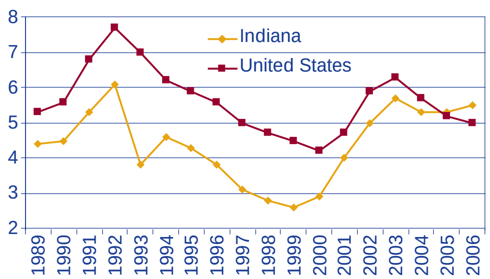
incontext

INDIANA'S WORKFORCE AND ECONOMY — SEPTEMBER 2006

inside

July Unemployment

Indiana's July unemployment rate (5.5 percent) remained above the national rate for a second consecutive year. The U.S. July unemployment rate dropped by 0.2 percentage points in 2006, while Indiana's rate rose by that same amount.



*not seasonally adjusted

Life Sciences Collaboration

On September 22, the IU Kelley Healthcare and Life Sciences Initiative will be hosting its free inaugural conference on life science clusters. The conference is directed toward those whose livelihood depends on the success of life sciences in Indiana, including scientists, medical practitioners, business executives, academics, students, policymakers and government officials.

Reserve your seat today: The conference is free, but space is limited. To register or learn more about the conference, visit www.kelley.iu.edu/lifesc/home.htm.

Indiana's Occupational Employment Outlook to 2014

Indiana's employment is expected to grow by 302,600 jobs between 2004 and 2014, according to the latest projections from Indiana's Department of Workforce Development. This is a growth rate of 10 percent with employment increasing from 3,056,560 in 2004 to 3,359,170 by 2014. Another 742,160 job openings are anticipated to replace retirees and others departing from the workforce. The 10 occupations projected to have the most job openings are highlighted in **Figure 1**.

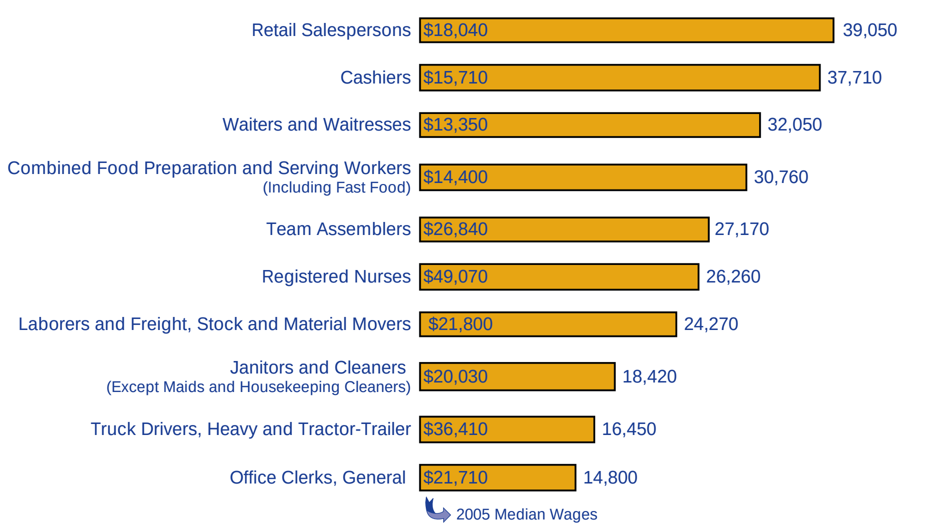
The large number of total openings for retail salespersons, cashiers, waiters and waitresses, and combined food preparation and serving workers are due to growth in industries associated with leisure and hospitality, plus the reality that workers move in and out of these jobs quickly—creating openings via replacements. Large growth and openings for registered nurses are due to the increasing demand for health care services and an aging out of this population's workforce. It is no surprise that Indiana will see high growth in most health and service sector occupations, as it will follow the national trend of increasing health care needs as our population ages.

Occupational Groups

The ten fastest growing major occupational groups make up 78 percent of the total growth for the state (see **Figure 2**).

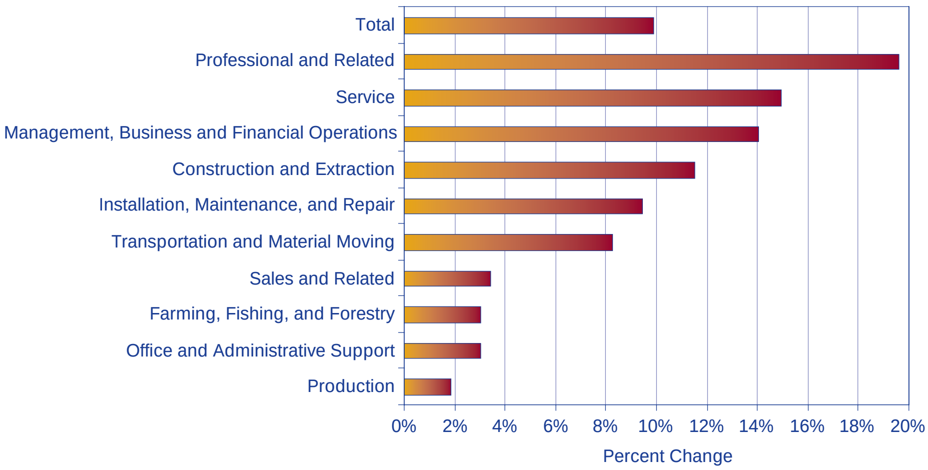
- Professional and related occupations (19.6 percent growth)
- Service occupations (14.9 percent growth)

FIGURE 1: **Top Ten Occupations with the Highest Projected Job Openings, 2004 to 2014**



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

FIGURE 2: **Ten Projected Fastest Growing Occupational Groups, 2004 to 2014**



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

- Management, business and financial operations occupations (14 percent growth)
- Construction and extraction occupations (11.5 percent growth).

Indiana has had many recent events that will bring jobs. The news of Honda deciding to locate in Greensburg, Toyota building automobiles at Subaru in Lafayette, a new Nestlé plant in Anderson and American Commercial Lines in Jeffersonville are a few examples of such events. Indiana's Major Moves initiative will provide careers in the construction industry that require a variety of skills and educational experience. Growth in construction and extraction occupations will exceed the state's overall average. However, the employment brought about by Major Moves and other economic development initiatives will not be limited to construction. Production occupations are projected to increase by nearly 2 percent. This occupational group has declined and is expected to continue declining nationally, which makes the projected turnaround in Indiana quite notable.

Detailed Occupations

Indiana's "fastest growing" list largely mirrors the national list, with the exception of the gaming occupations and biomedical engineers. While biomedical engineering is a fast growing occupation nationally, this occupation is growing even faster in Indiana (44 percent versus the national 31 percent). Indiana has aggressively pursued industries in the life sciences industries and already had a solid base in this area. **Table 1** displays the 10 fastest growing occupations that had an employment level of at least 100 in 2004. Six of the 10 occupations are a part of the professional group, and the remaining four occupations are all from the services group.

Education and Wages

Indiana's occupational projections include a display of occupations along with the most common educational attainment required and the median wages earned for each occupation. It is clear that most of the fastest growing occupations require greater education and are the highest paying jobs (see **Table 2**). All of the educational attainment groups requiring a degree have a median annual wage of more than $42,000, and jobs are expected to grow at double-digit rates. All jobs that require no post-secondary education are expected to grow at a rate below 10 percent. Occupations requiring only short-term on-the-job training pay a median wage of $19,942—less than half of any of the educational attainment groups requiring a degree. Once again, it appears that education pays and provides the greatest opportunities.

