



- **Creating an Annual Garage Door Maintenance Calendar**

Creating an Annual Garage Door Maintenance Calendar Visual Inspection Points for Door Hardware Lubrication Guide for Rollers Hinges and Springs Testing Door Balance Without Removing Hardware Checking Safety Reverse Function for Compliance Tightening Hardware to Reduce Door Noise Cleaning Tracks for Smooth Door Travel Seasonal Adjustments for Garage Door Operation Logging Cycle Counts to Predict Part Replacement Evaluating Weather Seals During Routine Service Documenting Maintenance for Warranty Protection Preparing Your Garage Door for Winter Conditions

- **Decoding UL 325 Requirements for Garage Door Systems**

Decoding UL 325 Requirements for Garage Door Systems Understanding ANSI DASMA Standards for Safe Operation Key Points of EN 13241 in Residential Door Installations Importance of Auto Reverse in Preventing Injuries Manual Release Functions Every Owner Should Know Sensor Alignment Procedures for Reliable Safety Conducting Monthly Safety Tests on Garage Doors Training Technicians on Lockout Tagout Procedures Compliance Checklist for Commercial Garage Door Projects Impact of New Regulations on Smart Door Upgrades Documenting Safety Inspections for Insurance Claims Educating Homeowners on Everyday Door Safety Practices

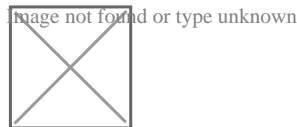
- **About Us**



Key Points of EN 13241 in Residential Door Installations

When it comes to ensuring safety, security, and functionality in residential settings, the installation of doors is a critical aspect that cannot be overlooked. The European Standard EN 13241 sets forth comprehensive guidelines for the design, construction, and installation of industrial, commercial, garage doors, and gates, but elements of this standard are also highly relevant for residential door installations. Here are some key points from EN 13241 that homeowners and installers should consider to ensure compliance and optimal performance.

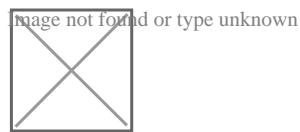
First and foremost, **safety** is paramount. EN 13241 emphasizes the importance of safety mechanisms in door installations. For residential doors, this means incorporating features like anti-finger trapping devices on swinging doors or automatic reversing mechanisms on sliding or automated doors to prevent injury. These safety features are crucial not only during the operation of the door but also during its installation phase where proper handling and secure mounting can prevent accidents.



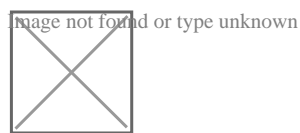
Another critical aspect covered by EN 13241 is **durability**. The standard outlines specifications for materials that must withstand environmental conditions typical to European climates. For homes, this translates into choosing door materials that offer resistance against moisture, temperature fluctuations, and UV radiation. This ensures

that the door not only looks good over time but also maintains its structural integrity, reducing the need for frequent replacements or repairs.

Performance criteria under EN 13241 include aspects like thermal insulation which is increasingly important in residential settings due to energy efficiency concerns. Doors must comply with certain U-values (a measure of heat loss) which directly impacts heating costs and indoor comfort. A well-insulated door helps in maintaining a stable internal temperature, contributing to lower energy consumption which is both economically beneficial and environmentally friendly.



Installation precision is another area where EN 13241 provides guidance through its requirement for **proper alignment** and **functionality assurance**. Misaligned doors can lead to operational issues like difficulty in closing or opening smoothly or even security vulnerabilities where locks might not engage properly. The standard encourages precise measurements during installation to ensure that doors fit perfectly within their frames, enhancing both functionality and security.



Furthermore, EN 13241 addresses **accessibility**, ensuring that doors do not hinder ease of access for all residents including those with disabilities. Features like lever handles instead of knobs or automated systems can significantly improve accessibility in homes. This aligns with broader European directives on building inclusivity.

Maintenance requirements are subtly woven into the fabric of EN 13241 by specifying components that facilitate easy upkeep. For residential doors, this might mean selecting finishes that require minimal maintenance or hardware designed for longevity with simple adjustments possible by homeowners themselves.

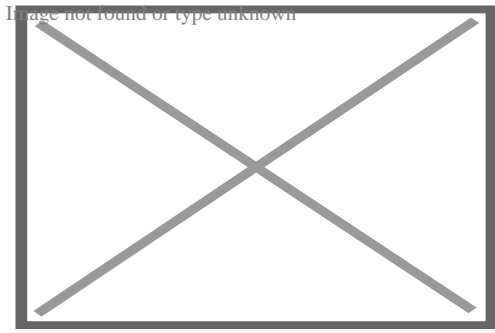
Lastly, while EN 13241 does not detail aesthetics directly, the standard indirectly supports **design flexibility** by allowing various configurations as long as they meet safety and performance standards. This gives homeowners the freedom to choose designs that complement their architectural style while still adhering to rigorous quality standards.

In conclusion, adopting the principles outlined in EN 13241 for residential door installations not only ensures compliance with European regulations but also enhances the living experience through improved safety, durability, energy efficiency, accessibility, and overall functionality. Whether you're renovating an old home or building a new one, considering these key points from EN 13241 can lead to better decisions regarding your home's entry points. By focusing on these aspects during installation or when choosing new doors, homeowners can enjoy peace of mind knowing their investment will stand the test of time while contributing positively to their daily lives.

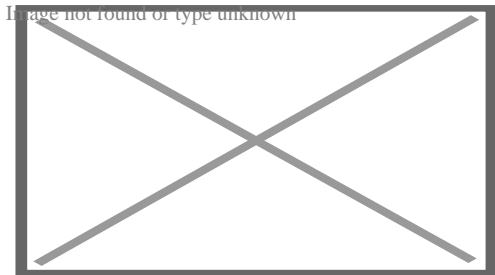
Understanding ANSI DASMA Standards for Safe Operation

About Garage (residential)

"Garage (house)" redirects here. For the music style, see Garage house.



The Hermitage garage by Nicholas II in The State Hermitage, Saint Petersburg, Russia



Garage – in the style of the new objectivity – Frankfurt am Main

A 1901 newspaper article discussing a name for a private collection of automobiles

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A 1901 newspaper article discussing a name for a private collection of automobiles, which mentions the word "garage" as being a possible choice except that that word was already in use in the broader sense of a place to store and repair them. Today the word *garage* has both senses; for example, *Jay Leno's Garage* is a series about his collection and other interesting collections, not merely the buildings that contain them.

A residential **garage** (UK: /ˈɡærɪʒ/, -ˈrɪʒ/, -ˈrɪdʒ/ *GARR-ahzh*, -ˈɑ•ahj, -ˈɑ•ij

US: /ˈɡæʒɪn/ *gĖ™-RAHZH, -â•RAHJ*) is a walled, roofed structure with a door for storing a vehicle or vehicles that may be part of or attached to a home ("attached garage"), or a separate outbuilding or shed ("detached garage"). Residential garages typically have space for one or two cars, although three-car garages are used. When a garage is attached to a house, the garage typically has an entry door into the house, called the *person door* or *man door*, in contrast with the wider and taller door for vehicles, called the garage door, which can be opened to permit the entry and exit of a vehicle and then closed to secure the vehicle. A garage protects a vehicle from precipitation, and, if it is equipped with a locking garage door, it also protects the vehicle(s) from theft and vandalism. Most garages also serve multifunction duty as workshops for a variety of projects, including painting, woodworking, and assembly. Garages also may be used for other purposes as well, such as storage or entertainment.

Some garages have an electrical mechanism to automatically open or close the garage door when the homeowner presses a button on a small remote control, along with a detector that stops the movement of the garage if something is in the way of closing. Some garages have enough space, even with cars inside, for the storage of items such as bicycles or a lawnmower; in some cases, there may even be enough space for a workshop or a man cave. Garages that are attached to a house may be built with the same external materials and roofing as the house. Garages that are not connected to the home may use a different style of construction from the house. Often in the Southern and rural United States garages not attached to the home and made from a timber frame with sheet metal coverings are known as "pole barns", but usually serve the same purpose as what is called a garage elsewhere. In some places, the term is used synonymously with "carport", though that term normally describes a structure that, while roofed, is not completely enclosed. A carport protects the vehicle to some degree from inclement weather, but it does not protect the vehicle from theft or vandalism.

The word *garage*, introduced to English in 1902, originates from the French word *garer*, meaning shelter.^[1] By 1908 the architect Charles Harrison Townsend was commenting in *The Builder* magazine that "for the home of the car, we very largely use the French word

'garage', alternatively with what I think the more desirable English equivalent of 'motor house'".^[2] Today the word is polysemic because it can refer to a collection of vehicles as well as the building that contains them.

Residential garage insulation

[edit]

In northern climates, temperatures inside an uninsulated attached residential garage can decrease to freezing levels during the winter. Temperatures inside an uninsulated attached garage in temperate climates can reach uncomfortable levels during summer months. Extreme temperatures can be a source of energy waste and discomfort in adjoining living areas, due to heat transfer between the garage and those areas. Homes with an attached garage often experience this "interface" problem. Insulating the outside of the building against the elements without extending the insulation to the wall separating the garage from the house, and/or the other garage walls and roof, can be a costly mistake.^[3]

In Australia

[edit]

Australian homes typically have a two, one and a half or double car garage, with some newer houses having a triple garage, with one double door and one single door. Prior to the 1970s most of them were detached from the house, usually set further back with the driveway leading up past the side of the house, common with old fibreboard houses, but not uncommon with earlier brick houses. The most common doors on these garages were either two wooden barn style doors with a standard sized access door on the side of the garage or the B&D Rolla Door, which is described below.

