

Indiana **Business Review**



Economic Self-Sufficiency

The Minimum Cost of Family Support in Indiana's Metropolitan Areas



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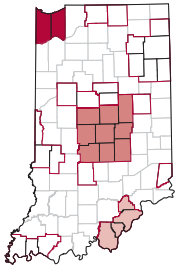
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Family Income, Earners, and Occupation: An American Community Survey Snapshot of Indiana

Carol O. Rogers furnishes the latest statistics from the American Community Survey on families, income, and work.



Table 1
Budget Data for Gary, Indianapolis, and Louisville MSAs

Data for all MSAs are available online at www.ibrc.indiana.edu/ibr/ 	Couple	Single Parent		Family of Four			
	2 Earners: ages 20-50 No Children	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 2 and 3-5	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 6-8 and 9-11	2 Earners: ages 20-50 2 Children ages 2 and 3-5	2 Earners: ages 20-50 2 Children ages 6-8 and 9-11	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 2 and 3-5	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 6-8 and 9-11
Budget Item (\$)							
GARY							
Food	353	357	449	507	599	507	599
Housing and Utilities	586	716	716	716	716	716	716
Health Care	142	182	206	237	268	237	268
Transportation	440	446	448	450	458	450	458
Child Care	0	779	665	779	665	0	0
Other	242	238	238	253	253	253	253
Monthly Budget Total	1,763	2,718	2,722	2,942	2,959	2,163	2,294
Annual Budget Total *	21,159	32,614	32,662	35,302	35,506	25,954	27,526
Overall Tax Liability**	3,466	2,465	2,482	2,026	2,098	-2,073	-859
Annual Income before Taxes	24,625	35,080	35,144	37,329	37,604	23,881	26,667
Monthly Income before Taxes	2,052	2,923	2,929	3,111	3,134	1,990	2,222
Hourly Wage***	6.16	17.54	17.57	9.33	9.40	11.94	13.33
Federal Poverty Threshold (2004)	12,649	15,219	15,219	19,157	19,157	19,157	19,157
Percent of Federal Poverty Threshold	195%	231%	231%	195%	196%	125%	139%
INDIANAPOLIS							
Food	353	357	449	507	599	507	599
Housing and Utilities	549	655	655	655	655	655	655
Health Care	120	156	176	202	229	202	229
Transportation	415	414	420	425	434	425	434
Child Care	0	752	570	752	570	0	0
Other	242	238	238	253	253	253	253
Monthly Budget Total	1,679	2,572	2,508	2,794	2,740	2,042	2,170
Annual Budget Total *	20,151	30,867	30,094	33,531	32,878	24,502	26,038
Overall Tax Liability**	3,437	1,313	469	1,873	1,528	-2,428	-1,737
Annual Income before Taxes	23,589	32,181	30,564	35,405	34,406	22,075	24,302
Monthly Income before Taxes	1,966	2,682	2,547	2,950	2,867	1,840	2,025
Hourly Wage***	5.90	16.09	15.28	8.85	8.60	11.04	12.15
Federal Poverty Threshold (2004)	12,649	15,219	15,219	19,157	19,157	19,157	19,157
Percent of Federal Poverty Threshold	186%	211%	201%	185%	180%	115%	127%
LOUISVILLE							
Food	353	357	449	507	599	507	599
Housing and Utilities	503	597	597	597	597	597	597
Health Care	110	142	160	185	208	185	208
Transportation	407	404	410	417	425	417	425
Child Care	0	627	570	627	570	0	0
Other	242	238	238	253	253	253	253
Monthly Budget Total	1,615	2,365	2,424	2,586	2,652	1,959	2,082
Annual Budget Total *	19,383	28,378	29,086	31,030	31,822	23,506	24,982
Overall Tax Liability**	3,225	-422	-57	555	984	-2,670	-2,308
Annual Income before Taxes	22,609	27,957	29,030	31,586	32,806	20,837	22,675
Monthly Income before Taxes	1,884	2,330	2,419	2,632	2,734	1,736	1,890
Hourly Wage***	5.65	13.98	14.52	7.90	8.20	10.42	11.34
Federal Poverty Threshold (2004)	12,649	15,219	15,219	19,157	19,157	19,157	19,157
Percent of Federal Poverty Threshold	179%	184%	191%	165%	171%	109%	118%

*Calculations not rounded.

