

# LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Statistical Data for December 2007

Economic Growth Region 7

## DECEMBER 2007 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Preliminary Not-Seasonally Adjusted)

Release Date: 1/18/08

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	DEC 2007	NOV 2007	DEC 2006
<b>U.S.</b>	153,705,000	146,334,000	7,371,000	4.8	4.5	4.3
<b>INDIANA</b>	3,212,529	3,069,699	142,830	4.4	4.4	4.7
<b>EGR 7*</b>	105,211	100,000	5,211	5.0	4.9	5.4
<b>Terre Haute MSA**</b>	79,633	75,577	4,056	5.1	5.0	5.6
<b>Clay</b>	13,173	12,473	700	5.3	5.0	5.6
<b>Parke</b>	7,662	7,284	378	4.9	4.8	5.4
<b>Putnam</b>	17,917	17,140	777	4.3	4.3	4.9
<b>Sullivan</b>	9,175	8,664	511	5.6	5.4	5.4
<b>Vermillion</b>	7,991	7,584	407	5.1	5.0	5.9
<b>Vigo</b>	49,293	46,855	2,438	4.9	4.9	5.5
<b>Brazil</b>	3,855	3,587	268	7.0	6.2	7.0
<b>Clinton</b>	2,196	2,061	135	6.1	5.7	7.6
<b>Greencastle</b>	4,779	4,546	233	4.9	4.9	6.0
<b>Rockville</b>	1,227	1,108	119	9.7	8.8	11.4
<b>Sullivan</b>	1,855	1,755	100	5.4	5.7	5.5
<b>Terre Haute</b>	25,878	24,549	1,329	5.1	5.3	6.2

\***EGR 7** includes Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

\*\* **Terre Haute MSA** includes Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics – Indiana Workforce Development



## REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT (Seasonally Adjusted)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported the regional and state unemployment rates were generally higher in December. Overall, 46 states recorded over-the-month unemployment rate increases, while 2 states registered decreases and 2 states had no change in their rates. Over the year, jobless rates were up in 36 states, down in 12 states and unchanged in 2 states.

In December, Michigan continued to report the highest state unemployment rate, 7.6 percent, followed by Mississippi, at 6.8%, South Carolina at 6.6% and Alaska at 6.5%. Idaho and South Dakota posted the lowest jobless rate, 3.0 percent each. Overall, 17 states registered unemployment rates that were significantly below the U.S. rate of 5.0%, 8 states recorded measurably higher rates, and 25 states had rates that were statistically little different from that of the nation.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

DEC 2007 RANK	COUNTY	DEC 2007 RATE
13	Sullivan	5.6
18	Clay	5.3
29	Vermillion	5.1
36	Parke	4.9
38	Vigo	4.9
60	Putnam	4.3

## SURROUNDING STATES DECEMBER 2007 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (Preliminary Not-Seasonally Adjusted)

Illinois – 5.3%  
Kentucky – 5.4%  
Michigan – 7.4%  
Ohio – 5.8%  
Wisconsin – 4.6%

	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	CHANGE FROM			
				Nov 2007 TO Dec 2007	Nov 2007 TO Dec 2007	Dec 2006 TO Dec 2007	Dec 2006 TO Dec 2007
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>75,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Goods Producing	15,700	16,000	16,100	-300	-1.9%	-400	-2.5%
Service-Providing	59,100	59,700	59,100	-600	-1.0%	+0	+0.0%
<b>Private Srvc Provider</b>	<b>45,500</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>45,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
Mining & Construction	3,400	3,600	3,500	-200	-5.6%	-100	-2.9%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
<b>Trade, Trans, Utility</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+0.7%</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Retail Trade	9,800	9,700	9,900	+100	+1.0%	-100	-1.0%
Trans, Warehouse, Utility	2,800	2,800	2,700	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.7%
Information	800	800	800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
<b>Professional &amp; Business</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
<b>Educational &amp; Health</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+0.7%</b>
Federal Government	1,600	1,600	1,500	+0	+0.0%	+100	+6.7%
State Government	4,600	5,000	4,600	-400	-8.0%	+0	+0.0%
Local Government	7,400	7,400	7,400	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Local Govt Education	4,200	4,200	4,200	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics



### LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS

Local Employment Dynamics (LED), a partnership between the Indiana Department of Workforce Development and the U.S. Census Bureau, provides innovative demographic employment information (Quarterly Workforce Indicators) for local decision makers, economic development agencies, education and training institutions, and transportation agencies. The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) measure the performance of the local economy. Turnover, separations, new hires, and average new hire earnings by county, metropolitan area, and Workforce Investment area are among the data items on the web site. The web address is: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/led/>. Select QWI On-line under Quick Links.

### Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) 2006 Quick Facts Economic Growth Region 7

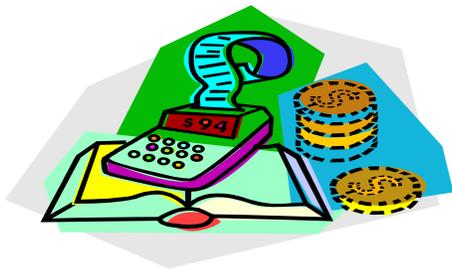
QWI Quick Facts	1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr 06	2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr 06	3 <sup>rd</sup> Qtr 06	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr 06
Total Employment	83,557	86,414	83,220	85,180
Net Job Flows	906	-1,724	-583	-375
Job Creation	3,956	5,477	3,542	4,500
New Hires	11,874	14,234	13,883	12,523
Separations	13,263	19,407	16,603	16,480
Turnover	8.9%	12.4%	10.7%	10.5%
Avg Monthly Earnings	\$2,710.00	\$2,694.00	\$2,647.00	\$2,759.00
Avg New Hire Earnings	\$1,537.00	\$1,741.00	\$1,646.00	\$1,653.00

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Local Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Local Employment Dynamics (LED), All Quarters of 2006.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REPORTS...