The exception would seem to be in occupations that require a master's

TABLE 1: **Fastest Growing Occupations with Employment of at Least 100 in 2004**

Occupational Title	Employment	Projection	Growth	Change	Rank
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,980	3,070	1,090	55%	1
Home Health Aides	8,910	13,450	4,530	51%	2
Gaming Surveillance Officers and Gaming Investigators	200	310	100	50%	3
Medical Assistants	7,830	11,400	3,560	45%	4
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	2,620	3,800	1,180	45%	5
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	3,920	5,670	1,750	45%	6
Biomedical Engineers	390	560	170	44%	7
Physician Assistants	690	990	300	43%	8
Slot Key Persons	500	710	210	43%	9
Dental Hygienists	4,030	5,690	1,660	41%	10

Note: Changes are from 2004 to 2014
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

TABLE 2: **Projections by Education Required for Indiana's Occupations, 2004 to 2014**

Education Required	Employment 2004	Employment 2014	Total Growth	Percent Change	2005 Median Wage
All Occupations	3,056,560	3,359,170	302,600	10%	$27,742
First Professional Degree	30,880	36,740	5,850	19%	$92,234
Doctoral Degree	19,420	24,890	5,560	29%	$56,797
Master's Degree	25,740	30,760	5,040	20%	$44,023
Bachelor's or Higher Degree, Plus Work Experience	102,450	117,570	15,170	15%	$73,275
Bachelor's Degree	279,570	325,850	46,310	17%	$48,020
Associate's Degree	102,670	128,770	26,090	25%	$42,452
Post-Secondary Vocational Training	149,410	169,490	20,610	14%	$30,779
Work Experience in a Related Occupation	203,980	216,420	12,450	6%	$39,548
Long-Term On-the-Job Training	278,440	302,240	23,740	9%	$35,023
Moderate-Term On-the-Job Training	628,240	665,640	37,320	6%	$30,573
Short-Term On-the-Job Training	1,088,110	1,175,290	87,190	8%	$19,942

Note: Changes and growth rates are from 2004 to 2014
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

degree, as the median wage for that group of occupations is less than those requiring a bachelor's degree. However, over a third of those occupations are in community and social services occupations, such as clergy and rehabilitation counselors—low-paying occupations despite the high level of education required. Were these occupations removed from the group, the median wage expectation for a master's would exceed $51,000.

Notes

1. **Replacements and Total Job Openings:** Demand for workers is driven by two components of total job openings: job growth and replacements of workers who leave their jobs. Those leaving their jobs enter other occupations, retire or leave the labor force for other reasons. Openings that result from replacement needs typically exceed openings resulting from employment growth. Measuring replacement needs is complicated because of the continuous movement of workers into and out of occupations. The replacement needs in the projections process are based on the net change in employment (entrants minus separations) in each age cohort over the projection period. Although this measure understates the total job openings in an occupation, it best represents the job openings for new labor force entrants in that occupation. All references to replacement needs in this article are these net replacements rather than total replacements.
2. **Online Access**: The complete 2004–2014 occupational projections for Indiana will be available soon at www.hoosierdata.in.gov. For a copy of the list before it is posted to the website, send an email to Jon Wright (jwright@dwd.in.gov) or Bob Ferguson (bferguson@dwd.in.gov). The projections include data for each detailed occupation within its major group and by educational requirements. Also included are tables with hourly and annual wages and rankings according to growth percentage, numeric growth and total job openings due to growth and replacement needs.
3. **Source:** All projections data produced by the Research and Analysis Department, Advanced Economic and Market Analysis Group, Indiana Department of Workforce Development.

—Jon Wright and Bob Ferguson, Research and Analysis Department, Advanced Economic and Market Analysis Group, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Hoosiers by the Numbers
www.hoosierdata.in.gov

Applicant Pool

The applicant pool provides a numerical ranking of the top 20 jobs being sought by job applicants according to data from the Indiana Department of Workforce Development's (IDWD) Customer Self Service System (CS3).

Each week, IDWD examines the pool of applicants who are registered in CS3. For the week of August 13, 2006, the assemblers occupation took the lead as one of the top 20 most sought-after jobs, with more than 46,000 Hoosiers looking for work in that field.

Job Title	Number of Applicants
Assemblers (Factory Work)	46,372
Production Laborers	37,441
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	21,892
All Other Machine Operators	21,623
Hand Packers and Packagers	17,735
General Office Clerks	16,677
Cashiers, General	16,314
All Other Hand Workers	16,238
Receptionists/Information Clerks	12,801
Production Helpers	12,795
Stock Clerks: Stockroom/Warehouse	11,839
Production Inspectors, Testers, Graders	11,307
File Clerks	11,282
Administrative Assistants	11,159
Shipping and Receiving Clerks	10,815
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	9,686
All Other Precision Assemblers	9,661
All Other Metal and Plastic Machine Operators	9,542
Customer Service Represenatives—Utilities	9,500
Order Fillers—Wholesale/Retail Sales	9,345

Report Date: August 13, 2006
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Both individuals looking for a job and employers looking to fill a job position can register at IDWD's CS3 website: https://secure.in.gov/dwd/cs3/.

Small Businesses in Large Numbers

A little more than half of all Hoosiers employed in the private nonfarm sector work in business establishments with less than 100 employees. The largest size class is establishments with between 20 and 49 employees, employing 17 percent, or 432,100 people (see **Figure 1**).

These data come from the 2004 County Business Patterns, published by the U.S. Census Bureau. This data set includes only establishments with paid employees in the private nonfarm sector (thereby omitting government, farming and sole propietorships). Note that these data are at the establishment-level, which is an individual place of work. For example, Wal-Mart is going to show up in the data with numerous individual establishments.

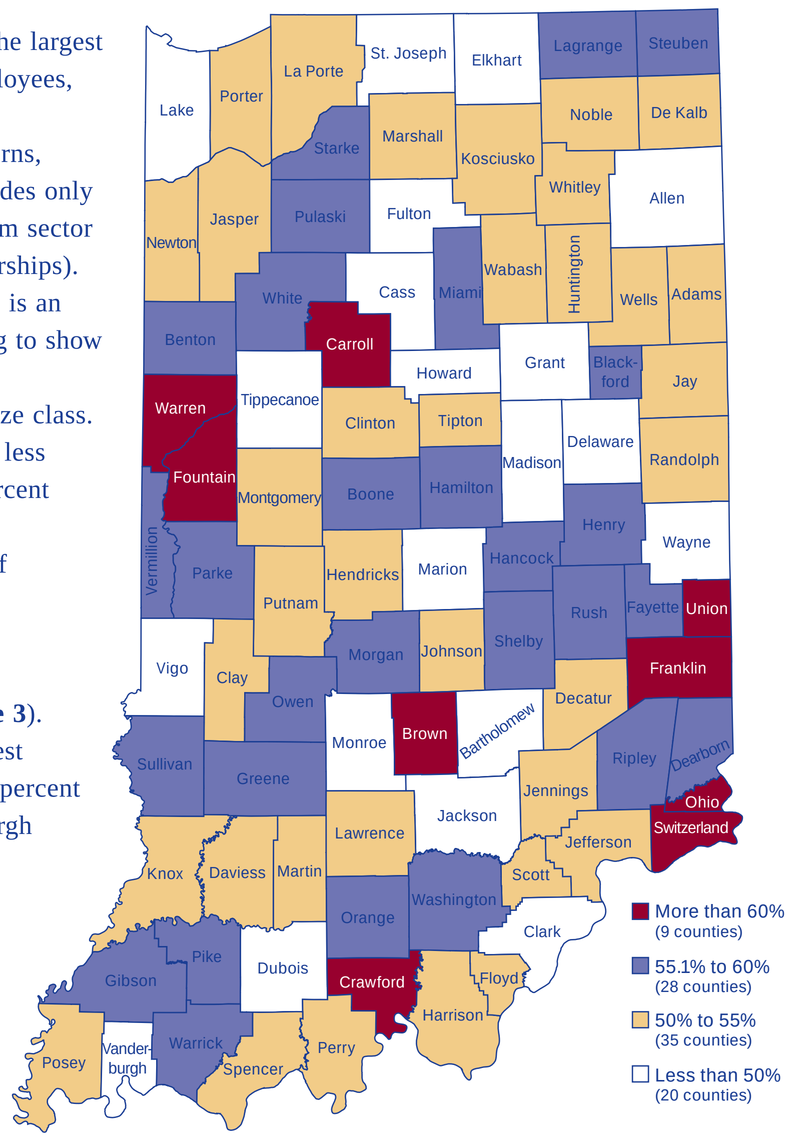
Figure 2 shows the breakdown of establishments by size class. In the United States, over half of all establishments have less than five workers (54.4 percent). That number is 49.7 percent in Indiana, a difference of 4.7 percentage points. Among Indiana's neighbors, Illinois has the highest percentage of small businesses as a percent of all establishments (54.2 percent), while Ohio has the lowest (49.2 percent).

