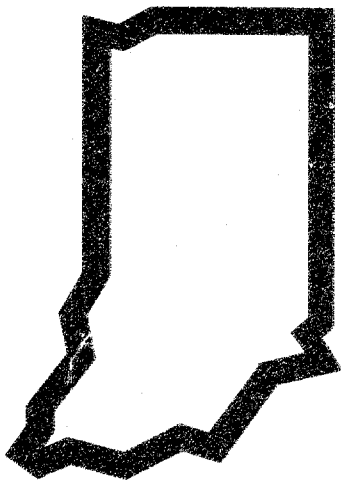
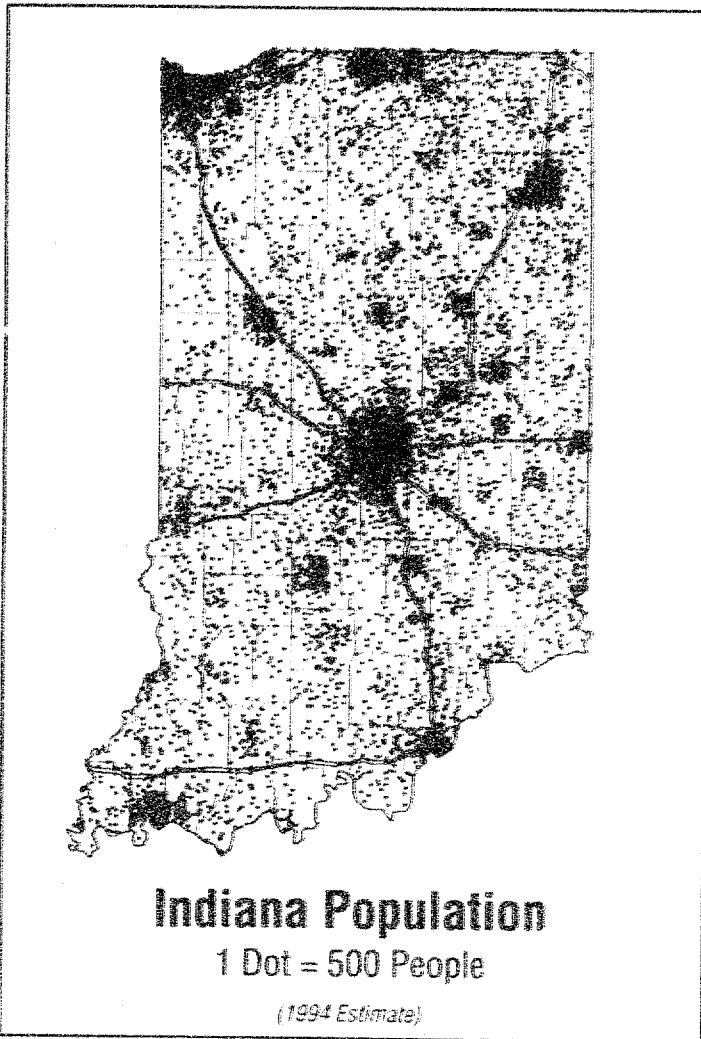


VZ160-1

April 1996



Indiana Business Review



Latest
Population
Developments

Indiana
BUSINESS
IBRC

Contents

Indiana Business Review
Volume 71, Number 4
April 1996

Published by the Indiana University
School of Business, Indiana
Business Research Center

Dean
John Rau

Associate Dean
R. Jeffery Green

Director
Morton J. Marcus

Editorial
Carol O. Rogers
Terry Creeth
Melanie Hunter
Robert A. Calhoun

Layout and Design
Melanie Hunter
Bethany Sprague

Circulation
Melva Needham
Dorothy Fraker

1 Big Growth in Small Places
and Suburban Communities

4 Future Trends in Indiana's
School Enrollment

6 Indiana Continues to Grow

8 Almost All Indiana Counties
Growing in Population

— Susan Brudvig, IBRC
Research Demographer

Insert Indiana Business Review
UPDATE

Demographic change is the focus of this issue of the IBR. Articles deal with growth in population among cities and towns, the demand for education services over the next 30 years (as evidenced by age-specific population projections), and the latest estimates of population for Indiana and the other 49 states, as well as Indiana counties.

*Did you know that Indiana added nearly 373,000 jobs to the economy between 1988 and 1995? The *Indiana Business Review UPDATE* (insert) provides a brief analysis of metropolitan employment trends and shows where those employment increases occurred.*

We'd like to hear from you. Please send along your comments, suggestions for articles or topics you would like to see covered, and yes, even your complaints to Carol O. Rogers (address is on the back cover; E-mail is rogersc@indiana.edu).

Big Growth in Small Places and Suburban Communities



North Vernon in Jennings County was the fastest growing Hoosier city between April 1990 and July 1994, according to estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau last October. It grew by almost 65%, from 5,129 people to more than 8,400. Three county seats—Angola (Steuben County), Columbia City (Whitley County), and Knox (Starke County)—top the list of fastest growing cities in the state. Other cities near the top of the list—Carmel (Hamilton County), Franklin (Johnson County), Aurora (Dearborn County), and Rising Sun (Ohio County)—reflect continued growth in suburban Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Towns, as defined in Indiana, generally have a population under 2,000 and are governed by a town council. The fastest growing towns in Indiana include Markleville (Madison County), Fishers (Hamilton County), Claypool (Kosciusko County), and Wilkinson (Hancock County). Except for North Judson (Starke County), the ten fastest growing towns are in the Indianapolis metropolitan area or in the northeast portion of the state.

Of the top ten fastest growing cities, seven have a population of fewer than 10,000 people. Of the top

ten fastest growing towns, one has a population greater than 10,000; the remaining towns are small, ranging in size from about 700 to almost 3,000 people. **Table 1** shows the ten fastest growing cities and towns in Indiana, according to the Bureau's latest estimates. These 1994 estimates were produced for 566 of Indiana's incorporated places (cities and towns).

