

DATA SNAPSHOT

DeKalb County

Data SnapShot Series 1.1

January 2016

Hometown Collaboration Initiative

This report has been produced by the Purdue Center for Regional Development as a part of the Indiana Hometown Collaboration Initiative (HCI). HCI is funded, in part, by the Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs.



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Purpose

About DeKalb County

Introduction

Purpose

This document provides information and data about DeKalb County that can be used to guide local decision-making activities.

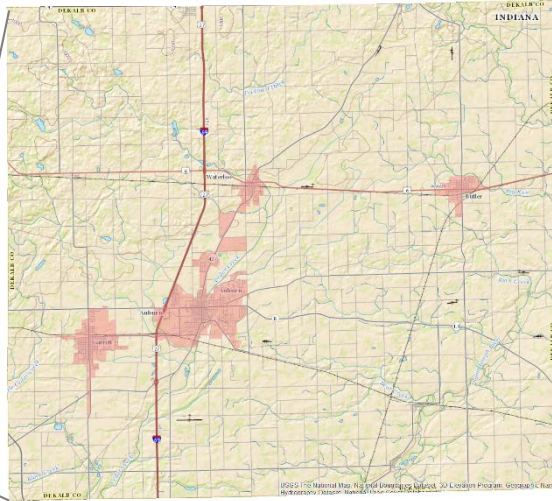
The Data SnapShot showcases a variety of demographic, economic and labor market information that local leaders, community organizations and others can use to gain a better perspective on current conditions and opportunities in their county.

To strengthen the value and usability of the information, we showcase the data using a variety of visual tools, such as charts, graphs and tables. In addition, we offer key points about the data as a way of assisting the user with the interpretation of the information presented.

Finally, short takeaway messages are offered at the end of each section in order to highlight some of the more salient findings that the HCI team may wish to consider.

Introduction

About DeKalb County



County Background

Established	1835
County Seat	Auburn
Area	363.85 sq. mi.
Neighboring Counties	Williams, OH Defiance, OH Paulding, OH Allen, IN Nobel, IN LaGrange, IN Steuben, IN

02 demography

Population change

Population pyramids

Race

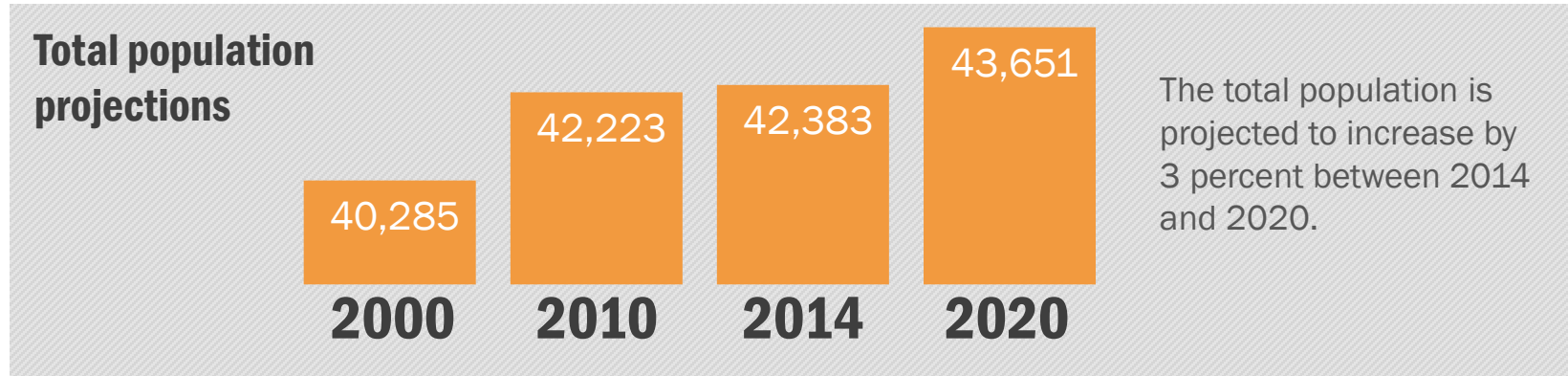
Ethnicity

Educational attainment

Takeaways

Demography

Population change



The county's total population increased by 5.2 percent between 2000 and 2014. The major contributor to that expansion was natural increase (births minus deaths over that span of time) with a net growth of 2,740 persons.

Data on domestic migration (the difference between the number of people moving into the county versus moving out) show that out-migration exceeded in-migration by nearly 450 people. On the other hand, international migration had a net increase of 223, indicating that the county experienced a minor influx of new people from outside the U.S.

Components of Population Change, 2000-2014

Total Change	2,283*
Natural Increase	2,740
International Migration	223
Domestic Migration	-450

section 02

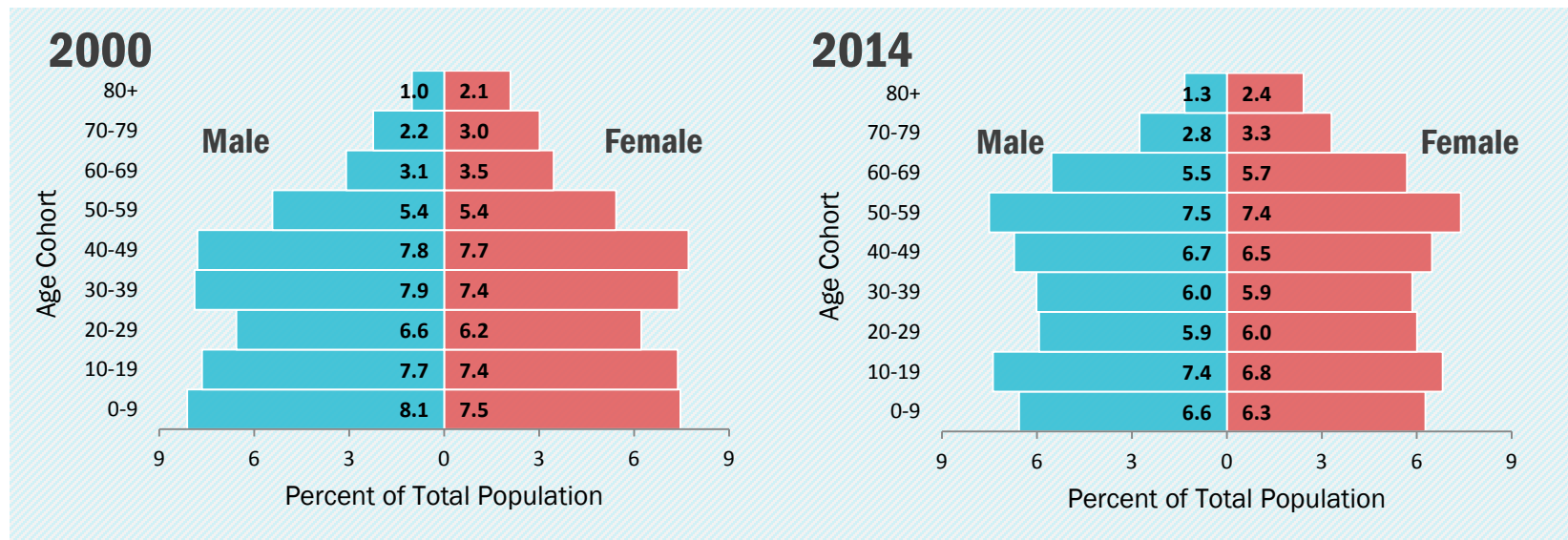
*Total change in population differs from the sum of the components due to Census estimation techniques. Residuals (not reported here) make up the difference.

