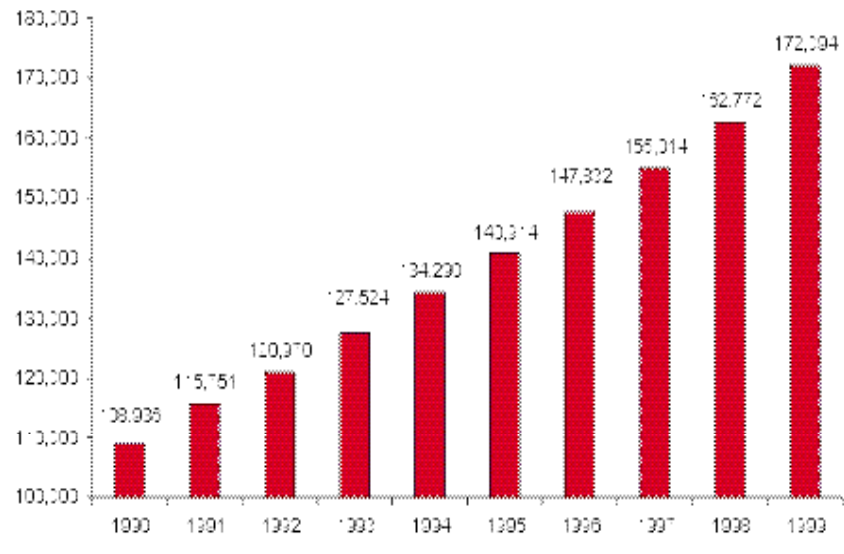




**Figure 2**  
**Hamilton County Annual**  
**Population Estimates, 1990-1999**

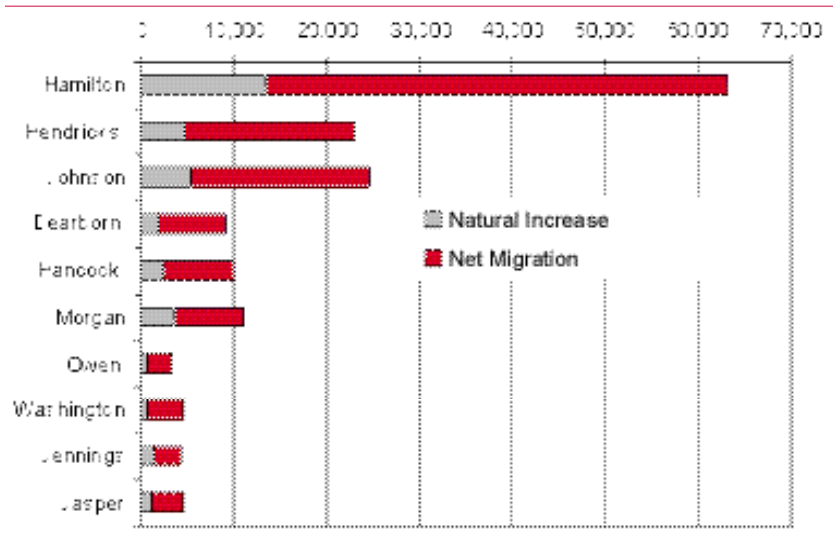
*"Hamilton is the 27<sup>th</sup> fastest growing county in the nation..."*



**Figure 3**  
**Components of Population**  
**Growth,**  
**1990-1999**

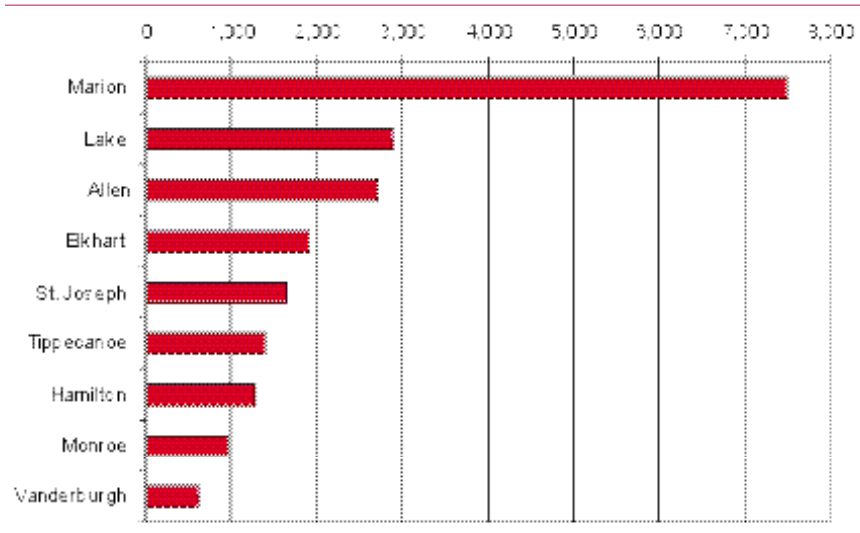
**Ten Fastest Growing**  
**Hoosier Counties**

