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## Unemployment for July 2004

Indiana  
5.2%

U.S.  
5.7%

\*Not seasonally adjusted

### IN the Spotlight:

## Hoosier Businesses Ramp Up Exports

Indiana firms continue to compete globally, and international trade is playing a significant role in Indiana's ongoing economic recovery. In light of the latest export figures, perhaps Indiana's reliance on manufacturing is not as problematic as some had recently thought.

The data in this article are from the Census Bureau's Origin of Movement (OM) state export series<sup>1</sup> based on transportation origin (exports of services are excluded). These figures do not directly represent the production origin of the merchandise.

Nationally, the value of Indiana's exports (\$16.4 billion) ranked 12th in 2003 (see Figure 1), up from 13th in 2002 and 15th in 2001. Hoosier businesses continue to ramp up exports, as Indiana moved up to 11th place according to June 2004 year-to-date

exports<sup>2</sup> (see Table 1). We surpassed New Jersey and North Carolina, which were ranked 11th and 12th, respectively, based on April 2004 year-to-date figures.

Indiana's strong advances in exports are more evident if we look at the change in exports between 1999 and 2003 (see Table 2). In order to account for inflation, the 1999 figures were adjusted to 2003 dollars before calculating these differences. Indiana is ranked fourth in the nation by this longer-term measure.

### What Are We Exporting?

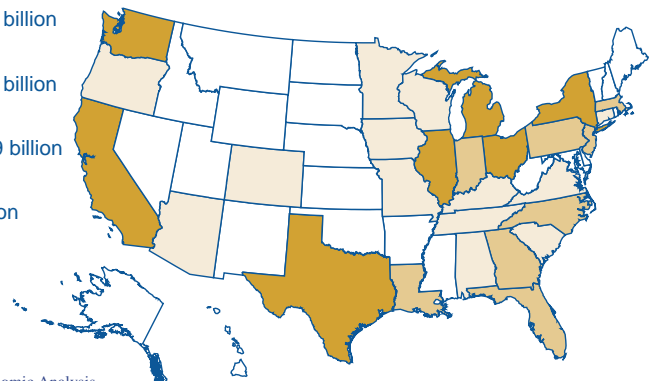
Six of Indiana's top 10 exports are related to automobile manufacturing and four to the life sciences sector (see Table 3). These 10 exports account for about \$5.5 billion, or approximately one-third of the value of all exports transported from Indiana in 2003.

*(continued on page 2)*

Figure 1: Export Values, 2003

Indiana ranked 12th with a value of \$16.4 billion

- Greater than \$25 billion (7 states)
- \$15 billion to \$25 billion (8 states)
- \$5 billion to \$14.9 billion (13 states)
- Less than \$5 billion (23 states)



Source: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis

Table 1: June 2004 Year-to-Date Exports (in millions)

Rank	Description	June 2003 YTD	June 2004 YTD
n/a	All States	354,007.5	402,152.6
1	Texas	47,902.2	57,143.4
2	California	44,667.0	54,488.9
3	New York	18,907.5	21,143.0
4	Michigan	17,373.5	18,111.9
5	Washington	16,707.3	16,173.4
6	Ohio	15,927.5	15,224.5
7	Illinois	13,011.7	14,529.0
8	Florida	12,046.0	14,416.0
9	Massachusetts	8,993.3	11,098.3
10	Louisiana	8,783.6	9,590.6
11	Indiana	8,397.7	9,567.5
12	New Jersey	8,224.9	9,479.6
13	Georgia	8,234.2	9,339.1
14	North Carolina	8,080.4	9,318.2
15	Pennsylvania	8,135.9	9,095.3
16	Tennessee	6,203.2	7,916.4
17	Arizona	6,330.2	7,244.4
18	South Carolina	5,832.2	6,583.9
19	Kentucky	4,944.6	6,171.1
20	Wisconsin	5,722.0	6,106.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division; compiled by WISER (formerly MISER)

Table 2: Change in Value of Exports, 1999 to 2003\*

Rank	State	Change in Value (in millions of 2003 dollars)
1	Texas	\$6,981.4
2	South Carolina	\$3,876.3
3	Ohio	\$2,282.3
4	Indiana	\$2,143.6
5	Tennessee	\$1,713.4
6	Alabama	\$1,501.2
7	Georgia	\$1,101.6
8	Kentucky	\$929.5
9	Minnesota	\$914.2
10	Louisiana	\$893.8

\*Adjusted for inflation  
Source: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis

If we look at performance by NAICS industry, it is notable that Indiana has placed in the top 10 within nine subsectors (see Table 4). Our best finish was fifth place for exports from the publishing industries (except Internet), valued at about \$15.4 million. The next best finish was sixth place for exports of transportation equipment. That subsector has the distinction of having the highest export value of all subsectors at nearly \$5.3 billion, or just less than one-third of the value of

Indiana's exports. Other strong finishes include eighth place for machinery manufacturing, and ninth place for chemical, wood product, and plastics and rubber product manufacturing.

### Where Do Our Exports Go?

Canada is Indiana's number one trading partner, followed by Mexico (see Figure 2). Canada is by far the dominant importer of Indiana's goods, its volume exceeding Mexico's by almost \$5.4 billion. In addition, 11 of the top 25 importing countries are European and 10 are Asian. Brazil and Australia account for the remaining two countries. These 25 countries imported about \$15.6 billion, or 95 percent of Indiana's 2003 exports.

