

TALENT EV EVANSVILLE REGION

Evansville Regional Indicators

CHMURA Dashboard Summary | November 21, 2023



BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

RESEARCH BY:

Data Partner: [Chmura](#)

Chmura provides labor market software, consulting, and data so you can make informed decisions that grow your community or organization. Our PhD economists, data scientists, and strategic planners are your guide to the labor market.

- Mission: We combine timely, trusted, and targeted data with economic insights to enable our clients to create their future.
- Vision: To be the most trusted provider of economic data and analysis.

BACKGROUND:

- Retained Chmura Economics & Analytics in 2017
- Began collecting and evaluating data in 2018
- Identified 36 economic indicators to measure / 9 used to create a dashboard
- Identified 6 peer and 4 aspirational regions
- Measure progress against ourself and against peers/aspirational regions

NOTES ON DATA

- Dashboard shows performance and regional ranking “year over year” as well as performance since 2018 (initiative inception)
- All indicators reflect most recent data
- Data on health index are labeled for the year they were computed, not the year when they occur
- Indicators where 5-year average data used are labeled for the last year of the five-year period

EVANSVILLE REGION IS MAKING PROGRESS

6 Indicators Showing Improvement vs Prior Year

Evansville Region (2022-2023)

- Employment growth increased
- Annual average wage increased
- Minority population growth increased
- Young adult population increased
- Poverty level decreased
- Population with bachelor's degree increased
- Population growth is holding flat
- Overall health index is holding Flat
- High school graduation rate*

Green: +0.2% improvement
Yellow: -0.1% - +0.1% flat
Red: -0.2% decline

*2023 data is not yet available

PEER RANKINGS for 2022-23 PERIOD

3 Indicators Improved / 5 Indicators Stayed the Same / 1 Indicator Dropped

Population Growth	Young Adult Population	Minority Population	Poverty Rate	Employment Growth
1. Spartanburg	1. Fort Wayne	1. Spartanburg	1. Green Bay	1. Fort Wayne
2. Chattanooga	2. Spartanburg	2. Fort Wayne	2. Fort Wayne	2. Chattanooga
3. Fort Wayne	3. Chattanooga	3. Roanoke	3. Roanoke	3. Evansville (4) ↑
4. Green Bay	4. Evansville (4) ↔	4. Chattanooga	4. Davenport	4. Davenport
5. Evansville (7)* ↑	5. Green Bay	5. Davenport	5. Chattanooga	5. Green Bay
6. Roanoke	6. Roanoke	6. Green Bay	6. Evansville (6) ↔	6. Roanoke
7. Davenport	7. Davenport	7. Evansville (7) ↔	7. Spartanburg	7. Spartanburg

Wage	Health Index	BA Degree or Higher	High School Graduation
1. Davenport	1. Green Bay	1. Roanoke	1. Fort Wayne
2. Chattanooga	2. Davenport	2. Green Bay	2. Green Bay
3. Green Bay	3. Roanoke	3. Chattanooga	3. Davenport
4. Fort Wayne	4. Fort Wayne	4. Fort Wayne	4. Evansville (5) ↑
5. Evansville (5) ↔	5. Chattanooga	5. Davenport	5. Chattanooga
6. Spartanburg	6. Spartanburg	6. Evansville (6) ↔	6. Roanoke
7. Roanoke	7. Evansville (5) ↓	7. Spartanburg	7. Spartanburg

*Parentheses denotes previous year's ranking

Evansville Regional Scorecard Key Indicators - Peer Regions (2022-2023)

Indicator	Year*	Evansville	Chattanooga	Davenport	Fort Wayne	Green Bay	Roanoke	Spartanburg
Population Growth ¹	2023	+0.0%	+1.0%	-0.5%	+0.7%	+0.3%	-0.1%	+2.2%
	2022	-0.3%	+0.2%	+0.3%	+1.2%	+1.1%	+0.1%	+2.2%
Young Adult (20-34) Population ¹	2023	19.3%	19.7%	18.1%	20.6%	19.1%	18.1%	20.4%
	2022	19.0%	19.5%	17.8%	20.2%	18.8%	17.9%	19.9%
Minority Population ¹	2023	12.5%	20.3%	17.5%	21.4%	15.2%	20.6%	29.9%
	2022	11.9%	19.3%	16.3%	19.9%	14.0%	19.8%	28.8%
Poverty Rate ¹	2023	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%	11.8%	9.4%	12.0%	14.5%
	2022	13.4%	12.9%	12.6%	12.1%	9.4%	12.5%	14.9%
Employment Growth ²	2023	+2.5%	+3.5%	+2.2%	+3.7%	+2.0%	+1.6%	+1.6%
	2022	+2.0%	+2.2%	+2.2%	+2.9%	+1.6%	+1.3%	+2.0%
Average Annual Wage ²	2023	\$53,493	\$58,003	\$58,421	\$53,647	\$57,455	\$52,447	\$52,773
	2022	\$50,977	\$54,140	\$56,013	\$51,031	\$54,580	\$49,744	\$50,217
Bachelor's degree or higher ¹	2023	26.0%	28.8%	27.9%	28.6%	29.1%	29.7%	24.0%
	2022	25.8%	28.2%	27.5%	27.7%	27.9%	28.4%	23.9%
High School Graduation ⁵	2022	89.3%	88.3%	90.6%	93.4%	92.2%	88.2%	87.0%
	2021	87.5%	87.2%	88.8%	89.9%	90.6%	88.2%	86.5%
Overall Health Index ⁴	2023	-0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	-0.3
	2022	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.3	-0.3

Sources: 1. Census. 2. Chmura's JobsEQ. 3. Council for Community and Economic Research & Chmura. 4. Chmura & CountyHealthRankings. 5. National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES). The Evansville Region includes Vanderburgh, Posey, Warrick, and Gibson Counties in Indiana, and Henderson County in Kentucky (represents a population of 350,000). *Year represents the report year.



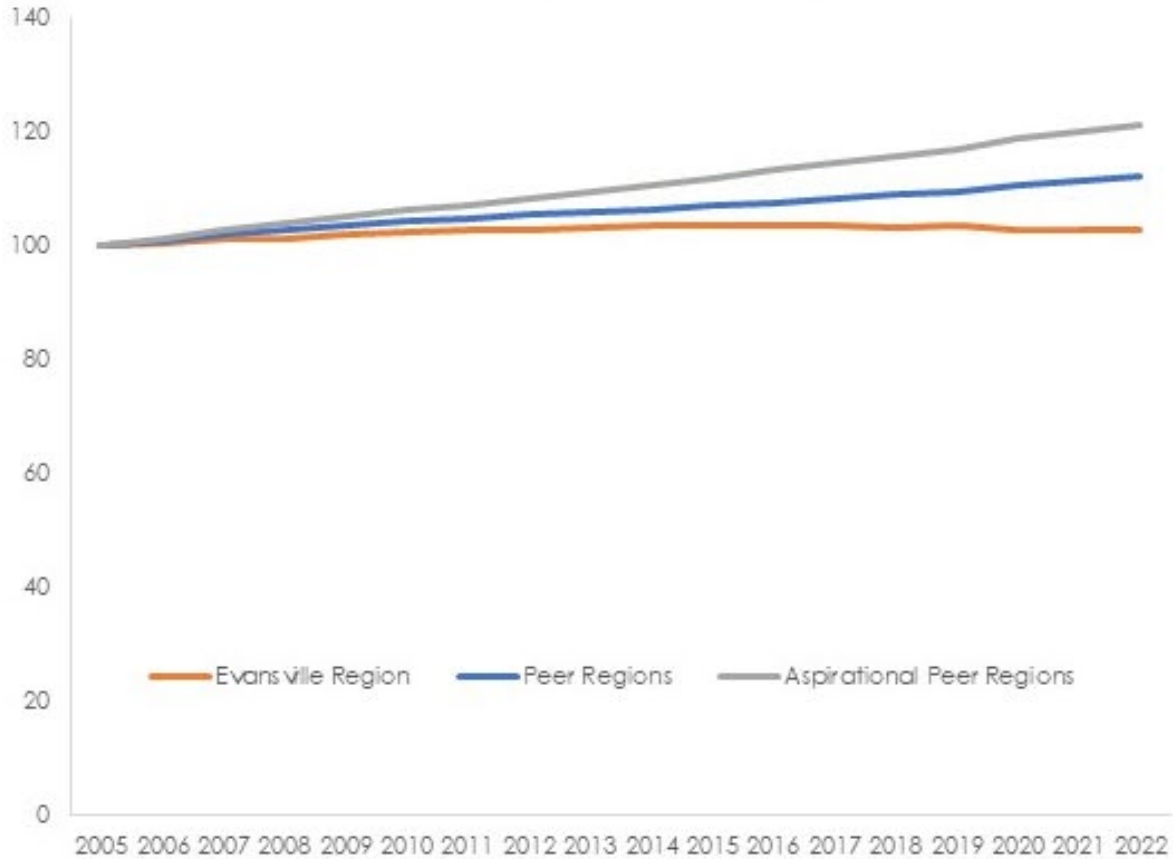
DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

HOW TO INTERPRET

Although there are valid ways to interpret the updated data, caution is needed when evaluating the relationships between different indicators. This is due to the fact that the latest available data for various indicators come from different years. As a rule, this report uses the latest, most reliable information available; however, data for some indicators are available sooner than others. For instance, hypothetically, it is likely that as regional employment grows, the regional poverty rate declines. But in this study, in order to measure trends reliably, poverty must be measured on a rolling five-year average (due to the data collection practices of the Census American Community Survey) while employment data are available annually. Consequently, time frames must be carefully considered before drawing conclusions about relationships between indicators.

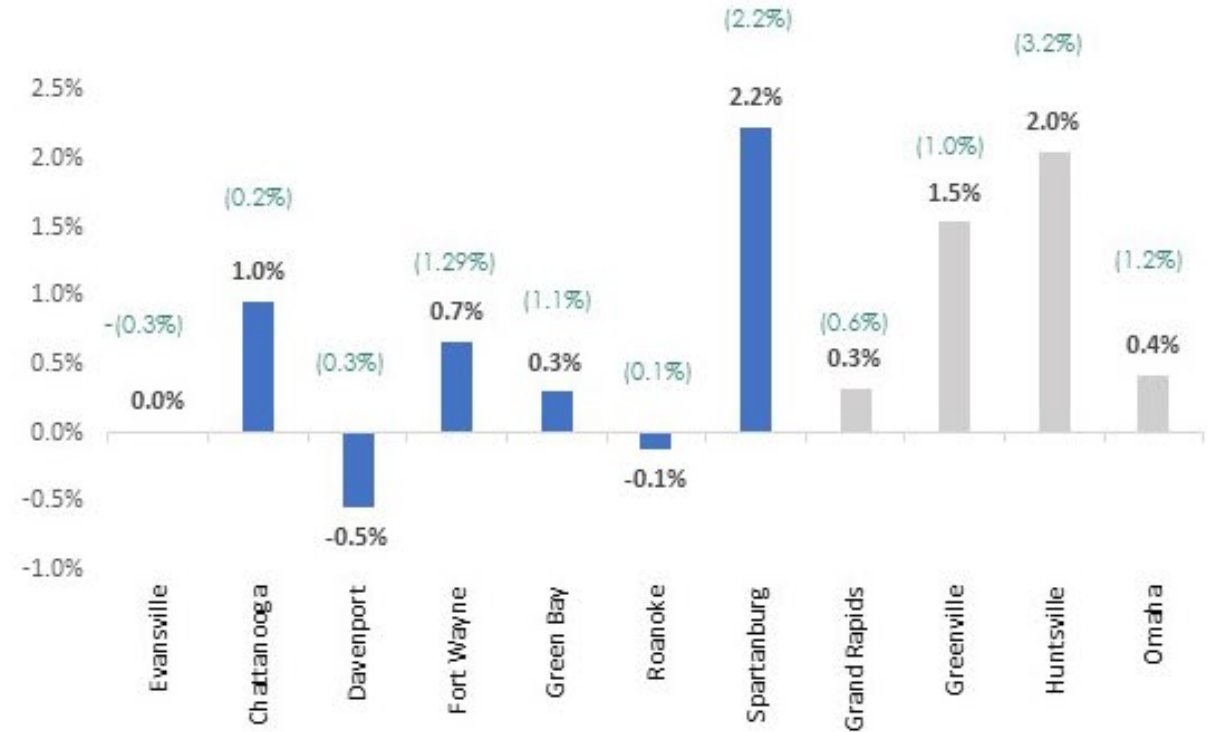
POPULATION GROWTH

Indexed Population (2005=100)



Source: Census, Data represents population level compared with 2005, with 2005 value as 100

Annual Average Population Growth (2020-2022)



