

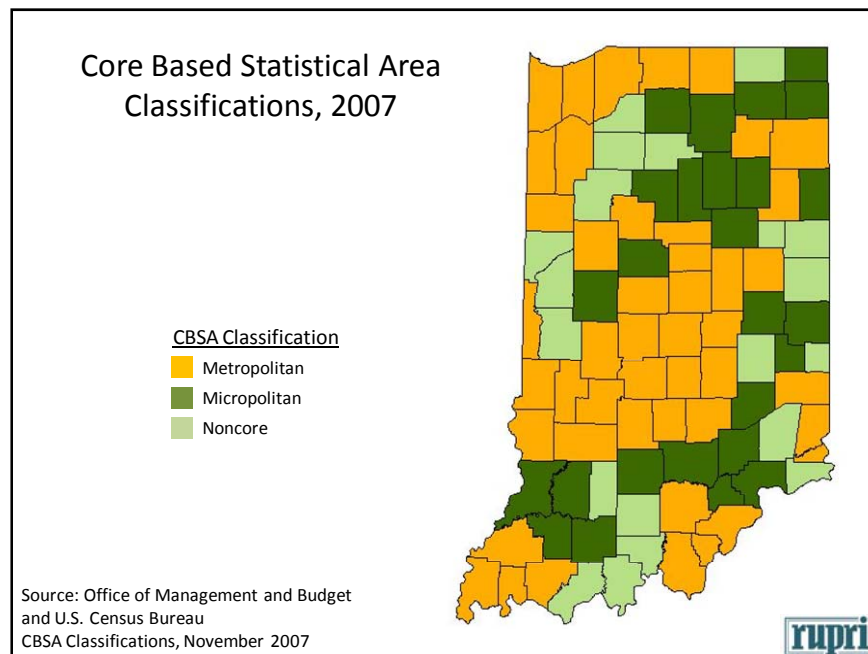
# Indiana

## Introduction

This profile report provides updated statistics and trends for Indiana. The most recent classifications of core based statistical areas, November 2007, are utilized throughout the report in comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. This report includes updated data on population trends and racial and ethnic composition of the population (2007), updated estimates of county poverty rates (2005), county unemployment rates (2007), and per capita income data (2006). The report also includes some new indicators of entrepreneurship, classifications of health professional shortage areas, and infant mortality rates.

## Metro and Nonmetro Counties

Based on county Core Based Statistical Area classifications, there are 46 metropolitan counties in Indiana, 26 micropolitan counties, and 20 noncore counties. Based on population estimates for 2007, 78 percent of Indiana residents live in metropolitan areas, 16 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 6 percent live in noncore areas.



## Population Change

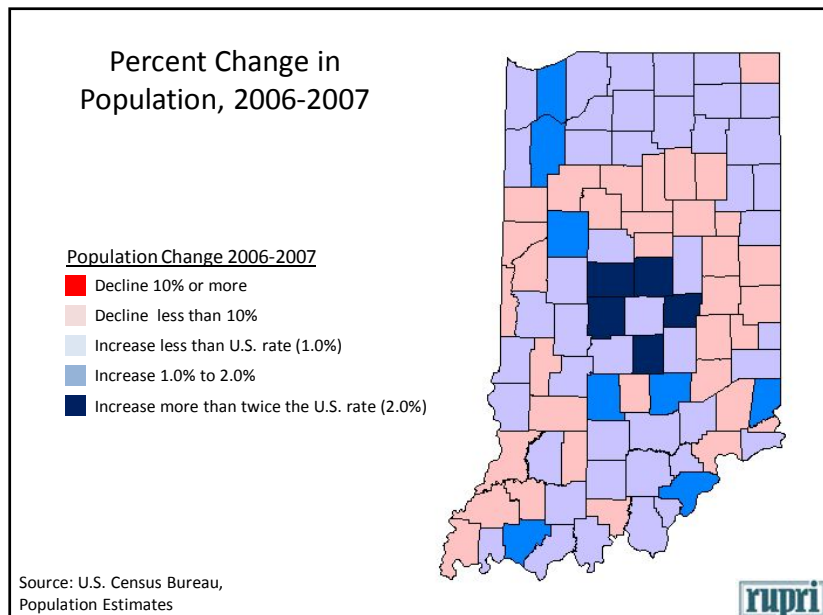
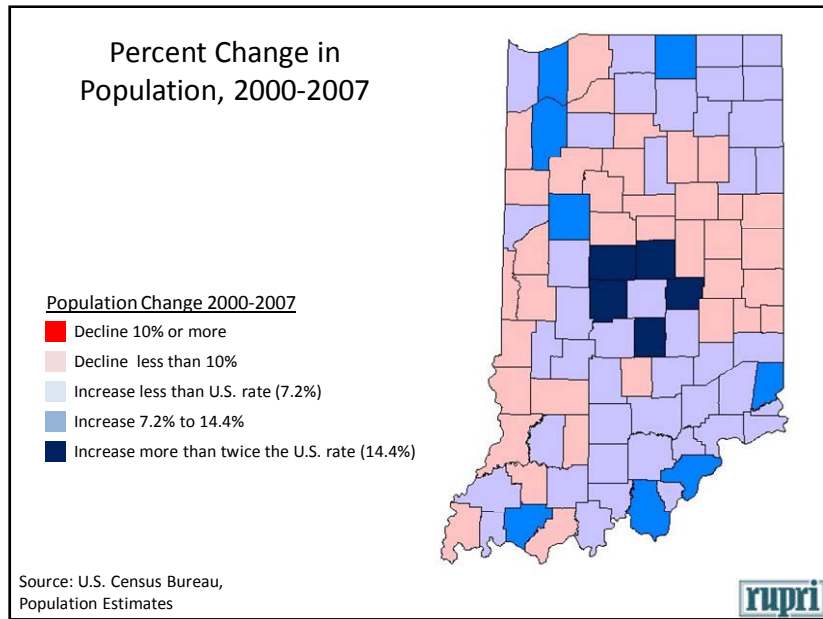
Since the 2000 Census, population increased 7.2 percent in the U.S., and 4.4 percent in Indiana. Within Indiana, metropolitan areas experienced population gains, while both micropolitan and noncore areas experienced population declines. From 2006 to 2007, the U.S. population grew by one percent, while the Indiana population increased by 0.7 percent. Again, the metropolitan areas experienced growth while the nonmetropolitan areas experienced declines.

