

Indiana's Housing Market in 2013

MATT KINGHORN

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

It took a while, but Indiana's housing market now appears to be squarely on the road to recovery. Over a 12-month period ending in June 2013, for instance, the number of houses sold in Indiana increased by nearly 17 percent over the previous year and house prices climbed more than 3 percent (see **Table 1**). With building permits up roughly 12 percent over the same period, the boost in demand is beginning to spill over to the new construction market too. The state's foreclosure rate is still too high, but it has fallen precipitously since the end of 2011.

Table 1: Indiana Housing Market by the Numbers

	U.S.	Indiana
Existing Home Sales between July 2012 and June 2013, Year-over-Year Change	10.4%	16.5%
House Price Appreciation, 2012:2 to 2013:2	7.5%	3.2%
Residential Building Permits between July 2012 and June 2013, Year-over-Year Change	28.6%	11.6%
Share of Mortgages Seriously Delinquent, 2013:1	5.9%	6.2%
Share of Mortgages with Negative Equity, 2013:1	19.8%	11.6%

Sources: Indiana Association of Realtors, National Association of Realtors, Federal Housing Finance Agency, U.S. Census Bureau, Mortgage Bankers Association, CoreLogic

Of course, given the depth of the housing slump, there are still a few more miles left on the path to a healthy market. Existing home sales in Indiana are still more than 10 percent off the 2007 mark, and the share of mortgages that are seriously delinquent is only about two-thirds of the way back to the state's pre-crash level. Meanwhile, despite the recent uptick, residential construction activity in the first half of 2013 is still at low levels last seen in the early 1980s.

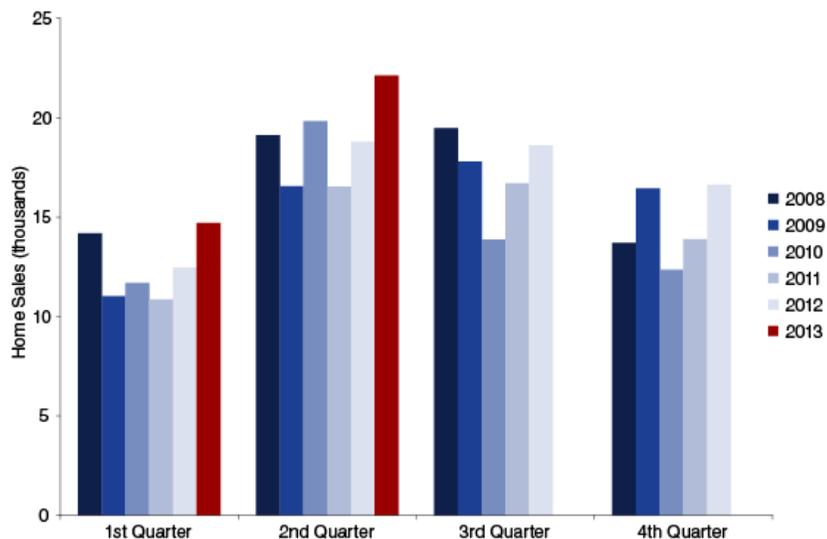
This article examines some of the latest data in order to gauge the state of Indiana's housing market.

Home Sales Off to a Strong Start in 2013

After five years of flagging home sales numbers, Indiana finally had a breakout year in 2012. The state's sales tally last year was up nearly 15 percent over 2011 and was its strongest annual figure since 2007. Sales totals are still well below the peak years of the mid-2000s, but it seems unlikely (and undesirable) that Indiana will reach those heights again anytime soon. After all, it was the overheated housing market during this period that helped fuel the state's foreclosure crisis that began in 2006.

As **Figure 1** shows, the rebound in existing home sales continued to improve early in 2013. The 14,700 existing home sales in Indiana during the first quarter of this year was an 18 percent improvement over the same period a year ago and was the state's highest first quarter mark in the last six years. Meanwhile, sales in the second quarter were also up 18 percent year-over-year and represent Indiana's best quarterly sales performance since mid-2007.

Figure 1: Indiana Home Sales by Quarter, 2008:1 to 2013:2



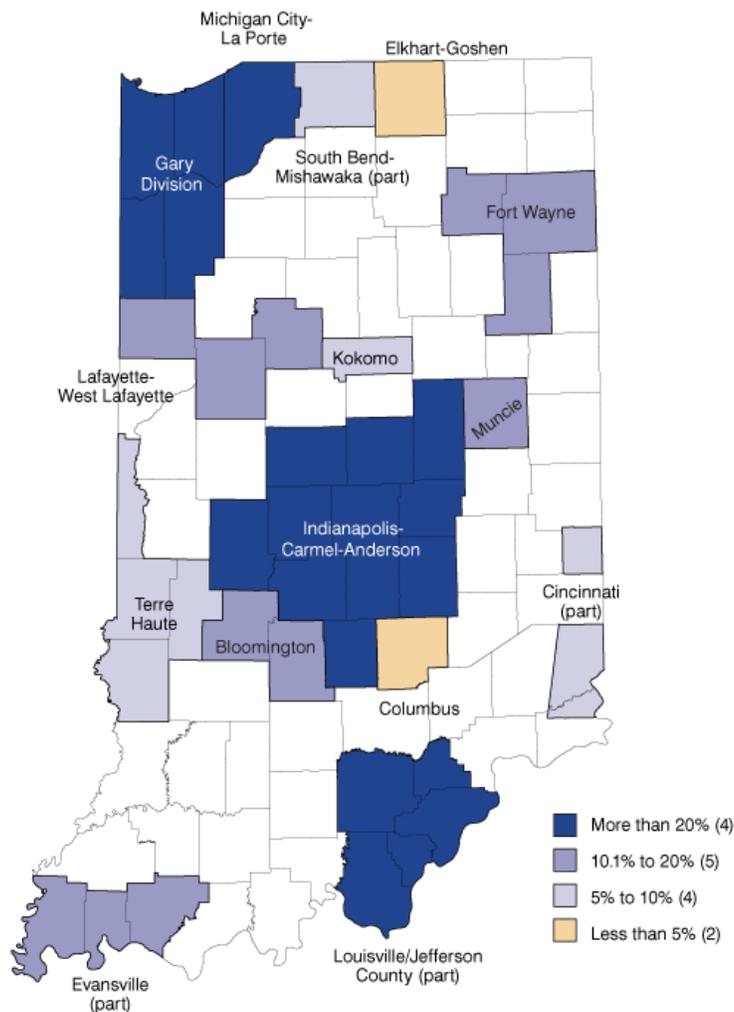
Source: Indiana Association of Realtors

Note: Sales figures are grouped by quarter because home sales are highly seasonal

As several recent media reports have highlighted, large investor groups are playing a role in the rebound in existing home sales and prices. As homeownership rates and house prices declined in recent years, more and more real estate investment trusts (REIT) have been purchasing single-family homes and converting them into rental properties. This trend first emerged in some of the country's housing crash hot spots but now appears to be more widespread. As of July 2013, for instance, the REIT American Homes 4 Rent (AHR) reportedly holds a portfolio of more than 1,700 homes in the Indianapolis area—most of which were purchased in the last year.¹ A check of AHR's website shows that they also have properties in Bloomington, Columbus, Lafayette and Northwest Indiana.

