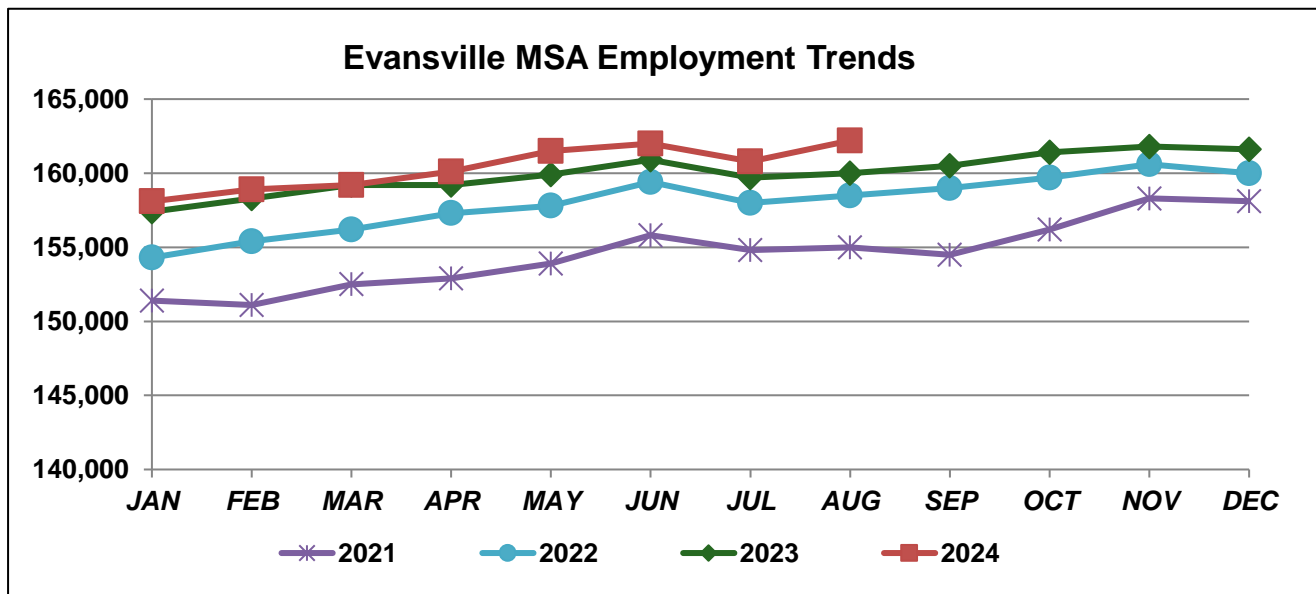
(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status

\*Numbers subject to weekly revision

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Evansville 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	Jul-24 to Aug-24	Aug-23 to Aug-24
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>162,200</b>	<b>160,800</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>146,500</b>	<b>145,600</b>	<b>144,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Goods Producing	33,800	33,500	33,200	300	0.9%	600	1.8%
Service-Providing	128,400	127,300	126,800	1,100	0.9%	1,600	1.3%
Private Service Providing	112,700	112,100	111,300	600	0.5%	1,400	1.3%
Mining, Logging and Construction	10,900	10,800	10,300	100	0.9%	600	5.8%
Manufacturing	22,900	22,700	22,900	200	0.9%	0	0.0%
Durable Goods	8,700	8,700	8,800	0	0.0%	-100	-1.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	31,100	31,000	30,700	100	0.3%	400	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,800	6,700	100	1.5%	200	3.0%
Retail Trade	16,500	16,600	16,400	-100	-0.6%	100	0.6%
General Merchandise Stores	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	0.0%	200	4.8%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	7,700	7,600	7,600	100	1.3%	100	1.3%
Information	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-6.3%	-100	-6.3%
Financial Activities	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	0.0%	-100	-1.6%
Professional and Business Services	19,800	19,700	20,000	100	0.5%	-200	-1.0%
Education and Health Services	28,900	28,800	28,500	100	0.4%	400	1.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,000	26,100	25,600	-100	-0.4%	400	1.6%
Hospitals	9,200	9,300	9,200	-100	-1.1%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	17,200	17,000	16,800	200	1.2%	400	2.4%
Other Services	7,900	7,700	7,300	200	2.6%	600	8.2%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	3,000	2,800	3,100	200	7.1%	-100	-3.2%
Local Government	11,400	11,100	11,100	300	2.7%	300	2.7%
Local Government Educational Services	6,900	6,300	6,700	600	9.5%	200	3.0%

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.

<b>Frequently Listed Jobs</b>	
<b>Top 20 job listings by number of openings in Region 11 in the past month</b>	
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Occupations</b>
1	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
2	Registered Nurses
3	Nursing Assistants
4	Roof Bolters, Mining
5	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
6	Managers, All Other
7	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
8	Physical Therapists
9	Physical Therapist Aides
10	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers
11	Physicians, Pathologists
12	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria
13	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
14	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other
15	Construction Laborers
16	Therapists, All Other
17	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General
18	Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products
19	Psychiatric Aides
20	Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders

<b>Applicant Pool</b>	
<b>Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months</b>	
<b>Occupations</b>	<b># of Applicants</b>
Production Workers, All Other	943
Helpers--Production Workers	445
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	430
Customer Service Representatives	252
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	237
Cashiers	214
Office Clerks, General	201
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	187
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	170
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	160
Managers, All Other	135
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	132
Receptionists and Information Clerks	118
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	115
Construction Laborers	112
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	110
Extraction Workers, All Other	109
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	98
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	96
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	95

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



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



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**Questions?**

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