From 2000 to 2007, 36 counties in Indiana lost population, but only 14 of these were metropolitan counties. From 2006 to 2007, 36 Indiana counties lost population, and only 13 of these were metropolitan counties.

The fastest growth during both time periods was in counties in the Indianapolis Metropolitan Area.

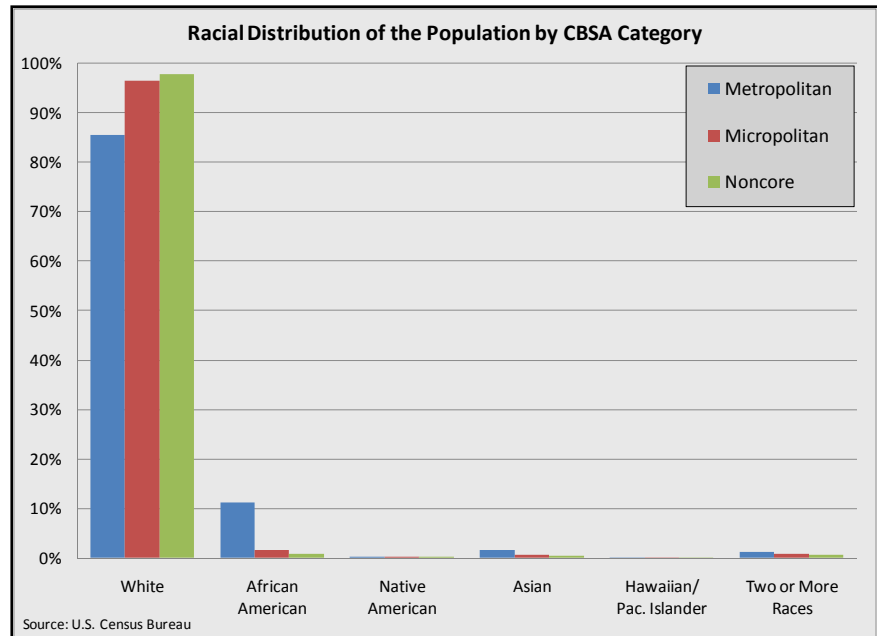
Percent Change in Population		
	2000-2007	2006-2007
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Metropolitan	5.8%	0.9%
Micropolitan	-0.3%	-0.1%
Noncore	-0.7%	-0.1%