Small businesses make up at least 50 percent of all establishments in 72 of Indiana's 92 counties (see **Figure 3**). At 65 percent, Union and Warren counties have the highest percentage of small businesses. Meanwhile, less than 45 percent of establishments in Bartholomew, Elkhart and Vanderburgh counties have less than five employees.

Size by Sector

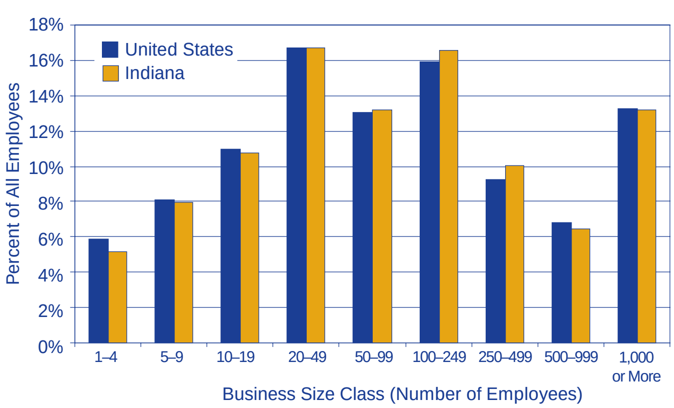
Which industry sectors are more apt to have lots of small businesses? As seen in **Figure 4**, over 65 percent of all establishments in the following sectors have less than five employees: forestry, fishing and hunting (200 establishments); real estate, rental and leasing (3,981 establishments); and professional,

FIGURE 3: **Percent of Establishments with Less Than Five Employees**



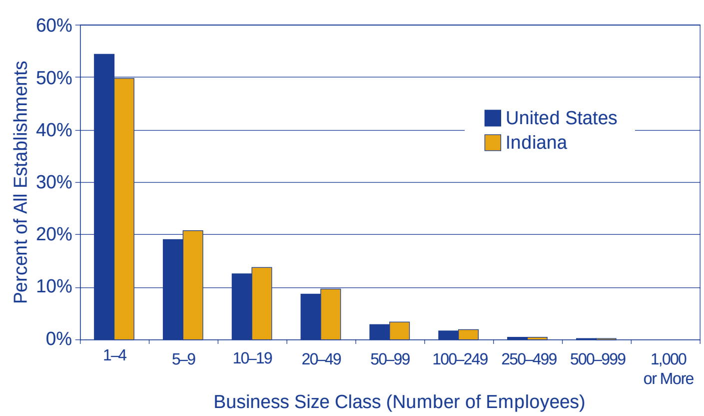
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

FIGURE 1: **Percent of All Employment by Size Class, 2004**



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

FIGURE 2: **Percent of All Establishments by Size Class**



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

scientific and technical services (8,299 establishments).

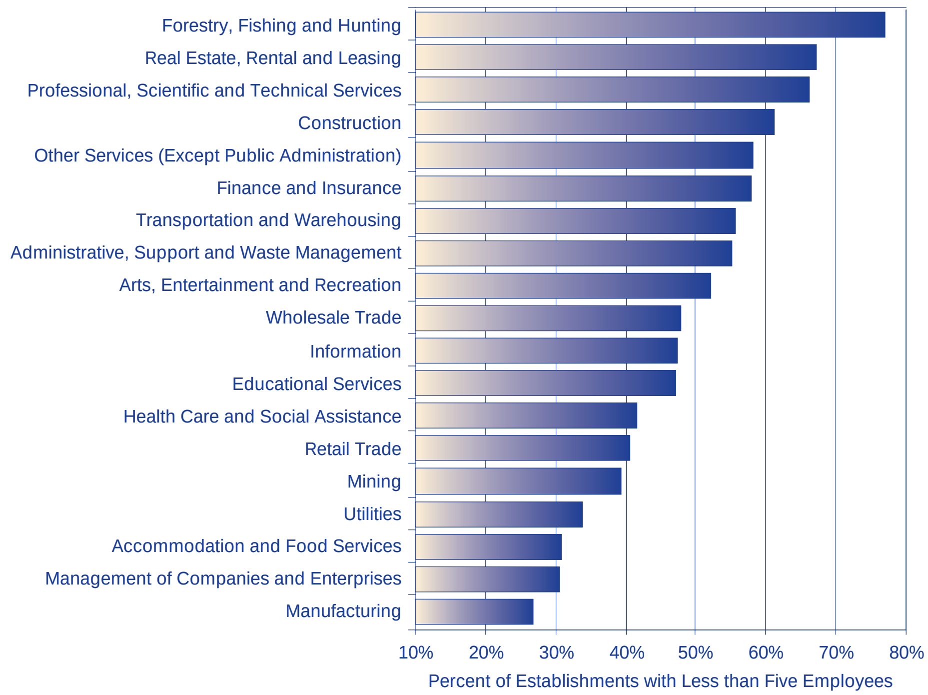
At the other end of the spectrum, establishments with 1,000 employees or more make up less than 1 percent of all establishments across all sectors. Not surprisingly, manufacturing and health care had the most large establishments (see **Figure 5**). Manufacturing had 62 establishments with at least 1,000 employees, employing a total of almost 117,500—or 0.7 percent of the entire sector. Health care and social assistance followed with 41 establishments in the top size class, employing over 89,600 workers—or 0.3 percent of the entire sector.

Recent Changes

Between 2003 and 2004, Indiana gained a total of 1,834 establishments—an increase of 1.2 percent. This was slightly less than the nation's 1.8 percent increase in establishments. Compared to its neighboring states, Indiana's percent change in establishments fell one tenth of a percentage point below Illinois and Kentucky, but was more than double that of Ohio and Michigan (see **Table 1**). When looking at employment, Indiana far outpaced its neighbors in the past year, adding almost 46,000 employees.

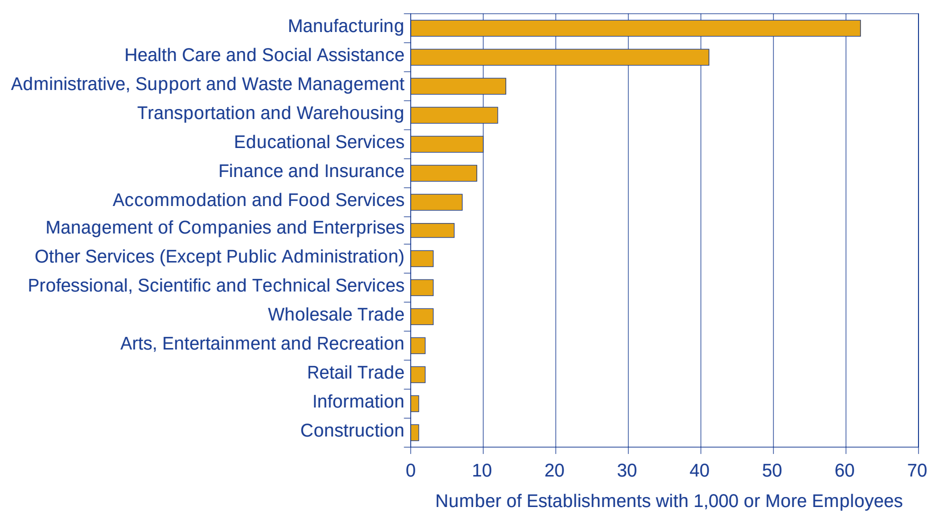
—Rachel Justis, Managing Editor, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

