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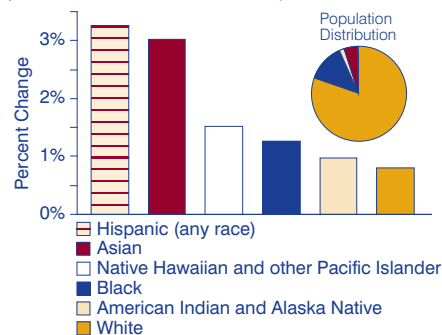
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### Minorities in the United States

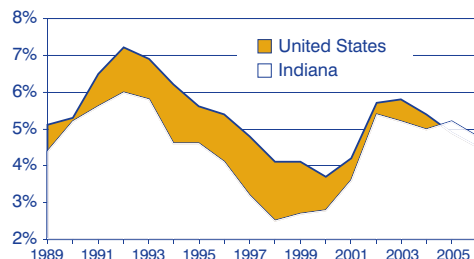
The Hispanic group (of any race) was both the fastest growing (3.3 percent) from 2004 to 2005 and the largest, with 42.7 million people in 2005. The next largest group was blacks, with 39.7 million people (a 1.3 percent increase from 2004).



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

### April Unemployment

Indiana's April 2006 unemployment rate was 4.8 percent after it dropped by four-tenths of a point from the same time last year. However, Indiana's rate remained higher than the U.S. rate by 0.3 percentage points.



\*not seasonally adjusted

## Immigration in Indiana

Immigration reform has entered the national spotlight again. As Hoosiers, what do we know about the immigrants who live and work in our state?

The bulk of this article focuses on the foreign-born population living in Indiana using data from the 2004 American Community Survey. The Census Bureau uses this term to refer to anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth and includes naturalized U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents (those with green cards), temporary migrants (such as students), refugees, as well as those illegally present in the United States. It does not include children of immigrants born on U.S. soil since those children are natives (and citizens) by definition.

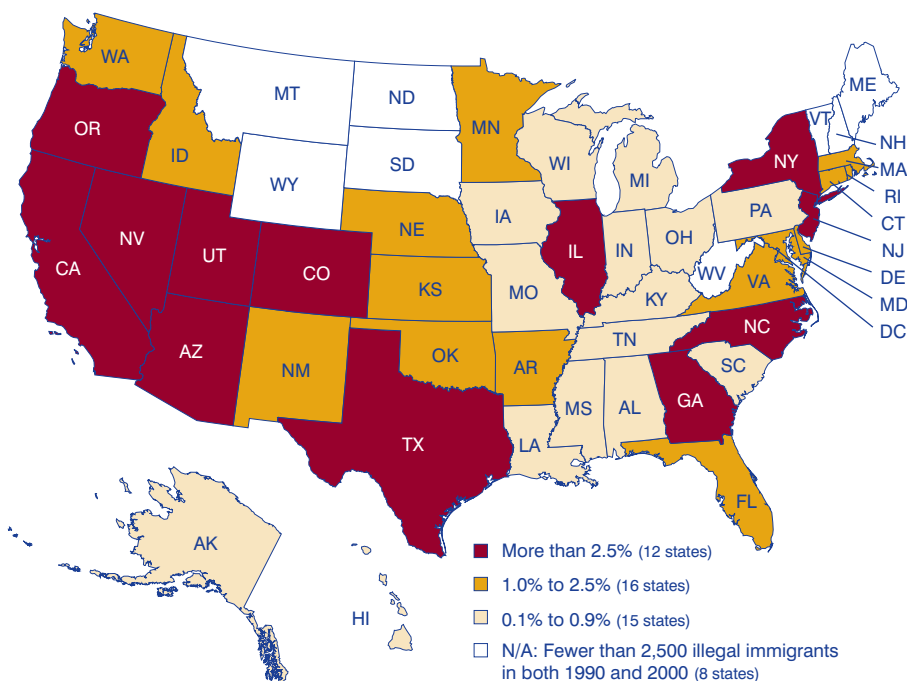
### How Many?

Four percent of Indiana residents (that's about 237,500 people) were born outside the United States. Of that foreign-born population, 31 percent are naturalized U.S. citizens (73,787 people). Meanwhile, 34 percent of Indiana's foreign-born population (or nearly 80,000 people) have entered the country in the past five years. These most recent immigrants are more likely to be male than female.

### Illegal Immigrants

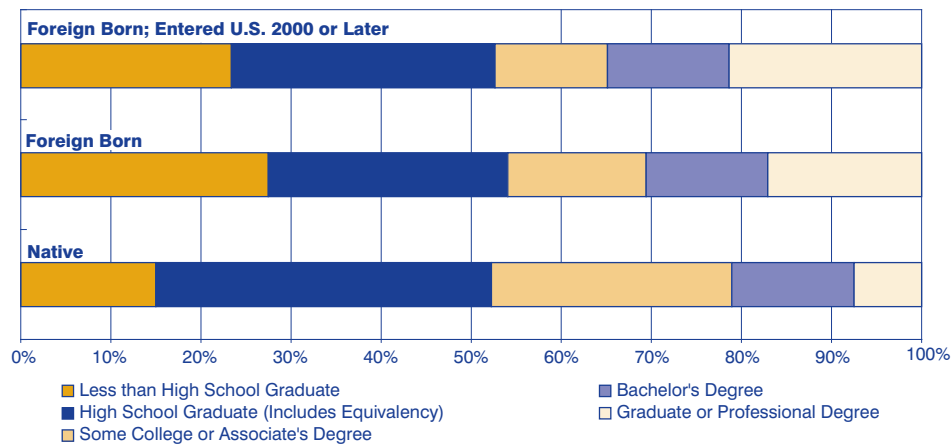
Estimating the number of people here without a green card is tough for the simple reason that people in this country illegally don't generally go around broadcasting that fact by filling out

FIGURE 1: PERCENT OF POPULATION ESTIMATED TO BE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS, 2000



Source: IBRC, using U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services data

**FIGURE 3: INDIANA EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY CITIZENSHIP, 2004**



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

government surveys. However, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services estimated that Indiana had about 45,000 illegal immigrants in 2000. This is about 0.7 percent of the total population, which is lower than the nationwide rate of 2.5 percent. At 3.5 percent, Illinois is the only state in the Midwest to surpass the U.S. rate and, in fact, it ranks fifth nationwide (see **Figure 1**).

Other data from the Pew Hispanic Center (based on the March 2005 Current Population Survey) place the number of unauthorized immigrants living in Indiana between 55,000 and 85,000.

### From Where?

Almost half of the foreign-born population came from Latin America (see **Figure 2**). Indeed, over 105,000

people (or 44 percent of Indiana's immigrants) hail from Mexico alone. China, India, Germany and Korea round out the top five countries, with the number of immigrants ranging from 7,500 to 11,500.

### Educational Attainment

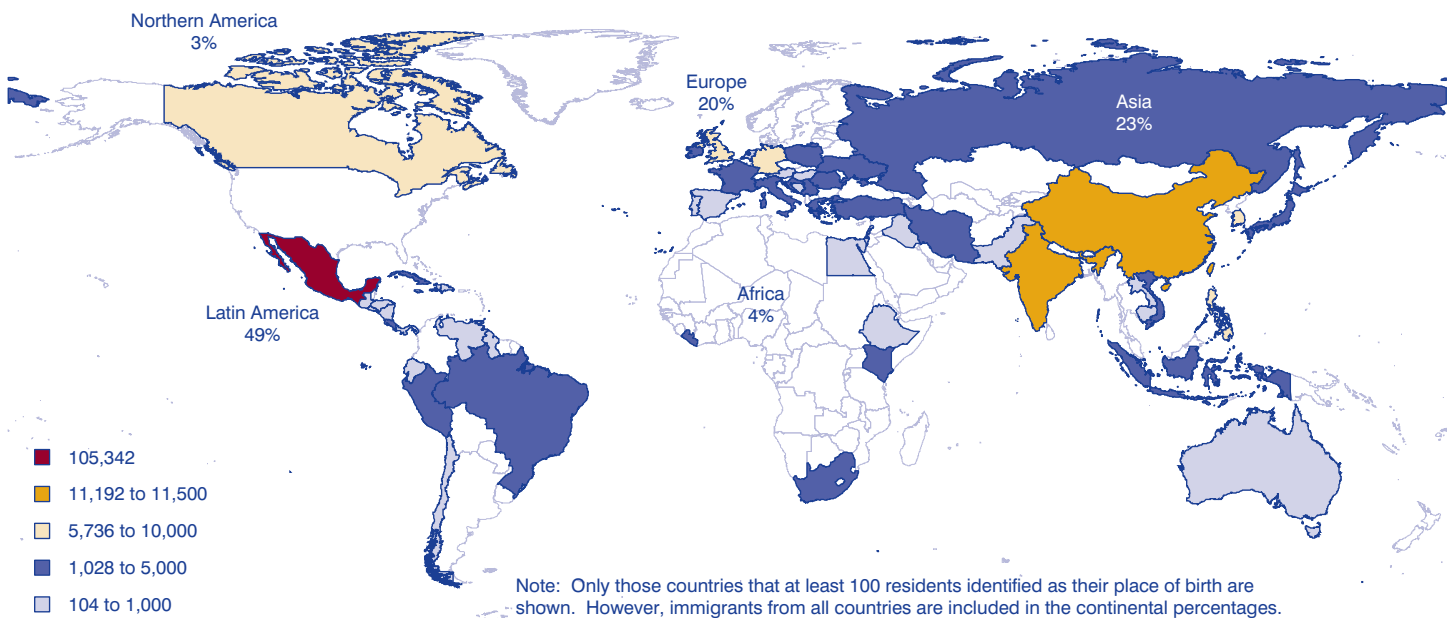
Using the population age 25 and older as the base, 28 percent of Indiana's foreign-born population has less than a high school education, compared to 15 percent of the native population (see **Figure 3**).

