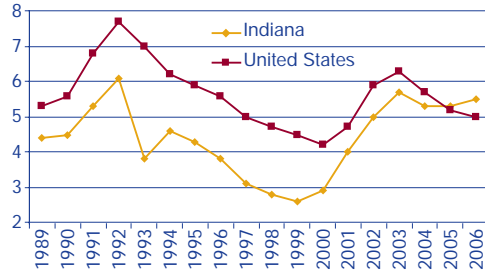


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July Unemployment

Indiana's July unemployment rate (5.5 percent) remained above the national rate for a second consecutive year. The U.S. July unemployment rate dropped by 0.2 percentage points in 2006, while Indiana's rate rose by that same amount.



*not seasonally adjusted

Life Sciences Collaboration

On September 22, the IU Kelley Healthcare and Life Sciences Initiative will be hosting its free inaugural conference on life science clusters. The conference is directed toward those whose livelihood depends on the success of life sciences in Indiana, including scientists, medical practitioners, business executives, academics, students, policymakers and government officials.

Reserve your seat today: The conference is free, but space is limited. To register or learn more about the conference, visit www.kelley.iu.edu/lifesc/home.htm.

Indiana's Occupational Employment Outlook to 2014

Indiana's employment is expected to grow by 302,600 jobs between 2004 and 2014, according to the latest projections from Indiana's Department of Workforce Development. This is a growth rate of 10 percent with employment increasing from 3,056,560 in 2004 to 3,359,170 by 2014. Another 742,160 job openings are anticipated to replace retirees and others departing from the workforce. The 10 occupations projected to have the most job openings are highlighted in **Figure 1**.

The large number of total openings for retail salespersons, cashiers, waiters and waitresses, and combined food preparation and serving workers are due to growth in industries associated with leisure and hospitality, plus the reality that workers move in and out of these jobs quickly—creating openings

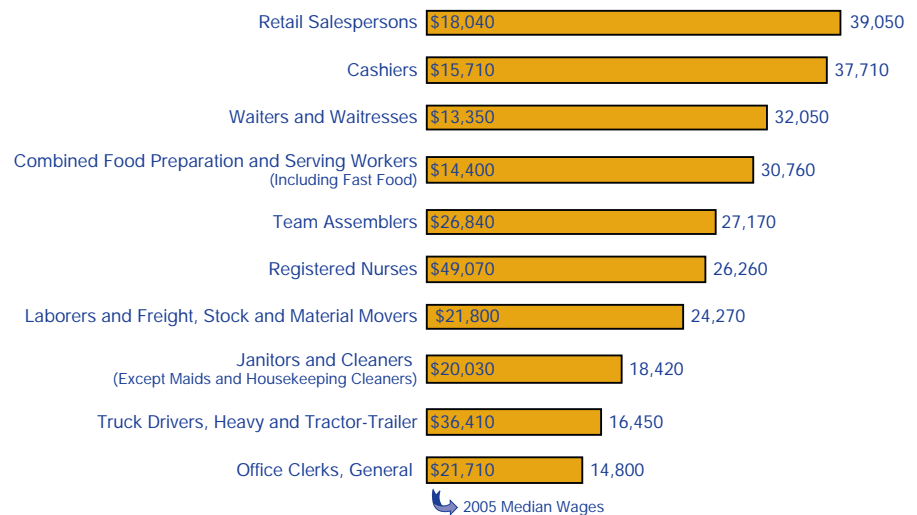
via replacements. Large growth and openings for registered nurses are due to the increasing demand for health care services and an aging out of this population's workforce. It is no surprise that Indiana will see high growth in most health and service sector occupations, as it will follow the national trend of increasing health care needs as our population ages.

Occupational Groups

The ten fastest growing major occupational groups make up 78 percent of the total growth for the state (see **Figure 2**).

