INDIANA
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

INDIANA ECONOMIC ANALYSIS REPORT

Commissioner, Scott Sanders

January 2013

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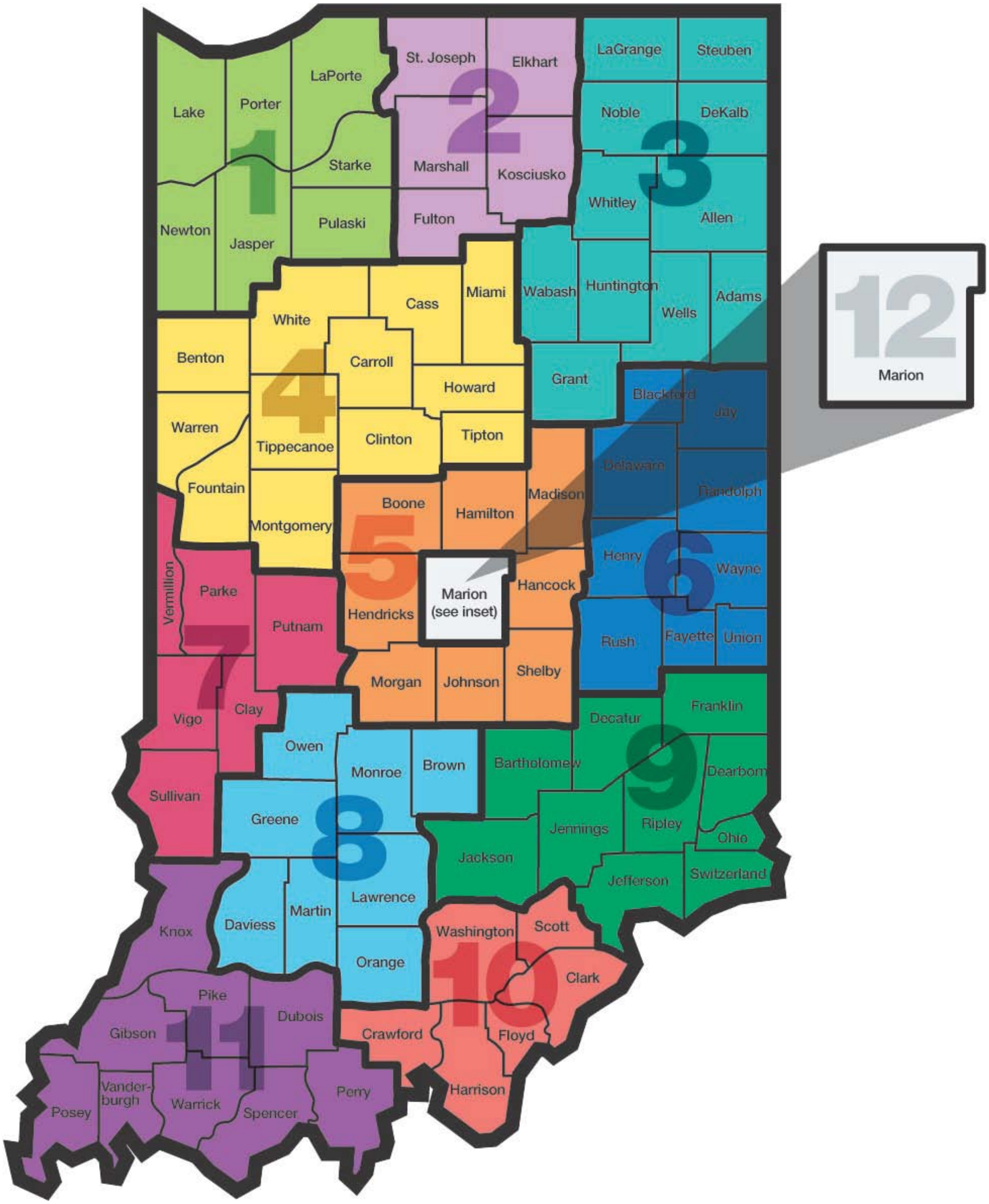
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Marion

2011 Indiana Research and Analysis Quick Facts

INDIANA EMPLOYMENT, FIRMS, AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY, 2011				
Industries	Units	Total Annual Wages (in billions)	Average Employment	Average Annual Wage
Total	158,270	$108.4	2,717,580	$39,900
Manufacturing	8,703	$25.7	463,510	$55,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,988	$14.5	355,350	$40,700
Retail Trade	20,238	$7.3	308,190	23,800
Accommodation and Food Services	12,502	$3.2	236,890	13,600
Administrative and Waste Services	8,699	$4.4	162,280	27,100
Construction	15,442	$6.2	120,090	51,500
Wholesale Trade	13,717	$6.4	115,120	55,400
Transportation and Warehousing	5,423	$4.2	107,130	39,500
Professional and Technical Services	16,570	$5.6	98,250	57,200
Finance and Insurance	9,902	$5.2	92,400	56,900

*Table includes the top 10 industries based on average employment

INDIANA PROJECTED JOB GROWTH, 2010 – 2020		
Industries	Annual Average Growth	Growth Rate
Total	40,462	1.39%
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,759	3.11%
Retail Trade	3,753	1.23%
Educational Services	3,442	1.36%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3,225	2.13%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,759	2.87%
Accommodation and Food Services	2107	0.9%
Wholesale Trade	1,236	1.09%
Other Services (Except Government)	1,140	1.43%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	740	1.78%
Finance and Insurance	708	0.76%