The population of cities and towns with 35,000 or more residents in 1994 totaled more than 1.9 million; these places increased by 34,000 between 1990 and 1994, for an overall growth rate of 1.8 percent. In contrast, the population of places with fewer than 35,000 residents totaled more than 1.8 million; these places increased by 130,000 people, for an overall growth rate of 7.8%. **Table 2** breaks these statistics down even further by size. **Figures 1 and 2** depict the data in graph format.

Despite the rapid growth in Indiana's smaller places, the largest increases between 1990 and 1994 occurred in urban and suburban areas (see **Table 3**). Six of the ten biggest increases occurred in Indianapolis and its metropolitan area: Fishers, Carmel, Greenwood, Plainfield, and Franklin.

Susan Brudvig

Research Demographer, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University School of Business

Table 1
Ten Fastest Growing Indiana Cities and Towns, 1990 to 1994

City	Growth Rate	Town	Growth Rate
North Vernon	64.7%	Markleville	193.0%
Angola	39.7%	Fishers	157.7%
Columbia City	38.5%	Claypool	116.5%
Knox	24.6%	Wilkinson	96.6%
Carmel	23.8%	Leesburg	70.9%
Aurora	23.2%	Hudson	61.1%
Rising Sun	19.7%	Wolcottville	60.9%
Franklin	18.6%	North Judson	60.0%
Warsaw	17.9%	Avilla	45.8%
Kendallville	16.9%	Walkerton	44.6%

Figure 1
Distribution of Indiana's Population by Size of Place, 1994

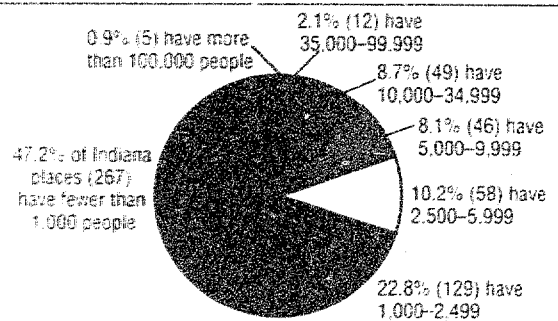


Figure 2
Population Change by Size of Place, 1994

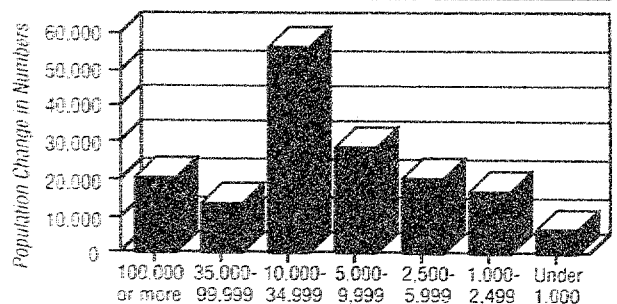


Table 2
Population by Size of Place

Size in 1994	1994 Population	90-94 CHANGE		PLACES	
		Number	Percent	Number	Distribution
100,000 and over	1,295,003	20,417	1.6%	5	0.9%
35,000 to 99,999	630,856	13,892	2.3%	12	2.1%
10,000 to 34,999	941,200	56,789	6.4%	49	8.7%
5,000 to 9,999	324,789	28,722	9.7%	46	8.1%
2,500 to 4,999	202,268	20,623	11.4%	58	10.2%
1,000 to 2,499	208,571	7,074	3.9%	129	22.8%
Under 1,000	126,527	6,844	5.7%	267	47.2%
TOTAL	3,729,213	154,361	4.6%	566	100.0%

Indiana's cities and towns increased their population by more than 164,000 people (4.6 percent) between April 1990 and July 1994. Incorporated areas were home to about two out of three Hoosiers, or 65% of the state's population. Population outside Indiana's incorporated areas increased by nearly 44,000 people, a growth rate of 2.2%.

Of the 566 cities and towns, 127 experienced no growth or actually lost population. Most of them were smaller in population size or were in urban areas. Only five places lost more than 1,000 people: West Lafayette (Tippecanoe County) and Hammond, Gary, East Chicago, and Highland (Lake County).

Heading the list of the most populous Indiana cities is Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, Gary,

and South Bend (see Table 4). The rank order of the top ten cities has not changed since 1990, when it was altered by the decennial census. The total population of the top ten cities is more than 1.62 million people; in other words, about one in four Hoosiers lives in one of these ten places.

Lake County's Merrillville, Schererville, Highland, Munster, Griffith, and Dyer remain among the most populous towns in the state (Table 4). Since 1990, Chesterton has dropped from the top ten list of towns, and Fishers has joined it.

Table 5 lists population estimates, along with the percent changes, for Hoosier cities and towns containing 2,500 or more people. Estimates are also available for incorporated places under 2,500.

Table 3
Ten Largest Increases in Cities and Towns, 1990-94

Place	Increase
Indianapolis (city)	20,908
Fishers (town)	11,335
Carmel (city)	6,031
Schererville (town)	4,331
Greenwood (city)	3,825
North Vernon (city)	3,320
Evansville (city)	3,180
Plainfield (town)	2,878
Terre Haute (city)	2,725
Franklin (city)	2,405

Table 4
Ten Most Populous Indiana Cities and Towns in 1994

City	Population	Town	Population
Indianapolis	762,844	Merrillville	27,652
Fort Wayne	183,359	Schererville	24,486
Evansville	129,452	Highland	22,613
Gary	114,256	Clarksville	21,586
South Bend	105,092	Munster	20,402
Hammond	82,837	Griffith	18,544
Muncie	71,407	Fishers	18,524
Bloomington	62,560	Plainfield	15,634
Anderson	60,846	Speedway	12,255
Terre Haute	60,200	Dyer	11,930

Estimation Method

These population estimates were constructed with a component methodology. The population was arrived at by adding births, subtracting deaths, and adding migration to the initial population. To generate the estimates with this model, each component of population change had to be derived, and each is subject to error.

