

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT

Eastern Indiana Regional Planning Commission (EIRPC) Region, Indiana





Center for Regional Development Advancing Collaboration : Energizing Regions

Table of contents

01

Overview

02

03

Human capital

Demography

04

Labor force



Industry and occupation

01 overview

Eastern Indiana Regional Planning Commission Region, IN

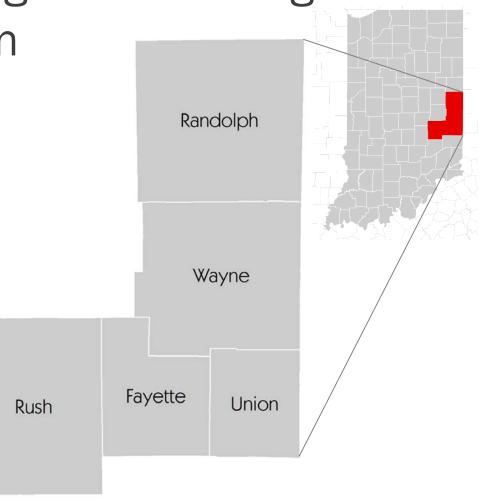
What is a regional snapshot?

Overview

Eastern Indiana Regional Planning Commission Region

The Eastern Indiana Regional Planning Commission Region is comprised of five Indiana counties. I-70 passes through the central part of the region connecting to Indianapolis to the west and Dayton, OH to the east.

- Fayette
- Randolph
- Rush
- Union
- Wayne



Overview

What is a regional snapshot?

What is the snapshot?

This snapshot is a demographic and economic assessment of the Eastern Indiana Regional Planning Commission (EIRPC) Region in Indiana. Using county-level data, PCRD analyzed a number of indicators to gauge the overall economic performance of the EIRPC Region in comparison to the rest of the state.

What is its purpose?

The snapshot is intended to inform the region's leaders, organizations and residents of the key attributes of the region's population and economy. In particular, it takes stock of the region's important assets and challenges. With such data in hand, regional leaders and organizations are in a better position to invest in the mix of strategies that will spur the growth of the economy and provide a higher quality of life for residents of the region.

What are its focus areas?

PCRD secured and analyzed recent data from both public and private sources to generate the snapshot. In order to build a more comprehensive picture of the region, the report presents information under four key categories.

- Demography
- Human Capital
- Labor Force
- Industry & Occupation

When appropriate or relevant, the report compares information on the region with data on the remainder of the state. By so doing, the region is better able to determine how well it is performing relative to the state on a variety of important metrics.