*"Domestic migration is driving growth in these counties..."*



**Figure 4**  
**Net International Migration**  
**Leaders, 1990-1999**

*"International migration has steadily grown in Indiana since 1990..."*



**Most and Least Populous Counties in the State**

The ten largest Hoosier counties are Marion, Lake, Allen, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Hamilton, Vanderburgh, Porter, Tippecanoe and Madison (see **Table 1** and **Figure 5**). Hamilton passed Vanderburgh in the most recent year to become the 6<sup>th</sup> most populous county in the state. The smallest Indiana counties are Ohio, Union, Warren, Switzerland and Benton, each with population under 10,000.

**Marion County**

Marion population has seen an overall increase of 13,800 persons since 1990, but has experienced population decline of 4,800 persons since 1996. Earlier in the decade, Marion County's natural increase (more births than deaths) exceeded its out-migration, resulting in population growth. However, since 1996, the county's out-migration has exceeded its natural increase, resulting in population loss. The county has experienced growing domestic out-migration during

the decade, with increasing numbers of people moving to other states, but international migration from other countries to Marion County has increased steadily throughout the decade.

**Population Decline**

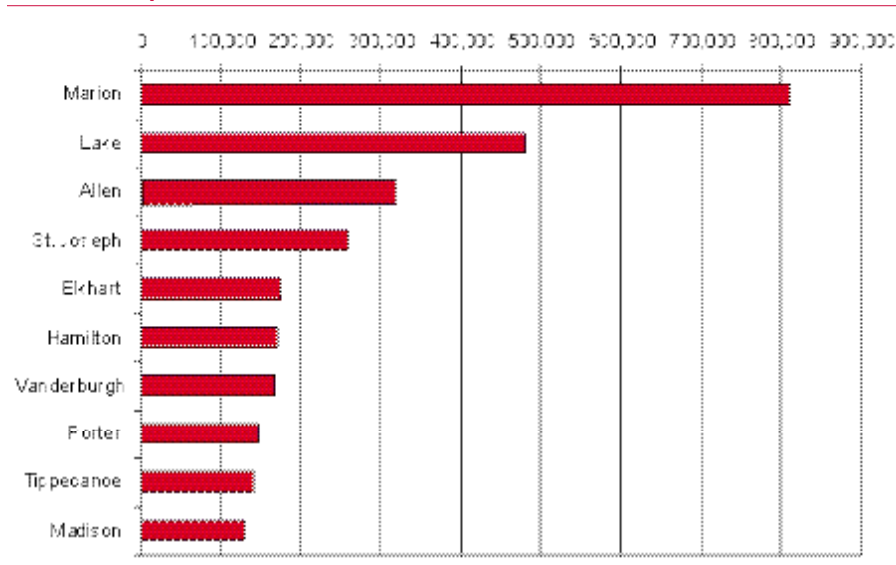
Miami County has lost population since the 1990 census, due to the restructuring of Grissom Air Force Base in the early 1990s. Miami County's population is down by 8.9 percent since the census, but the county has seen population increases in each of the most recent four years, with population growth of over 1,200 persons since 1995.

Other counties experiencing population decline since 1990 are Delaware, down by 4,200 persons or 3.5 percent; Grant, down by 2,100 persons or 2.8 percent; Vigo, down by 1,800 persons or 1.7 percent and Knox, down by 800 persons or 2.1 percent. Counties showing smaller rates of decline include Wabash, Wayne and Blackford.

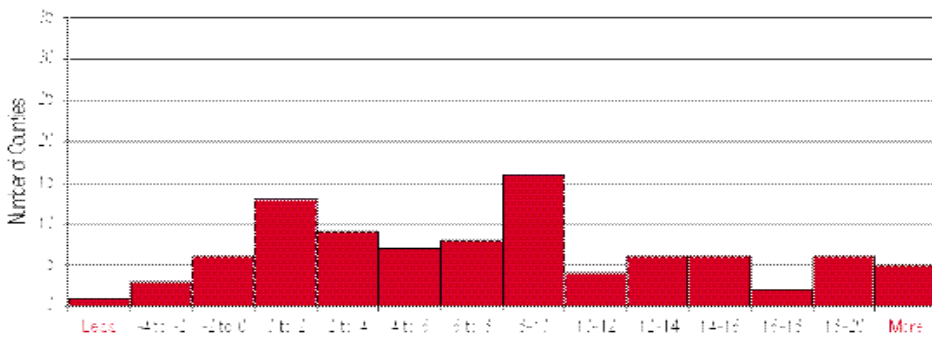
**Table 1**  
**Shifting Ranks: Top Ten Counties Over Time**

