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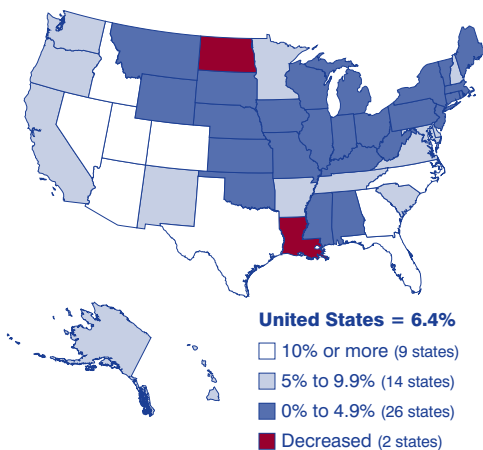
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Population Growth by State

From Census 2000 to the newly released 2006 estimates, Indiana's population grew 3.8 percent, more than 2.5 percentage points slower than the national average. There were 27 states that grew faster than Indiana over this period. Nevada took the lead with a growth rate of 24.9 percent. At the other end of the spectrum, not surprisingly, was Louisiana where the effects of Hurricane Katrina have made their way into the data.



Source: IBRC using U.S. Census Bureau data

Looking at raw numbers, Indiana added more people (just over 233,000) than 30 states and the District of Columbia. However, Texas took the lead, adding about 2.7 million people from 2000 to 2006.

Indiana's Personal Income Grew but Its Share of the Nation Fell

The newest Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) data on state personal income present a mixed picture for Indiana. On the bright side, Hoosiers' personal income in the third quarter of 2006 was up by \$2.7 billion over the previous quarter. On the other hand, Indiana's share of total U.S. personal income fell to 1.89 percent, its lowest level on record.

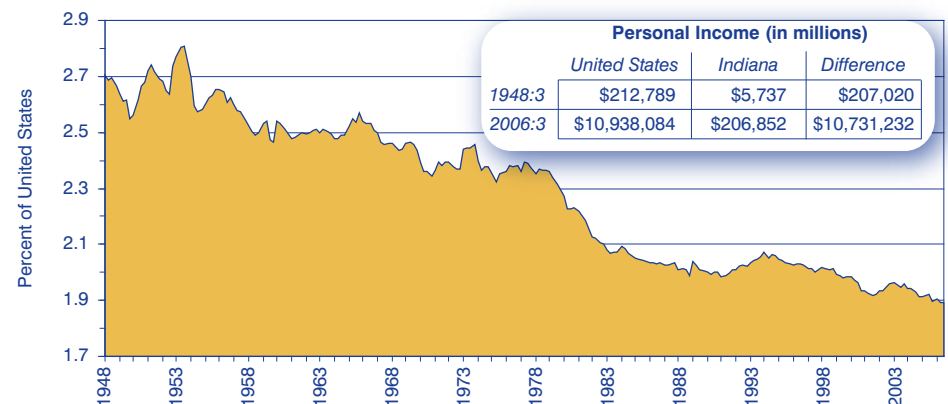
Figure 1 shows the generally downward trajectory of Indiana's personal income share over nearly 59 years. During the booming post-war years when the nation's factories resumed serving consumer markets after years of defense-focused production, Hoosiers' share of the nation's income tended to grow, peaking at 2.81 percent in 1953 before commencing a long, gradual decline. The Rust Belt flight of the late 1970s and 1980s hit Indiana

quite hard, but the early 1990s brought a glimmer of hope for a short while. Indiana residents lost ground during the economic boom of the late 1990s, however, with their share of the nation's personal income falling again.

This is a familiar story with familiar reasons for our long-term relative shrinkage. Indiana's population is growing slowly (well under 1 percent annually), while many parts of the nation have much faster-growing populations, and thus more people to generate income. As the nation's economy continues its long transition from manufacturing to services, the general loss of factory jobs has hit Indiana especially hard, since it has a larger share of its workforce in this sector than any other state.

Our 1.33 percent income growth during the most recent quarter was not

FIGURE 1: INDIANA'S SHARE OF U.S. PERSONAL INCOME, 1948 TO 2006



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Economic Analysis data

far behind the national figure of 1.39 percent, but 30 states experienced faster income growth than Indiana during the quarter. Examining year-over-year changes, Indiana's personal income grew by 5.14 percent from the third quarter of 2005 to the same period in 2006, whereas the U.S. total grew by 6.73 percent. During this period, 40 states' incomes grew at a faster rate than Indiana's rate.

Figure 2 compares Indiana and U.S. percent growth in personal income over the past four quarters. The nation's personal income growth significantly outpaced Indiana's in two quarters, while Indiana held the lead at the beginning of 2006 and they were nearly even in the most recent quarter.

Regional Doldrums

Our neighbors in the Great Lakes states provide some comfort to the extent that misery loves company. This region had the slowest personal income growth (5.16 percent) of any BEA region over the past four quarters, barely edging out New England for this dubious distinction. As **Figure 3** shows, Indiana enjoyed the second-best personal income growth among Great Lakes states, surpassed only by Illinois' respectable growth of 6.43 percent (the 18th best in the nation).

FIGURE 3: PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH IN THE GREAT LAKES STATES, 2005:3 TO 2006:3

