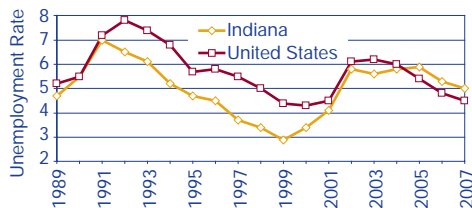


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March Unemployment Rates

Indiana's March unemployment rate dropped 0.3 percentage points since the same time last year, the same drop as the United States. However, Indiana's 2007 rate of 5 percent was still above the nation's 4.5 percent.



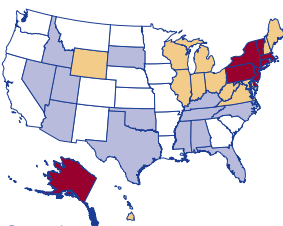
*not seasonally adjusted

Public School Spending

Public school districts at the national level spent an average of \$8,701 per student on elementary and secondary education in 2005. Indiana was slightly above that average, paying \$8,798. Two Midwestern states, Kentucky and Tennessee, were among the 10 states paying the least.

United States = \$8,701

- \$10,500 or More (9 states)
- \$8,700 to \$10,499 (13 states)
- \$7,500 to \$8,699 (16 states)
- Less than \$7,500 (13 states)



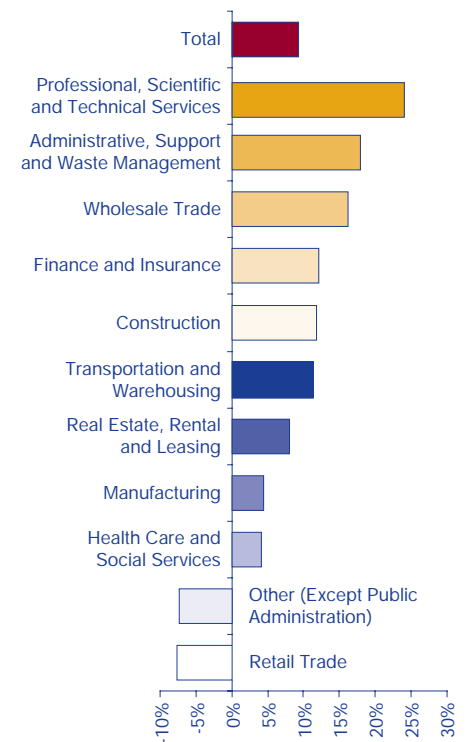
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

The Power of One: One-Employee Establishments in Indiana

When we think about Hoosier employers, we tend to think about the names in the news: Honda, Toyota, GM, Eli Lilly, Alcoa and other firms with a substantial Indiana presence. But when you dig a little deeper into the makeup of Indiana's employers by size, you find that one is the modal (or most commonly-occurring) size among Indiana's establishments.¹ And while these one-employee businesses are by definition tiny, there are lots of them, and they have a role to play in Indiana's economy.

There were 24,932 firms with rounded average employment of one for the third quarter of 2006 and 90,787 establishments with employment between one and nine.² The one-to-nine firms comprised 57 percent of all private sector establishments with average employment greater than zero. Wages for this latter group totaled \$2.4 billion for 2006:3—8 percent of all wages paid for in-scope employers. For purposes of this study, the scope was refined to include firms with employment equal to one for at least two months of the quarter and third month employment of one or zero; this limitation yielded 22,321 establishments. Wages for these employees amounted to \$240 million, or 0.8 percent of all private payrolls for the quarter. The selected firms included 1,659 locations that are sub-units of larger employer accounts (e.g. a

FIGURE 1: CHANGE IN ONE-EMPLOYEE ESTABLISHMENTS BY SELECTED SECTORS, 2001-2006



Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce and Development

manufacturer's wholesale representative or a regional inspector or supervisor) broken out separately based on location or nature of the business.

Steady Growth

A comparative analysis of third quarter files for 1996, 2001 and 2006 reveals a steady growth in the number of firms that fit this category over the past decade. In 1996, there were 19,092 firms meeting the criteria; in 2001, there were 20,496—an

increase of 7 percent. That growth accelerated slightly between 2001 and 2006, when the count grew to 22,321 establishments, a 9 percent increase for the five-year period.

Figure 1 shows the change in firm counts between 2001 and 2006 for selected industry sectors with 500 or more one-employee establishments. Since industry codes were not converted to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) until 2001, comparisons to 1996 are impracticable.

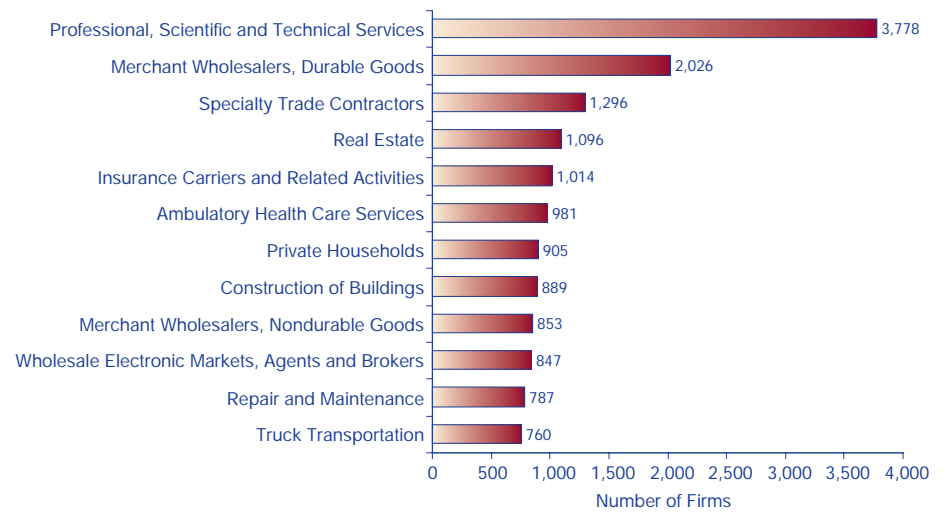
Figure 2, which depicts a detailed industry breakout for the sectors with concentrations of one-employee establishments in the third quarter of 2006, shows few surprises. The firm counts are led by professional, scientific and technical services. This includes lawyers, accountants, architects, and marketing and advertising services, among others.

Durable goods wholesalers are followed by specialty trade contractors, real estate services, and insurance and related (which includes insurance agents). Ambulatory health care includes offices of doctors, dentists, chiropractors, etc., while private household employees include cooks, maids, nannies, gardeners and so forth.

Construction of buildings includes general contractors, both residential and commercial. Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers includes firms that arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally for a fee or on a commission basis, including business-to-business electronic markets using the Internet or other electronic means.