While investor groups are helping to boost the numbers in some markets, **Figure 2** shows that the uptick in existing home sales is widespread around the state. Over the 12-month period ending in June 2013, each of Indiana's metro areas had an increase in home sales, led by the Indiana portion of the Louisville metro area with a 26 percent jump compared to the same period a year earlier. With a 23 percent increase, Gary had the second-largest increase in sales followed by the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson area (22 percent), Michigan City-LaPorte (20 percent) and Bloomington (16 percent).

Figure 2: Total Home Sales by Metro Area, Year-over-Year Change, July 2012 to June 2013



Source: Indiana Association of Realtors

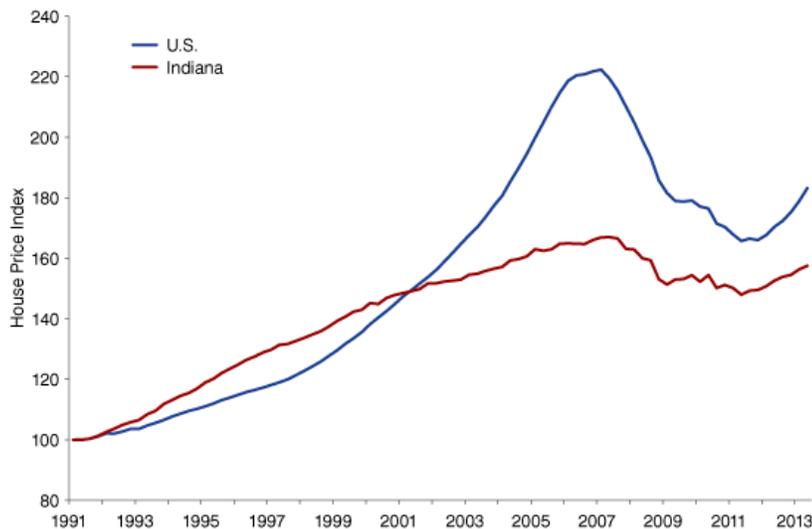
Columbus and Elkhart-Goshen registered the lowest growth rates over this period but that does not necessarily indicate that these markets are underperforming. In the case of Columbus, at least, its housing market was already relatively strong heading into this period so it didn't have much ground to make up.

The 48 counties that are outside of metro areas combined to post a 10 percent increase in sales. Among counties with at least 100 sales, Tipton County had the largest increase at 46 percent followed by Ripley (36 percent), Jackson (31 percent) and Dubois (27 percent) counties. Statewide, sales were up roughly 17 percent over this period.

Indiana House Prices on the Rise

As demand for existing homes in Indiana has increased, so have prices. According to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's House Price Index (HPI), Indiana has seen price appreciation for eight consecutive quarters dating back to mid-2011 and the state's home prices in the second quarter of 2013 are up 3.2 percent year-over-year (see **Figure 3**). This rate of appreciation ranked 37th-fastest among states and outpaced neighboring Kentucky (1.6 percent), but trailed Illinois (3.6 percent), Ohio (3.6 percent) and Michigan (12.1 percent). Nationally, prices are up 7.5 percent over this period.

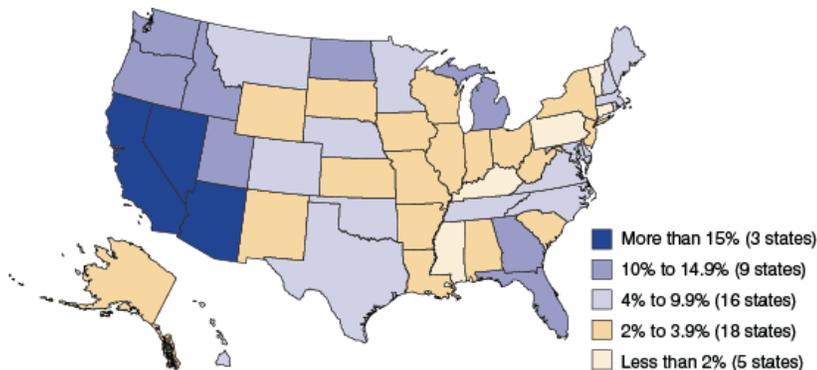
Figure 3: House Price Index, Indiana and the United States, 1991:1 to 2013:2



Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency, House Price Index (expanded data series, seasonally adjusted)

Fortunately, price appreciation has been widespread around the country over the past year (see **Figure 4**). Several of the hardest-hit states during the crash posted the greatest gains led by Nevada (23.8 percent increase), California (19.6 percent) and Arizona (19.5 percent). Of course, the gains in these states come on the heels of dramatic declines in recent years. With a 0.6 percent decline, only Vermont saw house prices slide in the last year.

Figure 4: Change in House Price Index by State, 2012:2 to 2013:2



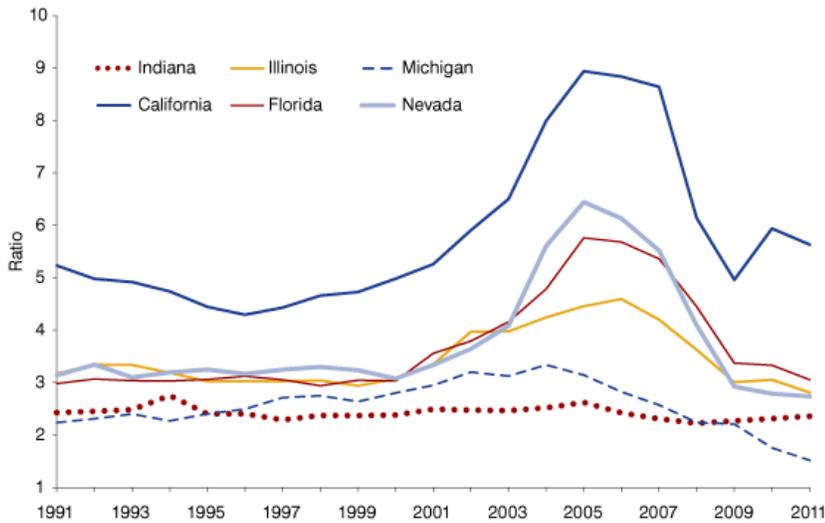
Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency, House Price Index (expanded data series, seasonally adjusted)

It's important to put the changes in Indiana's house prices in perspective. Unlike many other areas of the country that experienced great booms and busts in housing prices, Indiana had no price bubble at all. Instead, changes in Hoosier house prices have been glued to the state's economic performance.

A look at the ratio of median sales prices to median household income best illustrates this point. Among the states that headlined the housing bubble, the price-to-income ratios in Florida and Nevada more or less doubled between 2000 and 2005 while prices in California soared to nine times its median household income (see **Figure 5**). Looking at some of Indiana's neighbors, Illinois also saw a significant jump in this measure and even struggling Michigan's ratio climbed modestly.