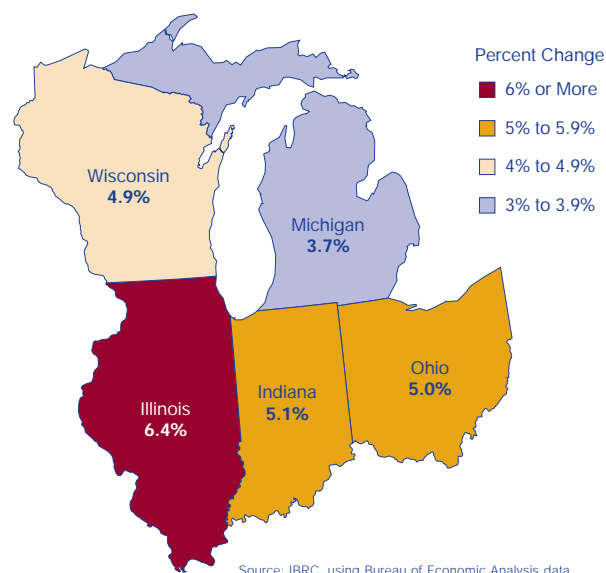


FIGURE 2: QUARTERLY GROWTH IN PERSONAL INCOME, 2005:4 TO 2006:3

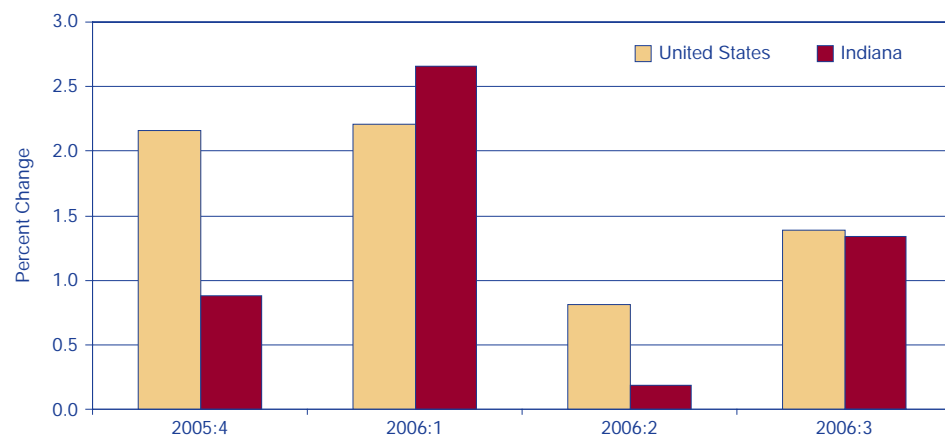
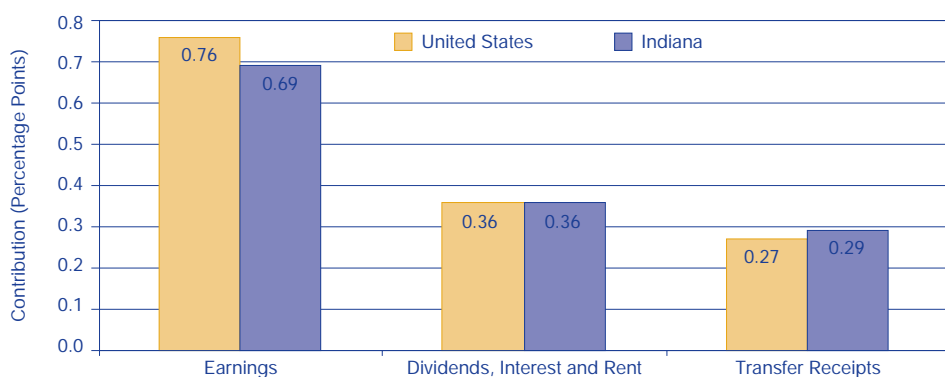


FIGURE 4: CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH, 2005:3 TO 2006:3



Contributions to Personal Income Growth

What accounts for Indiana's relatively slow income growth over the past year? Some insight is offered by examining the components of personal income. Personal income is the sum of three major components: earnings (wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income), returns to capital (dividends, interest and rent received by persons), and transfer payments (government payments to individuals other than for labor, such as Social Security and welfare, Medicare and Medicaid, unemployment insurance, veterans benefits and the like).

As seen in **Figure 4**, Hoosiers kept pace with the nation over the past four quarters in growth of income from interest, dividends and rents, which contributed about a third of a percentage point to our personal income growth. We outpaced the United States slightly with regard to growth in transfer receipts; unfortunately, data are not yet available to evaluate which types of transfer payments were

responsible. The component of personal income with respect to which Indiana's growth (0.69 percent) most lagged the nation (0.76 percent) was earnings.

Contributions to Earnings Change

Since earnings were responsible for much of the growth gap between Indiana and the nation, we look next at the sectors from which those earnings were derived. **Figure 5** compares Indiana and the United States in terms of contribution to change from the second quarter to the third quarter of 2006 in total earnings derived from each economic sector. Several contrasts between state and national earnings contributions are immediately evident.

While the U.S. growth in earnings from durable goods manufacturing was quite small, in percentage terms, Indiana's was eight times as large. In fact, Indiana accounted for nearly 15 percent of the entire national gain in earnings from durable goods manufacturing despite continued job losses in this sector. These contrary movements reflect the recent GM and Delphi buyouts, which boosted personal earnings substantially.

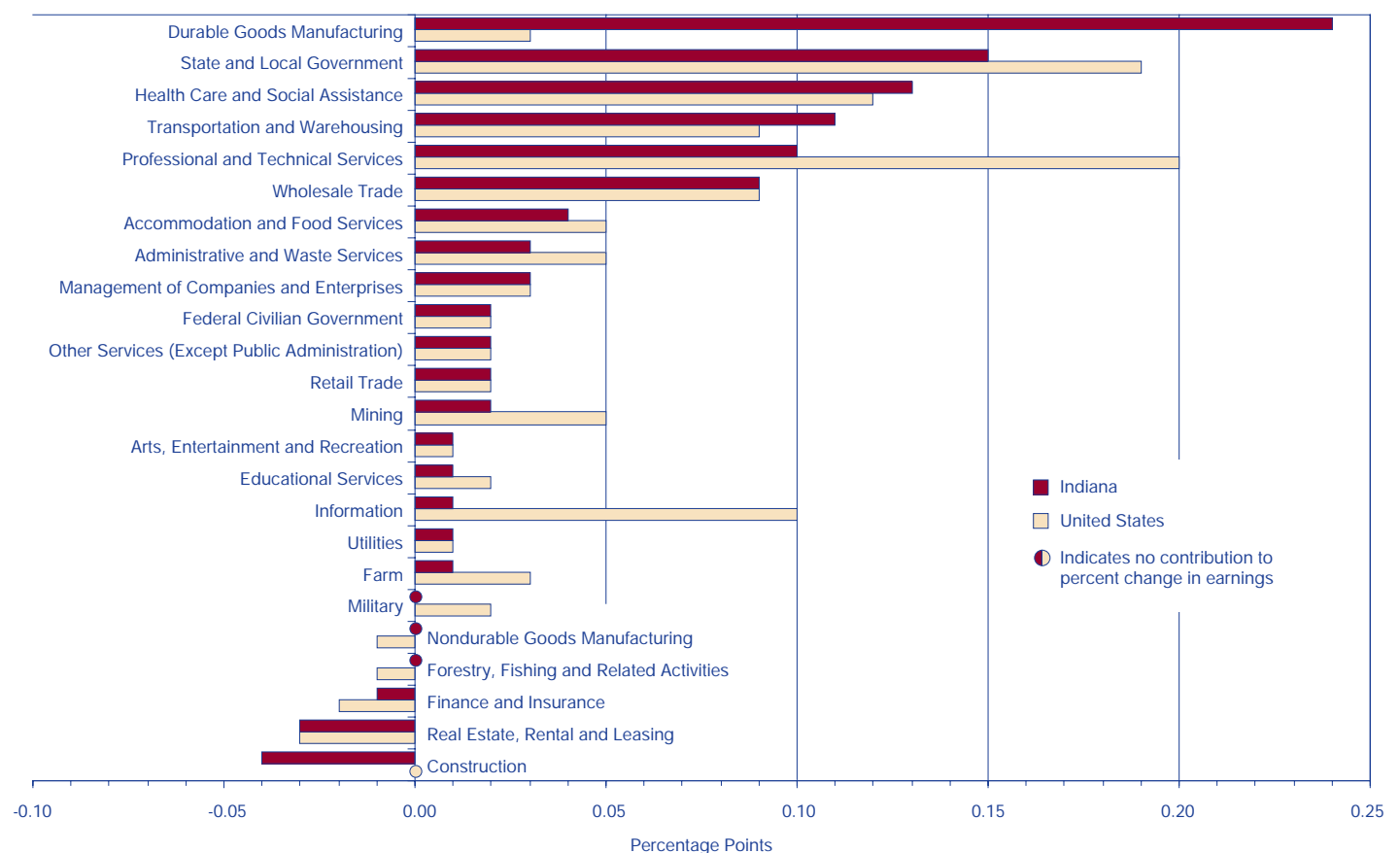
Indiana earnings growth lagged well behind the nation in several other sectors, notably state and local government, professional and

technical services, the relatively small information and mining sectors, and construction. Sectors for which Indiana's earnings growth led the nation, though by relatively small amounts, were healthcare and social assistance as well as transportation and warehousing; we might add that earnings of Hoosiers from the finance and insurance sector shrank at a slower rate than for the nation as a whole.