The most common garage door to date in Australia is the B&D Rolla Door, having been around since 1956 and still in heavy use today. They are a corrugated flexible but strong sheet steel door, sliding up tracks and rolling around a drum mounted above the door

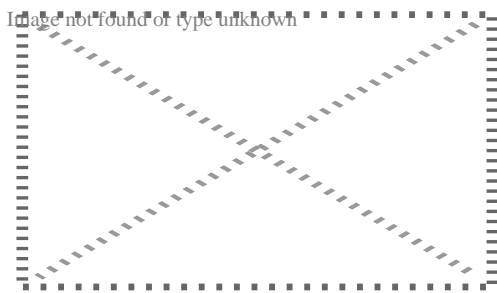
opening on the inside of the garage. These come in manual and remote controlled electric (known as the Control-a-Door), with conversion kits available. Locking is provided by a key lock in the centre of the door moving two square sliding lock bars in and out of holes in the door tracks, locking and unlocking it, or by the solenoid lock in the automatic motor.

Newer homes feature more American styled tilting panel lift doors which slide up onto a track on the ceiling via a motor and chain drive. Since the late 1970s most if not all garages are attached, and throughout the 80's it became more common to have an access door into the home from the garage where design permitted, whereas it is commonplace now. Most older unit (apartment) blocks in Australia have garages on the ground floor accessible through a common hallway and access doors, all leading into a common driveway. Newer ones now have underground parking.

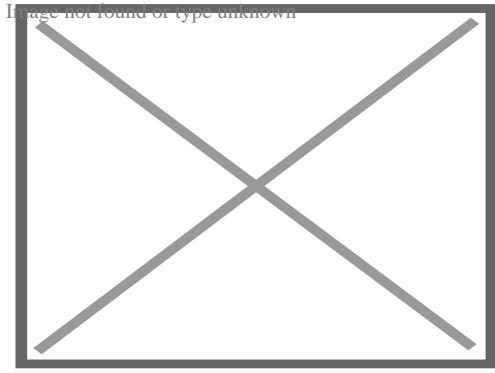
Australia has strict guidelines in place when building a home and the garage size must conform to the Australian Standards. The minimum size for a single garage is 3.0 m × 5.4 m (9.8 ft × 17.7 ft) and a double is 5.4 m × 5.4 m (17.7 ft × 17.7 ft). However, to comfortably fit two cars in a double garage it is typical to have a size of 6.0 m × 6.0 m (19.7 ft × 19.7 ft). [4]

In the United Kingdom

[edit]



Up-and-over garage door



Insulation of sectional garage door

British homes featuring a garage typically have a single or double garage either built into the main building, detached within the grounds (often in the back garden), or in a communal area.

Traditionally, garage doors were wooden, opening either as two leaves or sliding horizontally. Newer garages are fitted with metal up-and-over doors. Increasingly, in new homes, such doors are electrically operated.

Typically, a small British single garage is 8 by 16 feet (2.4 m × 4.9 m), a medium single garage is 9 by 18 feet (2.7 m × 5.5 m), and a large single garage is 10 by 20 feet (3.0 m × 6.1 m). Family sedans have become bigger than they were in the past, so the larger size has become a preferred option. A typical large family car like the Ford Mondeo is about 15 by 6 feet (4.6 m × 1.8 m), meaning that even with the larger size garage, it is necessary to park to one side to be able to open the driver's door wide enough to enter or exit the vehicle.

In the early days of the motor car, a garage played an important role in protecting the vehicle from the weather (particularly so as to reduce rust). It was also the case that early motor cars started more easily when they were warm,^[5] so that keeping them in a garage rather than outside made it easier to get the engine going in the morning. Modern motor cars, however, are very well protected against rust, and modern engines start with no difficulty even in very cold conditions.

Early history

[edit]

The common term for these structures in the first decades of the 20th century was motor house. Many garages from before 1914 were pre-fabricated, typically by companies such as Norwich manufacturer Boulton & Paul Ltd. The style was usually in keeping with that of the house and its locale, however, they were mainly of timber construction and few have survived.^[6]

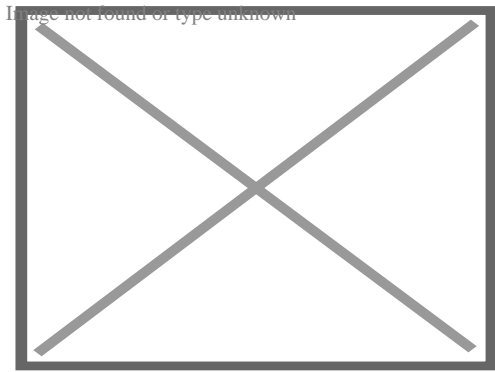
E. Keynes Purchase, "honorary architect" to what was to become the Royal Automobile Club, did a lot of work on them and recommended in *The Car Illustrated* in 1902, that they be of brick construction with cement floor, an inspection pit, good electric lighting and a pulley system for removing parts of the car (in the early days of motoring many car owners were mechanical and engineering enthusiasts).^[7]

The architecture of garages was ignored in the architectural journals despite famous architects such as Edwin Lutyens, Richard Barry Parker and Edgar Wood all designing garages for their wealthy clients. Charles Harrison Townsend was one of the few architects who put pen to paper (in *The Builder* in 1908) on the subject and recommended that the walls be glazed brick for ease of washing, air gratings to be low (petrol fumes are heavier than air), and drains half open to avoid build-up of gases.^[8]

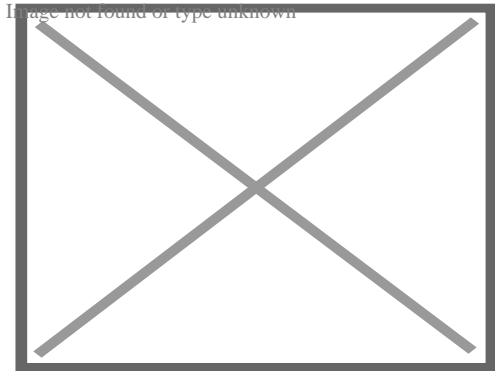
By 1910 corrugated iron and asbestos were being used instead of wood and garages became less imposing. From 1912 speculatively built houses in London were being built with motor houses.^[9]

In North America

[edit]



Mobile homes with detached single car garages



Circa 1955 detached residential garage seen in Toledo, Ohio

Many garage doors open upward using an electric chain drive, which can often be automatically controlled from inside the resident's vehicle with a small radio transmitter. [10] Garages are connected to the nearest road with a driveway. Interior space for one or two cars is normal, and garages built after 1950 usually have a door that connects the garage directly to the interior of the house (an "attached garage"). Earlier garages were often detached and located in the back yard of the house, accessed either via a long driveway or from an alley.

In the past, garages were often separate buildings from the house ("detached garage"). On occasion, a garage would be built with an apartment above it, which could be rented out. As automobiles became more popular, the concept of attaching the garage directly to the home grew into a common practice. While a person with a separate garage must walk outdoors in every type of weather, a person with an attached garage has a much shorter walk inside a building.

Around the start of the 21st century, companies began offering "portable garages" in the United States. Typically, these garages are made of metal, wood or vinyl and do not connect to the house or other structure, much like the garage built before 1950. This portable garages usually have a strongly reinforced floor to hold a heavy vehicle. Garages are also produced as composite fabric garages with metal frames that are lightweight and portable garage compared to traditional brick-and-mortar or metal garage structures.^[1]

Over the past fifteen years, the portable garage has further evolved into a modular garage or a partially prefabricated structure. The modular garage comes from a factory that assembles the garage in two sections and combines the two sections on location. Partially prefabricated garages are often larger and might even include an attic space or a second floor. Sections of the garage are preassembled and then setup on site over a few days time.^[12] The Amish have become popular builders of portable, modular and partially prefabricated garages.

Common Garage Sizes in the United States

[edit]

Garage sizes in the United States vary depending on the number of vehicles they are designed to accommodate. While dimensions can differ based on specific needs and local building codes, typical sizes are as follows:

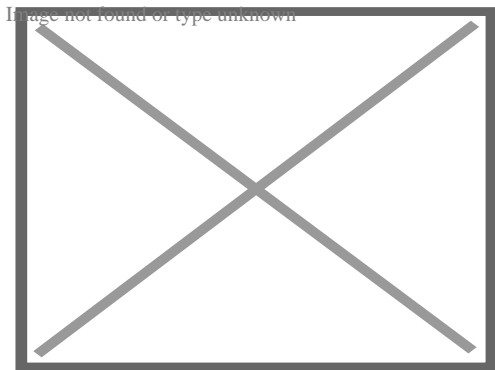
- One-car garage: Usually 12 to 18 feet wide and 20 to 30 feet deep, with a total area of 240 to 540 square feet.
- Two-car garage: Commonly 20 to 24 feet wide, maintaining the same depth, and covering 360 to 660 square feet.
- Three-car garage: Typically 30 to 36 feet wide, providing 600 to 1,260 square feet of space.
- Four-car garage: The largest standard size, ranging from 40 to 48 feet wide, with a total area of 800 to 1,600 square feet.