**Including federal, state, and local income taxes, federal and state earned income tax credit, federal credit for child care expenses, child tax credit, additional child tax credit and payroll taxes.

***Each earner works an eight-hour work day, five-day work week, and fifty-week work year

Source: Authors' calculations


week, fifty weeks a year of paid employment per earner. Earnings are also converted to a percentage of the 2004 federal poverty threshold.

Assumptions

The calculations are based on the following assumptions (see calculation notes for further details):

1. The family cooks and eats all of its meals at home at the cost of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) low-cost family food plan.
2. A family with no children rents a one-bedroom apartment. A family with two children rents a two-bedroom apartment.
3. The cost of rent and utilities is the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) fair market rent (fortieth percentile of rents for the local area for that size unit).
4. All adult family members work full time (except for the calculations for families of four with one wage-earner and one homemaker).
5. The family purchases basic health insurance (not through an employer-provided plan).
6. The family owns one automobile.
7. The workers drive to work and have other necessary transportation expenses.
8. Each child is in age-appropriate childcare (except for families of four with one wage-earner and one homemaker).
9. Childcare costs are based on the area average for licensed home-based childcare centers from the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration.
10. The family has average expenses (among low-income

Table 2
Hourly Wage and Annual Budget by MSA and Family Type

MSA		Couple	Single Parent		Family of Four			
		2 Earners: ages 20-50 No Children	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 2 and 3-5	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 6-8 and 9-11	2 Earners: ages 20-50 2 Children ages 2 and 3-5	2 Earners: ages 20-50 2 Children ages 6-8 and 9-11	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 2 and 3-5	1 Earner: age 20-50 2 Children ages 6-8 and 9-11
	Bloomington	Wage 5.71 Annual Budget 19,587	15.16 29,962	14.83 29,530	8.49 32,614	8.36 32,266	10.69 23,950	11.60 25,426
	Cincinnati (pt)	Wage 5.75 Annual Budget 19,803	16.38 31,282	14.94 29,756	8.93 33,934	8.41 32,492	11.19 24,814	12.30 26,290
	Elkhart-Goshen	Wage 5.76 Annual Budget 19,647	14.35 28,798	13.89 28,208	8.09 31,462	7.91 30,992	10.86 24,166	11.89 25,702
	Evansville-Henderson (pt)	Wage 5.34 Annual Budget 18,519	13.10 27,351	12.84 27,010	7.46 30,003	7.36 29,746	9.94 22,798	10.85 24,274
	Fort Wayne	Wage 5.49 Annual Budget 18,867	13.36 27,562	14.25 28,726	7.59 30,214	8.07 31,462	10.20 23,146	11.12 24,622
	Gary	Wage 6.16 Annual Budget 21,159	17.54 32,614	17.57 32,662	9.33 35,302	9.40 35,506	11.94 25,954	13.33 27,526
	Indianapolis	Wage 5.90 Annual Budget 20,151	16.09 30,867	15.28 30,094	8.85 33,531	8.60 32,878	11.04 24,502	12.15 26,038
	Kokomo	Wage 5.50 Annual Budget 18,915	14.38 28,921	14.96 29,674	8.10 31,573	8.42 32,410	10.36 23,410	11.28 24,886
	Lafayette	Wage 5.78 Annual Budget 19,779	14.91 29,602	14.69 29,307	8.37 32,254	8.29 32,043	10.90 24,274	11.89 25,750
	Louisville (pt)	Wage 5.65 Annual Budget 19,383	13.98 28,378	14.52 29,086	7.90 31,030	8.20 31,822	10.42 23,506	11.34 24,982
	Muncie	Wage 5.57 Annual Budget 19,155	14.01 28,462	15.06 29,854	7.91 31,114	8.47 32,590	10.31 23,362	11.23 24,838
	South Bend	Wage 5.72 Annual Budget 19,659	14.74 29,456	15.57 30,416	8.28 32,120	8.69 33,200	10.76 24,094	11.74 25,630
	Terre Haute	Wage 5.27 Annual Budget 18,183	12.78 26,794	12.03 25,815	7.30 29,446	6.96 28,551	9.87 22,606	10.79 24,082

Source: Authors' calculations

households) for clothing and other miscellaneous services such as telephone service, cable television, etc.