FIGURE 4: **Small Businesses by Sector, 2004**



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

FIGURE 5: **Large Businesses by Sector, 2004**



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

TABLE 1: **Change in Establishments and Employment, 2003 to 2004**

State	Establishments			Employees		
	Number	Change	Percent Change	Number	Change	Percent Change
Indiana	149,381	1,834	1.2%	2,586,799	45,960	1.8%
Illinois	315,854	4,140	1.3%	5,217,160	11,703	0.2%
Kentucky	91,797	1,146	1.3%	1,489,497	17,619	1.2%
Michigan	237,984	862	0.4%	3,895,914	10,693	0.3%
Ohio	271,733	1,478	0.5%	4,762,205	-8,078	-0.2%
United States	7,387,724	132,979	1.8%	115,074,924	1,676,881	1.5%

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

Data Central

American Community Survey

In August, current data became available for many more geographic areas in Indiana and across the nation. The American Community Survey (ACS), touted as the replacement for the decennial census long-form, yielded data for places of 65,000 or more in population size. Information will be released on a flow basis, beginning with basic demographics items such as population, race, age and mobility.

On August 15, the first wave (an appropriate description) of ACS data focused on demographic and social characteristics, and was followed in relatively quick succession by other key economic and housing data (see **Table 1**).

This is exciting, but we must keep in mind that these data are available for areas with a population threshold of 65,000 or more. While we may feel all of our cities and towns and counties have at least that many people (especially when standing in line at the BMV or stuck in traffic), that isn't the case. Only 24 of our counties meet the threshold, along with eight cities, 16 townships, 19 school districts, 20 metropolitan and micropolitan areas, all nine congressional districts, 10 urban areas, and all PUMAs (public use microdata sample areas). **Figure 1** shows the areas for which data will be available this year.

Access will be available through the Census Bureau's American FactFinder website. STATS Indiana will also make these data available, first through USA Counties in Profile and then through customized views of the data.

Caveats include understanding that the ACS is based on a sample of 3 million households nationwide. As with all sample or estimated data, care should be taken when applying these data to specific needs. If you are planning to be a heavy user of ACS, reading up on the many user guides, methodological documents and other resources will be helpful. If not, please don't hesitate to call the State Library Data Center (317-232-3732) or the IBRC (317-274-2979) to get assistance in using this new data set, which is available at www.census.gov/acs.

TABLE 1: **ACS Release Schedule**

August 15, 2006	August 29, 2006	October 3, 2006
Demographic Characteristics	**Economic Characteristics**	**Housing Characteristics**
Race and ethnicity	Income	Housing occupancy
Origins and language	Poverty	Units in structure
Age and sex	Employment status	Year structure built
Education	Occupation	Rooms
Marital status	Industry	Bedrooms
Grandparents as caregivers	Journey to work	Housing ownership or rental status
Veterans status		Year householder moved into unit
Disability status		Vehicles available
Household size		House heating fuel
Citizenship and year of entry		Selected characteristics
		Occupants per room
		Value
		Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs
		Gross rent

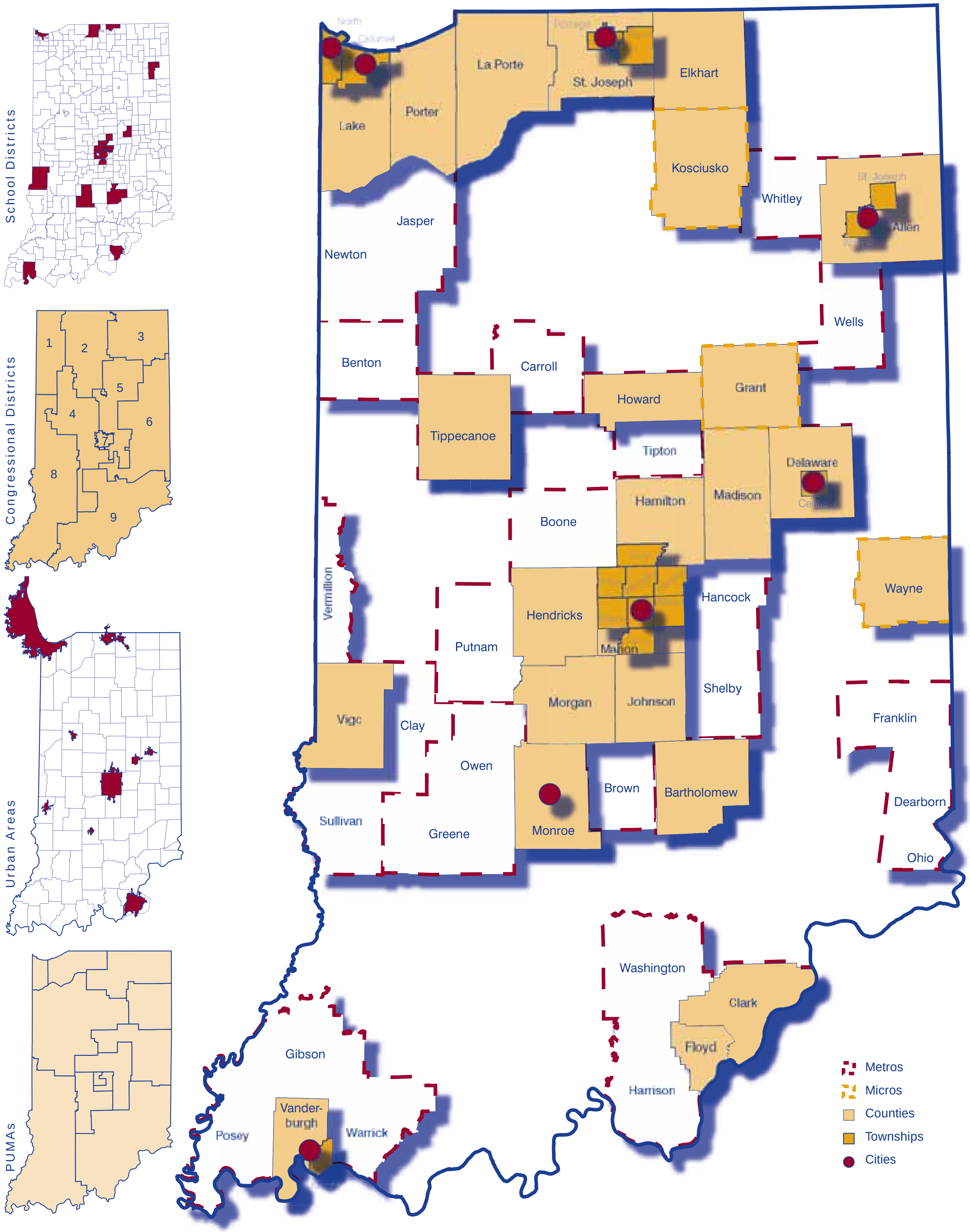
The brain drain has struck this monthly column. Frank Wilmot, the State Data Center Coordinator at the Indiana State Library and monthly contributor to InContext, has left Indiana for a position as government information director at the University of Colorado library. We wish him the best of luck and note with pride that he is already using STATS Indiana in workshops out there, so at least he can carry the word that Indiana is on the information cutting edge!

Small Business Data

So-called non-employer statistics have been released for 2004 by the U.S. Census Bureau. Otherwise identified as self-employed, these are business people paying federal income tax but have no paid employees. These data can provide critical insights into an aspect of business that has received considerable federal and state notice over recent years. For Indiana, the numbers of such businesses is significant—350,962 in 2004. These non-employer firms had revenues of $13 billion, compared to $249 billion for establishments in Indiana with employees.

Keep current with additions to STATS Indiana at www.stats.indiana.edu.

FIGURE 1: **Areas Covered in the 2005 American Community Survey**



How Educated Are We?

