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ABSTRACT

Before future library needs can be estimated, economic and demographic variables that influence the demand for library services must be projected and estimating equations relating library needs to economic and demographic parameters developed. This study considers the size, location and age-sex characteristics of Indiana's current population and projects these population characteristics through 1990. A partial profile of the Indiana economy, including educational attainment and employment data, is also presented. Projections of the demand for future library resources are essential to efficient, intelligent planning for library facilities and, if the state of Indiana is to supply its future citizens with adequate library services, both careful planning and improved organization will be required. (Author/NH)

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Report Number Five
of the
Indiana Library Studies

Peter Hiatt
Director and General Editor

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND AND PROJECTIONS
FOR INDIANA LIBRARY SERVICES

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PREFACE

The point of departure for a discussion of Indiana's future library needs and resources is an inventory of the present library facilities in the state and a description of the state's general economic and demographic profile. Before future library needs can be estimated, economic and demographic variables that influence the demand for library services must be projected and estimating equations relating library needs to economic and demographic parameters developed.

The present study considers the size, location and age-sex characteristics of Indiana's current population and projects these population characteristics through 1990. A partial profile of the Indiana economy, including educational attainment and employment data, is also presented.

The importance of this study for future planning can hardly be overestimated, for projections of the demand for future library resources are essential to efficient, intelligent planning for library facilities. Additionally, a glance at Indiana's present library situation reveals a lack of any uniform system of libraries across the state--some areas have local or township libraries, others county libraries, others no library services at all. If the state of Indiana is to supply all its future citizens with adequate library services, both careful planning and improved organization will be required.

Before the reader considers the content of this report, he should be forewarned of two serious limitations of the study. First, all projections of population are exactly that--projections. They are not estimates but rather are projections based on a set, or sets, of assumptions. Only insofar as

the assumptions are valid can the projections be expected to materialize. Second, the use of the fourteen state planning regions to facilitate presentation and analysis of the data in this report should not be interpreted as endorsing a system of state libraries divided into fourteen regional groupings.

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GENERAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND
AND PROJECTIONS FOR INDIANA LIBRARY SERVICES

The demand for library services, like the demand for most other government services, is closely related to the size and age-sex characteristics of the population to be served. Therefore, any estimate of the future library needs of the state must take into account future population, the age-sex characteristics of this population, and its geographic distribution across the state. Additionally, to adequately plan services in advance of actual needs some impressions of the rates of change of these population parameters are required.

Indiana Population Projections

Ideally, one would start with the present (1969) state population to construct future population projections. Current population data themselves are estimates, however, so our point of departure will instead be Indiana population projections made by the Indiana University Bureau of Business Research in 1966.¹ These projections have been adjusted where necessary and combined into fourteen regional groups corresponding to the fourteen state Planning and Development Regions established by Executive Order Number 18-68.²

¹Indiana Population Projections, 1965-1985. Indiana University Bureau of Business Research, 1966.

²Establishment of these fourteen planning regions was approved by Governor Roger D. Branigan on December 4, 1968. An Indiana map showing the region boundaries is included as Figure 1.

Methodologically, our 1970-1985 regional population projections were constructed by summing the individual county population projections of the 1966 study. Because three estimates for each county were presented in the 1966 study, it was necessary to select the best county projection to compute the regional estimate. In all cases the projection described as the most likely was selected. Once the 1970-1985 regional projections were computed, they were used to extrapolate the 1990 regional projections. Details of the regional population projections are provided in Appendices A and B.

It is important to remember that population projections are only as accurate as their underlying assumptions. The 1966 projections upon which the present projections are based were largely the result of an analysis of the past population patterns for each county. Because population changes are influenced by a complex set of economic and social factors, past population patterns may fail to continue. In fact projections themselves may influence population patterns as communities react to an "unfavorable" projection by instituting programs that attract new families or improve the economic position of their present citizenry.

Total Indiana Population 1970-1990

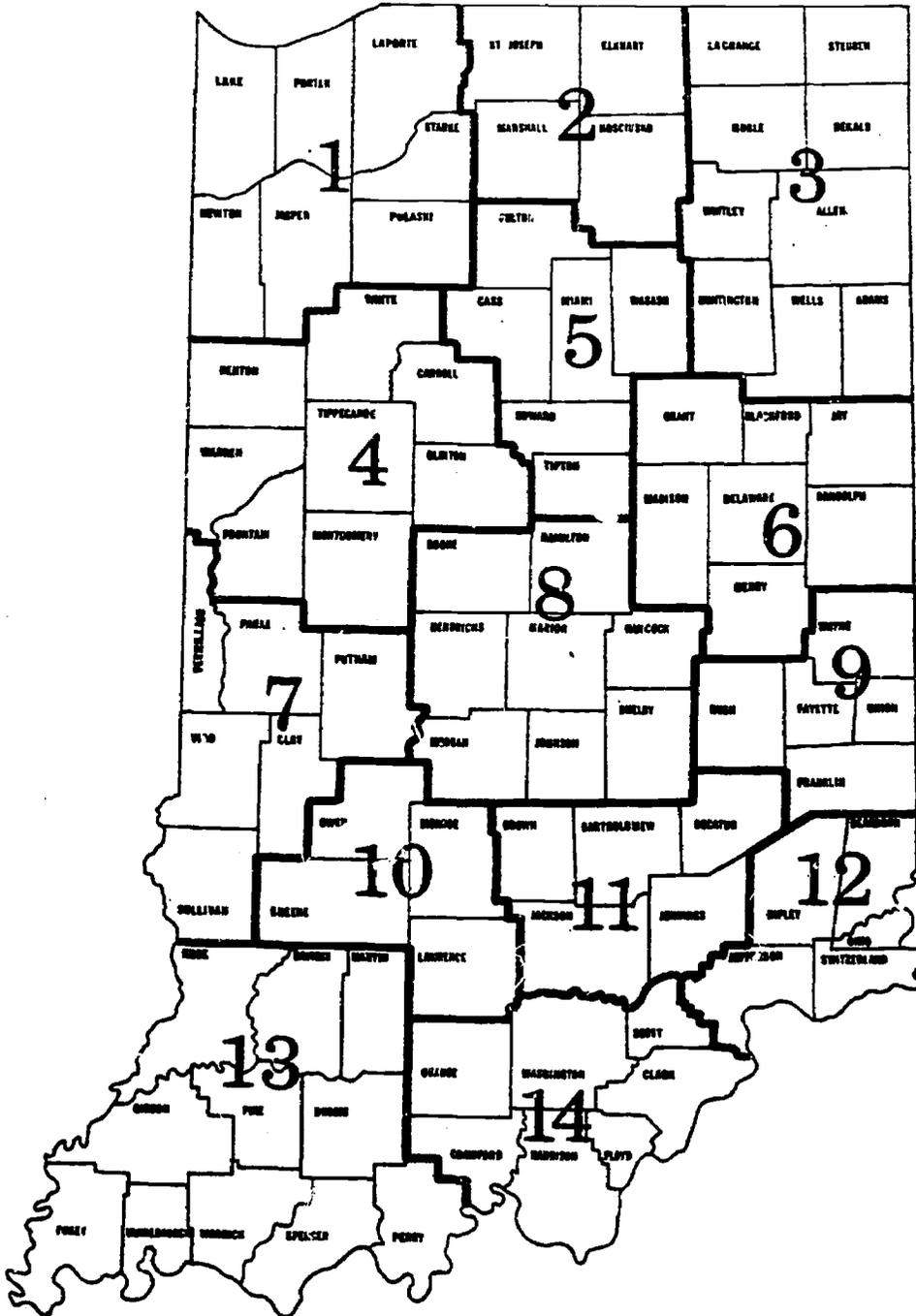
Based on the above-mentioned projections Indiana's total population would approximate 5.3 million people in 1970. By 1990 the population would total approximately 7½ million persons, a 36% increase. This projected percentage increase is almost identical to that of the 1950-1970 period. The age-sex characteristics of the future growth, however, would be considerably different from that of the previous twenty years. Indiana's 20-year population growth is expected to exceed that of the country as a whole with the latter increasing by only 25 percent over this period 1970-1990.³

³Population Estimates. (Series P-25, No. 388; Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 14, 1968). Series "D" projection.

FIGURE 1

Planning and Development Regions

State of Indiana



Established by Executive Order No. 18-68 and
Approved by Governor Roger D. Branigin on Dec. 4, 1968.

Population Projection by Age and Sex

Women make greater use of library services than do men, and youths are more frequent library users than are adults. Between 1970 and 1990 the percentage of females in the total population is projected to remain about the same (51%) although the rate of increase of females will be slightly higher than that of males. (See Table 1). This slightly faster gain in projected female population is mainly in the 60 and over age-group and reflects slightly lower rates of female mortality. Because the male/female ratio should remain practically stable over the next twenty years the demand for library services and facilities will not be affected by changes in the male-female distribution of the population.

In contrast to the relatively stable male/female ratio, the age distribution of Indiana's future population is expected to change considerably from the present distribution. As shown in Table 2, the 10-19 and 20-29 age brackets are expected to exhibit growth rates considerably different from that of the population as a whole. Between 1970 and 1980 the 10-19 age group should increase by slightly over fifty thousand persons or only five thousand or so per year. Because persons in the 10-19 age group are heavy users of library services, the slow growth of population in this age bracket will mean that the demand for library services likely will not keep pace with the growth of total population. (Although this slow rate of growth is an estimate of future population, this projection is virtually assured of materializing, as most of the individuals who will be 10-19 years of age in 1980 already have been born.)

The teenage population in the 1980-1990 period should increase more rapidly than in the previous decade though still at a slower rate than the

TABLE 1

Projected Population by Sex

	1980		1990		Increase		
	1970	1980	1990	1970-1980	1980-1990	1970-1990	
Female	2,715,903	3,157,370	3,691,775	51%	51%	16.9%	35.9%
Male	2,632,201	3,038,884	3,563,487	49	49	17.4	35.4
Total	5,348,104	6,196,254	7,255,262	100	100	17.1	35.7

SOURCE: Indiana Population Projections, 1965-1985 (Indiana University Bureau of Business Research, 1966).
The 1990 figures were projected from 1965-85 data.

TABLE 2

Projected Population by Age

	1980		1990		Increase		
	1970	1980	1990	1970-1980	1980-1990	1970-1990	
0 - 9	1,082,040	1,251,677	1,479,250	20.2%	20.4%	18.2%	36.7%
10 - 19	1,048,080	1,101,683	1,244,530	17.8	17.2	13.0	18.7
20 - 29	804,934	1,086,270	1,184,175	15.1	16.3	9.0	47.1
30 - 59	1,705,152	1,935,969	2,375,532	31.9	32.7	22.7	39.3
60 & Up	707,898	820,655	971,755	13.2	13.4	18.4	30.3
Total	5,348,104	6,196,254	7,255,262	100.0	100.0	17.1	35.7

SOURCE: See Table 1

total Indiana population. Again, this group will not require an increase in library services proportionate to that of the other age groups. For the entire twenty-year period the projected growth rate of 10-19 age group is only half that of Indiana's total population.

The modest rate of increase projected for the teenage population in the 1970's should be accompanied by a very rapid rise in the number of individuals in their twenties. This group should increase by thirty-five percent in ten years or about 23,000 individuals each year. In the eighties, the growth of this group is expected to slow markedly as the children born during the falling birth rate period of the 1960's enter the 20-39 age group.

In sum, the 1970-90 period should see a slowly increasing teenage population and a rapidly increasing 20-29 age group. The numbers of persons in all other age groups are expected to increase at a rate approximately that of the total Indiana population.

Projected Geographic Distribution

The anticipated 36 percent increase in Indiana's population will not be shared equally by each of the fourteen regions as is evident from Table 3 and Figures 2 - 4. The two major industrial regions concentrated around Indianapolis and Gary are expected to grow faster than the state as a whole, while the more rural and less developed regions should grow more slowly. Only the Terre Haute region is expected to show an absolute decline in population, and even this decline should be only one percent or so. The population increases of the Richmond, Lawrenceburg-Madison, Bloomington and Evansville regions are estimated to be less than 25,000 each and should require only modest changes in library services or facilities to