### Neighboring States

Like Indiana, our neighboring states (with the exception of Kentucky) show an emphasis on the automobile manufacturing industry in their top

Table 3: Indiana's Top 10 Exports in 2003

Rank	Commodity	Value (in millions)
1	Gear Boxes for Motor Vehicles	\$924.8
2	Automobile Compression-Ignition Internal Combustion	\$906.1
3	Parts and Accessories of Motor Vehicles	\$903.8
4	Parts and Accessories of Bodies of Motor Vehicles	\$534.6
5	Lab Reagents	\$523.0
6	Motor Vehicles for the Transportation of Goods	\$468.0
7	Passenger Vehicles > 1,500 Not Over 3,000 cc	\$412.9
8	Insulin and Its Salts	\$326.3
9	Retail Medicaments	\$275.2
10	Artificial Joints and Parts and Accessories Thereof	\$245.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division

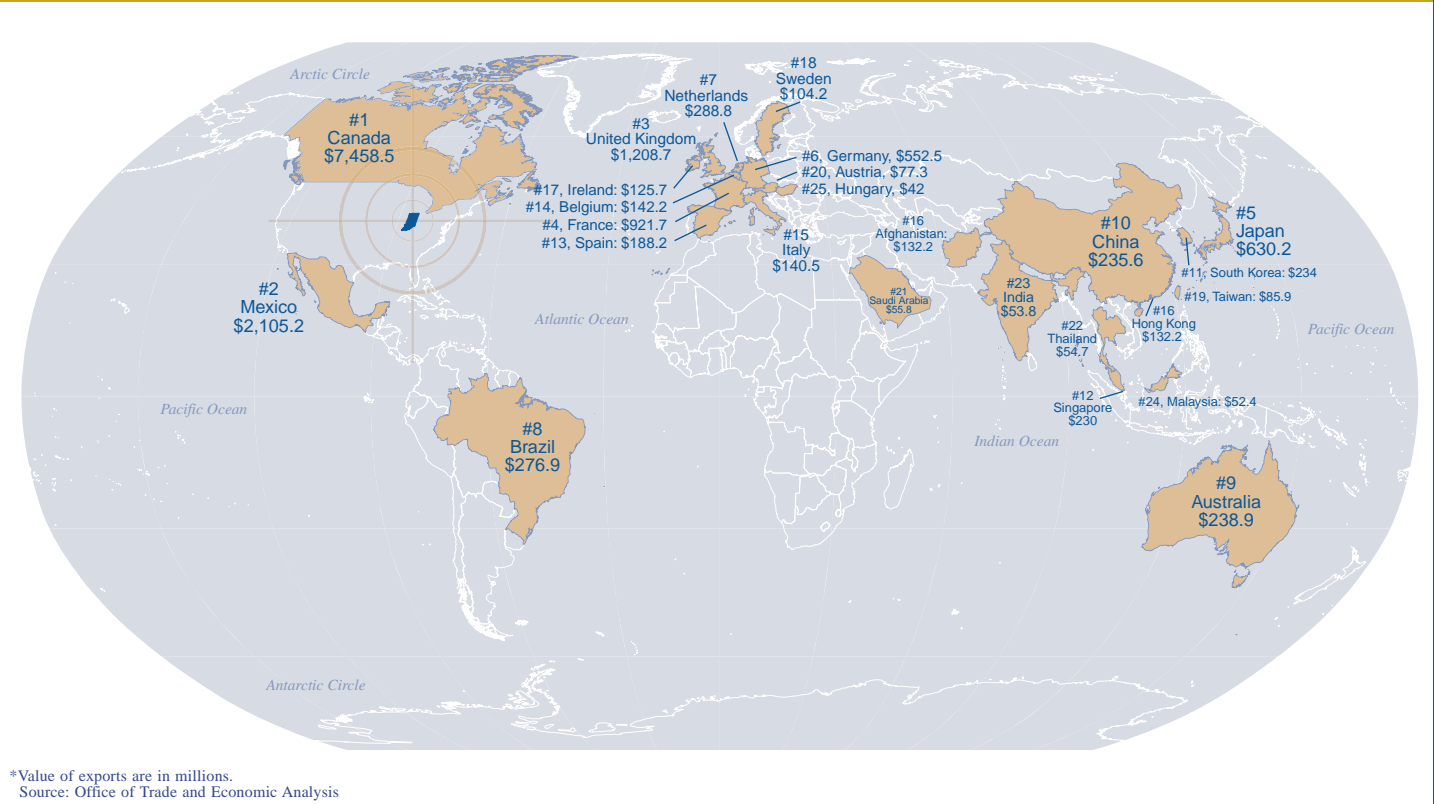
Table 4: Indiana's Top 10 Finishes Within Subsectors, 2003

NAICS Subsector	Rank	Value (in millions)
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	5	\$15.4
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	6	\$5,273.5
Machinery Manufacturing	8	\$2,441.4
Chemical Manufacturing	9	\$3,005.4
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	9	\$513.4
Wood Product Manufacturing	9	\$134.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10	\$679.0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	10	\$612.3
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	10	\$177.9

Source: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis

Figure 2: Top 25 Countries by Value of Exports from Indiana, 2003\*

Canada is the dominant importer of Hoosier goods



three exports. Kentucky's major strong point is the aircraft manufacturing industry; however, it does show some emphasis on automobile manufacturing based on its top 25 exports.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 3 shows Indiana's overall performance in exports compared to neighboring states from 1999 to 2003. The values were adjusted to 2003 dollars for comparability. Michigan takes the lead throughout this period, while Illinois' exports have not yet returned to pre-2002 levels. Nonetheless, all six Midwestern states are competing well globally, with Michigan ranking fifth nationally in 2003, Ohio sixth, Illinois seventh, Indiana 12th, Wisconsin 19th and Kentucky 22nd.

### Notes

1. See the International Trade Administration website for descriptions: [www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/state/technote.html](http://www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/state/technote.html).
2. June 2004 year-to-date export figures were provided by the World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER). WISER is a new organization formed to continue the work of the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER), which closed its doors on June 30, 2004. WISER can be found on the Web at [www.wisertrade.org](http://www.wisertrade.org).
3. More detail is available on the Census Bureau website: [www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/state/index.html](http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/state/index.html).