Sources: STATSIndiana, U.S. Census Bureau – 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, 2014 Estimates, Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change

Demography

Population pyramids

Population pyramids are visual representations of the age distribution of the population by gender.



There are nearly the same proportion of males and females in DeKalb County. Approximately 49.8 % of the population was male in both 2000 and 2014 (20,059 and 21,087 people). The distribution of people across the various age categories changed, with a larger share of people shifting into the higher age groupings over the 2000 to 2014 time period.

In particular, people 50 and over swelled from 11.8% to 17.1% for males and from 14% to 18.8% for females between 2000 and 2014. Individuals of prime working age – 20-49 years old – slipped from 22.3% to 18.6% for males and from 21.3% to 18.4% for females. The percent of residents under 20 years of age also declined over the same time period.

section 02

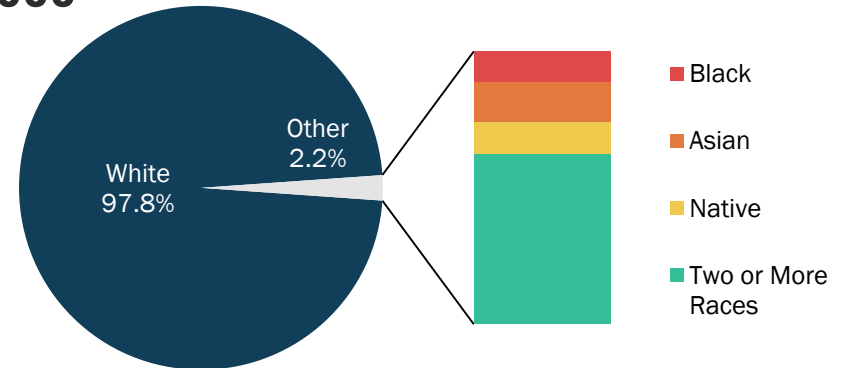
Demography

Race

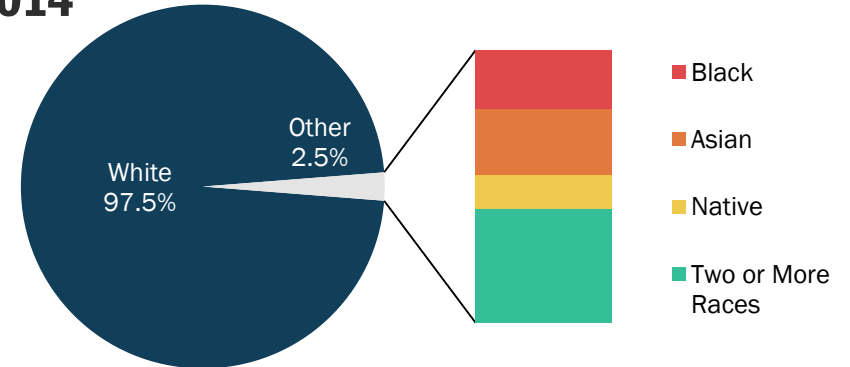
The number of non-White residents in DeKalb County increased by 0.3 percentage points between 2000 and 2014.

While every race experienced a numerical increase except the “Two or More Races” category, the number of Blacks and Asians doubled since 2000.

2000

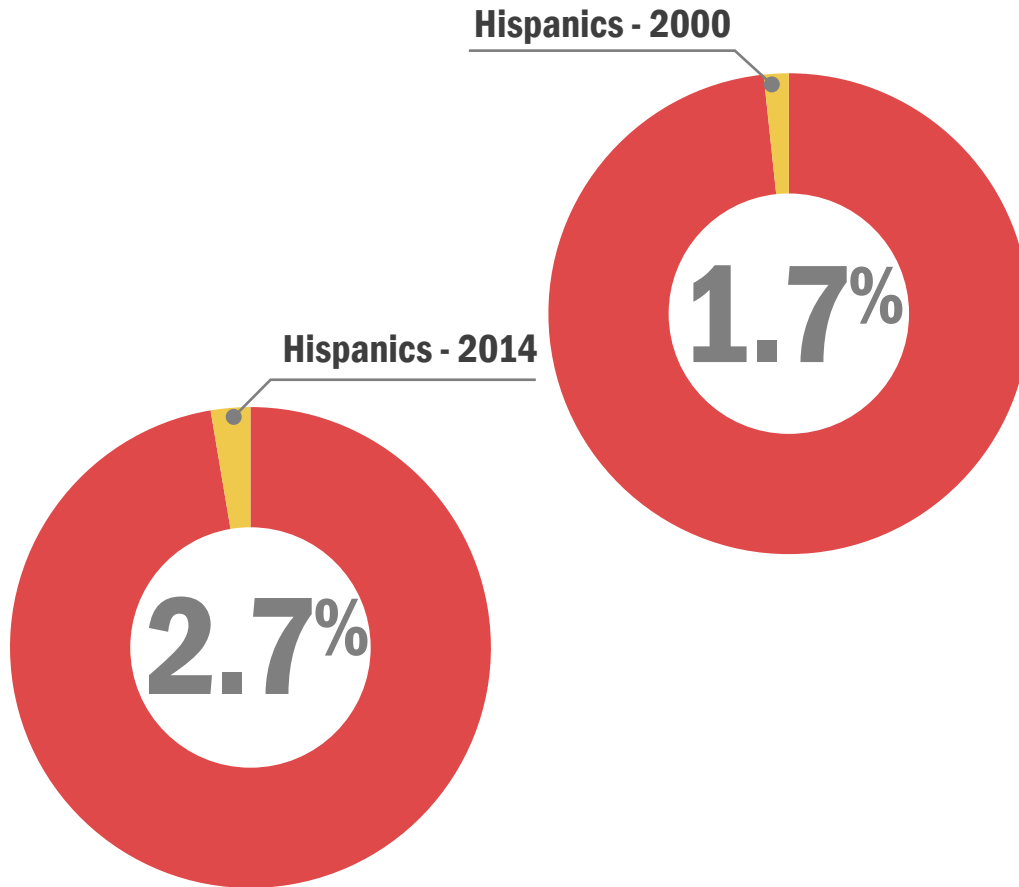


2014



Demography

Ethnicity



Hispanics are individuals of any race whose ancestry are from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Spain, the Dominican Republic or any other Spanish-speaking Central or South American country.

There were 676 Hispanics residing in DeKalb County in 2000. This figure expanded to 1,125 by 2014, a 66 percent increase.