Figure 2

Individual Regions as a Percent
of Total Population
1970 and 1990

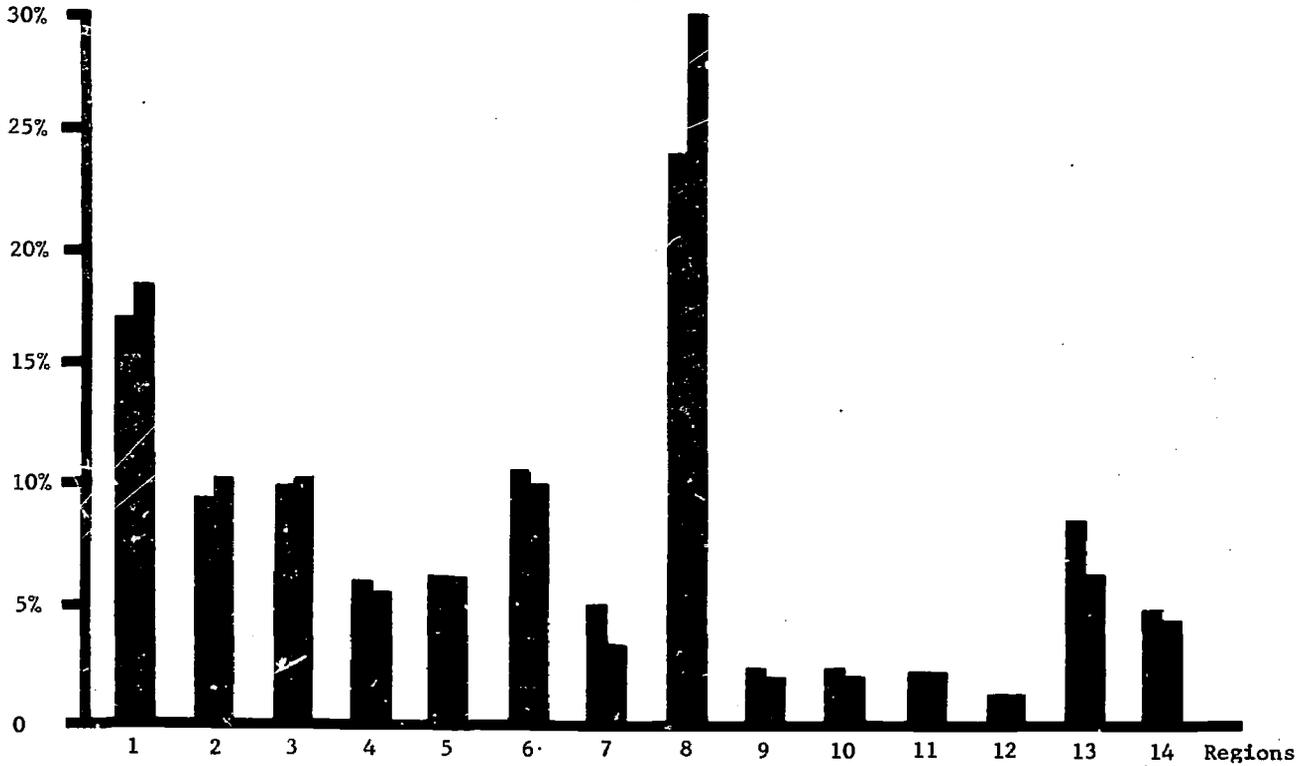


Figure 3

Total Population Increase
1970-1990 by Region

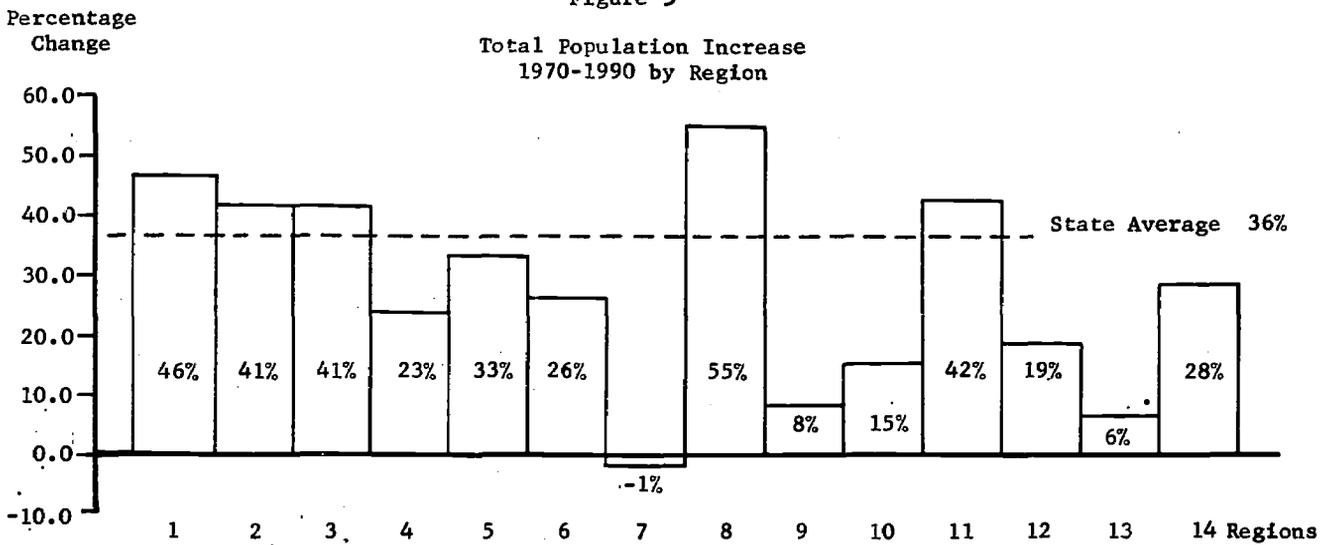
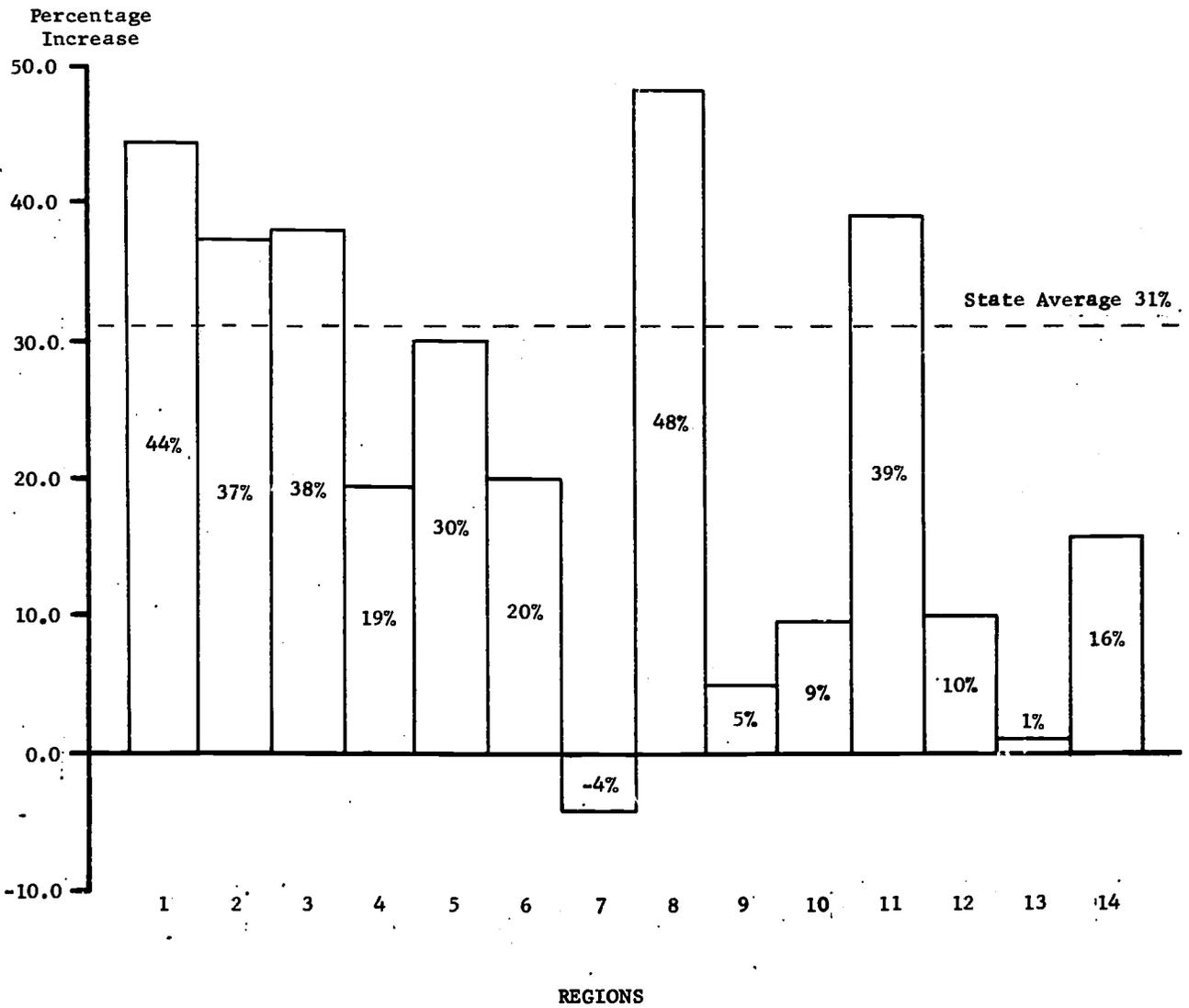


Figure 4
Population Increase
(age 10-19) 1970-1990 by Region



accommodate the 1970-1990 population growth. The Indianapolis and Gary regions, on the other hand, will need to be able to serve a 50 percent larger population merely to keep pace with the projected population increase of over 1,000,000 people. The Fort Wayne and South Bend regions will be forced to cope with population increases of 41 percent over the twenty year period. In both of these latter regions service for an additional 200,000 persons will be required.

Table 3

Regional Distribution of Population, 1970 and 1990
State of Indiana

Region	1970		1990		Increase	Percent Increase
	Population	Percent of Total	Population	Percent of Total		
1. Gary	874,380	16.4%	1,278,936	17.6%	404,556	46%
2. South Bend	483,436	9.0	681,061	9.4	197,625	41
3. Fort Wayne	489,652	9.2	688,900	9.5	199,248	41
4. Lafayette	250,758	4.7	307,868	4.2	57,110	23
5. Kokomo	242,141	4.5	321,710	4.4	79,569	33
6. Muncie	481,594	9.0	607,309	8.4	125,715	26
7. Terre Haute	209,663	3.9	206,857	2.8	-2,806	-1
8. Indianapolis	1,174,727	22.0	1,825,750	25.2	651,023	55
9. Richmond	146,607	2.7	158,450	2.2	11,843	8
10. Bloomington	143,296	2.7	164,582	2.2	21,286	15
11. Columbus	143,873	2.7	204,632	2.8	60,759	42
12. Lawrenceburg-Madison	91,420	1.7	108,565	1.5	17,145	19
13. Evansville	401,261	7.5	425,912	5.9	24,651	6
14. New Albany	215,296	4.0	274,730	3.8	59,434	28
Total State	5,348,104	100.0%	7,255,262	100.0%	1,907,158	36%

SOURCE: See Table 1

Educational Attainment

Although data relating library usage to years of schooling are lacking, at least two postulates seem reasonable on a priori grounds.⁴ First, students do use library resources to prepare a variety of school assignments. They also use the local library as a meeting place or hang-out likely to be acceptable to their parents. Therefore, it seems safe to speculate that a greater number of students implies a greater demand for library facilities. Second, higher levels of educational attainment are generally considered to result in higher rates of literacy and a greater awareness of and interest in literary materials. Therefore, one would anticipate that a community with a high average level of educational attainment would also be a community with a relatively high demand for library services.

At present we do not have data regarding educational attainment by region so the following paragraphs will be concerned with the state as a whole. Regional data could be secured (from school system data, by questionnaires, etc.) if the need for them appeared great, but such a task is beyond the scope of this study. Presumably, regional data would further refine the projections of future library needs, but it is doubtful that the incremental benefit would be worth the effort involved.

The figures in Table 4 are evidence that the educational attainment averages of Indiana closely parallel those of the United States. If we can

⁴A priori postulates admittedly leave a great deal to be desired. Unfortunately, other techniques for estimating the determinants of library usage also have serious shortcomings. A recent Indiana University, Bureau of Business Research attempt to gather information regarding Indiana library usage by persons in various income groups and with varying educational levels ran aground when it became apparent that people overstate their library borrowings. Presumably this overstatement reflects a desire to please the questioner or make the respondent's family appear more learned.

TABLE 4

Educational Attainment--Indiana and U.S.

	<u>Median School Years Completed By Persons 25 Years and Above, 1960</u>	<u>Pub. High School Grads 1966-67 as % of 9th Graders, Fall 1963</u>	<u>Fall, 1967 Enrollment as % of Pop. 5 - 17 Years Old</u>	<u>School Age Pop. (5-17) as % of Total Pop. 1967</u>
Indiana	10.8	77.2	87.8	26.9
U.S. Average	10.6	77.8	84.9	26.1

SOURCE: G.L. Solomon, "Public School Systems in Indiana and Its Bordering States," Indiana Business Review, Vol. 44, (January-February, 1969), page 34.

assume that future statistics will reflect a continuation of this trend, then we can draw some conclusions on the future educational levels in Indiana by using the projected U.S. figures. Writing in Population Estimates, D.S. Akers suggests that

[r]ising rates of enrollment in the past have been accompanied by a lengthening of the number of years spent in school. Increased schooling will lead in turn to a rising level of educational attainment for the American people as older generations are replaced by younger ones with more education. One measure of rising attainment is the proportion of the population completing high school. It is expected that in 1985, 68 percent of the population 25 years old and over will have completed high school, as compared with 49 percent in 1965. The proportion completing high school is expected to be higher for each age group in 1985 than it was in 1965. The projections are that between 1965 and 1985 the number of high school graduates is expected to rise from about 51 million to 91 or 95 million among persons 25 years old and over.⁵

⁵D.S. Akers, "Projections of Educational Attainment 1970-1985," Population Estimates Series, p. 25, No. 390 (March 29, 1968).

Projecting Indiana educational attainment from aggregate U.S. educational data is valid only if there is a relatively stable relationship between the population parameters of Indiana and the entire nation. Indiana's births as a percent of the United States total has been steadily averaging 2.6 for the past 35 years.⁶ Since we expect this trend to continue, it can be assumed that population change resulting from differences in the U.S. and Indiana birth rates will not have much effect on the percentages we want to use in our projections. Other demographic and education statistics that yield the same 2.6% ratio between Indiana and the national totals are summarized below:

Table 5
Population Comparison--Indiana and U.S.

<u>1960</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Indiana as Percent of U.S.</u>
Persons 5 to 34 years	2,163,280	82,387,816	2.6
Persons 5 to 34 Enrolled in school	1,083,093	41,583,381	2.6
Total Population	4,662,451	179,325,675	2.6

Using this 2.6 percent figure to project enrollment in Indiana schools based upon the latest enrollment projections for the United States, we obtain:

TABLE 6
Enrollment Projections - Indiana and U.S.

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>5-Year Change</u>	<u>5-Year % Change</u>
1970	51,476,000	1,338,376		
1975	49,969,000	1,299,194	(39,182)	(2.9)
1980	47,974,000	1,247,324	(51,870)	(4.0)
1985	49,910,000	1,297,660	50,336	4.0

SOURCE: Population Estimates, (Series P-25, No. 388, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 14, 1968). Series "D," projections, page 49.

⁶Higher Education in Indiana - Current Status Report 2, page 9.

If we look at the median school years completed in Indiana as compared with the United States we find Indiana historically higher. If we project in the same ratio as existed in 1960, $\frac{10.6}{10.8}$, Indiana's would increase from 12.0 years in the 1964-66 period to 12.7 years in 1985. (See Table 7)

Table 7

Projected Median School Years Completed
25 Years & Older

	<u>1960</u>	<u>64-66</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
U.S. Averages	10.6	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5
Indiana Averages	10.8	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.7

SOURCE: U.S. projections from D.S. Akers, op.cit.

The above projections likely understate the educational growth that will take place in Indiana in the future. Generally, if a state already has high relative educational attainment it increases this level faster than the national average because of a better base, higher norms, and because it usually places more importance on education.

Personal Income and Employment in Indiana⁷

Accelerated by the lengthy post World War II boom, personal income in the United States has moved to continually higher levels over the past two decades. Between 1950 and 1966, U.S. personal income increased from \$226 billion to \$580 billion, a 154 percent increase or an annual rate of about 6 percent.

Indiana Personal Income

Indiana shared in this prosperity posting a 151 percent gain in personal income in the 1950-66 period. During that span, Indiana personal income rose from \$6 billion to \$15.2 billion. Comparison with surrounding states reveals that Indiana's growth rate exceeded those of Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky. Only Michigan, whose 6.44 percent annual growth rate was well above the national average, had a growth rate higher than Indiana's 6.06 percent.

The major sources of personal income in Indiana and the nation are wage and salary payments. These payments, which account for almost seventy percent of Indiana personal income, can be divided into four major sectors: commodity-production, distribution, services and government. The commodity-production sector (including mining, manufacturing, contract construction, and other product-producing industries) provided 38.3 percent of statewide personal incomes in 1966, well above the 27.1 percent it contributed to personal incomes nationwide. The government and services sectors, though accounting for much smaller shares of total wage and salary payments,

⁷Most of the data in this section are taken from "Personal Income Trends in the Great Lakes Region, 1950-1966," Indiana Business Review Vol. 43 (March-April, 1968) pp. 10-14.

increased their shares in statewide personal income by 2.9 and 1.0 percent of points respectively between 1950 and 1966. The distribution sector, on the other hand, declined in importance during this period.

Other sources of personal income in addition to wage and salary payments include proprietors' income, property income, transfer payments, and labor income other than wages and salaries. This latter category includes employer contributions to private pension funds, health and welfare programs, and group insurance programs and has increased in importance both in Indiana and nationally. Proprietors' incomes, especially in Indiana, have declined in importance and now contribute only 10 percent of statewide personal income as compared with about 16 percent sixteen years ago. Property income and transfer payments have increased their respective shares only slightly.

Per Capita Personal Incomes

A brief look at per capita personal income for the United States shows that from 1950 to 1966 personal income per person rose from about \$1,500 to \$2,963, an increase of almost 97 percent. Over the same period, the per capita income for Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky increased 94 percent to \$3,143 while the per capita income for Indiana alone increased by 103% from \$1,512 in 1950 to \$3,076 in 1966.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) provide a convenient vehicle for examining the statewide distribution of personal income. SMSA's are integrated economic and social units having a recognized large population center as their core. By definition, they must contain a minimum of one city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, the county containing one such city, and any adjacent counties that are found to be metropolitan in character

and economically and socially integrated with the county containing the core city.

Indiana contains nine SMSA's--Anderson, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indianapolis, Lafayette-West Lafayette, Muncie, South Bend, and Terre Haute. In addition, the Cincinnati and Louisville SMSA's include some counties situated in Indiana.

For Indiana SMSA's the average annual rates of change in personal income from 1959 to 1966 ranged from a low of 2.7 percent in the South Bend SMSA to 7.7 percent in Fort Wayne. The annual rate of change for South Bend was one of the two lowest among all SMSA's in the nation. Five of the nine Indiana SMSA's had annual growth rates from 1959 to 1966 that exceeded the total U.S. average rate of 6.1 percent, and six of the nine reported rates of change that equaled or surpassed the average for the surrounding states in the Great Lakes region.

The large increase in personal income in the Fort Wayne SMSA (from \$569 million in 1959 to \$956 million in 1966) can be attributed primarily to manufacturing earnings which rose at an annual rate of 7.2 percent during the period. The personal income pattern of the Lafayette-West Lafayette SMSA where manufacturing earnings rose 6.9 percent annually was similar to that of Fort Wayne. In addition, government earnings in the Lafayette-West Lafayette SMSA grew at a rate of 8.9 percent and in 1966 represented 21 percent of the SMSA's total personal income.

Total personal income for Indianapolis reached a high of \$3,589 million in 1966, the twenty-fifth highest of all SMSA's in the nation. The capital city's overall average growth rate for the 1959-66 period was 6.6 percent. Personal income in the Indianapolis SMSA came from more diversified sources than the other Indiana SMSA's. Although manufacturing was the largest

sector (contributing 30 percent), government, wholesale and retail trade, and service earnings provided 11, 15, and 9 percent of total personal income respectively.

As of 1966, all Indiana SMSA's with the exception of Terre Haute, had per capita incomes above the national average of \$2963. However, when compared to an average of all SMSA's in the Great Lakes Region, Indiana fared poorly, with no metropolitan area recording a per capita income above the \$3,502 average for the Great Lakes Region. However, during the seven-year period from 1959 to 1966, seven of the nine Indiana SMSA's had percentage increases in per capita income that equaled or exceeded the U.S. and Great Lakes growth rates. On a percentage basis, Evansville and Lafayette recorded the largest gains with 57 and 50 percent increases respectively.

Table 8 below presents total personal income and per capita personal income for Indiana SMSA's in 1959 and 1966.

Table 8

Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income
for Indiana 1959 and 1966 by SMSA

SMSA	<u>Personal Income \$000,000</u>			<u>Per Capita Income</u>		
	1959	1966	%	1959	1966	%
Anderson	\$ 308	\$ 457	5.8%	\$2,337	\$3,211	37%
Evansville	439	691	6.7	1,916	3,003	57
Fort Wayne	569	956	7.7	2,337	3,471	49
Gary	1383	1960	5.1	2,374	3,182	34
Indianapolis	2299	3589	6.6	2,456	3,487	42
Lafayette	198	328	7.5	2,133	3,201	50
Muncie	234	371	6.8	2,112	3,110	47
South Bend	685	827	2.7	2,510	2,980	19
Terre Haute	307	452	5.7	1,801	2,677	49
Total U.S.	382,840	580,483	6.1	2,161	2,963	37
Great Lake SMSA's	64,980	96,606	5.8	2,558	3,502	37

SOURCE: Indiana Business Review, Vol. 44 (March-April, 1969) p. 44.

Employment

The process of economic development may generally be characterized by a decline in the importance of the agricultural sector and an increase in the share of output produced in the manufacturing and service sectors. Thus, as an economy develops, an increasing proportion of its workers find their livelihood in manufacturing or service jobs while agricultural employment stagnates.