These dimensions offer enough space not only for vehicles but also for storage and accessibility. Garage sizes may vary depending on design preferences, vehicle types, and additional space requirements.^[13]

Post frame garages

[edit]

See also: Barndominium



Post frame garage attached to traditional frame house

Often in more rural settings, detached post-frame garages are used to store farm and workshop equipment and can either be cold storage^[14] or insulated for warm storage.^[15]^[16]

Notable garages

[edit]

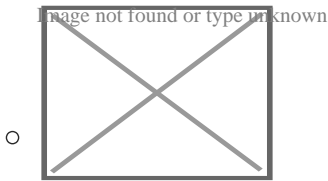
The first planned private garages appeared long before 1900. Early examples of planned public garages appeared at the same time. The first recorded public parking garage in the US (*Electric Vehicle Company Garage*,^[17] Chicago) was built in 1898, in the UK (*Christal Palace Garage*,^[18] London) in 1900 and in Germany (*Großgarage der Automüller G.m.b.H.*,^[19] Berlin-Wilmersdorf) in 1901.

Possibly the oldest existing garage in the United Kingdom is in Southport Lancashire. It was the first motor house or garage to be depicted in an English motoring journal and was in The Autocar of 7 October 1899. It was owned by Dr W.W. Barratt, a local doctor and motoring pioneer and specially designed for his house at 29 Park Crescent Hesketh Park. A two-storey building that matched the style of the house; the ground floor garage having a concrete floor, heating, electric lighting, an engine pit and was fully equipped. The motor house is now in residential use.^[20]

One of the oldest surviving private garages in Germany today is the 1903 finished *Automobil-Remise* (automobile carriage house) of Villa Esche by Henry van de Velde in Chemnitz. Carl Benz, the inventor of the automobile, had a tower built for himself in 1910, on the first floor a room for studying, on the ground floor car parking space. It still exists in Ladenburg, Germany.

Gallery of notable garages

[edit]



1919



1919

1938

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1938

Garage of HÃtel Brion (1904)

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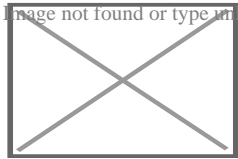
Garage of HÃtel
Brion (1904)

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Garages in Nizhny Novgorod

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Garages in Nizhny

Novgorod

Old garages in Mannheim

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Old garages in

Mannheim

Carhouses

[edit]

Garages in the United States and Canada used to store streetcars and buses are often referred to as carhouses or car barns. These storage facilities are either metal or brick structures used to store streetcars or buses away from the elements. In Britain they are referred to as bus depots or depots.

See also

[edit]

- Carport
- Carriage house
- Parking
- Proof-of-parking

References



[edit]

1. ^ *The Shorter Oxford Dictionary* (1973)
2. ^ Minnis 2010, p. 74.
3. ^ "How to make your home energy efficient"; Howstuffworks.com
4. ^ *Berenice O.* (17 August 2018). "Single & Double Garage Size (How Much Do You Need?)". *BuildSearch*. Retrieved 2018-12-13.
5. ^ "Starting Old Cars". Archived from the original on 2023-02-20. Retrieved 2013-05-24. "*This whole operation takes a certain amount of time. On a 50-degree day, for instance, the car won't operate normally for at least 5 minutes of driving. On colder days you might spend 10-15 minutes "nursing" the car until it warms up to normal operating temperature.*"
6. ^ Minnis 2010, pp. 77–78.
7. ^ Minnis 2010, p. 80.
8. ^ Minnis 2010, pp. 81–83.
9. ^ Minnis 2010, p. 86.
10. ^ "How Do Garage Door Remotes Work". *garage-door.com*. 2019. Archived from the original on 2021-09-22. Retrieved 2019-10-16.
11. ^ "Portable Garage - WeatherPort". *WeatherPort*.
12. ^ "Only 17 Hours to Build a Three Car Garage in Raymond, ME!". *Sheds Unlimited*. 2019-05-07. Retrieved 2020-01-20.
13. ^ "Standard Garage Size: Dimensions + Diagrams". *alansfactoryoutlet.com*. 2022-09-14. Retrieved 2025-03-18.
14. ^ "Post Frame Cold Storage Building | Hoopeston, Illinois | FBi Buildings".
15. ^ "Post-Frame Buildings".

16. ^ "Post Frame Building Basics :: Sutherlands".
17. ^ Shannon Sanders McDonald: The parking garage. Design and evolution of a modern urban form, Washington 2007, p. 16
18. ^ Kathryn A. Morrison, John Minnis: *Carscapes: The Motor Car, Architecture and Landscape in England*, New Haven/London 2012, p. 167
19. ^ René Hartmann: *Die Hochgarage als neue Bauaufgabe – Bauten und Projekte in Berlin bis 1933* (Magisterarbeit), Technische Universität Berlin 2009
20. ^ Minnis 2010, pp. 75–76.
 - *Minnis, John (2010). "Practical yet Artistic: The Motor House 1895–1914". In Brandwood, Geoffrey K. (ed.). Living Leisure and Law: Eight Building Types in England 1800–1914. Reading: Spire Books in association with the Victorian Society. ISBN 9781904965-27-5. OCLC 835667261.*

External links

[edit]

-  The dictionary definition of *garage* at Wiktionary
-  Media related to Garages at Wikimedia Commons
- v
- t
- e

Rooms and spaces of a house

- Bonus room
- Common room
- Den
- Dining room
- Family room
- Garret
- Great room
- Home cinema
- Keeping room
- Kitchen

Shared rooms

- dirty kitchen
- kitchenette
- Living room
- Gynaecium
 - harem
- Andron
 - man cave
- Recreation room
 - billiard room
- Shrine
- Study
- Sunroom

- Bathroom
 - toilet
- Bedroom / Guest room
 - closet
- Bedsit / Miniflat
- Boudoir
- Cabinet
- Nursery

Private rooms

Spaces

- Atrium
- Balcony
- Breezeway
- Conversation pit
- Cubby-hole
- Deck
- Elevator
 - dumbwaiter
- Entryway/Genkan
- Fireplace
 - hearth
- Foyer
- Hall
- Hallway
- Inglenook
- Lanai
- Loft
- Loggia
- Overhang
- Patio
- Porch
 - screened
 - sleeping
- Ramp
- Secret passage
- Stairs/Staircase
- Terrace
- Veranda
- Vestibule

**Technical, utility
and storage**

- Attic
- Basement
- Carport
- Cloakroom
- Closet
- Crawl space
- Electrical room
- Equipment room
- Furnace room / Boiler room
- Garage
- Janitorial closet
- Larder
- Laundry room / Utility room / Storage room
- Mechanical room / floor
- Pantry
- Root cellar
- Semi-basement
- Storm cellar / Safe room
- Studio
- Wardrobe
- Wine cellar
- Wiring closet
- Workshop

- Antechamber
- Ballroom
- Kitchen-related
 - butler's pantry
 - buttery
 - saucery
 - scullery
 - spicery
 - still room
- Conservatory / Orangery
- Courtyard
- Drawing room
- Great chamber
- Great hall
- Library
- Long gallery
- Lumber room
- Parlour
- Sauna
- Servants' hall
- Servants' quarters
- Smoking room
- Solar
- State room
- Swimming pool
- Turret
- Undercroft

Great house areas

Other

- Furniture
- Hidden room
- House
 - house plan
 - styles
 - types
- Multi-family residential
- Secondary suite
- Duplex
- Terraced
- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Townhouse
- Studio apartment

**Architectural
elements**

- Arch
- Balconet
- Baluster
- Belt course
- Bressummer
- Ceiling
- Chimney
- Colonnade / Portico
- Column
- Cornice / Eaves
- Dome
- Door
- Ell
- Floor
- Foundation
- Gable
- Gate
 - Portal
- Lighting
- Molding
- Ornament
- Plumbing
- Quoins
- Roof
 - shingles
- Roof lantern
- Sill plate
- Style
 - list
- Skylight
- Threshold
- Transom
- Vault

- Backyard
- Driveway
- Front yard
- Garden
 - roof garden

Related

- Home
- Home improvement
- Home repair
- Shed
- Tree house

-  Category: Rooms

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- Spain
- Israel

Other

- NARA

Not to be confused with Lake County, Illinois.

Lake County, Indiana

County

Former Lake County Courthouse in Crown Point, Indiana

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Former Lake County Courthouse

in Crown Point, Indiana

Official seal of Lake County, Indiana

Image not found or type unknown

Seal

Location in the state of Indiana

Image not found or type unknown

Location in the state of Indiana

Indiana's location in the U.S.

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Indiana's location in the U.S.