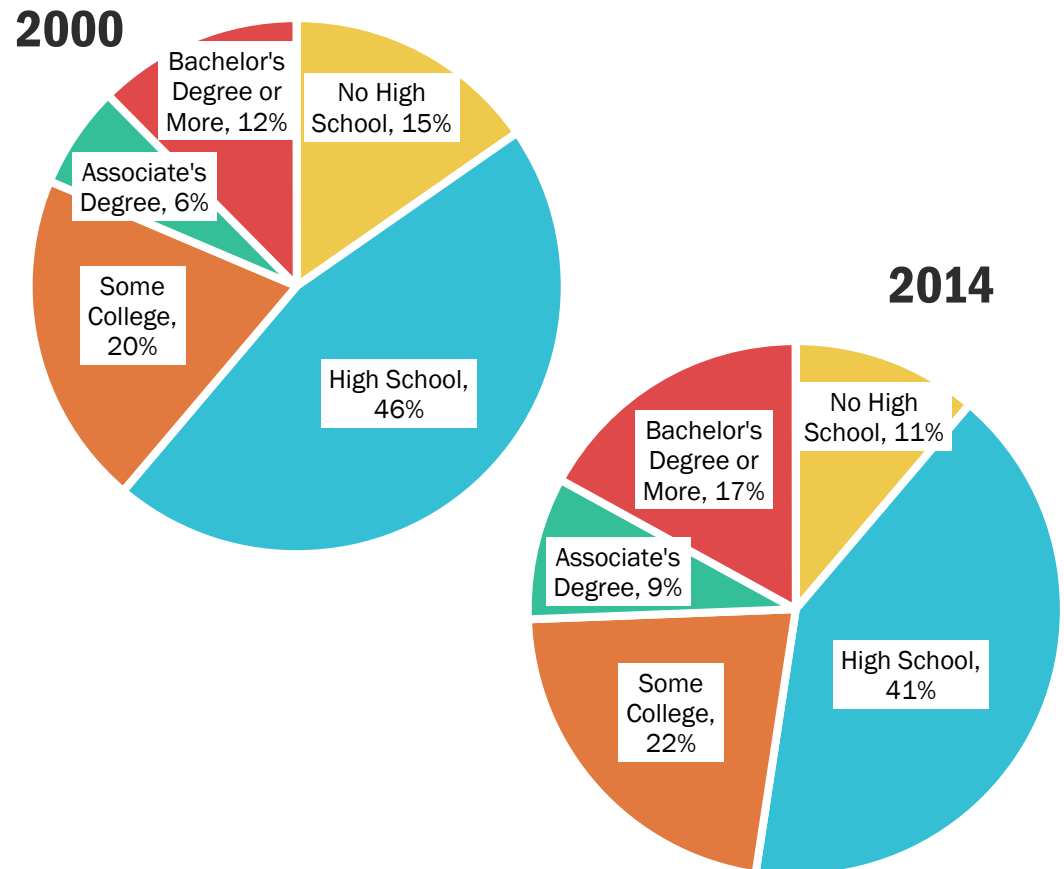
Demography

Educational attainment

DeKalb County had a 8 percentage point increase in the number of adults (25 and older) with an associate's, bachelor's or graduate degree from 2000 to 2014.

The proportion of adults 25 years of age and older with a high school education or more improved from 85 percent in 2000 to 89 percent by 2014. Residents with less than a high school education fell by 4 percentage points and those with a high school degree only decreased by 5 percentage points (from 46% to 41 percent) during this same time period.

Adults with a college degree increased from 18 percent in 2000 to 26 percent in 2014. This was due to a 5 percentage point growth in residents with bachelor's degrees or more (12 percent versus 17 percent), while adults with a associate's degree increased from 6 percent to 9 percent.



Demography

Takeaways

The population of DeKalb County is expected to grow over the next few years, and if past trends hold, that increase will be due mainly to natural growth (more births than deaths) and international in-migration (more people moving into the county from outside of the U.S.).

The gender gap is not present in the DeKalb County. Overall, males and females are distributed evenly. The even distribution is also observed in persons of prime working age (20-49 years). But, females make up a slightly larger percentage of the 70-plus age population.

The population of DeKalb County is getting older, on average, with a larger percent of the population now being 60 years of age or older. Moreover, a sizable number of people in the 50-59 working age population is nearing retirement age. As such, the percent of men and women of prime working age (20-29, 30-39 and 40-49) continues to decline.

The educational attainment of adults 25 years old and over has improved since 2000, with an impressive decline in the percentage of adults with less than a high school education. At the same time, the proportion of residents with a high school education only remains sizable (at 41 percent). Taking time to assess whether local economic development opportunities might be impeded by the presence of a sizable number of adults with a terminal high school degree may be worthy of attention. While nearly one in four adult residents in the county has an associate's or a bachelor's degree or more, this figure is about 6 percentage points lower than that of the state of Indiana for adults 25 plus years of age.

DeKalb County may wish to assess the job skills of workers with a high school education only. Determining if such skills align with the needs of local businesses and industries – both now and in the future -- may be worth exploring.

03 economy

Establishments

Industries

Occupations

Income and poverty

Takeaways

Economy

Establishments

The number of establishments in DeKalb County increased 27percent from 2000 to 2013.

The growth of establishments was largely due to natural change. That is, 2,978 establishments were launched in the county between 2000-2013 while 2,419 closed, resulting in a net gain of 559 establishments. There was a loss of 4 establishments due to net migration.

Components of Change for Establishments

Total Change (2000-13)	555
Natural Change (births minus deaths)	559
Net Migration	-4

An establishment is a physical business location. Branches, standalones and headquarters are all considered types of establishments.



Definition of Company Stages



Economy

Number of establishments by stage/employment category

	2000		2013	
Stage	Establishments	Proportion	Establishments	Proportion
Stage 0	621	30%	634	24%
Stage 1	1,101	53.1%	1,596	60.5%
Stage 2	300	14.5%	356	13.5%
Stage 3	43	2.1%	46	1.7%
Stage 4	8	0.4%	5	0.2%
Total	2,073	100%	2,637	100%

Economy

Top five employers in 2015

	Establishment	Stage
1.	Cooper-Standard	Stage 4
2.	Walmart Distribution Center	Stage 4
3.	Steel Dynamics Flat Roll Div.	Stage 4
4.	Therma-Tru Doors	Stage 4
5.	Carlex Glass of Indiana Inc.	Stage 4

The top five employers produce mostly export oriented goods and services.

Cooper Standard in Auburn is the largest establishment-level employer in DeKalb County.

Steel Dynamics Flat Roll Div., Therma-Tru Doors, and Carlex Glass are major manufacturers of a variety of rolled steel, doors, and flat glass products, respectively.

Information on the top five establishments by employment comes from ReferenceUSA. ReferenceUSA is a library database service provided by Infogroup, the company that also supplies the list of major employers for Hoosiers by the Numbers. While both YourEconomy.org and ReferenceUSA contain establishments, differences in data collection processes result in discrepancies between the two sources. We use YourEconomy.org for a broad picture of establishments in the county, while ReferenceUSA is used for studying individual establishments.