Population change can be attributed to natural increase and/or net migration. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) will occur in places in which the population is younger. This is the case with new suburban areas that tend to contain a large share of families. On the other hand, natural decrease will occur in areas with an older population. This is the case with established communities and rural places.

Net migration for places is estimated by matching filed tax returns and arriving at a net figure that reflects the movement of people into or out of an area. The migration component in the estimates is allocated by zip code. Because zip codes do not neatly follow political boundaries and because the boundaries themselves change due to annexation, it is possible that the level of population change is a product of the allocation procedure.

As with all estimates, users are warned not to put too much weight on the figures. The estimates do show the direction of population change in many communities, but we urge cautious interpretation about how much change has occurred. The estimates are preliminary and subject to revision as more up-to-date data become available. Although the data are reported to the last digit, they are hardly accurate to the last digit.

Availability of Data

Census data on Indiana cities and towns is available electronically through:

- EDIN, the Economic Development Information Network; call 812-855-5507 for more information.
- the IBRC's World Wide Web Site; the address is: <http://www.iupui.edu/it/ibrc>
- the Census Bureau Web site (Population, FTP site); the address is: <http://www.census.gov>

If you prefer print to electronics, *Estimates of Counties, Cities & Towns* is available for \$15 from the IBRC. Fax 812-855-7763 to obtain an order form.

Table 5
1994 Population Estimates for Indiana Incorporated Places With 2,500 or More People

