## Richmond

Ashton I. Veramallay

Professor of Economics and Director, Center for Economic Education, Indiana University East, Richmond he Richmond-Connersville-New Castle (RCNC) area economy is sputtering given its interdependence with the national economy. The sluggish recovery is spilling over into the local economy in terms of employment, income, and growth.

The manufacturing sector continues to be affected in varying degrees by current economic conditions. Firms producing durable goods, such as wire, machine tools, heavyduty truck parts, and other transportation-related equipment, have weak demands and below target sales. The machine tool industry has overcapacity and a lack of capital spending. Also, the new emission requirements for diesel truck engines translate into low new orders. Consequently, some firms have laid off employees, while others have maintained employment levels expecting to have a good year.

The rebates and zero or low interest rate financing offered by DaimlerChrysler, Ford, and General Motors are helping the automobile industry. Sales of both 2002 and 2003 model vehicles are at a robust pace, which helps to cushion the severity of the economic slump. With lean inventories and a fairly optimistic industry outlook, auto makers expect a turnaround.

Most manufacturers, however, expect orders, production level, investment, and employment to either increase or stay the same during the first half of 2003. They foresee little change in most indicators before the end of 2002.

On a positive note, Grand Vehicle Works of Union City reported that its subsidiary, Workhorse Customs Chassis, plans to manufacture diesel chassis for recreational vehicles in the closed Dana plant in Hagerstown. The company plans to make an initial investment of at least \$3 million, which will create 100 new jobs at an average wage rate of \$10.50 to \$13.00 an hour for nonsalaried workers and \$51,000 a year for salaried workers. This investment will give a tremendous boost to Hagerstown and the surrounding communities.

Employment growth in Wayne, Fayette, and Henry counties was slow in 2001 and 2002 (see **Figure 1**). In September 2002, the numbers of employed workers were 34,040 in Wayne, 9,310 in Fayette, and 22,520 in Henry, and the unemployment rates were 4.8 percent, 7.6 percent, and 5.1 percent, respectively. These unemployment rates were higher than the state rate of 4.6 percent but below the national rate of 5.4 percent, with the exception of Fayette County (see **Table 1**).

Figure 1
Unemployment Comparisons for 2001

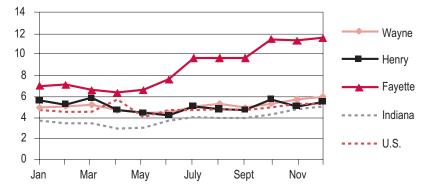


Table 1 Labor Force Estimates, September 2001 and September 2002

Area	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Rate	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Fayette	10,080	10,460	9,310	9,440	770	1,020	7.6	9.7
Henry	23,740	23,510	22,520	22,410	1,220	1,100	5.1	4.7
Wayne	35,770	36,420	34,040	34,600	1,730	1,820	4.8	5.0
Indiana	3,151,037	3,110,483	3,005,442	2,990,052	145,595	120,431	4.6	3.9
United States	142,745,000	141,576,000	135,063,000	134,868,000	7,683,000	6,708,000	5.4	4.7

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Fayette County continues to experience high unemployment given its manufacturing intensity vis-à-vis the sluggish recovery.

It is important to note that of all the employment categories, manufacturing continues to have the most significant impact on the local economy because of its high average wage rates. Income declines in manufacturing affect total local income.

On the bright side is the housing sector. There is strong growth as evidenced by new subdivisions and home improvements. There were 3,099 building permits in RCNC during the first nine months of 2002 with an estimated investment value of \$119.2 million. In Richmond, there were 1,164 permits, of which 30 were residential and 8 were commercial, with an investment value of \$8.3 million. The overall investment value is estimated at \$18 million which is much lower than last year (see **Table 2**).

