

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Statistical Data for April 2008

Economic Growth Region 7

APRIL 2008 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Preliminary Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Release Date: (May 16, 2008)

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	APR 2008	MAR 2008	APR 2007
U.S.	153,208,000	145,921,000	7,287,000	4.8	5.2	4.3
INDIANA	3,208,051	3,058,411	149,640	4.7	5.6	4.5
EGR 7*	104,345	98,603	5,742	5.5	6.6	5.3
Terre Haute MSA**	78,592	74,242	4,350	5.5	6.6	5.5
Clay	13,060	12,185	875	6.7	7.4	5.7
Parke	7,854	7,455	399	5.1	6.4	5.1
Putnam	17,899	16,905	994	5.6	6.3	4.9
Sullivan	8,835	8,415	420	4.8	5.8	5.3
Vermillion	7,933	7,480	453	5.7	7.3	5.8
Vigo	48,764	46,163	2,601	5.3	6.5	5.4
Brazil	3,841	3,519	322	8.4	8.9	6.8
Clinton	2,187	2,030	157	7.2	8.7	8.0
Greencastle	4,766	4,490	276	5.8	6.6	5.4
Rockville	1,220	1,135	85	7.0	8.3	10.1
Sullivan	1,805	1,707	98	5.4	6.1	5.8
Terre Haute	25,712	24,247	1,465	5.7	6.9	5.8



REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT (Seasonally Adjusted)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported that regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in April. Overall, 28 states and the District of Columbia recorded over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 14 states registered increases, and 8 states had no change. Over the year, jobless rates were up in 35 states and the District of Columbia, down in 13 states, and unchanged in 2 states.

South Dakota and Wyoming recorded the lowest unemployment rates, 2.6 percent each. Michigan continued to report the highest jobless rate, 6.9 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

SURROUNDING STATES APRIL 2008 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (Preliminary Not-Seasonally Adjusted)

Illinois – 5.4%
 Kentucky – 5.5%
 Michigan – 6.6%
 Ohio – 5.5%



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

APR 2008 RANK	COUNTY	APR 2008 RATE
4	Clay	6.7
15	Vermillion	5.7
19	Putnam	5.6
35	Vigo	5.3
37	Parke	5.1
54	Sullivan	4.8



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						
	APR	MAR	APR	MAR 2008		APR 2007	
	2008	2008	2007	TO		TO	
				APR 2008		APR 2008	
Total Nonfarm	73,400	73,200	74,300	+200	+0.3%	-900	-1.2%
Total Private	59,900	59,400	60,900	+500	+0.8%	-1,000	-1.6%
Goods Producing	15,200	15,400	15,800	-200	-1.3%	-600	-3.8%
Service-Providing	58,200	57,800	58,500	+400	+0.7%	-300	-0.5%
Private Srvc Providing	44,700	44,000	45,100	+700	+1.6%	-400	-0.9%
Mining & Construction	3,400	3,300	3,500	+100	+3.0%	-100	-2.9%
Manufacturing	11,800	12,100	12,300	-300	-2.5%	-500	-4.1%
Trade, Trans, Utilities	13,700	13,500	13,900	+200	+1.5%	-200	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,800	+0	+0.0%	-100	-5.6%
Retail Trade	9,100	9,000	9,300	+100	+1.1%	-200	-2.2%
Trans, Warehouse, Utilities	2,900	2,800	2,800	+100	+3.6%	+100	+3.6%
Information	800	800	800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Financial Activities	2,700	2,700	2,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Professional & Business Svcs	5,000	4,800	5,200	+200	+4.2%	-200	-3.8%
Educational & Health Svcs	12,700	12,700	12,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality Svcs	7,100	6,800	7,100	+300	+4.4%	+0	+0.0%
Other Services	2,700	2,700	2,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Government	13,500	13,800	13,400	-300	-2.2%	+100	+0.7%
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,500	+0	+0.0%	-100	-6.7%
State Government	4,700	5,000	4,600	-300	-6.0%	+100	+2.2%
Local Government	7,400	7,400	7,300	+0	+0.0%	+100	+1.4%
Local Govt Education	4,200	4,200	4,100	+0	+0.0%	+100	+2.4%

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

Economic Growth Region 7 Counties Total Employment 3rd Quarter 2001 – 3rd Quarter 2007 Quarterly Averages

Total Employment	Clay	Parke	Putnam	Sullivan	Vermillion	Vigo
3 rd Quarter 2001	6,245	3,405	16,520	5,514	4,035	49,063
3 rd Quarter 2002	6,522	3,332	16,899	5,350	4,019	51,103
3 rd Quarter 2003	6,765	3,286	17,070	5,464	4,363	50,125
3 rd Quarter 2004	7,098	3,356	17,427	5,448	4,342	51,668
3 rd Quarter 2005	7,286	3,353	17,211	5,507	4,443	49,090
3 rd Quarter 2006	7,518	3,277	15,504	5,192	4,478	49,027
3 rd Quarter 2007	6,967	3,402	16,561	5,550	4,341	50,428

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Local Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 3rd Q 2001-2007.