"Indiana accounted for nearly 15 percent of the entire national gain in earnings from durable goods manufacturing despite continued job losses in this sector."

—Jerry Conover, Director, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

FIGURE 5: CONTRIBUTION TO PERCENT CHANGE IN EARNINGS, 2006:2 TO 2006:3



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Economic Analysis data

Moving Toward Tomorrow's Jobs: Indiana's New Skill Pathways and Guides

How do individuals make informed choices about occupations that will provide a good “fit” for their skills and interests, along with a salary that will meet their needs? How can they navigate from where they are now to the high-demand jobs that will offer them better wages and greater job security? One part of the answer is to assess their interests, skills and current knowledge (more on that later). To address the navigation component, the Indiana Department of Workforce Development (DWD) has developed new career guides to assist Hoosiers planning their path to jobs with better wages, greater security and job satisfaction. Skill pathways, as developed by DWD’s Research and Analysis division, are the foundation for the new career guides.¹

The guides are individually tailored for two groups of Hoosiers according to their differing needs:

1. Experienced Hoosier workers that find themselves unemployed, underemployed or simply dissatisfied with their current jobs and
2. Those currently in school, planning their careers for the first time.

The career guides highlight the increasing importance of skills, basic and otherwise. Regardless of a job seeker’s previous education or work background, he or she may have developed skills in a variety of areas that will help further his or her career or find a new job in a different field. The skill pathways in the guides draw





attention to 25 “differentiating” skills that guide us to success in Indiana’s high-wage and high-demand (HWHD) occupations as well as the significance of 10 basic skills important to all jobs.² Individuals will be able to chart their own pathways to high-wage and high-demand occupations based on the recently developed skill pathways: Working with People; Working with Things; Working with Systems; and Working with Information and Concepts (see **Table 1**).³

Each skill pathway is identified by the set of common skills that distinguish it from the others. For example, the key skills for the Working with People pathway are learning strategies, instructing, social perceptiveness, time management, service orientation, persuasion, monitoring, negotiation and coordination. For individuals who enjoy working with people and who have or can develop these skills, the guide’s

“People Pathway” will provide examples of occupations that value this set of skills. The guide will also list occupations within each skill pathway that require varying levels of education and experience—illustrating how increased training and education lead to higher wages. An individual working

as a receptionist or information clerk might consider additional training to prepare for work as a legal secretary (a HWHD occupation with a salary increase of about \$10,000). With an associate’s degree, that same individual

TABLE 1: THE FOUR SKILL PATHWAYS

Cluster	Working With
	People
	Things
	Systems
	Information and Concepts

Source: Research and Analysis Division, Indiana Department of Workforce and Development

could find employment as a paralegal (also HWHD with another bump of \$5,000), and with completion of a law degree, the salary jumps to \$80,727.

Moving Forward

Like any career exploration tool, the guides can help students and job seekers identify possible employment opportunities, linking people to occupations based on their personal skills, their interests, past experiences and educational background. Furthermore, the skill pathways and guides support the promotion of new curriculum and skill development programs at WorkOne Centers and vocational/secondary schools. Thus, the guides benefit job seekers, employers, educators and career counselors throughout Indiana.

The skill pathway and career guides begin with a description of each of the four skill pathways, including definitions and examples of each skill. Each pathway section highlights a few of Indiana’s high-wage, high-demand jobs that require similar skills. Examples include career ladders that highlight the education and work experience that can lead to future success within an individual’s chosen career (see **Figure 1**). To provide an added touch of reality, personal

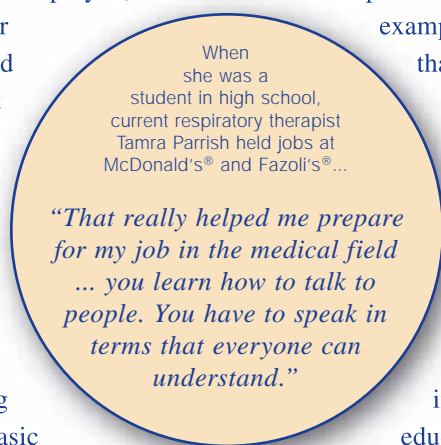
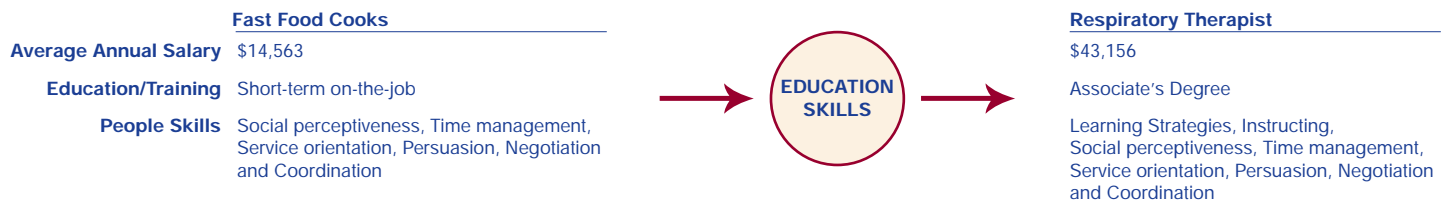


FIGURE 1: SAMPLE CAREER LADDER BASED ON COMMON SKILLS



Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce and Development

testimonials from workers currently employed in these jobs have been included. The guides also contain information on additional training and/or higher education, with links to resources on curriculum, coursework and Indiana's vocational and post-secondary schools.

Examining Skills

As employers increasingly focus on critical worker skills, it is important to know where and how to obtain skill assessments. Local WorkOne Centers are designed as the new one-stop shops, able to help individuals with all aspects of career exploration. Local offices have access to the assessment tools individuals need to evaluate current skills, as well as tips for the job search, resumé building programs and more. All WorkOne Centers throughout Indiana use the WorkKeys skills assessment system.⁴

Although many useful skill assessment tools exist, the WorkKeys system corresponds closely to the new skill pathways. WorkKeys is a job skills assessment system that measures real-world skills. WorkKeys scores detailing the necessary skill levels have been assigned to a broad range of occupations. Skills assessments test individuals to determine their current skill levels. WorkOne Centers and the WorkKeys system offer many online and booklet assessment programs and tools, including practice tests and score reports. There are nine WorkKeys

skills: applied mathematics, applied technology, business writing, listening, locating information, observation, reading for information, teamwork and writing. The WorkKeys scores have been attached to the high-wage and high-demand occupations that are profiled in the guides. Job seekers are able to assess their current skills, compare them to the WorkKeys scores included in the guides, and therefore make more informed decisions concerning their future. If advanced training or education is desired, the guides will point job seekers in the right direction: schools, WorkOne Centers and other training programs.

