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Indiana Business Research Center
Kelley School of Business, Indiana University
The IBRC is the official State Partner, Representative and Liaison in the US Census Bureau's State Data Center Program, Federal-State Cooperative on Population, and Census 2000.
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Highlights from demographic profile data for Indiana, released by the U.S. Census Bureau on May 17, 2001 include:
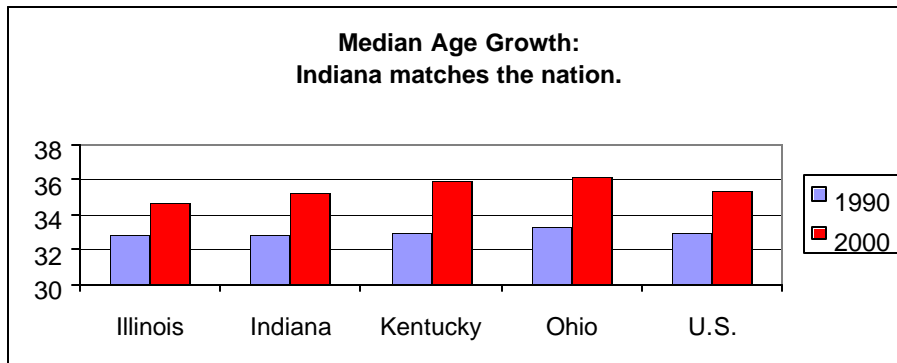
Quick Overview

- Indiana's population is aging, with median age at 35.2 in 2000, up from 32.8 in 1990.
- The state's population age 85 and over grew by 27.6%, three times faster than the state's overall growth rate between 1990 and 2000, with almost 20,000 additional Hoosiers in this age group.
- The "baby boom" population is now between the ages of 35 and 54 accounting for rapid growth (28%) in this age group between 1990 and 2000.
- The number of males moved closer to the number of females, with 96.3 males for every 100 females in 2000, up from 94.1 in 1990.
- The number of Hoosier households continues to grow, while the average household size is shrinking.
- The number of "traditional" households (married couples with own children under age 18) actually declined between 1990 and 2000. All other household categories (married couples with no children, persons living alone, and single parent households with children) grew.
- Indiana's group quarters population grew at about the same rate as the household population between 1990 and 2000, and still comprises a relatively small number of Hoosiers (about 3%) at the state level.

The Aging of Indiana: Median Age (half are older and half are younger than the median age)

- Median age continues to climb. Median age for the state was 29.2 in 1980, increased to 32.8 in 1990 and climbed to 35.2 in 2000.
- Indiana's median age was about the same as the nation in 1990 and the Hoosier state experienced the same increase as the nation between 1990 and 2000 (see figure 1).

Figure 1. Median Age

- Median age increased in all 92 Hoosier counties between 1990 and 2000.
- Brown County had the state's highest median age (40.8) and the state's only median age exceeding 40, followed by Parke, Vermillion, Pike, Henry, Blackford and Martin counties.
- Counties with the lowest median age in the state in 2000 were the college counties Tippecanoe (27.2) and Monroe (27.6), and Lagrange County (29.5) with the state's highest birth rate and a significant Amish population.
- Side-by-side county maps illustrating the median age for Indiana counties in 1990 and 2000 can be seen in figures 2 and 3.
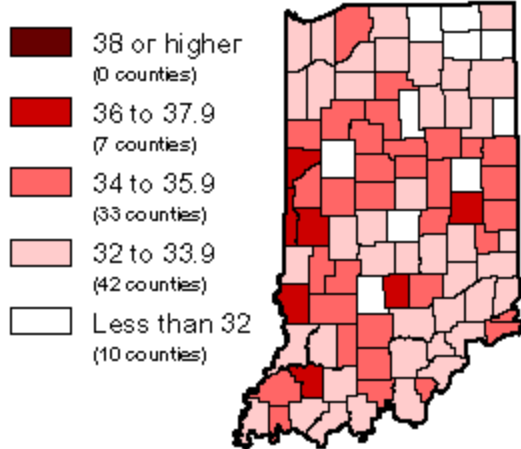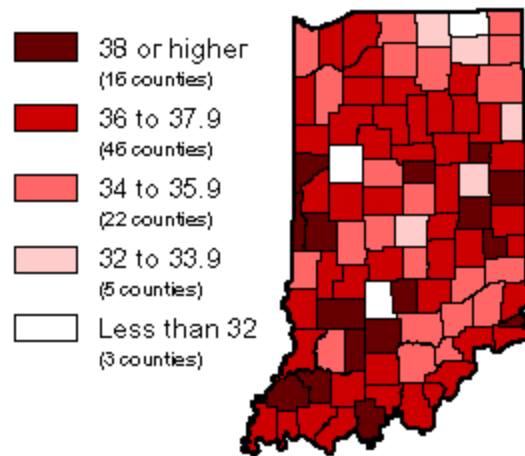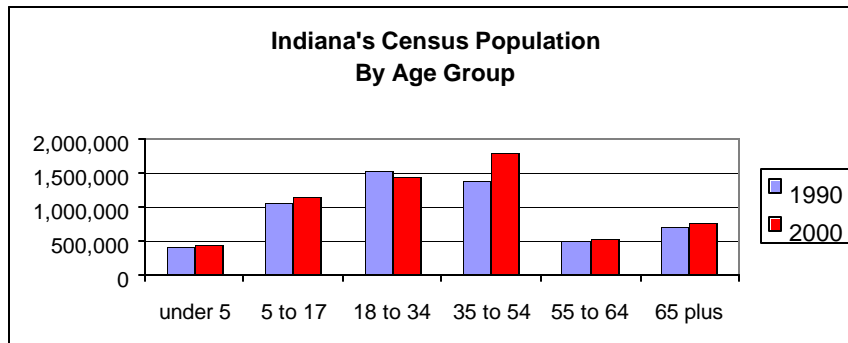
Figure 2. Median age in 1990   **Figure 3. Median age in 2000**

