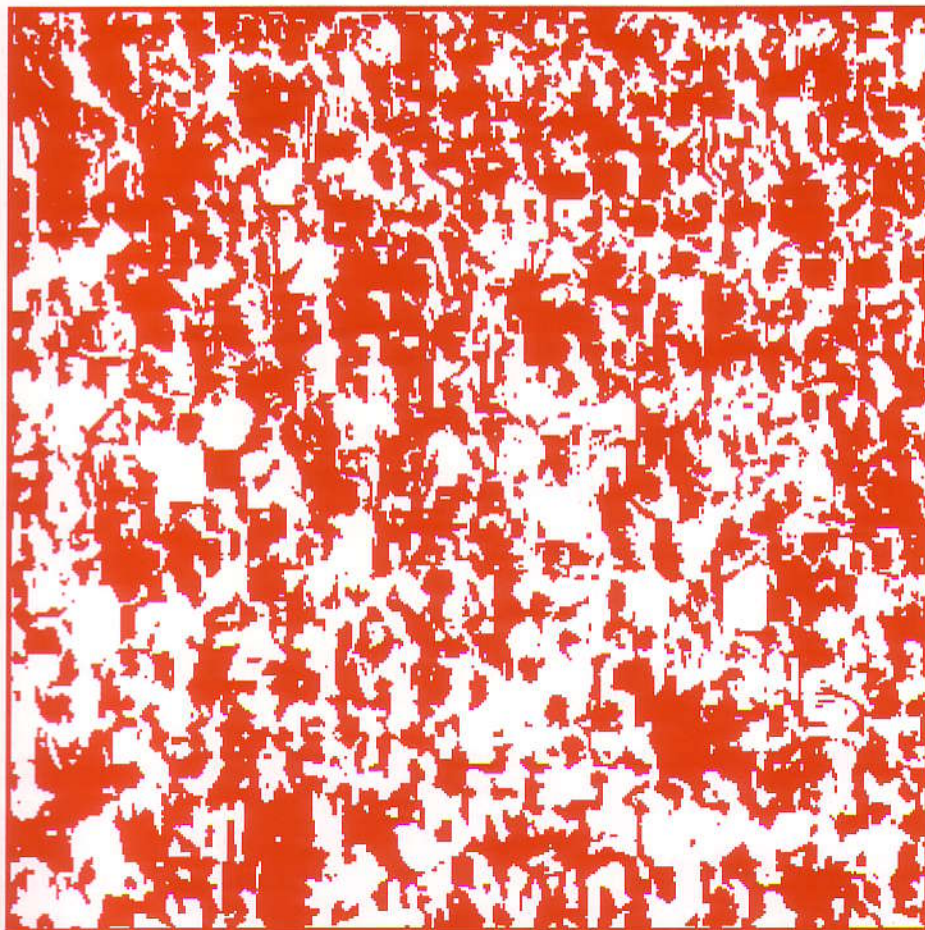


Indiana

Business Review

Summer 1997



**Indiana County Population
Estimates for 1996**

Plus . . .

**The Census is
coming! The
Census is
coming!**

*Questions and
Information on
Census 2000*

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We always appreciate feedback. Compliments? Complaints? Comments? Suggestions for articles or topics you'd like to see covered? Send them all to Carol O. Rogers at the address on the back cover, or E-mail her at rogersc@indiana.edu

Indiana County Population Estimates for 1996

Between the April 1, 1990 census and July 1, 1996 estimate, the United States grew by 16.6 million people at a growth rate of 6.7%. The total estimated U.S. population as of July 1996 was 265 million. The fastest growing states were almost all in the West, with growth rates exceeding 12% between 1990 and 1996. They included Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Georgia, New Mexico, Oregon, and Texas.

States adding the largest numbers of people since 1990 were Texas, California, Florida, Georgia, and Arizona. The ten most populous states in 1996 were California, Texas, New York, Florida, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, and Georgia. Notable changes in rank included Texas passing New York to become the nation's second most populous state, and Georgia passing North Carolina for the tenth position.

The smallest states in terms of population were Wyoming, Vermont, Alaska, North Dakota, Delaware, South Dakota, Montana, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia (although DC is not a state, it is nevertheless included in these estimates). Each had a 1996 estimated population of fewer than one million people. States experiencing population decline between 1990 and 1996 were Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia.

Hoosier Highlights

Indiana's 1996 estimated population was 5.84 million. The state grew by almost 300,000 people between 1990 and 1996. At a rate of 5.3%, this was lower than the nation's growth rate of 6.7%. Indiana was the 28th fastest growing state in the nation during those years and retained its position as the 14th most populous state.

By contrast, Indiana was the 38th fastest growing state in the 1980s, with a growth rate of only 1% between 1980 and 1990, compared to the national rate of almost 10%. Its 1990-1996 population growth rate of 5.3% matches that of Kentucky and exceeds the rates of other neighboring states: Illinois (3.6%), Michigan (3.2%), and Ohio (3.0%).

Indiana Counties

Of Indiana's 92 counties, 49 grew faster than the state, with growth rates exceeding 5.3% between 1990 and 1996. Twenty-seven counties experienced population growth rates between 1% and 5.3%, fourteen showed little population change (less than 1%), and only two (Wabash and Miami) experienced population decline of more than 1% since the 1990 census.

The fastest growing counties in Indiana were primarily suburban. Hamilton County led the state in

population increase, both in terms of number of people (almost 39,000 more) and in terms of growth rate (35.6%). Other fast-growing Hoosier counties included Johnson (18.4%), Hendricks (18.0%), Owen (16.6%), Dearborn (16.5%), Hancock (14.2%), Jasper (13.7%), Morgan (13.1%), Jennings (13.0%), and Washington (12.5%).

Starke County experienced moderate population growth (2.9%) following the 1990 census, but it was the second fastest growing county in the most recent year from July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996. With a growth rate of 3.6% for that one-year period, the estimates indicate that Starke County grew rapidly following a population decline earlier in the '90s. Franklin, Harrison, and Steuben were also among the ten fastest growing counties between 1995 and 1996.

Wabash County experienced a moderate 1.2% decline in population between 1990 and 1996, with its loss of 400 people. And Miami County lost 4,200 people for a rate of -11.4%.

The ten largest Hoosier counties in terms of population were Marion, Lake, Allen, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Vanderburgh, Hamilton, Porter, Tippecanoe, and Madison. Madison County dropped in rank from 7th in 1990 to 10th in 1996; Delaware County dropped from 10th to 11th, while Hamilton County jumped from 12th to 7th position. The smallest Indiana counties were Ohio, Union, Warren, Switzerland, and Benton, all with populations smaller than 10,000.

Natural Increase and Net Migration

Natural increase (more births than deaths) accounted for 68% of the population increase for Indiana, with the remaining 32% due to in-migration (more people moving in than moving out). However, the breakdown of population growth by natural increase and net migration varied considerably for Hoosier counties.

Indiana's three largest counties—Marion, Lake, and Allen—all experienced net out-migration (more people moving out than moving in). But they led the state in natural increase and therefore grew in population between 1990 and 1996. In Vermillion and Sullivan counties, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births, but these population declines were more than offset by net in-migration in these counties. In fact, Sullivan County's growth rate of 5.9% exceeds the growth rate of the state.

The fastest growing counties led the state in numbers of net in-migrants: Hamilton County (30,500 more people moving out than moving in), Johnson County (12,500), and Hendricks County (10,600). For the ten fastest growing Indiana counties, the portion of population increase due to positive net migration ranged from 68% (Morgan County) to 85% (Washington County), compared to a state figure of 32%.

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Hamilton County

Although many Hoosier counties experienced population growth in the 1990s, the growth in Hamilton County is particularly noteworthy. Its growth rate of 35.6% was more than six times that of the state and twice that of the second fastest growing Indiana county, Johnson (18.35%). Hamilton County also led the state in numerical population increase (almost 39,000 people) and in the number of net in-migrants (30,500). Its population increased from 109,000 in 1990 to almost 148,000 in 1996.

Moreover, Hamilton was the fastest growing county in the East North Central division of the Midwest region, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. And it was the second fastest growing county in the entire 12-state Midwest region, coming in behind Christian County, Missouri's growth rate of 37.5%.

Population Estimates in General

These estimates were produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and released in March 1997. The Census Bureau does not attempt to directly count the population between census years; these numbers were produced using a demographic technique called the *component change method*. Population change was estimated using birth and death records, tax returns, group quarters data, and estimates of immigration. The estimates are updated annually and are subject to revision as more timely data become available. Although they should not be interpreted as exact population counts, they can indicate general trends that are particularly useful in counties that experienced significant population change since the most recent census.

The **Table** below and the maps on pp. 4 and 5 lend a more detailed look at state and county growth and decline during the first six years of the 1990s.

Table
Indiana Population 1990 (Census) to 1996 (Estimate)

	Census 1-Apr-90	Population Estimate 1-Jul-95	Population Estimate 1-Jul-96	Population Change 90 to 96	Percent Change 90 to 96	Percent Change Rank
Indiana	5,544,156	5,796,948	5,840,528	296,372	5.3	---
Adams	31,095	32,419	32,686	1,591	5.1	51
Allen	300,836	308,514	310,803	9,967	3.3	60
Bartholomew	63,657	67,963	68,441	4,784	7.5	31
Benton	9,441	9,713	9,669	228	2.4	65
Blackford	14,067	14,060	14,134	67	0.5	82
Boone	38,147	41,774	42,453	4,306	11.3	14
Brown	14,080	15,169	15,485	1,405	10.0	17
Carroll	18,809	19,564	19,643	834	4.4	54
Cass	38,413	38,528	38,829	416	1.1	75
Clark	87,774	91,546	92,530	4,756	5.4	48
Clay	24,705	26,296	26,491	1,786	7.2	34
Clinton	30,974	32,484	32,876	1,902	6.1	42
Crawford	9,914	10,378	10,559	645	6.5	40
Daviess	27,533	28,568	28,760	1,227	4.5	53
Dearborn	38,835	44,442	45,236	6,401	16.5	5
Decatur	23,645	24,924	25,105	1,460	6.2	41
De Kalb	35,324	37,842	38,272	2,948	8.3	23
Delaware	119,659	118,921	118,600	-1,059	-0.9	89
Dubois	36,616	38,795	39,088	2,472	6.8	37
Elkhart	156,198	166,829	168,941	12,743	8.2	26
Fayette	26,015	26,241	26,237	222	0.9	79
Floyd	64,404	69,961	70,746	6,342	9.8	19
Fountain	17,808	18,065	18,207	399	2.2	67
Franklin	19,580	21,030	21,530	1,950	10.0	18
Fulton	18,840	19,897	20,223	1,383	7.3	32
Gibson	31,913	31,987	32,058	145	0.5	83
Grant	74,169	73,716	73,469	-700	-0.9	90
Greene	30,410	32,671	32,942	2,532	8.3	24
Hamilton	108,936	140,919	147,719	38,783	35.6	1
Hancock	45,527	50,921	52,000	6,473	14.2	6
Harrison	29,890	32,606	33,349	3,459	11.6	12
Hendricks	75,717	86,640	89,343	13,626	18.0	3
Henry	48,139	49,153	49,135	996	2.1	69