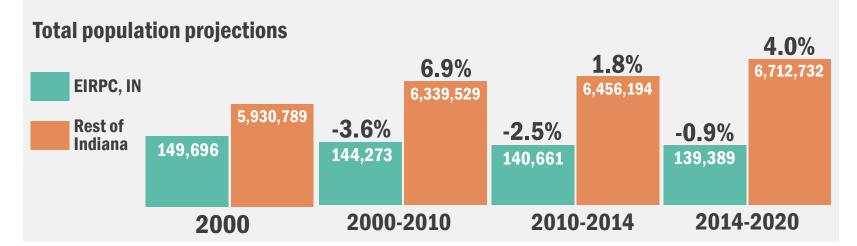
02 demography

Population change

Age structure

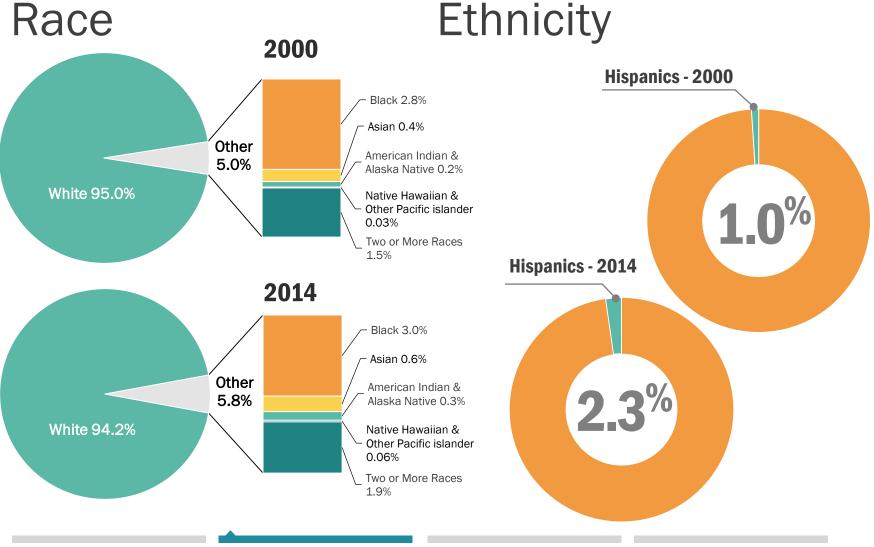
Income and poverty

Population change



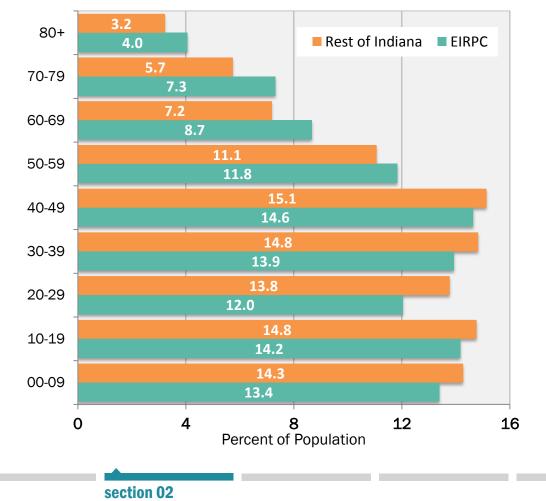
Questions:

- How does the region's population trend compare to that of the state?
- What may be some of the elements driving the trends in the region? In the state?
- What strengths or challenges might these trends present?



Population Age Structure, 2000

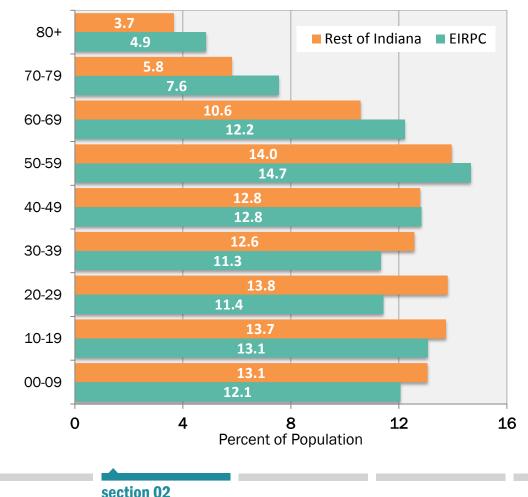
A visual presentation of the age distribution of the population (in percent)



Source: 2000 Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Population Age Structure, 2014

A visual presentation of the age distribution of the population (in percent)



Questions:

- Is the region experiencing an aging of its population? How does this compare to the rest of the state?
- Is there a sizable number of people of prime working age (20-49 years of age) in the region?
- Is the youth population (under 20 years old) growing or declining?
- What are the implications of the region's age structure for the economic development efforts of the region?

Income and poverty

section 02

	2003	2008	2013
Total Population in Poverty	10.9%	15.1%	19.4%
Minors (Age 0-17) in Poverty	15.3%	23.0%	27.1%
Real Median Household Income* (\$ 2013)	\$47,304	\$44,582	\$39,752

Questions:

- Is the poverty rate for individuals in the county getting better or worse?
- Is poverty for minors in the county lower or higher than the overall poverty rate for all individuals? Why?
- Has real median income
 (adjusted for inflation)
 improved or worsened over the
 2003 to 2013 time period?
 What may be reasons for these changes?