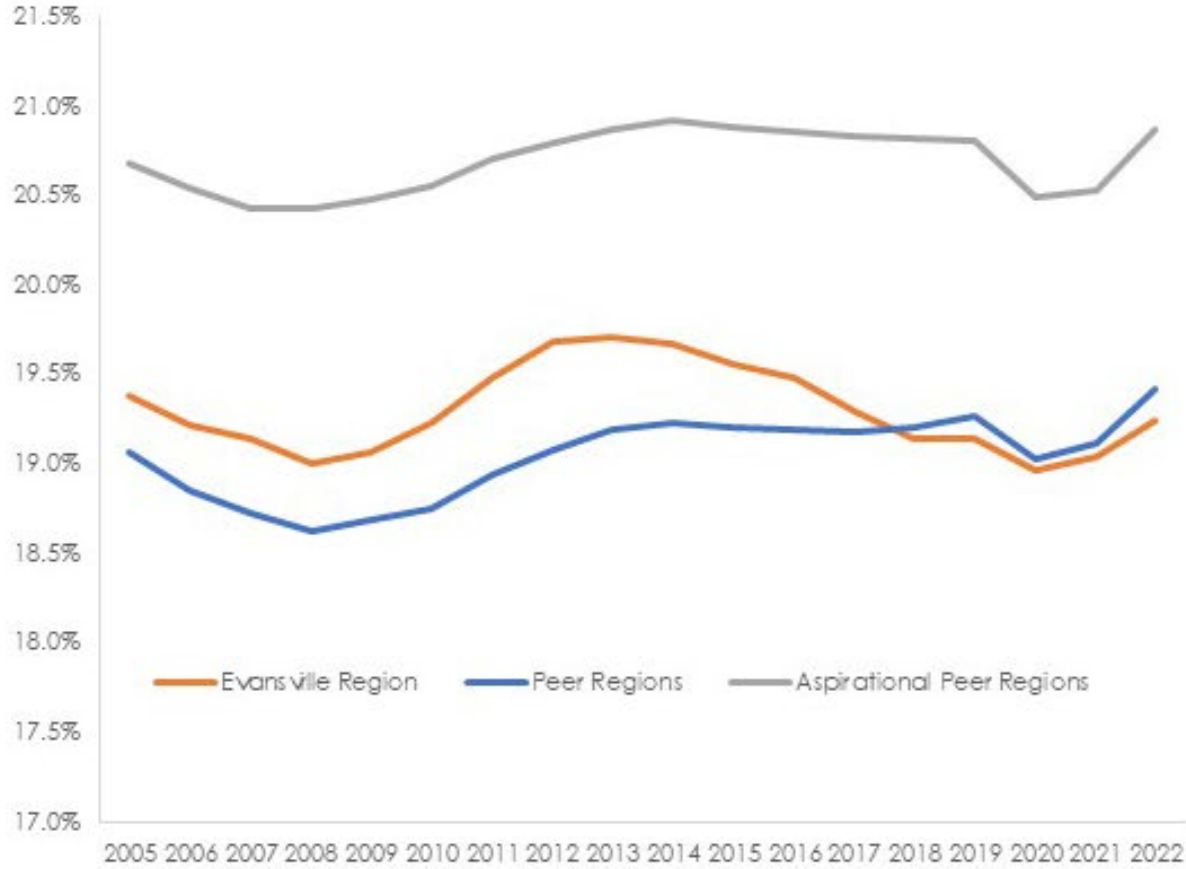
Source: Census

Source: Census

Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report

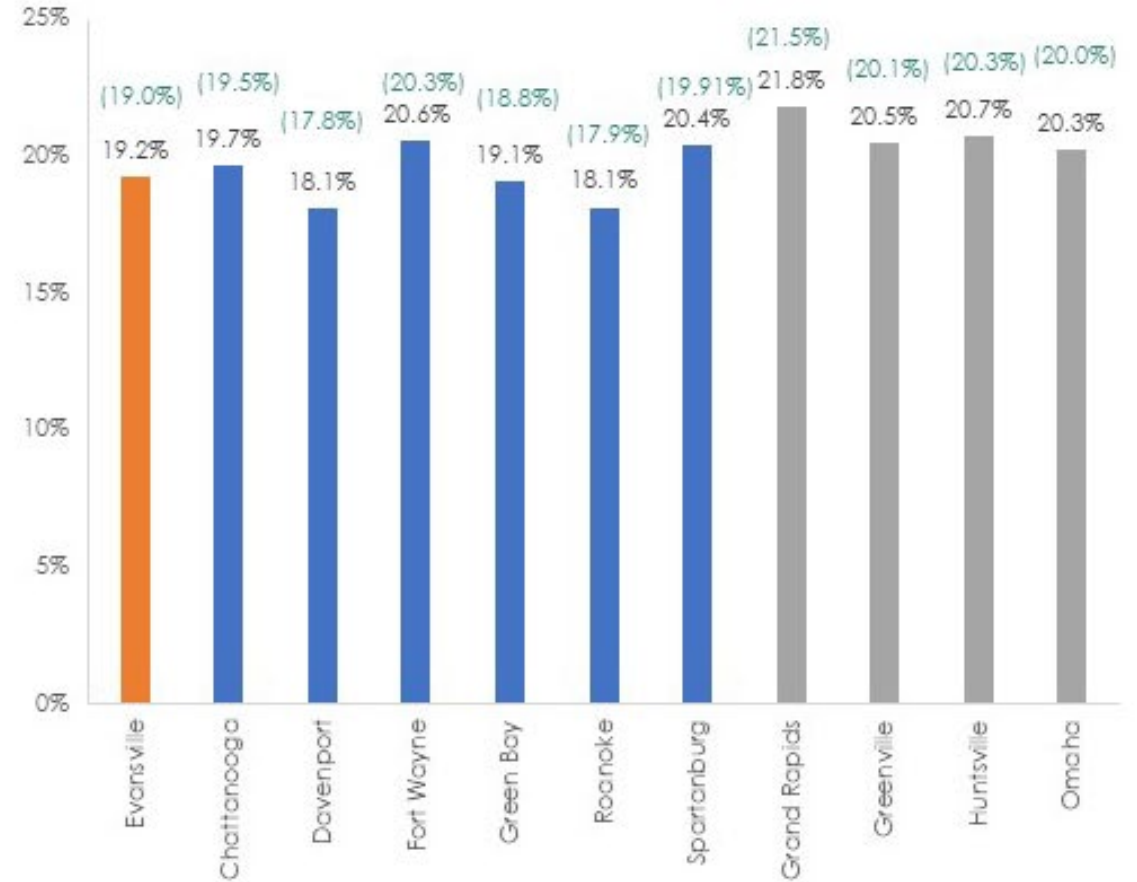
YOUNG ADULT POPULATION GROWTH

Young Adults (20-34) Population %



Source: Census

Young Adults Population (20-34) % 2022

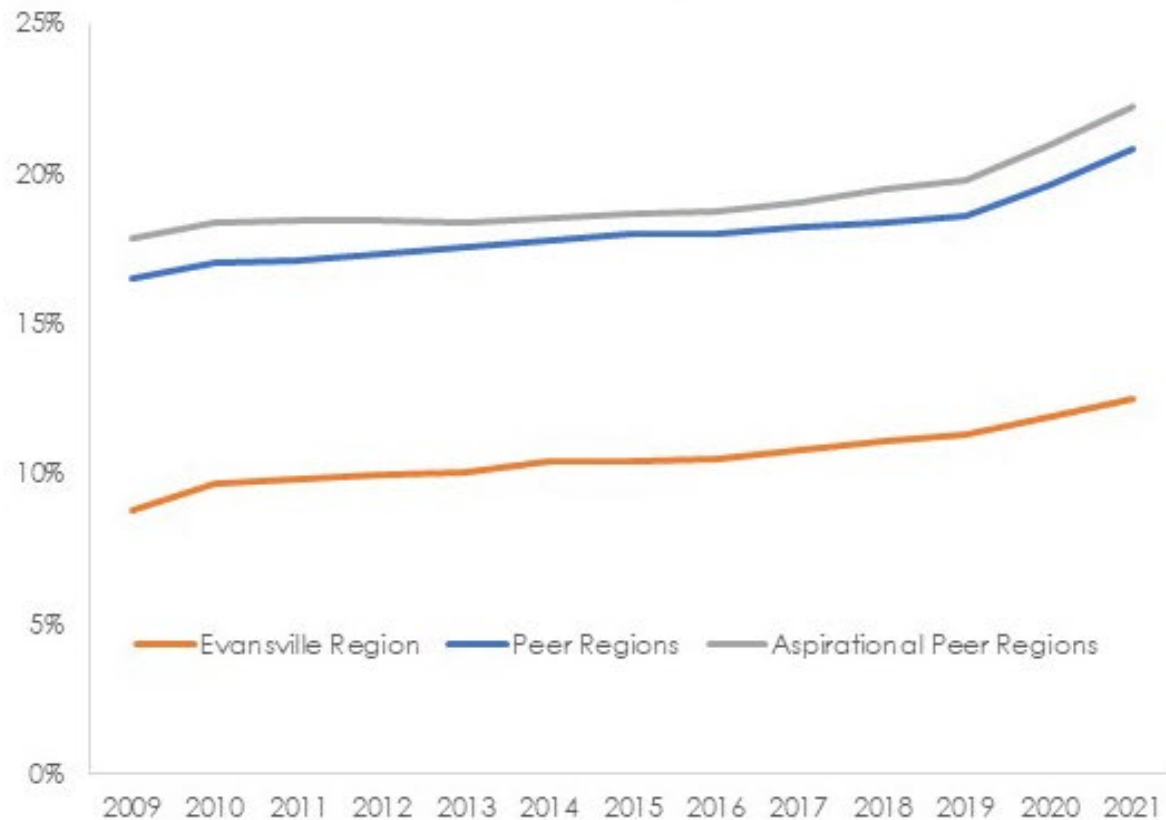


Source: Census

Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report

MINORITY POPULATION

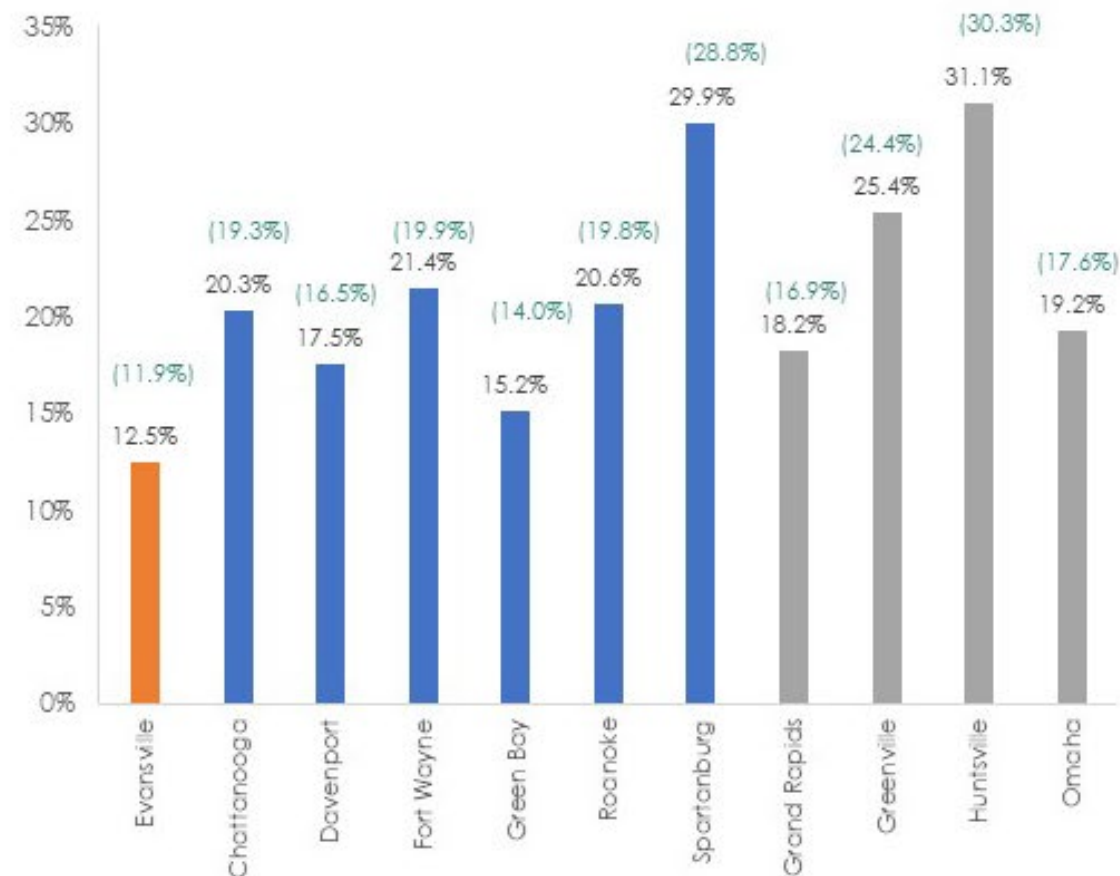
Percentage of Minority Population
(5-year average)



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

Minority population is regarded by the U.S. Census as "anyone who is not single-race white and not Hispanic."

