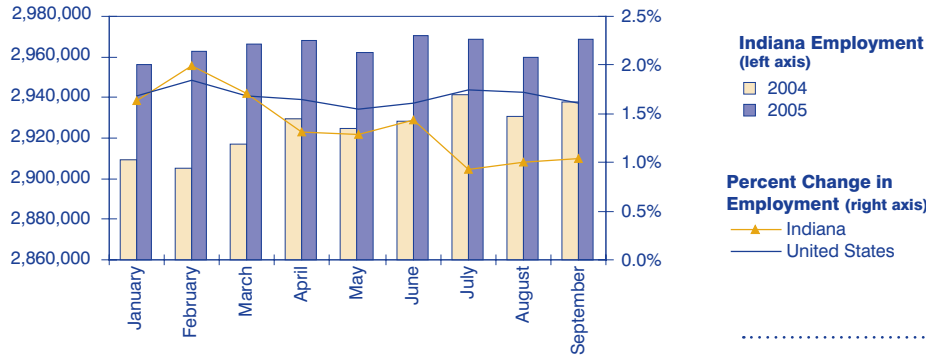


# Monthly Metrics: Indiana's Econ

## TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 2004 TO 2005



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.  
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

The first half of 2005 saw the state's rate of expansion keep pace with the nation, but a drop in July widened the gap. This gap in percent change closed slightly in August and September. September had the second highest employment levels (behind June) in 2005 (October, November and December data are not yet available).

## GROSS STATE PRODUCT, 2003 TO 2004

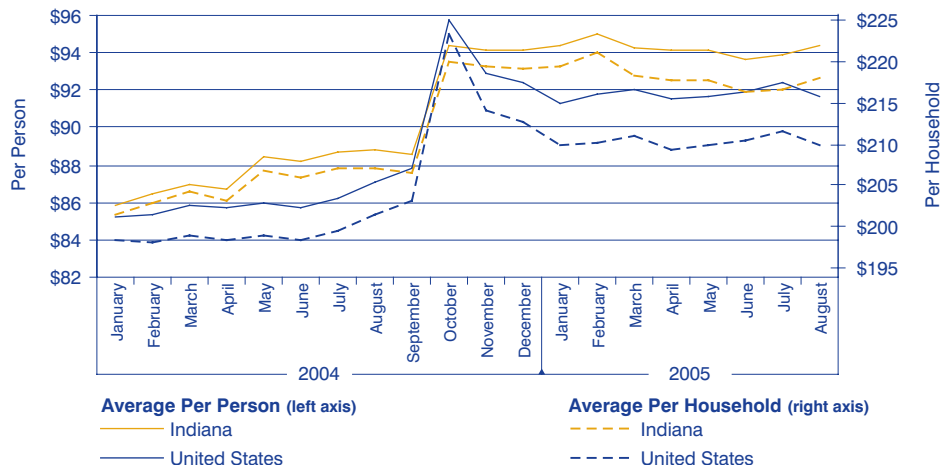
Industry	2003	2004	Indiana Change	U.S. Change
Total Gross State Product	201,263	208,834	3.8%	4.3%
Information	4,938	5,629	14.0%	9.8%
Administrative and Waste Services	4,957	5,365	8.2%	6.0%
Other Services (Except Government)	4,291	4,578	6.7%	7.1%
Utilities	4,466	4,733	6.0%	5.4%
Nondurable Goods	18,547	19,545	5.4%	2.2%
Manufacturing	58,358	61,182	4.8%	4.3%
Durable Goods	39,860	41,682	4.6%	5.8%
Private Industries	182,703	189,865	3.9%	4.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,218	4,376	3.7%	5.5%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	19,132	19,834	3.7%	4.1%
Retail Trade	14,969	15,485	3.4%	5.2%
Finance and Insurance	12,026	12,432	3.4%	7.8%
Professional and Technical Services	7,391	7,629	3.2%	4.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,273	2,341	3.0%	5.8%
Wholesale Trade	10,978	11,304	3.0%	3.3%
Transportation and Warehousing, Excluding Postal Service	6,762	6,944	2.7%	3.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,395	13,732	2.5%	3.1%
Government	18,599	19,019	2.3%	2.3%
Construction	8,478	8,499	0.2%	2.2%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,608	2,612	0.2%	2.0%
Educational Services	1,211	1,201	-0.8%	-0.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,791	1,728	-3.5%	-6.4%
Mining	720	679	-5.7%	2.2%

Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Economic Analysis data

Real gross state product (GSP) for Indiana was up 3.8 percent from 2003 to 2004, while U.S. real GSP grew 4.3 percent. Indiana ranked 34th in the nation for GSP growth. The information industry experienced the largest growth both in the United States (9.8 percent) and in Indiana (14 percent).

The United States and Indiana saw reductions in GSP for the educational services, mining, and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries.