Since the onset of the housing slump, however, the price-to-income ratio in each of these states tumbled back to the more sustainable levels seen during the 1990s. All the while, through a relative boom period in the 1990s and two recessions during the 2000s, Indiana's ratio has held remarkably steady over the last two decades.

Figure 5: Ratio of Median Sales Price to Median Household Income, Indiana and Select States, 1991 to 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Moody's Economy.com

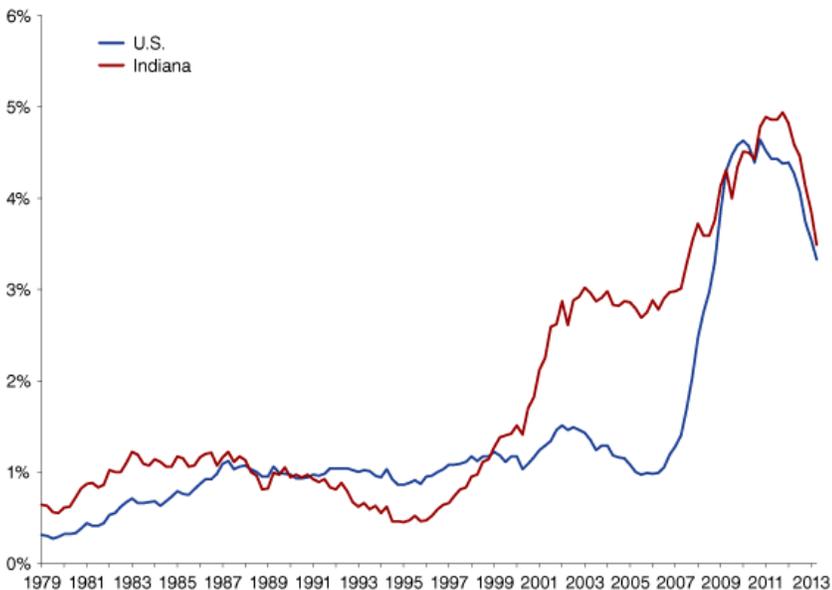
Foreclosure Wave Begins to Recede

One of the key factors behind climbing house prices has been the declining foreclosure rate. The mortgage technology firm FNC Inc. reports that, at the depth of the crisis in early 2009, a little more than one-third of all U.S. home sales were foreclosed properties. At the same time, these foreclosures were selling at 25 percent below market value.

As the foreclosure situation improved, however, its effect on prices has diminished. At the national level, foreclosures as a share of sales had been cut in half to 18 percent by the fourth quarter of 2012. FNC indicates that the foreclosure discount has fallen to 12 percent during the same period, which is comparable to foreclosure discount estimates before the housing bust.²

This situation should continue to improve as the volume of lender-owned properties decline in Indiana and around the country. **Figure 6** shows that the state has seen a precipitous decline in its foreclosure rate since the end of 2011. According to the Mortgage Bankers Association, the state's foreclosure rate has declined more than 1 percentage point from 4.94 in the fourth quarter of 2011 to 3.49 in mid-2013. Even with this sharp decline, Indiana's foreclosure rate remains above the U.S. average and ranks 14th-highest among states.

Figure 6: Share of Mortgages in Foreclosure, 1979:1 to 2013:2



Source: National Delinquency Survey, Mortgage Bankers Association

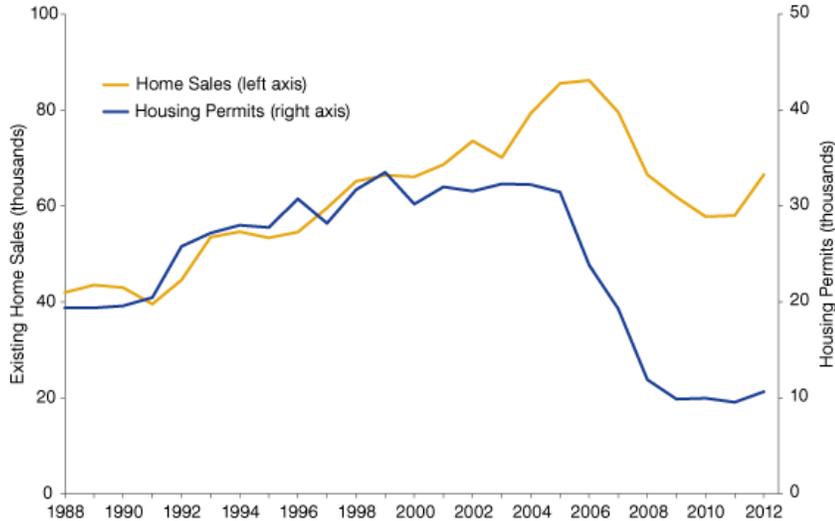
Residential Construction Improving, but Still Weak

As with other areas of the housing market, residential investment is beginning to show signs of life but remains very low by

historic standards. In 2012, the number of permits issued for new housing units in Indiana was less than one-third of the peak level seen in 1999 and was the fifth-lowest mark since 1960. However, the number of units last year was up 9 percent over 2011. The rebound has been even stronger so far this year, as the number of units through the first half of 2013 is 21 percent greater than for the same period in 2012.

One way to demonstrate how steep the decline in home building has been is to compare the changes in annual housing permits to existing home sales. From 1988 to 2005, there were approximately two existing home sales for each single-family housing permit in Indiana, but in 2012 the ratio was greater than six-to-one (see **Figure 7**). As the foreclosure rate declines and the market continues to improve, this gap should begin to close over the next few years.

Figure 7: Indiana Existing Home Sales and Single-Family Housing Permits, 1988 to 2012

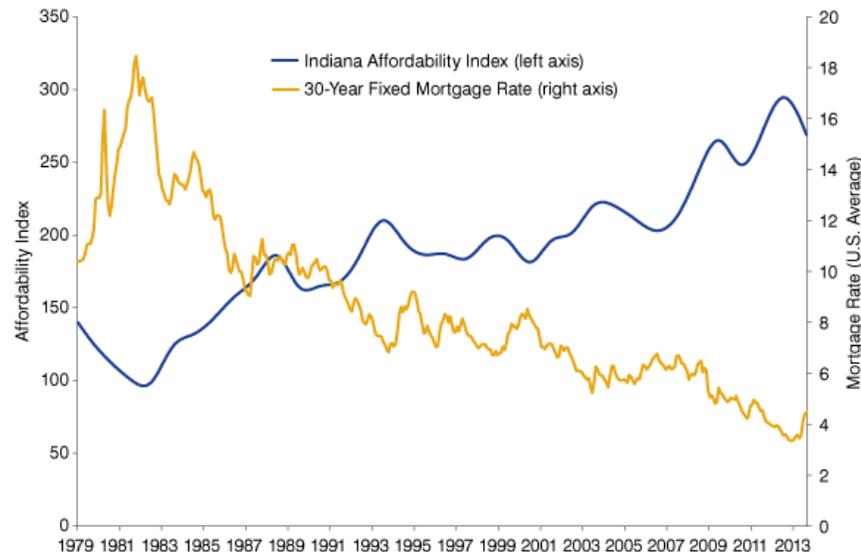


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Moody's Economy.com

Looking Ahead

This resurgence in the housing market has occurred even though the drivers of housing demand—a strong labor market, migration and access to credit—are still not firing on all cylinders. Indiana did add nearly 55,000 jobs between July 2012 and July 2013, but the state's unemployment rate remained stuck at 8.4 percent over that period. Data on migration trends are not as current, but Indiana had a net outflow of residents each year between 2010 and 2012. Meanwhile, historically low mortgage interest rates have led to unprecedented housing affordability conditions (see **Figure 8**), but tighter lending standards may have kept some creditworthy borrowers from accessing them.³