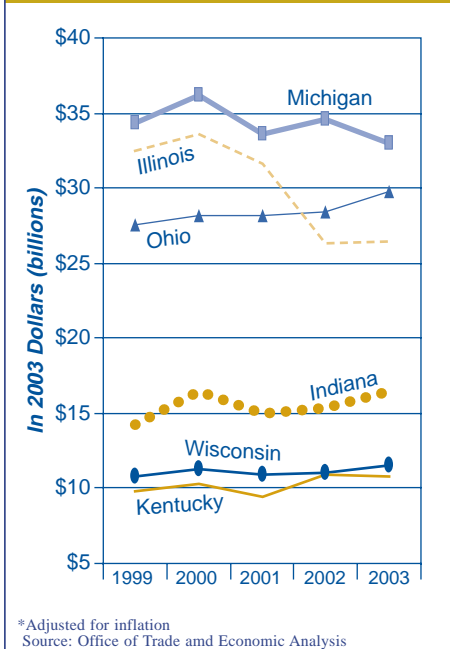
—*Vincent Thompson, Economic Analyst, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University*

For more export data and rankings, visit the IBRC's new Web resource:

**States IN Profile**  
[www.stats.indiana.edu/sip](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/sip)  
 Click on *Economy*, then *Exports*

Figure 3: Exports for the Midwest\*

Michigan ranks fifth nationwide



## Industry Clusters: Part of Indiana's Strategic Planning Toolkit

These have been tough economic times for Indiana and the Midwest. But Indiana has been through tough economic times before. In 1985, after a particularly severe recession, Gov. Orr and the Indiana General Assembly established an entity for charting Indiana's economic future, the Indiana Economic Development Council (IEDC). Since then, the council has worked with communities throughout Indiana to develop and implement a series of economic development plans.

This year the IEDC, in partnership with the Indiana Department of Commerce, has embarked on a new phase of planning to help assess the Indiana economy. The process began in May and will continue through the end of this year, culminating in a roadmap for Indiana and its regions.

*Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from the preliminary state-level cluster analysis developed for the IEDC by Christine Nolan, area educator in Purdue University's Cooperative Extension Service. This cluster analysis is only one of the many parts to the entire planning process.*

### Preliminary Identification of Indiana's Clusters

Several studies have already taken place in Indiana, resulting in the early targeting of four clusters for further development: life sciences, 21st century logistics, advanced manufacturing and information technology.

The IEDC analysis<sup>1</sup> builds upon the previous definition of clusters and introduces a number of new clusters in an attempt to present regions with

an expanded range of choices and knowledge regarding their comparative advantages.

### Methods for Analyzing the Cluster Data

**Location Quotients:** Location quotients show where clusters and industry sectors in particular localities are more strongly represented than they are in the nation as a whole.<sup>2</sup> If a cluster's location quotient is greater than one, it means the locality is more specialized in those industries than the nation and is likely producing for export as well as local consumption. Note that, in this context, the term "specialized" means more concentrated in a state or region than in the nation as a whole.

The dynamics of specialization are also measured by comparing year-to-year changes in the location quotients. The clusters are then sorted according to a method developed by the Boston Consulting Group to show which are more or less specialized than the nation and whether they are increasing or decreasing in their degree of specialization. This sorting process results in four categories of clusters:

- **Stars:** specialized, with increasing specialization
- **Mature:** specialized, with decreasing specialization
- **Emerging:** unspecialized, with increasing specialization
- **Transforming:** unspecialized, with decreasing specialization

In Figure 1, each industry cluster is located in one of these four quadrants. The vertical axis of the chart shows specialization (or concentration), while the horizontal axis indicates

### The 2004 Economic Development Strategic Planning Process

More so than with previous plans, this year's effort makes a conscious attempt to include in the statewide process participation from those who are responsible for its eventual implementation. Advisory board members and staff from each of the 12 Commerce regions, as well as professionals from a wide array of state agencies and economic development entities across the state are participating in the process:

#### April – May 2004

- Retain consultants
- Form a steering committee and subcommittees
- Begin visits across the state

#### June – July 2004

- Data collection and analysis underway
- Launch website geared toward planning
- First series of meetings held throughout the state

#### August – September 2004

- Launch survey
- Additional regional meetings
- Complete regional and community SWOT analysis
- Complete statewide and area-wide SWOT reports and cluster analysis
- Reach a consensus on statewide and regional visions

#### October 2004

- Propose, discuss and adopt benchmarks
- Meet with subcommittees about strategies for economic drivers
- Meet with regions about strategies for economic drivers

