



SAVI



Indianapolis in 2021

Trends in demographics, economy, poverty, and education

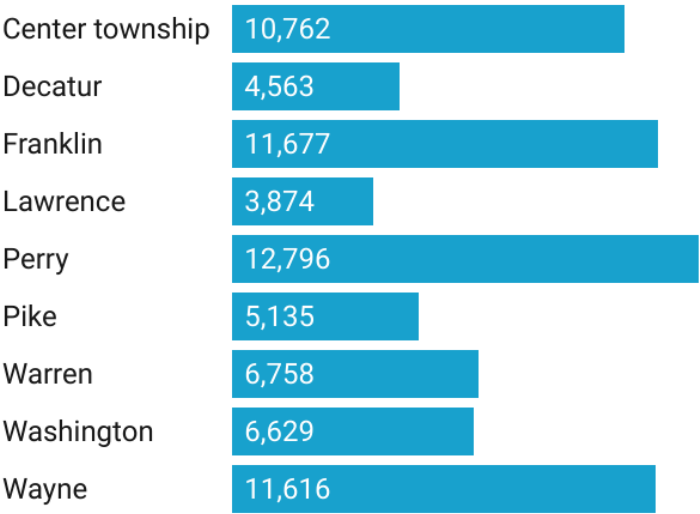
Demographics

Suburban growth

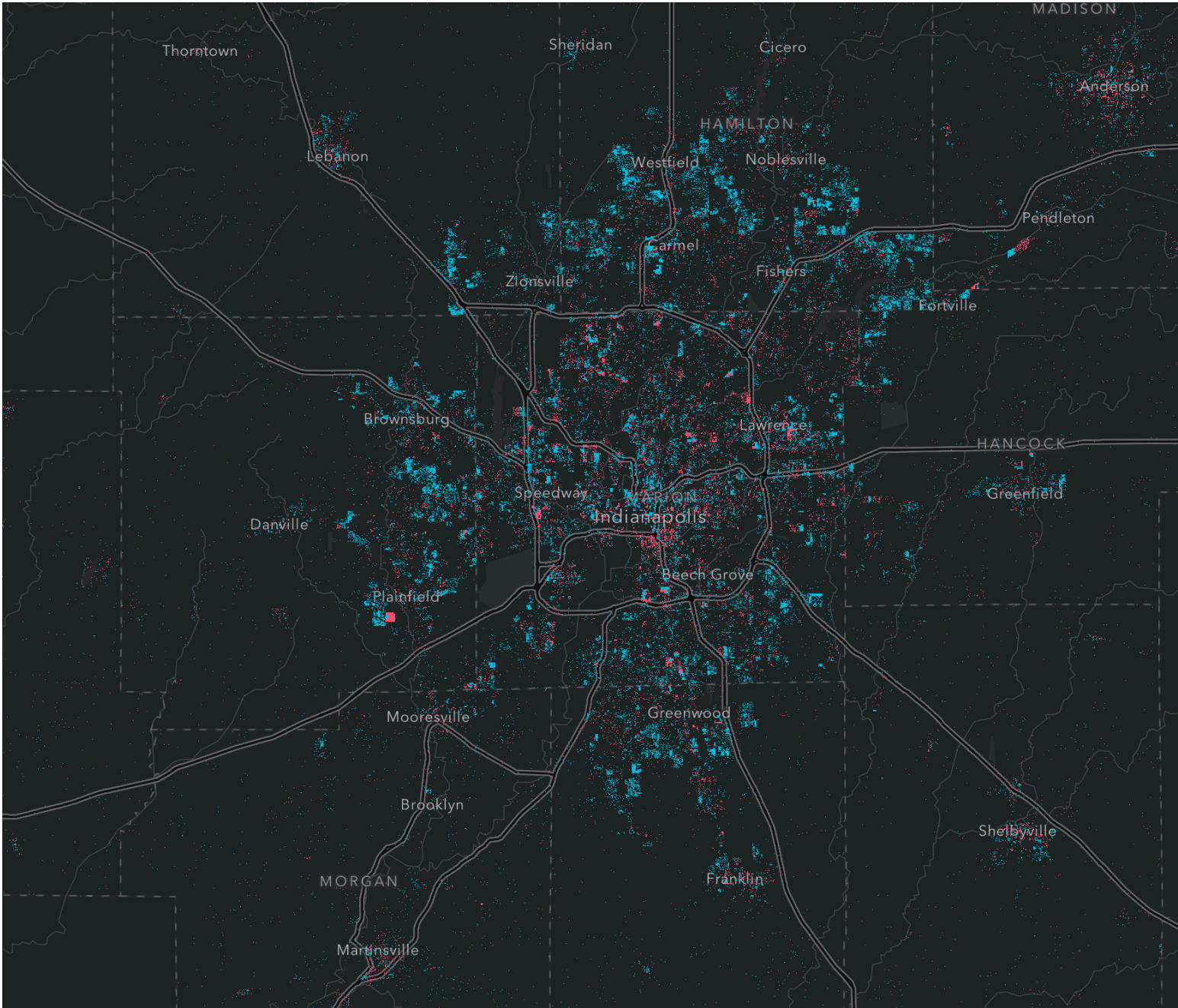
2010-2020

65% of growth was in suburban counties

85% of growth in Marion County was in outer townships

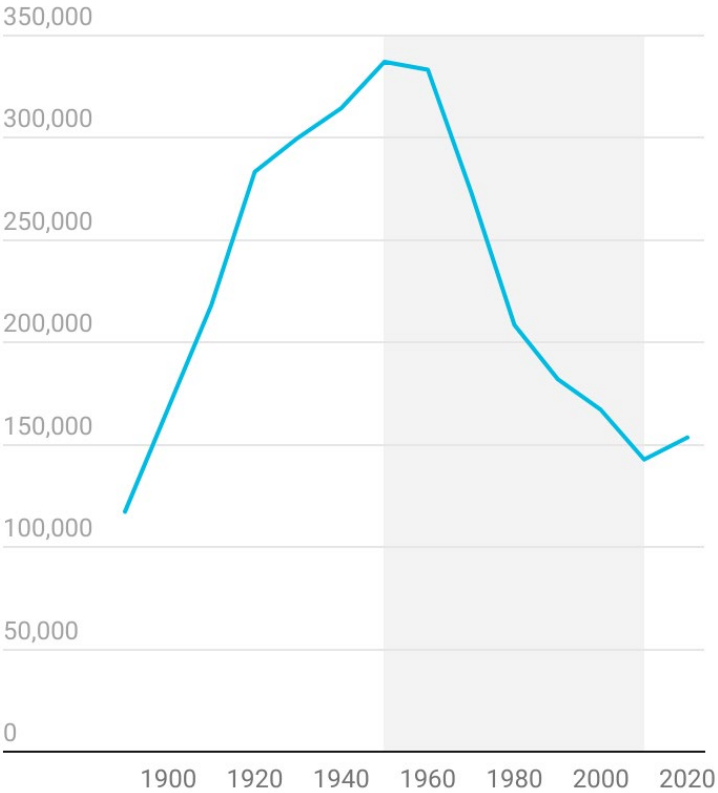


Source: IBRC via SAVI • Created with Datawrapper

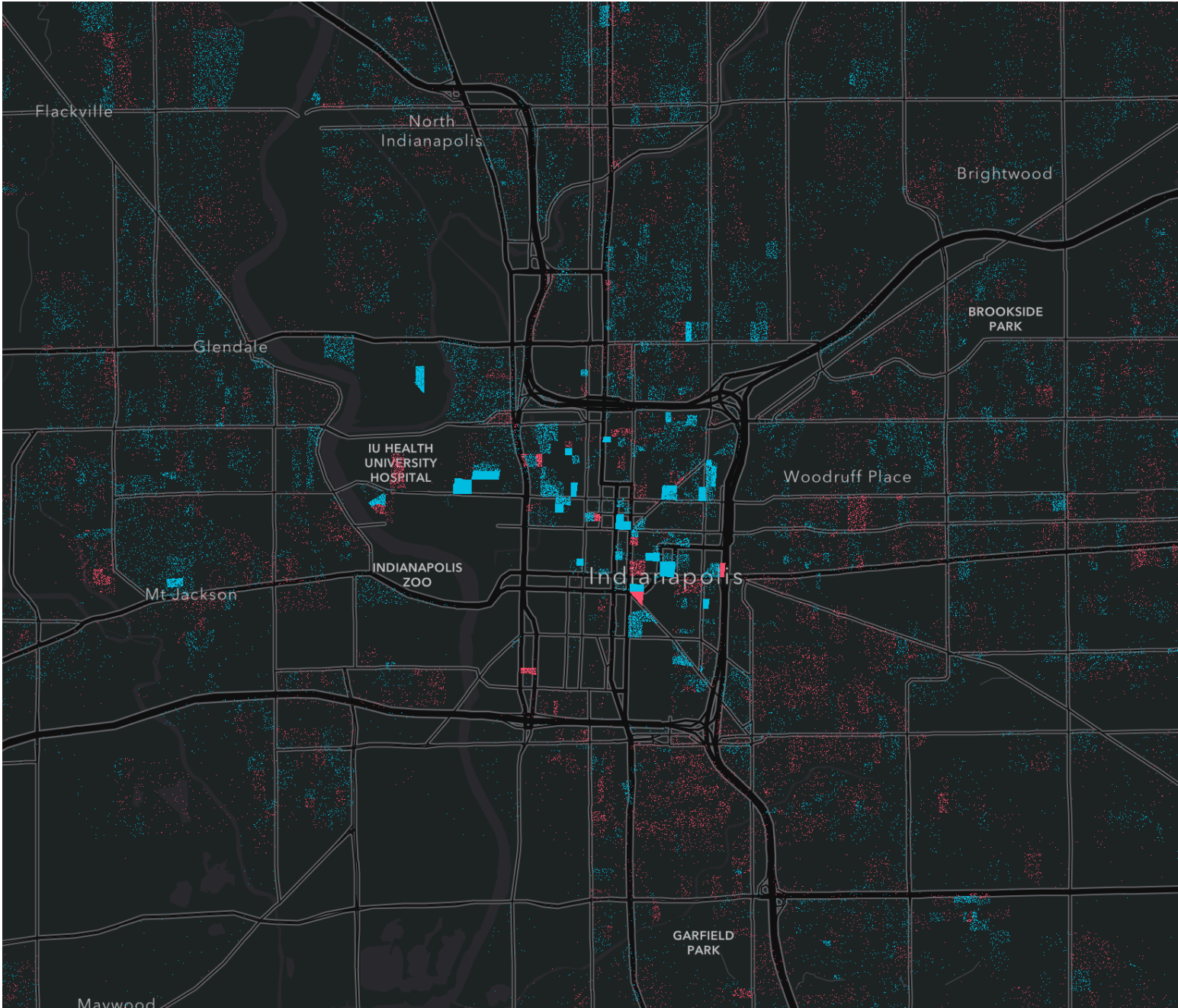


Center township growth

Center Township population



Source: IBRC via SAVI • Created with Datawrapper



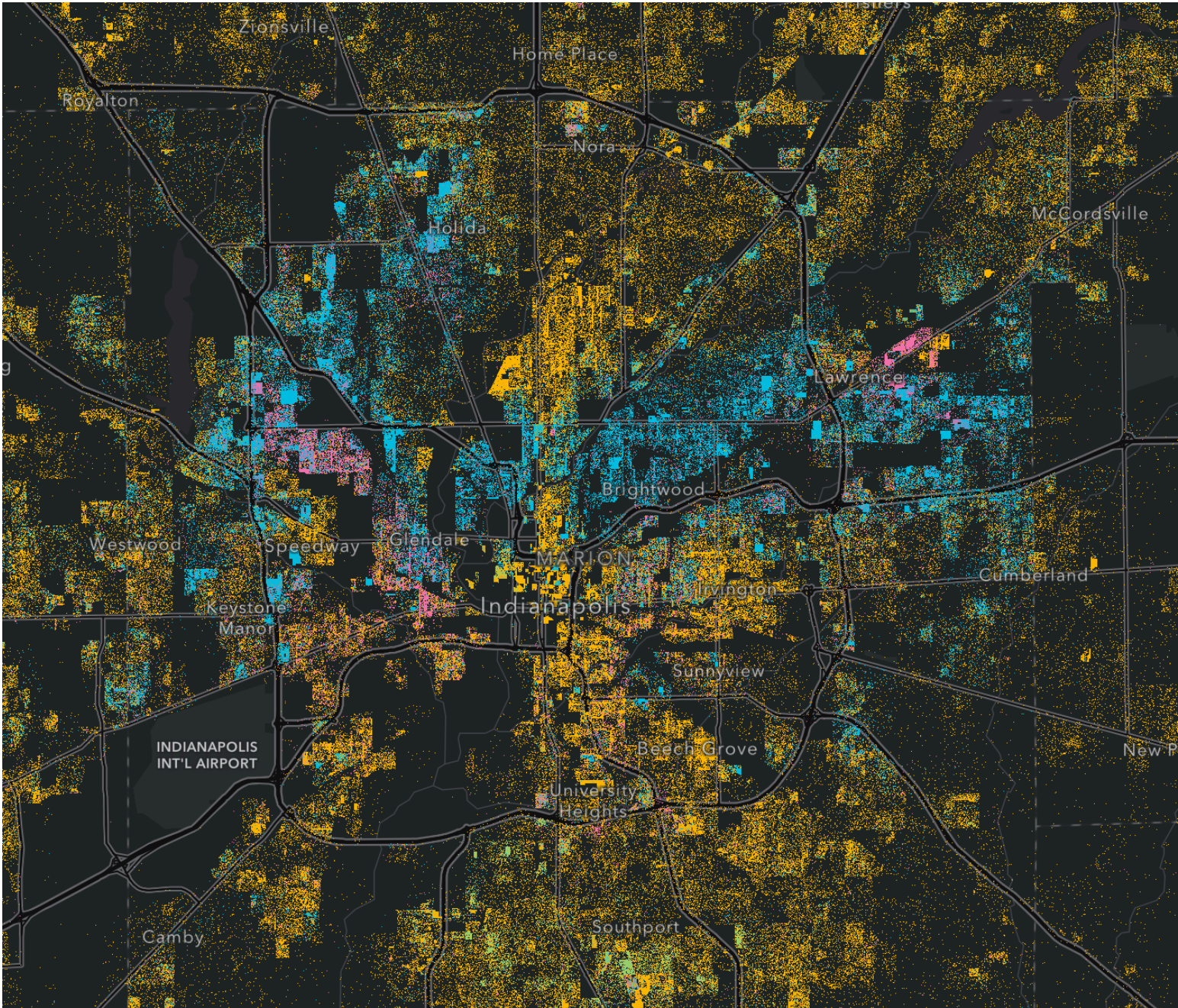
Race and Ethnicity

Marion County's growth was fueled by people of color

Net population change by race and ethnicity, 2010 to 2020

Latino	44,820
Black	27,205
Asian	21,708
Two or more races	21,425
Other race	3,053
Pacific Islander	41
American Indian	-202
White	-44,240

Chart: The Polis Center • Source: U.S. Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