At the other end of the spectrum, a much higher percentage of immigrants have a graduate or professional degree (17 percent) than found in the native population (8 percent). Of the most recent immigrants (arriving in 2000 or later), 23 percent are not high school graduates, while 21 percent have a graduate or professional degree.

### Jobs and Wages

Of the working population age 16 and older, the manufacturing industry

**FIGURE 2: PLACE OF BIRTH FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION LIVING IN INDIANA, 2004**



Note: Only those countries that at least 100 residents identified as their place of birth are shown. However, immigrants from all countries are included in the continental percentages.

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

employs the largest percentage of both native (22 percent) and foreign-born (31 percent). Compared to natives, a larger percentage of the foreign-born workforce work in service occupations; production, transportation and material moving occupations; and construction, extraction and maintenance occupations. **Figure 4** illustrates the vocational differences between these populations.

Median earnings for the foreign-born (for full-time, year-round workers) are lower than for their native counterparts, with one exception. The median for a male naturalized citizen (\$53,004) is higher than for a native man (\$41,022). Overall, however, median earnings for a foreign-born male are just \$28,891. At \$23,335, foreign-born women earn

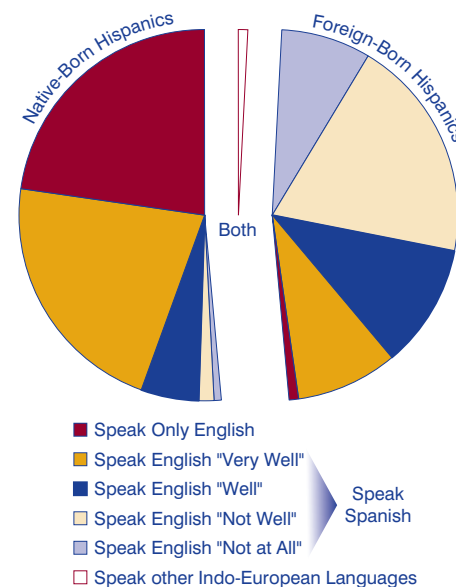
about \$4,600 less than native women. Recent immigrants face even lower wages, with annual median earnings of \$21,828 for men and a mere \$14,766 for women.

## Habla Inglés?

Eighty-four percent of the foreign-born population age 5 and older speaks a language other than English at home. That percentage drops to 69 percent for naturalized U.S. citizens, but goes up to 90 percent for non-citizen immigrants. Spanish is the most common language spoken by the foreign-born population.

Nearly 222,000 Hoosiers (native and foreign-born alike) speak Spanish in their homes. Looking at just those who do not speak English at home, Spanish is the language of choice for 37 percent

**FIGURE 5: ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY OF INDIANA'S HISPANICS, 2004**



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

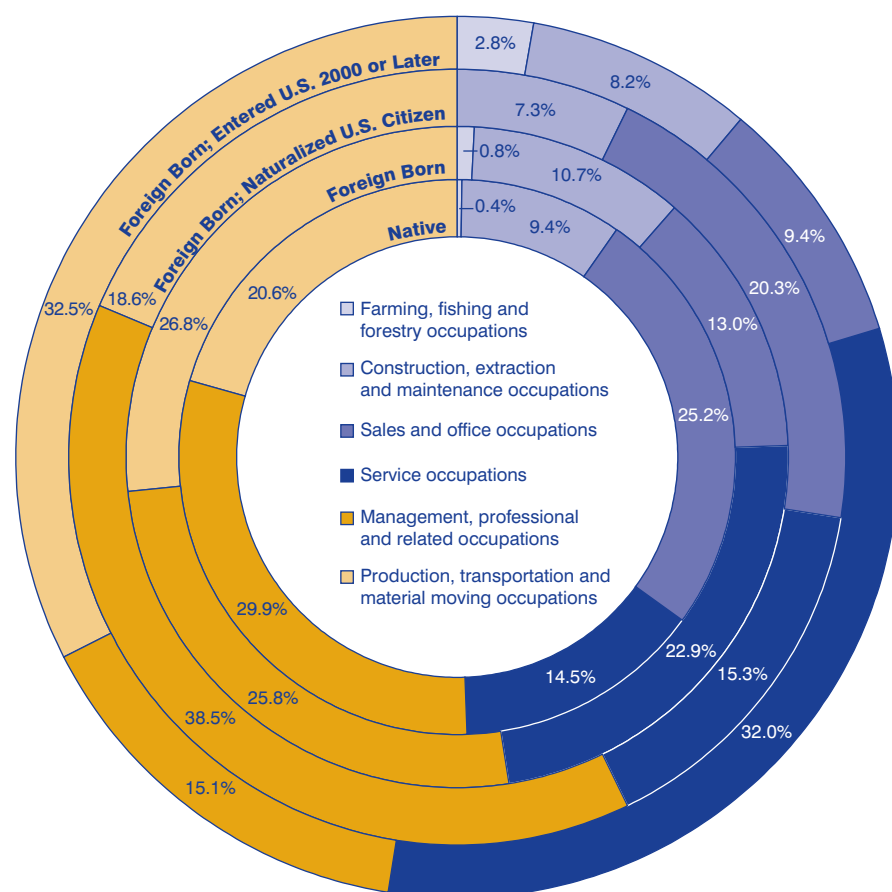
of the native population and 56 percent of the foreign-born population.

Of course, speaking Spanish at home does not necessarily imply this population doesn't speak English at all. In fact, 27 percent of the foreign-born population speaking another language at home say they speak English "very well."

To hone in on English-speaking ability, let's look at Indiana's Hispanic population (see **Figure 5**). A little over half of the Hispanics in the state are natives and 44 percent of them speak only English. Of those who speak Spanish at home, about half say they can speak English "well" or "very well." In contrast, 98 percent of the foreign-born Hispanics speak Spanish at home, with about 41 percent speaking English "well" or "very well."

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

**FIGURE 4: OCCUPATIONS OF INDIANA'S NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, 2004**



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

# 'Getting Hitched:' Marriage in Indiana

Named after the Roman goddess of marriage, June has traditionally been one of the most favored months to tie the knot. Last year in Indiana, nearly 4,130 couples married in June, officially kicking off the summer wedding season (see **Figure 1**). According to the National Center for Health Statistics, over 36,000 couples married in Indiana between January 2005 and September 2005 (slightly down from the 2004 numbers for that same time period). So, what do the data have to tell us about marriage in Indiana?

## Marital Status

As seen in **Figure 2**, over 2.7 million Hoosiers are currently married, which equates to 60 percent of men and 55 percent of women age 15 and older, according to the 2004 American Community Survey (ACS). An additional three percent are married, but currently separated from their spouse.