Bostwick-Braun is identified by ReferenceUSA as one of the top employers in DeKalb, but Hoosiers by the Numbers does not list this company.

section 03

Economy

Number of jobs by stage/employment category

	2000		2013	
Stage	Jobs*	Proportion	Jobs*	Proportion
Stage 0	621	2.3%	634	2.5%
Stage 1	4,053	15%	4,561	19.7%
Stage 2	7,827	29%	8,526	35.9%
Stage 3	9,622	35.6%	8,816	31.2%
Stage 4	4,908	18.2%	3,832	10.7%
Total	27,031	100%	25,694	100%

section 03

*Note: Employment Includes full-time, part-time, and temporary workers

Economy

Amount of sales (2013 dollars) by stage/employment category

	2000		2013	
Stage	Sales	Proportion	Sales	Proportion
Stage 0	\$81,595,597	1.9%	\$41,207,175	1.6%
Stage 1	\$586,458,668	13.7%	\$406,644,626	14.9%
Stage 2	\$1,197,391,362	27.9%	\$875,893,013	34.1%
Stage 3	\$1,709,931,595	39.8%	\$1,133,347,773	39.4%
Stage 4	\$720,307,373	16.8%	\$393,090,100	10%
Total	\$4,295,684,596	100%	\$2,544,136,432	100

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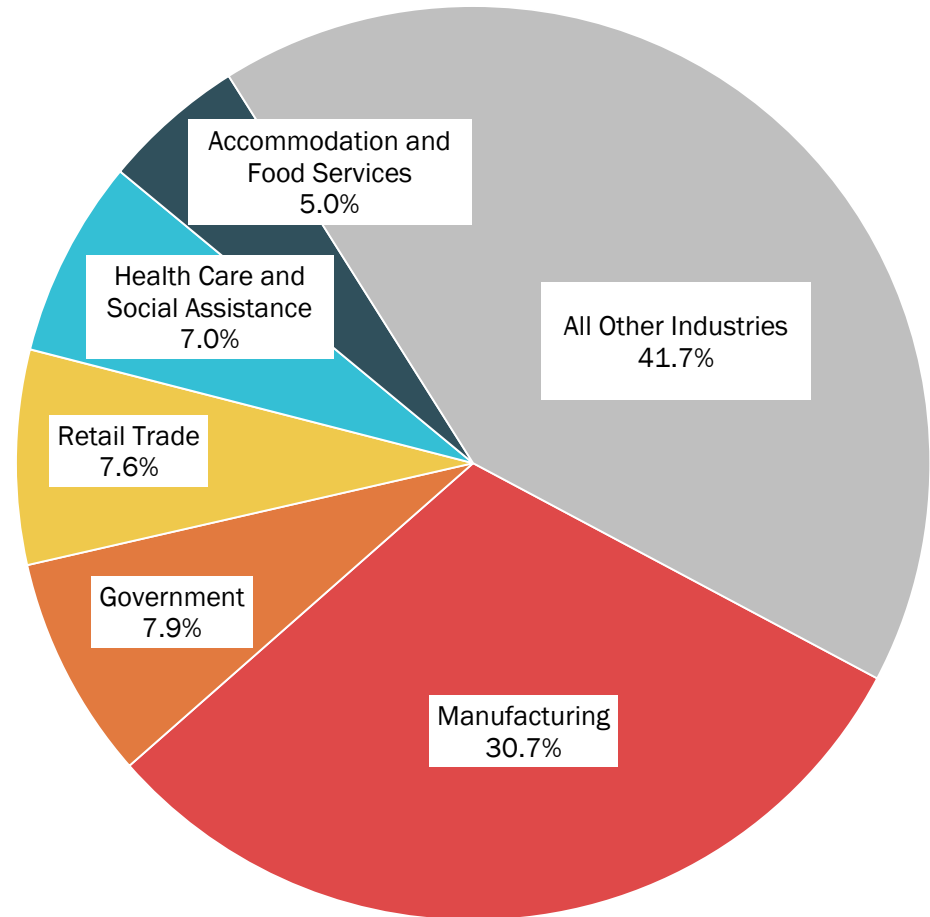
Economy

Top five industries in 2014

58.3 percent of jobs are generated by the top five industries in DeKalb County.

Manufacturing is the largest industry sector (8,366 jobs). Accommodation & Food Services is the smallest of the top five industry sectors with 1,372 jobs. Three of these top five industry sectors primarily serve the local population, suggesting that the county's economy is driven by local services.

Of the top five industries in DeKalb County, Manufacturing (-22.1 percent) and Retail Trade (-17.7 percent) lost jobs between 2003 and 2014. The other three top five industries gained jobs over the same time period, with Accommodation and Food Services gaining the most (19 percent).



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Economy

Industry distribution and change

NAICS Code	Description	Jobs 2003	Jobs 2014	Change (2003-2014)	% Change (2003-2014)	Average Total Earnings 2014
11	Crop and Animal Production	1,008	1,110	102	10%	\$25,289
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	26	29	3	12%	\$40,757
22	Utilities	31	36	5	16%	\$106,533
23	Construction	1,399	1,146	-253	-18%	\$35,633
31	Manufacturing	10,746	8,366	-2380	-22%	\$66,330
42	Wholesale Trade	814	1,344	530	65%	\$53,094
44	Retail Trade	2,513	2,067	-446	-18%	\$24,634
48	Transportation and Warehousing	764	1,267	503	66%	\$41,401
51	Information	198	149	-49	-25%	\$29,025
52	Finance and Insurance	499	767	268	54%	\$32,314
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	880	1,115	235	27%	\$25,991
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	614	848	234	38%	\$43,031
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	173	384	211	122%	\$89,073
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,039	1,307	268	26%	\$26,356
61	Educational Services	57	170	113	198%	\$16,250
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,692	1,901	209	12%	\$39,928
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	347	350	3	1%	\$14,671
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,153	1,372	219	19%	\$15,095
81	Other Services (except Public administration)	1,236	1,336	100	8%	\$17,586
90	Government	2,015	2,147	132	7%	\$46,791
All	Total	27,203	27,211	8	0%	\$43,925

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Note: Average total earnings include wages, salaries, supplements and earnings from investments and proprietorships.

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI) - 2014.4 - QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors

Economy

Industry distribution and change

The largest percentage gains in employment in DeKalb County occurred in:

- Educational Services (+198 percent)
- Management of Companies and Enterprises (+122 percent)

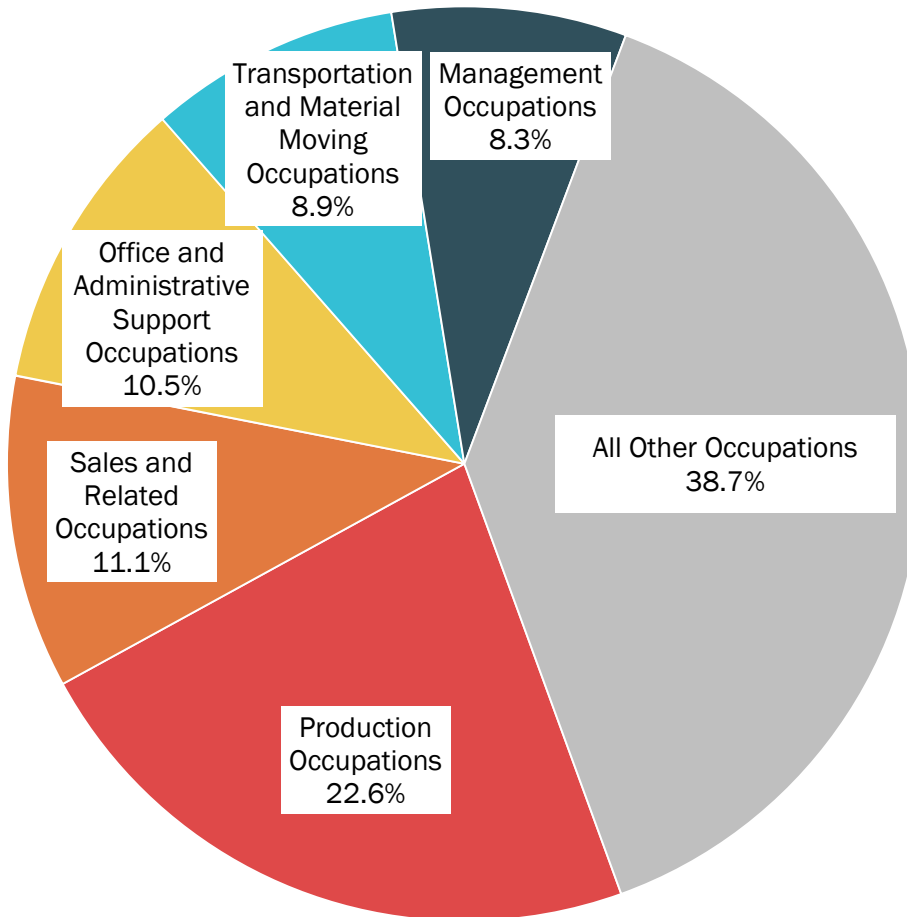
The largest percentage losses in employment occurred in:

