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Indiana Business Review

**A
More
Diverse
Indiana**



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From the Editor's Desk:

Racial identification has been part of the decennial census since the first was taken in 1790. At that time, the category choices were either "white" or "black." American Indians were first identified as a separate race category in the Census of 1870; Chinese in the 1870 census and Japanese beginning in 1890. Race identification became a personal matter with the advent of the 1960 census. Prior to that, enumerators determined a person's color or race based on census-taking guidelines.

Another sea change in personal perspective on race came with the Census of 2000, when people were asked to identify themselves either as a single-race or multi-race. This new option complicated the clarity with which specific races were previously defined. Added to this is the oft-confusing requirement to identify oneself, in addition to race, as either Hispanic or not Hispanic. An Hispanic or Latin identity is not considered a race by the federal government. Rather, Hispanic is defined as an ethnicity and is the only ethnic group specifically identified from a question on the short form (or more precisely, those questions asked of the entire population). Ancestry, or ethnicity, is a question asked of only a sample of households in the census. (See actual questions, as they appeared on the census form, on page 5).

Two articles in this issue provide insight into the way Hoosiers and Americans chose to respond to the race and Hispanic ethnicity questions on the census form last year. Joan Morand and John Besl have contributed their demographic analyses of the census results to help us gain a greater understanding of the racial and ethnic makeup and trends of our state and communities.

A More Diverse Indiana

Joan Morand

Research Director, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

Indiana is often characterized as a state that is not very racially or ethnically diverse. Recently-released data from Census 2000 confirm that most Hoosiers are non-Hispanic and white, but a closer look at the data reveals that the state is diversifying and that diversity in Indiana counties and townships can vary a great deal.

To quantify racial and ethnic diversity and capture it in a single number, *USA Today* developed a diversity index. The index measures the probability that two people chosen at random from a given area are racially or ethnically different. The higher the index, the higher the probability that the two individuals will be different in race or ethnicity. Therefore, areas with higher indices are more diverse than areas with lower indices.

Using data from Census 2000, the diversity index has been calculated for Indiana counties and townships. **Figure 1** presents those resulting index figures for Indiana counties. The most diverse counties (shaded in dark red) are Lake, Marion, St. Joseph, Allen and Elkhart. The least diverse counties (shaded in light gray) are Warren, Franklin, Pike, Martin and Union.

Figure 2 shows the diversity index for Indiana townships, using the same shading scheme. This map reveals that diversity can vary widely among the townships of a given county. **Figure 3** shows that the diversity indices in Marion County range from a high of 57.5 in Pike Township to a low of 8.9 in Franklin Township. Similar variability can be seen in other high diversity counties, with indices in St. Joseph ranging from 55.9 in Portage Township to 3.8 in Madison Township, for example.

Indiana's Population by Race

The release of the first sets of detailed data from Census 2000 has prompted discussion about the changes in the race question in this census, compared with the 1990 census. Because of the changes, a simple and direct comparison of the data from 1990 and 2000 cannot be made. However, by carefully defining terms, and with some explanation, we can

Figure 1
Diversity Index for Indiana Counties, 2000

- 20 or more (11 counties)
- 10 to 19.9 (18 counties)
- 5 to 9.9 (37 counties)
- Less than 5 (26 counties)