The monthly budget provides a conservative estimate for a minimally decent, “no frills” standard of living. There are no allowances for saving to buy a home or a car, paying for college, or retirement. These calculations also do not include ordinary entertainment such as movies, eating out, or family vacations. Additionally, furniture and appliance purchases, major car repairs, and deductible/copay expenses for medical emergencies are not included in these calculations.

MSA Estimates

Table 1

summarizes the monthly budget estimates, annual tax consequences and resulting hourly wages needed for the Indianapolis, Gary, and Louisville MSAs, respectively. Tables for the remaining MSAs are available through the IBR website at www.ibrc.indiana.edu/ibr.

The Indianapolis MSA results indicate two earners with no children need to earn a minimum of \$5.90 per hour *per earner* to cover the expenses listed in the monthly budget. By comparison, two earners with two children need to earn \$8.85 per hour *per earner* (preschool children) or \$8.60 per hour *per earner* (school-age children). A family of four with one wage earner and one homemaker avoids childcare expenses and receives large tax refunds (due to tax credits) such that the wage earner needs to earn \$11.04 per hour (preschool children) or \$12.15 per hour (school-age children). However, a single head of household with two children must earn \$16.09 per hour

(preschool children) or \$15.28 per hour (school-age children) to provide for the family.

For perspective, in the Indianapolis MSA, families with single heads of household need an annual income that is over twice the federal poverty threshold to have a minimally decent standard of living. Two-earner families need annual incomes that are 180 percent to 186 percent of the threshold. Meanwhile one-earner families of four need an annual earned income 115 percent to 127 percent of the federal poverty threshold.

Table 2 summarizes the hourly

wages by family type for the thirteen Indiana MSAs. Not surprisingly, required wages are highest in the Gary MSA. In contrast, Terre Haute and Evansville require the lowest wage

levels to provide for a family. Single-parent families with children require the highest wages to support a family at a decent level, while families with two earners and no children require the lowest wages.

Conclusions

When looking over the wage estimates for Indiana’s MSAs, a few points stand out. Wage estimates vary substantially for the different types of families. The poverty threshold does not come close to providing a minimally decent standard of living. The income tax treatment of a family of four with one earner is considerably more favorable than for single parents or two-earner households.

Finally, in the wage estimates presented here, we assume that each family owns one vehicle. This may not be realistic, particularly in two-earner families, since family members are likely to work in different locations. An additional vehicle will substantially impact the

family budget. Another weakness of this analysis is that saving for emergencies, buying a house, college, or retirement is not incorporated. Incorporating these types of savings would involve a sizeable increase in the required wage. The budget estimates presented here exclude entertainment, major car repairs, and the purchase of household furniture and appliances. Thus, the calculations provide a conservative estimate of the income needed for a minimally decent standard of living.

Calculation Notes

Food: Calculated from the *Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels, U.S. Average*, December 2004, using the monthly cost for families. The low-cost plan was used. The U.S. average was deflated by 7.75 percent based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey. Expenditures on food at home in the Midwest are 7.75 percent lower than the national expenditure.

Housing: Calculated from the *Fair Market Rents 2005 for Existing Housing* from HUD for one- and two-bedroom apartments. According to HUD, the fair market rent for an area is “the amount that would be needed to pay the gross rent (shelter plus utilities) of privately owned, decent, and safe rental housing of a modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities.”

Health Care: Since many jobs that pay hourly wages do not include medical benefits, it is assumed that the family buys its own insurance. However, if an employer does offer medical benefits, the employee’s portion of the monthly premium for the family and the amount of annual benefit usage *may* be of comparable cost. The 2005 monthly family premiums (assuming no tobacco usage in the last twelve months) were obtained from eHealthinsurance.com (“Unicare Saver 2000” PPO). The policy has an annual deductible of \$2,000 per

“Based on this research, The poverty threshold does not come close to providing a minimally decent standard of living.”