- Information (-25 percent)
- Manufacturing (-22.1 percent)



Economy

Top five occupations in 2014



The top five occupations in DeKalb County represent 61.3 percent of all jobs.

Production (6,140 jobs) is the top occupation in DeKalb County. Management is the smallest of the top five occupations, with 2,258 jobs. Three of the top five occupations focus on providing local services; however, Production and Transportation and Material Moving occupations are the exception given that manufactured goods are exported to other counties, states, or countries.

Of the five top occupations in DeKalb County, Transportation and Material Moving (+21.2 percent) had the largest percentage increase in jobs from 2003 to 2014. Production (-17.1 percent) occupations lost the largest proportion of jobs.

section 03

*Management occupations include farm managers, so changes in jobs may be related to changes in the number of farm proprietorships.

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI) - 2014.4 - QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors

Economy

Occupation distribution and change

SOC	Description	Jobs 2003	Jobs 2014	Change (2003-2014)	% Change (2003-2014)	Hourly Earnings 2014
11	Management Occupations	2,125	2,258	133	6%	\$25.48
13	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	759	885	126	17%	\$25.99
15	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	191	219	28	15%	\$29.49
17	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	539	414	-125	-23%	\$29.76
19	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	61	81	20	33%	\$26.48
21	Community and Social Service Occupations	188	204	16	9%	\$20.02
23	Legal Occupations	79	88	9	11%	\$33.46
25	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	840	1,018	178	21%	\$20.01
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	442	430	-12	-3%	\$13.99
29	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	683	751	68	10%	\$29.56
31	Healthcare Support Occupations	410	511	101	25%	\$12.02
33	Protective Service Occupations	303	256	-47	-16%	\$18.52
35	Food Preparation and Serving Related	1,268	1,508	240	19%	\$9.81
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	756	750	-6	-1%	\$10.00
39	Personal Care and Service Occupations	740	848	108	15%	\$9.02
41	Sales and Related Occupations	2,877	3,016	139	5%	\$14.92
43	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	2,788	2,845	57	2%	\$15.12
45	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	146	117	-29	-20%	\$12.02
47	Construction and Extraction Occupations	1,223	1,054	-169	-14%	\$16.97
49	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	1,152	1,074	-78	-7%	\$19.62
51	Production Occupations	7,405	6,140	-1,265	-17%	\$16.98
53	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	1,999	2,422	423	21%	\$15.90
55	Military occupations	138	140	2	1%	\$18.80
All	Total	27,203	27,211	8	0%	\$17.40

section 03

Economy

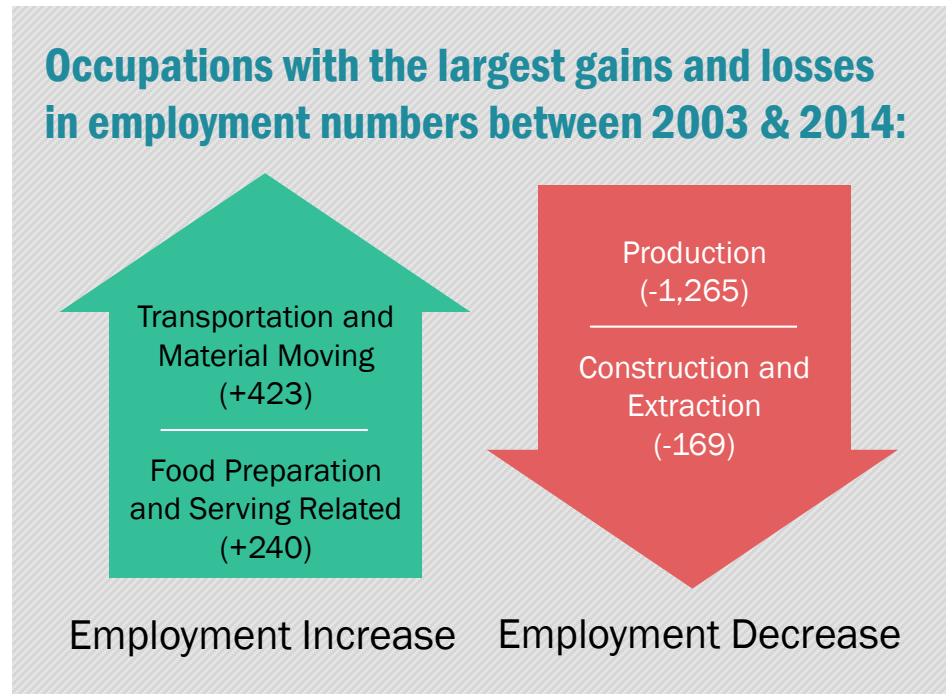
Occupation distribution and change

The largest percentage gains in employment in DeKalb County occurred in:

- Life, Physical, and Social Science (+33 percent)
- Healthcare Support (+25 percent)

The largest percentage losses in employment occurred in:

- Architecture and Engineering (-23 percent)
- Farming, Fishing and Forestry (-20 percent)



Economy

Income and poverty

	2000	2007	2014
Total Population in Poverty	5.7%	8.8%	10.1%
Minors (up to age 17) in Poverty	7.6%	12.3%	14.8%
Real Median Household Income (2014 value)*	\$63,730	\$56,005	\$51,911
Real Per Capita Income (2014 value)*	\$35,773	\$35,113	\$37,014

*Real median household income is the middle income value in the county. Half of the county's households fall above this line and half below. Real per capita personal income is the average income per person in the county.

The median household income in DeKalb County decreased by \$11,819 between 2000 and 2014 in real dollars (that is, adjusted for inflation), while average income per person rose by \$1,241 in real dollars over the same time period.