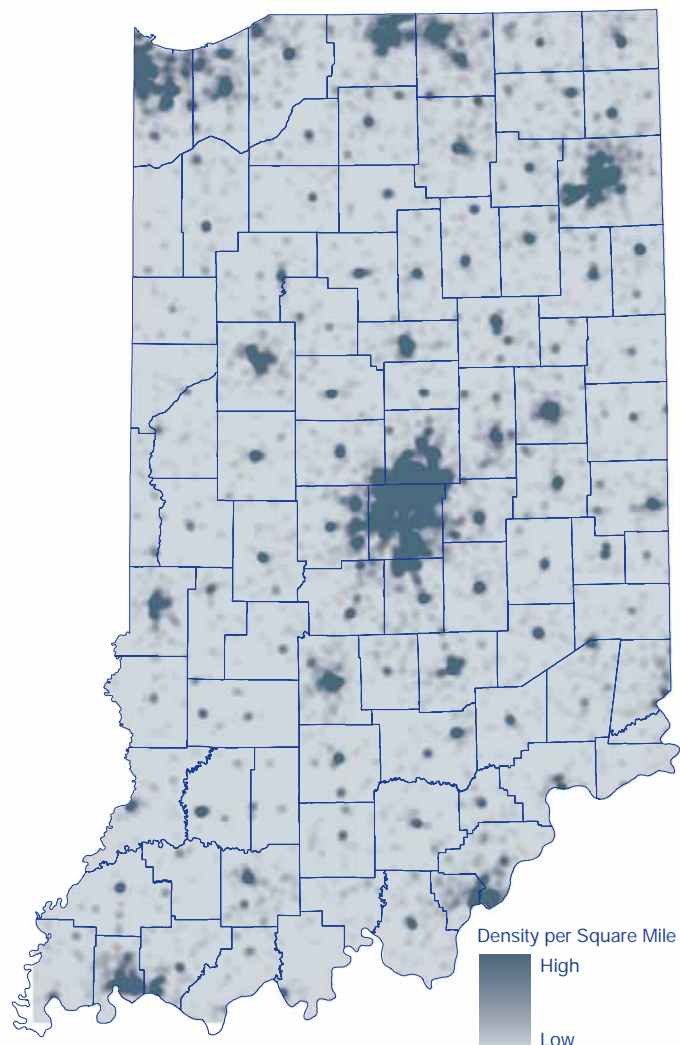
Nondurable goods wholesalers (non-electronic), providers of repair and maintenance services and truck transportation round out the sectors

FIGURE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-EMPLOYEE FIRMS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR, 2006:3



Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce and Development

FIGURE 3: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-EMPLOYEE FIRMS, 2006:3



Source: IBRC, using Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce and Development data

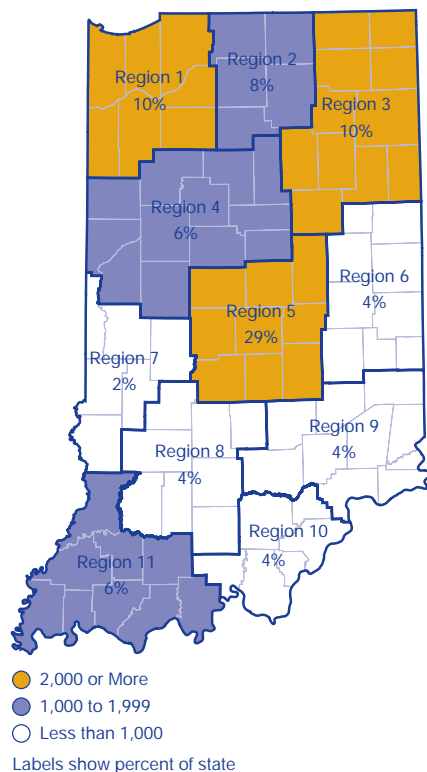
having 500 or more firms at the three-digit NAICS level.

Geographic Distribution

Figure 3 shows the geographic distribution of one-employee firms in the third quarter of 2006, with the firms sprinkled in every county of the state, but concentrated around the Indianapolis hub and other large metropolitan areas.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of one-employee firms by economic growth region. Note that some firms cannot be coded for a specific county due to the nature of business or the “territory” for which the employee is responsible; such firms are coded as statewide. There are 3,178 firms that fit this classification, making up 14 percent of the state.

FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-EMPLOYEE FIRMS BY EGR, 2006:3



Note: There are 3,718 firms that cannot be coded to a specific county. These make up 14 percent of the state.
Source: IBRC, using Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce and Development data

Incorporation

Almost three-quarters (16,357 or 73 percent) of these one-employee firms are incorporated in some fashion (e.g. professional corporations, limited liability corporations, etc.) as indicated by the establishment name, or by identification as a corporation at the time the employer account was established. Average wages for these incorporated firms are over twice those of their unincorporated peers (\$12,430 vs. \$6,019 for the quarter). Overall, quarterly wages for this employer segment averaged \$10,718. Of the unincorporated establishments—which totaled 5,964—1,498 were in repair and maintenance, 875 in professional, scientific and technical services, 703 in construction and 611 in insurance. The remainder were scattered across other industry sectors.

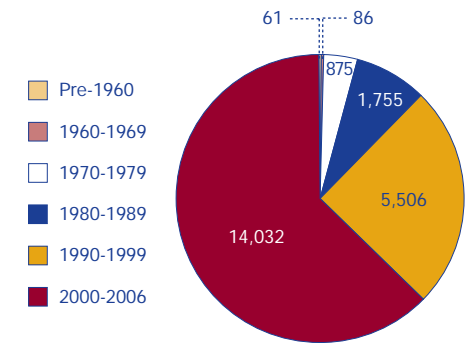
Establishment Age

The oldest active establishment included in this study (based on the date it began paying unemployment taxes) has been in existence since 1936; five others started before 1950 and 55 more before 1960. Eighty-six of the still-active one-employee firms were established between 1960 and 1969. However, the majority of Indiana’s one-employee firms are of more recent vintage, with approximately two-thirds (14,032) arriving on the scene since January 2000, including 2,779 in 2006 (see **Figure 5**).

Closing Thoughts

One-employee firms are a vital part of Indiana’s economy, providing employment for nearly 25,000 Hoosiers. These businesses span the spectrum of industries from construction or repair services to health care and legal services. In many cases,

FIGURE 5: ONE-EMPLOYEE FIRMS BY YEAR ESTABLISHED, 2006:3



Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce and Development

these are employees of the businesses who prepare our taxes, answer our legal questions, supply various office or home services or serve as health care providers.

One-employee firms do not necessarily remain that way, and many firms that start with one employee outgrow the category. Many business start-ups fall into this category, making it a closely watched segment of the economy for analysts concerned with business births.

In a future analysis, we will examine the experience of one-employee firms over time to explore the incidence of business births and deaths (using the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Business Employment Dynamics series and other sources) and what proportion of the one-employee firms do indeed expand over time.

Notes

1. An establishment (also referred to as a firm) may be a sub-unit of a larger employer account that is reported separately based on location or nature of business.
2. Third quarter employer data from 2006 were used for this research and include all employers covered under Indiana’s unemployment insurance law. Government establishments and those with average employment less than one were not included in this research.

—Vicki D. Seegert, Manager, Advanced Economic and Market Analysis, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Earnings per Job Growing Better than Number of Jobs

Economic development is said to be all about gaining jobs and increasing earnings per job.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released county-level earnings and employment data for 2005. These are the most comprehensive and detailed reports for the more than 3,000 counties in the nation. They help us understand how county economies are performing and the dynamics of change.

Some might object that these data are “old,” but 2005 has to end before we can have data for the full year. Then BEA gathers 2005 information from many sources. For example, 2005 IRS data are not ready until tax returns are filed in April 2006. Further, it takes time to assemble this massive database, verify its accuracy and check its internal consistency before releasing the numbers.