Age Groups (Children, Adults and Our Older Population)
- Figure 4 illustrates that most broad age groups of the state's population have grown between 1990 and 2000, with the largest growth accounted for by the baby boom population.

Figure 4. Age Groups 1990 and 2000

- The number of Indiana children has grown more slowly than the state average, with growth rates of 6% for children under age 5 and about 9% for school age children (5 to 17).
- The young adult population (age 18 to 34) experienced a decline in population, as the younger baby boomers moved out of this group.
- The baby boom population is now between the ages of 35 and 54. This age group experienced the fastest growth rate since 1990 (28%) and added more than 387,000 people.
- The 65 and over group has grown by more than 56,000 in the last ten years and totaled 753,000 in 2000 for a growth rate of 8.1%.
- The state's 85 and older population grew rapidly since 1990 (27.6%) and added almost 20,000 Hoosiers for a total of 91,558 in 2000.
- Figure 5 illustrates the proportion of each Indiana township's population that is under age 18 (children). Figure 6 shows the proportion of each township's population that is age 65 or older.

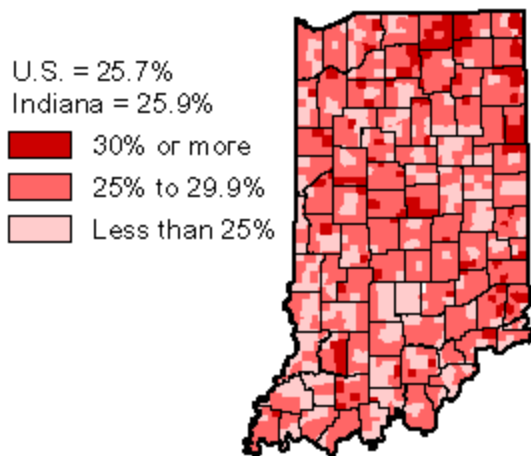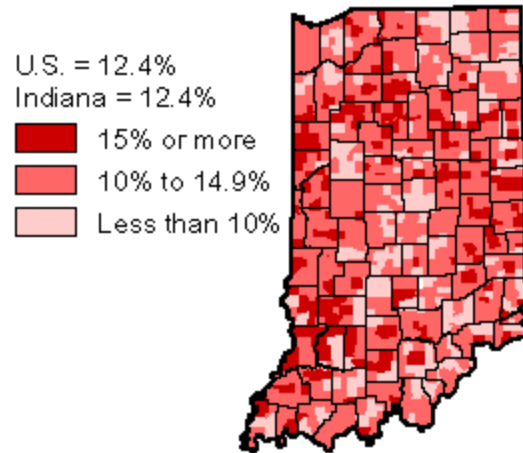**Figure 5. Children under 18 as a percent of total township population**