Place	1990 Census	1994 Estimate	Percent Change	Place	1990 Census	1994 Estimate	Percent Change	Place	1990 Census	1994 Estimate	Percent Change
Albany (town)	2,357	2,662	12.9%	Fortville (town)	2,690	3,412	26.8%	New Whiteland (town)	4,097	4,623	12.8%
Alexandria (city)	5,709	6,004	5.2%	Frankfort (city)	14,754	15,975	8.3%	Newburgh (town)	2,880	3,153	9.5%
Anderson (city)	59,459	60,846	2.3%	Franklin (city)	12,932	15,337	18.6%	Noblesville (city)	17,655	20,054	13.6%
Angola (city)	5,851	8,171	39.7%	Garrett (city)	5,349	5,607	4.8%	North Judson (town)	1,582	2,531	60.0%
Attica (city)	3,457	3,497	1.2%	Gary (city)	116,646	114,256	-2.0%	North Manchester (town)	6,383	6,901	8.1%
Auburn (city)	9,386	9,975	6.3%	Gas City (city)	6,296	6,399	1.6%	North Vernon (city)	5,129	8,449	64.7%
Aurora (city)	3,825	4,713	23.2%	Goshen (city)	23,794	25,346	6.5%	Oakland City (city)	2,810	2,735	-2.7%
Austin (town)	4,310	4,436	2.9%	Greencastle (city)	8,984	9,116	1.5%	Paoli (town)	3,542	4,104	15.9%
Batesville (city)	4,720	5,469	15.9%	Greendale (town)	3,881	4,689	20.8%	Peru (city)	12,843	13,048	1.6%
Bedford (city)	13,817	14,164	2.5%	Greensfield (city)	11,657	13,025	11.7%	Petersburg (city)	2,595	2,535	-2.3%
Beech Grove (city)	13,383	13,031	-2.6%	Greensburg (city)	9,286	10,716	15.4%	Plainfield (town)	12,756	15,634	22.6%
Berne (city)	3,559	3,705	4.1%	Greenwood (city)	26,507	30,332	14.4%	Plymouth (city)	8,291	8,740	5.4%
Bicknell (city)	3,357	3,458	3.0%	Griffith (town)	17,914	18,544	3.5%	Portage (city)	29,062	31,046	6.8%
Bloomfield (town)	2,592	2,577	-0.6%	Hammond (city)	84,236	82,837	-1.7%	Porter (town)	3,118	3,636	16.6%
Bloomington (city)	60,633	62,560	3.2%	Hanover (town)	3,610	3,910	8.3%	Portland (city)	6,483	6,384	-1.5%
Bluffton (city)	9,104	9,248	1.6%	Hartford City (city)	6,960	6,956	-0.1%	Princeton (city)	8,127	8,005	-1.5%
Boonville (city)	6,686	7,159	7.1%	Hebron (town)	3,183	3,540	11.2%	Rensselaer (city)	5,045	5,635	11.7%
Brazil (city)	7,640	8,192	7.2%	Highland (town)	23,696	22,613	-4.6%	Richmond (city)	38,705	38,810	0.3%
Bremen (town)	4,725	4,832	2.3%	Hobart (city)	24,440	24,214	-0.9%	Rising Sun (city)	2,311	2,767	19.7%
Brookville (town)	2,529	2,560	1.2%	Huntingburg (city)	5,236	5,856	11.8%	Rochester (city)	5,969	6,796	13.9%
Brownsburg (town)	7,628	8,649	13.4%	Huntington (city)	16,389	16,943	3.4%	Rockville (town)	2,706	2,670	-1.3%
Brownstown (town)	2,872	3,308	15.2%	Indianapolis (city)	741,936	762,844	2.8%	Rushville (city)	5,533	6,138	10.9%
Butler (city)	2,601	2,748	5.7%	Jasper (city)	10,030	10,855	8.2%	Salem (city)	5,619	6,140	9.3%
Carmel (city)	25,380	31,411	23.8%	Jeffersonville (city)	24,016	23,588	-1.8%	Schererville (town)	20,155	24,486	21.5%
Cedar Lake (town)	8,885	9,460	6.5%	Kendallville (city)	7,773	9,085	16.9%	Scottsburg (city)	5,334	6,192	16.1%
Chandler (town)	3,099	3,399	9.7%	Knightstown (town)	2,045	2,530	23.5%	Sellersburg (town)	5,914	6,091	3.0%
Charlestown (city)	5,889	6,555	11.3%	Knox (city)	3,705	4,618	24.6%	Seymour (city)	15,579	17,302	11.1%
Chesterfield (town)	2,730	2,766	1.3%	Kokomo (city)	44,996	46,027	2.3%	Shelbyville (city)	15,347	17,445	13.7%
Chesterton (town)	9,118	9,663	6.0%	La Porte (city)	21,507	22,913	6.5%	Sheridan (town)	2,199	2,749	25.0%
Cicero (town)	3,268	3,891	19.1%	Lafayette (city)	43,758	45,677	4.8%	South Bend (city)	105,511	105,092	-0.4%
Clarksville (town)	19,838	21,586	8.8%	Lagrange (town)	2,382	2,918	22.5%	Speedway (town)	13,092	12,255	-6.4%
Clinton (city)	5,040	5,074	0.7%	Lake Station (city)	13,899	14,181	2.0%	Spencer (town)	2,609	2,734	4.8%
Columbia City (city)	5,700	7,896	38.5%	Lawrence (city)	26,779	27,876	4.1%	St. John (town)	4,921	7,108	44.4%
Columbus (city)	33,948	35,689	5.1%	Lawrenceburg (city)	4,375	4,786	9.4%	Sullivan (city)	4,663	4,903	5.1%
Connersville (city)	15,550	16,597	6.7%	Lebanon (city)	12,039	12,771	5.9%	Syracuse (town)	2,729	3,598	31.8%
Corydon (town)	2,661	2,742	3.0%	Ligonier (city)	3,443	3,993	16.0%	Tell City (city)	8,088	7,981	-1.3%
Covington (city)	2,747	2,820	2.7%	Linton (city)	5,814	6,150	5.8%	Terre Haute (city)	57,475	60,200	4.7%
Crawfordsville (city)	13,584	14,256	5.0%	Logansport (city)	16,865	16,870	0.0%	Tipton (city)	4,784	4,895	2.3%
Crown Point (city)	17,728	18,027	1.7%	Loogootee (city)	2,884	2,967	2.9%	Union City (city)	3,612	3,685	2.0%
Cumberland (town)	4,557	4,972	9.1%	Lowell (town)	6,430	7,072	10.0%	Upland (town)	3,295	3,193	-3.1%
Danville (town)	4,345	4,771	9.8%	Madison (city)	12,006	12,626	5.2%	Valparaiso (city)	24,414	25,940	6.3%
De Motte (town)	2,482	2,984	20.2%	Marion (city)	32,697	32,312	-0.9%	Vincennes (city)	19,867	19,789	-0.4%
Decatur (city)	8,642	9,860	14.1%	Martinsville (city)	11,677	12,341	5.7%	Wabash (city)	12,127	12,251	1.0%
Delphi (city)	2,531	2,685	6.1%	Merrillville (town)	27,257	27,652	1.4%	Walkerton (town)	2,061	2,981	44.6%
Dunkirk (city)	2,739	2,781	1.5%	Michigan City (city)	33,822	33,899	0.2%	Warsaw (city)	10,968	12,934	17.9%
Dyer (town)	10,923	11,930	9.2%	Middletown (town)	2,333	2,814	20.6%	Washington (city)	10,864	11,090	2.1%
East Chicago (city)	33,892	32,592	-3.8%	Mishawaka (city)	42,635	43,843	2.8%	West Lafayette (city)	26,144	24,777	-5.2%
Edinburgh (town)	4,536	5,003	10.3%	Mitchell (city)	4,669	4,606	-1.3%	West Terre Haute (town)	2,495	3,421	37.1%
Elkhart (city)	43,627	44,840	2.8%	Monticello (city)	5,237	5,334	1.9%	Westfield (town)	3,304	4,211	27.5%
Ellettsville (town)	3,275	3,759	14.8%	Moonsville (town)	5,541	6,092	9.9%	Westville (town)	5,255	5,314	1.1%
Elwood (city)	9,494	9,823	3.5%	Mount Vernon (city)	7,217	7,897	9.3%	Whiteland (town)	2,446	3,104	26.9%
Evansville (city)	126,272	129,452	2.5%	Muncie (city)	71,170	71,407	0.3%	Whiting (city)	5,155	5,174	0.4%
Fairmount (town)	3,168	3,188	0.6%	Munster (town)	19,949	20,402	2.3%	Winchester (city)	5,095	5,016	-1.6%
Ferdinand (town)	2,318	2,655	14.5%	Nappanee (city)	5,474	5,563	1.6%	Winona Lake (town)	4,053	4,794	18.3%
Fishers (town)	7,189	18,524	157.7%	New Albany (city)	36,322	37,926	4.4%	Yorktown (town)	4,196	5,178	26.1%
Fort Branch (town)	2,447	2,554	4.4%	New Castle (city)	17,753	18,716	5.4%	Zionsville (town)	5,281	6,229	18.0%
Fort Wayne (city)	184,221	183,359	-0.5%	New Haven (city)	18,559	19,974	8.0%				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, consistent with PPL-27 and C895-179.

Future Trends in Indiana's School Enrollment



demand for a wide array of services—from diaper delivery to funeral planning—is driven by the age structure of a population. In this brief article, demand for education in Indiana is examined.

Whether you are an educator, a legislator, or a business person, the patterns outlined here may provide clues about potential demand for and growth in educational services and the school-aged population.

But first, a caveat is in order: *Only demographic factors are considered here.* Other factors that affect enrollment include changes in the economy, the availability of financial aid, revisions to the tax code, and home schooling legislation. Important as these factors are, however, they are not considered for two reasons. First, their future impact is generally unknowable. Second, they affect the rates of enrollment but not the underlying demographics.

So read this article as if other factors were not important. The results presented here are best interpreted as change that is *solely attributable* to the growth and composition of Indiana's population.

Results

Enrollment projections in Indiana's schools can be found in **Tables 1-3** for the years 1990 to 2020. It is apparent that the patterns of growth and decline are different for elementary, secondary, and post-secondary enrollment. Different segments of the population

reach ages requiring services at different times, so change in the total population will not neatly correspond to change in total enrollment. Education, like most all service areas, will be affected by the graying of Indiana's population.