Job Growth

Between 2000 and 2005, Indiana had a net increase of 7,300 jobs. That’s not as bad as it sounds because during the recession years, 2000 to 2003, we lost 94,700 jobs. From 2003 to 2005, we recovered that number of jobs and then some.

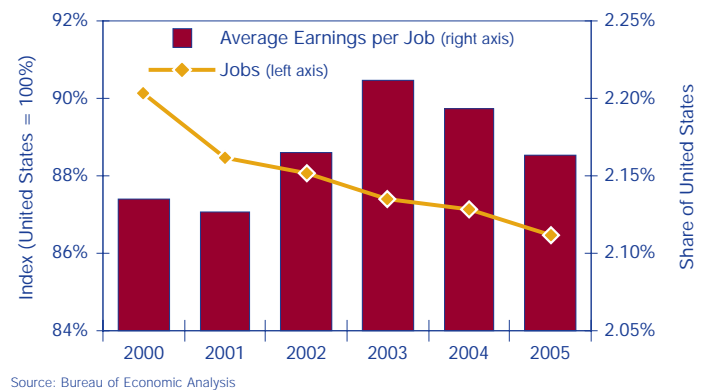
However positive that may appear, the number of jobs in the United States grew by 4.6 percent between 2000 and 2005 while Indiana advanced by a mere 0.2 percent (47th among the 50 states). Indiana added jobs at a slower rate than the nation in good times and bad, every year from 2000 to 2005 (see **Figure 1**).

Wage Growth

Without adjustment for inflation, average earnings per job in Indiana grew faster between 2000 and 2005 than in the United States. We advanced by 19 percent (26th in the nation) while the country moved ahead by 17.5 percent. This was, however, the result of a Hoosier spurt during 2003, after which the nation has been gaining ground on us (see **Figure 2**).

If Indiana’s share of all U.S. jobs is declining (see **Figure 3**), how could our average wages be higher relative to the nation in 2005 than in 2000?

FIGURE 3: INDIANA JOBS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES, 2000 TO 2005

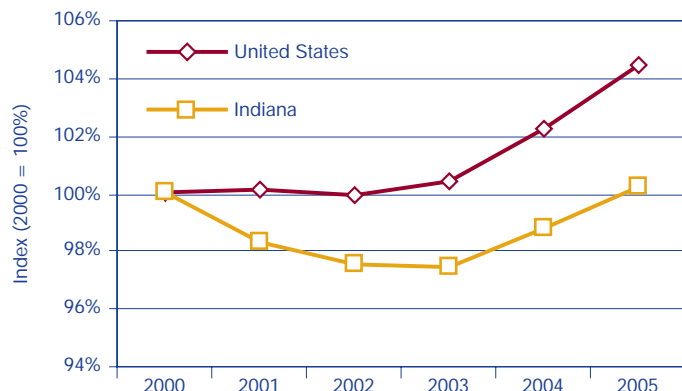


If jobs here are not growing as fast as elsewhere, there’d be more competition among workers and less among employers, keeping our earnings from growing rapidly.

Several possible ideas come to mind:

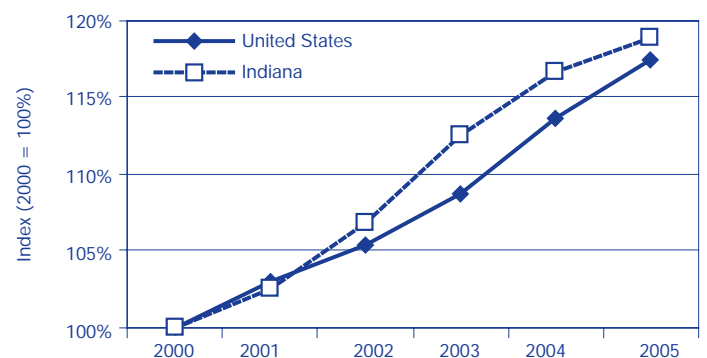
1. What if we are shedding low paying jobs and developing higher paying jobs than elsewhere? This is contrary to what we believe to be true. But, just maybe, our new jobs are developing in industries that pay well but are not receiving much popular attention. For example, the state’s emphasis on all aspects of health care might be paying off. This might be a very desirable condition, although many individuals may not be competitive in such a job market.

FIGURE 1: JOBS IN INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2000 TO 2005



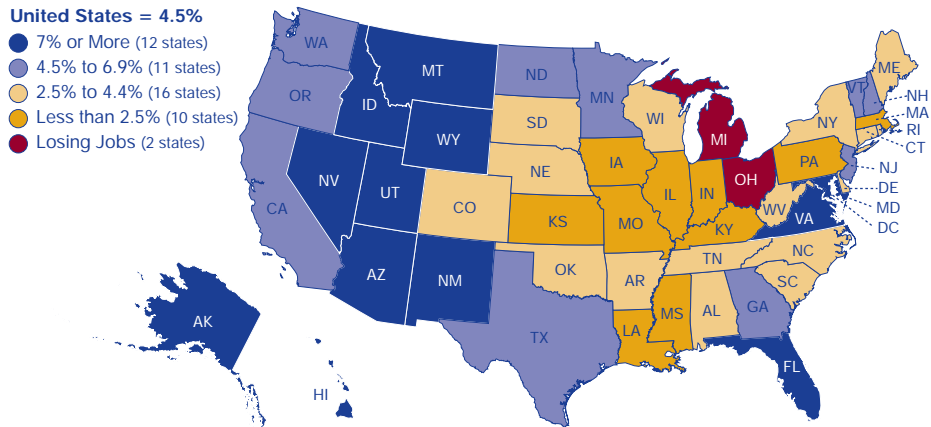
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

FIGURE 2: AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB IN INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2000 TO 2005



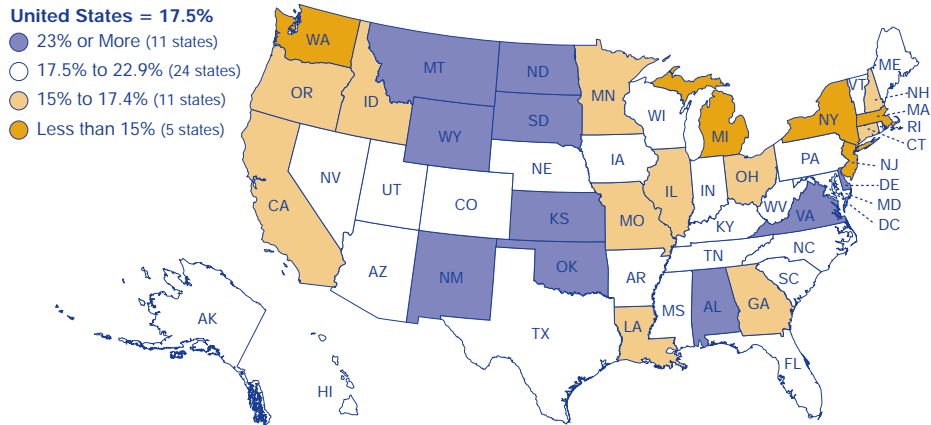
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