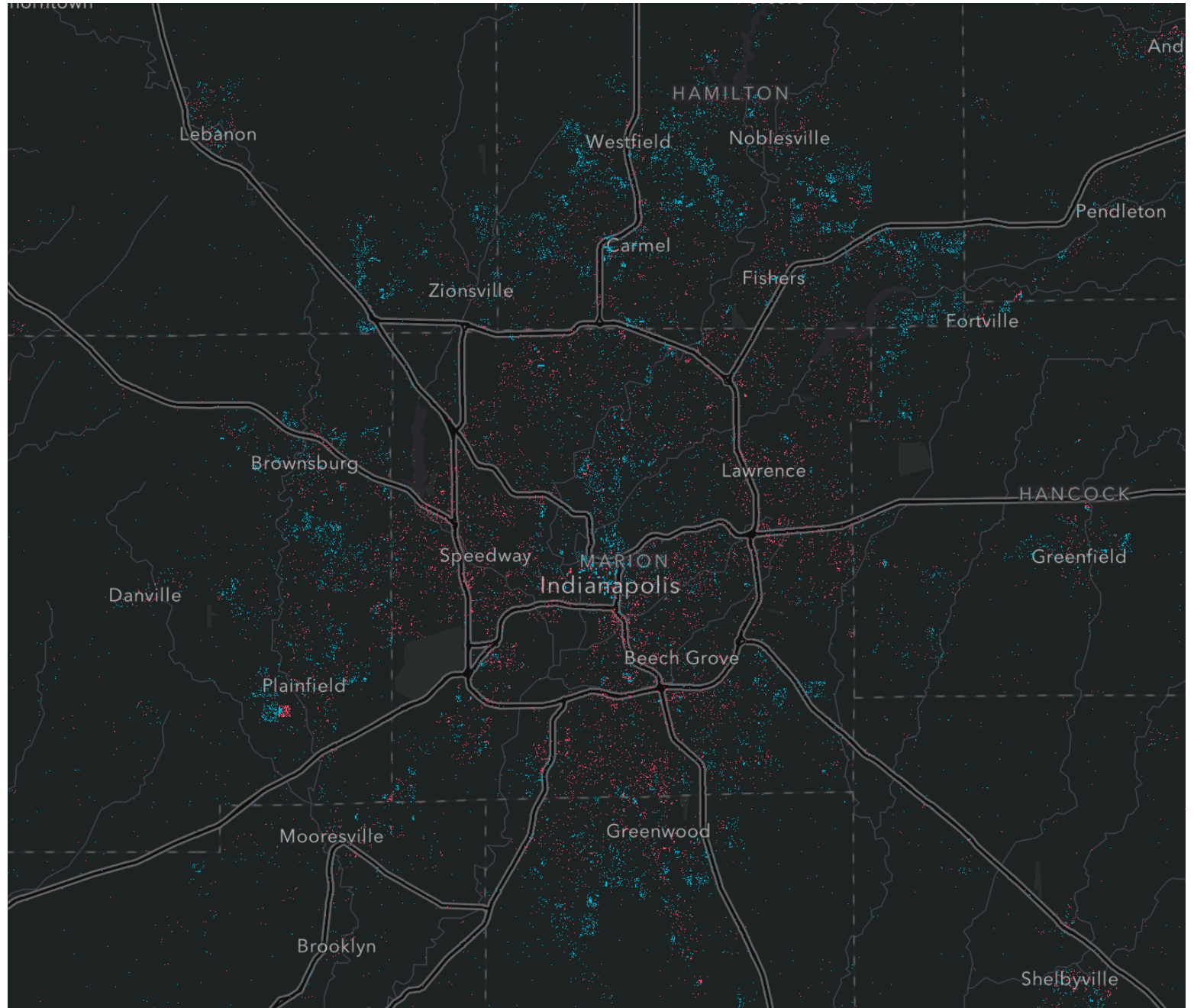


Race and Ethnicity

White population

increase and decrease

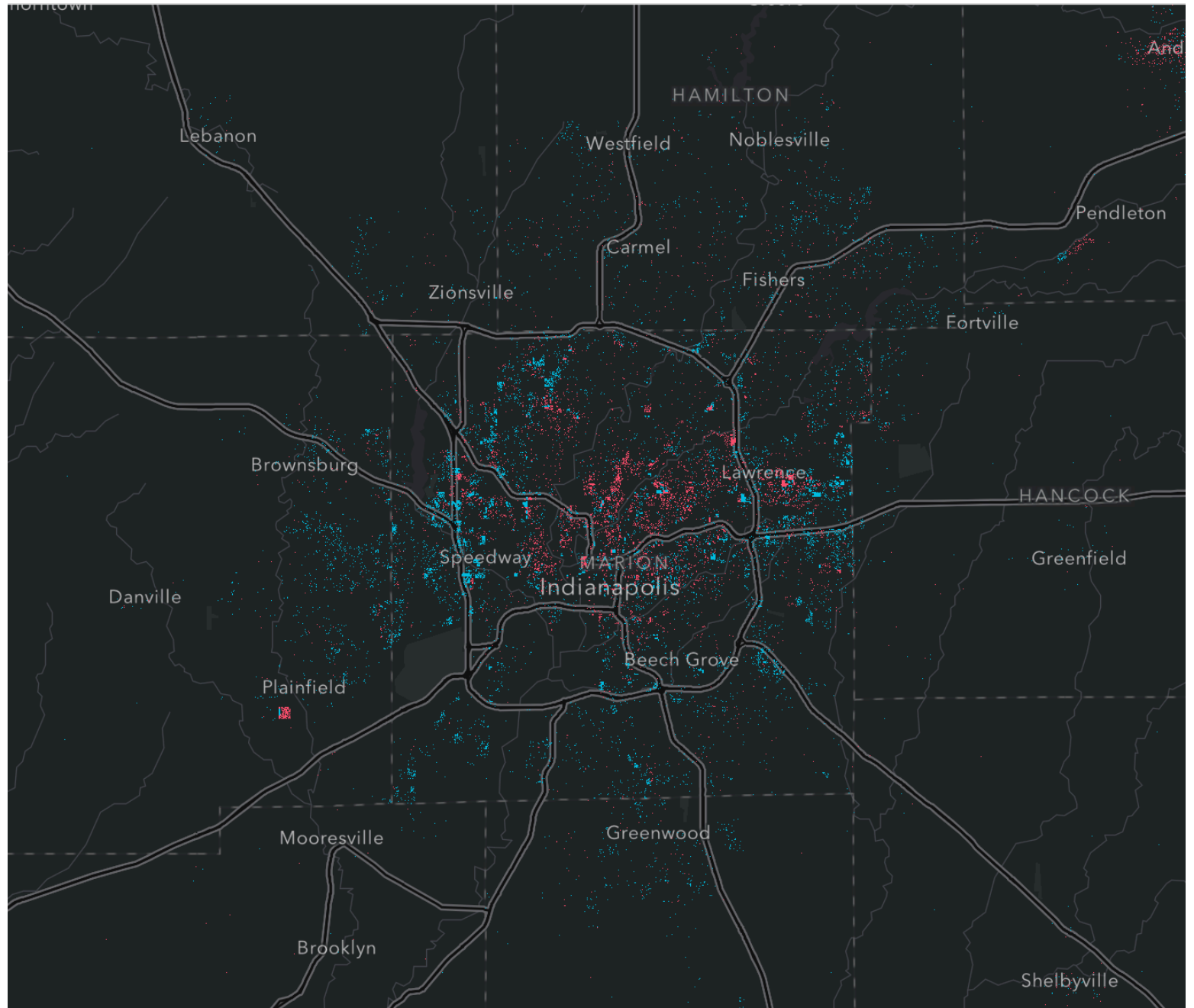
Growing in suburban
counties, College Ave corridor



Race and Ethnicity

Black population
increase and decrease

Growing near 465 ring

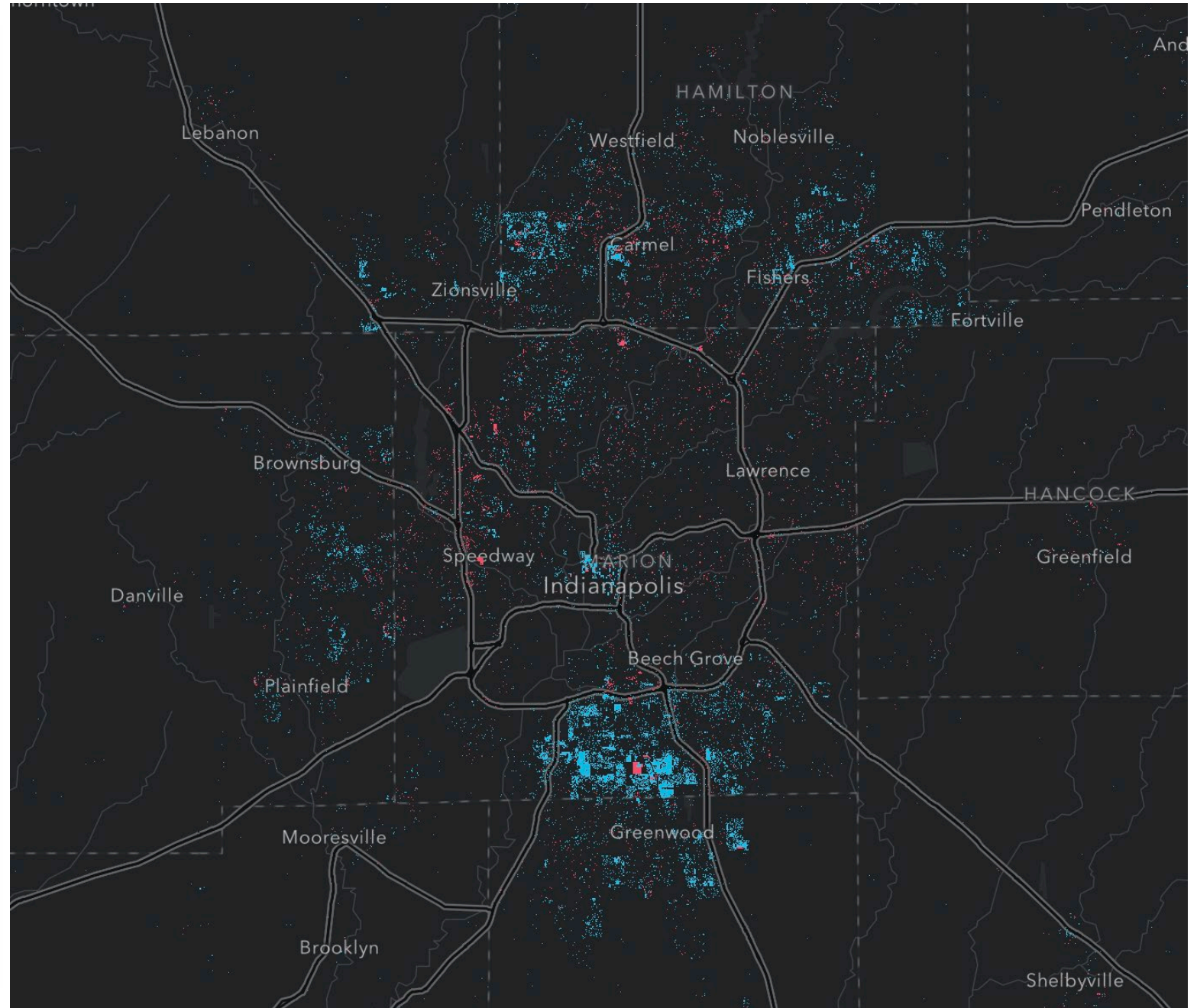


Race and Ethnicity

Asian population

increase and decrease

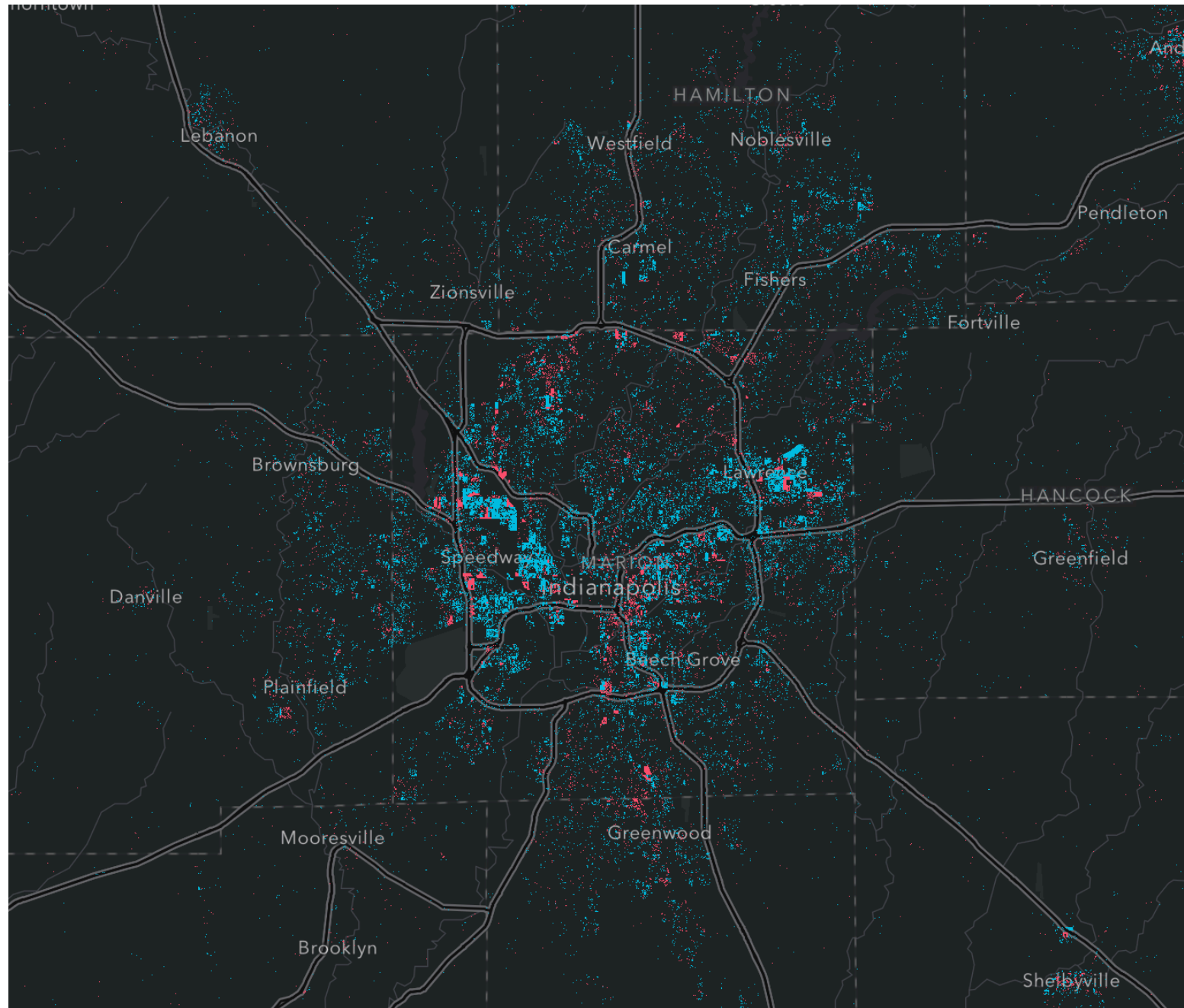
Growing in
southern Marion County,
southern suburbs, and
northern suburbs



- Latino population
- increase and decrease

- Growing everywhere, especially northwest and northeast

Race and Ethnicity



Economic Development

Jobs

2013-2018

Jobs grew by 11% in region.