"Cold steel is red hot. So is lead. And wheat. Commodities are the hottest investment on the planet today," write John Waggoner and Sue Kirchhoff, USA Today, page 1B. Investment banks are scrambling to hire commodity traders and analysts even as they lay off thousands of existing employees. For farmers, mining companies and commodities brokers, the boom in oil, metals and agricultural products is a boon. But for consumers who are paying sharply higher prices for food and energy, the bull market in commodities means spending less on other things, from vacations to restaurants and entertainment. And for the Federal Reserve, soaring commodity prices mean struggling to meet two conflicting goals: fighting inflation even while pumping money into the nation's banking system to prevent a broad economic slowdown as housing and credit markets teeter. Overall, commodity prices are showing the largest sustained gains since the late 1970s and early 1980s. The Reuters CRB index, which measures the price of a basket of basic foodstuffs, metals and fuels has soared 18 percent in the past 12 months, and 121 percent since December 31, 1999. Oil prices are the most important and visible sign of the trend. The surge in commodity prices hurts profits for many firms, depresses consumer spending and pumps up the odds of increased inflation. Ken Goldstein, economist for the Conference Board, a private financial-analysis firm, notes that with profits down from recent lofty levels, companies may no longer be able to cover the higher cost of materials by reducing earnings. "Despite all this talk about profit growth, earnings growth peaked a year ago," Goldstein says. Businesses are going to have to force through some earnings power." Economists, including the Fed, often prefer to use the core rate of inflation, which excludes the volatile food and energy components, when assessing short-term trends. Consumers can't do that. Retail food inflation is running at a 5.5 percent this year, more than double the average pace. The energy component of the consumer price index has gained 14.5 percent since last October. "The average wage earner buys gas at the gas station and food at the supermarket; no one gives them a discount to get their inflation rate down to core," says Kenneth Heebner, manager of CGM Capital Development fund.

Two industries -- professional & business services and health care & social assistance -- will account for a majority of the nation's job growth from 2006 to 2016, according to 10-year employment projections released December 4 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Daily Labor Report, page D-1). By contrast, manufacturing employment will continue to decline over the decade, but net job losses are expected to total only half the 3 million lost during the previous 10 years, BLS says. Steady economic expansion and population growth during 2006-16 will boost total employment by an estimated 15.6 million jobs, or 10 percent, less than the 12 percent increase during the 10 years from 1996-2006, when 15.9 million jobs were added.



### ANNUAL COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE

**Source:** Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Market Development, Workforce Transition Unit

Local Office	DEC 2007	NOV 2007	% Change	DEC 2006	% Change
<b>Initial Claims</b>					
Terre Haute	2,484	1,222	103.3%	1,972	26.0%
Indiana	66,273	42,158	57.2%	58,550	13.2%
<b>Total Claims</b>					
Terre Haute	12,066	7,000	72.4%	9,587	25.9%
Indiana	360,516	237,104	52.0%	298,213	20.9%

\*Total Claims include both initial and continued unemployment insurance claims.

### WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 2/3/2008

The Department of Workforce Development Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for new employees.

**Wage Demand** provides the number of applicants registered in CS3, as well as the annual and median wages that the applicants define as their wage expectations.

AREA	Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
<b>EGR 7</b>	<b>\$24,816</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>3,410</b>
Clay	\$26,846	\$20,800	430
Parke	\$36,083	\$20,800	200
Putnam	\$27,182	\$24,960	395
Sullivan	\$19,675	\$18,000	422
Vermillion	\$22,739	\$20,800	185
Vigo	\$24,081	\$18,720	1,778
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>\$27,125</b>	<b>\$20,800</b>	<b>127,264</b>

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

Unadjusted percent change to **DEC 2007** from:

	DEC 06	NOV 07
<b>U.S. City Average</b>		
<b>All Items</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
Food & Beverages	4.8	.2
Housing	3.0	.1
Apparel	-.3	-2.4
Transportation	8.3	-.4
Medical Care	5.2	.2
Recreation	.8	-.1
Education & Communication	3.0	.1
Other Goods & Services	3.3	.4
<b>Midwest Region (All Items)*</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-.3</b>

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*Midwest Region = Midwest Urban Average. Expenditure categories are not available on a regional basis.

Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

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**Terre Haute (812) 234-6602**

## REGION 7 APPLICANT POOL

AS OF 2/3/2008

<u>JOB TITLES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS</u>
Administrative Assistants	219
All Other Hand Workers	280
All Other Machine Operators	348
All Other Metal & Plastic Mach Operators	171
Assemblers (Factory Work)	688
Cashiers, General	309
Customer Service Reps -Utilities	180
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	193
File Clerks	213
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	395
General Office Clerks	314
Hand Packers & Packagers	324
Other Hand Material Movers	178
Production Helpers	248
Production Laborers	699
Receptionists/Information Clerks	253
Secretaries - Other	207
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	161
Stock Clerks : Stockroom/Warehouse	161
Truck Drivers, Light- Including Delivery	165

\*The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for applicants to hire. **Applicant Pool** provides a numerical listing of the top jobs being sought by job applicants.



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### *Serving ~ EGR 7*

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