#### November 2004

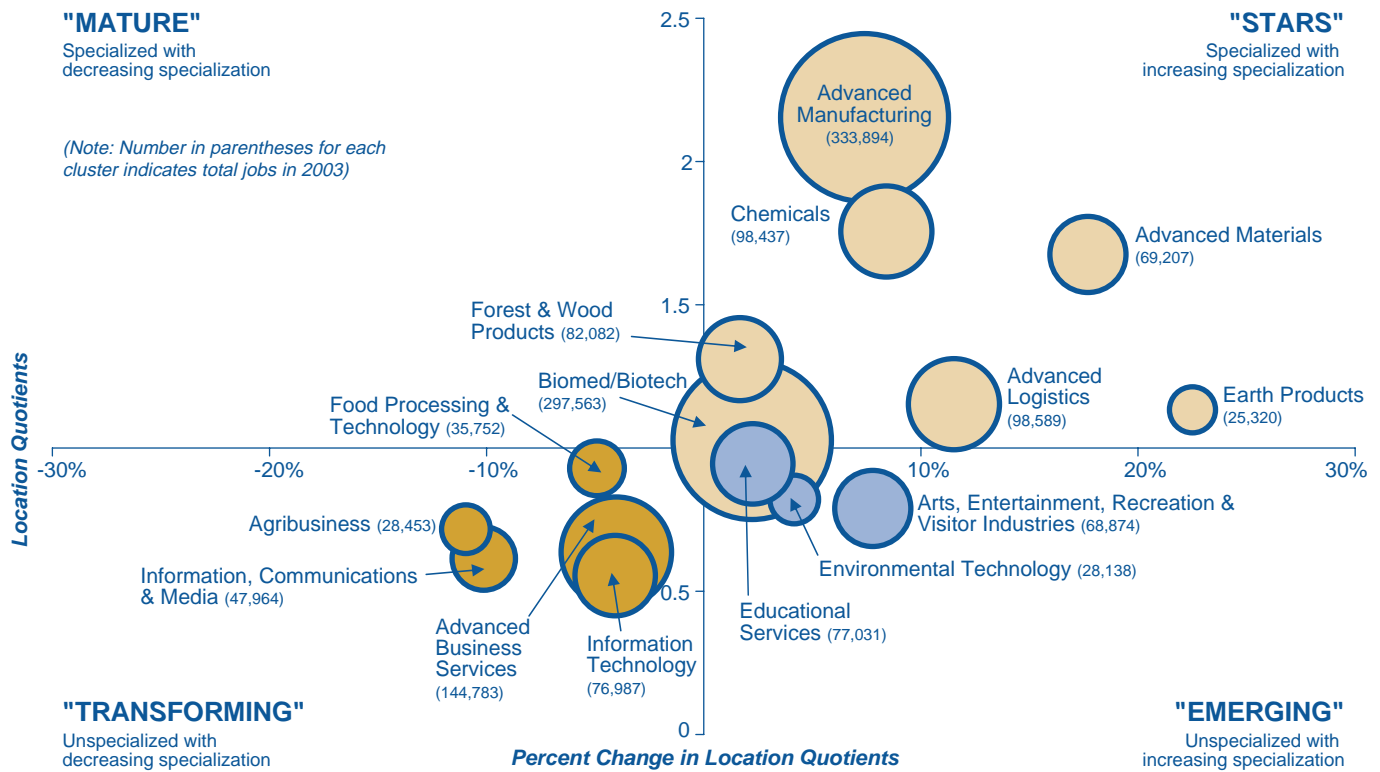
- Develop first draft of the statewide strategic plan
- Get draft of the statewide strategic plan vetted (two weeks)
- Discuss plan for continued intrastate coordination and tracking of performance
- Final version of statewide strategic plan completed

#### December 2004

- Complete regional plans and obtain adoption by all partners in each area
- Release statewide strategic plan
- Release regional plans

Figure 1: Specialization and Change in Indiana's Industry Clusters, 1998 to 2003

Indiana has seven specialized industry clusters



Source: Indiana Economic Development Council and Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service, based on County Business Patterns and ES-202 data

whether specialization is increasing or decreasing.

Different policy approaches are appropriate for the clusters according to which category they fall into. For example, “emerging” clusters and industries present targets of opportunity for future development, as they are currently increasing in strength and importance in the local economy, even if they are not yet specialized. “Emerging” clusters and industries will have different needs than those that are “stars” or “mature.” (Note: No “mature” industry clusters currently exist at the statewide level.)

**Shift-Share Analysis:** Location quotients do not give a full picture of how the composition of local

employment differs from national patterns or explain how the performance of the local economy differs from that of the nation. Shift-share analysis, on the other hand, seeks to explain changes in an economy by decomposing actual changes that have occurred into three main sources:

- **National Share:** The influence of national growth or decline on an industry or cluster. The change in national employment is applied to the change in local employment in the industry or cluster.
- **Industry Mix:** The rate of growth in each industry at the national level. As with the national component, the change in employment by the industry

overall is applied to the change in local employment in the industry. A large, positive number in the industry mix (also known as industry share) column tells us that a locality has the good fortune to possess a favorable share of industries that are growing at the national level.

- **Regional Shift:** The national share and the industry share reveal the changes that would have occurred in the local economy if it corresponded exactly to national and industrial structure and trends. When these two shares are subtracted from the actual shift in employment, a residual change remains. This change, the “regional

shift,” reveals the effects on local employment of factors that are special to Indiana. The regional shift (also known as regional share) effect tells us that certain industries enjoy advantages (or disadvantages in the case of declines) from the regional economy and from factors such as labor force skills, access to transportation, excellent supply chains and efficient service delivery.

This relationship is summarized:  
 Change of Employment in Industry  
 – National Share – Industry Mix =  
 Regional Shift.

In shift-share analysis, industries with the largest regional share effect on growth and a positive industry share are said to be the best targets for economic development efforts. The same holds true for industry clusters, but there are some additional considerations since the industries in a cluster often perform differently.

## Advanced Manufacturing in Indiana

Between 1998 and 2003, Indiana lost 51,052 jobs in its advanced manufacturing cluster. This is not surprising since the manufacturing sector as a whole was hard-hit in the recent nationwide recession. Despite these losses, the advanced manufacturing cluster in Indiana increased in specialization compared to the nation. The reason for this is likely to be the even faster decrease in the cluster size at the national level. Indiana has a weak regional share advantage in advanced manufacturing.

## Specialized Clusters

Of the seven industry clusters in Indiana that were specialized (according to 2003 data), the degree of specialization was highest in advanced manufacturing, chemicals and advanced materials. The remaining clusters were only weakly concentrated in the state, although the advanced logistics and earth products clusters showed a strong rate of growth in employment between 1998 and 2003. Advanced logistics was the only specialized cluster in Indiana showing a competitive advantage in both industry mix and regional shift shares of growth.

## Emerging Clusters

Indiana’s “emerging” clusters in 2003 included arts and entertainment, environmental technology and educational services. Of these three, arts, entertainment, recreation and visitor industries had the strongest rate of growth in specialization between 1998 and 2003, while environmental technology had the strongest rate of employment growth. Both the arts and the environmental technology clusters had positive rates in the share of industry mix and regional shift, indicating a competitive advantage in these two clusters.

## Transforming Clusters

Five of the state’s clusters fell into the “transforming” category, meaning that they suffered decreases in both employment and specialization when compared to the United States. Decreases occurred in three clusters that support other business and industry: advanced business

services, information technology, and information, communications and media. As these clusters are important for the health and capacity of other state driver industries, it will be important for Indiana to examine the causes of their declines.