11

* Note: Regional Median Household income is the population-weighted average of median household income values across the EIRPC Region counties. Source: U.S. Census Bureau – Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

03 human capital

Educational attainment

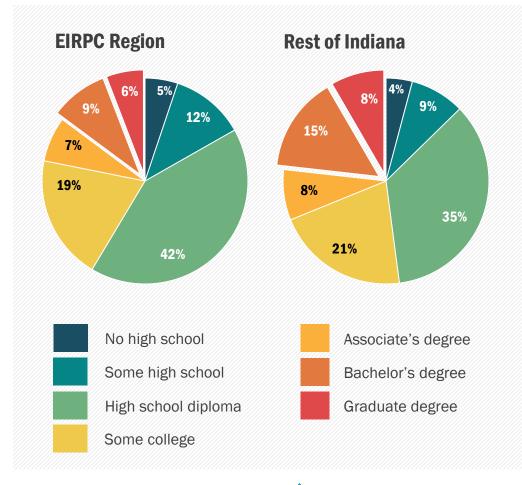
Graduation rates

Patents

Human capital

Educational attainment, 2013

section 03



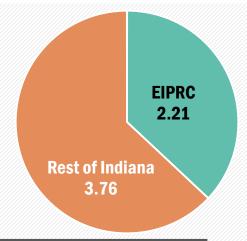
Questions:

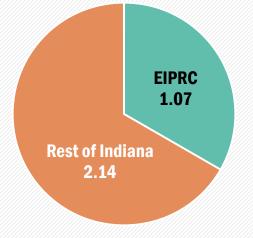
- What proportion of the adult population in the region has only a high school education?
- How many are college graduates (bachelors degree or higher)?
- How does the educational profile of the region compare to that of the rest of the state?
- What are the implications of the educational profile of the region in terms of the region's economic opportunities or workforce challenges?

Human capital Patents

Patents per 10,000 Jobs 2001-2013

From 2001 to 2013, EIRPC Region counties were issued patents at a rate of 2.21 per 10,000 jobs, while the remaining Indiana counties garnered 3.76 patents per 10,000 jobs.





Patents per 10,000 residents 2001-2013

From 2001 to 2013, 1.07 patents per 10,000 residents were issued in EIRPC Region counties. The rest of Indiana amassed 2.14 patents per 10,000 residents. Patenting trends are an important indicator of the level of innovation in a region.

Commercializing this innovation can lead to longterm growth for regional economies.

Questions:

- How does the region's patent rate compare to that of the rest of the state?
- How have rates changed over time?
- What might this data suggest for the future of the region?

section 03

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Census, BEA, and EMSI

*Note: Patent origin is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor. Since a number of workers commute into the region, the number of patents produced in the EIRPC Region could be high. However, among residents of the region, patent production is relatively low.

04 labor force

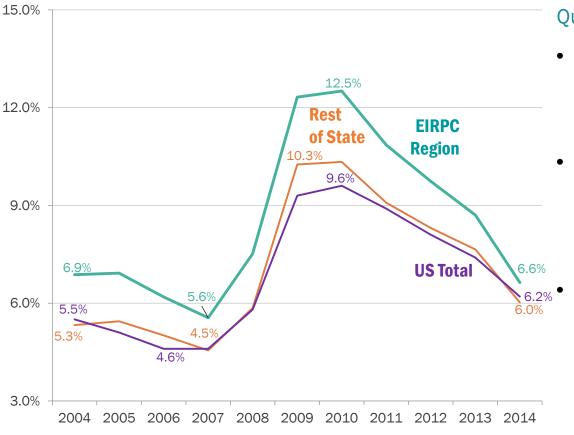
Unemployment rates

Earnings per worker

Source of labor for the region

Labor force

Unemployment rates



section 04

Questions:

- How does the region's unemployment rate compare to the rest of the state and nation?
- How does the region's unemployment peak and post-2009 recovery compare to the state and nation?
- What might this suggest for the region's economic future?