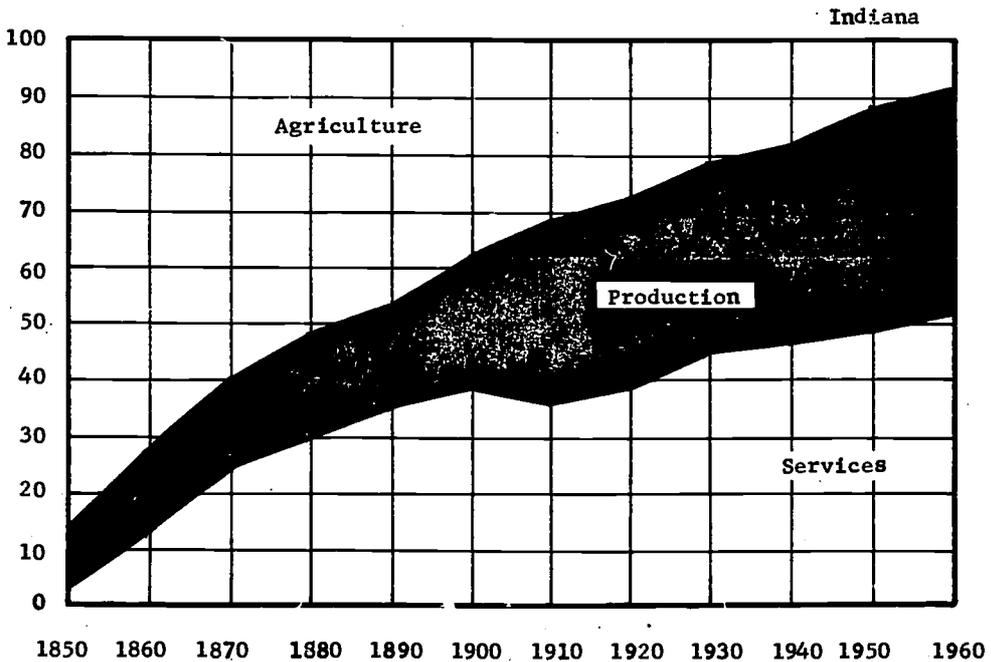
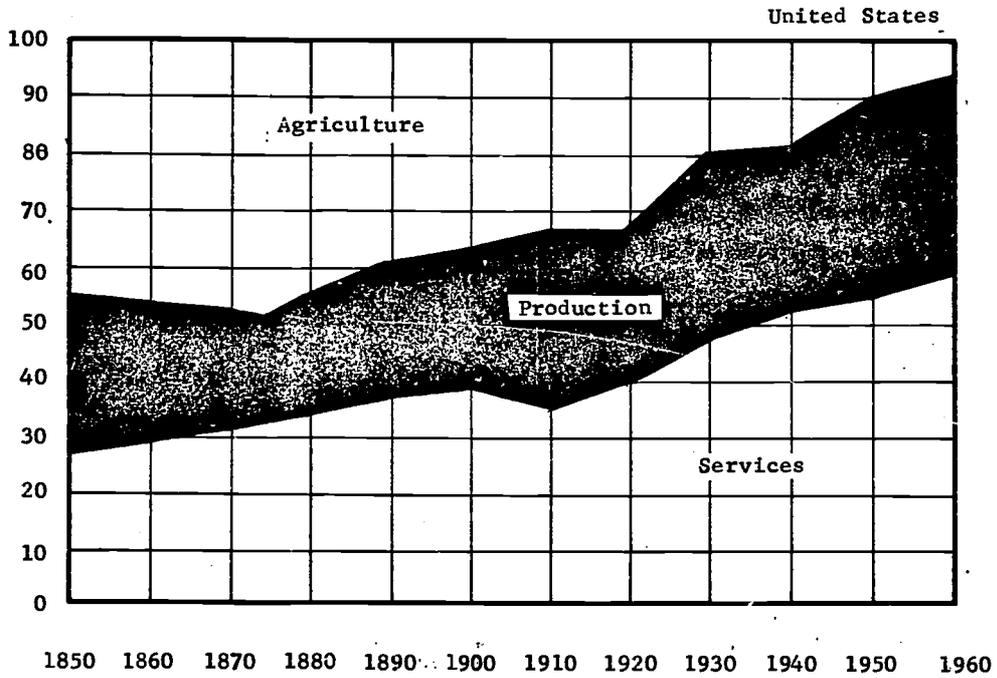
Settled largely in response to the demands of easterners and southerners for foodstuffs, Indiana began as a relatively underdeveloped region with practically its total labor force engaged in scratching the soil for a living. As late as 1850 over eighty percent of Indiana's work force was still involved in agriculture, far exceeding the nation's average of under fifty percent, reflecting the fact that natural gifts of fertile soil and favorable climate made specialization in agriculture appealing.

Despite natural advantages favoring growth of the agricultural sector, Indiana during the past century has followed the route of developing regions by devoting an ever larger share of her work force to manufacturing and service occupations while agricultural employment was declining to less than ten percent of the total work force. Changes in the composition of employment for Indiana and the nation are presented in Figure 5. In that figure the agriculture employment category embraces those workers engaged in farming, forestry and fishing; production employment consists of manufacturing, construction and mining employees; and the service sector includes workers in government, transportation, distribution, communications, finance and educational activities.

Agricultural employment as a percentage of total Indiana employment has declined steadily since 1850. Between 1850 and 1870 much of this

Figure 5

COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYED WORK FORCE, 1880-1960



Source: Indiana Business Review (August, 1966)

decline reflected a shift in importance from the agricultural sector to the service sector. After 1870 the percentage of the labor force engaged in manufacturing, mining and construction increased absorbing most of the continuing decline in agriculture's share. Indiana's service sector increased its share of employment except for the 1900-1920 period. During the 1900-1920 period the sharp gains of the manufacturing, mining and construction industries came at the expense of both agriculture and the service industries. The upshot of these changes is that by 1960 over ninety percent of Indiana workers were employed in the production of non-agricultural goods or services, approximately the national average. In service employment, however, Indiana lagged behind the rest of the nation with only slightly more than fifty percent of the labor force in the service industries compared to the national average of almost sixty percent.

Because the goods producing sectors employ a larger share of workers in Indiana than they do in the nation as a whole, a more detailed look at this sector may be in order. Three industries--primarily metals, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment--account for about forty-five percent of Indiana's total manufacturing employment. The addition of the fabricated metals and non-electrical machinery industries pushes this total to approximately sixty percent.

The lesser importance of the service sector and the concentration of manufacturing employment in basic industries has special implications for the Indiana economy. Because the more basic manufacturing industries are subject to wider fluctuations in production and employment than, for instance, the soft goods and service industries, Indiana's economy can be expected to out perform the rest of the nation during periods of economic boom and lag behind the national average during recessions. This more volatile

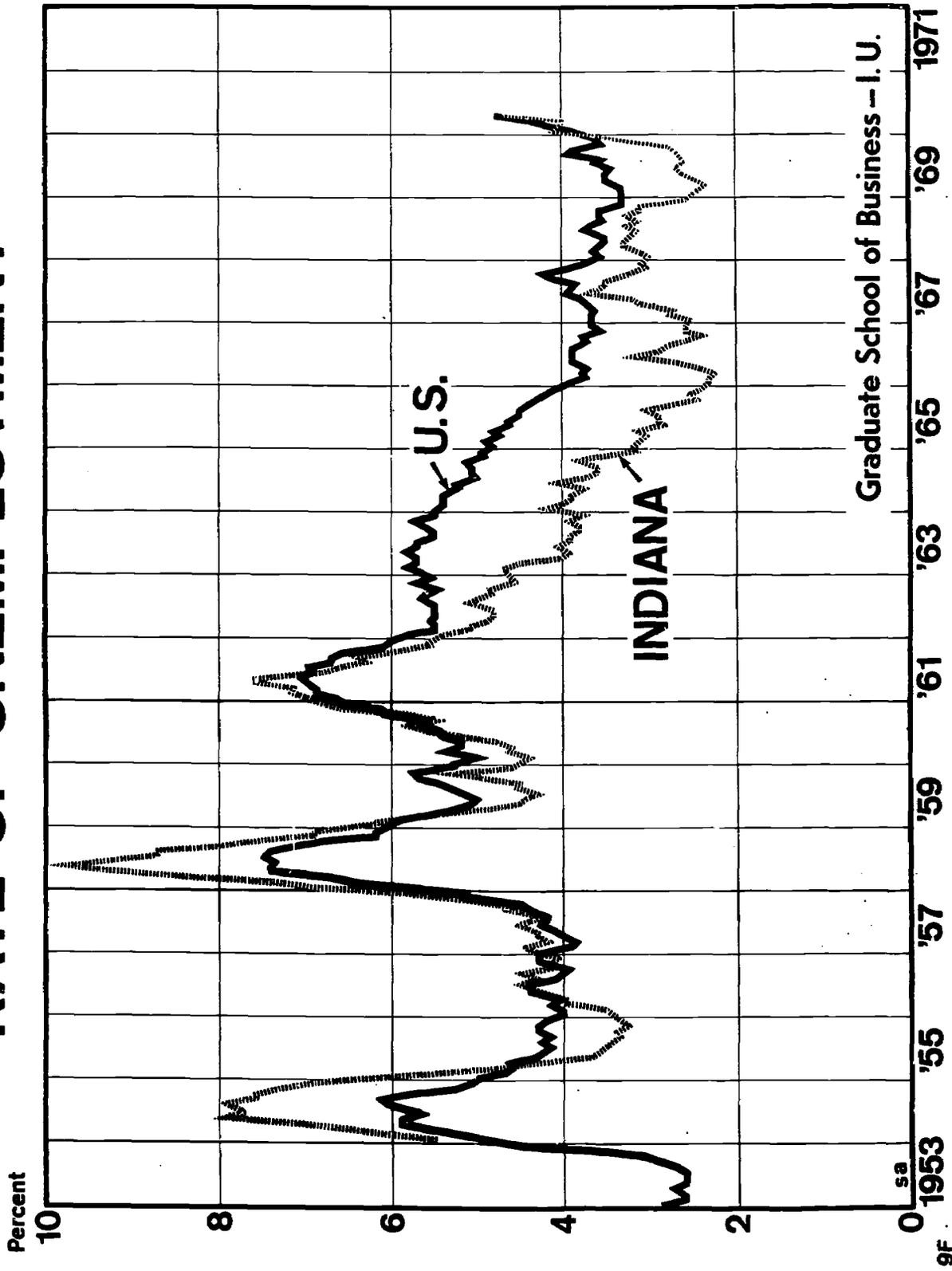
performance is reflected in the comparison of unemployment in Indiana and the nation in Figure 6. Employment in the basic industries is so sensitive to economic fluctuation that even the moderate slowdown in the U.S. economy in 1967 was associated with a sharp rise in the Indiana unemployment rate while the U.S. rate rose only moderately.

There is some evidence that the long-run employment trend in Indiana is away from heavy reliance on manufacturing. This pattern is to be expected given the expanding consumer demand for recreation, education, government programs and other services. However, as Figure 7 indicates, Indiana workers in the late sixties still relied heavily on manufacturing industries for jobs. It seems likely that in the decades immediately ahead this dependence on manufacturing will decline in Indiana as in the nation but that manufacturing will continue to be relatively more important to Indiana workers than to workers in the rest of the country.

The Indiana employment picture can be considered in greater detail by a close look at the data in Table 9. The most rapidly growing employment categories in the 1959-1967 period were contract construction and service which both increased by almost 50%. Manufacturing growth on the other hand was slightly less than the Indiana average of 27.3% suggesting that manufacturing employment was declining relative to Indiana total employment. (Of course, this does not mean that employment in manufacturing declined absolutely.)

A regional breakdown of non-agricultural employment in Indiana (Table 10) reveals a marked difference in the employment patterns of the northern and southern parts of the state. Regions one through six (Gary, South Bend, Ft. Wayne, Lafayette, Kokomo and Muncie), located north of Indianapolis, contained over 53% of the total non-agricultural employment in 1967 and over 8% of manufacturing employment. Region seven combined with regions nine

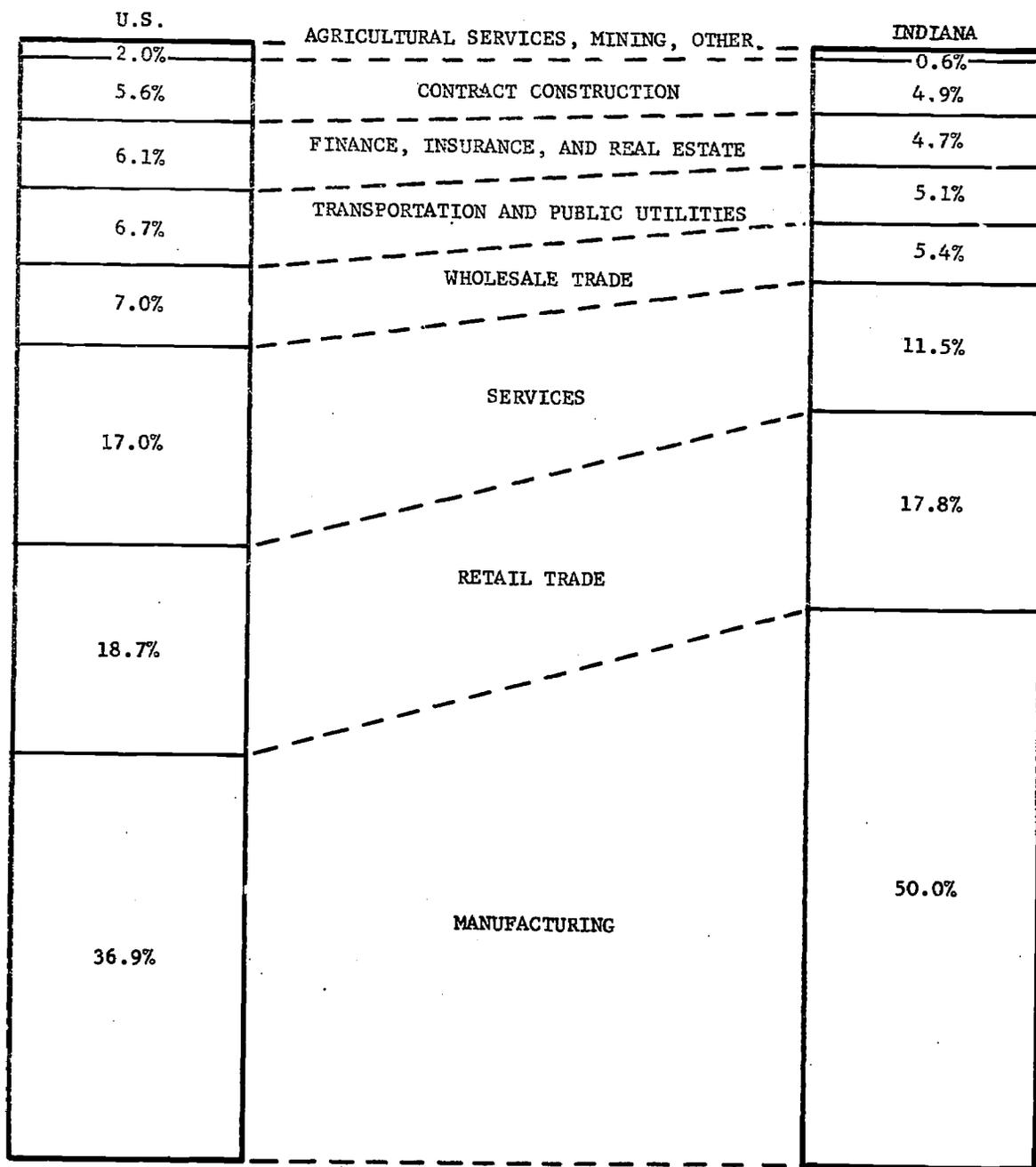
FIGURE 6 RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: I. B. R. & D. of C., S. of C. B.

FIGURE 7

Non-Agricultural Employment Distribution 1967



SOURCE: County Business Patterns, 1967 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce).

TABLE 9
Non-Agricultural Employment by Categories,
1959 and 1967

<u>SIC</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>1959</u>		<u>1967</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
07-09	Agricultural Services, For- estry, Fisheries	1,801	0.16	2,425	0.17	34.6
10-14	Mining	7,115	0.63	4,497	0.31	(36.8)
15-17	Contract Construction	47,718	4.22	70,764	4.91	48.3
19-39	Manufacturing	574,988	50.80	719,988	49.95	25.2
40-49	Transportation Communications Public Utilities	61,819	5.46	73,453	5.10	18.8
50	Wholesale Trade	62,911	5.56	77,160	5.35	22.6
52-59	Retail Trade	203,986	18.02	257,083	17.84	26.0
60-67	Finance Insurance Real Estate	53,441	4.72	68,304	4.74	27.8
70-94	Services	114,174	10.09	165,790	11.50	45.2
99	Unclassified or Nonclassifiable Establishments	<u>3,978</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>1,986</u>	<u>0.13</u>	(50.1)
Totals		1,131,931	100.00	1,441,450	100.00	27.3

SOURCE: County Business Patterns, 1959 and 1967 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce).