Figure 8: Mortgage Interest Rates and Indiana Housing Affordability Index, January 1979 to August 2013



Note: An index value of 100 means that a state's median household income is exactly enough to qualify for a mortgage on a median-priced home. Values

above 100 indicate that the median income is more than enough to qualify. Indiana's index value was 269 in August 2013, meaning that the state's median household income was 269 percent of the income needed for a mortgage on the median-priced house. Monthly affordability values are interpolated from annual data. The 2013 index values are a forecast.

Source: Freddie Mac and Moody's Economy.com

Now that the housing market is beginning to stabilize, however, affordability is bound to come back to earth a bit. Not only are house prices on the rise again, but mortgage rates are climbing too. According to Freddie Mac, the 30-year fixed mortgage rate jumped from 3.45 percent in April 2013 to 4.46 percent by August. In their September forecasts, both the Mortgage Bankers Association and Freddie Mac predict the rate will climb above the 5 percent mark in the second half of 2014.

It seems unlikely that a rise in rates will have too much of a negative impact on demand here in Indiana, at least not in the short run. In these current conditions, there is quite a bit of room to maneuver before affordability truly becomes a concern. A recent analysis by Freddie Mac indicates that housing would remain affordable in metro areas throughout the Midwest with mortgage rates as high as 8 percent, and they could probably go even higher before housing is considered unaffordable (8 percent is the highest level in their analysis).⁴

So with these rising rates, the cost of homeownership is increasing some, but housing remains very affordable by historic standards. And given that the other key housing indicators are pointed in the right direction, there is plenty of cause for optimism. The state's housing market won't truly return to form, however, until Indiana's labor market improves and the state begins to attract new residents again. This will bolster demand and begin to revive still-lagging residential construction. Once the foundation of the housing market is shored-up, we'll know that this recovery is built to last.

Notes

1. Jeff Swiatek, "Indianapolis Official Wary of Investor Groups Snapping Up Homes," *Indystar.com*, September 4, 2013.
2. "Foreclosure Market Report," FNC Inc., February 2013, http://fncrpi.com/press_releases.aspx?pr=62.
3. "Challenges in Housing and Mortgage Markets," Federal Reserve Chairman Ben S. Bernanke, November 15, 2012, www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/bernanke20121115a.htm.
4. "What Happens When Interest Rates Rise?," *U.S. Economic & Housing Market Outlook*, Freddie Mac, June 2013, www.freddie.com/news/finance/docs/Jun_2013_public_outlook.pdf.

Vehicles and Pharmaceuticals Lead Indiana's Exports

TANYA HALL

Economic Research Analyst, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University Kelley School of Business

Exports play an important role in the Hoosier economy. Relatively speaking, exports are more important to Indiana than other states. While Indiana's economic output, or gross domestic product (GDP), ranks 16th in the country, its dependency on exports ranks 11th. This article highlights the state's two leading export industries: vehicles and parts and pharmaceuticals.

Table 1 presents the top 10 export industries for Indiana in 2012. These industries constitute 84.3 percent of all exports out of Indiana.

Table 1: Indiana's Top 10 Export Industries, 2002 to 2012

Industry	Exports (in millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate	
	2012	2011-2012	2002-2012
Vehicles and Parts (Excluding Railway)	\$7,156	-7.6%	5.4%
Pharmaceutical Products	\$6,040	23.8%	24.0%
Industrial Machinery (Including Computers)	\$5,536	8.9%	5.4%
Optical and Medical Instruments	\$2,484	7.7%	10.1%
Electric Machinery	\$2,109	18.6%	4.4%
Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts Thereof	\$1,318	37.0%	29.8%
Iron, Steel and Articles Thereof	\$1,289	-10.7%	11.3%
Plastics and Articles Thereof	\$1,225	9.3%	6.8%
Organic Chemicals	\$1,209	-17.6%	3.0%
Miscellaneous Chemical Products	\$656	3.8%	1.5%

Note: Industries are defined by the Harmonized System of Commodity Classifications.

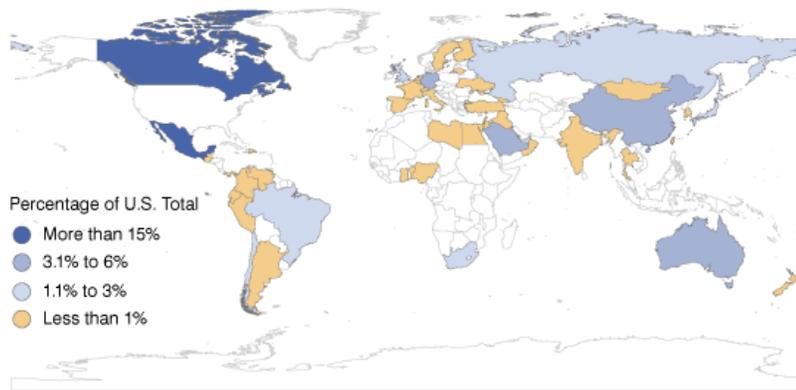
Source: WISER Trade

Vehicles and parts retained its perch as Indiana's largest export industry in 2012, despite a slight decline in export value from the prior year. Pharmaceuticals regained the number two spot from industrial machinery thanks to strong growth in 2012. In fact, if the current trends for the top two industries continue, pharmaceutical products may become the top export in the near future.

Vehicles and Parts

Figure 1 displays the share of 2012 U.S. vehicle and parts exports for destination countries with export purchases greater than \$200 million. Canadian purchases of vehicles and parts have slowly rebounded since the downturn in 2009 and have yielded a 3.8 percent average annual growth rate since 2002.