*source: U.S. Census Bureau*



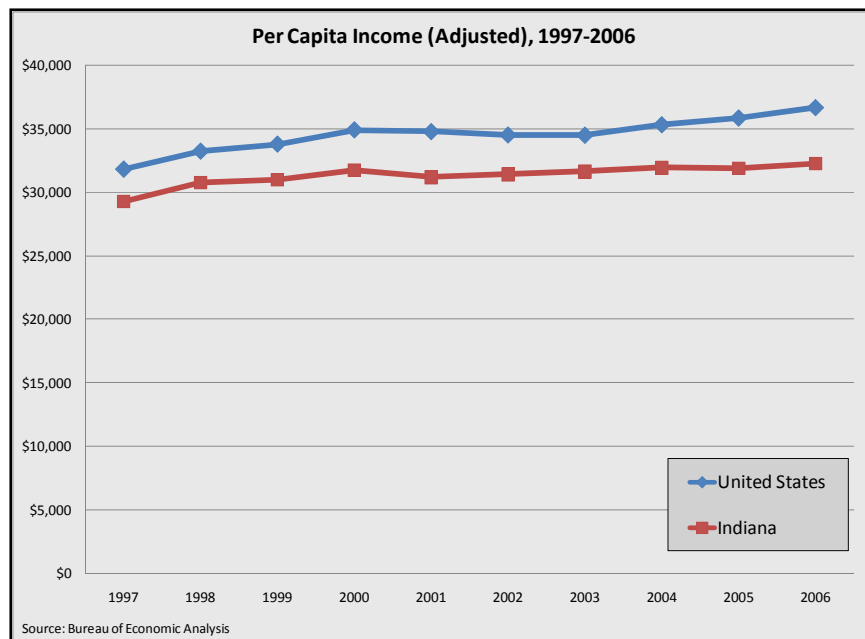
## Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

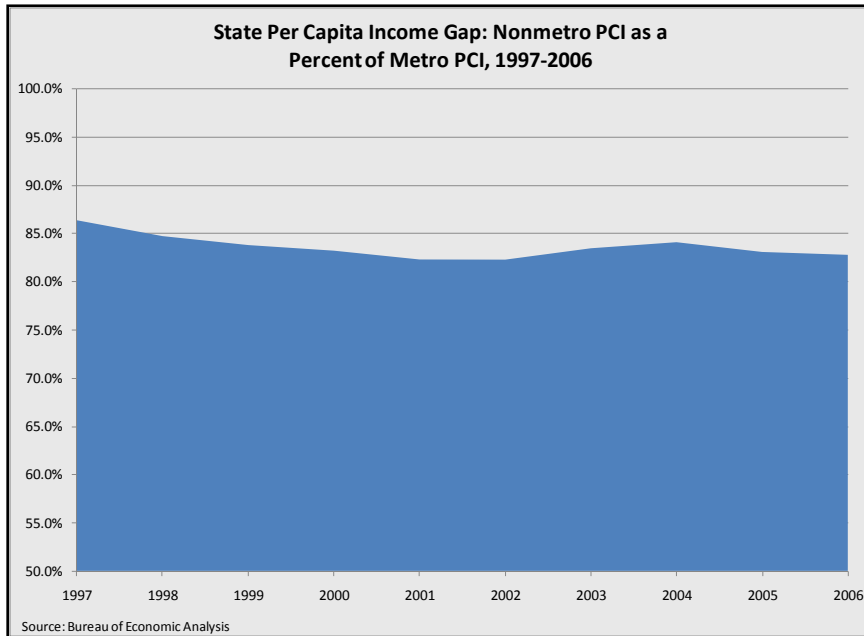
The racial composition of the population is shown in the bar chart to the right. It is important to note that the population of any given race includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. Each racial category presented in the chart includes both Hispanics and non Hispanics of that race. The population of Indiana is 88 percent white. Hispanics make up 5 percent of the total population in Indiana.