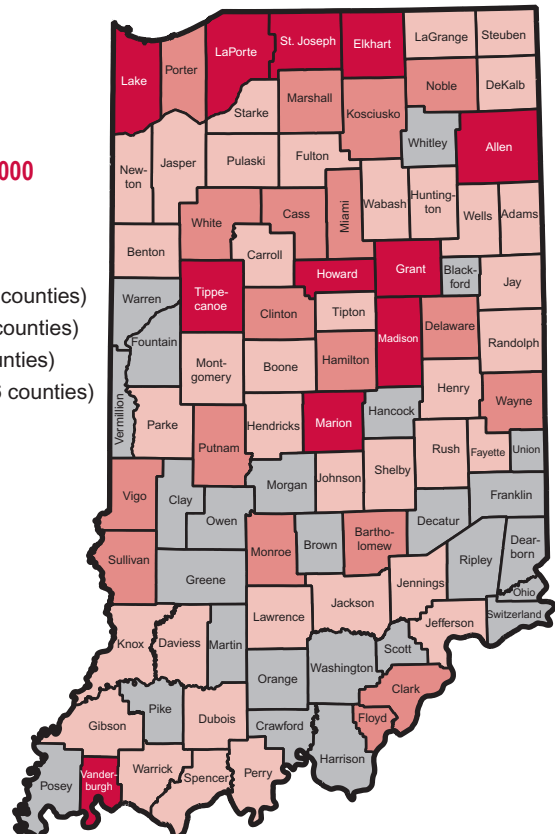


Figure 2
Diversity Index for Indiana Townships, 2000

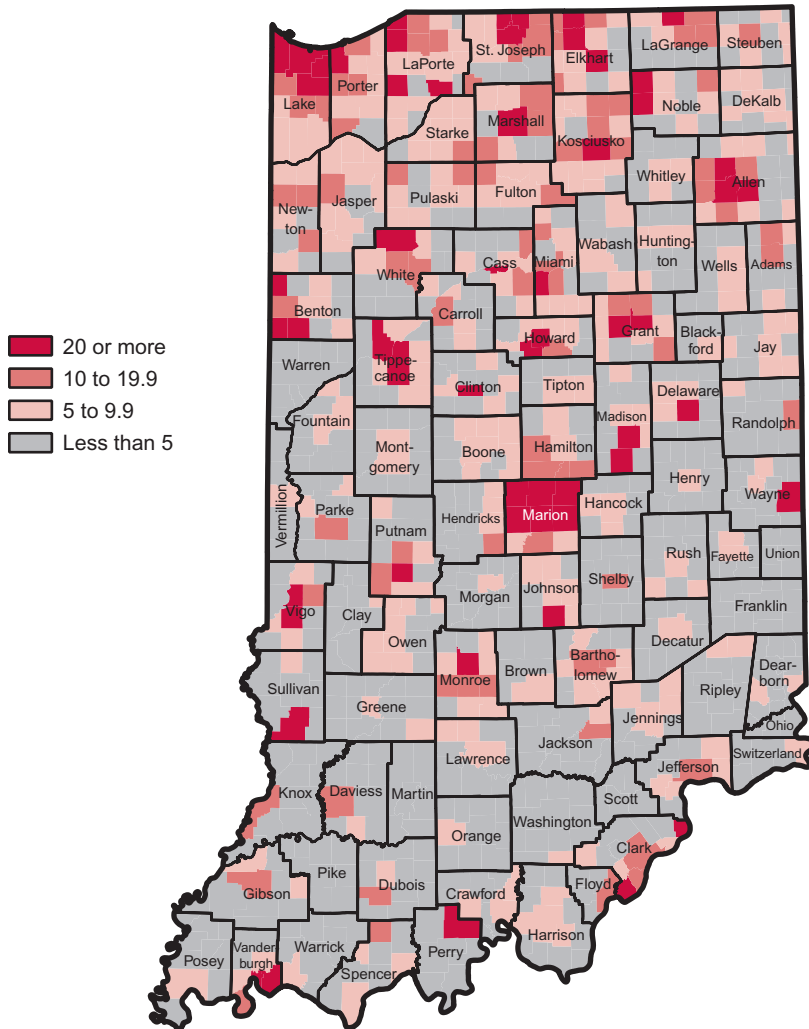
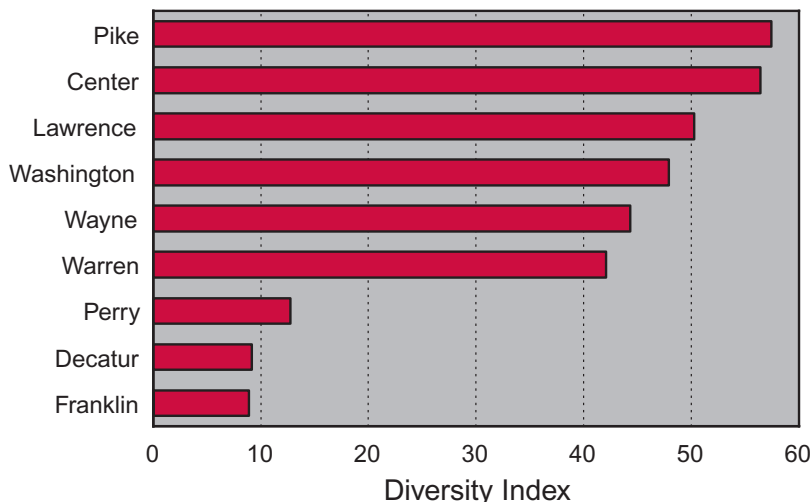


Figure 3
Diversity Index for Townships in Marion County, 2000



examine how Hoosiers answered the race questions in this census, and make some comparisons with 1990.