Minority Population (2021)

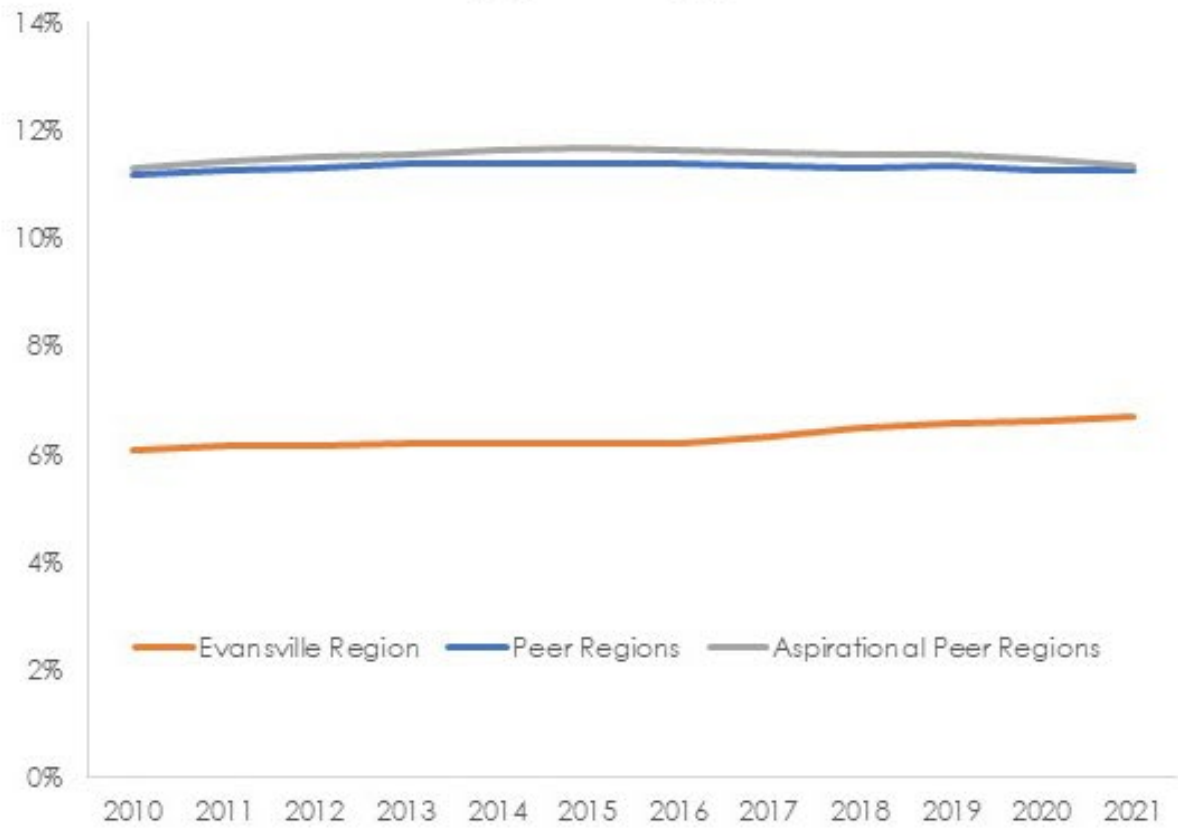


Source: Census; 2019 represents the endpoint of the 5-year average
Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report

MINORITY POPULATION

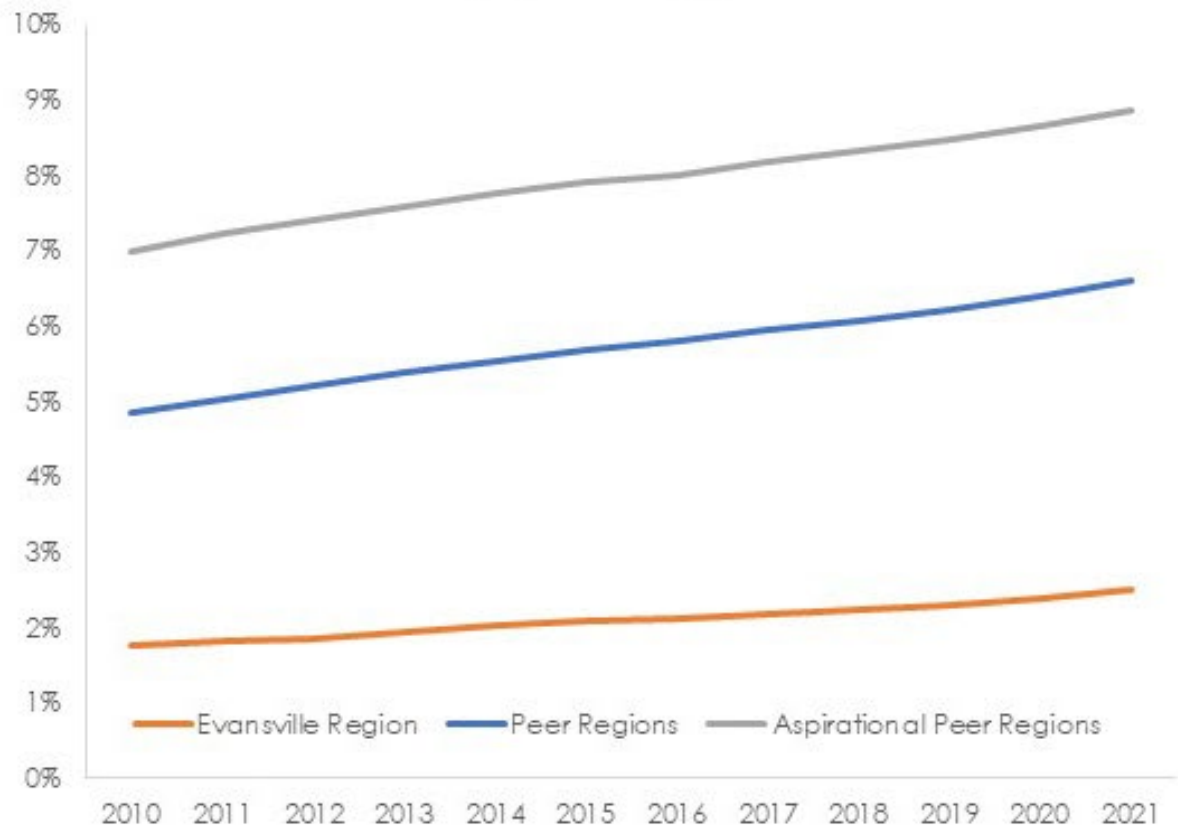
(African American or Black and Hispanic or Latinx Populations Only)

Percentage of Black or African American Population (5-year average)



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

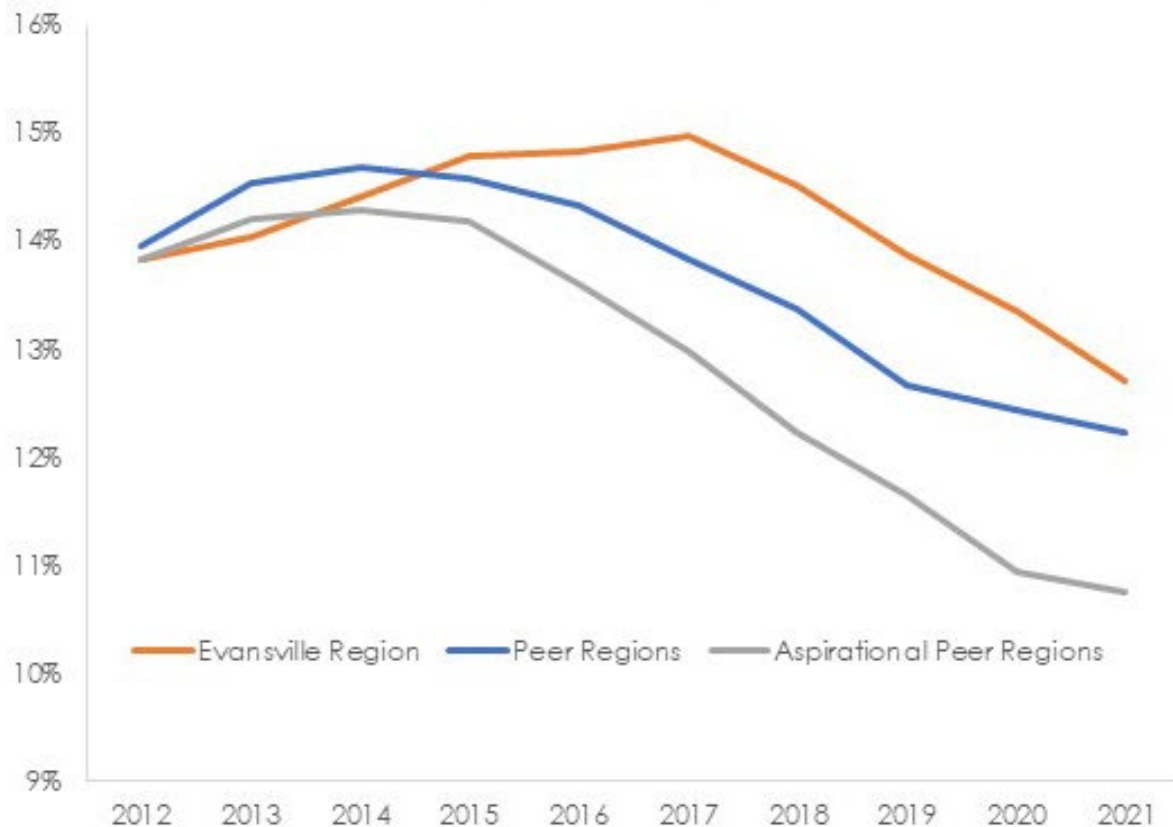
Percentage of Hispanic or Latinx Population (5-year average)



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

POVERTY RATE

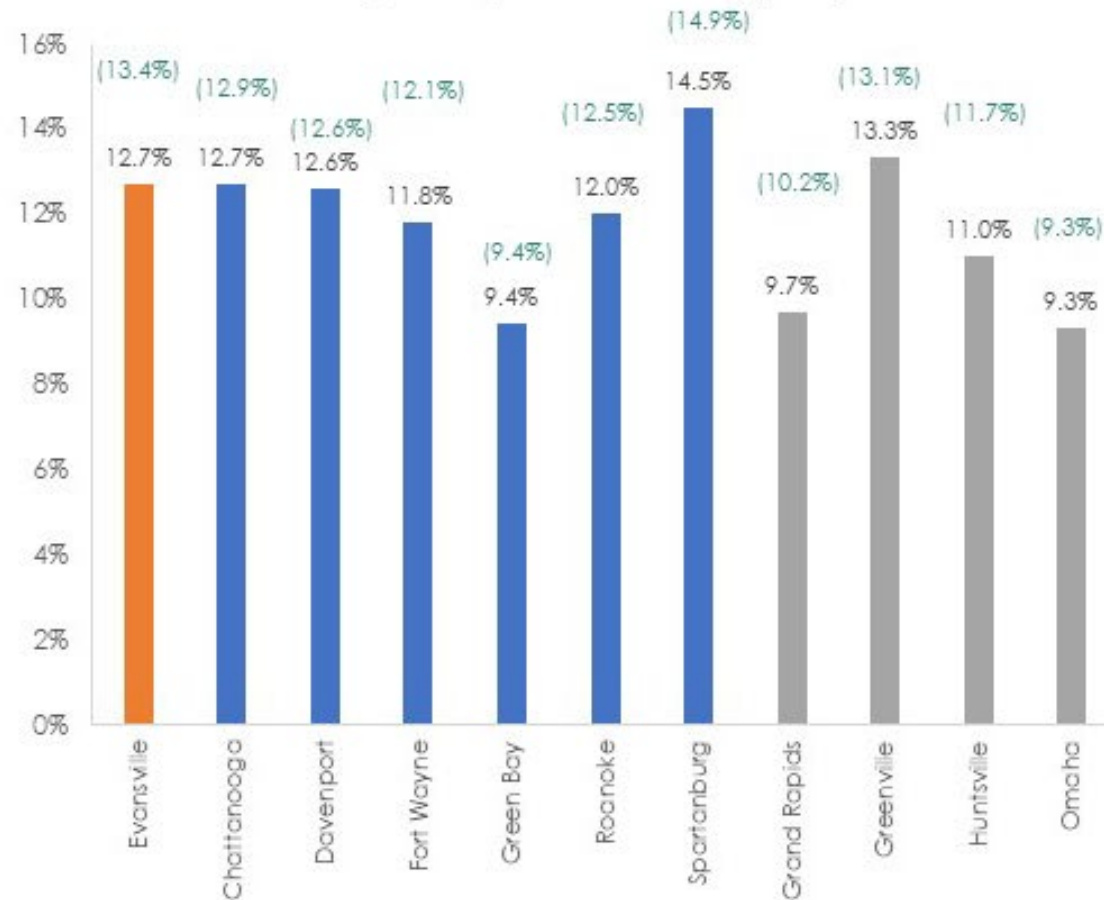
Percentage of Population in Poverty
(5-year average)



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

Note: The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). It assumes all individuals who live together and are related (birth, marriage, or adoption) share income.