TABLE 10

Non-agricultural Employment 1959 & 1967
By Region and Industrial Classification

Major SIC Codes												
Regions		07-09	10-14	15-17	19-39	40-49	50	52-59	60-67	70-94	99	TOTALS
Region 1	1959	158	49	9,189	119,271	9,296	6,110	27,716	6,310	14,677	723	193,499
	1967	206	19	17,128	124,461	10,724	7,664	36,113	7,152	20,332	284	224,583
Region 2	1959	151	62	4,081	67,472	6,487	7,456	17,641	4,869	13,419	284	121,922
	1967	221	33	5,483	76,479	6,432	9,101	23,156	6,605	19,891	198	147,959
Region 3	1959	203	184	4,146	52,746	6,306	6,435	20,135	5,475	11,359	296	107,285
	1967	397	249	5,978	70,188	8,029	10,301	27,775	6,942	17,539	234	147,628
Region 4	1959	54	125	1,805	17,236	2,085	2,161	10,003	2,022	4,892	486	40,869
	1967	122	---	2,281	24,948	2,400	2,539	12,795	3,287	7,054	15	55,441
Region 5	1959	23	31	1,536	25,493	1,951	2,082	8,194	1,420	3,548	193	44,471
	1967	93	127	2,569	38,836	2,915	1,986	11,104	2,047	5,283	103	65,063
Region 6	1959	230	279	2,587	67,150	4,234	3,212	17,933	3,596	8,384	418	108,023
	1967	91	70	4,194	80,598	4,340	3,790	22,776	4,377	12,529	67	132,832
Region 7	1959	20	1,925	1,990	13,683	2,976	3,620	9,115	1,677	6,049	167	41,222
	1967	24	785	1,793	17,999	3,541	2,858	10,571	1,969	6,752	47	46,339
Region 8	1959	392	484	13,083	110,628	17,976	21,933	53,442	20,243	31,775	989	270,945
	1967	552	449	18,487	138,634	21,652	27,017	61,917	25,464	47,161	619	341,952
Region 9	1959	117	26	1,063	18,035	1,002	1,282	5,668	1,375	2,925	91	31,584
	1967	157	42	1,262	24,084	1,132	1,572	7,101	1,738	3,902	65	41,055
Region 10	1959	37	1,151	1,104	9,692	1,130	821	4,575	731	2,310	15	21,386
	1967	103	799	1,973	16,819	1,529	1,132	6,871	1,109	3,430	75	33,840
Region 11	1959	55	123	957	15,087	1,243	1,057	4,659	684	1,457	92	25,414
	1967	80	---	1,531	23,186	1,634	1,081	5,925	1,125	2,470	80	37,112
Region 12	1959	31	---	595	6,183	1,332	556	2,559	454	1,263	50	13,023
	1967	48	---	475	8,785	1,351	681	3,208	493	1,789	---	16,830
Region 13	1959	171	2,486	4,385	38,952	4,707	5,358	16,473	3,570	9,925	103	86,130
	1967	210	1,855	5,966	50,835	5,577	6,328	20,586	4,622	13,989	193	110,161
Region 14	1959	159	190	1,197	13,360	1,094	828	5,873	1,015	2,371	71	26,158
	1967	121	69	1,284	24,136	2,197	1,110	7,185	1,374	3,173	6	40,655
STATE TOTALS												
1959		1,801	7,115	47,718	574,988	61,819	62,911	203,986	53,441	114,174	3,978	1,131,931
1967		2,425	4,497	70,764	719,988	73,453	77,160	257,083	68,304	165,790	1,986	1,441,450

SIC CODES:

- 07-09 Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries
- 10-14 Mining
- 15-17 Contract Construction
- 19-39 Manufacturing
- 40-49 Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities
- 50 Wholesale Trade
- 52-59 Retail Trade
- 60-67 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate
- 70-94 Services
- 99 Non Classifiable Establishments

SOURCE OF DATA: County Business Patterns, First Quarter 1959 & 1967

TABLE 11

Non-Agricultural Employment By Region
1959 & 1967

Region	1959		1967		Percent Increase		Percent Increase		Absolute Increase	
	Employment	Rank	Employment	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Absolute Increase	Rank
1. Gary	193,499	2	224,583	2	15.6	2	16.1	13	31,084	3
2. South Bend	121,922	3	147,959	3	10.3	3	21.4	12	26,037	4
3. Fort Wayne	107,285	5	147,628	4	10.3	4	37.6	5	40,343	2
4. Lafayette	40,869	9	55,441	8	3.9	8	35.7	6	14,572	8
5. Kokomo	44,471	7	65,063	7	4.5	7	46.3	3	20,592	7
6. Muncie	108,023	4	132,832	5	9.2	5	23.0	11	24,809	5
7. Terre Haute	41,222	8	46,339	9	3.2	9	12.4	14	5,117	13
8. Indianapolis	270,945	1	341,952	1	23.7	1	26.2	10	71,007	1
9. Richmond	31,584	10	41,055	10	2.8	10	30.0	7	9,471	12
10. Bloomington	21,386	13	33,840	13	2.3	13	58.2	1	12,454	10
11. Columbus	25,414	12	37,112	12	2.6	12	46.0	4	11,698	11
12. Madison	13,023	14	16,830	14	1.2	14	29.2	8	3,807	14
13. Evansville	86,130	6	110,161	6	7.6	6	27.9	9	24,031	6
14. New Albany	26,158	11	40,655	11	2.8	11	55.4	2	14,497	9
TOTAL STATE	1,131,931	100.0	1,441,450	100.0	27.3				309,519	

Data Derived From County Business Patterns, 1959 & 1967 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce)

through fourteen (Terre Haute, Richmond, Evansville and New Albany), located south of Indianapolis, accounted for only 22% of total non-agricultural employment and 23% of manufacturing employment. Indianapolis (region eight), the largest region in the state, accounted for 24% of total non-agricultural employment but only 19% of the state's manufacturing employment. Thus, non-agricultural employment in the northern part of the state is more heavily involved in manufacturing than in either the southern part of the state or in the Indianapolis region. The relatively small percentage of manufacturing employment in the Indianapolis region largely reflects this region's importance as a governmental and financial center.

The growth of non-agricultural employment by region, summarized in Table 11, reflects the interesting fact that between 1959 and 1967 non-agricultural employment tended to grow more rapidly in the southern part of the state than either in the northern part or in the Indianapolis region. In part, this high growth rate reflects the fact that non-agricultural employment in southern Indiana has been relatively small, and consequently, a rather small amount of absolute increase yields a relatively more substantial growth rate. If the 1959-1967 period is any indication, one would anticipate that the Bloomington, Columbus and New Albany regions will become much less dependent on agriculture for employment in the coming decade. Of course, the Gary and Indianapolis regions will continue to dominate non-agricultural employment because of their immense head start.

APPENDIX A.1

Summary Table
Projected Regional Population by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

REGION	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
1. Gary					
Female	436,979	479,793	530,434	588,805	642,775
Male	437,401	477,489	526,243	583,315	636,161
Total	874,380	957,282	1,056,677	1,172,120	1,278,936
2. South Bend					
Female	246,264	268,307	293,614	320,955	348,718
Male	237,172	256,848	279,950	305,268	332,343
Total	483,436	525,155	573,564	626,223	681,061
3. Fort Wayne					
Female	250,155	270,951	295,375	322,352	350,225
Male	239,497	259,624	284,005	311,246	338,675
Total	489,652	530,575	579,380	633,598	688,900
4. Lafayette					
Female	124,809	130,744	137,225	144,038	153,047
Male	125,949	132,295	139,263	146,195	154,824
Total	250,758	263,039	276,488	290,233	307,868
5. Kokomo					
Female	122,693	130,812	140,123	150,409	162,075
Male	119,448	127,546	136,996	147,529	159,635
Total	242,141	258,358	277,119	297,938	321,710
6. Muncie					
Female	244,227	259,161	275,389	292,300	307,918
Male	237,367	251,539	267,287	283,931	299,393
Total	481,594	510,700	542,676	576,231	607,311
7. Terre Haute					
Female	107,971	107,363	106,891	106,342	107,050
Male	101,692	100,775	100,090	99,482	99,807
Total	209,663	208,138	206,981	205,824	206,857
8. Indianapolis					
Female	598,254	664,482	744,839	838,431	934,550
Male	576,473	627,318	704,652	794,742	891,200
Total	1,184,727	1,291,800	1,449,491	1,633,173	1,825,750
9. Richmond					
Female	75,225	77,019	78,612	80,103	81,990
Male	71,382	72,475	73,776	75,057	76,460
Total	146,607	149,494	152,388	155,160	158,450
10. Bloomington					
Female	72,458	75,265	77,991	80,347	83,187
Male	70,838	73,303	76,393	78,696	81,395
Total	143,296	148,568	154,384	159,043	164,582
11. Columbus					
Female	73,255	79,938	87,884	96,824	105,850
Male	70,618	76,292	83,544	90,435	98,782
Total	143,873	156,230	171,428	187,259	204,632
12. Lawrenceburg/ Madison					
Female	46,422	48,449	50,659	52,914	55,265
Male	44,998	46,816	48,901	51,098	53,300
Total	91,420	92,265	99,560	104,012	108,565
13. Evansville					
Female	207,264	209,929	213,161	216,196	218,625
Male	193,997	195,909	198,829	202,164	207,287
Total	401,261	405,838	411,990	418,360	425,912
14. New Albany					
Female	109,927	117,195	125,173	133,512	140,500
Male	105,369	111,709	118,955	126,657	134,239
Total	215,296	228,904	244,128	260,169	274,730
STATE TOTALS:					
Female	2,715,903	2,919,408	3,157,370	3,423,528	3,691,775
Male	2,632,201	2,809,938	3,038,884	3,295,815	3,563,492
Total	5,348,104	5,729,346	6,196,254	6,719,343	7,255,267

APPENDIX A.2

State of Indiana Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	2632201	2809938	3038884	3295815	3563487
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9	551603	576879	639313	699203	754775
	21.0	20.5	21.0	21.2	21.2
10 - 19	530488	557164	557898	585936	631530
	20.2	19.8	18.4	17.8	17.7
20 - 29	406322	479455	542106	572720	590750
	15.4	17.1	17.8	17.4	16.6
30 - 59	827485	858869	941016	1050768	1164907
	31.4	30.6	31.0	31.9	32.7
60 & up	316303	337571	359551	387188	421525
	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8
Female	2715903	2919408	3157370	3423528	3691775
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9	530437	554865	613364	671572	724475
	19.5	19.0	19.4	19.6	19.6
10 - 19	517592	542676	543785	571943	613000
	19.1	18.6	17.2	16.7	16.6
20 - 29	398612	481460	544164	575635	593425
	14.7	16.5	17.3	16.8	16.1
30 - 59	877667	916037	994953	1099001	1210625
	32.3	31.4	31.5	32.1	32.8
60 & up	391595	424370	461104	505377	550250
	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9
Total	5348104	5729346	6196254	6719343	7255262

APPENDIX A.3

Gary Region (1) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	437401	477489	526243	583315	636161
0 - 9	95612	101277	115425	131047	142500
10 - 19	92871	99394	100344	107482	118130
20 - 29	62699	80856	94795	102767	106500
30 - 59	139536	143165	156502	176380	196031
60 & up	46683	52797	59177	65639	73000
Female	436979	479793	530434	588805	642775
0 - 9	91604	96902	110297	125036	136150
10 - 19	89592	95479	96119	102908	112500
20 - 29	62250	78460	92480	99895	104250
30 - 59	143395	149985	162349	181335	199875
60 & up	50138	58967	69189	79631	90000
Total	874380	957282	1056677	1172120	1278936

APPENDIX A.4

South Bend Region (2) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	237172	256848	279950	305268	332343
0 - 9	50370	56348	64514	70923	75500
10 - 19	49108	49793	52027	58171	66100
20 - 29	36862	45115	48962	49774	51500
30 - 59	73062	75973	82960	92459	102243
60 & up	27770	29619	31487	33941	37000
Female	246264	268307	293614	320955	348718
0 - 9	48337	54045	61828	67979	72500
10 - 19	46700	47351	49602	55516	62800
20 - 29	37240	45847	49931	50795	52750
30 - 59	79736	83542	91227	101521	111468
60 & up	34251	37522	41026	45144	49200
Total	483436	525155	573564	626223	681061

APPENDIX A.8

Muncie Region (6) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	237367	251539	267287	283531	299391
0 - 9	47778	48475	51437	54282	55500
10 - 19	46553	48320	47468	48277	49250
20 - 29	37275	43632	47700	49824	51700
30 - 59	77715	81134	89043	97866	106341
60 & up	28066	29978	31639	33682	36600
Female	244227	259161	275389	292300	307918
0 - 9	46116	46790	49659	52428	53500
10 - 19	45538	47459	46744	47543	48500
20 - 29	37568	42917	47276	49506	50800
30 - 59	80512	84578	91058	98633	107368
60 & up	34493	37417	40652	44190	47750
Total	481594	510700	542676	576231	607309

APPENDIX A.9

Terre Haute Region (7) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	101692	100775	100090	99482	99807
0 - 9	18.2	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.8
10 - 19	19.1	19.0	17.9	17.3	16.6
20 - 29	15.1	16.6	17.1	16.9	16.5
30 - 59	31.2	31.0	31.4	32.2	33.2
60 & up	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.9
Female	107971	107363	106891	106342	107050
0 - 9	16.8	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.1
10 - 19	17.9	17.8	16.9	16.3	15.7
20 - 29	14.1	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.3
30 - 59	31.8	31.4	31.3	31.7	32.5
60 & up	19.4	19.5	19.8	20.0	20.4
Total	209663	208138	206981	205824	206857

APPENDIX A.10

Indianapolis Region (8) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	576473	627318	704652	794742	891200
0 - 9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	21.2	20.9	21.4	21.6	21.9
10 - 19	113659	125446	128083	137567	151000
	19.7	20.0	18.2	17.3	17.0
20 - 29	95207	107265	128265	141235	150000
	16.5	17.1	18.2	17.8	16.8
30 - 59	181194	193052	219992	256782	295200
	31.5	30.8	31.2	32.3	33.1
60 & up	64162	70389	77430	87132	100000
	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.2
Female	598254	664482	744839	838431	934550
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9	117596	126176	145078	165327	187000
	19.6	19.0	19.5	19.7	20.0
10 - 19	113652	123946	126532	136688	150000
	19.0	18.6	17.0	16.3	16.1
20 - 29	86652	112011	133972	147604	156000
	14.5	16.9	13.0	17.6	16.7
30 - 59	195046	208396	235521	271889	309550
	32.6	31.4	31.6	32.4	33.1
60 & up	85308	93953	103736	116923	132000
	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.0	14.1
Total	1174727	1291800	1449491	1633173	1825750

APPENDIX A.11

Richmond Region (9) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	71382	72475	73776	75057	76460
0 - 9	21.4	21.4	16121	16375	16550
10 - 19	19.6	19.1	13600	13842	14125
20 - 29	14.1	15.4	11455	11335	11100
30 - 59	31.0	29.9	22188	22941	23985
60 & up	9937	10271	10412	10564	10700
Female	75225	77019	78612	80103	81990
0 - 9	19.2	19.1	15249	15480	15725
10 - 19	18.0	17.6	13351	13579	13800
20 - 29	14.4	15.5	12065	11840	11625
30 - 59	31.9	31.0	24503	25256	26240
60 & up	12397	12973	13444	13948	14600
Total	146607	149494	152388	155160	158450

APPENDIX A.12

Bloomington Region (10) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	70838	73303	76393	78696	81395
0 - 9	12232	11616	12250	12577	12700
10 - 19	14548	14768	13953	13655	13950
20 - 29	12952	14809	16833	17034	16650
30 - 59	21378	22208	23236	24663	26445
60 & up	9728	9902	10121	10717	11650
Female	72458	75265	77991	80347	83187
0 - 9	11507	11207	11522	11830	12000
10 - 19	14342	14333	13571	13281	13500
20 - 29	12195	13842	15548	15530	14900
30 - 59	22829	23730	24728	26277	28187
60 & up	11585	12153	12622	13429	14600
Total	143296	148568	154384	159043	164582

APPENDIX A.13

Columbus Region (11) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	70618	76292	83544	90435	98782
0 - 9	15732	16565	18375	20349	22500
10 - 19	14070	15146	15562	15983	17000
20 - 29	10267	12159	14144	14925	16000
30 - 59	22105	23381	25863	28877	32082
60 & up	8444	9041	9600	10301	11200
Female	73255	79938	87884	96824	105850
0 - 9	15440	16254	18028	19961	22000
10 - 19	14100	15407	15878	16783	17800
20 - 29	10881	13101	15102	16639	17600
30 - 59	23070	24591	27503	31045	34850
60 & up	9764	10585	11373	12396	13600
Total	143873	156230	171428	187259	204632

APPENDIX A.14

Lawrenceburg-Madison Region (12) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	44998	46816	48901	51098	53300
0 - 9	8968	9161	9674	10015	10375
10 - 19	8792	8884	8747	8953	9225
20 - 29	7125	8046	8360	8465	8300
30 - 59	13657	14062	15383	16442	18450
60 & up	6456	6663	6737	6823	6950
Female	46422	48449	50659	52914	55265
0 - 9	8586	8772	9266	9588	9900
10 - 19	8556	8593	8361	8561	8800
20 - 29	6922	7800	8292	8335	8150
30 - 59	14584	15165	16307	17574	19065
60 & up	7774	8119	8433	8856	9350
Total	91420	95265	99560	104012	108565

APPENDIX A.15

Evansville Region (13) Projected Population
by Age and by Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	193997	195909	198829	202164	207287
0 - 9	39461	38578	39856	40617	41750
10 - 19	39080	38240	35898	35353	36400
20 - 29	26619	31069	32719	32179	31000
30 - 59	60050	58253	60279	63354	67137
60 & up	28787	29669	30077	30661	31000
Female	207264	209929	213161	216196	218625
0 - 9	37869	37137	38284	39028	40250
10 - 19	37475	36689	34667	33821	34500
20 - 29	27756	31256	32448	31932	30500
30 - 59	67726	66553	67995	69933	72775
60 & up	36438	38184	39767	41482	40600
Total	401261	405838	411990	418360	425912

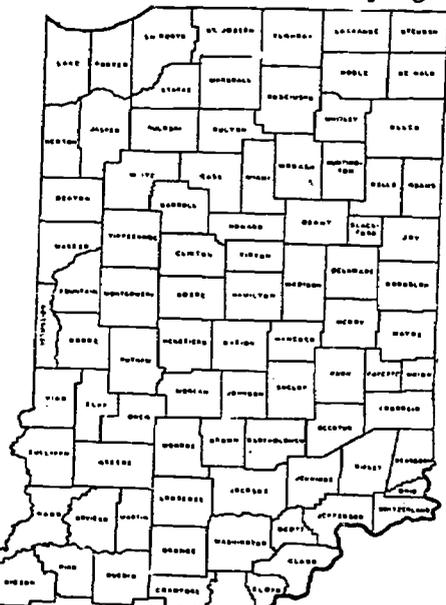
APPENDIX A.16

New Albany Region (14) Projected Population
by Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Male	105369	111709	118955	126657	134230
0 - 9	21948	22591	24141	25442	26800
10 - 19	20835	21163	20921	21602	22400
20 - 29	15761	18596	19699	20103	20100
30 - 59	33544	34994	38866	43020	47355
60 & up	13281	14365	15328	16490	17575
Female	109927	117195	125173	133512	140500
0 - 9	21310	21940	23454	24715	26100
10 - 19	20652	21108	20881	21577	22000
20 - 29	16655	19433	20697	21201	21200
30 - 59	35596	37710	41631	45535	49200
60 & up	15714	17004	18510	20484	22000
Total	215296	228904	244128	260169	274730

