### **Census 2000 Update**



#### Carol O. Rogers

Editor, and Information Services Director, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University n early June, a 2.2 gigabyte set of electronic files with Indiana's census results arrived at the Research Center. The files contain information gleaned from answers to questions asked of the population in all Hoosier households and group quarters. These data are sometimes referred to as the "100 percent count" or short-form data and are gathered from all persons because they result in the demographic and ethnographic information considered most essential by the federal government. The long-form or sample data (drawn from questions asked of only 1 in 6 households), will be released early in 2002.

## The 100 percent count topics, with Indiana results:

- Household relationship
  69 percent of households are family households
- Race
  12.5 percent of population is non-white
- Sex
  10.9 percent increase in males;
  8.5 percent increase in females
- Tenure (own or rent)
  71.4 percent of homes are owner occupied
- Age
  6.2 percent increase in number of children under age 5
- Vacancy status7.7 percent of housing units were vacant
- Hispanic or Latino origin
  117 percent increase—population now at 214,000

But those simple statements do not adequately represent the quantity of information now available for Indiana's counties, cities, towns, townships and smaller areas. All of the topics above are now cross-tabulated by race, Hispanic origin, and age of householder. Details on living arrangements are now available, from married couples with or without children to single mothers and single fathers and people who have unmarried partners, cross tabulated by gender.

#### Access to the Data

The advent of the web since the last census in 1990 has resulted in giant advancements in accessibility to vast amounts of general Census information. But the issue of locating minute details still exists. Many researchers are still unsure of how to find answers to their more specific demographic questions. STATS Indiana (www.stats.indiana.edu) is an official source of census data for Indiana and is a service funded in part by the State, through the Indiana Department of Commerce. This web service provides great detail for cities, towns, counties and townships and adds value to the data by calculating ranks and percent changes and proportions. STATS Indiana provides comparisons to 1990 data for all counties, cities, towns and townships. Maps and narrative analyses are also available. For those in need of smaller area detail (tract level) for the Indianapolis metro area, the SAVI web site is a good resource that provides the data through map views (www.thepoliscenter.iupui.edu) and tabular data output. The Census Bureau's American Factfinder (www.factfinder.gov) provides census data for the entire country, with a thematic map function as well.

### **Access to the Maps**

The geographic dimension to census data is at the very core of use, making boundary maps an essential tool. Maps are available down to the tract and block level showing the street (or other identifiable) boundaries on the Census Bureau's web site (www.census.gov - click on "geography") and on CD/ROM and DVD for purchase.

#### Access to the People

No, not the people who answered the census. Better—the people who can help find that needle in the census haystack you might be searching for in vain. Sometimes web sites and publications just can't seem to answer a specific question, so contacting one of the partners in the Indiana State Data Center Program is a must. The Indiana State Library (datacenter@statelib.lib.in.us) provides much of the public assistance to data use through its staff of trained librarians. The Indiana Business Research Center (ibrc@iupui.edu) also assists with some of the tougher technical or analytical questions and can also produce custom reports from the census files.

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# **A More Diverse Indiana**



The Census in 2000 counted 6,080,485 Hoosiers. For the first time, race identification allowed for multiple choices; 75,672 respondents considered themselves to be multi-racial. However, most people in Indiana (6,004,813) reported one race only:

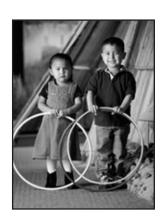
White	5,320,022
Black or African-American	510,034
Asian	59,126
American Indian	15,815
Native Hawaiian	2,005
Some other race	97,811

Hispanics, it should be noted, can be of any race. Census 2000 counted 214,536 Hoosier Hispanics.











Census 2000