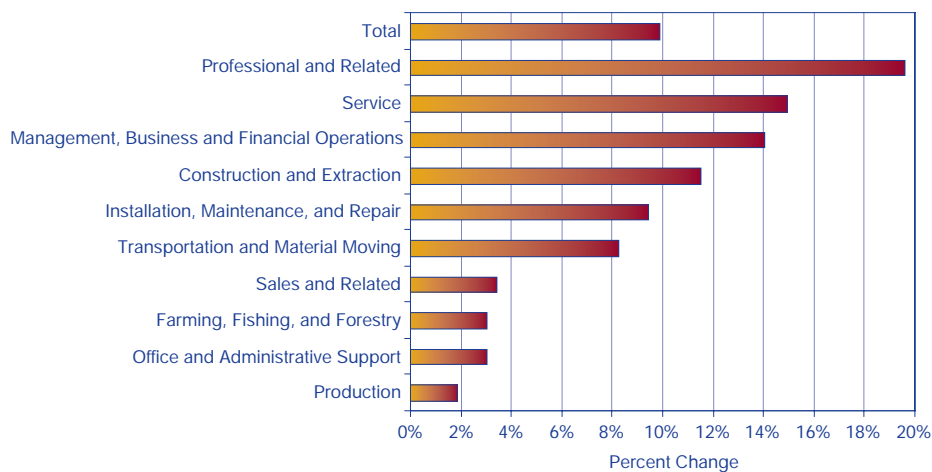
- Professional and related occupations (19.6 percent growth)
- Service occupations (14.9 percent growth)

FIGURE 1: TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS WITH THE HIGHEST PROJECTED JOB OPENINGS, 2004 TO 2014



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

FIGURE 2: TEN PROJECTED FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 2004 TO 2014



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

- Management, business and financial operations occupations (14 percent growth)
- Construction and extraction occupations (11.5 percent growth).

Indiana has had many recent events that will bring jobs. The news of Honda deciding to locate in Greensburg, Toyota building automobiles at Subaru in Lafayette, a new Nestlé plant in Anderson and American Commercial Lines in Jeffersonville are a few examples of such events. Indiana’s Major Moves initiative will provide careers in the construction industry that require a variety of skills and educational experience. Growth in construction and extraction occupations will exceed the state’s overall average. However, the employment brought about by Major Moves and other economic development initiatives will not be limited to construction. Production occupations are projected to increase by nearly 2 percent. This occupational group has declined and is expected to continue declining nationally, which makes the projected turnaround in Indiana quite notable.

Detailed Occupations

Indiana’s “fastest growing” list largely mirrors the national list, with the exception of the gaming occupations and biomedical engineers. While biomedical engineering is a fast growing occupation nationally, this occupation is growing even faster in Indiana (44 percent versus the national 31 percent). Indiana has aggressively pursued industries in the life sciences industries and already had a solid base in this area. **Table 1** displays the 10 fastest growing occupations that had an employment level of at least 100 in

2004. Six of the 10 occupations are a part of the professional group, and the remaining four occupations are all from the services group.

Education and Wages

Indiana’s occupational projections include a display of occupations along with the most common educational attainment required and the median wages earned for each occupation. It is clear that most of the fastest growing occupations require greater education and are the highest paying jobs (see **Table 2**). All of the educational attainment groups requiring a degree have a median annual wage of more than \$42,000, and jobs are expected to grow at double-digit rates. All jobs that require no post-secondary education are expected to grow at a rate below 10 percent. Occupations requiring only short-term on-the-job training pay a median wage of \$19,942—less than half of any of the educational attainment groups requiring a degree. Once again, it appears that education pays and provides the greatest opportunities.

The exception would seem to be in occupations that require a master’s

TABLE 1: FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS WITH EMPLOYMENT OF AT LEAST 100 IN 2004

Occupational Title	Employment	Projection	Growth	Change	Rank
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,980	3,070	1,090	55%	1
Home Health Aides	8,910	13,450	4,530	51%	2
Gaming Surveillance Officers and Gaming Investigators	200	310	100	50%	3
Medical Assistants	7,830	11,400	3,560	45%	4
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	2,620	3,800	1,180	45%	5
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	3,920	5,670	1,750	45%	6
Biomedical Engineers	390	560	170	44%	7
Physician Assistants	690	990	300	43%	8
Slot Key Persons	500	710	210	43%	9
Dental Hygienists	4,030	5,690	1,660	41%	10

Note: Changes are from 2004 to 2014
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