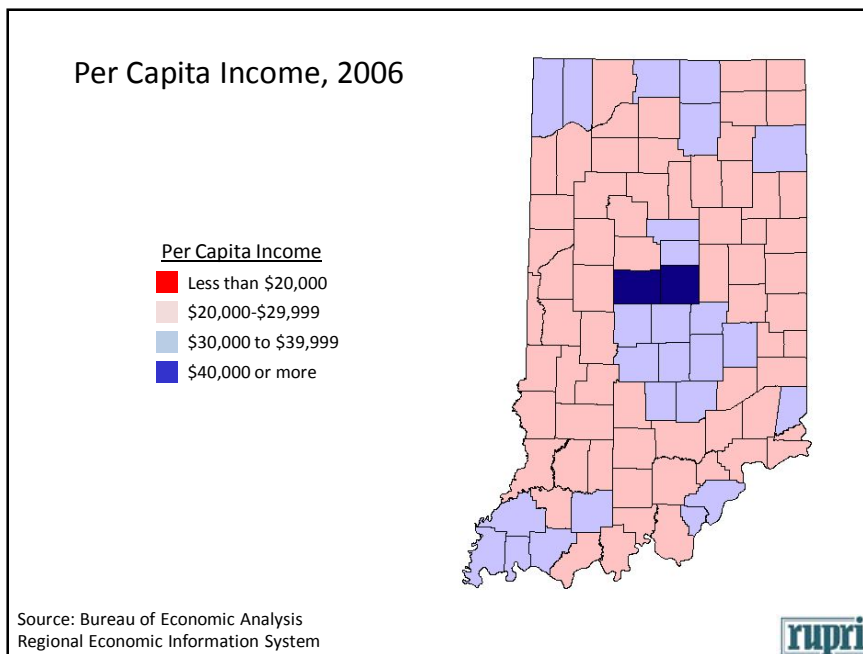
## Per Capita Income

Per capita income in Indiana has followed a similar trend as the nation over the past 10 years, with Indiana's income lagging slightly behind the U.S. income. In 2006 per capita income was \$36,714 in the U.S. and \$32,288 in Indiana. The per capita income gap in Indiana has also persisted over the past 10 years. In 2006, nonmetropolitan per capita income was 82.8 percent of metro per capita income in Indiana. The per capita income in nonmetro areas was over \$5,000 less than in metro areas (\$27,790 compared to \$33,561).



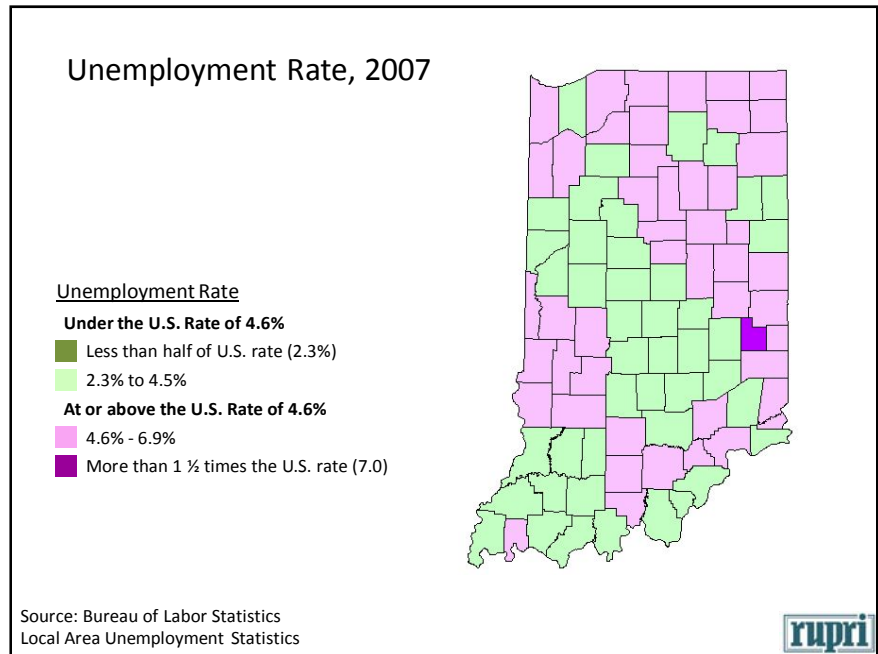


Within Indiana, per capita income ranged from \$21,719 in Starke County to \$46,608 in Boone County.



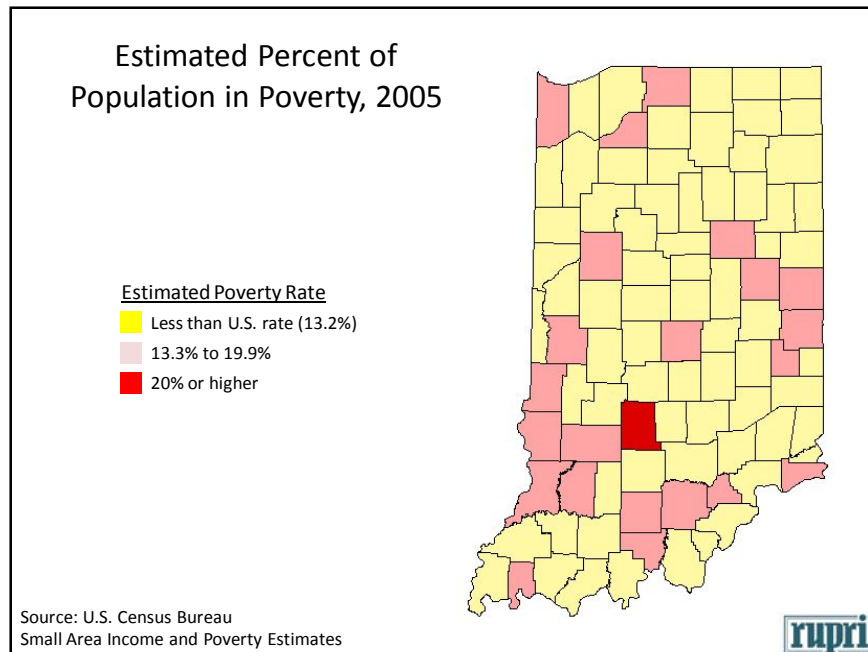
## Unemployment

The 2007 unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in the U.S. and 4.5 percent in Indiana. 47 counties in Indiana had unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average, and just over half of these counties were nonmetropolitan.