In the 2000 Census, respondents could identify themselves as belonging to more than one racial category. Additionally, the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population was included in the Asian category in 1990, but was listed as a separate category in 2000. These two changes have introduced some ambiguity in comparisons of race data for 1990 and 2000.

Only 2,000 Hoosiers chose the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander category on their census forms in 2000. For the following analysis, these residents have been included in the Asian category, in order to allow a comparison with the 1990 data.

Table 1 reveals how Indiana residents answered the race question in Census 2000. The majority of Hoosiers (98.8 percent) responded with a single race and appear in the "Race Alone" column. The "In Combination" column shows that 75,672 Hoosiers chose more than one race category, selecting a total of 156,431 responses. Adding these responses to the "Race Alone" figures results in the "Race Alone or Combined" figures. Note that the percentages in the last column of this table sum to more than 100 percent, since those responding with more than one race are each included more than once in this column.

The "Race Alone" column serves as a lower bound for each race category, while the "Race Alone or Combined" column serves as an upper bound for each group. The race White Alone was chosen by 5,320,022 Hoosiers (87.5 percent). Another 67,152 Hoosiers (1.1 percent) chose the White race in combination with one or more other races. A total of 5,387,174 Indiana residents (88.6 percent) chose the White race category, either alone or in combination with another race.

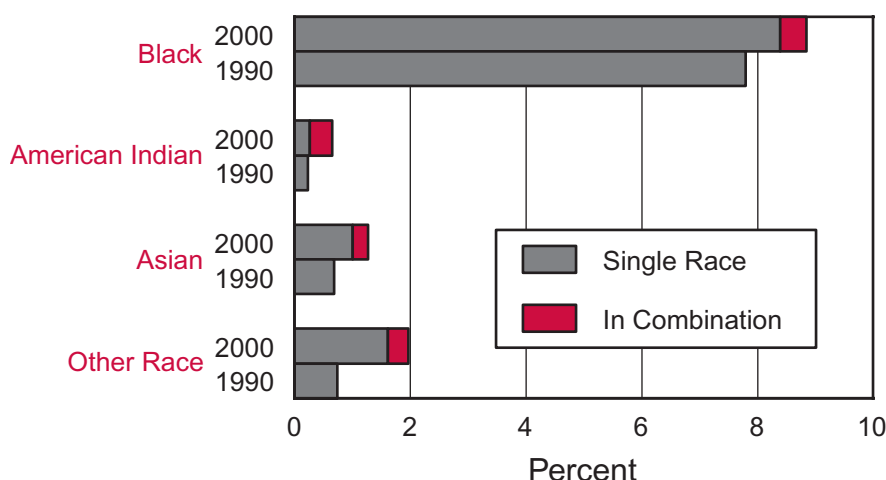
Similar percentages for the minority race categories can be seen in **Figure 4**. The percentage of all Hoosiers who consider their race to be Black Alone is 8.4 percent, while another 0.5 percent of all Hoosiers chose the Black race in combination with one or more other races, for a total of 8.8 percent of Hoosiers choosing the Black category, either alone or in combination with other races.

Both the lower and upper bound population figures for each race group support the observation that the Black and Asian populations have grown more rapidly than has the White population since 1990.

Table 1
Census 2000 Population for Indiana by Race

Race	Race Alone	Percent of Total Population	In Combination	Percent of Total Population	Race Alone or Combined	Percent of Total Population
White	5,320,022	87.5	67,152	1.1	5,387,174	88.6
Black	510,034	8.4	27,981	0.5	538,015	8.8
Am. Indian	15,815	0.3	23,448	0.4	39,263	0.6
Asian	61,131	1.0	16,075	0.3	77,206	1.3
Other	97,811	1.6	21,775	0.4	119,586	2.0
Total Responses	6,004,813	98.8	156,431	2.6	6,161,244	101.3
Total Population	6,080,485	100.0	75,672	1.2	6,080,485	100.0

Figure 4
Percent of Indiana's Population Choosing Each Race Category



Indiana's minority populations remain small despite growth.

Therefore, these minority populations now represent a larger portion of the state's population. Minority populations in Indiana are still relatively small but growing. Obtaining growth rates for the racial categories is tricky. A simple approach is to eliminate from consideration the 75,672 Hoosiers who chose more than one race. This approach slightly understates the growth rates for each race category, but results in rates that can be compared: White, 6 percent; Black, 18 percent; Asian, 63 percent; American Indian, 24 percent; and Other, 138 percent. These growth rates are presented in **Table 2**, along with the rates that result from using the upper bound population figures. The upper bound growth rates overstate the extent of the growth for each group, since they include multi-racial individuals in each race group chosen.