Counties	1922	1930	1980	1972	1950	1952	1940	1930	1920	1912	1910
Allen	2	3	3	2	4	6	6	6	6	2	2
Delaware	12	12	3	7	7	8	8	9	9	3	8
Elkhart	3	3	7	8	9	9	9	8	8	1	9
Hamilton	3	12	15	21	24	21	15	22	23	21	22
Lake	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	13
La Porte	14	13	12	11	12	13	13	13	11	1	12
Madison	13	7	3	8	3	7	7	7	7	7	4
Marion	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Porter	3	3	10	12	15	20	20	41	42	51	15
St. Joseph	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	8
Tippecanoe	3	3	3	13	1	11	13	13	15	13	11
Vanderburgh	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Vigo	15	14	11	9	9	8	8	8	5	3	5
Wayne	22	22	19	18	12	12	11	11	12	12	12

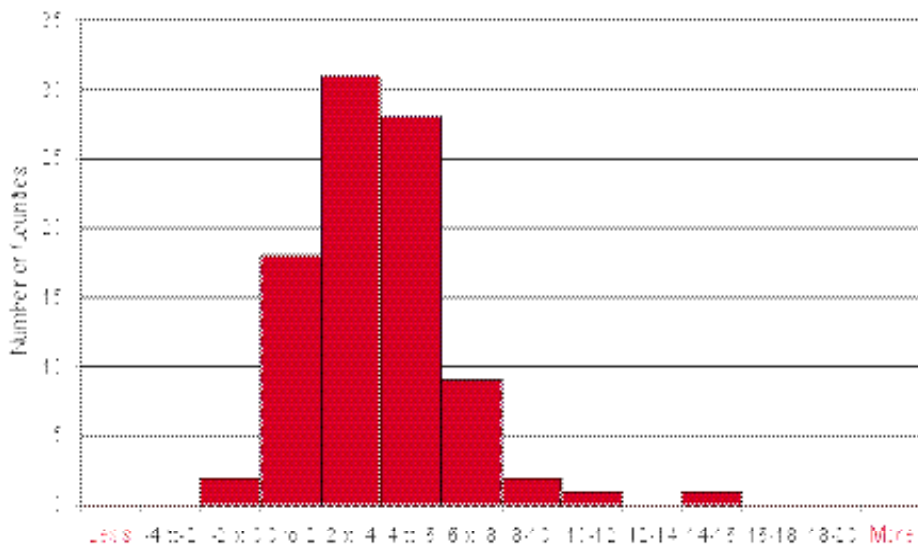
**Figure 5**  
**Ten Most Populous Indiana Counties in 1999**



**Figure 6**  
**Population Estimates for Indiana Counties (Percent Change 1990-1999)**



**Figure 7**  
**What If-Scenario for “No Migration” Population Estimates (Indiana Counties Percent Change 1990-1999)**



**What if?**

**Figure 6** is a histogram showing the number of counties that experienced population growth rates from 1990 to 1999 in various ranges. The chart shows somewhat of a concentration of counties experiencing growth rates between 0 and 10 percent (53 counties). Twenty-nine counties saw growth exceeding 10 percent and 10 counties experienced population decline.

What if no one had moved into or out of Indiana counties from 1990 to 1999? To illustrate population change due only to natural increase (births minus deaths), we applied average annual birth and death rates to 1990 population counts and produced a fictitious set of “no migration” population estimates for 1999. **Figure 7** shows the resulting distribution of counties in the same growth rate ranges as above.

In **Figure 7**, the concentration of counties experiencing growth rates between 0 and 10 percent is much more pronounced (88 of 92 counties). In this scenario, only 2 counties saw growth exceeding 10 percent and only 2 counties experienced population decline. Without net migration, the variability of population growth rates is relatively small.

Natural increase accounted for almost three-fourths of the population change experienced by the state between 1990 and 1999, with only the remaining one-fourth due to net migration. However, even though the volume of net migration may be small compared with natural increase, population estimates are strongly affected by the estimated net migration component.

**Background on production...**

It is important to note that these population figures are estimates produced using a demographic model and are not the result of an attempt to directly count people, as is done in a census. This set of estimates was produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census using a demographic technique called the Tax Return Method. Estimates are produced annually and when estimates for the next year are released, estimates for previous years are corrected and/or revised to reflect more up-to-date information that may be available.