Total school enrollment in Indiana is expected to increase from 1.34 million in 1990 to 1.44 million in 2005 (see **Figure 1**). In the next ten years alone, it would grow by 85,000 people, or 6%. After 2005, the numbers are expected to decline. This decline is best described as slow and gradual, as enrollment levels are not expected to drop below early 1990s levels.

Elementary and secondary school enrollment is expected to increase as well, from 965,000 students in 1990 to more than 1.05 million by 2005. At 8%, growth in the next ten years is expected to be slightly faster than growth of total enrollment. After 2005, enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to decline, but the decline would be short-lived, as enrollment should again be on the increase by 2020 (see **Figure 2**).

Over the next ten-year period, enrollment growth for the two age segments of this population is expected to be about the same, but the segments will grow at different times. For people between the ages of 6 and 12, growth will be fastest in the next five years—at 7%. What is the reason for this increase? The larger birth cohorts of the late 1980s and early 1990s will replace the smaller groups that came before them. Enrollment for people aged 6 to 12 should peak about the year 2000 and slowly decline after that. Enrollment in this age group should increase as the children of the "Baby Boomlet" enter these grades, around the year 2020.

For people between the ages of 13 and 19, enrollment should continue to increase well into the next century, peaking between 2005 and 2010. What is the reason for this increase? Again, relatively larger birth cohorts will replace the smaller ones before it. By the year 2020, enrollment levels will be about the same as enrollment levels of the year 2000.

Post-secondary school enrollment was expected to decline between 1990 and 1995. And in the next ten years, growth is expected. But at 3%, growth

Susan Brudvig

Research Demographer, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University School of Business

Table 1
Projection of School Enrollment in Indiana, 1990 to 2020 (in 000s)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total Enrollment	1,339	1,355	1,415	1,440	1,430	1,405	1,403
Elementary & Secondary	965	983	1,036	1,058	1,041	1,013	1,018
Age 6-12	549	549	588	586	563	556	569
Age 13-19	416	434	448	472	478	457	449
Post-Secondary	374	372	380	382	389	392	385
Age 17-24	215	206	211	216	223	228	218
Age 25 & over	159	166	169	166	164	164	167
25-39	114	116	113	106	105	106	111
40+	44	50	56	60	59	58	56

Table 2
Projected Change in Enrollment Numbers, 1990 to 2020

	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20
Total Enrollment	16,000	60,000	24,000	-10,000	-25,000	-2,000
Elementary & Secondary	18,000	53,000	22,000	-17,000	-28,000	5,000
Age 6-12	0	39,000	-2,000	-23,000	-7,000	13,000
Age 13-19	18,000	14,000	24,000	6,000	-21,000	-8,000
Post-Secondary	-2,000	7,000	2,000	7,000	3,000	-7,000
Age 17-24	-9,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	3,000	-10,000
Age 25 & over	7,000	3,000	-3,000	-2,000	0	3,000
25-39	2,000	-3,000	-6,000	-1,000	1,000	5,000
40+	6,000	6,000	4,000	-1,000	-1,000	-2,000

"Baby Boomlet"

Between 1977 and 1993, more than 1.4 million Hoosiers were born, making up the cohort known as the "Baby Boomlet," or "Echo Boom." The Boomlet peaked in 1990 (the most current year for which actual data are available), when nearly 86,000 babies were born in Indiana. Generally, the boomlet is attributed to births among women over 30 years old whose share of total births is up. However, birth rates have increased for women of all ages.

Table 3
Projected Change in Enrollment, 1990 to 2020

	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20
Total Enrollment	1%	4%	2%	-1%	-2%	0%
Elementary & Secondary	2%	5%	2%	-2%	-3%	0%
Age 6-12	0%	7%	0%	-4%	-1%	2%
Age 13-19	4%	3%	5%	1%	-4%	-2%
Post-Secondary	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	-2%
Age 17-24	-4%	2%	2%	4%	1%	-4%
Age 25 & over	5%	2%	-2%	-1%	0%	2%
25-39	1%	-3%	-6%	-1%	1%	5%
40+	13%	12%	6%	-1%	-2%	-3%

Figure 1
Total School Enrollment in Indiana, 1990 to 2020

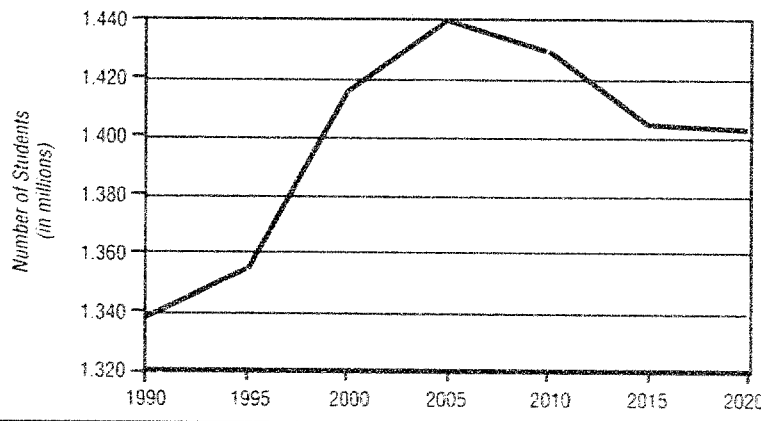
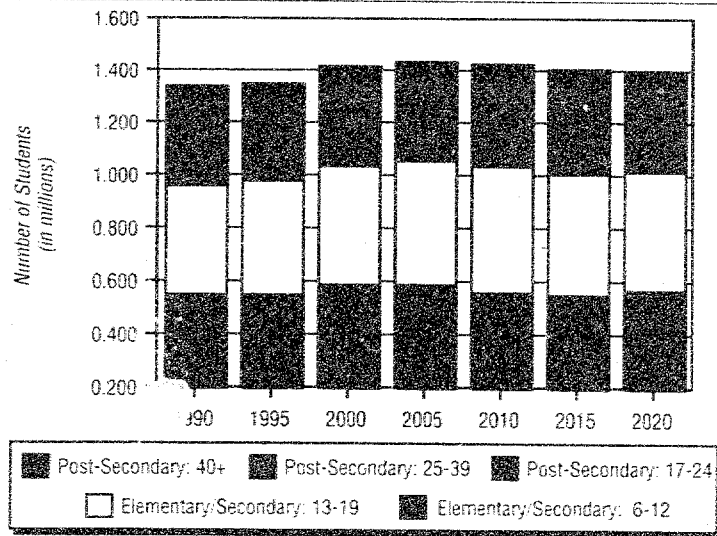


Figure 2
Enrollment by Type and Age



would be slower than the growth of total enrollment. Post-secondary levels should peak between 2010 and 2015, as those born in the late 1980s and early 1990s enter college. After that, post-secondary enrollment is expected to decline.