Figure 1: Destinations for U.S. Exports of Vehicles and Parts (Excluding Railway), 2012



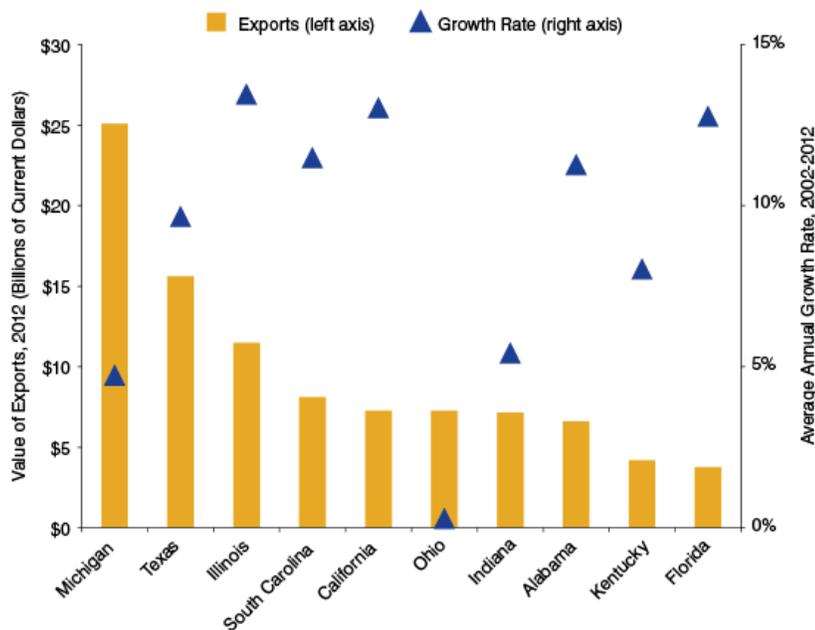
Note: Includes countries with export purchases greater than \$200 million.
Source: WISER Trade

However, the share of vehicles and parts earmarked for Canada has slowly dwindled from 58 percent in 1999 to 37.8 percent in 2012. Mexico—America’s second-largest trading partner—has seen a slight increase in its share of vehicles and parts, commanding 15.2 percent of U.S. exports in 2012.

Of the top 15 countries that imported vehicle and parts products, nine had double-digit average annual growth rates from 2002 to 2012: China, Saudi Arabia, Australia, United Arab Emirates, Chile, Russia, Brazil, South Africa and Nigeria. Individually, these countries import a relatively small share compared to Canada or Mexico, but collectively they imported 22.3 percent—exceeding Mexico’s share.

Michigan is the dominant exporter of vehicles and parts, accounting for 18.8 percent of the U.S. total, followed by Texas at 11.7 percent. Michigan has experienced a meager average annual growth rate of 4.3 percent in the past decade, while Texas has experienced a 12.7 percent average annual growth rate since 2002 (see **Figure 2**). In 2012, Indiana ranked seventh at approximately \$7 billion, accounting for 5.4 percent of the total vehicles and parts exports.

Figure 2: Leading States in the Export of Vehicles and Parts (Excluding Railway), 2002 to 2012

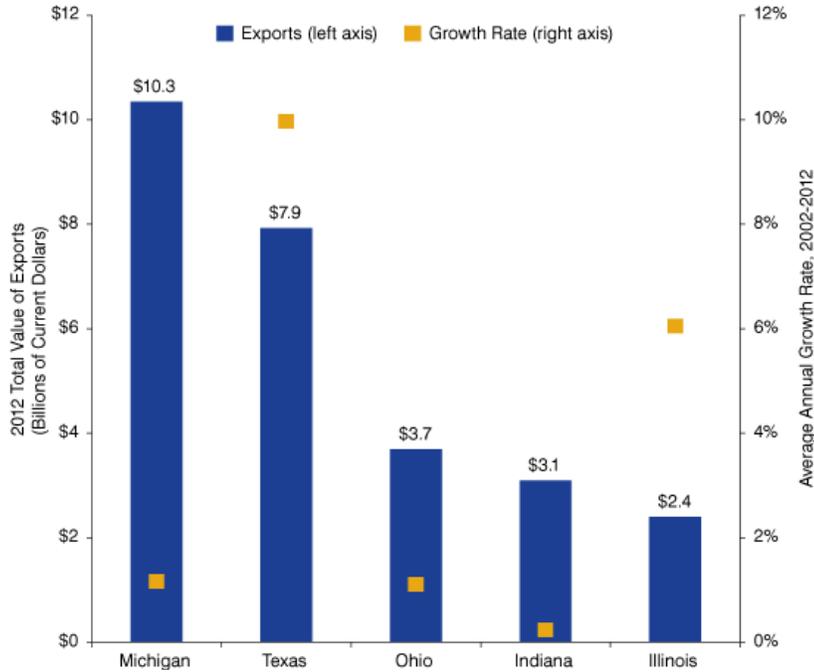


Source: WISER Trade

Indiana’s top exported commodity within the broadly defined vehicles and parts industry was motor vehicle parts and accessories. **Figure 3** shows the top five exporting states for this commodity. Michigan was the leader in this category in terms of sales volume (\$10.3 billion) followed by Texas (\$7.9 billion). In the past decade, Michigan has posted languid average annual growth rates relative to Texas. If this trend continues, Texas will rival Michigan for the number one spot. Indiana ranks fourth in total value, slightly trailing Ohio. The top three destinations for Indiana’s motor vehicle parts and accessories exports were Canada, Mexico

and China.

Figure 3: Top Five Exporting States of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories, 2002 to 2012



Source: WISER Trade

Pharmaceuticals

Nationally, pharmaceutical products were the 11th-largest exported commodity; however, in Indiana it's the second-highest-valued exported commodity. Among all states, Indiana has been the top exporter of pharmaceuticals since 2009. Indiana and California comprised 15.1 percent and 11 percent of the nation's exports, respectively, and their shares have grown over the years.¹ **Figure 4** shows Indiana's 24 percent average annual growth rate surpassing all other top 10 exporting states, explaining its growing share of the nation's exports in this category.