(Table cont'd.)	Census 1-Apr-90	Pop. Est. 1-Jul-95	Pop. Est. 1-Jul-96	Pop. Change 90 to 96	% Change 90 to 96	% Change Rank
Howard	80,827	83,387	84,126	3,299	4.1	58
Huntington	35,427	36,779	37,024	1,597	4.5	52
Jackson	37,730	40,276	40,467	2,737	7.3	33
Jasper	24,960	27,861	28,368	3,408	13.7	7
Jay	21,512	21,767	21,733	221	1.0	76
Jefferson	29,797	30,847	31,039	1,242	4.2	57
Jennings	23,661	26,113	26,747	3,086	13.0	9
Johnson	88,109	101,666	104,280	16,171	18.4	2
Knox	39,884	39,743	39,667	-217	-0.5	88
Kosciusko	65,294	69,122	69,932	4,638	7.1	35
Lagrange	29,477	31,759	32,103	2,626	8.9	22
Lake	475,594	480,555	479,940	4,346	0.9	77
La Porte	107,066	109,632	109,604	2,538	2.4	66
Lawrence	42,836	45,098	45,361	2,525	5.9	46
Madison	130,669	132,630	132,782	2,113	1.6	72
Marion	797,159	816,536	817,525	20,366	2.6	64
Marshall	42,182	44,734	45,173	2,991	7.1	36
Martin	10,369	10,514	10,581	212	2.0	71
Miami	36,897	32,432	32,686	-4,211	-11.4	92
Monroe	108,978	115,412	116,176	7,198	6.6	38
Montgomery	34,436	36,148	36,349	1,913	5.6	47
Morgan	55,920	62,008	63,244	7,324	13.1	8
Newton	13,551	14,397	14,611	1,060	7.8	29
Noble	37,877	40,842	41,449	3,572	9.4	20
Ohio	5,315	5,441	5,490	175	3.3	61
Orange	18,409	18,998	19,221	812	4.4	55
Owen	17,281	19,638	20,158	2,877	16.6	4
Parke	15,410	16,121	16,339	929	6.0	43
Perry	19,107	19,143	19,210	103	0.5	80
Pike	12,509	12,532	12,569	60	0.5	81
Porter	128,932	140,276	142,363	13,431	10.4	15
Posey	25,968	26,375	26,505	537	2.1	70
Pulaski	12,643	13,114	13,103	460	3.6	59
Putnam	30,315	32,936	33,451	3,136	10.3	16
Randolph	27,148	27,440	27,530	382	1.4	74
Ripley	24,616	26,706	26,932	2,316	9.4	21
Rush	18,129	18,339	18,285	156	0.9	78
St. Joseph	247,052	256,853	257,740	10,688	4.3	56
Scott	20,991	22,408	22,652	1,661	7.9	28
Shelby	40,307	42,831	42,951	2,644	6.6	39
Spencer	19,490	20,359	20,540	1,050	5.4	49
Starke	22,747	22,577	23,399	652	2.9	62
Steuben	27,446	30,182	30,831	3,385	12.3	11
Sullivan	18,993	20,310	20,115	1,122	5.9	45
Switzerland	7,738	8,258	8,380	642	8.3	25
Tippecanoe	130,598	137,427	138,324	7,726	5.9	44
Tipton	16,119	16,471	16,453	334	2.1	68
Union	6,976	7,359	7,345	369	5.3	50
Vanderburgh	165,058	167,493	167,716	2,658	1.6	73
Vermillion	16,773	16,819	16,791	18	0.1	86
Vigo	106,107	106,498	106,389	282	0.3	84
Wabash	35,069	34,784	34,661	-408	-1.2	91
Warren	8,176	8,242	8,188	12	0.1	85
Warrick	44,920	49,277	50,070	5,150	11.5	13
Washington	23,717	26,076	26,689	2,972	12.5	10
Wayne	71,951	72,312	72,017	66	0.1	87
Wells	25,948	26,484	26,651	703	2.7	63
White	23,265	24,613	25,081	1,816	7.8	30
Whitley	27,651	29,462	29,863	2,212	8.0	27

Indiana County Population Percent Change 1990-1996

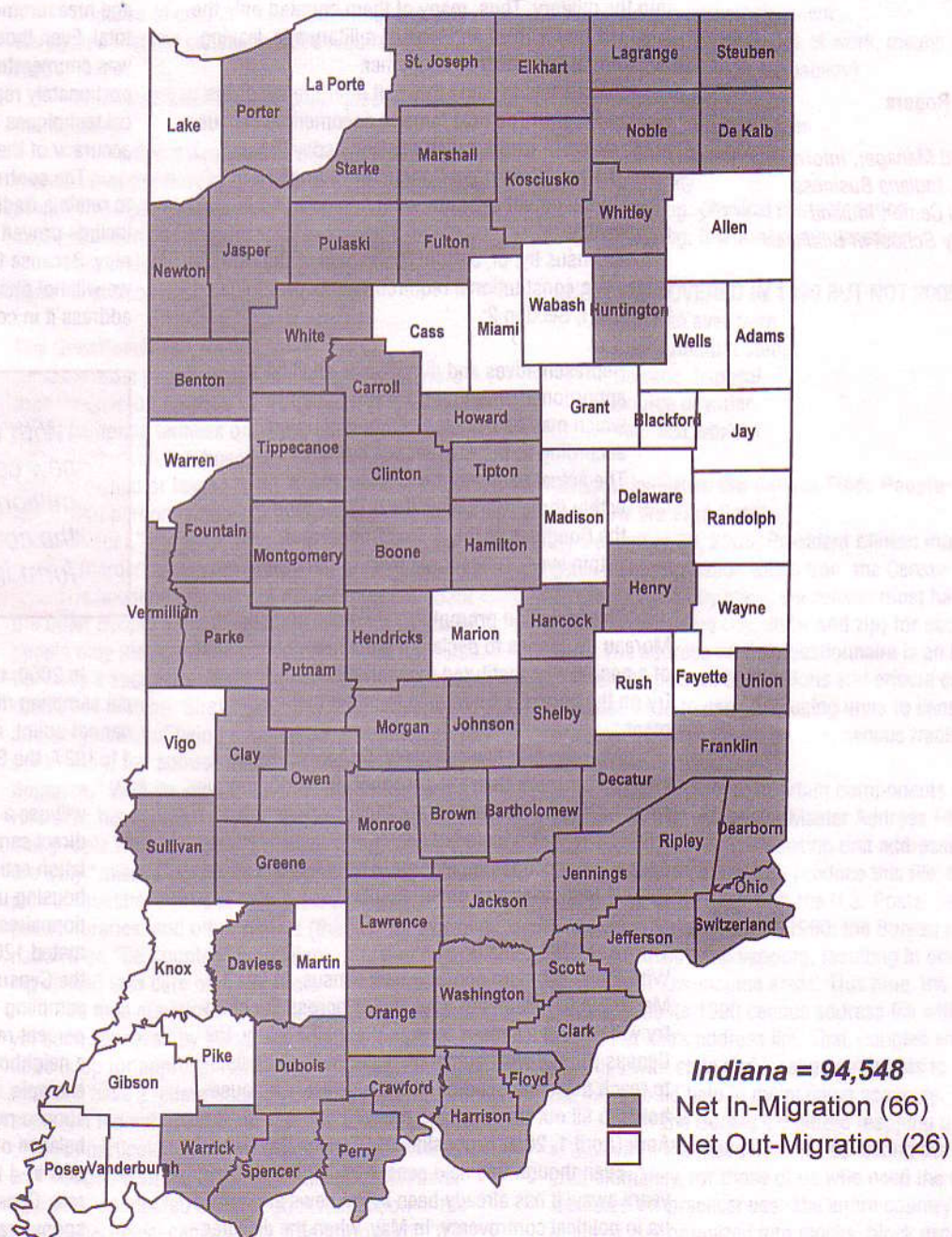
Indiana = 5.35%

- Growing faster than the state (40%)
- Growing slower than the state (30%)
- Declining (5)

Growing faster than the state (49)
Growing slower than the state (38)
Declining (5)

Indiana Counties

Net Migration in 1996



Net in-migration ranged from a low of 18 to a high of 30,483
Net out-migration ranged from -7 to -23,875

Another Decade, Another Census: 2000 and Counting

Carol O. Rogers

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Census taking, or counting people, can be documented in ancient times in Babylonia, China, Egypt, Palestine, and Rome. The word "census" comes from the Latin "censere," meaning to tax or to value.

It is hardly surprising that early censuses were undertaken for purposes of taxation or conscription into the military. Thus, many of them counted only the heads of households and men of military age, leaving out women and children altogether.

Census taking came to a halt after the fall of the Roman Empire. The next famous documented census in the Western world, called the Domesday inquest, was taken by William the Conqueror of England in order to document the number of subjects and his new wealth.

A census by, of, and for the people of the United States is a constitutional requirement, as promulgated in Article I, Section 2:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers.... The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.

This inclusion prompted the French statistician Moreau de Jonnes to declare it a phenomenon—"that of a people who instituted the statistics of their country on the very day when they founded their government."

After the first few censuses, Congress began pushing for more than a head count. By 1860, there were 142 items covered by six separate questionnaires. The topics included health, mortality, literacy, pauperism, occupation, income, and questions about various industries and government.

The Year 2000 Census

With the millennium comes a new census. In late March 2000, millions of households across the country will receive a census form in the mail. Clearly, the Census Bureau will depend on accurate mailing lists to reach these households. It will also rely on households to fill out the form and return it the first week of April (April 1, 2000 is considered "Census Day").