Nationwide, 27.2 percent of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher. Meanwhile, only 21.3 percent of Hoosiers age 25 and older have accomplished that feat according to the 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) household-based estimates.[1]

While the state has seen some improvement in its percentage,[2] Indiana still ranked 45th in the nation, a position that has not fluctuated much in recent years. The six states ranking below Indiana in 2005 include Louisiana (20.6 percent), Nevada (20.6 percent), Kentucky (19.3 percent), Arkansas (18.9 percent), Mississippi (18.7 percent) and West Virginia (16.9 percent).

At the other end of the spectrum, more than 35 percent of the adult population in the District of Columbia (45.3 percent), Massachusetts (36.9 percent) and Colorado (35.5 percent) have attained a bachelor's degree or higher (see **Figure 1**).

Since one of the primary benefits of this new ACS release is the expanded geographic coverage, **Figure 2** shows the same data for all Indiana's congressional districts, as well as counties and cities with at least 65,000 people.

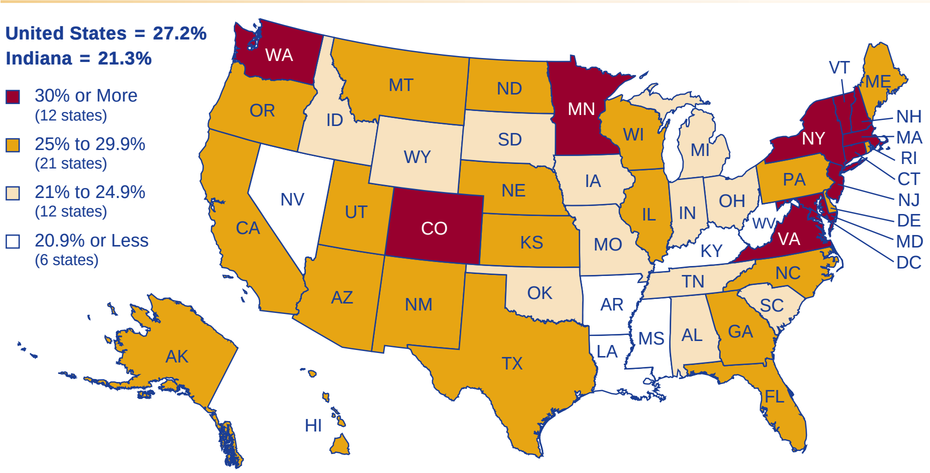
For congressional districts, the percent with a bachelor's degree ranged from 16.9 percent in District 6 to 34.1 percent in District 5. At the county level, Hamilton County far surpassed the others with a high of 53.6 percent. Grant County had the lowest percentage among the 24 counties with just 13.1 percent of its adults holding a bachelor's or more. Among the eight cities with data available, Bloomington exceled with 53.7 percent of its population having a bachelor's or more (not suprising since it is home to Indiana University). Hammond and Gary fell at the other end of the gamut, at 9.6 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Notes

1. The American Community Survey estimates are for individuals living in households, thus excluding people in group quarters (such as dormitories and prisons).
2. The 2002 figure was 20.6 percent with a margin of error of 2.3 percentage points. The 2005 figure was 21.3 percent with a margin of error of 0.4 percentage points.

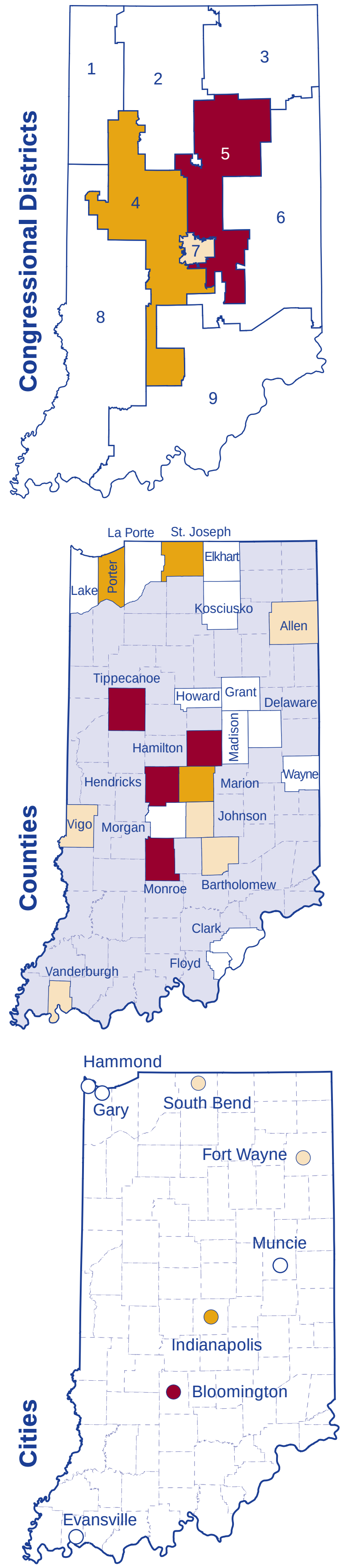
—*Rachel Justis, Managing Editor, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University*

FIGURE 1: **Percent of Population 25 or Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2005**



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

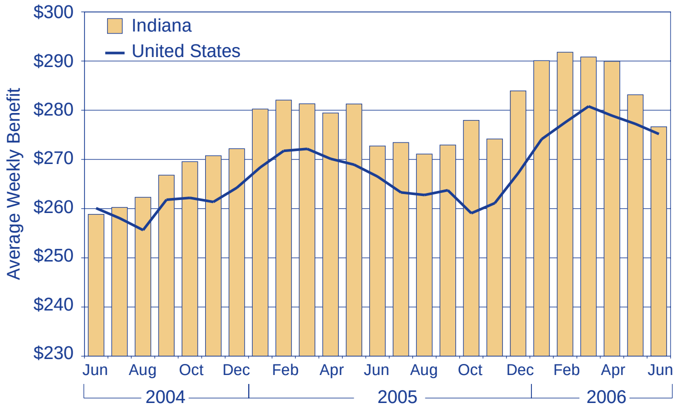
FIGURE 2: **Percent of Population 25 or Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Indiana Divisions, 2005**



Note: Legend for each state map is the same as the legend for the United States map in **Figure 1**.
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

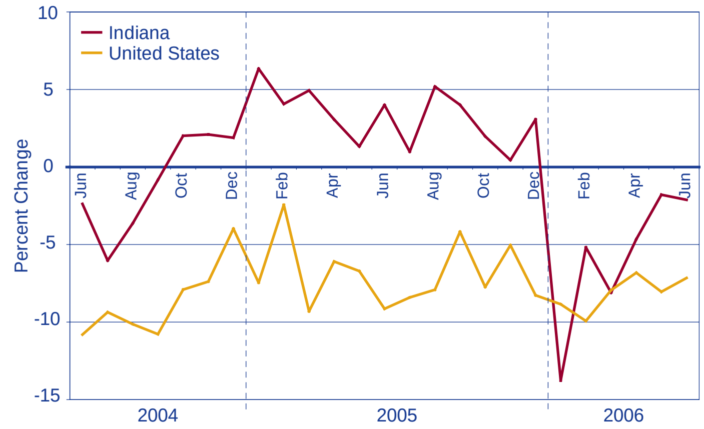
Monthly Metrics: Indiana's Economic Indicators

Average Benefits Paid for Unemployment Insurance Claims



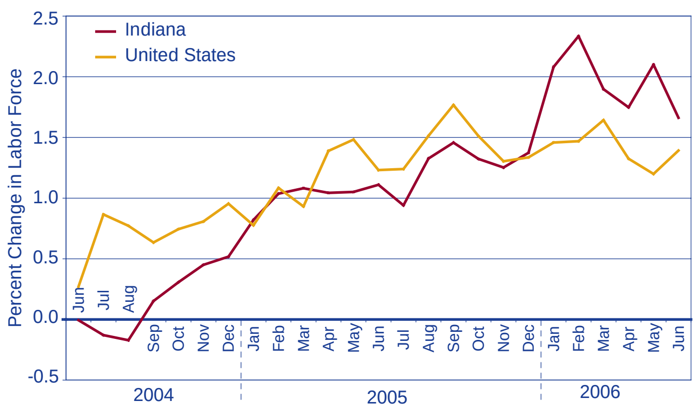
Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Percent Change in Unemployment from the Previous Year*