Percentage of Population in Poverty (2021)

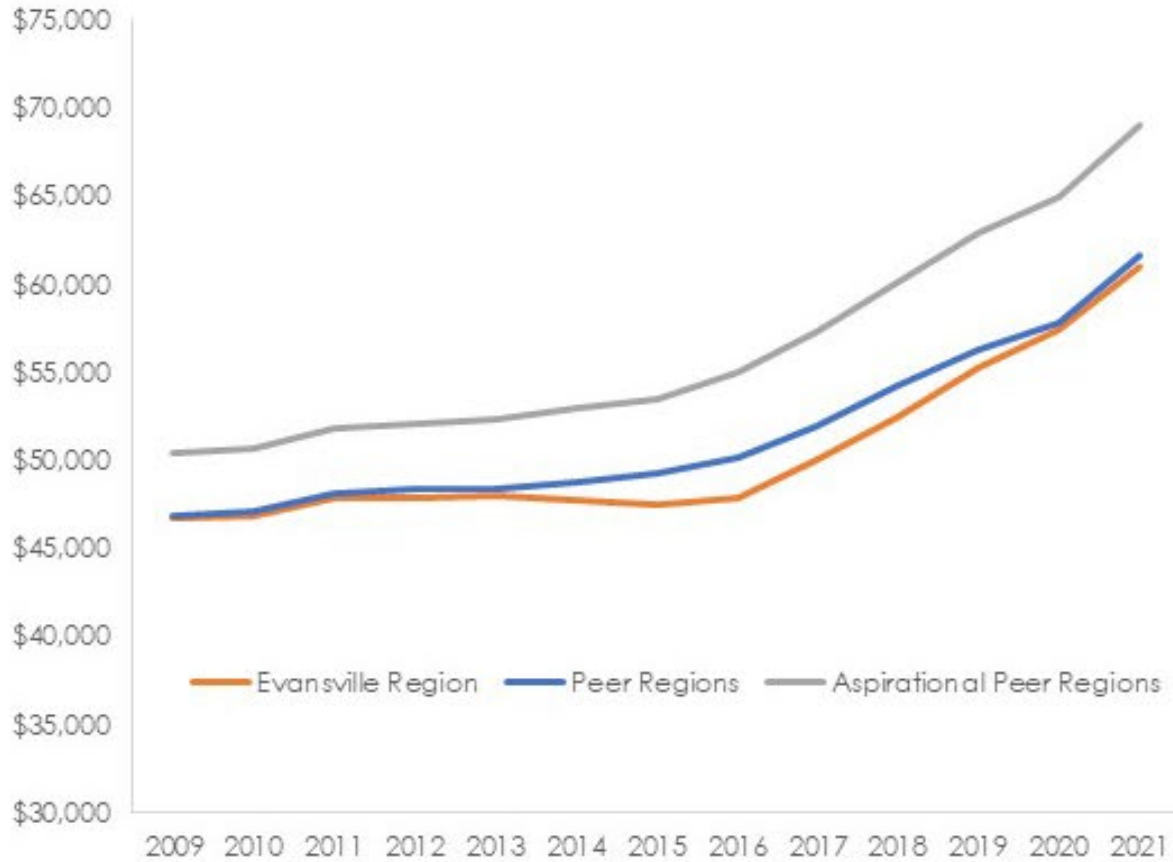


Source: Census; 2021 represents the endpoint of the 5-year average

Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Median Household Income



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

Annual Average Income 2021



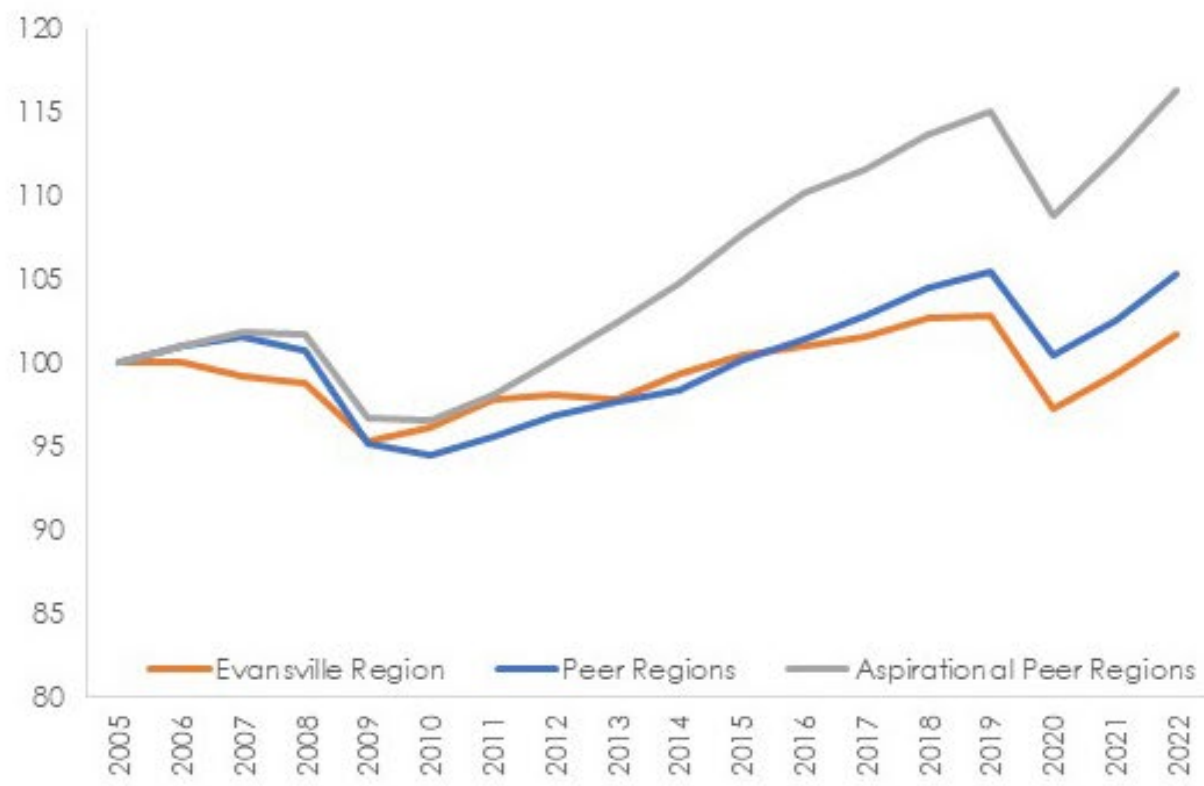
Source: Census; 2020 represents the endpoint of the 5-year average
Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

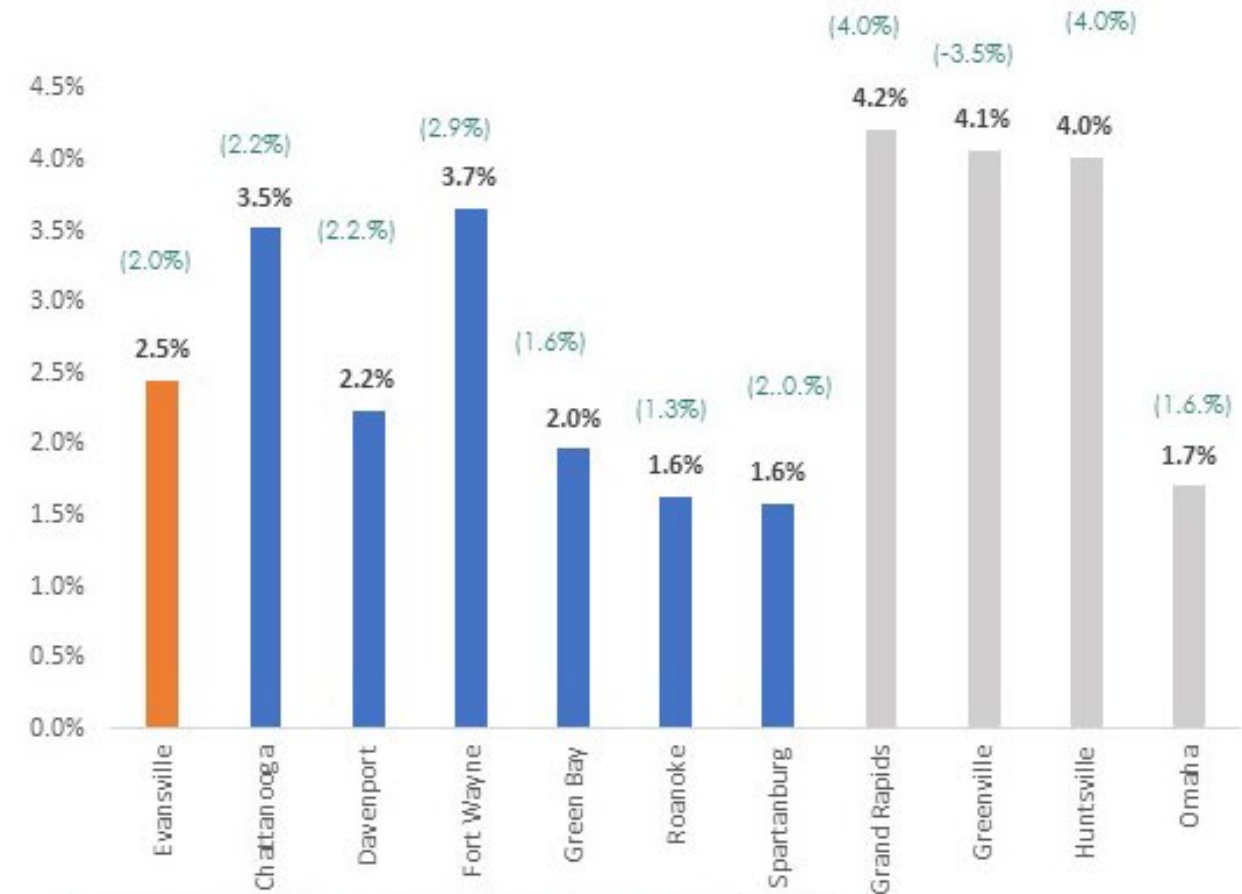
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Indexed Employment (2005=100)



Source: JobsEQ, Data represent employment level compared with 2005, with 2005 value as 100

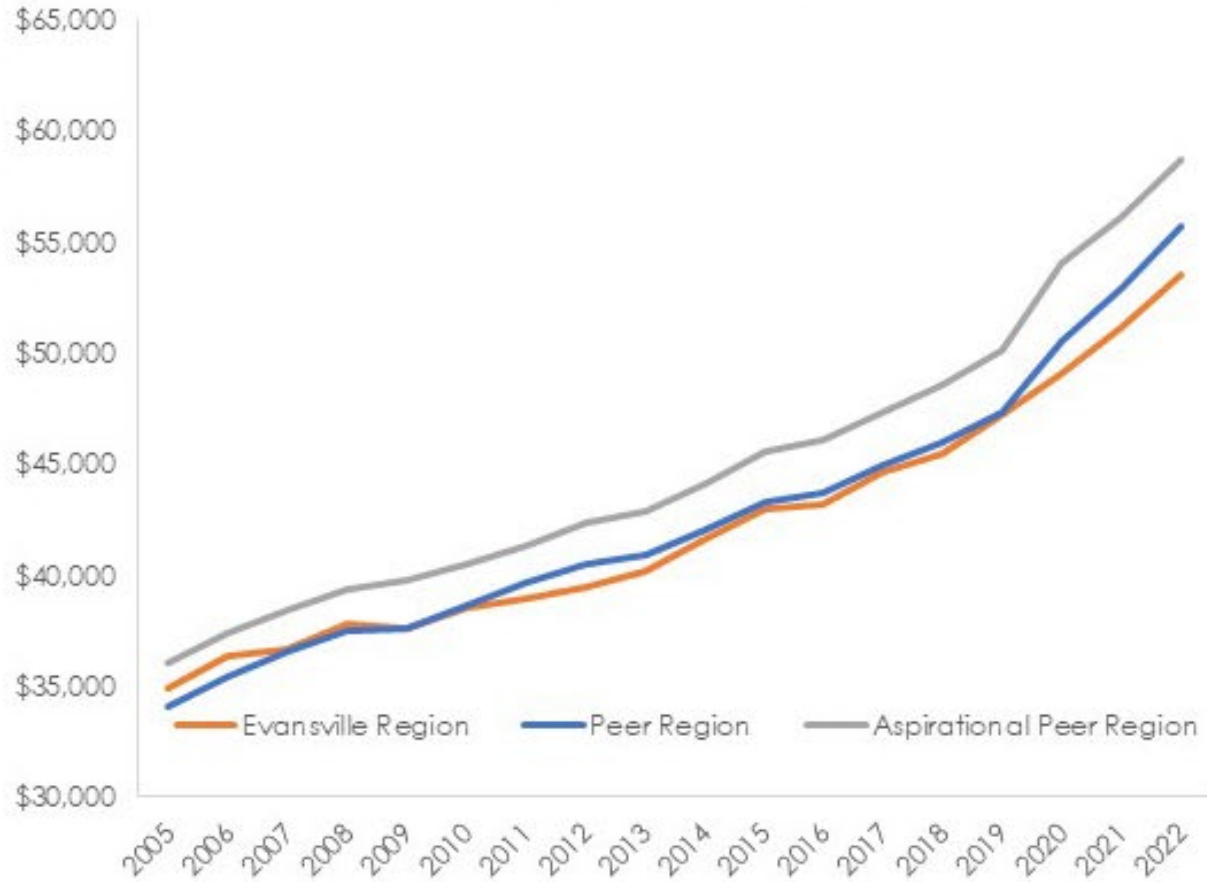
Employment Growth Rate (2021-2022)



Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE

Annual Average Wage per Worker (2005-2022)



Source: JobsEQ

Annual Average Wage per Worker 2022



Source: JobsEQ

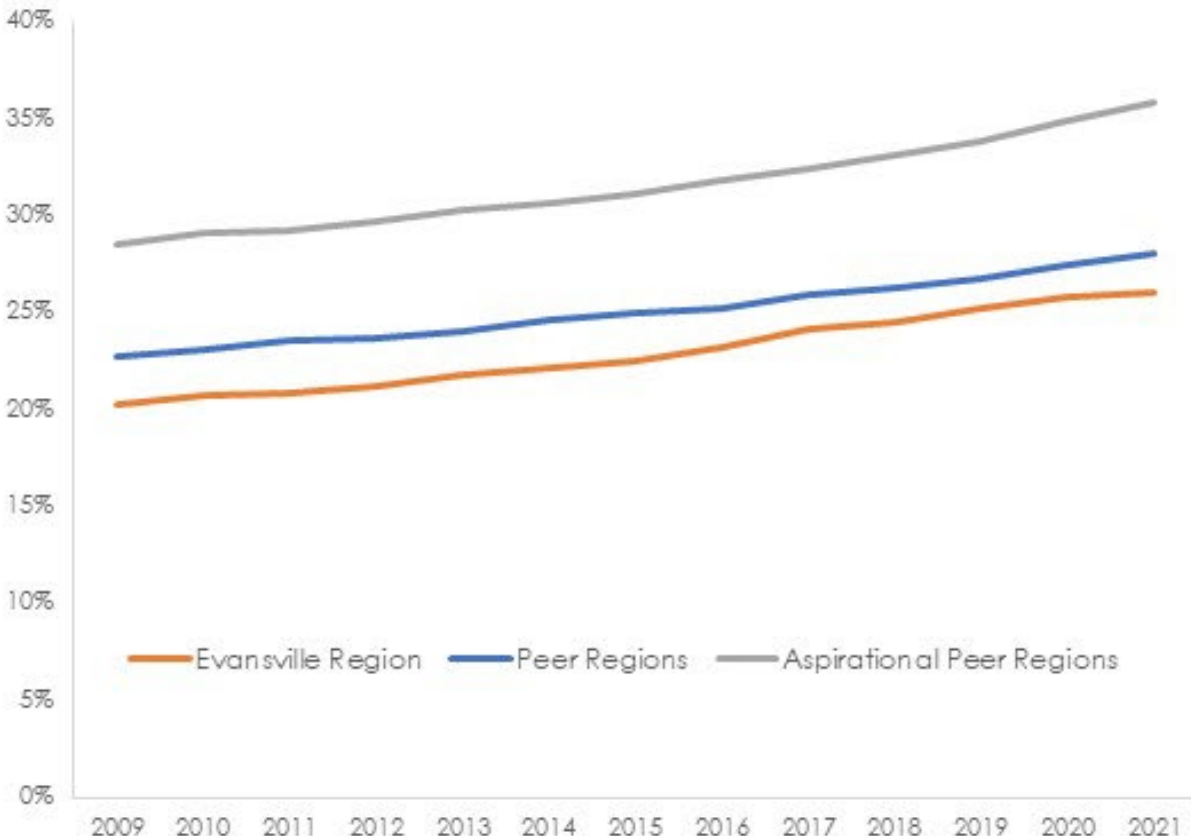
Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report



HUMAN CAPITAL

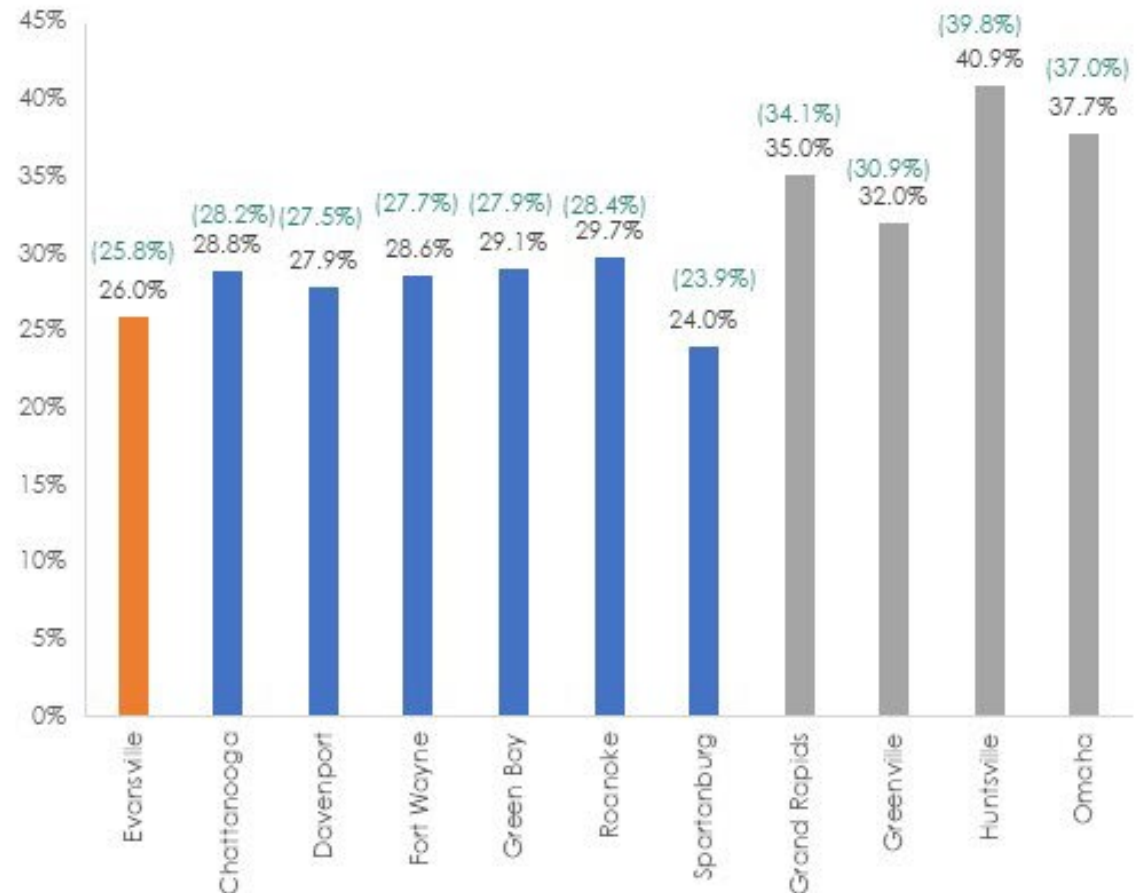
POPULATION WITH BACHELORS DEGREE

Percentage of Adults with Bachelor's or Higher Degree (5-year average)



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

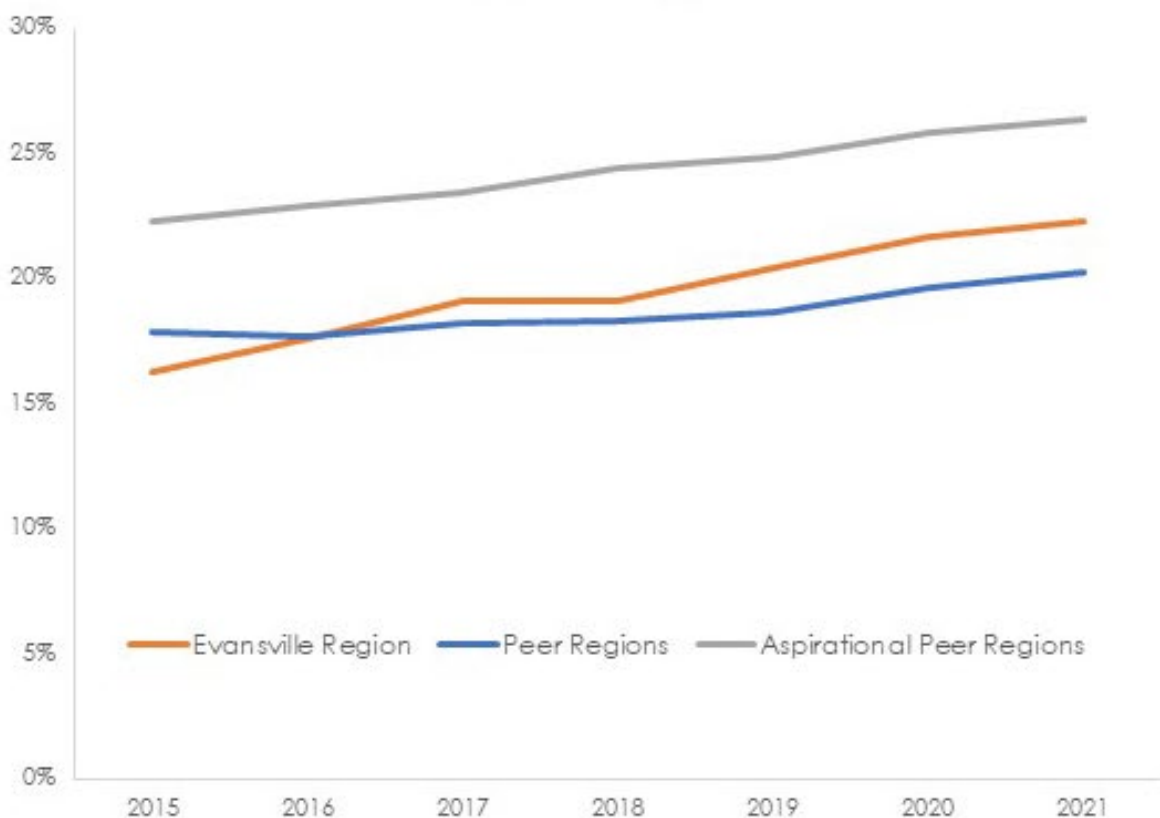
Percentage of Adults with Bachelor's or Higher Degree (2021)



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average
Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report

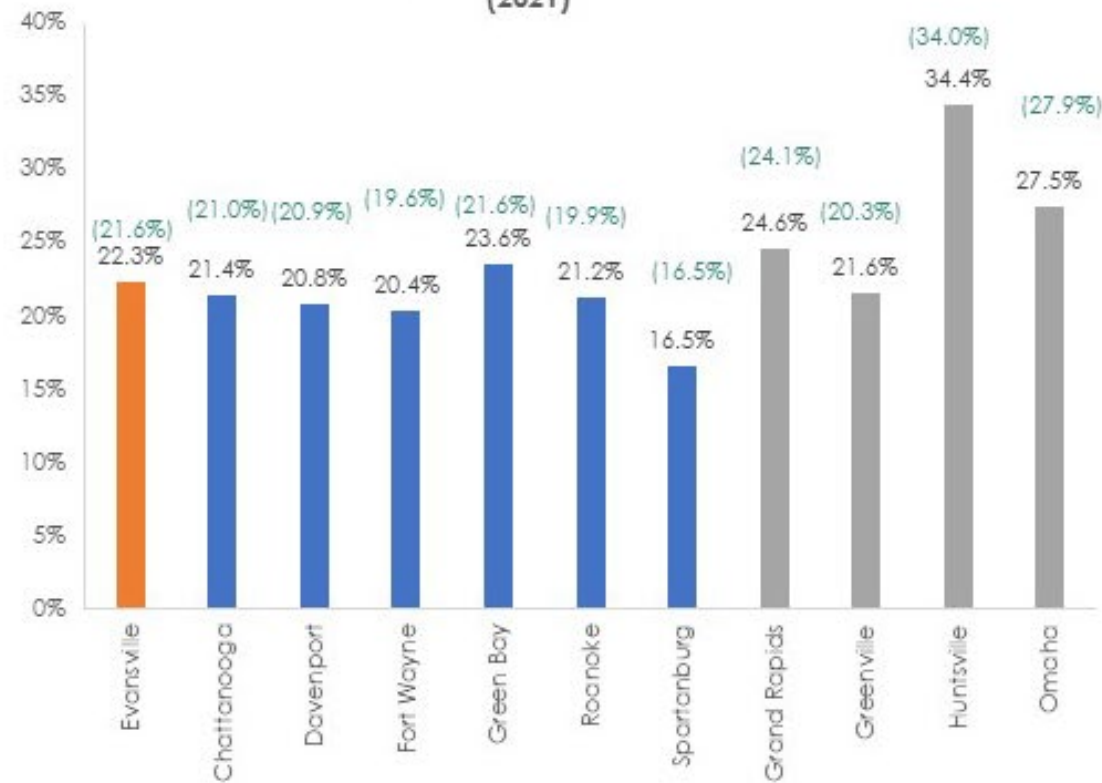
MINORITY POPULATION WITH BACHELORS DEGREE