It is noteworthy that Indiana has a smaller proportion of its employment in professional and technical services and information services than do some neighboring states. These sectors are both key components of the advanced business services cluster, a cluster that is increasingly important to the local capacity to produce the technologically advanced and knowledge-based services to support the driver industries required in the new global economy.

## Notes

1. The data presented are preliminary. Input from local experts and business leaders during the planning process will be essential in enhancing both data and analysis for regional use.
2. Location Quotient =  $(R1/R2)/(N1/N2)$ , where:  
 R1 = Regional Employment in Industry X  
 R2 = Total Regional Employment  
 N1 = National Employment in Industry X  
 N2 = Total National Employment  
 If  $LQ < 1$ , Region is less specialized in industry X and needs to import goods to satisfy local demand.  
 If  $LQ = 1$ , Region produces just enough in industry X to satisfy local demand.  
 If  $LQ > 1$ , Region is more specialized in industry X and exports goods to other regions.

—Christine Nolan, Area Educator, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service and the Indiana Economic Development Council

Stay updated on Indiana’s economic development strategic planning process by visiting:

[www.indianaplans.org](http://www.indianaplans.org)

## The Evansville Metro Area

### The Area

The Evansville Metropolitan Statistical Area (metro) consists of Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick counties in southwest Indiana, along with Henderson and Webster counties in Kentucky. Major cities in the area include Evansville (naturally), Princeton, Mount Vernon and Henderson, Ky.

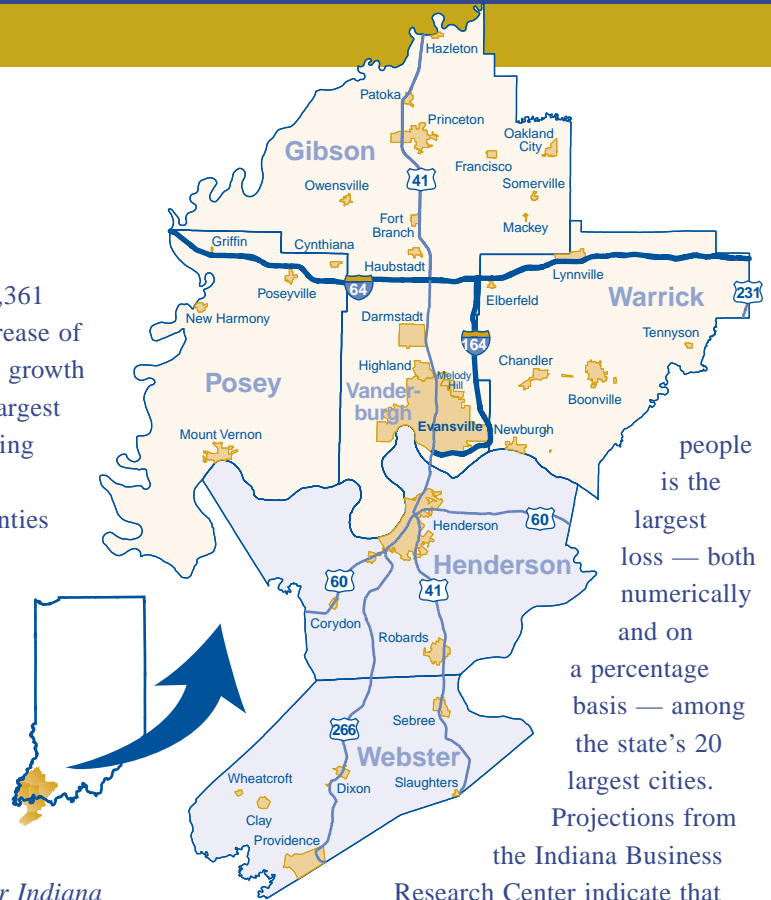
Population from both sides of the Ohio River totaled 345,680, according to 2003 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Indiana's portion accounted for 286,500 of those residents, or essentially 83 percent of the metro total.

With a 0.8 percent population increase since Census 2000, the metro's growth has been less than half the state's rate. The Hoosier side of the metro area grew 0.9 percent, while the two Kentucky counties combined for a 0.4 percent growth. Posey, Vanderburgh and Webster counties all experienced population losses, while Warrick

County gained 2,361 residents, an increase of 4.5 percent. This growth was among the largest in the state, ranking seventh among Indiana's 92 counties on a percentage basis and 13th on a numeric basis.

*Editor's Note: The remainder of this article will focus solely on the four Indiana counties within the metro.*

Growth between 2000 and 2003 has been concentrated in the suburbs, as the city of Evansville itself has experienced a 3 percent decline in population. Evansville remains the third largest city in the state (behind Indianapolis and Fort Wayne), but the loss of 3,701



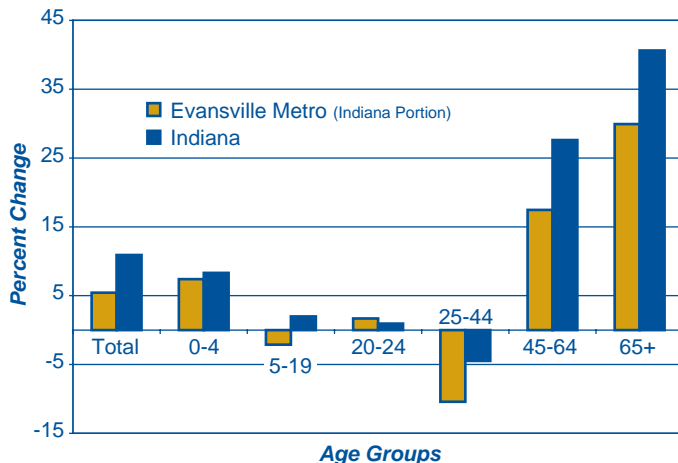
people is the largest loss — both numerically and on a percentage basis — among the state's 20 largest cities.

