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Indiana's 2016 population a fitting milestone in the state's 200-year history

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Indiana's resident population grew to 6.63 million in 2016.

Indiana's resident population grew to 6.63 million in 2016, a fitting way to mark the state's bicentennial (it became the 19th state on December 11, 1816).

- Indiana's rate of growth was 142 percent from 1900 to 2000 (the course of the 20th century), which is equivalent to a 0.9 percent annual average growth.
- Between 2000 and 2016, Indiana has seen 9 percent growth, which equates to a 0.5 percent annual average rate.
- Indiana is now the 17th largest state, having been overtaken by Tennessee.
- Between 2015 and 2016, Indiana's population increased by 20,285 people.
- Domestic out-migration is now larger than international in-migration (net figures): We lost 12,135 residents to other states and gained 11,052 from other countries between 2015 and 2016.

Figure 1: Growth trend for Indiana

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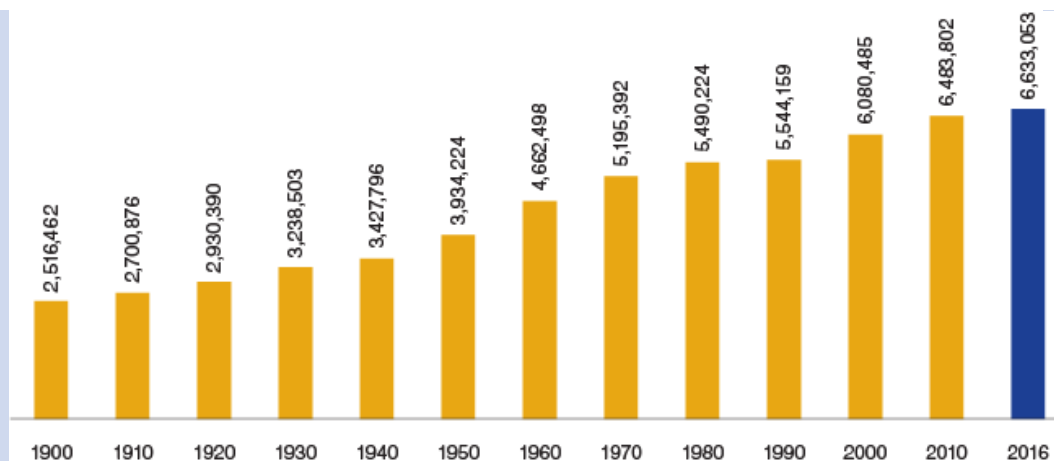
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The IBRC at Indiana University is the state's representative to the U.S. Census Bureau's Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates (FSCPE). It has served the state of Indiana in this role since the 1960s and produces the official state and county population projections.

For more information, contact Matt Kinghorn, IBRC state demographer at kinghorn@Indiana.edu or Carol Rogers, deputy director at rogersc@Indiana.edu.


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How Indiana's manufacturing employment is changing

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Indiana's manufacturing sector employs fewer people than it did 15 years ago, but remains the largest private industry component of the state's gross domestic product.

Indiana's manufacturing sector employs more than 522,000 people, accounting for 17 percent of jobs, as of the second quarter of 2016—the largest share of any industry sector (health care and social services follows at 14 percent of all jobs). This is down 17 percent from 2001 levels (109,333 fewer jobs), but up more than 87,200 jobs from the employment levels experienced during the Great Recession (see **Figure 1**).