For traditional post-secondary students—those between the ages of 17 and 24—enrollment in the next ten years is expected to increase. However, enrollment to the year 2005 is expected to remain below the 1990 level of 215,000 students. After that, the number should increase, peaking around the year 2015.

Enrollment for the so-called “nontraditional students,” those 25 and older, should have increased between 1990 and 1995, just when total post-secondary enrollment for younger people was declining. It should continue to rise until 2000. After that, levels should decline but remain fairly stable. Because of the aging of the Baby Boomers, growth in the enrollment of people aged 40 and over should occur through 2005, but drop off as Boomers hit retirement years.

Methodology

The enrollment projections were completed by multiplying 1990 enrollment rates by the projected population. Enrollment data were obtained from the 5% Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS) of the 1990 census. Indiana’s enrollment rates were constructed by single age, broken out by educational attainment. People were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” school or college, completing schooling that would lead to a high school diploma or college degree.

People who did not possess a high school diploma and were between the ages of 6 and 19 were assumed to be attending *elementary or secondary* schools if they indicated they were currently enrolled in school. Those who possessed a high school diploma and were 17 or older were assumed to be attending *post-secondary* schools if they indicated they were currently enrolled in school. People excluded from the enrollment projections were those over 20 who indicated they did not have a high school diploma or its equivalent but were nevertheless attending school.

Only total enrollment is considered. No distinction is made between public and private school and full- or part-time enrollment. In addition, enrollment obtained from the census is self-reported and will likely differ from that derived from administrative records held by schools and governmental agencies.

Indiana’s population projections by single age, race, and ethnicity were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Bureau’s preferred projection series was chosen over others because of the availability of single age data.

Indiana Continues to Grow

According to recently released U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, Indiana's population totaled more than 5.8 million people in 1995. This was an increase of 49,000, or almost 1%, from the previous year. The state has grown by more than one-quarter of a million people since the last census was conducted in 1990.

The Hoosier state continues to grow at a strong, steady pace. In fact, 1995 marks the fifth straight year that Indiana has recorded population growth of about 1%. In contrast to this 1% rate of growth occurring every year in the 1990s, the state's population grew by 1% during the entire decade of the 1980s!

The reason for the turnaround in population change is simple. A population can grow if one of two things happens: more people are born than die, or more people move in than move out. If both happen, a population will grow faster. From the 1960s to the 1980s, the state experienced out-migration but grew because of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths). The state's population growth has accelerated in this decade because, in addition to natural increase, net migration has remained positive in the 1990s.

Although the migration turnaround does paint a favorable picture of Indiana's economy, we should be

cautious when interpreting the figures. It is often assumed that Indiana is drawing people to the state because of job opportunities and economic development. This may not be the case. People may be moving in because they are leaving states where the economy has soured. In other words, people may not be pulled into Indiana so much as they may be pushed from somewhere else.

Whereas Indiana's growth is slightly slower than the nation as a whole, the 1995 figures show that Indiana is out-pacing some neighboring states (see Table 1). Michigan, Illinois and Ohio continue to grow more slowly because of out-migration. Kentucky is growing at the same rate as Indiana, but migration in that state is a larger component of population change. About one-half of Kentucky's population increase is the result of in-migration, compared to about 40% for Indiana.

Southern and western states, on average, continue to grow faster than the nation, primarily because of in-migration. An exception is Utah, which continues to grow fast despite modest in-migration. With its large Mormon population and their large families, natural increase in the state is the primary reason for the increase. The Map on the next page and Table 2 below help round out these national figures.

Susan Brudvig

Research Demographer, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University School of Business