Percentage of Minority Adults with Bachelor's or Higher Degree (5-year average)



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

Percentage of Minority Adults with Bachelor's or Higher Degree (2021)

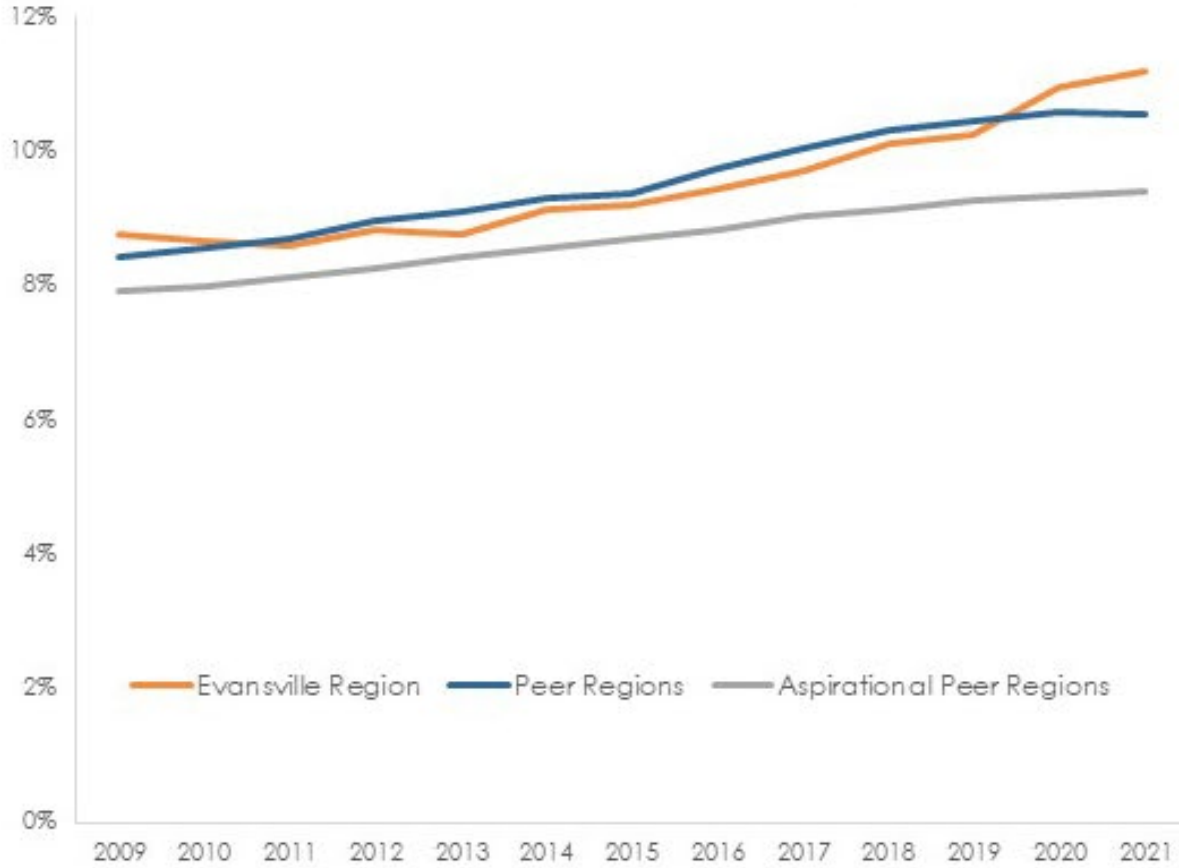


Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report

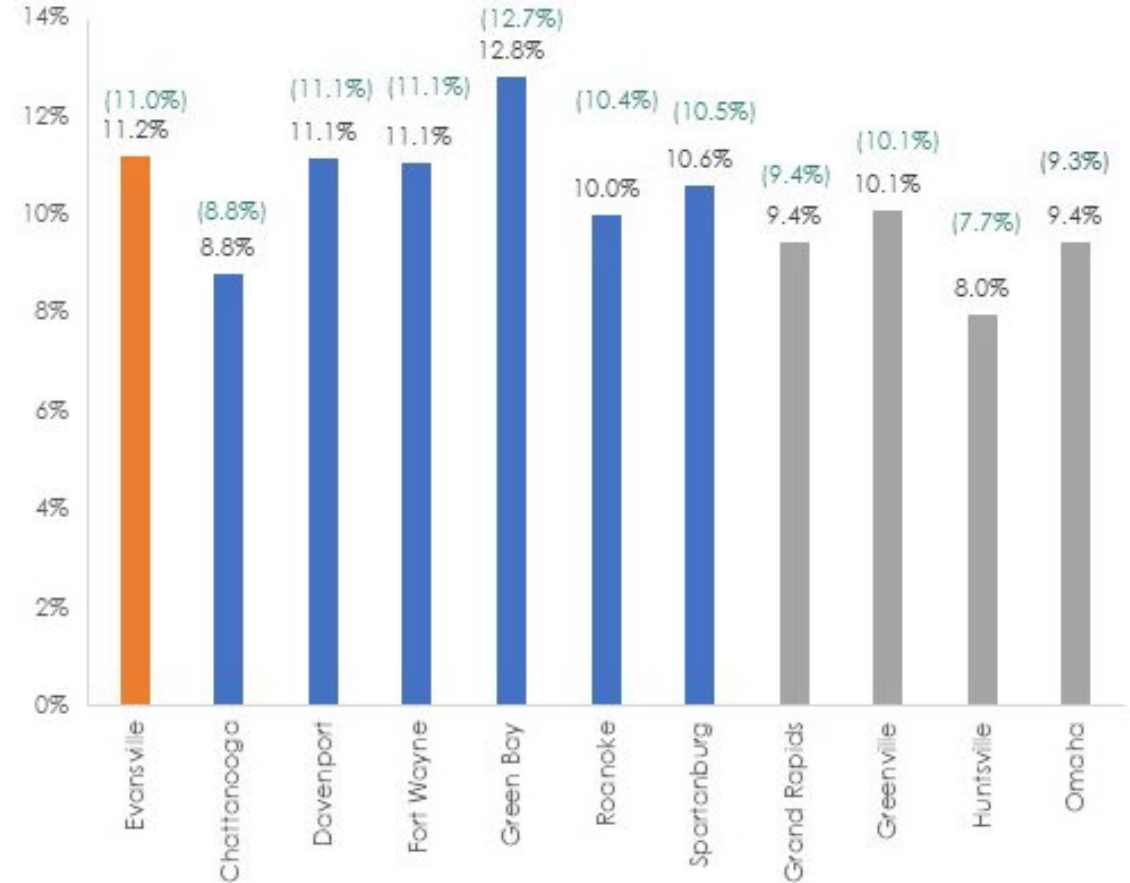
POPULATION WITH ASSOCIATE DEGREE

Percentage of Adults with Associates Degree



Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

Percentage of Adults with Associates Degree (2021)

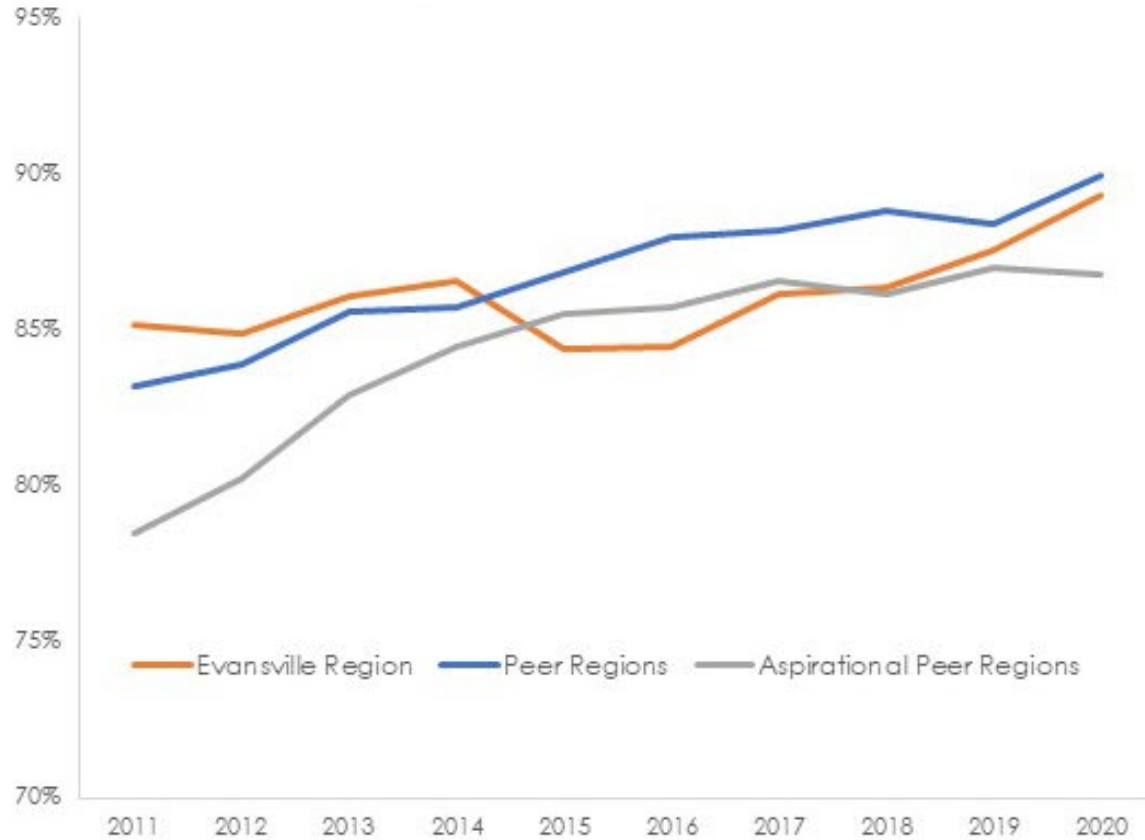


Source: Census; years represent the endpoint of the 5-year average

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

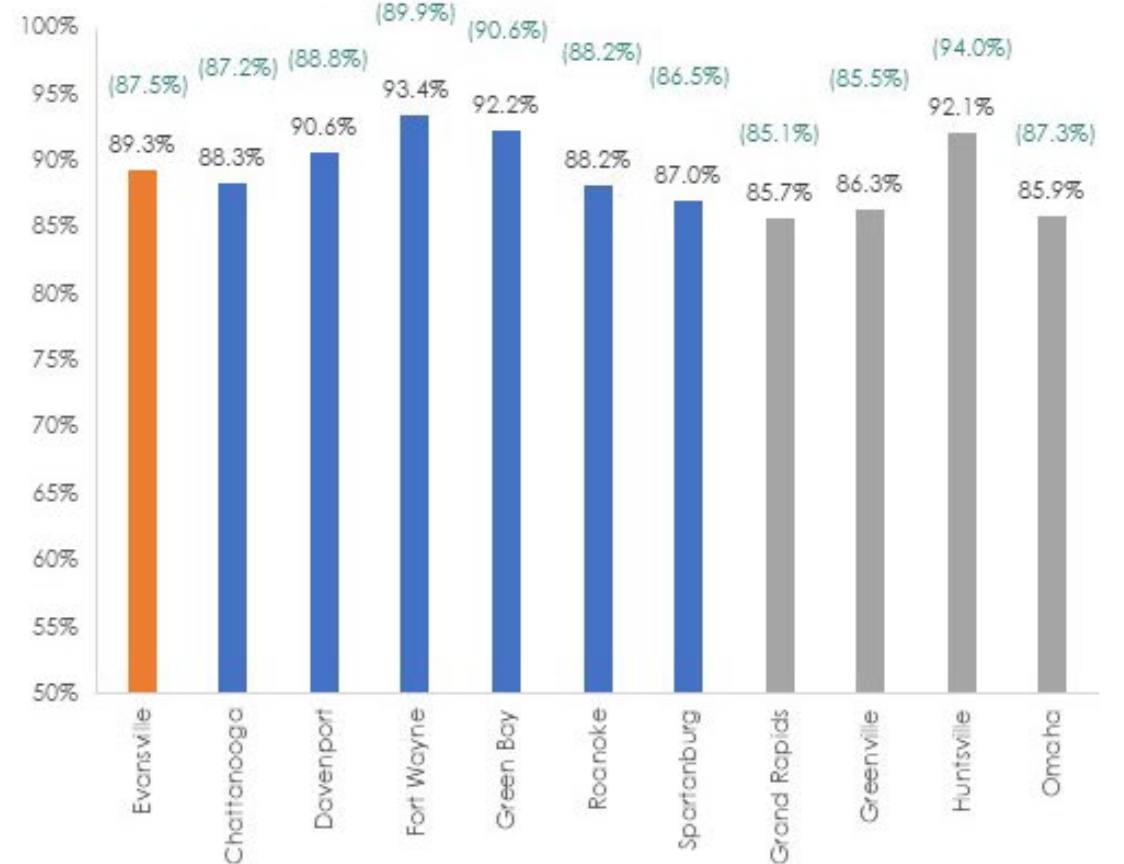
(Represents 2023 Data – NCES Data not available at this time)