Figure 4: Leading States in the Export of Pharmaceuticals, 2002 to 2012

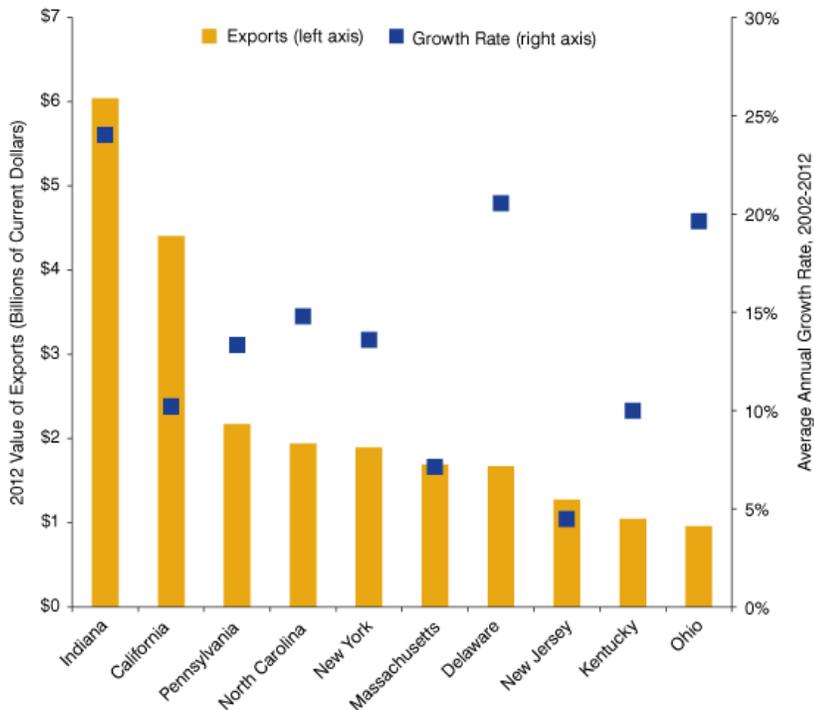
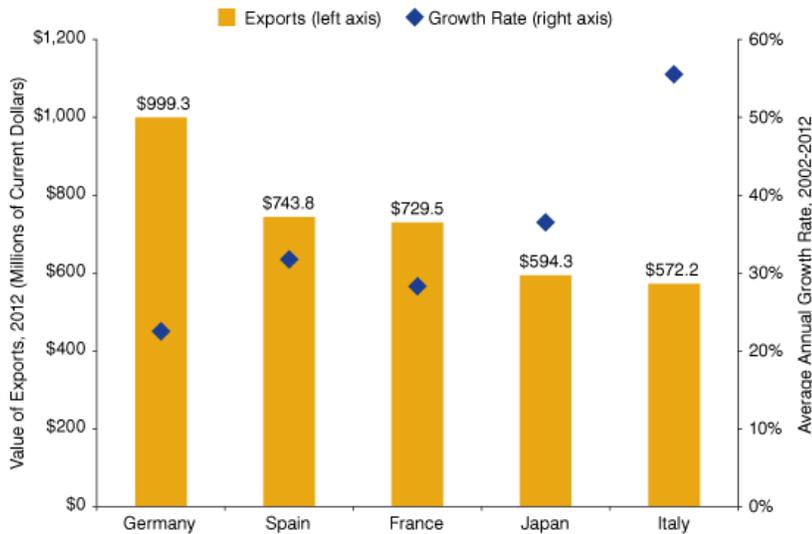


Figure 5 presents the top five export destinations for Indiana’s pharmaceuticals in 2012. Four of the five destination countries were in Europe, an important region to Indiana’s pharmaceutical industry. In 2010, Germany claimed the top spot as an importer of Indiana’s pharmaceutical products—replacing the United Kingdom—and has held onto this position through 2012.

Figure 5: Indiana’s Top Five Export Destinations for Pharmaceutical Products, 2002 to 2012

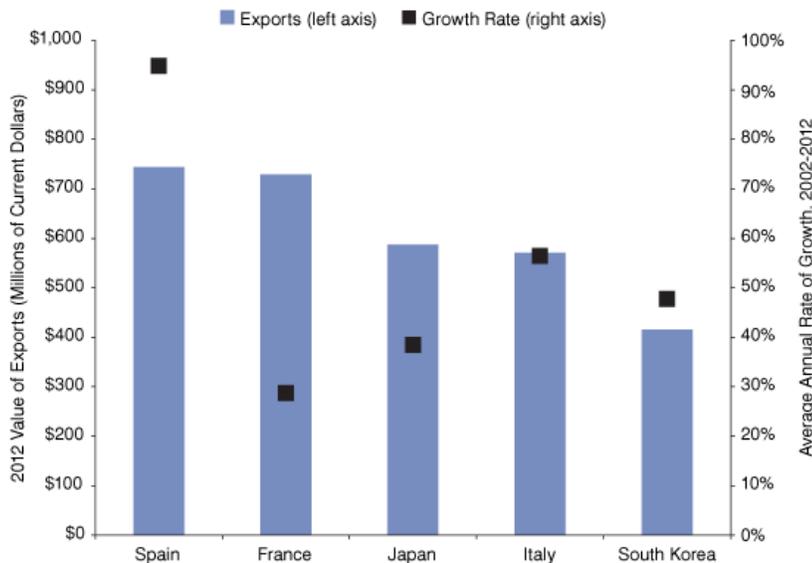


Source: WISER Trade

Of the six pharmaceutical products exported from Indiana, medicines² comprise the lion’s share of the export activity (83.7 percent). Indiana is the leading exporter of medicines among states, responsible for 20.4 percent of the national share.³

Spain and France are the leading importers of this Hoosier commodity, purchasing 14.7 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively (see **Figure 6**). Strong double-digit growth has propelled this commodity’s export value. Spain leads the pack on this measure with a 94.8 percent average annual growth rate from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 6: Indiana’s Top Five Destinations for Medicines, 2002 to 2012



Source: WISER Trade

Summary

Indiana’s exports recovered quickly from the adverse effects of the Great Recession, but the economic turmoil of the eurozone countries and slow recovery worldwide inhibited acceleration in exports in 2012. That said, Indiana’s exports grew at a higher rate

(6.5 percent) than both the United States (4.5 percent) and the Midwest (6 percent) over the year. While vehicles and parts experienced a 7.6 percent decline between 2011 and 2012, pharmaceutical exports grew by 23.8 percent over the year.

The sluggish growth in the eurozone over the next couple of years is a potential threat to the continued growth of Indiana exports—particularly in the life sciences sector, which includes pharmaceuticals. However, the dominance of the Canadian and Mexican markets for other leading industries—together with the possible potential for expanding exports to emerging economies—may diminish the negative effects of sluggish European growth on Indiana’s exports overall.

For a more detailed exploration of the state’s exports, view “Global Positioning: State of Indiana’s Export Activity, 2013” at www.ibrc.indiana.edu/studies/globalpositioning2013.pdf.

Notes

1. Puerto Rico contributes 22.1 percent of the nation’s pharmaceutical exports, but since it’s not a state, its total is excluded from state ranking calculations.
2. Medicaments is the official title of the commodity, but for ease of understanding the term medicines is used in this report.
3. Puerto Rico accounted for 31.3 percent of this category’s total, but was excluded since it is not a state.

If You Build It, They Will Come: Indiana's Labor Response to Changing Employment Opportunities

TIMOTHY E. ZIMMER

Director, Research and Analysis Division of the Indiana Department of Workforce Development

VICKI SEEGERT

Federal Studies Manager, Indiana Department of Workforce Development

The title of this article comes from the 1989 movie “Field of Dreams” in which a mythical voice reassures the movie’s hero that his quest to build a baseball field in the middle of a cornfield is a wise decision. The Research and Analysis group of the Indiana Department of Workforce Development (DWD) is often reminded of this phrase when economic development entities working with various businesses on potential deals across the state request data on potential applicant pools specific to certain locations.

Obtaining applicant pools is a pertinent part of a company’s due diligence and DWD supplies these data frequently. It is worth noting, however, that the Indiana labor market has historically shown itself to be dynamic and adaptable when it comes to crossing from one occupation to another.