Source: IDWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

INDIANA LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT(N.S.A.)*, 1991 - 2011				
Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1991	2,816,248	2,657,957	158,291	5.6
1992	2,877,772	2,703,403	174,369	6.1
1993	2,948,331	2,800,739	147,592	5
1994	3,049,880	2,911,781	138,099	4.5
1995	3,112,286	2,977,440	134,846	4.3
1996	3,102,990	2,982,750	120,240	3.9
1997	3,117,935	3,014,499	103,436	3.3
1998	3,124,509	3,033,444	91,065	2.9
1999	3,136,581	3,046,922	89,659	2.9
2000	3,144,379	3,052,719	91,660	2.9
2001	3,152,135	3,020,985	131,150	4.2
2002	3,165,768	3,002,515	163,253	5.2
2003	3,165,978	2,997,847	168,131	5.3
2004	3,165,300	2,997,800	167,500	5.3
2005	3,204,160	3,032,108	172,052	5.4
2006	3,241,473	3,080,047	161,426	5
2007	3,230,363	3,081,532	148,831	4.6
2008	3,247,270	3,057,489	189,781	5.8
2009	3,207,045	2,874,194	332,851	10.4
2010	3,176,657	2,856,417	320,240	10.1
2011	3,188,260	2,901,084	287,176	9
2012	3,174,431	2,914,521	259,910	8.2

Source: IDWD, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) * (N.S.A) Non-Seasonally Adjusted.

INDIANA ECONOMIC GROWTH REGIONS (EGRs), LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT (N.S.A.), 2012				
EGR	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
EGR 1	390,850	355,557	35,293	9.0
EGR 2	295,971	269,706	26,264	8.9
EGR 3	370,664	340,625	30,039	8.1
EGR 4	235,854	216,927	18,927	8.0
EGR 5	933,196	860,303	72,893	7.8
EGR 6	157,847	142,974	14,873	9.4
EGR 7	105,070	94,821	10,249	9.8
EGR 8	154,916	142,919	11,997	7.7
EGR 9	166,044	153,362	12,683	7.6
EGR 10	143,502	132,427	11,075	7.7
EGR 11	220,515	204,899	15,616	7.1

Source: IDWD, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Region 5 EGR data in this publication includes Marion County Region 12.

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Summary

The Year in Review: Indiana

In 2011, Manufacturing continued to recover from the recession and the Administrative and Waste Services sector showed gains compared to the previous year. Average annual wages for 2011 increased for the Construction and Administrative and Waste Services sectors. The annual average non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Indiana fell to 9.0%, the lowest since 2008. Forty of Indiana's counties had non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rates lower than that of the U.S. rate. In 2010 and 2011, the number of mass layoff events declined dramatically after sharp increases in both 2008 and 2009. Homeownership rates continue to remain above the rates of the Midwest region as well.

Employment and Income

Indiana experienced significant employment gains during the 2006 – 2011 period. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector saw dramatic increases due to the continued additions of hospitals and expanded services. Professional and Technical Services followed suit. The top three industries by employment for seven out of eleven Economic Growth Regions (EGRs) were Manufacturing, Health Care and Retail Trade. The Transportation and Warehousing sector is also showing strength when compared to the nation. The highest average weekly wage percentage increases were the Construction, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining sectors.

Unemployment

Indiana's unemployment rate rose in 2001, but remained below the U.S. average until 2005. In 2006 and 2007, the annual rates dropped for the first time since 2001 matching the national rate. In 2008 and continuing through 2010, the country as a whole was gripped by an economic downturn that resulted in significant increases in both the state and national rates. The unemployment rate dropped to 9.0% in 2011. Forty-one Indiana counties had rates lower than the U.S. rate of 8.9%. The 2012 preliminary data shows this trend continuing as the rate falls to 8.2%. The 2012 data is subject to change, but will likely remain below the 2011 annual rate. In 2011, Indiana had the lowest number of annual mass layoff events since the 2000.

Occupational Projections

According to Indiana's 2010 – 2020 projections, some of the occupations expected to experience the most total growth in new jobs include Registered Nurses, Retail Salespersons, and Truck Drivers (Heavy and Tractor Trailer). Another significant occupation with a high growth rate isp Computer Software Engineers.

Workforce and Industry Composition

Indiana's labor force is well represented by the 25-34 age group. The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Administrative Support/Waste Management, and Construction sectors are all composed of significant percentages of Hoosiers between the ages of 25 and 34. The representation of minorities has increased by 38.01% since 2000; with those of Hispanic origin growing 76.4% over the past decade.

Housing

From 2005 to 2011, Indiana has maintained a higher percentage of homeownership in comparison to the rest of the Midwest. In 2011, 71.7% of Hoosiers owned homes, compared to 70.1% for the Midwest. From 2007 – 2009, the U.S. housing crisis had a significant impact on home building in Indiana as privately owned housing permits dropped dramatically. 2010 saw a reversal of this trend for the first time since 2002.

Section 1 – Employment and Income

Employment

According to Indiana Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), from 2006 to 2011, Indiana experienced significant employment shifts in several different industry sectors (Table 1). A more in-depth look uncovers the sub-sectors driving the more dramatic increases and decreases.

Table 1

INDIANA ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (2006 and 2011)

	2006	2011	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	12,222	13,433	9.91%
Mining	6,565	6,580	0.23%
Construction	150,647	120,083	-20.29%
Manufacturing	565,682	464,159	-17.95%
Utilities	14,782	16,294	10.23%
Wholesale Trade	123,297	115,117	-6.63%
Retail Trade	330,424	308,278	-6.70%
Transportation and Warehousing	130,110	125,194	-3.79%
Information	46,684	40,704	-12.81%
Finance and Insurance	100,156	92,570	-7.57%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	36,641	31,968	-12.75%
Professional and Technical Services	94,043	98,774	5.03%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26,711	28,043	4.99%
Administrative and Waste Services	159,685	162,275	1.62%
Educational Services	241,078	251,223	4.20%
Health Care and Social Assistance	352,993	389,128	10.24%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	44,228	41,585	-5.97%
Accommodation and Food Services	239,152	237,980	-0.49%
Other Services	83,853	81,651	-2.63%
Public Administration	128,216	127,348	-0.68%

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting

Employment in this sector increased by 1,211 from 2006 to 2011. The Animal Production sub-sector was the main contributor with an increase of 1,001, or a 20.73% growth rate.