Table 3
Vehicle Usage by Family Type

Family Type	Percent of Baseline	Monthly Mileage	Monthly Cost
2 drivers, no children	120	960	\$115
1 driver, 2 preschool children	110	880	\$105
1 driver, 2 school-age children	120	960	\$115
2 drivers, 2 preschool children	130	1,040	\$125
2 drivers, 2 school-age children	140	1,120	\$134

Source: Authors' calculations

person (\$4,000 per family) with a 30 percent fee for most services after the deductible. There is a \$30 copay for doctor's office visits (two visits per person per year with the deductible waived). Annual maximum out-of-pocket expenses (after deductible) are \$3,000 per person (\$6,000 for family). Prescription drug coverage provides a \$500 maximum annual benefit per member. This coverage includes a \$10 copay for generics and a \$25 copay for brand name drugs (after a separate \$200 deductible on brand names). The health insurance premiums were for 30-year-old adults with no children, 30-year-old adults with preschool children (ages 2 and 4), or 35-year-old adults with school-age children (ages 7 and 10), as appropriate for each family type.

The monthly health care cost estimate incorporates the insurance premium and one month's average cost of office visits and prescriptions. It is assumed that each adult has one office visit while each child has two office visits during the year. One generic prescription for each family member per year is incorporated into the estimates.

Transportation: The calculations assume that a family finances a moderately priced used car that is six years old from a used car lot. If a family financed a 1999 Ford Taurus with around 70,000 miles and a list price of around \$8,000 from Car Max at a 5 percent interest rate with a \$400 down payment, monthly payments would be around \$250 (including tax, tag, and title).²

Insurance quotes (meeting the minimum requirements for Indiana) were obtained from the SafeAuto Insurance Company for Indianapolis, Gary, and Clarksville (Louisville MSA). These rates were applied to the other MSAs according to the rate pattern observed when collecting the health insurance rates. The quotes assume that each driver has a clean driving record and each worker goes to one job site. Of note, the premiums were higher for one single driver than for two married drivers combined. The auto insurance premiums were for 30-year-old adults with no children, 30-year-old adults with preschool children, or 35-year-old adults with school age children as appropriate for each family type.

Gas (at \$2.25 per gallon) and basic maintenance costs were estimated using a baseline assumption that one driver with no children would drive 800 miles per month. A second driver would increase usage by 20 percent (of the baseline). Two preschool children in a family increase usage by 10 percent while two school-age children add 20 percent. Thus, vehicle usage for each family type can be seen in **Table 3**.

Childcare: The Indiana Family and Social Services Administration provides information on childcare costs (seventy-fifth percentile) for each county in Indiana. The fiscal year 2003–2004 age appropriate market rates for full-time care for preschool children and before and after school care for school-age children in licensed homes were used for the

calculations. A 10 percent discount is included for a second child. (Care in licensed childcare centers costs 5 to 10 percent more.) For MSAs that include more than one county, the median rate was used.

Other: Expenditures on other goods and services are from the 2002–2003 Consumer Expenditure Survey (for the Midwest region) and are based on average expenditures by households reporting income between \$20,000 and \$29,999. Expenditures included in this category include telephone services, television (cable) and radio, clothing, housekeeping supplies, and personal care products and services.

County Tax Rate: Local income tax rates vary by county in Indiana. For MSAs that include more than one county, the median tax rate was used. ■

Data for individual MSAs are available online at
www.ibrc.indiana.edu/ibr/

Notes

1. Income limits for various subsidy programs: To qualify for a childcare voucher, gross income (family income before taxes) must be less than 127 percent of the poverty level. For food stamps, gross income must be less than 130 percent of the poverty level. (Asset limits also apply.) For Indiana health care programs for low-income families, gross income must be less than 150 percent of the poverty level for children to qualify for the program and less than 25 percent of the poverty level for adults to qualify. To qualify for WIC, gross income must be less than 185 percent of the poverty level. To qualify for a Section 8 housing voucher, gross income must be 30 percent or less of median family income for the metro area, adjusted for family size. (Households with incomes 80 percent of median or less qualify, but 30 percent or less is the target.) The median family income in 2005 in the Louisville MSA, for example, is \$58,200.
2. Though not included in the transportation calculations, public transportation may be an alternative for some families in certain metropolitan areas. For reference, the monthly cost for a bus pass is: \$50 in Indianapolis, \$45 in Gary, and \$28 in the Louisville MSA.