Even though this next census is still nearly three years away, it has already been in the news and is tied up in political controversy. In May, when the disaster relief bill was up for a vote, an amendment was added that could have prevented the Census Bureau from using "sampling" in the census. (This action could have eliminated what many consider the "good stuff"—

education, commuting, occupation, and income data tabulated from the long form responses, which are collected from a sample of households). What some members of Congress probably meant to do was prohibit the use of new techniques being proposed by the Census Bureau to "sample for non-response" and to use a statistical process called "integrated coverage measurement" to improve the count, or the final total. Even though more than 98% of the population was enumerated in 1990, the undercount was disproportionately represented by minorities. Using statistical techniques in the count itself could improve the accuracy of the total.

The controversy involves some people wanting to retain a traditional census whereas others want to include proven statistical methods to ensure accuracy. Because this situation is constantly changing, we will not attempt to report on it at this time, but will address it in coming issues.

"With the millennium comes a new census. In late March 2000, millions of households across the country will receive a census form in the mail."

In 2000, the Census Bureau plans to use statistical sampling methods to account for the residents it cannot count. According to a press release of March 11, 1997, the Bureau

will use a more efficient method called direct sampling to produce scientific population estimates for the final 10 percent of housing units. After mailing census questionnaires and reminders to all of the estimated 120 million housing units in America, the Census Bureau will then use direct sampling of housing units to achieve a 90 percent response rate in each census tract, a neighborhood of about 4,000 people. For example, a census tract with a mail response rate of 60 percent will have the balance of its households sampled at a rate of 3-in-4 to achieve a 90 percent response rate. Census tracts with initial mail response rates of better than 90 percent will have the balance sampled at 1-in-10.

On July 14, 1997, the director of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Dr. Martha Riche, submitted to Con-

gress *The Plan for Census 2000*. This sixty-two page document spells out the intended processes in detail and is available, as are most Census 2000 documents, on the Bureau's web site (www.census.gov). Some of the key points covered in the *Plan* are:

- The 1990 Census missed 4.7 million people, a disproportionate number of minorities and children.
- Because of cost and undercounting, key players agreed that the census in 2000 required significant changes.
- Willingness to respond to the questionnaire has declined.
- The National Academy of Science has recommended that the Bureau consider the appropriateness of using sampling methods in combination with basic data-collection techniques.
- Technology and partnerships will be key components of this census.

The Questionnaire

Because most people live in households with more than one person (in Indiana, 75 percent of our households comprise families or people sharing a housing unit), the person in whose name the home or apartment is owned or leased is the one who fills out the form. That person is referred to by the census as the "householder," the term head of household having been discarded by the time of the 1990 census.

The householder fills out the information about the other people in the household. This is why many people may not know their information was collected. Let's say a spouse receives the form while her loved one is out of town. She fills out the form, mails it in, and the subject of being counted never comes up. At some point, her spouse may say, "I never got a questionnaire." Well, he didn't—but his household did. However, his comment leaves a mistaken impression that people were "missed" or not counted. Those who are truly "missed" will have the opportunity in 2000 to pick up questionnaires at their local 7-Eleven stores, public libraries, and other outlets (this will be part of a nationwide "Be Counted" campaign). Address matching should take care of duplication.

The final questions for the 2000 census have not yet been approved by Congress; the test questionnaire is up for approval right now. The questions to be included have a federal mandate; in other words, there is a federal program or law that requires the use of these particular data. The Office of Management and Budget, with the Census Bureau and all federal agencies, conducted a thorough investigation of the uses of decennial census data. The bottom line: If it isn't required, it won't be in the census. However, those of us outside the federal government were grateful that we had the opportunity to submit state and local government required uses of census data,

thereby saving some essential subjects that may have more local impact than national.

SUBJECTS ASKED IN THE 1990 CENSUS AND PLANNED FOR CENSUS 2000

- Basic facts: age, gender, relationship, marital status, race, Hispanic origin
- Income and employment
- Transportation (place of work, means of travel to work, vehicle availability)
- Education
- Origins and languages
- Where we move
- Disability
- Housing: physical characteristics
- Housing: financial characteristics

SUBJECTS COVERED IN 1990 BUT NOT 2000

- Children ever born
- Condominium status
- Sewage disposal
- Source of water
- Year last worked

Geography—How the Census Finds People and How We Find Data

By December 29, 2000, President Clinton must receive state population totals from the Census Bureau. To tabulate data by state, the census must have the address (including city, state, and zip) for each household. The address on the questionnaire is an important way to correct duplications and ensure coverage. It is also used to assign housing units to census geography—blocks, block groups, census tracts, and so on.

One of the most important components of the census in 2000 will be the Master Address File (MAF), a comprehensive list of housing unit addresses throughout the country. To produce this file, the Census Bureau is working with the U.S. Postal Service and local governments. In 1990, the Bureau relied on lists purchased from vendors, resulting in under-coverage of low-income areas. This time, the Bureau will integrate its 1990 census address file with the Postal Service's address list. That, coupled with partnerships with state and local governments to update the list, should help in maintaining accuracy.

Tiger™, the Bureau's digitized mapping program, is the link to the maps used for collecting the data and, ultimately, for those of us who need the data tabulated for practical use. The entire country will be digitized and organized into blocks, block groups, and census tracts, as well as by political geography.

Local governments, planning agencies, and state data centers around the country are beginning work now on defining census statistical areas—census

tracts, block groups, and census designated places, or CDPs (densely settled but unincorporated places). Census tract committees are being formed now; designation of CDPs will occur next year. All Hoosier counties but seven have committees working on this program; those seven will be handled by the Indiana Data Center Program (the IBRC and the Indiana State Library).

The Indiana State Election Board is participating in the Block Boundary Suggestion Project and will also be a key player in the submission of precinct geography for later tabulation (and ultimately for use in drawing new legislative districts). Beginning in 1998, all units of government in Indiana—cities and towns, townships, and counties—will receive packets for the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). Most of our larger units participate each year or every two years in this program, which delineates changing boundaries (particularly important for cities and towns because of annexation).

Other geography-based programs include LUCA, the Local Update of Census Addresses program that will allow local officials to check their files against the census address list and submit changes. This will replace the Local Review program used in 1990.

How To Get People to Want to Be Counted

The first thing the Census Bureau did to improve the possibility of response in 2000 was to radically change the form. For the first time in decades, it has been designed for the user, not the machinery that reads it. The current test form has easy-to-read type with understandable questions, and is meant to be as intuitive as possible, thus ensuring greater accuracy of response. Previous forms reminded most of us of those dreaded finals in school or SAT tests (use ONLY a number 2 pencil; do not go outside the circle).

Next, the Bureau is making it easy to find a questionnaire if for some reason one does not show up at the house. The 7-Eleven chain of stores will make

forms available; so will many public libraries and other high-traffic places. The Bureau is depending on special "duplication checking" software to eliminate any possibility of overcounting.

Of course, the ubiquitous television medium will also be used to get America's attention. To do this during prime time, the Bureau has decided to spend \$100 million in advertising, most of it for television and radio ads. In the past the Ad Council has provided services gratis, but the problem was getting enough publicity soon enough, at the right times, on the right channels, and targeting the right people (i.e., the "hard-to-count"). Money may be able to buy the right place at the right time.

Local communities throughout Indiana and the nation mounted "Be Counted" programs for the 1990 census, and the hope is that they will participate again. Indiana, and particularly Indianapolis, was among those areas that had the highest initial mail response rate. This is important because it saves lots of money and also ensures greater accuracy.

What Else Is New?

Even though we are three years away from the actual counting, a mountain of documentation regarding Census 2000 has already accumulated. And because certain aspects of the census are yet to be determined (questionnaire content, use of statistical methods for the count, promotional efforts, hiring), we will publish updates at least once next year, and more often than that during 1999. However, please feel free to contact the Indiana Business Research Center for web addresses or other information. Our office (and Morton Marcus specifically) is the Governor's Liaison for Census 2000 and we are closely involved with the Census Bureau in many of its programs. In addition, a new component of our web site has been added—Counting Hoosiers in 2000 (www.iupui.edu/it/ibrc). We will post news alerts regarding the census, along with key dates and other useful material.

On pages 9 and 10, you'll find even more information on the upcoming headcount:

- Major Census 2000 Milestones
- Frequently asked questions about Census 2000



Major Census 2000 Milestones

	<i>Beginning...</i>	<i>Ending...</i>
<i>Relating to Development of the Address List</i>		
Completion of U.S. Postal Service address integration	Under way	August 1998
Recruiting/training temporary staff for address list checking/compilation	October 1997	January 1999
Targeted checks in areas with city-style addresses	December 1997	June 1998
Listing of addresses in areas with non-city style addresses	August 1998	February 1999
Local government participation in local update of census addresses	December 1998	May 1999
Delivery of initial address list to contractor for labeling questionnaires		September 1999
Completed integration of late address information	August 1998	February 2000
Labeling questionnaires with late address updates	February 2000	March 2000
<i>Major Contracts to Be Awarded</i>		
Advertising campaign		November 1997
Data capture service		February 1998
Automating temporary census offices		October 1998
Printing questionnaire		November 1998
Telephone questionnaire assistance		January 1999
<i>Quality Check / Integrated Coverage Measurement (ICM)</i>		
Expert panel review	October 1997	April 2001
ICM design decision	Under way	February 1999
ICM sample blocks chosen	April 1999	July 1999
Independent list of housing unit addresses	October 1999	February 2000
Interviews and follow-up visits at ICM sample addresses	May 2000	September 2000
Complete matching/reconciliation of ICM and census	July 2000	September 2000
<i>Relating to the Questionnaire</i>		
Office of Management & Budget decision on racial/ethnic classifications		October 1997
Submission of questionnaire wording to Congress		April 1998
<i>Field Operations</i>		
Census 2000 dress rehearsal (Columbia, SC; Sacramento, CA; Menominee Reservation, WI)	February 1997	March 1999
Regional census centers (RCCs) open	October 1997	January 1998
Data capture centers open	December 1998	December 2000
Local census offices open	November 1999	August 2000
Recruiting and training temporary staff	October 1999	June 2000
Questionnaire delivered by Post Office	March 15, 2000	March 18, 2000
Replacement questionnaire delivered by Post Office	March 28, 2000	March 31, 2000
Questionnaires delivered by staff to units w/o city-style addresses	March 3, 2000	March 27, 2000
Data capture	March 2000	July 2000
Non-response follow-up visits conducted	April 2000	June 2000
<i>Data Delivery</i>		
State population totals to President of U.S.		December 29, 2000
Redistricting data to states	January 2001	March 2001
Data summaries via online DADS (data access system)	January 2001	Ongoing

(NOTE: Activities and dates are all subject to change.)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT CENSUS 2000

While Congress questions the use of sampling in the census, future issues of the IBR will report on its status. For now, here are some answers straight from the horse's mouth. (Adapted from a U.S. Bureau of the Census document dated May 27, 1997.)