Mining

The Mining sector has grown modestly for this time period with a 0.23% increase. Among the three sub-sectors, the Support Activities for Mining sub-sector experienced the largest gain, adding 153 employees.

Construction

The Construction sector experienced an employment decrease from 2006 to 2011 falling 30,564, a 20.29% drop. The most significant loss in this sector occurred from 2008 to 2009, a 16% decrease. Of the three sub-sectors, Specialty Trade Contractors experienced the largest decrease, with an overall loss of 19,769.

Manufacturing

From 2006 to 2011, Manufacturing employment dropped by 101,523 workers, or a decline of 17.95%. The majority occurred between 2008 and 2009 with an overall employment loss of 79,540. The Manufacturing sector is made up of 21 sub-sectors. Of these, three experienced gains from 2006 to 2011; Food Manufacturing (6.98%), Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (1.99%), and Textile Mills Manufacturing (4.87%). Of those experiencing a loss, the largest decline occurred in Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, with a reduction of 37,269 (-27.20%).

Utilities

The Utilities sector grew from 2006 to 2011 with an increase of 1,512, or 10.23%.

Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade sector saw a decrease of 8,180 workers from 2006 to 2011, a 6.63% decline. Over the time period, the Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers sub-sector grew 19.67%. The Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods sub-sector saw the largest decline (-9.55%).

Retail Trade

Since 2006, Retail Trade has experienced a downward trend. Out of the 12 sub-sectors, 11 dropped in employment. The largest decrease occurred in the sub-sector of Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers with a drop of 3,720 or 8.77%.

Transportation and Warehousing

From 2006 to 2011, employment in this sector saw a decrease of 4,916 workers, or 3.79%. Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation increased 26.45%, adding 972 employees. The Warehousing and Storage sub-sector experienced the largest total decrease with a loss of 1,713 workers, or 7.31%.

Information

The Information sector declined since 2006. Over the period, this sector has dropped by 5,980 or 12.81%. The largest total decrease was in Publishing Industries - except Internet, which lost 2,231 jobs, or 16.01%. The miscellaneous sub-sector of Other Information Services gained 307 employees.

Finance and Insurance

The Finance and Insurance sector moderately decreased from 2006 to 2011 with a drop of 7.57%. The most notable loss occurred in Credit Intermediation and Related Activities, which decreased by 6,914 workers. The largest percentage growth took place in Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Investments, which saw an increase of 8.23%.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing decreased by 4,673 workers from 2006 to 2011, a 12.75% decline. All three sub-sectors experienced losses. Rental and Leasing Services decreased the most, with a loss of 2,964 workers or 23.07%.

Professional and Technical Services

Professional and Technical Services increased by 4,731 workers, or 5.03% from 2006 to 2011.

Management of Companies and Enterprises

This sector grew by 1,332 from 2006 to 2011, a 4.99% growth. The most significant gains occurred between 2006 and 2007 with a 5.88% increase.

Administrative and Waste Services

Employment dropped 2,590 from 2006 to 2011 in this sector, or 1.62%. Significant losses occurred between 2008 and 2009, totaling 18,359. These industry groups include temporary employment services and labor leasing and are often utilized by the manufacturing sector.

Educational Services

Educational Services increased by 10,145 or 4.20% between 2006 and 2011. The Elementary and Secondary Schools sub-sector added 1,317 workers during this period. Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools grew by 4,706 or 7.16%.

Health Care and Social Assistance

Health Care and Social Assistance has grown by 36,135 workers since 2006, a 10.24% gain. The sub-sector of Ambulatory Health Care Services had the largest percentage gain at 11.11%, adding 12,115 jobs overall. Hospitals also increased by 10,943 workers during this period.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

This sector experienced a moderate reduction of 5.79% from 2006 to 2011. The Amusements, Gambling, and Recreation industry decreased 1,637 workers, or 4.72% in 2008. The most significant drop overall occurred from 2004 to 2005, with employment falling 640 workers, or 1.41% in the Amusements, Gambling, and Recreation sub-sector.

Accommodation and Food Services

Accommodation and Food Services declined by 1,173 workers from 2006 to 2011, a 0.49% drop. The Food Services and Drinking Places sub-sector made up the majority of the decrease, totaling 1,312 jobs, or 0.60%.

Other Services

Included in Other Services are the sub-sectors of Repair and Maintenance, Personal and Laundry Services, Member Associations and Organizations, and Private Households. This sector decreased by 2,202 workers between 2006 and 2011.

Public Administration

The Public Administration sector declined by 868 between 2006 and 2011, representing a 0.68% rate of decrease.

Wages

Average annual/weekly wages are affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. All of Indiana's industry sectors had an increase in annual average weekly wages from 2006 to 2011 (Table 4). Some sectors experienced more dramatic percentage changes while other sectors were more modest in their increases. The Construction sector had the largest growth with a 22.22% increase from 2006 to 2011. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting and Public Administration also posted high percentage increases at 16.22% and 14.22% respectively. From an initial weekly wage of $942 in 2006 to $1,053 in 2011, Professional and Technical Services also rose dramatically over the period, with a 16.88% increase. The lowest percentage increase was within Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation at 5.64% for the five year period.