Coordinates: 41°25′N 87°22′W﻿ / ﻿41.417°N 87.367°W﻿ / 41.417; -87.367

Country	<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div> <div>United States</div>
State	<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div> <div>Indiana</div>
Region	Northwest Indiana
Metro area	Chicago Metropolitan
Settled	October 1834 ^[1]
Established	February 16, 1837 ^[2]
Named after	Lake Michigan
County seat	Crown Point
Largest city	Hammond (population) Gary (total area)

**Incorporated
municipalities**

19 cities and towns

- Cedar Lake (town)
- Crown Point (city)
- Dyer (town)
- East Chicago (city)
- Gary (city)
- Griffith (town)
- Hammond (city)
- Highland (town)
- Hobart (city)
- Lake Station (city)
- Lowell (town)
- Merrillville (town)
- Munster (town)
- New Chicago (town)
- Schererville (town)
- Schneider (town)
- St. John (town)
- Whiting (city)
- Winfield (town)

Government
[³]

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Type | County |
| • Body | Board of Commissioners |
| • Commissioner | Kyle W. Allen, Sr. (D, 1st) |
| • Commissioner | Jerry J. Tippy (R, 2nd) |
| • Commissioner | Michael C. Repay (D, 3rd) |

Members

• County Council

David Hamm (D, 1st)
Clorius Lay (D, 2nd)
Charlie Brown (D, 3rd)
Pete Lindemulder (R, 4th)
Christine Cid (D, 5th)
Ted F. Bilski (D, 6th)
Randy Niemeyer (R, 7th)

Area

• County	626.5 sq mi (1,623 km ²)
• Land	498.9 sq mi (1,292 km ²)
• Water	127.6 sq mi (330 km ²)
• Metro	10,874 sq mi (28,160 km ²)
• Rank	12th largest county in Indiana
• Region	2,726 sq mi (7,060 km ²)

Dimensions

[⁴]

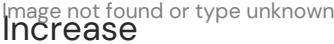


• Length	36 mi (58 km)
• Width	16 mi (26 km)

Elevation [⁵] (<i>mean</i>)	663 ft (202 m)
---	----------------

Highest elevation [⁶]— <i>NE Winfield Twp</i>	801 ft (244 m)
---	----------------

Lowest elevation [⁷]— <i>at Lake Michigan</i>	585 ft (178 m)
---	----------------

Population
(2020)

• County	498,700
• Estimate (2023)	500,598  Increase
• Rank	2nd largest county in Indiana 131st largest county in U.S.[⁸]
• Density	800/sq mi (310/km ²)
• Metro	9,522,434
• Region	819,537
Time zone	UTC-6 (Central)
• Summer (DST)	UTC-5 (Central)
ZIP Codes	46303, 46307-08, 46311-12, 46319-25, 46327, 46341-42, 46355-56, 46373, 46375-77, 46394, 46401-11
Area code	219
Congressional district	1st
Indiana Senate districts	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th
Indiana House of Representatives districts	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 19th
FIPS code	18-089
GNIS feature ID	0450495
Interstates	
U.S. Routes	



State Routes

Airports

Gary/Chicago International
Griffith–Merrillville

Waterways

Grand Calumet River
Indiana Harbor and Ship Canal
Kankakee River
Lake Michigan

Amtrak stations

Dyer – Hammond–Whiting

South Shore Line stations

Hammond Gateway – East Chicago
Adam Benjamin Metro Center
Gary/Chicago Airport – Miller

Public transit

East Chicago Transit
Gary Public Transportation
Broadway Metro Express

Website

www.lakecountyin.org

- Indiana county number 45
- Second most-populous county in Indiana

Lake County is a county located in the U.S. state of Indiana. In 2020, its population was 498,700,^[9] making it Indiana's second-most populous county. The county seat is Crown Point.^[10] The county is part of Northwest Indiana and the Chicago metropolitan area, and contains a mix of urban, suburban and rural areas. It is bordered on the north by Lake Michigan and contains a portion of the Indiana Dunes.^[11]^[12] It includes Marktown, Clayton Mark's planned worker community in East Chicago.^[13]

History

[edit]

Early settlement

[edit]

Originally inhabited by the Potawatomi and generations of indigenous ancestors, Lake County was established by European Americans on February 16, 1837.^[2] From 1832 to 1836 the area that was to become Lake County was part of La Porte County.^[14] From 1836 to 1837 it was part of Porter County.^[14] It was named for its location on Lake Michigan.^[15] The original county seat was Liverpool, but in 1840 Lake Court House, later renamed as Crown Point, was chosen.^[16]

Lake County's population grew slowly before the 1850s. Construction of railroads to link Chicago to the rest of the country stimulated rapid development, and tens of thousands of settlers and immigrants bought land in the region. Small-scale industrialization began, but was primarily relegated to the northern coast of the county, where it could take advantage of the railroads along the coast and shipping on the Great Lakes. The 1900 Census gives a population of 37,892 residents.

Industrialization and immigration

[edit]

Inland Steel Company established a plant in East Chicago in 1903 and U.S. Steel founded one in Gary in 1906; with industrial jobs the demand for labor associated with industrial jobs, the county's population exploded. Immigrants poured into the area from all over

Central and Eastern Europe (there was also a smaller Mexican immigrant community). In addition, both black and white migrants came from many regions of the United States, particularly Appalachia and the South. Mostly rural blacks went north in the Great Migration, seeking both industrial jobs and escape from Jim Crow violence and disenfranchisement in the South.

By 1930, Lake County's population surpassed 260,000, with first- and second-generation Americans constituting a majority of the population. The second wave of the Ku Klux Klan gained a large following here in the 1920s, as it did for a time in the rest of Indiana. The KKK organized against the numerous European immigrants, who were mostly Catholic. While the steel industry reigned supreme, other industries also found the county to be an ideal location for cheap land and well-developed transportation networks, such as automobiles, oil, chemicals, consumer goods, food processing, and construction supply companies.^[17]

The Great Depression was devastating to Lake County, as it was to other areas with economies based on heavy industry. The Depression, combined with industrial strife, changing demographics, and unionization, caused a realignment of politics in Lake County. It became a stronghold of the Democratic Party; Lake County has supported the Democratic nominee for president in every election since 1932 (exceptions occurred in 1956 and 1972). Indiana's 1st congressional district has elected Democratic candidates in every election since 1930.

World War II restored prosperity, as industry revived to support the war effort. Good economic times continued into the 1970s. During this period, unions helped industrial workers gain middle-class wages. In addition to attracting refugees and immigrants from Europe, black Americans and Mexicans migrated here in the postwar period in even higher numbers than in the 1910–1930 period. As minority populations exploded in such industrial cities as East Chicago and Gary, racial tensions surfaced again. Following construction of state and federal highways, development of cheaper land provided newer housing to middle-class people who could afford it. Both whites and established black families

moved out of the aging industrial cities.^[17]

Recent history

[edit]

Lake County's population peaked at 546,000 in 1970. Severe industrial decline took place during the 1973–1991 period, brought on by foreign competition, new management philosophies that called for major workforce reductions, and productivity gains from technology. The decline was particularly intense in the steel industry: steel employment exceeded 60,000 in the 1960s, and declined progressively to just 18,000 by 2015. Lake County's population declined 13% to bottom out at 475,000 in 1990.

The industrial decline of the 1980s cast a long shadow over Lake County: the county did not regain the level of employment it had in 1980 until 1996, after which the employment level roughly flatlined. The county's economic output peaked in 1978, and has not since recovered, remaining 15–20% below the peak after adjusting for inflation. As prosperity declined, so did the immigration that powered the county's explosive population growth before 1950: per the 2000 census, only 5.3% of Lake County's residents were foreign-born, compared to over 11% for the United States as a whole.^[18]

The population recovered somewhat during the 1990s and 2000s, as the local economy adjusted. Suburban growth has also been driven by commuter populations of workers who are employed in Chicago and commute via expressways or the South Shore Line. In 2007, it was estimated that 44,000 workers commuted from Lake County, Indiana, to Chicago for work.^[18] The decline of industrial cities and growth of suburbs has been so sharp, that by 1990 a majority of the county's population lived outside of the four traditional industrial cities. Lake County still continues to struggle with urban decline and poverty, suburban sprawl and traffic jams, and a stagnating population.^[17]

Geography

[edit]

According to the 2010 census, the county has a total area of 626.56 square miles (1,622.8 km²), of which 498.96 square miles (1,292.3 km²) (or 79.63%) is land and 127.60 square miles (330.5 km²) (or 20.37%) is water. It is the second-largest county in total area in Indiana, but has the largest water area of all 92 counties.^[19]

The northern and southern portions of the county (north of U.S. 30 and south of Lowell) are mainly low and flat, except for a few sand ridges and dunes and were both once very marshy and had to be drained. The lowest point, at 585 feet (178 m),^[7] is along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

The central part of the county is higher and hillier. As you travel south from the low and relatively flat lake plain in the northern part of the county, the land gradually rises in elevation until the peak of the Valparaiso Moraine. The highest point, at 801 feet (244 m),^[6] is in northeastern Winfield Township near 109th Street and North Lakeshore Drive in Lakes of the Four Seasons. From here the land descends south into the Kankakee Outwash Plain until the Kankakee River is reached.

The geographic center of Lake County is approximately 200 feet (60 m) northwest of Burr Street and West 113th Avenue in Center Township

41°24′53.8″N 87°24′14.3″W﻿ / ﻿41.414944°N 87.403972°W﻿ / 41.414944; -87.403972

Adjacent counties

[edit]

- Cook County, Illinois (northwest)

- Will County, Illinois (west)
- Kankakee County, Illinois (southwest)
- Porter County (east)
- Jasper County (southeast)
- Newton County (south)

National protected area

- Indiana Dunes National Park – *also in LaPorte and Porter counties*

Transit

- East Chicago Transit
- Gary Public Transportation Corporation (*Broadway Metro Express*)




















Airports

- Gary/Chicago International Airport
- Griffith–Merrillville Airport

Major highways

Interstate 65 in Lake County is called the Casimir Pulaski Memorial Highway. Interstate 80/94/US 6 is the Frank Borman Expressway from the Illinois state line east to the Indiana Toll Road interchange in the eastern portion of the county. Interstate 94 has been referred to as the Chicago–Detroit Industrial Freeway. US 6 is part of the Grand Army of

the Republic Highway. Broadway (Indiana 53) is also the Carolyn Mosby Memorial Highway. Indiana 51 is known for its entire length as the Adam Benjamin Memorial Highway. US 30 is part of the historic Lincoln Highway. US 12 from Gary eastward is part of Dunes Highway. Cline Avenue (Indiana 912) from US 12 north and westward is known as the Highway Construction Workers Memorial Highway.