Job centers: downtown,
northern suburbs, western
suburbs

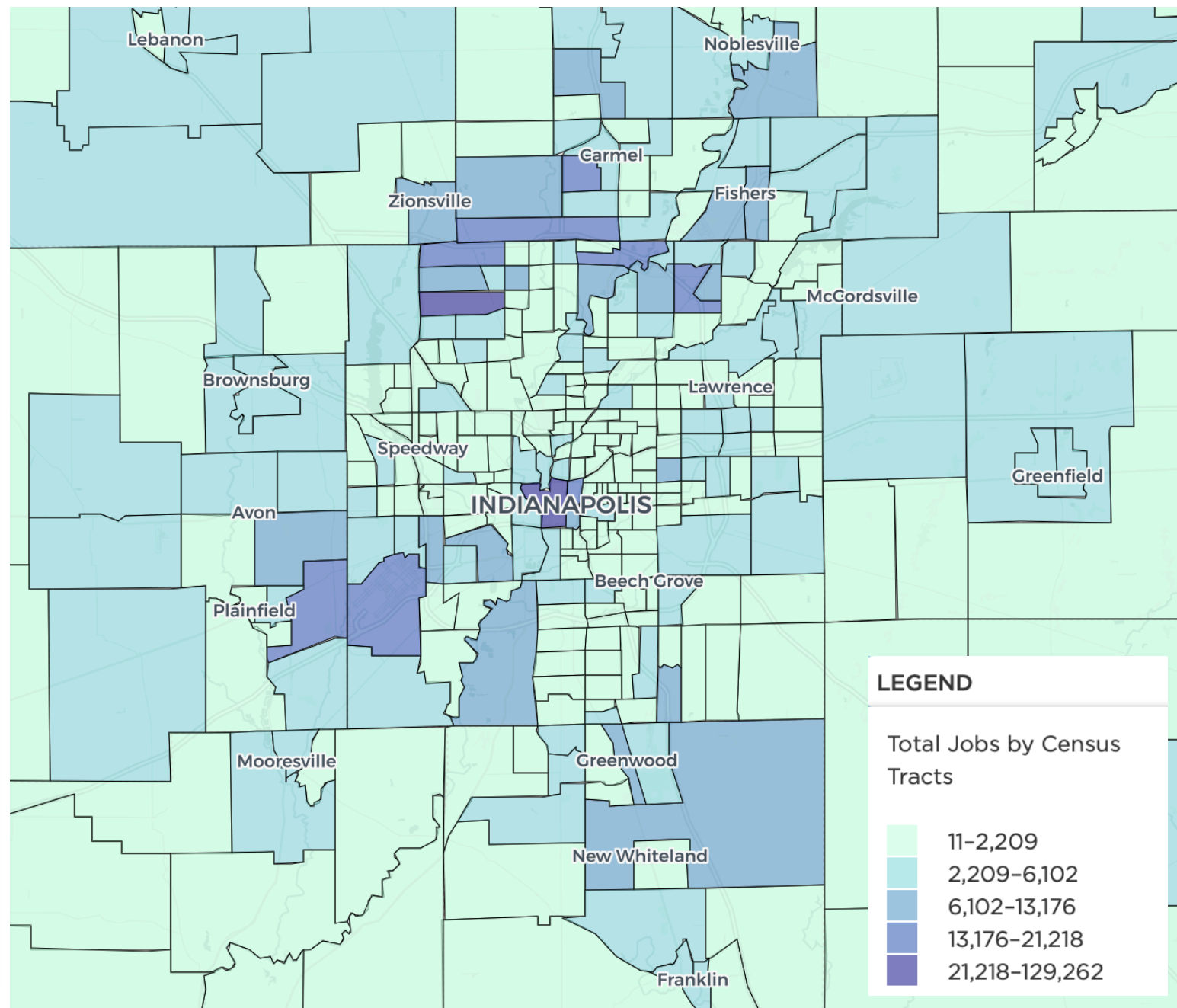
Total Jobs

1,075,837

Jobs (2018)

Total Jobs

Number of Jobs

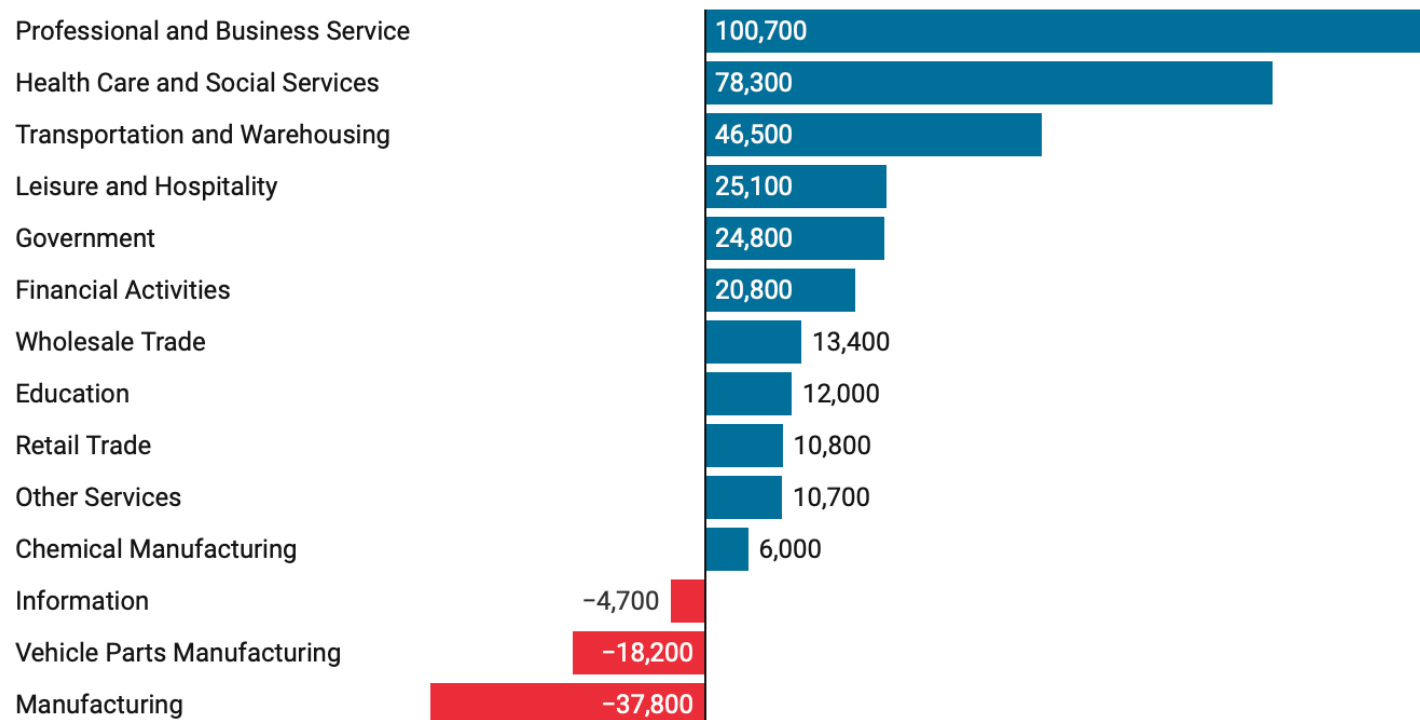


Jobs

1990-2020

Last three decades:

- Moderate losses for manufacturing (no chemical)
- Big gains in professional services, health care, logistics



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Top 10 sectors in 2020

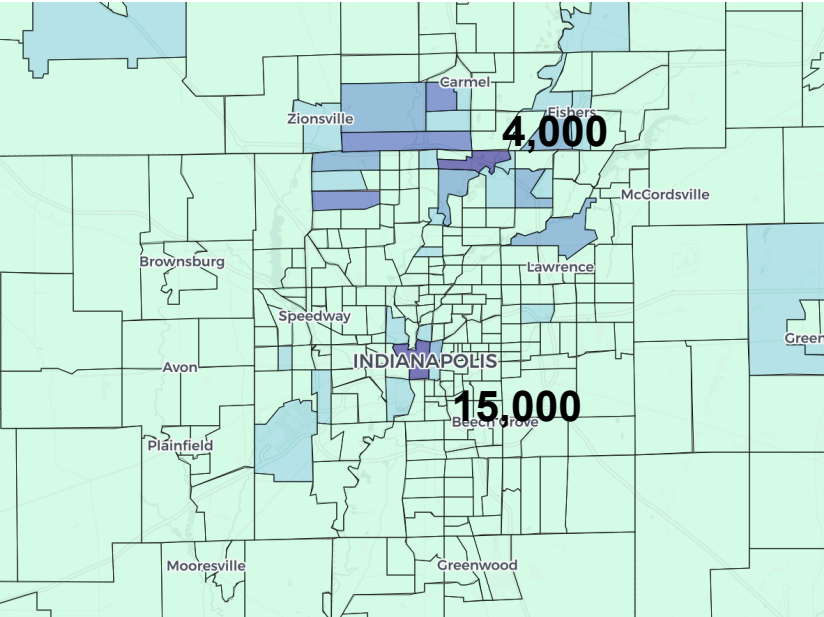
Top five are all services

Manufacturing shrunk by 10%
from 1990-2020

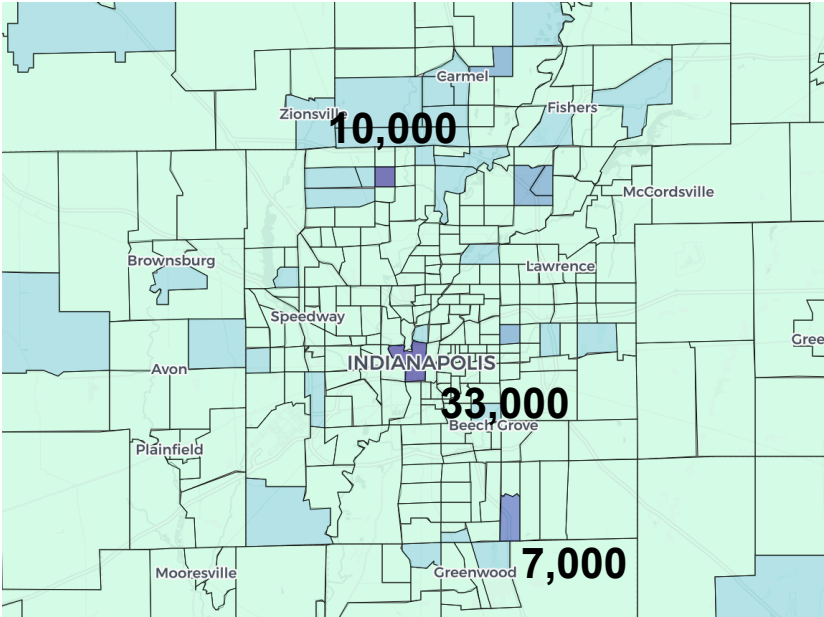
Manufacturing still employs
one-in-12 workers

Sector	Jobs
Professional and Business Service	165,600
Health Care and Social Services	142,200
Government	135,000
Retail Trade	98,000
Leisure and Hospitality	90,600
Manufacturing	89,800
Transportation and Warehousing	74,600
Financial Activities	70,800
Wholesale Trade	48,600
Other Services	39,800

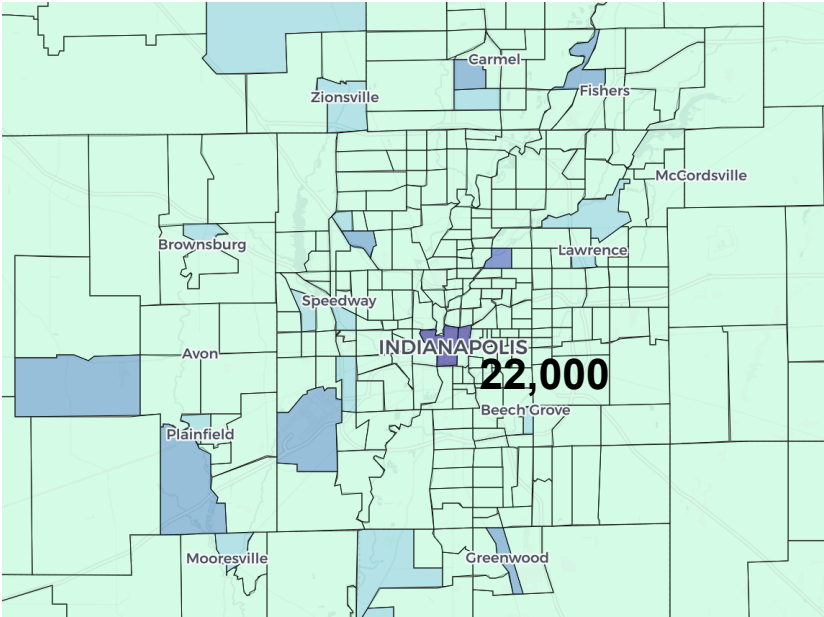
Professional Services



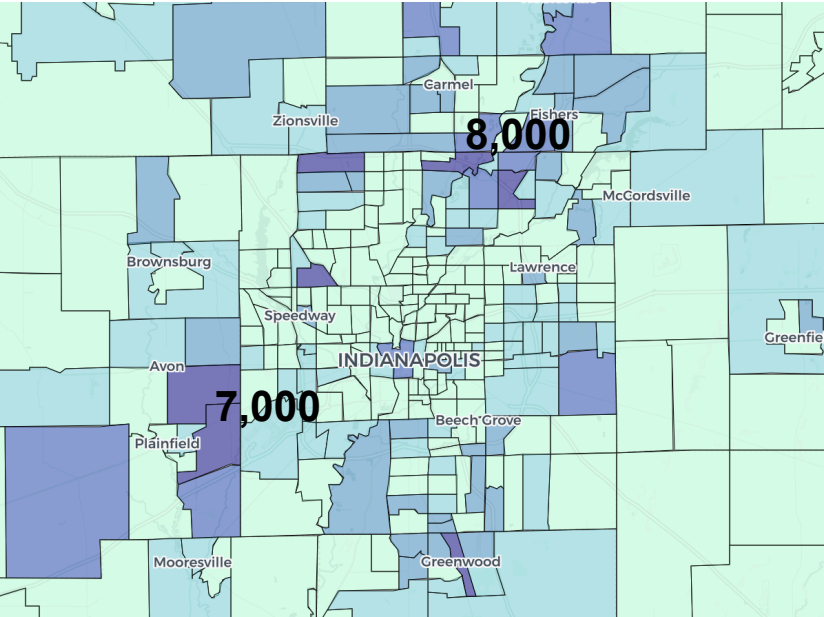
Health Care



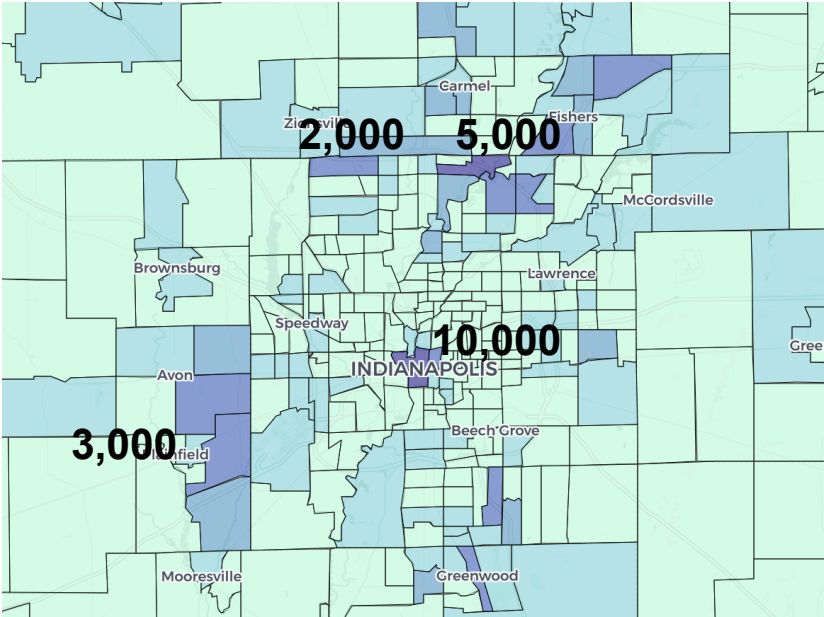
Government



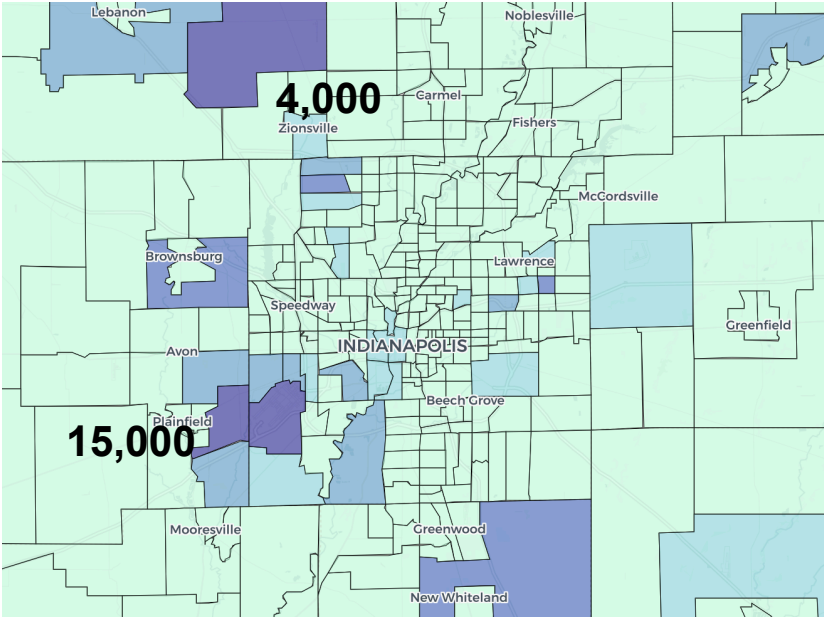
Retail



Leisure, Hospitality



Transportation, Warehousing



Wages

Private sector wages grew by 12% (about the pace of inflation)