One measure of a labor market’s responsiveness is the level of churn. Churn is the rate at which employees move around the labor market and between positions. While excessively high churn can be problematic, a healthy level of churn is beneficial—signaling advanced opportunities for workers. A healthy labor market facilitates workers’ skill enhancements and the freedom to apply these skills in the workplace. As the needs of businesses rapidly change, a rigid workforce would be counterproductive to business interests. A sampling of Indiana wage records suggests a quarterly churn rate of approximately 8 percent, or approximately one-third of the workforce in Indiana churning every year (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: Workplace Churn, 2005 to 2010

Quarterly Change	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Workers in 2nd Quarter	2,838,957	2,954,654	2,963,175	2,949,462	2,769,483	2,838,957
Present in 2nd and 3rd Quarters	2,598,209	2,730,803	2,702,640	2,725,854	2,571,749	2,598,209
Present in 2nd but Not 3rd Quarter	240,748	223,851	260,535	223,608	197,734	240,748
Quarterly Churn Rate	8.5%	7.6%	8.8%	7.6%	7.1%	8.5%

Note: Second and third quarter data were examined to minimize the impact of seasonal variations in employment.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, using Indiana Workforce Intelligence System data

A second measure of a labor market’s responsiveness is mobility. To assess the ability and willingness of Indiana employees to move, U.S. Census Bureau single-family home construction permit data for Indiana counties for 1999 to 2011 were analyzed to ascertain any correlation between housing starts and employment. ([View methodology and regression results.](#))

The results suggest a positive correlation between county employment and the issuing of housing permits. The impact is both immediate and maintains a lasting impact over several years. The lingering impact of employment provides some evidence for the direction of causality. It appears that employment drives housing starts and not vice versa.

The Indiana labor market has shown itself to be responsive to the needs of the marketplace. In converting a cornfield into a factory, concerns over the availability of a successful workforce are likely overstated. For a position with comparable wages for a required skill, the Indiana workforce is shown to be dynamic in accommodating and filling these business needs. Just as Shoeless Joe Jackson came to the cornfield in the movie, if you build a factory, the workers will come.

Exploring Hoosier Minority Groups: Indiana's Native American Population

RACHEL STRANGE

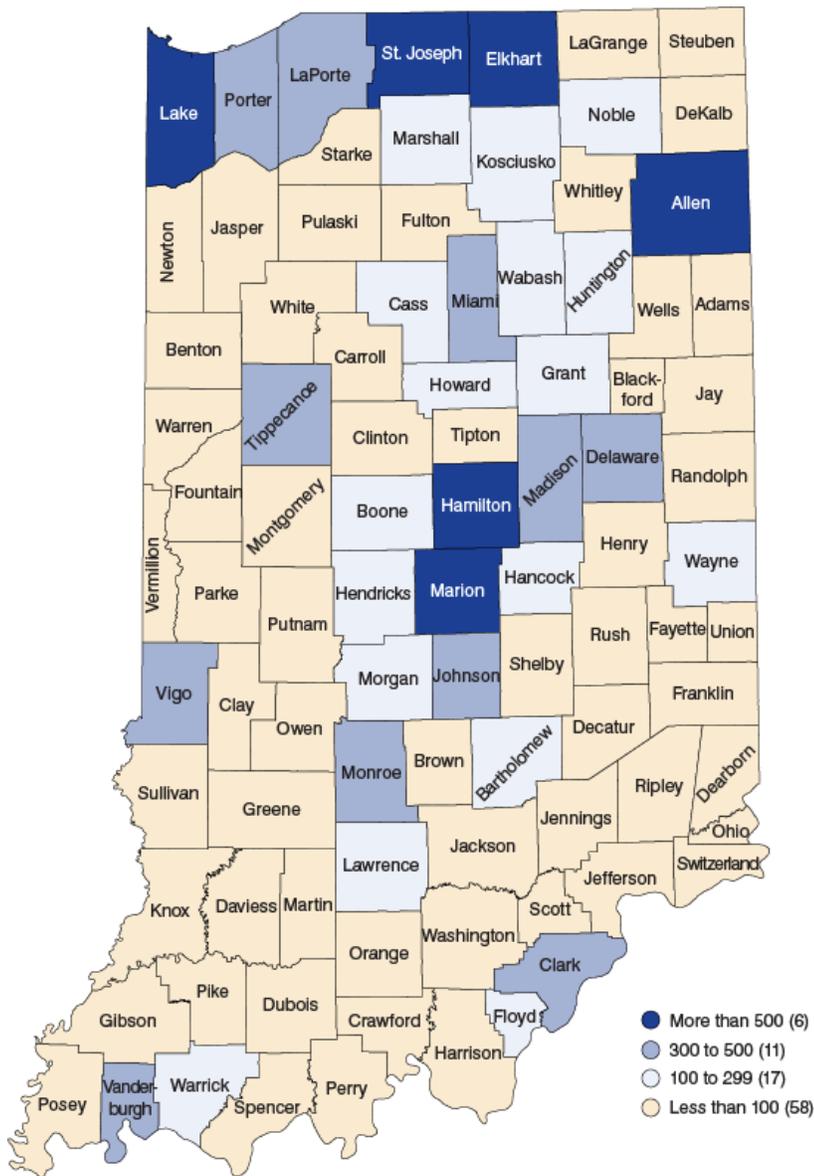
Geodemographic Analyst, Indiana Business Research Center, Indiana University Kelley School of Business

Indiana's population has become increasingly diverse in terms of race and origin. Results from the latest census count for 2010 provide us with a rich set of information from which to gain insight into our population diversity. This article is the last of four *InContext* articles to provide demographic snapshots of our minority population. Native Americans comprised 0.3 percent of Indiana's population in 2010 and will be the focus of this snapshot. (View the articles on [Indiana's black population](#), [Indiana's Hispanic population](#) and [Indiana's Asian population](#).) The overview that follows focuses on population, household formation, income and education.

Population

18,462 Hoosiers reported Native American as their only race ("American Indian and Alaska Native alone" in Census Bureau lingo) in 2010. The number of Native Americans by county ranges from 11 in Benton County to 2,901 in Marion County (see **Figure 1**). Miami (0.9 percent) and Wabash (0.7 percent) are the only two counties where Native American exceed 0.5 percent of the total population.

Figure 1: Native Americans by County, 2010



Source: IBRC, using Census 2010 data

All statistics in this article are for the Native American alone population, but it is worth noting that an additional 31,276 Hoosiers report having some Native American ancestry in combination with another race. While the Native American alone population makes up just 0.3 percent of Indiana’s total population, those who specified their race as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with another race account for 0.8 percent of the total population. **Table 1** shows that Cherokee is the most common tribe in Indiana for both groups.