The Other Race Category

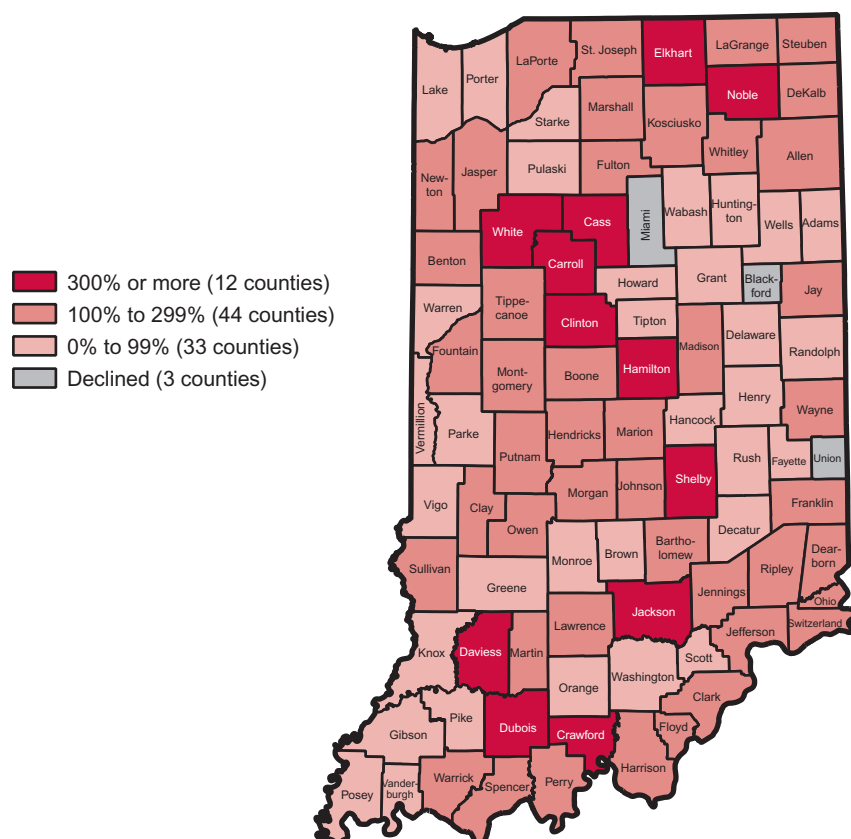
The Census Bureau does not consider Hispanic to be a race. Instead, the Bureau refers to Hispanic origin as ethnicity and expects each resident to choose a race category and to also identify with an Hispanic or Non-Hispanic ethnicity. In 1990, it appeared that a large number of Hispanics had chosen the Other race category, writing "Hispanic" or "Cuban" or "Puerto Rican" or "Mexican" etc. beside their choice of Other Race.

In Census 2000, the ethnicity question was placed **before** the race question, in an effort to avoid this confusion. However, despite the change in the order of the questions, an outcome similar to 1990 occurred. Of the 97,811 Hoosiers that chose the Other race category, more than 91,000 or 93.5 percent were Hispanic.

Table 2
Change in Indiana's Population 1990 to 2000 by Race

Race	Race Alone 1990	Race Alone 2000	Change 1990–2000	Percent Change 1990–2000	Race Alone or Combined 2000	Change 1990–2000	Percent Change 1990–2000
White	5,020,700	5,320,022	299,322	6.0	5,387,174	366,474	7.3
Black	432,092	510,034	77,942	18.0	538,015	105,923	24.5
Am. Indian	12,720	15,815	3,095	24.3	39,263	26,543	208.7
Asian	37,617	61,131	23,514	62.5	77,206	39,589	105.2
Other	41,030	97,811	56,781	138.4	119,586	78,556	191.5
Total Responses	5,544,159	6,004,813	460,654	8.3	6,161,244	617,085	11.1
Total Population	5,544,159	6,080,485	536,326	9.7	6,080,485	536,326	9.7

Figure 5
Growth Rates in Hispanic Population in Indiana Counties, 2000



The Hispanic Population

In 1990, 1.8 percent of Indiana residents or 99,000 Hoosiers identified themselves as Hispanic. In the 2000 census, the number of Hispanic responses had more than doubled, with 3.5 percent of Hoosiers or 215,000 choosing Hispanic ethnicity. The number of Hispanic responses increased by almost 116,000 for a growth rate of 117 percent. During the same time period, the total population of the state grew by about 10 percent.