1. Why do census forms ask so many questions? Doesn't the Constitution only require a head count (to apportion seats in the House of Representatives)? Every question asked in the census is required by law to manage or evaluate federal programs. In addition, the data collected is as much a part of our nation's infrastructure as highways and telephone lines. Federal [and state] dollars supporting schools, employment services, housing assistance, hospital services, programs for the elderly, and more are distributed based on census figures.

2. The next census may cost about \$4 billion. Why so expensive? Census 2000 will be the largest peacetime effort in the history of the nation. We will need to reach about 118 million households and recruit almost 3 million temporary workers. But we have reengineered the census to lower costs. Compared with the 1990 census, we'll save taxpayers nearly \$1 billion while counting 15 million more households.

3. Don't the plans for Census 2000 mean you're going to count just 90 percent of the population? No. We're making an unprecedented effort to reach every person living in the United States. We will directly contact more people than in any previous census. Every household will be given several opportunities to respond—the initial mailing, a replacement questionnaire, forms available in public places, a toll-free number, and Internet access to forms. Even so, some people still won't want to take part. To meet legal deadlines, all previous censuses had to resort to unscientific, subjective methods to complete the count, and we *still* did not get everyone. In 2000 we'll use scientifically proven statistical methods to account for non-respondents. Non-response sampling will make Census 2000 the most complete accounting of the U.S. population ever.

4. But how accurate can sampling be? Medical researchers make life-and-death decisions based on samples. Businesses bet their bottom line on sampling results for quality control and market predictions. Many of the numbers we depend on every day—from unemployment rates to the current price of corn flakes—are derived from samples. As the National Research Council said, "It is fruitless to continue trying to count every last person with traditional census methods." The Council recommends that after a good-faith effort to count everyone, non-response sampling should be used to estimate the number and characteristics of the final few who don't respond.

5. Is sampling constitutional? The Justice Department has repeatedly said it is the accuracy, not the method used, that fulfills our constitutional mandate. In 1940, the Census Bureau first used sampling as a way to collect more information, more rapidly. In 2000, non-response sampling will be part of our best-faith effort to conduct a faster, cheaper, and more accurate census.

6. What about minorities? Won't some groups get hurt by sampling? Minorities will be better represented in Census 2000 than in any previous census. When we couldn't get some people to respond in 1990, census workers asked neighbors about them. As a last resort, they would assume that the characteristics of the missing households were identical to those of other households in that neighborhood—same size family, same race, same everything. In Census 2000, the scientifically designed statistical techniques we're using will produce more reliable numbers for everyone.

7. Will people of mixed racial or ethnic heritage be able to identify themselves on the form? We've tested the questions on race and ethnicity and how people identify themselves. This information will help the Office of Management and Budget (which has jurisdiction over this

matter) make the decisions about which categories the Federal Government will use. Through Executive Order, the OMB will use the policy this fall that will determine the nature of the questions for Census 2000.

8. How will you deal with the growing language problem? Why not English only? Having forms in multiple languages is a key part of our strategy to make it easy for every U.S. resident to respond. Census forms in English will be delivered to every household. In areas with high concentrations of Hispanics, Spanish-language forms will also be delivered. Questionnaires will be available in more than 30 languages, along with multilingual staff and a toll-free telephone line for assistance. Some think our job is to count all Americans wherever they are—but the Constitution tells us to account for every resident of the U.S. whomever they are.

9. What about Americans overseas? Our plan will account for military personnel and civilian government employees, as well as their dependents who are stationed abroad—people who are overseas because the government needs them there.

10. What are you doing to make sure you reach hard-to-count populations, such as homeless people and people who are afraid to answer the census? We're forming partnerships with community organizations and other local-area experts who can help us identify places to find homeless people. They can also help us convince undocumented aliens that answering the census is safe. It will benefit their communities—AND the Census Bureau does not share information about individuals with Immigration and Naturalization Service or anyone else.

11. What do you say to the average person who asks, "Why should I fill out the census form?" Participating in the census is in your own interest. People who answer the census help their communities obtain federal funding and valuable information for planning schools, hospitals, and roads. Census information helps decision makers understand which neighborhoods need new schools and which need greater services for the elderly. But they can't know what your neighborhood needs if you don't fill out your census form.

12. Considering modern technology and all the answers people give to surveys, isn't there some easier way—either through the use of public records or private companies—to come up with population figures that wouldn't take so much time and money? Not even the IRS has information on every person in the United States. And no private company is equipped to bring on the number of temporary workers needed to take the census. Some people think the Postal Service ought to do the census. It does. Postal employees deliver all the questionnaires that are mailed to individual addresses, then pick up and return the bulk of them. But if you think it's expensive hiring temporary workers to track down the hard-to-enumerate populations, try it with \$23-an-hour mail carriers. Postal workers already have a job: to find mailboxes, not people.

Others say each state should take its own census. But if we did that, civil war would break out as soon as we tried to use the numbers to pass out federal funds. We are experimenting with using government records to offset the cost of taking the census. But these records are frequently outdated and inaccurate, and they don't have everything we need to know anyway. Moreover, privacy laws prevent agencies from sharing certain records. Right now, the best way for American taxpayers to save money on the census is to fill out and mail back the questionnaire.

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[Editor's note: One question often asked but not directly answered above is, "Why do they need my social security number?" THEY DON'T—AND THAT QUESTION DOES NOT APPEAR ON THE FORM. The census is one place we don't have to use that number. Grocery stores, credit card companies, banks, and schools may all want it, but the census DOES NOT. Once the Bureau is assured it has your information, the individual details are masked and not available to anyone for 72 years.]

The American Community Survey: More Data More Often



The American Community Survey (ACS) is a monthly household survey. Part of the Continuous Measurement System, it is a new approach to collecting correct, timely information needed for government functions. As such, it will provide more accurate and up-to-date profiles of American communities every year, not just every 10 years. Community leaders and data users will have more timely information to use for planning public programs for everyone from newborns to the elderly.

The ACS will provide estimates of housing, social, and economic characteristics annually for all states, as well as for all cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 people or more. For smaller areas, it will take from two to five years to sample the same number of households as in the decennial census. For rural areas and city neighborhoods or population groups of fewer than 15,000 people, it will take five years to accumulate a sample the size of the decennial census. Once the ACS is in full operation, the multi-year estimates of characteristics will be updated annually for every governmental unit, components of the population, and census tracts and block groups.

We are publishing information now about this new program because at least one community in Indiana has been chosen as a test site, with data collection efforts to begin in 1999. Miami County, an area that has undergone significant economic and social change since the closing of Grissom Air Force Base, will be one of 40 new test sites chosen. With a population of 32,686 (a slight increase over 1995 after many years of decline) and a per capita income of \$16,693 (15% below the Indiana average), Miami County was selected for the test group because of its recent changes and because, according to the Census Bureau, it is in a state that knows how to use data.

What Are the Intentions of This New Survey?

The stated goals of the program are to:

- aid state and local officials in meeting their new responsibilities under devolution;
- provide users with timely, comparative housing, social, and economic data throughout the decade;
- improve the infrastructure for the federal statistical system.

Data users, including thousands in Indiana, have asked for timely data that provide consistent measures for all areas. Decennial sample data are out-of-date almost as soon as they are published, which is about two years after the census is taken, and their usefulness declines every year thereafter. Yet billions of government and business dollars are divided among jurisdictions and population groups each year based on their social and economic profiles in the decennial census.

The ACS can identify rapid changes in an area's population and provide an up-to-date statistical picture when data users need it, not just once every ten years. Communities can use the data to track the well-being of children, families, and the elderly; determine where to locate new highways, schools, and hospitals; show a large corporation that a town has the work force the company needs; evaluate programs such as welfare and work force diversification; and monitor and publicize program results.

How Will It Work?

The American Community Survey will:

- use the Master Address File (MAF), a complete listing of all residential addresses in the country, for sample selection;
- mail or deliver questionnaires each month to potential respondents;
- use commercial vendor lists to obtain telephone numbers of mail non-response addresses and to conduct telephone interviews;
- upon completion of the telephone follow-up, select a subsample of the addresses still not interviewed and conduct personal interviews.
- use data from administrative record sources (such as birth and death records) to supplement the data from the ACS.

"Miami County, an area that has undergone significant economic and social change since the closing of Grissom Air Force Base, will be one of 40 new test sites chosen."

- improve the infrastructure for the federal statistical system by providing customized samples for subpopulations of interest, being able to increase samples in the Survey, and serving as a vehicle for collecting sub-national data on supplemental topics.

Sample Selection

Each month, a systematic sample of addresses will be selected from the most current MAF. Representing the entire United States, each sample will be selected without "replacing" any addresses used for the ACS in the previous five years. Consequently, no specific address will receive the questionnaire more than once in any five-year period. Larger proportions of addresses will be sampled for governmental units (in-

Adapted from U.S. Bureau
of the Census materials

incorporated places, American Indian reservations, counties, and townships) that contain a population of under 2,500. The monthly sample size is designed to approximate the sampling ratio of Census 2000, including the oversampling of small governmental units.

Data Collection

The American Community Survey will be conducted using a tri-modal data collection operation to contact households. The three modes are:

1. Self-enumeration through mail-out/mail-back methodology;
2. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI); and
3. Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

The self-enumeration procedure includes the use of several mailing pieces: a pre-notice letter, the ACS questionnaire, and a reminder card. A replacement questionnaire will be mailed to addresses in the sample if the original questionnaire is not completed and returned to the processing office within the prescribed amount of time. For sample addresses that do not respond by mail, follow-up will be conducted through CATI, CAPI, or both.

The CATI operation will be conducted approximately six weeks after the ACS questionnaire is mailed. Census Bureau staff members will attempt to obtain telephone numbers and conduct telephone interviews for all households that do not respond by mail.