Table 1: Top 10 Tribes Specified for Indiana’s Native American and Multiracial Population, 2010

Tribe	Native American Alone	Tribe	Multiracial Population Reporting Race as Native American in Combination with Another Race
Cherokee	3,036	Cherokee	12,583
Mexican American Indian	938	Blackfeet	2,065
Chippewa	618	Mexican American Indian	1,441
Sioux	508	Sioux	1,340
Blackfeet	375	Chippewa	1,208
Potawatomi	368	Choctaw	852
Choctaw	323	Apache	824
Apache	277	Potawatomi	724

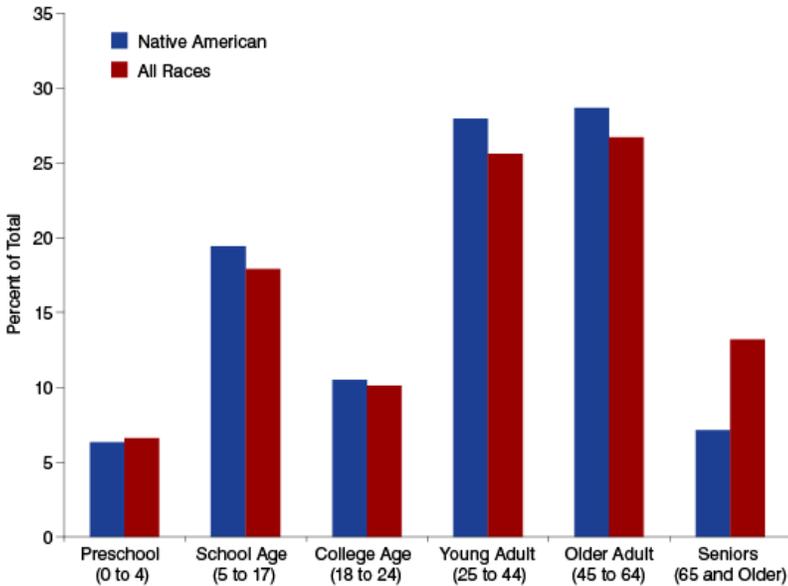
Iroquois	255	Iroquois	640
Navajo	230	Navajo	547

Note: Not everyone who reported their race as Native American also specified a tribe.
Source: IBRC, using Census 2010 data

Since 2000, Indiana’s Native American population has grown by 16.7 percent—an increase of 2,647 people. However, one-third of counties experienced declines in their Native American populations.

The Native American population follows the same basic age trend as the overall population, except for a lower proportion of senior citizens (see **Figure 2**). The median age for Native Americans is 35 years, compared to 37.1 for the overall population.

Figure 2: Indiana Age Distribution, 2010

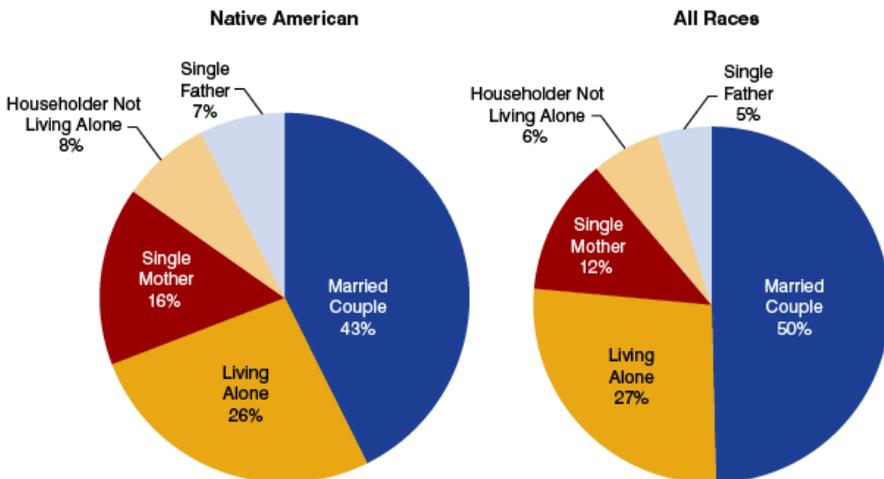


Source: IBRC, using Census 2010 data

Households

Census 2010 reports 6,912 Native American households in the state. (When it comes to race at the household level, the household is characterized based on the race of the primary householder.) Forty-three percent of those households are comprised of married couples, while an additional 26 percent consist of individuals living alone (see **Figure 3**).

Figure 3: Indiana Households by Type, 2010



Note: The single-mother category is “female householder, no husband present” and the single-father category is “male householder, no wife present.”
Source: IBRC, using Census 2010 data

Forty-one percent of the Native American population lives in rented units, compared to 28 percent of the total population (see **Table 2**).

Table 2: Indiana Homeownership, 2010

	Native American	All Races
Owned with a Mortgage or a Loan	47%	57%
Owned Free and Clear	12%	16%
Renter Occupied	41%	28%

Note: These percentages are based on the population in occupied housing units.

Source: IBRC, using Census 2010 data

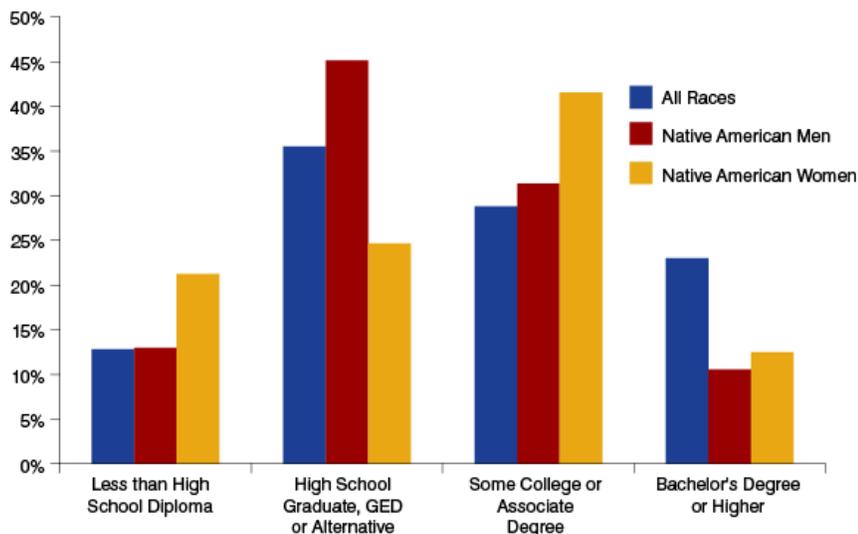
Income and Educational Attainment

Since Census 2010 did not collect any economic data, we must turn to the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) for this information. Per capita income in 2011 was \$14,431 for Indiana’s Native American population, compared to \$23,524 for the overall population. Meanwhile, the median household income for Indiana’s Native American households was \$34,558—nearly \$12,000 less than the median for all households in the state (\$46,438).

The Indiana Native American poverty rate was 25 percent according to the ACS, compared to 16 percent for the overall population.

Figure 4 shows educational attainment for the Native American population broken down by gender. Eighty-seven percent of Native American men have a high school diploma or higher, compared to 79 percent of Native American women.

Figure 4: Indiana’s Adult Educational Attainment, 2011



Note: Educational attainment statistics are calculated for those age 25 and older.

Source: IBRC, using American Community Survey data

Learn More

To access more data about Indiana’s Native American population, visit American FactFinder from the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>, which contains data from both Census 2010 and the latest American Community Survey.

For a look into Indiana’s other minority groups, visit other articles in this series:

- [Indiana’s Black Population](#)
- [Indiana’s Hispanic Population](#)
- [Indiana’s Asian Population](#)