Spreading the Skills Message

The student guides are being distributed throughout high schools and universities for use by educators and counselors. DWD has been working with the Department of Education to determine the best way to access and inform the emerging workforce. In addition, Indiana's WorkOne Centers have been given their own new career guides, along with other resources to assist underemployed, unemployed and returning workers develop their skills and find appropriate career paths. The guides will also be used to promote understanding of this new skills paradigm among employers and incumbent workers. After publication and distribution of hardcopy editions, DWD will create an online version to

provide easier access to information about the skill pathways, assessments, educational requirements and job opportunities.

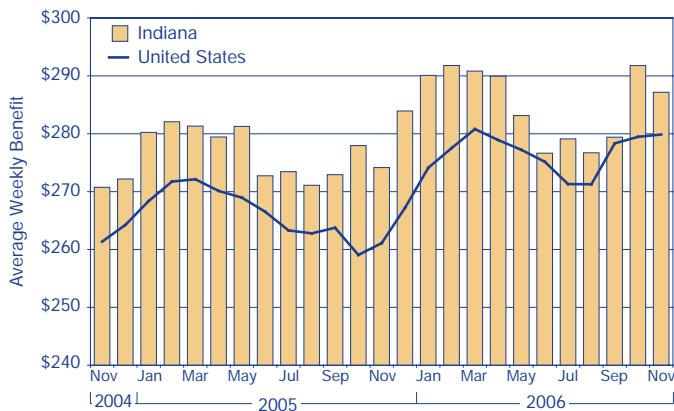
Notes

1. The skill pathways and career guides are the product of collaboration. The Research and Development arm of DWD has worked with other DWD divisions, including Career and Technical Education, Market Development, and Marketing, as well as the Indiana Commission on Higher Education and the Department of Education. Guidance counselors at schools, universities and postsecondary career programs have also provided feedback throughout the development of the guides. DWD will continue to collaborate with all partners involved to develop the best possible tool for career advancement and placement on behalf of Indiana's workforce.
2. The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) categorizes knowledge, skills and abilities as worker requirements that represent the characteristics of an individual that may be attributed to occupational performance. Basic skills include active learning, active listening, critical thinking, learning strategies, mathematics, monitoring, reading comprehension, science, speaking and writing. Differentiating skills include resource management skills, systems skills, technical skills and social skills. For more information on skills, visit <http://online.onetcenter.org/>.
3. For more information on the four skill pathways, see "The Butcher, the Baker and the Candlestick-Maker Revisited: Indiana's New Skills-Based Career Clusters" in the December 2006 edition of *InContext* at www.incontext.indiana.edu/2006/december/6.html.
4. This skills assessment was designed by ACT. Commonly known for making one of America's college entrance exams, ACT also provides educational and career planning tools for students, teachers and job seekers at every level. For more information, visit www.act.org/workkeys/, or call/visit one of the 26 local WorkOne Centers throughout Indiana.

—Allison Leeuw, Research and Analysis Department, Advanced Economic and Market Analysis Group, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

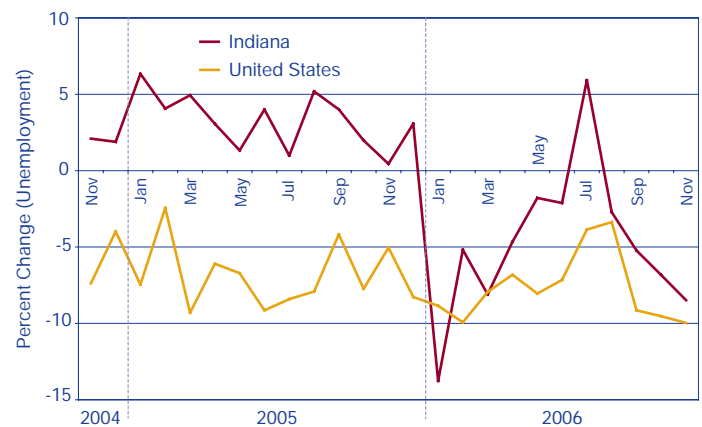
Monthly Metrics: Indiana's Economic Indicators

AVERAGE BENEFITS PAID FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS



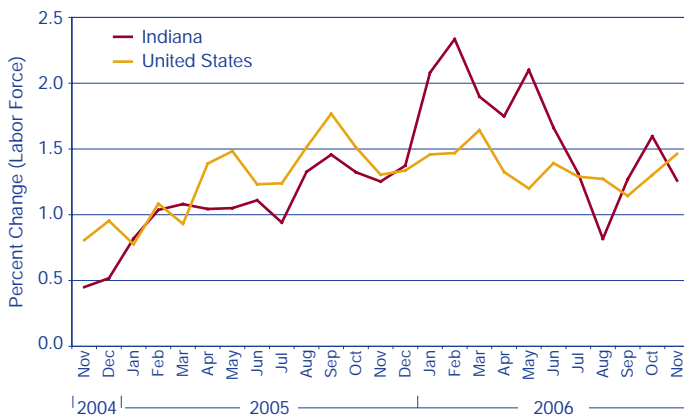
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Department of Labor data

PERCENT CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR*



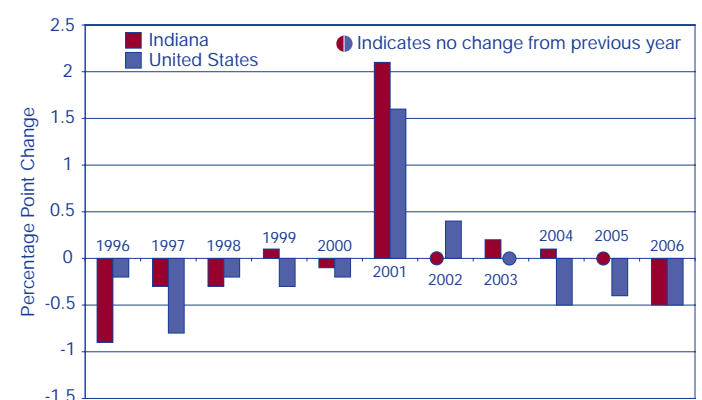
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

PERCENT CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR*



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

CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FROM NOVEMBER OF PREVIOUS YEAR*



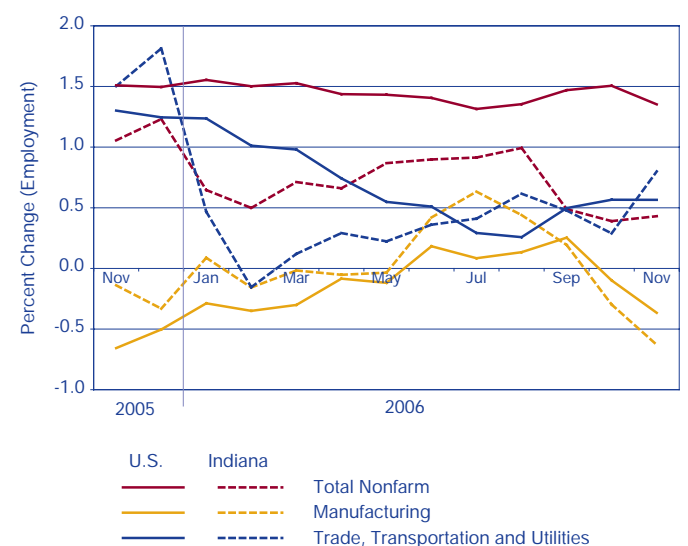
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUPER-SECTOR, 2005 TO 2006*

