

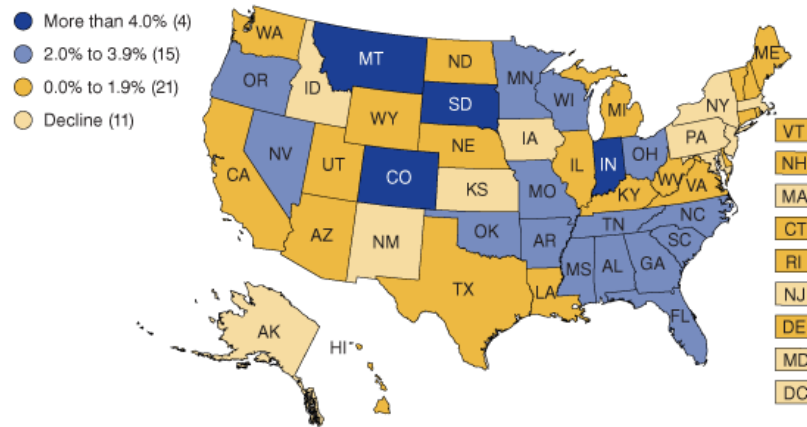
Indiana Manufacturing on a Roll

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Indiana continues to rank first among states in the percent of its workforce engaged in manufacturing. It also ranked second in the nation in manufacturing employment growth over the past year. Indiana's nonfarm employment grew by 1.8 percent, while Indiana manufacturing employment grew at a much more robust 4.5 percent between November 2013 and November 2014, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Compare that growth to the nation's manufacturing growth rate of 1.6 percent. Only Montana (4.8 percent) exceeded Indiana's one-year growth rate in manufacturing (see **Figure 1**).

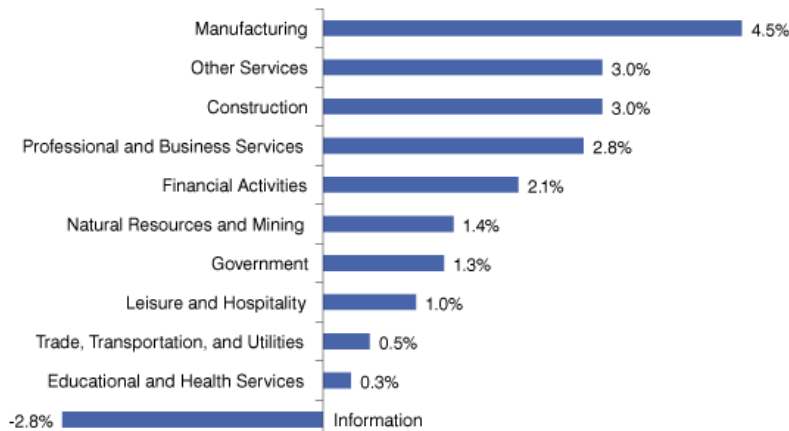
Figure 1: Change in Manufacturing Employment by State, 2013 to 2014



Source: STATS Indiana, using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics non-seasonally adjusted data for November of each year

Manufacturing was Indiana's fastest-growing sector during this time period, followed by "other services" and construction at 3 percent (see **Figure 2**). Only the information sector experienced an employment decline.

Figure 2: Percent Change in Indiana Employment by Sector, 2013 to 2014



Source: STATS Indiana, using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics non-seasonally adjusted data for November of each year

In numeric terms, Indiana's manufacturing firms added 22,600 workers in the past year to reach 520,800 employees by November 2014. Some of the state's manufacturing subsectors saw more employment growth than others. Transportation

equipment manufacturing led the pack with a 7.6 percent growth rate (see **Table 1**).