## Poverty

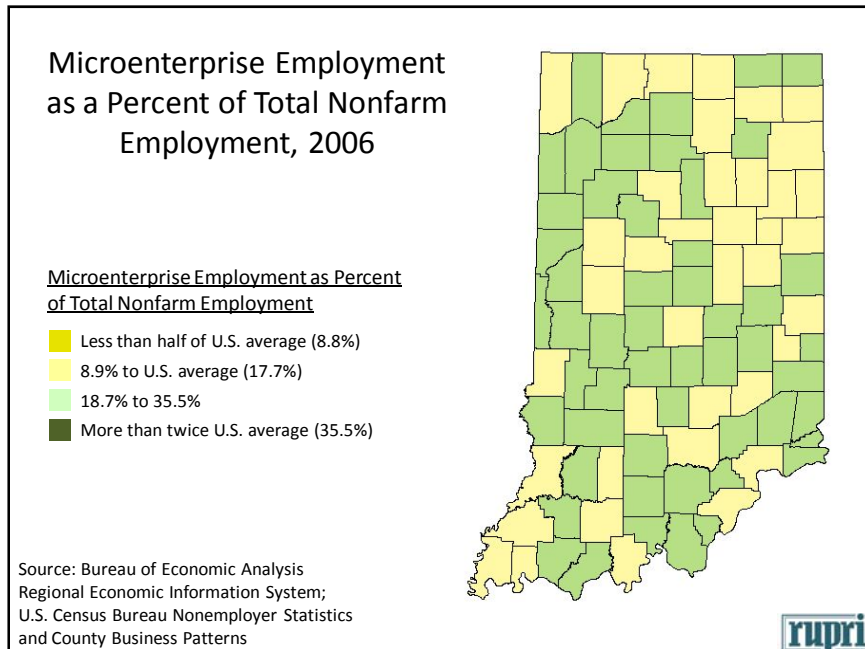
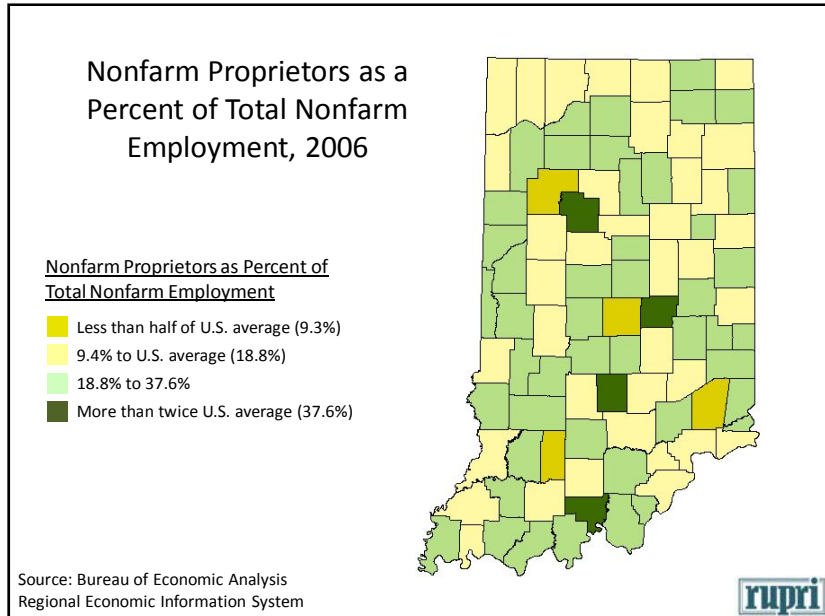
Poverty estimates for 2005 show that the poverty rate in the U.S. in 2005 was 13.3 percent, compared to 12.2 percent in Indiana. Within Indiana, poverty rates ranged from 4 percent to 22 percent.