APPENDIX B.1

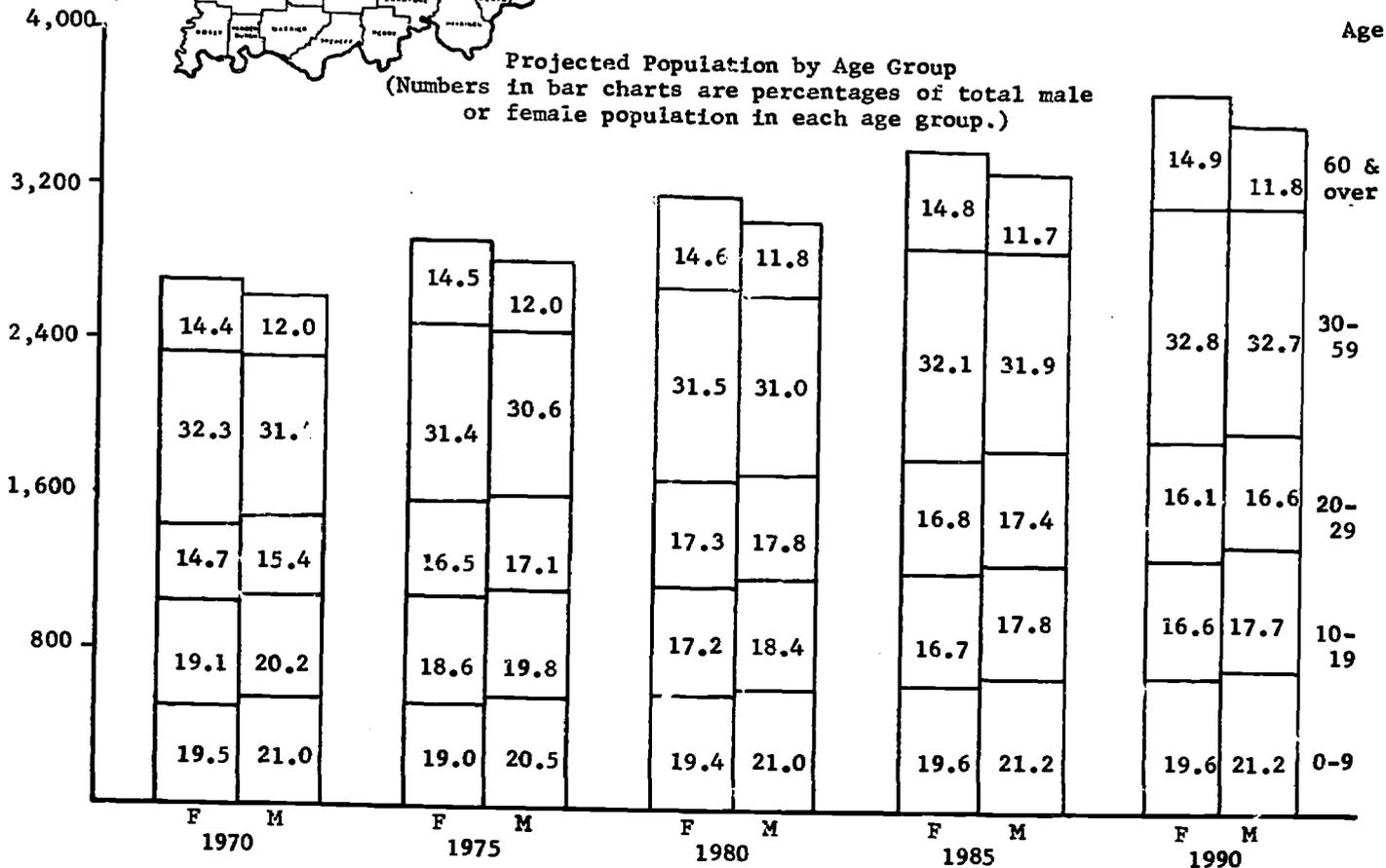
State Of Indiana
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990



Percentage Increase in Population
 by Age & Sex

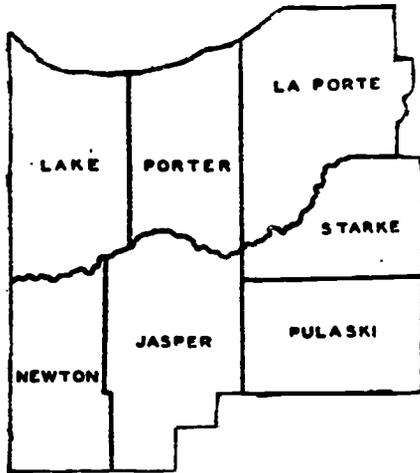
	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men			
0 - 9	15.4	17.3	35.4
10 - 19	5.2	13.2	19.0
20 - 29	33.4	9.0	45.4
30 - 59	13.7	23.8	40.8
60 & up	13.7	17.2	33.3
Women			
0 - 9	16.2	16.9	35.9
10-19	15.6	18.1	36.6
20-29	5.1	12.7	18.4
30 - 59	36.5	9.0	48.9
60 & up	13.4	21.7	37.9
Total	17.8	15.1	40.5
Total	15.8	17.1	35.7

Population
 in 1,000's



APPENDIX B.2

Gary Region
Projected Population and Percentage
Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

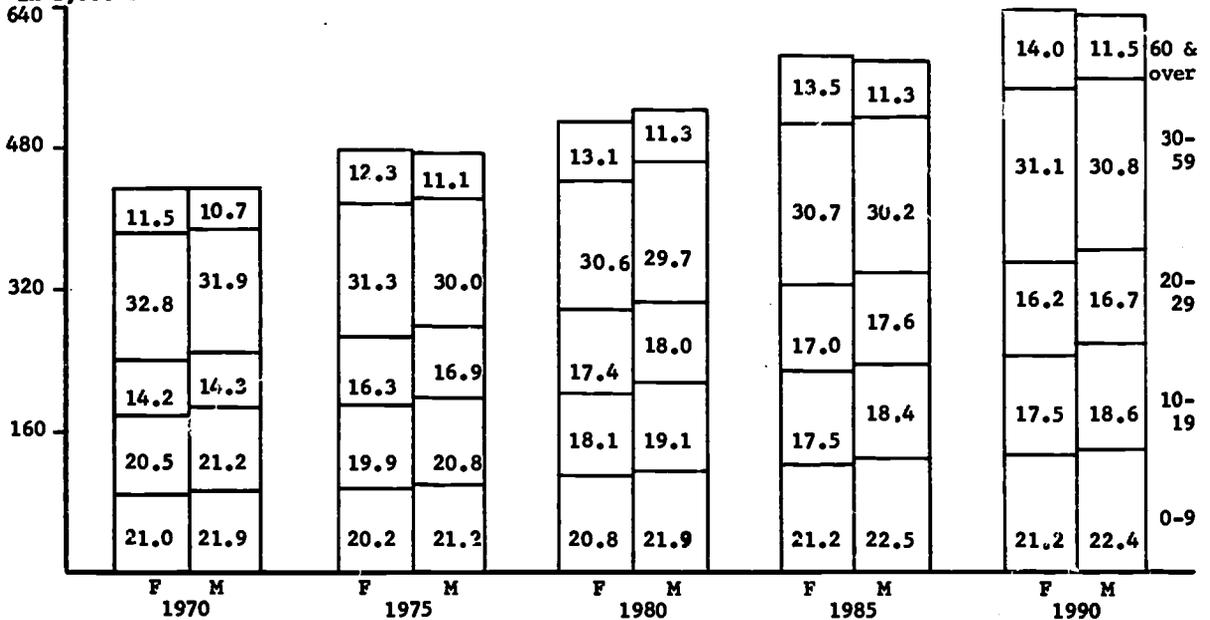


Percentage Increase in Population
by Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	20.3	20.9	45.4
0 - 9	20.7	23.4	49.0
10 - 19	8.0	17.7	27.2
20 - 29	51.2	12.3	69.8
30 - 59	12.2	25.2	40.5
60 & up	26.8	23.4	56.4
Women	21.4	21.2	47.1
0 - 9	20.4	23.4	48.6
10 - 19	7.3	17.0	25.6
20 - 29	48.6	12.7	67.5
30 - 59	13.2	23.1	39.4
60 & up	38.0	30.1	79.5
Total	20.8	21.0	46.3

Projected Population by Age Group
(Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male
or female population in each age group)

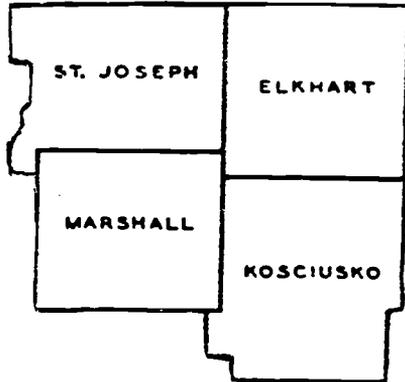
Population
in 1,000's



APPENDIX B.3

South Bend Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

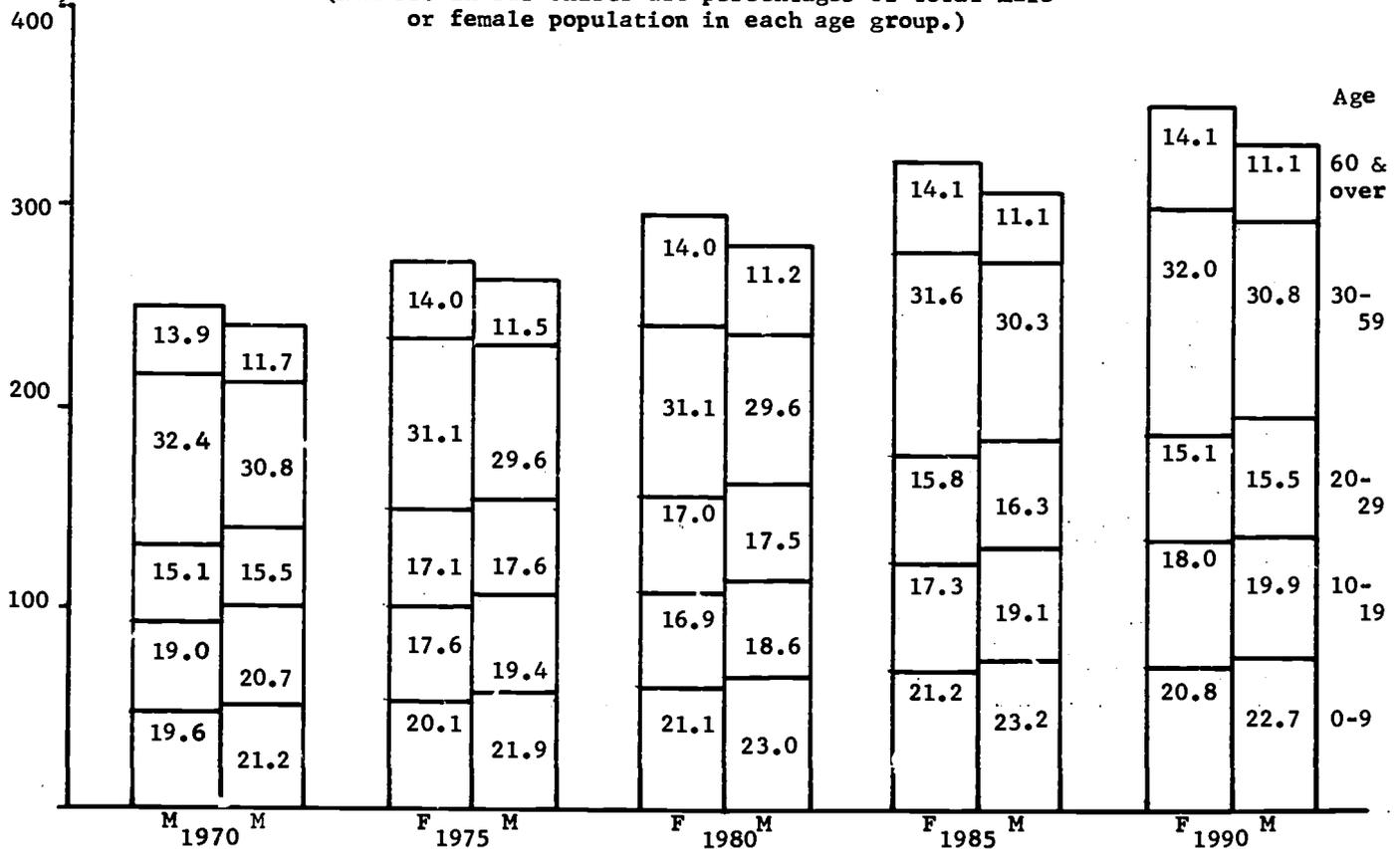
Percentage Increase in Population
 By Age & Sex

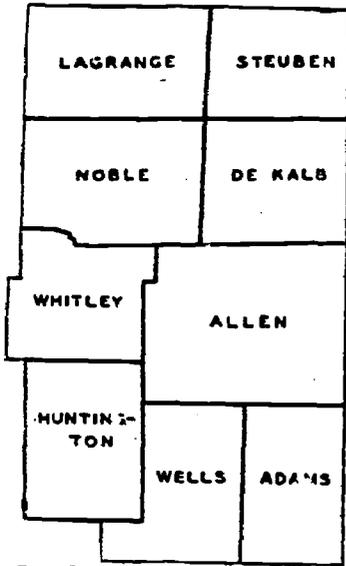


	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	18.0	18.7	40.1
0-9	28.1	17.0	49.9
10-19	5.9	27.0	34.6
20-29	32.3	5.2	39.7
30-59	13.5	23.2	39.9
60 & over	13.4	17.5	33.2
Women	19.2	18.8	41.6
0-9	27.9	17.3	50.0
10-19	6.2	26.6	34.5
20-29	34.1	5.6	41.6
30-59	14.4	22.2	39.8
60 & over	19.8	19.9	43.6
Total	18.6	18.7	40.9

Population
 in 1,000's

Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male
 or female population in each age group.)



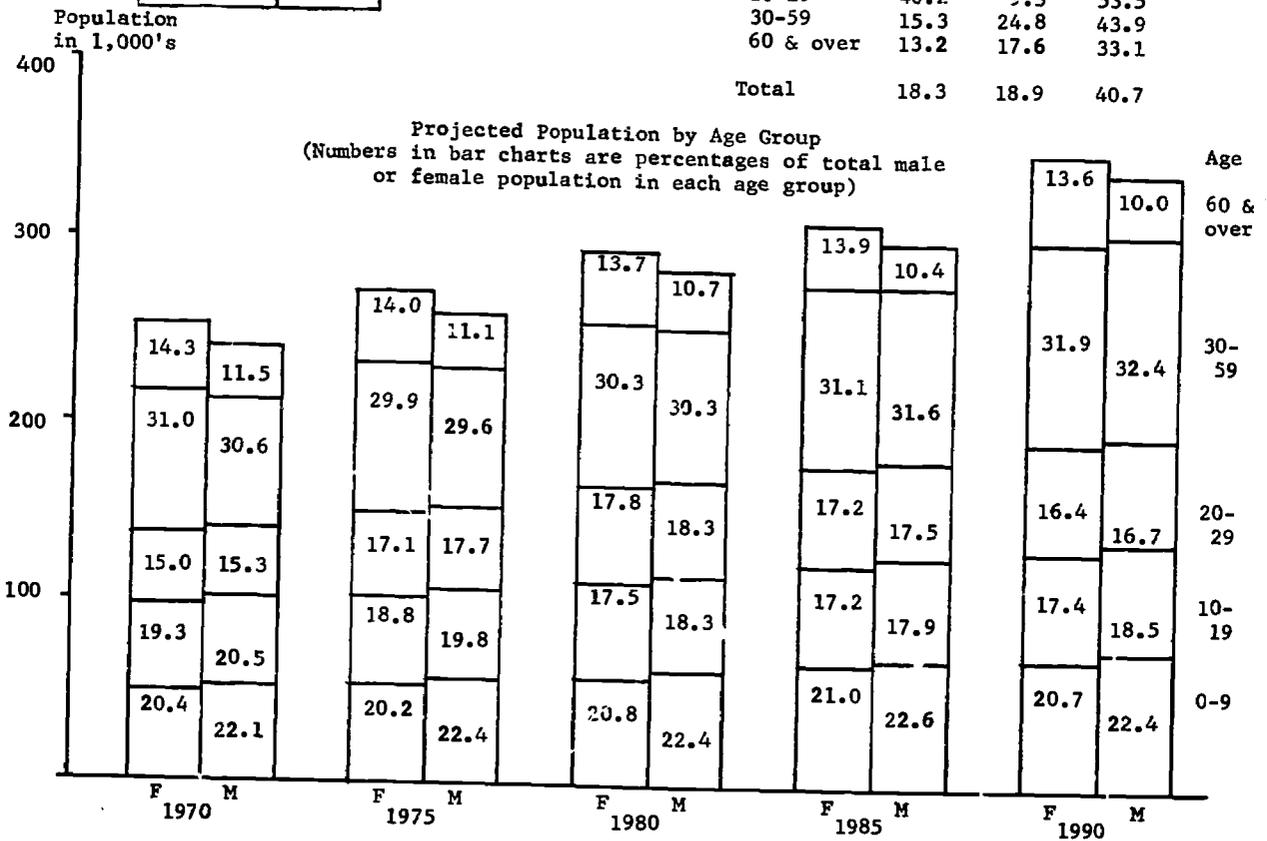


APPENDIX B.4

Fort Wayne Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases by Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

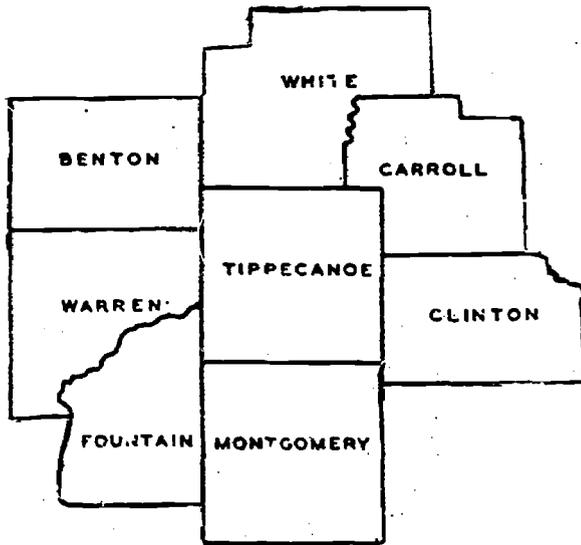
Percentage Increase in Population
 by Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men			
0-9	18.6	19.2	41.4
10-19	20.5	19.3	43.8
20-29	5.8	20.1	27.1
30-59	41.6	8.6	53.9
60 & over	17.4	27.6	49.8
Women			
0-9	18.1	18.6	40.0
10-19	20.4	18.1	42.2
20-29	6.5	18.2	26.0
30-59	40.2	9.5	53.5
60 & over	15.3	24.8	43.9
Total	18.3	18.9	40.7