Figure 1: Indiana's manufacturing employment indexed to 2001

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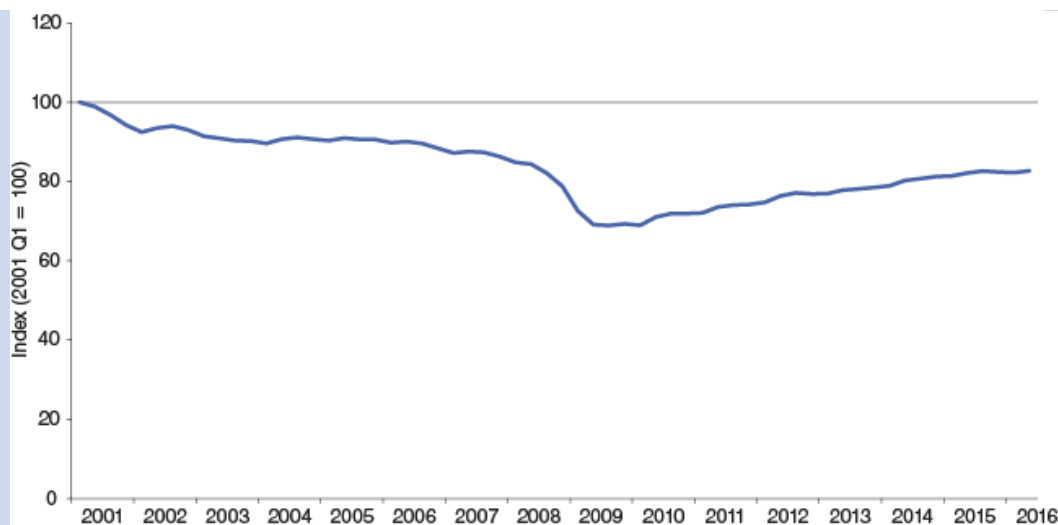
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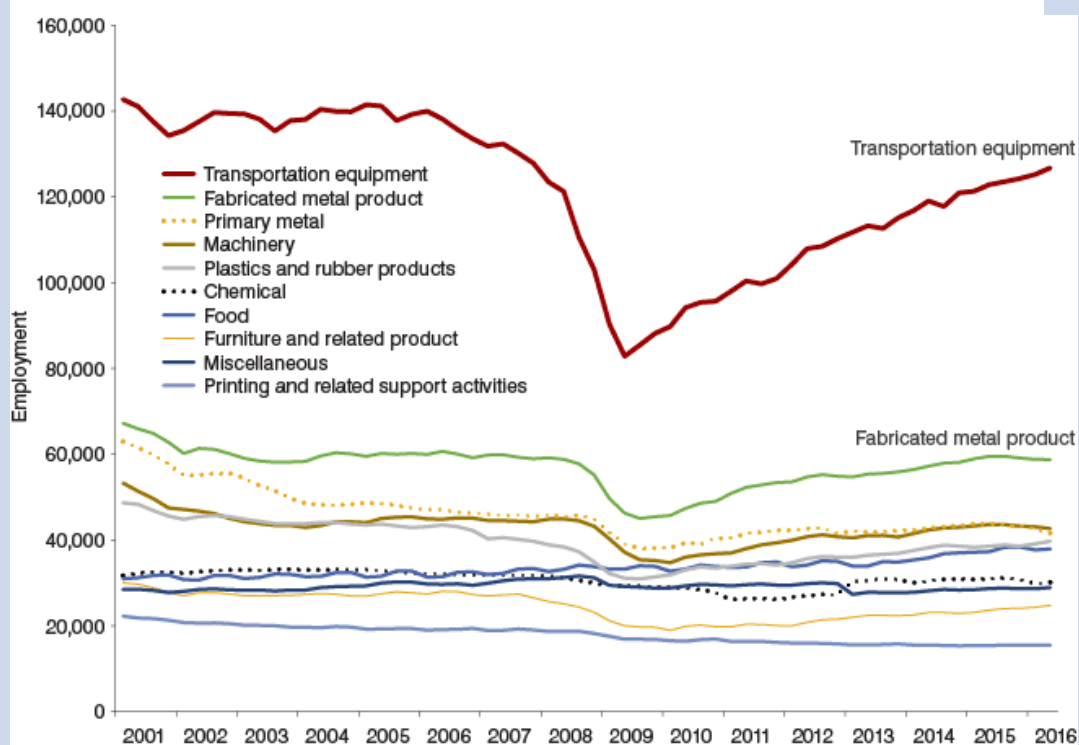


Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

However, looking at manufacturing as a whole can only tell us so much. This article explores the employment changes for Indiana's 21 manufacturing subsectors over the past 15 years.

The 10 largest subsectors comprise 86 percent of all manufacturing employment in the state. **Figure 2** illustrates both the dominance of transportation equipment over the state's manufacturing sector, as well as the dramatic hit it took during the Great Recession and its subsequent recovery.

Figure 2: Jobs over time in Indiana's 10 largest manufacturing subsectors



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Among the largest subsectors, only food manufacturing and miscellaneous manufacturing employ more workers than they did in 2001 (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: Indiana's 10 largest manufacturing subsectors, 2016 Q2

Manufacturing subsector	Establishments	Jobs	Average weekly wage	Change in jobs since 2001 Q1
Transportation equipment	586	126,772	\$1,198	-11.2%