-  Interstate 65
-  Interstate 80
-   Indiana Toll Road
-  Interstate 94
-  U.S. Route 6
-  U.S. Route 12
-  U.S. Route 20
-  U.S. Route 30
-  U.S. Route 41
-  U.S. Route 231
-  State Road 2
-  State Road 51
-  State Road 53
-  State Road 55
-  State Road 130
-  State Road 152
-  State Road 312
-  State Road 912

Railroads

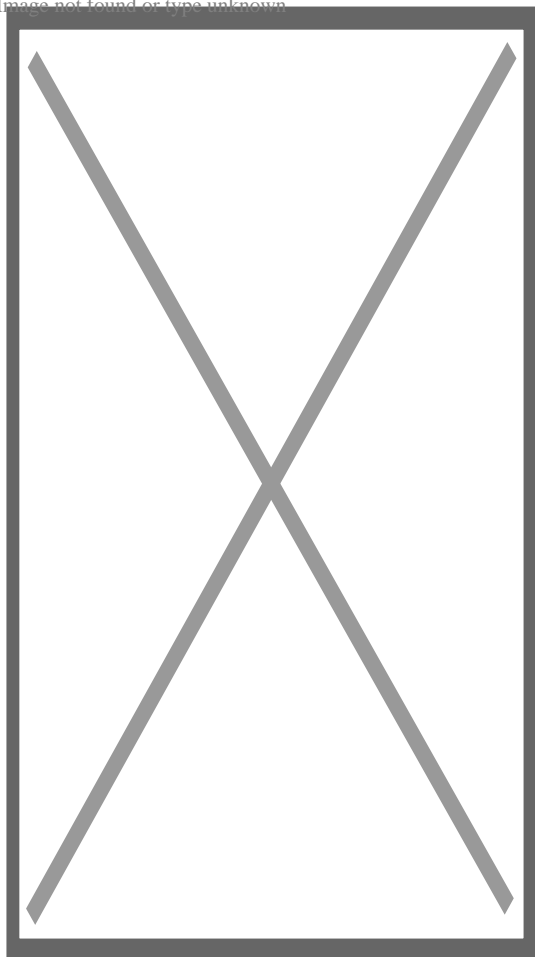
- Amtrak
- Canadian National Railway

- Chicago, Fort Wayne and Eastern Railroad
- Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad
- CSX Transportation
- Gary Railway
- Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad
- Norfolk Southern Railway
- South Shore Line

Municipalities

[edit]

Image not found or type unknown



The municipalities in Lake County, and their populations as of the 2020 Census, are:

Cities

[edit]

- Crown Point – 33,899
- East Chicago – 26,370
- Gary – 69,093
- Hammond – 77,879
- Hobart – 29,752
- Lake Station – 13,235
- Whiting – 4,559

Towns

[edit]

- Cedar Lake – 14,106
- Dyer – 16,517
- Griffith – 16,528
- Highland – 23,984
- Lowell – 10,680
- Merrillville – 36,444
- Munster – 23,894
- New Chicago – 1,999
- Schererville – 29,646
- Schneider – 269

- St. John – 20,303
- Winfield – 7,181

Census-designated places

[edit]

- Lake Dalecarlia – 1,332
- Lakes of the Four Seasons – 3,936
(7,091 including portion in Porter County)
- Shelby – 453

Unincorporated communities

[edit]

- Ainsworth
- Belshaw
- Brunswick
- Creston
- Deep River
- Deer Creek
- Dinwiddie
- Green Acres
- Klaasville
- Kreitzburg
- Leroy
- Liverpool
- New Elliott

- Orchard Grove
- Palmer
- Range Line
- Ross
- Southeast Grove

Townships

[edit]

The 11 townships of Lake County, with their populations as of the 2020 Census, are:

- Calumet – 91,970
- Cedar Creek – 12,725
- Center – 38,630
- Eagle Creek – 1,719
- Hanover – 18,214
- Hobart – 40,652
- North – 156,686
- Ross – 48,529
- St. John – 68,972
- West Creek – 7,676
- Winfield – 12,927

Economy

[edit]

Despite the decline of heavy industry, manufacturing was still the largest employment sector in Lake County in 2010 with over 45,000 workers employed, followed closely by

healthcare and social assistance at 44,000 workers, public administration at 40,000 workers, retail trade at 37,000 workers, accommodation and food services at 25,000 workers, and construction at 15,000 workers.^[18]

Lake County's GDP in 2010 was measured at nearly \$25 billion. Manufacturing was also the largest sector of the economy in economic terms, contributing over \$5.8 billion to the county's GDP in 2010. It was followed by healthcare and social assistance at \$2.6 billion, public administration at \$2.5 billion, and retail trade at \$1.9 billion. While Lake County's average income was approximately 24% higher than the national average in 1978, in 2010 Lake County had fallen significantly behind the United States as a whole, with average income being approximately 12.9% lower. The national average surpassed Lake County sometime around 1986.

Businesses with the largest number of employees in the county are: ^[20]

- Americall Group, Inc. – Hobart
- Ameristar Casino – East Chicago
- BP Whiting Refinery – Whiting
- Canadian National Railway – Whiting
- Cargill – Hammond
- Cleveland-Cliffs Indiana Harbor Works – East Chicago
- Community Hospital – Munster
- Franciscan Alliance, Inc. – *locations throughout the region*
- Franciscan Health Hammond – Hammond (*closed*)
- Hard Rock Casino Northern Indiana – Gary
- Horseshoe Casino – Hammond
- Majestic Star Casino – Gary (*closed*)
- Methodist Hospitals Northlake Campus – Merrillville
- NiSource – Merrillville
- Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza – Merrillville (*closed*)
- St. Catherine Hospital – East Chicago

- St. Mary Medical Center – Hobart
- Times Media Company – Munster
- Unilever – Whiting
- U.S. Steel Gary Works – Gary

Education

[edit]

Public school districts

[edit]

The administration of public schools in Lake County is divided among 16 corporations and governing bodies,^[21] more than any other Indiana county.^[22]

- Crown Point Community School Corporation – Center and Winfield townships
- Gary Community School Corporation – City of Gary
- Griffith Public Schools – Town of Griffith
- Hanover Community School Corporation – Hanover Township
- Lake Central School Corporation – St. John Township
- Lake Ridge Schools Corporation – unincorporated Calumet Township
- Lake Station Community Schools – City of Lake Station
- Merrillville Community School Corporation – Ross Township
- River Forest Community School Corporation – Town of New Chicago and some portions of adjacent communities
- School City of East Chicago – City of East Chicago
- School City of Hammond – City of Hammond
- School City of Hobart – City of Hobart within Hobart Township
- School City of Whiting – City of Whiting
- School Town of Highland – Town of Highland

- School Town of Munster – Town of Munster
- Tri-Creek School Corporation – Cedar Creek, Eagle Creek and West Creek townships

Private schools

[edit]

Elementary and secondary schools operated by the Diocese of Gary:

- Andrean High School, Merrillville (9–12)
- Aquinas School at St. Andrew's, Merrillville (PK–8)
- Bishop Noll Institute, Hammond (9–12)
- Our Lady of Grace, Highland (PK–8)
- St. Casimir, Hammond (PK–8)
- St. John Bosco, Hammond (PK–8)
- St. John the Baptist, Whiting (PK–8)
- St. John the Evangelist, St. John (PK–8)
- St. Mary, Crown Point (PK–8)
- St. Mary, Griffith (PK–8)
- St. Michael, Schererville (PK–8)
- St. Stanislaus, East Chicago (PK–8)
- St. Thomas More, Munster (PK–8)

Other parochial and private schools:

- St. Paul's Lutheran School, Munster (PK–8)
- Trinity Lutheran School, Crown Point (PK–8)
- Trinity Lutheran School, Hobart (PK–8)

Colleges and universities

[edit]

- Calumet College of St. Joseph
- Hyles–Anderson College
- Indiana University Northwest
- Ivy Tech Community College
- Purdue University Northwest^[23]
- University of Phoenix
- Indiana Wesleyan University

Public libraries

[edit]

The county is served by seven different public library systems:

- Crown Point Community Library has its main location with a branch in Winfield.^[24]
- East Chicago Public Library has its main location and the Robert A. Pastrick branch.^[25]
- Gary Public Library has its main location, the Gary Public Library and Cultural Center, and the Kennedy and Woodson branches.^[26]
- Hammond Public Library^[27]
- Lake County Public Library has its main location in Merrillville as well as Cedar Lake, Dyer–Schererville, Griffith–Calumet Township, Highland, Hobart, Lake Station–New Chicago, Munster and St. John branches.^[28]
- Lowell Public Library has its main location with branches in Schneider and Shelby.^[29]
- Whiting Public Library^[30]

Hospitals

[edit]

- Community Hospital, Munster – 454 beds^[31]
- Franciscan Health Crown Point, Crown Point – 203 beds (*Level III Trauma Center*)^[31]^[32]^[33]
- Franciscan Health Dyer, Dyer – 223 beds^[31]^[32]
- Franciscan Health Munster, Munster – 63 beds^[31]^[32]
- Methodist Hospitals – 536 beds^[31]
 - Northlake Campus, Gary
 - Southlake Campus, Merrillville
- NW Indiana ER and Hospital, Hammond – 6 beds^[31]
- St. Catherine Hospital, East Chicago – 216 beds^[31]
- St. Mary Medical Center, Hobart – 215 beds^[31]
- UChicago Medicine Crown Point, Crown Point – 8 beds (*opening April 2024*)^[34]

Media

[edit]

The Times, based in Munster, is the largest daily newspaper in Lake County and Northwest Indiana and the second largest in the state. Lake County is also served by the *Post-Tribune*, a daily newspaper based in Merrillville.