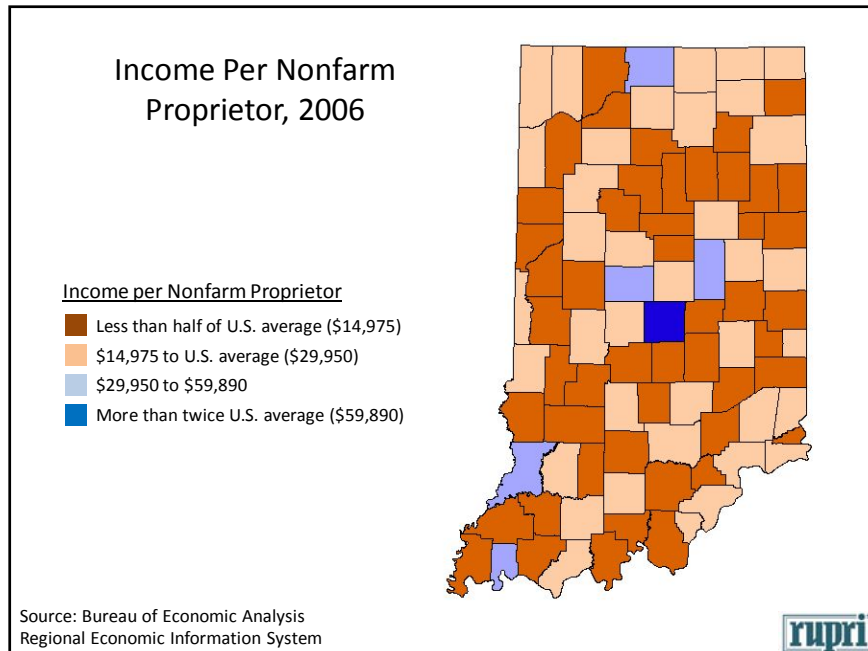
## Entrepreneurship Indicators

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in the economic development of communities, but entrepreneurship is a difficult concept to measure. Four indicators of entrepreneurship are presented here: (1) nonfarm proprietors as a proportion of total nonfarm employment and (2) microenterprise employment (calculated as the number of self employed individuals plus the number of employees in establishments with less than 5 employees) as a proportion of total nonfarm employment; (3) income per nonfarm proprietor; and (4) nonfarm proprietors income as a proportion of county total personal income.

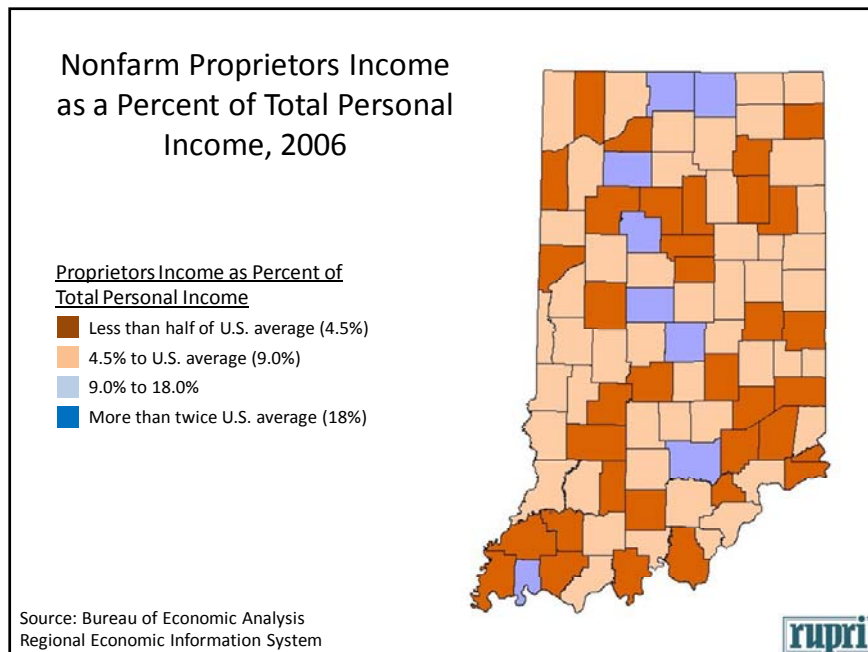
Nationally, nonfarm proprietor employment accounts for 18.8 percent of total nonfarm employment. In Indiana, this figure is 16.5 percent, and within Indiana, this figure ranges from 5 percent to 53percent. Microenterprise employment represents 17.7 percent of U.S nonfarm employment and 15.2 percent of Indiana nonfarm employment. Within Indiana, this ranges from 11 percent to 33 percent.



Average income per proprietor in the U.S was \$29,950, compared to \$24,399 in Indiana. Within Indiana, this ranged from \$7714 per proprietor to \$73,357 per proprietor.