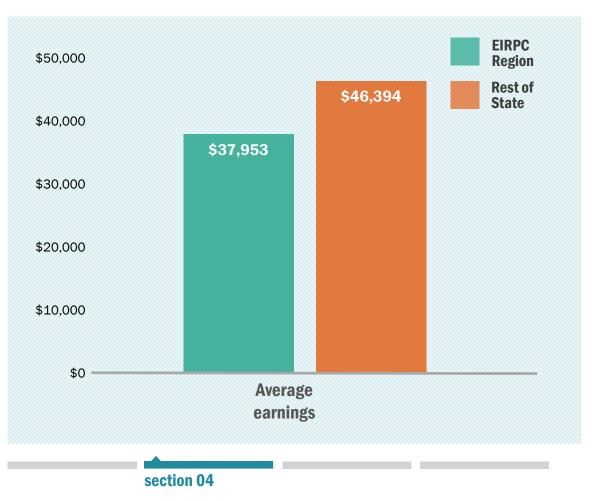
Labor force

Earnings per worker in 2014

Questions:

- How does the region's average earnings compare to that of the rest of the state?
- What might be some driving factors for the differences?
- Do these represent potential strengths or challenges for the region?

NOTE: Earnings include wages, salaries, supplements and earnings from partnerships and proprietorships



Labor force

Journey to Work

In-Commuters 16,383		Same Work Home	30,130 Out-Commute	ers 32,025	
Population	2013 Jobs	Proportion	Population	2013 Jobs	Proportion
Employed in Region	46,513	100.0%	Region Residents	62,155	100.0%
Employed in Region but Living Outside	16,383	35.2%	Employed Outside Region but Living in Region	32,025	51.5%
Employed and Living in Region	30,130	64.8%	Employed and Living in Region	30,130	48.5%

Questions:

- How many people employed in the region actually reside outside the region? How many who live in the region commute to jobs outside the region?
- What are the implications for the region's economic development efforts?

Establishments

Employment by industry

Cluster analysis

Top occupations

STEM occupations

Establishments

Components of Change for Establishments 2000-2011

Establishments Launched	8,724
Establishments Closed	6,342
Net Change	2,382
Net Migration (Establishments moving into minus Establishments moving out of the region)	116
Total Change	2,498
Percent Change	32.1%

An establishment is a physical business location.

Branches, standalones and headquarters are all considered types of establishments.



Definition of Company Stages



Establishments

Number of Establishments by Company Stages

	200	2000		2011		
Stage	Establishments	Proportion	Establishments	Proportion		
Stage 0	2,416	31.0%	3,410	33.2%		
Stage 1	4,161	53.5%	5,772	56.2%		
Stage 2	1,088	14.0%	994	9.7%		
Stage 3	104	1.3%	93	0.9%		
Stage 4	12	0.2%	10	0.1%		
Total	7,781	100%	10,279	100%		

Questions:

- What stage businesses have shaped the region's economic growth in the last 10 years?
- Which ones are growing or declining the most?
- Which stage of establishments are likely to shape the region's future economic growth?

Establishments

Number of Jobs by Company Stages

Year	2000	2011	% Change			
Stage 0	2,416	3,410	41.1%			
Stage 1	14,963	17,880	19.5%			
Stage 2	28,106	26,440	-5.9%			
Stage 3	19,312	16,475	-14.7%			
Stage 4	21,199	8,163	-61.5%			
Total	85,996	72,368	-15.8 %			

Sales (\$ 2012) by Company Stages

Year	2000	2011	% Change
Stage 0	\$291,839,496	\$239,970,668	-17.8%
Stage 1	\$1,901,887,959	\$1,539,342,626	-19.1%
Stage 2	\$3,576,892,429	\$2,821,945,041	-21.1%
Stage 3	\$3,318,693,195	\$1,941,482,770	-41.5%
Stage 4	\$2,378,226,089	\$728,957,456	-69.3%
Total	\$11,467,539,168	\$7,271,698,561	-36.6%

Questions:

- What establishments are the most numerous based on company stages?
- What stages have experienced the largest growth? The greatest decline?
- What company stage employs the largest number of people?
- What stage captures the most sales?
- Which ones have experienced the greatest percentage loss over the 2000-11 period?