Lakeshore Public Television operates WYIN-TV Gary on channel 56 and is the local PBS station in the Chicago television market.

These eight broadcast radio stations serve Lake County and are part of the Chicago market:

- WJOB (1230 AM) – Hammond
- WWCA (1270 AM) – Gary

- WLTH (1370 AM) – Gary
- WLPR (89.1 FM) – Lowell
- WRTW (90.5 FM) – Crown Point
- WPWX (92.3 FM) – Hammond
- WXRD (103.9 FM) – Crown Point
- WZVN (107.1 FM) – Lowell

Climate and weather

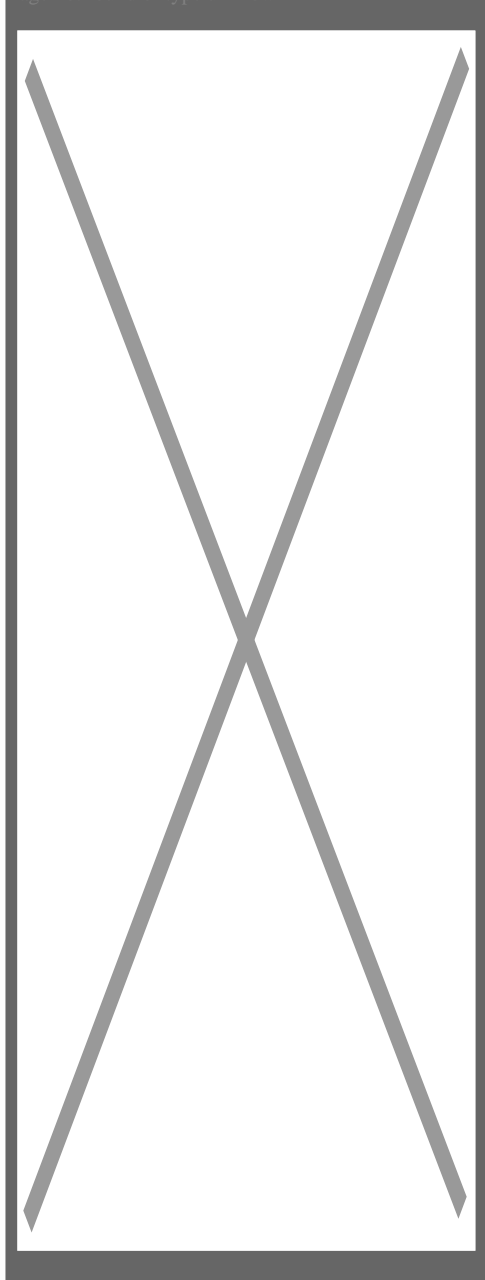
[edit]

Climate data for Lowell, Indiana (1981–2010 normals, extremes 1963–present)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	66 (19)	73 (23)	85 (29)	91 (33)	95 (35)	104 (40)	101 (38)	104 (40)	98 (37)	92 (33)	77 (25)	70 (21)	104 (40)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	31.2 (−0.4)	35.8 (2.1)	47.5 (8.6)	60.8 (16.0)	71.3 (21.8)	80.7 (27.1)	83.8 (28.8)	82.0 (27.8)	76.4 (24.7)	63.6 (17.6)	49.4 (9.7)	35.1 (1.7)	59.8 (15.5)
Daily mean °F (°C)	22.8 (−5.1)	26.7 (−2.9)	37.4 (3.0)	49.3 (9.6)	59.8 (15.4)	69.7 (20.9)	73.1 (22.8)	71.1 (21.7)	64.2 (17.9)	51.9 (11.1)	40.2 (4.6)	27.1 (−2.7)	49.4 (9.7)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	14.4 (−9.8)	17.7 (−7.9)	27.4 (−2.6)	37.9 (3.3)	48.2 (9.0)	58.7 (14.8)	62.4 (16.9)	60.3 (15.7)	52.0 (11.1)	40.2 (4.6)	31.0 (−0.6)	19.1 (−7.2)	39.1 (3.9)
Record low °F (°C)	−28 (−33)	−23 (−31)	−9 (−23)	7 (−14)	26 (−3)	33 (1)	41 (5)	38 (3)	28 (−2)	18 (−8)	2 (−17)	−29 (−34)	−29 (−34)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	1.96 (50)	1.75 (44)	2.57 (65)	3.78 (96)	4.38 (111)	4.69 (119)	4 (100)	3.98 (101)	3.14 (80)	3.44 (87)	3.43 (87)	2.34 (59)	39.46 (999)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	8.8 (22)	8.2 (21)	3.4 (8.6)	0.3 (0.76)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0.2 (0.51)	0.7 (1.8)	7.7 (20)	29.3 (74.67)

Source: NOAA (normals, 1981–2010)^[35]

Image not found or type unknown



Satellite imagery of Lake County, IN

In recent years, average temperatures in Lowell have ranged from a low of 14.4 °F (–9.8 °C) in January to a high of 83.8 °F (28.8 °C) in July, although a record low of –29 °F (–34 °C) was recorded in December 1989 and a record high of 104 °F (40 °C) was recorded in June 1988. Average monthly precipitation ranged from 1.75 inches (44 mm) in February to 4.69 inches (119 mm) in June. Temperatures at or below 0 °F (–18 °C) occur on average 11 days

annually and exceed 90 °F (32 °C) degrees on 14 days.^[35] In winter, lake-effect snow increases snowfall totals compared to the areas to the west.^[36] In spring and early summer, the immediate shoreline areas sometimes experience lake-breeze that can drop temperatures by several degrees compared to areas further inland.^[37] In summer, thunderstorms are common, occurring an average 40–50 days every year,^[38] and on about 13 days, these thunderstorms produce severe winds.^[39]

Government

[edit]

See also: Government of Indiana

The county government is a constitutional body, and is granted specific powers by the Constitution of Indiana, and by the Indiana Code.

County Council: The county council is the legislative branch of the county government and controls all the spending and revenue collection in the county. Representatives are elected from county districts. The council members serve four-year terms. They are responsible for setting salaries, the annual budget, and special spending. The council also has limited authority to impose local taxes, in the form of an income and property tax that is subject to state level approval, excise taxes, and service taxes.^[40]^[41]

Board of Commissioners: The executive body of the county is made of a board of commissioners. The commissioners are elected county-wide, in staggered terms, and each serves a four-year term. One of the commissioners, typically the most senior, serves as president. The commissioners are charged with executing the acts legislated by the council, collecting revenue, and managing the day-to-day functions of the county government.^[40]^[41]

Court: The county maintains a small claims court that can handle some civil cases. The judge on the court is elected to a term of four years and must be a member of the Indiana Bar Association. The judge is assisted by a constable who is also elected to a four-year term. In some cases, court decisions can be appealed to the state level circuit court.^[41]

County Officials: The county has several other elected offices, including sheriff, coroner, auditor, treasurer, recorder, surveyor, and circuit court clerk Each of these elected officers serves a term of four years and oversees a different part of county government. Members elected to county government positions are required to declare party affiliations and to be residents of the county.^[41]

County elected officials

[edit]

Board of Commissioners:^[3]

- Kyle W. Allen, Sr. (D, 1st)☐
- Jerry J. Tippy (R, 2nd)
- Michael C. Repay (D, 3rd)

County Council:^[3]

- David Hamm (D, 1st)
- Ronald Brewer (D, 2nd)
- Charlie Brown (D, 3rd)
- Pete Lindemulder (R, 4th)
- Christine Cid (D, 5th)
- Ted F. Bilski (D, 6th)☐
- Randy Niemeyer (R, 7th)

Elected Officials:^[3]

- Assessor: LaTonya Spearman (D)
- Auditor: Peggy Katona (D)
- Clerk: Michael Brown (D)
- Coroner: David Pastrick (D)
- Prosecutor: Bernard A. Carter (D)
- Recorder: Gina Pimentel (D)
- Sheriff: Oscar Martinez, Jr. (D)^[42]
- Surveyor: Bill Emerson, Jr. (D)
- Treasurer: John Petalas (D)

☐ *President*

Politics

[edit]

While the state of Indiana is strongly Republican, having voted Republican in every election since 1964 (except in 2008), Lake County has long been a Democratic stronghold

due to being part of the Chicago metropolitan area. It has given pluralities or majorities to Democrats in every presidential election since 1932 with the exceptions of 1956 and 1972. Like the rest of the Rust Belt, however, Lake County has recently trended Republican, with Donald Trump scoring the highest percentage of the vote since 1972 in the 2024 presidential election.

Lake is part of Indiana's 1st congressional district, which is held by Democrat Frank J. Mrvan.^[43] In the State Senate, Lake is part of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th districts, which are held by three Democrats and one Republican. In the Indiana House of Representatives, Lake is part of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 19th districts, which are held by four Democrats and four Republicans.