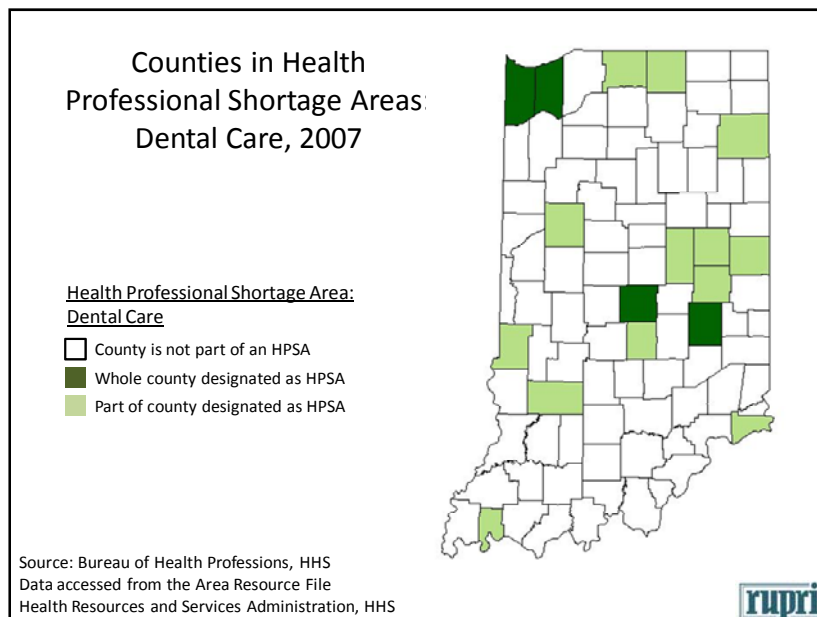
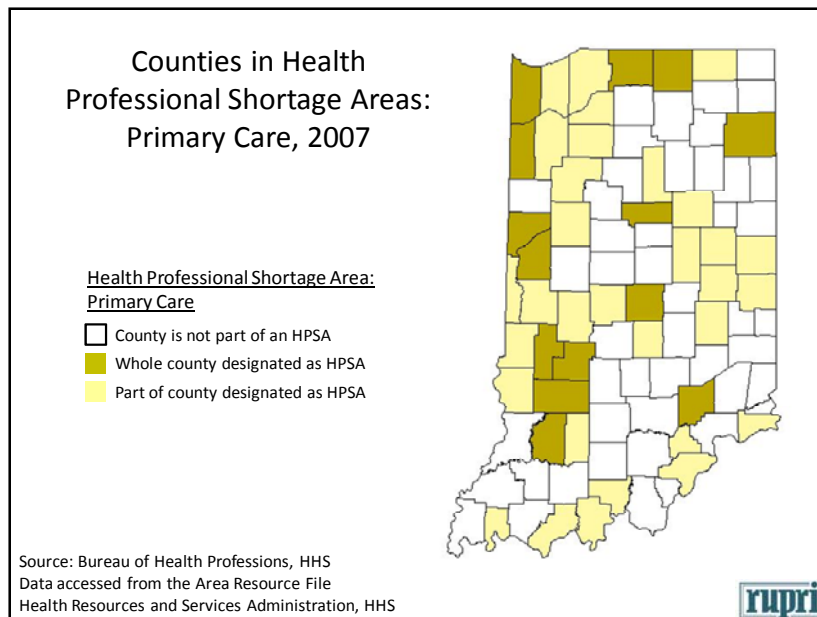
Nationally, nonfarm proprietors income accounted for 9 percent of total personal income. In Indiana, this figure was 7.3 percent, and ranged from 2 percent to 13 percent in Indiana counties.