TABLE 2: PROJECTIONS BY EDUCATION REQUIRED FOR INDIANA'S OCCUPATIONS, 2004 TO 2014

Education Required	Employment		Total Growth	Percent Change	2005 Median Wage
	2004	2014			
All Occupations	3,056,560	3,359,170	302,600	10%	\$27,742
First Professional Degree	30,880	36,740	5,850	19%	\$92,234
Doctoral Degree	19,420	24,890	5,560	29%	\$56,797
Master's Degree	25,740	30,760	5,040	20%	\$44,023
Bachelor's or Higher Degree, Plus Work Experience	102,450	117,570	15,170	15%	\$73,275
Bachelor's Degree	279,570	325,850	46,310	17%	\$48,020
Associate's Degree	102,670	128,770	26,090	25%	\$42,452
Post-Secondary Vocational Training	149,410	169,490	20,610	14%	\$30,779
Work Experience in a Related Occupation	203,980	216,420	12,450	6%	\$39,548
Long-Term On-the-Job Training	278,440	302,240	23,740	9%	\$35,023
Moderate-Term On-the-Job Training	628,240	665,640	37,320	6%	\$30,573
Short-Term On-the-Job Training	1,088,110	1,175,290	87,190	8%	\$19,942

Note: Changes and growth rates are from 2004 to 2014
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development

degree, as the median wage for that group of occupations is less than those requiring a bachelor's degree. However, over a third of those occupations are in community and social services occupations, such as clergy and rehabilitation counselors—low-paying occupations despite the high level of education required. Were these occupations removed from the group, the median wage expectation for a master's would exceed \$51,000.

Notes

1. Replacements and Total Job Openings:

Demand for workers is driven by two components of total job openings: job growth and replacements of workers who leave their jobs. Those leaving their jobs enter other occupations, retire or leave the labor force for other reasons. Openings that result from replacement needs typically exceed openings resulting from employment growth. Measuring replacement needs is complicated because of the continuous movement of workers into and out of occupations. The replacement needs in the projections process are based on the net change in employment (entrants minus separations) in each age cohort over the projection period. Although this measure understates the total job openings in an occupation, it best represents the job openings for new labor force entrants in that occupation. All references to replacement needs in this article are these net replacements rather than total replacements.

2. **Online Access:** The complete 2004–2014 occupational projections for Indiana will be available soon at www.hoosierdata.in.gov.

For a copy of the list before it is posted to the website, send an email to Jon Wright (jwright@dwd.in.gov) or Bob Ferguson (bferguson@dwd.in.gov). The projections include data for each detailed occupation within its major group and by educational requirements. Also included are tables with hourly and annual wages and rankings according to growth percentage, numeric growth and total job openings due to growth and replacement needs.

3. **Source:** All projections data produced by the Research and Analysis Department, Advanced Economic and Market Analysis Group, Indiana Department of Workforce Development.

—Jon Wright and Bob Ferguson, *Research and Analysis Department, Advanced Economic and Market Analysis Group, Indiana Department of Workforce Development*

HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS

www.hoosierdata.in.gov

Applicant Pool

The applicant pool provides a numerical ranking of the top 20 jobs being sought by job applicants according to data from the Indiana Department of Workforce Development's (IDWD) Customer Self Service System (CS3).

Each week, IDWD examines the pool of applicants who are registered in CS3. For the week of August 13, 2006, the assemblers occupation took the lead as one of the top 20 most sought-after jobs, with more than 46,000 Hoosiers looking for work in that field.

Both individuals looking for a job and employers looking to fill a job position can register at IDWD's CS3 website: <https://secure.in.gov/dwd/cs3/>.

Job Title	Number of Applicants
Assemblers (Factory Work)	46,372
Production Laborers	37,441
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	21,892
All Other Machine Operators	21,623
Hand Packers and Packagers	17,735
General Office Clerks	16,677
Cashiers, General	16,314
All Other Hand Workers	16,238
Receptionists/Information Clerks	12,801
Production Helpers	12,795
Stock Clerks: Stockroom/Warehouse	11,839
Production Inspectors, Testers, Graders	11,307
File Clerks	11,282
Administrative Assistants	11,159
Shipping and Receiving Clerks	10,815
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	9,686
All Other Precision Assemblers	9,661
All Other Metal and Plastic Machine Operators	9,542
Customer Service Representatives—Utilities	9,500
Order Fillers—Wholesale/Retail Sales	9,345

Report Date: August 13, 2006
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development