Figure 6. Population 65+ as a percent of total township population

U.S. = 25.7%
Indiana = 25.9%

- 30% or more
- 25% to 29.9%
- Less than 25%

U.S. = 12.4%
Indiana = 12.4%

- 15% or more
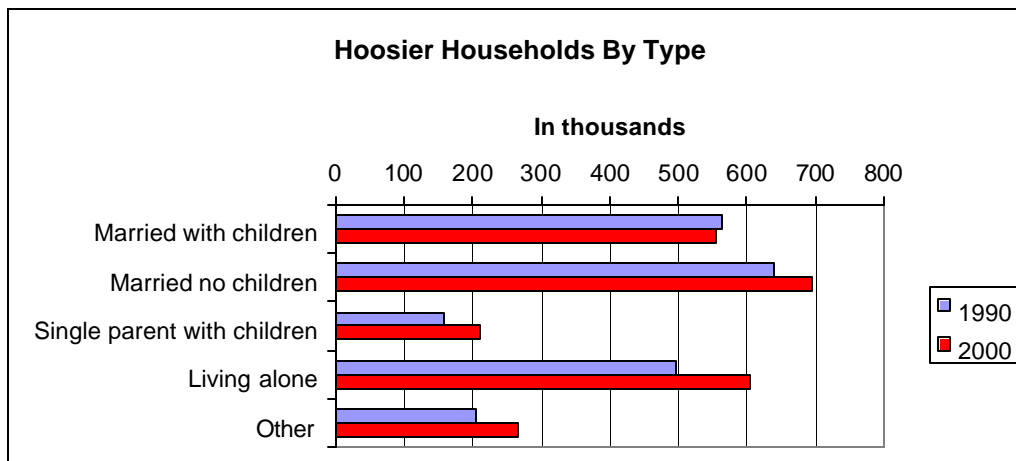- 10% to 14.9%
- Less than 10%

Household Size Declining

- The total number of households in the state increased from 2,065,355 in 1990 to 2,336,306 in 2000, for a growth rate of 13.1%. During the same period, population grew by 9.7%.
- Average household size declined from 2.61 in 1990 to 2.53 in 2000.
- Average household size declined in 91of 92 Hoosier counties. Elkhart County saw the only increase in average household size and a very small one, with household size growing from 2.71 1990 to 2.72 in 2000.
- Indiana counties showing the largest drops in average household size between 1990 and 2000 were Perry, Martin, Decatur, Hancock and Miami counties.

Living Arrangements

- The number of Hoosier households of each type in 1990 and 2000 can be seen in figure 7.
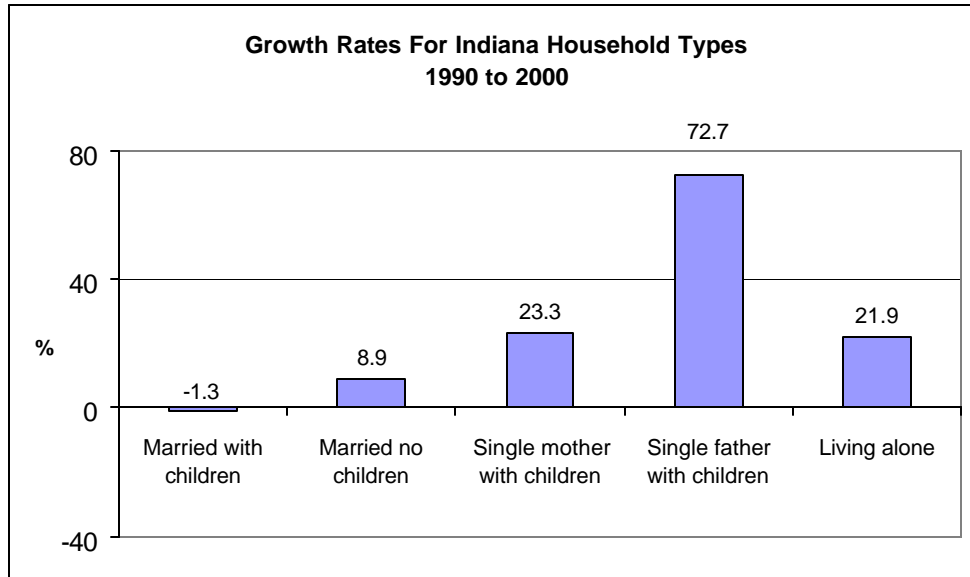
Figure 7. Types of Households 1990 and 2000

Hoosier Households By Type

In thousands

	1990	2000
Married with children		
Married no children		
Single parent with children		
Living alone		
Other		

- The number of households consisting of married couples with their own children declined between 1990 and 2000. This household type now represents less than 1 in 4 in the state (24%), down from 27% in 1990.

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- The number of married couples with no children under age 18 grew by almost 57,000, but experienced a small decline in share of total Hoosier households to 30% in 2000, down from 31% in 1990.
- The number of single parent households with children grew by almost 52,000 between 1990 and 2000 and now represent 9.1% of all Indiana households, up from 7.7% in 1990.
- Growth rates for each household type are illustrated in figure 8.