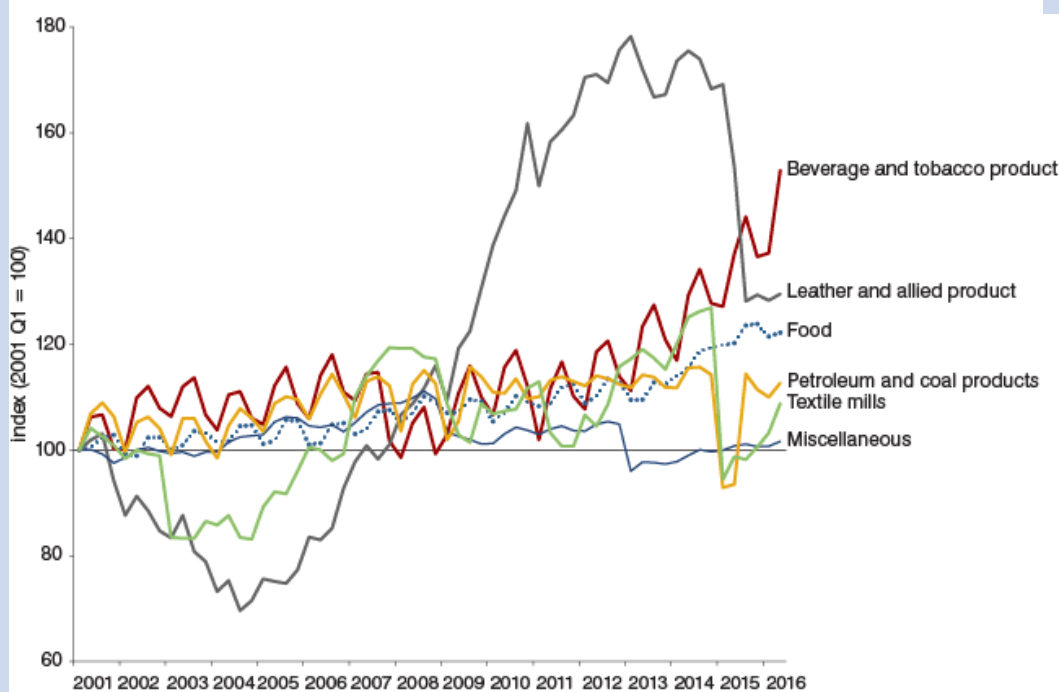
Fabricated metal product	1,703	58,788	\$907	-12.6%
Machinery	812	42,710	\$1,176	-19.9%
Primary metal	201	41,624	\$1,393	-33.9%
Plastics and rubber products	488	39,755	\$885	-18.4%
Food	517	37,913	\$856	22.2%
Chemical	308	30,154	\$1,727	-4.9%
Miscellaneous	573	28,951	\$1,062	1.6%
Furniture and related product	488	24,772	\$775	-17.6%
Printing and related support activities	601	15,505	\$777	-30.4%

Note: Bold cells indicate subsectors that have increased employment since 2001 Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Out of all 21 subsectors, six have higher employment levels in 2016 relative to 2001 (see **Figure 3**). In percentage terms, beverage and tobacco product manufacturing tops the list, with a 53 percent increase in jobs since 2001—followed by leather and allied product manufacturing with a 30 percent increase.

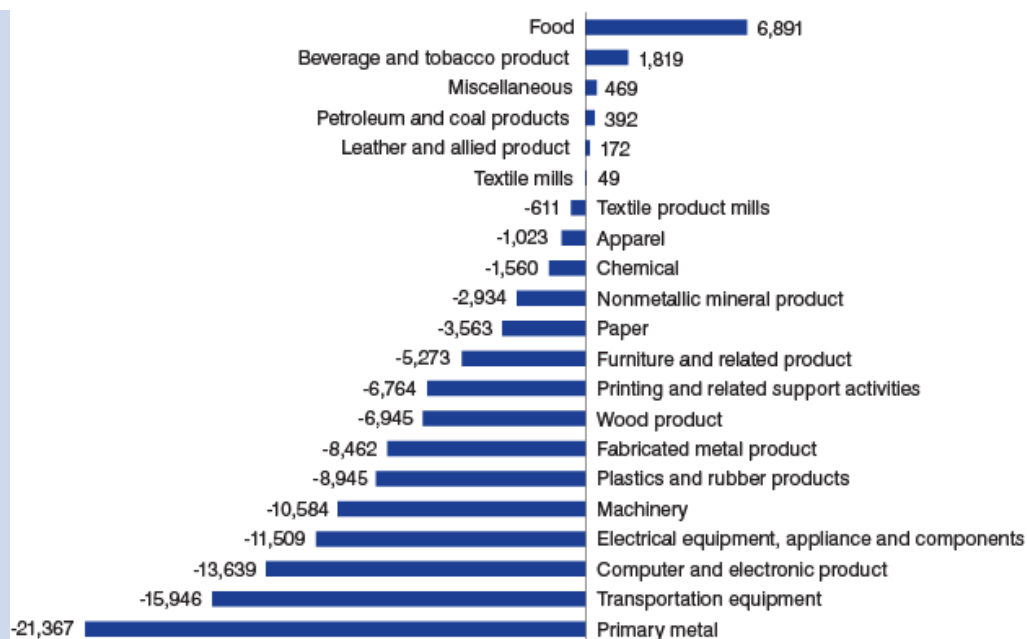
Figure 3: Indiana manufacturing subsectors that increased employment since 2001 Q1