- 33% growth in retail wages
- Manufacturing wages declined by 15%

Retail and manufacturing pay similar wages now

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
via SAVI

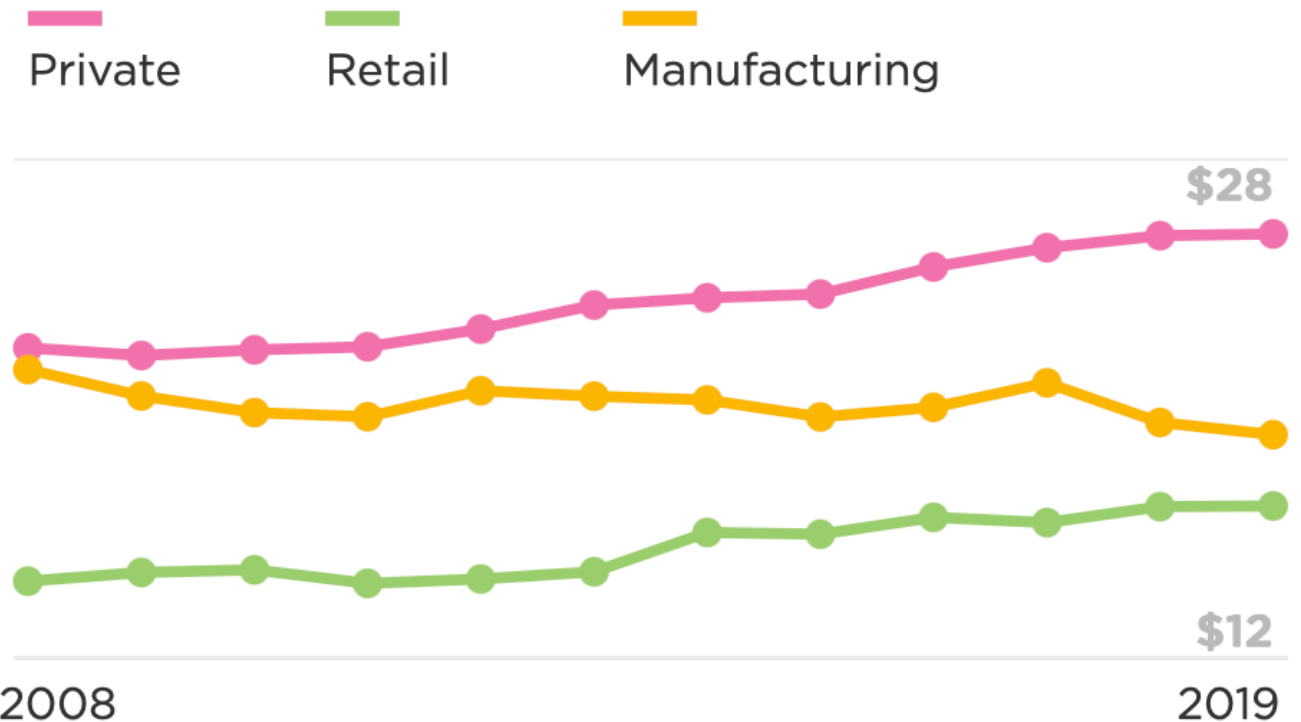
Hourly Wages

\$28

Avg. hourly wages (private sector) (2019)

< Avg. Hourly Wages by Sector

1 / 1 >



Wages

But because retail workers work fewer hours than manufacturing workers...

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
via SAVI

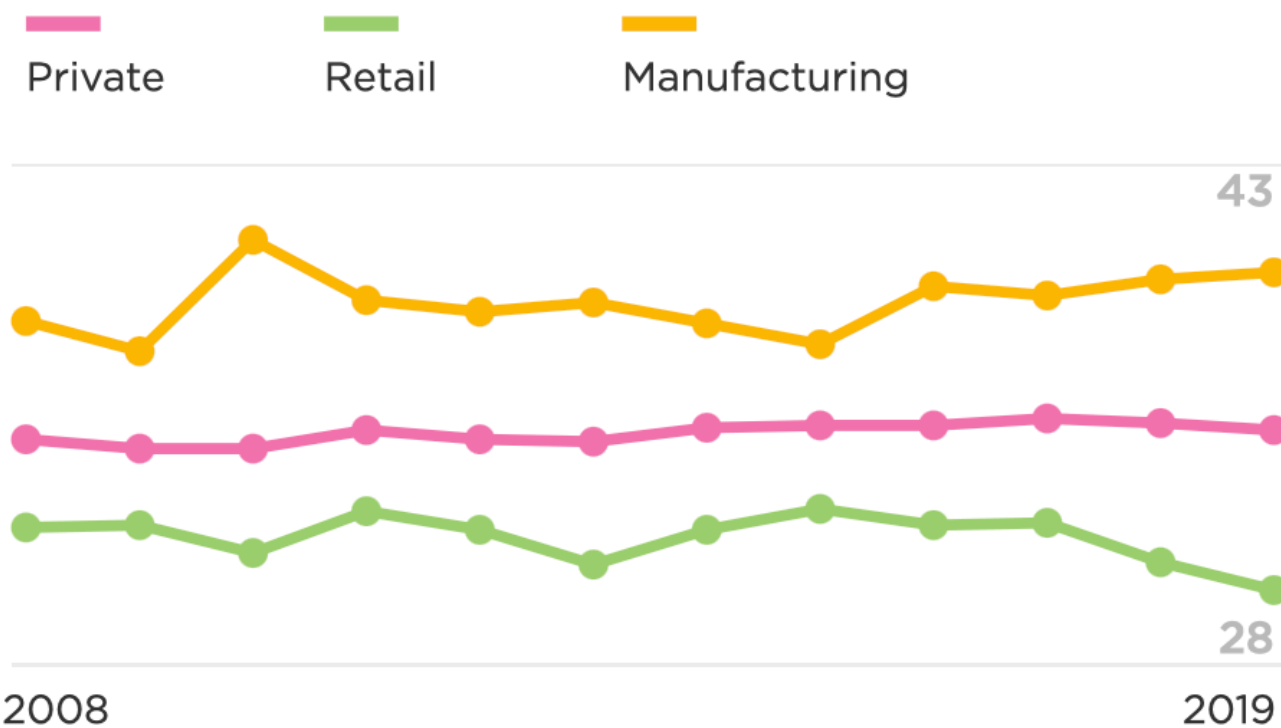
Weekly Hours per Worker

35

Weekly hours per worker (private sector) (2019)

Weekly Hours per Worker by Sector

1 / 1



Wages

...weekly wages are much lower for retail workers.

Manufacturing workers earn \$783 per week.

Retail workers earn \$435 per week.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
via SAVI

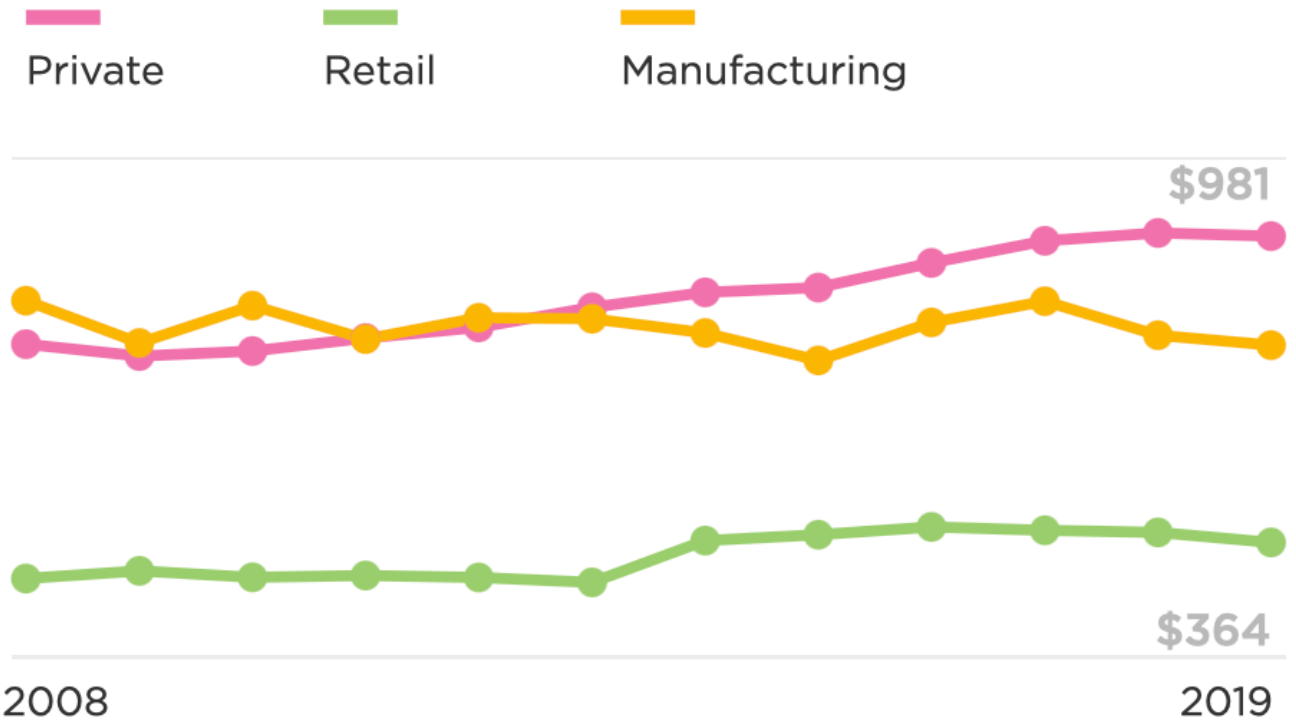
Weekly Wages

\$976

Avg. weekly wages (private sector) (2019)

Avg. Weekly Wages by Sector

1 / 1



Employment

Regional labor force grew after the Great Recession but stalled during the pandemic

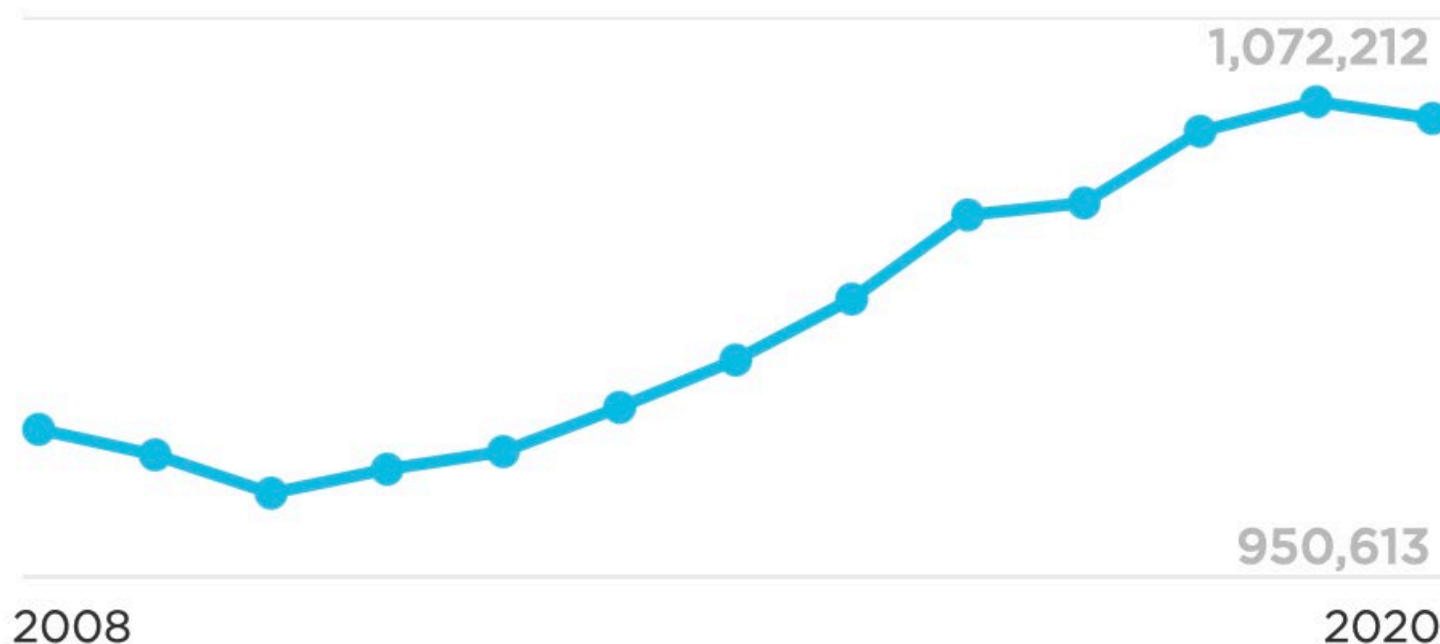
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
via SAVI

Labor Force Over Time

1 / 1



Labor Force



Employment

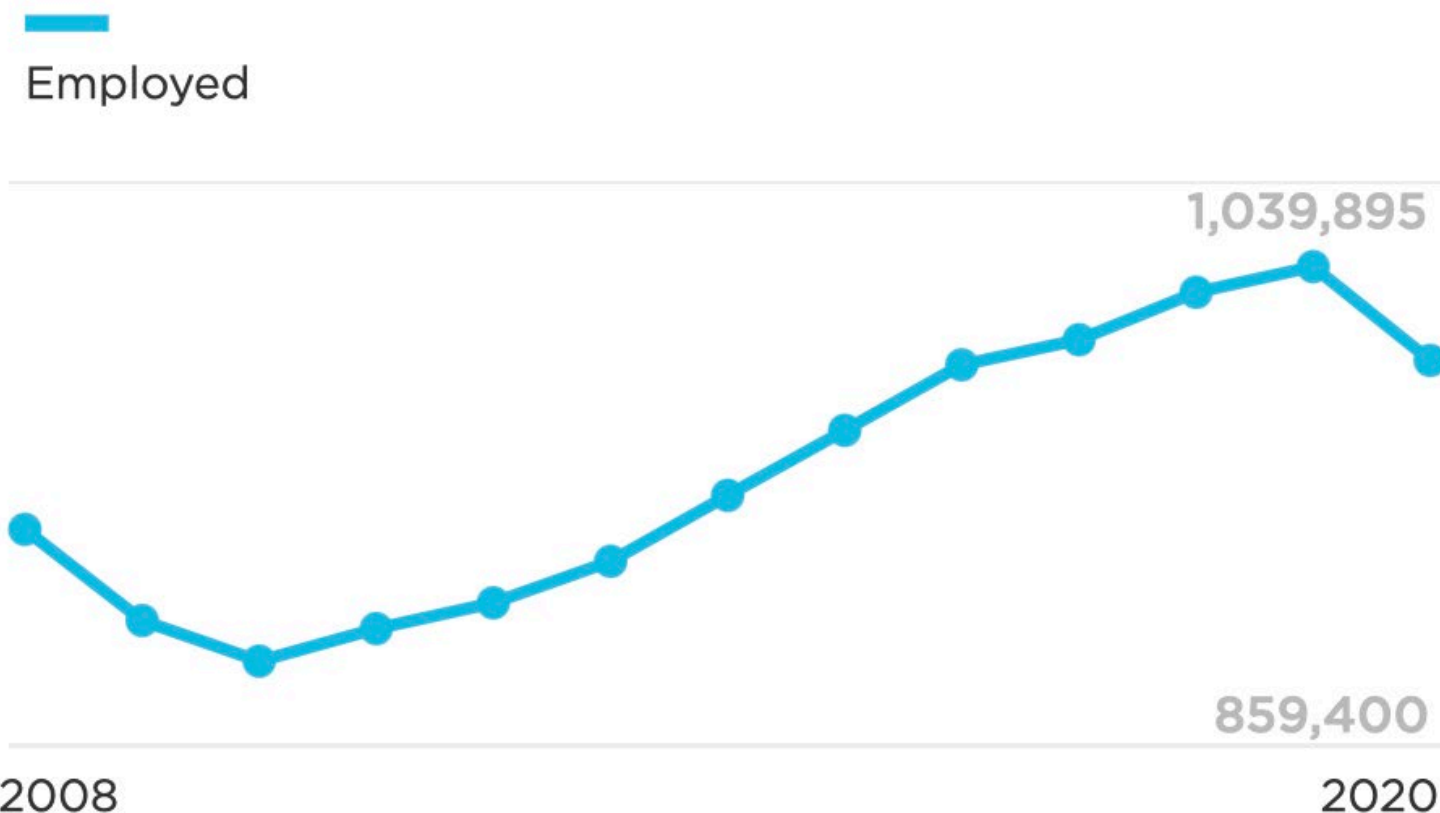
Employment growing until the pandemic

Fell from 1.04 million to 1.0 million

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
via SAVI

Employed People Over Time

1 / 1



Employment

Caused unemployment to spike

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
via SAVI

Unemployment Rate (BLS)