United States presidential election results for Lake County, Indiana^[44]

Year	Republican		Democratic		Third party(ies)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2024	97,270	46.30%	109,086	51.92%	3,746	1.78%
2020	91,760	41.65%	124,870	56.67%	3,700	1.68%
2016	75,625	37.29%	116,935	57.66%	10,241	5.05%
2012	68,431	33.85%	130,897	64.75%	2,819	1.39%
2008	67,742	32.41%	139,301	66.64%	1,996	0.95%
2004	71,903	38.24%	114,743	61.03%	1,376	0.73%
2000	63,389	36.02%	109,078	61.98%	3,527	2.00%
1996	47,873	29.22%	100,198	61.15%	15,789	9.64%
1992	53,867	28.91%	102,778	55.17%	29,653	15.92%
1988	79,929	43.03%	105,026	56.55%	780	0.42%
1984	94,870	44.30%	117,984	55.10%	1,289	0.60%
1980	95,408	46.02%	101,145	48.78%	10,786	5.20%
1976	90,119	42.36%	120,700	56.74%	1,922	0.90%
1972	115,480	56.24%	88,510	43.10%	1,352	0.66%
1968	77,911	36.48%	99,897	46.77%	35,766	16.75%

1964	73,722	35.19%	134,978	64.42%	823	0.39%
1960	78,278	37.04%	132,554	62.72%	526	0.25%
1956	92,803	52.00%	85,000	47.63%	657	0.37%
1952	74,073	44.66%	90,721	54.70%	1,051	0.63%
1948	51,413	38.77%	77,025	58.09%	4,157	3.14%
1944	48,147	38.84%	75,066	60.56%	737	0.59%
1940	45,898	38.79%	71,985	60.83%	447	0.38%
1936	33,689	32.47%	68,551	66.07%	1,510	1.46%
1932	42,596	46.56%	46,060	50.34%	2,836	3.10%
1928	48,768	59.68%	32,321	39.55%	630	0.77%
1924	30,990	64.61%	10,918	22.76%	6,060	12.63%
1920	26,296	69.15%	7,136	18.77%	4,596	12.09%
1916	13,262	55.00%	9,946	41.25%	903	3.75%
1912	5,176	29.61%	5,136	29.38%	7,171	41.02%
1908	9,499	60.97%	5,502	35.32%	578	3.71%
1904	6,429	64.11%	2,933	29.25%	666	6.64%
1900	5,337	58.00%	3,733	40.57%	131	1.42%
1896	4,883	58.11%	3,418	40.68%	102	1.21%
1892	2,958	48.02%	3,010	48.86%	192	3.12%
1888	2,543	54.21%	2,068	44.08%	80	1.71%

2008 presidential primary

[edit]

In the 2008 Democratic presidential primary on May 6, 2008, Lake County was one of the last counties to report results.^{[[45](#)]} Lake County had reported no results at 11 p.m. ET,^{[[46](#)]} and at midnight ET, only 28% of Lake County's vote had been reported.^{[[47](#)]} A large

number of absentee ballots and a record turnout delayed the tallies, and polls closed an hour later than much of the state because Lake County is in the Central Time Zone.^[46] Early returns showed Senator Barack Obama leading by a potentially lead-changing margin, leaving the race between Senator Hillary Clinton and Obama "too close to call" until final tallies were reported.

Crime

The NWI Times reported that over 800 registered sex offenders live in Lake and Porter Counties of Indiana in 2021.^[48]

Culture and contemporary life

[edit]

Entertainment and the arts

[edit]

- Northwest Indiana Symphony Orchestra, concerts held at Living Hope Church – Merrillville
- Theatre at the Center, located at the Center for Visual and Performing Arts – Munster

Major attractions

[edit]

- Ameristar Casino – East Chicago
- Horseshoe Casino – Hammond
- Majestic Star Casino – Gary

- Majestic Star Casino II – Gary
- Pierogi Fest – Whiting
- Southlake Mall – Hobart
- Three Floyds Brewing – Munster

Professional sports teams

[edit]

- Gary SouthShore RailCats, an American Association professional baseball team, play their games at U.S. Steel Yard in Gary.

Recreation

[edit]

List of parks and recreational facilities – Lake County Parks and Recreation

- Bellaboo's Play and Discovery Center – Lake Station
- Buckley Homestead – Lowell
- Cedar Creek Family Golf Center – Cedar Lake
- Deep River County Park – Hobart
- Deep River Waterpark – Crown Point
- Gibson Woods Nature Preserve – Hammond
- Grand Kankakee Marsh – Hebron
- Lake Etta – Gary
- Lemon Lake – Crown Point
- Oak Ridge Prairie & Oak Savannah Trail – Griffith
- Stoney Run County Park – Hebron
- Three Rivers County Park – Lake Station

- Turkey Creek Golf Course – Merrillville
- Whihala Beach – Whiting

List of recreational facilities – Indiana Dunes National Park

- Calumet Prairie State Nature Preserve – Lake Station
- Hobart Prairie Grove – Hobart
- Hoosier Prairie State Nature Preserve – Griffith
- Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education – Gary

Demographics

[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1840	1,468		—
1850	3,991		171.9%
1860	9,145		129.1%
1870	12,339		34.9%
1880	15,091		22.3%
1890	23,886		58.3%
1900	37,892		58.6%
1910	82,864		118.7%
1920	159,957		93.0%
1930	261,310		63.4%
1940	293,195		12.2%
1950	368,152		25.6%
1960	513,269		39.4%
1970	546,253		6.4%
1980	522,965		−4.3%

1990	475,594	-9.1%
2000	484,564	1.9%
2010	496,005	2.4%
2020	498,700	0.5%
2023 (est.)	500,598 [⁴⁹]	0.4%
U.S. Decennial Census[⁵⁰]		
1790-1960[⁵¹] 1900-1990[⁵²]		
1990-2000[⁵³] 2010-2019[⁹]		

2020 census

[edit]

Lake County, Indiana – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (<i>NH</i> = <i>Non-Hispanic</i>)	Pop 2000[⁵⁴]	Pop 2010[⁵⁵]	Pop 2020[⁵⁶]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	293,457	274,162	251,106	60.56%	55.27%	50.35%
Black or African American alone (NH)	121,372	125,506	121,048	25.05%	25.30%	24.27%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	854	913	691	0.18%	0.18%	0.14%
Asian alone (NH)	3,862	5,981	7,334	0.80%	1.21%	1.47%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	106	63	95	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%
Other race alone (NH)	450	463	1,682	0.09%	0.09%	0.34%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	5,335	6,254	16,817	1.10%	1.26%	3.37%

Hispanic or Latino (any race)	59,128	82,663	99,927	12.20%	16.67%	20.04%
Total	484,564	496,005	498,700	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

As of the 2010 United States Census, there were 496,005 people, 188,157 households, and 127,647 families residing in the county.^[57] The population density was 994.1 inhabitants per square mile (383.8/km²). There were 208,750 housing units at an average density of 418.4 per square mile (161.5/km²).^[19] The racial makeup of the county was 64.4% white, 25.9% black or African American, 1.2% Asian, 0.3% American Indian, 5.8% from other races, and 2.4% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 16.7% of the population.^[57] In terms of ancestry, 16.1% were German, 11.1% were Irish, 9.6% were Polish, 5.4% were English, 4.8% were Italian and 3.7% were American.^[58]

Of the 188,157 households, 34.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 44.7% were married couples living together, 17.4% had a female householder with no husband present, 32.2% were non-families, and 27.4% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 2.60 and the average family size was 3.19. The median age was 37.4 years.^[57]

The median income for a household in the county was \$47,697 and the median income for a family was \$58,931. Males had a median income of \$50,137 versus \$33,264 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$23,142. About 12.2% of families and 16.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 25.3% of those under age 18 and 8.4% of those age 65 or over.^[59]

Places by population and race^[60]

Place	Population (2010)	White	Black or African American	Asian	Other ^[note 1]	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Lake County	496,005	64.4%	25.9%	1.2%	8.5%	16.7%
Cedar Lake, <i>town</i>	11,560	94.9%	0.5%	0.4%	4.2%	6.5%
Crown Point, <i>city</i>	27,317	88.2%	6.3%	1.8%	3.7%	8.1%

Dyer, <i>town</i>	16,390	90.1%	2.5%	2.9%	4.5%	9.3%
East Chicago, <i>city</i>	29,698	35.5%	42.9%	0.1%	21.5%	50.9%
Gary, <i>city</i>	80,294	10.7%	84.8%	0.2%	4.3%	5.1%
Griffith, <i>town</i>	16,893	75.8%	16.9%	0.8%	6.5%	13.3%
Hammond, <i>city</i>	80,830	59.4%	22.5%	1.0%	17.1%	34.1%
Highland, <i>town</i>	23,727	88.6%	4.2%	1.6%	5.6%	12.8%
Hobart, <i>city</i>	29,059	85.3%	7.0%	1.0%	6.7%	13.9%
Lake Dalecarlia, <i>CDP</i>	1,355	97.3%	0.2%	0.1%	2.4%	3.4%
Lake Station, <i>city</i>	12,572	79.7%	3.6%	0.3%	16.4%	28.0%
Lakes of the Four Seasons, <i>CDP</i> ^[note 2]	7,033	93.4%	1.2%	1.0%	4.4%	8.5%
Lowell, <i>town</i>	9,276	95.9%	0.5%	0.3%	3.3%	6.9%
Merrillville, <i>town</i>	35,246	46.4%	44.5%	1.2%	7.9%	12.9%
Munster, <i>town</i>	23,603	85.6%	3.5%	5.8%	5.1%	10.2%
New Chicago, <i>town</i>	2,035	81.0%	2.2%	0.7%	16.1%	27.4%
St. John, <i>town</i>	14,850	93.5%	1.3%	1.3%	3.9%	8.2%
Schererville, <i>town</i>	29,243	86.8%	5.4%	2.8%	5.0%	10.6%
Schneider, <i>town</i>	277	97.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.8%	2.5%
Shelby, <i>CDP</i>	539	95.5%	1.7%	0.2%	2.6%	0.9%
Whiting, <i>city</i>	4,997	76.3%	3.5%	0.7%	19.5%	40.7%
Winfield, <i>town</i>	4,383	88.5%	3.7%	3.5%	4.3%	8.9%