Table 2

INDIANA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY INDUSTRY (2006 and 2011)	2006	2011	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	$518	$586	16.22%
Mining	$1064	$1,182	15.79%
Construction	$810	$951	22.22%
Manufacturing	$961	$1,046	10.82%
Utilities	$1,291	$1,435	14.79%
Wholesale Trade	$956	$1,030	11.51%
Retail Trade	$426	$452	7.51%
Transportation and Warehousing	$729	$764	7.00%
Information	$788	$857	11.93%
Finance and Insurance	$991	$1,044	10.70%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$607	$655	12.36%
Professional and Technical Services	$942	$1,053	16.88%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$1,418	$1,469	10.58%
Administrative and Waste Services	$466	$511	12.02%
Educational Services	$662	$710	8.61%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$712	$776	11.52%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	$532	$564	5.64%
Accommodation and Food Services	$233	$257	12.45%
Other Services	$461	$503	11.28%
Public Administration	$703	$782	14.22%

Source: IDWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages(QCEW)

Section 2 - Education

Educational Attainment and Population

Table 3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN 2010 and 2011						
	2000	Pct. Of Pop. 25+	2010	Pct. of Pop. 25+	2011	Pct. of Pop. 25+
Total Population 25+	3,893,278	100%	4,165,617	100%	4,199,481	100%
Less than 9th Grade	206,540	5.31%	180,416	4.30%	178,306	4.20%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	489,000	12.56%	394,031	9.50%	382,906	9.10%
High School Graduate (incl. equivalency)	1,447,734	37.19%	1,506,526	36.20%	1,504,338	35.80%
Some College, No Degree	768,856	19.75%	845,057	20.30%	866,012	20.60%
Associate's Degree	225,535	5.79%	305,295	7.30%	315,182	7.50%
Bachelor's Degree	475,247	12.21%	597,152	14.30%	611,431	14.60%
Graduate Degree or More	280,366	7.20%	337,140	8.10%	341,306	8.10%

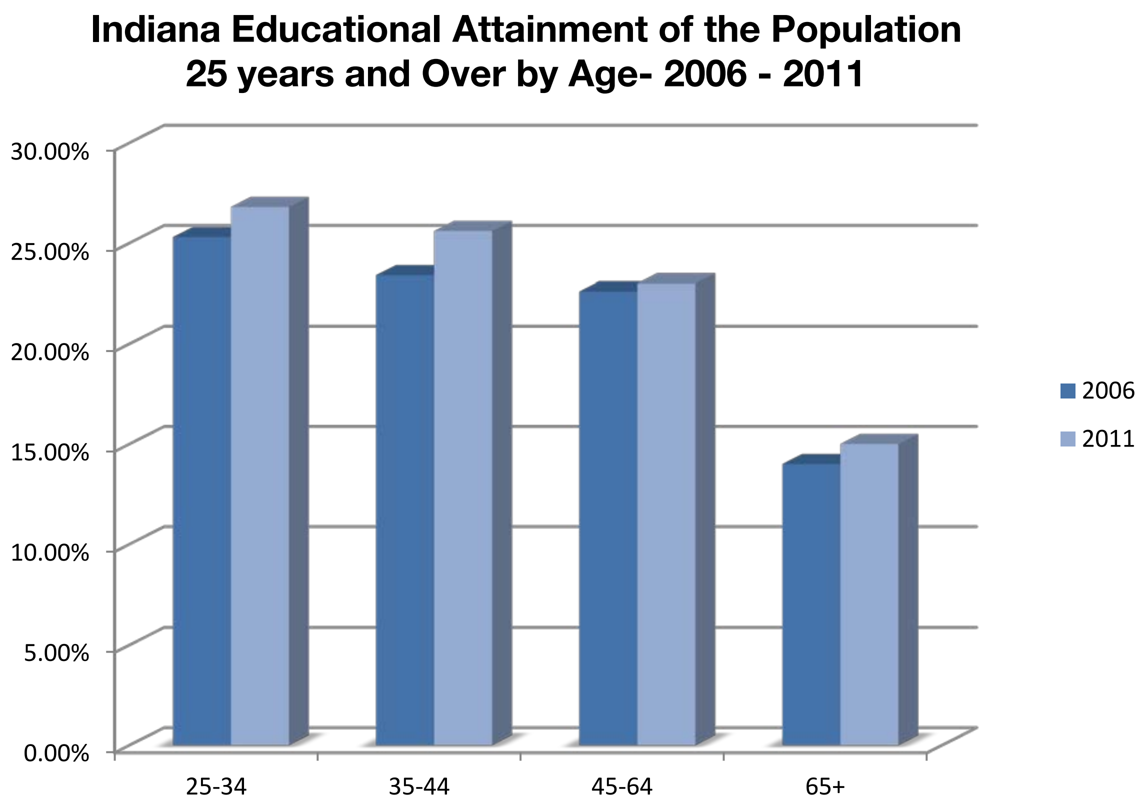
Source: U.S. Census Bureau & American Community Survey, 5 Year Estimates

Indiana is the 15th most populous state in the United States. From 2000 to 2010, the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") has grown by 15.2%. Estimates from the 2007 - 2011 American Community Survey compared with Census data from 2000 indicate that between 2000 and 2011, the number of individuals obtaining postsecondary education has increased relative to the overall population.

Indiana's state colleges and universities attract students from around the country. These schools aid in research and development efforts, assist in the formation of small business "incubators" and award advanced degrees in fields as varied as engineering, economics, and pharmacy. In 2007, based on a National Science Foundation (NSF) survey, among the nation's universities, Indiana ranked 19th in the nation in Academic Research & Development from institutional funding (including grants and endowments), 15th in terms of industry (for-profit entities) funding and 15th in funding from "all other" sources. In the National Science Foundation 2005 - 2007 Science and Engineering State Profiles report, Indiana ranks in the top 20 for numbers of Doctoral Scientists and Science and Engineering (S&E) doctorates awarded. Indiana University, Purdue University and the University of Notre Dame have all been included in the Financial Times rankings of the world's top business schools.

Educational attainment as an age group percentage is much lower among older adults versus younger (Figure 1). Of those in the 25-34 year age group, 26.8% hold a Bachelor's degree while only 15.0% in the 65+ age group have attained a bachelor's degree.