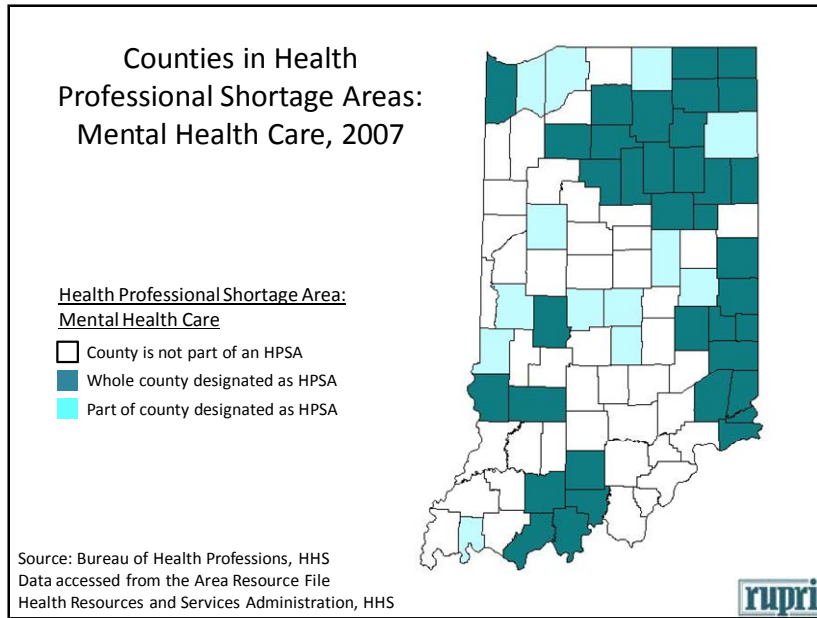


## Health Professional Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated for primary medical care, dentists, and mental health professionals. The designations are made by the Bureau of Health Professions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The maps below present the status of counties as being not in, or whole or in part designated as part of an HPSA.

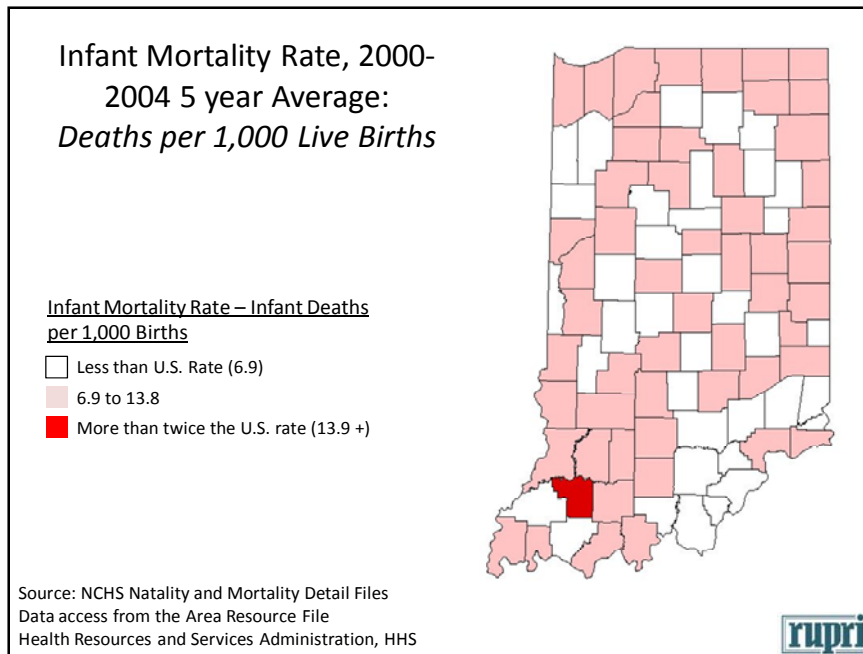
Within Indiana, 45 counties were either whole or in part designated as a primary care HPSA; 17 counties were designated whole or part of a dental care HPSA, and 49 counties were designated whole or in part of a mental health care HPSA.





## Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates are a 5 year average of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is 6.9 for the U.S. and 7.7 for Indiana. 54 counties in Indiana had an infant mortality rate higher than the U.S. average.



## Data Sources:

**Bureau of Economic Analysis**, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

**Bureau of Labor Statistics**, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

**Department of Health and Human Services , Health Resources and Services Administration**  
**Area Resource File**

<http://www.arfsys.com/>

### U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

County Business Patterns

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/index.html>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html>

### For questions and comments, please contact:

Kathleen K. Miller,  
RUPRI Program Director  
(573) 882-5098  
[miller@rupri.org](mailto:miller@rupri.org)

Visit the RUPRI website at

<http://www.rupri.org>

# Make Your Own Maps with the CARES/RUPRI Interactive Map Room

A national level interactive mapping application jointly developed by the Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES) and RUPRI is available at

<http://ims2.missouri.edu/step1.AOI/Indianalist.asp>

This three step map-making process allows you to select from over 500 GIS layers and create custom maps for your Indiana or the whole U.S.

Step 1: In the first step, select your Indiana of interest or the whole U.S.



Step 2: Select the indicators you would like to see mapped. Included are over 500 data layers, including demographic and economic indicators, health and human services indicators, health and education facility locations, emergency preparedness, and many others. We are working constantly to keep these data sets as up to date as possible.

## U.S. Interactive Maps



Step 3: Verify your selections and make your map.

Once you have created your map, you can utilize a variety of tools to analyze or modify your map image, and you may print your map or download it to use in your own reports and presentations. The **help** section includes a series of frequently asked questions and a website help section that explains each tool available in the toolbar.