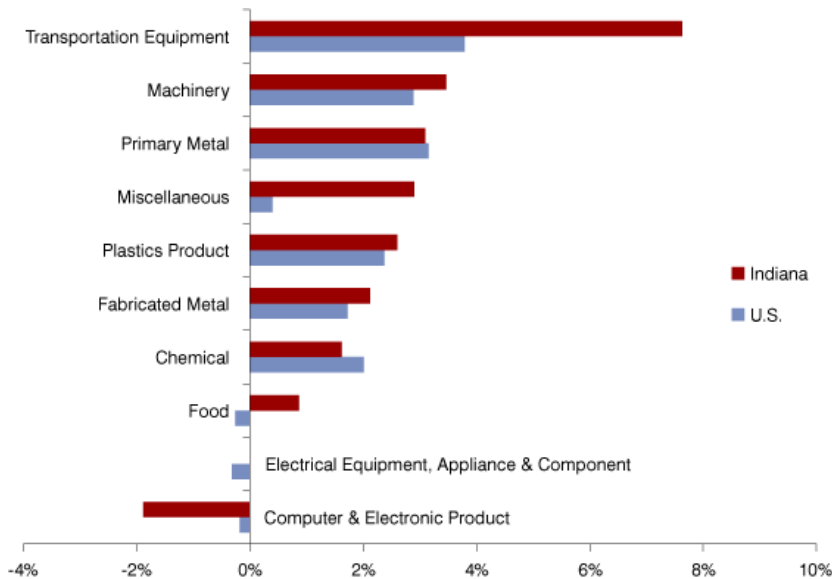
Table 1: Indiana Manufacturing Employment for Selected Subsectors

Subsector	November 2014 Employment	Change since November 2013	Percent Change
All Manufacturing	520,800	22,600	4.5
Durable Goods	377,900	20,700	5.8
Primary Metal	43,400	1,300	3.1
Fabricated Metal	57,900	1,200	2.1
Machinery	41,800	1,400	3.5
Computer & Electronic Product	15,600	-300	-1.9
Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component	8,400	0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	125,600	8,900	7.6
Miscellaneous	28,400	800	2.9
Non-Durable Goods	142,900	1,900	1.3
Food	35,100	300	0.9
Chemical	31,400	500	1.6
Plastics Product	31,600	800	2.6

Source: STATS Indiana, using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics non-seasonally adjusted data

Overall, durable goods manufacturing in Indiana saw a 5.8 percent increase in jobs, while non-durable goods experienced 1.3 percent growth. This exceeds the U.S. growth rates of 2.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. **Figure 3** compares Indiana’s subsector growth to the U.S. as a whole. Indiana outpaced the national growth rates by more than 2 percentage points in both transportation equipment manufacturing and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Figure 3: Percent Change in Manufacturing Subsector Employment, 2013 to 2014



Source: STATS Indiana, using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics non-seasonally adjusted data for November of each year

With all this wonderful news about manufacturing job growth, it is worth keeping in mind that manufacturing got hit hard by the Great Recession, and Indiana has yet to return to the 2007 levels when the sector employed 545,200 (and even before that, manufacturing employment had been steadily declining since 2000). That means Indiana is still 24,400 jobs below 2007 levels and more than 150,000 jobs below the 1999 peak. While we may not be back to manufacturing’s glory days, a few years of solid growth are always nice to see.

These Current Employment Statistics data are released monthly, so visit STATS Indiana’s [Employment and Earnings topic page](#) or [States IN Profile](#) to see how manufacturing employment (or any sector for that matter) is faring throughout the year.

Notes

1. November 2014 data are preliminary. This article focuses on non-seasonally adjusted data because they provide the most detail at the subsector level.

Job Growth Uneven across Indiana

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The accumulating news of employment growth in the nation and Indiana are promising, even if the speed of this growth is still under debate. However, often overlooked in the tabulation of aggregate numbers is the composition and location of these jobs. This article assesses the latter point in determining the location of job growth in Indiana.

Taking the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) non-seasonally adjusted Current Employment Statistics (CES) employment data for metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), it is possible to track metro-level employment growth from October 2000 to October 2014.

In examining the MSA data for the 12 Indiana-based areas, one can see that over the course of 14 years, employment grew by 84,114, an increase of 4.2 percent (see **Table 1**). The 2013 Census population estimates for these MSAs was 4,146,968, resulting in an employment growth to population ratio of 2 percent.