Trends in Marriage and Birth: The Fundamentals

Carol O. Rogers

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States with a high estimated median age at first marriage tend to have higher proportions of unmarried-couple households and lower proportions of married-couple households. Such was the finding of a recent Census study on marriage and fertility based on results from the American Community Survey sample of three million households nationwide. The study provides state-level data on the proportion of married and unmarried partner households, age at first marriage, births to new mothers, and other characteristics. Such information can be useful in policy research and program targeting for specific services provided by the federal and state government to strengthen families.

When Hoosiers First Tie the Knot

Indiana women tend to marry younger than women in most states, with a median age at first marriage of 24.4 years (see **Table 1**). In thirty-seven states, women marry at the

same or an older age, and the District of Columbia's women have the oldest median marrying age (30).

Indiana's male counterparts tend to marry at an older age, which won't surprise most women. Men's median age at first marriage is 26.1, with thirty states' median marrying age for men the same or older than Indiana's.

Couples—Married and Not

The immortal Frank Sinatra tune *Love and Marriage* attested you can't have one without the other. While the majority of Indiana's households are comprised of married couples (52.8 percent), there has been an increasing proportion of unmarried partner households (5.3 percent). People living together as unmarried partners (a specific check-off on the census questionnaire) is a national trend that cannot be discounted as a significant one in our state. A measure of *coupleness* can be created when those two types of households are combined and referred to as simply "couples."

Table 1

Estimated Median Age at First Marriage

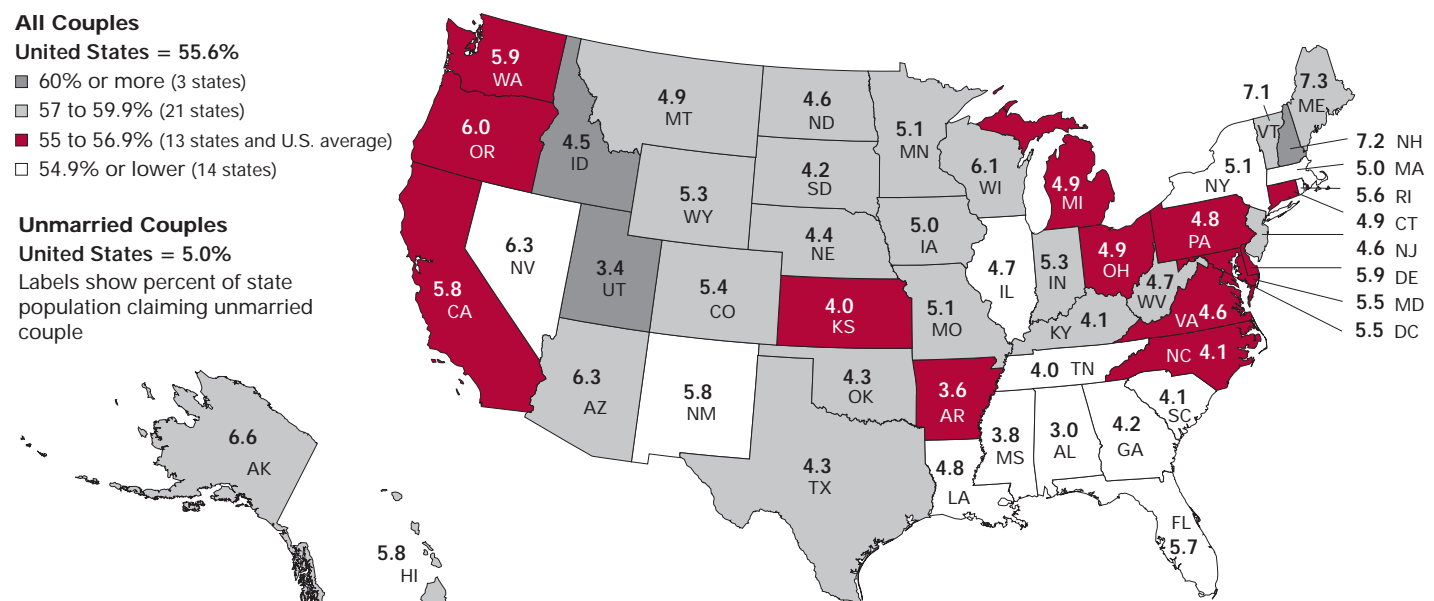
Geography	Men	Women
United States	27	25
Illinois	27	26
Indiana	26	24
Kentucky	25	23
Michigan	27	26
Ohio	27	25
Pennsylvania	28	26
Wisconsin	27	26