Projections from the Indiana Business Research Center indicate that the four-county region will grow 5.4 percent from Census 2000 levels by 2020. This is essentially half of the state's projected rate (see Figure 1).

**Industrial Mix and Jobs**  
As seen in Figure 2, nearly three-fourths of jobs in the metro are found

Figure 1: Projected Population Change, 2000 to 2020

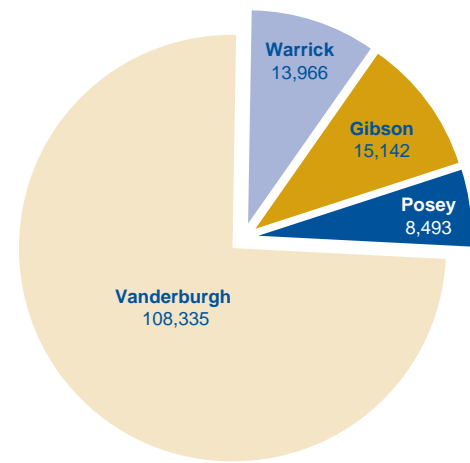
Overall, the metro area will grow 5.4 percent



Source: Indiana Business Research Center

Figure 2: Total Employment by County, 2003:3

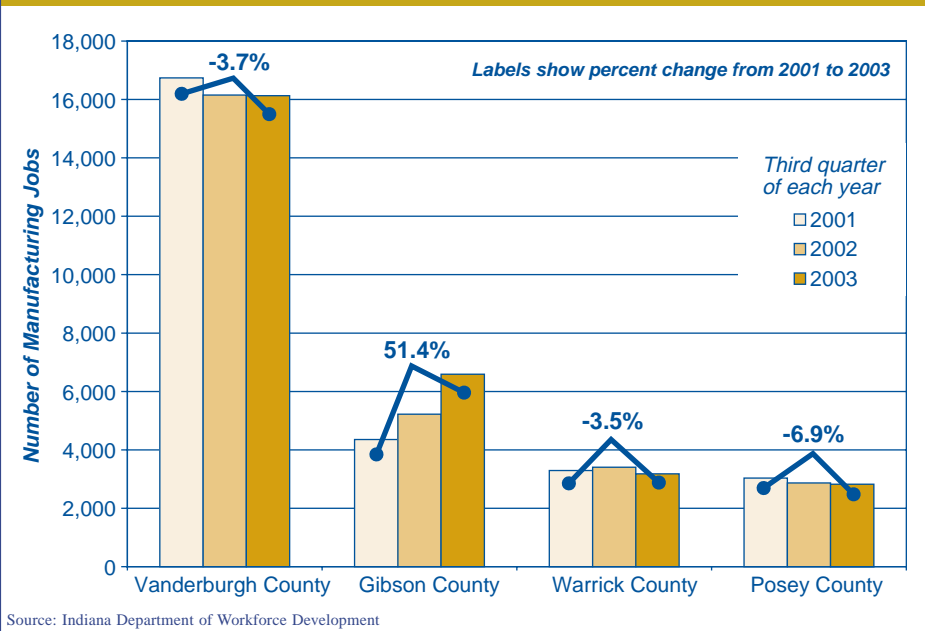
Most people find employment in Vanderburgh



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Figure 3: Manufacturing Employment in the Evansville Metro

Gibson County gained 2,238 manufacturing jobs between 2001:3 and 2003:3



With Hoosiers in Gibson County manufacturing approximately 300,000 Toyotas a year, it raises the question: How does one define a foreign vehicle these days?

in Vanderburgh County, according to third quarter data from 2003 (the latest data available). The region’s industrial mix mirrors the state’s overall; however, the three smaller counties show a much stronger reliance on manufacturing (see Table 1). Over 40 percent of Gibson County jobs are in manufacturing. This percentage is the sixth highest when ranked among Indiana’s 92 counties.

Contrary to what’s happening around the state and the nation, manufacturing employment in Gibson County has increased by an astounding 51.4 percent between the third quarter of 2001 and the same quarter in 2003 (see Figure 3). The rapid expansion at Toyota Motor Manufacturing in Princeton explains most of this phenomenon. In fact, the Indiana plant is featured in Toyota’s latest ad campaign, “More U.S. Manufacturing Jobs, Cleaner

U.S. Manufacturing Plants,” running in more than 40 national publications. The Toyota plant opened in 1998, has seen investments exceeding \$2.5 billion, employs around 4,800 people and produced its one-millionth vehicle in June (a Tundra pickup truck donated to the Princeton Police Department). In addition to Tundras, the plant produces Sequoia sport utility vehicles and Sienna minivans, for an annual total around 300,000 vehicles — raising the question: How does one define a foreign vehicle these days?

According to the Evansville Regional Economic Development Corp., Toyota is the largest employer in the region. Following it are St. Mary’s Medical Center, Whirlpool (refrigerators) and Deaconess Hospital in Evansville; Alcoa Warrick Operations in Newburgh (aluminum production); and Bristol-

Myers Squibb in Evansville and Mount Vernon (nutritionals and pharmaceuticals).

In an interesting turn of events, Whirlpool has decided to resume production of bottom-mount refrigerators in Evansville — a product it outsourced nearly a decade ago. While this is unlikely to translate into new jobs, it means an \$8 million investment in the Evansville plant. This follows an earlier announcement promising \$5.4 million to equip the plant for the production of a new top-mounted refrigerator model, according to the Evansville Courier and Press.