Table 1: Employment Growth Comparison

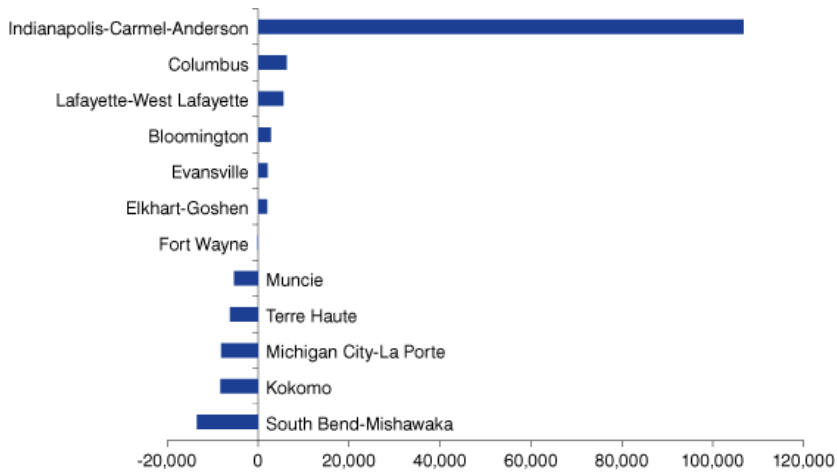
MSA	October 2000	October 2014	Change since 2000	Percent Change since 2000	2013 Population Estimate	Employment Growth to Population Ratio
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson	861,100	967,900	106,800	12.4%	1,953,961	5.5%
Columbus	45,000	51,300	6,300	14.0%	79,587	7.9%
Lafayette-West Lafayette	96,400	102,000	5,600	5.8%	209,027	2.7%
Bloomington	82,200	85,000	2,800	3.4%	163,089	1.7%
Evansville, IN-KY	178,800	180,900	2,100	1.2%	314,280	0.7%
Elkhart-Goshen	124,800	126,800	2,000	1.6%	200,563	1.0%
Fort Wayne	220,200	220,100	-100	0.0%	424,122	0.0%
Muncie	58,400	53,100	-5,300	-9.1%	117,484	-4.5%
Terre Haute	78,200	72,000	-6,200	-7.9%	172,195	-3.6%
Michigan City-La Porte	50,400	42,300	-8,100	-16.1%	111,281	-7.3%
Kokomo	54,600	46,300	-8,300	-15.2%	82,760	-10.0%
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	150,500	137,000	-13,500	-9.0%	318,619	-4.2%
Total	2,002,600	2,086,714	84,114	4.2%	4,146,968	2.0%
Total Minus Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson	1,141,500	1,118,814	-22,686	-2.0%	2,193,007	-1.0%

Note: Gary is omitted because it is part of the Chicago MSA. The South Bend-Mishawaka MSA includes Cass County in Michigan, and the Evansville MSA includes Henderson County in Kentucky.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics non-seasonally adjusted CES data and U.S. Census Bureau population estimates

While the employment gains are certainly welcome, the distribution of these gains should also be examined. By a wide margin, the aggregate gains are accumulated in the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA (see **Figure 1**). Without the Indianapolis area, the other 11 MSAs in aggregate actually experienced negative employment growth over 14 years (-22,686 jobs or -2 percent).

Figure 1: MSA Employment Growth, 2000 to 2014

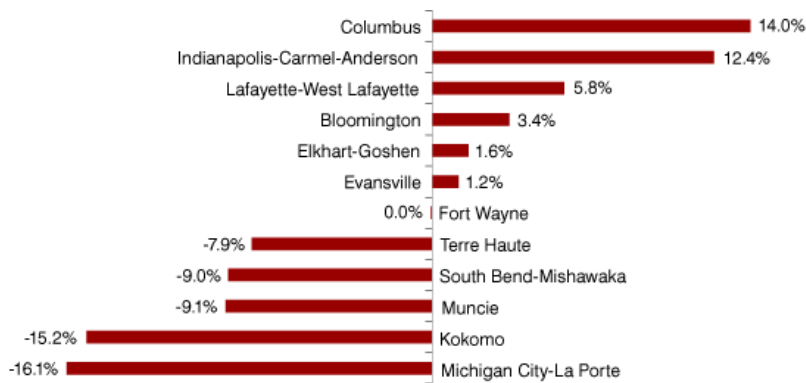


Note: The South Bend-Mishawaka MSA includes Cass County in Michigan, and the Evansville MSA includes Henderson County in Kentucky.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics October data

Since the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA is also the largest in terms of population, it will likely have the largest employment growth in numeric terms. It is therefore useful to examine the growth both in terms of percentage and the ratio of employment growth to population.