Note: For median age estimates shown in this table, 0.1 years provides the margin of error for each median age at the 90-percent confidence interval

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2002–2003, Census Supplementary Survey 2000–2001

Indiana's proportion of couples is a striking 58.2 percent, higher than the national proportion of 55.6 percent (see **Figure 1**). Put another way, nearly three out of five Indiana households are comprised of couples in committed relationships (through marriage or as self-defined partners). Compared to all other states, Indiana ranks twelfth on the coupleness measure, but is far outdistanced by Utah with a high of 66.2 percent and

Figure 1
Couples as a Percent of Total Households, Four-Year Average, 2000 to 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2002–2003

Figure 2
Proportion of New Mothers in the Labor Force, Four-Year Average, 2000 to 2003

Married Mothers

United States = 54.4%

■ 61% to 69.4% (9 states)

■ 57% to 60.9% (18 states)

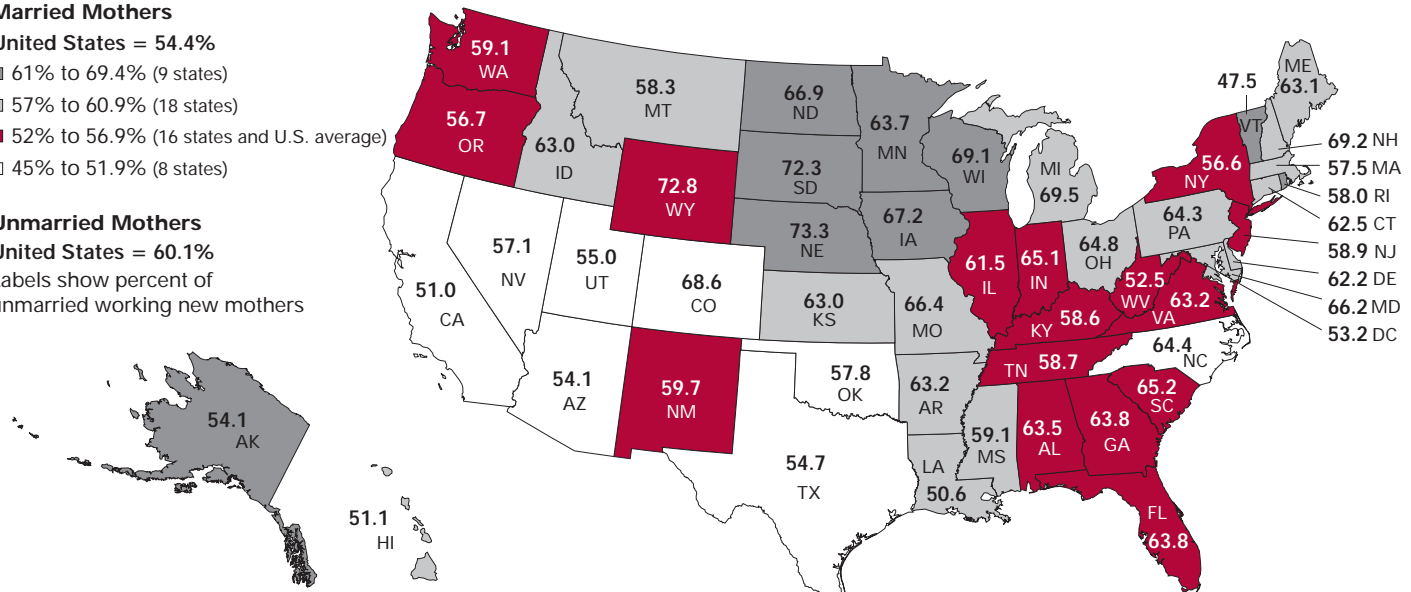
■ 52% to 56.9% (16 states and U.S. average)

□ 45% to 51.9% (8 states)

Unmarried Mothers

United States = 60.1%

Labels show percent of unmarried working new mothers



Note: New mothers are women who have given birth within the last year
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2002–2003

the District of Columbia with a very low 27.2 percent, or less than two out of five households.