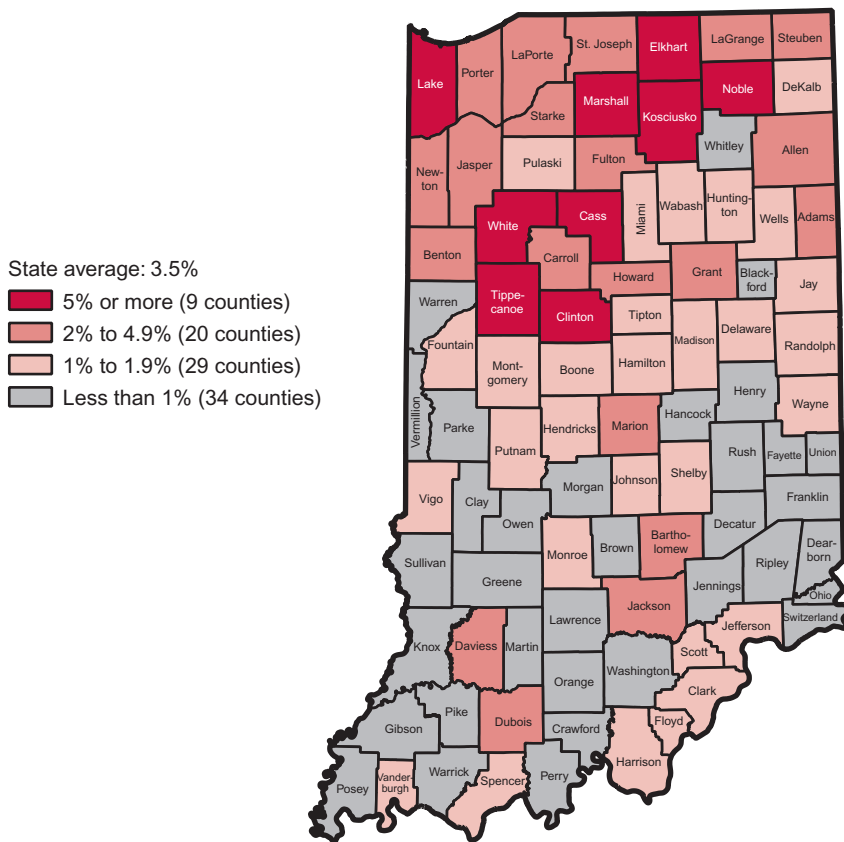
Moving the ethnicity question ahead of the race question in 2000 may have resulted in a larger number of Hispanic responses. Therefore, part of the increase in the number of Hispanic responses may be due to question placement.

However, there is evidence to support the claim that the growth in the number of Hispanic responses may be due to actual growth in Indiana's Hispanic population. The number of Hispanic births in the state has risen rapidly, from 2,900 in 1996 to almost 4,400 in 1999, for a growth rate of 49 percent. Results from Census 2000 have validated much anecdotal evidence that the Hispanic population in Indiana has grown substantially since 1990.

Counties with the highest growth rates in Hispanic population between 1990 and 2000 were Cass (over 1,000 percent), Jackson, White, Daviess and Crawford (over 500 percent) and Elkhart, Clinton, Noble, Carroll, Dubois, Shelby and Hamilton (over 300 percent). Growth rates in the Hispanic population for all Indiana counties can be seen in **Figure 5**.

Lake County continues to have the largest proportion of population that is Hispanic, 12.2 percent in 2000, up from 9.4 percent in 1990. **Figure 6** shows the percentage of population that is Hispanic in each Indiana county. Counties with at least 5 percent of their population of Hispanic ethnicity in 2000 are Lake, Elkhart, Clinton, Cass, Noble, Marshall, Tippecanoe, White and Kosciusko.

Figure 6
Percentage of Hispanic Population by County, 2000



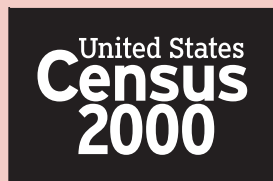
Despite growing Hispanic populations for most Hoosier counties, the Hispanic population in many counties remains relatively small. Thirty-four Indiana counties report Hispanic populations of less than 1 percent, and more than two-thirds have Hispanic populations less than 2 percent of their total populations.

Increasing Diversity Likely to Continue

The state's Hispanic population is growing faster than the non-Hispanic population and racial minority populations are growing faster than the white totals.