In terms of percentage growth, only the Columbus MSA had a higher growth rate than the Indianapolis area (see **Figure 2**). This had little impact on the aggregate numbers since the Columbus MSA is the smallest MSA of those examined.

Figure 2: Percent Change in MSA Employment, 2000 to 2014



Note: The South Bend-Mishawaka MSA includes Cass County in Michigan, and the Evansville MSA includes Henderson County in Kentucky.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics October data

In terms of employment growth to population, the Columbus MSA is again higher than the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson MSA. However, even with its large size, the Indianapolis-Carmel MSA generates more job growth relative to its population when compared to the other MSAs.

While job growth in the state is welcome, efforts to extend this growth uniformly throughout the state appear justified as distribution inequality is evident in the data.

Hoosier Veterans

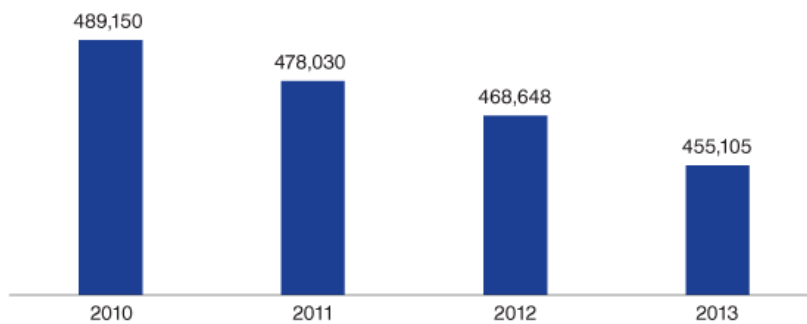
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The number of veterans living in Indiana is above 455,000 and comprises nearly 10 percent of the adult (18 and older) population. In other words, this is a very large group of people, and a group that is deserving of all of the attention we can give them.

As seen in **Figure 1**, the number of veterans in Indiana has slowly declined over the past few years—by 34,045 between 2010 and 2013 (the latest year available from the U.S. Census Bureau). Nationwide, we have seen a loss of 1.4 million veterans since 2010.

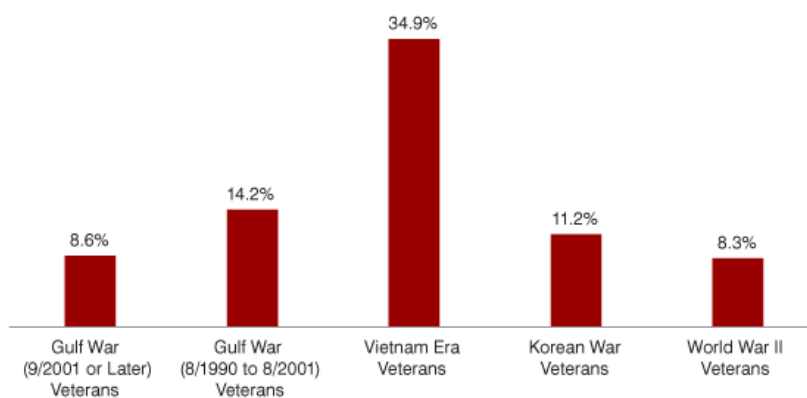
Figure 1: Veterans Living in Indiana



Source: American Community Survey five-year estimates

This isn't entirely unexpected, as the largest numbers of veterans served during World War II, the Korean War and during the Vietnam era—in other words, 45 years ago or more (see **Figure 2**).