Industry	Indiana		United States
	Change in Jobs	Percent Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	12,800	0.4	1.4
Financial Activities	2,200	1.6	1.8
Information	500	1.2	-0.2
Other Services	1,300	1.2	0.7
Professional and Business Services	2,400	0.9	2.5
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	4,700	0.8	0.6
Educational and Health Services	2,000	0.5	2.5
Leisure and Hospitality	1,300	0.5	2.6
Natural Resources and Mining	0	0.0	8.3
Government	-100	0.0	1.0
Manufacturing	-3,600	-0.6	-0.4

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

OVER-THE-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SUPER-SECTOR*



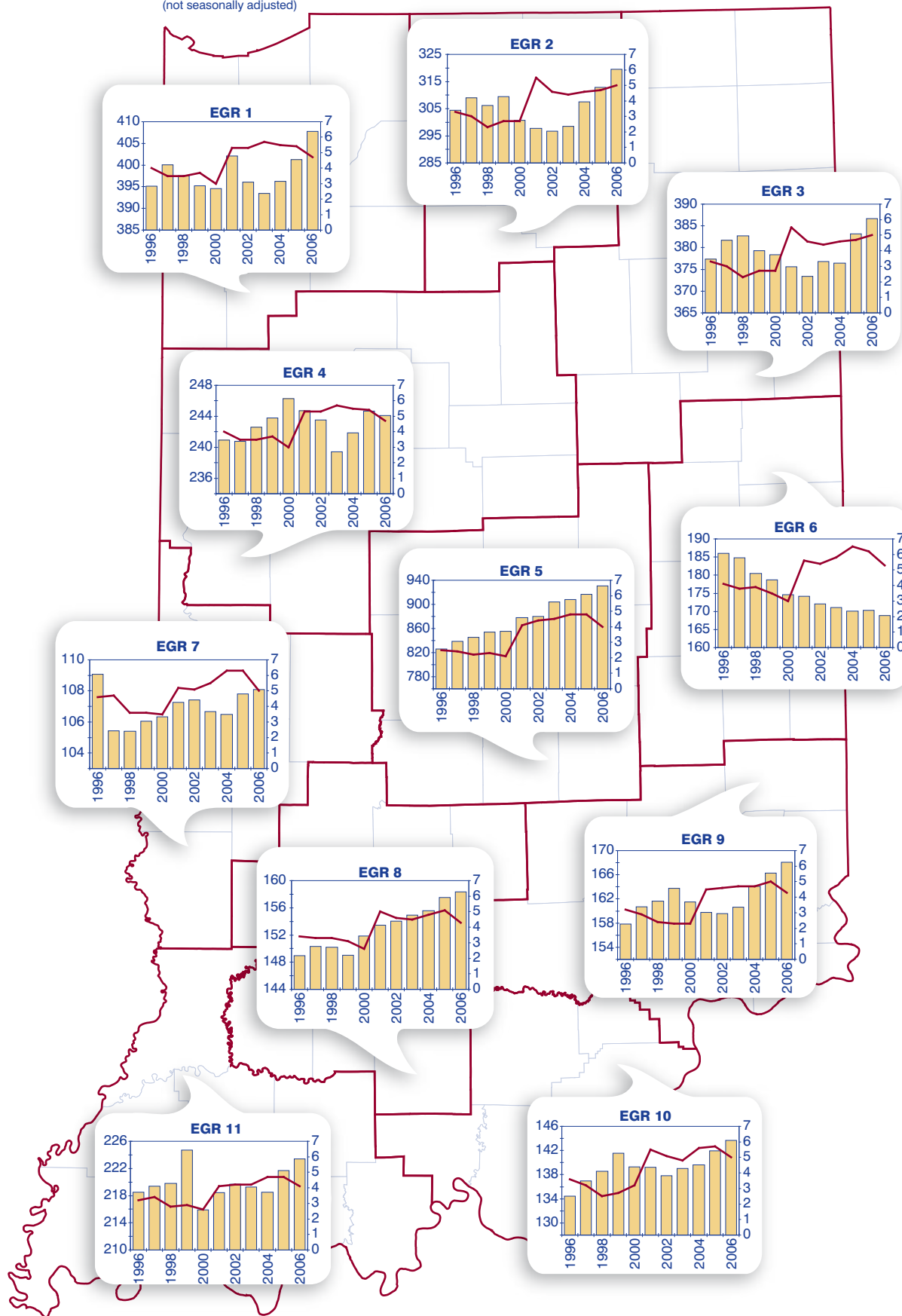
*seasonally adjusted
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics and Indiana Department of Workforce Development data

Regional Labor Force and Unemployment Rates

November of Each Year
(not seasonally adjusted)

■ Labor Force in Thousands (left axis)

— Unemployment Rate (right axis)



As the Workforce Churns: Indiana's 2005:3 Quarterly Workforce Indicators

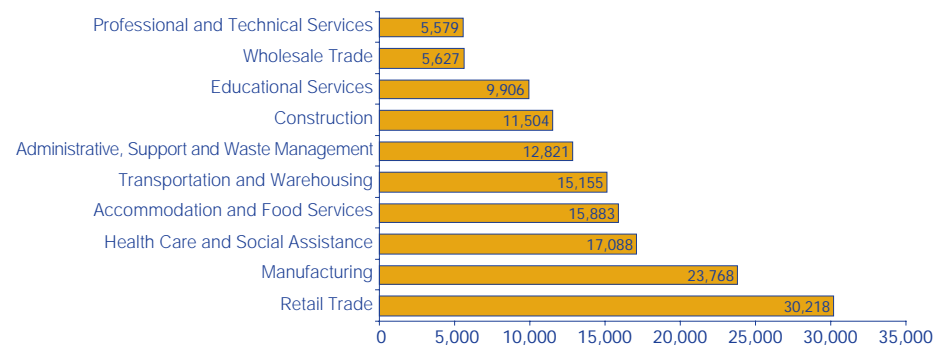
Churn: the stirring, agitating or mixing of a substance or commodity. In many respects, it describes what happens in the workforce every day. The U.S. Census Bureau's Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program and its Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) data set captures this phenomenon on a quarterly basis. This set of economic indicators—including employment, job creation, wages and worker turnover—can be viewed at different levels of geography (state, county, metro and workforce investment area), as well as by detailed industry, gender and age of workers.¹

What the QWIs Tell Us about Indiana's Workforce

Total employment in Indiana was 2,840,413 in the third quarter of 2005, with 20.4 percent of those workers in manufacturing, followed by retail trade at 11.5 percent (see **Table 1**).