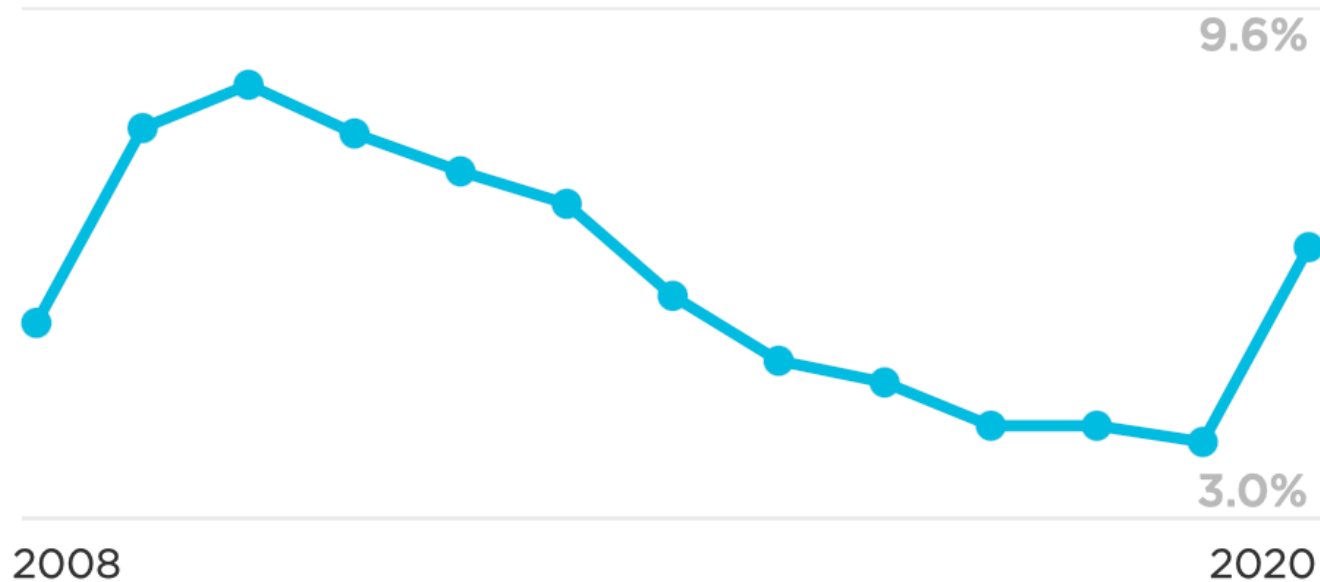
6.6%

of the labor force (2020)

Unemployment Rate Over Time

1 / 1

Metro



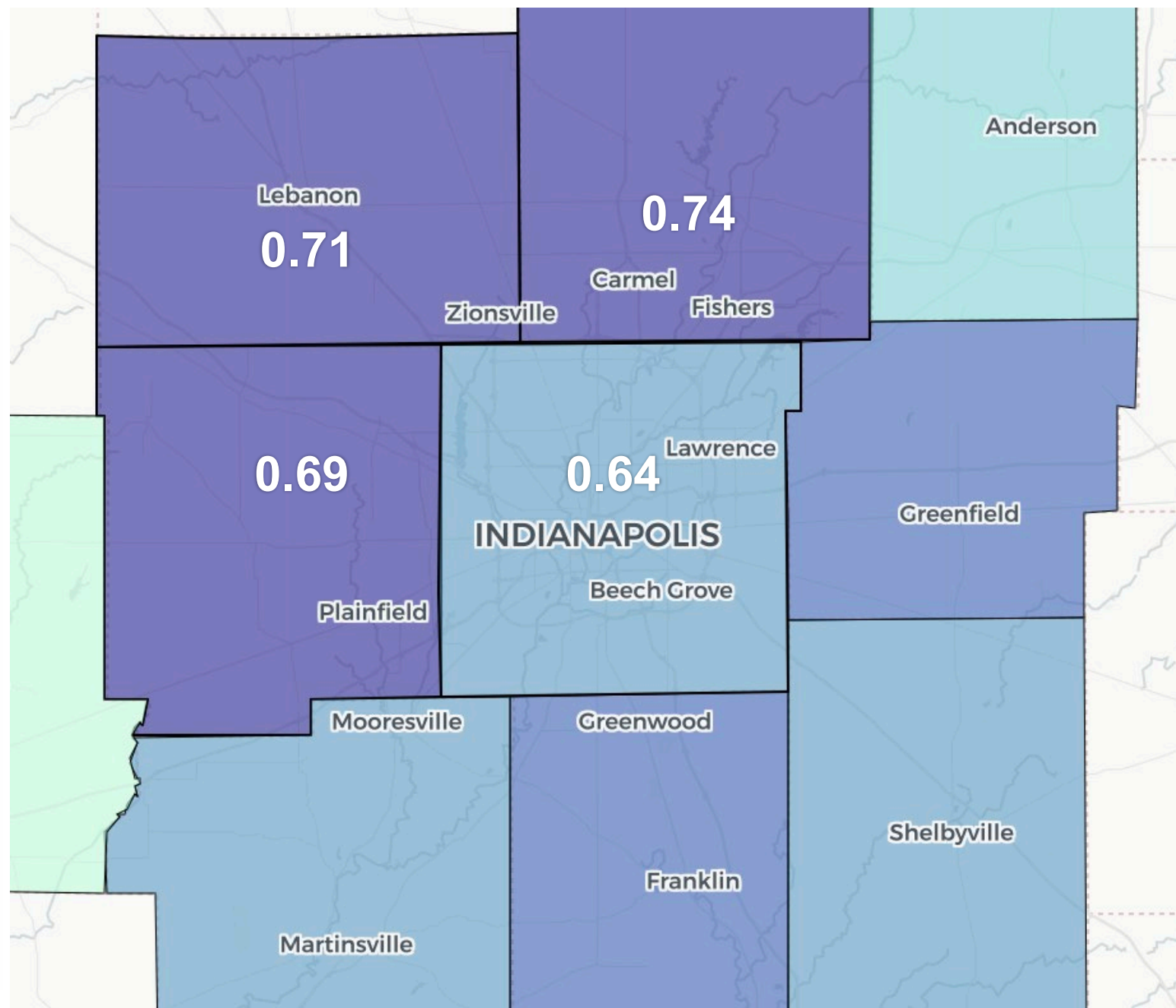
Employment

Employment to population ratio

Employed people / people age 16+

Fuller picture of labor market compared to unemployment rate

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
via SAVI



Poverty and Income

50-year trend

Poverty increased in Indianapolis region

Most Peer Cities Also Saw Poverty Increase Since 1970

Poverty Rate for Metros, 1970-2017

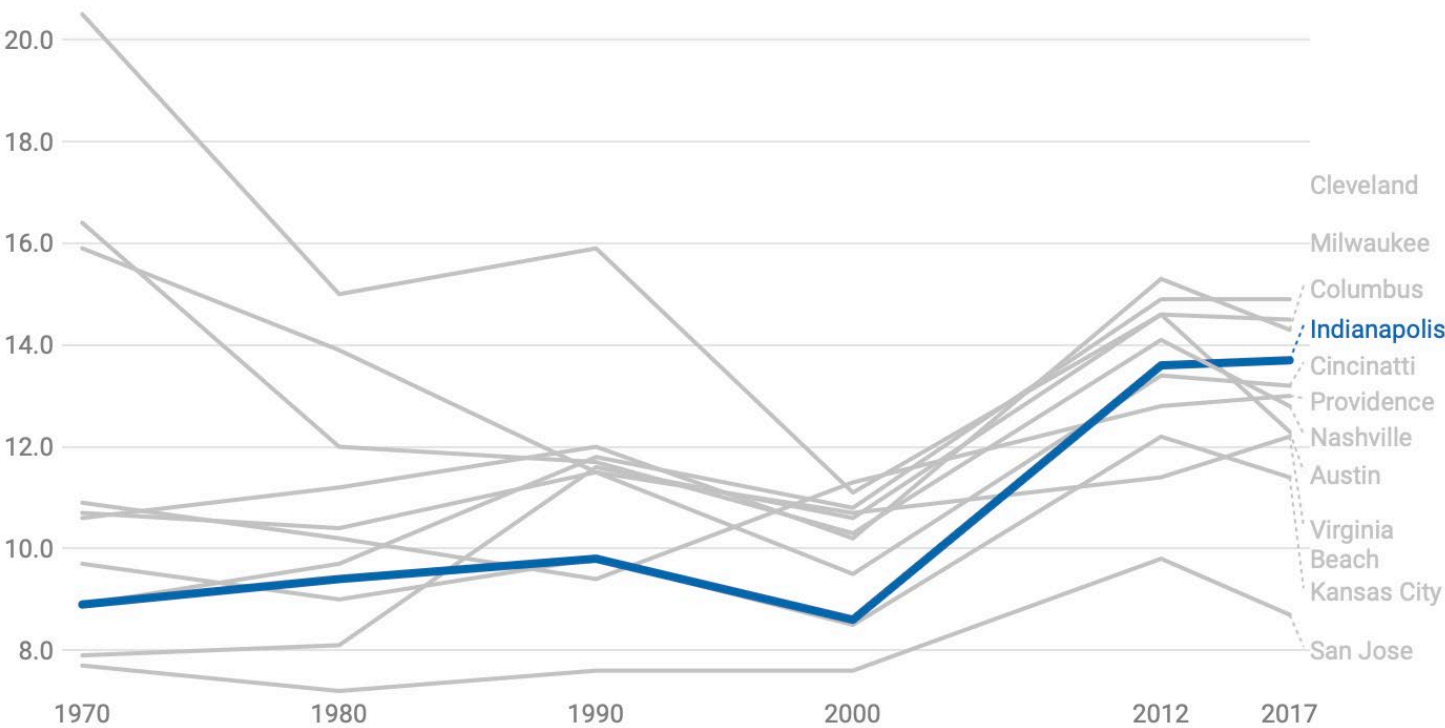


Chart: The Polis Center • Source: ACS 5-Yr Average (2012 and 2017), NHGIS (1970-2000) • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

50-year trend

Poverty increased faster than most peers

Peers on the coast or in the south performed better

Peers in the Midwest performed worse

In Indy, Poverty Increased Faster than Most Peers

Absolute Change in Poverty Rate, 1970-2017

City	Percentage Point Increase ▲
Milwaukee	6.6
Cleveland	6.0
Indianapolis	4.8
Columbus	3.7
Cincinnati	2.5
Providence	2.1
Kansas City	1.7
San Jose	1.0
Nashville	-3.6
Virginia Beach	-3.7
Austin	-8.2

Recent trends in Marion County

Poverty increased because of Great Recession

Decreased as economy recovered

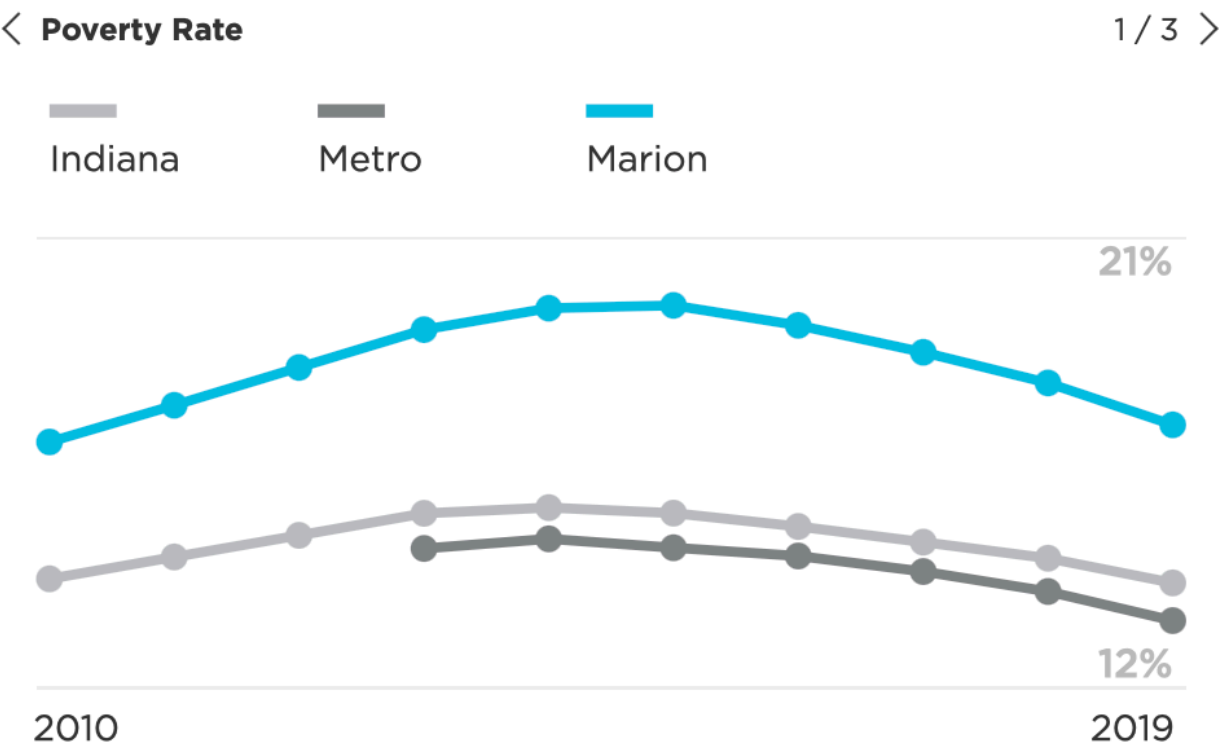
Source: American Community Survey via SAVI

Poverty Rate

18%

of total population (2019)

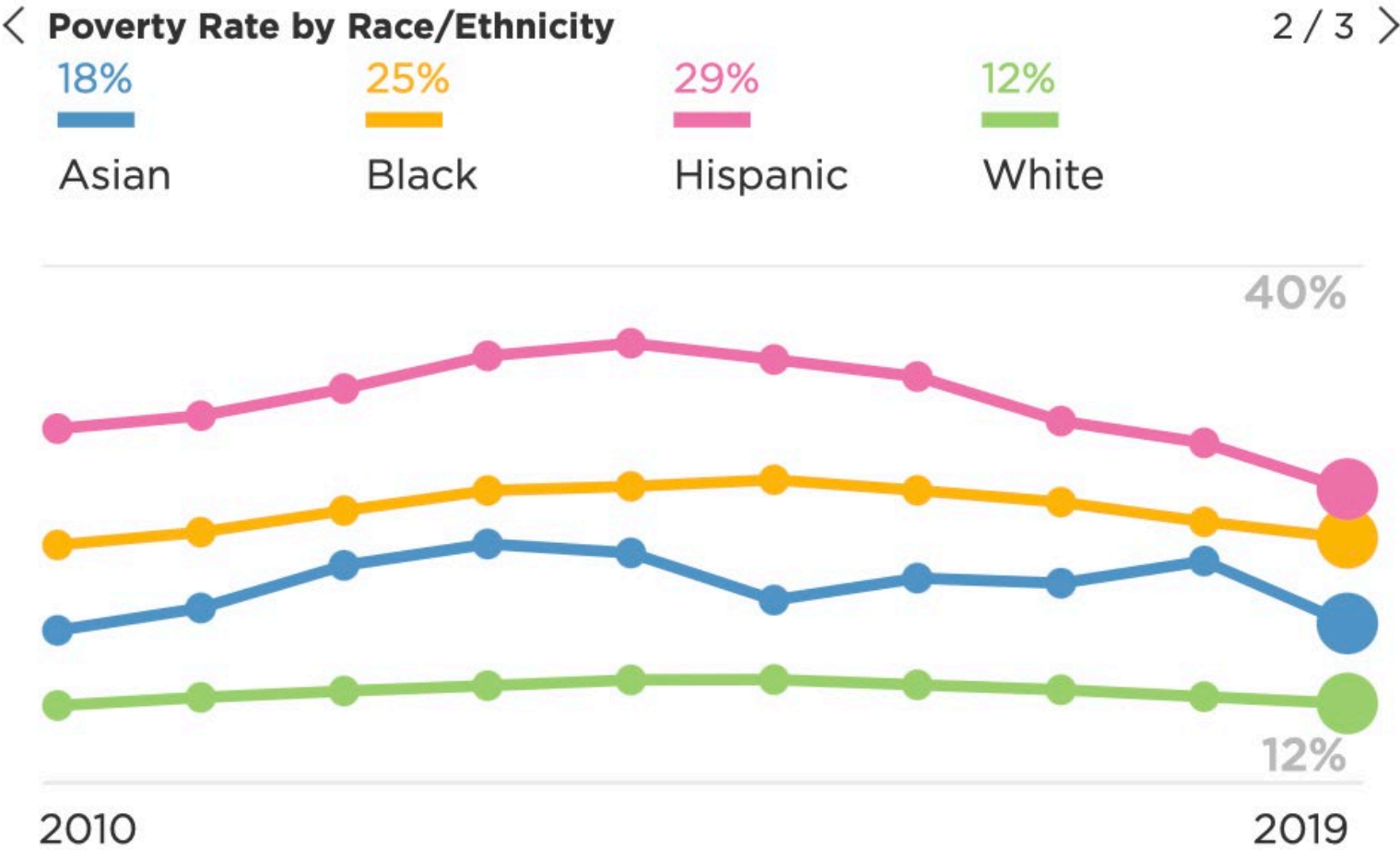
This indicator is above average compared to similar geographies. ⓘ