About 531,500 Hoosiers are currently divorced, which breaks down into 10 percent of men and 12 percent of women. Almost 294,000 people have lost their spouse and not remarried;

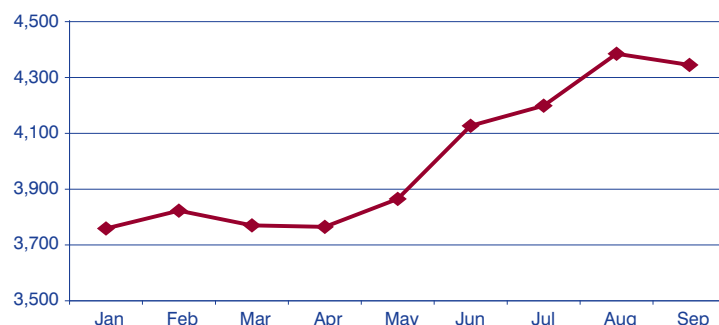
Widows account for 10 percent of all women age 15 and older, while widowers are a mere 2 percent of men.

Meanwhile, 28 percent of men and 23 percent of women have never married. Roughly 80 percent of those in the never married category are under the age of 35. Since the median age at first marriage for Hoosiers is 26 for men and 24 for women, many in that age group either have not found Mr. or Ms. Right or are delaying marriage for other reasons, one of which is cohabitation.

## Unmarried Couples

Couples living together prior to (or in lieu of) marriage is a growing trend, accounting for 5 percent of all Indiana households; that's almost 128,000 households, according to the 2004 ACS. The Census Bureau jargon for

**FIGURE 1: MARRIAGES IN INDIANA, 2005\***



\*Provisional data  
Source: National Center for Health Statistics

this phenomenon is unmarried-partner households. The vast majority (87 percent) of unmarried-partner households are heterosexual couples, with same-sex couples accounting for 13 percent—or less than 1 percent of all households in the state.

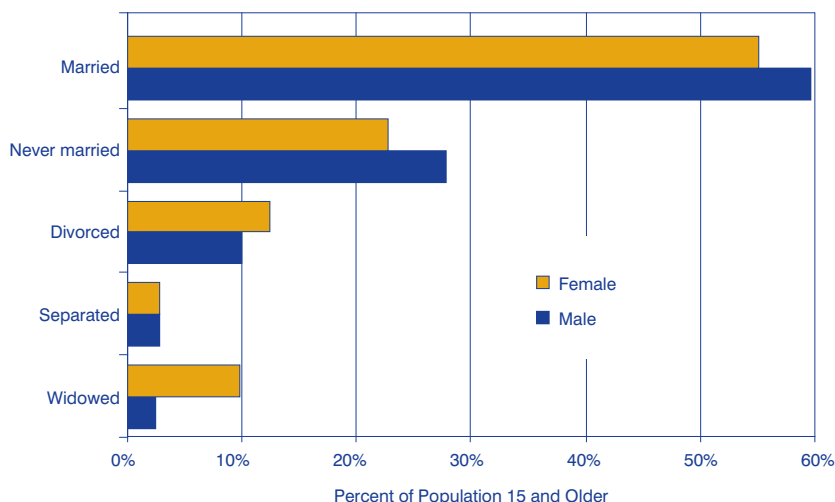
Since Census 2000, the number of unmarried couples in Indiana has increased 2.5 percent. However, the decennial census captures some additional detail on unmarried opposite-sex partners not captured in the ACS data:

- The average ages for cohabitating Hoosiers are 36 years old for the man and 33 years old for the woman; meanwhile, the average ages for married Hoosiers are 49 years old for the husband and 46 years old for the wife.
- Indiana has a higher percentage of unmarried-partner households with children under the age of 18 than found nationwide. Forty-seven percent of cohabitating households contain children, ranking Indiana eighth among all 50 states and first among Midwestern states (see **Figure 3**).<sup>1</sup>

## Local Marital Status

If we want to look at the county level, we must also use Census 2000. Several observations can be made from

**FIGURE 2: INDIANA MARITAL STATUS, 2004**



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

the maps in **Figure 4**, which use the population age 15 or older as their base:

- College communities have the largest percent of their populations who have never married. That's rather understandable, with Monroe and Tippecanoe counties coming in at 45 percent and 38 percent, respectively.
- Married couples really do move out to the suburbs; Hamilton and Hancock counties top this list, as 68 percent or more of their populations are currently married.
- South-central Indiana appears to have a particularly high concentration of divorcees. Scott and Marion counties lead the state, with divorcees accounting for more than 13 percent of their respective populations.
- Four of the top five counties with the highest percentages of widows and widowers border Illinois. Vermillion County ranks first at 10 percent.

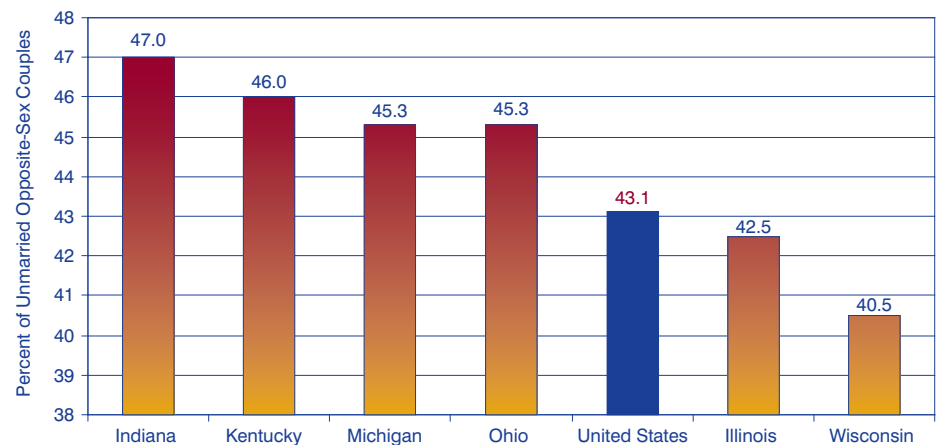
For additional maps broken down by gender, go to the thematic map gallery on STATS Indiana ([www.stats.indiana.edu](http://www.stats.indiana.edu)).

## Notes

1. According to the Census Bureau, "The identification of the partner's own children in an unmarried partner household is complicated when the child of the partner is not the biological child of the householder, because the Census 2000 questionnaire recorded only each person's relationship to the householder. In circumstances where the child of the partner was not related to the householder, an actual family unit may not be identified in the tabulation." To address this issue, the Census Bureau uses an expanded child-defined universe (own and/or unrelated children) to capture the presence of a partner's children in unmarried-partner households.

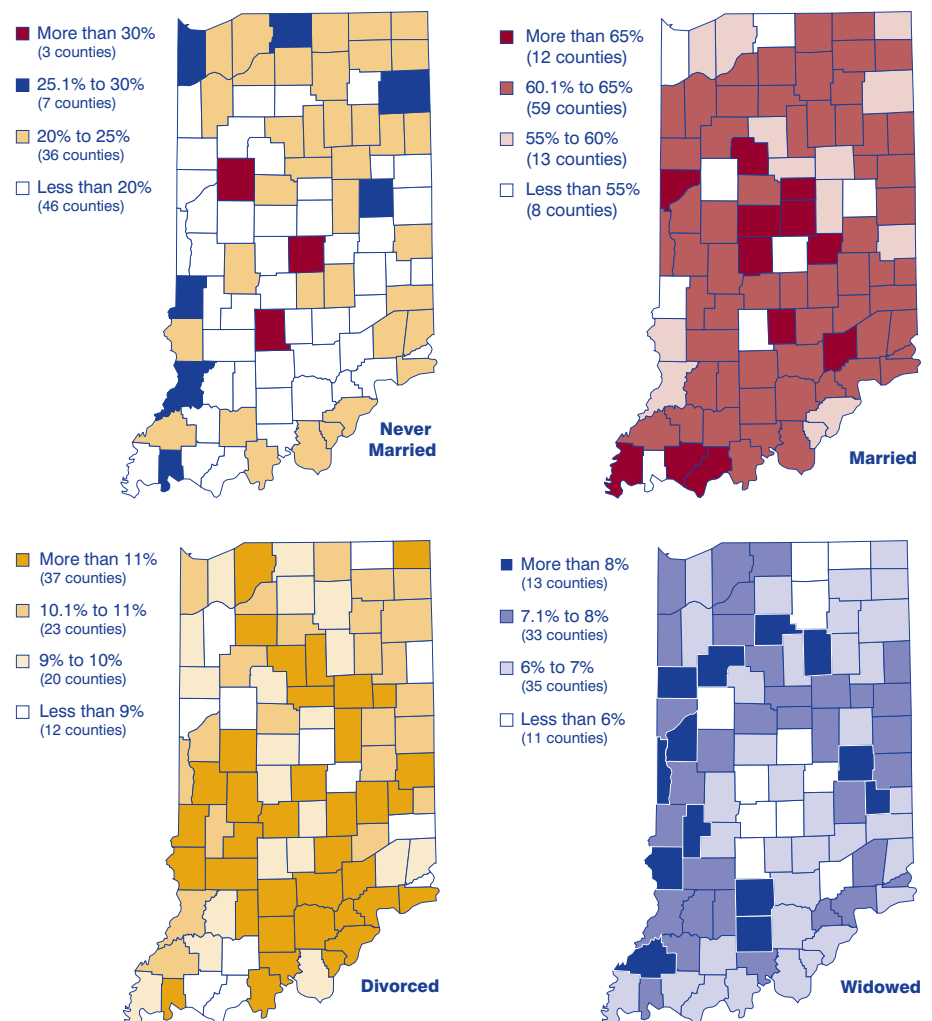
—Rachel Justis, Managing Editor, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