Places by population and standard of living^[61]^[62]

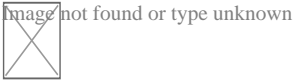
Place	Population (2010)	Per capita income	Median household income	Median home value
Lake County	496,005	\$23,792	\$49,315	\$137,400
Cedar Lake, <i>town</i>	11,560	\$25,477	\$59,090	\$151,400
Crown Point, <i>city</i>	27,317	\$31,454	\$64,876	\$174,900

Dyer, <i>town</i>	16,390	\$35,020	\$78,881	\$197,500
East Chicago, <i>city</i>	29,698	\$13,457	\$27,171	\$86,800
Gary, <i>city</i>	80,294	\$15,764	\$26,956	\$66,900
Griffith, <i>town</i>	16,893	\$26,548	\$53,225	\$141,600
Hammond, <i>city</i>	80,830	\$18,148	\$38,677	\$94,800
Highland, <i>town</i>	23,727	\$30,036	\$61,930	\$155,200
Hobart, <i>city</i>	29,059	\$24,740	\$54,468	\$134,400
Lake Dalecarlia, <i>CDP</i>	1,355	\$25,035	\$52,321	\$165,400
Lake Station, <i>city</i>	12,572	\$16,953	\$36,955	\$82,400
Lakes of the Four Seasons, <i>CDP</i> ^[note 2]]	7,033	\$32,908	\$84,242	\$182,600
Lowell, <i>town</i>	9,276	\$23,619	\$60,549	\$146,500
Merrillville, <i>town</i>	35,246	\$23,605	\$53,470	\$132,600
Munster, <i>town</i>	23,603	\$34,735	\$70,708	\$197,600
New Chicago, <i>town</i>	2,035	\$18,083	\$38,672	\$97,700
St. John, <i>town</i>	14,850	\$36,490	\$97,868	\$254,600
Schererville, <i>town</i>	29,243	\$33,984	\$68,004	\$204,300
Schneider, <i>town</i>	277	\$18,774	\$50,972	\$89,500
Shelby, <i>CDP</i>	539	\$29,700	\$61,667	\$89,700
Whiting, <i>city</i>	4,997	\$21,427	\$44,368	\$111,500
Winfield, <i>town</i>	4,383	\$23,792	\$49,315	\$137,400

See also

[edit]

- Lake County Indiana Sheriff's Department
- List of public art in Lake County, Indiana
- National Register of Historic Places listings in Lake County, Indiana



Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Lake County, Indiana**.

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Notes

[edit]

1. ^ Other = Combined percentages for American Indian or Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; other races; and two or more races
2. ^ **a b** Population is 3,936 within Lake County; 3,097 reside in Porter County

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External links

[edit]

- Lake County official website
- Lake County Parks
- South Shore Convention & Visitors Authority

- v
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Places adjacent to Lake County, Indiana

Cook County, Illinois

Lake Michigan



Will County, Illinois



Lake County, Indiana



Porter County



Kankakee County, Illinois

Newton County

Jasper County

- v
- t
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Municipalities and communities of Lake County, Indiana, United States

County seat: **Crown Point**

Cities

- Crown Point
- East Chicago
- Gary
- Hammond
- Hobart
- Lake Station
- Whiting

Towns

- Cedar Lake
- Dyer
- Griffith
- Highland
- Lowell
- Merrillville
- Munster
- New Chicago
- St. John
- Schererville
- Schneider
- Winfield



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Map of
Indiana
highlighting
Lake
County

Townships

- Calumet
- Cedar Creek
- Center
- Eagle Creek
- Hanover
- Hobart
- North
- Ross
- St. John
- West Creek
- Winfield

CDPs

- Lake Dalecarlia
- Lakes of the Four Seasons□
- Leroy
- Ross
- Shelby

- Ainsworth
- Belshaw
- Brunswick
- Creston
- Deep River
- Deer Creek
- Dinwiddie
- Green Acres
- Klaasville
- Kreitzburg
- Liverpool
- New Elliott
- Orchard Grove
- Palmer
- Range Line
- Southeast Grove

**Other
communities**

Ghost town ○ Indiana City

Footnotes

□ This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties.

- Indiana portal
- United States portal

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Chicago metropolitan area

Major city

○ **Chicago**

- Aurora
- Berwyn
- Calumet City
- Crown Point
- Crystal Lake
- DeKalb
- Des Plaines
- Elgin
- Elmhurst
- Evanston
- Gary
- Hammond
- Highland Park
- Joliet
- Kenosha
- Naperville
- North Chicago
- Park Ridge
- Portage
- St. Charles
- Valparaiso
- Waukegan
- Wheaton

Chicago landsat image

Cities

(over 30,000 in 2020)

Image not found or type unknown

- Addison
- Arlington Heights
- Bartlett
- Bolingbrook
- Buffalo Grove
- Carol Stream
- Carpentersville
- Cicero
- Downers Grove
- Elk Grove Village
- Glendale Heights
- Glenview
- Grayslake
- Gurnee
- Hanover Park
- Hoffman Estates
- Lombard
- Merrillville
- Mount Prospect
- Mundelein
- Niles
- Northbrook
- Oak Lawn
- Oak Park
- Orland Park
- Oswego
- Palatine
- Plainfield
- Romeoville
- Schaumburg
- Skokie
- Streamwood
- Tinley Park

**Towns and villages
(over 30,000 in 2020)**

Counties

- Cook
- DeKalb
- DuPage
- Grundy
- Jasper
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Kendall
- Kenosha
- Lake, IL
- Lake, IN
- McHenry
- Newton
- Porter
- Will

Regions

- Great Lakes
- Northern Illinois
- Northern Indiana

Sub-regions

- Chicago Southland
- Eastern Ridges and Lowlands
- Fox Valley (Illinois River)
- Golden Corridor
- Illinois Technology and Research Corridor
- North Shore (Chicago)
- Northwest Indiana

Illinois, United States

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State of Indiana

Indianapolis (capital)

Topics

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- Gun laws
- Gambling
- Homelessness
- LGBT rights
- Politics

- Anderson
- Bloomington
- Carmel
- Columbus
- Crown Point
- Elkhart
- Evansville
- Fishers
- Fort Wayne
- Gary
- Goshen
- Greenwood
- Hammond
- Indianapolis
- Jeffersonville
- Kokomo
- Lafayette
- Lawrence
- Michigan City
- Mishawaka
- Muncie
- New Albany
- Noblesville
- Portage
- Richmond
- South Bend
- Terre Haute
- Valparaiso
- Westfield
- West Lafayette

Largest cities

Largest towns

- Avon
- Brownsburg
- Clarksville
- Highland
- Merrillville
- Munster
- Plainfield
- Saint John
- Schererville
- Zionsville

- Adams
- Allen
- Bartholomew
- Benton
- Blackford
- Boone
- Brown
- Carroll
- Cass
- Clark
- Clay
- Clinton
- Crawford
- Daviess
- Dearborn
- Decatur
- DeKalb
- Delaware
- Dubois
- Elkhart
- Fayette
- Floyd
- Fountain
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Gibson
- Grant
- Greene
- Hamilton
- Hancock
- Harrison
- Hendricks
- Henry

- Central Indiana
 - East Central Indiana
 - Wabash Valley
- Northern Indiana
 - Northwest Indiana
 - Chicago metropolitan area
 - Michiana
- Southern Indiana
 - Indiana Uplands
 - Kentuckiana
 - Southwestern Indiana

Regions

 **Indiana portal**

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| Geographic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MusicBrainz area |
| Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NARA |

About Lake County

Driving Directions in Lake County

Driving Directions From 41.366510327857, -87.3408646 to

Driving Directions From 41.408057240601, -87.343798613815 to

Driving Directions From 41.391735468419, -87.318200587644 to

Driving Directions From 41.428981281465, -87.421575428085 to

Driving Directions From 41.453568220733, -87.320568421442 to

Driving Directions From 41.443437503917, -87.311638642998 to

Driving Directions From 41.466348423063, -87.291394997875 to

Driving Directions From 41.387196050936, -87.400947816503 to

Driving Directions From 41.382799094677, -87.347560275608 to

Driving Directions From 41.450223110903, -87.428508635102 to

[https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.428259632235,-87.302542685334,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback \(most recent call last\):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F](https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.428259632235,-87.302542685334,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback+(most+recent+call+last):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F)

[https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.469893878177,-87.30234923037,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback \(most recent call last\):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F](https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.469893878177,-87.30234923037,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback+(most+recent+call+last):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F)

[https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.40039006018,-87.356030306484,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback \(most recent call last\):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F](https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.40039006018,-87.356030306484,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback+(most+recent+call+last):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F)

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[https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.430292146621,-87.36787558124,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback \(most recent call last\):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F](https://www.google.com/maps/place//@41.430292146621,-87.36787558124,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1sTraceback+(most+recent+call+last):!8m2!3d41.423715!4d-87.3408645999999!16s%2F)

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