Recent trends in Marion County

Poverty twice as high for Black residents and white

Source: American Community Survey via SAVI



Recent trends in Marion County

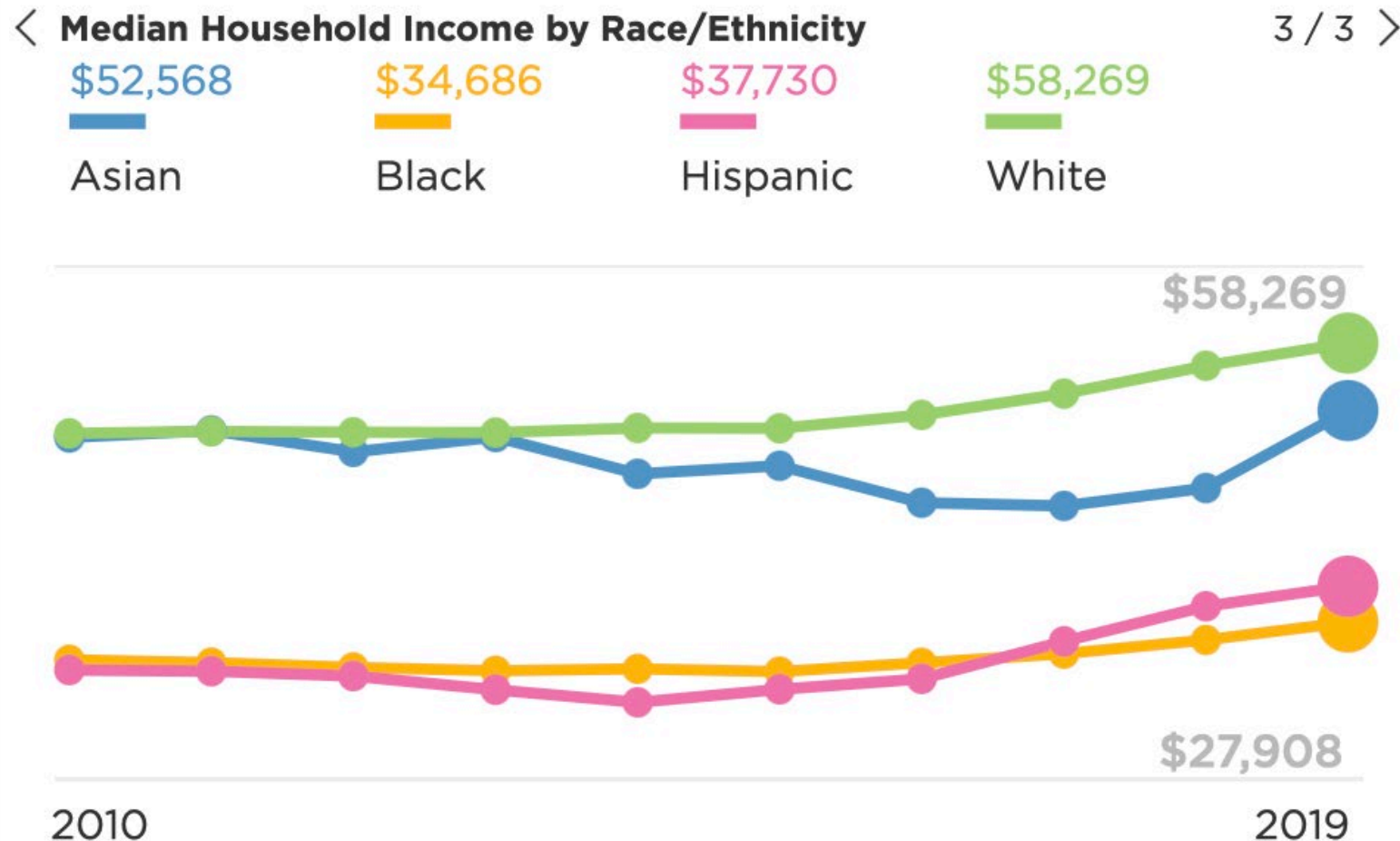
Because income for typical Black household is 60% of typical white household

Income growth cancelled out by inflation

Inflation adjusted:

- Black households lost \$1,900 per year
- White households lost \$550 per year

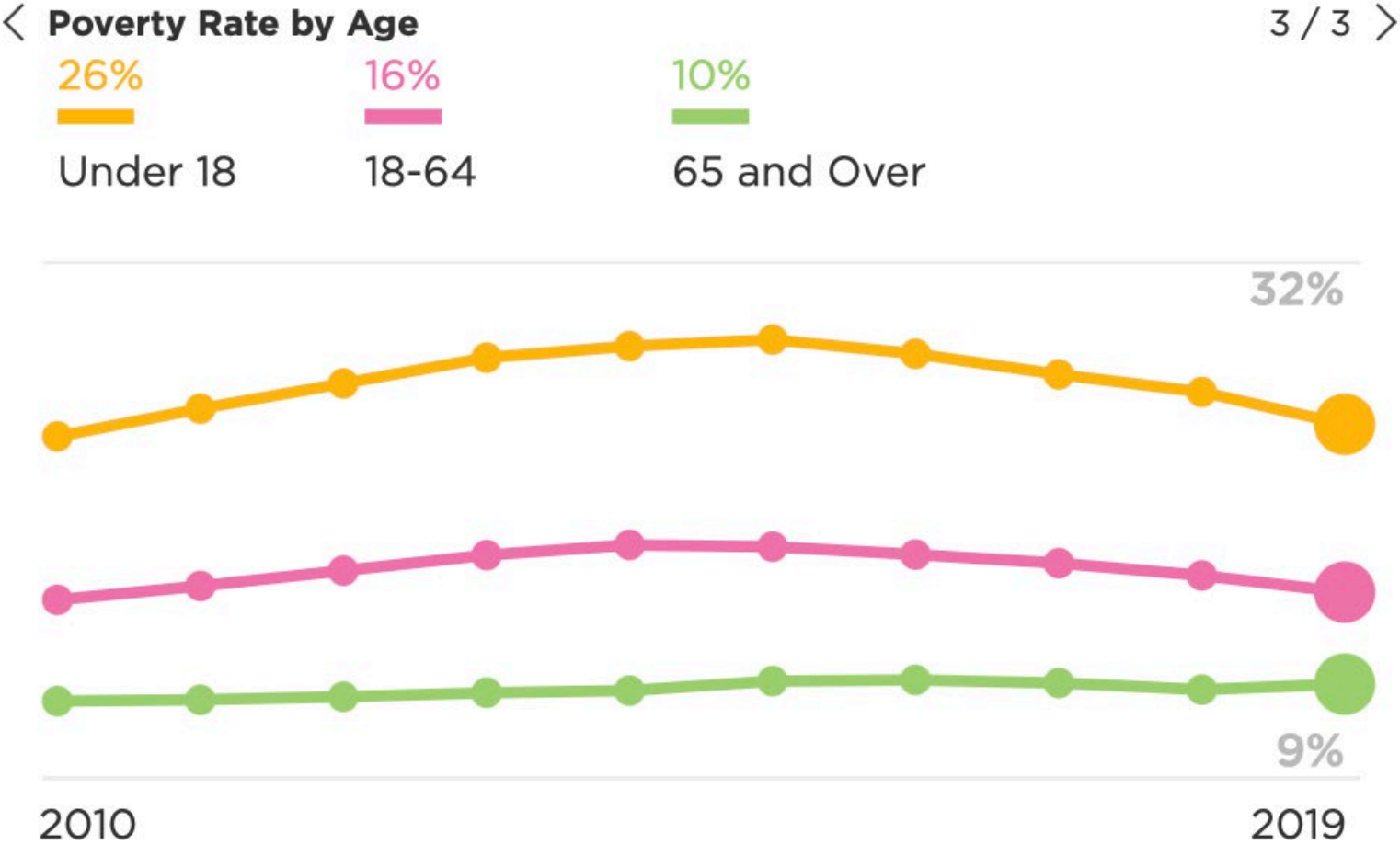
Source: American Community Survey via SAVI



Child Poverty

One-in-four Marion County children in poverty

Source: American Community Survey via SAVI



Child poverty

Remember, poverty is only the very lowest income.

37% of Marion County is low-income.

Half of Marion County children are low-income.

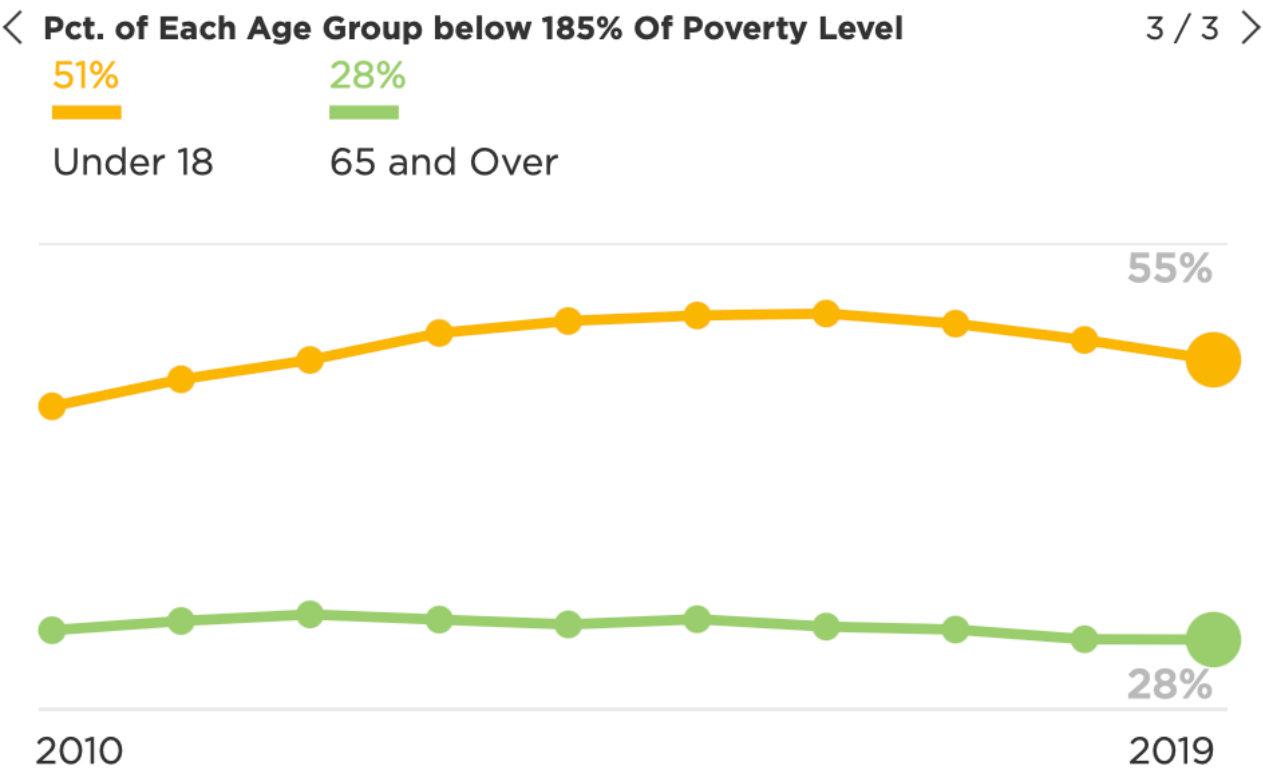
Source: American Community Survey via SAVI

Population Below 185% of Poverty

37%

of total population (2019)

● This indicator is above average compared to similar geographies. ⓘ

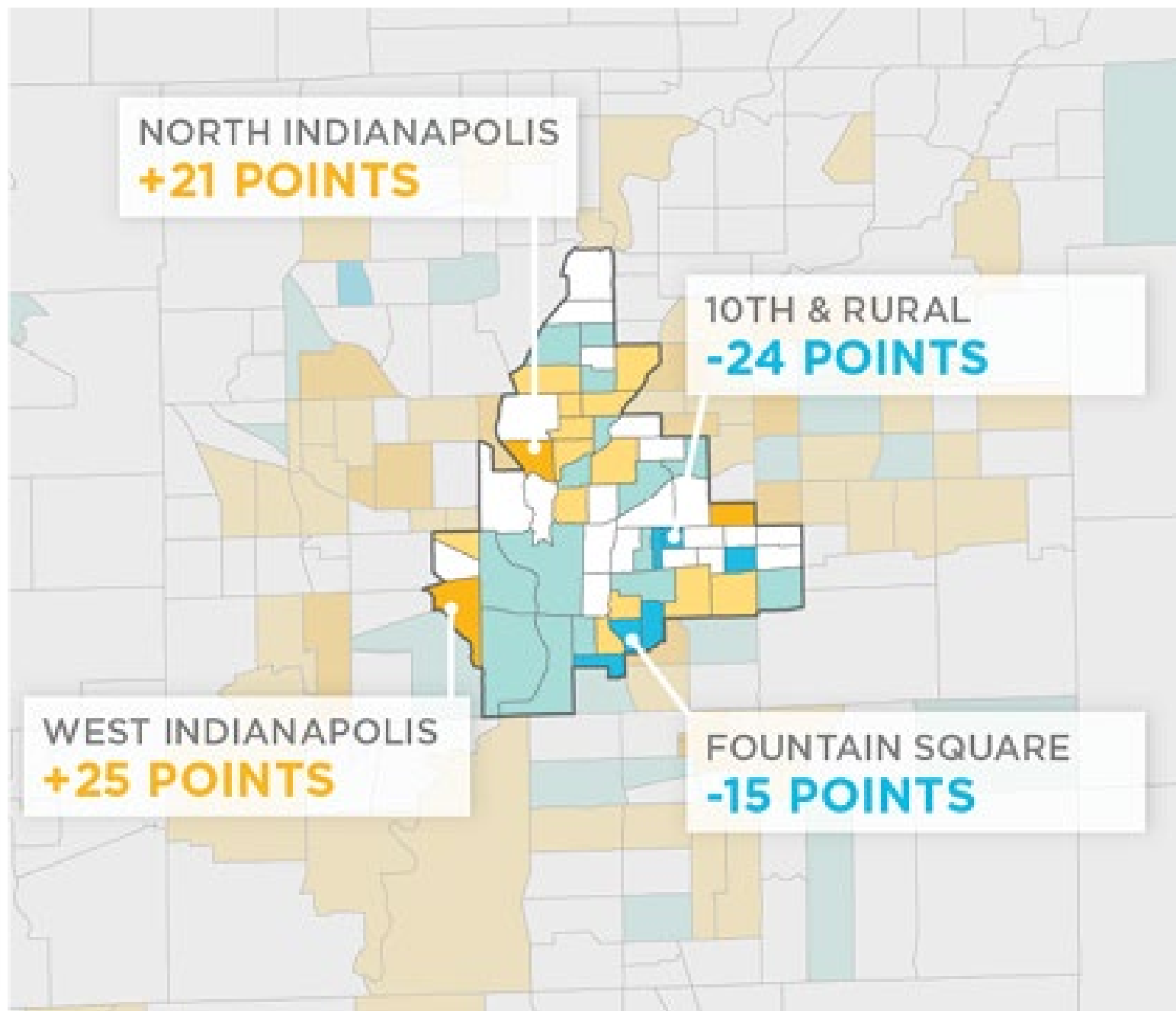
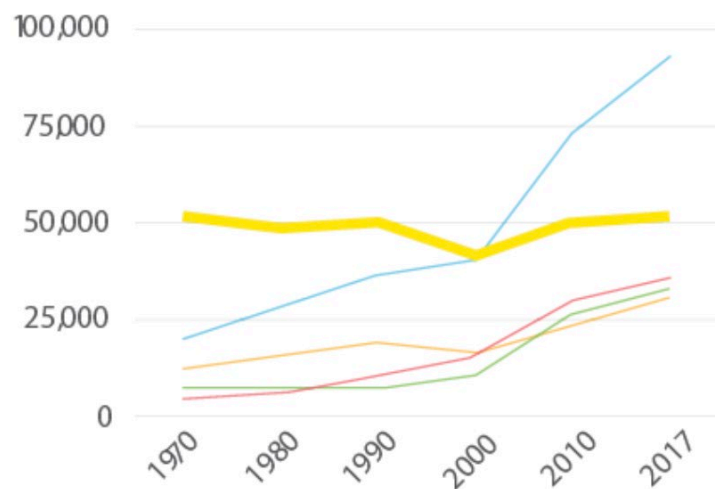


Geographic patterns

2010-2017

Poverty in some center-city neighborhoods fell, while others rose.