Figure 1



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, American Community Survey (ACS)

Section 3 – Labor Force

Unemployment Rates

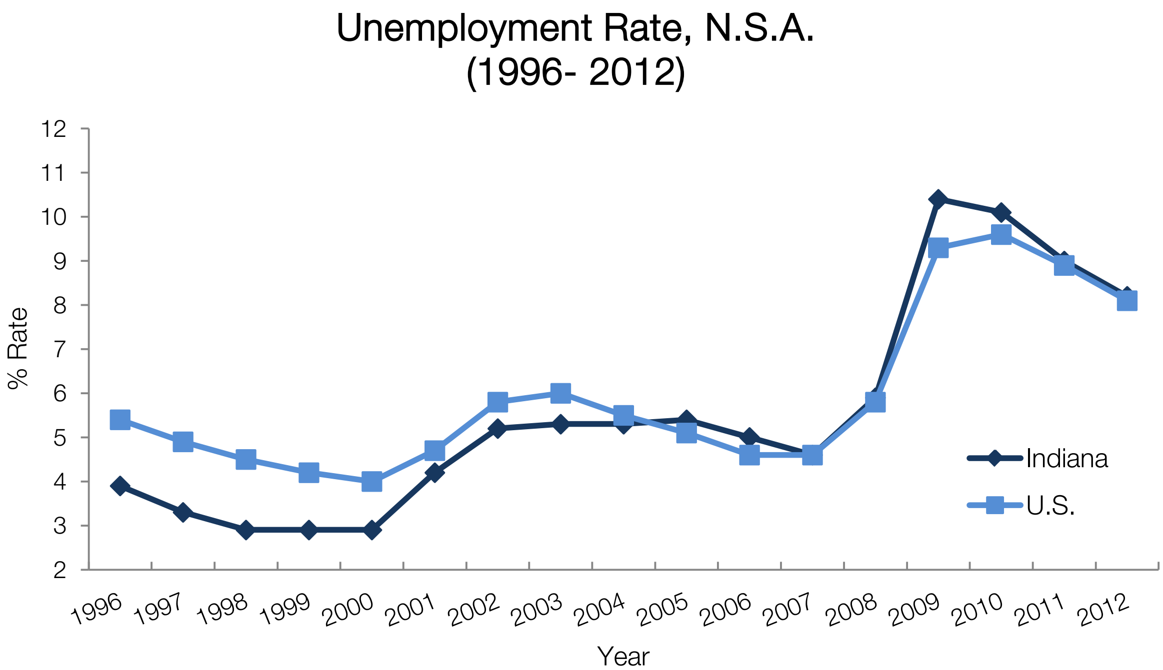
Table 4

INDIANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, NON-SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (ANNUAL AVERAGES OF MONTHLY DATA)		
Year	Indiana	U.S.
1996	3.9	5.4
1997	3.3	4.9
1998	2.9	4.5
1999	2.9	4.2
2000	2.9	4.0
2001	4.2	4.7
2002	5.2	5.8
2003	5.3	6.0
2004	5.3	5.5
2005	5.4	5.1
2006	5.0	4.6
2007	4.6	4.6
2008	5.9	5.8
2009	10.4	9.3
2010	10.1	9.6
2011	9.0	8.9
2012	8.2	8.1

Source: IDWD, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

From 1996 to 2004, Indiana's unemployment rate was below the national average. Although a national recession was a contributor to a rate climb beginning in 2001, the Hoosier state still managed to outperform the nation for the next four years. The unemployment rate crept above the national average in 2005 and 2006, but rebounded with a four point decrease in 2007 to match the U.S. average. Both the state and national rates saw significant increase from 2007 to 2010. In 2011 and continuing through 2012, both the state and national rates declined, ending up at 8.2% and 8.1% respectively. See Figure 4.

Figure 4


Unemployment Rate, N.S.A.
(1996- 2012)
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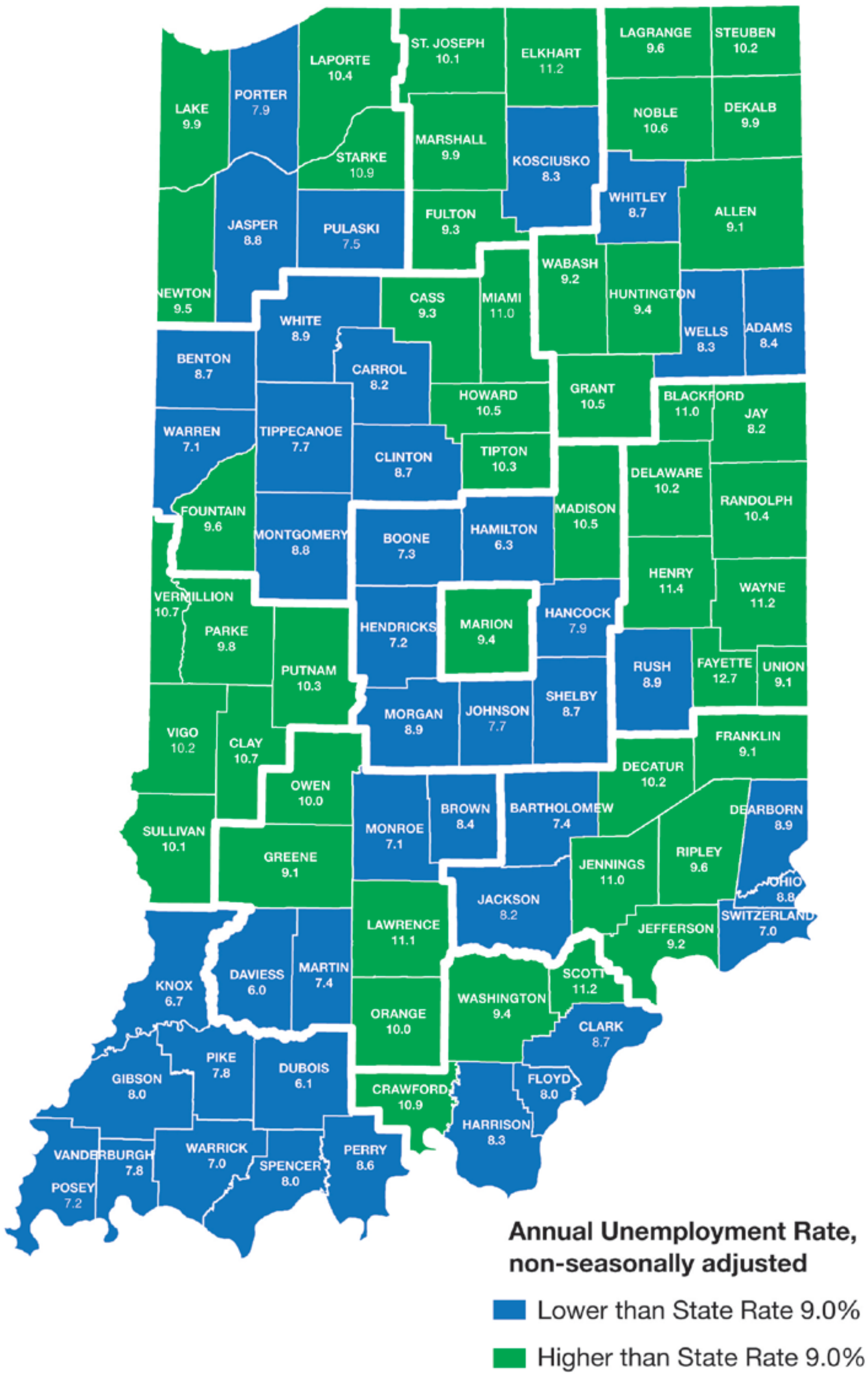
County Unemplyment Rates
Annual Averages 2011