**FIGURE 3: PERCENT OF UNMARRIED OPPOSITE-SEX COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 PRESENT, 2000**



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

**FIGURE 4: PERCENT OF POPULATION 15 AND OLDER, CENSUS 2000**

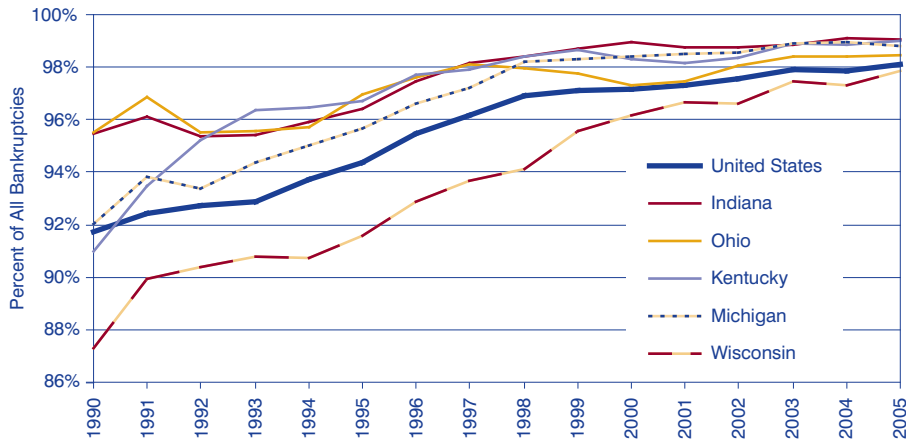


Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data



# Monthly Metrics: Indiana's Economic Indicators

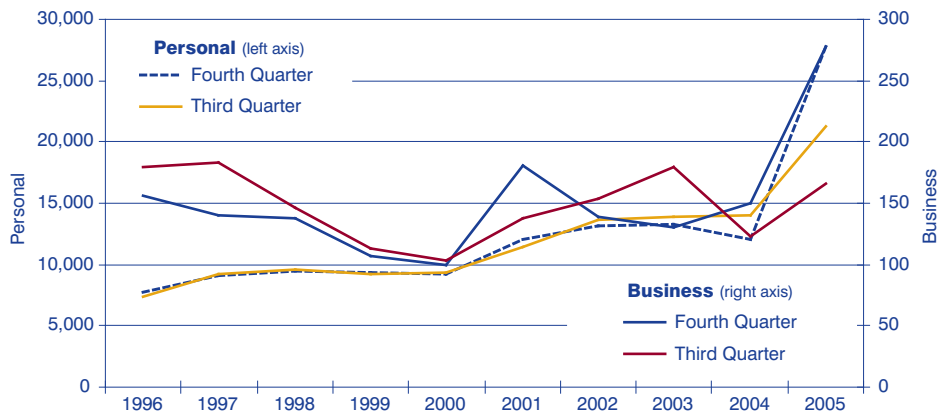
## CONSUMER BANKRUPTCY FILINGS, 1990 TO 2005



Source: American Bankruptcy Institute and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Indiana and its neighbors continue to have a larger percentage of its bankruptcy filings made by consumers, although the gap has narrowed in recent years, with a difference of less than 1 percentage point between the United States and Indiana.

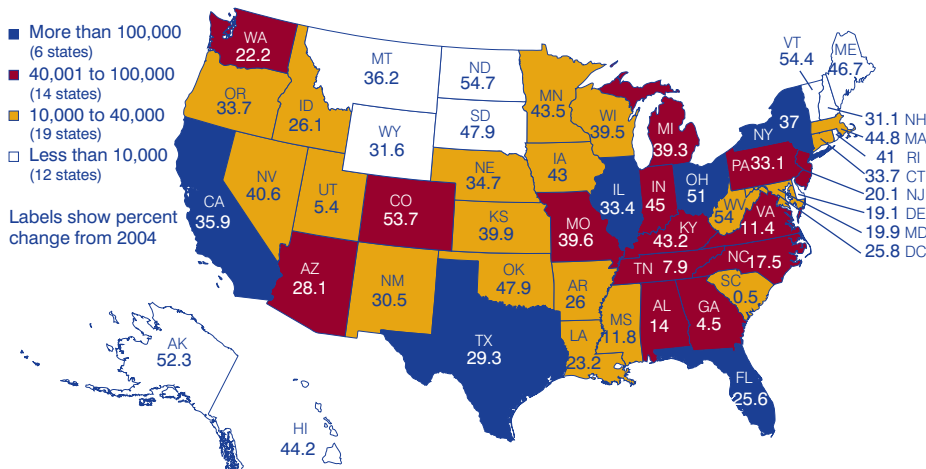
## INDIANA'S THIRD AND FOURTH QUARTER BANKRUPTCY FILINGS,\* 1995 TO 2005



\*The rush to beat the October 17th implementation of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act is depicted by the sharp increase in filings for the third and fourth quarters of 2005.  
Source: American Bankruptcy Institute and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Business and personal bankruptcy filings rose 85.3 percent and 129.9 percent, respectively, from the fourth quarter 2004 to fourth quarter 2005. For that same period from 2003 to 2004, personal filings decreased 9.3 percent while business filings increased 15.4 percent.

## BANKRUPTCY FILINGS, 2005



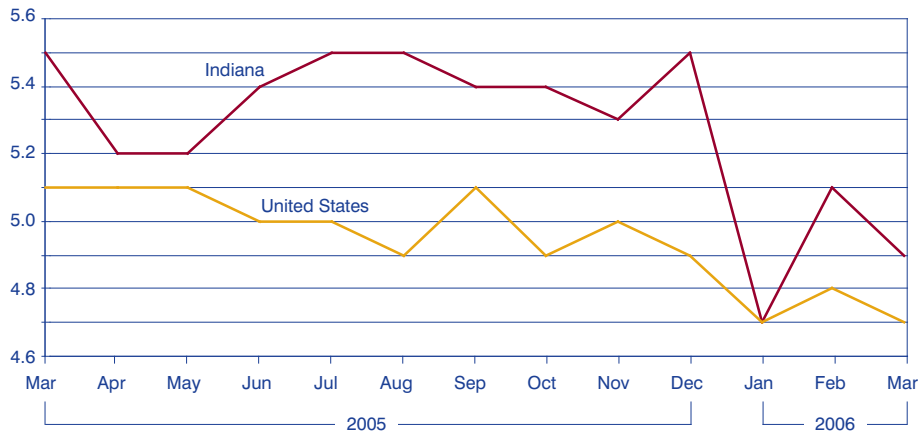
Source: American Bankruptcy Institute and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Nationwide, bankruptcy filings reached the 2 million mark in 2005, a 30 percent increase from 2004.

Business bankruptcies increased to 39,201 filings, representing a 14 percent increase from 2004. This is the highest total number of business bankruptcies in a calendar year since 2001.

Non-business (consumer) filings increased to 2,039,214—a 30 percent increase from 2004. The passage of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act (BAPCPA) sparked this increase.