Net job flow is the difference between current quarter and previous quarter employment at each business (net employment change). This addresses which industries

FIGURE 1: TOP 10 INDUSTRY SECTORS FOR JOB CREATION, 2005:3



Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

are expanding or contracting their employment. The net job flow was -391 for the state. Retail trade had the highest net job flow of any industry at 13,576, followed by transportation and warehousing at 10,629.

Job creation is the number of new jobs created by either new businesses or expanding employment in existing firms. Employers in the state created 164,972 jobs during the third quarter of 2005. About 18 percent of total job creation occurred in retail trade and 14.4 percent in manufacturing. Another 10.4 percent were created in health care and social assistance (see **Figure 1**).

New hires are the total number of accessions that also were not employed by that employer during

any of the previous four quarters, while separations are the total number of workers who were employed by a business in the reference quarter but not in the subsequent quarter. There were 537,008 new hires and 641,773 separations in the state. Accommodation and food services led all industries in both new hires and separations.

Turnover rate is calculated by using the formula: $(\frac{1}{2}) * (\text{accessions} + \text{separations}) / \text{employment}$. The turnover rate in Indiana was 10.6 percent, but ranged from 2.5 percent in utilities to 22.6 percent in administrative, support and waste management (which includes temporary employment agencies).

TABLE 1: QUARTERLY WORKFORCE INDICATORS BY INDUSTRY, 2005:3

Quarterly Workforce Indicator	Total Employment	Net Job Flows	Job Creation	New Hires	Separations	Turnover	Average Monthly Earnings	Average New Hire Earnings
Total Employment	2,840,413	-391	164,972	537,008	641,773	10.6%	\$3,111	\$1,894
Retail Trade	327,915	13,576	30,218	78,825	84,868	12.4%	\$2,073	\$1,306
Manufacturing	578,589	-1,918	23,768	59,477	73,362	6.6%	\$4,064	\$2,713
Health Care and Social Assistance	331,451	3,625	17,088	43,629	51,210	9.9%	\$3,120	\$2,101
Accommodation and Food Services	239,739	-6,071	15,883	92,004	105,264	21.2%	\$1,165	\$845
Transportation and Warehousing	104,849	10,629	15,155	22,294	22,298	11.3%	\$3,152	\$2,442
Administrative, Support and Waste Management	171,453	-582	12,821	83,597	94,378	22.6%	\$2,150	\$1,281
Construction	152,863	-1,523	11,504	37,191	46,038	13.4%	\$3,622	\$2,836
Educational Services	203,468	6,407	9,906	24,985	27,434	4.7%	\$2,760	\$1,345
Wholesale Trade	124,299	-549	5,627	14,566	17,086	7.9%	\$4,037	\$2,822
Professional and Technical Services	91,251	364	5,579	13,596	15,439	9.5%	\$4,119	\$3,093

Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Average monthly earnings were \$3,111 statewide for all employees, with a low of \$1,165 in accommodation and food services and a high of \$5,319 in utilities. Average new hire earnings of \$1,894 were 61 percent of the average monthly for all workers, with the lowest in accommodation and food services at \$845 and a high of \$4,108 in utilities.

Demographics

The 35–44 age group was largest in terms of employment, representing 23.1 percent of total employment, followed closely by the 45–54 age group at 22.9 percent (see **Table 2**). The group with the highest net change was again the 35–44 year olds, with 10,344 net job flows. However, it was the 25–34 age group that led the way in job creation, with nearly 30 percent of the jobs created during this period being held by this age group. This was also the category with the most new hires (24.4 percent) and separations (22.7 percent). Turnover was greatest in the 14–18 age group at 30.8 percent. And finally, workers with lots of experience (between the ages of 45 and 54) took home the biggest paychecks, averaging \$3,769 for all workers and \$2,549 for new hires.

There were more men than women for the following QWIs: total

employment, job creation, new hires and separations (see **Table 3**). The net job flow data indicate that while 4,421 fewer men were employed in 2005:3 than in the previous quarter, there were 4,030 more women employed in Indiana. Turnover was slightly higher among females than males (10.7 percent compared to 10.5 percent for men). Women’s average monthly earnings comprised only 60.5 percent of men’s (\$2,321 for women compared to \$3,836 for men). Similarly, male new hires earned \$2,621 per month on average vs. \$1,501 for females (57 percent of male new hires earnings).

More information is available at the LED website (<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/led/>). Two different tools enable users to query the data by year, quarter, area, industry, age and gender. The QWI Online tool gives access to the eight indicators discussed here, while the Industry Focus tool allows more in-depth industry analysis using rankings and charting by demographics.

TABLE 3: QUARTERLY WORKFORCE INDICATORS BY GENDER, 2005:3

Quarterly Workforce Indicator	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total Employment	2,840,413	1,479,430	1,360,983
Net Job Flows	-391	-4,421	4,030
Job Creation	164,972	91,024	86,625
New Hires	537,008	279,238	257,770
Separations	641,773	339,174	302,600
Turnover	10.6%	10.5%	10.7%
Average Monthly Earnings	\$3,111	\$3,836	\$2,321
Average New Hire Earnings	\$1,894	\$2,261	\$1,501

Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

Notes

1. The QWIs are built upon wage records in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system and information from state Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data. The universe of QWI data is UI-covered earnings, which includes over 90 percent of total wage and salary civilian jobs. The Census Bureau then attaches age and gender demographics.

When QWI employment numbers are compared with other employment data, exclusions to UI coverage should be taken into account. Exempted employment varies slightly from state to state due to variations in state unemployment laws, but generally excludes many farmers and agricultural employees, domestic workers, self-employed non-agricultural workers, members of the military, as well as certain types of nonprofit employers and religious organizations (which are given a choice of coverage or non-coverage in a number of states). While this report does not include federal government workers, most state and local government employees are included in the complete QWI database.

—Terry Brown, Research and Analysis Department, Advanced Economic and Market Analysis Group, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

TABLE 2: QUARTERLY WORKFORCE INDICATORS BY AGE GROUP, 2005:3

Quarterly Workforce Indicator	Age Group								
	All Ages	14–18	19–21	22–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–99
Total Employment	2,840,413	113,678	183,033	186,546	596,392	655,737	651,925	353,185	99,917
Net Job Flows	-391	487	-20,099	-2,434	6,374	10,344	7,542	-783	-1,859
Job Creation	164,972	23,587	21,041	23,053	49,262	47,237	38,274	17,731	6,218
New Hires	537,008	71,090	76,936	63,844	131,087	96,999	64,034	24,822	8,196
Separations	641,773	77,453	107,266	74,610	145,546	108,096	77,091	37,386	14,326
Turnover	10.6%	30.8%	26.4%	19.9%	12.4%	8.5%	6.4%	5.9%	8.6%
Average Monthly Earnings	\$3,111	\$689	\$1,215	\$1,870	\$2,838	\$3,528	\$3,769	\$3,566	\$1,985
Average New Hire Earnings	\$1,894	\$628	\$1,086	\$1,600	\$2,060	\$2,438	\$2,549	\$2,379	\$1,327

Source: Research and Analysis Department, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

The Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA

This article is the second of seven that will highlight each of Indiana's combined statistical areas (CSAs). CSAs are groupings of predefined metropolitan (metro) and/or micropolitan (micro) areas that, as the title suggests, combine these areas to "represent larger regions and reflect broader social and economic interactions."¹

The Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA is made up of the Fort Wayne metro (Allen, Wells and Whitley counties), along with an additional four counties: Adams, DeKalb, Huntington and Noble.