Being located on the Ohio River means the region has amenities not commonly found on Hoosier soil — like ports and casinos. The Southwind Maritime Center in Mount Vernon is one of three Indiana ports and links the



Table 1: Largest Sectors as a Percent of All Jobs, 2003:3

Region	Biggest Industries	Percent of All Jobs	Number of Jobs	Percent of Metro's Sector Employment	Average Weekly Wage
Indiana	Manufacturing	20.2	570,496	n/a	\$835
	Health Care and Social Services	11.9	335,080	n/a	\$644
	Retail Trade	11.9	334,189	n/a	\$402
	Accommodation and Food Services	8.2	232,404	n/a	\$217
Evansville Metro (Indiana Portion)	Manufacturing	19.7	28,721	100	\$878
	Health Care and Social Services	13.1	19,083	100	\$625
	Retail Trade	11.5	16,847	100	\$388
	Accommodation and Food Services	8.0	11,604	100	\$207
Gibson County	Manufacturing	43.5	6,591	22.9	\$839
	Retail Trade	9.6	1,457	8.6	\$337
	Educational Services	6.9	1,040	14.2	\$568
	Health Care and Social Services	6.8	1,026	5.4	\$479
Posey County	Manufacturing	33.2	2,823	9.8	\$1,265
	Retail Trade	9.2	782	4.6	\$425
	Construction	9.0	761	7.8	\$619
	Educational Services	8.3	709	9.7	\$683
Vanderburgh County	Manufacturing	14.9	16,128	56.2	\$786
	Health Care and Social Services	14.5	15,693	82.2	\$652
	Retail Trade	12.3	13,294	78.9	\$397
	Accommodation and Food Services	8.5	9,253	79.7	\$212
Warrick County	Manufacturing	22.8	3,179	11.1	\$1,084
	Health Care and Social Services	14.1	1,966	10.3	\$536
	Retail Trade	9.4	1,314	7.8	\$331
	Construction	8.5	1,191	12.2	\$508

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

state to the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico. More than 2 million tons of grain, grain products, coal, fertilizer and other cargo ship annually from this site, which recently completed a \$5 million dock expansion to increase its capacity.

The Casino Aztar can also be found on the banks of the Ohio River, with an accompanying hotel and a new \$6 million conference center. The riverboat, which can accommodate 2,700 passengers and a 300-member crew, has just undergone a \$20 million renovation. With a market radius reaching from Indianapolis to Nashville,

Tenn., the impact of the upcoming Trump casino in Orange County on Aztar's business in upcoming years will be something to watch.

### Income and Wages

Average weekly wages in manufacturing ranged from \$786 in Vanderburgh County to \$1,265 in Posey County for the third quarter of 2003 (see Table 1). Posey's manufacturing workers had the highest average wage of any industry in the region. The lowest paid workers were the arts, entertainment and recreation employees in Gibson County who earned a paltry

\$118 per week. Overall, the average weekly wage for all jobs in the Evansville metro was \$615, slightly less than the state's \$627.

Regional per capita personal income (PCPI) for 2002 was \$29,891. That is 6.6 percent higher than the state average. Gibson County had the lowest PCPI in the metro at \$25,555 (almost 10 percent less than the state), while Vanderburgh took the lead with a PCPI of \$30,842 — a full 10 percent higher than the statewide average.

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

## The Census Bureau: Aren't They on Vacation Until 2010?

You might think that the Census Bureau does what it does every ten years, but you would be sorely mistaken. Today's Census Bureau, in addition to taking a census of the population every 10 years, conducts censuses of economic activity and state and local governments every five years. And every year, the Census Bureau conducts more than 100 surveys. Throughout the decade between censuses, demographic and economic surveys are continually conducted to produce a general view and comprehensive study of U.S. social and economic conditions.

The Census Bureau collects information in many other surveys and provides the data to the survey sponsor for release. These sponsors include the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Department of Housing and Urban Development, National Center for Education Statistics, National Center for Health

Statistics, National Science Foundation and the Social Security Administration.

So what's new from the Census Bureau these days?

### The U.S. Foreign-Born Population in 2003

Released in August, this survey estimates that the nation's foreign-born population in 2003 numbered 33.5 million, about 12 percent of the total U.S. population. Among the foreign-born population, 53 percent were born in Latin America, 25 percent in Asia, 14 percent in Europe, and the remaining 8 percent in other regions of the world, such as Africa and Oceania. The 53 percent from Latin America consisted of 37 percent from Central America (including Mexico), 10 percent from the Caribbean, and 6 percent from South America. For more details, the full report is available at [www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign/cps2003.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign/cps2003.html).

### Voting and Registration in the 2002 Election

This survey, released in late July, shows that a record number of Americans (for a non-presidential election) registered and voted in the fall of 2002. According to the report, 128 million Americans registered to vote, and 89 million reported that they voted. As seen in Figure 1, about 2.8 million Hoosiers (60.9 percent of the total voting-age population) registered to vote, and almost 1.9 million voted (39.9 percent of the total voting-age population). Details are available on the Web at [www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html).

### German Ancestry Is Still Predominant

Based on the 2000 Census, this new report shows that nearly 43 million people (15.2 percent) identify their ancestry as German. Other groups include Irish (30.5 million – 10.8 percent), African American (24.9

Figure 1: Hoosier Voting in Congressional Elections

Almost 1.9 million Hoosiers voted in 2002

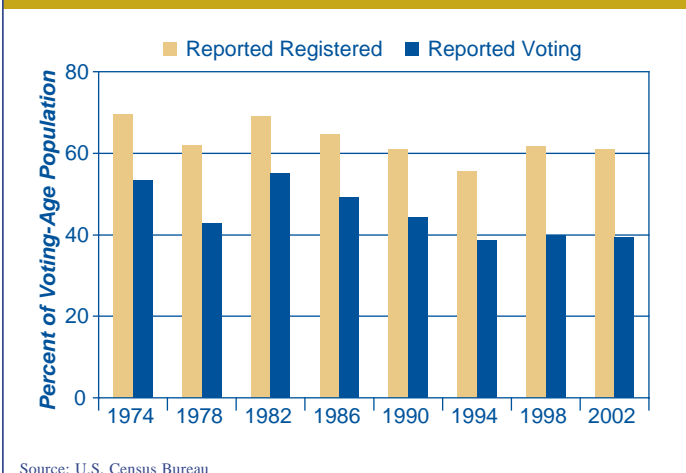
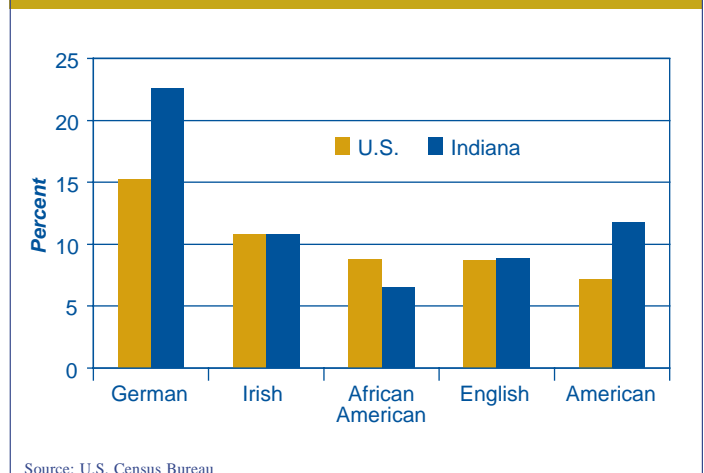