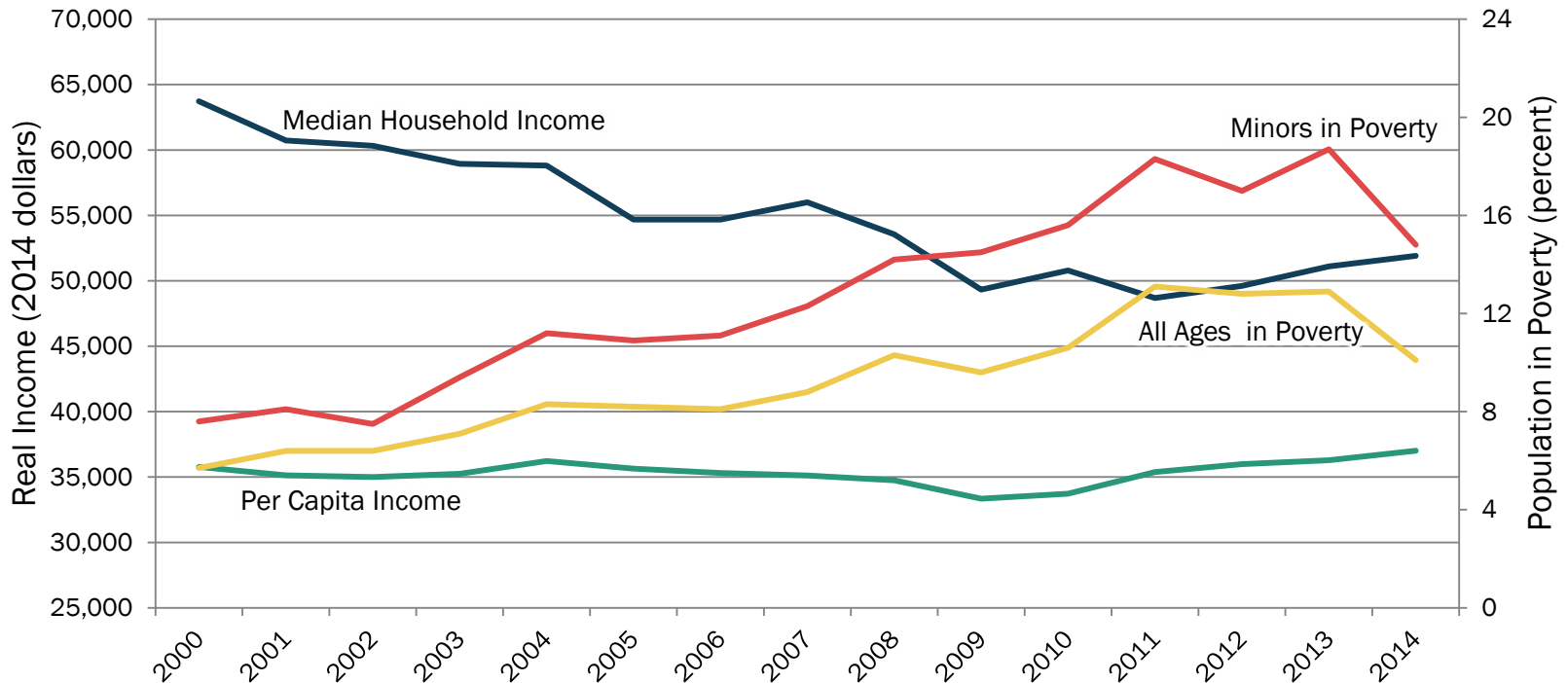
The total population in poverty swelled from 5.7 percent to 10.1 percent between 2000 and 2014. The rate for minors was even higher, increasing by nearly seven percentage points over the same period of time.

section 03

Economy

Income and poverty

Median household income in DeKalb County has been gradually decreasing over time. However, per capita income has been gradually increasing since 2000. Poverty rates for adults and minors have gradually increased until 2013, but dropped in 2014.



section 03

Takeaways

Major expansion in the number of establishments in DeKalb County occurred mainly among Stage 0 (the self-employed), Stage 1 (those 2-9 employees) and Stage 2 firms (10-99 employees).

With respect to employment, significant job growth took place among Stage 1 (+508 jobs) and Stage 2 (+699 jobs) establishments between 2000 and 2013. At the same time, Stage 3 firms suffered a loss of over 800 jobs and Stage 4 experienced a decline in jobs of nearly 1100. As result of these job changes, the largest proportion of jobs in the DeKalb County are now linked to Stage 2 establishments (35.9%), followed closely by Stage 3 (31.2%) companies.

As for sales, Stage 3 establishments captured the largest amount of sales in 2013.

Real median income experienced over an 18 percent drop since 2000 (falling by nearly \$12,000). In addition, poverty (both overall poverty and child poverty) rose steadily since 2000, but began to drop after 2013.

The declines in in real median income experienced since 2000 may be due to employment changes in key industries in the county during that time period. Job losses occurred in both lower and higher paying industries. While large percentage growth in jobs between 2003 and 2014 occurred in Management of Companies and Enterprises (with average earnings of \$89,000), sizable job losses took place among occupations paying over \$16 to \$29 per hour and in the manufacturing sector that paid average earnings in 2014 of over \$66,000.

The ability to expand the number of good paying jobs in the county will depend on the availability of a well-trained and educated workforce, something that be worthy of exploration by local leaders.

04 labor market

**Labor force and
unemployment**

Commuteshed

Laborshed

**Workforce
inflow/outflow**

Takeaways

Labor market

Labor force and unemployment

	2003	2014
Labor Force	22,044	21,229
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.3%

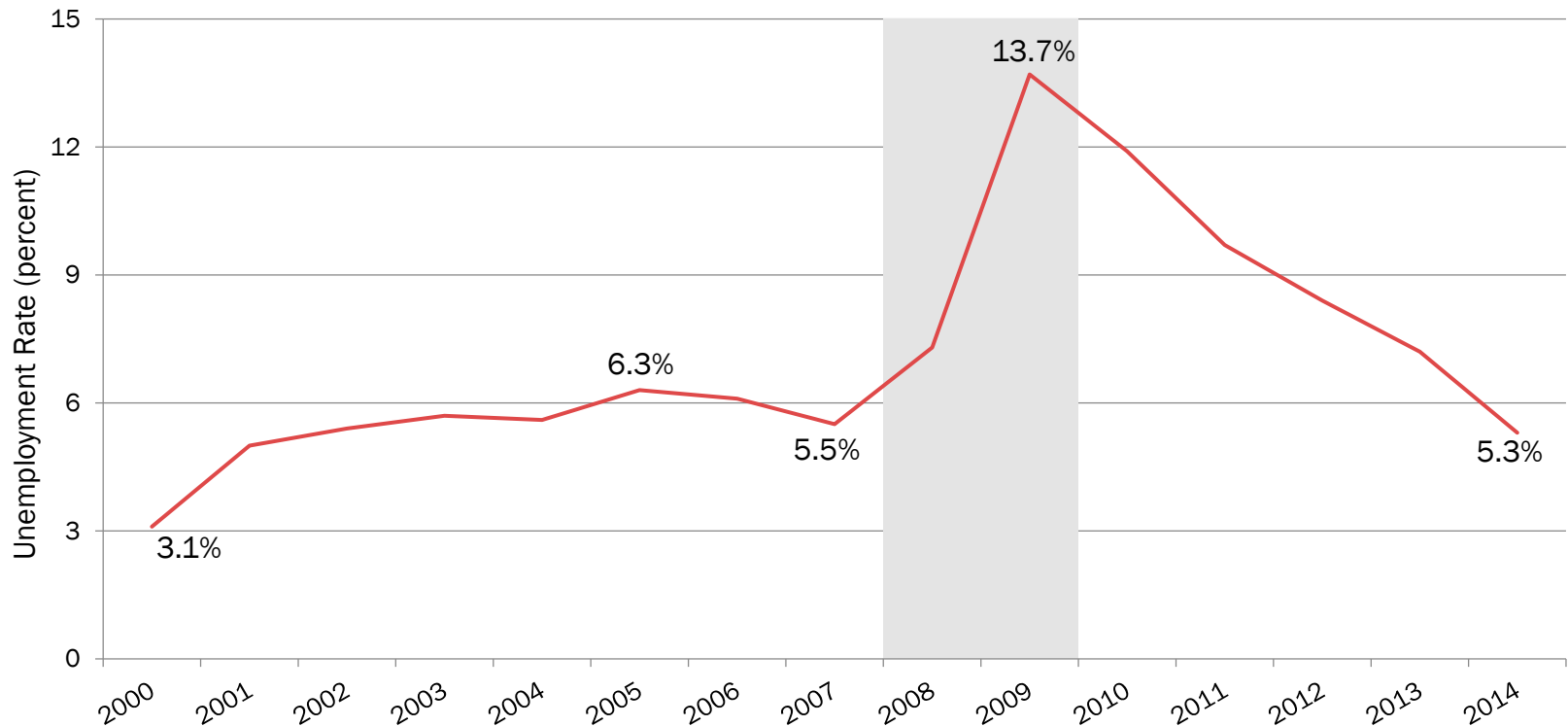
The number of individuals in the labor force in DeKalb County has slightly decreased between 2003 and 2014.