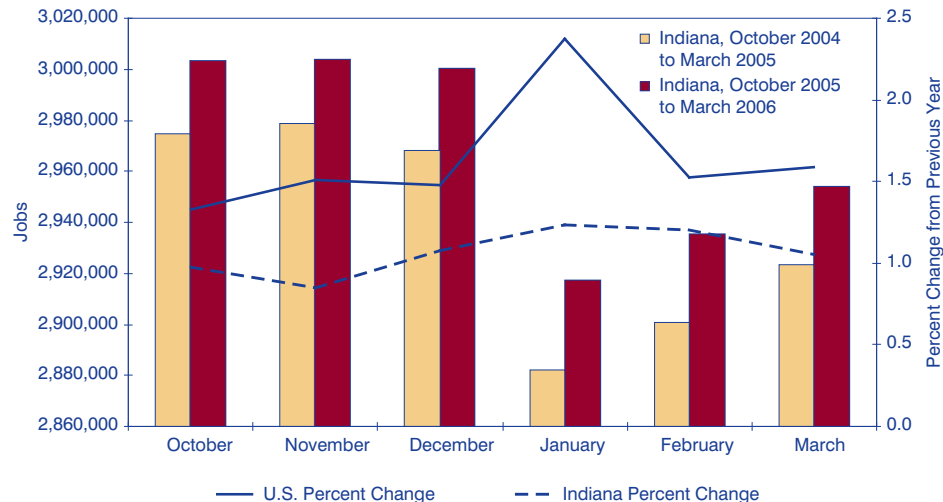
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES\*



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

As can be expected, Indiana's unemployment rate has been more volatile than the nation overall. January proved to be a short window of relief, when Indiana's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate matched the nation at 4.7 percent, the lowest it has been over the past year. Indiana's 4.9 percent unemployment rate in March 2006 is only 0.2 percentage points higher than the nation.

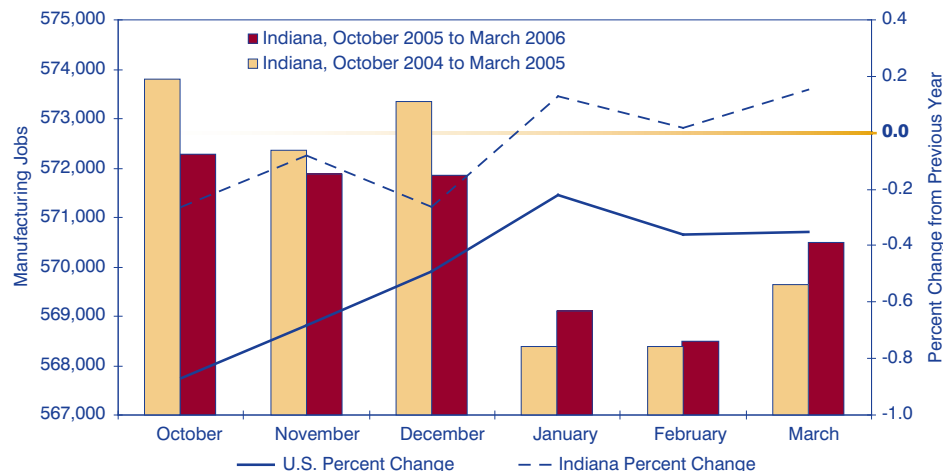
## INDIANA EMPLOYMENT



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

According to the most recent data available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Workforce Development, the past six months have seen increases in employment when compared to the same time one year earlier. However, Indiana has not kept pace with the nation in terms of percent change from the previous year.

## INDIANA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Unlike total employment, manufacturing jobs in Indiana have been somewhat less stable over the past six months. The last quarter of 2005 showed decreases each month as compared to one year prior, while each month in the first quarter of 2006 has posted gains. The good news for Indiana is that the state is faring better than the nation in terms of percent change from the previous year, with the United States still showing overall decreases in manufacturing employment.

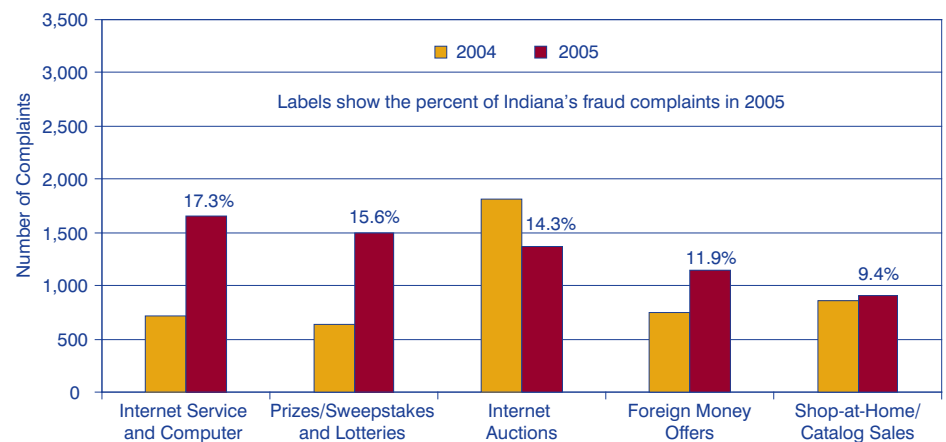
# Scamming Hoosiers: Consumer Fraud on the Rise

In 2005, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) received over 685,000 consumer fraud or identity theft complaints, bringing in losses of more than \$680 million. Of all complaints, the majority (63 percent) were consumer fraud.

Consumer fraud rose 6.1 percent nationwide between 2004 and 2005 (only Vermont, Arizona and New Mexico reported less fraud in 2005). It grew significantly faster in Indiana, which unfortunately ranked third in the nation with a 33.5 percent increase in consumer fraud between 2004 and 2005. Only Alaska and South Carolina ranked higher.

In 2005, Alaska had the highest rate of fraud, with 249.2 complaints per 100,000 population, and California led the nation in the actual number (48,707) of complaints (see **Figure 1**). At the other end of the spectrum, Mississippi had the least (per 100,000 population) at 72.4 and North Dakota

**FIGURE 2: TOP FIVE FRAUD COMPLAINT CATEGORIES FOR INDIANA CONSUMERS**



Source: IBRC, using Federal Trade Commission and Consumer Sentinel data

had the fewest actual number of complaints with 632.

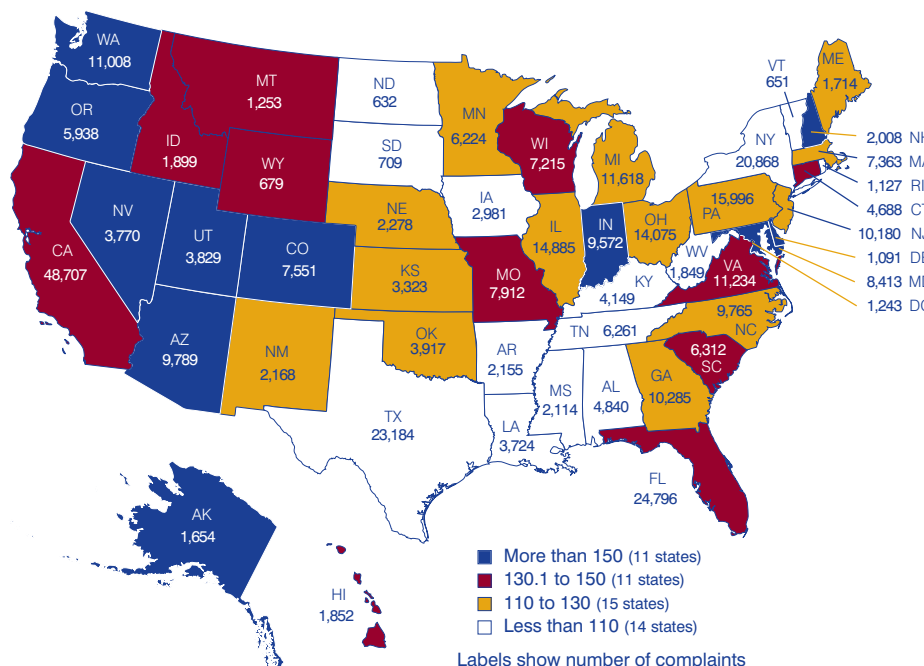
Indiana ranked 10th in the nation for complaints per 100,000 population (152.6) and 15th in the actual number (9,572) of consumer complaints in 2005. Compare this to 2004, when Indiana ranked 23rd in complaints per 100,000 population (114.9) and 16th in the number (7,168) of complaints.

Within the Midwest, Indiana had the most complaints per 100,000 population. Wisconsin had the next highest rate (130.3) and Kentucky had the lowest rate (99.4).

Looking at metropolitan areas, Indianapolis ranked 11th in the nation in 2005 (2,692 complaints, 168.7 per 100,000 population), up from its ranking in 2004 of 15th (2,150 complaints and 141.0 per 100,000 population).