The final data collection phase will consist of CAPI. Following the CATI operation, a sample will be taken from the addresses that still have not been interviewed. These people will then be visited by staff members, who will conduct personal interviews to obtain the information for the ACS.

Implementation

The American Community Survey is being implemented in four phases:

1. Demonstration period, 1996-1998
2. Comparison sites, 1999-2001
3. National comparison sample, 2000-2002
4. Full implementation, 2003 and beyond

The demonstration period began last year and runs through 1998. In 1997, the survey is being conducted at eight sites to evaluate costs, procedures, and new ways to use the information. In 1998, it will be conducted at nine sites, including two counties in South Carolina that overlap with counties in the 1998 decennial census dress rehearsal. This approach will allow the Census Bureau to investigate the effects on both the ACS and the census of having the two activities going on in the same place at the same time.

In 1999-2001, the number of county sites in the sample will be increased to approximately 40 comparison sites. The comparison with Census 2000 is designed to collect several kinds of information necessary to understand the differences between the 1999-2001 ACS and the Census 2000 long form. The counties include various situations in which these differences are expected to be prominent. They were selected to have at least one site in each of 24 strata representing combinations of county population counts, difficulty of enumeration, and 1990-1995 population growth. The selection also attempts to balance areas by region of the country, and seeks to include several sites representing different characteristics of interest, such as racial or ethnic groups, highly seasonal populations, migrant workers, American Indian reservations, improving or worsening economic conditions, and predominant occupation or industry types.

In 2000-2002, a national sample of 700,000 housing units per year will be added to the ACS. This will allow the Census Bureau to provide estimates for all states and for geographic areas or population groups of 250,000 people or more. From the national sample, it will be able to deliver direct comparison information to show how data from the ACS compare with data from the census long form for all states, large cities, and large sub-state areas. For areas with fewer people, such as small counties, small towns, or census tracts, statistical modeling will be used to give indirect information telling how the ACS would typically compare to the census long form "for an area like this." The model-based comparison will use information from both the national sample and the comparison counties, rather than just from the sample from each small area.

In 2003, the ACS will be implemented in every county of the United States with an annual sample of three million housing units. Once the survey is in full operation, ACS data will be available every year for areas and population groups of 65,000 or more beginning in 2004. For small areas and population groups of 15,000 or fewer, it will take five years to accumulate information to provide accurate estimates. This means that updated information for areas such as neighborhoods will be available starting in 2008 and every year thereafter.

Data Dissemination

The goal of the ACS is to provide data to users within six months of the end of a collection or calendar year. For states, populous counties, and other governmental units or population groups with 65,000 or more people, the ACS can provide direct estimates for every year. For less populous governmental units or population groups (those under 65,000), estimates can be

Percent Change	1990-1995	1995-2000
1.1	11.1	11.1
1.2	11.2	11.2
1.3	11.3	11.3
1.4	11.4	11.4
1.5	11.5	11.5
1.6	11.6	11.6
1.7	11.7	11.7
1.8	11.8	11.8
1.9	11.9	11.9
2.0	12.0	12.0
2.1	12.1	12.1
2.2	12.2	12.2
2.3	12.3	12.3
2.4	12.4	12.4
2.5	12.5	12.5
2.6	12.6	12.6
2.7	12.7	12.7
2.8	12.8	12.8
2.9	12.9	12.9
3.0	13.0	13.0
3.1	13.1	13.1
3.2	13.2	13.2
3.3	13.3	13.3
3.4	13.4	13.4
3.5	13.5	13.5
3.6	13.6	13.6
3.7	13.7	13.7
3.8	13.8	13.8
3.9	13.9	13.9
4.0	14.0	14.0
4.1	14.1	14.1
4.2	14.2	14.2
4.3	14.3	14.3
4.4	14.4	14.4
4.5	14.5	14.5
4.6	14.6	14.6
4.7	14.7	14.7
4.8	14.8	14.8
4.9	14.9	14.9
5.0	15.0	15.0
5.1	15.1	15.1
5.2	15.2	15.2
5.3	15.3	15.3
5.4	15.4	15.4
5.5	15.5	15.5
5.6	15.6	15.6
5.7	15.7	15.7
5.8	15.8	15.8
5.9	15.9	15.9
6.0	16.0	16.0
6.1	16.1	16.1
6.2	16.2	16.2
6.3	16.3	16.3
6.4	16.4	16.4
6.5	16.5	16.5
6.6	16.6	16.6
6.7	16.7	16.7
6.8	16.8	16.8
6.9	16.9	16.9
7.0	17.0	17.0
7.1	17.1	17.1
7.2	17.2	17.2
7.3	17.3	17.3
7.4	17.4	17.4
7.5	17.5	17.5
7.6	17.6	17.6
7.7	17.7	17.7
7.8	17.8	17.8
7.9	17.9	17.9
8.0	18.0	18.0
8.1	18.1	18.1
8.2	18.2	18.2
8.3	18.3	18.3
8.4	18.4	18.4
8.5	18.5	18.5
8.6	18.6	18.6
8.7	18.7	18.7
8.8	18.8	18.8
8.9	18.9	18.9
9.0	19.0	19.0
9.1	19.1	19.1
9.2	19.2	19.2
9.3	19.3	19.3
9.4	19.4	19.4
9.5	19.5	19.5
9.6	19.6	19.6
9.7	19.7	19.7
9.8	19.8	19.8
9.9	19.9	19.9
10.0	20.0	20.0

provided each year through refreshed five-year accumulations of data.

Plans include the release of a microdata file each year patterned after the 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file of the 1990 decennial census records. The microdata file will allow for two different units of analysis: housing unit and person. It will include as many records as possible and show the lowest level of geography possible within confidentiality constraints. Users of the ACS data can then customize tabulations to examine the information in the manner that best serves their needs.

In addition, the ACS will provide summarized data for population and housing estimates, cross tabulated by various characteristics, down to the block-group level. The summarized data will be similar to the Summary Tape Files (STF) of the 1990 decennial census records, and are designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed reports. The microdata files, tabulated files, and associated documentation will be available on CD-ROM, as well as on the IBRC web site.

The ACS and the Federal Statistical System

The ACS offers a number of features that can be used to improve the federal statistical system: increased sampling options; flexibility in design and content; and more frequent data for evaluation. Because the current federal statistical system is decentralized, surveys are conducted independently of one another. Each one must collect the same core data—number of occupied units, number of people, and their general characteristics—then focus on its specific needs. The

ACS can generate better estimates of the core data as well as provide a vehicle for collecting some specific survey data, thereby reducing this duplication.

The ACS can also screen for households with specific characteristics that could be identified through the basic survey or through the use of supplemental questions. Targeted households can then be candidates for follow-up interviews, which would provide a more robust sampling frame for other surveys. Moreover, the prohibitively expensive screening interviews now required would no longer be necessary.

State and local governments are becoming more involved in administering and evaluating programs traditionally controlled by the federal government. This devolution of responsibility is often accompanied by federal funding through block grants. The data collected via the ACS will be useful not only to federal agencies, but also to state, local, and tribal governments in planning, administering, and evaluating programs.

Finally, the American Community Survey will be able to provide more timely data for use in area estimation models. In essence, detailed information from national household surveys (the samples of which are too small to provide reliable estimates for states or localities) can be combined with data from the ACS to create reliable estimates for these small geographic areas.

For more information on this new survey, you can contact the Indiana Business Research Center, the Indiana State Library (both of which are partners in the State Data Center Program), or the Census Bureau.

Estimates of the Number of Households, by State, in 1990 and 1996

	Households Census 1990	Persons Per Household	Households 1996	Persons Per Household	Change in # 1990-1996	Percent Change
U.S.	91,946,279	2.63	98,750,696	2.62	6,804,417	7.4
Alabama	1,506,709	2.62	1,624,205	2.56	117,496	7.8
Alaska	188,915	2.80	214,321	2.76	25,406	13.4
Arizona	1,368,844	2.62	1,687,355	2.59	318,511	23.3
Arkansas	891,099	2.57	950,729	2.51	59,630	6.7
California	10,380,853	2.79	11,100,512	2.79	719,659	6.9
Colorado	1,282,488	2.51	1,502,357	2.47	219,869	17.1
Connecticut	1,230,480	2.59	1,230,636	2.65	156	0.0
Delaware	247,497	2.61	275,606	2.62	28,109	11.4
District of Columbia	249,634	2.26	231,313	2.24	(18,321)	-7.3
Florida	5,134,888	2.46	5,648,216	2.45	513,328	10.0
Georgia	2,366,347	2.66	2,722,609	2.65	356,262	15.1
Hawaii	356,268	3.01	388,509	2.97	32,241	9.0
Idaho	360,718	2.73	429,570	2.68	68,852	19.1
Illinois	4,202,240	2.65	4,352,489	2.65	150,249	3.6
Indiana	2,065,353	2.61	2,208,821	2.57	143,468	6.9
Iowa	1,064,320	2.52	1,102,793	2.51	38,473	3.6
Kansas	944,725	2.53	981,759	2.54	37,034	3.9
Kentucky	1,379,866	2.60	1,477,825	2.55	97,959	7.1
Louisiana	1,499,258	2.74	1,571,810	2.67	72,552	4.8
Maine	465,312	2.56	482,945	2.54	17,633	3.8
Maryland	1,748,746	2.67	1,870,978	2.70	122,232	7.0
Massachusetts	2,247,109	2.58	2,321,996	2.61	74,887	3.3
Michigan	3,419,343	2.66	3,575,668	2.66	156,325	4.6
Minnesota	1,647,975	2.58	1,763,382	2.58	115,407	7.0
Mississippi	911,372	2.75	978,914	2.66	67,542	7.4
Missouri	1,961,161	2.53	2,052,153	2.51	90,992	4.6
Montana	306,163	2.53	340,813	2.50	34,650	11.3
Nebraska	602,376	2.54	631,452	2.54	29,076	4.8
Nevada	466,237	2.53	619,164	2.53	152,927	32.8
New Hampshire	411,186	2.62	438,624	2.62	27,438	6.7
New Jersey	2,794,711	2.70	2,888,513	2.75	93,802	3.4
New Mexico	542,709	2.74	619,210	2.64	76,501	14.1
New York	6,639,489	2.63	6,736,994	2.65	97,505	1.5
North Carolina	2,516,941	2.54	2,796,081	2.53	279,140	11.1
North Dakota	240,878	2.55	246,631	2.51	5,753	2.4
Ohio	4,087,545	2.59	4,259,582	2.54	172,037	4.2
Oklahoma	1,206,132	2.53	1,264,956	2.50	58,824	4.9
Oregon	1,103,321	2.52	1,249,298	2.51	145,977	13.2
Pennsylvania	4,496,050	2.57	4,593,900	2.58	97,850	2.2
Rhode Island	377,977	2.55	377,784	2.56	(193)	-0.1
South Carolina	1,257,642	2.68	1,376,314	2.64	118,672	9.4
South Dakota	259,034	2.59	273,056	2.56	14,022	5.4
Tennessee	1,853,724	2.56	2,040,851	2.52	187,127	10.1
Texas	6,070,853	2.73	6,893,540	2.69	822,687	13.6
Utah	537,273	3.15	639,421	3.06	102,148	19.0
Vermont	210,650	2.57	226,501	2.57	15,851	7.5
Virginia	2,291,949	2.61	2,511,119	2.61	219,170	9.6
Washington	1,872,404	2.53	2,138,984	2.53	266,580	14.2
West Virginia	688,557	2.55	714,226	2.50	25,669	3.7
Wisconsin	1,822,118	2.61	1,942,512	2.61	120,394	6.6
Wyoming	168,840	2.63	183,699	2.55	14,859	8.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