The result is that, like the nation, Indiana is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. The diversity index for the state as a whole increased from 19.1 in 1990 to 25.6 in 2000. In other words, in 1990 there was a 1 in 5 chance that two Hoosiers picked at random would differ in race or ethnicity, while in 2000 there was a 1 in 4 chance. Furthermore, the diversity index for each Indiana county rose between 1990 and 2000, indicating that every Hoosier county has diversified in the most recent 10 years.

This trend is expected to continue. On average, children make up about one-fourth of the state's population. But children account for larger shares of the Hispanic and Black populations (about one-third). Also, children represented almost half of all Hoosiers who responded to the census with more than one race. With a more diverse young population in the state, it is likely that Indiana will continue to diversify.



→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.

7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano ☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino – Print group. ☐

8. What is Person 1's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ☐

☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Chinese ☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
☐ Filipino ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Samoan
☐ Other Asian – Print race. ☐ Other Pacific Islander – Print race. ☐

☐ Some other race – Print race. ☐

Form D-61A
U.S. Department of Commerce · Bureau of the Census

Two Questions Result in Much Data

These two questions, question 7, dealing with Hispanic identity and question 8, covering race, were asked of every resident.

Note the admonition that BOTH questions be answered. Note also the order of the questions, with Hispanic first and race second. This change in order from previous censuses was made to avoid confusion on the part of the respondent as to whether Hispanic is a race or not (Did it? Read Morand's conclusions on pages 3 and 4).

Diversity on a Personal Level: A First Look at Multiple Race Population

John Besl

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For many decades, census data have provided a look at racial diversity in our nation's communities. But Census 2000 offers a truly innovative look at racial diversity, with counts of persons claiming a heritage of two or more races. Census 2000 race tabulations include six different categories of one race "alone," and 57 different combinations of these six discrete races. Adding to the mountain of data, the 63 race categories are also cross-tabulated by two origin categories (Hispanic or Not Hispanic). The unprecedented detail afforded by 126 race-origin combinations was made possible (necessary?) by the new "check all that apply" option for identifying race on the Census 2000 questionnaire. Former Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt, the man in charge of the 2000 national headcount, recently expressed his opinion that the most significant historical development from the 2000 census will be

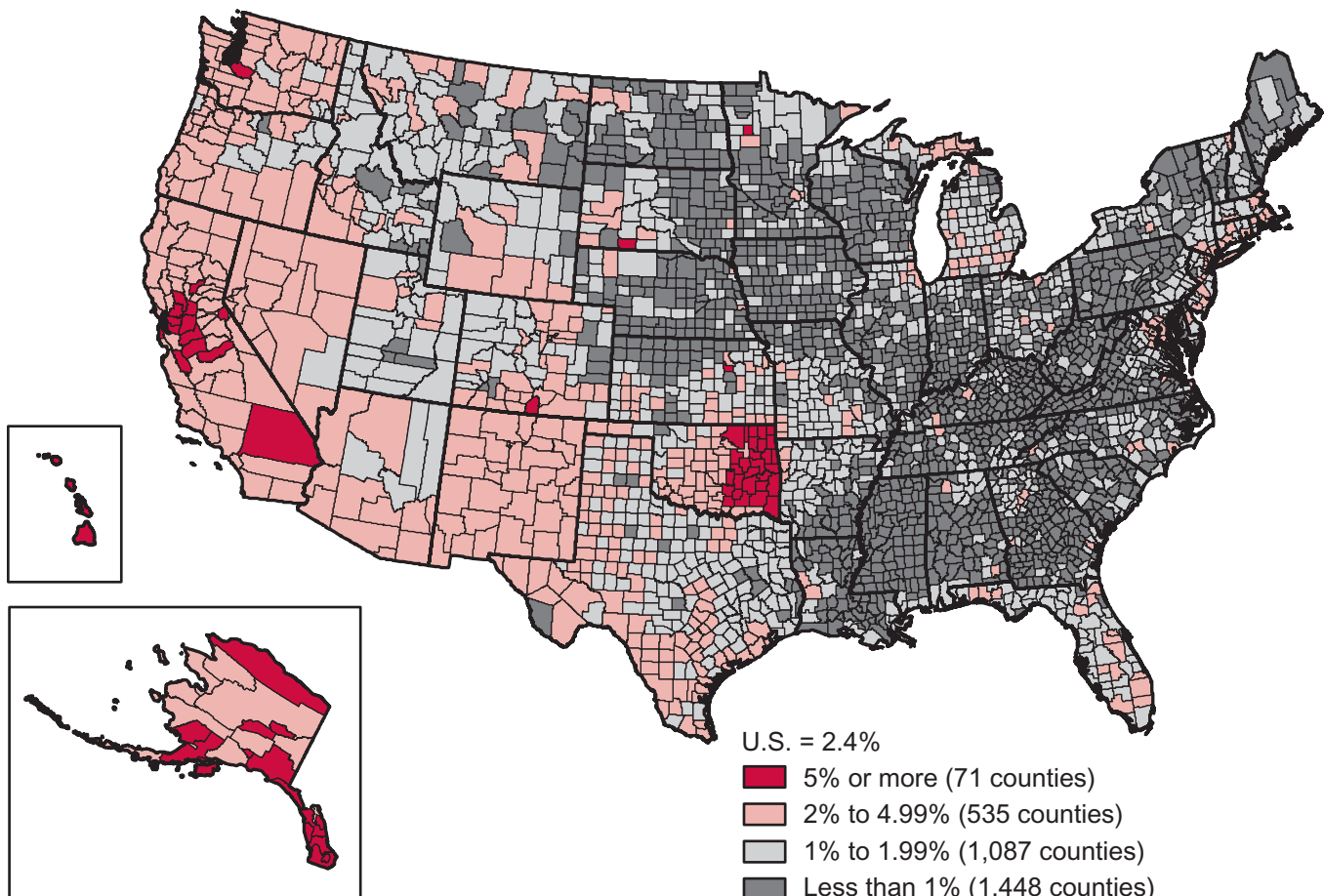
Census 2000 offers a truly innovative look at racial diversity.