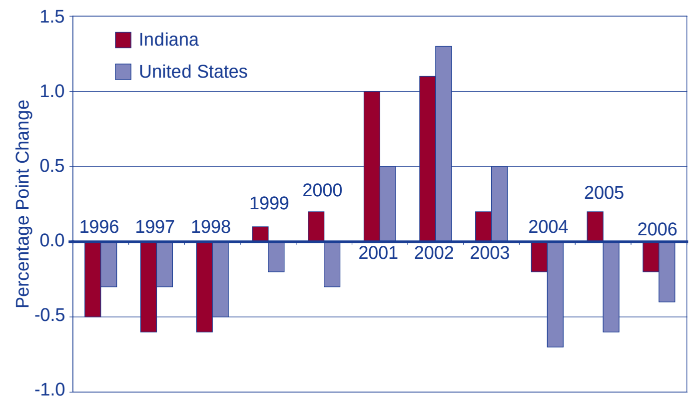
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Percent Change in Labor Force from Previous Year*



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

Change in Unemployment Rate From June of Previous Year*



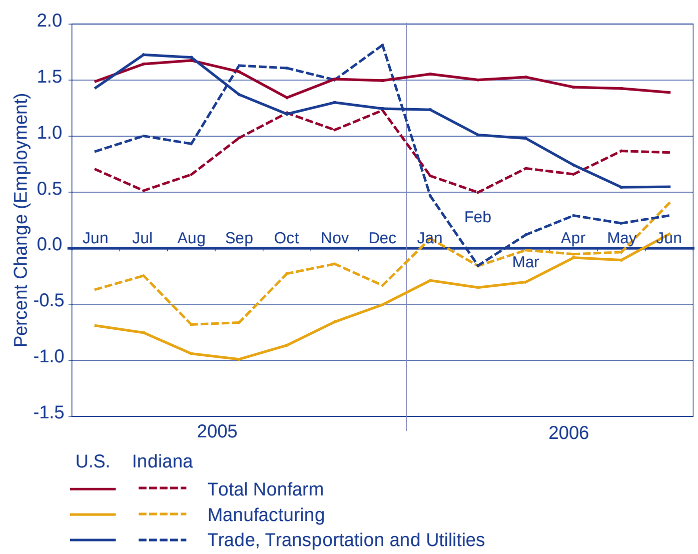
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Change in Employment by Industry Super-Sector, 2005 to 2006*

Industry	Indiana		United States
	Change in Jobs	Percent Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	25,200	0.9	1.4
Financial Activities	3,100	2.2	2.5
Leisure and Hospitality	5,700	2.0	1.6
Information	600	1.5	-0.1
Natural Resources and Mining	100	1.4	8.3
Professional and Business Services	2,600	1.0	2.6
Educational and Health Services	3,300	0.9	2.2
Other Services	500	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	2,300	0.4	0.1
Government	1,500	0.4	0.8
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1,700	0.3	0.5

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

Over-the-Year Percent Change in Employment by Super-Sector*



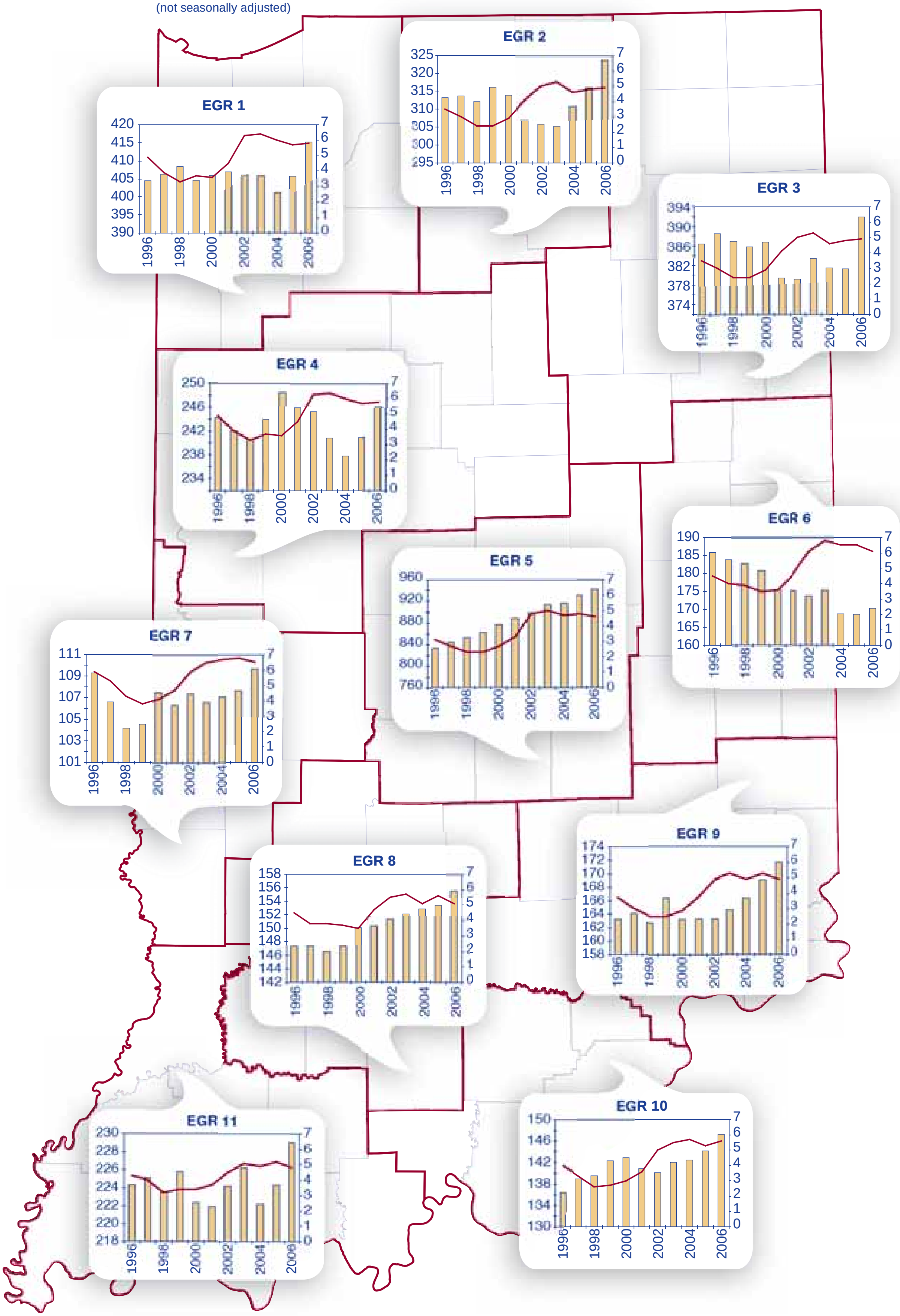
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics and Indiana Department of Workforce Development data

Regional Labor Force and Unemployment Rates

June of Each Year
(not seasonally adjusted)

Labor Force in Thousands (left axis)

Unemployment Rate (right axis)



Helping Businesses Find Places to Locate Statewide
Indiana's Sites and Buildings Database

It has taken awhile, but the Indiana Sites and Buildings statewide database is now a reality. With the financial support of the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, the Indiana Economic Development Association partnered with the Indiana Business Research Center to bring the dream of many local economic developers to fruition.