APPENDIX B.5

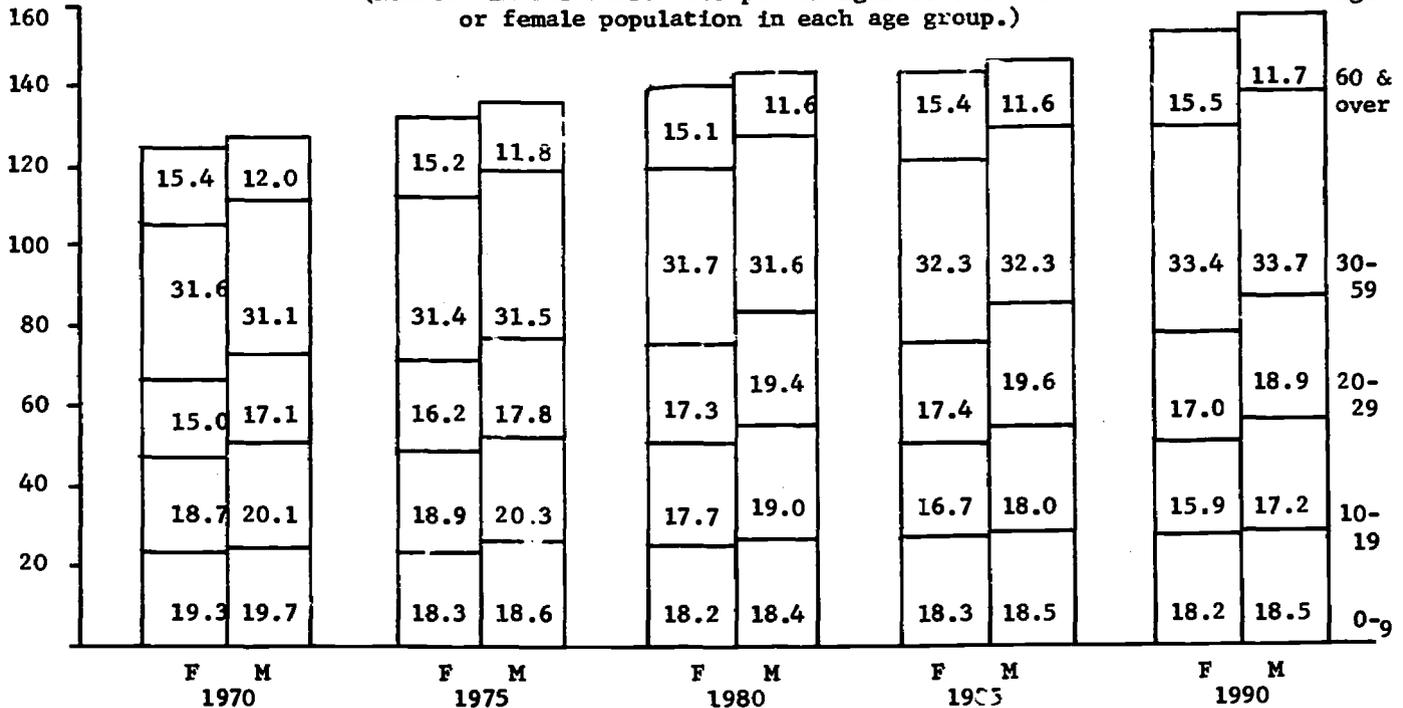
Lafayette Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990



Percentage Increase in Population by Age & Sex			
	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	10.6	11.2	22.9
0-9	3.8	11.7	15.9
10-19	4.3	.8	5.2
20-29	24.8	8.3	35.1
30-59	12.6	18.4	33.2
60 & over	6.6	12.5	19.9
Women	9.9	11.5	22.6
0-9	3.7	11.8	16.0
10-19	3.6	.1	3.7
20-29	26.6	9.6	38.8
30-59	10.4	17.5	29.6
60 & over	8.3	14.2	23.8
Total	10.3	11.3	22.8

Population
 in 1,000's

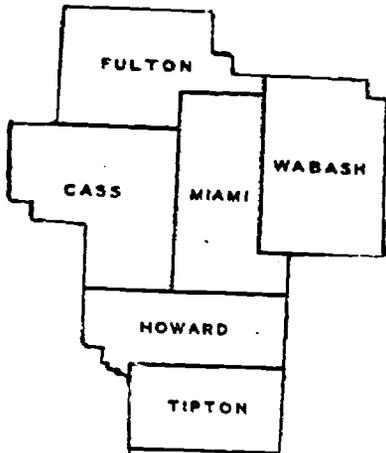
Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male
 or female population in each age group.)



APPENDIX B.6

Kokomo Region

Projected Population and Percentage Increases by Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

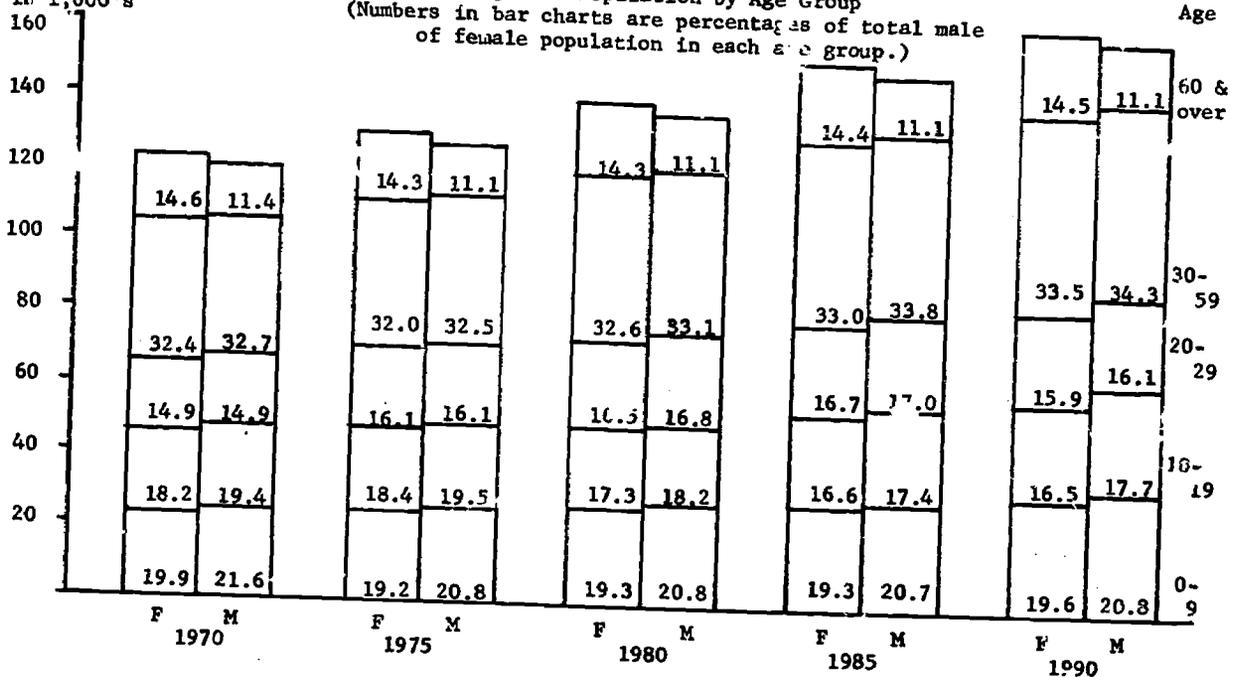


Percentage Increase in Population by Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	14.7	16.5	33.6
0-9	10.4	16.6	28.8
10-19	8.0	13.0	22.0
20-29	29.2	11.4	44.0
30-59	16.0	20.7	40.2
60 & over	11.3	17.0	30.2
Women	14.2	15.7	32.1
0-9	10.5	17.5	29.8
10-19	8.4	10.4	19.8
20-29	27.2	11.0	41.2
30-59	14.6	19.1	36.6
60 & over	12.3	17.1	31.5
Total	14.4	16.1	32.9

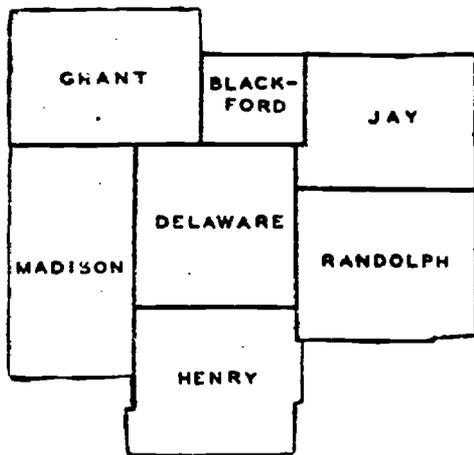
Population in 1,000's

Projected Population by Age Group
(Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male of female population in each age group.)



APPENDIX B.7

Muncie Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases by Age and By Sex, 1970-1990



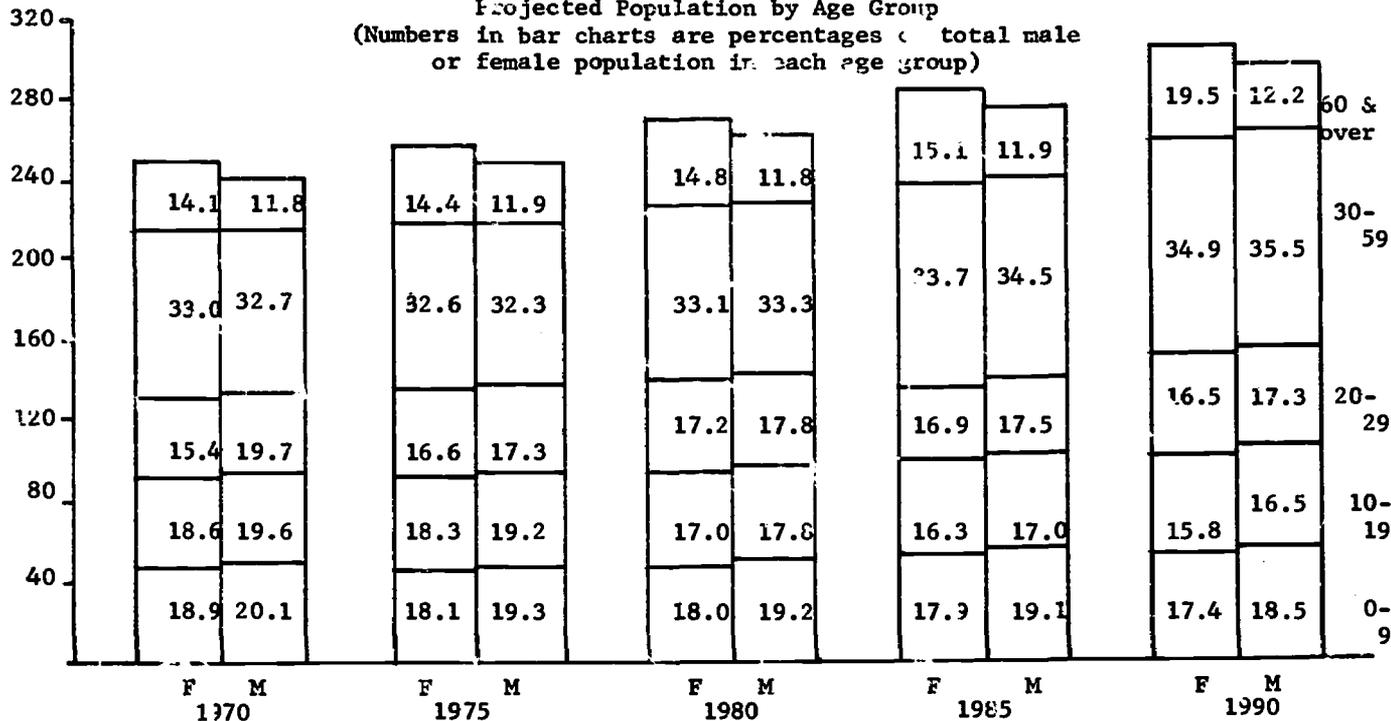
Percentage Increase in Population
 by Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	12.6	12.0	26.1
0-9	7.6	7.9	16.2
10-19	2.0	3.8	5.8
20-29	28.0	8.4	38.7
30-59	14.6	19.4	36.8
60 & over	12.7	15.7	30.4
Women	12.8	11.8	26.1
0-9	7.7	7.7	16.0
10-19	2.6	3.8	6.5
20-29	25.8	7.4	35.2
30-59	13.1	17.9	33.4
60 & over	17.8	17.5	38.4
Total	12.7	11.9	26.1

Population
 in 1,000's

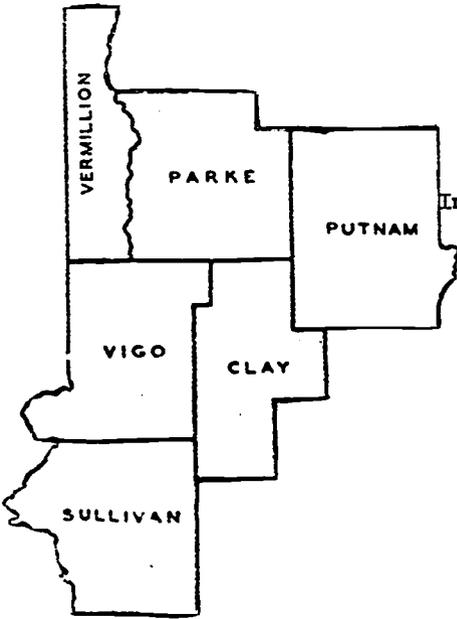
Age

Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male
 or female population in each age group)



APPENDIX B.8

Terre Haute Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

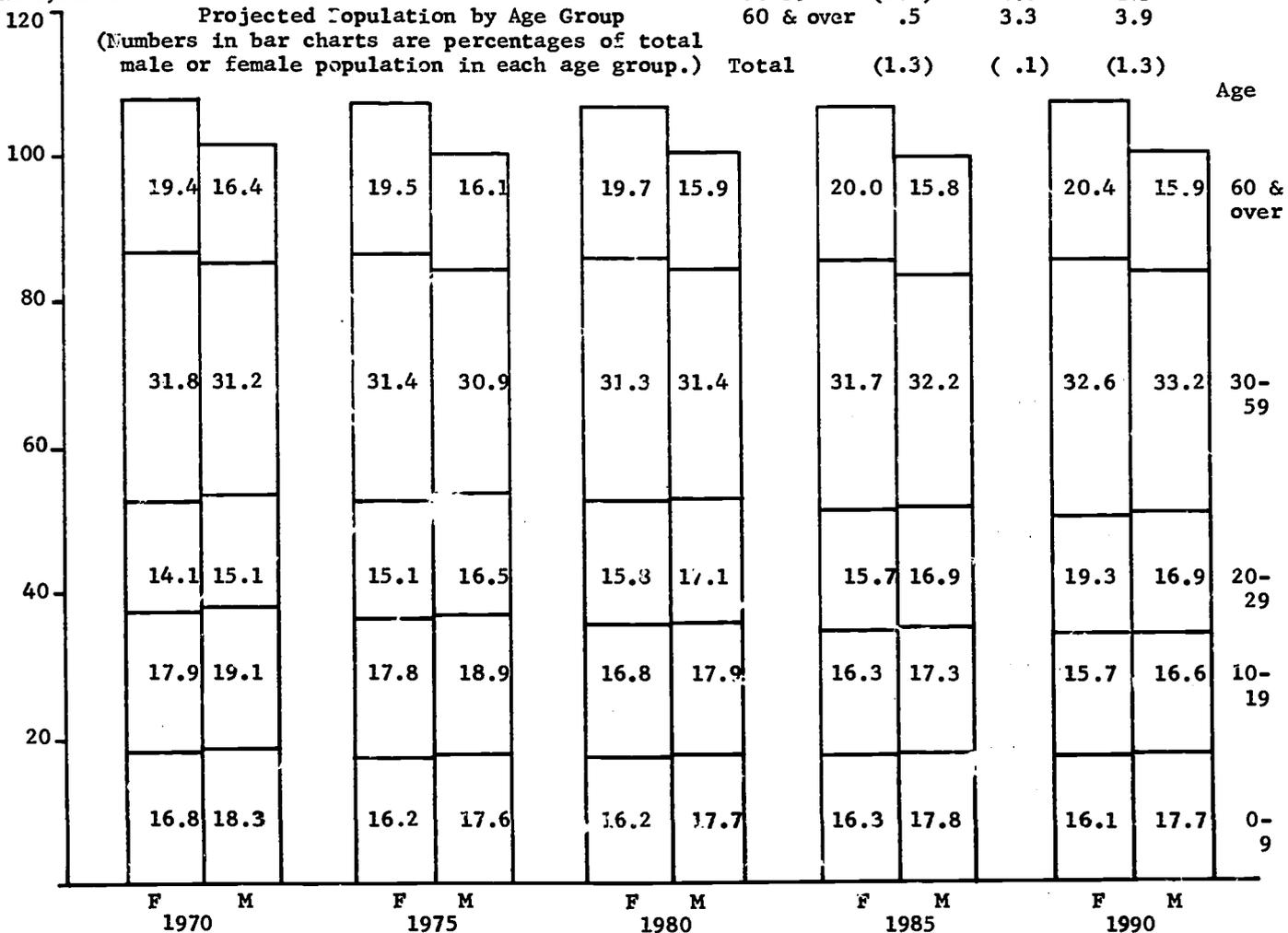


Percentage Increase in Population
 by Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	(1.6)	(.3)	(1.8)
0-9	(4.4)	(.4)	(4.7)
10-19	(7.8)	(7.2)	(14.4)
20-29	11.9	3.7	7.7
30-59	(1.1)	5.4	4.2
60 & over	(4.6)	.1	(4.5)
Women	(1.0)	.1	(.8)
0-9	(4.3)	(.9)	(5.2)
10-19	(6.6)	(6.8)	(12.9)
20-29	11.1	(3.1)	7.7
30-59	(2.4)	4.0	1.5
60 & over	.5	3.3	3.9
Total	(1.3)	(.1)	(1.3)

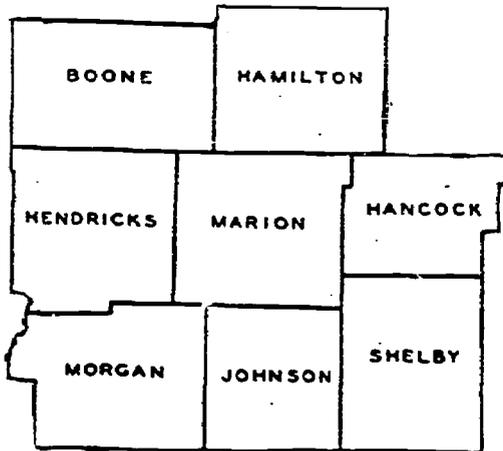
Population
 in 1,000's

Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total
 male or female population in each age group.)