Top ten industry sector employment growth

NAICS	Description	2009 Jobs	2014 Jobs	Change	Change (%)	State Change (%)
61	Educational Services	1,209	1,482	273	23%	14%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	751	850	99	13%	8%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	1,869	2,111	242	13%	12%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	297	330	33	11%	11%
42	Wholesale Trade	1,652	1,764	112	7%	5%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,476	1,564	88	6%	6%
31	Manufacturing	9,793	10,351	558	6%	16%
52	Finance and Insurance	2,165	2,273	108	5%	8%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	4,429	4,644	215	5%	10%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,635	3,802	167	5%	8%

Questions:

- What regional industry sectors have seen the greatest growth?
- Did they grow at the same rate as the state?
- What factors are causing the growth?

Top five industry sector employment decline

NAICS	Description	2009 Jobs	2014 Jobs	Change	Change (%)	State Change (%)
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	103	83	-20	-19%	9%
51	Information	635	521	-114	-18%	-3%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3,677	3,454	-223	-6%	23%
90	Government	9,629	9,171	-458	-5%	-2%
11	Crop and Animal Production	3,229	3,197	-32	-1%	1%

Questions:

- How does the industry sector make-up of the region compare to the rest of the state?
- Which industry sectors are growing and declining the most in employment?

Industry cluster analysis

How to interpret cluster data results

The graph's four quadrants tell a different story for each cluster.

Contains clusters that are more concentrated in the region but are declining (negative growth). These clusters typically fall into the lower quadrant as job losses cause a decline in concentration.		Contains clusters that are more concentrated in the region and are growing. These clusters are strengths that help a region stand out from the compet Small, high-growth cluste can be expected to bec more dominant over ti		
Contains clusters that are under-represented in the region (low concentration) and are also losing jobs Clusters in this region m indicate a gap in the workd pipeline if local industries an a future need. In general, clus quadrant show a lack of competitiveness.	ay declining) orce ticipate	eve quadra	Contains clusters that are under-represented in the region but are growing, often quickly. If growth trends continue, these clusters will entually move into the top right ant. Clusters in this quadrant dered emerging strengths n.	



Distribution of clusters in the Region by quadrants



Industry cluster analysis

Mature Clusters

Glass & Ceramics (4.54; 497)

Machinery Manufacturing (3.32; 1,401)

Agribusiness, Food Processing & Tech (2.38; 4,517)

Level of Specialization

Star Clusters

Primary Metal Manufacturing (4.76; 695) Transportation Equipment Mfg. (2.89; 1,624) Fabricated Metal Product Mfg. (2.56; 1,336) Chemicals & Chemical Based Products (2.47; 1,920) Manufacturing Supercluster (2.39; 5,184) Forest & Wood Products (2.36; 2,164) Advanced Materials (2.27; 4,334) Biomed/Biotechnical (Life Science) (1.32; 6,624) Transportation & Logistics (1.01; 2,037) Education & Knowledge Creation (1.01; 1,504)

Percent Growth in Specialization

Transforming Clusters

Mining (**0.72**; 138)

Printing & Publishing (0.60; 659)

Business & Financial Services (0.40; 3,412)

Defense & Security (0.34; 925)

Information Technology & Telecom. (0.28; 707)

Elec. Equip., App. & Component Mfg. (0.25; 35)*

Computer & Electronic Product Mfg. (0.24; 93)*

Emerging Clusters

Apparel & Textiles (**0.90**; 423)

Energy(Fossil & Renewable) (0.59; 2,026)

Arts, Ent, Rec. & Visitor Industries (0.50; 1,306)