FIGURE 4: JOB GROWTH RATES BY STATE, 2000 TO 2005



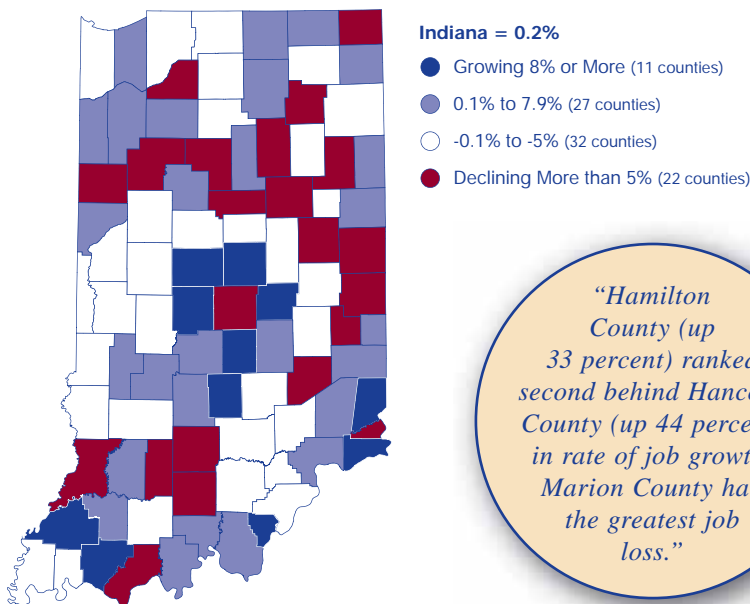
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

FIGURE 5: GROWTH RATES FOR AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB, 2000 TO 2005



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

FIGURE 6: JOB GROWTH RATES IN INDIANA COUNTIES, 2000 TO 2005



“Hamilton County (up 33 percent) ranked second behind Hancock County (up 44 percent) in rate of job growth. Marion County had the greatest job loss.”

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

2. What if manufacturers cut employment by terminating workers with the least seniority that are paid less than the employees retained? Average earnings rise. Some of the dismissed workers get lower paying jobs or leave the labor market and that is what we hear about on TV. Yet, maybe, they get better paying jobs as time goes by. We would need to follow individual workers over a long period of time to know what is actually happening in our state.

Comparisons with Other States

Any data series ending in 2005 is distorted by Hurricane Katrina. Louisiana and, to a lesser extent, Mississippi are seen at their worst. Their end-state for the period is substantially depressed. Even so, over the years 2000 to 2005, both of these states performed better in job growth (Louisiana 2.4 percent, 39th, and Mississippi 0.9 percent, 45th) than did Indiana (0.2 percent, 47th). In earnings per job, Indiana (19.0 percent, 26th) did exceed Louisiana (15.3 percent, 45th) but not Mississippi (21.0 percent, 19th).

A careful comparison of Figures 4 and 5 shows that only four states (Montana, New Mexico, Virginia and Wyoming) were top performers in both job growth and growth of earnings per job. Statistical analysis shows no meaningful correlation between the two data series. Job growth and earnings growth are not related to each other, either positively or negatively.

Indiana Counties

Hamilton County added the most jobs (36,500) between 2000 and 2005. Hamilton County (up 33 percent) ranked second behind Hancock County (up 44 percent) in rate of job growth.

Marion County had the greatest job loss (38,900). This makes it appear that there is a lot of job churning in the Indianapolis metro area, but we don't know for sure. The largest loss on a percentage basis was -27 percent in White County. In all, 54 counties lost jobs over the period while 38 gained (see **Figure 6**).

The best percent gain in earnings per job was in Gibson County (home of the first Indiana Toyota plant) with a 56 percent increase. Only two counties saw average earnings decline between 2000 and 2005. Yes, decline, even without adjustment for inflation. They were neighbors Hancock and Henry counties, along I-70 between Indianapolis and Richmond. Even though Hancock had the highest rate of job growth, these must have been low paying jobs because average wages fell by 7 percent. Henry may be the classic case of a loss in well-paying jobs followed by a decline in earnings per job because there are few alternative high paying positions available locally. **Figure 7** offers a view of where earnings grew fastest and slowest.

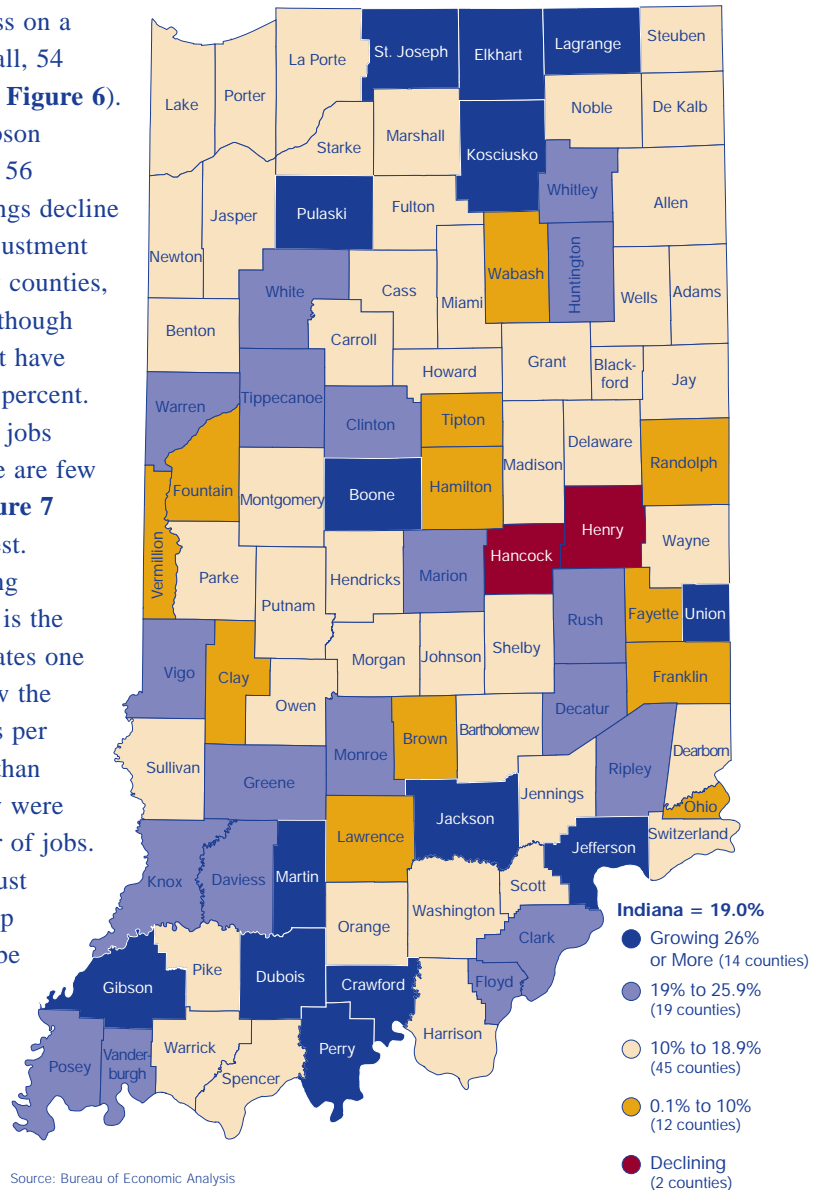
Does a rapid rate of job growth lead to faster growing earnings per job? The answer for the nation was no. It is the same for Indiana counties. In **Figure 8**, each dot indicates one of Indiana's 92 counties. Henry and Hancock are below the horizontal axis indicating they had declines in earnings per job. While White and Martin counties both had better than average (19.0 percent) growth in earnings per job, they were among the 54 counties that saw declines in the number of jobs.