APPENDIX B.9

Indianapolis Region
Projected Population and Percentage
Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

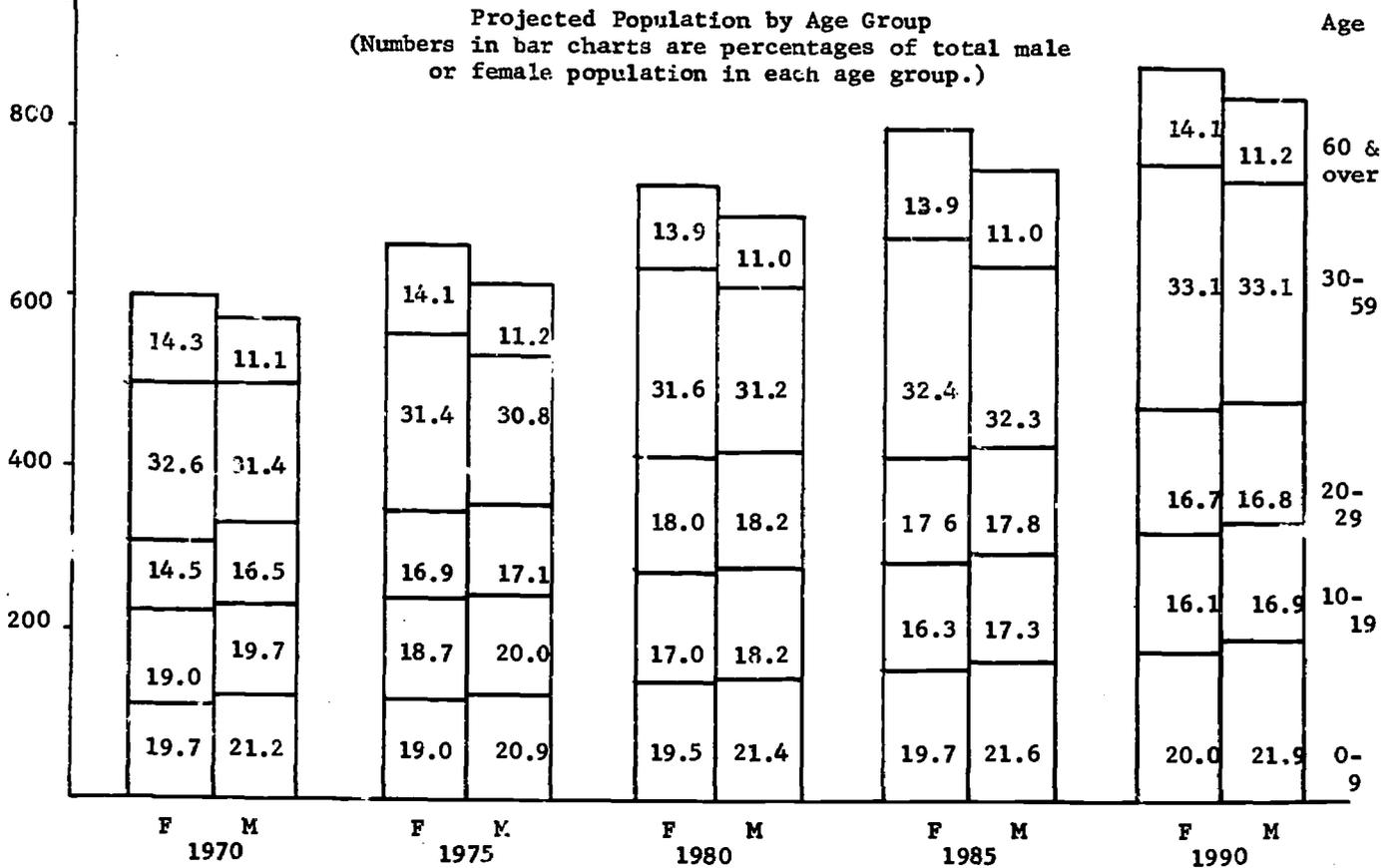


Percentage Increase in Population
By Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	22.2	26.5	54.6
0-9	23.4	29.2	59.5
10-19	12.7	17.9	32.9
20-29	34.7	16.9	57.6
30-59	21.4	34.2	62.9
60 & over	20.7	29.2	55.9
Women	24.5	25.5	56.2
0-9	23.4	28.9	59.0
10-19	11.3	18.5	32.0
20-29	54.6	16.4	80.0
30-59	20.8	31.4	58.7
60 & over	21.6	27.2	54.7
Total	23.4	26.0	55.4

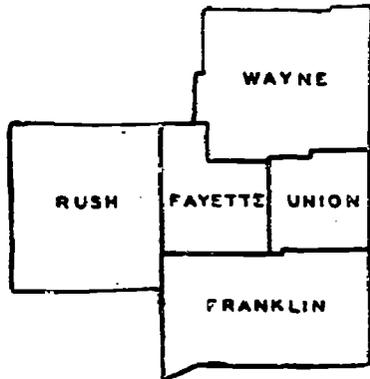
Population
in 1,000's

Projected Population by Age Group
(Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male
or female population in each age group.)



APPENDIX B.10

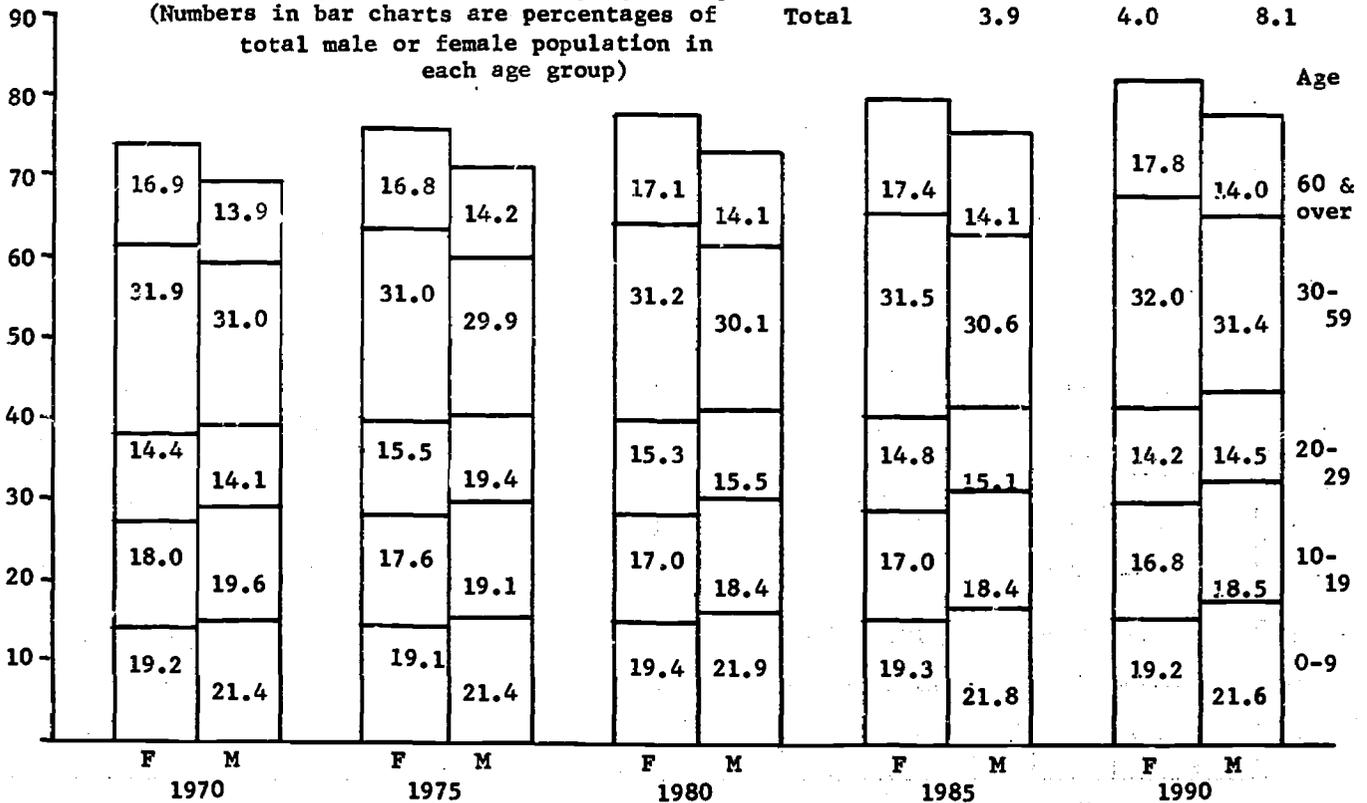
Richmond Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990



Percentage Increase in Population by Age & Sex			
	70-80	80-90	90-90
Men	3.4	3.6	7.1
0-9	5.5	2.7	8.3
10-19	(2.7)	3.9	1.0
20-29	13.9	(3.1)	10.4
30-59	.2	8.1	8.4
60 & over	4.8	2.8	7.7
Women	4.5	4.3	9.0
0-9	5.4	3.1	8.7
10-19	(1.4)	3.4	1.9
20-29	11.3	(3.6)	7.2
30-59	2.2	7.0	9.4
60 & over	8.4	8.6	17.8
Total	3.9	4.0	8.1

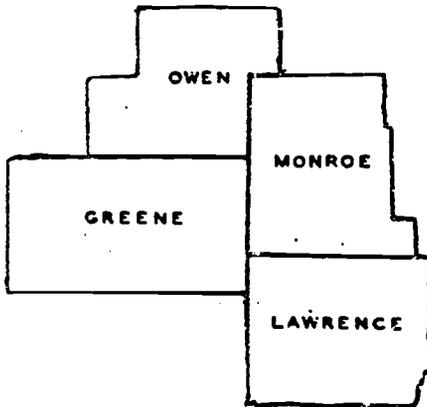
Population
in 1,000's

Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of
 total male or female population in
 each age group)



APPENDIX B.11

Bloomington Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

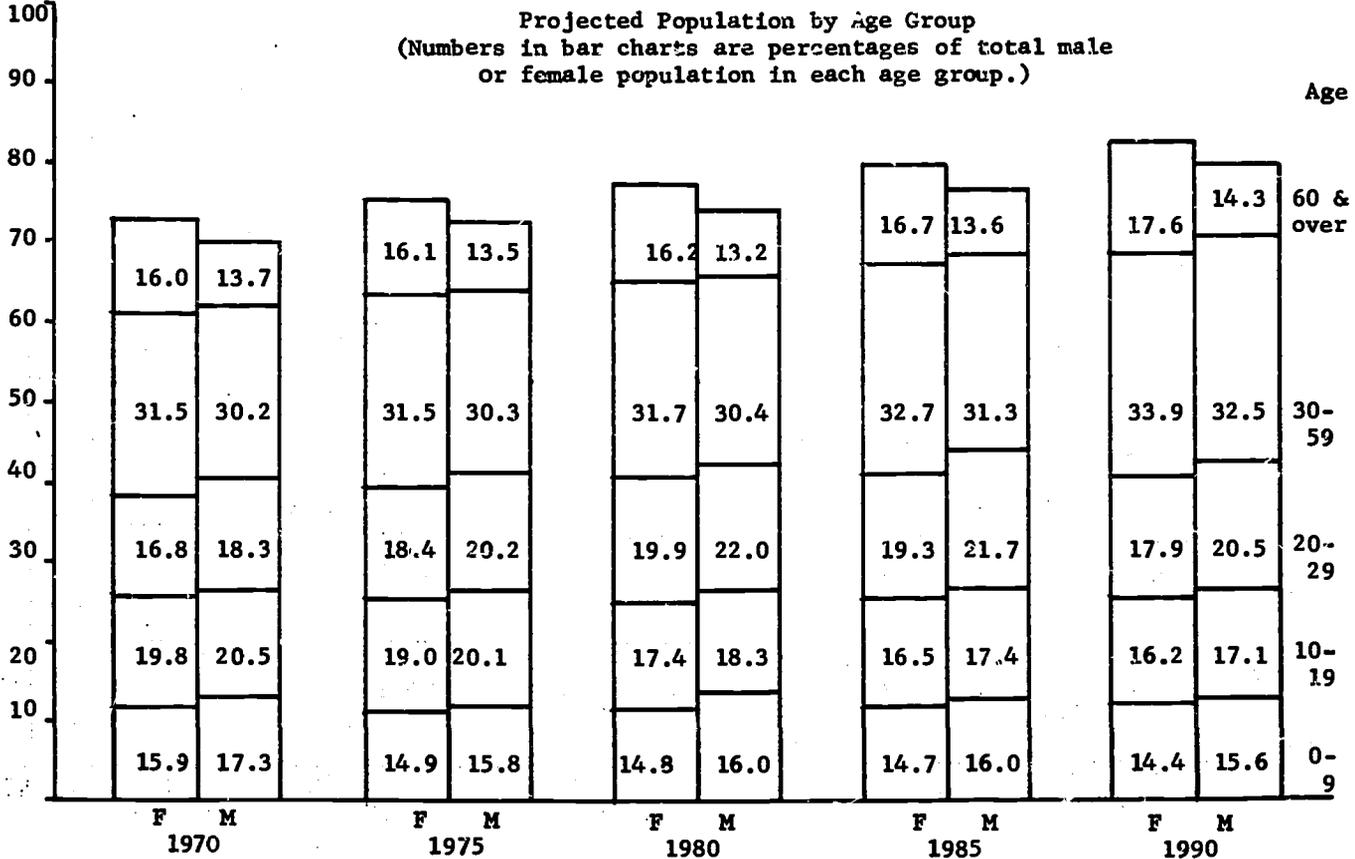


Percentage Increase in Population
 By Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	7.8	6.5	14.9
0-9	.1	3.7	3.8
10-19	(4.1)	--	(4.1)
20-29	30.0	(1.1)	28.6
30-59	8.7	13.8	23.7
60 & over	4.0	15.1	19.8
Women	7.6	6.7	14.8
0-9	.1	4.1	4.3
10-19	(5.4)	(.5)	(5.9)
20-29	27.5	(4.2)	22.2
30-59	8.3	14.0	23.5
60 & over	9.0	15.7	26.0
Total	7.7	6.6	14.8

Population
 in 1,000's

Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male
 or female population in each age group.)

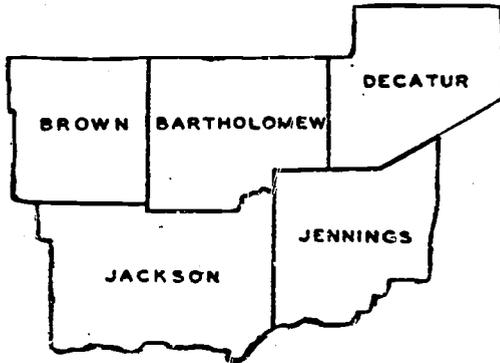


APPENDIX B.12

Columbus Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990

Percentage Increase in Population
 by Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	18.3	18.2	39.9
0-9	16.8	22.4	43.0
10-19	10.6	9.2	20.8
20-29	37.8	13.1	55.8
30-59	17.0	24.0	45.1
60 & over	13.7	16.7	32.6
Women	20.0	20.4	44.5
0-9	16.8	22.0	42.5
10-19	12.6	12.1	26.2
20-29	38.8	16.5	61.7
30-59	19.2	26.7	51.1
60 & over	16.5	19.6	39.3
Total	19.2	19.4	42.2



Population
 in 1,000's

125

100

75

50

25

Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male
 or female population in each age group.)