The drop in mortgage rates from a peak of 8.7 percent in May 2000 is making home buying more affordable. At the end of October, local financial institutions had 15-year, 30-year, and 1-year adjustable mortgage rates averaging 5.48 percent, 6.16 percent, and 4.52 percent, respectively

Table 3
RCNC Area Mortgage Rates in October 2002

Bank	October 27, 2002			October 20, 2002			
	15-yr.	30-yr.	1-yr. ARM	15-yr.	30-yr.	1-yr. ARM	
Advantage Home Mortgage	5.375	6.125	4.75	5.625	6.25	5.25	
Capitol Mortgage	5.50	6.00	N/A	5.875	6.25	N/A	
Eaton National and Trust	5.50	6.00	4.25	5.875	6.375	4.50	
Edward Jones	5.50	6.25	4.00	5.875	6.50	4.375	
First Bank Richmond	5.625	6.125	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	
First National Bank and Trust	5.75	6.50	4.50	5.75	6.50	4.50	
Flagstar Bank	5.375	6.00	4.875	5.75	6.25	4.875	
Galaxy Mortgage	5.375	6.125	5.50	5.75	6.375	5.50	
Kenrick Financial	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.75	6.25	4.50	
Main Source Bank	5.50	6.25	4.50	5.875	6.625	4.50	
Merrill Lynch	5.829	6.405	N/A	6.229	6.53	N/A	
Old National Bank	5.375	6.125	4.00	5.875	6.50	4.00	
Premier Mortgage	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.75	6.375	5.00	
Union County National Bank	5.375	6.00	4.625	5.875	6.375	4.625	
US Bank Home Mortgage	5.50	6.25	4.00	5.875	6.375	4.00	
Wayne Bank & Trust	5.50	6.125	3.75	5.625	6.375	3.75	

Table 2
Building Permits Issued in 2002

Area	Total Permits	Total Amount
Richmond	1,164	\$18,014,036
January	51	\$1,039,324
February	53	\$2,317,827
March	60	\$1,399,628
April	168	\$1,950,147
May	168	\$1,823,471
June	180	\$4,631,799
July	161	\$1,363,763
August	176	\$2,073,571
September	147	\$1,414,506
Fayette Coun	ty 251	\$21,687,428
New Castle	867	\$14,833,389
Henry County	454	\$43,209,667
Wayne Count	y 363	\$21,446.347
RCNC Total	3,099	\$119,190,867

and income in the region with spillover effects on food and entertainment outlets.

Personal income in RCNC showed a slight increase of 5.5 percent in 2000. The per capita personal incomes for Wayne, Fayette, and Henry counties were \$24,839, \$23,412, and \$25,345, respectively. Per capita personal income remained below the state level of \$26,933 and the national level of \$29,469. The recession that began in March 2001 has reduced income growth. Nominal per capita income growth for the U.S. as a whole last year was less than half the pace set in 2000.

Furthermore, in its annual survey of local firms, the Center for Economic Education found that 93 percent of the firms are adversely affected by current economic conditions, 59 percent have hired new employees in 2002, 33 percent plan to expand in 2003, 53 percent do e-commerce, and 40 percent rate the education level of their workforce as good. Only 58 percent of the firms are optimistic about 2003. This could change since the midterm elections are over, but there are still financial and political uncertainties, especially if there is another Gulf war.

Overall, the fundamentals are in place for RCNC to have an uptick in economic activity in 2003. Growth could be uneven due to swings in capital spending, consumer confidence, and other transitory developments. This forecast depends on economic conditions at both the national and international levels.

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(see **Table 3**). Rates for fixed mortgages

remain near historic lows, allowing home

buyers and people refinancing their homes

favorable mortgaging financing terms. There

\$75,000 and \$120,000. Also, some upscale

new residents for homes priced at \$200,000

Home buyers seem to be forward looking

movement is occurring between local and

and above. An increase in home buying

related goods and services.

debtors and creditors.

always lifts consumer spending for home-

by taking advantage of current mortgage

rates. They expect mortgage rates to edge

inflation. Inflation is currently subdued. But

low interest rates could be a symptom

of deflation that could have far-reaching

Like housing, the service sector is

growing. RCNC's health care services,

are not as adversely affected by current

up when financial markets incorporate higher

consequences for households awash in debt.

A fall in the price level raises the real amount of debt and redistributes wealth between

business services, and management services

conditions as manufacturing. As the service

sector expands, it will stimulate employment

is increased activity for homes priced between