Figure 2: Ancestry Reported in Census 2000

Nearly 43 million Americans report German ancestry



million – 8.8 percent), English (24.5 million – 8.7 percent), American (20.2 million – 7.2 percent) and Mexican (18.4 million – 6.5 percent). In the state of Indiana, the largest groups include German (22.6 percent), American (11.8 percent), Irish (10.8 percent), English (8.9 percent) and African American (6.5 percent). Find more details at [www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/c2kbr-35.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/c2kbr-35.pdf).

### Facts for Features: Labor Day 2004

In honor of Labor Day (Sept. 6), the Census Bureau has released facts, figures and trivia about the nation's workers, 79.2 million men and 68.7 million women strong (accessible at [www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2004/cb04-ff13-02.pdf](http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2004/cb04-ff13-02.pdf)). Have you ever wondered ...

- What percentage of workers in private industry receive a paid vacation as an employee benefit?  
**79 percent**
- What is the annual median earnings for male and female full-time, year-round workers?  
**\$39,429 (male) and \$30,203 (female)**
- What is the most common occupation?  
**Secretaries and administrative assistants at 3.9 million workers**
- How many people hold down two or more jobs?  
**7.3 million**
- How many people are self-employed?  
**10.3 million**

- How many labor union members are there in the United States?  
**15.8 million**
- How many people commute to work between midnight and 6:30 a.m.?  
**25.4 million**
- What percentage of people commute to work alone?  
**77 percent**

- How long is the average commute to work?  
**24.4 minutes**

Visit the Indiana Data Center at the State Library on the Web: [www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/isl/howeare/datacenter.html](http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/isl/howeare/datacenter.html)

—Frank Wilmot, *State Data Center Coordinator, Indiana State Library*

### IN THE DETAILS

## Rank States with New Web Profiles

Indiana leads the Midwest (and ranks fourth in the United States) in the net in-migration of students, while New Jersey ranks last nationwide with a net out-migration of 18,816. Idaho had the highest rate of patent filings (per 100,000 persons) in 2003, whereas California ranked first in sheer volume with 22,075 patents filed.

How do we know these things? Is it by painstakingly downloading the data from various federal and trade websites and then ranking in Excel — over and over and over again until the rankings are ready, just in time for new data to be released?

No, it all comes from the new States IN Profile component of STATS Indiana ([www.stats.indiana.edu](http://www.stats.indiana.edu)). Thousands of economic and demographic indicators are available on the Web, anytime you want them, greatly simplifying retrieval of a wide cross-section of comparative data. States

IN Profile provides detailed profiles of each state and the District of Columbia, enhanced by a ranking feature that allows easy comparison on individual items for all states. STATS Indiana already provides county-by-county comparisons for all 3,141 counties in the nation through the USA Counties IN Profile component.

States IN Profile focuses on annual, quarterly and monthly indicators for the economy, education, income, population and workforce for each state. The Indiana Business Research Center, with support from the Indiana Department of Commerce, has expanded its already sizable economic and demographic database to include these state-level indicators. Custom Web output programming lets users easily view data and rankings for all states. Individual contacts were made with each and every source, resulting in a calendar of release dates and a set of metadata for each data set.

*(continued on page 12)*

# IN CONTEXT

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### IN the Details

(continued from page 11)

Unique to both States IN Profile and USA Counties IN Profile is the linked-rank feature. Users can click on the rank of a particular state for an indicator in any given table and instantly see the entire list of states ranked for that same indicator. In this way, one can identify a state's peers or competitors. The rankings themselves are not the primary focus, of course, but they do provide geographic context and easy comparisons among the states. Confirmations and surprises are found when using States IN Profile:

- Maryland and Alaska have the highest median wage for healthcare practitioner and technical jobs.
- Hawaii ranks second in the nation for the percent of workers in unions (23.8 percent), after California (24.6 percent).
- Tennessee had the most bankruptcies per 1,000 persons in 2003 (11 per 1,000).
- Between 1999 and 2003, Texas, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee had the largest growth in the value of exports (adjusted to 2003 dollars).

States IN Profile offers a consistently maintained and updated resource for such information, integrating data series from a variety of sources into one convenient location and with the added value of percentages, adjustment of dollars for inflation and, of course, rankings.

States IN Profile is the first step in Indiana's push to develop a consistent and publicly accessible set of economic and demographic benchmarks for Indiana. And because our state is committed to public access to this information, anyone anywhere can take advantage of these comparative statistics for states and counties at [www.stats.indiana.edu/usprofiles\\_topic\\_page.html](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/usprofiles_topic_page.html).

For the latest information and news, these are must-bookmark websites:

IN Context Online  
[www.incontext.indiana.edu](http://www.incontext.indiana.edu)

STATS Indiana  
[www.stats.indiana.edu](http://www.stats.indiana.edu)

Indiana Economic Digest  
[www.indianaeconomicdigest.net](http://www.indianaeconomicdigest.net)



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