Overall, the **number of people in poverty** has not changed.

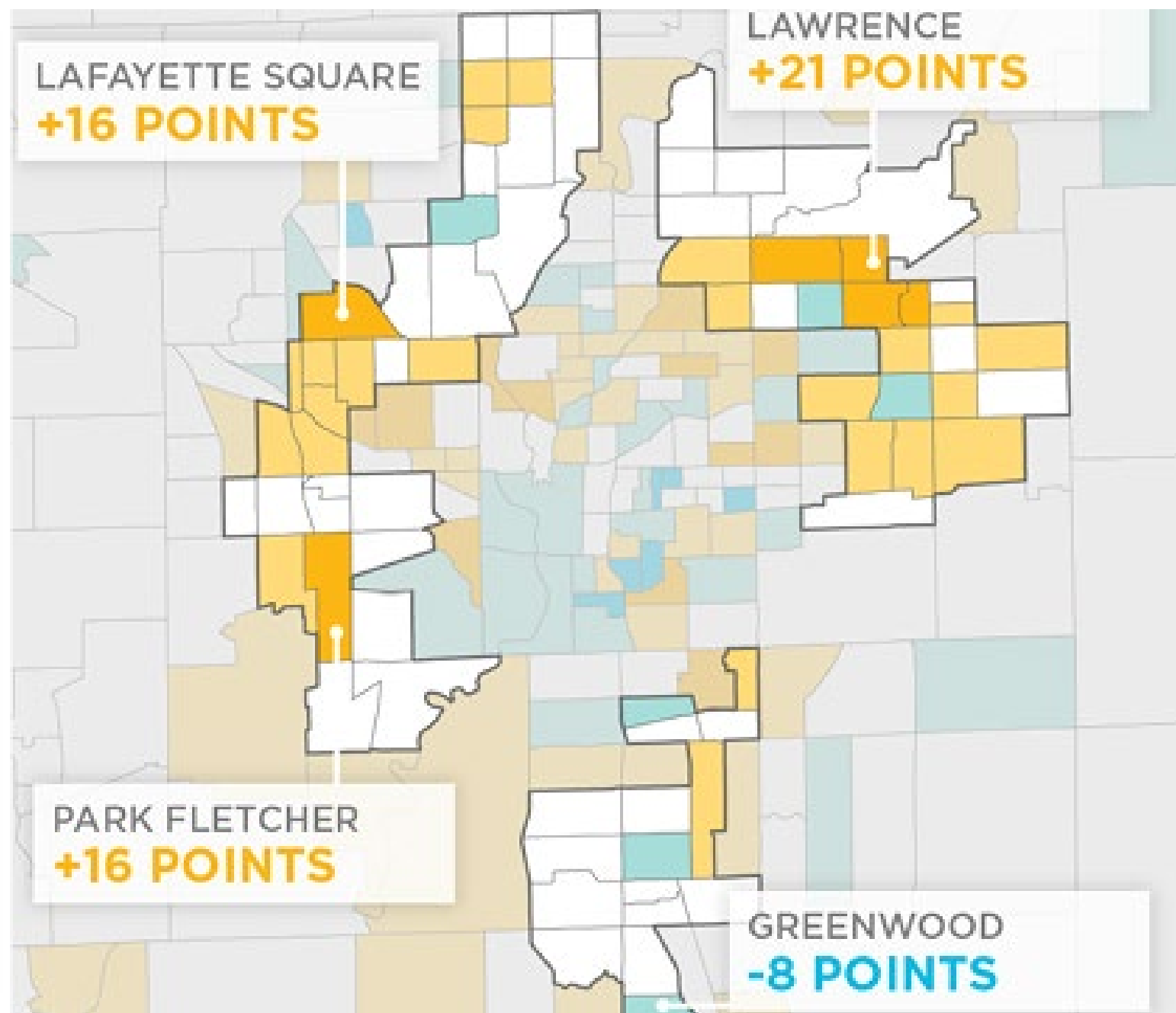
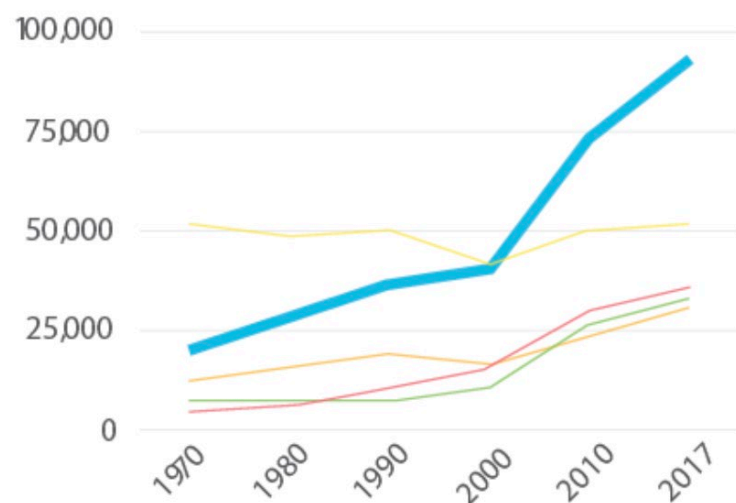


Geographic patterns

2010-2017

Poverty in older suburbs (60s and 70s) increased

More **people in poverty** in these neighborhood than in any others.



Current estimates

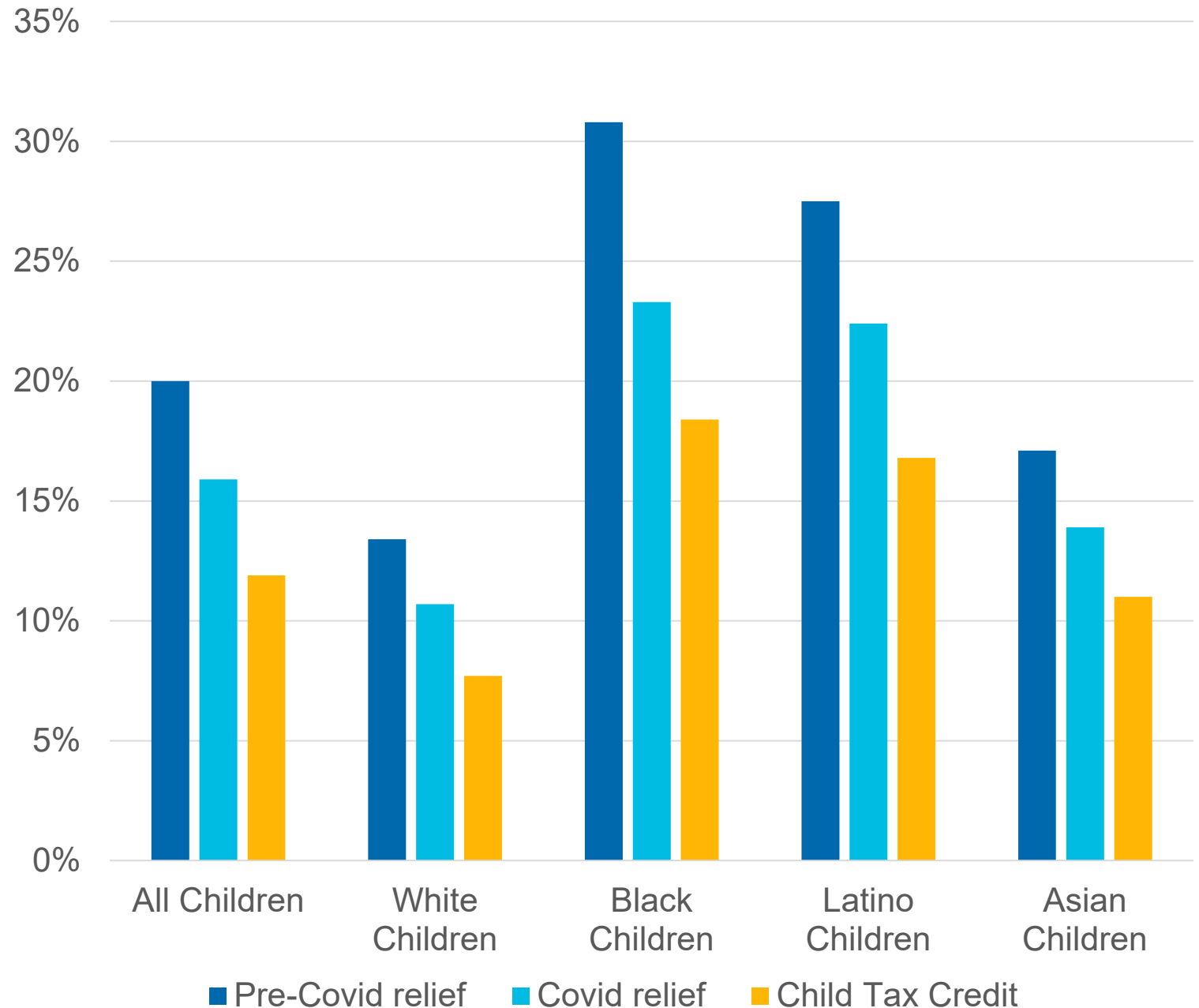
National research estimates impact of Covid relief and Child Tax Credit

Tax credit reduced monthly child poverty by 4.0 points

Reduced Black child poverty by 4.9 points

Reduced Latino child poverty by 5.7 points

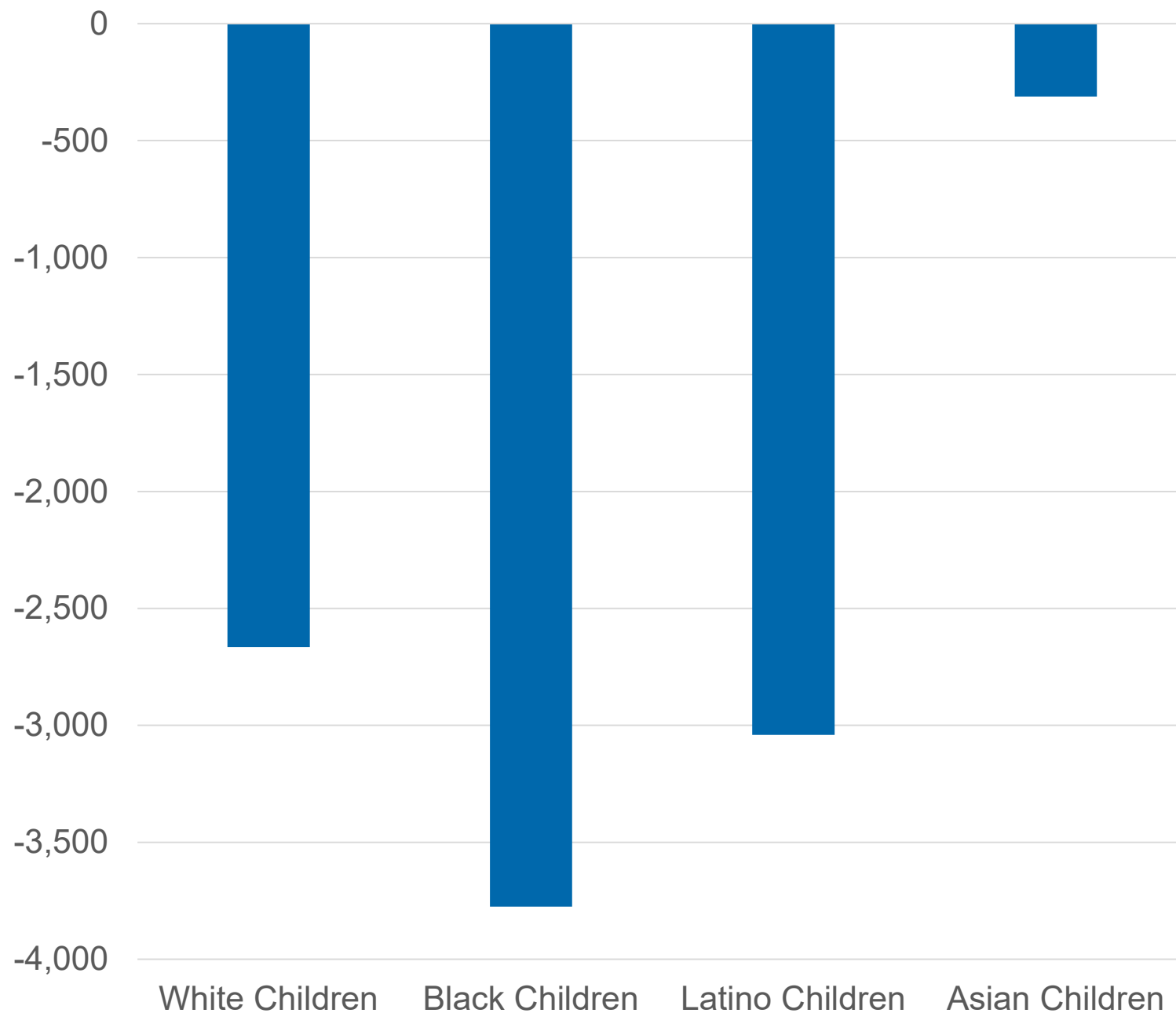
Source: Center on Poverty and Social Policy, Columbia University
<https://bit.ly/31ewEYa>



Current estimates

If these national trends were consistent for Indianapolis, there would be 10,000 fewer children in poverty

Source: Center on Poverty and Social Policy, Columbia University
<https://bit.ly/31ewEYa>



Education

Educational gaps

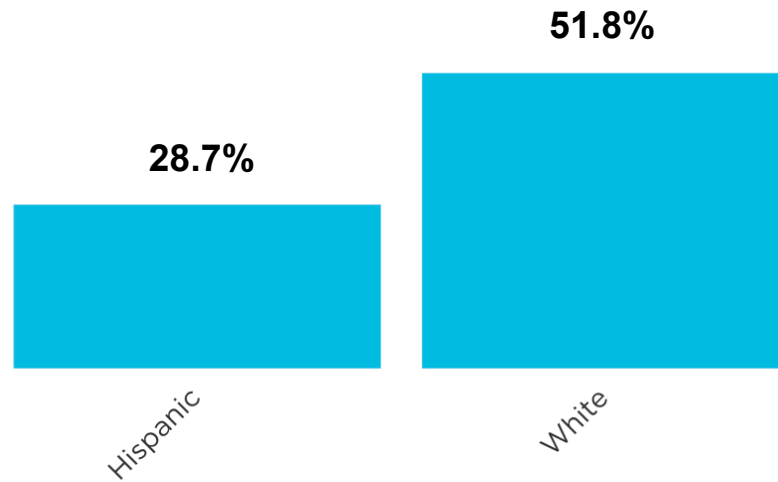
ILEARN Math Gap: White - Hispanic

23.1

Percentage Points Difference (2019)