the introduction of the multiple race option.

The option to choose two or more races has complicated comparisons with results of earlier censuses. But it also presents a new opportunity to examine the geographic distribution of this unique population. For the purposes of this analysis, the 57 race combinations have been collapsed to a single category: persons of two or more races.

At the national level, 6.8 million persons, or 2.4 percent of U.S. residents, were classified as multi-racial in Census 2000. A relatively small number of urbanized counties are home to the majority of multiple race respondents. The nation's 100 largest counties in total population account for 59 percent of the multiple race population, but only 42 percent of total population. One-third of the nation's multi-racial population lived in the 25 largest counties in 2000. California alone accounted for almost one in four multi-racial persons in the United States.

Figure 1
Multi-racial Population Share by County, 2000



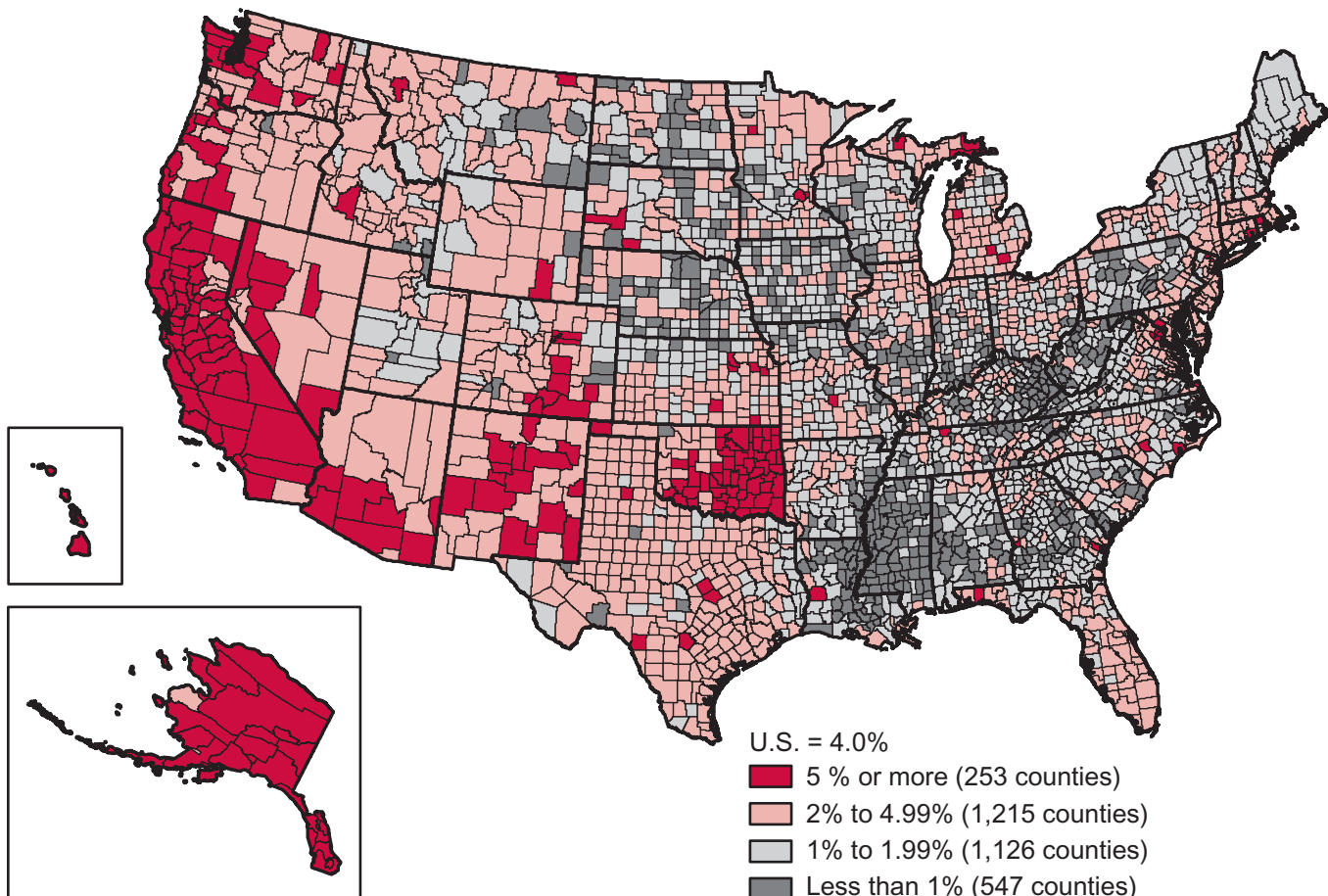
Although the largest counties hold most of the U.S. multi-racial population, many smaller counties have comparatively high shares of multiple race persons. **Figure 1** portrays the multiple race population share for each county in the United States. It is clear from this map that the multi-racial population is not evenly distributed across the country. In fact, when counties are ranked on their multi-racial population share, 86 of the top 100 counties are found in only four states: Oklahoma (with 37), California (with 26), Alaska (with 18), and Hawaii (with 5). In particular, the counties of eastern Oklahoma, where many American Indian tribes from eastern states were banished in the 19th century, stand out like an island compared to neighboring states.