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

However, in numeric terms, food manufacturing accounts for the most new jobs (nearly 6,900) among manufacturing subsectors in the past 15 years (see **Figure 4**).

Figure 4: Job change in Indiana manufacturing subsectors, 2001 Q1 to 2016 Q2



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

At the other end of the spectrum, primary metal manufacturing and transportation equipment manufacturing account for the largest employment losses in numeric terms since 2001, with declines exceeding 21,300 and 15,900 jobs, respectively. In percentage terms, some of the state's smaller subsectors, including apparel manufacturing and electrical equipment, appliance and components manufacturing, experienced losses exceeding half of their 2001 workforce (see **Table 2**).

Table 2: Indiana's manufacturing subsectors, 2016 Q2

Manufacturing subsector	Establishments	Jobs	Average weekly wage	Change in jobs since 2001 Q1
Total manufacturing	8,098	522,469	\$1,087	-17.3%
Beverage and tobacco products	147	5,258	\$769	52.9%
Leather and allied products	14	755	\$978	29.5%
Food	517	37,913	\$856	22.2%
Petroleum and coal products	50	3,487	\$1,795	12.7%
Textile mills	25	606	\$725	8.8%
Miscellaneous	573	28,951	\$1,062	1.6%
Chemical	308	30,154	\$1,727	-4.9%
Transportation equipment	586	126,772	\$1,198	-11.2%
Fabricated metal product	1,703	58,788	\$907	-12.6%
Textile product mills	151	3,170	\$666	-16.2%
Nonmetallic mineral product	408	14,049	\$988	-17.3%
Furniture and related product	488	24,772	\$775	-17.6%
Plastics and rubber products	488	39,755	\$885	-18.4%
Machinery	812	42,710	\$1,176	-19.9%
Paper	142	9,745	\$971	-26.8%
Printing and related support activities	601	15,505	\$777	-30.4%
Wood product	497	14,265	\$750	-32.7%
Primary metal	201	41,624	\$1,393	-33.9%
Computer and electronic product	207	14,630	\$1,130	-48.2%
Electrical equipment, appliance and components	144	8,808	\$918	-56.6%

Apparel	36	752	\$655	-57.6%
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Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Summary

Despite recent gains in manufacturing relative to the employment lows experienced during the Great Recession, Indiana's manufacturing employment remains about 17 percent lower than 15 years earlier. However, productivity has increased primarily due to advanced technology. It is important to note that manufacturing comprises the largest private industry component of Indiana's gross domestic product at \$87 billion in 2015 and ranks fifth nationwide.

Also significant is the variation of employment losses and gains over the past 15 years, with employment levels changing anywhere from -58 percent to +53 percent since 2001. A handful of subsectors have experienced overall employment gains since 2001 (most notably, food manufacturing), but those gains are overshadowed by the larger jobs losses in most of the other subsectors.

More information can be found on STATS Indiana—just go to the [Employment and Wages topic page](#) or check out the [States IN Profile tool](#) to compare Indiana's economy to other states.

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Put these in your workforce and economic development toolkit

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Workforce and economic data are available by using tools from the Hoosiers by the Numbers website.

What are the occupations held by the largest number of workers in Terre Haute? Office and administrative support workers; production workers; and food prep and serving are the three largest occupation groups in the metro area. Which are the highest paid occupations in Terre Haute? Management, engineering and health care occupations top that list.

How do we know this? The Indiana Department of Workforce Development, as part of a federal survey, conducts the annual Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey each year, which includes approximately 7,000 employers in Indiana. The results are made available on their [Hoosiers by the Numbers](#) website, either using an interactive selection tool or by [viewing the new infographic/dashboard](#). **Figure 1** shows images from that new tool, which allows users to view and select any of Indiana's metropolitan areas.