ILEARN Math Proficiency Rate (All Grades)

1 / 1



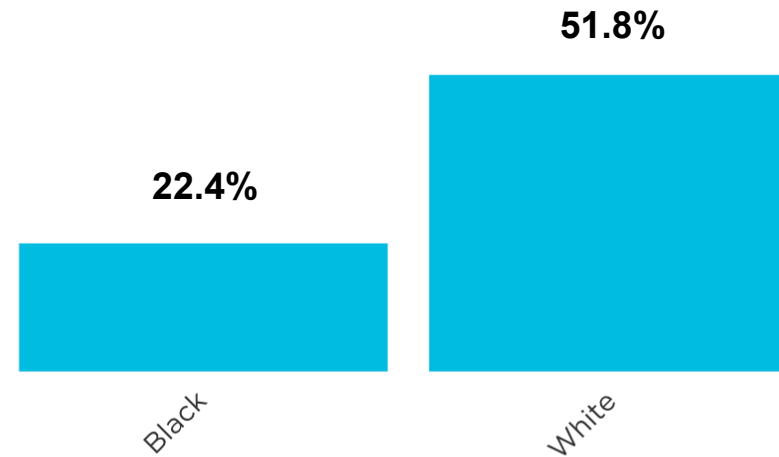
ILEARN Math Gap: White - Black

29.4

Percentage Points Difference (2019)

ILEARN Math Proficiency Rate (All Grades)

1 / 1



Educational gaps

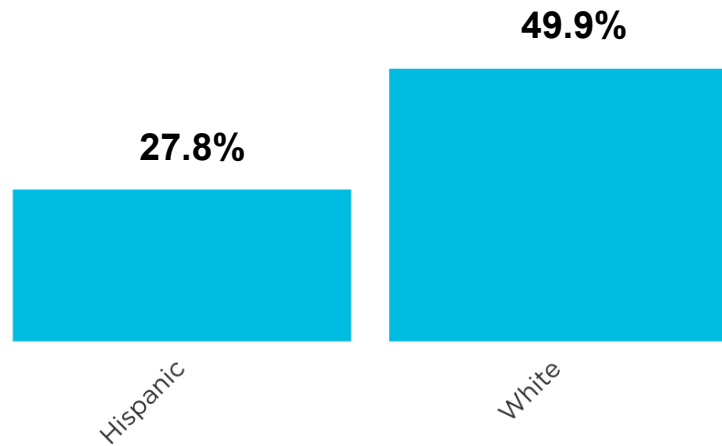
ILEARN ELA Gap: White - Hispanic

22.1

Percentage Points Difference (2019)

ILEARN ELA Proficiency Rate (All Grades)

1 / 1



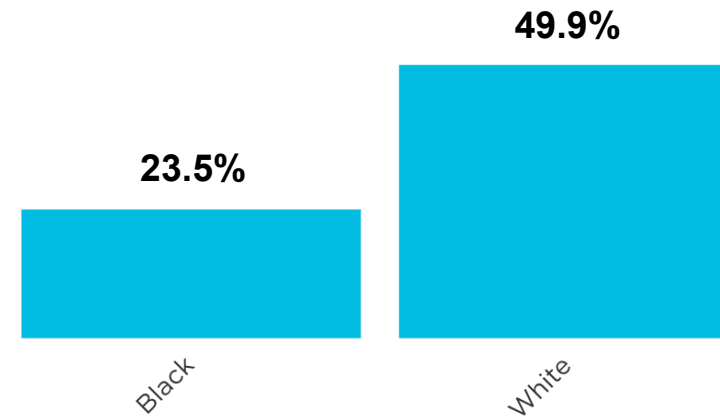
ILEARN ELA Gap: White - Black

26.4

Percentage Points Difference (2019)

ILEARN ELA Proficiency Rate (All Grades)

1 / 1

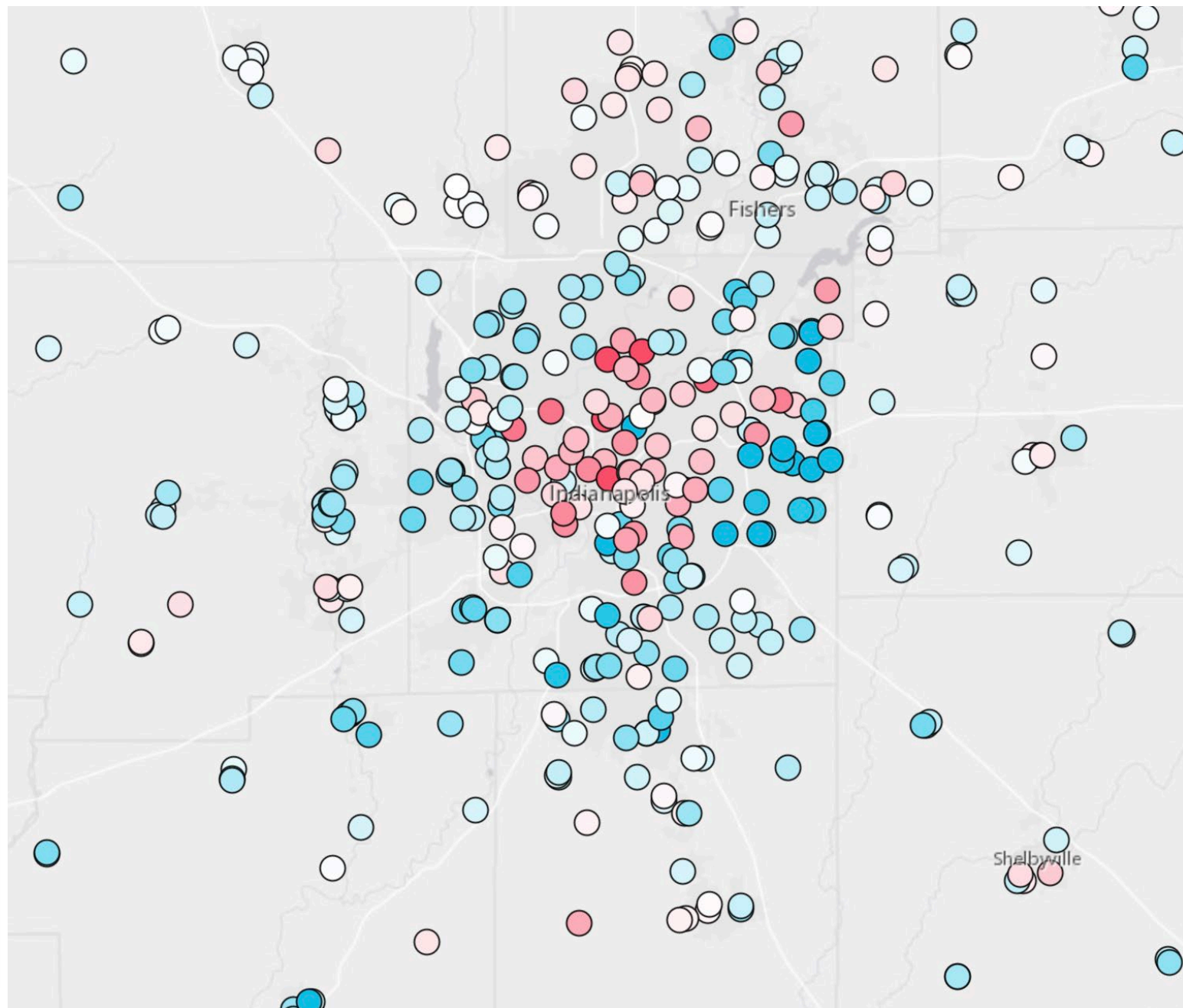
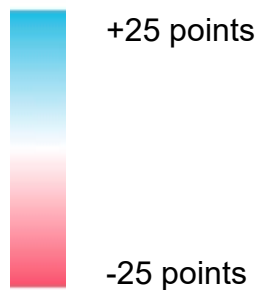


Demographic changes

Center-city schools have fewer low-income students.

More low-income students near 465 ring.

Change in percent of students eligible for free and reduced lunch, 2010-2016

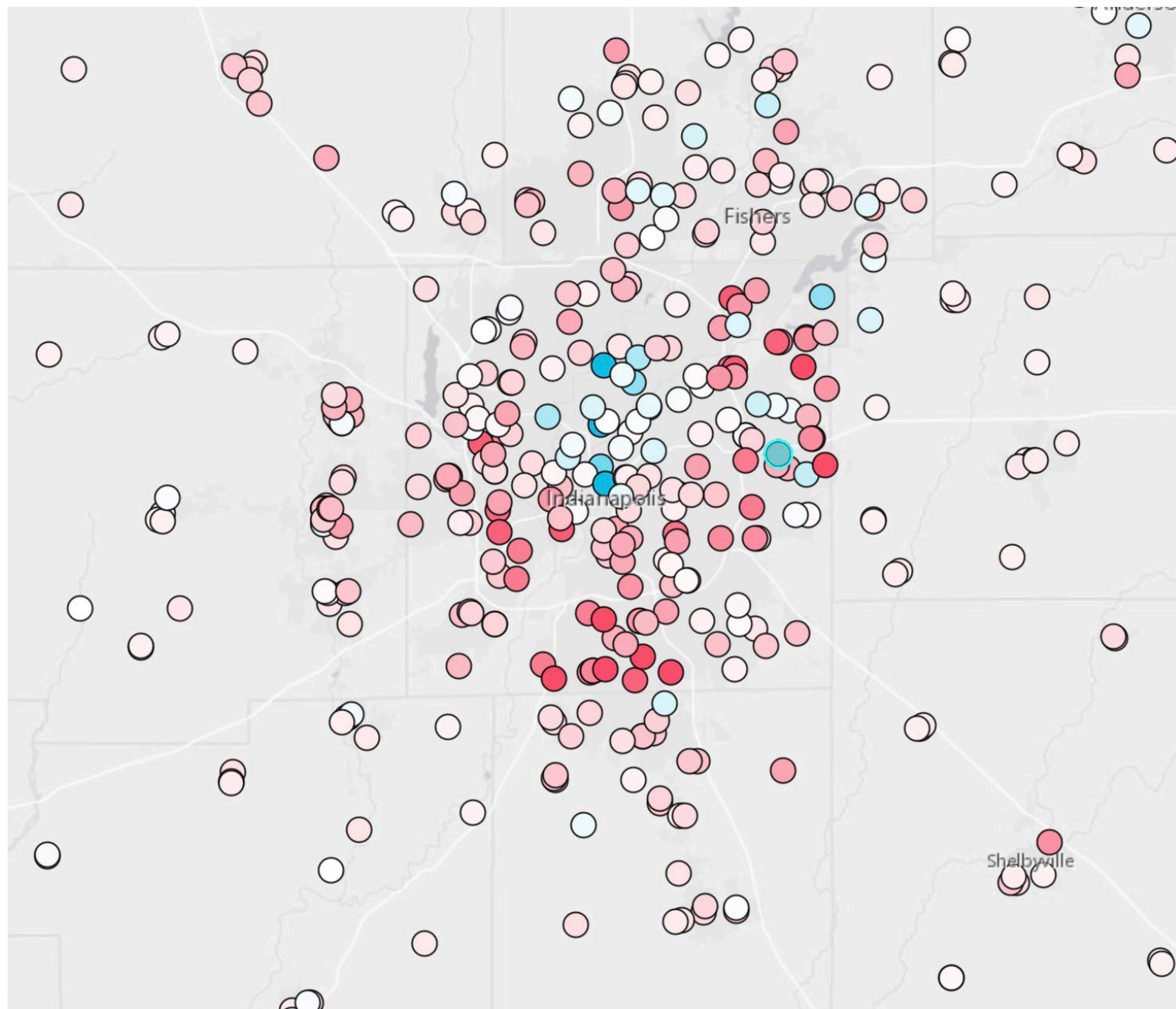
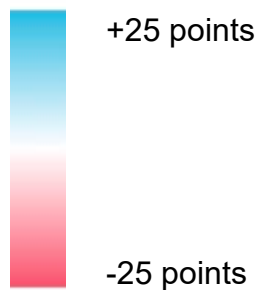


Demographic changes

More white students along
College Avenue corridor.

More students of color near
465 ring.

Change in percent of students that are white,
2010-2016



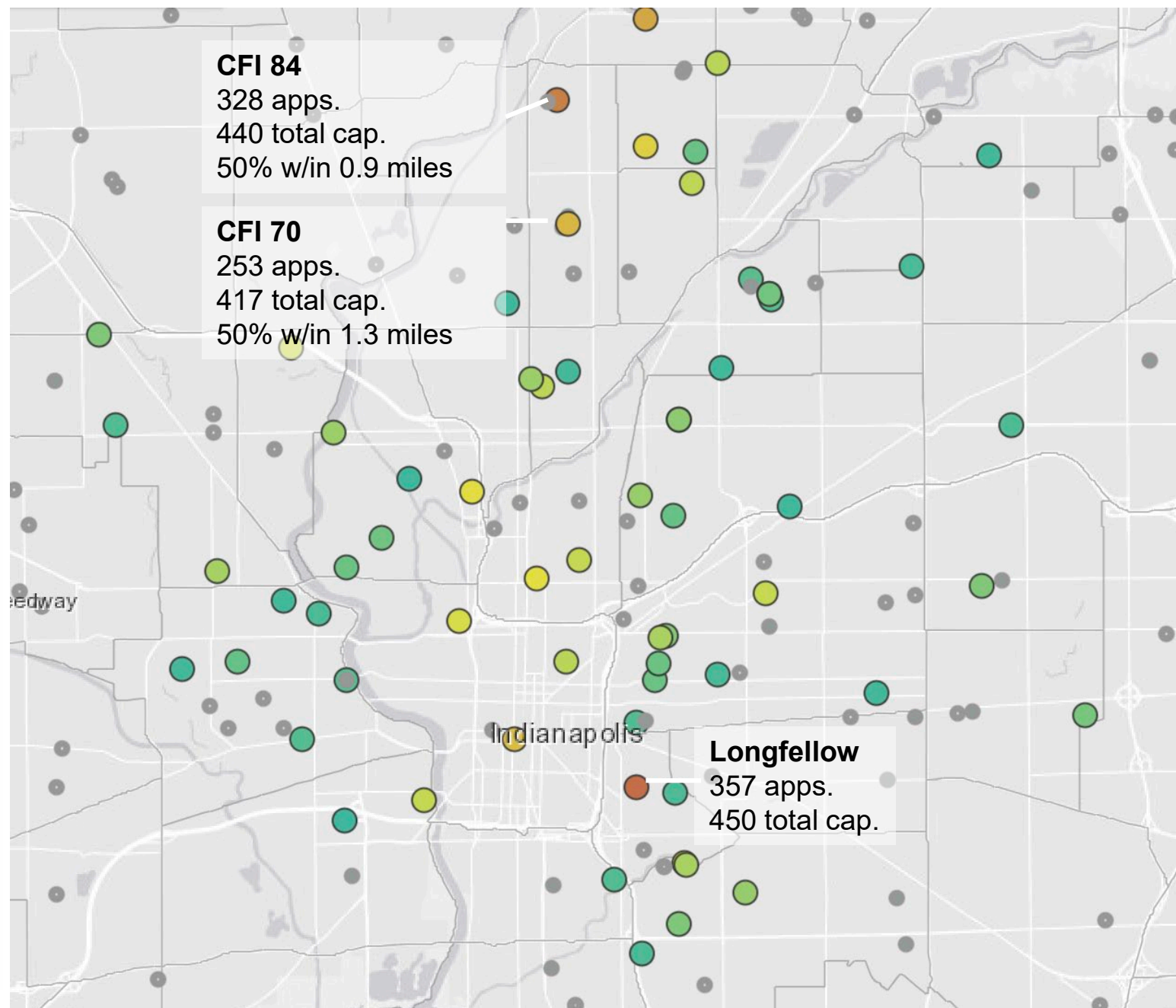
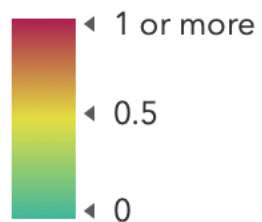
School demand

Schools in some gentrifying neighborhoods have high demand

Schools

- Applicants
- No Applicants

Number of new applicants divided by school capacity



School demand

More available at this resource:
<https://profiles.savi.org/schoolinsights/>