These seven counties make up 9 percent of Indiana's 6.3 million residents. Fort Wayne is the largest city in the CSA with more than 223,000 residents, or 39.5 percent of the entire combined area. City and town population estimates in the combined statistical area are shown in **Figure 1**.

Employment

Jobs in the Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA have suffered over the past five years, with losses of more than 5,000 jobs from the first quarter of 2001 to 2006 (down 1.8 percent). That is 1.7 percentage points lower than the state's job losses. However, a closer look shows that most of those losses can be attributed to the 2001 recession, and the past two years averaged annual gains of more than 2,000 jobs (see **Figure 2**).

At the individual industry level, despite losing more than 10,000 jobs over the past five years, manufacturing remained the largest industry in the region, making up 24.5 percent of all jobs in 2006. Compare that to just 20 percent of all jobs at the state level. Other than manufacturing, the health

FIGURE 1: CITY POPULATIONS IN THE FORT WAYNE–HUNTINGTON–AUBURN CSA, 2005

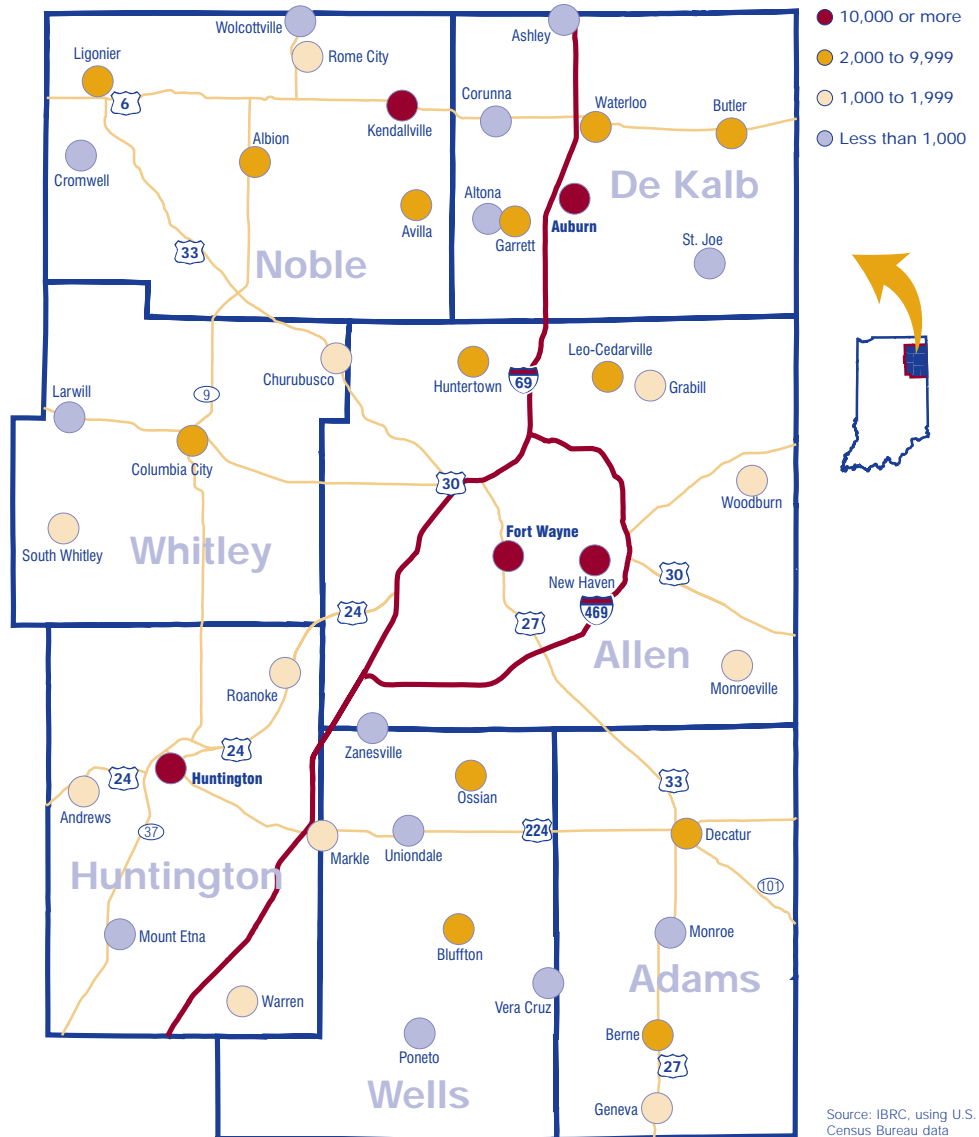


FIGURE 2: JOBS IN THE FORT WAYNE–HUNTINGTON–AUBURN CSA, 2001 TO 2006

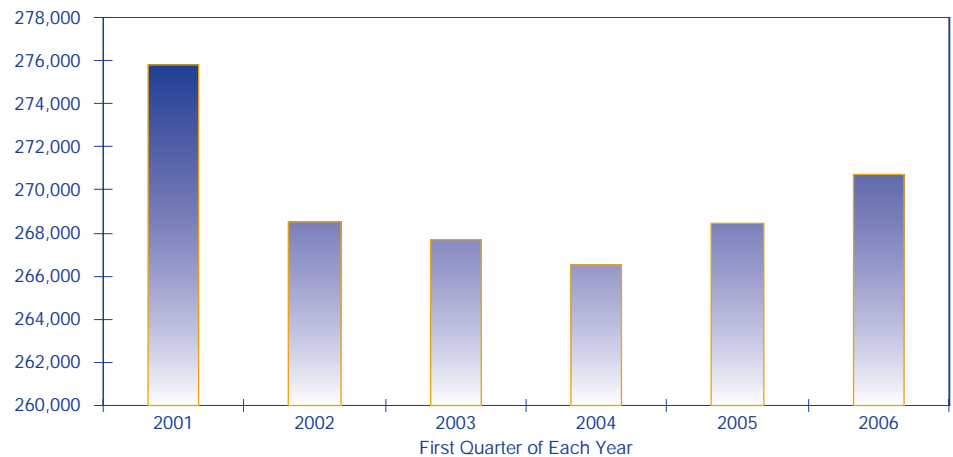


TABLE 1: CHANGE IN JOBS IN THE FORT WAYNE–HUNTINGTON–AUBURN CSA, 2001:1 TO 2006:1

Industry	Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA			Indiana		
	2006:1	Change	Percent Change	2006:1	Change	Percent Change
Total	270,686	-5,086	-1.8	2,843,705	-1,735	-0.1
Administrative, Support and Waste Management	14,055	3,168	29.1	149,635	21,153	16.5
Health Care and Social Services	35,978	4,935	15.9	349,595	35,583	11.3
Educational Services	19,301	1,534	8.6	250,983	18,503	8.0
Transportation and Warehousing	13,200	1,032	8.5	127,509	-166	-0.1
Public Administration	8,626	665	8.4	123,844	1,497	1.2
Accommodation and Food Services	20,863	1,406	7.2	231,028	14,639	6.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	669	36	5.7	10,317	267	2.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,981	77	4.0	38,605	-622	-1.6
Utilities	618	16	2.7	16,426	-203	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	13,941	-210	-1.5	121,434	-2,423	-2.0
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	2,531	-49	-1.9	36,535	332	0.9
Construction	11,905	-360	-2.9	137,935	4,542	3.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7,333	-440	-5.7	94,692	5,489	6.2
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	7,583	-544	-6.7	82,546	-2,460	-2.9
Retail Trade	28,111	-2,054	-6.8	324,878	-22,508	-6.5
Mining	203	-18	-8.1	6,130	-22	-0.4
Manufacturing	66,316	-10,085	-13.2	567,360	-64,442	-10.2
Finance and Insurance	10,475	-2,295	-18.0	100,222	-5,149	-4.9
Information	5,001	-1,175	-19.0	46,397	-5,554	-10.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,528	-642	-29.6	26,480	-350	-1.3

Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

care and social services industry supplied the most jobs at both the regional and state levels, making up 13.3 percent and 12.3 percent of jobs, respectively (see **Table 1**).

Wages

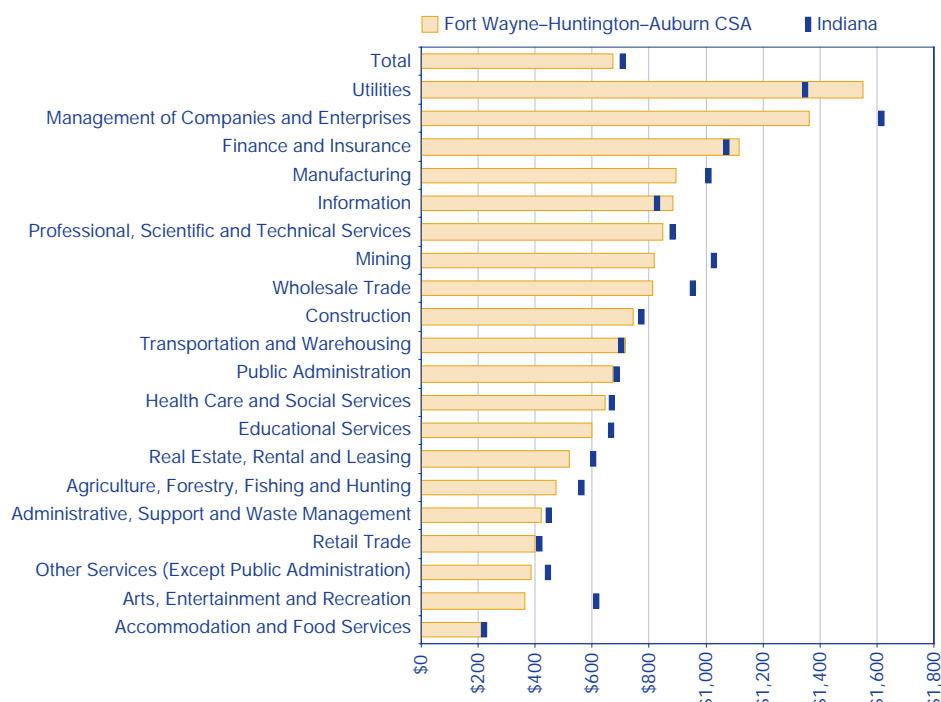
At the individual industry level, utilities paid the most in 2006 in the Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA with an average of \$1,552 per week—\$196 more per week than the state’s average. This wasn’t the biggest difference between state and CSA pay levels, however. Management of companies and enterprises paid an average of \$264 more per week at the state level than it did in the Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA (see **Figure 3**).

Across all industry sectors, average weekly wages in the Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA saw a larger jump from the first quarters of 2005 to 2006 (an increase of \$41 per week) than it has in five years, an overall improvement of \$70 per week. Unfortunately, the Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA did not manage to increase wages as quickly as the state, which saw average weekly wages jump by \$93 over the same five years. In fact, the Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA has increased wages at a slower rate than the state since 2003 (see **Figure 4**).

Commuting

There were around 272,600 workers who lived in the Fort Wayne–Huntington–Auburn CSA, according to Census 2000. Of those, 79.9 percent live and work in the same county within the CSA, and another 15.2 percent travel to other counties within the CSA. As for those workers leaving the combined statistical area, 3.9

FIGURE 3: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY INDUSTRY, 2006:1



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

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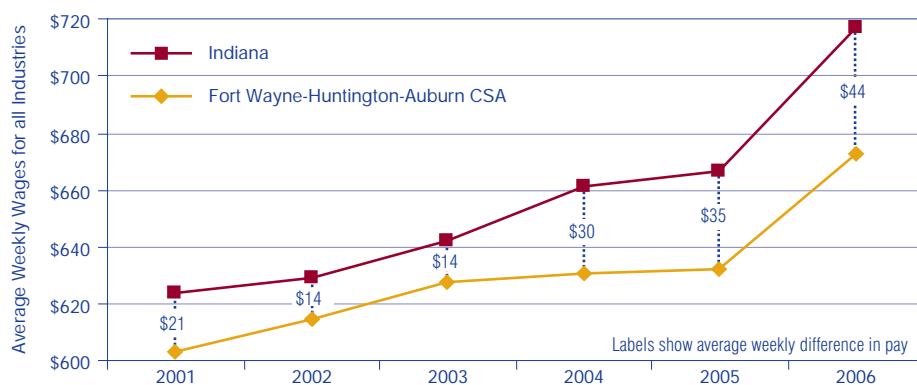
percent travel to other counties within Indiana and the remaining 1 percent leave the state (see **Figure 5**).

Notes

1. U.S. Office of Management and Budget, available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/

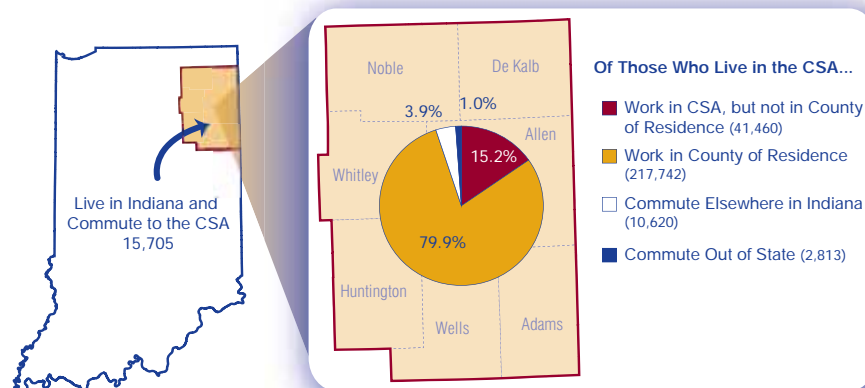
—Molly Manns, Research Associate, Indiana Business Research Center,
Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

FIGURE 4: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN INDIANA AND THE FORT WAYNE–HUNTINGTON–AUBURN CSA



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

FIGURE 5: COMMUTING PATTERNS IN THE FORT WAYNE–HUNTINGTON–AUBURN CSA, 2000



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