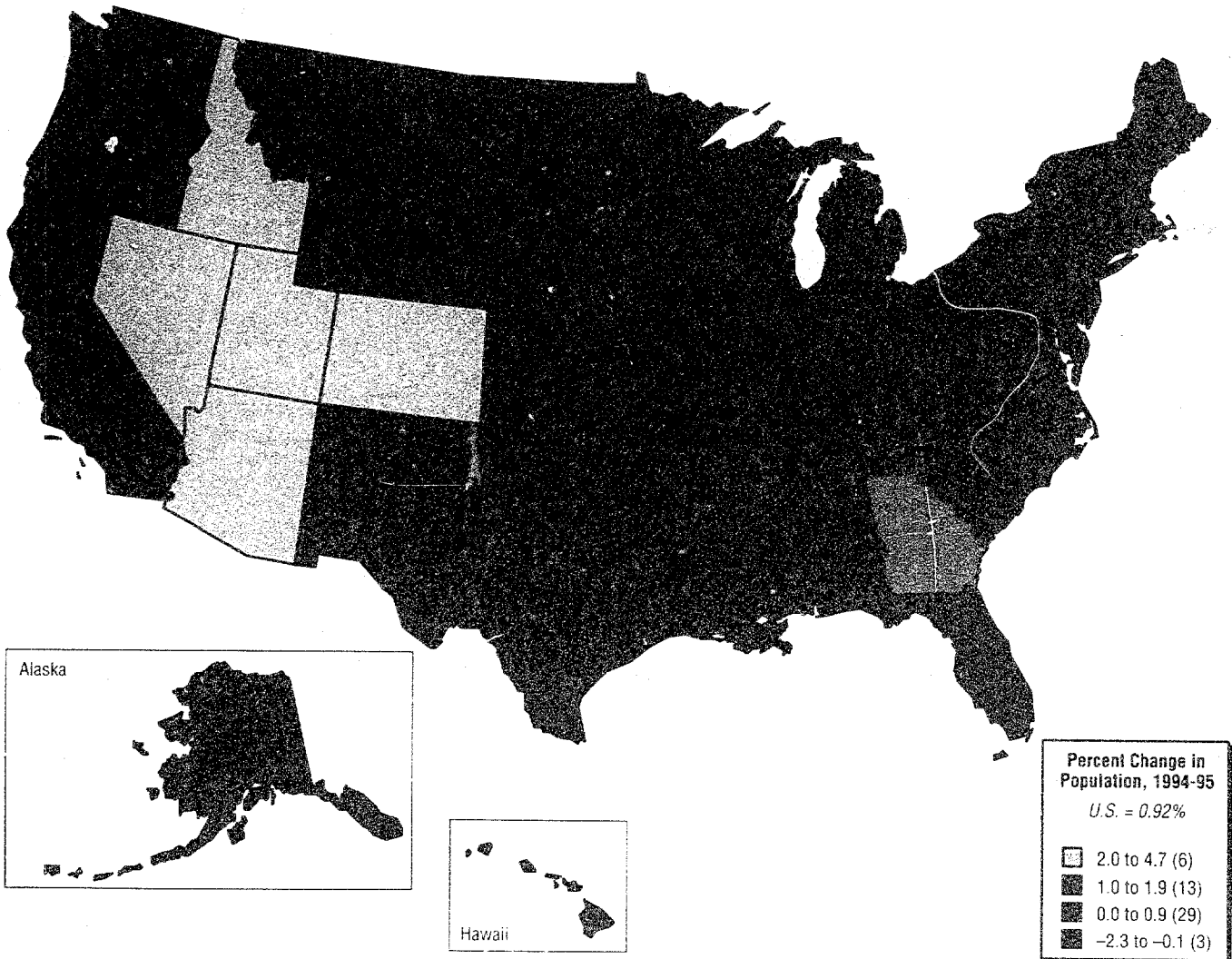
Table 2
State Population 1995 and State Population Change, 1990-95 (Numbers in 000s)

	1995 POPULATION		CHANGE, 1990-95			1995 POPULATION		CHANGE, 1990-95	
	Total	Rank	Number	Percent		Total	Rank	Number	Percent
United States	262,755	---	14,037	5.6	Missouri	5,324	16	207	4.0
Alabama	4,253	22	213	5.3	Montana	870	44	71	8.9
Alaska	604	48	54	9.7	Nebraska	1,637	37	59	3.7
Arizona	4,218	23	553	15.1	Nevada	1,530	38	328	27.3
Arkansas	2,484	33	133	5.7	New Hampshire	1,148	42	29	3.5
California	31,589	1	1,831	6.2	New Jersey	7,945	9	215	2.8
Colorado	3,747	25	452	13.7	New Mexico	1,685	36	170	11.2
Connecticut	3,275	28	-12	-0.4	New York	18,136	3	145	0.8
Delaware	717	46	51	7.7	North Carolina	7,195	11	563	8.5
District of Columbia	554	50	-53	-8.7	North Dakota	641	47	3	0.4
Florida	14,166	4	1,227	9.5	Ohio	11,151	7	303	2.8
Georgia	7,201	10	723	11.2	Oklahoma	3,278	27	132	4.2
Hawaii	1,187	40	79	7.1	Oregon	3,141	29	298	10.5
Idaho	1,163	41	157	15.5	Pennsylvania	12,072	5	189	1.6
Illinois	11,830	6	399	3.5	Rhode Island	990	43	-14	-1.4
Indiana	5,803	14	259	4.7	South Carolina	3,673	26	187	5.4
Iowa	2,842	30	65	2.3	South Dakota	729	45	33	4.7
Kansas	2,565	32	88	3.5	Tennessee	5,256	17	379	7.8
Kentucky	3,860	24	173	4.7	Texas	18,724	2	1,738	10.2
Louisiana	4,342	21	122	2.9	Utah	1,951	34	229	13.3
Maine	1,241	39	13	1.1	Vermont	585	49	22	3.9
Maryland	5,042	19	262	5.5	Virginia	6,618	12	429	6.9
Massachusetts	6,074	13	57	0.9	Washington	5,431	15	564	11.6
Michigan	9,549	8	254	2.7	West Virginia	1,828	35	35	1.9
Minnesota	4,610	20	234	5.3	Wisconsin	5,123	18	231	4.7
Mississippi	2,697	31	122	4.7	Wyoming	480	51	27	5.9

Table 1
State Population, Change and Components: U.S., Indiana, and Contiguous States
(Numbers in 000s)

	1995 Population	CHANGE, 1994-95		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1994-95		
		Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net Migration
U.S.	262,755	2,405	0.9%	3,963	2,299	742
Illinois	11,830	71	0.6%	190	108	-11
Indiana	5,802	49	0.8%	83	53	19
Kentucky	3,860	32	0.8%	53	37	17
Michigan	9,549	58	0.6%	138	84	3
Ohio	11,151	47	0.4%	156	104	-5

Map
Percent Changes in U.S. Population, 1994-95



Almost All Indiana Counties Growing in Population

During the first half of this decade, 87 of Indiana's 92 counties have grown, say estimates released in March by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This is in sharp contrast to only 43 counties in the 1980s. Two factors are involved in this turnaround: more births and an in-migration of population. They were responsible for growth in 66 counties, compared to just 16 counties during the '80s.

Net in-migration was a major force for counties adding population. Of the seven counties adding more than 10,000 people between 1990 and 1995, only

Marion County had more people move out than move in. It added 20,000 people because of natural increase. Hamilton County led the state in growth by adding 30,000 to its population.