The clustering of most counties into a tight area is just a graphic representation of the absence of a relationship between job growth and advances in earnings. As can be seen most easily from the five counties identified on the right side of **Figure 8**, high rates of growth in jobs can be associated with a wide range of growth rates for earnings per job.

What do we want: High rates of job growth or high rates of growth in earnings per job? It would be best to have both, but if we must choose, what would be your community's answer? Do we make our cities and towns attractive to firms that employ large numbers of workers or to employers of highly paid people? What has been our state's answer over the past 20 years?

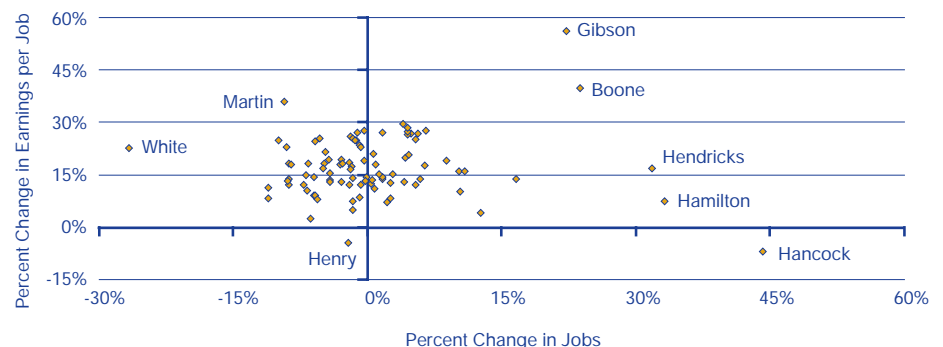
—Morton J. Marcus, Director Emeritus, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

FIGURE 7: GROWTH RATES FOR AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB IN INDIANA, 2000 TO 2005



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

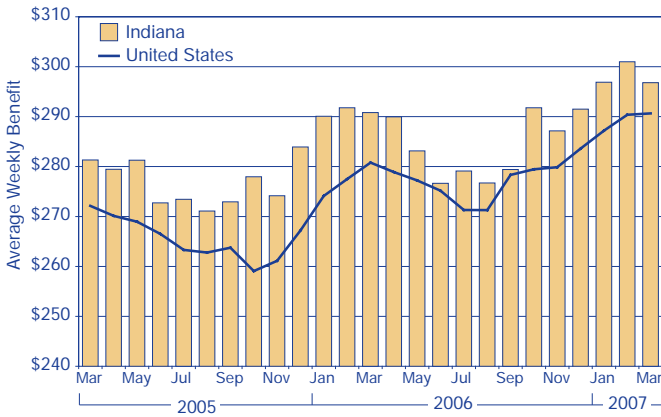
FIGURE 8: LABOR MARKET CHANGES FOR INDIANA COUNTIES, 2000 TO 2005



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

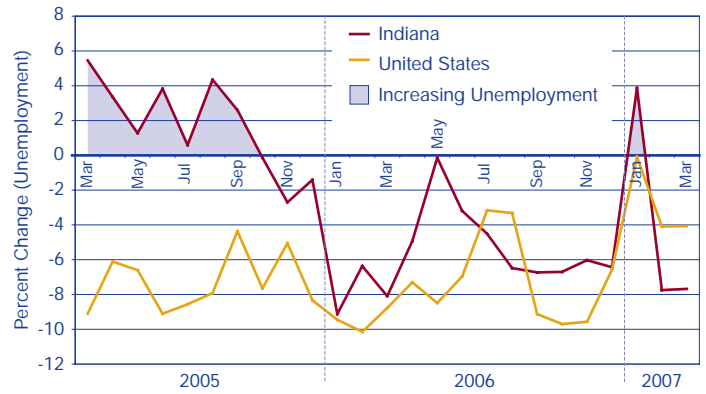
Monthly Metrics: Indiana's Economic Indicators

AVERAGE BENEFITS PAID FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS



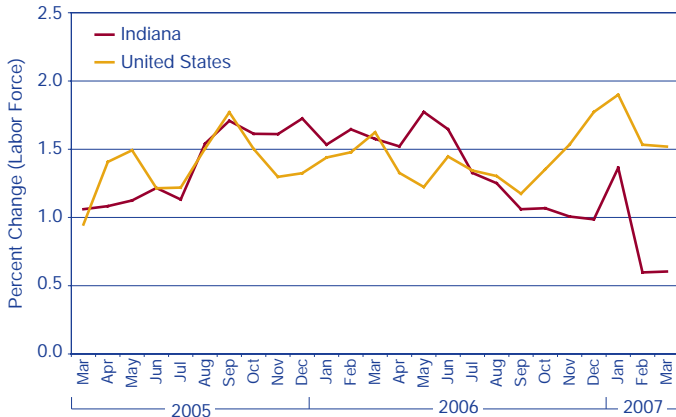
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Department of Labor data

PERCENT CHANGE IN PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR*



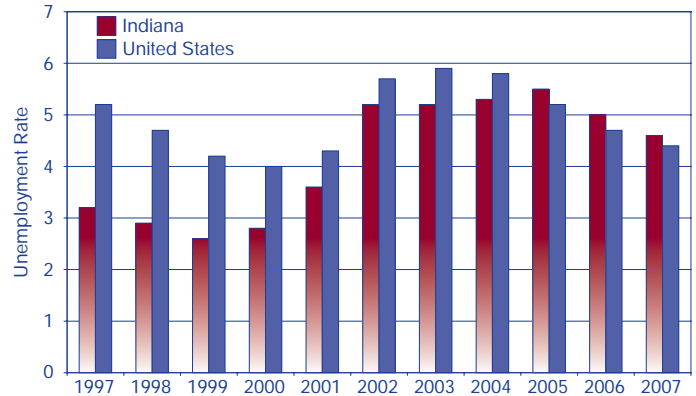
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

PERCENT CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR*



*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



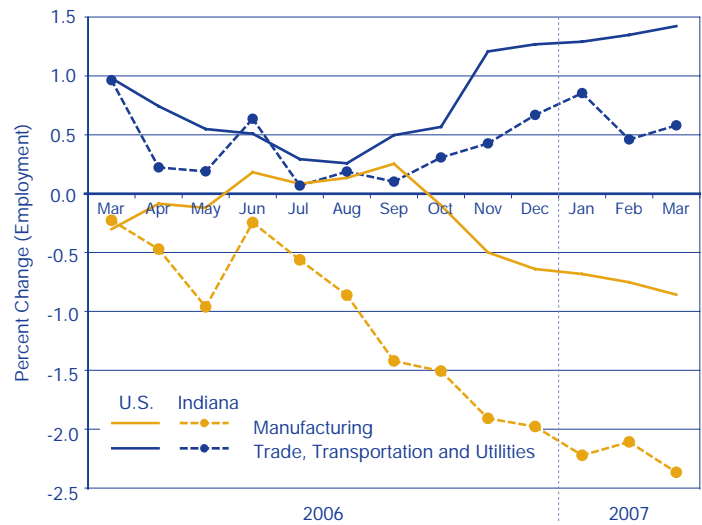
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUPER-SECTOR, 2006 TO 2007*