High School Graduation Rates



Source: NCES, Chmura

High School Graduation Rate (2020)



Source: NCES, Chmura

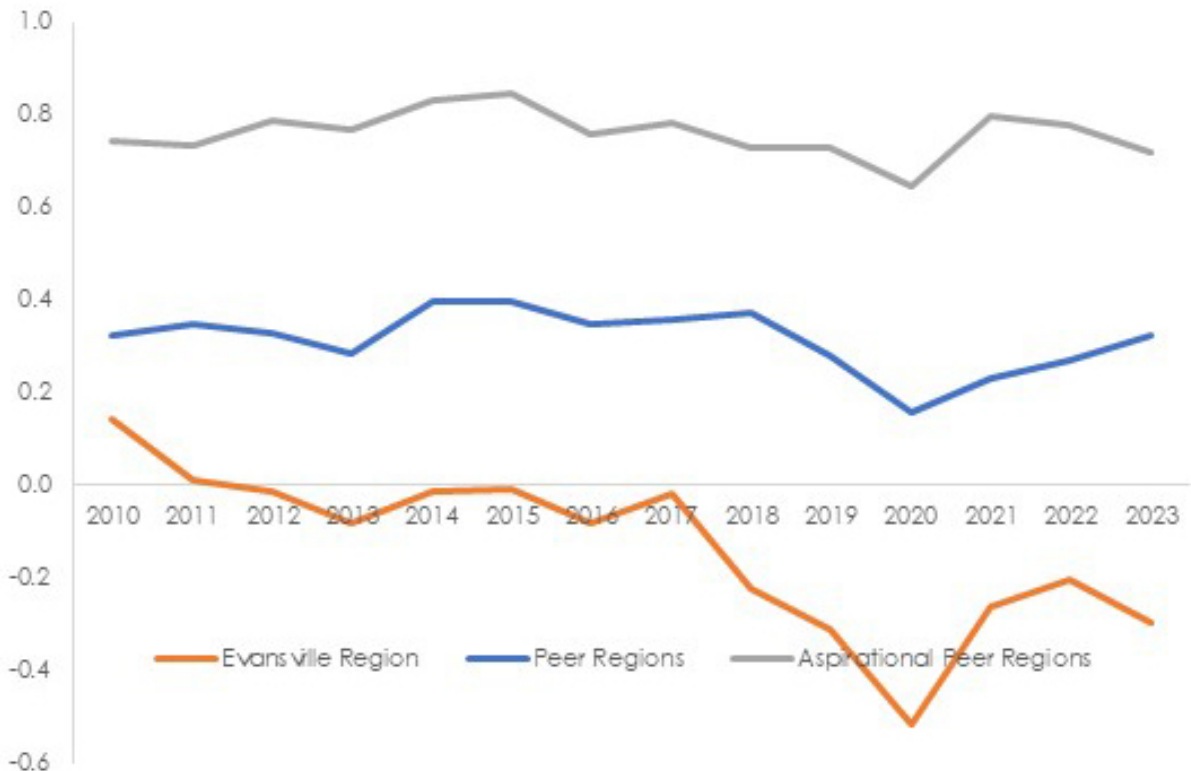
Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report



SOCIAL INDICATORS

COST OF LIVING

Overall Health Index

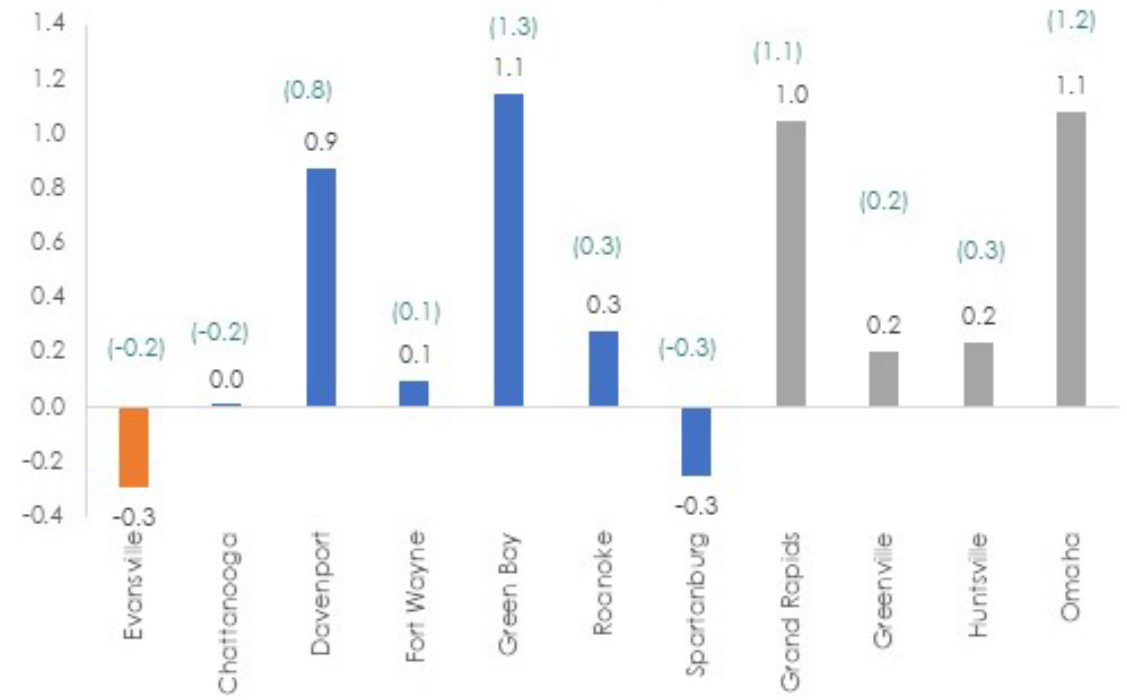


Note: The Year in this chart represent the year where index was computed, not when the data occurred. An index value larger than 0 implies better than national average.

Source: County Health Ranking, and Chmura

Note: Overall health index includes the following variables: premature death, poor or fair health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, low birthweight, adult smoking, adult obesity, excessive drinking, alcohol-impaired driving deaths, sexually transmitted infections, teen births, uninsured, primary care physicians, preventable hospital stays, and mammography screening.

Overall Health Index (2023)



Note: The Year in this chart represent the year where index was computed, not when the data occurred. An index value larger than 0 implies better than national average.

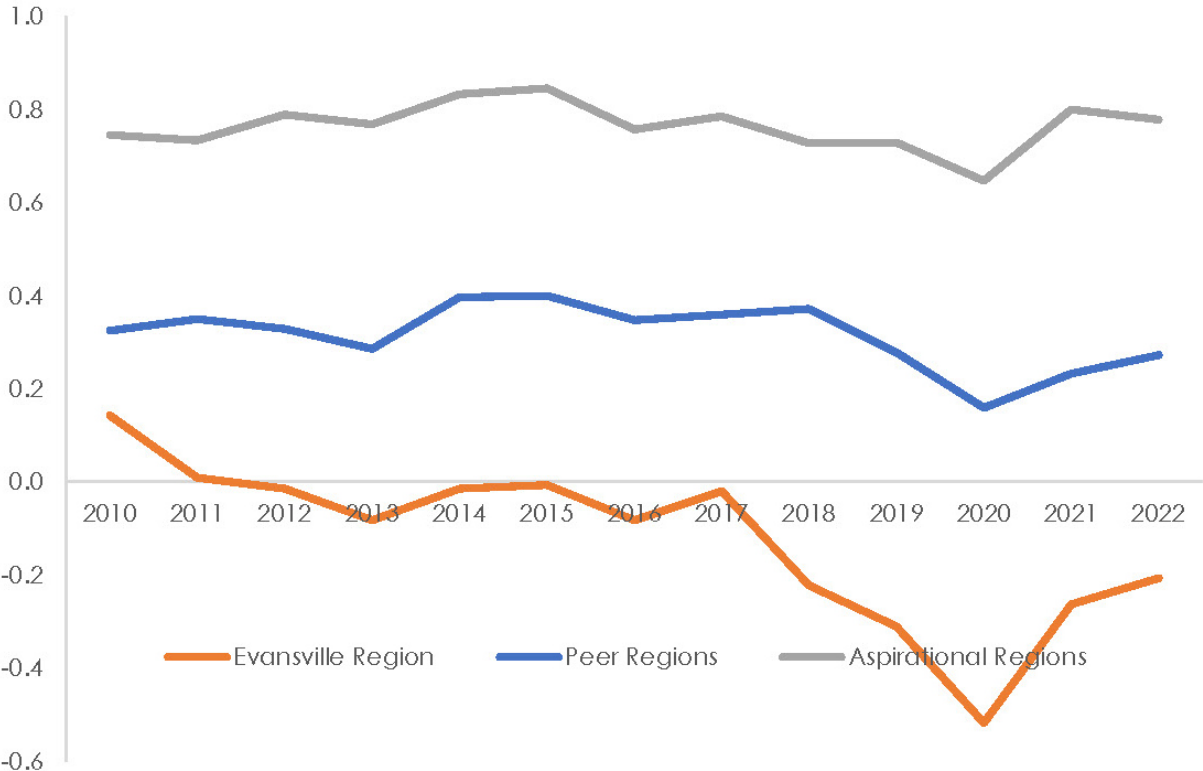
Source: County Health Ranking, and Chmura

Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report



OVER-ALL HEALTH INDEX

Overall Health Index

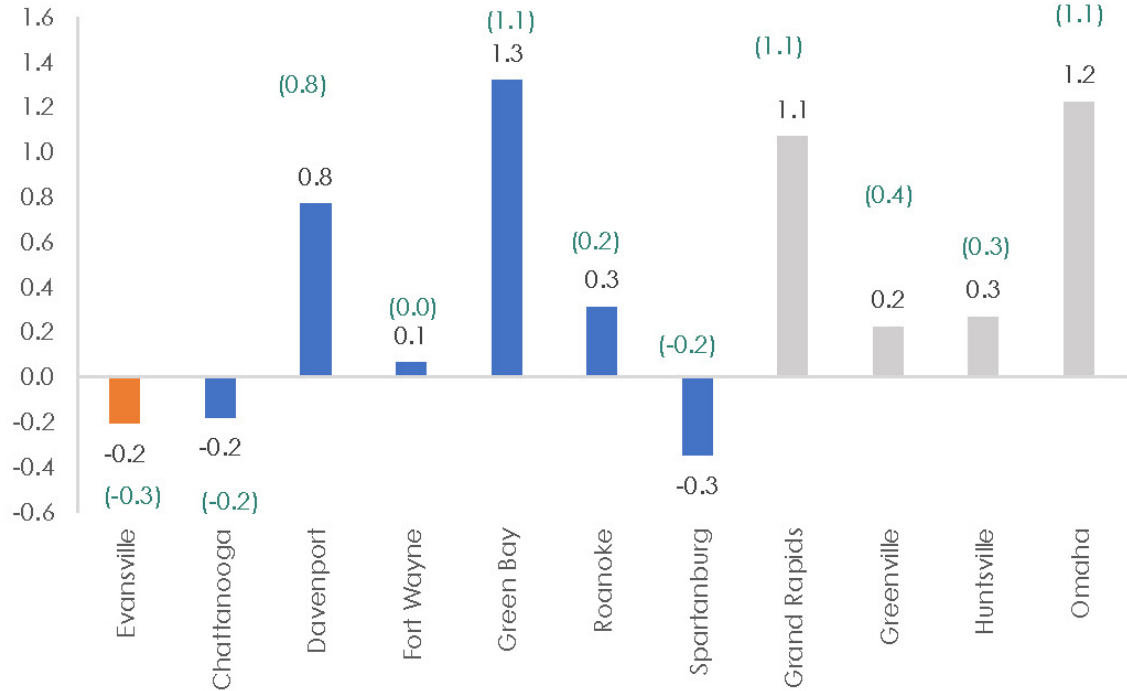


Note: The Year in this chart represent the year where index was computed, not when the data occurred. An index value larger than 0 implies better than national average.