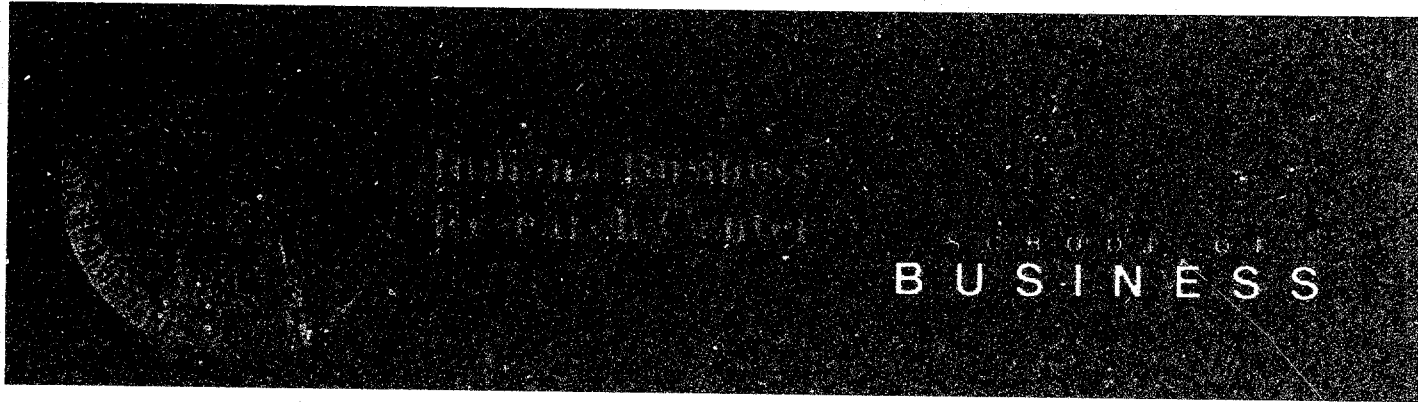
Five counties (Miami, Delaware, Grant, Wabash, and Starke) have lost population since 1990. Miami had the greatest decline: more than 4,000 people.

Indiana as a whole had an estimated population of 5.8 million in 1995, with 4.7% growth between 1990 and 1995. The table below shows the population and percent change for each Hoosier county.

Susan Brudvig

Research Demographer, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University School of Business

	1995	Percent Change 1990-1995	Rank in % Change		1995	Percent Change 1990-1995	Rank in % Change
Adams	32,300	4%	51	Lawrence	45,100	5%	42
Allen	308,500	3%	63	Madison	132,800	2%	73
Bartholomew	68,100	7%	27	Marion	817,600	3%	62
Benton	9,700	3%	60	Marshall	44,900	6%	31
Blackford	14,200	1%	83	Martin	10,500	2%	72
Boone	41,800	10%	12	Miami	32,600	-12%	92
Brown	15,100	7%	24	Monroe	115,200	6%	39
Carroll	19,500	4%	54	Montgomery	36,100	5%	44
Cass	38,600	0%	85	Morgan	62,100	11%	8
Clark	91,800	5%	46	Newton	14,400	6%	32
Clay	26,300	6%	29	Noble	40,900	8%	19
Clinton	32,600	5%	43	Ohio	5,400	2%	75
Crawford	10,400	5%	41	Orange	19,000	3%	58
Daviess	28,600	4%	53	Owen	19,700	14%	5
Dearborn	44,400	14%	4	Parke	16,100	4%	50
Decatur	25,000	6%	38	Perry	19,100	0%	87
De Kalb	38,000	7%	22	Pike	12,600	1%	80
Delaware	118,600	-1%	91	Porter	140,500	9%	16
Dubois	38,700	6%	36	Posey	26,500	2%	68
Elkhart	167,000	7%	28	Pulaski	13,000	3%	64
Fayette	26,400	2%	74	Putnam	32,900	9%	18
Floyd	70,100	9%	17	Randolph	27,400	1%	79
Fountain	18,100	1%	77	Ripley	26,800	9%	15
Franklin	21,000	7%	26	Rush	18,500	2%	71
Fulton	19,900	6%	37	St. Joseph	258,100	4%	49
Gibson	32,200	1%	81	Scott	22,600	8%	21
Grant	73,700	-1%	90	Shelby	42,800	6%	34
Greene	32,700	8%	20	Spencer	20,400	5%	47
Hamilton	140,700	29%	1	Starke	22,600	-1%	89
Hancock	50,800	12%	7	Steuben	30,100	10%	13
Harrison	32,600	9%	14	Sullivan	19,900	5%	45
Henricks	86,600	14%	3	Switzerland	8,200	6%	33
Henry	49,300	2%	65	Tippecanoe	135,300	4%	56
Howard	83,800	4%	55	Tipton	16,500	2%	67
Huntington	36,800	4%	52	Union	7,300	5%	48
Jackson	40,400	7%	25	Vanderburgh	168,100	2%	69
Jasper	27,900	12%	6	Vermillion	16,800	0%	86
Jay	21,900	2%	70	Vigo	106,600	0%	84
Jefferson	30,800	3%	57	Wabash	34,900	0%	88
Jennings	26,200	11%	9	Warren	8,400	3%	61
Johnson	101,700	15%	2	Warrick	49,400	10%	11
Knox	40,200	1%	82	Washington	26,100	10%	10
Kosciusko	69,200	6%	35	Wayne	72,800	1%	78
Lagrange	31,700	7%	23	Wells	26,500	2%	66
Lake	482,700	1%	76	White	24,500	5%	40
La Porte	110,400	3%	59	Whitley	29,400	6%	30



We're on the Web!
<http://www.bus.indiana.edu/eSearch>

Indiana Business Review
April 1996

Indiana Business Research Center
School of Business
Indiana University
1309 E. 10th Street
Bloomington, IN 47405-1701

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Bloomington, Indiana
Permit No. 2

16752
Congressional Information Service
4520 East-West Highway
Bethesda MD 20814-1389

SPI