Over the course of the 2003-2013 period, the number of adults workers in the labor force slipped by 815 individuals. At the same time, the unemployment rate improved by 0.4 of a percentage point over that period of time. These two trends – decline in labor force participation but improvement in the unemployment rate – may be due to the smaller number of people of prime working age who are available to be part of the labor force and/or an increase in the number of people who have left the labor force because of the inability to find a job.

Labor market

Unemployment rate

Unemployment increased dramatically after 2007, peaking at 13.7 percent in 2009. Since that time, the rate has been on a steady decline, dipping to 5.3 percent by 2014.



section 04

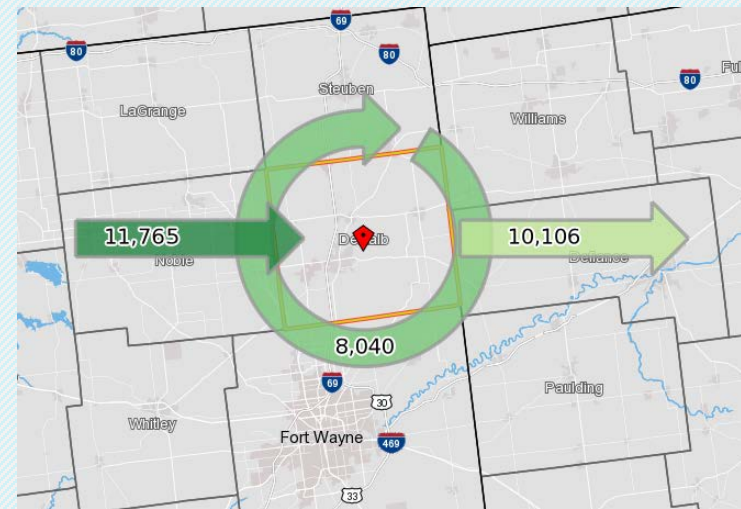
Labor market

Workforce inflow and outflow in 2013

	Count	Proportion
Employed in DeKalb County	19,805	100%
Both employed and living in the county	8,040	41%
Employed in the county but living outside	11,765	59%
Living in DeKalb County	18,146	100%
Both living and employed in the county	8,040	44%
Living in the county but employed outside	10,106	56%

DeKalb County has more laborers traveling into the county than out of the county for work.

Net commuting is positive, with a gain of 1,659 commuters. The resulting situation is that for every 100 employed residents, DeKalb County has 109 jobs.



section 04

Labor market

Commuteshed, 2013

Out-Commuters

**Same Work/
Home**



	Commuters	Proportion
Allen County, IN	4,418	24.3%
Noble County, IN	1,710	9.4%
Steuben County, IN	1,019	5.6%
Elkhart County, IN	863	4.8%
Whitley County, IN	370	2.0%

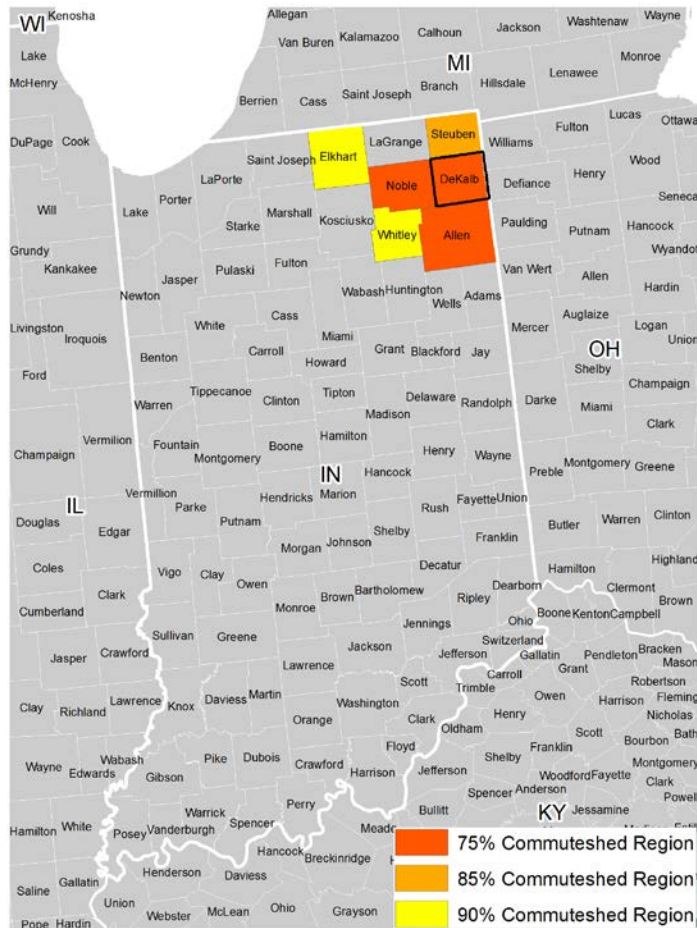
A county's commuteshed is the geographic area to which its resident labor force travels to work.

Fifty-six percent of employed residents in DeKalb County commute to jobs located outside of the county. Allen County, Indiana, is the biggest destination for residents who work outside of the county. This is followed by Noble County.

Forty percent of out-commuters work in counties adjacent to DeKalb County.

Labor market

Commuteshed in 2013



There are six Indiana Counties that serve as the main sources of jobs for DeKalb County's adult labor force.

The map shows the mix of counties that make up DeKalb County's commuted as of 2013. About three-quarters of workers in the county are employed in either in DeKalb, Noble or Allen Counties. When you increase it to 85 percent, Steuben County is added to the commuting map. Finally, when we try to account for 90 percent of the commuting pattern of DeKalb County's labor force, the counties of Elkhart and Whitley become part of the county's laborshed area.

section 04

Labor market

Laborshed

A county's laborshed is the geographic area from which it draws employees.