Age

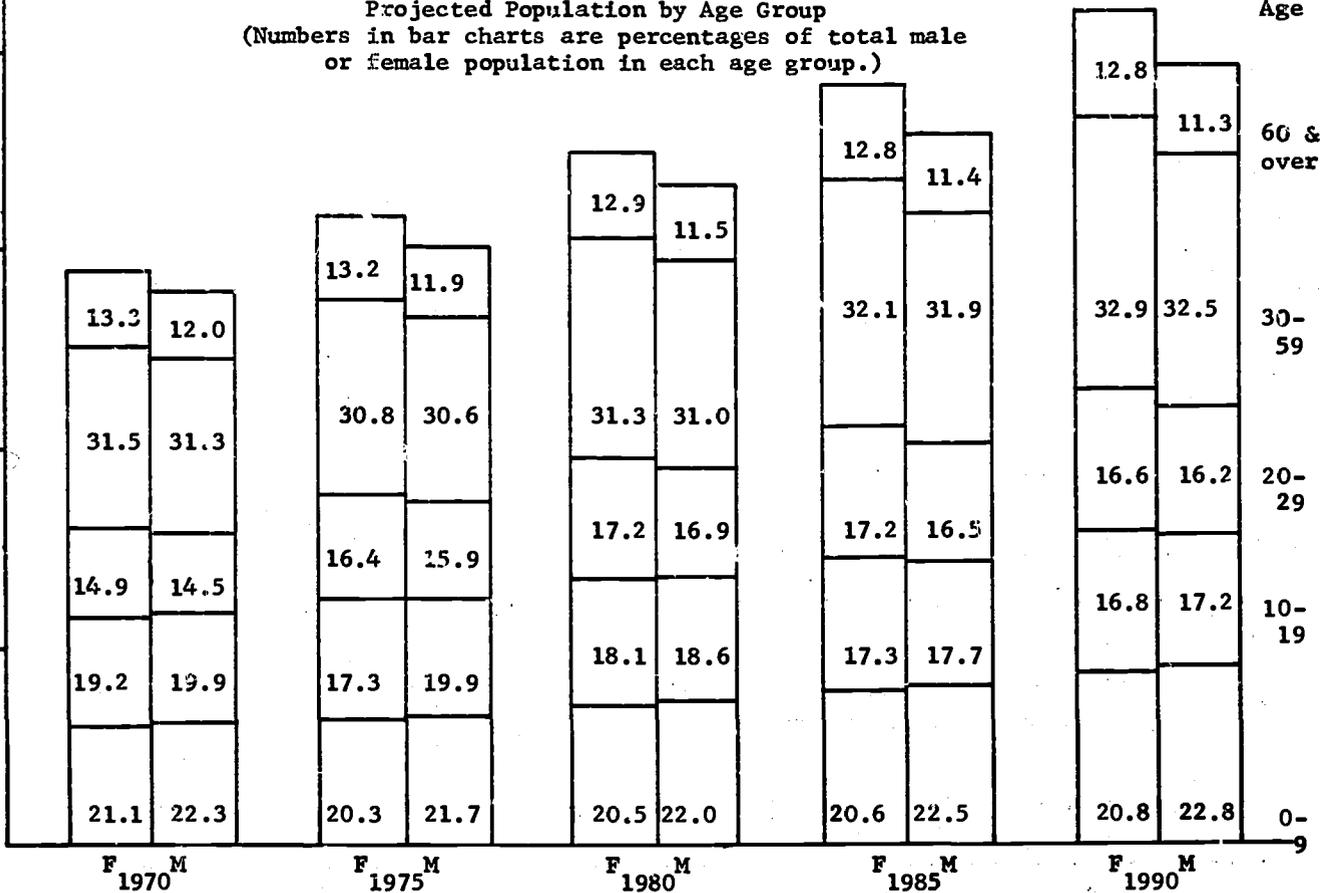
60 & over

30-59

20-29

10-19

0-9



APPENDIX B.13

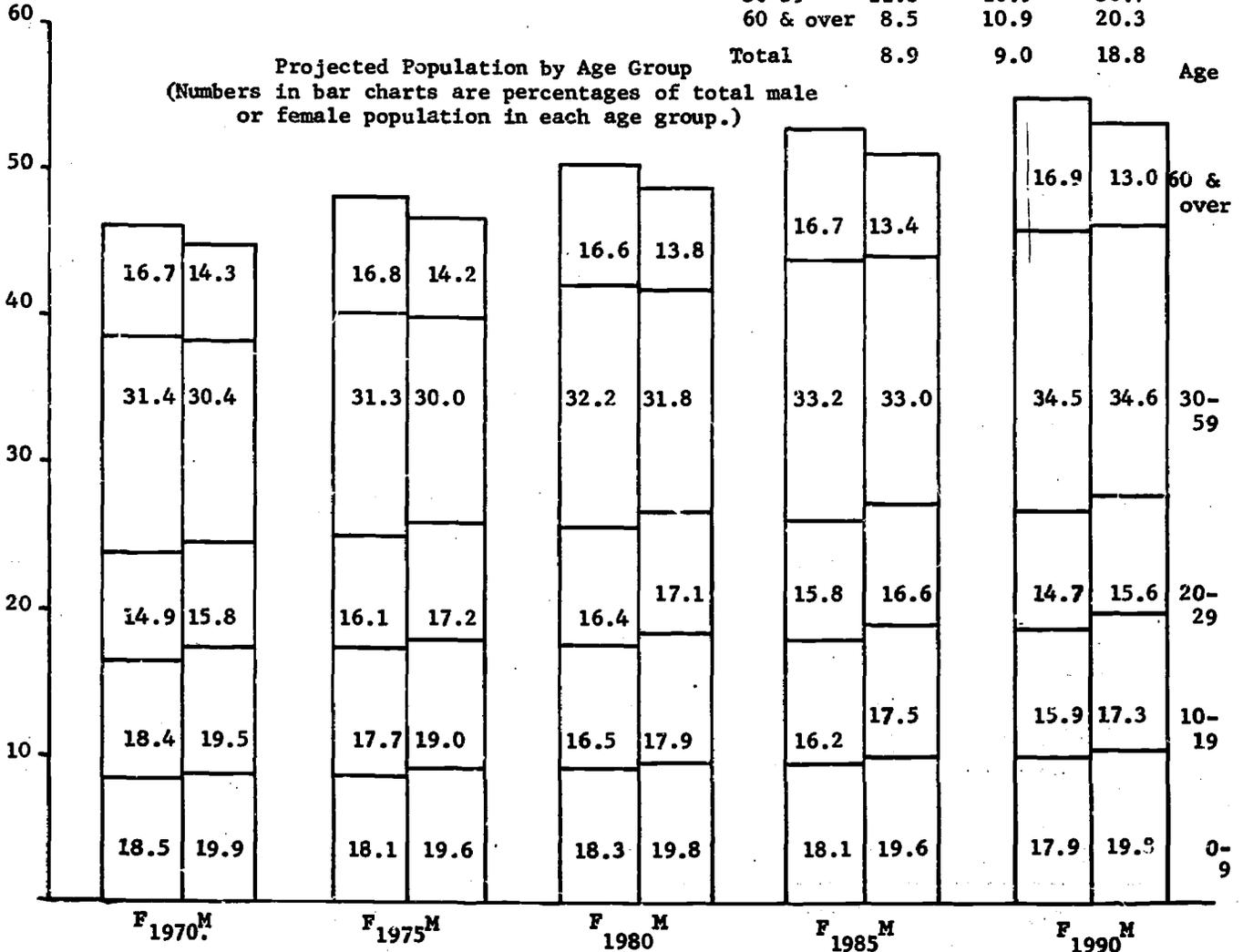
Lawrenceburg/Madison Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990



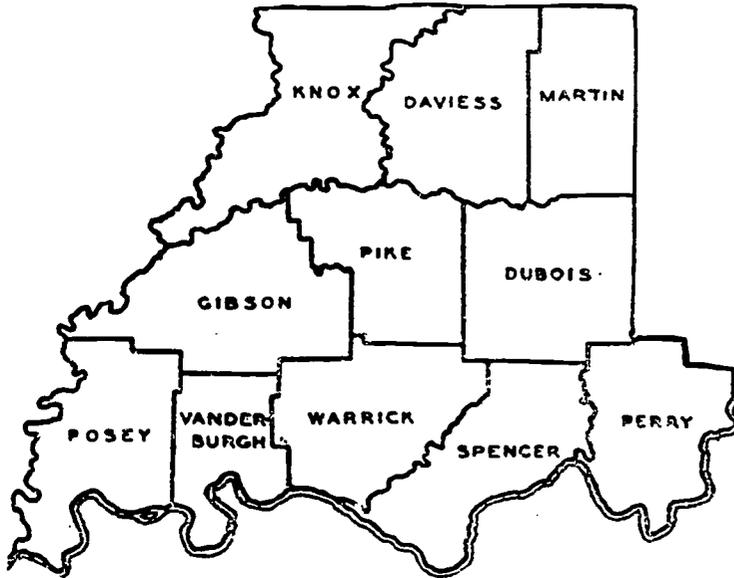
Percentage Increase in Population
 By Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	8.7	9.0	18.4
0-9	7.9	7.2	15.7
10-19	(.5)	5.5	4.9
20-29	17.3	(.7)	16.5
30-59	12.6	19.9	35.1
60 & over	4.4	3.2	7.6
Women	9.1	9.1	19.0
0-9	7.9	6.8	15.3
10-19	(2.3)	5.2	2.8
20-29	19.8	(1.7)	17.7
30-59	11.8	16.9	30.7
60 & over	8.5	10.9	20.3
Total	8.9	9.0	18.8

Population
 in 1,000's

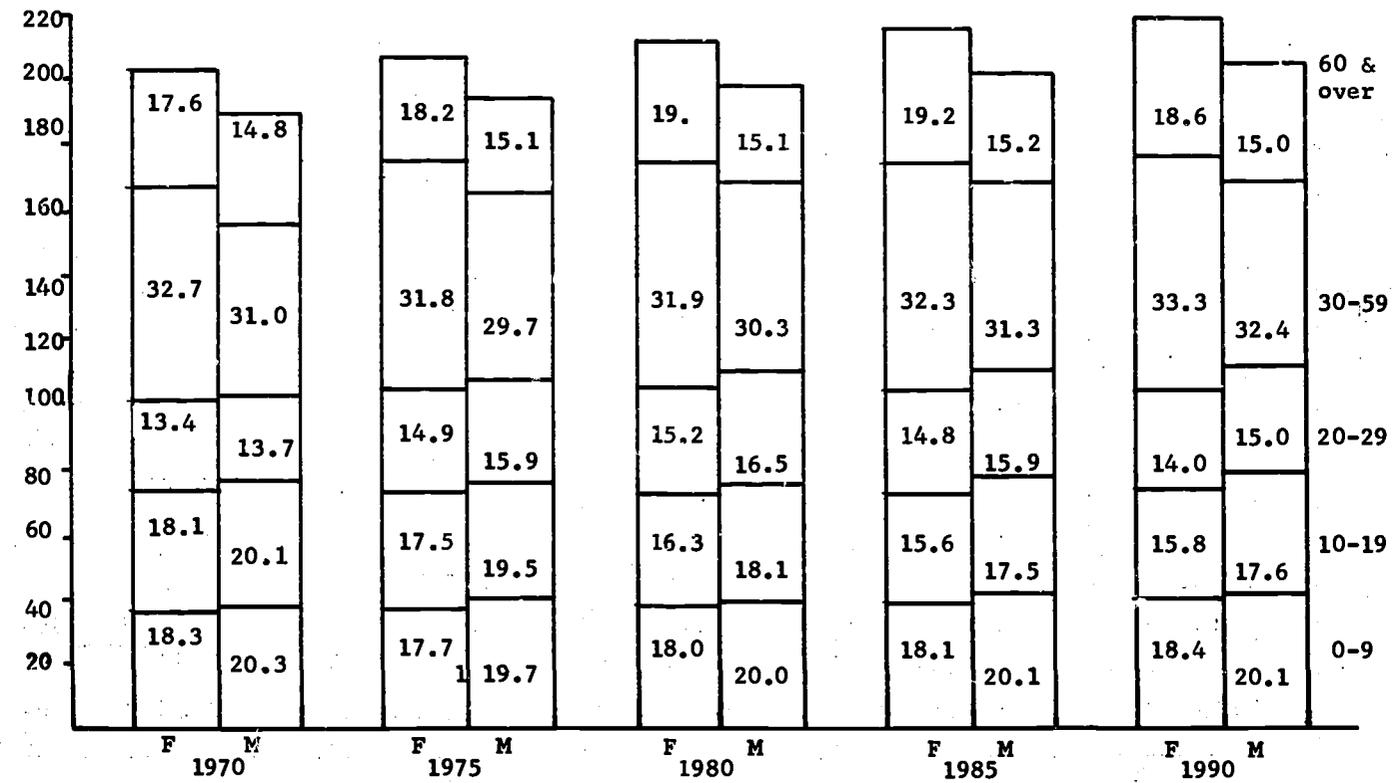


Evansville Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990



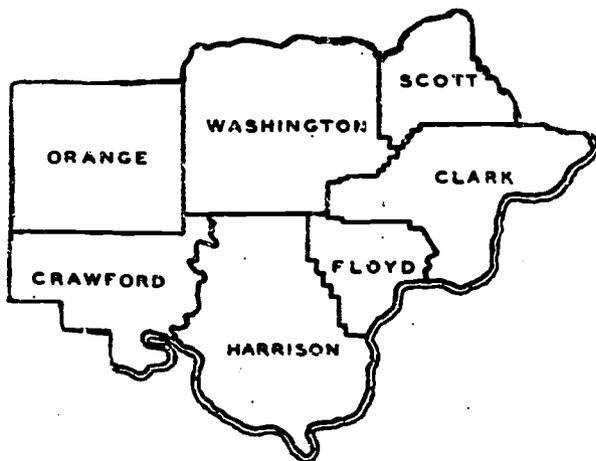
Percentage Increase in Population by age & sex			
	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	2.5	4.2	6.8
0-9	1.0	4.8	5.8
10-19	(8.1)	1.4	(6.8)
20-29	22.9	(5.2)	16.4
30-59	.4	11.4	11.8
60 & over	4.5	3.1	7.7
Women	2.8	2.6	5.5
0-9	1.1	5.1	6.3
10-19	(7.5)	(.5)	(7.9)
20-29	16.9	(6.0)	9.9
30-59	.4	7.0	7.4
60 & over	9.1	2.1	11.4
Total	2.7	3.4	6.1

Projected Population by Age Group
 (Numbers in bar charts are percentages of total male or female population in each age group)



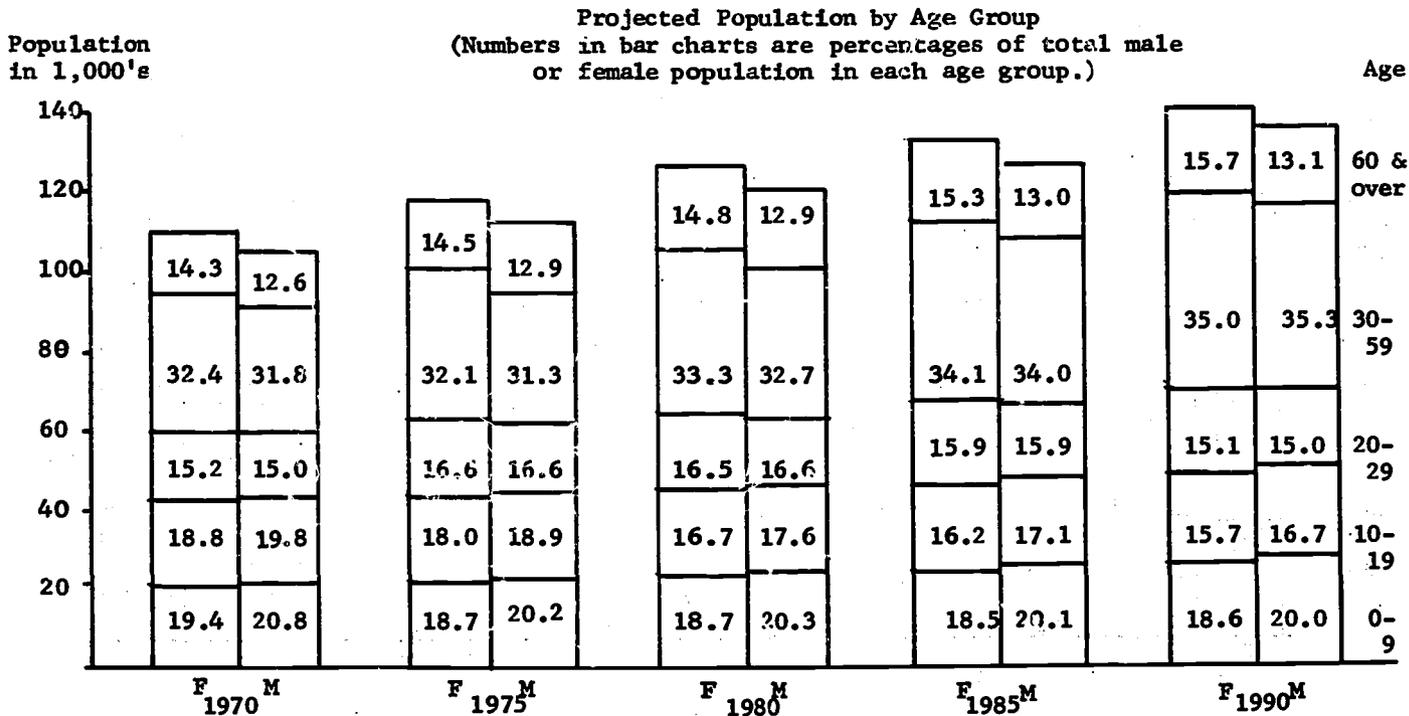
APPENDIX B.15

New Albany Region
 Projected Population and Percentage
 Increases By Age and By Sex, 1970-1990



Percentage Increase in Population
 by Age & Sex

	70-80	80-90	70-90
Men	12.9	12.8	27.4
0-9	10.0	11.0	22.1
10-19	.4	7.1	7.5
20-29	25.0	2.0	27.5
30-59	15.7	21.8	41.2
60 & over	15.4	14.6	32.3
Women	13.9	12.2	27.8
0-9	10.1	11.3	22.5
10-19	1.1	5.4	6.5
20-29	24.3	2.4	27.3
30-59	17.0	18.2	38.2
60 & over	17.8	18.8	40.0
Total	13.4	12.5	27.6



The Indiana Library Studies

The Indiana Library Studies represent the first statewide exploration of Indiana libraries of all types and of the library and information needs of Indiana's citizens. A federally funded research project of the Indiana State Library, the Studies are directed by Dr. Peter Hiatt, Consultant to the Indiana State Library and Associate Professor of Indiana University's Graduate Library School. Guidance for the project and advice on the reports have been provided by the Indiana Library Studies Advisory Committee:

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This report has been submitted to the following:

Indiana Library and Historical Board
Indiana Library Association
Indiana Library Trustees Association
Indiana School Librarians Association
College and University Roundtable of the Indiana Library Association
Special Libraries Association, Indiana Chapter

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