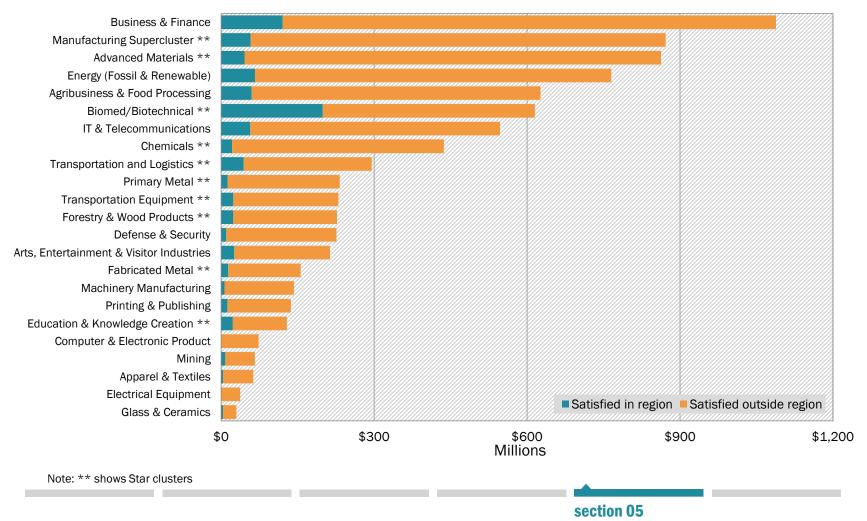
* Elec. Equipment, App. & Component Mfg. and Computer & Electronic Product Mfg. subclusters have too few jobs.

section 02

NOTE: The first number after each cluster represents its location quotient while the second number represents the number of total jobs (full and part time jobs by place of work) in that cluster in the region in 2014. The clusters are sorted in decreasing order by location quotient.

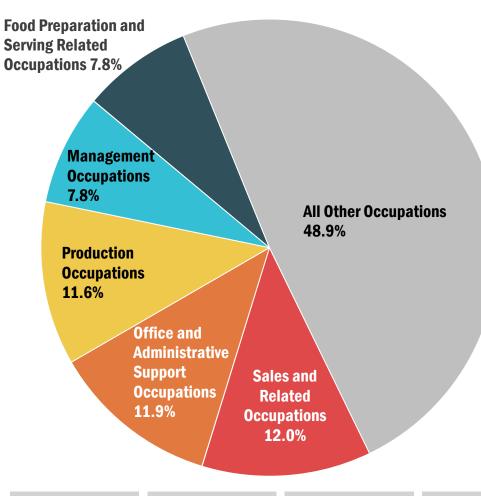
Industry Clusters: Leakages

Regional requirements, 2013



Source: EMSI 2014.4 (QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors); Industry cluster definitions by PCRD 28

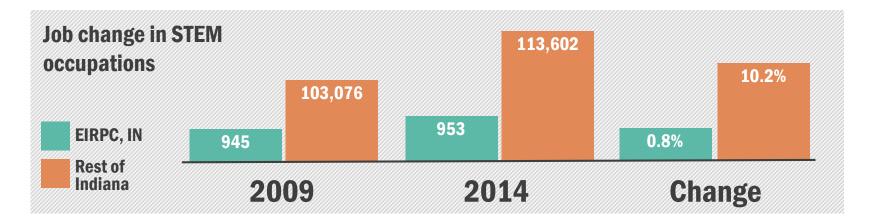
Top five occupations in 2014



Questions:

- What are the education and skill requirements for these occupations?
- Do the emerging and star clusters align with the top occupations?
- What type salaries do these occupations typically provide?

Science, Technology, Engineering & Math



Questions:

- How do STEM jobs compare to the state?
- What has been the trend of STEM jobs over time?
- How important are STEM jobs to the region's Star and Emerging clusters?

*Note: STEM and STEM-related occupation definitions from BLS (2010)

Report Contributors

This report was prepared by the Purdue Center for Regional Development, in partnership with the Southern Rural Development Center and USDA Rural Development, in support of the Stronger Economies Together program.



This report was supported, in part, by grant from the USDA Rural Development through the auspices of the Southern Rural Development Center. It was produced in support of the Stronger Economies Together (SET) program.



Advancing Collaboration : Energizing Regions

The Purdue Center for Regional Development (PCRD) seeks to pioneer new ideas and strategies that contribute to regional collaboration, innovation and prosperity. **For more information,** please contact:

Dr. Bo Beaulieu, PCRD Director: ljb@purdue.edu

Or

765-494-7273

October 2015