

# LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Statistical Data for February 2008

Economic Growth Region 7

## MARCH 2008 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Preliminary Not-Seasonally Adjusted)

Release Date: (April 18, 2008)

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	MAR 2008	FEB 2008	MAR 2007
U.S.	153,135,000	145,108,000	8,027,000	5.2	5.2	4.5
INDIANA	3,207,412	3,028,296	179,116	5.6	5.3	4.9
EGR 7*	104,817	97,939	6,878	6.6	6.3	5.8
Terre Haute MSA**	79,283	74,044	5,239	6.6	6.3	5.8
Clay	13,112	12,152	960	7.3	7.0	6.3
Parke	7,747	7,252	495	6.4	6.2	5.7
Putnam	17,860	16,723	1,137	6.4	6.5	5.6
Sullivan	8,906	8,392	514	5.8	5.5	5.5
Vermillion	8,042	7,460	582	7.2	6.8	6.5
Vigo	49,223	46,040	3,183	6.5	6.2	5.6
Brazil	3,855	3,510	345	8.9	8.4	7.8
Clinton	2,218	2,024	194	8.7	8.0	8.4
Greencastle	4,754	4,441	313	6.6	6.9	6.2
Rockville	1,204	1,104	100	8.3	8.1	11.9
Sullivan	1,812	1,702	110	6.1	5.2	5.7
Terre Haute	25,967	24,183	1,784	6.9	6.5	5.9



## REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT (Seasonally Adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally higher in March. Overall, 36 states and the District of Columbia recorded over-the-month unemployment rate increases, 5 states registered decreases and 9 states had no change, reported the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Over the year, jobless rates were up in 39 states, down in 9 states and unchanged in 2 states.

In March, Michigan continued to report the highest seasonally adjusted jobless rate, 7.2 percent. The state with the next highest rates was Alaska at 6.7 percent. South Dakota again posted the lowest rate at 2.5 percent.

\*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



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

MAR 2008 RANK	COUNTY	MAR 2008 RATE
9	Clay	7.3
12	Vermillion	7.2
29	Vigo	6.5
32	Parke	6.4
33	Putnam	6.4
54	Sullivan	5.8

## SURROUNDING STATES MARCH 2008 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Preliminary Not-Seasonally Adjusted)

Illinois – 7.9%  
Kentucky – 6.1%  
Michigan – 7.9%  
Ohio – 6.1%  
Wisconsin – 5.6%



**Note:** Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) 2007 sub-state county estimates reflect monthly preliminary estimates. Prior years' estimates were benchmarked in 2007.

Revised/benchmarked estimates for LAUS sub-state areas for 2003-2007 will be available on April 18, 2008. The statewide benchmark revisions for LAUS 2007 estimates have already been updated.

**Changes:** Effective with the release of 2007 annual average estimates the labor force data were revised to incorporate updated population controls, reestimation of models, and adjustment to new division and national control totals. In addition, effective with the release of February 2008 local area unemployment statistics in March revision of the prior month's estimates will resume.

	CHANGE FROM						
	MAR 2008		FEB 2008		MAR 2007		
	2008	2008	2007	TO	TO	TO	
			MAR 2008	MAR 2008	MAR 2008	MAR 2008	
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>73,100</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>74,100</b>	<b>+200</b>	<b>+0.3%</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>59,300</b>	<b>59,100</b>	<b>60,300</b>	<b>+200</b>	<b>+0.3%</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
Goods Producing	15,400	15,500	15,800	-100	-0.6%	-400	-2.5%
Service-Providing	57,700	57,400	58,300	+300	+0.5%	-600	-1.0%
<b>Private Srvc Providing</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>43,600</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>+300</b>	<b>+0.7%</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
Mining & Construction	3,300	3,200	3,400	+100	+3.1%	-100	-2.9%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
<b>Trade, Trans, Utilities</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+0.7%</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Retail Trade	9,000	8,900	9,200	+100	+1.1%	-200	-2.2%
Trans,Warehouse, Utilities	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>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
<b>Professional &amp; Business Svcs</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>
<b>Educational &amp; Health Svcs</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+0.8%</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality Svcs</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+1.5%</b>	<b>+100</b>	<b>+1.5%</b>
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,500	+0	+0.0%	-100	-6.7%
State Government	5,000	5,000	4,900	+0	+0.0%	+100	+2.0%
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

### Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) Counties in Economic Growth Region 7 2nd Quarter 2007

QWI Quick Facts	Clay	Parke	Putnam	Sullivan	Vermillion	Vigo
Total Employment	7,190	3,343	17,430	5,275	4,507	48,750
Net Job Flows	91	72	-381	459	-70	3,182
Job Creation	538	351	872	702	285	5,560
New Hires	1,289	687	3,109	983	870	9,539
Separations	1,580	882	4,332	1,057	1,135	11,377
Turnover	11.20%	11.3%	14.2%	12.8%	10.0%	11.4%
Avg Monthly Earnings	\$2,352	\$2,244	\$2,653	\$2,734	\$3,381	\$2,764
Avg New Hire Earnings	\$1,671	\$1,513	\$2,661	\$1,941	\$2,187	\$1,923

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Local Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 2nd Quarter 2007.