Married and Unmarried Mothers of New Babies

Nearly a third of mothers giving birth to a baby within the “past year” (as measured by the American Community Survey) in Indiana were unmarried at the time. Of those, half had income that placed them at or below the federally measured poverty level (based on their family size). Being married with a new baby meant a lower incidence of poverty, with 11.2 percent of married new mothers living in poverty (see **Table 2**).

A New Baby and Back to Work

Most of us know new mothers who went back to work within the first twelve months after having a new baby. The Census Bureau estimates that 57.4 percent of such new mothers rejoined the labor force within the first year (or sooner). As seen in **Figure 2**, that percentage is lower for new mothers who are married (54 percent) and much higher for unmarried new mothers (65.1 percent). The study does not provide information about those unmarried mothers with new

babies and whether they are living on their own or are part of a larger family household or are living with the father.

Conclusions

Indiana’s family structure continues to be dominated by that of the married couple, although a significant share (when compared nationally) of households are comprised of unmarried partners. Indiana women who are married are much less likely to live in poverty than their unmarried counterparts. The majority of our newborns’ mothers are in the labor force, whether married or not. The median marrying age for Hoosier men and women is in their mid-twenties, although that specific demographic in our state is projected to decline over the coming decades as our population continues to age. The implications of this impact housing, consumption, and ultimately tax

revenues. While many in economic development focus on job creation and industry trends, it is worth noting these fundamental demographic trends since family creation is critical to population growth, which in turn fuels labor supply. ■

Notes

These estimates are based on a four-year average of sample data from the new American Community Survey. Currently, state and large county and metro area data are available from that survey. By the end of the decade, all counties, major cities, and small areas will have data available. Source: Tallese Johnson and Jane Dye, Indicators of Marriage and Fertility in the United States from the American Community Survey: 2000 to 2003, U.S. Census Bureau (Washington, D.C., May 2005). Available at: www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/fertility/mar-fert-slides.html.

Table 2
Percent of New Mothers in Poverty, Four-Year Average, 2000 to 2003

Geography	All Women	Married	Unmarried
United States	23.2	12.2	50.0
Illinois	20.8	11.2	48.2
Indiana	20.8	11.2	49.6
Kentucky	26.9	15.5	59.4
Michigan	22.4	12.9	49.2
Ohio	22.2	12.9	49.5
Pennsylvania	20.9	12.8	47.9
Wisconsin	20.1	11.0	49.9

Note: New mothers are those who have given birth within the last year
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2002–2003; Census Supplementary Survey 2000–2001

Family Income, Earners, and Occupations: An American Community Survey Snapshot of Indiana

Carol O. Rogers

Associate Director, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

Stop the presses. With the release of the Census Bureau's 2004 American Community Survey (ACS) data, we had to make space to publish some of the key data relating to families, income, and work.

Median family income rose to \$52,627 in 2004, ranking Indiana 26th among the states. This figure was an increase over the \$50,889 in 2002 and the \$51,338 in 2003, but Indiana's rank on this measure is dropping: 2002: 23rd; 2003: 25th; 2004: 26th. How did Indiana's rank slip even as its median increased? Other states' income increased at a faster pace.

According to the survey, one in six Indiana families (or 272,606 families) have incomes of less than \$25,000 a year (see **Table 1**). These families earn less than half of the 2004 state median family income (\$52,627). And of the 272,000 families, 26 percent earn less than \$10,000 a year (73,418 families).