Industry	Indiana		United States
	Change in Jobs	Percent Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	-5,000	-0.2	2.0
Educational and Health Services	4,200	1.1	3.2
Government	2,500	0.6	1.4
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	3,400	0.6	1.4
Other Services	600	0.5	1.0
Information	100	0.3	0.2
Financial Activities	0	0.0	2.0
Professional and Business Services	-1,200	-0.4	3.7
Leisure and Hospitality	-2,200	-0.8	3.6
Natural Resources and Mining	-100	-1.5	8.0
Manufacturing	-13,500	-2.4	-0.9

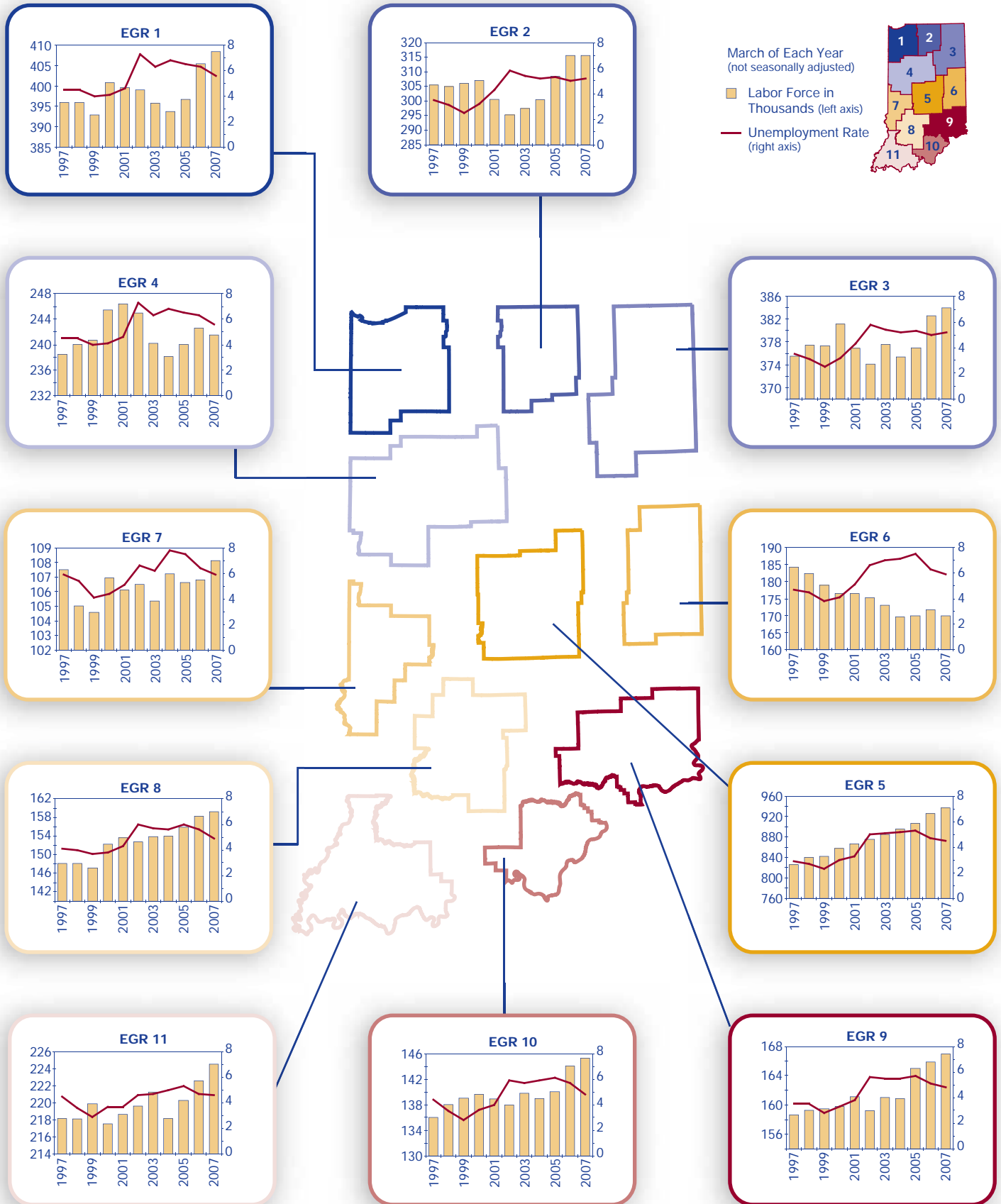
*March of each year, seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

OVER-THE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SUPER-SECTOR*



*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics and Indiana Department of Workforce Development data

Regional Labor Force and Unemployment Rates



It's Time for Local Governments to Update List of Housing Units

The nation is three years away from the next decennial census and Census 2010 is probably not even on most people's radar screens. However, the Local Update of Census Addresses (more commonly known as LUCA) begins in July and will be the primary focus of Indiana's Census 2010 efforts for the remainder of 2007.

Census forms are sent to housing units, not to people; thus, Census 2010 won't be accurate if the Census Bureau doesn't know about all the housing units in an area. The LUCA program allows local officials to review the addresses used by the Census Bureau and submit additions to the list where residences have been missed.

Why Should You Care?

Because LUCA underlies the distribution of the Census forms and fieldworker follow-up, it matters for all of the same reasons the Census itself matters.

- **Money:** Census data directly affect how more than \$200 billion per year in federal and state funding is allocated to communities for neighborhood improvements, public health, education, transportation and much more. That's more than \$2 trillion over a 10-year period.
- **Power:** The decennial census is used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states (which also impacts the number of presidential electoral votes). Census data are used to define legislature districts, school district assignment areas and other important functional areas of government.

- **Intelligence:** Data indicating changes in a community are crucial to planning decisions, such as where to provide services for the elderly, where to build new roads and schools, or where to locate job training centers.

In addition, many Indiana cities and towns have grown through annexation within the past decade. A fair number of those have updated their boundaries through the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey, but some have not. LUCA will be the best opportunity to make sure the Census Bureau has accurate geographic boundaries for Indiana municipalities prior to the Census. If not, the Bureau will be unable to compile accurate data for our communities once results from Census 2010 start pouring in.

LUCA Highlights

Local governments can participate in one of three ways. Options 1 and 2 require adherence to certain confidentiality requirements.

- Option 1 lets local governments look at and modify the Census Bureau's list of city-style addresses and challenge their count of noncity-style addresses (rural route addresses, for example) by census block.
- Option 2 lets local governments look at the Census Bureau's list of addresses and then submit their own separate address list (city-style addresses only).
- Option 3 does not let local governments look at the Census

Bureau list. They just submit their own list to the Census Bureau (city-style addresses only).

Formal invitations for the program will be sent to local officials in July 2007. One may sign up to participate in the program anytime between July 2007 and December 31, 2007.

Upon receiving files from the Census Bureau, the local government has 120 days to review the materials and submit their changes back to

the bureau (a jurisdiction must sign-up by November 19 to get the full 120 days).

The Census Bureau has made several changes to the program since the last census, including developing software that would make participation easier for jurisdictions without a GIS system. Find more detailed information, as well as several resources to assist communities with LUCA at www.census.indiana.edu/luca/.

Don't Miss Out

Because an accurate population count starts with an accurate list of housing unit addresses, LUCA is a critical endeavor. We want to see all of Indiana's counties, cities, towns and townships participate in LUCA when they get their invitations in July.

Why? The bottom line is that if an address is not on the list, there is a very high probability that those residents will be missed in the upcoming census.