County Population Possibilities for the Year 2020



Twice each decade, the Indiana Business Research Center projects the population for Indiana's 92 counties. The next series will not be released until 1998. Many users of these data, however, require numbers that reflect recent Census Bureau estimates. To accommodate those users, the following figures are provided. They are not projections, but may serve to indicate where each county might be if its 1996 estimated share of Indiana's population were sustained.

The 1993 series was based on a set of assumptions about the projected number of births, deaths, and net migration for each county. The annual population estimates from the Census Bureau for the 1990s seem to indicate that the population trends experienced by the state of Indiana in the 1980s are not continuing. In fact, the state and many of its counties are experiencing growth rates that exceeded the moderate growth (and in some cases, decline) experienced in the 1980s. This is mainly the result of a large number of net in-migrants.

To obtain a more contemporary view of county populations as they might be in 2020, we have produced an interim set of numbers for that year. These numbers may be more realistic in light of recent population estimates. Each alternative, as shown in

the **Table**, was determined by applying each county's 1996 share of Indiana's population to two different state-level population projections for Indiana in 2020:

- the IBRC's projected population of 5,915,000 (1993 series); and
- the Census Bureau's projected population of 6,475,000.

The Table shows the 1993 series projection for the year 2020 plus the two alternative series based on the share each county had of the state's estimated population in 1996.

In most cases, a county's population is higher in either or both of these new alternatives. In a few cases—Adams, Kosciusko, Lagrange, and Monroe counties—the original 1993 series projects a higher number for the year 2020. As always, we caution users to compare these projections to a larger set of variables showing change in a particular county, such as housing, employment, and school enrollment.

No set of projections will ever be entirely right or entirely wrong. Forecasts and projections are based on past behavior, but circumstances change, thereby altering the size of the population. Indeed, the projections themselves may provide the impetus for a county to refocus its development energies to ensure a different outcome from what is foretold.

Morton J. Marcus

Director, IBRC

and

Joan P. Rainey

Research Analyst, IBRC

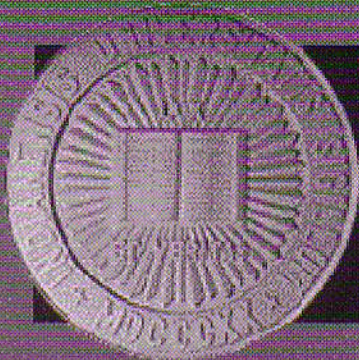
Table
1996 Share Applied to 2020 State Projections

	Population 2020: 1993 Series	1996 Estimate (7/1/1996)	Share of State Population	1996 Share Applied to Projections: Two Alternatives	
				IBRC	Bureau
Indiana	5,915,000	5,840,528	1.000000000	5,915,000	6,475,000
Adams	40,300	32,686	0.005596412	33,103	36,237
Allen	337,600	310,803	0.053214881	314,766	344,566
Bartholomew	65,400	68,441	0.011718290	69,314	75,876
Benton	10,100	9,669	0.001655501	9,792	10,719
Blackford	13,200	14,134	0.002419987	14,314	15,669
Boone	42,100	42,453	0.007268692	42,994	47,065
Brown	14,400	15,485	0.002651301	15,682	17,167
Carroll	19,400	19,643	0.003363223	19,893	21,777
Cass	38,200	38,829	0.006648200	39,324	43,047
Clark	84,700	92,530	0.015842746	93,710	102,582
Clay	25,100	26,491	0.004535720	26,829	29,369
Clinton	32,600	32,876	0.005628943	33,295	36,447
Crawford	10,800	10,559	0.001807884	10,694	11,706
Daviess	30,100	28,760	0.004924212	29,127	31,884
Dearborn	44,600	45,236	0.007745190	45,813	50,150
Decatur	25,300	25,105	0.004298413	25,425	27,832
De Kalb	40,400	38,272	0.006552832	38,760	42,430
Delaware	128,800	118,600	0.020306383	120,112	131,484
Dubois	41,000	39,088	0.006692546	39,586	43,334
Elkhart	184,800	168,941	0.028925638	171,095	187,294
Fayette	25,400	26,237	0.004492231	26,572	29,087
Floyd	68,200	70,746	0.012112946	71,648	78,431
Fountain	16,700	18,207	0.003117355	18,439	20,185
Franklin	21,900	21,530	0.003686311	21,805	23,869
Fulton	19,700	20,223	0.003462529	20,481	22,420

(Cont'd.)

(Table cont'd.)

	Population 2020: 1993 Series	1996 Estimate (7/1/1996)	Share of State Population	1996 Share Applied to Projections: Two Alternatives	
				IBRC	Bureau
Gibson	31,400	32,058	0.005488887	32,467	35,541
Grant	66,800	73,469	0.012579171	74,406	81,450
Greene	30,100	32,942	0.005640243	33,362	36,521
Hamilton	140,900	147,719	0.025292063	149,603	163,766
Hancock	49,000	52,000	0.008903305	52,663	57,649
Harrison	32,700	33,349	0.005709929	33,774	36,972
Hendricks	83,200	89,343	0.015297076	90,482	99,049
Henry	44,200	49,135	0.008412767	49,762	54,473
Howard	81,200	84,126	0.014403835	85,199	93,265
Huntington	38,500	37,024	0.006339153	37,496	41,046
Jackson	39,400	40,467	0.006928654	40,983	44,863
Jasper	27,100	28,368	0.004857095	28,730	31,450
Jay	22,100	21,733	0.003721068	22,010	24,094
Jefferson	28,200	31,039	0.005314417	31,435	34,411
Jennings	24,400	26,747	0.004579552	27,088	29,653
Johnson	96,700	104,280	0.017854550	105,610	115,608
Knox	37,700	39,667	0.006791680	40,173	43,976
Kosciusko	78,300	69,932	0.011973575	70,824	77,529
Lagrange	43,400	32,103	0.005496592	32,512	35,590
Lake	486,600	479,940	0.082174077	486,060	532,077
La Porte	110,600	109,604	0.018766112	111,002	121,511
Lawrence	41,600	45,361	0.007766592	45,939	50,289
Madison	124,400	132,782	0.022734588	134,475	147,206
Marion	882,900	817,525	0.139974502	827,949	906,335
Marshall	48,000	45,173	0.007734403	45,749	50,080
Martin	10,600	10,581	0.001811651	10,716	11,730
Miami	35,700	32,686	0.005596412	33,103	36,237
Monroe	131,100	116,176	0.019891352	117,657	128,797
Montgomery	35,300	36,349	0.006223581	36,812	40,298
Morgan	62,700	63,244	0.010828473	64,050	70,114
Newton	14,200	14,611	0.002501657	14,797	16,198
Noble	44,100	41,449	0.007096790	41,978	45,952
Ohio	5,900	5,490	0.000939984	5,560	6,086
Orange	18,400	19,221	0.003290970	19,466	21,309
Owen	19,600	20,158	0.003451400	20,415	22,348
Parke	14,600	16,339	0.002797521	16,547	18,114
Perry	18,800	19,210	0.003289086	19,455	21,297
Pike	11,800	12,569	0.002152031	12,729	13,934
Porter	133,500	142,363	0.024375022	144,178	157,828
Posey	26,900	26,505	0.004538117	26,843	29,384
Pulaski	13,900	13,103	0.002243462	13,270	14,526
Putnam	31,200	33,451	0.005727393	33,878	37,085
Randolph	25,800	27,530	0.004713615	27,881	30,521
Ripley	27,600	26,932	0.004611227	27,275	29,858
Rush	18,400	18,285	0.003130710	18,518	20,271
St. Joseph	260,100	257,740	0.044129572	261,026	285,739
Scott	22,400	22,652	0.003878416	22,941	25,113
Shelby	41,300	42,951	0.007353958	43,499	47,617
Spencer	20,100	20,540	0.003516805	20,802	22,771
Starke	24,500	23,399	0.004006316	23,697	25,941
Steuben	29,300	30,831	0.005278804	31,224	34,180
Sullivan	18,200	20,115	0.003444038	20,371	22,300
Switzerland	7,900	8,380	0.001434802	8,487	9,290
Tippecanoe	152,400	138,324	0.023683475	140,088	153,351
Tipton	15,900	16,453	0.002817040	16,663	18,240
Union	7,300	7,345	0.001257592	7,439	8,143
Vanderburgh	160,700	167,716	0.028715897	169,855	185,935
Vermillion	15,100	16,791	0.002874911	17,005	18,615
Vigo	101,700	106,389	0.018215648	107,746	117,946
Wabash	33,500	34,661	0.005934566	35,103	38,426
Warren	7,400	8,188	0.001401928	8,292	9,077
Warrick	49,100	50,070	0.008572855	50,708	55,509
Washington	25,000	26,689	0.004569621	27,029	29,588
Wayne	69,000	72,017	0.012330563	72,935	79,840
Wells	28,700	26,651	0.004563115	26,991	29,546
White	24,100	25,081	0.004294304	25,401	27,806
Whitley	31,100	29,863	0.005113065	30,244	33,107



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In a few weeks, the Bureau of Economic Analysis will release income data for 1996 for states. The analysis of these data will have everyone pointing to trends. Perhaps it is well to look at the trends to which just one data point will be added.