What types of complaints did Hoosiers file? In 2005, Internet services and computer complaints topped the list of the top fraud categories with 1,656 complaints, a staggering 132.9 percent increase from its fourth place status in 2004 (when there were 711 complaints). Next in line was prize sweepstakes and lotteries, which grew slightly faster (133.9 percent) than the number one spot, but only made up 15.6 percent of the total (see **Figure 2**). Surprisingly, Internet auctions (ranked first in 2004) actually decreased 24.4 percent, which equates to 441 fewer complaints than in 2004.

**FIGURE 1: FRAUD COMPLAINTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2005**



Source: IBRC, using Federal Trade Commission and Consumer Sentinel data

—Joan Ketcham, Database Technician, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University



# Inside the Data Center

## Farmers Markets Open

Chances are there is a farmers market near you. If not, wait a few years. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, the number of farmers markets in the United States has grown 110 percent since 1994. The National Directory of Farmers Markets, online at [www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/map.htm](http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/map.htm), contains nearly 3,700 listings, up from 1,755 in 1994. Indiana has seen an increase of 222 percent over the same time period. The Department of Agriculture states that the growth is due mainly to the growing consumer interest in fresh produce direct from the farm (see **Figure 1**).

A recent article in the *Indianapolis Star* discusses the possibility of the Indianapolis Original Farmers Market staying open year round rather than just May through October. The City Market, which hosts the Original Farmers Market, commissioned a local marketing firm to survey Indianapolis residents on what they most wanted to see at the City Market. A year-round Farmers Market topped the list.

In June 2005, the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce opened a Farmers Market, which grew to have as many as 27 vendors over the summer. At \$10 a

day for a space, local farmers were able to sell their produce without spending money on gas to haul everything to markets further away.

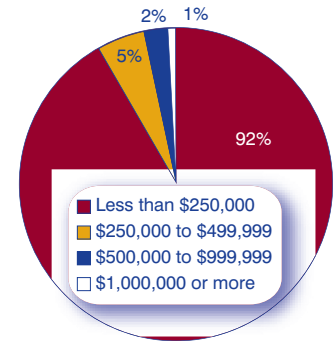
According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers Markets benefit small farm operators, those with less than \$250,000 in annual receipts, by giving them direct access to markets in order to supplement farm income. In the United States, 94 percent of all farms meet this definition. In Indiana, the number is slightly less but still above 90 percent. The 2002 Census of Agriculture counted a total of 60,296 farms in Indiana. Small farms accounted for 55,294, or 92 percent of Indiana farms (see **Figure 2**).

For more information on Farmers Markets and U-Pick Farms, visit the U.S. Department of Agriculture at [www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets](http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets) and the Indiana State Department of Agriculture at [www.in.gov/isda/market/index.html](http://www.in.gov/isda/market/index.html).

## Indiana Switches from Net In- to Out-Migration

The Census report *Domestic Net Migration in the United States: 2000 to 2004*, published in April 2006, shows that Indiana, along with Minnesota, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Utah, have

**FIGURE 2: PERCENT OF TOTAL FARMS BY MARKET VALUE OF ITEMS SOLD, 2002**



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2002 Census of Agriculture

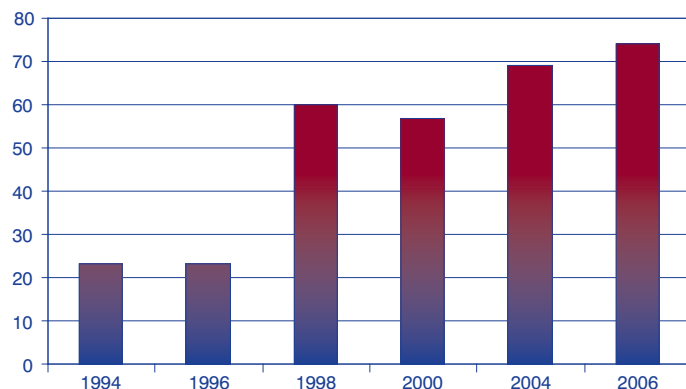
switched from net in-migration states in the 1990s to net out-migration states from 2000–2004. The Census Bureau defines migration as a move that crosses jurisdictional boundaries, such as counties, states and countries. Net migration is the difference between in-migration (movement into an area) and out-migration (movement out of an area) during a specified period of time.

Between 1990 and 2000, Indiana had a net migration of 78,783 people, or an average of 7,878 per year (see **Figure 3**). Since 2000, Indiana has had a net migration of -19,030, or an average of -4,758 per year.

For more information, see the full report at [www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p25-1135.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p25-1135.pdf).

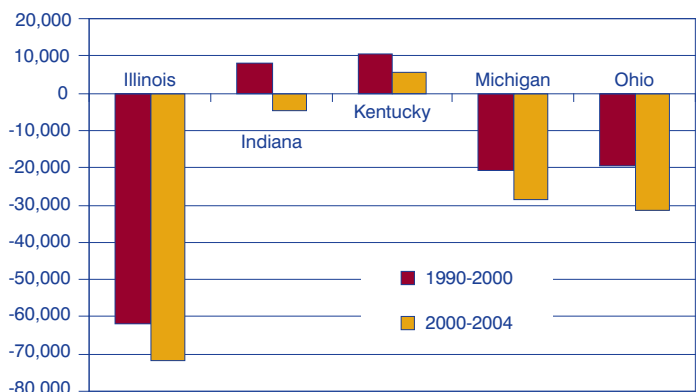
—Frank Wilmot, State Data Center Coordinator, Indiana State Library

**FIGURE 1: INDIANA FARMER MARKETS, 1994 TO 2006\***



\*2002 data not available  
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

**FIGURE 3: AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC MIGRATION**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Gifts for Dad

President Lyndon Johnson designated the third Sunday in June as Father's Day in 1966 (57 years after the idea was introduced), and President Nixon made it official in 1972. On the 97th anniversary of the year the idea was born, many Hoosiers and Americans alike will be trying to find that special gift for Dad. Doing so is more difficult than it probably should be, given the numbers.

At the national level, the retail trade industry boasted more than 1.1 million establishments in 2002 and employed over 14.6 million people. Indiana makes up 2.2 percent of those stores and ranks 14th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for its number of retail establishments (see **Figure 1**). Each of the following retail industry subsectors ranked Indiana in the top 20 and could spark some gift ideas for Dad: men's clothing, hardware, home center, sporting goods and nursery, garden center, and farm supply stores.

With that in mind, one thing is for certain: Hoosiers have options. Looking for a necktie? Shoppers have 161 men's clothing stores to choose from across

the state, or 1.7 percent of all menswear stores in the United States.

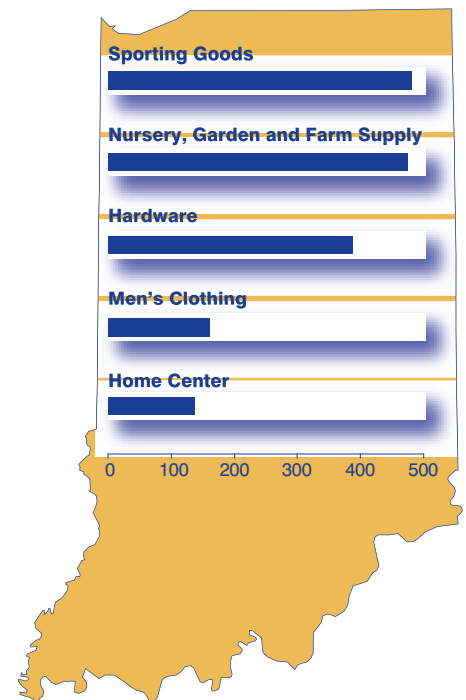
Is Dad a handy-man? Shoppers in Indiana will have a good shot at finding the perfect set of tools, be it hammers, wrenches or screwdrivers. There were 387 hardware stores and 137 home centers dotted across the state in 2002, pulling in nationwide ranks of 13th and 14th place, respectively (see **Figure 2**).

It shouldn't be too difficult to find sporting goods for the more active men in Indiana this Father's Day, with a total of 481 stores to choose from.

And for the fathers who enjoy spending time working in Hoosier soil or those with an environmentally-friendly mindset, Indiana's 476 nursery, garden center and farm supply stores secure another 13th place ribbon for the state and provide a variety of possibilities for gifts.