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

Showing What Indiana Has to Offer

The Indiana Sites and Buildings Database can be found on the Web at www.in.gov/iedc/site/indiana_properties.html. This new statewide database provides one-stop Internet access for national and international site location specialists and consultants to find available sites and buildings in all 92 counties. They can search for sites by map or by criteria.

- GIS functionality enables them to view the location on a map, putting it in context with its surrounding environment.
- Quick access to radius-based demographics also aid in completing the overall view of the site.

With these tools, site locators and local economic developers will be able to more easily work with those interested in building or working in Indiana, showing new or expanding businesses what Indiana has to offer.

Where the Data Are From

Most often, site listings are maintained by the local economic developer through a Web-based entry form. In general, a single point of contact in each county is responsible for entering the sites for that county. Some counties, however, participate with utility companies in entering the information through those portals. Meanwhile, there is an arrangement to obtain the files from the City of Indianapolis, where realtors are the primary parties entering sites. All in all, the approach is flexible so that we can ensure good coverage statewide.

The sites management system is a secure password-protected system that allows contacts to enter the information and upload files to help show off the location—aerials, photographs, brochures, etc.

We are updating and improving both user and management capabilities, search techniques and entry features on a daily basis, so check the site often.

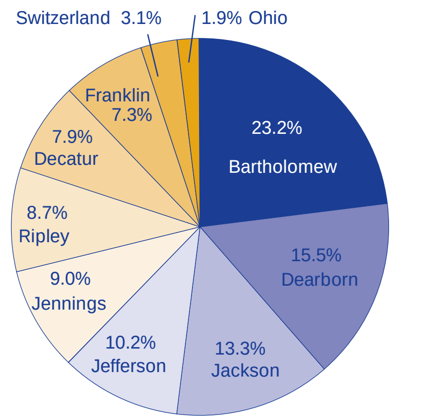
—Carol Stewart, Sites and Buildings Database Manager, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

Regional Perspective: Economic Growth Region 9

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9 is made up of 10 counties: Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland. Half of these counties border either Ohio or Kentucky. The 10 counties that make up EGR 9 are home to about 317,290 people, or 5.1 percent of Indiana's population. Since 2000, EGR 9 has seen a greater increase in population (3.3 percent) than the state overall (3.0 percent). **Figure 1** shows the region's population change over the past five years.

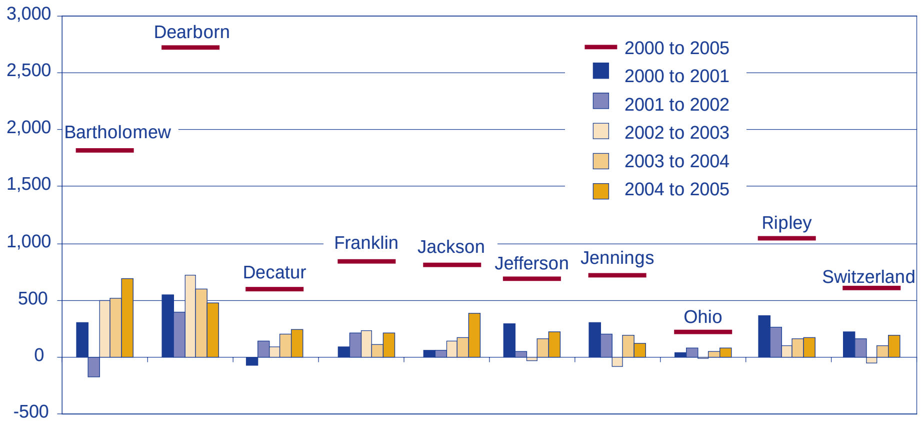
Switzerland County had the biggest percent increase in population over the five-year span, increasing by 6.9 percent. Meanwhile, Bartholomew County had more people in 2005 than any of the other counties in the region with about 73,540 (just over 23 percent of the region's population). At the other end of the spectrum, Ohio County makes up just 1.9 percent of the region's population with less than 5,900 people (see **Figure 2**). That is the smallest population of any county in the state, which isn't surprising when considering it covers the least amount of land—86.7 square miles.

FIGURE 2: **Population Distribution EGR 9**



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

FIGURE 1: **Population Change for Counties in EGR 9**



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

Jobs

EGR 9 added jobs at a faster pace than the rest of the state from the fourth quarter of 2001 to 2005, with 1.7 percent and 1.5 percent increases, respectively (see **Table 1**). Educational services added the most jobs in the region numerically (980 jobs). On a percent basis, management of companies and enterprises saw the largest increase in EGR 9 with 34.7 percent (135 jobs). At the state level, administrative, support and waste management claimed poll position both numerically and on a percent basis, adding 26,231 jobs statewide for an increase of 19.2 percent. Meanwhile, Region 9 lost jobs in the administrative support and waste management industry.

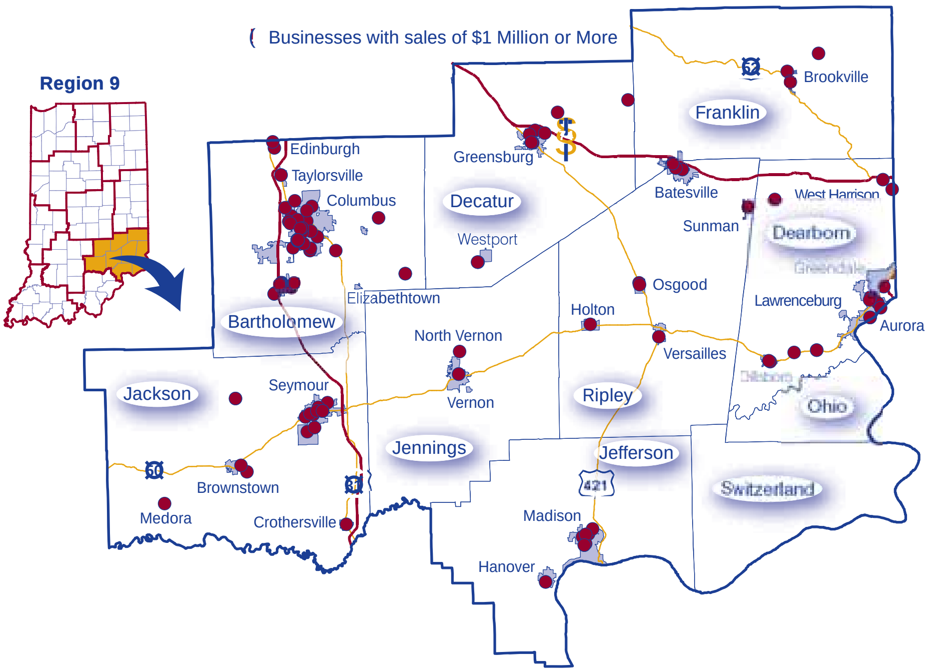
The region and state both lost the most jobs in the manufacturing industry from 2001 to 2005. While

TABLE 1: **Change in Jobs in EGR 9 and Indiana**

	EGR 9			Indiana		
Industry	2005:4	Change	Percent Change	2005:4	Change	Percent Change
Total	133,526	2,256	1.7	2,909,311	44,204	1.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	524	135	34.7	26,383	580	2.2
Educational Services	8,735	980	12.6	253,715	15,088	6.3
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2,854	230	8.8	82,897	-1,875	-2.2
Public Administration	5,421	407	8.1	125,665	1,340	1.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,354	110	4.9	91,747	5,781	6.7
Transportation and Warehousing	6,652	300	4.7	130,762	2,254	1.8
Health Care and Social Services	14,516	562	4.0	349,731	26,716	8.3
Accommodation and Food Services	9,056	289	3.3	234,925	10,247	4.6
Retail Trade	14,069	406	3.0	341,224	-13,494	-3.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	486	13	2.7	11,676	179	1.6
Finance and Insurance	3,297	75	2.3	100,449	-4,138	-4.0
Wholesale Trade	2,704	47	1.8	122,561	963	0.8
Manufacturing	38,389	-853	-2.2	572,089	-23,038	-3.9
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	899	-24	-2.6	37,808	537	1.4
Admininistrative, Support and Waste Management	4,375	-165	-3.6	162,971	26,231	19.2
Utilities	646	-27	-4.0	16,392	78	0.5
Information	1,399	-99	-6.6	46,761	-3,811	-7.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	555	-67	-10.8	42,075	-938	-2.2
Construction	5,311	-643	-10.8	152,130	1,654	1.1

Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

FIGURE 3: **EGR 9 Businesses with Sales of $1 Million or More**



Source: IBRC, using Dun & Bradstreet's Million Dollar database

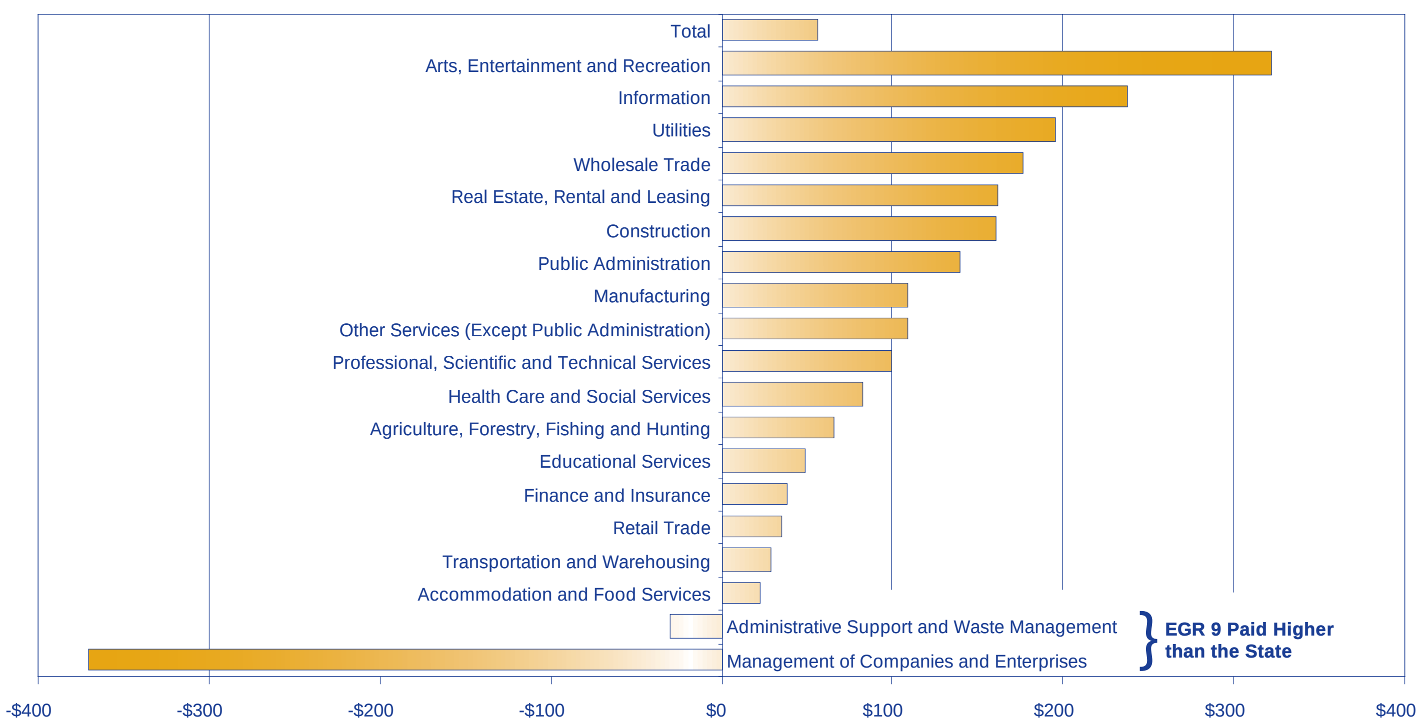
manufacturing makes up a large percent of jobs in EGR 9 (28.8 percent), its losses were not as great as those experienced at the state level; Region 9 saw a 2.2 percent decrease in jobs in the manufacturing industry, while the state showed a 3.9 percent decline.

According to the Dun and Bradstreet Million Dollar Database, 148 businesses in EGR 9 have at least $1 million in sales. Bartholomew County had more businesses than any other county in the region meet that criteria (see **Figure 3**). Cummins, a manufacturer of internal combustion engines and motor vehicle parts and accessories, was one of those companies in Bartholomew County; it posted sales of $9.9 billion—more than any other business in the region. Of businesses with $1 million in sales or more, the Indiana Gaming Company (riverboat casinos) employed the most people, supplying about 2,400 jobs.

Wages

In 2005:4, EGR 9 paid an average wage of $649 per week across all industry sectors. However, Region 9's change in wages over the past four years lagged the state by $56, despite its overall increase of $60 during that time frame. None of the major industry sectors at the state level decreased in wages, but two at the regional level saw a decline: educational services (down $8) and

FIGURE 4: **Difference in Average Weekly Wages in Indiana and EGR 9, 2005:4**



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

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agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (down $10).

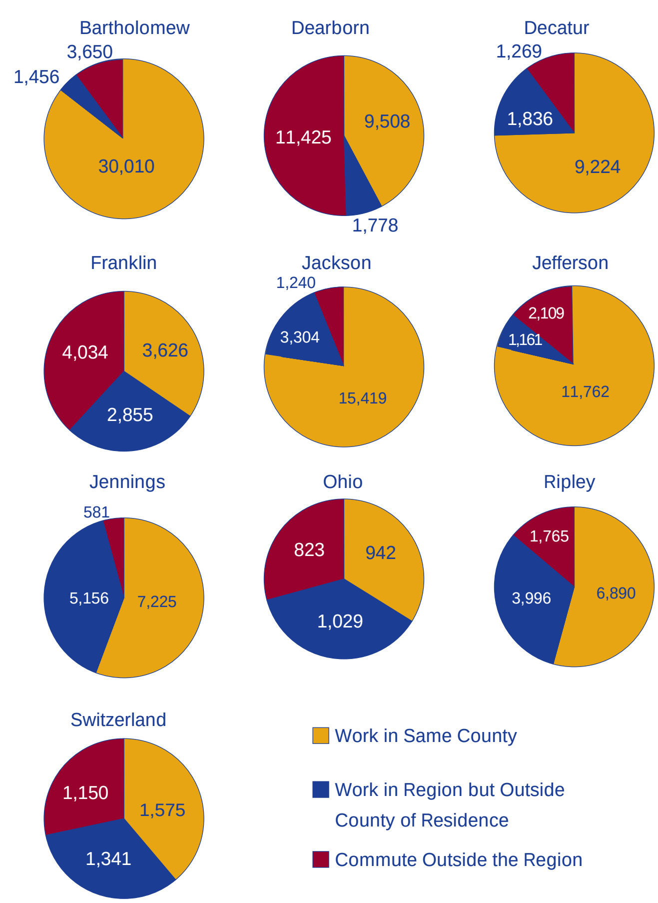
As **Figure 4** shows, two industries in the region paid higher wages than the state in the fourth quarter of 2005: management of companies and enterprises ($371 more per week at the regional level) and administrative, support and waste management ($30 more per week at the regional level). All other major industry sectors paid more in other regions across the state.

Commuting

Of the 131,660 people who work in the region, 91.2 percent are also residents of EGR 9. **Figure 5** shows the commuting patterns for Region 9. According to data from the 2000 Census, no one commutes into Ohio County from outside the region, but it did receive more workers than neighboring Switzerland County as far as intra-regional commuting is concerned. Jennings County sent out the most workers (over 5,150) to fellow EGR counties and kept 7,225 for itself. Meanwhile, Bartholomew County received the most workers from the other nine counties in the region, pulling in about 7,040 workers.

—*Molly Marlatt, Research Associate, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University*

FIGURE 5: **EGR 9 COMMUTING PATTERNS**



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