More survey findings:

- Professional, financial, and management occupations pay the best in Indiana (see **Table 2**).
- Higher education results in higher income (see **Table 3**).
- Most Indiana families who make less than the median income fall in the \$20,000 to \$34,999 range (see **Figure 1**).
- Indiana was among 27 other states to fall behind the U.S. median income for 2004 (see **Figure 2**). ■

Table 1
Family Income by Indiana County, 2004

Family Income in 2004	Allen	Lake	Marion	St. Joseph	Indiana
Total Families	86,186	124,212	215,335	64,074	1,621,912
Less than \$25,000	13,231	24,415	44,395	12,670	272,606
\$25,000 to \$49,999	26,513	41,491	64,869	19,953	491,706
\$50,000 to \$99,999	35,349	43,299	71,680	24,339	628,551
\$100,000 or more	11,093	15,007	34,391	7,112	229,049

Note: Allen, Lake, Marion, and St. Joseph are the Indiana counties that currently have ACS data available
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2004

Table 2
Indiana's Median Earnings by Occupation for Full-Time Workers 16 and Older

Occupation	Median Earnings
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	\$48,054
Management	\$50,723
Business and Financial Operations	\$43,438
Professional and Related Occupations	\$46,184
Computer and Mathematical	\$60,276
Architecture and Engineering	\$56,344
Life, Physical, and Social Science	\$51,886
Community and Social Services	\$29,610
Legal	\$53,617
Education, Training, and Library	\$41,010
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	\$34,951
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	\$43,902
Service Occupations	\$22,729
Healthcare Support	\$20,835
Protective Service	\$37,326
Food Preparation and Serving Related	\$17,337
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	\$24,898
Personal Care and Service	\$18,951
Sales and Office Occupations	\$30,019
Construction, Extraction, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$36,674
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	\$32,354

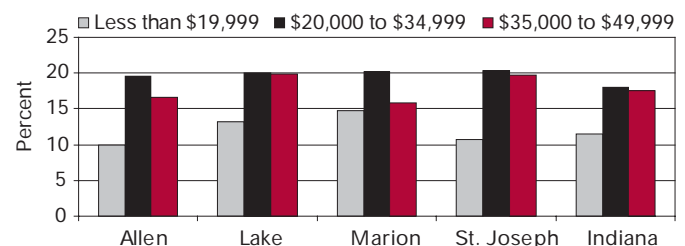
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2004

Table 3
Indiana's Median Earnings by Educational Attainment (25 and Older)

Educational Level	Total	Male	Female
Less than High School Graduate	\$21,931	\$28,256	\$14,232
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	\$25,331	\$32,009	\$18,952
Some College or Associate's Degree	\$30,238	\$39,019	\$24,142
Bachelor's Degree	\$40,653	\$51,961	\$30,639
Graduate or Professional Degree	\$51,305	\$61,631	\$42,042

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2004

Figure 1
Percent of Indiana Families with Income Below Median, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2004

United States = \$53,692



★ ★ The U.S. Census Bureau began full implementation of the American Community Survey this year, with three million households surveyed across the nation during a twelve-month period. While results from the ACS are currently available for states, metro areas, and very large counties and cities, eventually (2009 and beyond) these data will be available to us at the census tract level on an annual basis in the form of three-year averages. The ACS replaces the long-form census traditionally conducted of a sample of households every ten years. However, funding is always an issue, and with the federal budget being stretched in many directions, it is important that those of us who need more current data use the ACS and provide feedback to the Census Bureau—both pros and cons.

In the meantime, we continue to analyze and publish results from the ACS for Indiana. This is the largest survey being conducted by the federal government and its monthly nature, whereby the Census Bureau surveys a proportion of those three million households each month and then averages the twelve months' results, makes it starkly different from using the long-form data from the decennial census. As time goes on, we will better understand the nature of these data and their utility at smaller levels of geography such as smaller cities, townships, and census tracts. We will use these pages to share our results with you. If you would like further information on the ACS, feel free to contact us at ibrcc@iupui.edu and also, please use the ACS website at the Census Bureau (<http://www.census.gov/acs/>)

Type of Data	Population Size of Area	Data for the Previous Year Released in the Summer of:								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010+	
Annual Estimates	250,000+									
Annual Estimates	65,000+									
3-Year Averages	20,000+									
5-Year Averages	Census Tract and Block Group									

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