Fifty-nine percent of individuals working in DeKalb County commute from another county.

Thirty eight percent of in-commuters reside in counties adjacent to DeKalb County. Specifically, Allen County represents the largest source of outside labor for DeKalb County followed by Steuben and Noble Counties. More than 900 laborers are drawn from Defiance County or Williams County, OH.

In-Commuters



Same Work/ Home



	Commuters	Proportion
Allen County, IN	3,529	17.8%
Steuben County, IN	1,565	7.9%
Noble County, IN	1,503	7.6%
Defiance County, OH	477	2.4%
Williams County, OH	445	2.2%

Labor market

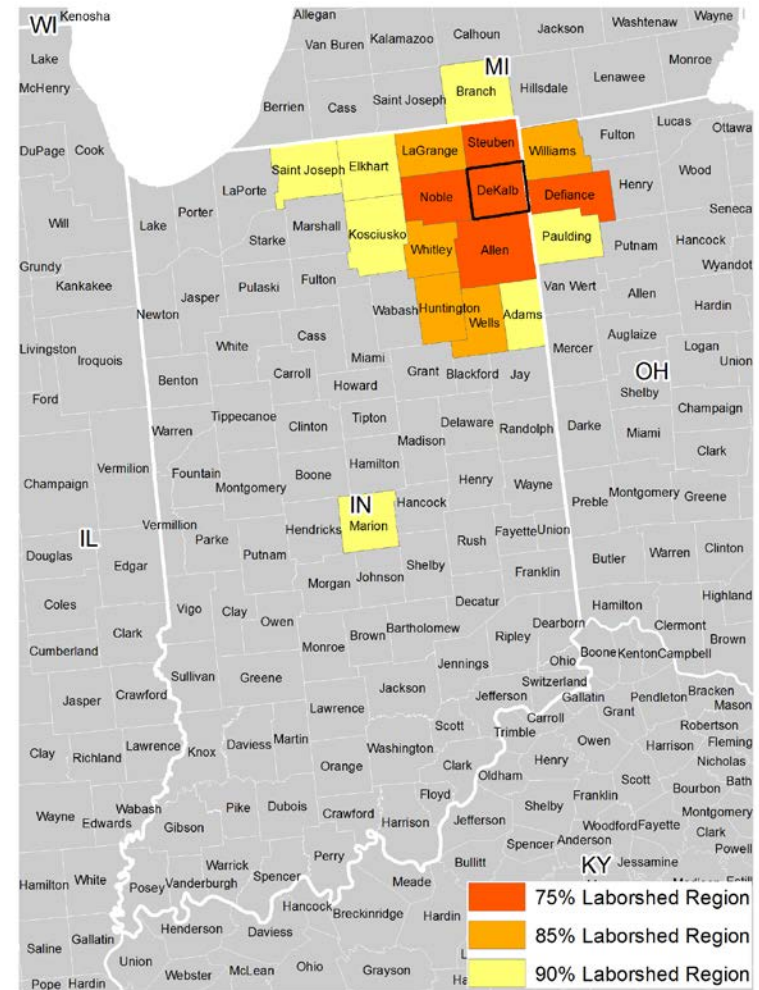
Laborshed in 2013

The bulk (75 percent) of DeKalb County's workforce is drawn from DeKalb, Allen, Steuben or Noble County in Indiana and Defiance County, Ohio.

Another 10 percent are drawn from Williams County, OH and LaGrange, Whitley, Huntington, and Wells County in Indiana.

When the laborshed is extended to include 90 of DeKalb County's workforce, several counties get added to the mix – including Saint Joseph, Elkhart, Kosciusko, Adams and Marion Counties (IN), along with Paulding County in Ohio.

Without question, the laborshed of DeKalb County involves a much larger array of counties than does its commutedshed.



section 04

Takeaways

The Great Recession that impacted the U.S. economy from 2007 to 2009 took a major toll on the DeKalb County's employed labor force. While the unemployment rate was quite low during the mid 2000, it skyrocketed to around 14 percent by 2009. Recent figures make clear that the unemployment rate has steadily improved since 2009.

Despite the modest increase in the population of DeKalb County over the past decade or more, the number of individuals in the county's labor force is slightly smaller than it was in 2003. The decrease in the labor force participation rate and increase in the unemployment rate between 2007 and 2009 indicates that the Great Recession likely made it more difficult to find a job in DeKalb County, leading to an increase in discouraged workers (workers who have given up trying to find a job) in the county during this recessionary period.

DeKalb County remains an important employment center given that more workers commute into the county for jobs than commute out of the county (as of 2013). Nevertheless, 56% of DeKalb County's residents are gainfully employed outside the county. This represents a loss of resident talent that is unavailable to contribute to the social and economic vitality of the county. It may be worthwhile for local leaders and industries to determine the human capital attributes of workers commuting to jobs outside the county and develop strategies to reduce the leakage of educated and skilled workers to surrounding counties.

The laborshed and commuteshed data offer solid evidence of the value of pursuing economic and workforce development planning on a regional (multi-county) basis.

Notes

The following is information about the sources of data tapped by the PCRD to prepare this report.

LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics):

LAUS is a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) program that provides monthly and annual labor force, employment and unemployment data by place of residence at various geographic levels. LAUS utilizes statistical models to estimate data values based on household surveys and employer reports. These estimates are updated annually. Annual county-level LAUS estimates do not include seasonal adjustments.

LEHD (Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics):

LEHD is a partnership between U.S. Census Bureau and State Department of Workforce Development (DWD) to provide labor market and journey to work data at various geographic levels. LEHD uses Unemployment Insurance earnings data and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages from DWDs and census administrative records related to individuals and businesses.

youreconomy.org:

The youreconomy.org provides NETS, an establishment-level database. This means that each entry is a different physical location, and same company in a location might have more than one establishment.

OTM (On the Map):

OTM, a product of LEHD program, is used in the county snapshot report to develop commuting patterns for a geography from two perspectives: place of residence and place of work. At the highly detailed level of census blocks, some of the data are synthetic to maintain confidentiality of the worker. However, for larger regions mapped at the county level, the commuted and laborshed data are fairly reasonable.

OTM includes jobs for a worker employed in the reference as well as previous quarter. Hence, job counts are based on two consecutive quarters (six months) measured at the “beginning of a quarter.” OTM data can differ from commuting patterns developed from state annual income tax returns, which asks a question about “county of residence” and “county of work” on January 1st of the tax-year. OTM can also differ from American Community Survey data, which is based on a sample survey of the resident population.

SAIPE (Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates):

SAIPE is a U.S. Census Bureau program that provides annual data estimates of income and poverty statistics at various geographic levels. The estimates are used in the administration of federal and state assistance programs. SAIPE utilizes statistical models to estimate data from sample surveys, census enumerations, and administrative records.

Report Contributors

This report was prepared by the Purdue Center for Regional Development in partnership with Purdue University Extension.



Report Authors

Bo Beaulieu, Ph.D.
Indraneel Kumar, Ph.D.
Ayoung Kim



Data Analysis

Andrey Zhalnin, Ph.D.



Report Design

Tyler Wright



Purdue Extension Community Development (CD) . . .

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please contact

PCRD

Mann Hall, Suite 266
Purdue University

765-494-7273

pcrd@purdue.edu