Figure 1: Terre Haute occupation data

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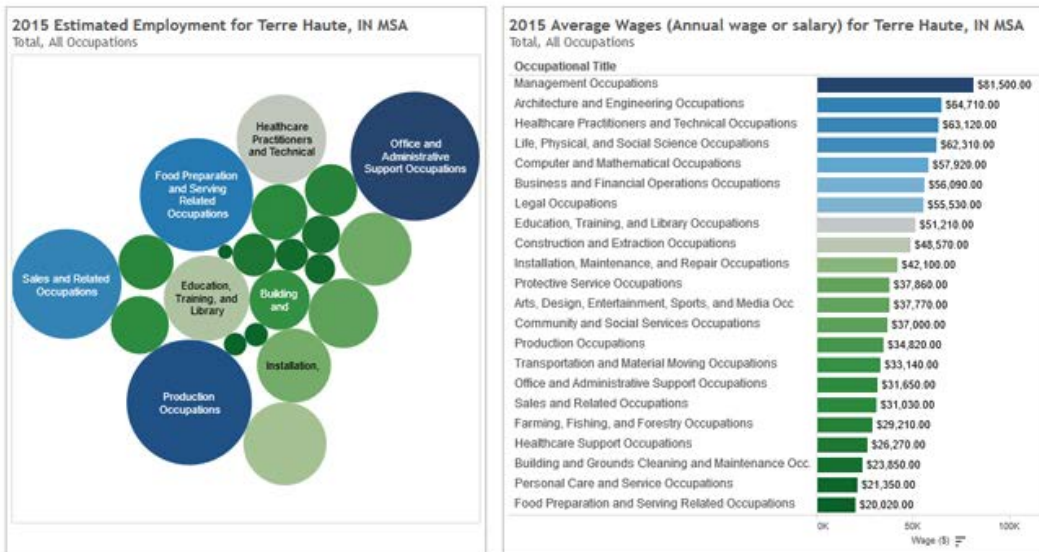
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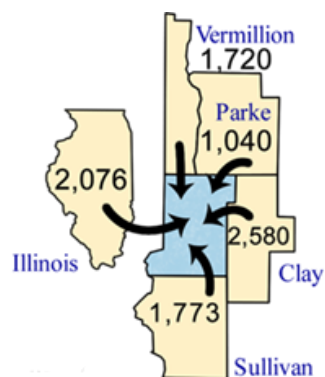


Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, using Occupational Employment Statistics data

Why just metro areas (and the “balance” of those areas not in a metro)? The survey is small enough that there wouldn’t be sufficient data for each county. But then again, we are a state of commuters—most workers drive at least 20 minutes to work and often work in one county while living in another.

Speaking of commuting, be sure to check out the commuting patterns tools available. One shows [annual commuting](#), or work-residence patterns, based on crunching data from the IT-40 (state income tax) forms each year. You can check out every county in the state and also download high-resolution images to put on your own websites or in presentations, reports or articles (see **Figure 2**).


Figure 2: Commuting into Vigo County, 2014



Source: STATS Indiana, using Indiana Department of Revenue data

The second is the relatively new (released in 2016) [regional commuting tool](#), which is based on American Community Survey data from the U.S. Census Bureau. With this tool, you can select any of a number of regions from the drop-down menu, or “clear” the map and click on whichever counties you want to show. **Figure 3** looks at Vigo and two other Indiana counties (Sullivan and Vermillion), as well as two Illinois counties (Clark and Edgar), so we can see the extent of cross-state commuting—a very powerful way to understand where Hoosiers go to work. The results show that this five-county cross-state region has a labor market of nearly 76,000—and 88 percent of the residents with jobs both live and work within these five counties.

Figure 3: Cross-state regional commuting



Commuting Detail
Demographic Report
Occupation Clusters

Industry Clusters

This region includes:
Clark, Edgar, Sullivan, Vermillion, Vigo

Download Options: [Word](#) [Excel](#)

88.1 % of residents with jobs live and work in this region.

2013 Commuting Tallies Based on People Living in this Region		
Number of residents with jobs (in or outside this region)	75,621	100%
Live and work in this region	66,650	88.1 %
Live here but work outside this region	8,971	11.9 %

2013 Commuting Tallies Based on People Working in this Region		
Number of people who work in this region (living in or outside this region)	79,577	100%
Live and work in this region	66,650	83.8 %
Work here but live outside this region	12,927	16.2 %

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers, using U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey data

More tools and data are available on Hoosiers by the Numbers (www.hoosierdata.in.gov), and here are some quick links for bookmarking:

- [Tools and resources](#)
- [Commuting](#)
- [Infographics](#)

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