The following graphs show the share of U.S. earnings (wages, salaries, and proprietors' income) Indiana has enjoyed since 1969. For example, figure 1 shows that Indiana's declining share of total earnings bottomed out in 1988 and the trend has been mostly upward since then. Figure 2 demonstrates the erratic nature of farm earnings and the great stability in our share of agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries.

Figure 3 indicates Indiana's rising share of construction earnings since 1984 has not regained the heights of 1969 and '70. In manufacturing (figure 4), Indiana has regained its 1979 share, while transportation and public utilities have been declining slowly.

Wholesale and retail trade (figure 5) have had comparable experiences — declining into the mid-80s and then regaining some, but not all, of that lost ground. Finance, insurance and real estate had a marked decline (figure 6) with an upward movement begun in 1988. Personal and business services have shown less of a rebound.

Government (figure 7a) shows an erratic pattern, but the reader should note the very small range of values (1.62% to 1.76%) on the vertical axis—graphs can be deceptive. Indiana's share of government earnings looks quite stable when the axis is expanded (see figure 7b).

We hope to have the 1996 data available for the September issue of the *Update*. Then we can see whether the positive aspects of the past few years have continued.

-mjm

Fig. 1 Total Earnings (Indiana as a Percent of U.S.)

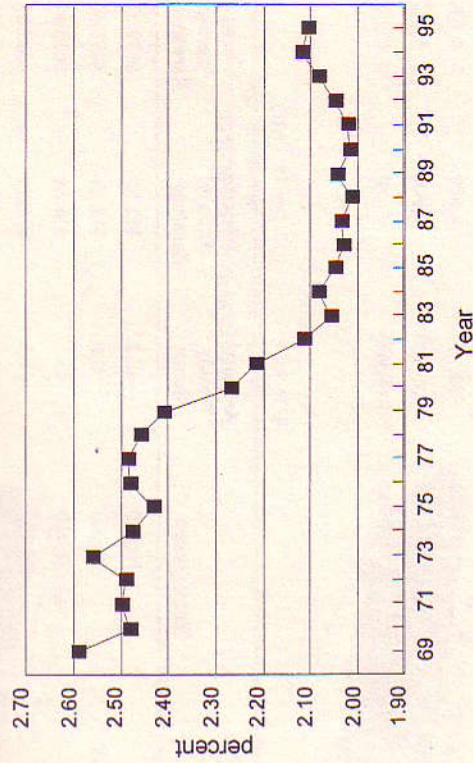
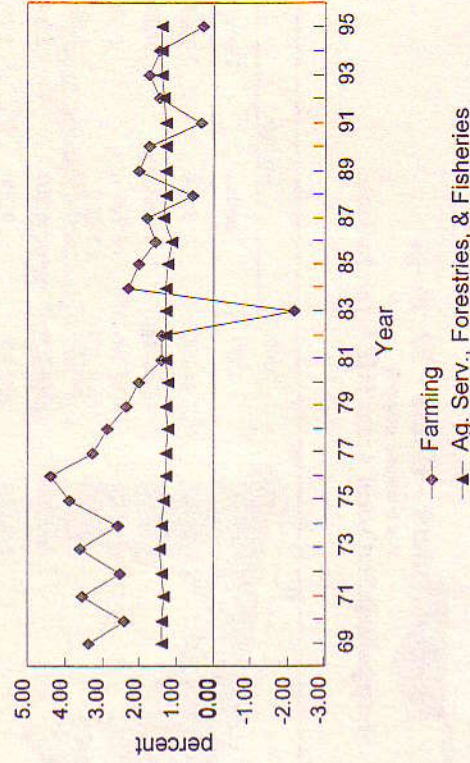
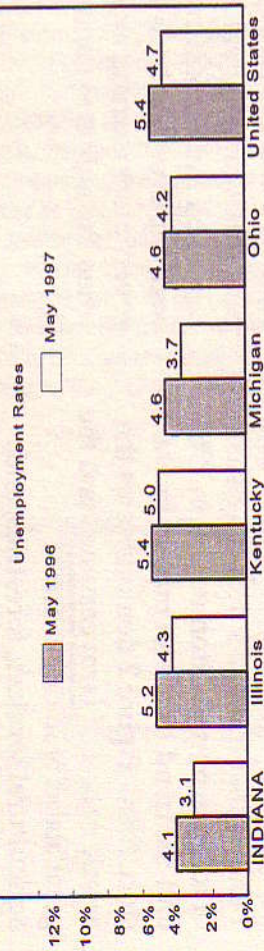


Fig. 2 Agricultural Sectors (Indiana as a Percent of U.S. Earnings)



The Regional Employment Situation

Total Persons Employed	May 1996	May 1997	Number Change	% Change	Rank in US
INDIANA	2,971,700	3,126,100	154,400	5.20%	41
Illinois	5,771,400	6,103,800	332,400	5.76%	32
Kentucky	1,768,100	1,925,400	157,300	8.90%	6
Michigan	4,590,000	4,881,600	291,600	6.35%	27
Ohio	5,380,100	5,746,300	366,200	6.81%	25
United States	126,392,000	135,956,600	9,564,600	7.57%	N/A



Employment - Hours - Earnings by Industry

INDIANA	Establishment Related Employment	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly (Real) Earnings	
		May 1997	% Chg. 96/97	May 1997	% Chg. 97/97
Total Non-Ag	2,865,300	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mining	6,600	49.0	10.6%	\$846.72	11.9%
Construction	138,600	41.1	2.8%	\$701.58	-0.9%
Manufacturing	674,000	42.8	0.0%	\$623.17	0.1%
Durable	484,600	43.5	-0.2%	\$649.89	-0.6%
Non-durable	189,400	40.8	0.2%	\$548.35	1.9%
Wholesale	140,800	37.7	0.5%	\$458.43	0.5%
Retail	548,500	29.3	0.7%	\$227.95	0.8%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	138,600	35.7	-0.6%	\$415.91	8.1%
Services*	677,000	32.2	-1.5%	\$350.01	2.4%

Employment - Hours - Earnings

(Not seasonally adjusted)
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in Indiana

NON-AG WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	May		Change	
	1996	1997	Number	Percent
Bloomington MSA	60,900	64,200	3,300	5.4%
Elkhart-Goshen MSA	118,100	117,800	-300	-0.3%
Evansville MSA	152,100	152,100	0	0.0%
Fort Wayne MSA	264,300	269,000	4,700	1.8%
Gary MSA	260,200	266,300	6,100	2.3%
Indianapolis MSA	818,200	827,400	9,200	1.1%
Kokomo MSA	52,900	53,300	400	0.8%
Lafayette MSA	91,000	89,100	-1,900	-2.1%
Muncie MSA	60,900	60,900	0	0.0%
New Albany Area*	83,300	88,100	4,800	5.8%
South Bend MSA	131,300	136,300	5,000	3.8%
Terre Haute MSA	68,900	68,900	0	0.0%

MANUFACTURING				
May 1997	Employment	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Bloomington MSA	10,000	42.2	\$12.78	\$539.32
Elkhart-Goshen MSA	59,000	40.0	\$12.29	\$491.60
Evansville MSA	31,400	43.1	\$14.54	\$626.67
Fort Wayne MSA	74,300	41.5	\$14.55	\$603.83
Gary MSA	50,400	42.2	\$18.24	\$769.73
Indianapolis MSA	125,400	44.5	\$15.76	\$701.32
Kokomo MSA	21,100	44.2	\$18.65	\$824.33
Lafayette MSA	22,300	41.8	\$15.11	\$631.60
Muncie MSA	10,900	44.0	\$14.46	\$636.24
New Albany Area*	20,300	43.8	\$11.78	\$515.96
South Bend MSA	21,800	42.1	\$13.02	\$548.14
Terre Haute MSA	11,600	43.4	\$14.42	\$625.83

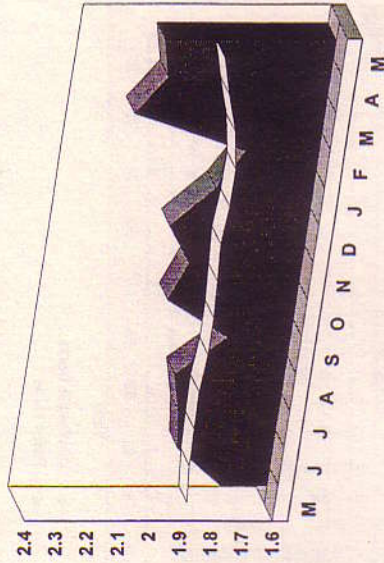
*Employment includes schools; Hours and Earnings excludes schools. *The New Albany Area (Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Scott counties) is part of the larger Louisville MSA. (Real) indicates dollars adjusted for changes in consumer prices to 1997 level. Employment and earnings data based on preliminary and revised series provided by the Indiana Department of Workforce Development.