Source: County Health Ranking, and Chmura

Note: Overall health index includes the following variables: premature death, poor or fair health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days, low birthweight, adult smoking, adult obesity, excessive drinking, alcohol-impaired driving deaths, sexually transmitted infections, teen births, uninsured, primary care physicians, preventable hospital stays, and mammography screening.

Overall Health Index (2022)



Note: The Year in this chart represent the year where index was computed, not when the data occurred. An index value larger than 0 implies better than national average.

Source: County Health Ranking, and Chmura

Numbers in parentheses represent figures from last year's report



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POPULATION GROWTH

2025 GOAL:
10,000 RESIDENTS

2018 - 23: 1,641



YOUNG ADULT POP.

2025 GOAL:
5,500

2018 - 23: 472



POPULATION with BACHELOR DEGREE

2025 GOAL: 1.8%

2018 - 23: 8,998 (2.8%)



COST OF LIVING

2025 GOAL:
FAVORABLE TO PEERS

2018 - 23: Slight Increase

INCREASE WAGES

2025 GOAL:
\$10,000

2018 - 23: \$8,818



IMPROVE HEALTH

2025 GOAL: ACHIEVE NATIONAL AVG.

2018 - 23: Continue to lag; but making improvement

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION*

2025 GOAL:
INCREASE BY 3.4%

2018 - 22: 3.1%
2018 = 86.2% / 2022 = 89.3%



DECREASE POVERTY

2025 GOAL:
DECREASE BY 2,100 RESIDENTS

2018 - 23: 7,599



EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

2025 GOAL:
5,000 JOBS

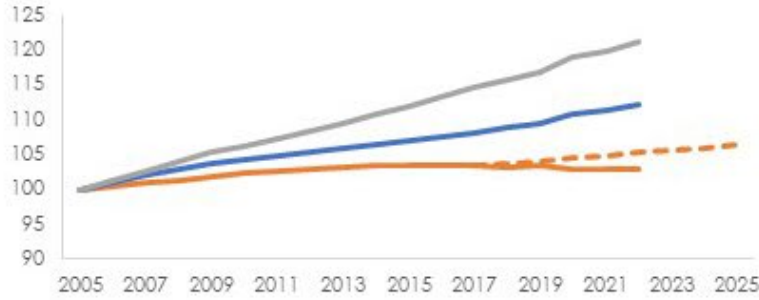
2018 - 23: 404



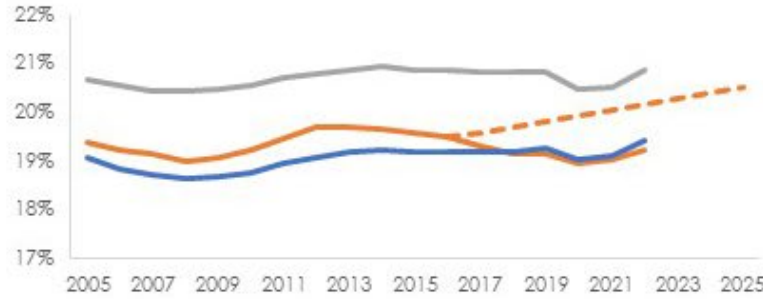
INDICATOR TRENDS TOWARDS 2025 GOALS

--- Pace to Reach 2025 Goal — Evansville — Peer Regions — Aspirational Regions

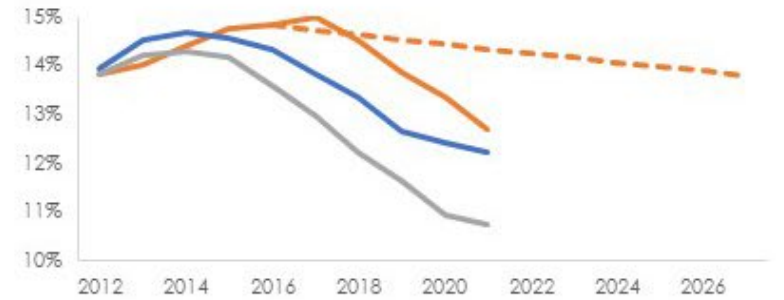
Indexed Population
2025 Goal: +10,000 (2005=100)



Young Adult (20-34) Population
2025 Goal: 20.5%



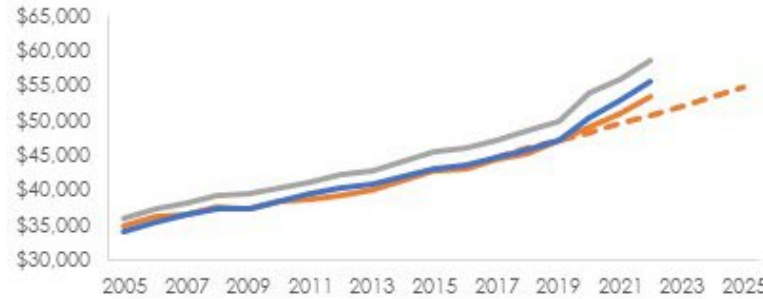
Percentage of Population Under Poverty
2025 Goal: 13.8%



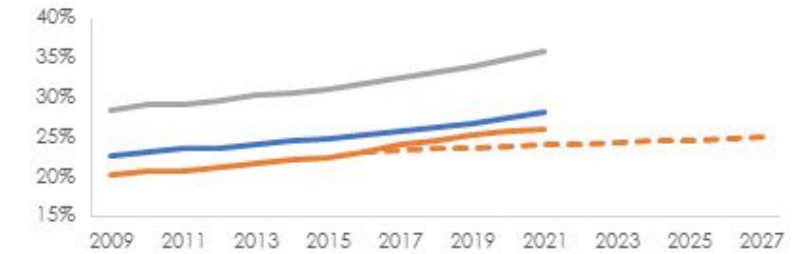
Employment Growth
2025 Goal: +5,000



Average Annual Wages
2025 Goal: +\$10,000



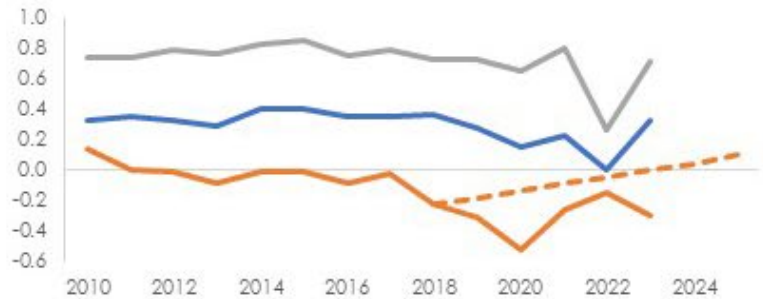
Percentage of Adults with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
2025 Goal: 25%



High School Graduation Rate
2025 Goal: 88%



Overall Health Index
2025 Goal: 0.1



Cost of Living Index
2025 Goal: Favorable to Peers



APPENDIX

Ten Selected Peer & Aspirational Regions

Metro Area	Region Type
Chattanooga	Peer
Davenport	Peer
Fort Wayne	Peer
Green Bay	Peer
Roanoke	Peer
Spartanburg	Peer
Grand Rapids	Aspirational
Greenville	Aspirational
Huntsville	Aspirational
Omaha	Aspirational

36 Regional Indicators

Variable Sector	Variable	2022 Update	Year Span
Demographics	Population	2005-2022	1-Year
Demographics	Population Growth Rate	2005-2022	1-Year
Demographics	Median Age	2010-2022	1-Year
Demographics	Young Adult Population (those age 20-34)	2005-2022	1-Year
Demographics	Median Household Income	2009-2021	5-Year
Demographics	Diversity (Minority Population)	2009-2021	5-Year
Demographics	Poverty	2012-2021	5-Year
Demographics	Disability	2012-2021	5-Year
Demographics	Labor Force Participation Rate for Disabled Individuals	2012-2021	5-Year
Demographics	Single Parent Household	2009-2021	5-Year
Economic	Employment Growth	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Unemployment Rate	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Average Annual Wage	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	*Real Average Annual Wage (2012 Fixed Dollar)	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Growth Rate of Economy (GDP)	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Manufacturing Industry Mix	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Healthcare Industry Mix	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	PBS Industry Mix	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Airport Enplanement	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Labor Force Participation Rate	2009-2021	5-Year
Economic	*Labor Force Participation Rate for Minority Population	2009-2021	5-Year
Economic	Patents	2005-2022	1-Year
Economic	Small Businesses Establishment	2008-2021	1-Year
Human Capital	Population with Associate's Degree	2009-2021	5-Year
Human Capital	Population with Bachelor's Degree	2009-2021	5-Year
Human Capital	*Minority Population with Bachelor's Degree	2009-2021	5-Year
Human Capital	Post-secondary Certifications	2010-2022	1-Year
Human Capital	Early Childhood Education, % children attending pre-school	2009-2021	5-Year
Human Capital	High School Graduation Rates	2011-2021	1-Year
Social	Cost of Living	2007-2022	1-Year
Social	Homeownership	2009-2021	5-Year
Social	Building Permits	2005-2022	1-Year
Social	Median Home Values	2009-2021	5-Year
Social	Health Insurance	2009-2021	5-Year
Social	Overall Health Index	2009-2023	1-Year
Social	Obesity Rate	2005-2020	1-Year

Census 5-Year vs. 1-Year Estimates

American Community Survey

1-YEAR DATA

- 12 months of collected data
- Only available for geographic regions with population > 65,000
- Smallest sample size: less reliable than 5-year data
- Potential additional data suppression

Available for:

- Vanderburgh County
- Evansville MSA (excludes Gibson County)
- Peer regions at the MSA level

5-YEAR DATA

- 60 months of collected data
 - ✓ E.g. “2018 data” represent the endpoint from “2014-2018 ACS Estimates”
- Available for all communities in the nation
- Most reliable data

Available for:

- Gibson County
- Henderson County
- Posey County
- Vanderburgh County
- Warrick County
- Peer regions at the county level

Poverty Definition

The income used to compute poverty status includes (before taxes):

- Earnings
- Unemployment compensation
- Workers' compensation
- Social Security
- Supplemental Security Income
- Public assistance
- Veterans' payments
- Survivor Benefits
- Pension or retirement income
- Interest
- Dividends
- Rents
- Royalties
- Income from estates
- Trusts
- Educational Assistance
- Alimony
- Child Support
- Assistance from outside the household
- Other miscellaneous sources

Money income does NOT include:

- Capital gains or losses
- Noncash benefits
 - ✓ Food stamps
 - ✓ Housing subsidies
 - ✓ Medicaid
- Tax credits

Cost of Living Index Variable Weights

- Grocery Items (17.26%)
- Housing (30.90%)
- Utilities (10.21%)
- Transportation (7.54%)
- Health care (4.42%)
- Miscellaneous Good and Services (29.67%)

U.S. Census on Minority Population

“The Race estimates of the population are produced for the United States, states, and counties by the Population Estimates Program and the race estimates of the population are produced for Puerto Rico, municipios (county-equivalents for Puerto Rico), places, zona urbanas and comunidades (place-equivalents for Puerto Rico), and minor civil divisions by the American Community Survey.

The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as "American Indian" and "White." People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

OMB requires that race data be collected for a minimum of five groups: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. OMB permits the Census Bureau to also use a sixth category - Some Other Race. Respondents may report more than one race.

The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.”

Components of Overall Health Index

- Premature death
- Poor or fair health
- Poor physical health days
- Poor mental health days
- Low birthweight
- Adult smoking*
- Adult obesity*
- Mammography screening
- Excessive drinking*
- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths*
- Sexually transmitted infections*
- Teen births*
- Uninsured
- Primary care physicians
- Preventable hospital stays

*(*Health behaviors represent 50% of Total Index)*

Definition of Certificate

Chmura presents the number of sub-baccalaureate certificates, which are postsecondary awards conferred as the result of successful completion of a formal program of study below the baccalaureate level.

NCES defined it as “formal awards conferred by the institution as the result of completion of an academic or occupational program of study. The instructional activity completed as part of the program of study must be credit-bearing, but can be measured in credit hours, contact hours, or some other unit of measurement.”

The three categories of certificates are:

- Less than 1 academic year (referred to in this report as short-term)
- At least 1 but less than 2 academic years (referred to in this report as moderate-term)
- At least 2 but less than 4 academic years (referred to in this report as long-term)

Thank you!

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