—Rachel Justis, Managing Editor, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

Learn more about how Indiana is preparing for Census 2010 at www.census.indiana.edu.

The Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington CSA

This article is the sixth of seven highlighting each of Indiana's combined statistical areas (CSAs). CSAs are groupings of predefined metropolitan (metro) and/or micropolitan (micro) areas that, as the title suggests, combine these areas to "represent larger regions and reflect broader social and economic interactions."¹

The Area

There are 16 counties included in the Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington CSA, only three of which are within the Indiana state lines—Dearborn, Franklin and Ohio counties. Six are in neighboring Ohio: Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Hamilton and Warren counties. The remaining seven are in Kentucky: Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton and Pendleton (see **Figure 1**). Ranking

18th in population among the 121 CSAs in the United States, its 2.1 million residents made up 0.7 percent of the U.S. population in 2005. The Ohio counties make up the majority of the population for this CSA (77.2 percent) while the Indiana counties make up the least (3.7 percent).

Since 2000, the Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington CSA has increased in population by more than 57,800 residents (2.8 percent growth). Ohio's portion of the CSA grew the fastest (53.3 percent) followed by Kentucky's portion (40.1 percent). Only two counties in the CSA lost population

FIGURE 1: CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN-WILMINGTON CSA

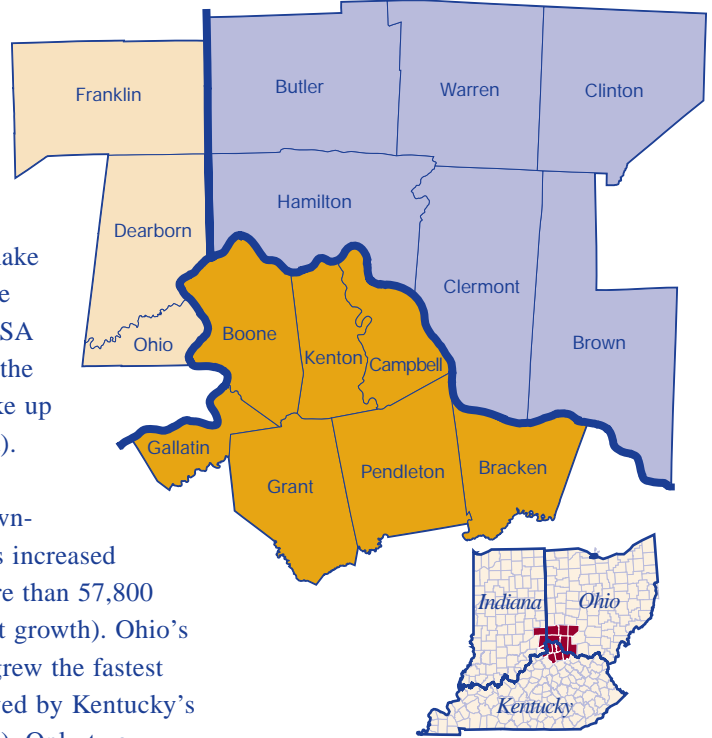
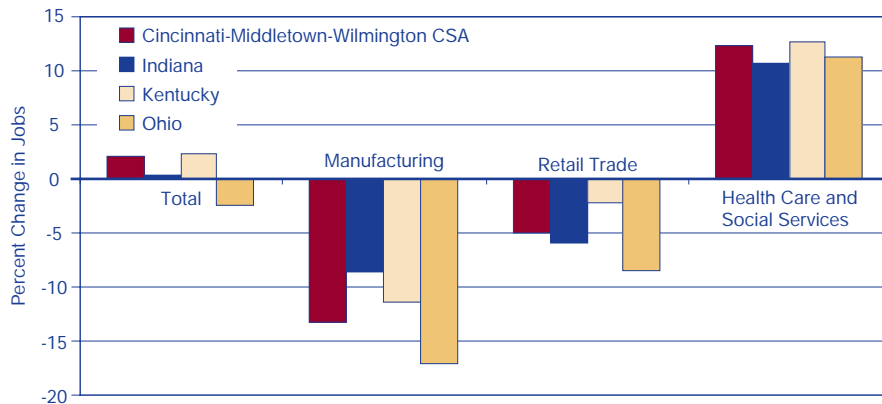
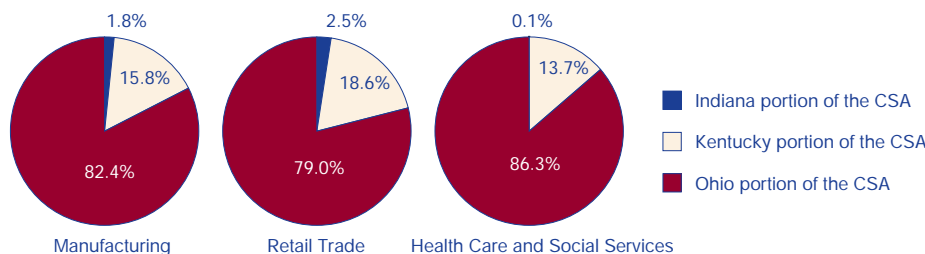


FIGURE 2: PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS IN THE CSA AND RESPECTIVE STATES, 2001:2 TO 2006:2



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

FIGURE 3: JOBS IN HEAVILY-CONCENTRATED INDUSTRIES IN THE CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN-WILMINGTON CSA, 2006:2



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

over that time, including Hamilton County, Ohio (lost 37,322 people) and Campbell County, Kentucky (lost 1,396 people). While Indiana's population is a small fraction of the CSA, all three counties were able to maintain growth from 2000 to 2005.

Jobs

Jobs in the Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington CSA have risen since 2001, increasing 2 percent over the five-year span. As far as change in total jobs are concerned, the CSA is performing better than Indiana and Ohio overall, but not as well as Kentucky (see **Figure 2**). Three industries each made up 10 percent of the job share in 2006, including manufacturing, retail trade and health care and social services. These three industries are also highlighted in **Figure 2**.

Coinciding with the relative population sizes, jobs in these three

industries are dispersed quite unevenly among the three states that make up the Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington CSA. Ohio contributes at least three quarters of the jobs in each of the three industries while the Indiana counties make up less than 3 percent of jobs in these industries (see **Figure 3**).

Stepping back outside the focus of the three major industry sectors in the area, transportation and warehousing has seen an impressive increase in its share of total jobs since 2001, making up 5 percent of jobs in the area in 2006 (up from 4.1 percent in 2001). This increase is a result of adding more than 10,000 jobs while many of the other industries lost jobs (see **Table 1**). Only health care and social services increased its share by more, making up 10.9 percent and 12.0 percent of jobs in 2001 and 2006, respectively.