## AVERAGE FOOD STAMPS PER PERSON AND PER HOUSEHOLD, 2004 TO 2005



Source: IBRC, using Indiana Family and Social Services Administration data

The state is above the national averages for food stamps per person and food stamps per household. Both the national and the state average saw a spike in October 2004. Since then, averages have fluctuated slightly. However, Indiana's figures have not seen a meaningful decline from that peak.

## CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND MEDIAN WAGES BY OCCUPATION, 2003 TO 2004

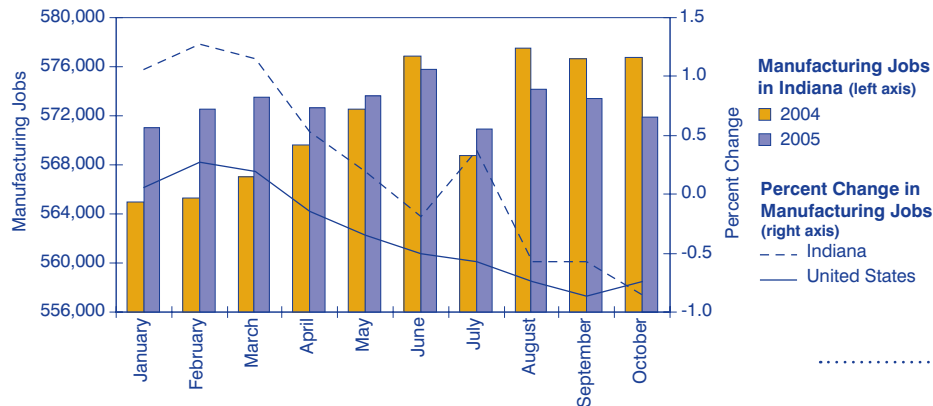
Occupation	Total Employment Percent Change		Median Wages Percent Change	
	Indiana	United States	Indiana	United States
All Occupations	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.4
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media	8.9	4.0	3.7	1.8
Transportation and Material Moving	6.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	3.9	3.4	5.2	5.2
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.5
Life, Physical and Social Science	2.0	3.8	2.6	5.1
Community and Social Services	1.7	1.6	3.5	3.2
Construction and Extraction	1.7	3.3	4.6	1.8
Healthcare Support	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.0
Production	1.2	-0.5	0.8	2.2
Protective Service	1.2	2.5	3.3	3.0
Architecture and Engineering	0.9	1.3	4.4	4.3
Sales and Related	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.8
Computer and Mathematical	0.6	3.6	1.3	3.8
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.4	3.1	0.2	2.0
Personal Care and Service	0.0	3.8	-3.3	2.4
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	-0.3	0.8	3.4	2.8
Business and Financial Operations	-1.5	4.1	0.3	2.5
Office and Administrative Support	-1.6	0.1	3.3	2.7
Legal	-1.8	3.0	-0.2	5.1
Management	-5.4	-5.5	3.1	5.2
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	-48.6	-3.5	5.2	1.8
Education, Training and Library	*	1.5	-2.2	3.1

\*Estimates not released.  
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data, November estimates

➤ **Indiana lags behind the nation** in median wage growth for all occupations. The nation showed a 2.4 percent increase, while Indiana gained 1.7 percent. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations showed a 5.2 percent increase in median wages both nationally and in the state.

In arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations, Indiana saw an 8.9 percent increase in employment, while the United States saw a 4.0 percent change. The transportation and material moving sector showed a significant difference between the state and the nation: a 6.5 percent change for Indiana and a 2.5 percent change in the nation.

## MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, 2005



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.  
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

◀ **Manufacturing jobs in Indiana** declined slightly in September and October, while the nation saw a slight increase. In October, Indiana saw a 0.8 percent decline in employment, while the nation dropped 0.7 percent. This was the first time in 2005 that Indiana fell below the United States in percentage change.

## SELECTED PATENT CLASSES, 2004

Patent Class	Number of Patents	2004 Rank	Number of Patents	2003 Rank	Percent of United States
Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions (includes Class 514)	70	1	99	1	4.3%
Internal-Combustion Engines	35	2	28	4	4.6%
Metal Working	29	3	25	6	2.8%
Electrical Connectors	28	4	22	10	6.1%
Prosthesis (i.e., Artificial Body Members), Parts Thereof, or Aids and Accessories Thereof	25	5	18	12	3.6%
Measuring and Testing	24	6	23	9	2.3%
Land Vehicles	22	7	27	5	1.7%
Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles	22	7	16	19	3.3%
Power Plants	21	9	18	12	2.4%
Surgery (instruments)	21	9	24	8	4.7%
Data Processing: Vehicles, Navigation and Relative Location	21	9	25	6	3.5%

Source: IBRC, using United States Patent and Trademark Office data

➤ **Drug, bio-affecting and body** treatment compositions continue to be the top patents registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, with a total of 70 patents—down from the 99 patents in 2003. Internal combustion engine patents improved its ranking from fourth in 2003 to second in 2004. Overall, patents dropped slightly from 1,382 in 2003 to 1,277 in 2004.