### 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.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REPORTS...

If you're not inclined to hang out around sick people, then polish up your customer relations skills, advises Vickie Elmer in The Washington Post. The job fields that will add the most positions through 2016 are nursing, home health care, retail sales, and customer service, according to a new Bureau of Labor Statistics report. Registered nurses continue to be the No. 1 job in demand, with 587,000 new positions projected for the next decade. That doesn't count 264,000 more nurses' aides and orderlies. But for those who grow faint at the sight of blood, there will be 25 percent more customer service representative jobs by 2016, a gain of 545,000. If you prefer more direct customer contact, retail sales staff openings also will zoom by 557,000 jobs, or 12 percent, BLS reports. Other top-10 growth jobs include workers who prepare and serve food (including those at fast food restaurants), janitors and college-level faculty. Nurses were the highest paid of the 10 big-gain jobs, with median annual earnings of \$57,280.

"Get that MBA degree and groom that Type A personality," Del Jones, USA Today, advises those who aspire to manage. "But here's some additional advice for the ambitious: Land a job at Baxter International, Merrill Lynch, or another leadership factory. Then work up and out." The resumes of the successful have an arresting pattern, Jones contends. One in every five CEOs running the 1,187 publicly traded corporations with a market value of at least \$2 billion have at one time held a job at one of just 20 companies. One in every 10 CEOs worked at one of eight companies. One in 27 have earned a paycheck at one of these two leadership factories: General Electric, with 26 CEO alumni, and IBM with 18.

The price of copper has tripled in 5 years. Zinc has doubled. Wheat and soybeans rose 70 percent in 2007. Futures prices of crude oil, gold, silver, lead, uranium, cattle, cocoa and corn are all at or near records (Clifford Krauss, The New York Times, page C1). A global boom in the cost of commodities, the staple ingredient of a modern economy, is entering its sixth year, with no end in sight. Commodities have always been subject to boom-and-bust cycles, but many economists see a fundamental shift driving the market these days. As development rolls across once-destitute countries at a breakneck pace, lifting billions out of poverty, demand for food, metals and fuel is red-hot, and suppliers are struggling to meet it. Prices are spiraling, and Americans find themselves in what amounts to a bidding war with overseas buyers as diverse as milk and gasoline. "It is absolutely a fundamental change in the global economic structure," said Bart Melek, a global commodities strategist for BMO Capital Markets, an investment firm based in Toronto. "Global commodities ranging from oil to base metals to grains are moving higher as billions of people in China and around the world get wealthier and are consuming more as they produce products for us, and increasingly for themselves."



### COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE

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

Local Office	MAR 2008	FEB 2008	% Change	MAR 2007	% Change
<b>Initial Claims</b>					
Terre Haute	1,333	1,240	7.5%	1,143	16.6%
Indiana	42,744	36,895	15.9%	28,505	50.0%
<b>Total Claims*</b>					
Terre Haute	14,372	13,875	3.6%	11,329	26.9%
Indiana	405,189	359,844	12.6%	310,135	30.6%

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

### WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 5/25/2008

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>\$23,576</b>	<b>\$20,800</b>	<b>3,958</b>
Clay	\$22,709	\$20,800	511
Parke	\$22,274	\$20,800	201
Putnam	\$26,187	\$22,880	407
Sullivan	\$20,723	\$18,720	457
Vermillion	\$22,898	\$20,800	212
Vigo	\$24,122	\$18,720	2,170
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>\$26,573</b>	<b>\$20,800</b>	<b>129,633</b>

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

Unadjusted percent change to **MAR 2008** from:

	MAR 07	FEB 08
<b>U.S. City Average</b>		
<b>All Items</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>.9</b>
Food & Beverages	4.4	.1
Housing	3.0	.6
Apparel	-1.4	2.6
Transportation	8.2	2.5
Medical Care	4.6	.2
Recreation	1.3	.3
Education & Communication	3.0	.1
Other Goods & Services	3.2	.5
<b>Midwest Region (All Items)*</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>.8</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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## REGION 7 APPLICANT POOL

As of 5/25/2008

<u>JOB TITLES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS</u>
1st Line Supv : Production	187
Administrative Assistants	266
All Other Hand Workers	358
All Other Machine Operators	433
All Other Metal & Plastic Mach Operators	220
Assemblers (Factory Work)	805
Cashiers, General	334
Customer Service Reps - Utilities	199
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	216
File Clerks	253
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	429
General Office Clerks	367
Hand Packers & Packagers	371
Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales	185
Other Hand Material Movers	187
Packaging/Filling Mach Operators	192
Production Helpers	299
Production Laborers	797
Receptionists/Information Clerks	300
Secretaries - Other	222

\*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.