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Region 5 EGR data in this publication includes Marion County Region 12.

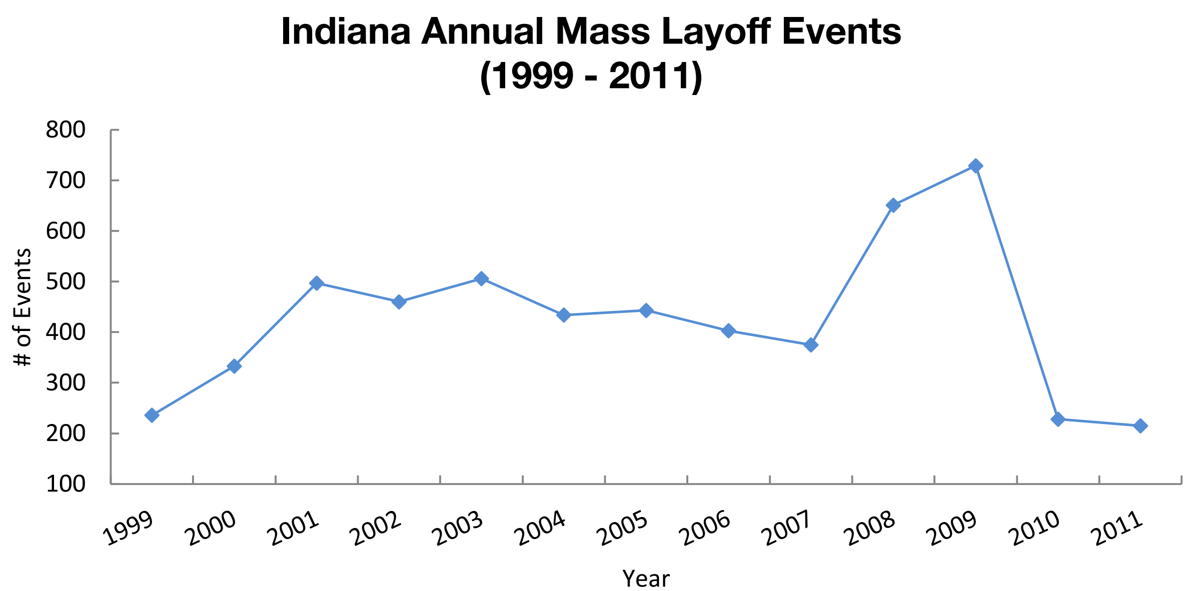
The annual average unemployment rates for 2011 varied from region to region in comparison to the state as a whole. Several of the counties in the central and southwest parts of the state had rates lower than the state rate of 9.0%. Many eastern and northern counties were among those experiencing rates higher than the state.

Mass Layoff Events

At the state level, a mass layoff event is identified when 20 or more individuals file an initial claim for unemployment benefits with an employer for any consecutive five-week period. In Figure 5, the number of mass layoff events in Indiana is graphed annually for the time period of 1999 to 2011.

Although the number of mass layoff events increased from 2000 to 2004, from 2005 to 2007 the number gradually decreased. In 2008 and 2009, numbers increased dramatically with 651 and 729 mass layoff events respectively. In 2010 the number of mass layoff events dropped significantly, continuing the trend through 2011.

Figure 5



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Section 4 - Occupations

Jobs in Demand

The occupations expected to see the most growth over the next decade are listed below. Registered Nurses continue to top the list, as well as many service-support occupations. The demand for Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer is also robust. Also notable for rapid growth are Computer Software Engineers, Computer Systems Analysts, Medical Assistants, and Pharmacy Technicians. See Table 8 below.