For those of us just beginning to think of a gift for dad, being low on options isn't an excuse. With Indiana's 24,322 retail establishments (men's clothing, hardware, home center, sporting goods and nursery, garden center, and farm supply stores make up

**FIGURE 2: ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA**

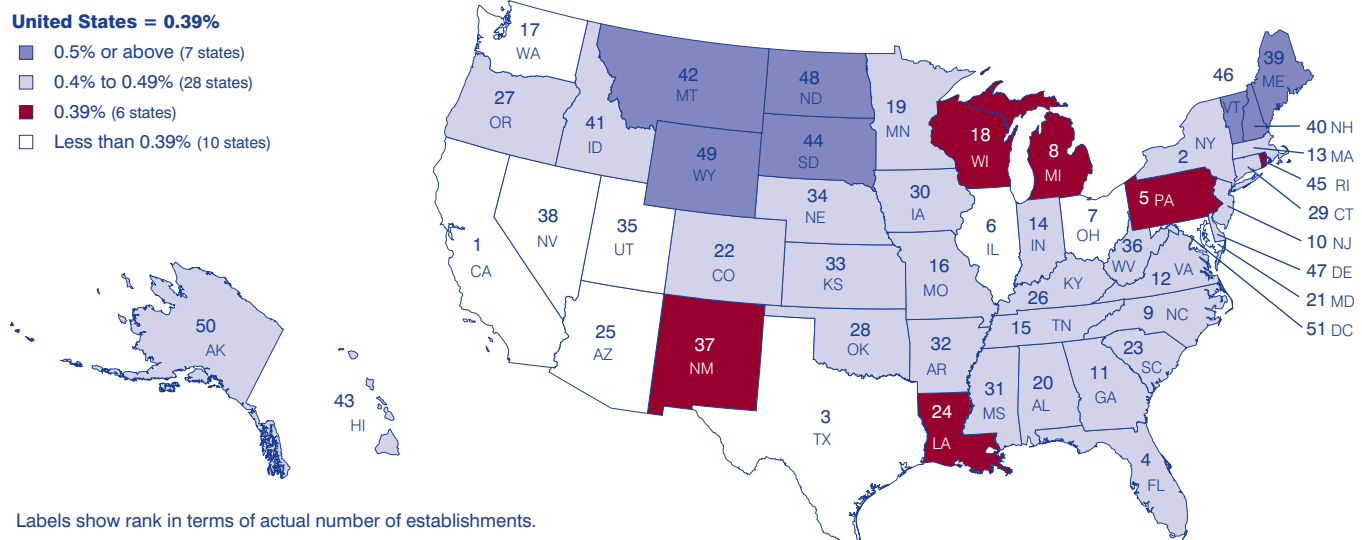


Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

6.8 percent of that number), there is bound to be something every father can enjoy.

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

**FIGURE 1: RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AS A PERCENT OF POPULATION BY STATE, 2002**



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

# Regional Perspective: Economic Growth Region 6

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 6 is located in east-central Indiana and consists of nine counties that make up 5.5 percent of the state's population: Blackford, Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Jay, Randolph, Rush, Union and Wayne counties. Of the nearly 345,000 people who live in EGR 6, 19.4 percent reside in Muncie (Delaware County), the region's largest city and home to Ball State University. Richmond (Wayne County), New Castle (Henry County) and Connersville (Fayette County) are the only other cities in the region that make up more than 2 percent of the region's population, with 10.9 percent, 5.5 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. (see **Figure 1**)

While the state of Indiana has seen an increase in population of nearly 3 percent from July 2000 to July 2005, the nine-county region that makes up EGR 6 experienced a decline of 2.2 percent (7,671 people). The region actually grew in terms of natural increases (births minus deaths); however, migration patterns show that six of the nine counties have not

**TABLE 1: CHANGE IN JOBS IN EGR 6 AND INDIANA, 2001:3 TO 2005:3**

Industry	EGR 6			Indiana		
	2005:3	Change	Percent Change	2005:3	Change	Percent Change
Total	126,851	-10,631	-7.7	2,879,527	7,553	0.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	722	184	34.2	26,175	-372	-1.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,462	261	21.7	49,948	289	0.6
Utilities	452	75	19.9	16,508	11	0.1
Accommodation and Food Services	11,279	664	6.3	240,761	9,681	4.2
Public Administration	6,350	235	3.8	131,786	646	0.5
Health Care and Social Services	20,360	390	2.0	348,193	26,688	8.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,693	45	1.7	90,212	4,221	4.9
Wholesale Trade	3,423	38	1.1	122,664	-473	-0.4
Educational Services	10,396	47	0.5	207,280	11,293	5.8
Finance and Insurance	3,527	-152	-4.1	100,555	-4,378	-4.2
Retail Trade	16,191	-1,553	-8.8	332,377	-13,955	-4.0
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	3,631	-413	-10.2	84,382	-2,485	-2.9
Construction	4,883	-563	-10.3	156,147	-367	-0.2
Information	1,713	-228	-11.7	47,446	-4,000	-7.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	495	-67	-11.9	14,289	-1,137	-7.4
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	1,139	-203	-15.1	39,072	-9	0.0
Manufacturing	27,348	-6,417	-19.0	572,432	-39,048	-6.4
Administrative, Support and Waste Management	3,941	-1,141	-22.5	163,665	22,953	16.3
Transportation and Warehousing	3,708	-2,212	-37.4	128,179	-1,730	-1.3

Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

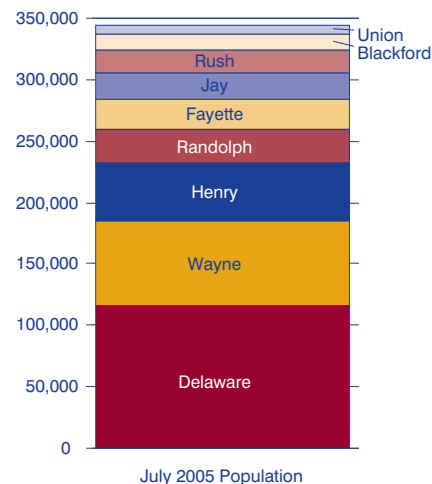
experienced net in-migration for the past five years (see **Figure 2**).

## Jobs and Wages

Region 6 jobs have taken a nosedive over the past four years, especially compared to the state. From the third quarter of 2001 to the same time in 2005, EGR 6 experienced a loss of 10,631 jobs (a 7.7 percent decrease); Indiana managed to gain more than

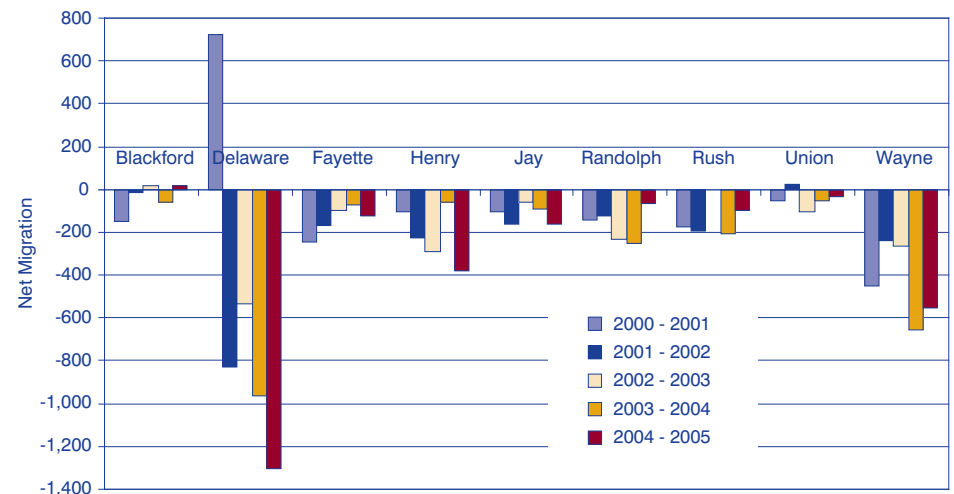
7,500 jobs for a 0.3 percent increase over that same period of time. Nine major industry classifications actually posted gains in the region, but these gains were not nearly enough to offset the other ten industries' losses (see **Table 1**). As for the job losses at the regional level, manufacturing made up the majority (more than 6,400) but remains the largest major industry sector in the region with 21.6 percent