Figure 8. Household Types – Growth 1990 to 2000

**Growth Rates For Indiana Household Types
1990 to 2000**

- The most dramatic growth rate for households belonged to single fathers (described by the Census Bureau as single male householders with children), whose numbers increased from 30,000 in 1990 to over 51,000 in 2000, for a growth rate of 73%. Because of this growth, single fathers now account for about 1 in 4 households headed by a single parent, up from 18.6% in 1990.
- The largest numeric growth in households belonged to one-person households, adding more than 108,000 since 1990, for a growth rate of 22%. The share of one-person Hoosier households increased to 26% in 2000, up from 24% in 1990.

A Large and Increasing Number of Hoosiers are Homeowners
- The total number of housing units rose from 2,246,046 in 1990 to 2,532,319 in 2000. This represents an increase of 286,273 housing units for a growth rate of 12.7%. The state's population grew by 9.7% during the same period.
- The number of owner-occupied units increased from 1.45 million to 1.67 million for a growth rate of 15% between 1990 and 2000. Only 667,000 housing units were occupied by renters in 2000.
- The homeownership rate increased to 71.4% in 2000, up from 70.2% in 1990.

People Living in Group Quarters (college dorms, prisons, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, etc.)
- The number of Hoosiers living in group quarters (GQ) facilities grew from 162,000 in 1990 to 178,000 in 2000.
- The proportion of Hoosiers living in group quarters facilities remained virtually unchanged, up slightly to 2.93% in 2000, from 2.92% in 1990.
- Figure 9 shows the state's GQ population, by county.
- Figure 10 highlights changes in GQ population between 1990 and 2000.
- GQ growth exceeded 1,000 in Marion, Vanderburgh, Sullivan, St. Joseph and Grant counties.
- Largest GQ declines were seen in counties with large college populations: Tippecanoe, Delaware, Monroe and Vigo.
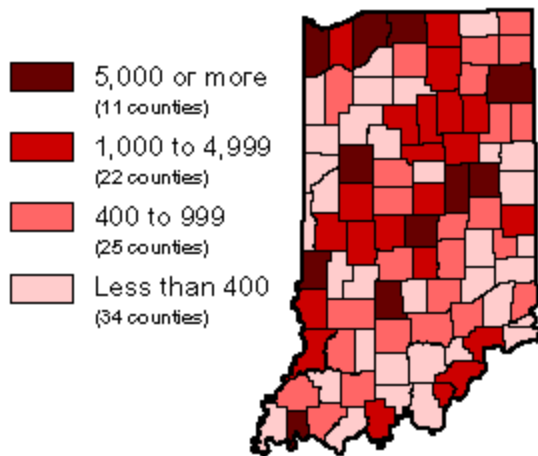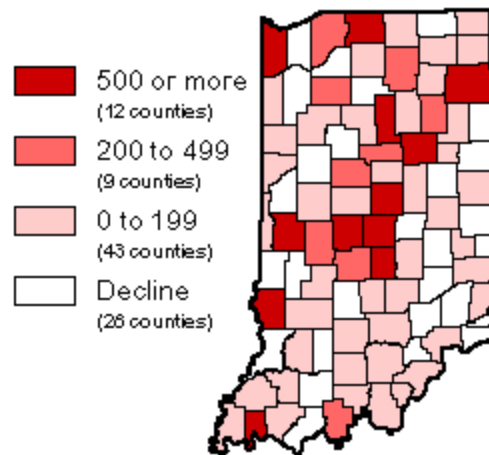
Figure 9. Group quarters population   **Figure 10. Change in group quarters population '90-'00**

Details for Indiana's counties, cities and townships will be available to the public via STATS Indiana (www.stats.indiana.edu) on Thursday, May 17th. The data presented there will include comparisons to 1990 and ranks. These highlights and subsequent analysis will be available on the IBRC web site (www.ibrc.indiana.edu).

- The data included here are based on a *Demographic Profile* extract from *Summary File 1* of Census 2000. These data are based on responses to the short form questions asked of all households and group quarters.

- Next year – 2002 – the Census Bureau will begin releasing data from the long-form, which will include income, poverty, educational attainment, commuting patterns and housing characteristics.

The web site *Census in Indiana* (www.census.indiana.edu) provides further details on the release of data, along with the questionnaires used for the Census, Federal Register notices and other information useful to understanding Census 2000.

Attached:

Full-sized versions of the maps