Table 5

Occupational Title	2010 Employment	2020 Projection	Total Growth	Rate	BLS Education/Training Classification
Total, All Occupations	2,914,033	3,318,650	404,617	13.9%	
Registered Nurses	61,052	77,649	16,597	27.2%	Master's Degree
Retail Sales Persons	88,349	102,642	14,293	16.2%	High School Diploma or equivalent
Home Health Aides	17,395	29,650	12,255	70.5%	High School Diploma or equivalent
Combines Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Food	75,532	86,644	11,112	14.7%	Less than High School Diploma
Heavy and Tractor Trailer Truck Drivers	50,686	61,450	10,764	21.2%	
Office Clerks, General	61,428	72,024	10,596	17.2%	High School Diploma or equivalent
Personal Care Aides	14,271	24,673	10,402	72.9%	High School Diploma or equivalent
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, hand	57,703	66,532	8,829	15.3%	High School Diploma or equivalent
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	35,404	42,528	7,124	20.1%	Postsecondary non-degree award
Customer Service Representatives	35,497	40,715	5,218	14.7%	High School Diploma or equivalent

Source: IDWD, Occupational Projections

Hoosier Hot 50 Jobs

The 2012 Hoosier Hot 50 Jobs is a list of high growth rate occupations (both short-term and long-term) with wages at or above the state median. The occupations were ranked according to an index of seven weighted occupational measures of growth and opportunity for Hoosier workers now and into the future. The three sources that are used to determine the 2012 Hoosier Hot 50 jobs list are Indiana 2010-2020 Long Term Occupational Projections, Indiana 2011-2013 Short Term Occupational Projections, and Indiana Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey 2011 (OES). The four measures are Long Term Growth 2010-2020 (numeric and percent change), Short Term Growth 2011-2013 (numeric and percent change), Long and Short Term Job Openings (openings due to growth plus openings due to worker replacements), and Indiana 2011 OES Occupational Median Wages. Table 10 below shows the Top 10 listing in the Hoosier Hot 50 Jobs, also located at www.hoosierhot50.com.

Table 6

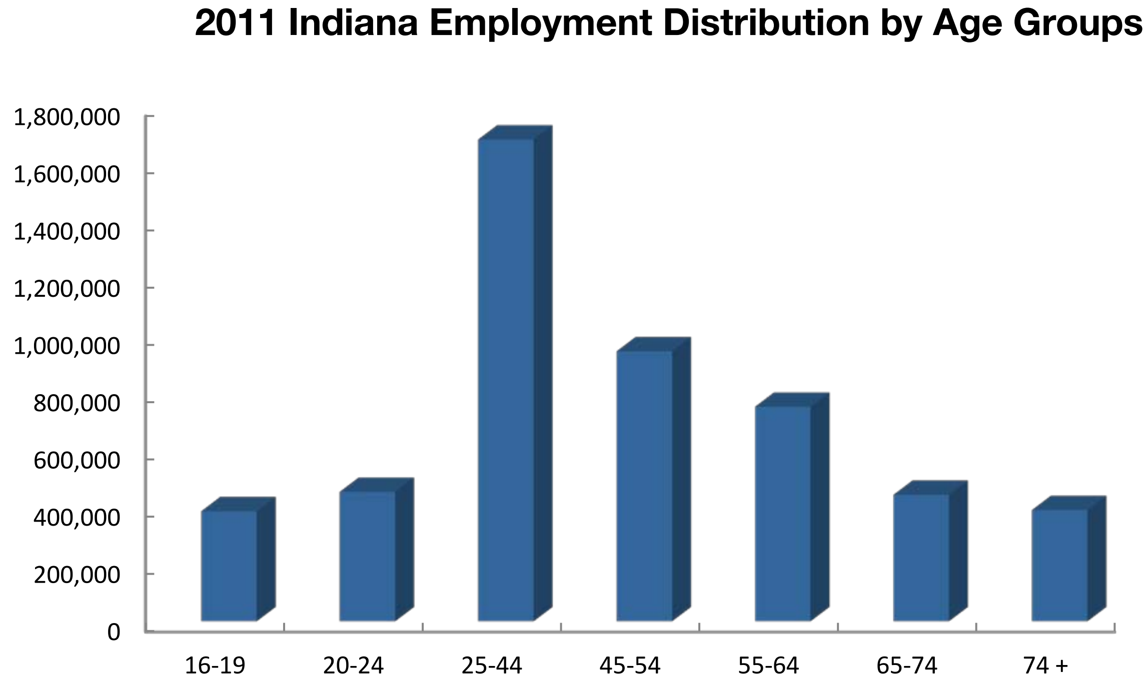
Job Title	2010	2020	Annual Openings	Annual Change	Average Wage	Education
Physicians and Surgeons	12748	16172	595	2.7	$160,451	Doctoral or professional degree
Registered Nurses	61052	77649	2765	2.7	$57,034	Associate's degree
Physical Therapists	4387	6056	218	3.8	$76,627	Doctoral or professional degree
Dental Hygienists	4027	5610	239	3.9	$65,707	Associate's degree
Computer Software Engineer	14082	16821	482	1.9	$72,197	Bachelor's degree
Postsecondary Teachers	32649	38476	1104	1.8	$60,237	Bachelor's/Masters degree
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	11215	14167	619	2.6	$50,856	High school diploma or equivalent
Pharmacists	6604	8236	331	2.5	$110,053	Doctoral or professional degree
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	9122	11741	473	2.9	$49,920	High school diploma or equivalent
Medical and Health Services Managers	7203	8948	350	2.4	$75,691	Bachelor's degree

Section 5 – Workforce and Industry Composition

Workforce Age Demographics

Indiana's employment distribution is dominated by three of the seven age groups shown in Figure 6. According to 2006 - 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the two youngest groups displayed modest employment levels before spiking dramatically at the 25-44 age range. Specific data shows that 1.68 million Indiana workers were between the ages of 25 and 44; 940,479 of the workers were between the ages of 45 and 54; and 749,025 of the workers were between the ages of 55 and 64. These numbers decrease significantly as many of Indiana's employees enter the most common age ranges (65+) for retirement.

Figure 6



Source: 2007-2011 ACS 5-Year Estimates

As many young Hoosiers complete their college educations, there is a resulting surge in the employment concentration within the 25-34 age group. However, the percentage of Indiana workers in the 25-34 age group is higher for some industry sectors than others. Table 7 lists the top five industry sectors for the percentage of workers in the 25-34 age group for 2011.