**FIGURE 1: EGR 6 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**



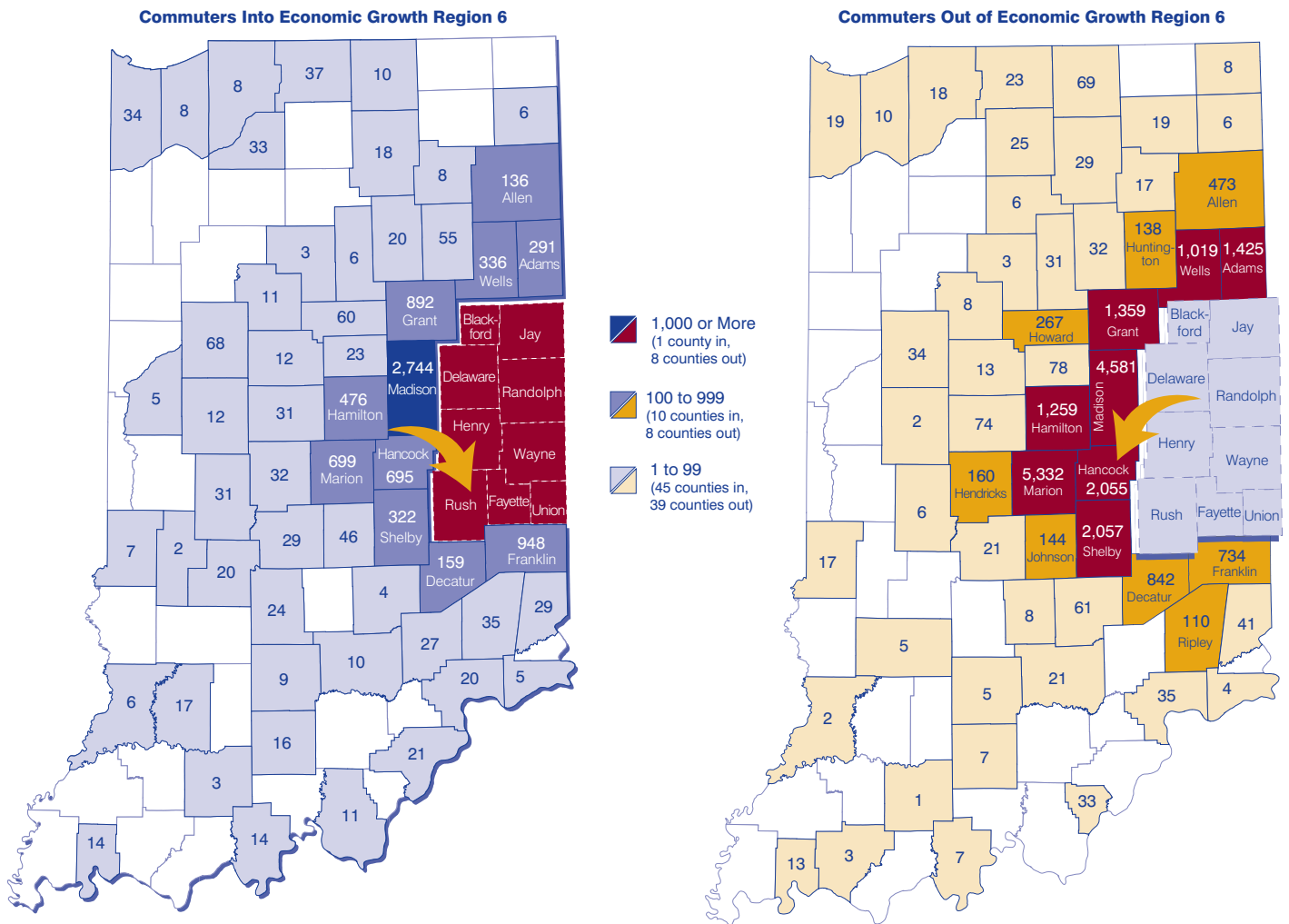
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

**FIGURE 2: NET MIGRATION OF COUNTY POPULATION WITHIN EGR 6, JULY OF EACH YEAR**



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

**FIGURE 4: EGR 6 COMMUTING PATTERNS**

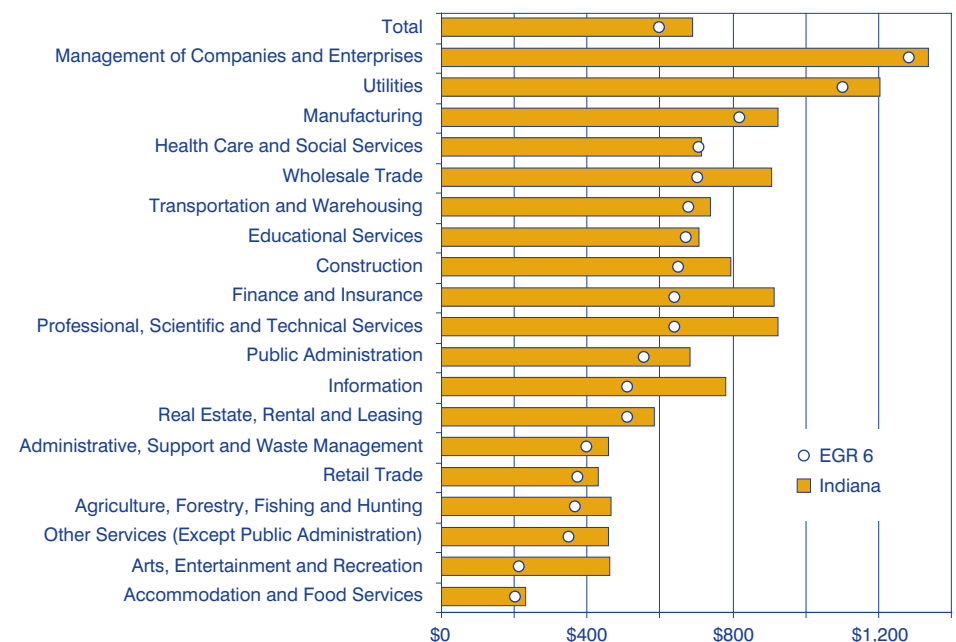


Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census 2000 data

of all jobs, compared to 19.9 percent at the state level.

One possible explanation for the decrease in the region's population and jobs could be related to the wages paid across all industry sectors. The only industry in which Region 6 paid more than the state was the health care and social services industry, and that was only by an average of \$1 per week. Even the management of companies and enterprises industry, which paid the highest average weekly wages in the region, paid \$44 less per week than Indiana overall. The biggest difference in wages was in the professional, scientific and technical services industry, with Indiana paying a higher average weekly wage by \$278

**FIGURE 3: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, 2005:3**



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data



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(continued from page 11)

**TABLE 2: INTRA-REGIONAL COMMUTING, 2000**

From	To								
	Blackford	Delaware	Fayette	Henry	Jay	Randolph	Rush	Union	Wayne
Blackford	3,654	802		4	406	20			2
Delaware	491	45,116	10	623	570	316		16	168
Fayette		22	8,095	33			491	211	986
Henry	5	1,467	173	12,712	18	54	522		704
Jay	185	1,027			6,231	223		2	38
Randolph	55	2,342	10	131	571	6,721	1	32	1,071
Rush		26	242	282			4,318	8	41
Union		1	241	10	4	7	10	1,263	790
Wayne		246	1,105	472	18	319	65	176	28,611

Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census 2000 data

(see **Figure 3**). This industry classification includes jobs such as legal, accounting, engineering and advertising services.

## Commuting

Of the approximately 143,200 people in the EGR 6 workforce (those who work in the region, but live anywhere), 94 percent were also residents, according to Census 2000 data. There are just over 27,300 workers who live in Region 6 but commute elsewhere for work. Where are these workers going? Not surprisingly, the counties nearest the region are receiving the most workers (see **Figure 4**). Of Indiana's 92 counties, eight received at least 1,000 workers from the region and 28 did not receive workers from EGR 6 at all. Another 3,756 workers were sent out of state to neighboring Ohio. Meanwhile, only one county outside the region (neighboring Madison County) sent more than 1,000 workers into EGR 6 to work.

As far as intra-regional commuting is concerned, Delaware County received the most workers from fellow EGR counties with more than 5,900 workers coming in from the other eight counties. At the same time, Union County (the smallest county in both population and area) received the fewest workers from the rest of the region (see **Table 2**). Randolph County sent out more than any other regional county, over half of which went to Delaware County; and Rush County contributed the fewest workers to the rest of the region.

## Conclusion

All in all, Economic Growth Region 6 has been struggling over the past few years. Most likely, the decrease in jobs has contributed to the decrease in population. Meanwhile, lower average wages compared to the rest of the state aren't likely to attract more people into the area, resulting in the higher number of people leaving the region to find work compared to those coming into EGR 6.

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