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...

The aging of America will alter the texture of society, something rarely acknowledged in frequent, accounting-oriented debates about entitlement programs, Megan McArdle says in "The Atlantic" (The Wall Street Journal in its feature "The Informed Reader"). The fact that about one in five Americans by 2030 will be retired will change the labor force, the economy, and the look of main street, McArdle says. One-stop retailers such as Wal-Mart will grow at the expense of more specialized local stores. The demand for labor-intensive services such as health care, food preparation, and transportation will rise. Growth in both productivity and the labor force will slow. The U.S. will have to shift resources from educating children to caring for the elderly. The U.S. will have to overcome age discrimination to ensure that people are kept in the work force longer. Seniors tend to excel in such areas as customer service and management. At the same time, workers will have to accept that in later years their wages likely will diminish.

For much of the last 35 years, the incomes of most workers have been growing far more slowly than they once did, writes David Leonhardt in The New York Times. In the current expansion, which started in 2001, the median weekly paycheck for workers has actually fallen 1 percent, once inflation is taken into account, according to the Labor Department.

"To build a majority and make history (Presidential) candidates... need a lot of help from a group with its own reasons to be discontented: the white working class," writes E. J. Dionne, Jr. in The Washington Post. "Working class" seems an antique term, but the people it describes still exist, more now in the service industries than in manufacturing, Dionne continues. Demographers often use education levels as a surrogate for class position, and the past 3 decades have not been kind to Americans who are not college graduates. For while white male high school grads, average wages stood at \$18.44 an hour (in constant 2006 dollars) in 1979, they dropped to \$16.06 an hour in 1995. There was then a brief upturn -- wages for such men hit \$17.49 in 2002 -- but by 2006, their hourly earnings had fallen to \$17.31. White female high school graduates have gained ground, but their wages have recently stagnated too. In 1979, such women earned \$11.75 an hour. Their wages peaked at \$13.42 in 2003, but dropped to \$13.08 in 2006. Similar patterns at somewhat higher wage levels are visible over the years for men and women who attended college but didn't graduate. Family incomes fared a bit better than these numbers would suggest, but for a reason. "To the extent that white working class incomes went up, it was because women were working more weeks per year and more hours per week," said Jared Bernstein, a senior economist at the Economic Policy Institute who helped assemble these figures, Dionne writes. The need to boost household incomes through more work by both men and women adds stress on families whose breadwinners enjoy little job flexibility.

Summer Vacation

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE

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

Local Office	APR 2008	MAR 2008	% Change	APR 2007	% Change
Initial Claims					
Terre Haute	1,283	1,333	-3.8%	1,131	13.4%
Indiana	37,972	42,744	-11.2%	27,956	35.8%
Total Claims*					
Terre Haute	11,402	14,372	-20.7%	10,591	7.7%
Indiana	319,418	405,189	-21.2%	288,300	10.8%

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

WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 6/8/2008

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
EGR 7	\$24,625	\$20,800	3,759
Clay	\$22,842	\$20,800	469
Parke	\$22,914	\$20,800	186
Putnam	\$25,580	\$22,880	394
Sullivan	\$21,156	\$18,720	442
Vermillion	\$23,043	\$20,800	208
Vigo	\$25,939	\$18,720	2,060
Indiana	\$26,345	\$20,800	127,540

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

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

	APR 07	MAR 08
U.S. City Average		
All Items	3.9	.6
Food & Beverages	5.0	.8
Housing	3.0	.2
Apparel	-.7	1.0
Transportation	7.2	1.8
Medical Care	4.3	.1
Recreation	1.2	.1
Education & Communication	3.2	.2
Other Goods & Services	3.5	.5
Midwest Region (All Items)*	4.1	.8

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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Indiana's Labor Market
Information Website

HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS

www.hoosierdata.in.gov

Serving ~

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



REGION 7 APPLICANT POOL

AS OF 6/8/2008

<u>JOB TITLES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS</u>
<i>Assemblers (Factory Work)</i>	757
<i>Production Laborers</i>	752
<i>Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators</i>	400
<i>All Other Machine Operators</i>	390
<i>General Office Clerks</i>	349
<i>Hand Packers & Packagers</i>	347
<i>Cashiers, General</i>	334
<i>All Other Hand Workers</i>	328
<i>Receptionists/Information Clerks</i>	293
<i>Production Helpers</i>	280
<i>Administrative Assistants</i>	249
<i>File Clerks</i>	242
<i>Secretaries - Other</i>	213
<i>Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing</i>	205
<i>All Other Metal & Plastic Mach Oper.</i>	202
<i>Customer Service Reps -Utilities</i>	195
<i>Other Hand Material Movers</i>	180
<i>Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales</i>	178
<i>1st Line Supv : Production</i>	176
<i>Shipping & Receiving Clerks</i>	174

*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.