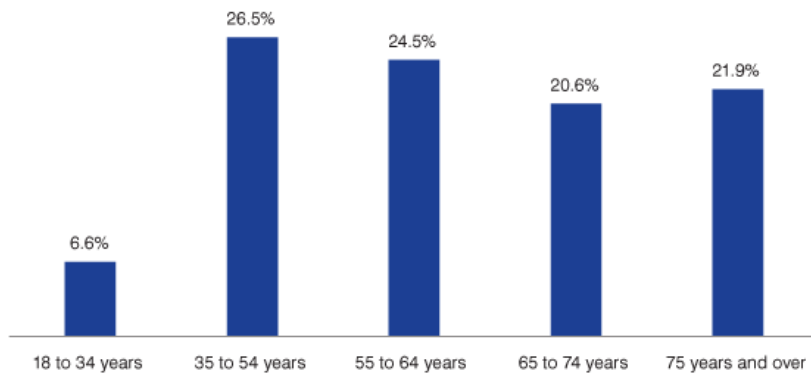
Figure 2: Period of Service for Hoosier Veterans



Source: American Community Survey five-year estimates, 2013

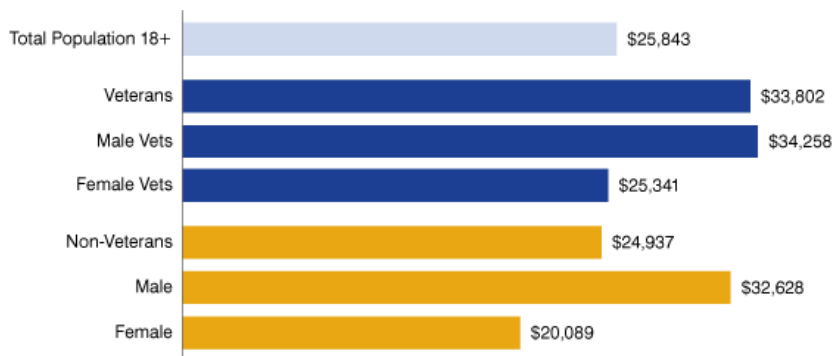
Figure 3 through **Figure 5** provides a current view of Indiana veterans by age, income and education levels.

Figure 3: Indiana Veterans by Age Group



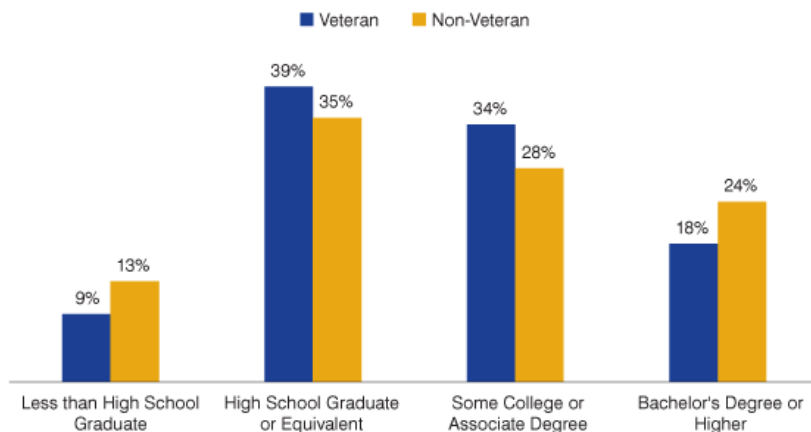
Source: American Community Survey five-year estimates, 2013

Figure 4: Median Income for Indiana Veterans and Non-Veterans



Source: American Community Survey five-year estimates, 2013

Figure 5: Education Comparison for Indiana Veterans and Non-Veterans



Source: American Community Survey five-year estimates, 2013

It is worth noting that numerous state programs provide services to veterans, including workforce services from the Indiana Department of Workforce Development (DWD). According to the most recent data available for the last quarter of 2014:

- 5,700 veterans were served by DWD/WorkOne offices
- 3,400 newly enrolled veterans (and eligible spouses) were in case management services
- 4,485 used the job matching services of Indiana Career Connect

The DWD labor market information service (Research & Analysis, to use their formal name) has added a new veterans data component to their labor market website ([Hoosiers by the Numbers](#)). A new virtual career counselor tool provides information that allows veterans to estimate the preparation time required to transition from their military occupation to a civilian one, including current “hot” jobs. Visit the [Veterans topic page](#) on [Hoosiers by the Numbers](#) to learn more.