CURRENT TRENDS IN INDIANA'S ECONOMY

May 1996—May 1997

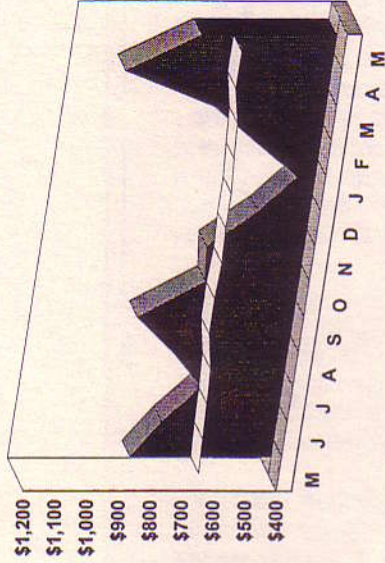
Raw Steel Production

American Iron and Steel Institute
Year to date: 10.2 million net tons
12-month total: 23.9 million net tons
Peak month: March 1997



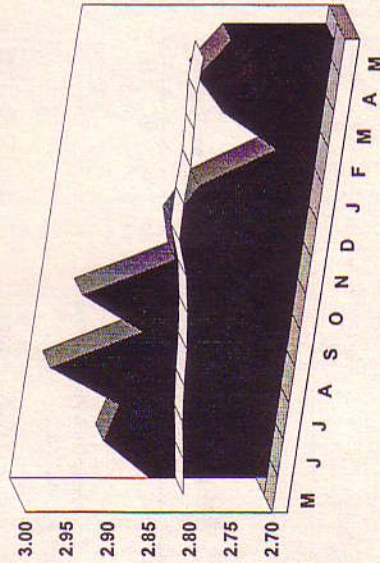
Total Construction Activity (\$MIL)

F.W. Dodge Construction Potentials Bulletin
Year to date: \$3,690.7 million
12-month total: \$8,729.3 million
Peak month: April 1997



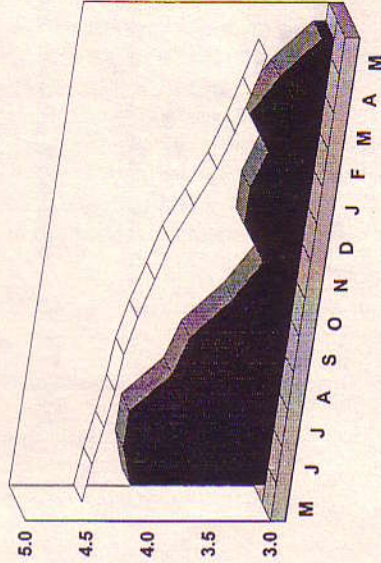
Industrial Electricity Sales (Billions)

The 5 investor owned utilities
Year to date: 14.1 billion kwh
12-month total: 34.4 billion kwh
Peak month: August 1996



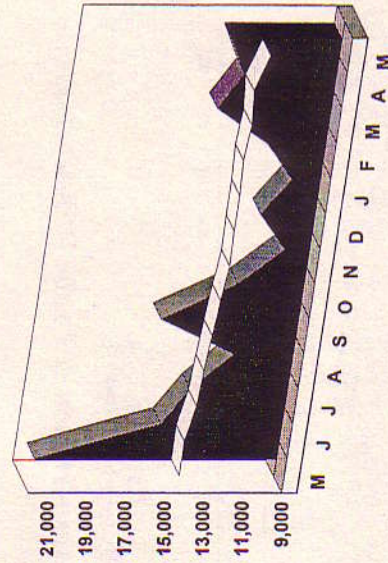
Unemployment Rate

Indiana Department of Workforce Dev.
Peak month: Feb/March 1992



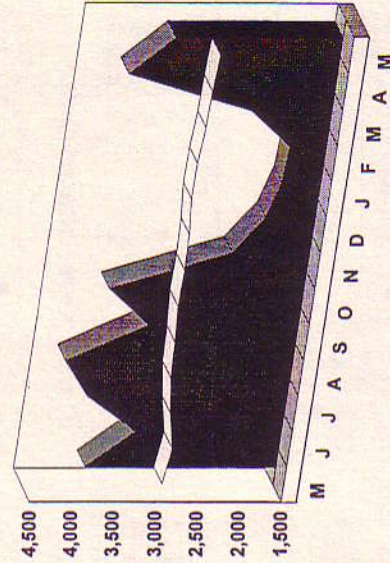
New Car Registrations

R.L. Polk and Company
Year to date: 65,518
12-month total: 156,994
Peak month: May 1996



Housing Starts

F.W. Dodge Construction Potentials Bulletin
Year to date: 13,825
12-month total: 36,698
Peak month: August 1996



Moving Average

Peak = since 1992

Monthly

Fig. 3 Mining & Construction (Indiana as a Percent of U.S. Earnings)

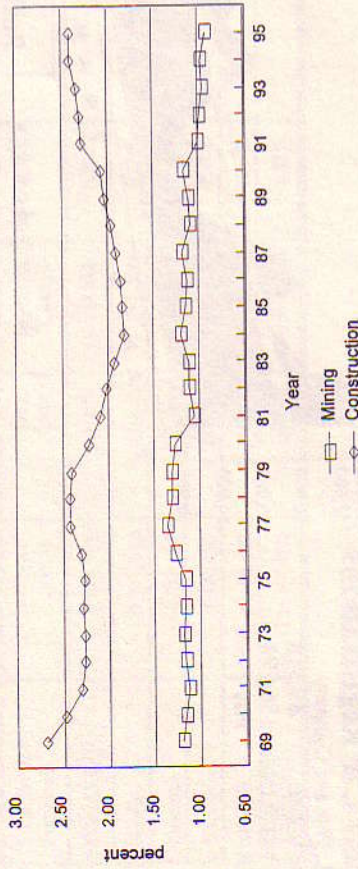


Fig. 4 Manufacturing, Transportation & Public Utilities (Indiana as a Percent of U.S. Earnings)

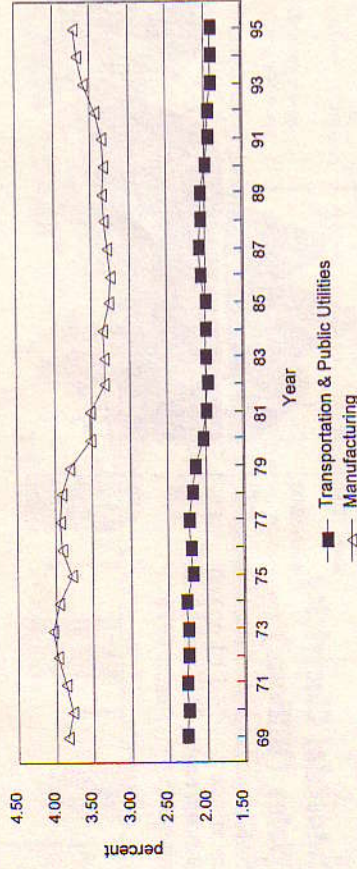


Fig. 5 Trade (Indiana as a Percent of U.S. Earnings)

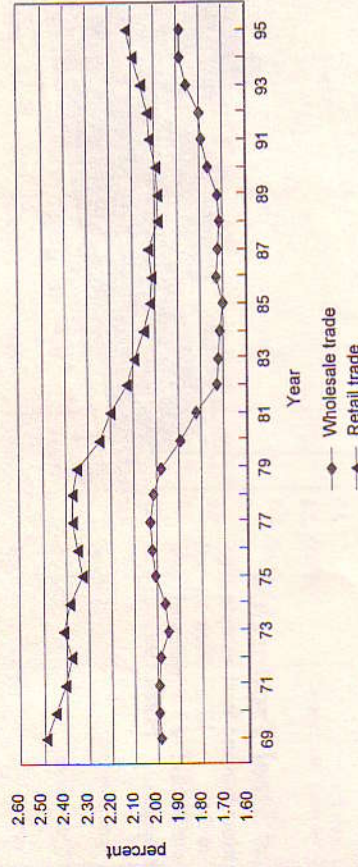


Fig. 6 Financial & Service Sectors (Indiana as a Percent of U.S. Earnings)

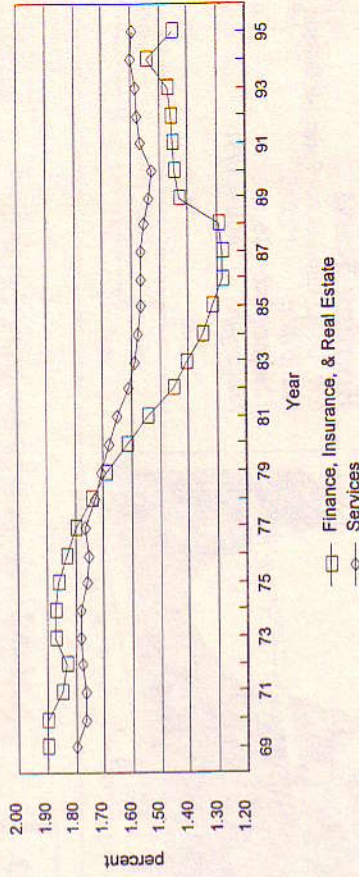


Fig. 7a Government (Indiana as a Percent of U.S.)

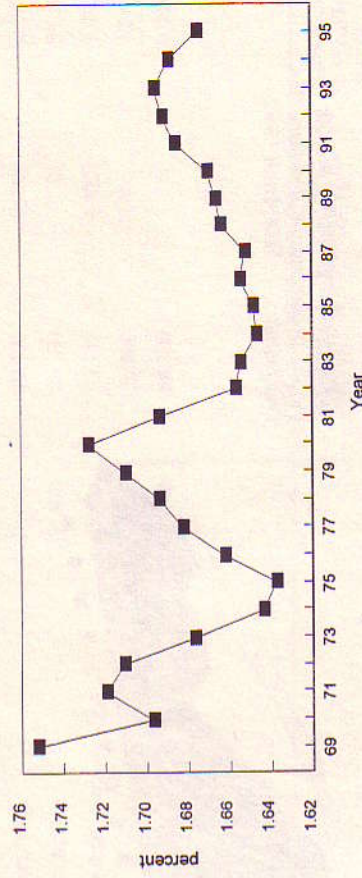
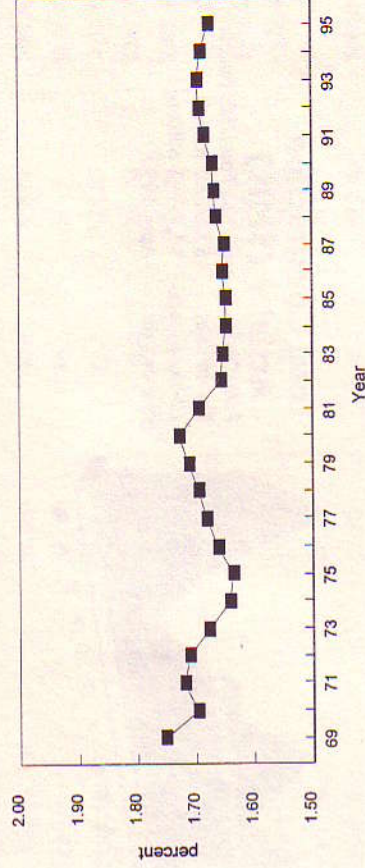


Fig. 7b Government (Indiana as a Percent of U.S.)



Support for this publication is provided by the Indiana Department of Commerce and the State of Indiana. Data are available from the Economic Development Information Network - call (317)274-0897 for details. WEB address: <http://www.bus.indiana.edu/research>. The IBRC is a partner in the Indiana Data Center Program with the Indiana State Library, Dept. of Commerce and U.S. Census Bureau. UPDATE Staff: Terry Creech, managing editor; Morton J. Marcus & Carol O. Rogers, contributors; and Bethany Sprague, graphic designer.