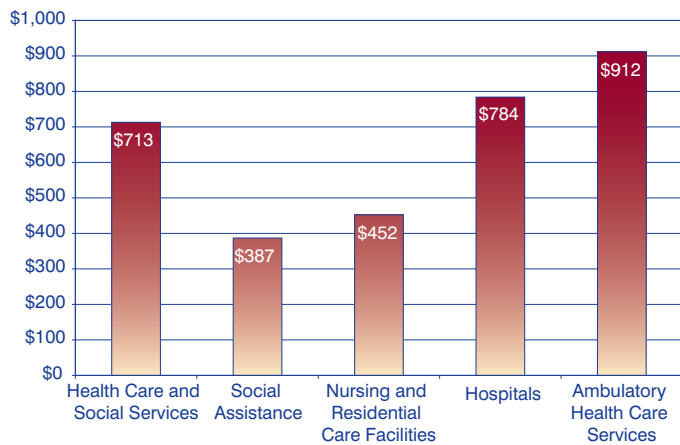


FIGURE 3: HEALTH CARE SUB-SECTOR WAGES, 2005:3



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

90 people per health care and social assistance job (these are two of the 16 counties in the state without a hospital). The median number of residents per sector job equals 27 (meaning half of the counties have a higher number and half fall below it).

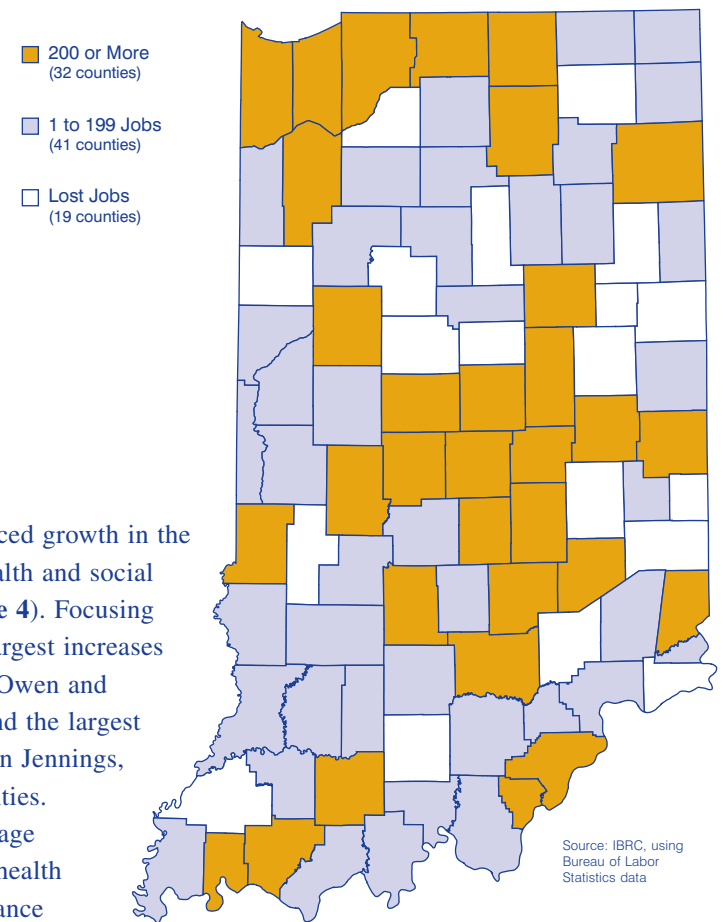
Wages

Overall, average weekly wages for the health care and social services sector equals \$713. This exceeds the state average across all industries, which is \$689 per week, and ranks about in the middle among all 20 NAICS sectors. Pike County has the lowest average weekly wage (\$379), while the average exceeds \$800 in both Marion County (\$862) and Delaware County (\$844). Statewide, wages between the subsectors run the gamut, from social assistance at \$387 to ambulatory health care services at \$912 per week (see **Figure 3**).

Recent Changes

Since the third quarter of 2001, Indiana added 26,688 health care and social assistance jobs—a gain of 8.3 percent. This was the largest growth on a numeric basis and the second largest from a percent basis (trailing the administrative, support and waste management sector, whose growth exceeded 16 percent). Of the state’s 92

FIGURE 4: HEALTH CARE JOB GROWTH, 2001:3 TO 2005:3



Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data

counties, 73 experienced growth in the number of jobs in health and social assistance (see **Figure 4**). Focusing on percentages, the largest increases occurred in Newton, Owen and Hamilton counties, and the largest declines were found in Jennings, Union and Rush counties.

Statewide, the average weekly wage for the health care and social assistance sector increased by \$111 between 2001:3 and 2005:3. This was a gain of 18.4 percent, which tied with manufacturing as the fourth largest increase across all sectors. At the county level, the fastest wage growth was found in Owen County, with a gain of 91.2 percent (or \$290 per week). Washington and Delaware counties rounded out the top three with gains exceeding 40 percent. Meanwhile, three counties—Brown, Hendricks and Knox—encountered wage declines of -11.2 percent, -2.2 percent and -0.9 percent, respectively.

At the subsector level, Indiana’s nursing and residential care subsector grew the slowest at 10.5 percent (or \$43 per week), while average wages in the hospital subsector grew the most at 25 percent (or \$157 per week). Much of the subsector data for employment and earnings is suppressed at the county level, but a summary of what is available is shown in **Table 1**.

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

TABLE 1: COUNTIES WITH CHANGE IN HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SUBSECTORS

	Sector		Ambulatory Health Care Services		Hospitals*		Nursing and Residential Care Facilities		Social Assistance	
	Jobs	Wages	Jobs	Wages	Jobs	Wages	Jobs	Wages	Jobs	Wages
Growth	73	89	60	68	11	15	53	58	19	20
Decline	19	3	18	10	4	0	19	14	6	5
Nondisclosable	0	0	14	14	61	61	20	20	67	67

*Sixteen counties do not have hospitals
Source: IBRC, using Bureau of Labor Statistics data