While persons of two or more races accounted for only 2.4 percent of U.S. residents, the picture is somewhat different when the population of interest is limited to children, that is, persons under age

18. Nationwide, multi-racial children comprised 4.0 percent of the child population. **Figure 2** depicts the proportion of multi-racial children in each county, and a quick comparison with Figure 1 reveals that multi-racial persons are much more common among children than in the total population. Figure 2 has a total of 253 counties in the highest category (5 percent or more multi-racial), compared to only 71 in Figure 1. In the Hoosier state, the disparity between children and total population is even greater. Twelve of 92 Indiana counties reached the 5 percent threshold for multi-racial children, compared to zero for the total population. Nine other counties came in with multiple race shares between 2 percent and 5 percent among children, but again there were none in that range when the total population was examined.

Judging from the higher multiple race shares among children, it is predictable that this population segment is likely to expand substantially in the future, in Indiana and across the nation.

Figure 2
Proportion of Multi-racial Children by County, 2000



Census 2000 Update



Carol O. Rogers

Editor, and Information
Services Director, Indiana
Business Research Center,
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Indiana University

In 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 status
7.7 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.

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



Inside:

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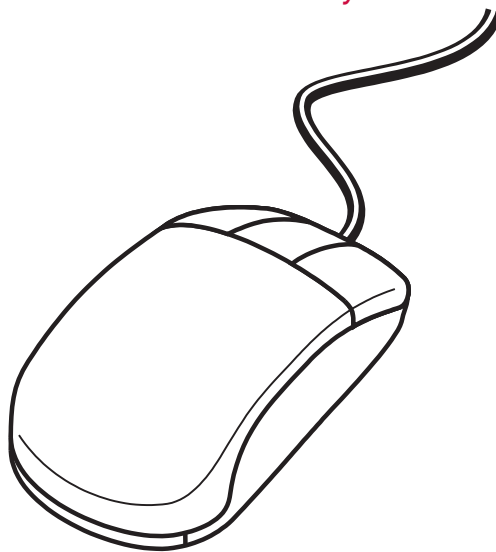
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