Table 7

TOP 5 SECTORS IN PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED FOR (25-34 AGE GROUP), 2011			
NAICS Sector	Ave. Annual Employment (25-34 Age Group)	Ave. Annual Employment (All Age Groups)	% of (25-34 Age Group) Employed in Sector
Administrative Support/Waste Management	40,843	161,272	25.33%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	24,231	97,825	24.77%
Health Care and Social Assistance	89,144	386,045	23.09%
Construction	26,395	114,484	23.06%
Finance and Insurance	20,661	90,913	22.73%

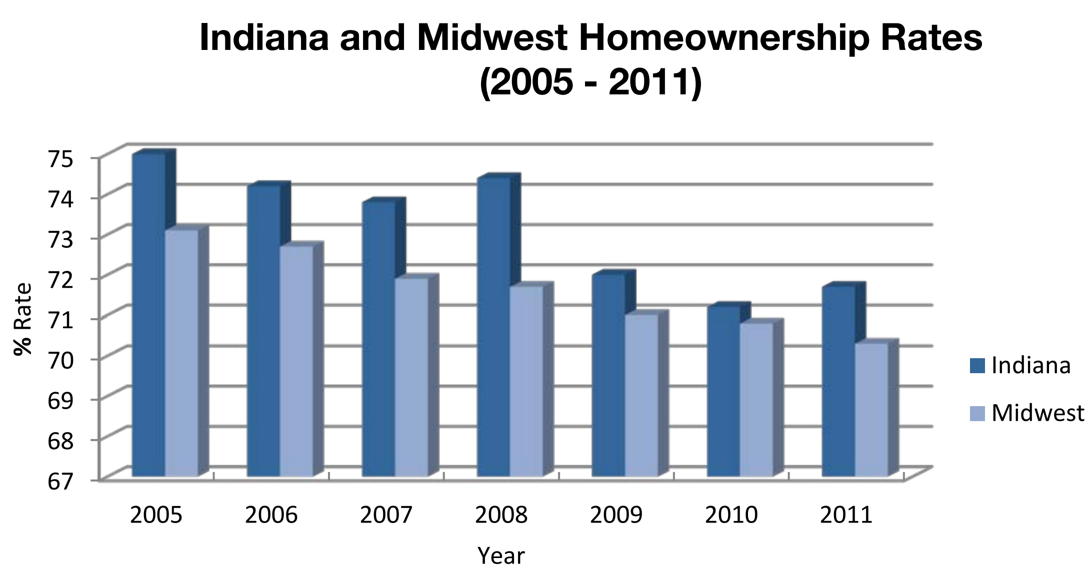
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Local Employment Dynamics (LED)

Section 6 – Housing

Homeownership Rates

According to data from the U.S. Bureau of Census's Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS), from 2005 - 2011 Indiana maintained a higher percentage of homeownership in comparison to the Midwest region as a whole. In 2005, Indiana had a rate of 75.0% compared to the Midwest's 73.1% and continued to outperform the rest of the Midwest, continuing through 2011. For a year by year comparison, see Figure 7.

Figure 7



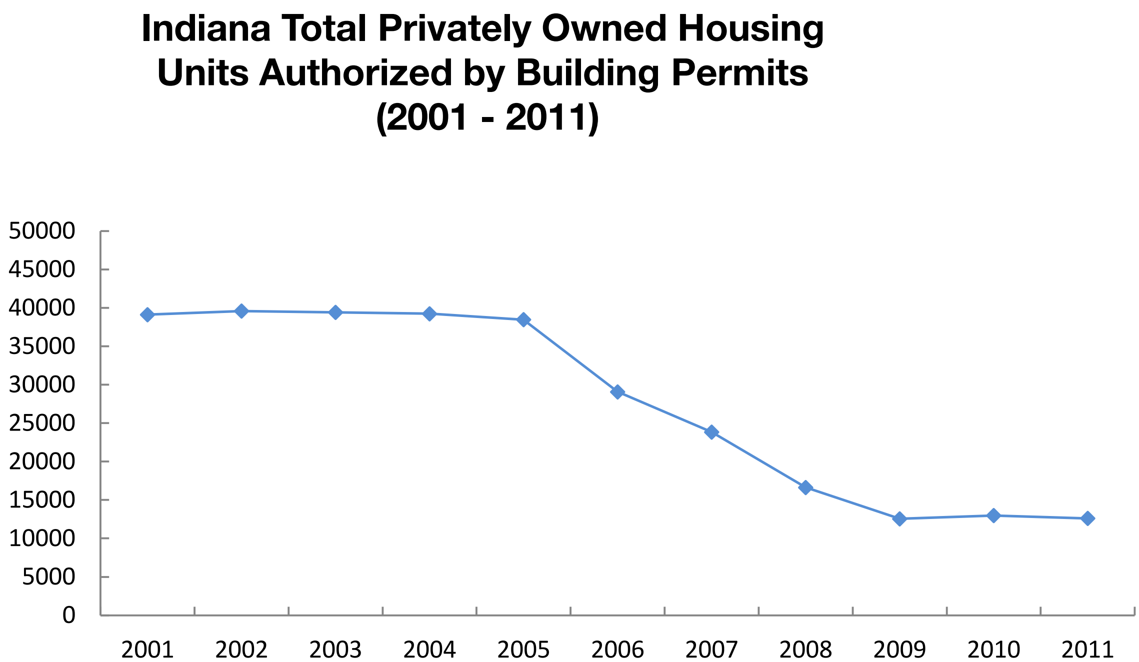
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS)

*Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska North Dakota, South Dakota

Housing Permits

From 2005 through 2009, the number of home building permits declined sharply. Much of this decline was a result of the nationwide financial crisis that began in late 2007. In 2010, the trend subsided and for the first time in four years albeit modestly. As shown in Figure 8, 2011 saw the number of home building permits hold steady.

Figure 8



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census