Wages

It appears as though the CSA is a stronghold for each of the three states

TABLE 1: CHANGE IN JOBS IN THE CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN-WILMINGTON CSA, 2001:2 TO 2006:2

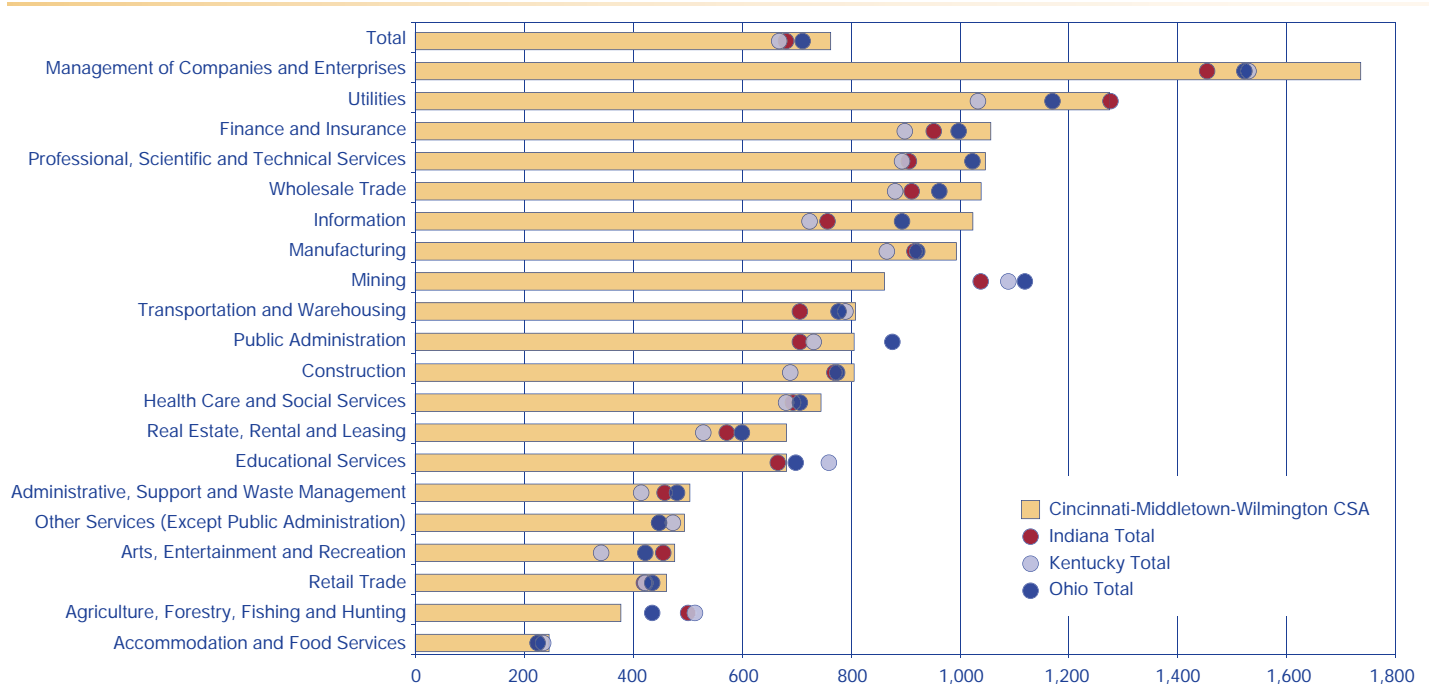
Industry	Jobs		
	2006:2	Change Since 2001:2	Percent Change
Total	1,038,563	20,835	2.0
Transportation and Warehousing	51,549	10,039	24.2
Health Care and Social Services	124,742	13,733	12.4
Accommodation and Food Services	87,815	8,333	10.5
Administrative, Support and Waste Management	68,420	5,792	9.2
Finance and Insurance	50,264	4,082	8.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32,386	2,520	8.4
Public Administration	35,369	2,386	7.2
Wholesale Trade	55,842	3,562	6.8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	52,095	2,409	4.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	21,902	501	2.3
Construction	50,075	48	0.1
Educational Services	47,994	-584	-1.2
Retail Trade	109,817	-5,736	-5.0
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	31,197	-1,960	-5.9
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	13,769	-1,387	-9.2
Manufacturing	125,512	-19,119	-13.2
Utilities	4,239	-653	-13.3
Information	16,541	-3,757	-18.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	461	-110	-19.3
Mining	465	-199	-30.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

in terms of average weekly wages paid across all industries. **Figure 4** shows that average weekly wages in the CSA were at \$764 in 2006:2, higher than Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio by \$80, \$92 and \$48 per week, respectively.

The good news for the CSA and each of the three states of which it is a part, is that average weekly wages have been climbing since 2001, with the CSA seeing an impressive \$108 increase in the past five years.

FIGURE 4: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, 2006:2



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

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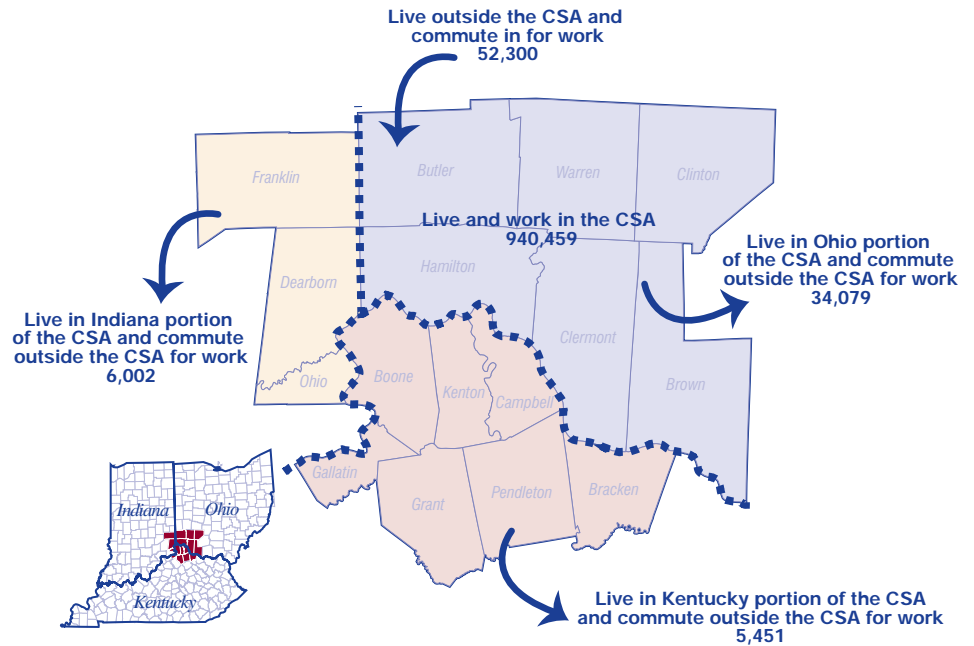
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FIGURE 5: COMMUTING PATTERNS IN THE CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN-WILMINGTON CSA, 2000



Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

There were six industries averaging more than \$1,000 in weekly wages in the Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington CSA in 2006. These included management of companies and enterprises (\$1,736), utilities (\$1,274), finance and insurance (\$1,058), professional, scientific and technical services (\$1,047), wholesale trade (1,038), and information (\$1,024). At the other end of the spectrum, five industries paid less than \$500 per week on average to their employees, including the large retail trade industry.

Mining was the only major industry sector to experience a decrease in wages from 2001 to 2006, with workers being paid \$56 less per week on average in 2006, without adjusting for inflation. This only holds true for the CSA, as Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio each increased wages across all industries.

Commuting

There were about 986,000 workers living in the Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington CSA according to Census 2000 data. Of those, only 61.4 percent lived and worked in the same county and another 34 percent traveled to one of the 15 other counties within the combined statistical area. There were 52,300 people living outside the CSA and commuting into the area for work. Meanwhile, about 45,500 workers left the CSA to work elsewhere (see **Figure 5**).

Notes

1. U.S. Office of Management and Budget, available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/.

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